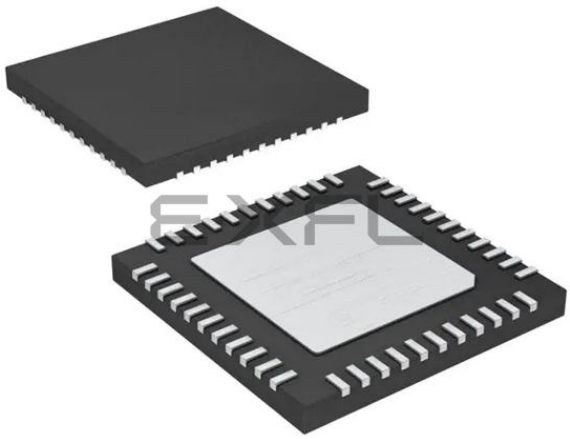

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	38
Program Memory Size	8KB (2.75K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	512 x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 22x10b/12b; D/A 2x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	44-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24f08km204-e-ml

TABLE 4-21: PORTA REGISTER MAP

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11(4,5)	Bit 10(4,5)	Bit 9(4,5)	Bit 8(4,5)	Bit 7(4)	Bit 6(3)	Bit 5(2)	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
TRISA	2C0h	—	—	—	—	TRISA11	TRISA10	TRISA9	TRISA8	TRISA7	TRISA6	—	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	0FDF(1)
PORTA	2C2h	—	—	—	—	RA11	RA10	RA9	RA8	RA7	RA6	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	xxxx
LATA	2C4h	—	—	—	—	LATA11	LATA10	LATA9	LATA8	LATA7	LATA6	—	LATA4	LATA3	LATA2	LATA1	LATA0	xxxx
ODCA	2C6h	—	—	—	—	ODA11	ODA10	ODA9	ODA8	ODA7	ODA6	—	ODA4	ODA3	ODA2	ODA1	ODA0	0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented, q = value depends on condition, r = reserved.
Note 1: Reset value depends on the device type; the PIC24F16KM204 value is shown.
2: These bits are only available when MCLRE (FPOR<7>) = 0.
3: These bits are not implemented in FV devices.
4: These bits are not implemented in 20-pin devices.
5: These bits are not implemented in 28-pin devices.

TABLE 4-22: PORTB REGISTER MAP

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11(2)	Bit 10(2)	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6(2)	Bit 5(2)	Bit 4	Bit 3(2)	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
TRISB	2C8h	TRISB15	TRISB14	TRISB13	TRISB12	TRISB11	TRISB10	TRISB9	TRISB8	TRISB7	TRISB6	TRISB5	TRISB4	TRISB3	TRISB2	TRISB1	TRISB0	FFFF(1)
PORTB	2CAh	RB15	RB14	RB13	RB12	RB11	RB10	RB9	RB8	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0	xxxx
LATB	2CCh	LATB15	LATB14	LATB13	LATB12	LATB11	LATB10	LATB9	LATB8	LATB7	LATB6	LATB5	LATB4	LATB3	LATB2	LATB1	LATB0	xxxx
ODCB	2CEh	ODB15	ODB14	ODB13	ODB12	ODB11	ODB10	ODB9	ODB8	ODB7	ODB6	ODB5	ODB4	ODB3	ODB2	ODB1	ODB0	0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented, q = value depends on condition, r = reserved.
Note 1: Reset value depends on the device type; the PIC24F16KM204 value is shown.
2: These bits are not implemented in 20-pin devices.

TABLE 4-23: PORTC REGISTER MAP

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9(2,3)	Bit 8(2,3)	Bit 7(2,3)	Bit 6(2,3)	Bit 5(2,3)	Bit 4(2,3)	Bit 3(2,3)	Bit 2(2,3)	Bit 1(2,3)	Bit 0(2,3)	All Resets
TRISC	2D0h	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC9	TRISC8	TRISC7	TRISC6	TRISC5	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	TRISC0	03FF(1)
PORTC	2D2h	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC9	RC8	RC7	RC6	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0	xxxx
LATTC	2D4h	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC9	LATC8	LATC7	LATC6	LATC5	LATC4	LATC3	LATC2	LATC1	LATC0	xxxx
ODCC	2D6h	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODC9	ODC8	ODC7	ODC6	ODC5	ODC4	ODC3	ODC2	ODC1	ODC0	0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented, q = value depends on condition, r = reserved.
Note 1: Reset value depends on the device type; the PIC24F16KM204 value is shown.
2: These bits are not implemented in 20-pin devices.
3: These bits are not implemented in 28-pin devices.

