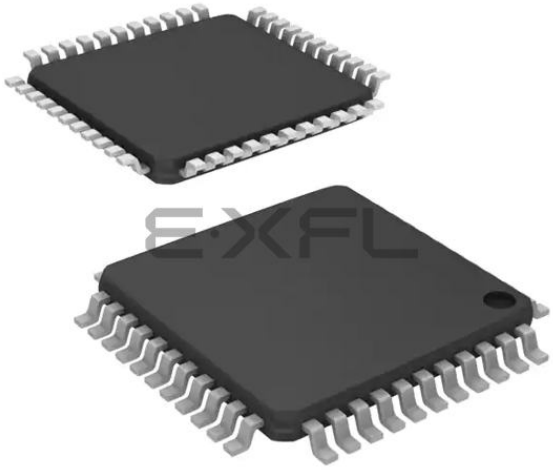

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	38
Program Memory Size	16KB (5.5K 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 ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24f16km204t-i-pt

3.2 CPU Control Registers

REGISTER 3-1: SR: ALU STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0, HSC
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DC
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0, HSC(1)	R/W-0, HSC(1)	R/W-0, HSC(1)	R-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC
IPL2(2)	IPL1(2)	IPL0(2)	RA	N	OV	Z	C
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 8 **DC:** ALU Half Carry/Borrow bit
1 = A carry-out from the 4th low-order bit (for byte-sized data) or 8th low-order bit (for word-sized data) of the result occurred
0 = No carry-out from the 4th or 8th low-order bit of the result has occurred

bit 7-5 **IPL<2:0>:** CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bits(1,2)
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)

bit 4 **RA:** REPEAT Loop Active bit
1 = REPEAT loop in progress
0 = REPEAT loop not in progress

bit 3 **N:** ALU Negative bit
1 = Result was negative
0 = Result was non-negative (zero or positive)

bit 2 **OV:** ALU Overflow bit
1 = Overflow occurred for signed (2's complement) arithmetic in this arithmetic operation
0 = No overflow has occurred

bit 1 **Z:** ALU Zero bit
1 = An operation, which effects the Z bit, has set it at some time in the past
0 = The most recent operation, which effects the Z bit, has cleared it (i.e., a non-zero result)

bit 0 **C:** ALU Carry/$\overline{\text{Borrow}}$ bit
1 = A carry-out from the Most Significant bit (MSb) of the result occurred
0 = No carry-out from the Most Significant bit (MSb) of the result occurred

Note 1: The IPLx Status bits are read-only when NSTDIS (INTCON1<15>) = 1.
2: The IPL<2:0> Status bits are concatenated with the IPL3 bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level (IPL). The value in parentheses indicates the IPL when IPL3 = 1.

7.4.2 SOFTWARE ENABLED BOR

When BOREN<1:0> = 01, the BOR can be enabled or disabled by the user in software. This is done with the control bit, SBOREN (RCON<13>). Setting SBOREN enables the BOR to function as previously described. Clearing the SBOREN disables the BOR entirely. The SBOREN bit operates only in this mode; otherwise, it is read as '0'.

Placing BOR under software control gives the user the additional flexibility of tailoring the application to its environment without having to reprogram the device to change the BOR configuration. It also allows the user to tailor the incremental current that the BOR consumes. While the BOR current is typically very small, it may have some impact in low-power applications.

Note:	Even when the BOR is under software control, the Brown-out Reset voltage level is still set by the BORV<1:0> Configuration bits; it can not be changed in software.

7.4.3 DETECTING BOR

When BOR is enabled, the BOR bit (RCON<1>) is always reset to '1' on any BOR or POR event. This makes it difficult to determine if a BOR event has occurred just by reading the state of BOR alone. A more reliable method is to simultaneously check the state of both POR and BOR. This assumes that the POR and BOR bits are reset to '0' in the software immediately after any POR event. If the BOR bit is '1' while POR is '0', it can be reliably assumed that a BOR event has occurred.

7.4.4 DISABLING BOR IN SLEEP MODE

When BOREN<1:0> = 10, BOR remains under hardware control and operates as previously described. However, whenever the device enters Sleep mode, BOR is automatically disabled. When the device returns to any other operating mode, BOR is automatically re-enabled.

This mode allows for applications to recover from brown-out situations, while actively executing code, when the device requires BOR protection the most. At the same time, it saves additional power in Sleep mode by eliminating the small incremental BOR current.

