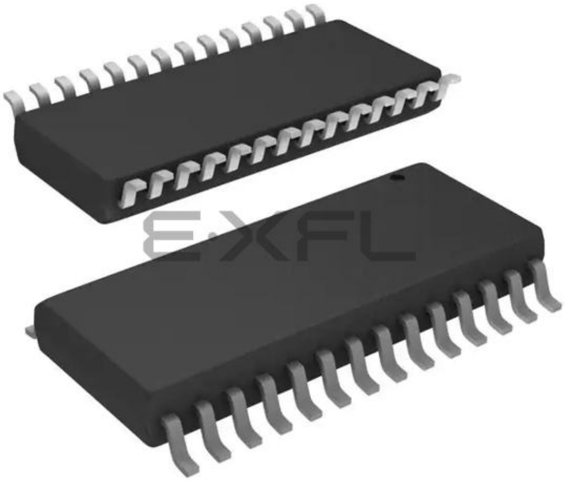

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

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	24
Program Memory Size	8KB (2.75K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	256 x 8
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24f08kl302t-i-so

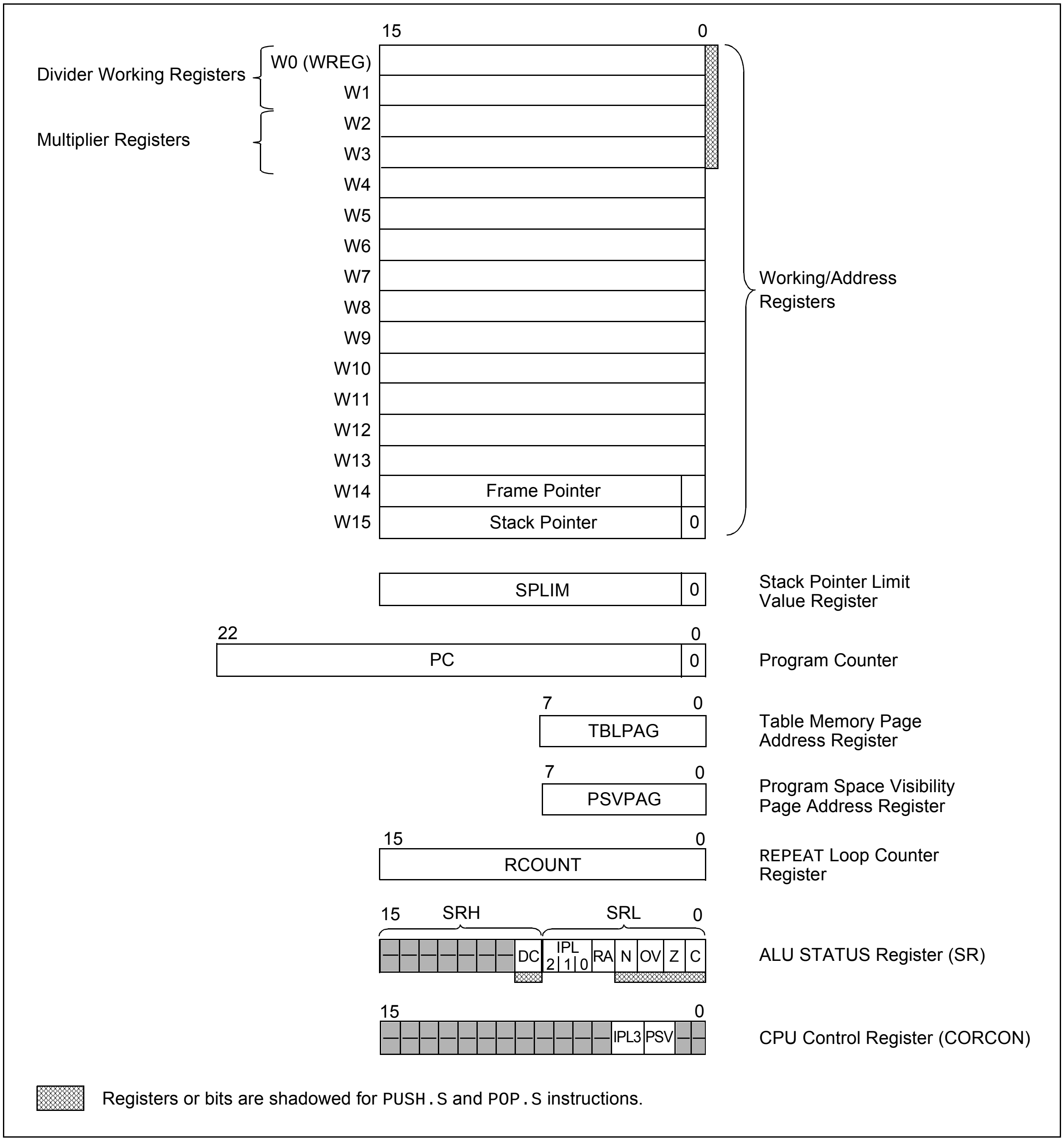
NOTES:

