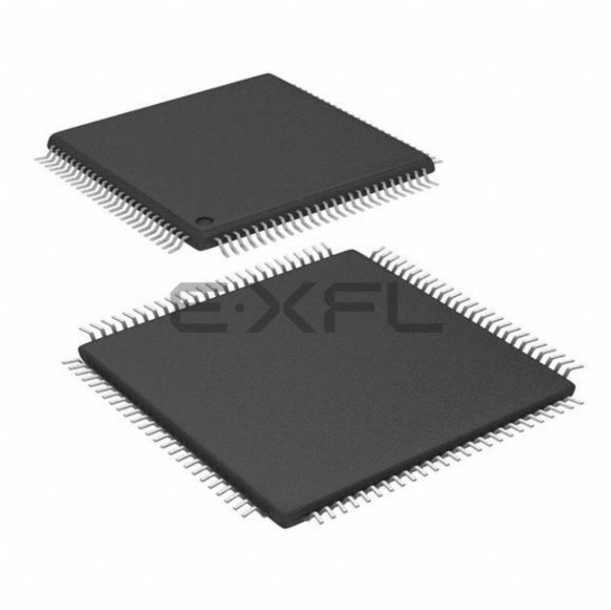

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	85
Program Memory Size	64KB (22K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24fj64ga110-e-pt

TABLE 1-4: PIC24FJ256GA110 FAMILY PINOUT DESCRIPTIONS

Function	Pin Number			I/O	Input Buffer	Description
	64-Pin TQFP, QFN	80-Pin TQFP	100-Pin TQFP			
AN0	16	20	25	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs.
AN1	15	19	24	I	ANA	
AN2	14	18	23	I	ANA	
AN3	13	17	22	I	ANA	
AN4	12	16	21	I	ANA	
AN5	11	15	20	I	ANA	
AN6	17	21	26	I	ANA	
AN7	18	22	27	I	ANA	
AN8	21	27	32	I	ANA	
AN9	22	28	33	I	ANA	
AN10	23	29	34	I	ANA	
AN11	24	30	35	I	ANA	
AN12	27	33	41	I	ANA	
AN13	28	34	42	I	ANA	
AN14	29	35	43	I	ANA	
AN15	30	36	44	I	ANA	
ASCL2	—	—	66	I/O	I^2C	Alternate I2C2 Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output.
ASDA2	—	—	67	I/O	I^2C	Alternate I2C2 Data Input/Output.
AV_{DD}	19	25	30	P	—	Positive Supply for Analog modules.
AV_{SS}	20	26	31	P	—	Ground Reference for Analog modules.
C1INA	11	15	20	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input A.
C1INB	12	16	21	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input B.
C1INC	5	7	11	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input C.
C1IND	4	6	10	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input D.
C2INA	13	17	22	I	ANA	Comparator 2 Input A.
C2INB	14	18	23	I	ANA	Comparator 2 Input B.
C2INC	8	10	14	I	ANA	Comparator 2 Input C.
C2IND	6	8	12	I	ANA	Comparator 2 Input D.
C3INA	55	69	84	I	ANA	Comparator 3 Input A.
C3INB	54	68	83	I	ANA	Comparator 3 Input B.
C3INC	48	60	74	I	ANA	Comparator 3 Input C.
C3IND	47	59	73	I	ANA	Comparator 3 Input D.
CLKI	39	49	63	I	ANA	Main Clock Input Connection.
CLKO	40	50	64	O	—	System Clock Output.

Legend: TTL = TTL input buffer; ST = Schmitt Trigger input buffer; ANA = Analog level input/output; I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

4.1.1 PROGRAM MEMORY ORGANIZATION

The program memory space is organized in word-addressable blocks. Although it is treated as 24 bits wide, it is more appropriate to think of each address of the program memory as a lower and upper word, with the upper byte of the upper word being unimplemented. The lower word always has an even address, while the upper word has an odd address (Figure 4-2).

Program memory addresses are always word-aligned on the lower word and addresses are incremented or decremented by two during code execution. This arrangement also provides compatibility with data memory space addressing and makes it possible to access data in the program memory space.

4.1.2 HARD MEMORY VECTORS

All PIC24F devices reserve the addresses between 00000h and 000200h for hard coded program execution vectors. A hardware Reset vector is provided to redirect code execution from the default value of the PC on device Reset to the actual start of code. A `GOTO` instruction is programmed by the user at 000000h with the actual address for the start of code at 000002h.

PIC24F devices also have two interrupt vector tables, located from 000004h to 0000FFh and 000100h to 0001FFh. These vector tables allow each of the many device interrupt sources to be handled by separate ISRs. A more detailed discussion of the interrupt vector tables is provided in **Section 7.1 “Interrupt Vector Table”**.

4.1.3 FLASH CONFIGURATION WORDS

In PIC24FJ256GA110 family devices, the top three words of on-chip program memory are reserved for configuration information. On device Reset, the configuration information is copied into the appropriate Configuration registers. The addresses of the Flash Configuration Word for devices in the PIC24FJ256GA110 family are shown in Table 4-1. Their location in the memory map is shown with the other memory vectors in Figure 4-1.

The Configuration Words in program memory are a compact format. The actual Configuration bits are mapped in several different registers in the configuration memory space. Their order in the Flash Configuration Words do not reflect a corresponding arrangement in the configuration space. Additional details on the device Configuration Words are provided in **Section 25.1 “Configuration Bits”**.

TABLE 4-1: FLASH CONFIGURATION WORDS FOR PIC24FJ256GA110 FAMILY DEVICES

Device	Program Memory (Words)	Configuration Word Addresses
PIC24FJ64GA	22,016	00ABFEh: 00AC00h
PIC24FJ128GA	44,032	0157FAh: 0157FEh
PIC24FJ192GA	67,072	020BFAh: 020BFEh
PIC24FJ256GA	87,552	02ABFAh: 02ABFEh