TABLE 4-25: A/D REGISTER MAP

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
ADC1BUF0	300h	A/D Data Buffer 0/Threshold for Channel 0/Threshold for Channel 0 & 12 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF1	302h	A/D Data Buffer 1/Threshold for Channel 1/Threshold for Channel 1 & 13 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF2	304h	A/D Data Buffer 2/Threshold for Channel 2/Threshold for Channel 2 & 14 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF3	306h	A/D Data Buffer 3/Threshold for Channel 3/Threshold for Channel 3 & 15 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF4	308h	A/D Data Buffer 4/Threshold for Channel 4/Threshold for Channel 4 & 16 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF5	30Ah	A/D Data Buffer 5/Threshold for Channel 5/Threshold for Channel 5 & 17 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF6	30Ch	A/D Data Buffer 6/Threshold for Channel 6/Threshold for Channel 6 & 18 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF7	30Eh	A/D Data Buffer 7/Threshold for Channel 7/Threshold for Channel 7 & 19 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF8	310h	A/D Data Buffer 8/Threshold for Channel 8/Threshold for Channel 8 & 20 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF9	312h	A/D Data Buffer 9/Threshold for Channel 9/Threshold for Channel 9 & 21 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF10	314h	A/D Data Buffer 10/Threshold for Channel 10/Threshold for Channel 10 & 22 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF11	316h	A/D Data Buffer 11/Threshold for Channel 11/Threshold for Channel 11 & 23 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF12	318h	A/D Data Buffer 12/Threshold for Channel 12/Threshold for Channel 0 & 12 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF13	31Ah	A/D Data Buffer 13/Threshold for Channel 13/Threshold for Channel 1 & 13 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF14	31Ch	A/D Data Buffer 14/Threshold for Channel 14/Threshold for Channel 2 & 14 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF15	31Eh	A/D Data Buffer 15/Threshold for Channel 15/Threshold for Channel 3 & 15 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF16	320h	A/D Data Buffer 16/Threshold for Channel 16/Threshold for Channel 4 & 16 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF17	322h	A/D Data Buffer 17/Threshold for Channel 17/Threshold for Channel 5 & 17 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF18	324h	A/D Data Buffer 18/Threshold for Channel 18/Threshold for Channel 6 & 18 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF19	326h	A/D Data Buffer 19/Threshold for Channel 19/Threshold for Channel 7 & 19 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF20	328h	A/D Data Buffer 20/Threshold for Channel 20/Threshold for Channel 8 & 20 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF21	32Ah	A/D Data Buffer 21/Threshold for Channel 21/Threshold for Channel 9 & 21 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF22	32Ch	A/D Data Buffer 22/Threshold for Channel 22/Threshold for Channel 10 & 22 in Window Compare																xxxx
ADC1BUF23	32Eh	A/D Data Buffer 23/Threshold for Channel 23/Threshold for Channel 11 & 23 in Window Compare																xxxx
AD1CON1	340h	ADON	—	ADSIDL	—	—	MODE12	FORM1	FORM0	SSRC3	SSRC2	SSRC1	SSRC0	—	ASAM	SAMP	DONE	0000
AD1CON2	342h	PVCFG1	PVCFG0	NVCFG0	—	BUFREGEN	CSCNA	—	—	BUFS	SMPI4	SMPI3	SMPI2	SMPI1	SMPI0	BUFM	ALTS	0000
AD1CON3	344h	ADRC	EXTSAM	—	SAMC4	SAMC3	SAMC2	SAMC1	SAMC0	ADCS7	ADCS6	ADCS5	ADCS4	ADCS3	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0	0000
AD1CHS	348h	CH0NB2	CH0NB1	CH0NB0	CH0SB4	CH0SB3	CH0SB2	CH0SB1	CH0SB0	CH0NA2	CH0NA1	CH0NA0	CH0SA4	CH0SA3	CH0SA2	CH0SA1	CH0SA0	0000
AD1CSSH	34Eh	—	CSS30	CSS29	CSS28	CSS27	CSS26	—	—	CSS23	CSS22	CSS21	CSS20(1)	CSS19(1)	CSS18	CSS17	CSS16	0000
AD1CSSL	350h	CSS15	CSS14	CSS13	CSS12	CSS11	CSS10	CSS9	CSS8(1,2)	CSS7(1,2)	CSS6(1,2)	CSS5(1)	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0	0000
AD1CON5	354h	ASEN	LPEN	CTMREQ	BGREQ	r	—	ASINT1	ASINT0	—	—	—	—	WM1	WM0	CM1	CM0	0000
AD1CHITH	356h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHH23	CHH22	CHH21	CHH20(1)	CHH19(1)	CHH18	CHH17	CHH16	0000
AD1CHITL	358h	CHH15	CHH14	CHH13	CHH12	CHH11	CHH10	CHH9	CHH8(1,2)	CHH7(1,2)	CHH6(1,2)	CHH5(1)	CHH4	CHH3	CHH2	CHH1	CHH0	0000
AD1CTMENH	360h	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CTMEN23	CTMEN22	CTMEN21	CTMEN20(1)	CTMEN19(1)	CTMEN18	CTMEN17	CTMEN16	0000
AD1CTMENL	362h	CTMEN15	CTMEN14	CTMEN13	CTMEN12	CTMEN11	CTMEN10	CTMEN9	CTMEN8((1,2)	CTMEN7(1,2)	CTMEN6(1,2)	CTMEN5(1)	CTMEN4	CTMEN3	CTMEN2	CTMEN1	CTMEN0	0000

Legend: x = unknown, u = unchanged, — = unimplemented, q = value depends on condition, r = reserved.

Note 1: These bits are not implemented in 20-pin devices.

2: These bits are not implemented in 28-pin devices.