Note:	BOR levels differ depending on device type; PIC24FV16KM204 devices are at different levels than those of PIC24F16KM204 devices. See **Section 27.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for BOR voltage levels.

REGISTER 8-21: IPC2: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 2

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	U1RXIP2	U1RXIP1	U1RXIP0	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	CCT2IP2	CCT2IP1	CCT2IP0
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 **U1RXIP<2:0>:** UART1 Receiver Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 11-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 2-0 **CCT2IP<2:0>:** Capture/Compare 2 Timer Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

REGISTER 8-23: IPC4: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 4

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	CNIP2	CNIP1	CNIP0	—	CMIP2	CMIP1	CMIP0
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
—	BCL1IP2	BCL1IP1	BCL1IP0	—	SSP1IP2	SSP1IP1	SSP1IP0
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 **CNIP<2:0>:** Input Change Notification 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 **CMIP<2:0>:** Comparator 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 **BCL1IP<2:0>:** MSSP1 I^2C™ Bus Collision 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 **SSP1IP<2:0>:** MSSP1 SPI/I^2C Event Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

8.4 Interrupt Setup Procedures

8.4.1 INITIALIZATION

To configure an interrupt source:

1. Set the NSTDIS control bit (INTCON1<15>) if nested interrupts are not desired.
2. Select the user-assigned priority level for the interrupt source by writing the control bits in the appropriate IPCx register. The priority level will depend on the specific application and type of interrupt source. If multiple priority levels are not desired, the IPCx register control bits for all enabled interrupt sources may be programmed to the same non-zero value.

Note:	At a device Reset, the IPCx registers are initialized, such that all user interrupt sources are assigned to Priority Level 4.

3. Clear the interrupt flag status bit associated with the peripheral in the associated IFSx register.
4. Enable the interrupt source by setting the interrupt enable control bit associated with the source in the appropriate IECx register.

8.4.2 INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE

The method that is used to declare an ISR (Interrupt Service Routine) and initialize the IVT with the correct vector address depends on the programming language (i.e., C or assembly), and the language development toolsuite that is used to develop the application. In general, the user must clear the interrupt flag in the appropriate IFSx register for the source of the interrupt that the ISR handles. Otherwise, the ISR will be re-entered immediately after exiting the routine. If the ISR is coded in assembly language, it must be terminated using a `RETFIE` instruction to unstack the saved PC value, SRL value and old CPU priority level.

8.4.3 TRAP SERVICE ROUTINE (TSR)

A Trap Service Routine (TSR) is coded like an ISR, except that the appropriate trap status flag in the INTCON1 register must be cleared to avoid re-entry into the TSR.

8.4.4 INTERRUPT DISABLE

All user interrupts can be disabled using the following procedure:

1. Push the current SR value onto the software stack using the `PUSH` instruction.
2. Force the CPU to Priority Level 7 by inclusive ORing the value, 0Eh, with SRL.

To enable user interrupts, the `POP` instruction may be used to restore the previous SR value.

Only user interrupts with a priority level of 7 or less can be disabled. Trap sources (Levels 8-15) cannot be disabled.

The `DISI` instruction provides a convenient way to disable interrupts of Priority Levels 1-6 for a fixed period. Level 7 interrupt sources are not disabled by the `DISI` instruction.

9.1 CPU Clocking Scheme

The system clock source can be provided by one of four sources:

- Primary Oscillator (POSC) on the OSCI and OSCO pins
- Secondary Oscillator (SOSC) on the SOSCI and SOSCO pins

  The PIC24FXXXXX family devices consist of two types of secondary oscillator:

  - High-Power Secondary Oscillator
  - Low-Power Secondary Oscillator

  These can be selected by using the SOSCSEL (FOSC<5>) bit.
- Fast Internal RC (FRC) Oscillator:
  - 8 MHz FRC Oscillator
  - 500 kHz Lower Power FRC Oscillator
- Low-Power Internal RC (LPRC) Oscillator with two modes:
  - High-Power/High-Accuracy mode
  - Low-Power/Low-Accuracy mode

The Primary Oscillator and 8 MHz FRC sources have the option of using the internal 4x PLL. The frequency of the FRC clock source can optionally be reduced by the programmable clock divider. The selected clock source generates the processor and peripheral clock sources.

