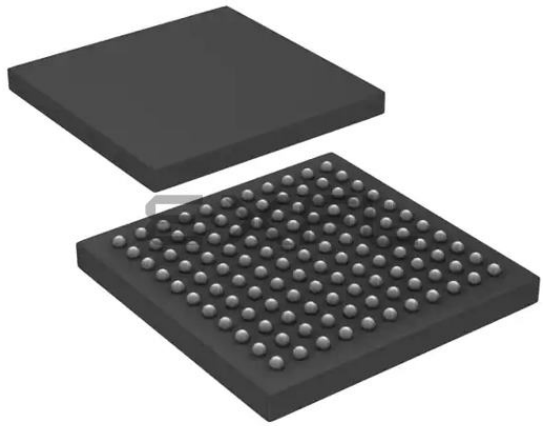
Microchip Technology - PIC24FJ1024GB610T-I/BG Datasheet



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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, PMP, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, HLVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	85
Program Memory Size	1MB (341.5K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 24x10/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	121-TFBGA
Supplier Device Package	121-TFBGA (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24fj1024gb610t-i-bg

TABLE 4: COMPLETE PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS (PIC24FJXXXGA610 TQFP)

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	OCM1C/CTED3/RG15	51	**RP16**/RF3
2	VDD	52	**RP30**/RF2
3	IC4/CTED4/PMD5/RE5	53	**RP15**/RF8
4	SCL3/IC5/PMD6/RE6	54	RF7
5	SDA3/IC6/PMD7/RE7	55	INT0/RF6
6	**RPI38**/OCM1D/RC1	56	SDA1/RG3
7	**RPI39**/OCM2C/RC2	57	SCL1/RG2
8	**RPI40**/OCM2D/RC3	58	PMPCS1/SCL2/RA2
9	AN16/**RPI41**/OCM3C/PMCS2/RC4	59	SDA2/PMA20/RA3
10	AN17/C1IND/**RP21**/ICM1/OCM1A/PMA5/RG6	60	TDI/PMA21/RA4
11	AN18/C1INC/**RP26**/OCM1B/PMA4/RG7	61	TDO/RA5
12	AN19/C2IND/**RP19**/ICM2/OCM2A/PMA3/RG8	62	VDD
13	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	63	OSCI/CLKI/RC12
14	AN20/C1INC/C2INC/C3INC/**RP27**/OCM2B/PMA2/PMALU/RG9	64	OSCO/CLKO/RC15
15	VSS	65	VSS
16	VDD	66	**RPI36**/PMA22/RA14
17	TMS/OCM3D/RA0	67	**RPI35**/PMBE1/RA15
18	**RPI33**/PMCS1/RE8	68	CLC4OUT/**RP2**/$\overline{\text{U6RTS}}$/U6BCLK/ICM5/RD8
19	AN21/**RPI34**/PMA19/RE9	69	**RP4**/PMACK2/RD9
20	PGEC3/AN5/C1INA/**RP18**/ICM3/OCM3A/RB5	70	**RP3**/PMA15/PMCS2/RD10
21	PGED3/AN4/C1INB/**RP28**/OCM3B/RB4	71	**RP12**/PMA14/PMCS1/RD11
22	AN3/C2INA/RB3	72	CLC3OUT/**RP11**/$\overline{\text{U6CTS}}$/ICM6/RD0
23	AN2/CTCMP/C2INB/**RP13**/CTED13/RB2	73	SOSCI/C3IND/RC13
24	PGEC1/ALTCVREF-/ALTVREF-/AN1/**RP1**/CTED12/RB1	74	SOSCO/C3INC/**RPI37**/PWRLCLK/RC14
25	PGED1/ALTCVREF+/ALTVREF+/AN0/**RP0**/RB0	75	VSS
26	PGEC2/AN6/**RP6**/RB6	76	**RP24**/U5TX/ICM4/RD1
27	PGED2/AN7/**RP7**/U6TX/RB7	77	**RP23**/PMACK1/RD2
28	CVREF-/VREF-/PMA7/RA9	78	**RP22**/ICM7/PMBE0/RD3
29	CVREF+/VREF+/PMA6/RA10	79	**RPI42**/OCM3E/PMD12/RD12
30	AVDD	80	OCM3F/PMD13/RD13
31	AVSS	81	**RP25**/PMWR/PMENB/RD4
32	AN8/**RP8**/PWRGT/RB8	82	**RP20**/PMRD/$\overline{\text{PMWR}}$/RD5
33	AN9/$\overline{\text{TMPR}}$/**RP9**/T1CK/RB9	83	C3INB/U5RX/OC4/PMD14/RD6
34	CVREF/AN10/PMA13/RB10	84	C3INA/$\overline{\text{U5RTS}}$/U5BCLK/OC5/PMD15/RD7
35	AN11/REFI/PMA12/RB11	85	VCAP
36	VSS	86	N/C
37	VDD	87	$\overline{\text{U5CTS}}$/OC6/PMD11/RF0
38	TCK/RA1	88	PMD10/RF1
39	**RP31**/RF13	89	PMD9/RG1
40	**RPI32**/CTED7/PMA18/RF12	90	PMD8/RG0
41	AN12/U6RX/CTED2/PMA11/RB12	91	AN23/OCM1E/RA6
42	AN13/CTED1/PMA10/RB13	92	AN22/OCM1F/PMA17/RA7
43	AN14/**RP14**/CTED5/CTPLS/PMA1/PMALH/RB14	93	PMD0/RE0
44	AN15/**RP29**/CTED6/PMA0/PMALL/RB15	94	PMD1/RE1
45	VSS	95	CTED11/PMA16/RG14
46	VDD	96	OCM2E/RG12
47	**RPI43**/RD14	97	OCM2F/CTED10/RG13
48	**RP5**/RD15	98	PMD2/RE2
49	**RP10**/PMA9/RF4	99	CTED9/PMD3/RE3
50	**RP17**/PMA8/RF5	100	HLVDIN/CTED8/PMD4/RE4

Legend: **RPn** and **RPIn** represent remappable pins for Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) functions.

Note: Pinouts are subject to change.