TABLE 1-4: PIC24F16KL40X/30X FAMILY PINOUT DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Function	Pin Number				I/O	Buffer	Description
	20-Pin PDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	20-Pin QFN	28-Pin SPDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin QFN			
PGEC1	5	2	5	2	I/O	ST	ICSP™ Clock 1
PCED1	4	1	4	1	I/O	ST	ICSP Data 1
PGEC2	2	19	22	19	I/O	ST	ICSP Clock 2
PGED2	3	20	21	18	I/O	ST	ICSP Data 2
PGEC3	10	7	15	12	I/O	ST	ICSP Clock 3
PGED3	9	6	14	11	I/O	ST	ICSP Data 3
RA0	2	19	2	27	I/O	ST	PORTA Pins
RA1	3	20	3	28	I/O	ST	
RA2	7	4	9	6	I/O	ST	
RA3	8	5	10	7	I/O	ST	
RA4	10	7	12	9	I/O	ST	
RA5	1	18	1	26	I	ST	
RA6	14	11	20	17	I/O	ST	
RA7	—	—	19	16	I/O	ST	
RB0	4	1	4	1	I/O	ST	PORTB Pins
RB1	5	2	5	2	I/O	ST	
RB2	6	3	6	3	I/O	ST	
RB3	—	—	7	4	I/O	ST	
RB4	9	6	11	8	I/O	ST	
RB5	—	—	14	11	I/O	ST	
RB6	—	—	15	12	I/O	ST	
RB7	11	8	16	13	I/O	ST	
RB8	12	9	17	14	I/O	ST	
RB9	13	10	18	15	I/O	ST	
RB10	—	—	21	18	I/O	ST	
RB11	—	—	22	19	I/O	ST	
RB12	15	12	23	20	I/O	ST	
RB13	16	13	24	21	I/O	ST	
RB14	17	14	25	22	I/O	ST	
RB15	18	15	26	23	I/O	ST	
REFO	18	15	26	23	O	—	Reference Clock Output
SCK1	15	12	22	19	I/O	ST	MSSP1 SPI Serial Input/Output Clock
SCK2	18	15	14	11	I/O	ST	MSSP2 SPI Serial Input/Output Clock
SCL1	12	9	17	14	I/O	I^2C	MSSP1 I^2C Clock Input/Output
SCL2	18	15	7	4	I/O	I^2C	MSSP2 I^2C Clock Input/Output
SCLKI	10	7	12	9	I	ST	Digital Secondary Clock Input
SDA1	13	10	18	15	I/O	I^2C	MSSP1 I^2C Data Input/Output
SDA2	2	19	2	27	I/O	I^2C	MSSP2 I^2C Data Input/Output
SDI1	17	14	21	18	I	ST	MSSP1 SPI Serial Data Input
SDI2	2	19	19	16	I	ST	MSSP2 SPI Serial Data Input
SDO1	16	13	24	21	O	—	MSSP1 SPI Serial Data Output
SDO2	3	20	15	12	O	—	MSSP2 SPI Serial Data Output

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

FIGURE 3-2: PROGRAMMER'S MODEL


15
0
Divider Working Registers
W0 (WREG)
W1
Multiplier Registers
W2
W3
W4
W5
W6
W7
W8
W9
W10
W11
W12
W13
W14
Frame Pointer
W15
Stack Pointer
0
Working/Address Registers
SPLIM
0
Stack Pointer Limit Value Register
22
0
PC
0
Program Counter
7
0
TBLPAG
Table Memory Page Address Register
7
0
PSVPAG
Program Space Visibility Page Address Register
15
0
RCOUNT
REPEAT Loop Counter Register
15
SRH
SRL
0
— — — — — — — DC IPL 2 1 0 RA N OV Z C
ALU STATUS Register (SR)
15
0
— — — — — — — — — — — — IPL3 PSV — —
CPU Control Register (CORCON)
Registers or bits are shadowed for PUSH.S and POP.S instructions.

