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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, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	AES, Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, HLVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	20
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 9x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24fj64gb202-i-ss

NOTES:

REGISTER 8-6: IFS1: INTERRUPT FLAG STATUS REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 2 **CMIF:** Comparator Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 1 **MI2C1IF:** Master I2C1 Event Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 0 **SI2C1IF:** Slave I2C1 Event Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

REGISTER 8-26: IPC5: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 5

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP<2:0>		
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 15-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

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

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

REGISTER 8-29: IPC8: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 8

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	CRYROLLIP2	CRYROLLIP1	CRYROLLIP0	—	CRYFREEIP2	CRYFREEIP1	CRYFREEIP0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	SPI2TXIP2	SPI2TXIP1	SPI2TXIP0	—	SPI2IP2	SPI2IP1	SPI2IP0
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 **CRYROLLIP<2:0>:** Cryptographic Rollover 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 **CRYFREEIP<2:0>:** Cryptographic Buffer Free Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 6-4 **SPI2TXIP<2:0>:** SPI2 Transmit Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 2-0 **SPI2IP<2:0>:** SPI2 General Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

NOTES:

REGISTER 11-14: RPINR20: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 20

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	SCK1R5	SCK1R4	SCK1R3	SCK1R2	SCK1R1	SCK1R0
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
—	—	SDI1R5	SDI1R4	SDI1R3	SDI1R2	SDI1R1	SDI1R0
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 **SCK1R<5:0>:** Assign SPI1 Clock Input (SCK1IN) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 5-0 **SDI1R<5:0>:** Assign SPI1 Data Input (SDI1) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

REGISTER 11-15: RPINR21: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 21

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	U3CTSR5	U3CTSR4	U3CTSR3	U3CTSR2	U3CTSR1	U3CTSR0
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
—	—	SS1R5	SS1R4	SS1R3	SS1R2	SS1R1	SS1R0
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 **U3CTSR<5:0>:** Assign UART3 Clear-to-Send ($\overline{\text{U3CTS}}$) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 5-0 **SS1R<5:0>:** Assign SPI1 Slave Select Input (SS1IN) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

REGISTER 11-18: RPINR27: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 27

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	U4CTSR5	U4CTSR4	U4CTSR3	U4CTSR2	U4CTSR1	U4CTSR0
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
—	—	U4RXR5	U4RXR4	U4RXR3	U4RXR2	U4RXR1	U4RXR0
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 **U4CTSR<5:0>:** Assign UART4 Clear-to-Send Input (U4CTS) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **U4RXR<5:0>:** Assign UART4 Receive Input (U4RX) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

REGISTER 11-19: RPINR28: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 28

U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	SCK3R5	SCK3R4	SCK3R3	SCK3R2	SCK3R1	SCK3R0
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
—	—	SDI3R5	SDI3R4	SDI3R3	SDI3R2	SDI3R1	SDI3R0
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 **SCK3R<5:0>:** Assign SPI3 Clock Input (SCK3IN) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **SDI3R<5:0>:** Assign SPI3 Data Input (SDI3) to Corresponding RPn or RPIn Pin bits

13.0 TIMER2/3 AND TIMER4/5

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"*, **"Timers"** (DS39704). The information in this data sheet supersedes the information in the FRM.

The Timer2/3 and Timer4/5 modules are 32-bit timers, which can also be configured as four independent, 16-bit timers with selectable operating modes.

As 32-bit timers, Timer2/3 and Timer4/5 can each operate in three modes:

- Two Independent 16-Bit Timers with all 16-Bit Operating modes (except Asynchronous Counter mode)
- Single 32-Bit Timer
- Single 32-Bit Synchronous Counter

They also support these features:

- Timer Gate Operation
- Selectable Prescaler Settings
- Timer Operation during Idle and Sleep modes
- Interrupt on a 32-Bit Period Register Match
- A/D Event Trigger (only on Timer2/3 in 32-bit mode and Timer3 in 16-bit mode)

Individually, all four of the 16-bit timers can function as synchronous timers or counters. They also offer the features listed above, except for the A/D Event Trigger. This trigger is implemented only on Timer2/3 in 32-bit mode and Timer3 in 16-bit mode. The operating modes and enabled features are determined by setting the appropriate bit(s) in the T2CON, T3CON, T4CON and T5CON registers. T2CON and T4CON are shown in generic form in Register 13-1; T3CON and T5CON are shown in Register 13-2.

For 32-bit timer/counter operation, Timer2 and Timer4 are the least significant word; Timer3 and Timer5 are the most significant word of the 32-bit timers.

Note: For 32-bit operation, T3CON and T5CON control bits are ignored. Only T2CON and T4CON control bits are used for setup and control. Timer2 and Timer4 clock and gate inputs are utilized for the 32-bit timer modules, but an interrupt is generated with the Timer3 or Timer5 interrupt flags.

