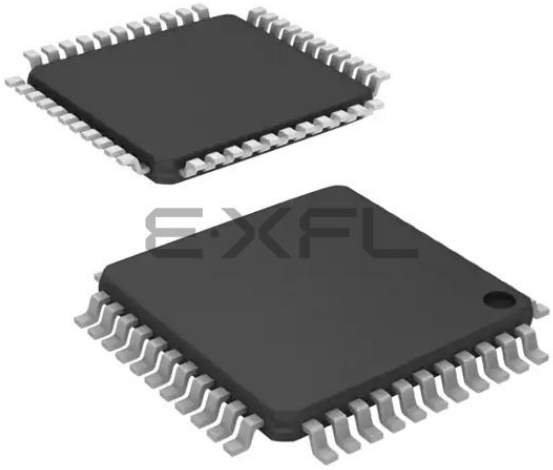
Microchip Technology - PIC24FV16KA304T-I/PT Datasheet



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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, HLVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	38
Program Memory Size	16KB (5.5K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	512 x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24fv16ka304t-i-pt

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1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

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

- PIC24FV16KA301, PIC24F16KA301
- PIC24FV16KA302, PIC24F16KA302
- PIC24FV16KA304, PIC24F16KA304
- PIC24FV32KA301, PIC24F32KA301
- PIC24FV32KA302, PIC24F32KA302
- PIC24FV32KA304, PIC24F32KA304

The PIC24FV32KA304 family introduces a new line of extreme low-power Microchip devices. This is a 16-bit microcontroller family with a broad peripheral feature set and enhanced computational performance. This family also offers a new migration option for those high-performance applications which may be outgrowing their 8-bit platforms, but do not require the numerical processing power of a digital signal processor.

1.1 Core Features

1.1.1 16-BIT ARCHITECTURE

Central to all PIC24F devices is the 16-bit modified Harvard architecture, first introduced with Microchip's dsPIC® digital signal controllers. The PIC24F CPU core offers a wide range of enhancements, such as:

- 16-bit data and 24-bit address paths with the ability to move information between data and memory spaces
- Linear addressing of up to 12 Mbytes (program space) and 64 Kbytes (data)
- A 16-element working register array with built-in software stack support
- A 17 x 17 hardware multiplier with support for integer math
- Hardware support for 32-bit by 16-bit division
- An instruction set that supports multiple addressing modes and is optimized for high-level languages, such as C
- Operational performance up to 16 MIPS

1.1.2 POWER-SAVING TECHNOLOGY

All of the devices in the PIC24FV32KA304 family incorporate a range of features that can significantly reduce power consumption during operation. Key features include:

- **On-the-Fly Clock Switching:** The device clock can be changed under software control to the Timer1 source or the internal, low-power RC oscillator during operation, allowing users to incorporate power-saving ideas into their software designs.
- **Doze Mode Operation:** When timing-sensitive applications, such as serial communications, require the uninterrupted operation of peripherals, the CPU clock speed can be selectively reduced, allowing incremental power savings without missing a beat.
- **Instruction-Based Power-Saving Modes:** There are three instruction-based power-saving modes:
  - Idle Mode: The core is shut down while leaving the peripherals active.
  - Sleep Mode: The core and peripherals that require the system clock are shut down, leaving the peripherals that use their own clock, or the clock from other devices, active.
  - Deep Sleep Mode: The core, peripherals (except RTCC and DSWDT), Flash and SRAM are shut down.

1.1.3 OSCILLATOR OPTIONS AND FEATURES

The PIC24FV32KA304 family offers five different oscillator options, allowing users a range of choices in developing application hardware. These include:

- Two Crystal modes using crystals or ceramic resonators.
- Two External Clock modes offering the option of a divide-by-2 clock output.
- Two Fast Internal oscillators (FRCs): One with a nominal 8 MHz output and the other with a nominal 500 kHz output. These outputs can also be divided under software control to provide clock speed as low as 31 kHz or 2 kHz.
- A Phase Locked Loop (PLL) frequency multiplier, available to the external Oscillator modes and the 8 MHz FRC oscillator, which allows clock speeds of up to 32 MHz.
- A separate internal RC oscillator (LPRC) with a fixed 31 kHz output, which provides a low-power option for timing-insensitive applications.

TABLE 1-3: PIC24FV32KA304 FAMILY PINOUT DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Function	F					FV					I/O	Buffer	Description
	Pin Number					Pin Number							
	20-Pin PDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin SPDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin QFN	44-Pin QFN/ TQFP	48-Pin UQFN	20-Pin PDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin SPDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin QFN	44-Pin QFN/ TQFP	48-Pin UQFN			
CN23	11	16	13	43	47	11	16	13	43	47	I	ST	Interrupt-on-Change Inputs
CN24	—	15	12	42	46	—	15	12	42	46	I	ST	
CN25	—	—	—	37	40	—	—	—	37	40	I	ST	
CN26	—	—	—	38	41	—	—	—	38	41	I	ST	
CN27	—	14	11	41	45	—	14	11	41	45	I	ST	
CN28	—	—	—	36	39	—	—	—	36	39	I	ST	
CN29	8	10	7	31	34	8	10	7	31	34	I	ST	
CN30	7	9	6	30	33	7	9	6	30	33	I	ST	
CN31	—	—	—	26	28	—	—	—	26	28	I	ST	
CN32	—	—	—	25	27	—	—	—	25	27	I	ST	
CN33	—	—	—	32	35	—	—	—	32	35	I	ST	
CN34	—	—	—	35	38	—	—	—	35	38	I	ST	
CN35	—	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	12	13	I	ST	
CN36	—	—	—	13	14	—	—	—	13	14	I	ST	
CV_{REF}	17	25	22	14	15	17	25	22	14	15	I	ANA	Comparator Voltage Reference Output
CV_{REF+}	2	2	27	19	21	2	2	27	19	21	I	ANA	Comparator Reference Positive Input Voltage
CV_{REF-}	3	3	28	20	22	3	3	28	20	22	I	ANA	Comparator Reference Negative Input Voltage
CTCMP	4	4	1	21	23	4	4	1	21	23	I	ANA	CTMU Comparator Input
CTED1	14	20	17	7	7	11	2	27	19	21	I	ST	CTMU Trigger Edge Inputs
CTED2	15	23	20	10	11	15	23	20	10	11	I	ST	
CTED3	—	19	16	6	6	—	19	16	6	6	I	ST	
CTED4	13	18	15	1	1	13	18	15	1	1	I	ST	
CTED5	17	25	22	14	15	17	25	22	14	15	I	ST	
CTED6	18	26	23	15	16	18	26	23	15	16	I	ST	
CTED7	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	I	ST	
CTED8	—	—	—	13	14	—	—	—	13	14	I	ST	
CTED9	—	22	19	9	10	—	22	19	9	10	I	ST	
CTED10	12	17	14	44	48	12	17	14	44	48	I	ST	
CTED11	—	21	18	8	9	—	21	18	8	9	I	ST	
CTED12	5	5	2	22	24	5	5	2	22	24	I	ST	
CTED13	6	6	3	23	25	6	6	3	23	25	I	ST	

