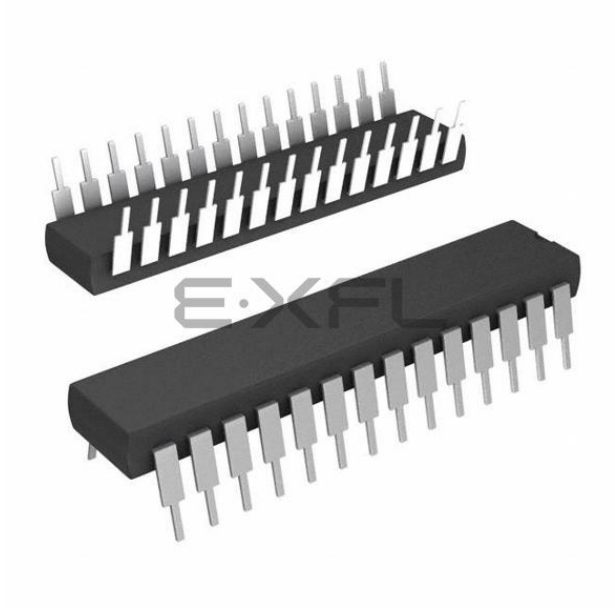

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| Details | |
|---|---|
| Product Status | Active |
| Core Processor | PIC |
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| Connectivity | I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART |
| Peripherals | Brown-out Detect/Reset, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT |
| Number of I/O | 21 |
| Program Memory Size | 32KB (11K x 24) |
| Program Memory Type | FLASH |
| EEPROM Size | - |
| RAM Size | 1K x 16 |
| Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd) | 3V ~ 3.6V |
| Data Converters | A/D 8x10b |
| Oscillator Type | Internal |
| Operating Temperature | -40°C ~ 125°C (TA) |
| Mounting Type | Through Hole |
| Package / Case | 28-DIP (0.300", 7.62mm) |
| Supplier Device Package | 28-SPDIP |
| Purchase URL | https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24fj32mc102-e-sp |

# PIC24FJ32MC104 Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification

The PIC24FJ32MC104 family devices that you have received conform functionally to the current Device Data Sheet (DS39997**C**), except for the anomalies described in this document.

The silicon issues discussed in the following pages are for silicon revisions with the Device and Revision IDs listed in Table 1. The silicon issues are summarized in Table 2.

The errata described in this document will be addressed in future revisions of the PIC24FJ32MC104 family silicon.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | This document summarizes all silicon errata issues from all revisions of silicon, previous as well as current. Only the issues indicated in the last column of Table 2 apply to the current silicon revision (**A0**). |

Data Sheet clarifications and corrections start on Page 5, following the discussion of silicon issues.

The silicon revision level can be identified using the current version of MPLAB® IDE and Microchip's programmers, debuggers and emulation tools, which are available at the Microchip corporate web site (www.microchip.com).

For example, to identify the silicon revision level using MPLAB IDE in conjunction with MPLAB ICD 3 or PICkit™ 3:

1. Using the appropriate interface, connect the device to the MPLAB ICD 3 programmer/debugger or PICkit 3.
2. From the main menu in MPLAB IDE, select *Configure>Select Device*, and then select the target part number in the dialog box.
3. Select the MPLAB hardware tool (*Debugger>Select Tool*).
4. Perform a "Connect" operation to the device (*Debugger>Connect*). Depending on the development tool used, the part number *and* Device Revision ID value appear in the **Output** window.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | If you are unable to extract the silicon revision level, please contact your local Microchip sales office for assistance. |

The Device and Revision ID values for the various PIC24FJ32MC104 family silicon revisions are shown in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: SILICON DEVREV VALUES**

| Part Number | Device ID(1) | Revision ID for Silicon Revision(2) |
|---|---|---|
| | | A0 |
| PIC24FJ32MC101 | 0x0A0C | 0x3000 |
| PIC24FJ32MC102 | 0x0A0D | |
| PIC24FJ32MC104 | 0x0A0F | |

**Note 1:** The Device and Revision IDs (DEVID and DEVREV) are located at the last two implemented addresses in program memory.

**2:** Refer to the *"PIC24FJXXMC Family Flash Programming Specification"* (DS75012) for detailed information on Device and Revision IDs for your specific device.

**TABLE 2: SILICON ISSUE SUMMARY**

| Module | Feature | Item Number | Issue Summary | Affected Revisions(1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | A0 |
| SPI | Frame Sync Pulse | 1. | Frame sync pulse is not generated in Master mode when FRMPOL = 0. | X |
| SPI | Frame Sync Pulse | 2. | When in SPI Slave mode, with the frame sync pulse set as an input, FRMDLY must be set to '0'. | X |
| UART | TX Interrupt | 3. | A TX interrupt may occur before the data transmission is complete. | X |
| UART | UARTEN | 4. | The Transmitter Write Pointer does not clear when the UART is disabled (UARTEN = 0); it requires UTXEN to be set in order to clear the Write Pointer. | X |
| CPU | div.sd Instruction | 5. | When using the div.sd instruction, the overflow bit is not getting set when an overflow occurs. | X |
| CPU | Interrupt Disable | 6. | When a previous DISI instruction is active (i.e., the DISICNT register is non-zero), and the value of the DISICNT register is updated manually, the DISICNT register Freezes and disables interrupts permanently. | X |
| Oscillator | Clock Switching | 7. | Clock switch does not abort when device enters Sleep mode. | X |

**Note 1:** Only those issues indicated in the last column apply to the current silicon revision.

## Silicon Errata Issues

**Note:** This document summarizes all silicon errata issues from all revisions of silicon, previous as well as current. Only the issues indicated by the shaded column in the following tables apply to the current silicon revision (**A0**).