8.0 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

> **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 on the Interrupt Controller, refer to the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, **"Interrupts"** (DS39707).

The PIC24F interrupt controller reduces the numerous peripheral interrupt request signals to a single interrupt request signal to the CPU. It has the following features:

- Up to eight processor exceptions and software traps
- Seven user-selectable priority levels
- Interrupt Vector Table (IVT) with up to 118 vectors
- Unique vector for each interrupt or exception source
- Fixed priority within a specified user priority level
- Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT) for debug support
- Fixed interrupt entry and return latencies

8.1 Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)

The IVT is shown in Figure 8-1. The IVT resides in the program memory, starting at location, 000004h. The IVT contains 126 vectors, consisting of eight non-maskable trap vectors, plus up to 118 sources of interrupt. In general, each interrupt source has its own vector. Each interrupt vector contains a 24-bit wide address. The value programmed into each interrupt vector location is the starting address of the associated Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

Interrupt vectors are prioritized in terms of their natural priority; this is linked to their position in the vector table. All other things being equal, lower addresses have a higher natural priority. For example, the interrupt associated with vector 0 will take priority over interrupts at any other vector address.

PIC24F16KL402 family devices implement 32 non-maskable traps and unique interrupts; these are summarized in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2.

8.1.1 ALTERNATE INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE (AIVT)

The Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT) is located after the IVT, as shown in Figure 8-1. Access to the AIVT is provided by the ALTIVT control bit (INTCON2<15>). If the ALTIVT bit is set, all interrupt and exception processes will use the alternate vectors instead of the default vectors. The alternate vectors are organized in the same manner as the default vectors.

The AIVT supports emulation and debugging efforts by providing a means to switch between an application and a support environment without requiring the interrupt vectors to be reprogrammed. This feature also enables switching between applications for evaluation of different software algorithms at run time. If the AIVT is not needed, the AIVT should be programmed with the same addresses used in the IVT.

8.2 Reset Sequence

A device Reset is not a true exception, because the interrupt controller is not involved in the Reset process. The PIC24F devices clear their registers in response to a Reset, which forces the Program Counter (PC) to zero. The microcontroller then begins program execution at location, 000000h. The user programs a `GOTO` instruction at the Reset address, which redirects the program execution to the appropriate start-up routine.

> **Note:** Any unimplemented or unused vector locations in the IVT and AIVT should be programmed with the address of a default interrupt handler routine that contains a `RESET` instruction.

REGISTER 8-18: IPC1: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	T2IP2	T2IP1	T2IP0	—	CCP2IP2	CCP2IP1	CCP2IP0
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 14-12 **T2IP<2:0>:** Timer2 Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 11 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 10-8 **CCP2IP<2:0>:** Capture/Compare/PWM2 Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

11.3 Input Change Notification

The Input Change Notification (ICN) function of the I/O ports allows the PIC24F16KL402 family of devices to generate interrupt requests to the processor in response to a Change-of-State (COS) on selected input pins. This feature is capable of detecting input Change-of-States, even in Sleep mode, when the clocks are disabled. Depending on the device pin count, there are up to 23 external signals that may be selected (enabled) for generating an interrupt request on a Change-of-State.

There are six control registers associated with the Change Notification (CN) module. The CNEN1 and CNEN2 registers contain the interrupt enable control bits for each of the CN input pins. Setting any of these bits enables a CN interrupt for the corresponding pins.

Each CN pin also has a weak pull-up/pull-down connected to it. The pull-ups act as a current source that is connected to the pin. The pull-downs act as a current sink to eliminate the need for external resistors when push button or keypad devices are connected.

On any pin, only the pull-up resistor or the pull-down resistor should be enabled, but not both of them. If the push button or the keypad is connected to VDD, enable the pull-down, or if they are connected to VSS, enable the pull-up resistors. The pull-ups are enabled separately using the CNPU1 and CNPU2 registers, which contain the control bits for each of the CN pins.

Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-ups for the corresponding pins. The pull-downs are enabled separately, using the CNPD1 and CNPD2 registers, which contain the control bits for each of the CN pins. Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-downs for the corresponding pins.