TABLE 1-3: PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 FAMILY PINOUT DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Function	Pin Number/Grid Locator						I/O	Input Buffer	Description
	GA606 64-Pin QFN/TQFP/ QFP	GB606 64-Pin QFN/ TQFP/QFP	GA610 100-Pin TQFP/ QFP	GB610 100-Pin TQFP/ QFP	GA612 121-Pin BGA	GB612 121-Pin BGA			
IOCD0	46	46	72	72	D9	D9	I	ST	PORTD Interrupt-on-Change
IOCD1	49	49	76	76	A11	A11	I	ST	
IOCD2	50	50	77	77	A10	A10	I	ST	
IOCD3	51	51	78	78	B9	B9	I	ST	
IOCD4	52	52	81	81	C8	C8	I	ST	
IOCD5	53	53	82	82	B8	B8	I	ST	
IOCD6	54	54	83	83	D7	D7	I	ST	
IOCD7	55	55	84	84	C7	C7	I	ST	
IOCD8	42	42	68	68	E9	E9	I	ST	
IOCD9	43	43	69	69	E10	E10	I	ST	
IOCD10	44	44	70	70	D11	D11	I	ST	
IOCD11	45	45	71	71	C11	C11	I	ST	
IOCD12	—	—	79	79	A9	A9	I	ST	
IOCD13	—	—	80	80	D8	D8	I	ST	
IOCD14	—	—	47	47	L9	L9	I	ST	
IOCD15	—	—	48	48	K9	K9	I	ST	
IOCE0	60	60	93	93	A4	A4	I	ST	PORTE Interrupt-on-Change
IOCE1	61	61	94	94	B4	B4	I	ST	
IOCE2	62	62	98	98	B3	B3	I	ST	
IOCE3	63	63	99	99	A2	A2	I	ST	
IOCE4	64	64	100	100	A1	A1	I	ST	
IOCE5	1	1	3	3	D3	D3	I	ST	
IOCE6	2	2	4	4	C1	C1	I	ST	
IOCE7	3	3	5	5	D2	D2	I	ST	
IOCE8	—	—	18	18	G1	G1	I	ST	
IOCE9	—	—	19	19	G2	G2	I	ST	

Legend: TTL = TTL input buffer
ANA = Analog level input/output
DIG = Digital input/output
ST = Schmitt Trigger input buffer
I^2C = I^2C/SMBus input buffer
XCVR = Dedicated Transceiver

2.6 External Oscillator Pins

Many microcontrollers have options for at least two oscillators: a high-frequency Primary Oscillator and a low-frequency Secondary Oscillator (refer to **Section 9.0 "Oscillator Configuration"** for details).

The oscillator circuit should be placed on the same side of the board as the device. Place the oscillator circuit close to the respective oscillator pins with no more than 0.5 inch (12 mm) between the circuit components and the pins. The load capacitors should be placed next to the oscillator itself, on the same side of the board.

Use a grounded copper pour around the oscillator circuit to isolate it from surrounding circuits. The grounded copper pour should be routed directly to the MCU ground. Do not run any signal traces or power traces inside the ground pour. Also, if using a two-sided board, avoid any traces on the other side of the board where the crystal is placed.

Layout suggestions are shown in Figure 2-5. In-line packages may be handled with a single-sided layout that completely encompasses the oscillator pins. With fine-pitch packages, it is not always possible to completely surround the pins and components. A suitable solution is to tie the broken guard sections to a mirrored ground layer. In all cases, the guard trace(s) must be returned to ground.

In planning the application's routing and I/O assignments, ensure that adjacent port pins, and other signals in close proximity to the oscillator, are benign (i.e., free of high frequencies, short rise and fall times and other similar noise).

For additional information and design guidance on oscillator circuits, please refer to these Microchip Application Notes, available at the corporate web site (www.microchip.com):

- *AN943, "Practical PICmicro® Oscillator Analysis and Design"*
- *AN949, "Making Your Oscillator Work"*
- *AN1798, "Crystal Selection for Low-Power Secondary Oscillator"*

FIGURE 2-5: SUGGESTED PLACEMENT OF THE OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT

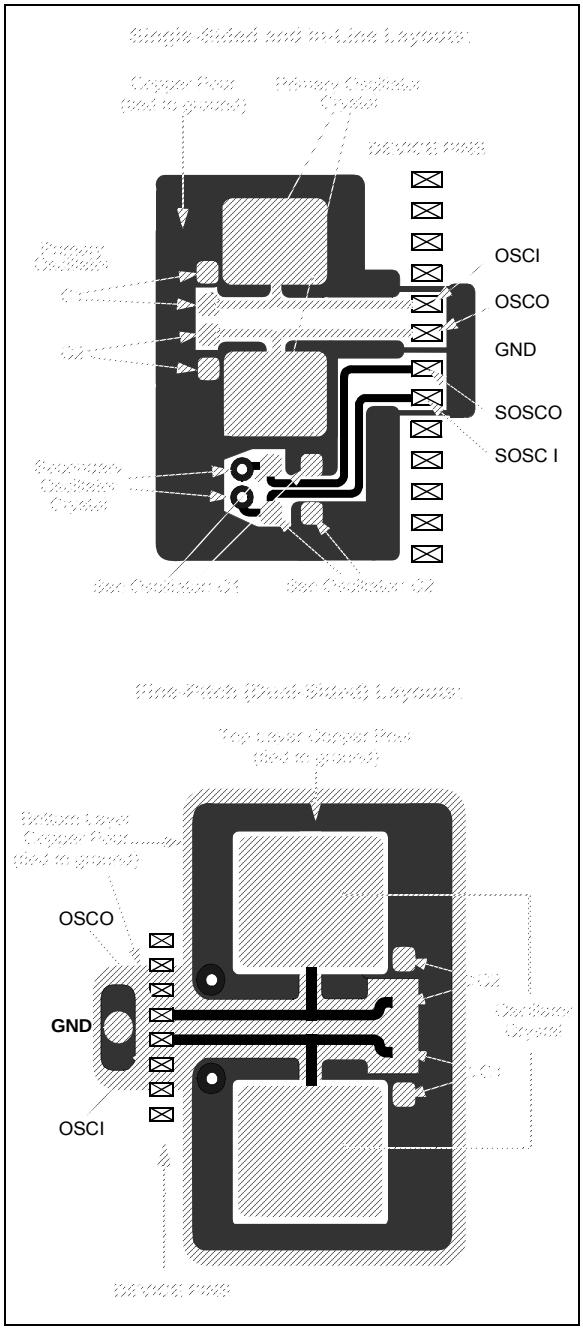


TABLE 4-8: SFR MAP: 0400h BLOCK

File Name	Address	All Resets	File Name	Address	All Resets
SPI (CONTINUED)			**CONFIGURABLE LOGIC CELL (CLC) (CONTINUED)**		
SPI1BUFL	0400	0000	CLC3CONL	047C	0000
SPI1BUFH	0402	0000	CLC3CONH	047E	0000
SPI1BRGL	0404	xxxx	CLC3SELL	0480	0000
SPI1IMSK1	0408	0000	CLC3GLSL	0484	0000
SPI1IMSK2	040A	0000	CLC3GLSH	0486	0000
SPI1URDTL	040C	0000	CLC4CONL	0488	0000
SPI1URDTH	040E	0000	CLC4CONH	048A	0000
SPI2CON1	0410	0x00	CLC4SELL	048C	0000
SPI2CON2	0412	0000	CLC4GLSL	0490	0000
SPI2CON3	0414	0000	CLC4GLSH	0492	0000
SPI2STATL	0418	0028	**I^2C**		
SPI2STATH	041A	0000	I2C1RCV	0494	0000
SPI2BUFL	041C	0000	I2C1TRN	0496	00FF
SPI2BUFH	041E	0000	I2C1BRG	0498	0000
SPI2BRGL	0420	xxxx	I2C1CON1	049A	1000
SPI2IMSK1	0424	0000	I2C1CON2	049C	0000
SPI2IMSK2	0426	0000	I2C1STAT	049E	0000
SPI2URDTL	0428	0000	I2C1ADD	04A0	0000
SPI2URDTH	042A	0000	I2C1MSK	04A2	0000
SPI3CON1	042C	0x00	I2C2RCV	04A4	0000
SPI3CON2	042E	0000	I2C2TRN	04A6	00FF
SPI3CON3	0430	0000	I2C2BRG	04A8	0000
SPI3STATL	0434	0028	I2C2CON1	04AA	1000
SPI3STATH	0436	0000	I2C2CON2	04AC	0000
SPI3BUFL	0438	0000	I2C2STAT	04AE	0000
SPI3BUFH	043A	0000	I2C2ADD	04B0	0000
SPI3BRGL	043C	xxxx	I2C2MSK	04B2	0000
SPI3IMSK1	0440	0000	I2C3RCV	04B4	0000
SPI3IMSK2	0442	0000	I2C3TRN	04B6	00FF
SPI3URDTL	0444	0000	I2C3BRG	04B8	0000
SPI3URDTH	0446	0000	I2C3CON1	04BA	1000
CONFIGURABLE LOGIC CELL (CLC)			I2C3CON2	04BC	0000
CLC1CONL	0464	0000	I2C3STAT	04BE	0000
CLC1CONH	0466	0000	I2C3ADD	04C0	0000
CLC1SELL	0468	0000	I2C3MSK	04C2	0000
CLC1GLSL	046C	0000	**DMA**		
CLC1GLSH	046E	0000	DMACON	04C4	0000
CLC2CONL	0470	0000	DMABUF	04C6	0000
CLC2CONH	0472	0000	DMAL	04C8	0000
CLC2SELL	0474	0000	DMAH	04CA	0000
CLC2GLSL	0478	0000	DMACH0	04CC	0000
CLC2GLSH	047A	0000	DMAINT0	04CE	0000

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

REGISTER 8-5: INTCON4: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 4

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	U-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	ECCDBE	SGHT
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = 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 15-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 1 **ECCDBE:** ECC Double-Bit Error Trap bit
1 = ECC Double-Bit Error trap has occurred
0 = ECC Double-Bit Error trap has not occurred

bit 0 **SGHT:** Software Generated Hard Trap Status bit
1 = Software generated hard trap has occurred
0 = Software generated hard trap has not occurred

11.3 Interrupt-on-Change (IOC)

The Interrupt-on-Change function of the I/O ports allows the PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 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.

Interrupt-on-Change functionality is enabled on a pin by setting the IOCPx and/or IOCNx register bit for that pin. For example, PORTC has register names, IOCPC and IOCNC, for these functions. Setting a value of '1' in the IOCPx register enables interrupts for low-to-high transitions, while setting a value of '1' in the IOCNx register enables interrupts for high-to-low transitions. Setting a value of '1' in both register bits will enable interrupts for either case (e.g., a pulse on the pin will generate two interrupts). In order for any IOC to be detected, the global IOC Interrupt Enable bit (IEC1<3>) must be set, the IOCON bit (PADCON<15>) set and the associated IFSx flag cleared.

When an interrupt request is generated for a pin, the corresponding status flag (IOCFx register bit) will be set, indicating that a Change-of-State occurred on that pin. The IOCFx register bit will remain set until cleared by writing a zero to it. When any IOCFx flag bit in a given port is set, the corresponding IOCPxF bit in the IOCSTAT register will be set. This flag indicates that a change was detected on one of the bits on the given port. The IOCPxF flag will be cleared when all IOCFx<15:0> bits are cleared.

Multiple individual status flags can be cleared by writing a zero to one or more bits using a Read-Modify-Write operation. If another edge is detected on a pin whose status bit is being cleared during the Read-Modify-Write sequence, the associated change flag will still be set at the end of the Read-Modify-Write sequence.

The user should use the instruction sequence (or equivalent) shown in Example 11-1 to clear the Interrupt-on-Change Status registers.

At the end of this sequence, the W0 register will contain a zero for each bit for which the port pin had a change detected. In this way, any indication of a pin changing will not be lost.

Due to the asynchronous and real-time nature of the Interrupt-on-Change, the value read on the port pins may not indicate the state of the port when the change was detected, as a second change can occur during the interval between clearing the flag and reading the port. It is up to the user code to handle this case if it is a possibility in their application. To keep this interval to a minimum, it is recommended that any code modifying the IOCFx registers be run either in the interrupt handler or with interrupts disabled.

Each Interrupt-on-Change (IOC) pin has both a weak pull-up and a weak pull-down connected to it. The pull-ups act as a current source connected to the pin, while the pull-downs act as a current sink connected to the pin. These eliminate the need for external resistors when push button or keypad devices are connected.

The pull-ups and pull-downs are separately enabled using the IOCPUx registers (for pull-ups) and the IOCPDx registers (for pull-downs). Each IOC pin has individual control bits for its pull-up and pull-down. Setting a control bit enables the weak pull-up or pull-down for the corresponding pin.