3.2 CPU Control Registers

REGISTER 3-1: SR: ALU STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0, HSC
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DC
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0, HSC(1)	R/W-0, HSC(1)	R/W-0, HSC(1)	R-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC
IPL2(2)	IPL1(2)	IPL0(2)	RA	N	OV	Z	C
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HSC = Hardware Settable/Clearable bit		
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 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8 **DC:** ALU Half Carry/Borrow bit
1 = A carry-out from the 4th low-order bit (for byte-sized data) or 8th low-order bit (for word-sized data) of the result occurred
0 = No carry-out from the 4th or 8th low-order bit of the result has occurred

bit 7-5 **IPL<2:0>:** CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bits(1,2)
111 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 (15); user interrupts are disabled
110 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 6 (14)
101 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 5 (13)
100 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 4 (12)
011 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 3 (11)
010 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 2 (10)
001 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 1 (9)
000 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 0 (8)

bit 4 **RA:** REPEAT Loop Active bit
1 = REPEAT loop in progress
0 = REPEAT loop not in progress

bit 3 **N:** ALU Negative bit
1 = Result was negative
0 = Result was non-negative (zero or positive)

bit 2 **OV:** ALU Overflow bit
1 = Overflow occurred for signed (2's complement) arithmetic in this arithmetic operation
0 = No overflow has occurred

bit 1 **Z:** ALU Zero bit
1 = An operation, which effects the Z bit, has set it at some time in the past
0 = The most recent operation, which effects the Z bit, has cleared it (i.e., a non-zero result)

bit 0 **C:** ALU Carry/$\overline{\text{Borrow}}$ bit
1 = A carry-out from the Most Significant bit (MSb) of the result occurred
0 = No carry-out from the Most Significant bit (MSb) of the result occurred

Note 1: The IPLx Status bits are read-only when NSTDIS (INTCON1<15>) = 1.
2: The IPL<2:0> Status bits are concatenated with the IPL3 bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level (IPL). The value in parentheses indicates the IPL when IPL3 = 1.

TABLE 4-14: PORTC REGISTER MAP(1)

File Name	Addr	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
TRISC	02D0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC9	TRISC8	TRISC7	TRISC6	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	03FF
PORTC	02D2	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC9	RC8	RC7	RC6	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0	xxxx
LATC	02D4	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC9	LATC8	LATC7	LATC6	LATC5	LATC4	LATC3	LATC2	LATC1	LATC0	xxxx
ODCC	02D6	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODC9	ODC8	ODC7	ODC6	ODC5	ODC4	ODC3	ODC2	ODC1	ODC0	0000

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.

Note 1: PORTC is not implemented in 20-pin devices or 28-pin devices.

TABLE 4-15: PAD CONFIGURATION REGISTER MAP

File Name	Addr	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
PADCFG1	02FC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SMBUSDEL2	SMBUSDEL1	—	—	—	—	0000

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.

REGISTER 8-14: IEC3: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 3

U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	RTCIE	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	MI2C2IE	SI2C2IE	—
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 15 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14 **RTCIE:** Real-Time Clock and Calendar Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 13-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2 **MI2C2IE:** Master I2C2 Event Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 1 **SI2C2IE:** Slave I2C2 Event Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

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

REGISTER 8-20: IPC3: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 3

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	NVMIP2	NVMIP1	NVMIP0	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	AD1IP2	AD1IP1	AD1IP0	—	U1TXIP2	U1TXIP1	U1TXIP0
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 15 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14-12 **NVMIP<2:0>:** NVM Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 11-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-4 **AD1IP<2:0>:** A/D Conversion Complete Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **U1TXIP<2:0>:** UART1 Transmitter Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

REGISTER 8-22: IPC5: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 5

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP2	INT1IP1	INT1IP0
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 15-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **INT1IP<2:0>:** External Interrupt 1 Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