When the internal pull-up is selected, the pin uses VDD as the pull-up source voltage. When the internal pull-down is selected, the pins are pulled down to VSS by an internal resistor. Make sure that there is no external pull-up source/pull-down sink when the internal pull-ups/pull-downs are enabled.

> **Note:** Pull-ups and pull-downs on Change Notification pins should always be disabled whenever the port pin is configured as a digital output.

EXAMPLE 11-1: PORT WRITE/READ EXAMPLE (ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE)

```
MOV     #0xFF00, W0       ; Configure PORTB<15:8> as inputs and PORTB<7:0> as outputs
MOV     W0, TRISB
MOV     #0x00FF, W0       ; Enable PORTB<15:8> digital input buffers
MOV     W0, ANSB
NOP                       ; Delay 1 cycle
BTSS    PORTB, #13        ; Next Instruction
```

EXAMPLE 11-2: PORT WRITE/READ EXAMPLE (C LANGUAGE)

```
TRISB = 0xFF00;          // Configure PORTB<15:8> as inputs and PORTB<7:0> as outputs
ANSB = 0x00FF;           // Enable PORTB<15:8> digital input buffers
NOP();                   // Delay 1 cycle
if(PORTBbits.RB13 == 1)  // execute following code if PORTB pin 13 is set.
{
}
```

REGISTER 12-1: T1CON: TIMER1 CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	T1ECS1[1]	T1ECS0[1]
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	TSYNC	TCS	—
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:** Timer1 On bit

1 = Starts 16-bit Timer1
0 = Stops 16-bit Timer1

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 13 **TSIDL:** Timer1 Stop in Idle Mode bit

1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode
0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 9-8 **T1ECS <1:0>:** Timer1 Extended Clock Select bits[1]

11 = Reserved; do not use
10 = Timer1 uses the LPRC as the clock source
01 = Timer1 uses the external clock from T1CK
00 = Timer1 uses the Secondary Oscillator (SOSC) as the clock source

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6 **TGATE:** Timer1 Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit

When TCS = 1:
This bit is ignored.

When TCS = 0:
1 = Gated time accumulation is enabled
0 = Gated time accumulation is disabled

bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:** Timer1 Input Clock Prescale Select bits

11 = 1:256
10 = 1:64
01 = 1:8
00 = 1:1

bit 3 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 2 **TSYNC:** Timer1 External Clock Input Synchronization Select bit

When TCS = 1:
1 = Synchronizes external clock input
0 = Does not synchronize external clock input

When TCS = 0:
This bit is ignored.

bit 1 **TCS:** Timer1 Clock Source Select bit

1 = Timer1 clock source is selected by T1ECS<1:0>
0 = Internal clock (FOSC/2)

bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

Note 1: The T1ECSx bits are valid only when TCS = 1.

REGISTER 14-1: T3CON: TIMER3 CONTROL REGISTER

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

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0
TMR3CS1	TMR3CS0	T3CKPS1	T3CKPS0	T3OSCEN	$\overline{\text{T3SYNC}}$	—	TMR3ON
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 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 7-6 **TMR3CS<1:0>:** Timer3 Clock Source Select bits
11 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
10 = External clock source (selected by T3CON<3>)
01 = Instruction clock (FOSC/2)
00 = System clock (FOSC)(1)

bit 5-4 **T3CKPS<1:0>**: Timer3 Input Clock Prescale Select bits
11 = 1:8 Prescale value
10 = 1:4 Prescale value
01 = 1:2 Prescale value
00 = 1:1 Prescale value

bit 3 **T3OSCEN**: Timer3 Oscillator Enable bit
1 = SOSC (Secondary Oscillator) is used as a clock source
0 = T3CK digital input pin is used as a clock source

bit 2 **$\overline{\text{T3SYNC}}$:** Timer3 External Clock Input Synchronization Control bit
When TMR3CS<1:0> = 1x:
1 = Does not synchronize the external clock input
0 = Synchronizes the external clock input(2)
When TMR3CS<1:0> = 0x:
This bit is ignored; Timer3 uses the internal clock.

bit 1 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 0 **TMR3ON:** Timer3 On bit
1 = Enables Timer3
0 = Stops Timer3

Note 1: The FOSC clock source should not be selected if the timer will be used with the ECCP capture or compare features.

2: This option must be selected when the timer will be used with ECCP/CCP.