FIGURE 4-2: PROGRAM MEMORY ORGANIZATION

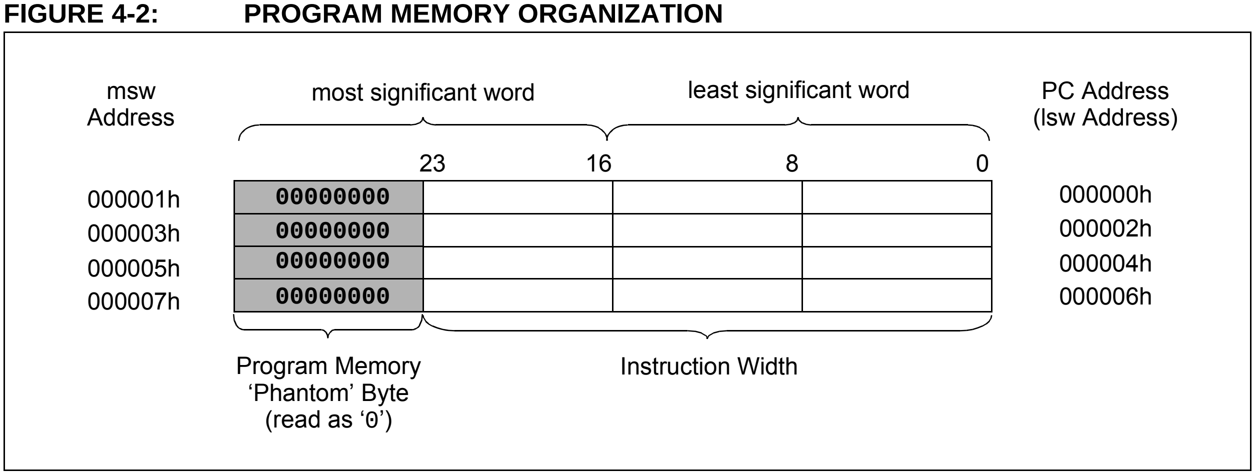
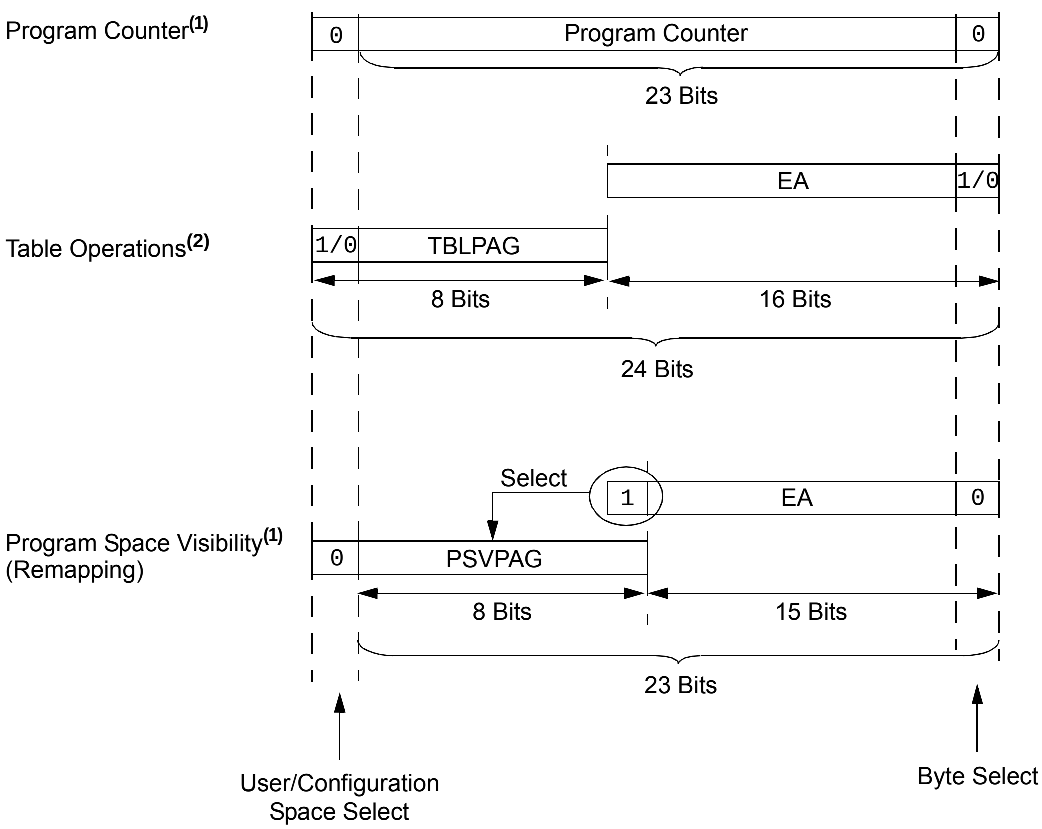


TABLE 4-30: PROGRAM SPACE ADDRESS CONSTRUCTION

Access Type	Access Space	Program Space Address				
		<23>	<22:16>	<15>	<14:1>	<0>
Instruction Access (Code Execution)	User	0	PC<22:1>			0
		0xx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxx0				
TBLRD/TBLWT (Byte/Word Read/Write)	User	TBLPAG<7:0>		Data EA<15:0>		
		0xxx xxxx		xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx		
	Configuration	TBLPAG<7:0>		Data EA<15:0>		
		1xxx xxxx		xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx		
Program Space Visibility (Block Remap/Read)	User	0	PSVPAG<7:0>		Data EA<14:0>(1)	
		0	xxxx xxxx		xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx	

Note 1: Data EA<15> is always '1' in this case, but is not used in calculating the program space address. Bit 15 of the address is PSVPAG<0>.

FIGURE 4-5: DATA ACCESS FROM PROGRAM SPACE ADDRESS GENERATION



Note 1: The LSb of program space addresses is always fixed as '0' in order to maintain word alignment of data in the program and data spaces.

2: Table operations are not required to be word-aligned. Table read operations are permitted in the configuration memory space.

5.0 FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of this group of PIC24F devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. For more information, refer to the *"PIC24F Family Reference Manual"*, **Section 4. "Program Memory"** (DS39715).

The PIC24FJ256GA110 family of devices contains internal Flash program memory for storing and executing application code. The memory is readable, writable and erasable when operating with VDD over 2.35V. If the regulator is disabled, the VDDCORE voltage must be over 2.25V.

Flash memory can be programmed in three ways:

- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- Run-Time Self-Programming (RTSP)
- Enhanced In-Circuit Serial Programming (Enhanced ICSP)

ICSP allows a PIC24FJ256GA110 family device to be serially programmed while in the end application circuit. This is simply done with two lines for the programming clock and programming data (which are named PGECx and PGEDx, respectively), and three other lines for power (VDD), ground (VSS) and Master Clear (MCLR). This allows customers to manufacture boards with unprogrammed devices and then program the microcontroller just before shipping the product. This also allows the most recent firmware or a custom firmware to be programmed.

RTSP is accomplished using TBLRD (table read) and TBLWT (table write) instructions. With RTSP, the user may write program memory data in blocks of 64 instructions (192 bytes) at a time and erase program memory in blocks of 512 instructions (1536 bytes) at a time.

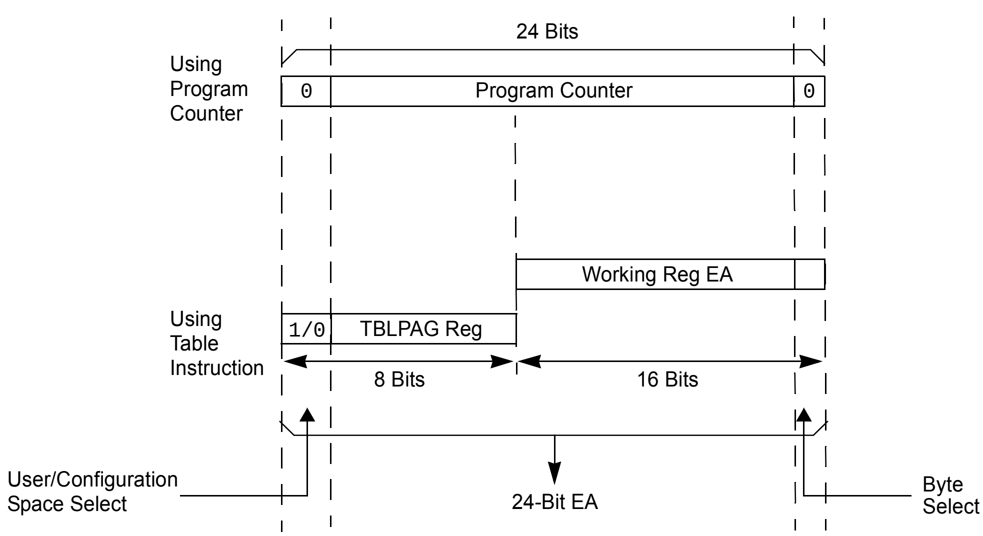
5.1 Table Instructions and Flash Programming

Regardless of the method used, all programming of Flash memory is done with the table read and table write instructions. These allow direct read and write access to the program memory space from the data memory while the device is in normal operating mode. The 24-bit target address in the program memory is formed using the TBLPAG<7:0> bits and the Effective Address (EA) from a W register specified in the table instruction, as shown in Figure 5-1.