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

EXAMPLE 11-1: IOC STATUS READ/CLEAR IN ASSEMBLY

```
MOV   0xFFFF, W0   ; Initial mask value 0xFFFF -> W0
XOR   IOCFx, W0    ; W0 has '1' for each bit set in IOCFx
AND   IOCFx        ; IOCFx & W0 ->IOCFx
```

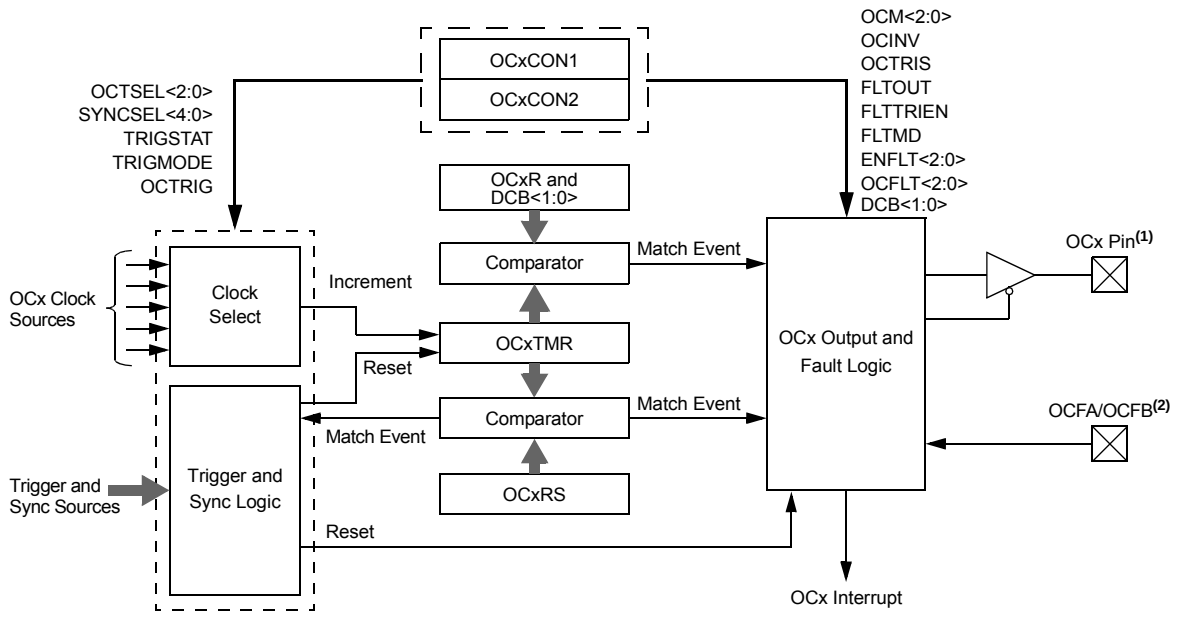
EXAMPLE 11-2: PORT READ/WRITE IN ASSEMBLY

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

EXAMPLE 11-3: PORT READ/WRITE IN 'C'

```
TRISB = 0xFF00;              // Configure PORTB<15:8> as inputs and PORTB<7:0> as outputs
Nop();                       // Delay 1 cycle
If (PORTBbits.RB13){ };      // Test if RB13 is a '1'
```

FIGURE 15-1: OUTPUT COMPARE x BLOCK DIAGRAM (16-BIT MODE)



Note 1: The OCx outputs must be assigned to an available RPn pin before use. See **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"** for more information.

2: The OCFA/OCFB Fault inputs must be assigned to an available RPn/RPIn pin before use. See **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"** for more information.

15.2 Compare Operations

In Compare mode (Figure 15-1), the output compare module can be configured for Single-Shot or Continuous mode pulse generation. It can also repeatedly toggle an output pin on each timer event.

To set up the module for compare operations:

1. Configure the OCx output for one of the available Peripheral Pin Select pins if available on the OCx module you are using. Otherwise, configure the dedicated OCx output pins.
2. Calculate the required values for the OCxR and (for Double Compare modes) OCxRS Duty Cycle registers:
   a) Determine the instruction clock cycle time. Take into account the frequency of the external clock to the timer source (if one is used) and the timer prescaler settings.
   b) Calculate the time to the rising edge of the output pulse relative to the timer start value (0000h).
   c) Calculate the time to the falling edge of the pulse based on the desired pulse width and the time to the rising edge of the pulse.
3. Write the rising edge value to OCxR and the falling edge value to OCxRS.
4. Set the Timer Period register, PRy, to a value equal to or greater than the value in OCxRS.
5. Set the OCM<2:0> bits for the appropriate compare operation (= `0xx`).
6. For Trigger mode operations, set OCTRIG to enable Trigger mode. Set or clear TRIGMODE to configure Trigger operation and TRIGSTAT to select a hardware or software Trigger. For Synchronous mode, clear OCTRIG.
7. Set the SYNCSEL<4:0> bits to configure the Trigger or Sync source. If free-running timer operation is required, set the SYNCSELx bits to '`00000`' (no Sync/Trigger source).
8. Select the time base source with the OCTSEL<2:0> bits. If necessary, set the TON bit for the selected timer, which enables the compare time base to count. Synchronous mode operation starts as soon as the time base is enabled; Trigger mode operation starts after a Trigger source event occurs.

REGISTER 17-1: SPIxCON1L: SPIx CONTROL REGISTER 1 LOW (CONTINUED)

bit 8 **CKE:** SPIx Clock Edge Select bit(1)
1 = Transmit happens on transition from active clock state to Idle clock state
0 = Transmit happens on transition from Idle clock state to active clock state

bit 7 **SSEN:** Slave Select Enable bit (Slave mode)(2)
1 = $\overline{SSx}$ pin is used by the macro in Slave mode; $\overline{SSx}$ pin is used as the slave select input
0 = $\overline{SSx}$ pin is not used by the macro ($\overline{SSx}$ pin will be controlled by the port I/O)

bit 6 **CKP:** SPIx Clock Polarity Select bit
1 = Idle state for clock is a high level; active state is a low level
0 = Idle state for clock is a low level; active state is a high level

bit 5 **MSTEN:** Master Mode Enable bit
1 = Master mode
0 = Slave mode

bit 4 **DISSDI:** Disable SDIx Input Port bit
1 = SDIx pin is not used by the module; pin is controlled by the port function
0 = SDIx pin is controlled by the module

bit 3 **DISSCK:** Disable SCKx Output Port bit
1 = SCKx pin is not used by the module; pin is controlled by the port function
0 = SCKx pin is controlled by the module

bit 2 **MCLKEN:** Master Clock Enable bit(3)
1 = REFO output is used by the BRG
0 = Peripheral clock is used by the BRG

bit 1 **SPIFE:** Frame Sync Pulse Edge Select bit
1 = Frame Sync pulse (Idle-to-active edge) coincides with the first bit clock
0 = Frame Sync pulse (Idle-to-active edge) precedes the first bit clock

bit 0 **ENHBUF:** Enhanced Buffer Mode Enable bit
1 = Enhanced Buffer mode is enabled
0 = Enhanced Buffer mode is disabled