NOTES:

18.1 UART Baud Rate Generator (BRG)

The UART module includes a dedicated 16-bit Baud Rate Generator (BRG). The UxBRG register controls the period of a free-running, 16-bit timer. Equation 18-1 provides the formula for computation of the baud rate with BRGH = 0.

EQUATION 18-1: UARTx BAUD RATE WITH BRGH = 0[(1)]

$$\text{Baud Rate} = \frac{\text{FCY}}{16 \bullet (\text{UxBRG} + 1)}$$

$$\text{UxBRG} = \frac{\text{FCY}}{16 \bullet \text{Baud Rate}} - 1$$

Note 1: Based on FCY = FOSC/2; Doze mode and PLL are disabled.

Example 18-1 provides the calculation of the baud rate error for the following conditions:

- FCY = 4 MHz
- Desired Baud Rate = 9600

The maximum baud rate (BRGH = 0) possible is FCY/16 (for UxBRG = 0) and the minimum baud rate possible is FCY/(16 * 65536).

Equation 18-2 shows the formula for computation of the baud rate with BRGH = 1.

EQUATION 18-2: UARTx BAUD RATE WITH BRGH = 1[(1)]

$$\text{Baud Rate} = \frac{\text{FCY}}{4 \bullet (\text{UxBRG} + 1)}$$

$$\text{UxBRG} = \frac{\text{FCY}}{4 \bullet \text{Baud Rate}} - 1$$

Note 1: Based on FCY = FOSC/2; Doze mode and PLL are disabled.

The maximum baud rate (BRGH = 1) possible is FCY/4 (for UxBRG = 0) and the minimum baud rate possible is FCY/(4 * 65536).

Writing a new value to the UxBRG register causes the BRG timer to be reset (cleared). This ensures the BRG does not wait for a timer overflow before generating the new baud rate.

EXAMPLE 18-1: BAUD RATE ERROR CALCULATION (BRGH = 0)[(1)]

Desired Baud Rate = FCY/(16 (UxBRG + 1))

Solving for UxBRG Value:

UxBRG = ((FCY/Desired Baud Rate)/16) – 1
UxBRG = ((4000000/9600)/16) – 1
UxBRG = 25

Calculated Baud Rate = 4000000/(16 (25 + 1))
= 9615

Error = (Calculated Baud Rate – Desired Baud Rate)
Desired Baud Rate
= (9615 – 9600)/9600
= 0.16%

Note 1: Based on FCY = FOSC/2; Doze mode and PLL are disabled.

REGISTER 18-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0[(2)]	R/W-0[(2)]
UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN[(1)]	RTSMD	—	UEN1	UEN0
bit 15							bit 8

R/C-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL1	PDSEL0	STSEL
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clearable bit	HC = Hardware 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 **UARTEN:** UARTx Enable bit

1 = UARTx is enabled; all UARTx pins are controlled by UARTx as defined by UEN<1:0>
0 = UARTx is disabled; all UARTx pins are controlled by port latches, UARTx power consumption is minimal

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 13 **USIDL:** UARTx Stop in Idle Mode bit

1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode
0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12 **IREN:** IrDA® Encoder and Decoder Enable bit[(1)]

1 = IrDA encoder and decoder are enabled
0 = IrDA encoder and decoder are disabled

bit 11 **RTSMD:** Mode Selection for $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ Pin bit

1 = $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is in Simplex mode
0 = $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is in Flow Control mode

bit 10 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 9-8 **UEN<1:0>:** UARTx Enable bits[(2)]

11 = UxTX, UxRX and UxBCLK pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin is controlled by port latches
10 = UxTX, UxRX, $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins are enabled and used
01 = UxTX, UxRX and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin is controlled by port latches
00 = UxTX and UxRX pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$/UxBCLK pins are controlled by port latches

bit 7 **WAKE:** Wake-up on Start Bit Detect During Sleep Mode Enable bit

1 = UARTx will continue to sample the UxRX pin; interrupt is generated on the falling edge, bit is cleared in hardware on the following rising edge
0 = No wake-up is enabled

bit 6 **LPBACK:** UARTx Loopback Mode Select bit

1 = Enables Loopback mode
0 = Loopback mode is disabled

bit 5 **ABAUD:** Auto-Baud Enable bit

1 = Enables baud rate measurement on the next character – requires reception of a Sync field (55h); cleared in hardware upon completion
0 = Baud rate measurement is disabled or completed

bit 4 **RXINV:** Receive Polarity Inversion bit

1 = UxRX Idle state is ‘0’
0 = UxRX Idle state is ‘1’

Note 1: This feature is is only available for the 16x BRG mode (BRGH = 0).
2: Bit availability depends on pin availability.