The TBLRDL and the TBLWTL instructions are used to read or write to bits<15:0> of program memory. TBLRDL and TBLWTL can access program memory in both Word and Byte modes.

The TBLRDH and TBLWTH instructions are used to read or write to bits<23:16> of program memory. TBLRDH and TBLWTH can also access program memory in Word or Byte mode.

FIGURE 5-1: ADDRESSING FOR TABLE REGISTERS



EXAMPLE 5-2: ERASING A PROGRAM MEMORY BLOCK (C LANGUAGE CODE)

```
// C example using MPLAB C30
    unsigned long progAddr = 0xXXXXXX;       // Address of row to write
    unsigned int offset;

//Set up pointer to the first memory location to be written
    TBLPAG = progAddr>>16;                   // Initialize PM Page Boundary SFR
    offset = progAddr & 0xFFFF;              // Initialize lower word of address

    __builtin_tblwtl(offset, 0x0000);        // Set base address of erase block
                                             // with dummy latch write

    NVMCON = 0x4042;                         // Initialize NVMCON

    asm("DISI #5");                          // Block all interrupts with priority <7
                                             // for next 5 instructions
    __builtin_write_NVM();                   // C30 function to perform unlock
                                             // sequence and set WR
```

EXAMPLE 5-3: LOADING THE WRITE BUFFERS (ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE CODE)

```
; Set up NVMCON for row programming operations
        MOV     #0x4001, W0                 ;
        MOV     W0, NVMCON                  ; Initialize NVMCON
; Set up a pointer to the first program memory location to be written
; program memory selected, and writes enabled
        MOV     #0x0000, W0                 ;
        MOV     W0, TBLPAG                  ; Initialize PM Page Boundary SFR
        MOV     #0x6000, W0                 ; An example program memory address
; Perform the TBLWT instructions to write the latches
; 0th_program_word
        MOV     #LOW_WORD_0, W2             ;
        MOV     #HIGH_BYTE_0, W3            ;
        TBLWTL  W2, [W0]                    ; Write PM low word into program latch
        TBLWTH  W3, [W0++]                  ; Write PM high byte into program latch
; 1st_program_word
        MOV     #LOW_WORD_1, W2             ;
        MOV     #HIGH_BYTE_1, W3            ;
        TBLWTL  W2, [W0]                    ; Write PM low word into program latch
        TBLWTH  W3, [W0++]                  ; Write PM high byte into program latch
;  2nd_program_word
        MOV     #LOW_WORD_2, W2             ;
        MOV     #HIGH_BYTE_2, W3            ;
        TBLWTL  W2, [W0]                    ; Write PM low word into program latch
        TBLWTH  W3, [W0++]                  ; Write PM high byte into program latch
        •
        •
        •
; 63rd_program_word
        MOV     #LOW_WORD_31, W2            ;
        MOV     #HIGH_BYTE_31, W3           ;
        TBLWTL  W2, [W0]                    ; Write PM low word into program latch
        TBLWTH  W3, [W0]                    ; Write PM high byte into program latch
```

6.0 RESETS

> **Note:** This data sheet summarizes the features of this group of PIC24F devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. For more information, refer to the *"PIC24F Family Reference Manual"*, **Section 7. "Reset"** (DS39712).

The Reset module combines all Reset sources and controls the device Master Reset Signal, $\overline{\text{SYSRST}}$. The following is a list of device Reset sources:

- POR: Power-on Reset
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$: Pin Reset
- SWR: RESET Instruction
- WDT: Watchdog Timer Reset
- BOR: Brown-out Reset
- CM: Configuration Mismatch Reset
- TRAPR: Trap Conflict Reset
- IOPUWR: Illegal Opcode Reset
- UWR: Uninitialized W Register Reset

A simplified block diagram of the Reset module is shown in Figure 6-1.

Any active source of Reset will make the $\overline{\text{SYSRST}}$ signal active. Many registers associated with the CPU and peripherals are forced to a known Reset state. Most registers are unaffected by a Reset; their status is unknown on POR and unchanged by all other Resets.

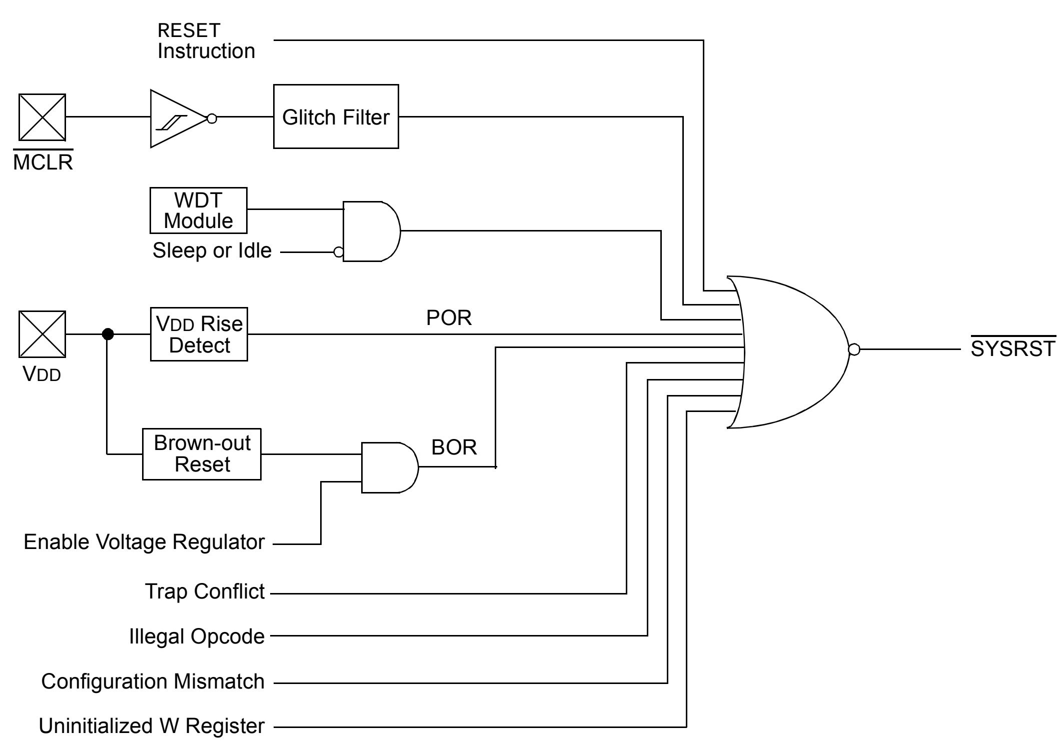
> **Note:** Refer to the specific peripheral or CPU section of this manual for register Reset states.