5.5.1 PROGRAMMING ALGORITHM FOR FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

The user can program one row of Flash program memory at a time by erasing the programmable row. The general process is:

1. Read a row of program memory (32 instructions) and store in data RAM.
2. Update the program data in RAM with the desired new data.
3. Erase a row (see Example 5-1):
   a) Set the NVMOPx bits (NVMCON<5:0>) to '011000' to configure for row erase. Set the ERASE (NVMCON<6>) and WREN (NVMCON<14>) bits.
   b) Write the starting address of the block to be erased into the TBLPAG and W registers.
   c) Write 55h to NVMKEY.
   d) Write AAh to NVMKEY.
   e) Set the WR bit (NVMCON<15>). The erase cycle begins and the CPU stalls for the duration of the erase cycle. When the erase is done, the WR bit is cleared automatically.
4. Write the first 32 instructions from data RAM into the program memory buffers (see Example 5-1).
5. Write the program block to Flash memory:
   a) Set the NVMOPx bits to '000100' to configure for row programming. Clear the ERASE bit and set the WREN bit.
   b) Write 55h to NVMKEY.
   c) Write AAh to NVMKEY.
   d) Set the WR bit. The programming cycle begins and the CPU stalls for the duration of the write cycle. When the write to Flash memory is done, the WR bit is cleared automatically.

For protection against accidental operations, the write initiate sequence for NVMKEY must be used to allow any erase or program operation to proceed. After the programming command has been executed, the user must wait for the programming time until programming is complete. The two instructions following the start of the programming sequence should be NOPs, as displayed in Example 5-5.

EXAMPLE 5-1: ERASING A PROGRAM MEMORY ROW – ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE CODE

```
; Set up NVMCON for row erase operation
        MOV     #0x4058, W0                 ;
        MOV     W0, NVMCON                  ; Initialize NVMCON
; Init pointer to row to be ERASED
        MOV     #tblpage(PROG_ADDR), W0     ;
        MOV     W0, TBLPAG                  ; Initialize PM Page Boundary SFR
        MOV     #tbloffset(PROG_ADDR), W0   ; Initialize in-page EA[15:0] pointer
        TBLWTL  W0, [W0]                    ; Set base address of erase block
        DISI    #5                          ; Block all interrupts
                                              for next 5 instructions
        MOV     #0x55, W0
        MOV     W0, NVMKEY                  ; Write the 55 key
        MOV     #0xAA, W1                   ;
        MOV     W1, NVMKEY                  ; Write the AA key
        BSET    NVMCON, #WR                 ; Start the erase sequence
        NOP                                 ; Insert two NOPs after the erase
        NOP                                 ; command is asserted
```

EXAMPLE 5-2: ERASING A PROGRAM MEMORY ROW – 'C' LANGUAGE CODE

```
// C example using MPLAB C30

int __attribute__ ((space(auto_psv))) progAddr = 0x1234;    // Variable located in Pgm Memory, declared as a
                                                            // global variable
    unsigned int offset;

//Set up pointer to the first memory location to be written

    TBLPAG = __builtin_tblpage(&progAddr);                  // Initialize PM Page Boundary SFR
    offset = __builtin_tbloffset(&progAddr);                // Initialize lower word of address

    __builtin_tblwtl(offset, 0x0000);                       // Set base address of erase block
                                                            // with dummy latch write

    NVMCON = 0x4058;                                        // Initialize NVMCON

    asm("DISI #5");                                         // Block all interrupts for next 5 instructions
    __builtin_write_NVM();                                  // C30 function to perform unlock
                                                            // sequence and set WR
```

REGISTER 8-1: SR: ALU STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0, HSC
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DC(1)
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC
IPL2(2,3)	IPL1(2,3)	IPL0(2,3)	RA(1)	N(1)	OV(1)	Z(1)	C(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 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7-5 **IPL<2:0>:** CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bits(2,3)

111 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 (15); user interrupts are disabled
110 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 6 (14)
101 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 5 (13)
100 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 4 (12)
011 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 3 (11)
010 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 2 (10)
001 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 1 (9)
000 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 0 (8)

Note 1: See Register 3-1 for the description of these bits, which are not dedicated to interrupt control functions.

2: The IPL<2:0> bits are concatenated with the IPL3 bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The value in parentheses indicates the Interrupt Priority Level if IPL3 = 1.

3: The IPLx Status bits are read-only when NSTDIS (INTCON1<15>) = 1.

Note: Bit 8 and bits 4 through 0 are described in **Section 3.0 "CPU"**.

REGISTER 8-12: IEC0: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 0

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
NVMIE	—	AD1IE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	—	—	CCT2IE
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CCT1IE	CCP4IE	CCP3IE	—	T1IE	CCP2IE	CCP1IE	INT0IE
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 **NVMIE:** NVM Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

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

bit 13 **AD1IE:** A/D Conversion Complete Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 12 **U1TXIE:** UART1 Transmitter Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 11 **U1RXIE:** UART1 Receiver Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 10-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8 **CCT2IE:** Capture/Compare 2 Timer Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 7 **CCT1IE:** Capture/Compare 1 Timer Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 6 **CCP4IE:** Capture/Compare 4 Event Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 5 **CCP3IE:** Capture/Compare 3 Event Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **T1IE:** Timer1 Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 2 **CCP2IE:** Capture/Compare 2 Event Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 1 **CCP1IE:** Capture/Compare 1 Event Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 0 **INT0IE:** External Interrupt 0 Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

REGISTER 8-24: IPC5: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 5

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	CCP5IP2	CCP5IP1	CCP5IP0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP2	INT1IP1	INT1IP0
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 **CCP5IP<2:0>:** Capture/Compare 5 Event Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 7-3 **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 8-27: IPC10: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 10

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

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	CCT5IP2	CCT5IP1	CCT5IP0	—	—	—	—
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 15-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6-4 **CCT5IP<2:0>:** Capture/Compare 5 Timer 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’

9.3 Control Registers

The operation of the oscillator is controlled by three Special Function Registers (SFRs):

- OSCCON
- CLKDIV
- OSCTUN

The OSCCON register (Register 9-1) is the main control register for the oscillator. It controls clock source switching and allows the monitoring of clock sources.