REGISTER 9-2: CLKDIV: CLOCK DIVIDER REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1
ROI	DOZE2	DOZE1	DOZE0	DOZEN(1)	RCDIV2	RCDIV1	RCDIV0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 15 **ROI:** Recover on Interrupt bit
1 = Interrupts clear the DOZEN bit, and reset the CPU and peripheral clock ratio to 1:1
0 = Interrupts have no effect on the DOZEN bit

bit 14-12 **DOZE<2:0>:** CPU and Peripheral Clock Ratio Select bits
111 = 1:128
110 = 1:64
101 = 1:32
100 = 1:16
011 = 1:8
010 = 1:4
001 = 1:2
000 = 1:1

bit 11 **DOZEN:** Doze Enable bit(1)
1 = DOZE<2:0> bits specify the CPU and peripheral clock ratio
0 = CPU and peripheral clock ratio are set to 1:1

bit 10-8 **RCDIV<2:0>:** FRC Postscaler Select bits
When COSC<2:0> (OSCCON<14:12>) = 111:
111 = 31.25 kHz (divide-by-256)
110 = 125 kHz (divide-by-64)
101 = 250 kHz (divide-by-32)
100 = 500 kHz (divide-by-16)
011 = 1 MHz (divide-by-8)
010 = 2 MHz (divide-by-4)
001 = 4 MHz (divide-by-2) (default)
000 = 8 MHz (divide-by-1)
When COSC<2:0> (OSCCON<14:12>) = 110:
111 = 1.95 kHz (divide-by-256)
110 = 7.81 kHz (divide-by-64)
101 = 15.62 kHz (divide-by-32)
100 = 31.25 kHz (divide-by-16)
011 = 62.5 kHz (divide-by-8)
010 = 125 kHz (divide-by-4)
001 = 250 kHz (divide-by-2) (default)
000 = 500 kHz (divide-by-1)

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

Note 1: This bit is automatically cleared when the ROI bit is set and an interrupt occurs.

REGISTER 15-1: OCxCON1: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 2-0 **OCM<2:0>:** Output Compare x Mode Select bits(1)

111 = Center-Aligned PWM mode on OCx
110 = Edge-Aligned PWM mode on OCx
101 = Double Compare Continuous Pulse mode: Initialize OCx pin low; toggle OCx state continuously on alternate matches of OCxR and OCxRS
100 = Double Compare Single-Shot mode: Initialize OCx pin low; toggle OCx state on matches of OCxR and OCxRS for one cycle
011 = Single Compare Continuous Pulse mode: Compare events continuously toggle the OCx pin
010 = Single Compare Single-Shot mode: Initialize OCx pin high; compare event forces the OCx pin low
001 = Single Compare Single-Shot mode: Initialize OCx pin low, compare event forces the OCx pin high
000 = Output compare channel is disabled

Note 1: The comparator module used for Fault input varies with the OCx module. OC1 and OC2 use Comparator 1; OC3 and OC4 use Comparator 2; OC5 uses Comparator 3.

REGISTER 17-3: I2CxMSK: I2Cx SLAVE MODE ADDRESS MASK REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	AMSK9	AMSK8
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
AMSK7	AMSK6	AMSK5	AMSK4	AMSK3	AMSK2	AMSK1	AMSK0
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 15-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9-0 **AMSK<9:0>:** Mask for Address Bit x Select bits

1 = Enables masking for bit x of an incoming message address; bit match is not required in this position

0 = Disables masking for bit x; bit match is required in this position

REGISTER 17-4: PADCFG1: PAD CONFIGURATION CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	SMBUSDEL2	SMBUSDEL1	—	—	—	—
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 15-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5 **SMBUSDEL2:** SMBus SDA2 Input Delay Select bit

1 = The I2C2 module is configured for a longer SMBus input delay (nominal 300 ns delay)

0 = The I2C2 module is configured for a legacy input delay (nominal 150 ns delay)

bit 4 **SMBUSDEL1:** SMBus SDA1 Input Delay Select bit

1 = The I2C1 module is configured for a longer SMBus input delay (nominal 300 ns delay)

0 = The I2C1 module is configured for a legacy input delay (nominal 150 ns delay)

bit 3-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

18.2 Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode

1. Set up the UARTx:
   a) Write appropriate values for data, parity and Stop bits.
   b) Write appropriate baud rate value to the UxBRG register.
   c) Set up transmit and receive interrupt enable and priority bits.
2. Enable the UARTx.
3. Set the UTXEN bit (causes a transmit interrupt, two cycles after being set).
4. Write the data byte to the lower byte of the UxTXREG word. The value will be immediately transferred to the Transmit Shift Register (TSR) and the serial bit stream will start shifting out with the next rising edge of the baud clock.
5. Alternately, the data byte may be transferred while UTXEN = 0 and then, the user may set UTXEN. This will cause the serial bit stream to begin immediately, because the baud clock will start from a cleared state.
6. A transmit interrupt will be generated as per interrupt control bit, UTXISELx.

18.3 Transmitting in 9-Bit Data Mode

1. Set up the UARTx (as described in **Section 18.2 "Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode"**).
2. Enable the UARTx.
3. Set the UTXEN bit (causes a transmit interrupt, two cycles after being set).
4. Write UxTXREG as a 16-bit value only.
5. A word write to UxTXREG triggers the transfer of the 9-bit data to the TSR. The serial bit stream will start shifting out with the first rising edge of the baud clock.
6. A transmit interrupt will be generated as per the setting of control bit, UTXISELx.

18.4 Break and Sync Transmit Sequence

The following sequence will send a message frame header made up of a Break, followed by an auto-baud Sync byte.

1. Configure the UARTx for the desired mode.
2. Set UTXEN and UTXBRK – this sets up the Break character.
3. Load the UxTXREG with a dummy character to initiate transmission (value is ignored).
4. Write '55h' to UxTXREG – loads the Sync character into the transmit FIFO.
5. After the Break has been sent, the UTXBRK bit is reset by hardware. The Sync character now transmits.

18.5 Receiving in 8-Bit or 9-Bit Data Mode

1. Set up the UARTx (as described in **Section 18.2 "Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode"**).
2. Enable the UARTx.
3. A receive interrupt will be generated when one or more data characters have been received, as per interrupt control bit, URXISELx.
4. Read the OERR bit to determine if an overrun error has occurred. The OERR bit must be reset in software.
5. Read UxRXREG.

The act of reading the UxRXREG character will move the next character to the top of the receive FIFO, including a new set of PERR and FERR values.