All types of device Reset will set a corresponding status bit in the RCON register to indicate the type of Reset (see Register 6-1). A Power-on Reset will clear all bits except for the BOR and POR bits (RCON<1:0>) which are set. The user may set or clear any bit at any time during code execution. The RCON bits only serve as status bits. Setting a particular Reset status bit in software will not cause a device Reset to occur.

The RCON register also has other bits associated with the Watchdog Timer and device power-saving states. The function of these bits is discussed in other sections of this data sheet.

> **Note:** The status bits in the RCON register should be cleared after they are read so that the next RCON register value after a device Reset will be meaningful.

FIGURE 6-1: RESET SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 7-3: INTCON1: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 1

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	—	—	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFAIL	—
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 **NSTDIS:** Interrupt Nesting Disable bit
1 = Interrupt nesting is disabled
0 = Interrupt nesting is enabled

bit 14-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 4 **MATHERR:** Arithmetic Error Trap Status bit
1 = Overflow trap has occurred
0 = Overflow trap has not occurred

bit 3 **ADDRERR:** Address Error Trap Status bit
1 = Address error trap has occurred
0 = Address error trap has not occurred

bit 2 **STKERR:** Stack Error Trap Status bit
1 = Stack error trap has occurred
0 = Stack error trap has not occurred

bit 1 **OSCFAIL:** Oscillator Failure Trap Status bit
1 = Oscillator failure trap has occurred
0 = Oscillator failure trap has not occurred

bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

8.1 CPU Clocking Scheme

The system clock source can be provided by one of four sources:

- Primary Oscillator (POSC) on the OSCI and OSCO pins
- Secondary Oscillator (SOSC) on the SOSCI and SOSCO pins
- Fast Internal RC (FRC) Oscillator
- Low-Power Internal RC (LPRC) Oscillator

The Primary Oscillator and FRC sources have the option of using the internal 4x PLL. The frequency of the FRC clock source can optionally be reduced by the programmable clock divider. The selected clock source generates the processor and peripheral clock sources.

The processor clock source is divided by two to produce the internal instruction cycle clock, FCY. In this document, the instruction cycle clock is also denoted by FOSC/2. The internal instruction cycle clock, FOSC/2, can be provided on the OSCO I/O pin for some operating modes of the Primary Oscillator.

8.2 Initial Configuration on POR

The oscillator source (and operating mode) that is used at a device Power-on Reset event is selected using Configuration bit settings. The oscillator Configuration bit settings are located in the Configuration registers in the program memory (refer to **Section 25.1 “Configuration Bits”** for further details). The Primary Oscillator Configuration bits, POSCMD<1:0> (Configuration Word 2<1:0>), and the Initial Oscillator Select Configuration bits, FNOSC<2:0> (Configuration Word 2<10:8>), select the oscillator source that is used at a Power-on Reset. The FRC Primary Oscillator with Postscaler (FRCDIV) is the default (unprogrammed) selection. The Secondary Oscillator, or one of the internal oscillators, may be chosen by programming these bit locations.

The Configuration bits allow users to choose between the various clock modes, shown in Table 8-1.

8.2.1 CLOCK SWITCHING MODE CONFIGURATION BITS

The FCKSM Configuration bits (Configuration Word 2<7:6>) are used to jointly configure device clock switching and the Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM). Clock switching is enabled only when FCKSM1 is programmed (‘0’). The FSCM is enabled only when FCKSM<1:0> are both programmed (‘00’).

TABLE 8-1: CONFIGURATION BIT VALUES FOR CLOCK SELECTION

Oscillator Mode	Oscillator Source	POSCMD<1:0>	FNOSC<2:0>	Note
Fast RC Oscillator with Postscaler (FRCDIV)	Internal	11	111	**1, 2**
(Reserved)	Internal	xx	110	**1**
Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)	Internal	11	101	**1**
Secondary (Timer1) Oscillator (SOSC)	Secondary	11	100	**1**
Primary Oscillator (XT) with PLL Module (XTPLL)	Primary	01	011	
Primary Oscillator (EC) with PLL Module (ECPLL)	Primary	00	011	
Primary Oscillator (HS)	Primary	10	010	
Primary Oscillator (XT)	Primary	01	010	
Primary Oscillator (EC)	Primary	00	010	
Fast RC Oscillator with PLL Module (FRCPLL)	Internal	11	001	**1**
Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)	Internal	11	000	**1**

Note 1: OSCO pin function is determined by the OSCIOFCN Configuration bit.
2: This is the default oscillator mode for an unprogrammed (erased) device.

10.4.6 PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT REGISTERS

The PIC24FJ256GA110 family of devices implements a total of 37 registers for remappable peripheral configuration:

- Input Remappable Peripheral Registers (21)
- Output Remappable Peripheral Registers (16)

Note:	Input and output register values can only be changed if IOLOCK (OSCCON<6>) = 0. See **Section 10.4.4.1 "Control Register Lock"** for a specific command sequence.

REGISTER 10-1: RPINR0: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 0

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	INT1R5	INT1R4	INT1R3	INT1R2	INT1R1	INT1R0
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 15-14	**Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
bit 13-8	**INT1R<5:0>:** Assign External Interrupt 1 (INT1) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits
bit 7-0	**Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