The Clock Divider register (Register 9-2) controls the features associated with Doze mode, as well as the postscaler for the FRC Oscillator.

The FRC Oscillator Tune register (Register 9-3) allows the user to fine-tune the FRC Oscillator over a range of approximately ±5.25%. Each bit increment or decrement changes the factory calibrated frequency of the FRC Oscillator by a fixed amount.

REGISTER 9-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	U-0	R/W-x(1)	R/W-x(1)	R/W-x(1)
—	COSC2	COSC1	COSC0	—	NOSC2	NOSC1	NOSC0
bit 15							bit 8

R/SO-0, HSC	U-0	R-0, HSC(2)	U-0	R/CO-0, HS	R/W-0(3)	R/W-0	R/W-0
CLKLOCK	—	LOCK	—	CF	SOSCDRV	SOSCEN	OSWEN
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HSC = Hardware Settable/Clearable bit		
HS = Hardware Settable bit	CO = Clearable Only bit	SO = Settable 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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14-12 **COSC<2:0>:** Current Oscillator Selection bits
111 = 8 MHz Fast RC Oscillator with Postscaler (FRCDIV)
110 = 500 kHz Low-Power Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Postscaler (LPFRCDIV)
101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
100 = Secondary Oscillator (SOSC)
011 = Primary Oscillator with PLL module (XTPLL, HSPLL, ECPLL)
010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)
001 = 8 MHz FRC Oscillator with Postscaler and PLL module (FRCPLL)
000 = 8 MHz FRC Oscillator (FRC)

bit 11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **NOSC<2:0>:** New Oscillator Selection bits(1)
111 = 8 MHz Fast RC Oscillator with Postscaler (FRCDIV)
110 = 500 kHz Low-Power Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Postscaler (LPFRCDIV)
101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
100 = Secondary Oscillator (SOSC)
011 = Primary Oscillator with PLL module (XTPLL, HSPLL, ECPLL)
010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)
001 = 8 MHz FRC Oscillator with Postscaler and PLL module (FRCPLL)
000 = 8 MHz FRC Oscillator (FRC)

Note 1: Reset values for these bits are determined by the FNOSCx Configuration bits.
2: This bit also resets to '0' during any valid clock switch or whenever a non-PLL Clock mode is selected.
3: When SOSC is selected to run from a digital clock input, rather than an external crystal (SOSCSRC = 0), this bit has no effect.

REGISTER 9-3: OSCTUN: FRC OSCILLATOR TUNE REGISTER

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

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	TUN5(1)	TUN4(1)	TUN3(1)	TUN2(1)	TUN1(1)	TUN0(1)
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 15-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **TUN<5:0>:** FRC Oscillator Tuning bits(1)

011111 = Maximum frequency deviation
011110
•
•
•
000001
000000 = Center frequency, oscillator is running at factory calibrated frequency
111111
•
•
•
100001
100000 = Minimum frequency deviation

Note 1: Increments or decrements of TUN<5:0> may not change the FRC frequency in equal steps over the FRC tuning range and may not be monotonic.

13.1 Time Base Generator

The Timer Clock Generator (TCG) generates a clock for the module's internal time base, using one of the clock signals already available on the microcontroller. This is used as the time reference for the module in its three major modes. The internal time base is shown in Figure 13-2.

There are eight inputs available to the clock generator, which are selected using the CLKSEL<2:0> bits (CCPxCON1L<10:8>). Available sources include the FRC and LPRC, the Secondary Oscillator, and the TCLKI External Clock inputs. The system clock is the default source (CLKSEL<2:0> = 000). On PIC24FV16KM204 family devices, clock sources to the MCCPx module must be synchronized with the system clock; as a result, when clock sources are selected, clock input timing restrictions or module operating restrictions may exist. Table 13-1 describes which time base sources are valid for the various operating modes.

TABLE 13-1: VALID TIMER OPTIONS FOR MCCPx/SCCPx MODES

CLKSEL <2:0>(1)	Timer		Input Capture	Output Compare
	Sync(2)	Async(3)		
111	X	—	—	—
110	X	—	—	—
101	X	—	—	—
011	X	—	—	—
010	X	—	—	—
001	X	—	—	—
000(4)	—	X	X	X

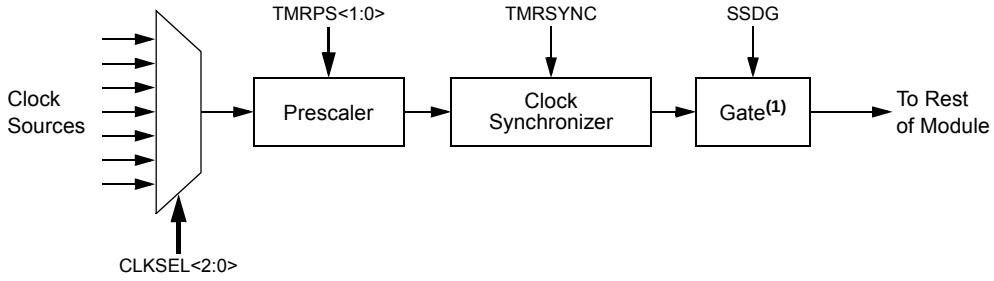
Note 1: See Register 13-1 for the description of the time base sources.