The processor clock source is divided by two to produce the internal instruction cycle clock, FCY. In this document, the instruction cycle clock is also denoted by FOSC/2. The internal instruction cycle clock, FOSC/2, can be provided on the OSCO I/O pin for some operating modes of the Primary Oscillator.

9.2 Initial Configuration on POR

The oscillator source (and operating mode) that is used at a device Power-on Reset (POR) event is selected using Configuration bit settings. The Oscillator Configuration bit settings are located in the Configuration registers in the program memory (for more information, see **Section 25.1 "Configuration Bits"**). The Primary Oscillator Configuration bits, POSCMD<1:0> (FOSC<1:0>), and the Initial Oscillator Select Configuration bits, FNOSC<2:0> (FOSCSEL<2:0>), select the oscillator source that is used at a POR. The FRC Primary Oscillator with Postscaler (FRCDIV) is the default (unprogrammed) selection. The Secondary Oscillator, or one of the internal oscillators, may be chosen by programming these bit locations. The EC mode Frequency Range Configuration bits, POSCFREQ<1:0> (FOSC<4:3>), optimize power consumption when running in EC mode. The default configuration is "frequency range is greater than 8 MHz".

The Configuration bits allow users to choose between the various clock modes, shown in Table 9-1.

9.2.1 CLOCK SWITCHING MODE CONFIGURATION BITS

The FCKSM<1:0> Configuration bits (FOSC<7:6>) are used jointly to configure device clock switching and the FSCM. Clock switching is enabled only when FCKSM1 is programmed ('0'). The FSCM is enabled only when FCKSM<1:0> are both programmed ('00').

TABLE 9-1: CONFIGURATION BIT VALUES FOR CLOCK SELECTION

Oscillator Mode	Oscillator Source	POSCMD<1:0>	FNOSC<2:0>	Notes
8 MHz FRC Oscillator with Postscaler (FRCDIV)	Internal	11	111	**1, 2**
500 kHz FRC Oscillator with Postscaler (LPFRCDIV)	Internal	11	110	**1**
Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)	Internal	11	101	**1**
Secondary (Timer1) Oscillator (SOSC)	Secondary	00	100	**1**
Primary Oscillator (HS) with PLL Module (HSPLL)	Primary	10	011	
Primary Oscillator (EC) with PLL Module (ECPLL)	Primary	00	011	
Primary Oscillator (HS)	Primary	10	010	
Primary Oscillator (XT)	Primary	01	010	
Primary Oscillator (EC)	Primary	00	010	
8 MHz FRC Oscillator with PLL Module (FRCPLL)	Internal	11	001	**1**
8 MHz FRC Oscillator (FRC)	Internal	11	000	**1**

Note 1: The OSCO pin function is determined by the OSCIOFNC Configuration bit.

2: This is the default oscillator mode for an unprogrammed (erased) device.

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

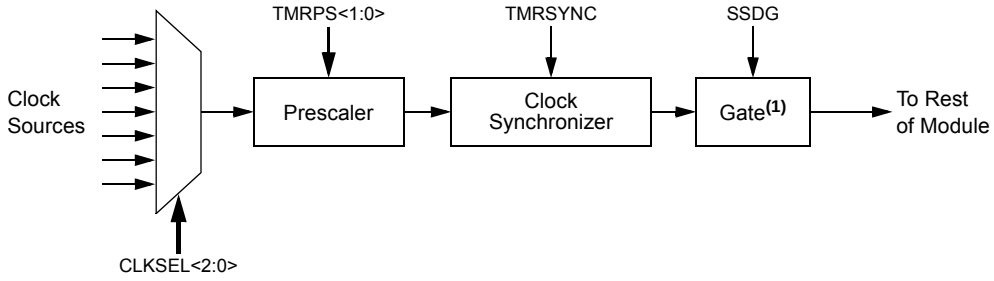
Note 1: See Register 13-1 for the description of the time base sources.