NOTES:

19.0 10-BIT HIGH-SPEED A/D CONVERTER

> **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 on the 10-Bit High-Speed A/D Converter, refer to the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, **"10-Bit A/D Converter"** (DS39705).

The 10-bit A/D Converter has the following key features:

- Successive Approximation (SAR) conversion
- Conversion speeds of up to 500 ksps
- Up to 12 analog input pins
- External voltage reference input pins
- Internal band gap reference input
- Automatic Channel Scan mode
- Selectable conversion trigger source
- Two-word conversion result buffer
- Selectable Buffer Fill modes
- Four result alignment options
- Operation during CPU Sleep and Idle modes

Depending on the particular device, PIC24F16KL402 family devices implement up to 12 analog input pins, designated AN0 through AN4 and AN9 through AN15. In addition, there are two analog input pins for external voltage reference connections (VREF+ and VREF-). These voltage reference inputs may be shared with other analog input pins.

A block diagram of the A/D Converter is displayed in Figure 19-1.

To perform an A/D conversion:

1. Configure the A/D module:
   a) Configure port pins as analog inputs and/or select band gap reference inputs (ANSA<3:0>, ANSB<15:12,4:0> and ANCFG<0>).
   b) Select the voltage reference source to match the expected range on analog inputs (AD1CON2<15:13>).
   c) Select the analog conversion clock to match the desired data rate with the processor clock (AD1CON3<7:0>).
   d) Select the appropriate sample/conversion sequence (AD1CON1<7:5> and AD1CON3<12:8>).
   e) Select how conversion results are presented in the buffer (AD1CON1<9:8>).
   f) Select interrupt rate (AD1CON2<5:2>).
   g) Turn on A/D module (AD1CON1<15>).
2. Configure A/D interrupt (if required):
   a) Clear the AD1IF bit.
   b) Select A/D interrupt priority.

REGISTER 19-4: AD1CHS: A/D INPUT SELECT REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NB	—	—	—	CH0SB3	CH0SB2	CH0SB1	CH0SB0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NA	—	—	—	CH0SA3	CH0SA2	CH0SA1	CH0SA0
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 **CH0NB:** Channel 0 Negative Input Select for MUX B Multiplexer Setting bit

1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1
0 = Channel 0 negative input is VR-

bit 14-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 11-8 **CH0SB<3:0>:** Channel 0 Positive Input Select for MUX B Multiplexer Setting bits

1111 = AN15
1110 = AN14
1101 = AN13
1100 = AN12(1)
1011 = AN11(1)
1010 = AN10
1001 = AN9
1000 = Upper guardband rail (0.785 * VDD)
0111 = Lower guardband rail (0.215 * VDD)
0110 = Internal band gap reference (VBG)
0101 = Reserved; do not use
0100 = AN4(1)
0011 = AN3(1)
0010 = AN2(1)
0001 = AN1
0000 = AN0

bit 7 **CH0NA:** Channel 0 Negative Input Select for MUX A Multiplexer Setting bit

1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1
0 = Channel 0 negative input is VR-

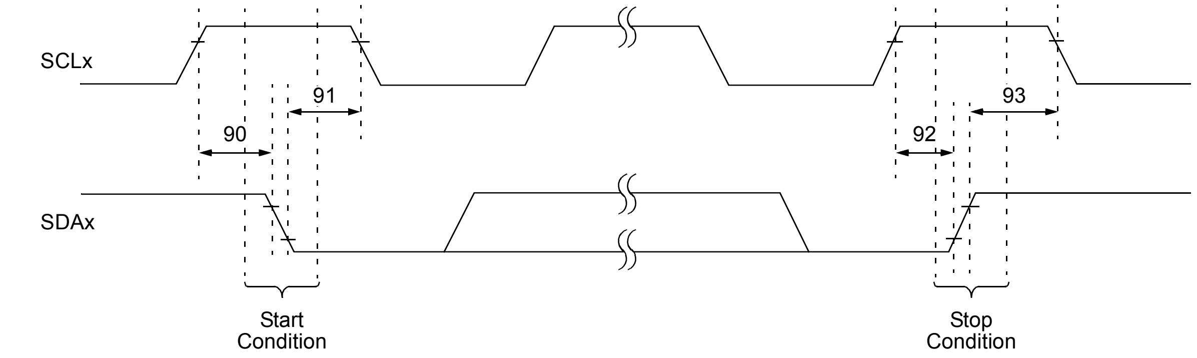
bit 6-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 3-0 **CH0SA<3:0>:** Channel 0 Positive Input Select for MUX A Multiplexer Setting bits

Bit combinations are identical to those for CH0SB<3:0> (above).