18.6 Operation of $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ Control Pins

UARTx Clear-to-Send ($\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$) and Request-to-Send ($\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$) are the two hardware-controlled pins that are associated with the UARTx module. These two pins allow the UARTx to operate in Simplex and Flow Control modes. They are implemented to control the transmission and reception between the Data Terminal Equipment (DTE). The UEN<1:0> bits in the UxMODE register configure these pins.

18.7 Infrared Support

The UARTx module provides two types of infrared UARTx support: one is the IrDA clock output to support an external IrDA encoder and decoder device (legacy module support), and the other is the full implementation of the IrDA encoder and decoder.

As the IrDA modes require a 16x baud clock, they will only work when the BRGH bit (UxMODE<3>) is '0'.

18.7.1 EXTERNAL IrDA SUPPORT – IrDA CLOCK OUTPUT

To support external IrDA encoder and decoder devices, the UxBCLK pin (same as the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin) can be configured to generate the 16x baud clock. When UEN<1:0> = 11, the UxBCLK pin will output the 16x baud clock if the UARTx module is enabled; it can be used to support the IrDA codec chip.

18.7.2 BUILT-IN IrDA ENCODER AND DECODER

The UARTx has full implementation of the IrDA encoder and decoder as part of the UARTx module. The built-in IrDA encoder and decoder functionality is enabled using the IREN bit (UxMODE<12>). When enabled (IREN = 1), the receive pin (UxRX) acts as the input from the infrared receiver. The transmit pin (UxTX) acts as the output to the infrared transmitter.

20.1.3 DATA SHIFT DIRECTION

The LENDIAN bit (CRCCON1<3>) is used to control the shift direction. By default, the CRC will shift data through the engine, MSb first. Setting LENDIAN (= 1) causes the CRC to shift data, LSb first. This setting allows better integration with various communication schemes and removes the overhead of reversing the bit order in software. Note that this only changes the direction of the data that is shifted into the engine. The result of the CRC calculation will still be a normal CRC result, not a reverse CRC result.

20.1.4 INTERRUPT OPERATION

The module generates an interrupt that is configurable by the user for either of two conditions. If CRCISEL is '0', an interrupt is generated when the VWORD<4:0> bits make a transition from a value of '1' to '0'. If CRCISEL is '1', an interrupt will be generated after the CRC operation finishes and the module sets the CRCGO bit to '0'. Manually setting CRCGO to '0' will not generate an interrupt.

20.1.5 TYPICAL OPERATION

To use the module for a typical CRC calculation:

1. Set the CRCEN bit to enable the module.
2. Configure the module for the desired operation:
   a) Program the desired polynomial using the CRCXORL and CRCXORH registers, and the PLEN<4:0> bits.
   b) Configure the data width and shift direction using the DWIDTHx and LENDIAN bits.
   c) Select the desired interrupt mode using the CRCISEL bit.
3. Preload the FIFO by writing to the CRCDATL and CRCDATH registers until the CRCFUL bit is set or no data is left.
4. Clear old results by writing 00h to CRCWDATL and CRCWDATH. CRCWDAT can also be left unchanged to resume a previously halted calculation.
5. Set the CRCGO bit to start calculation.
6. Write the remaining data into the FIFO as space becomes available.
7. When the calculation completes, CRCGO is automatically cleared. An interrupt will be generated if CRCISEL = 1.
8. Read CRCWDATL and CRCWDATH for the result of the calculation.

20.2 Registers

There are eight registers associated with the module:

- CRCCON1
- CRCCON2
- CRCXORL
- CRCXORH
- CRCDATL
- CRCDATH
- CRCWDATL
- CRCWDATH

The CRCCON1 and CRCCON2 registers (Register 20-1 and Register 20-2) control the operation of the module, and configure the various settings. The CRCXOR registers (Register 20-3 and Register 20-4) select the polynomial terms to be used in the CRC equation. The CRCDAT and CRCWDAT registers are each register pairs that serve as buffers for the double-word, input data and CRC processed output, respectively.

REGISTER 22-2: AD1CON2: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
PVCFG1	PVCFG0	NVCFG0	OFFCAL	BUFREGEN	CSCNA	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
BUFS(1)	SMPI4	SMPI3	SMPI2	SMPI1	SMPI0	BUFM(1)	ALTS
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 15-14 **PVCFG<1:0>:** Converter Positive Voltage Reference Configuration bits
11 = 4 * Internal V_{BG}(2)
10 = 2 * Internal V_{BG}(3)
01 = External V_{REF+}
00 = AV_{DD}

bit 13 **NVCFG0:** Converter Negative Voltage Reference Configuration bits
1 = External V_{REF-}
0 = AV_{SS}

bit 12 **OFFCAL:** Offset Calibration Mode Select bit
1 = Inverting and non-inverting inputs of channel Sample-and-Hold are connected to AV_{SS}
0 = Inverting and non-inverting inputs of channel Sample-and-Hold are connected to normal inputs

bit 11 **BUFREGEN:** A/D Buffer Register Enable bit
1 = Conversion result is loaded into a buffer location determined by the converted channel
0 = A/D result buffer is treated as a FIFO

bit 10 **CSCNA:** Scan Input Selections for CH0+ S/H Input for MUX A Setting bit
1 = Scans inputs
0 = Does not scan inputs

bit 9-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **BUFS:** Buffer Fill Status bit(1)
1 = A/D is filling the upper half of the buffer; user should access data in the lower half
0 = A/D is filling the lower half of the buffer; user should access data in the upper half

bit 6-2 **SMPI<4:0>:** Sample Rate Interrupt Select bits
11111 = Interrupts at the completion of the conversion for each 32nd sample
11110 = Interrupts at the completion of the conversion for each 31st sample
•
•
•
00001 = Interrupts at the completion of the conversion for every other sample
00000 = Interrupts at the completion of the conversion for each sample

bit 1 **BUFM:** Buffer Fill Mode Select bit(1)
1 = Starts filling the buffer at address, AD1BUF0, on the first interrupt and AD1BUF(n/2) on the next interrupt (Split Buffer mode)
0 = Starts filling the buffer at address, ADCBUF0, and each sequential address on successive interrupts (FIFO mode)

Note 1: This is only applicable when the buffer is used in FIFO mode (BUFREGEN = 0). In addition, BUFS is only used when BUFM = 1.
2: The voltage reference setting will not be within the specification with V_{DD} below 4.5V.
3: The voltage reference setting will not be within the specification with V_{DD} below 2.3V.