REGISTER 10-2: RPINR1: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 1

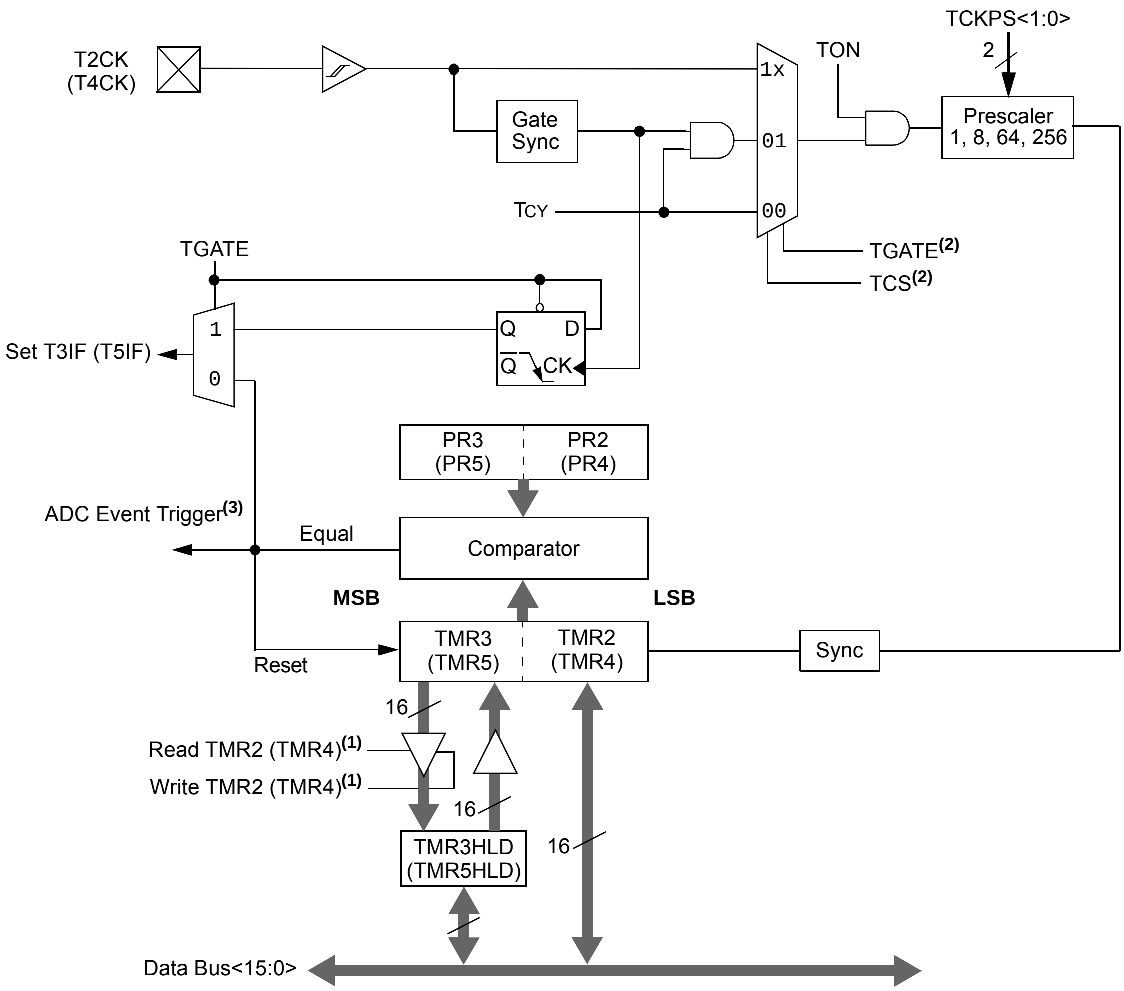
U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	INT3R5	INT3R4	INT3R3	INT3R2	INT3R1	INT3R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	INT2R5	INT2R4	INT2R3	INT2R2	INT2R1	INT2R0
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	**Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
bit 13-8	**INT3R<5:0>:** Assign External Interrupt 3 (INT3) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits
bit 7-6	**Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
bit 5-0	**INT2R<5:0>:** Assign External Interrupt 2 (INT2) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

FIGURE 12-1: TIMER2/3 AND TIMER4/5 (32-BIT) BLOCK DIAGRAM

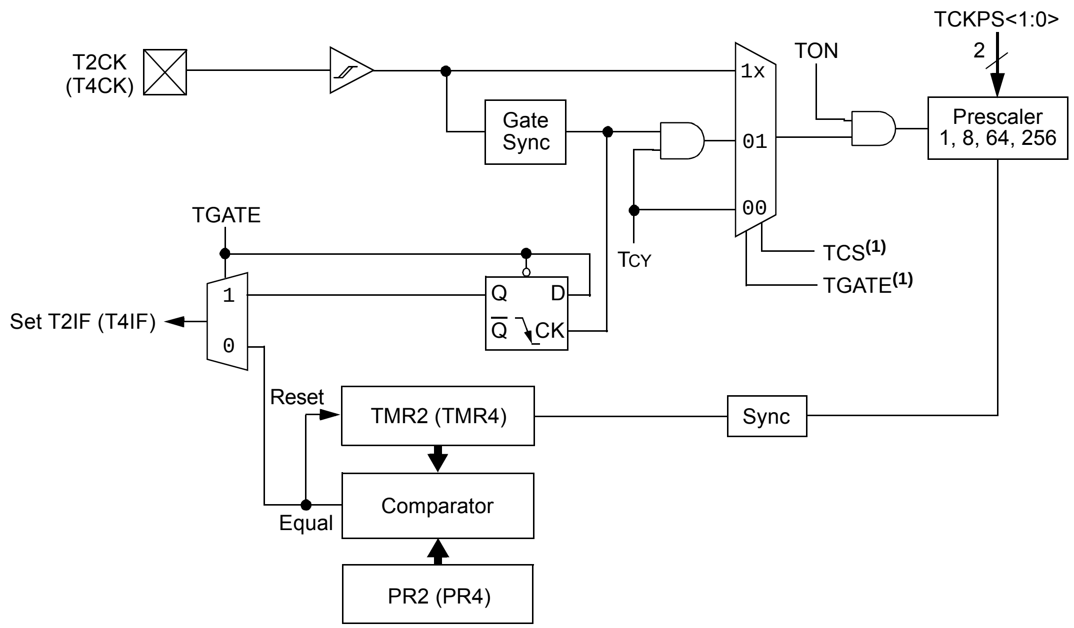


Note 1: The 32-Bit Timer Configuration bit, T32, must be set for 32-bit timer/counter operation. All control bits are respective to the T2CON and T4CON registers.

2: The Timer clock input must be assigned to an available RPn pin before use. Please see **Section 10.4 “Peripheral Pin Select”** for more information.

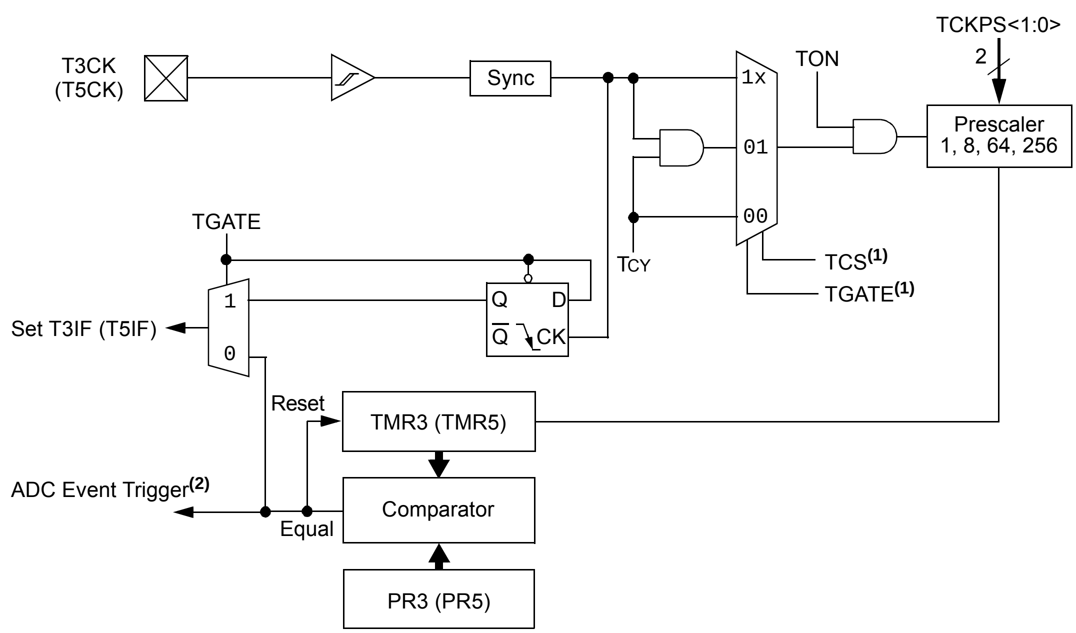
3: The ADC event trigger is available only on Timer2/3 in 32-bit mode and Timer3 in 16-bit mode.