Note 1: When AUDEN = 1, this module functions as if CKE = 0, regardless of its actual value.
2: When FRMEN = 1, SSEN is not used.
3: MCLKEN can only be written when the SPIEN bit = 0.
4: This channel is not meaningful for DSP/PCM mode as LRC follows the FRMSYPW bit.

19.2 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 a 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. Alternatively, 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 bits, UTXISEL<1:0>.

19.3 Transmitting in 9-Bit Data Mode

1. Set up the UARTx (as described in **Section 19.2 "Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode"**).
2. Enable the UARTx.
3. Set the UTXEN bit (causes a transmit interrupt).
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 bits, UTXISELx.

19.4 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 to set up the Break character.
3. Load the UxTXREG with a dummy character to initiate transmission (value is ignored).
4. Write '55h' to UxTXREG; this 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.

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

1. Set up the UARTx (as described in **Section 19.2 "Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode"**).
2. Enable the UARTx by setting the URXEN bit (UxSTA<12>).
3. A receive interrupt will be generated when one or more data characters have been received as per interrupt control bits, URXISEL<1:0>.
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.

19.6 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 modules. These two pins allow the UARTx to operate in Simplex and Flow Control mode. 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.

19.7 Infrared Support

The UARTx module provides two types of infrared UART 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. Note that because the IrDA modes require a 16x baud clock, they will only work when the BRGH bit (UxMODE<3>) is '0'.

19.7.1 IrDA CLOCK OUTPUT FOR EXTERNAL IrDA SUPPORT

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

19.7.2 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.

REGISTER 19-2: UxSTA: UARTx STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R-0, HSC	R-1, HSC
UTXISEL1	UTXINV(1)	UTXISEL0	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN(2)	UTXBF	TRMT
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-1, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R/C-0, HS	R-0, HSC
URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clearable bit	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
HS = Hardware Settable bit	HC = Hardware Clearable bit		

bit 15,13 **UTXISEL<1:0>:** UARTx Transmission Interrupt Mode Selection bits
- 11 = Reserved; do not use
- 10 = Interrupt when a character is transferred to the Transmit Shift Register (TSR), and as a result, the transmit buffer becomes empty
- 01 = Interrupt when the last character is shifted out of the Transmit Shift Register; all transmit operations are completed
- 00 = Interrupt when a character is transferred to the Transmit Shift Register (this implies there is at least one character open in the transmit buffer)

bit 14 **UTXINV:** UARTx IrDA® Encoder Transmit Polarity Inversion bit(1)

IREN = 0:
- 1 = UxTX Idle state is '0'
- 0 = UxTX Idle state is '1'

IREN = 1:
- 1 = UxTX Idle state is '1'
- 0 = UxTX Idle state is '0'

bit 12 **URXEN:** UARTx Receive Enable bit
- 1 = Receive is enabled, UxRX pin is controlled by UARTx
- 0 = Receive is disabled, UxRX pin is controlled by the port

bit 11 **UTXBRK:** UARTx Transmit Break bit
- 1 = Sends Sync Break on next transmission – Start bit, followed by twelve '0' bits, followed by Stop bit; cleared by hardware upon completion
- 0 = Sync Break transmission is disabled or completed

bit 10 **UTXEN:** UARTx Transmit Enable bit(2)
- 1 = Transmit is enabled, UxTX pin is controlled by UARTx
- 0 = Transmit is disabled, any pending transmission is aborted and the buffer is reset; UxTX pin is controlled by the port

bit 9 **UTXBF:** UARTx Transmit Buffer Full Status bit (read-only)
- 1 = Transmit buffer is full
- 0 = Transmit buffer is not full, at least one more character can be written

bit 8 **TRMT:** Transmit Shift Register Empty bit (read-only)
- 1 = Transmit Shift Register is empty and transmit buffer is empty (the last transmission has completed)
- 0 = Transmit Shift Register is not empty, a transmission is in progress or queued

Note 1: The value of this bit only affects the transmit properties of the module when the IrDA® encoder is enabled (IREN = 1).

2: If UARTEN = 1, the peripheral inputs and outputs must be configured to an available RPn/RPIn pin. For more information, see **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"**.

REGISTER 20-2: BDnSTAT: BUFFER DESCRIPTOR n STATUS REGISTER PROTOTYPE, CPU MODE (BD0STAT THROUGH BD63STAT)

R/W-x	R/W-x	r-0	r-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC
UOWN	DTS(1)	—	—	DTSEN	BSTALL	BC9	BC8
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC	R/W-x, HSC
BC7	BC6	BC5	BC4	BC3	BC2	BC1	BC0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	r = Reserved bit	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	'r' = Reserved bit	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15 **UOWN:** USB Own bit
- 0 = The microcontroller core owns the BD and its corresponding buffer; the USB module ignores all other fields in the BD

bit 14 **DTS:** Data Toggle Packet bit(1)
- 1 = Data 1 packet
- 0 = Data 0 packet

bit 13-12 **Reserved:** Maintain as '0'

bit 11 **DTSEN:** Data Toggle Synchronization Enable bit
- 1 = Data toggle synchronization is enabled; data packets with incorrect Sync value will be ignored
- 0 = No data toggle synchronization is performed

bit 10 **BSTALL:** Buffer STALL Enable bit
- 1 = Buffer STALL is enabled; STALL handshake issued if a token is received that would use the BD in the given location (UOWN bit remains set, BD value is unchanged); corresponding EPSTALL bit will get set on any STALL handshake
- 0 = Buffer STALL is disabled

bit 9-0 **BC<9:0>:** Byte Count bits

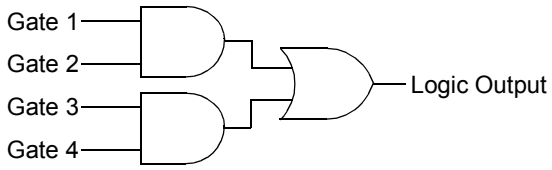
This represents the number of bytes to be transmitted or the maximum number of bytes to be received during a transfer. Upon completion, the byte count is updated by the USB module with the actual number of bytes transmitted or received.