Note 1: Unimplemented on 14-pin devices; do not use.

FIGURE 26-11: I²C™ BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING

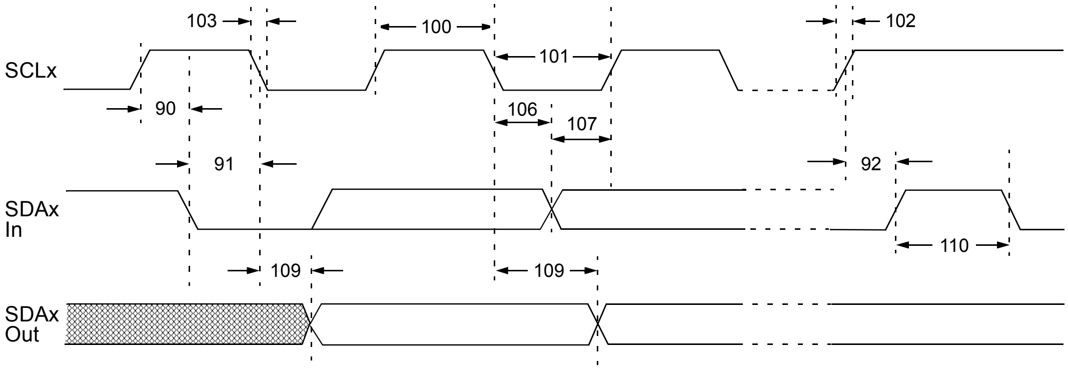


Note: Refer to Figure 26-3 for load conditions.

TABLE 26-31: I²C™ BUS START/STOP BITS REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE)

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Max	Units	Conditions
90	TSU:STA	Start Condition	100 kHz mode	4700	—	ns	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
		Setup Time	400 kHz mode	600	—		
91	THD:STA	Start Condition	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
		Hold Time	400 kHz mode	600	—		
92	TSU:STO	Stop Condition	100 kHz mode	4700	—	ns	
		Setup Time	400 kHz mode	600	—		
93	THD:STO	Stop Condition	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	
		Hold Time	400 kHz mode	600	—		