FIGURE 12-2: TIMER2 AND TIMER4 (16-BIT SYNCHRONOUS) BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: The Timer clock input must be assigned to an available RPn pin before use. Please see **Section 10.4 "Peripheral Pin Select"** for more information.

FIGURE 12-3: TIMER3 AND TIMER5 (16-BIT ASYNCHRONOUS) BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: The Timer clock input must be assigned to an available RPn pin before use. Please see **Section 10.4 "Peripheral Pin Select"** for more information.

2: The ADC event trigger is available only on Timer3.

REGISTER 12-2: TyCON: TIMER3 AND TIMER5 CONTROL REGISTER[3]

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
TON[1]	—	TSIDL[1]	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	TGATE[1]	TCKPS1[1]	TCKPS0[1]	—	—	TCS[1,2]	—
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 **TON:** Timery On bit[1]
1 = Starts 16-bit Timery
0 = Stops 16-bit Timery

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 13 **TSIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit[1]
1 = Discontinue module operation when device enters Idle mode
0 = Continue module operation in Idle mode

bit 12-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6 **TGATE:** Timery Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit[1]
When TCS = 1:
This bit is ignored.
When TCS = 0:
1 = Gated time accumulation enabled
0 = Gated time accumulation disabled

bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:** Timery Input Clock Prescale Select bits[1]
11 = 1:256
10 = 1:64
01 = 1:8
00 = 1:1

bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 1 **TCS:** Timery Clock Source Select bit[1,2]
1 = External clock from pin TyCK (on the rising edge)
0 = Internal clock (FOSC/2)

bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

Note 1: When 32-bit operation is enabled (T2CON<3> or T4CON<3> = 1), these bits have no effect on Timery operation; all timer functions are set through T2CON and T4CON.

2: If TCS = 1, RPINRx (TyCK) must be configured to an available RPn pin. See **Section 10.4 “Peripheral Pin Select”** for more information.

3: Changing the value of TyCON while the timer is running (TON = 1) causes the timer prescale counter to reset and is not recommended.