To configure Timer2/3 or Timer4/5 for 32-bit operation:

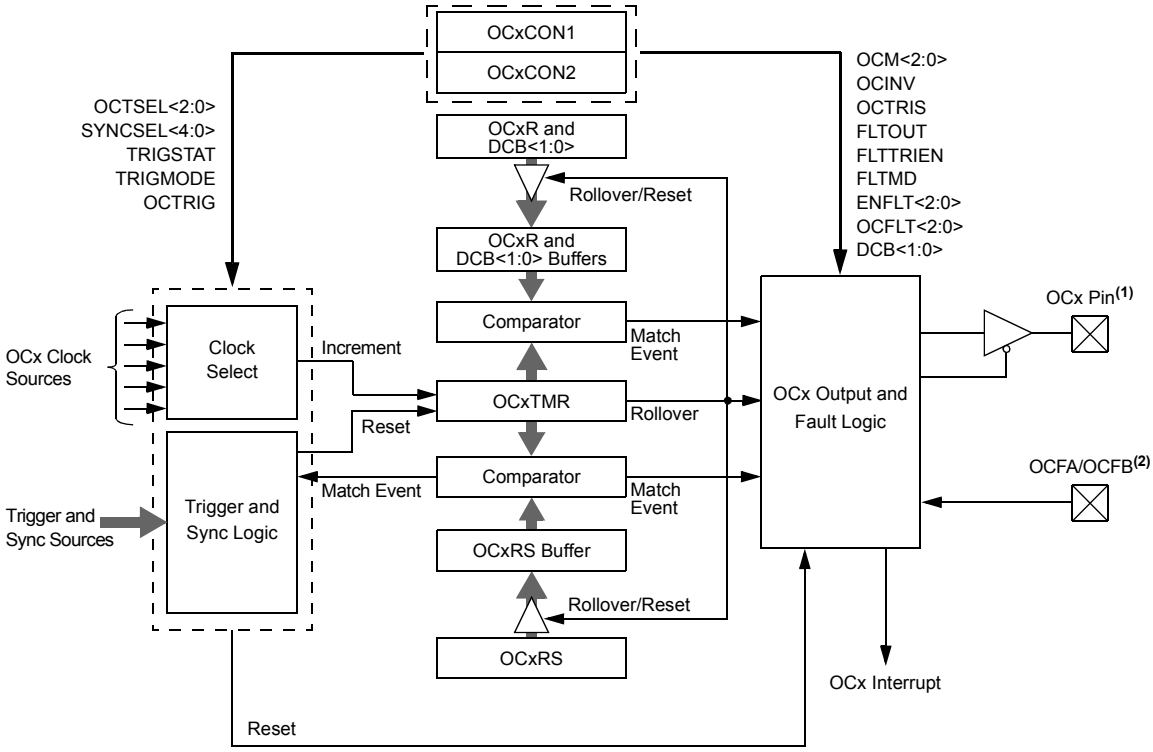
1. Set the T32 or T45 bit (T2CON<3> or T4CON<3> = 1).
2. Select the prescaler ratio for Timer2 or Timer4 using the TCKPS<1:0> bits.
3. Set the Clock and Gating modes using the TCS and TGATE bits. If TCS is set to an external clock, RPINRx (TxCK) must be configured to an available RPn/RPIn pin. For more information, see **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"**.
4. Load the timer period value. PR3 (or PR5) will contain the most significant word (msw) of the value, while PR2 (or PR4) contains the least significant word (lsw).
5. If interrupts are required, set the Timer3/5 Interrupt Enable bit, T3IE or T5IE. Use the Timer3/5 Interrupt Priority bits, T3IP<2:0> or T5IP<2:0>, to set the interrupt priority. Note that while Timer2 or Timer4 controls the timer, the interrupt appears as a Timer3 or Timer5 interrupt.
6. Set the TON bit (= 1).

The timer value, at any point, is stored in the register pair, TMR<3:2> (or TMR<5:4>). TMR3 (TMR5) always contains the most significant word of the count, while TMR2 (TMR4) contains the least significant word.

To configure any of the timers for individual 16-bit operation:

1. Clear the T32 bit corresponding to that timer (T2CON<3> for Timer2 and Timer3 or T4CON<3> for Timer4 and Timer5).
2. Select the timer prescaler ratio using the TCKPS<1:0> bits.
3. Set the Clock and Gating modes using the TCS and TGATE bits. See **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"** for more information.
4. Load the timer period value into the PRx register.
5. If interrupts are required, set the Timerx Interrupt Enable bit, TxIE. Use the Timerx Interrupt Priority bits, TxIP<2:0>, to set the interrupt priority.
6. Set the TON (TxCON<15> = 1) bit.

FIGURE 15-2: OUTPUT COMPARE x BLOCK DIAGRAM (DOUBLE-BUFFERED, 16-BIT PWM MODE)



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

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

15.3.1 PWM PERIOD

The PWM period is specified by writing to PRy, the Timer Period register. The PWM period can be calculated using Equation 15-1.

EQUATION 15-1: CALCULATING THE PWM PERIOD(1)

$$PWM\ Period = [(PRy) + 1] \cdot T_{CY} \cdot (Timer\ Prescale\ Value)$$

where:

$$PWM\ Frequency = 1/[PWM\ Period]$$

Note 1: Based on TCY = TOSC * 2; Doze mode and PLL are disabled.