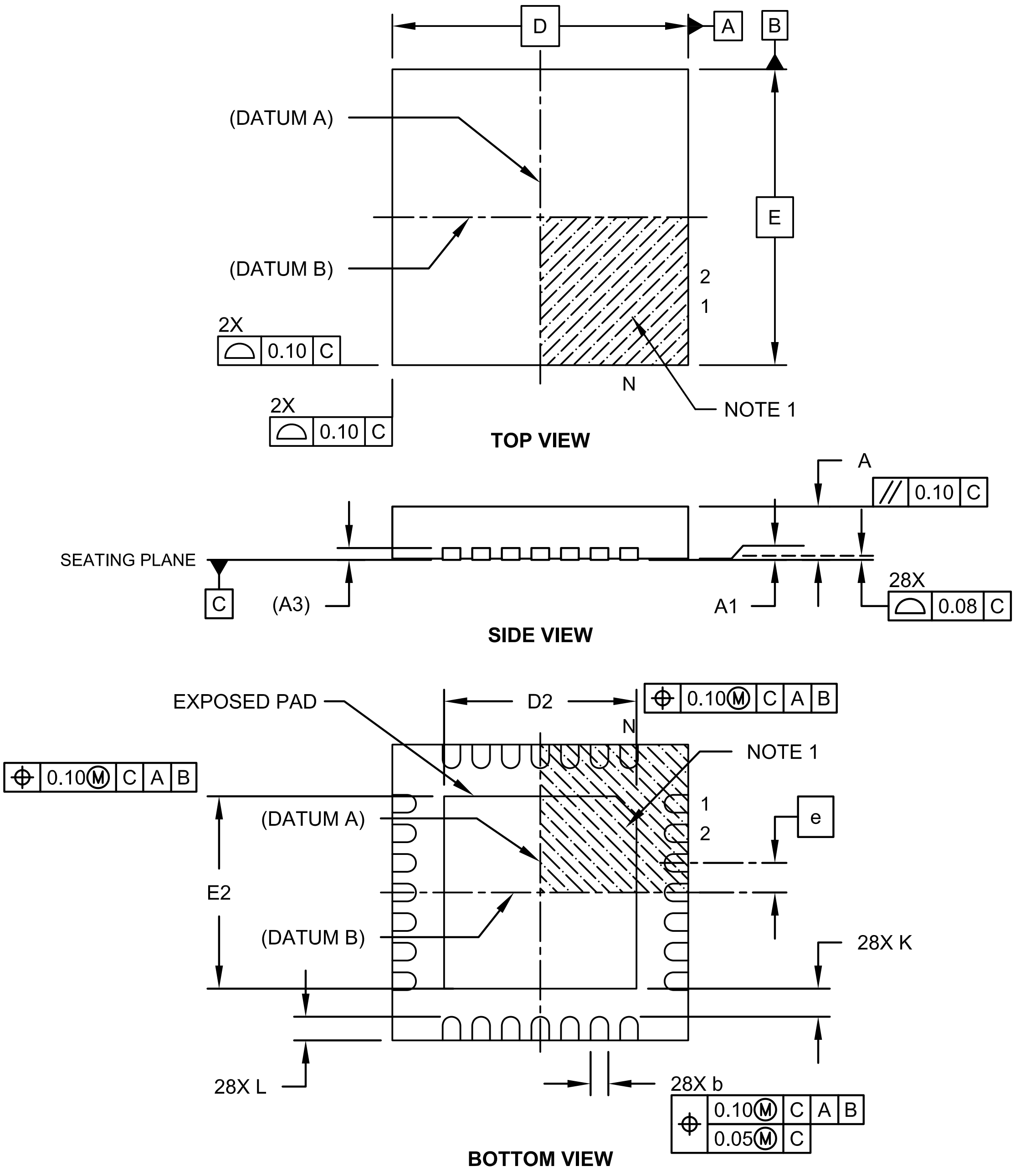
FIGURE 26-12: I²C™ BUS DATA TIMING



Note: Refer to Figure 26-3 for load conditions.

28-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MQ) – 5x5x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-140B Sheet 1 of 2

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (September 2011)

Original data sheet for the PIC24F16KL402 family of devices.

Revision B (November 2011)

Updates DC Specifications in Tables 26-6 through 26-9 (all Typical and Maximum values).

Updates AC Specifications in Tables 26-7 through 26-30 (SPI Timing Requirements) with the addition of the FSCK specification.

Other minor typographic corrections throughout.

Revision C (October 2013)

Adds +125°C Extended Temperature information.

Updates several packaging drawings in **Section 27.0 "Packaging Information"**. Other minor typographic corrections throughout.

APPENDIX B: MIGRATING FROM PIC18/PIC24 TO PIC24F16KL402

The PIC24F16KL402 family combines traditional PIC18 peripherals with a faster PIC24 core to provide a low-cost, high-performance microcontroller with low-power consumption.

Code written for PIC18 devices can be migrated to the PIC24F16KL402 by using a C compiler that generates PIC24 machine level instructions. Assembly language code will need to be rewritten using PIC24 instructions. The PIC24 instruction set shares similarities to the PIC18 instruction set, which should ease porting of assembly code. Application code will require changes to support certain PIC24 peripherals.

Code written for PIC24 devices can be migrated to the PIC24F16KL402 without many code changes. Certain peripherals, however, will require application changes to support modules that were traditionally available only on PIC18 devices.

Refer to Table B-1 for a list of peripheral modules on the PIC24F16KL402 and where they originated from.

TABLE B-1: TABLE B-1: PIC24F16KL402 PERIPHERAL MODULE ORIGINATING ARCHITECTURE

Peripheral Module	PIC18	PIC24
ECCP/CCP	X	—
MSSP (I^2C™/SPI)	X	—
Timer2/4 (8-bit)	X	—
Timer3 (16-bit)	X	—
Timer1 (16-bit)	—	X
10-Bit A/D Converter	—	X
Comparator	—	X
Comparator Voltage Reference	—	X
UART	—	X
HLVD	—	X

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