REGISTER 22-2: AD1CON2: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 2 (CONTINUED)

bit 0 **ALTS:** Alternate Input Sample Mode Select bit
1 = Uses channel input selects for Sample A on the first sample and Sample B on the next sample
0 = Always uses channel input selects for Sample A

Note 1: This is only applicable when the buffer is used in FIFO mode (BUFREGEN = 0). In addition, BUFS is only used when BUFM = 1.
2: The voltage reference setting will not be within the specification with VDD below 4.5V.
3: The voltage reference setting will not be within the specification with VDD below 2.3V.

REGISTER 22-3: AD1CON3: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 3

R/W-0	R-0	r-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADRC	EXTSAM	r	SAMC4	SAMC3	SAMC2	SAMC1	SAMC0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADCS7	ADCS6	ADCS5	ADCS4	ADCS3	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	r = Reserved bit		
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 15 **ADRC:** A/D Conversion Clock Source bit
1 = RC clock
0 = Clock is derived from the system clock

bit 14 **EXTSAM:** Extended Sampling Time bit
1 = A/D is still sampling after SAMP = 0
0 = A/D is finished sampling

bit 13 **Reserved:** Maintain as '0'

bit 12-8 **SAMC<4:0>:** Auto-Sample Time Select bits
11111 = 31 TAD
•
•
•
00001 = 1 TAD
00000 = 0 TAD

bit 7-0 **ADCS<7:0>:** A/D Conversion Clock Select bits
11111111-01000000 = Reserved
00111111 = 64 · TCY = TAD
•
•
•
00000001 = 2 · TCY = TAD
00000000 = TCY = TAD

REGISTER 25-2: CTMUCON2: CTMU CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EDG1MOD	EDG1POL	EDG1SEL3	EDG1SEL2	EDG1SEL1	EDG1SEL0	EDG2STAT	EDG1STAT
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
EDG2MOD	EDG2POL	EDG2SEL3	EDG2SEL2	EDG2SEL1	EDG2SEL0	—	—
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 15 **EDG1MOD:** Edge 1 Edge-Sensitive Select bit
1 = Input is edge-sensitive
0 = Input is level-sensitive

bit 14 **EDG1POL:** Edge 1 Polarity Select bit
1 = Edge 1 is programmed for a positive edge response
0 = Edge 1 is programmed for a negative edge response

bit 13-10 **EDG1SEL<3:0>:** Edge 1 Source Select bits
1111 = Edge 1 source is Comparator 3 output
1110 = Edge 1 source is Comparator 2 output
1101 = Edge 1 source is Comparator 1 output
1100 = Edge 1 source is IC3
1011 = Edge 1 source is IC2
1010 = Edge 1 source is IC1
1001 = Edge 1 source is CTED8
1000 = Edge 1 source is CTED7
0111 = Edge 1 source is CTED6
0110 = Edge 1 source is CTED5
0101 = Edge 1 source is CTED4
0100 = Edge 1 source is CTED3**(2)**
0011 = Edge 1 source is CTED1
0010 = Edge 1 source is CTED2
0001 = Edge 1 source is OC1
0000 = Edge 1 source is Timer1

bit 9 **EDG2STAT:** Edge 2 Status bit
Indicates the status of Edge 2 and can be written to control the current source.
1 = Edge 2 has occurred
0 = Edge 2 has not occurred

bit 8 **EDG1STAT:** Edge 1 Status bit
Indicates the status of Edge 1 and can be written to control the current source.
1 = Edge 1 has occurred
0 = Edge 1 has not occurred

bit 7 **EDG2MOD:** Edge 2 Edge-Sensitive Select bit
1 = Input is edge-sensitive
0 = Input is level-sensitive

Note 1: Edge sources, CTED11 and CTED12, are not available on PIC24FV32KA302 devices.
2: Edge sources, CTED3, CTED11, CTED12 and CTED13, are not available on PIC24FV32KA301 devices.

FIGURE 30-5: TYPICAL IDD vs. VDD (8 MHz, EC MODE)