FIGURE 15-5: SPI MASTER, FRAME MASTER CONNECTION DIAGRAM

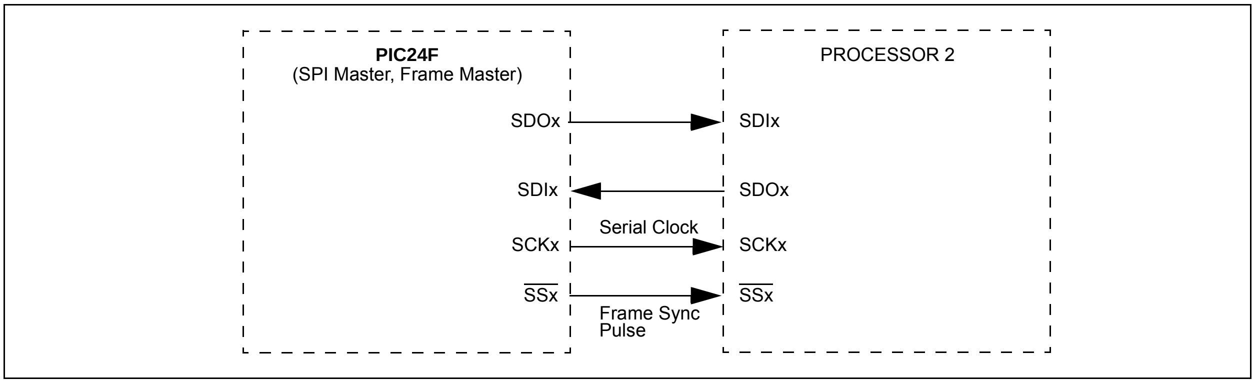


FIGURE 15-6: SPI MASTER, FRAME SLAVE CONNECTION DIAGRAM

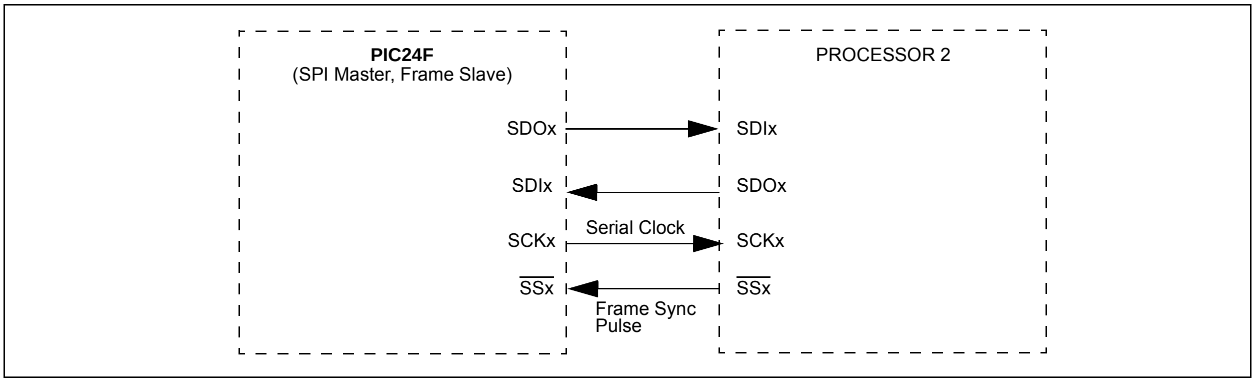


FIGURE 15-7: SPI SLAVE, FRAME MASTER CONNECTION DIAGRAM

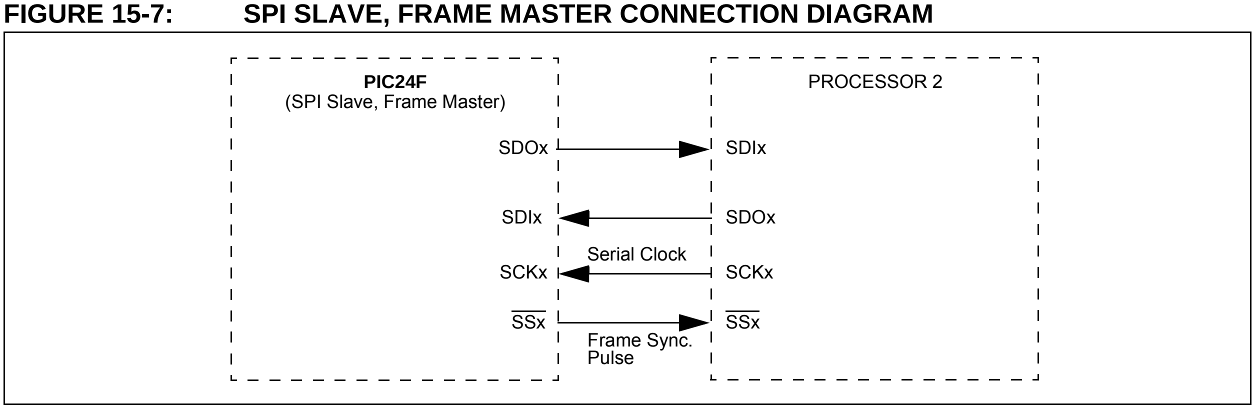
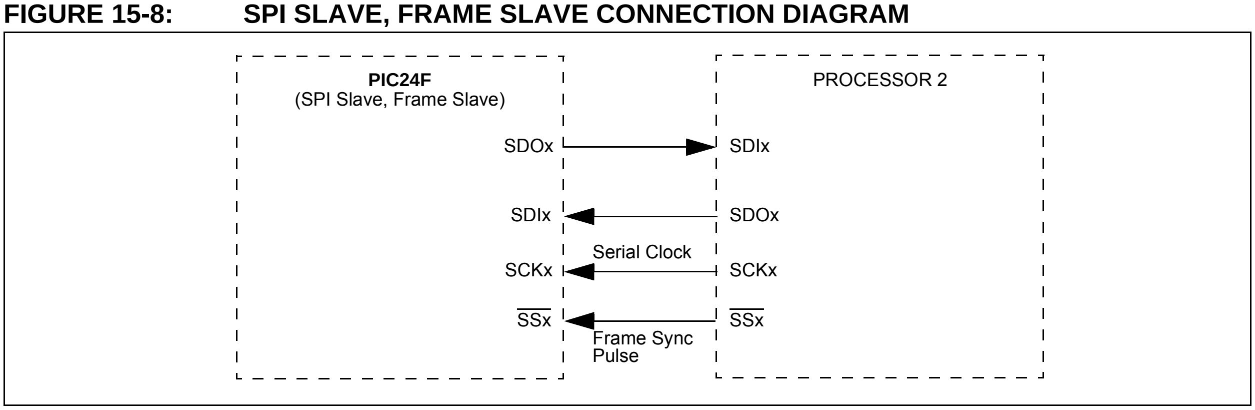


FIGURE 15-8: SPI SLAVE, FRAME SLAVE CONNECTION DIAGRAM



19.0 REAL-TIME CLOCK AND CALENDAR (RTCC)

Note:	This data sheet summarizes the features of this group of PIC24F devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. For more information, refer to the *"PIC24F Family Reference Manual"*, **Section 29. "Real-Time Clock and Calendar (RTCC)"** (DS39696).

The Real-Time Clock and Calendar (RTCC) provides on-chip, hardware-based clock and calendar functionality with little or no CPU overhead. It is intended for applications where accurate time must be maintained for extended periods with minimal CPU activity and with limited power resources, such as battery-powered applications.

Key features include:

- Time data in hours, minutes and seconds, with a granularity of one-half second
- 24-hour format (military time) display option
- Calendar data as date, month and year
- Automatic, hardware-based day of week and leap year calculations for dates from 2000 through 2099
- Time and calendar data in BCD format for compact firmware
- Highly configurable alarm function
- External output pin with selectable alarm signal or seconds "tick" signal output
- User calibration feature with auto-adjust

A simplified block diagram of the module is shown in Figure 19-1.The SOSC and RTCC will both remain running while the device is held in Reset with $\overline{MCLR}$ and will continue running after $\overline{MCLR}$ is released.