Note: A PRy value of N will produce a PWM period of N + 1 time base count cycles. For example, a value of 7 written into the PRy register will yield a period consisting of 8 time base cycles.

REGISTER 15-1: OCxCON1: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL2	OCTSEL1	OCTSEL0	ENFLT2(2)	ENFLT1(2)
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ENFLT0(2)	OCFLT2(2,3)	OCFLT1(2,4)	OCFLT0(2,4)	TRIGMODE	OCM2(1)	OCM1(1)	OCM0(1)
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HSC = Hardware Settable/Clearable bit		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **OCSIDL:** Output Compare x Stop in Idle Mode Control bit
1 = Output Compare x halts in CPU Idle mode
0 = Output Compare x continues to operate in CPU Idle mode

bit 12-10 **OCTSEL<2:0>:** Output Compare x Timer Select bits
111 = Peripheral clock (FCY)
110 = Reserved
101 = Reserved
100 = Timer1 clock (only synchronous clock is supported)
011 = Timer5 clock
010 = Timer4 clock
001 = Timer3 clock
000 = Timer2 clock

bit 9 **ENFLT2:** Fault Input 2 Enable bit(2)
1 = Fault 2 (Comparator 1/2/3 out) is enabled(3)
0 = Fault 2 is disabled

bit 8 **ENFLT1:** Fault Input 1 Enable bit(2)
1 = Fault 1 (OCFB pin) is enabled(4)
0 = Fault 1 is disabled

bit 7 **ENFLT0:** Fault Input 0 Enable bit(2)
1 = Fault 0 (OCFA pin) is enabled(4)
0 = Fault 0 is disabled

bit 6 **OCFLT2:** Output Compare x PWM Fault 2 (Comparator 1/2/3) Condition Status bit(2,3)
1 = PWM Fault 2 has occurred
0 = No PWM Fault 2 has occurred

bit 5 **OCFLT1:** Output Compare x PWM Fault 1 (OCFB pin) Condition Status bit(2,4)
1 = PWM Fault 1 has occurred
0 = No PWM Fault 1 has occurred

Note 1: The OCx output must also be configured to an available RPn pin. For more information, see **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"**.

2: The Fault input enable and Fault status bits are valid when OCM<2:0> = 111 or 110.

3: The Comparator 1 output controls the OC1-OC2 channels; Comparator 2 output controls the OC3-OC4 channels; Comparator 3 output controls the OC5-OC6 channels.

4: The OCFA/OCFB Fault input must also be configured to an available RPn/RPIn pin. For more information, see **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"**.

REGISTER 17-1: I2CxCONL: I2Cx CONTROL REGISTER LOW (CONTINUED)

bit 7 **GCEN:** General Call Enable bit (I^2C Slave mode only)
1 = Enables interrupt when a general call address is received in I2CxRSR; module is enabled for reception
0 = General call address is disabled

bit 6 **STREN:** SCLx Clock Stretch Enable bit
In I^2C Slave mode only; used in conjunction with the SCLREL bit.
1 = Enables clock stretching
0 = Disables clock stretching

bit 5 **ACKDT:** Acknowledge Data bit
In I^2C Master mode, during Master Receive mode – The value that will be transmitted when the user initiates an Acknowledge sequence at the end of a receive.
In I^2C Slave mode when AHEN = 1 or DHEN = 1 – The value that the slave will transmit when it initiates an Acknowledge sequence at the end of an address or data reception.
1 = A NACK is sent
0 = An ACK is sent

bit 4 **ACKEN:** Acknowledge Sequence Enable bit
In I^2C Master mode only; applicable during Master Receive mode.
1 = Initiates Acknowledge sequence on SDAx and SCLx pins, and transmits ACKDT data bit
0 = Acknowledge sequence is Idle

bit 3 **RCEN:** Receive Enable bit (I^2C Master mode only)
1 = Enables Receive mode for I^2C, automatically cleared by hardware at the end of the 8-bit receive data byte
0 = Receive sequence is not in progress

bit 2 **PEN:** Stop Condition Enable bit (I^2C Master mode only)
1 = Initiates Stop condition on the SDAx and SCLx pins
0 = Stop condition is Idle

bit 1 **RSEN:** Restart Condition Enable bit (I^2C Master mode only)
1 = Initiates Restart condition on the SDAx and SCLx pins
0 = Restart condition is Idle

bit 0 **SEN:** Start Condition Enable bit (I^2C Master mode only)
1 = Initiates Start condition on the SDAx and SCLx pins
0 = Start condition is Idle

Note 1: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission; automatically cleared to '0' at the end of slave reception.

2: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission.

23.5.5 GENERATING A PSEUDORANDOM NUMBER (PRN)

For operations that require a Pseudorandom Number (PRN), the method outlined in NIST SP800-90 can be adapted for efficient use with the Cryptographic Engine. This method uses the AES algorithm in CTR mode to create PRNs with minimal CPU overhead. PRNs generated in this manner can be used for cryptographic purposes or any other purpose that the host application may require.

The random numbers used as initial seeds can be taken from any source convenient to the user's application. If possible, a non-deterministic random number source should be used.

Note:	PRN generation is not available when software keys are disabled (SWKYDIS = 1).

To perform the initial reseeding operation, and subsequent reseedings after the reseeding interval has expired:

1. Store a random number (128 bits) in CRYTXTA.
2. For the initial generation ONLY, use a key value of 0h (128 bits), and a counter value of 0h.
3. Configure the engine for AES encryption, CTR mode (OPMOD<3:0> = 0000, CPHRSEL = 1, CPHMOD<2:0> = 100).
4. Perform an encrypt operation by setting CRYGO.
5. Move the results in CRYTXTC to RAM. This is the new key value (NEW_KEY).
6. Store another random number (128 bits) in CRYTXTA.
7. Configure the module for encryption as in Step 3.
8. Perform an encrypt operation by setting CRYGO.
9. Store this value in RAM. This is the new counter value (NEW_CTR).
10. For subsequent reseeding operations, use NEW_KEY and NEW_CTR for the starting key and counter values.

To generate the pseudorandom number:

1. Load NEW_KEY value from RAM into CRYKEY.
2. Load NEW_CTR value from RAM into CRYTXTB.
3. Load CRYTXTA with 0h (128 bits).
4. Configure the engine for AES encryption, CTR mode (OPMOD<3:0> = 0000, CPHRSEL = 1, CPHMOD<2:0> = 100).
5. Perform an encrypt operation by setting CRYGO.
6. Copy the generated PRN in CRYTXTC (PRNG_VALUE) to RAM.
7. Repeat the encrypt operation.
8. Store the value of CRYTXTC from this round as the new value of NEW_KEY.
9. Repeat the encrypt operation.
10. Store the value of CRYTXTC from this round as the new value of NEW_CTR.

Subsequent PRNs can be generated by repeating this procedure until the reseeding interval has expired. At that point, the reseeding operation is performed using the stored values of NEW_KEY and NEW_CTR.