### 1. Module: SPI

When using the frame sync pulse output feature (FRMEN bit (SPIxCON2<15>) = 1) in Master mode (SPIFSD bit (SPIxCON2<14>) = 0), the frame sync pulse is not being generated with an active-low pulse (FRMPOL (SPIxCON2<13>) = 0).

**Work around**

The Slave Select pin is used as the frame sync pulse when the frame sync pulse output feature is used. Mapping the SSx input function and output function to the same pad, using the PPS feature, resolves this issue.

The code in Example 1 assigns SPI1 Slave Select input and SPI1 Slave Select output to RP15.

**EXAMPLE 1:**

```
/* Assign SPI1 Slave Select Input to RP15 */
RPINR21bits.SS1R  = 15;

/* Assign peripheral output function SPI1
   to RP15 */
RPOR7bits.RP15R   = 0b01001;
```

**Affected Silicon Revisions**

| A0 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | | | | | | | |

### 2. Module: SPI

When in SPI Slave mode (MSTEN bit (SPIxCON1<5>) = 0) and using the frame sync pulse output feature (FRMEN bit (SPIxCON2<15>) = 1 and SPIFSD bit (SPIxCON2<14>) = 0), the Frame Sync Pulse Edge Select bit must be set to '0' (FRMDLY bit (SPIxCON2 <1>) = 0).

**Work around**

There is no work around. The Frame Sync Pulse Edge Select (FRMDLY) bit cannot be set to produce a Frame sync pulse that coincides with the first bit clock.

**Affected Silicon Revisions**

| A0 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | | | | | | | |

### 3. Module: UART

When using UTXISEL<1:0> = 01 (interrupt when last character is shifted out of the Transmit Shift Register), and the final character is being shifted out through the Transmit Shift Register (TSR), the TX interrupt may occur before the final bit is shifted out.

**Work around**

If it is critical that the interrupt processing occurs only when all transmit operations are complete, after which, the following work around can be implemented:

Hold off the interrupt routine processing by adding a loop at the beginning of the routine that polls the Transmit Shift Register empty bit, as shown in Example 2.

**EXAMPLE 2:**

```
// in UART1 initialization code
...
// Set to generate TX interrupt when all
// transmit operations are complete.
U1STAbits.UTXISEL0  = 1;
U1STAbits.UTXISEL1  = 0;
...

U1TXInterrupt(void)
{
    // wait for the transmit buffer to be
    // empty and then process interrupt.
    while(U1STAbits.TRMT==0);
    ...
```

**Affected Silicon Revisions**

| A0 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | | | | | | | |

### 4. Module: UART

The Transmitter Write Pointer does not get cleared when the UART module is disabled (UARTEN = 0) and it requires the UTXEN bit to be set in order to clear the Write Pointer.

**Work around**

Do not load data into the TX FIFO (register) before setting the UTXEN bit.

**Affected Silicon Revisions**

| A0 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | | | | | | | |

### 5. Module: CPU

When using the Signed 32 by 16-bit Division instruction, `div.sd`, the overflow bit does not always get set when an overflow occurs.

**Work around**

Test for and handle overflow conditions outside of the `div.sd` instruction.

**Affected Silicon Revisions**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A0** | | | | | | | |
| X | | | | | | | |

### 6. Module: CPU

When a previous `DISI` instruction is active (i.e., the DISICNT register is non-zero), and the value of the DISICNT register is updated manually, the DISICNT register Freezes and disables interrupts permanently.

**Work around**

Avoid updating the DISICNT register manually. Instead, use the `DISI #n` instruction with the required value for '`n`'.

**Affected Silicon Revisions**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A0** | | | | | | | |
| X | | | | | | | |

### 7. Module: Oscillator

Clock switch requests are not aborted if the device enters Sleep mode during the execution of the clock switch.

**Work around**

None.

**Affected Silicon Revisions**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A0** | | | | | | | |
| X | | | | | | | |

## Data Sheet Clarifications

The following typographic corrections and clarifications are to be noted for the latest version of the device data sheet (DS39997**C**):

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | Corrections are shown in **bold**. Where possible, the original bold text formatting has been removed for clarity. |

None to report at this time.

## APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Rev A Document (8/2012)

Initial release of this document, issued for Revision A0 silicon. Includes silicon issues 1 and 2 (SPI), 3 and 4 (UART), 5 and 6 (CPU), and 7 (Oscillator).

**Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:**

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