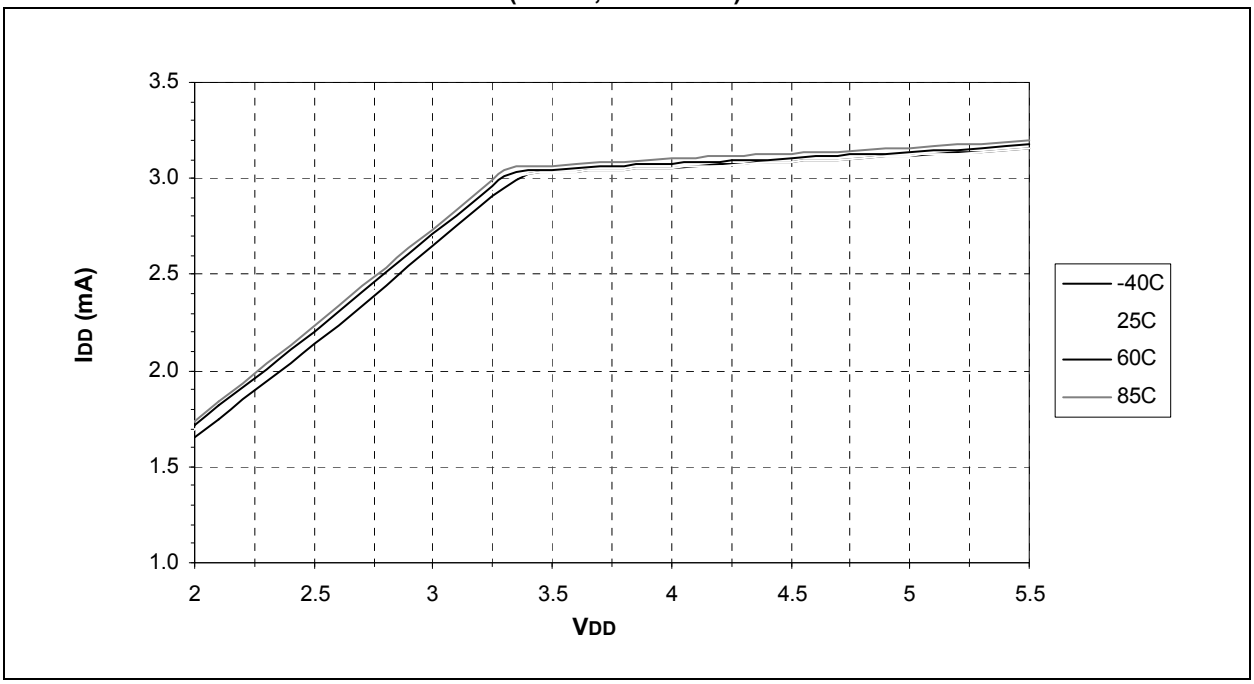


FIGURE 30-6: TYPICAL IDD vs. VDD (FRC MODE)

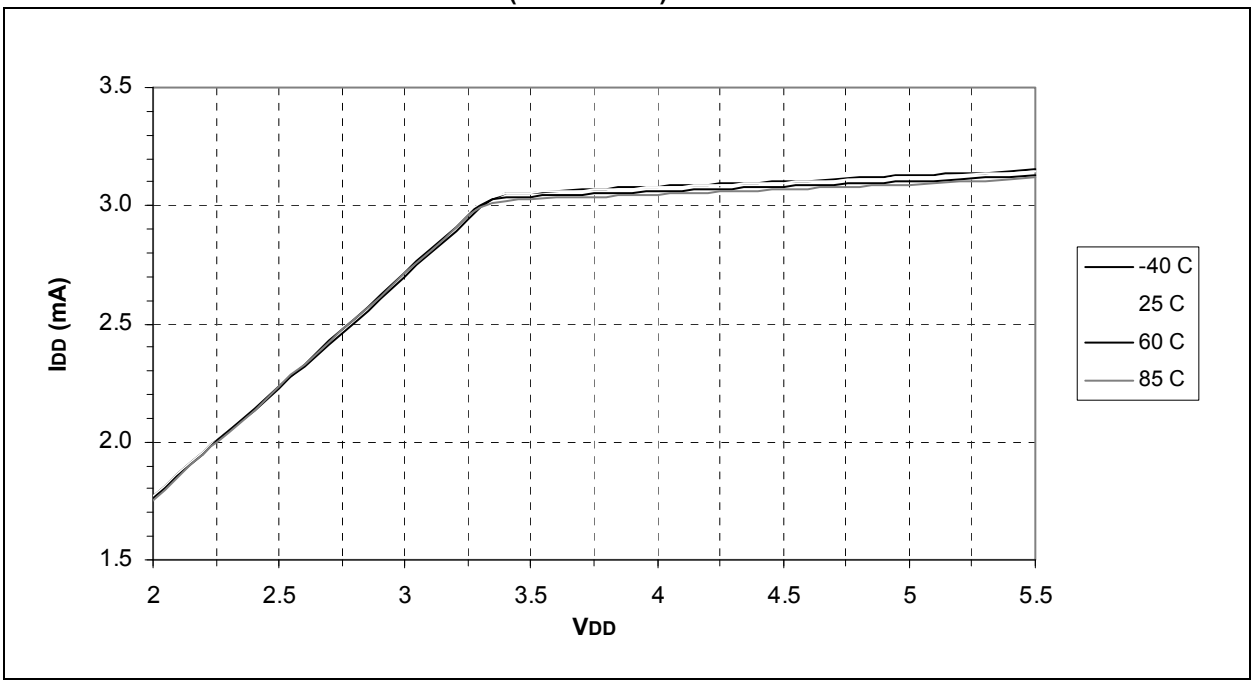


FIGURE 30-28: VIL/VIH vs. VDD (GENERAL PURPOSE I/O, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)