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

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

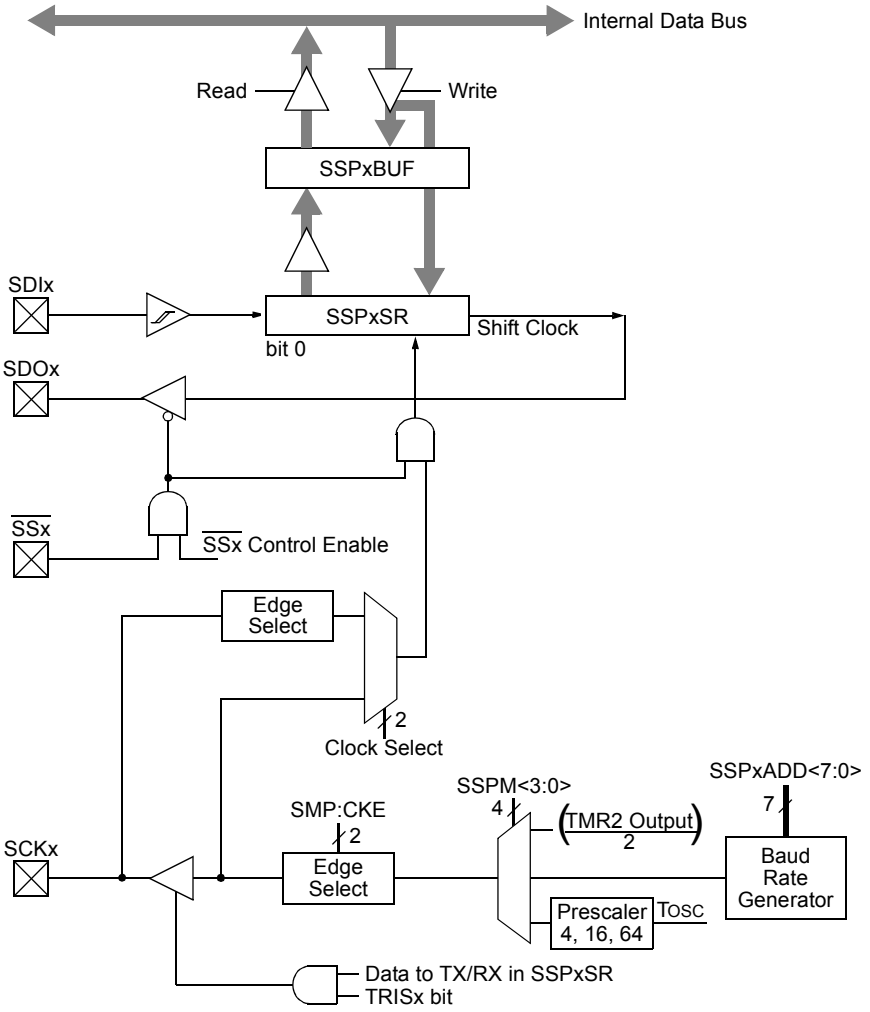
4: When CLKSEL<2:0> = 000, the TMRSYNC bit must be cleared.

FIGURE 13-2: TIMER CLOCK GENERATOR



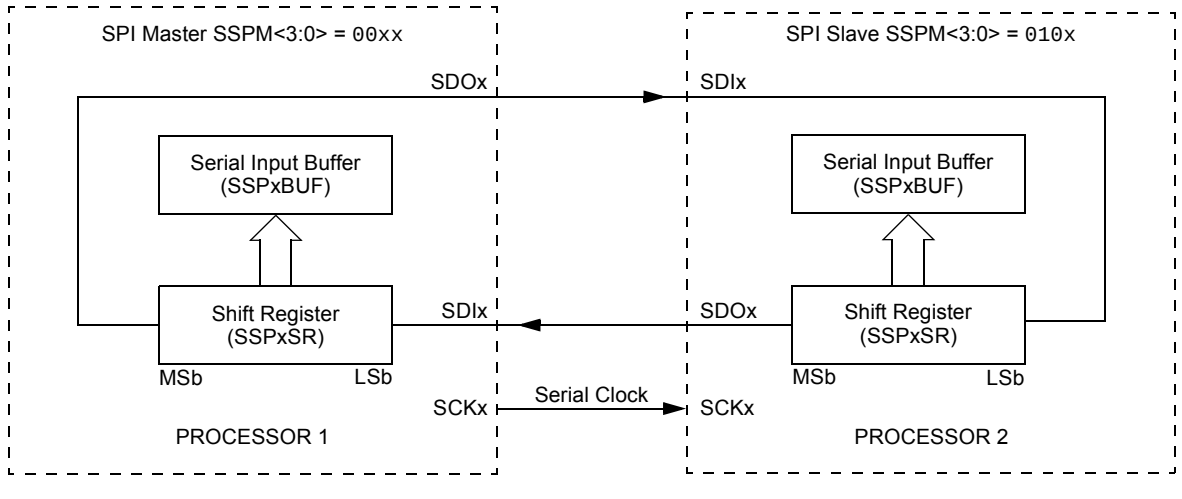
Note 1: Gating available in Timer modes only.