Note 1: This bit is ignored unless DTSEN = 1.

NOTES:

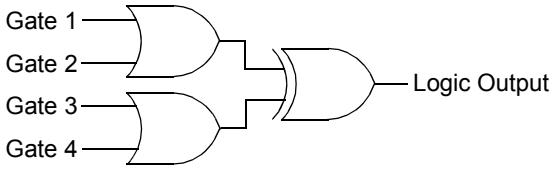
FIGURE 24-2: CLCx LOGIC FUNCTION COMBINATORIAL OPTIONS

AND – OR



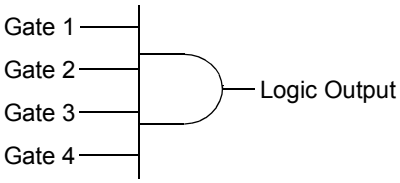
MODE<2:0> = 000

OR – XOR



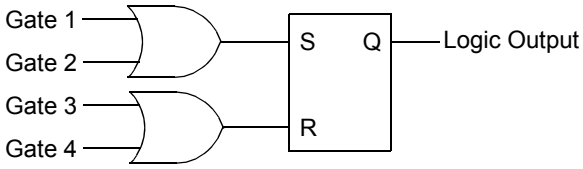
MODE<2:0> = 001

4-Input AND



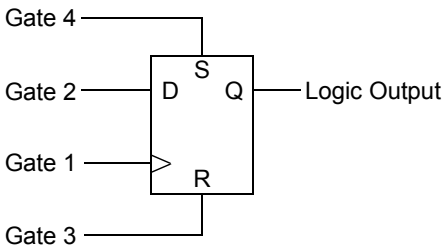
MODE<2:0> = 010

S-R Latch



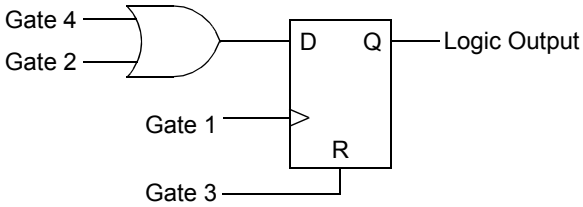
MODE<2:0> = 011

1-Input D Flip-Flop with S and R



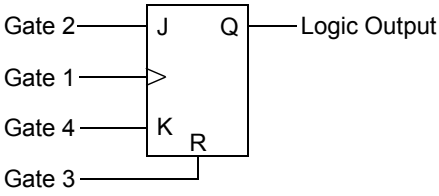
MODE<2:0> = 100

2-Input D Flip-Flop with R



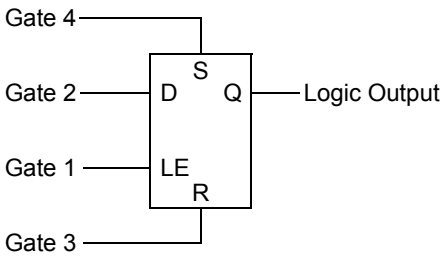
MODE<2:0> = 101

J-K Flip-Flop with R



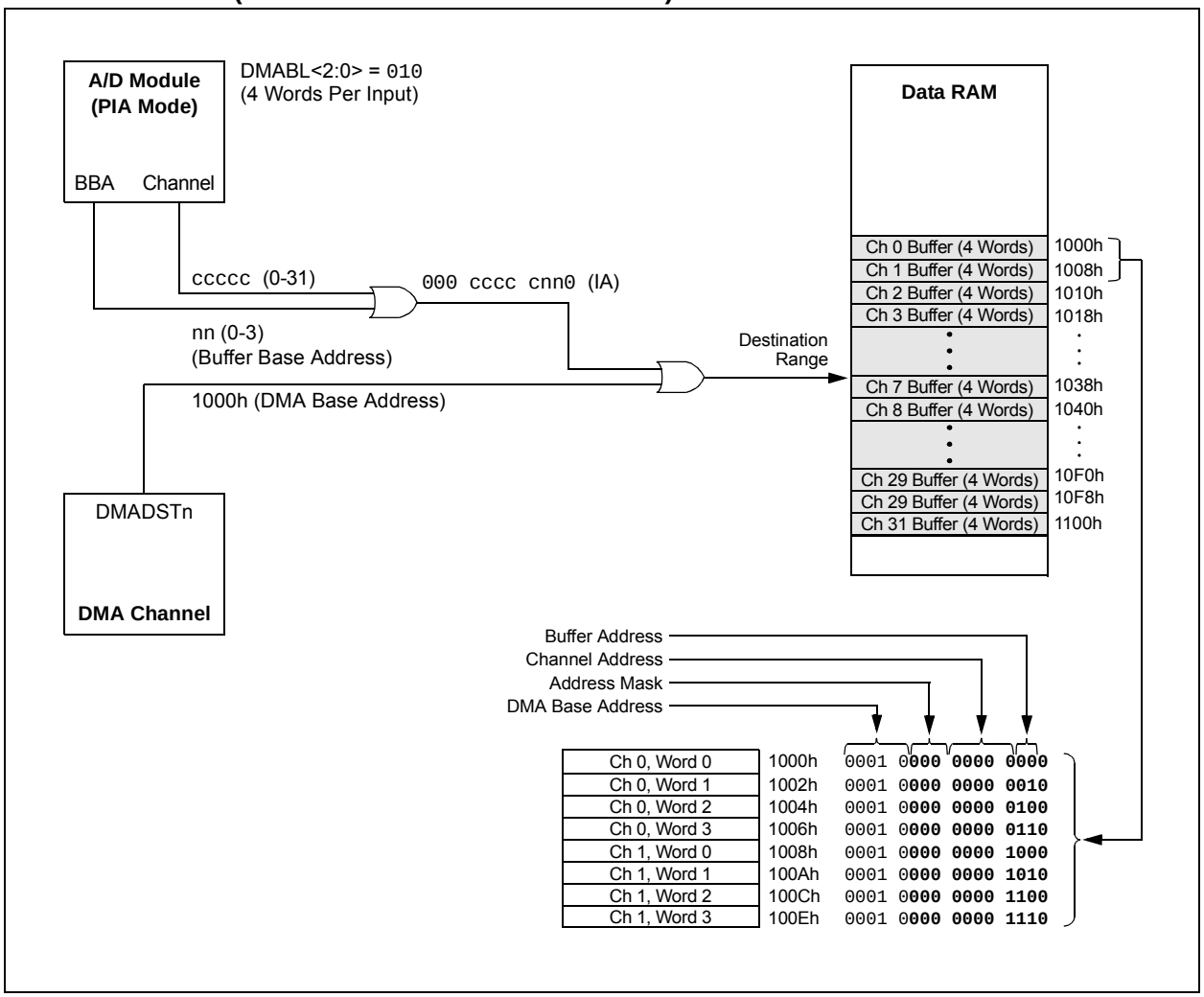
MODE<2:0> = 110

1-Input Transparent Latch with S and R



MODE<2:0> = 111

FIGURE 25-2: EXAMPLE OF BUFFER ADDRESS GENERATION IN PIA MODE (4-WORD BUFFERS PER CHANNEL)



27.0 COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE

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 *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, **"Dual Comparator Module"** (DS39710), which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com). The information in this data sheet supersedes the information in the FRM.

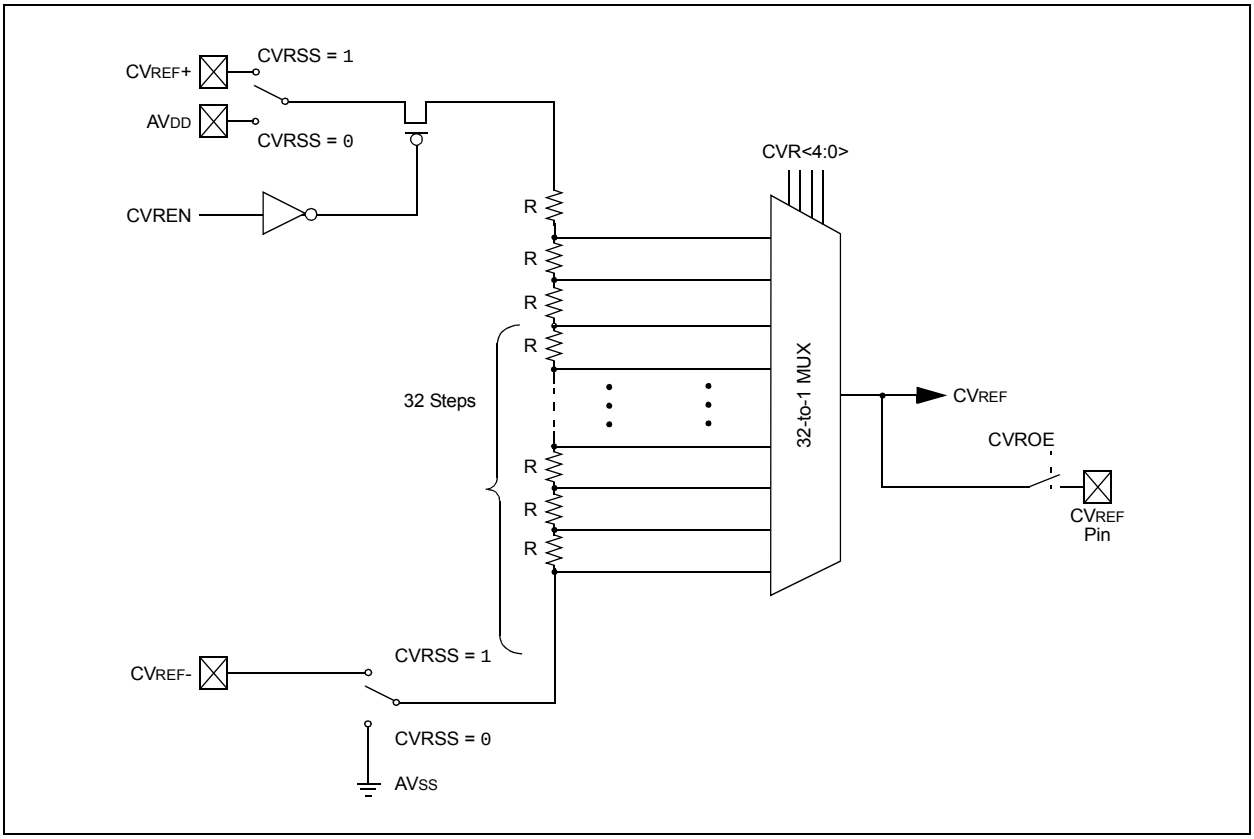
27.1 Configuring the Comparator Voltage Reference

The voltage reference module is controlled through the CVRCON register (Register 27-1). The comparator voltage reference provides two ranges of output voltage, each with 32 distinct levels.

The comparator reference supply voltage can come from either VDD and VSS, or the external VREF+ and VREF-. The voltage source is selected by the CVRSS bit (CVRCON<5>).