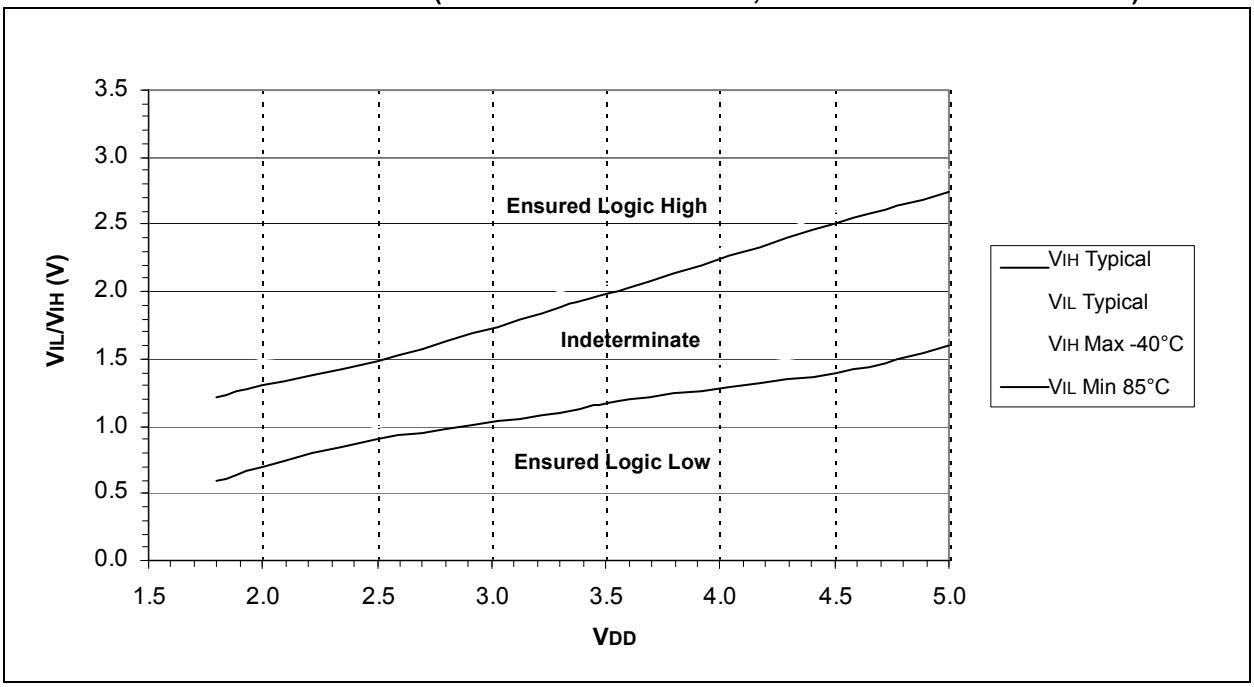


FIGURE 30-29: VIL/VIH vs. VDD (I^2C™, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)