FIGURE 14-1: MSSPx BLOCK DIAGRAM (SPI MODE)



Note: Refer to the device data sheet for pin multiplexing.

FIGURE 14-2: SPI MASTER/SLAVE CONNECTION



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 17-5: CLCxGLSH: CLCx GATE LOGIC INPUT SELECT HIGH REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
G4D4T	G4D4N	G4D3T	G4D3N	G4D2T	G4D2N	G4D1T	G4D1N
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
G3D4T	G3D4N	G3D3T	G3D3N	G3D2T	G3D2N	G3D1T	G3D1N
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 **G4D4T:** Gate 4 Data Source 4 True Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 14 **G4D4N:** Gate 4 Data Source 4 Negated Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 13 **G4D3T:** Gate 4 Data Source 3 True Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 12 **G4D3N:** Gate 4 Data Source 3 Negated Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 11 **G4D2T:** Gate 4 Data Source 2 True Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 2 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 2 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 10 **G4D2N:** Gate 4 Data Source 2 Negated Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 2 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 2 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 9 **G4D1T:** Gate 4 Data Source 1 True Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 1 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 1 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 8 **G4D1N:** Gate 4 Data Source 1 Negated Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 1 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 4
0 = The Data Source 1 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 4

bit 7 **G3D4T:** Gate 3 Data Source 4 True Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 3
0 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 3

bit 6 **G3D4N:** Gate 3 Data Source 4 Negated Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 3
0 = The Data Source 4 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 3

bit 5 **G3D3T:** Gate 3 Data Source 3 True Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 3
0 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 3

bit 4 **G3D3N:** Gate 3 Data Source 3 Negated Enable bit
1 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is enabled for Gate 3
0 = The Data Source 3 inverted signal is disabled for Gate 3

REGISTER 18-1: HLVDCON: HIGH/LOW-VOLTAGE DETECT CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
HLVDEN	—	HLSIDL	—	—	—	—	—
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
VDIR	BGVST	IRVST	—	HLVDL3	HLVDL2	HLVDL1	HLVDL0
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 **HLVDEN:** High/Low-Voltage Detect Power Enable bit
1 = HLVD is enabled
0 = HLVD is disabled

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

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

bit 12-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **VDIR:** Voltage Change Direction Select bit
1 = Event occurs when voltage equals or exceeds trip point (HLVDL<3:0>)
0 = Event occurs when voltage equals or falls below trip point (HLVDL<3:0>)

bit 6 **BGVST:** Band Gap Voltage Stable Flag bit
1 = Indicates that the band gap voltage is stable
0 = Indicates that the band gap voltage is unstable

bit 5 **IRVST:** Internal Reference Voltage Stable Flag bit
1 = Indicates that the internal reference voltage is stable and the High-Voltage Detect logic generates the interrupt flag at the specified voltage range
0 = Indicates that the internal reference voltage is unstable and the High-Voltage Detect logic will not generate the interrupt flag at the specified voltage range, and the HLVD interrupt should not be enabled

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

bit 3-0 **HLVDL<3:0>:** High/Low-Voltage Detection Limit bits
1111 = External analog input is used (input comes from the HLVDIN pin)
1110 = Trip Point 1(1)
1101 = Trip Point 2(1)
1100 = Trip Point 3(1)
.
.
.
0000 = Trip Point 15(1)

Note 1: For the actual trip point, see **Section 27.0 "Electrical Characteristics"**.

REGISTER 20-1: DACxCON: DACx CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 6-2 **DACTSEL<4:0>:** DACx Trigger Source Select bits
11101-11111 = Unused
11100 = CTMU
11011 = A/D
11010 = Comparator 3
11001 = Comparator 2
11000 = Comparator 1
10011 to 10111 = Unused
10010 = CLC2 output
10001 = CLC1 output
01100 to 10000 = Unused
01011 = Timer1 Sync output
01010 = External Interrupt 2
01001 = External Interrupt 1
01000 = External Interrupt 0
0011x = Unused
00101 = MCCP5 or SCCP5 Sync output
00100 = MCCP4 or SCCP4 Sync output
00011 = MCCP3 or SCCP3 Sync output
00010 = MCCP2 or SCCP2 Sync output
00001 = MCCP1 or SCCP1 Sync output
00000 = Unused

bit 1-0 **DACREF<1:0>:** DACx Reference Source Select bits
11 = Internal Band Gap Buffer 1 (BGBUF1)**(1)**
10 = AV_{DD}
01 = DV_{REF+}
00 = Reference is not connected (lowest power but no DAC functionality)

Note 1: BGBUF1 voltage is configured by BUFREF<1:0> (BUFCON0<1:0>).