2: Synchronous Operation: TMRSYNC (CCPxCON1L<11>) = 1 and TRIGEN (CCPxCON1H<7>) = 0.

3: Asynchronous Operation: (TMRSYNC = 0) or Triggered mode (TRIGEN = 1).

4: When CLKSEL<2:0> = 000, the TMRSYNC bit must be cleared.

FIGURE 13-2: TIMER CLOCK GENERATOR



Note 1: Gating available in Timer modes only.

13.4 Input Capture Mode

Input Capture mode is used to capture a timer value from an independent timer base upon an event on an input pin or other internal Trigger source. The input capture features are useful in applications requiring frequency (time period) and pulse measurement. Figure 13-6 depicts a simplified block diagram of Input Capture mode.

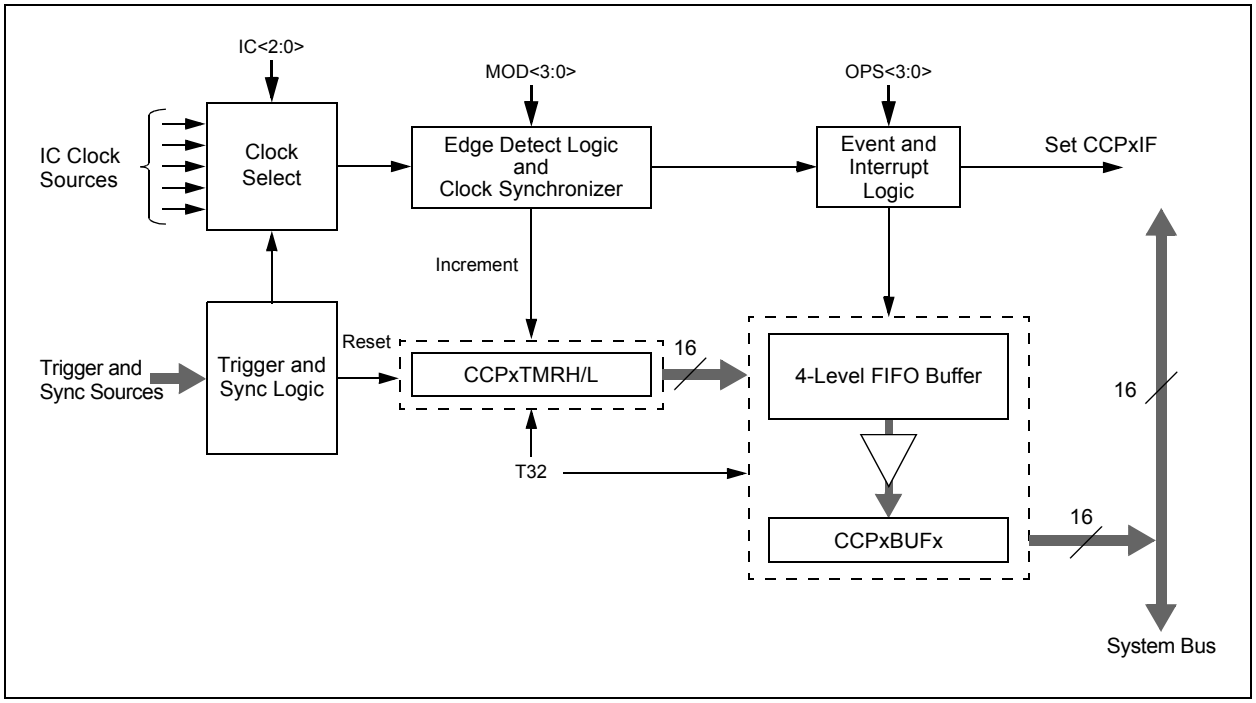
Input Capture mode uses a dedicated 16/32-bit, synchronous, up counting timer for the capture function. The timer value is written to the FIFO when a capture event occurs. The internal value may be read (with a synchronization delay) using the CCPxTMRH/L register.

To use Input Capture mode, the CCSEL bit (CCPxCON1L<4>) must be set. The T32 and the MOD<3:0> bits are used to select the proper Capture mode, as shown in Table 13-4.