The settling time of the comparator voltage reference must be considered when changing the CVREF output.

FIGURE 27-1: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 30-1: FBOOT CONFIGURATION REGISTER

U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1
—	—	—	—	—	—	BTMODE<1:0>	
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	PO = Program Once bit		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '1'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '1'

bit 1-0 **BTMODE<1:0>:** Device Partition Mode Configuration Status bits

11 = Single Partition mode
10 = Dual Partition mode
01 = Protected Dual Partition mode (Partition 1 is write-protected when inactive)
00 = Reserved; do not use

REGISTER 30-2: FBTSEQ CONFIGURATION REGISTER

R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1
IBSEQ11	IBSEQ10	IBSEQ9	IBSEQ8	IBSEQ7	IBSEQ6	IBSEQ5	IBSEQ4
bit 23							bit 16

R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1
IBSEQ3	IBSEQ2	IBSEQ1	IBSEQ0	BSEQ11	BSEQ10	BSEQ9	BSEQ8
bit 15							bit 8

R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1	R/PO-1
BSEQ7	BSEQ6	BSEQ5	BSEQ4	BSEQ3	BSEQ2	BSEQ1	BSEQ0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	PO = Program Once bit		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '1'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 23-12 **IBSEQ<11:0>:** Inverse Boot Sequence Number bits (Dual Partition modes only)
The one's complement of BSEQ<11:0>; must be calculated by the user and written into device programming.

bit 11-0 **BSEQ<11:0>:** Boot Sequence Number bits (Dual Partition modes only)
Relative value defining which partition will be active after a device Reset; the partition containing a lower boot number will be active.