22.0 COMPARATOR MODULE

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 on the Comparator module, refer to the *"PIC24F Family Reference Manual"*, **"Scalable Comparator Module"** (DS39734).

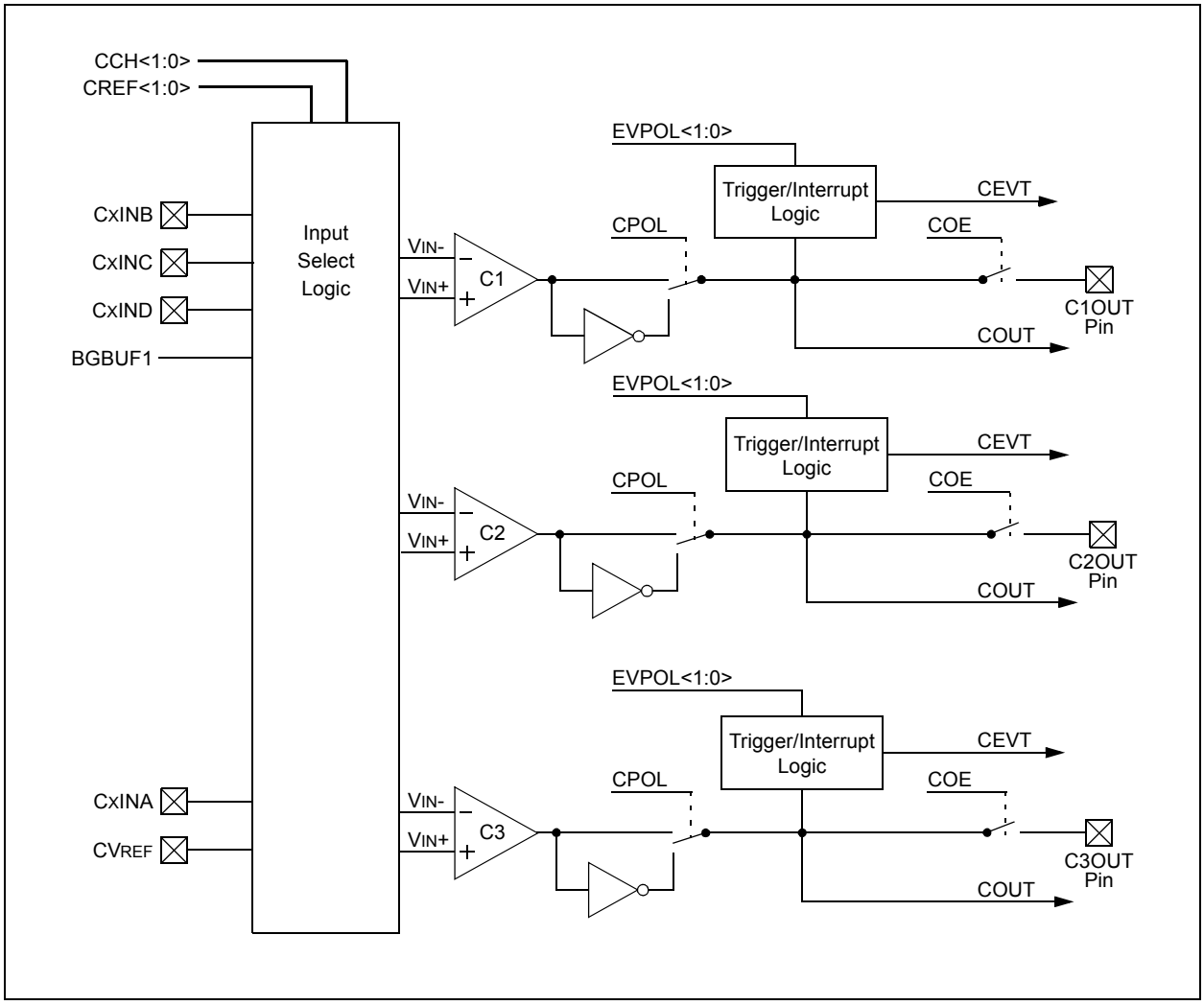
The comparator module provides three dual input comparators. The inputs to the comparator can be configured to use any one of four external analog inputs, as well as a voltage reference input from either the Internal Band Gap Buffer 1 (BGBUF1) or the comparator voltage reference generator.