TABLE 13-4: INPUT CAPTURE MODES

MOD<3:0> (CCPxCON1L<3:0>)	T32 (CCPxCON1L<5>)	Operating Mode
0000	0	Edge Detect (16-bit capture)
0000	1	Edge Detect (32-bit capture)
0001	0	Every Rising (16-bit capture)
0001	1	Every Rising (32-bit capture)
0010	0	Every Falling (16-bit capture)
0010	1	Every Falling (32-bit capture)
0011	0	Every Rise/Fall (16-bit capture)
0011	1	Every Rise/Fall (32-bit capture)
0100	0	Every 4th Rising (16-bit capture)
0100	1	Every 4th Rising (32-bit capture)
0101	0	Every 16th Rising (16-bit capture)
0101	1	Every 16th Rising (32-bit capture)

FIGURE 13-6: INPUT CAPTURE x BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 13-4: CCPxCON2H: CCPx CONTROL 2 HIGH REGISTERS

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
OENSYNC	—	OCFEN(1)	OCEEN(1)	OCDEN(1)	OCCEN(1)	OCBEN(1)	OCAEN
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ICGSM1	ICGSM0	—	AUXOUT1	AUXOUT0	ICS2	ICS1	ICS0
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 **OENSYNC:** Output Enable Synchronization bit
1 = Update by output enable bits occurs on the next Time Base Reset or rollover
0 = Update by output enable bits occurs immediately

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

bit 13-8 **OC<F:A>EN:** Output Enable/Steering Control bits(1)
1 = OCx pin is controlled by the CCPx module and produces an output compare or PWM signal
0 = OCx pin is not controlled by the CCPx module; the pin is available to the port logic or another peripheral multiplexed on the pin

bit 7-6 **ICGSM<1:0>:** Input Capture Gating Source Mode Control bits
11 = Reserved
10 = One-Shot mode: Falling edge from gating source disables future capture events (ICDIS = 1)
01 = One-Shot mode: Rising edge from gating source enables future capture events (ICDIS = 0)
00 = Level-Sensitive mode: A high level from gating source will enable future capture events; a low level will disable future capture events

bit 5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-3 **AUXOUT<1:0>:** Auxiliary Output Signal on Event Selection bits
11 = Input capture or output compare event; no signal in Timer mode
10 = Signal output is defined by module operating mode (see Table 13-5)
01 = Time base rollover event (all modes)
00 = Disabled

bit 2-0 **ICS<2:0>:** Input Capture Source Select bits
111 = Unused
110 = CLC2 output
101 = CLC1 output
100 = Unused
011 = Comparator 3 output
010 = Comparator 2 output
001 = Comparator 1 output
000 = Input Capture x (ICx) I/O pin

Note 1: OCFEN through OCBEN (bits<13:9>) are implemented in MCCPx modules only.

REGISTER 14-3: SSPxCON1: MSSPx CONTROL REGISTER 1 (SPI MODE)

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

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
WCOL	SSPOV(1)	SSPEN(2)	CKP	SSPM3(3)	SSPM2(3)	SSPM1(3)	SSPM0(3)
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **WCOL:** Write Collision Detect bit
1 = The SSPxBUF register is written while it is still transmitting the previous word (must be cleared in software)
0 = No collision

bit 6 **SSPOV:** Master Synchronous Serial Port Receive Overflow Indicator bit(1)
SPI Slave mode:
1 = A new byte is received while the SSPxBUF register is still holding the previous data. In case of overflow, the data in SSPxSR is lost. Overflow can only occur in Slave mode. The user must read the SSPxBUF, even if only transmitting data, to avoid setting overflow (must be cleared in software).
0 = No overflow

bit 5 **SSPEN:** Master Synchronous Serial Port Enable bit(2)
1 = Enables the serial port and configures SCKx, SDOx, SDIx and $\overline{SSx}$ as serial port pins
0 = Disables the serial port and configures these pins as I/O port pins

bit 4 **CKP:** Clock Polarity Select bit
1 = Idle state for clock is a high level
0 = Idle state for clock is a low level

bit 3-0 **SSPM<3:0>:** Master Synchronous Serial Port Mode Select bits(3)
1010 = SPI Master mode, Clock = FOSC/(2 * ([SSPxADD] + 1))
0101 = SPI Slave mode, Clock = SCKx pin; $\overline{SSx}$ pin control is disabled, $\overline{SSx}$ can be used as an I/O pin
0100 = SPI Slave mode, Clock = SCKx pin; $\overline{SSx}$ pin control is enabled
0011 = SPI Master mode, Clock = TMR2 output/2
0010 = SPI Master mode, Clock = FOSC/32
0001 = SPI Master mode, Clock = FOSC/8
0000 = SPI Master mode, Clock = FOSC/2

Note 1: In Master mode, the overflow bit is not set since each new reception (and transmission) is initiated by writing to the SSPxBUF register.
2: When enabled, these pins must be properly configured as inputs or outputs.
3: Bit combinations not specifically listed here are either reserved or implemented in I^2C™ mode only.

15.2 Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode

1. Set up the UARTx:
   a) Write the appropriate values for data, parity and Stop bits.
   b) Write the 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 the 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. Alternately, 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 bit, UTXISELx.

15.3 Transmitting in 9-Bit Data Mode

1. Set up the UARTx (as described in **Section 15.2 "Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode"**).
2. Enable the UARTx.
3. Set the UTXEN bit (causes a transmit interrupt, two cycles after being set).
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 bit, UTXISELx.

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

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

1. Set up the UARTx (as described in **Section 15.2 "Transmitting in 8-Bit Data Mode"**).
2. Enable the UARTx.
3. A receive interrupt will be generated when one or more data characters have been received, as per interrupt control bit, URXISELx.
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.

15.6 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 module. These two pins allow the UARTx to operate in Simplex and Flow Control modes. 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.

15.7 Infrared Support

The UARTx module provides two types of infrared UARTx 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.

As the IrDA modes require a 16x baud clock, they will only work when the BRGH bit (UxMODE<3>) is '0'.

15.7.1 EXTERNAL IrDA SUPPORT – IrDA CLOCK OUTPUT

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

15.7.2 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 19-3: AD1CON3: A/D CONTROL REGISTER 3

R/W-0	R-0	r-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADRC	EXTSAM	r	SAMC4	SAMC3	SAMC2	SAMC1	SAMC0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADCS7	ADCS6	ADCS5	ADCS4	ADCS3	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	r = Reserved 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 **ADRC:** A/D Conversion Clock Source bit
1 = RC clock
0 = Clock is derived from the system clock

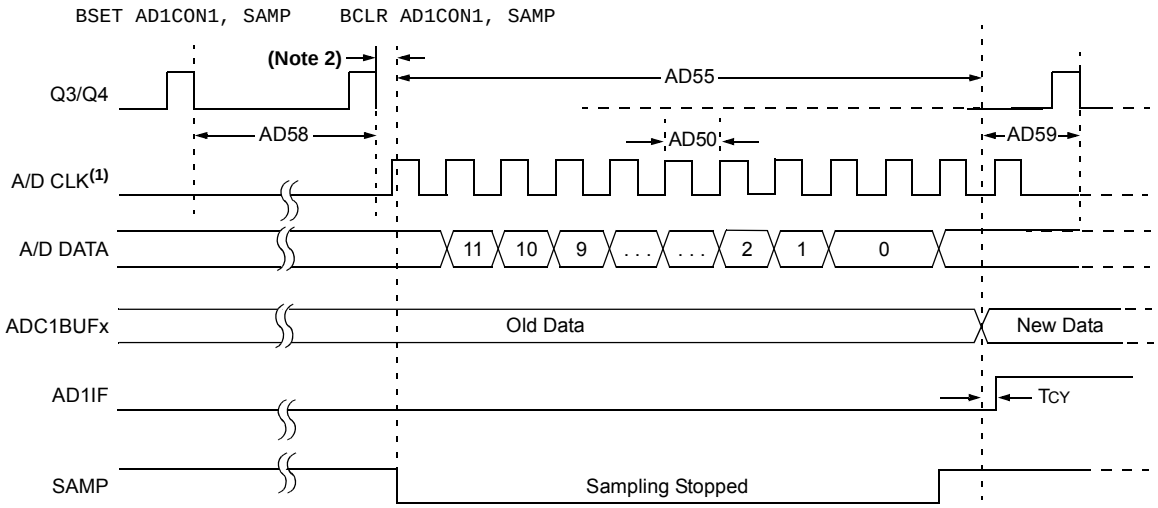
bit 14 **EXTSAM:** Extended Sampling Time bit
1 = A/D is still sampling after SAMP = 0
0 = A/D is finished sampling

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

bit 12-8 **SAMC<4:0>:** Auto-Sample Time Select bits
11111 = 31 TAD
•
•
•
00001 = 1 TAD
00000 = 0 TAD

bit 7-0 **ADCS<7:0>:** A/D Conversion Clock Select bits
11111111-01000000 = Reserved
00111111 = 64 * TCY = TAD
•
•
•
00000001 = 2 * TCY = TAD
00000000 = TCY = TAD

FIGURE 27-19: A/D CONVERSION TIMING



Note 1: If the A/D clock source is selected as RC, a time of TCY is added before the A/D clock starts. This allows the SLEEP instruction to be executed.

2: This is a minimal RC delay (typically 100 ns) which also disconnects the holding capacitor from the analog input.

TABLE 27-38: A/D CONVERSION TIMING REQUIREMENTS(1)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 1.8V to 3.6V (PIC24F16KM204) 2.0V to 5.5V (PIC24FV16KM204) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Sym**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Clock Parameters							
AD50	TAD	A/D Clock Period	600	—	—	ns	TCY = 75 ns, AD1CON3 in default state
AD51	TRC	A/D Internal RC Oscillator Period	—	1.67	—	µs	
Conversion Rate							
AD55	TCONV	Conversion Time	— —	12 14	— —	TAD TAD	10-bit results 12-bit results
AD56	FCNV	Throughput Rate	—	—	100	ksps	
AD57	TSAMP	Sample Time	—	1	—	TAD	
AD58	TACQ	Acquisition Time	750	—	—	ns	**(Note 2)**
AD59	TSWC	Switching Time from Convert to Sample	—	—	**(Note 3)**		
AD60	TDIS	Discharge Time	12	—	—	TAD	
Clock Parameters							
AD61	TPSS	Sample Start Delay from Setting Sample bit (SAMP)	2	—	3	TAD	

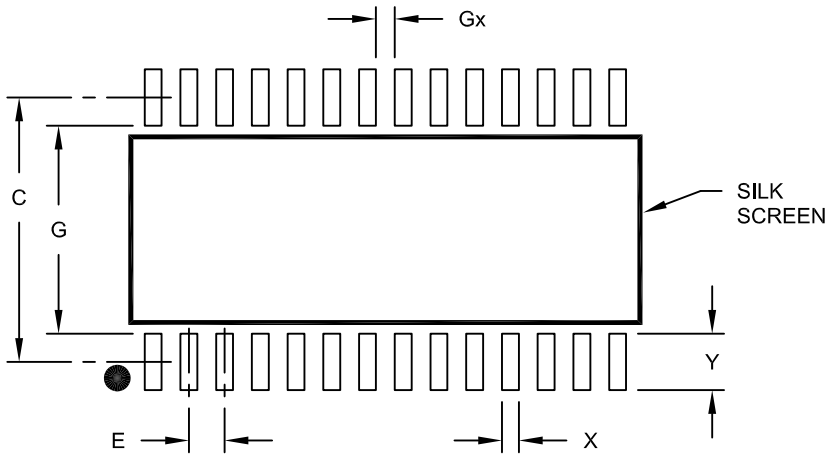
Note 1: Because the sample caps will eventually lose charge, clock rates below 10 kHz can affect linearity performance, especially at elevated temperatures.

2: The time for the holding capacitor to acquire the "New" input voltage when the voltage changes full scale after the conversion (VDD to VSS or VSS to VDD).

3: On the following cycle of the device clock.

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	1.27 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C		9.40	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y			2.00
Distance Between Pads	Gx	0.67		
Distance Between Pads	G	7.40		

Notes:

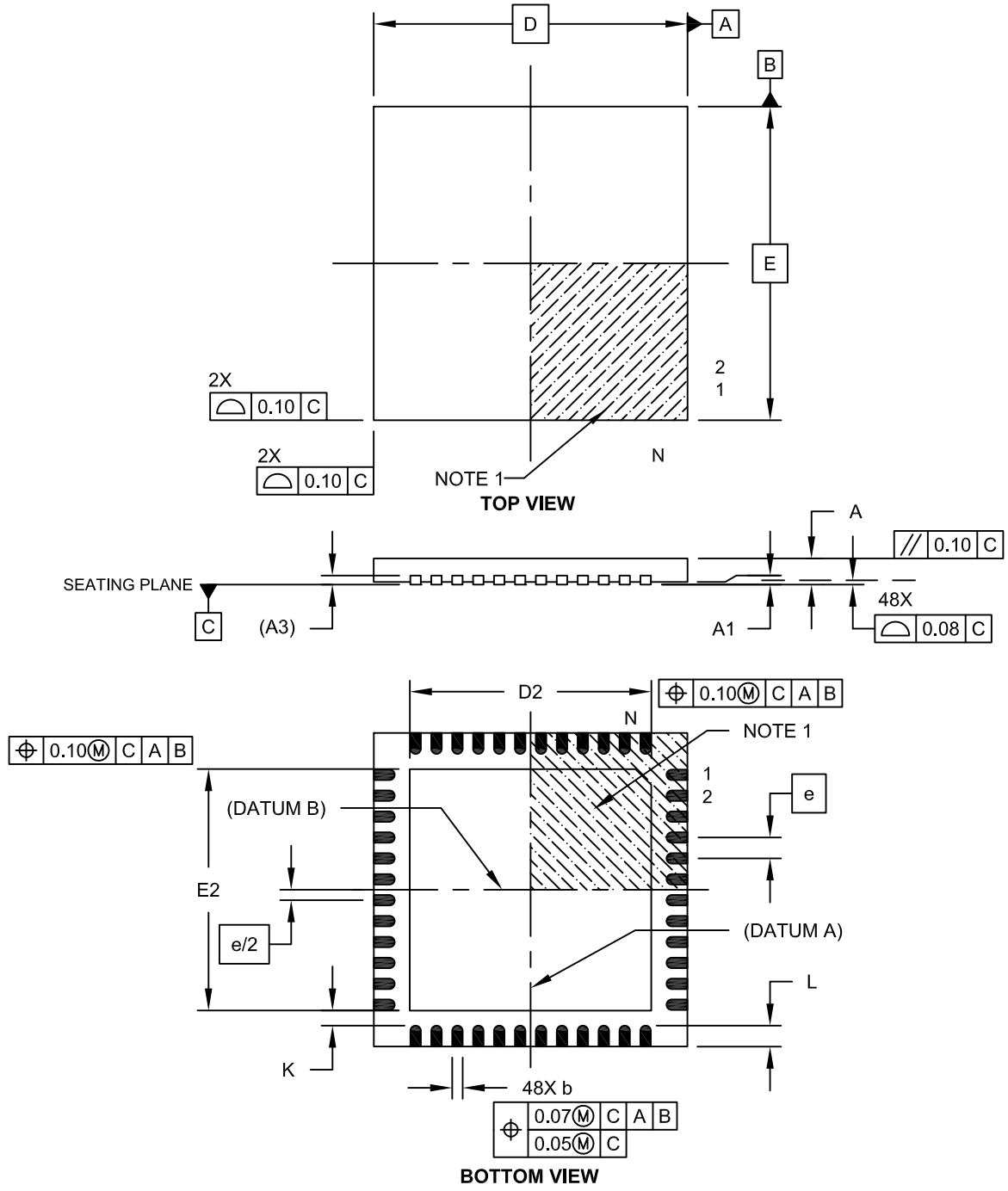
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2052A

48-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) – 6x6x0.5 mm Body [UQFN]

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-153A Sheet 1 of 2

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