FIGURE 19-1: RTCC BLOCK DIAGRAM

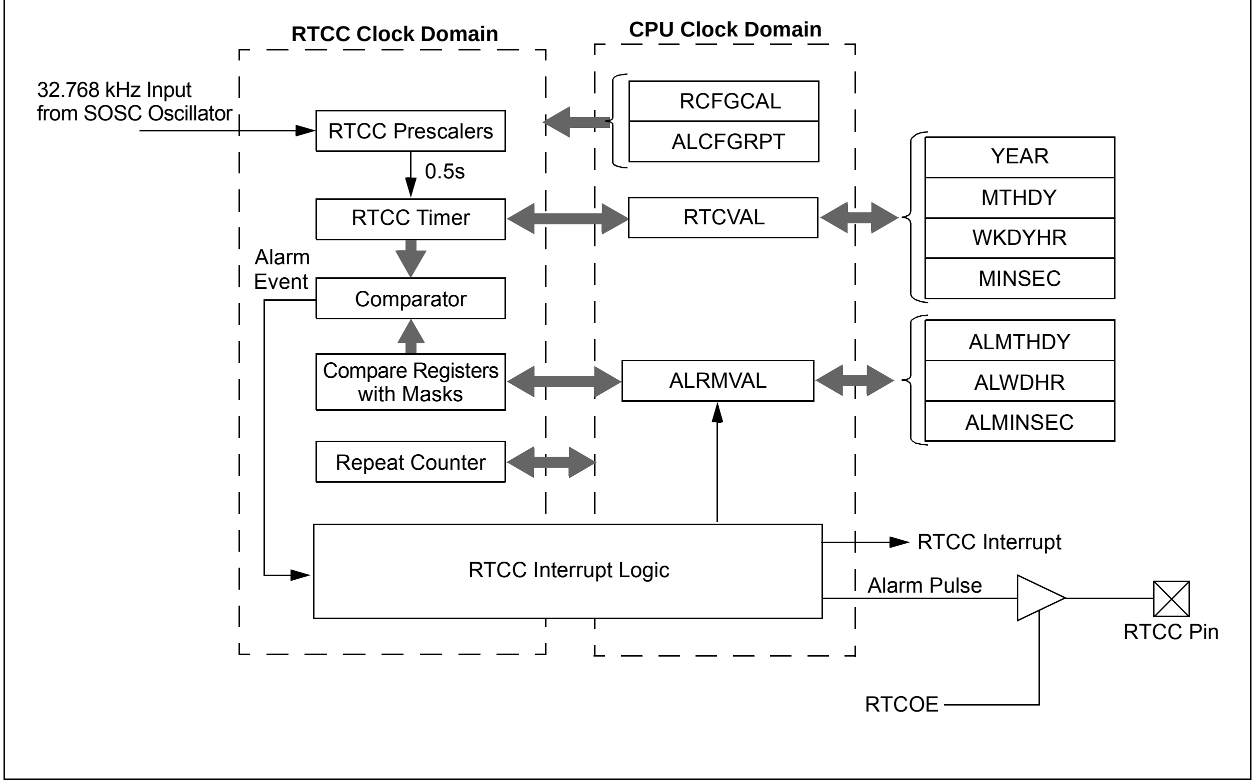


FIGURE 28-5: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

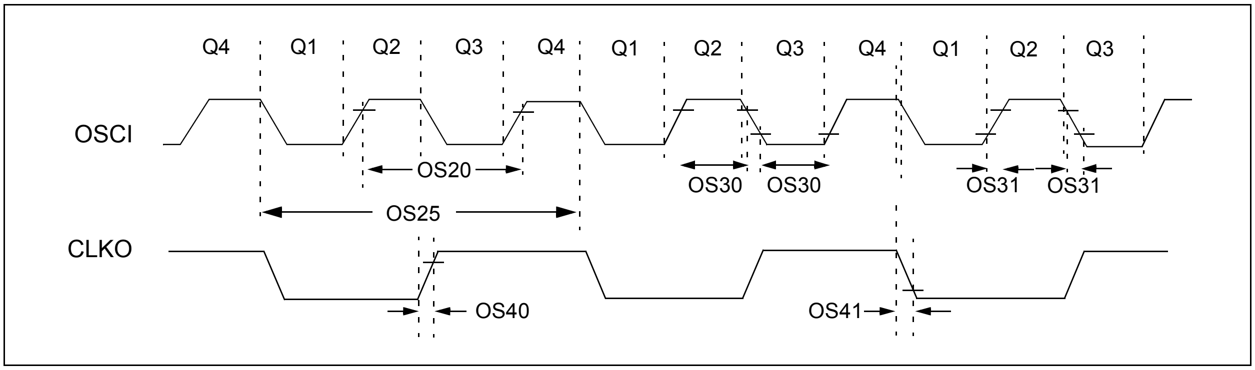


TABLE 28-13: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.50 to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Sym**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
OS10	FOSC	External CLKI Frequency (external clocks allowed only in EC mode)	DC 4	— —	32 8	MHz MHz	EC ECPLL
		Oscillator Frequency	3 4 10 31	— — — —	10 8 32 33	MHz MHz MHz kHz	XT XTPLL HS SOSC
OS20	TOSC	TOSC = 1/FOSC	—	—	—	—	See Parameter OS10 for FOSC value
OS25	TCY	Instruction Cycle Time(2)	62.5	—	DC	ns	
OS30	TosL, TosH	External Clock in (OSCI) High or Low Time	0.45 x TOSC	—	—	ns	EC
OS31	TosR, TosF	External Clock in (OSCI) Rise or Fall Time	—	—	20	ns	EC
OS40	TckR	CLKO Rise Time(3)	—	6	10	ns	
OS41	TckF	CLKO Fall Time(3)	—	6	10	ns	

Note 1: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: Instruction cycle period (TCY) equals two times the input oscillator time base period. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type under standard operating conditions with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at “Min.” values with an external clock applied to the OSCI/CLKI pin. When an external clock input is used, the “Max.” cycle time limit is “DC” (no clock) for all devices.

3: Measurements are taken in EC mode. The CLKO signal is measured on the OSCO pin. CLKO is low for the Q1-Q2 period (1/2 TCY) and high for the Q3-Q4 period (1/2 TCY).

FIGURE 28-18: I²C™ BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)

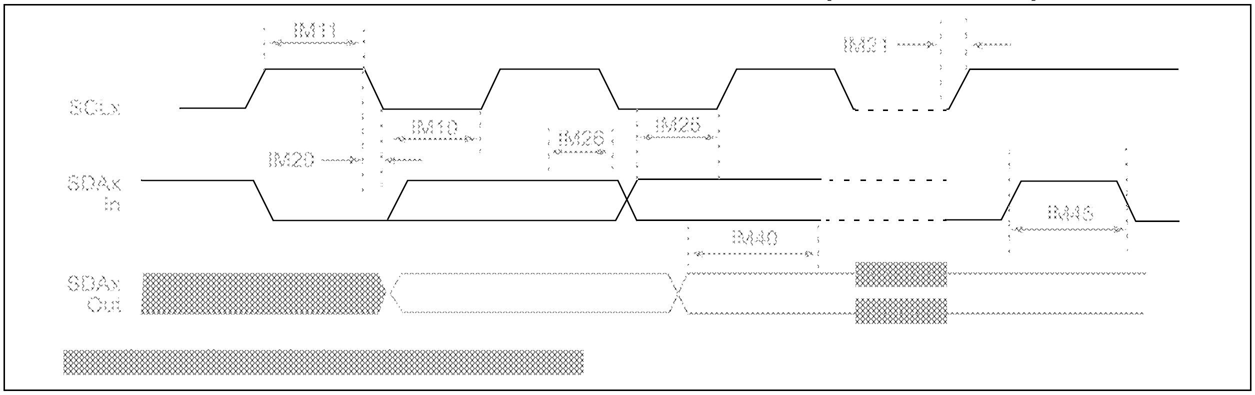


TABLE 28-31: I²C™ BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 2.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (Industrial)			
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min(1)	Max	Units	Conditions
IM10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	TCY/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	TCY/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			1 MHz mode(2)	TCY/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
IM11	THI:SCL	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	TCY/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	TCY/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			1 MHz mode(2)	TCY/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
IM20	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode(2)	—	100	ns	
IM21	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode(2)	—	300	ns	
IM25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode(2)	TBD	—	ns	
IM26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	μs	
			1 MHz mode(2)	TBD	—	ns	
IM40	TAA:SCL	Output Valid From Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	—
			1 MHz mode(2)	—	—	ns	—
IM45	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode(2)	TBD	—	μs	
IM50	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	—

Legend: TBD = To Be Determined

Note 1: BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator. Refer to **Section 16.3 "Setting Baud Rate When Operating as a Bus Master"** for details.

2: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I²C pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

FIGURE 28-19: I²C™ BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)

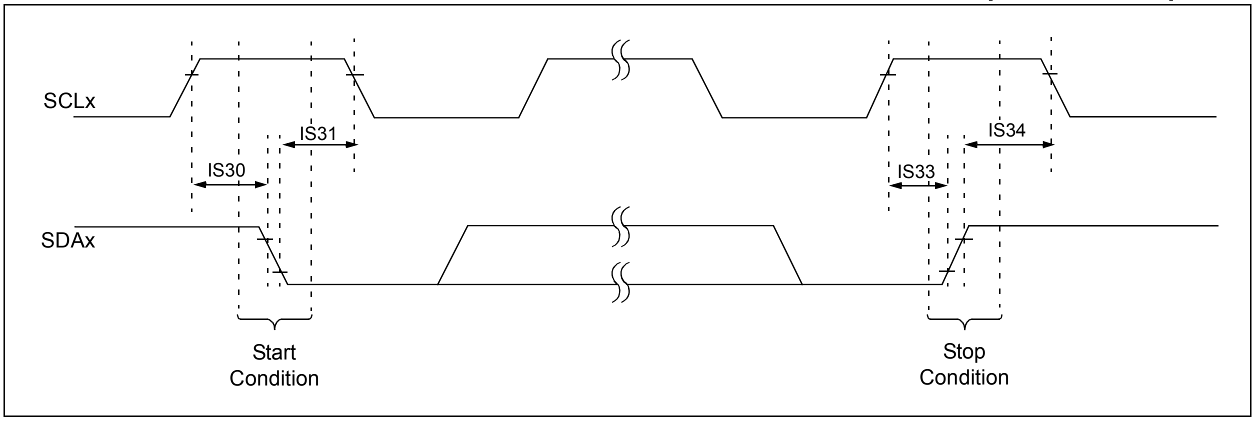


TABLE 28-32: I²C™ BUS START/STOP BIT TIMING REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				**Standard Operating Conditions: 2.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (Industrial)			
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
IS30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.25	—	μs	
IS31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4.0	—	μs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.25	—	μs	
IS33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.6	—	μs	
IS34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	250	—	ns	

Note 1: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I²C™ pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

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NOTES: