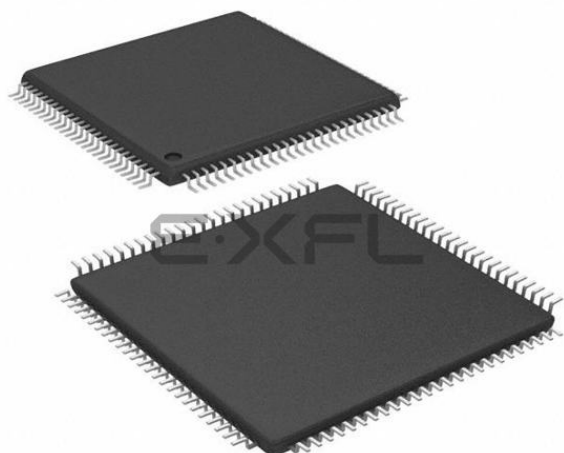




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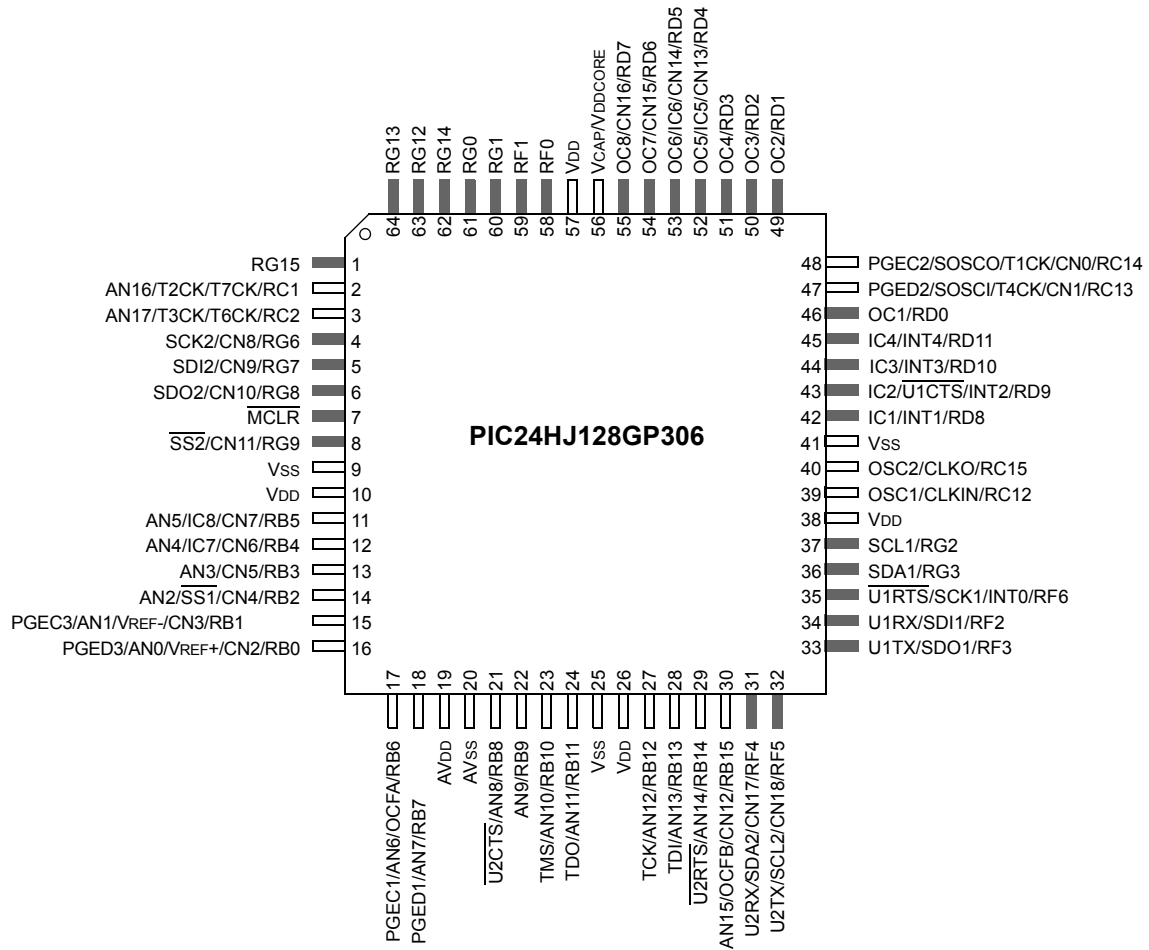
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	85
Program Memory Size	128KB (43K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 32x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
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PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

64-Pin TQFP

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant

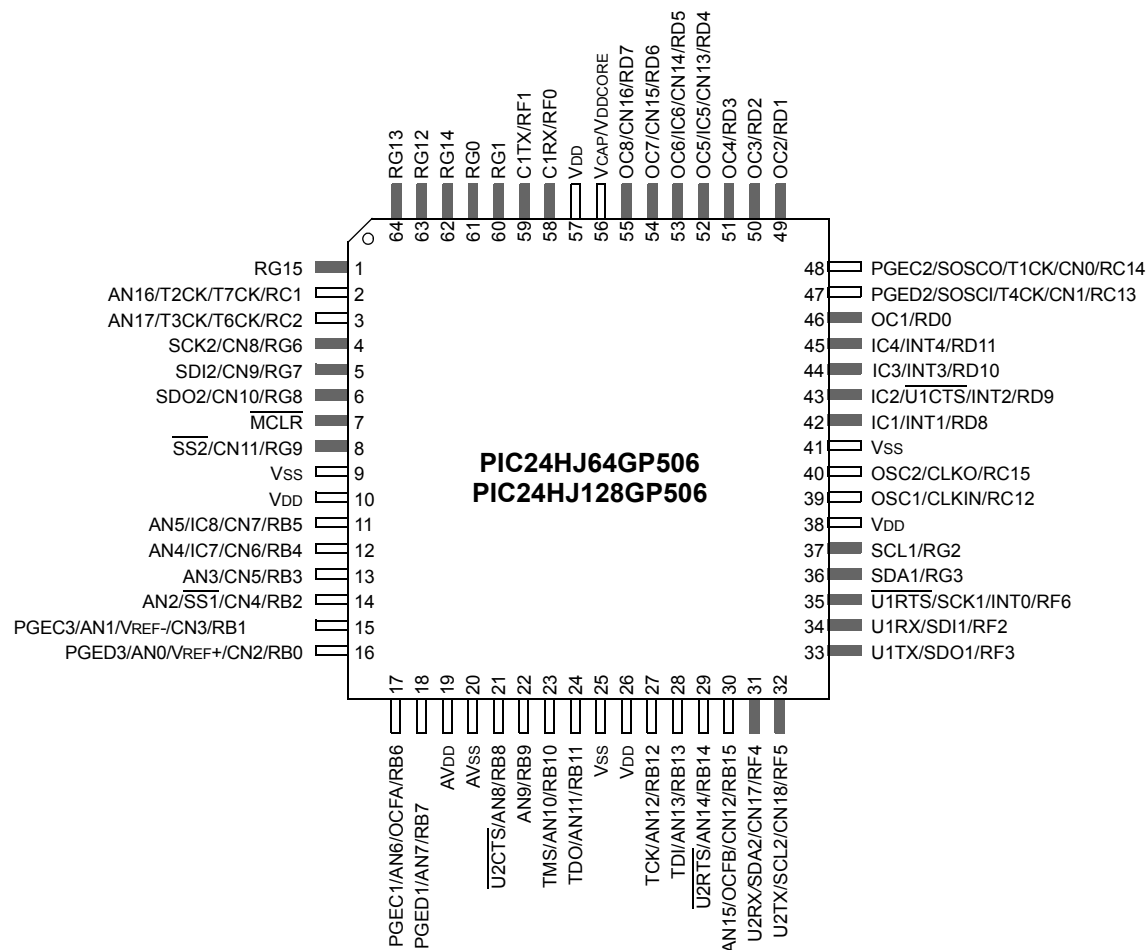


PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

64-Pin TQFP

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant



PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

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PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
AN0-AN31	I	Analog	Analog input channels.
AVDD	P	P	Positive supply for analog modules. This pin must be connected at all times.
AVSS	P	P	Ground reference for analog modules.
CLKI	I	ST/CMOS	External clock source input. Always associated with OSC1 pin function.
CLKO	O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes. Always associated with OSC2 pin function.
CN0-CN23	I	ST	Input change notification inputs. Can be software programmed for internal weak pull-ups on all inputs.
C1RX	I	ST	ECAN1 bus receive pin.
C1TX	O	—	ECAN1 bus transmit pin.
C2RX	I	ST	ECAN2 bus receive pin.
C2TX	O	—	ECAN2 bus transmit pin.
PGED1	I/O	ST	Data I/O pin for programming/debugging communication channel 1.
PGEC1	I	ST	Clock input pin for programming/debugging communication channel 1.
PGED2	I/O	ST	Data I/O pin for programming/debugging communication channel 2.
PGEC2	I	ST	Clock input pin for programming/debugging communication channel 2.
PGED3	I/O	ST	Data I/O pin for programming/debugging communication channel 3.
PGEC3	I	ST	Clock input pin for programming/debugging communication channel 3.
IC1-IC8	I	ST	Capture inputs 1 through 8.
INT0	I	ST	External interrupt 0.
INT1	I	ST	External interrupt 1.
INT2	I	ST	External interrupt 2.
INT3	I	ST	External interrupt 3.
INT4	I	ST	External interrupt 4.
MCLR	I/P	ST	Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device.
OCFA	I	ST	Compare Fault A input (for Compare Channels 1, 2, 3 and 4).
OCFB	I	ST	Compare Fault B input (for Compare Channels 5, 6, 7 and 8).
OC1-OC8	O	—	Compare outputs 1 through 8.
OSC1	I	ST/CMOS	Oscillator crystal input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; CMOS otherwise.
OSC2	I/O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes.
RA0-RA7	I/O	ST	PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RA9-RA10	I/O	ST	
RA12-RA15	I/O	ST	
RB0-RB15	I/O	ST	PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port.
RC1-RC4	I/O	ST	PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port.
RC12-RC15	I/O	ST	
RD0-RD15	I/O	ST	PORTD is a bidirectional I/O port.
RE0-RE7	I/O	ST	PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port.
RF0-RF8	I/O	ST	PORTF is a bidirectional I/O port.
RF12-RF13	I/O	ST	
RG0-RG3	I/O	ST	PORTG is a bidirectional I/O port.
RG6-RG9	I/O	ST	
RG12-RG15	I/O	ST	

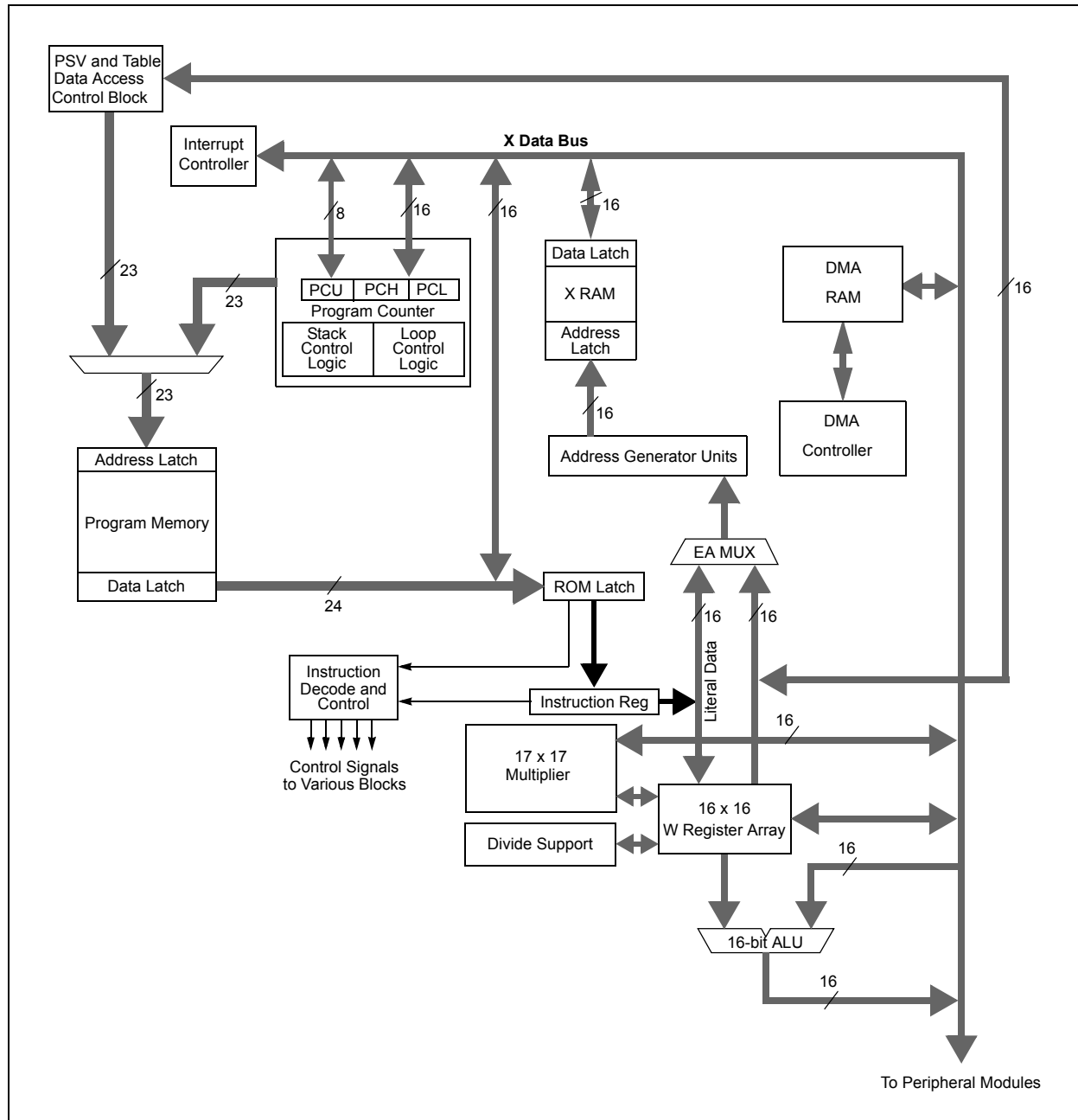
Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels

Analog = Analog input
O = Output

P = Power
I = Input

PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

FIGURE 3-1: PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 CPU CORE BLOCK DIAGRAM



4.2 Data Address Space

The PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 CPU has a separate 16-bit wide data memory space. The data space is accessed using separate Address Generation Units (AGUs) for read and write operations. Data memory maps of devices with different RAM sizes are shown in Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4.

All Effective Addresses (EAs) in the data memory space are 16 bits wide and point to bytes within the data space. This arrangement gives a data space address range of 64 Kbytes or 32K words. The lower half of the data memory space (that is, when $EA_{15} = 0$) is used for implemented memory addresses, while the upper half ($EA_{15} = 1$) is reserved for the Program Space Visibility area (see **Section 4.4.3 “Reading Data from Program Memory Using Program Space Visibility”**).

PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 devices implement up to 16 Kbytes of data memory. Should an EA point to a location outside of this area, an all-zero word or byte will be returned.

4.2.1 DATA SPACE WIDTH

The data memory space is organized in byte addressable, 16-bit wide blocks. Data is aligned in data memory and registers as 16-bit words, but all data space EAs resolve to bytes. The Least Significant Bytes of each word have even addresses, while the Most Significant Bytes have odd addresses.

4.2.2 DATA MEMORY ORGANIZATION AND ALIGNMENT

To maintain backward compatibility with PIC® MCU devices and improve data space memory usage efficiency, the PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 instruction set supports both word and byte operations. As a consequence of byte accessibility, all effective address calculations are internally scaled to step through word-aligned memory. For example, the core recognizes that Post-Modified Register Indirect Addressing mode $[Ws++]$ will result in a value of $Ws + 1$ for byte operations and $Ws + 2$ for word operations.

Data byte reads will read the complete word that contains the byte, using the Least Significant bit (LSb) of any EA to determine which byte to select. The selected byte is placed onto the Least Significant Byte (LSB) of the data path. That is, data memory and registers are organized as two parallel byte-wide entities with shared (word) address decode but separate write lines. Data byte writes only write to the corresponding side of the array or register which matches the byte address.

All word accesses must be aligned to an even address. Misaligned word data fetches are not supported, so care must be taken when mixing byte and word operations, or translating from 8-bit MCU code. If a misaligned read or write is attempted, an address error trap is generated. If the error occurred on a read, the instruction underway is completed; if it occurred on a write, the instruction will be executed but the write does not occur. In either case, a trap is then executed, allowing the system and/or user to examine the machine state prior to execution of the address Fault.

All byte loads into any W register are loaded into the Least Significant Byte. The Most Significant Byte (MSB) is not modified.

A sign-extend instruction (**SE**) is provided to allow users to translate 8-bit signed data to 16-bit signed values. Alternatively, for 16-bit unsigned data, users can clear the Most Significant Byte of any W register by executing a zero-extend (**ZE**) instruction on the appropriate address.

4.2.3 SFR SPACE

The first 2 Kbytes of the Near Data Space, from 0x0000 to 0x07FF, is primarily occupied by Special Function Registers (SFRs). These are used by the PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 core and peripheral modules for controlling the operation of the device.

SFRs are distributed among the modules that they control, and are generally grouped together by module. Much of the SFR space contains unused addresses; these are read as '0'. A complete listing of implemented SFRs, including their addresses, is shown in Table 4-1 through Table 4-33.

Note:	The actual set of peripheral features and interrupts varies by the device. Please refer to the corresponding device tables and pinout diagrams for device-specific information.
--------------	---

4.2.4 NEAR DATA SPACE

The 8-Kbyte area between 0x0000 and 0x1FFF is referred to as the Near Data Space. Locations in this space are directly addressable via a 13-bit absolute address field within all memory direct instructions. Additionally, the whole data space is addressable using **MOV** instructions, which support Memory Direct Addressing mode with a 16-bit address field, or by using Indirect Addressing mode using a working register as an Address Pointer.

PIC24HJXXGPX06/X08/X10

SFR Name	SFR Addr	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
TMR1	0100	Timer1 Register																xxxx
PR1	0102	Period Register 1																FFFF
T1CON	0104	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	—	TSYNC	TCS	—	0000	
TMR2	0106	Timer2 Register																xxxx
TMR3HLD	0108	Timer3 Holding Register (for 32-bit timer operations only)																xxxx
TMR3	010A	Timer3 Register																xxxx
PR2	010C	Period Register 2																FFFF
PR3	010E	Period Register 3																FFFF
T2CON	0110	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	T32	—	TCS	—	0000	
T3CON	0112	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	—	—	TCS	—	0000	
TMR4	0114	Timer4 Register																xxxx
TMR5HLD	0116	Timer5 Holding Register (for 32-bit operations only)																xxxx
TMR5	0118	Timer5 Register																xxxx
PR4	011A	Period Register 4																FFFF
PR5	011C	Period Register 5																FFFF
T4CON	011E	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	T32	—	TCS	—	0000	
T5CON	0120	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	—	—	TCS	—	0000	
TMR6	0122	Timer6 Register																xxxx
TMR7HLD	0124	Timer7 Holding Register (for 32-bit operations only)																xxxx
TMR7	0126	Timer7 Register																xxxx
PR6	0128	Period Register 6																FFFF
PR7	012A	Period Register 7																FFFF
T6CON	012C	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	T32	—	TCS	—	0000	
T7CON	012E	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	—	—	TCS	—	0000	
TMR8	0130	Timer8 Register																xxxx
TMR9HLD	0132	Timer9 Holding Register (for 32-bit operations only)																xxxx
TMR9	0134	Timer9 Register																xxxx
PR8	0136	Period Register 8																FFFF
PR9	0138	Period Register 9																FFFF
T8CON	013A	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	T32	—	TCS	—	0000	
T9CON	013C	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<1:0>	—	—	TCS	—	0000	

Legend: x = unknown value on Reset, — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal for PinHigh devices.

TABLE 4-23: ECAN2 REGISTER MAP WHEN C2CTRL1.WIN = 1 FOR PIC24HJ256GP610 DEVICES ONLY (CONTINUED)

File Name	Addr	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
C2RXF11EID	056E	EID<15:8>								EID<7:0>								xxxx
C2RXF12SID	0570	SID<10:3>								SID<2:0>		—	EXIDE	—	EID<17:16>			xxxx
C2RXF12EID	0572	EID<15:8>								EID<7:0>								xxxx
C2RXF13SID	0574	SID<10:3>								SID<2:0>		—	EXIDE	—	EID<17:16>			xxxx
C2RXF13EID	0576	EID<15:8>								EID<7:0>								xxxx
C2RXF14SID	0578	SID<10:3>								SID<2:0>		—	EXIDE	—	EID<17:16>			xxxx
C2RXF14EID	057A	EID<15:8>								EID<7:0>								xxxx
C2RXF15SID	057C	SID<10:3>								SID<2:0>		—	EXIDE	—	EID<17:16>			xxxx
C2RXF15EID	057E	EID<15:8>								EID<7:0>								xxxx

Legend: x = unknown value on Reset, — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal for PinHigh devices.

PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

TABLE 6-3: RESET DELAY TIMES FOR VARIOUS DEVICE RESETS

Reset Type	Clock Source	SYSRST Delay	System Clock Delay	FSCM Delay	Notes
POR	EC, FRC, LPRC	TPOR + TSTARTUP + TRST	—	—	1, 2, 3
	ECPLL, FRCPLL	TPOR + TSTARTUP + TRST	TLOCK	TFSCM	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
	XT, HS, SOSC	TPOR + TSTARTUP + TRST	TOST	TFSCM	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
	XTPLL, HSPLL	TPOR + TSTARTUP + TRST	TOST + TLOCK	TFSCM	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
MCLR	Any Clock	TRST	—	—	3
WDT	Any Clock	TRST	—	—	3
Software	Any clock	TRST	—	—	3
Illegal Opcode	Any Clock	TRST	—	—	3
Uninitialized W	Any Clock	TRST	—	—	3
Trap Conflict	Any Clock	TRST	—	—	3

Note 1: TPOR = Power-on Reset delay (10 μ s nominal).

2: TSTARTUP = Conditional POR delay of 20 μ s nominal (if on-chip regulator is enabled) or 64 ms nominal Power-up Timer delay (if regulator is disabled). TSTARTUP is also applied to all returns from powered-down states, including waking from Sleep mode, only if the regulator is enabled.

3: TRST = Internal state Reset time (20 μ s nominal).

4: TOST = Oscillator Start-up Timer. A 10-bit counter counts 1024 oscillator periods before releasing the oscillator clock to the system.

5: TLOCK = PLL lock time (20 μ s nominal).

6: TFSCM = Fail-Safe Clock Monitor delay (100 μ s nominal).

6.2.1 POR AND LONG OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMES

The oscillator start-up circuitry and its associated delay timers are not linked to the device Reset delays that occur at power-up. Some crystal circuits (especially low-frequency crystals) have a relatively long start-up time. Therefore, one or more of the following conditions is possible after the Reset signal is released:

- The oscillator circuit has not begun to oscillate.
- The Oscillator Start-up Timer has not expired (if a crystal oscillator is used).
- The PLL has not achieved a lock (if PLL is used).

The device will not begin to execute code until a valid clock source has been released to the system. Therefore, the oscillator and PLL start-up delays must be considered when the Reset delay time must be known.

6.2.2 FAIL-SAFE CLOCK MONITOR (FSCM) AND DEVICE RESETS

If the FSCM is enabled, it begins to monitor the system clock source when the Reset signal is released. If a valid clock source is not available at this time, the device automatically switches to the FRC oscillator and the user can switch to the desired crystal oscillator in the Trap Service Routine.

6.2.2.1 FSCM Delay for Crystal and PLL Clock Sources

When the system clock source is provided by a crystal oscillator and/or the PLL, a small delay, TFSCM, is automatically inserted after the POR and PWRT delay times. The FSCM does not begin to monitor the system clock source until this delay expires. The FSCM delay time is nominally 500 μ s and provides additional time for the oscillator and/or PLL to stabilize. In most cases, the FSCM delay prevents an oscillator failure trap at a device Reset when the PWRT is disabled.

6.3 Special Function Register Reset States

Most of the Special Function Registers (SFRs) associated with the CPU and peripherals are reset to a particular value at a device Reset. The SFRs are grouped by their peripheral or CPU function and their Reset values are specified in each section of this manual.

The Reset value for each SFR does not depend on the type of Reset, with the exception of two registers. The Reset value for the Reset Control register, RCON, depends on the type of device Reset. The Reset value for the Oscillator Control register, OSCCON, depends on the type of Reset and the programmed values of the oscillator Configuration bits in the FOSC Configuration register.

PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

REGISTER 7-10: IEC0: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 0 (CONTINUED)

- bit 2 **OC1IE:** Output Compare Channel 1 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 1 **IC1IE:** Input Capture Channel 1 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 0 **INT0IE:** External Interrupt 0 Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled

PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

REGISTER 7-31: IPC16: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 16

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	U2EIP<2:0>		
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	U1EIP<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 15-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **U2EIP<2:0>:** UART2 Error 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 **U1EIP<2:0>:** UART1 Error Interrupt Priority bits
 111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
 •
 •
 •
 001 = Interrupt is priority 1
 000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

9.0 OSCILLATOR CONFIGURATION

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 family of devices. However, it is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the “PIC24H Family Reference Manual”, **Section 7. “Oscillator”** (DS70227), which is available from the Microchip website (www.microchip.com).

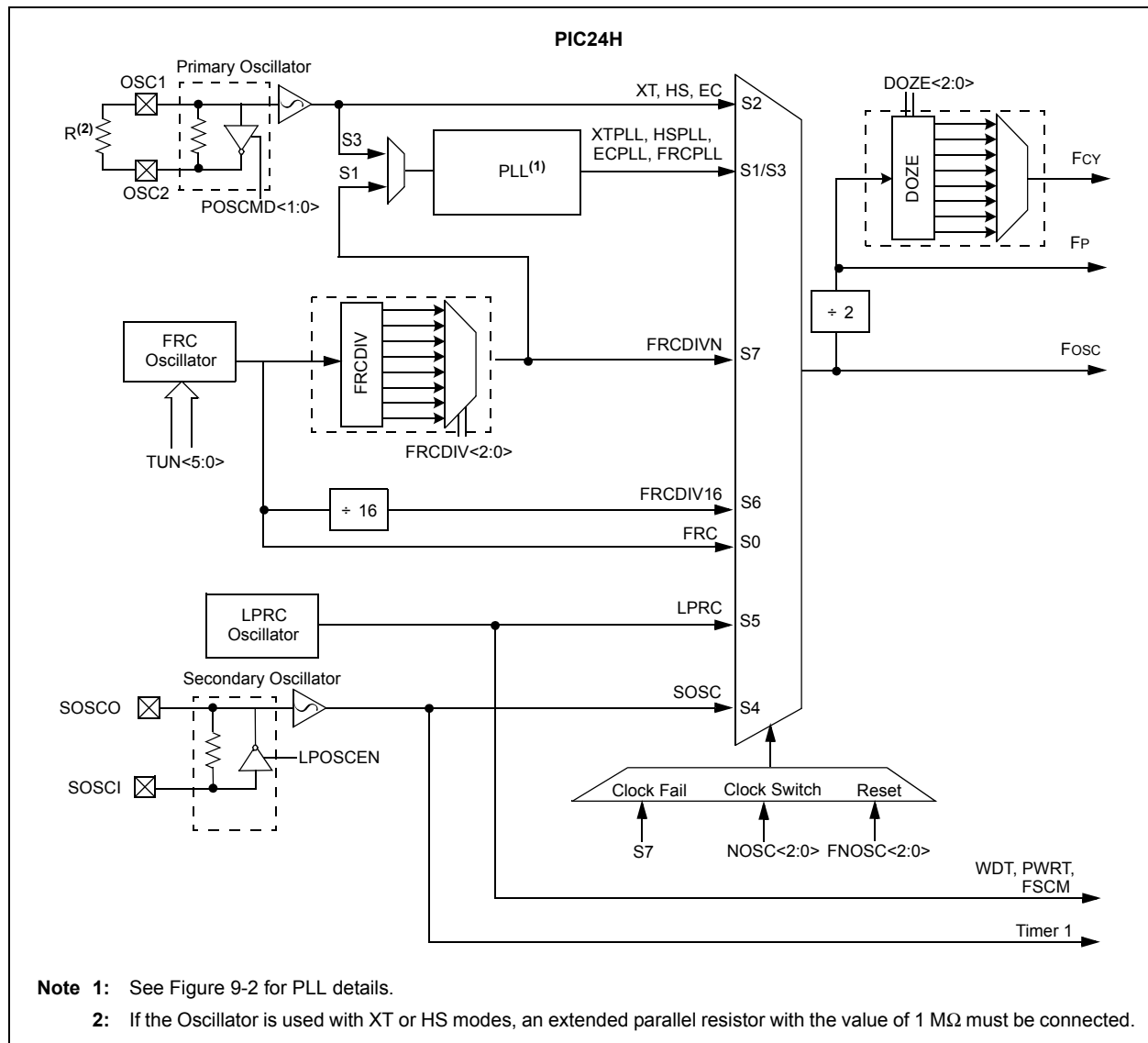
The PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 oscillator system provides:

- Various external and internal oscillator options as clock sources

- An on-chip PLL to scale the internal operating frequency to the required system clock frequency
- The internal FRC oscillator can also be used with the PLL, thereby allowing full-speed operation without any external clock generation hardware
- Clock switching between various clock sources
- Programmable clock postscaler for system power savings
- A Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) that detects clock failure and takes fail-safe measures
- A Clock Control register (OSCCON)
- Nonvolatile Configuration bits for main oscillator selection.

A simplified diagram of the oscillator system is shown in Figure 9-1.

FIGURE 9-1: PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 OSCILLATOR SYSTEM DIAGRAM



PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10

15.1 Output Compare Modes

Configure the Output Compare modes by setting the appropriate Output Compare Mode (OCM<2:0>) bits in the Output Compare Control (OCxCON<2:0>) register. Table 15-1 lists the different bit settings for the Output Compare modes. Figure 15-2 illustrates the output compare operation for various modes. The user

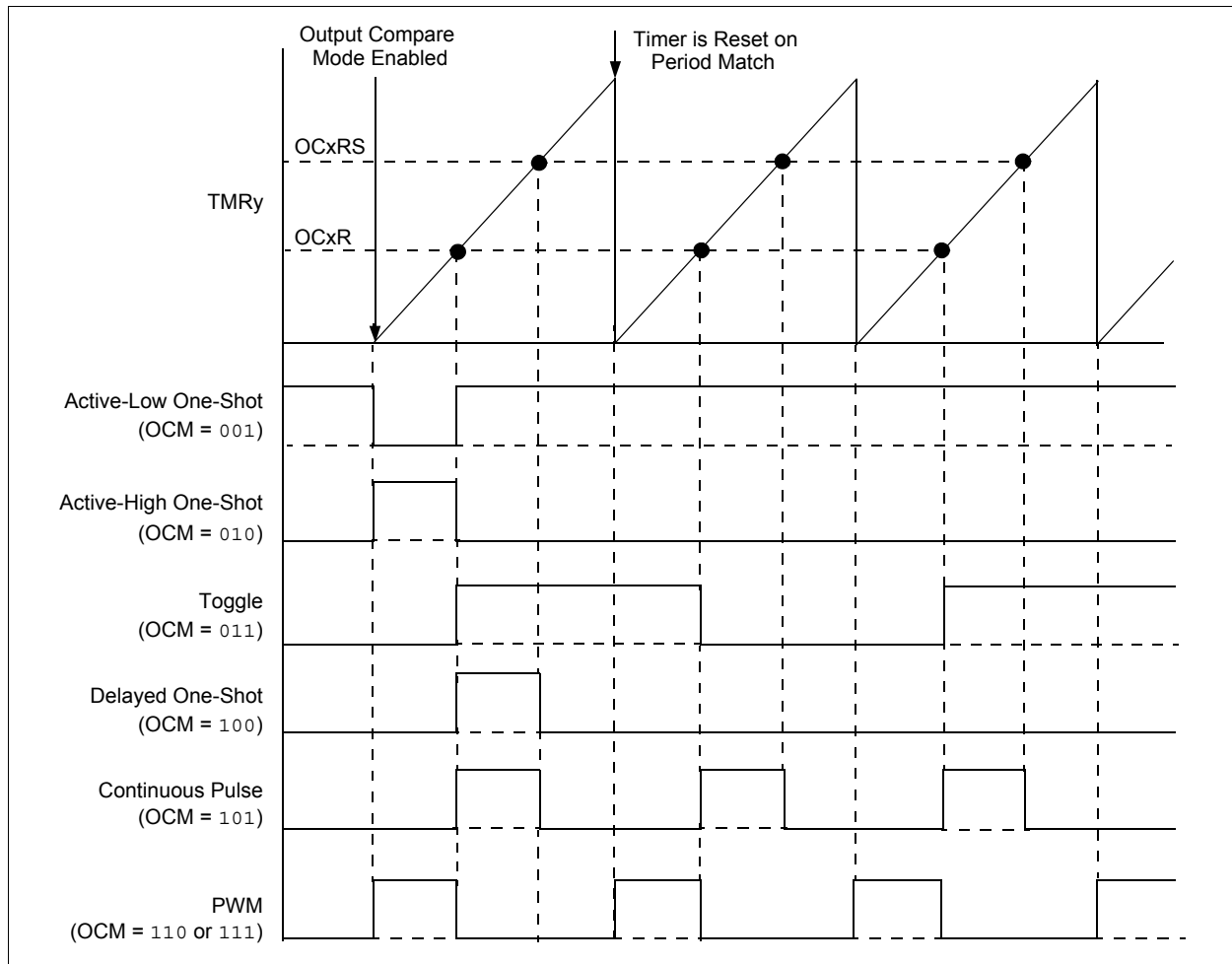
application must disable the associated timer when writing to the Output Compare Control registers to avoid malfunctions.

Note: See **Section 13. “Output Compare”** in the *“PIC24H Family Reference Manual”* (DS70247) for OCxR and OCxRS register restrictions.

TABLE 15-1: OUTPUT COMPARE MODES

OCM<2:0>	Mode	OCx Pin Initial State	OCx Interrupt Generation
000	Module Disabled	Controlled by GPIO register	—
001	Active-Low One-Shot	0	OCx rising edge
010	Active-High One-Shot	1	OCx falling edge
011	Toggle	Current output is maintained	OCx rising and falling edge
100	Delayed One-Shot	0	OCx falling edge
101	Continuous Pulse	0	OCx falling edge
110	PWM without Fault Protection	'0', if OCxR is zero '1', if OCxR is non-zero	No interrupt
111	PWM with Fault Protection	'0', if OCxR is zero '1', if OCxR is non-zero	OCFA falling edge for OC1 to OC4

FIGURE 15-2: OUTPUT COMPARE OPERATION



17.0 INTER-INTEGRATED CIRCUIT™ (I²C™)

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 family of devices. However, it is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the “PIC24H Family Reference Manual”, **Section 19. “Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)”** (DS70235), which is available from the Microchip web-site (www.microchip.com).

The Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) module provides complete hardware support for both Slave and Multi-Master modes of the I²C serial communication standard, with a 16-bit interface.

The PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 devices have up to two I²C interface modules, denoted as I2C1 and I2C2. Each I²C module has a 2-pin interface: the SCLx pin is clock and the SDAx pin is data.

Each I²C module ‘x’ (x = 1 or 2) offers the following key features:

- I²C interface supporting both master and slave operation.
- I²C Slave mode supports 7 and 10-bit address.
- I²C Master mode supports 7 and 10-bit address.
- I²C Port allows bidirectional transfers between master and slaves.
- Serial clock synchronization for I²C port can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer (SCLREL control).
- I²C supports multi-master operation; detects bus collision and will arbitrate accordingly.

17.1 Operating Modes

The hardware fully implements all the master and slave functions of the I²C Standard and Fast mode specifications, as well as 7 and 10-bit addressing.

The I²C module can operate either as a slave or a master on an I²C bus.

The following types of I²C operation are supported:

- I²C slave operation with 7-bit address
- I²C slave operation with 10-bit address
- I²C master operation with 7 or 10-bit address

For details about the communication sequence in each of these modes, please refer to the “PIC24H Family Reference Manual”.

17.2 I²C Registers

I2CxCON and I2CxSTAT are control and status registers, respectively. The I2CxCON register is readable and writable. The lower six bits of I2CxSTAT are read-only. The remaining bits of the I2CxSTAT are read/write.

I2CxRSR is the shift register used for shifting data, whereas I2CxRCV is the buffer register to which data bytes are written, or from which data bytes are read. I2CxRCV is the receive buffer. I2CxTRN is the transmit register to which bytes are written during a transmit operation.

The I2CxADD register holds the slave address. A status bit, ADD10, indicates 10-bit Address mode. The I2CxBRG acts as the Baud Rate Generator (BRG) reload value.

In receive operations, I2CxRSR and I2CxRCV together form a double-buffered receiver. When I2CxRSR receives a complete byte, it is transferred to I2CxRCV and an interrupt pulse is generated.

19.0 ENHANCED CAN (ECAN™) MODULE

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 family of devices. However, it is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the *"PIC24H Family Reference Manual"*, **Section 21. "Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN™)"** (DS70226), which is available from the Microchip website (www.microchip.com).

19.1 Overview

The Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN™) module is a serial interface, useful for communicating with other CAN modules or microcontroller devices. This interface/protocol was designed to allow communications within noisy environments. The PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 devices contain up to two ECAN modules.

The CAN module is a communication controller implementing the CAN 2.0 A/B protocol, as defined in the BOSCH specification. The module will support CAN 1.2, CAN 2.0A, CAN 2.0B Passive and CAN 2.0B Active versions of the protocol. The module implementation is a full CAN system. The CAN specification is not covered within this data sheet. The reader may refer to the BOSCH CAN specification for further details.

The module features are as follows:

- Implementation of the CAN protocol, CAN 1.2, CAN 2.0A and CAN 2.0B
- Standard and extended data frames
- 0-8 bytes data length
- Programmable bit rate up to 1 Mbit/sec
- Automatic response to remote transmission requests
- Up to 8 transmit buffers with application specified prioritization and abort capability (each buffer may contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 32 receive buffers (each buffer may contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 16 full (standard/extended identifier) acceptance filters
- 3 full acceptance filter masks
- DeviceNet™ addressing support
- Programmable wake-up functionality with integrated low-pass filter
- Programmable Loopback mode supports self-test operation
- Signaling via interrupt capabilities for all CAN receiver and transmitter error states
- Programmable clock source
- Programmable link to input capture module (IC2 for both CAN1 and CAN2) for time-stamping and

network synchronization

- Low-power Sleep and Idle mode

The CAN bus module consists of a protocol engine and message buffering/control. The CAN protocol engine handles all functions for receiving and transmitting messages on the CAN bus. Messages are transmitted by first loading the appropriate data registers. Status and errors can be checked by reading the appropriate registers. Any message detected on the CAN bus is checked for errors and then matched against filters to see if it should be received and stored in one of the receive registers.

19.2 Frame Types

The CAN module transmits various types of frames which include data messages, remote transmission requests and as other frames that are automatically generated for control purposes. The following frame types are supported:

- Standard Data Frame:

A standard data frame is generated by a node when the node wishes to transmit data. It includes an 11-bit standard identifier (SID) but not an 18-bit extended identifier (EID).

- Extended Data Frame:

An extended data frame is similar to a standard data frame but includes an extended identifier as well.

- Remote Frame:

It is possible for a destination node to request the data from the source. For this purpose, the destination node sends a remote frame with an identifier that matches the identifier of the required data frame. The appropriate data source node will then send a data frame as a response to this remote request.

- Error Frame:

An error frame is generated by any node that detects a bus error. An error frame consists of two fields: an error flag field and an error delimiter field.

- Overload Frame:

An overload frame can be generated by a node as a result of two conditions. First, the node detects a dominant bit during interframe space which is an illegal condition. Second, due to internal conditions, the node is not yet able to start reception of the next message. A node may generate a maximum of 2 sequential overload frames to delay the start of the next message.

- Interframe Space:

Interframe space separates a proceeding frame (of whatever type) from a following data or remote frame.

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REGISTER 19-24: C_iRXOVF1: ECAN™ MODULE RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW REGISTER 1

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF15	RXOVF14	RXOVF13	RXOVF12	RXOVF11	RXOVF10	RXOVF9	RXOVF8
bit 15							bit 8

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF7	RXOVF6	RXOVF5	RXOVF4	RXOVF3	RXOVF2	RXOVF1	RXOVF0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clear only 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 15-0 **RXOVF<15:0>**: Receive Buffer n Overflow bits
1 = Module pointed a write to a full buffer (set by module)
0 = Overflow is cleared (clear by application software)

REGISTER 19-25: C_iRXOVF2: ECAN™ MODULE RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW REGISTER 2

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF31	RXOVF30	RXOVF29	RXOVF28	RXOVF27	RXOVF26	RXOVF25	RXOVF24
bit 15							bit 8

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF23	RXOVF22	RXOVF21	RXOVF20	RXOVF19	RXOVF18	RXOVF17	RXOVF16
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clear only 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 15-0 **RXOVF<31:16>**: Receive Buffer n Overflow bits
1 = Module pointed a write to a full buffer (set by module)
0 = Overflow is cleared (clear by application software)

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TABLE 21-2: PIC24HJXXXGPX06/X08/X10 CONFIGURATION BITS DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Bit Field	Register	Description
FPWRT<2:0>	FPOR	Power-on Reset Timer Value Select bits 111 = PWRT = 128 ms 110 = PWRT = 64 ms 101 = PWRT = 32 ms 100 = PWRT = 16 ms 011 = PWRT = 8 ms 010 = PWRT = 4 ms 001 = PWRT = 2 ms 000 = PWRT = Disabled
JTAGEN	FICD	JTAG Enable bits 1 = JTAG enabled 0 = JTAG disabled
ICS<1:0>	FICD	ICD Communication Channel Select bits 11 = Communicate on PGEC1 and PGED1 10 = Communicate on PGEC2 and PGED2 01 = Communicate on PGEC3 and PGED3 00 = Reserved