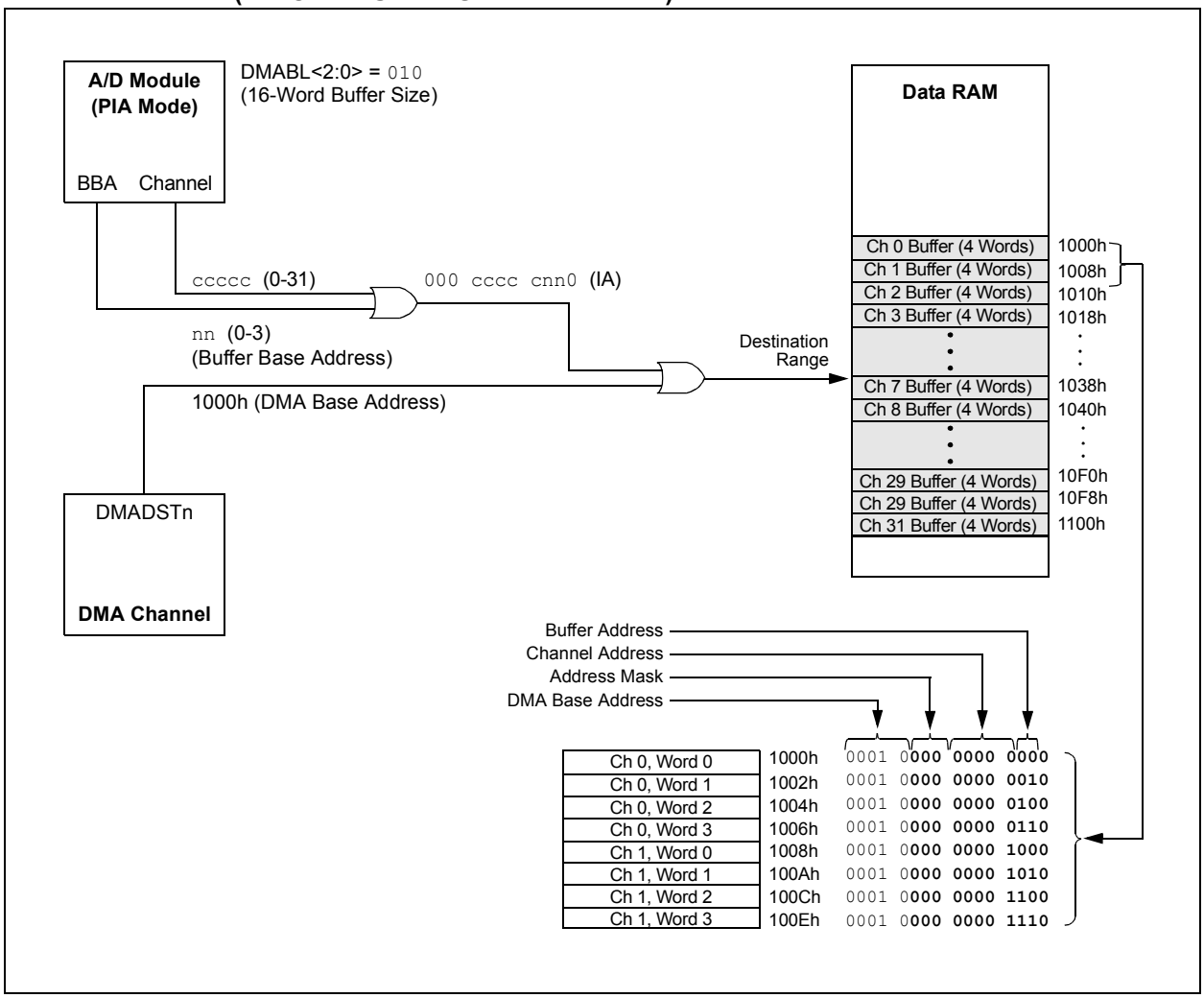
23.5.6 GENERATING A RANDOM NUMBER

1. Enable the Cryptographic mode (CRYON (CRYCONL<15>) = 1).
2. Set the OPMOD<3:0> bits to '1010'.
3. Start the request by setting the CRYGO bit (CRYCONL<8>) to '1'.
4. Wait for the CRYGO bit to be cleared to '0' by the hardware.
5. Read the random number from the CRYTXTA register.

23.5.7 TESTING THE KEY SOURCE CONFIGURATION

The validity of the key source configuration can always be tested by writing the appropriate register bits and then reading the KEYFAIL register bit. No operation needs to be started to perform this check; the module does not even need to be enabled.

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



27.0 COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE

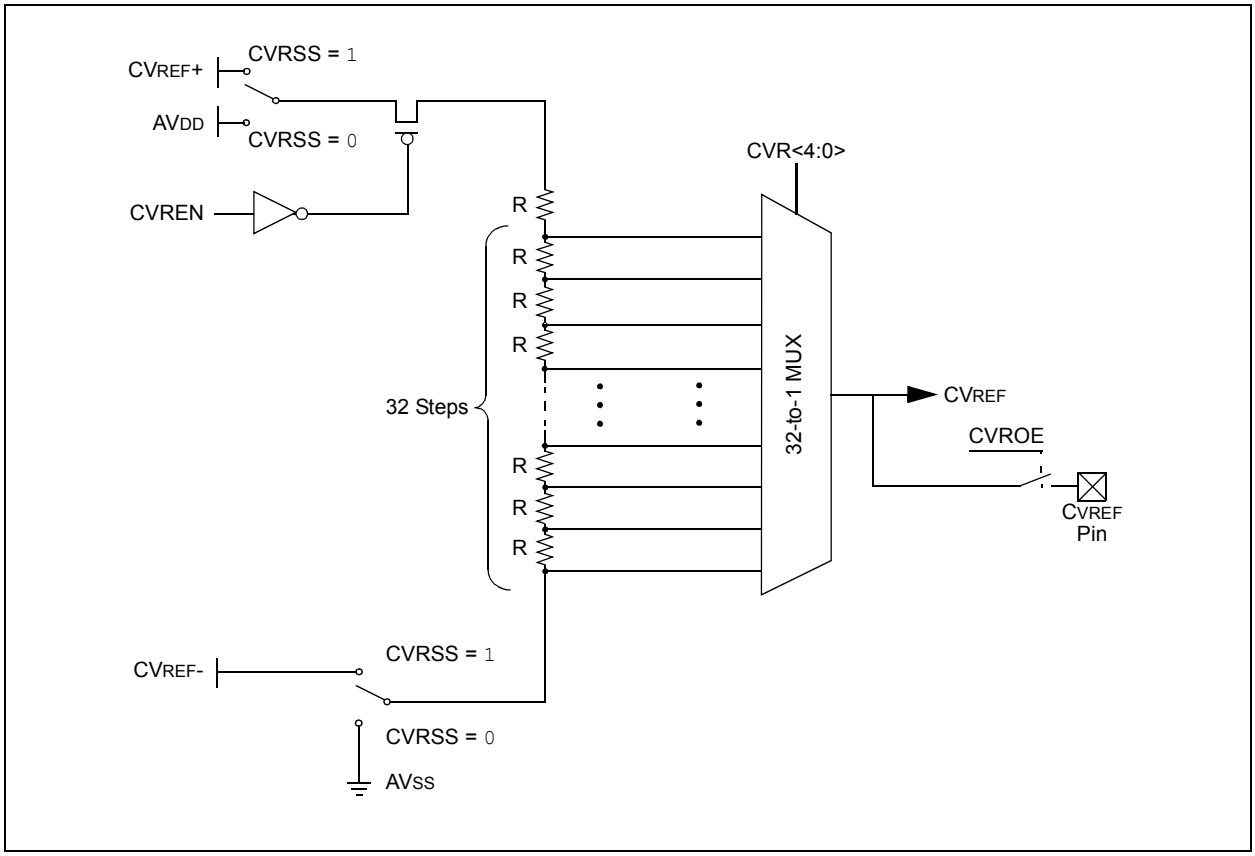
Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of this group of PIC24F devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. For more information, refer to the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, **"Comparator Voltage Reference Module"** (DS39709). The information in this data sheet supersedes the information in the FRM.