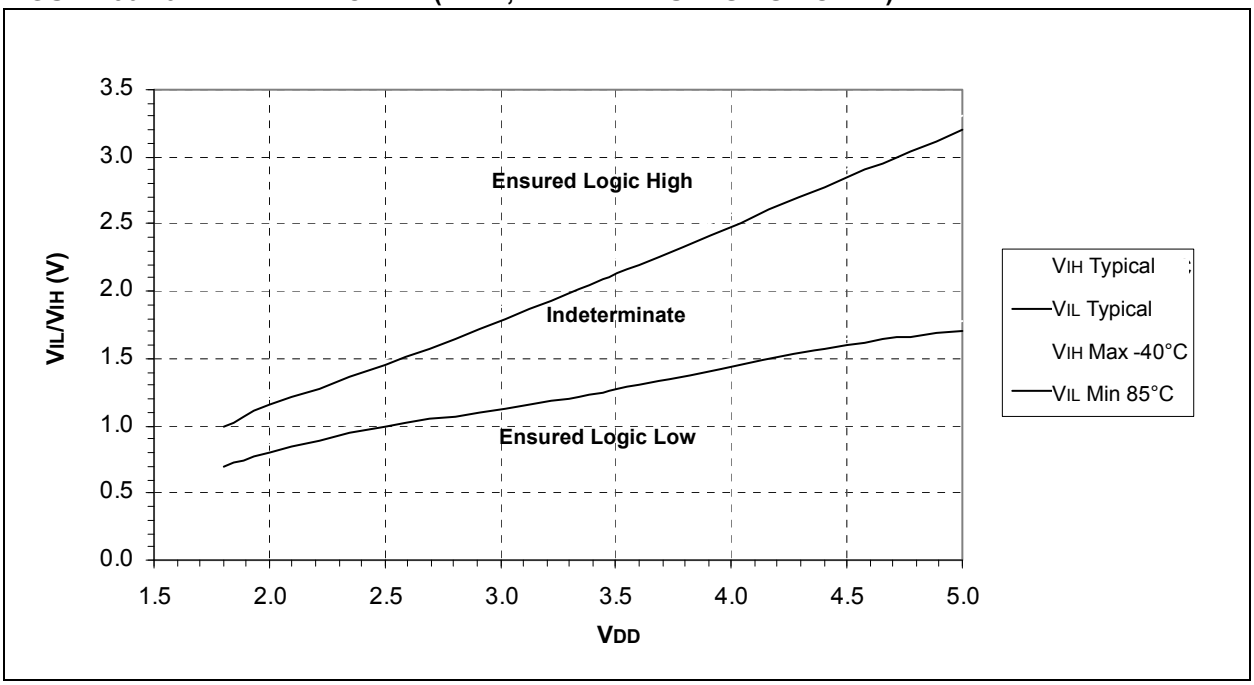


FIGURE 30-42: TYPICAL AND MAXIMUM IPD vs. VDD

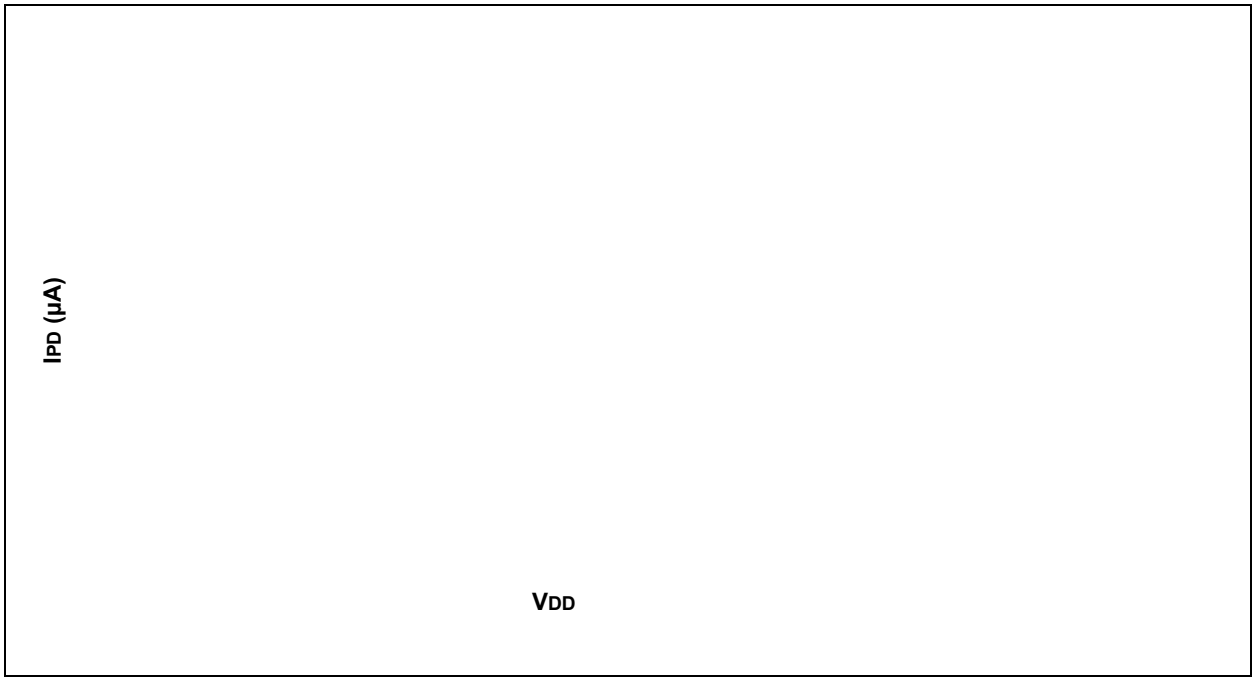
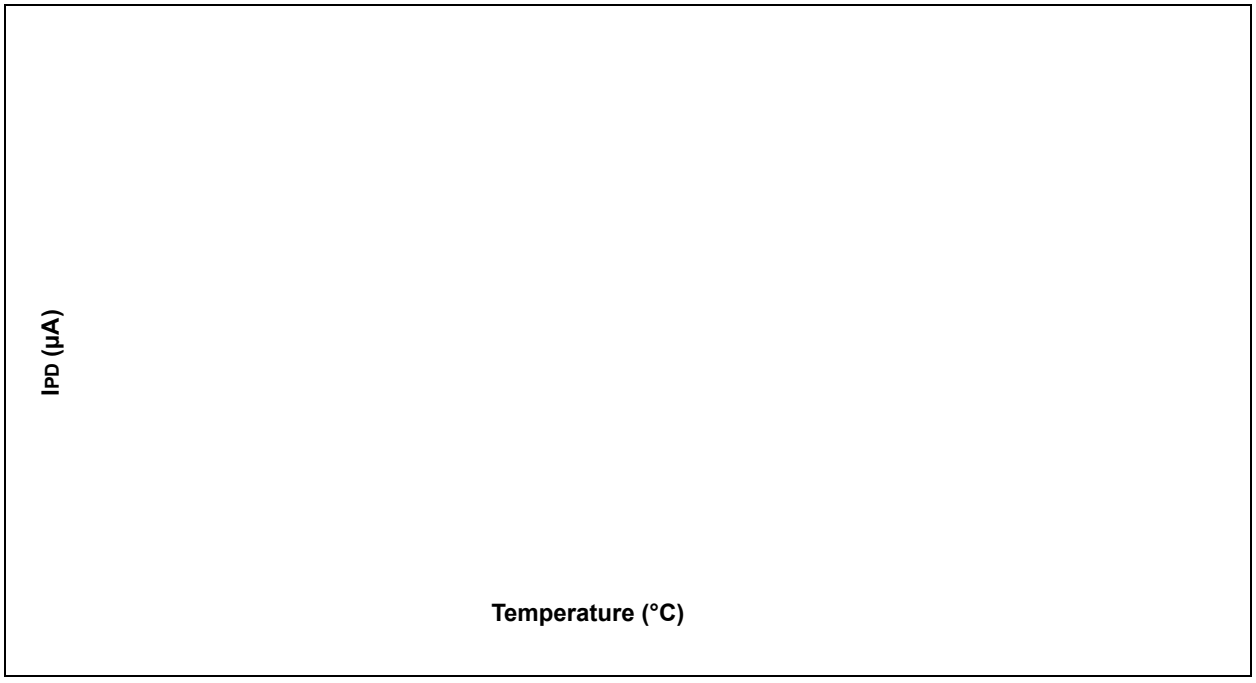
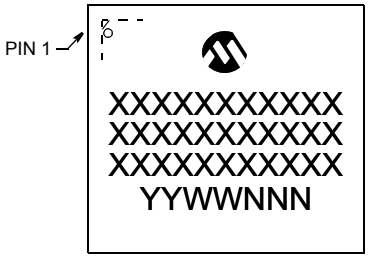


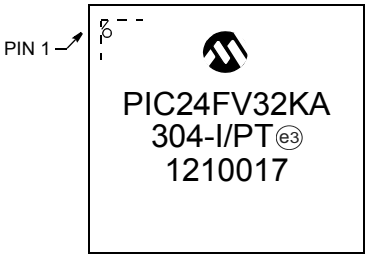
FIGURE 30-43: TYPICAL AND MAXIMUM IPD vs. TEMPERATURE



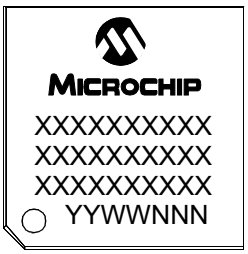
44-Lead QFN (8x8x0.9 mm)



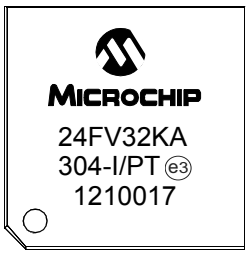
Example



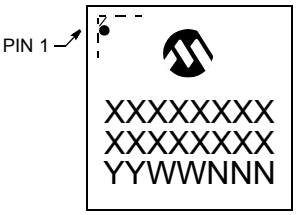
44-Lead TQFP (10x10x1 mm)



Example



48-Lead UQFN (6x6x0.5 mm)



Example