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TABLE 24-9: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
DI10	V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage I/O pins	V _{SS}	—	0.2 V _{DD}	V	SMbus disabled SMbus enabled
DI15		MCLR	V _{SS}	—	0.2 V _{DD}	V	
DI16		I/O Pins with OSC1 or SOSC1	V _{SS}	—	0.2 V _{DD}	V	
DI18		I/O Pins with I ² C	V _{SS}	—	0.3 V _{DD}	V	
DI19		I/O Pins with I ² C	V _{SS}	—	0.2 V _{DD}	V	
DI20	V _{IH}	Input High Voltage I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	0.8 V _{DD}	—	V _{DD}	V	V _{DD} = 3.3V V _{DD} = 3.3V
		I/O Pins 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	0.8 V _{DD}	—	5.5	V	
		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	2	—	V _{DD}	V	
		I/O Pins 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	2	—	5.5	V	
DI26		I/O Pins with OSC1 or SOSC1	0.7 V _{DD}	—	V _{DD}	V	
DI28		I/O Pins with I ² C	0.7 V _{DD}	—	5.5	V	
DI29		I/O Pins with I ² C	0.8 V _{DD}	—	5.5	V	
DI30	ICNPU	CNx Pull-up Current	50	250	400	μA	V _{DD} = 3.3V, V _{PIN} = V _{SS}
DI50	I _{IL}	Input Leakage Current^(2,3) I/O Pins	—	—	±2	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance
DI51		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±2	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance
DI51a		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±2	μA	Shared with external reference pins
DI51b		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±3.5	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance
DI51c		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±8	μA	Analog pins shared with external reference pins
DI55		MCLR	—	—	±2	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD}
DI56		OSC1	—	—	±2	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , XT and HS modes

Note 1: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: The leakage current on the MCLR pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.

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

4: See “Pin Diagrams” for a list of 5V tolerant pins.

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FIGURE 24-3: CLKO AND I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

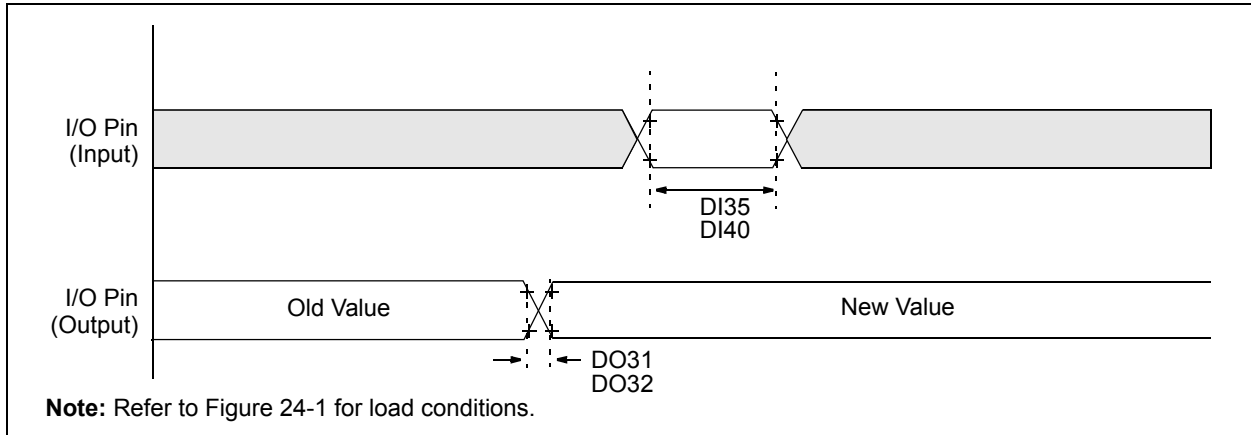


TABLE 24-20: I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial					
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
DO31	TioR	Port Output Rise Time	—	10	25	ns	—
DO32	TioF	Port Output Fall Time	—	10	25	ns	—
DI35	TINP	INTx Pin High or Low Time (output)	20	—	—	ns	—
DI40	TRBP	CNx High or Low Time (input)	2	—	—	Tcy	—

Note 1: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.

FIGURE 24-15: I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)

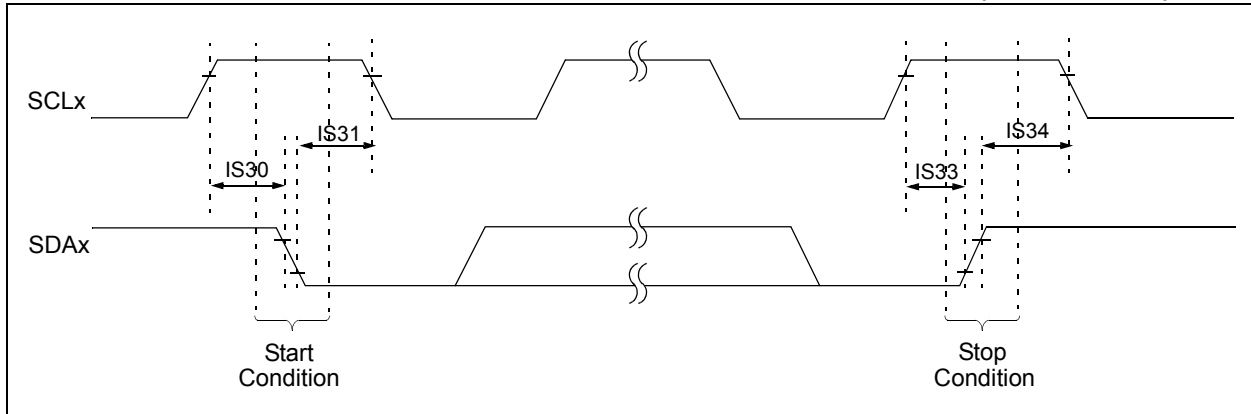


FIGURE 24-16: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)