27.1 Configuring the Comparator Voltage Reference

The comparator voltage reference module is controlled through the CVRCON register (Register 27-1). The comparator voltage reference provides a range of output voltages with 32 distinct levels. The comparator reference supply voltage can come from either VDD and VSS, or the external CVREF+ and CVREF- pins. 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 28-1: CTMUCON1: CTMU CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CTMUEN	—	CTMUSIDL	TGEN	EDGEN	EDGSEQEN	IDISSEN	CTTRIG
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 **CTMUEN:** CTMU Enable bit
1 = Module is enabled
0 = Module is disabled

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **CTMUSIDL:** CTMU Stop in Idle Mode bit
1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode
0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12 **TGEN:** Time Generation Enable bit
1 = Enables edge delay generation
0 = Disables edge delay generation

bit 11 **EDGEN:** Edge Enable bit
1 = Edges are not blocked
0 = Edges are blocked

bit 10 **EDGSEQEN:** Edge Sequence Enable bit
1 = Edge 1 event must occur before Edge 2 event can occur
0 = No edge sequence is needed

bit 9 **IDISSEN:** Analog Current Source Control bit
1 = Analog current source output is grounded
0 = Analog current source output is not grounded

bit 8 **CTTRIG:** CTMU Trigger Control bit
1 = Trigger output is enabled
0 = Trigger output is disabled

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

TABLE 32-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax		Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
GOTO	GOTO	Expr	Go to Address	2	2	None
	GOTO	Wn	Go to Indirect	1	2	None
INC	INC	f	f = f + 1	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
	INC	f,WREG	WREG = f + 1	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
	INC	Ws,Wd	Wd = Ws + 1	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
INC2	INC2	f	f = f + 2	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
	INC2	f,WREG	WREG = f + 2	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
	INC2	Ws,Wd	Wd = Ws + 2	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
IOR	IOR	f	f = f .IOR. WREG	1	1	N, Z
	IOR	f,WREG	WREG = f .IOR. WREG	1	1	N, Z
	IOR	#lit10,Wn	Wd = lit10 .IOR. Wd	1	1	N, Z
	IOR	Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Wb .IOR. Ws	1	1	N, Z
	IOR	Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = Wb .IOR. lit5	1	1	N, Z
LNK	LNK	#lit14	Link Frame Pointer	1	1	None
LSR	LSR	f	f = Logical Right Shift f	1	1	C, N, OV, Z
	LSR	f,WREG	WREG = Logical Right Shift f	1	1	C, N, OV, Z
	LSR	Ws,Wd	Wd = Logical Right Shift Ws	1	1	C, N, OV, Z
	LSR	Wb,Wns,Wnd	Wnd = Logical Right Shift Wb by Wns	1	1	N, Z
	LSR	Wb,#lit5,Wnd	Wnd = Logical Right Shift Wb by lit5	1	1	N, Z
MOV	MOV	f,Wn	Move f to Wn	1	1	None
	MOV	[Wns+Slit10],Wnd	Move [Wns+Slit10] to Wnd	1	1	None
	MOV	f	Move f to f	1	1	N, Z
	MOV	f,WREG	Move f to WREG	1	1	N, Z
	MOV	#lit16,Wn	Move 16-bit Literal to Wn	1	1	None
	MOV.b	#lit8,Wn	Move 8-bit Literal to Wn	1	1	None
	MOV	Wn,f	Move Wn to f	1	1	None
	MOV	Wns,[Wns+Slit10]	Move Wns to [Wns+Slit10]	1	1	
	MOV	Wso,Wdo	Move Ws to Wd	1	1	None
	MOV	WREG,f	Move WREG to f	1	1	N, Z
	MOV.D	Wns,Wd	Move Double from W(ns):W(ns+1) to Wd	1	2	None
	MOV.D	Ws,Wnd	Move Double from Ws to W(nd+1):W(nd)	1	2	None
MUL	MUL.SS	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd+1, Wnd} = Signed(Wb) * Signed(Ws)	1	1	None
	MUL.SU	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd+1, Wnd} = Signed(Wb) * Unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
	MUL.US	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd+1, Wnd} = Unsigned(Wb) * Signed(Ws)	1	1	None
	MUL.UU	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd+1, Wnd} = Unsigned(Wb) * Unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
	MUL.SU	Wb,#lit5,Wnd	{Wnd+1, Wnd} = Signed(Wb) * Unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
	MUL.UU	Wb,#lit5,Wnd	{Wnd+1, Wnd} = Unsigned(Wb) * Unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
	MUL	f	W3:W2 = f * WREG	1	1	None
NEG	NEG	f	f = $\bar{f}$ + 1	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
	NEG	f,WREG	WREG = $\bar{f}$ + 1	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
	NEG	Ws,Wd	Wd = $\overline{Ws}$ + 1	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
NOP	NOP		No Operation	1	1	None
	NOPR		No Operation	1	1	None
POP	POP	f	Pop f from Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	1	None
	POP	Wdo	Pop from Top-of-Stack (TOS) to Wdo	1	1	None
	POP.D	Wnd	Pop from Top-of-Stack (TOS) to W(nd):W(nd+1)	1	2	None
	POP.S		Pop Shadow Registers	1	1	All
PUSH	PUSH	f	Push f to Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	1	None
	PUSH	Wso	Push Wso to Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	1	None
	PUSH.D	Wns	Push W(ns):W(ns+1) to Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	2	None
	PUSH.S		Push Shadow Registers	1	1	None