TABLE 33-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: POWER-DOWN CURRENT (I_{PD})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial			
Parameter No.	**Typical(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Operating Temperature**	**VDD**	**Conditions**
Power-Down Current(4,5)						
DC60	2.5	10	µA	-40°C	2.0V	Sleep(2)
	3.2	10	µA	+25°C		
	11.5	45	µA	+85°C		
	3.2	10	µA	-40°C	3.3V	
	4.0	10	µA	+25°C		
	12.2	45	µA	+85°C		
DC61	165	—	nA	-40°C	2.0V	Low-Voltage Retention Sleep(3)
	190	—	nA	+25°C		
	14.5	—	µA	+85°C		
	220	—	nA	-40°C	3.3V	
	300	—	nA	+25°C		
	15	—	µA	+85°C		

Note 1: Data in the "Typical" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: The retention low-voltage regulator is disabled; RETEN (RCON<12>) = 0, $\overline{\text{LPCFG}}$ (FPOR<2>) = 1.

3: The retention low-voltage regulator is enabled; RETEN (RCON<12>) = 1, $\overline{\text{LPCFG}}$ (FPOR<2>) = 0.

4: Base I_{PD} is measured with all peripherals and clocks shut down. All I/Os are configured as outputs and driven low. WDT, etc., are all switched off.

5: These currents are measured on the device containing the most memory in this family.

TABLE 33-11: INTERNAL VOLTAGE REGULATOR SPECIFICATIONS

Operating Conditions: -40°C < TA < +85°C (unless otherwise stated)							
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Comments**
DVR	TVREG	Voltage Regulator Start-up Time	—	10	—	μs	VREGS = 0 with any POR or BOR
DVR10	VBG	Internal Band Gap Reference	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
DVR11	TBG	Band Gap Reference Start-up Time	—	1	—	ms	
DVR20	VRGOUT	Regulator Output Voltage	1.6	1.8	2	V	VDD > 2.1V
DVR21	CEFC	External Filter Capacitor Value	10	—	—	μF	Series resistance < 3Ω recommended; < 5Ω required
DVR30	VLVR	Low-Voltage Regulator Output Voltage	—	1.2	—	V	RETEN = 1, $\overline{\text{LPCFG}}$ = 0

TABLE 33-12: HIGH/LOW-VOLTAGE DETECT CHARACTERISTICS

Operating Conditions: -40°C < TA < +85°C (unless otherwise stated)								
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DC18	VHLVD	HLVD Voltage on VDD Transition	HLVDL<3:0> = 0100(1)	3.40	—	3.74	V	VDIR = 1
			HLVDL<3:0> = 0101	3.25	—	3.58	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 0110	2.95	—	3.25	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 0111	2.75	—	3.04	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 1000	2.65	—	2.93	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 1001	2.45	—	2.75	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 1010	2.35	—	2.64	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 1011	2.25	—	2.50	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 1100	2.15	—	2.39	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 1101	2.08	—	2.28	V	
			HLVDL<3:0> = 1110	2.00	—	2.17	V	
DC101	VTHL	HLVD Voltage on HLVDIN Pin Transition	HLVDL<3:0> = 1111	—	1.20	—	V	
DC105	TONLVD	HLVD Module Enable Time		—	5	—	μS	From POR or HLVDEN = 1

Note 1: Trip points for values of HLVD<3:0>, from '0000' to '0011', are not implemented.

FIGURE 33-3: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

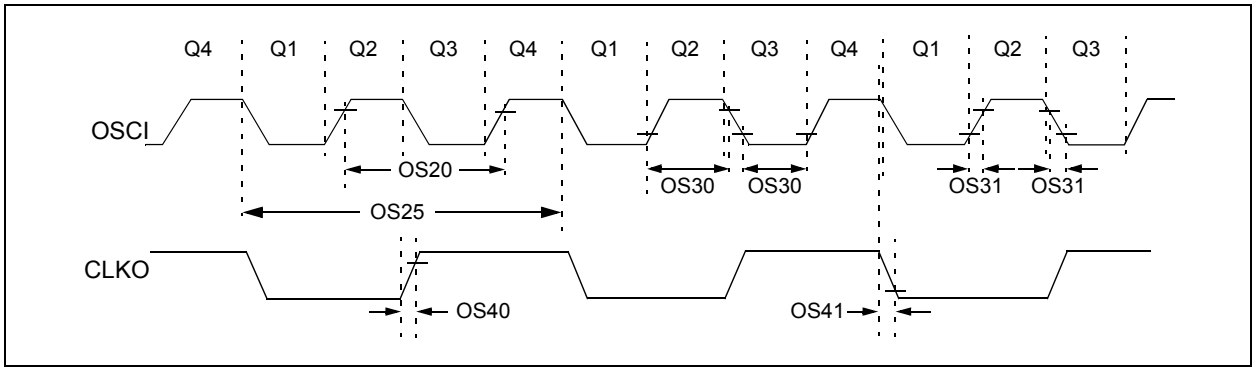


TABLE 33-18: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
OS10	FOSC	External CLKI Frequency (External clocks allowed only in EC mode)	DC 4	— —	32 48	MHz MHz	EC ECPLL **(Note 2)**
		Oscillator Frequency	3.5 4 10 12 31	— — — — —	10 8 32 24 33	MHz MHz MHz MHz kHz	XT XTPLL HS HSPLL SOSC
OS20	TOSC	TOSC = 1/FOSC	—	—	—	—	See Parameter OS10 for FOSC value
OS25	TCY	Instruction Cycle Time(3)	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(4)	—	15	30	ns	
OS41	TckF	CLKO Fall Time(4)	—	15	30	ns	

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

2: Represents input to the system clock prescaler. PLL dividers and postscalers must still be configured so that the system clock frequency does not exceed the maximum frequency shown in Figure 33-1.

3: 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.

4: 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).