TABLE 33-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
	VIL	**Input Low Voltage(3)**					
DI10		I/O Pins with ST Buffer	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI11		I/O Pins with TTL Buffer	VSS	—	0.15 VDD	V	
DI15		$\overline{MCLR}$	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI16		OSCI (XT mode)	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI17		OSCI (HS mode)	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI18		I/O Pins with I2C™ Buffer	VSS	—	0.3 VDD	V	
DI19		I/O Pins with SMBus Buffer	VSS	—	0.8	V	SMBus enabled
	VIH	**Input High Voltage(3)**					
DI20		I/O Pins with ST Buffer:					
		with Analog Functions	0.8 VDD	—	VDD	V	
		Digital Only	0.8 VDD	—	5.5	V	
DI21		I/O Pins with TTL Buffer:					
		with Analog Functions	0.25 VDD + 0.8	—	VDD	V	
		Digital Only	0.25 VDD + 0.8	—	5.5	V	
DI25		$\overline{MCLR}$	0.8 VDD	—	VDD	V	
DI26		OSCI (XT mode)	0.7 VDD	—	VDD	V	
DI27		OSCI (HS mode)	0.7 VDD	—	VDD	V	
DI28		I/O Pins with I2C Buffer:					
		with Analog Functions	0.7 VDD	—	VDD	V	
		Digital Only	0.7 VDD	—	5.5	V	
DI29		I/O Pins with SMBus Buffer:					
		with Analog Functions	2.1	—	VDD	V	2.5V ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD
		Digital Only	2.1	—	5.5	V	
DI30	ICNPU	**CNxx Pull-up Current**	150	340	550	µA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VSS
DI30A	ICNPD	**CNxx Pull-Down Current**	150	310	550	µA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VDD
	IIL	**Input Leakage Current(2)**					
DI50		I/O Ports	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, pin at high-impedance
DI51		Analog Input Pins	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, pin at high-impedance
DI55		$\overline{MCLR}$	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD
DI56		OSCI/CLKI	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, EC, XT and HS modes

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: Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.

3: Refer to Table 1-3 for I/O pin buffer types.

TABLE 33-15: VBAT OPERATING VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Comments
DVB01	VBT	Operating Voltage	1.6	—	3.6	V	Battery connected to the VBAT pin
DVB10	VBTADC	VBAT A/D Monitoring Voltage Specification(1)	1.6	—	3.6	V	A/D monitoring the VBAT pin using the internal A/D channel

Note 1: Measuring the A/D value using the A/D is represented by the equation: Measured Voltage = ((VBAT/2)/VDD) * 4096) for 12-bit A/D

TABLE 33-16: CTMU CURRENT SOURCE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.0V 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(3)	Units	Comments	Conditions
DCT10	IOUT1	CTMU Current Source, Base Range	208	550	797	nA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 00	2.5V < VDD < VDDMAX
DCT11	IOUT2	CTMU Current Source, 10x Range	3.32	5.5	7.67	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 01	
DCT12	IOUT3	CTMU Current Source, 100x Range	32.22	55	77.78	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 10	
DCT13	IOUT4	CTMU Current Source, 1000x Range	322	550	777	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 11(2)	
DCT21	VΔ	Temperature Diode Voltage Change per Degree Celsius	—	-3	—	mV/°C		

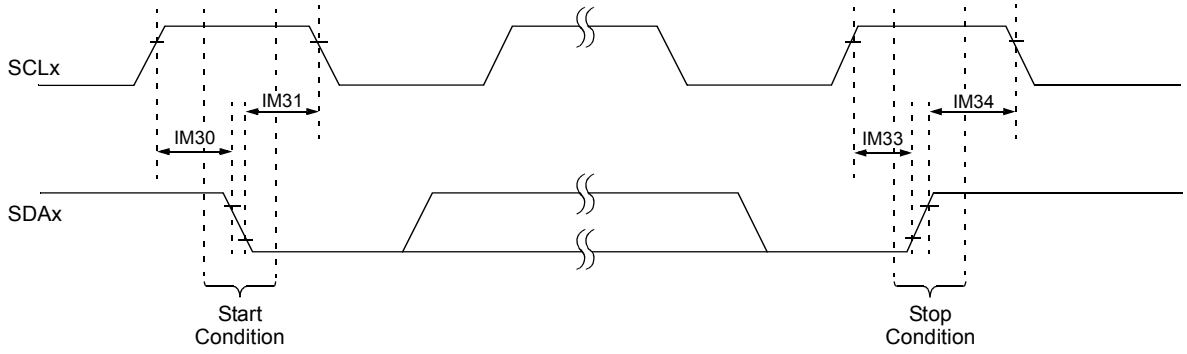
Note 1: Nominal value at the center point of the current trim range (CTMUICON<15:10> = 000000).
2: Do not use this current range with a temperature sensing diode.
3: Maximum values are tested for +85°C.

TABLE 33-17: USB ON-THE-GO MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

DC 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	Max	Units	Comments
Operating Voltage							
DUS01	VUSB3V3	USB Supply Voltage	Greater of: 3.0 or (VDD – 0.3V)	3.3	3.6	V	USB module enabled
			(VDD – 0.3V)(1)	—	3.6	V	USB disabled, D+/D- are unused and externally pulled low or left in a high-impedance state
			(VDD – 0.3V)	VDD	3.6	V	USB disabled, D+/D- are used as general purpose I/Os

Note 1: The VUSB3V3 pin may also be left in a high-impedance state under these conditions. However, if the voltage floats below (VDD – 0.3V), this may result in higher IPD currents than specified.

FIGURE 33-13: I²C™ BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)



Note: Refer to Figure 33-2 for load conditions.

TABLE 33-36: I²C™ BUS START/STOP BIT TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

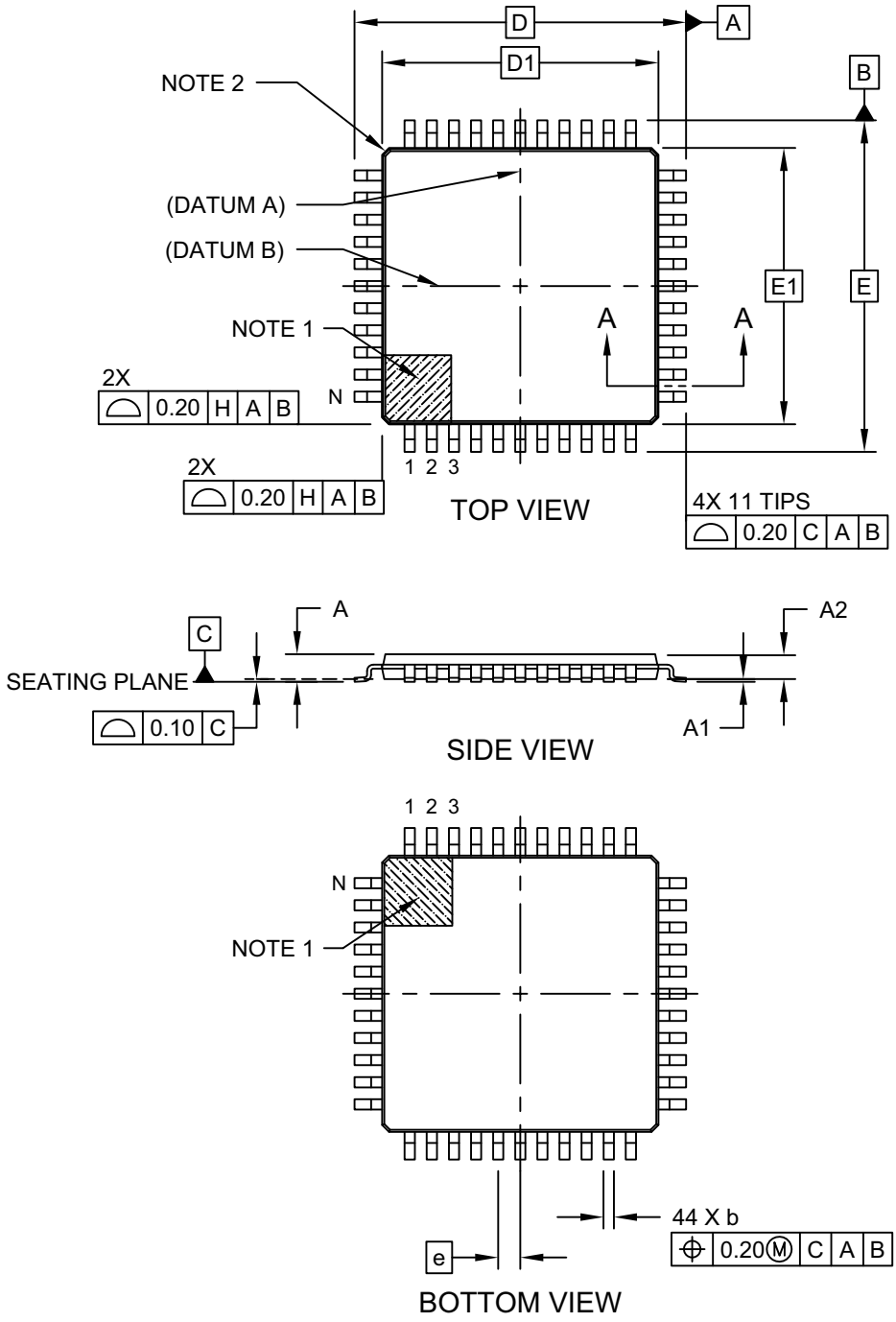
AC CHARACTERISTICS				**Standard Operating Conditions: 2.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended			
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**		**Min(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
IM30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode(2)	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	
IM31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode(2)	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	
IM33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	
			400 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode(2)	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	µs	
IM34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode(2)	TCY (BRG + 1)	—	ns	

Note 1: BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator. Refer to **Section 17.2 "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).

44-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) - 10x10x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-076C Sheet 1 of 2