The comparator outputs may be directly connected to the CxOUT pins. When the respective COE bit equals '1', the I/O pad logic makes the unsynchronized output of the comparator available on the pin.

A simplified block diagram of the module is shown in Figure 22-1. Diagrams of the possible individual comparator configurations are shown in Figure 22-2.

Each comparator has its own control register, CMxCON (Register 22-1), for enabling and configuring its operation. The output and event status of all three comparators is provided in the CMSTAT register (Register 22-2).

FIGURE 22-1: COMPARATOR x MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



25.2 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All of the PIC24FXXXXX family devices power their core digital logic at a nominal 3.0V. This may create an issue for designs that are required to operate at a higher typical voltage, as high as 5.0V. To simplify system design, all devices in the "FV" family incorporate an on-chip regulator that allows the device core to run at 3.0V, while the I/O is powered by VDD at a higher voltage.

The regulator is always enabled and provides power to the core from the other VDD pins. A low-ESR capacitor (such as ceramic) must be connected to the VCAP pin (Figure 25-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in **Section 27.1 "DC Characteristics"** and discussed in detail in **Section 2.0 "Guidelines for Getting Started with 16-Bit Microcontrollers"**.

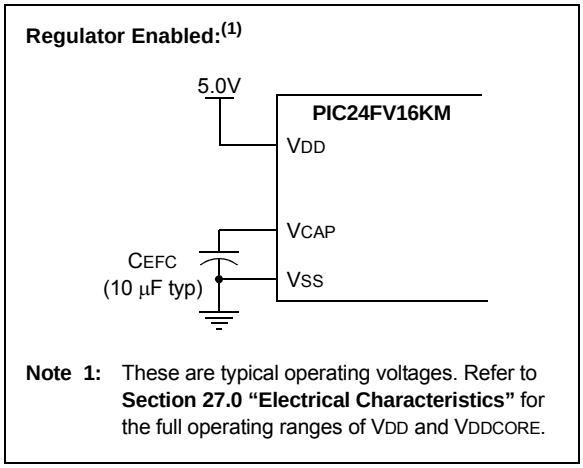
In all of the "F" family of devices, the regulator is disabled. Instead, the core logic is directly powered from VDD. "F" devices operate at a lower range of VDD voltage, from 1.8V-3.6V.

25.2.1 VOLTAGE REGULATOR TRACKING MODE AND LOW-VOLTAGE DETECTION

For all PIC24FXXXXX devices, the on-chip regulator provides a constant voltage of 3.0V nominal to the digital core logic. The regulator can provide this level from a VDD of about 3.2V, all the way up to the device's VDDMAX. It does not have the capability to boost VDD levels below 3.2V. In order to prevent "brown out" conditions when the voltage drops too low for the regulator, the regulator enters Tracking mode. In Tracking mode, the regulator output follows VDD with a typical voltage drop of 150 mV.

When the device enters Tracking mode, it is no longer possible to operate at full speed. To provide information about when the device enters Tracking mode, the on-chip High/Low-Voltage Detect (HLVD) module can be used. The HLVD trip point should be configured so that if VDD drops close to the minimum voltage for the operating frequency of the device, the HLVD Interrupt Flag, HLVDIF (IFS4<8>), will occur. This can be used to generate an interrupt and put the application into a low-power operational mode or trigger an orderly shutdown. Refer to **Section 27.1 "DC Characteristics"** for the specifications detailing the maximum operating speed based on the applied VDD voltage.

FIGURE 25-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REGULATOR



Note 1: These are typical operating voltages. Refer to **Section 27.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for the full operating ranges of VDD and VDDCORE.

25.2.2 VOLTAGE REGULATOR START-UP TIME

For PIC24FXXXXX family devices, it takes a short time, designated as TPM, for the regulator to generate a stable output. During this time, code execution is disabled. TPM is applied every time the device resumes operation after any power-down, including Sleep mode. TPM is specified in **Section 27.2 "AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters"**.

25.3 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

For the PIC24FXXXXX family of devices, the WDT is driven by the LPRC Oscillator. When the WDT is enabled, the clock source is also enabled.

The nominal WDT clock source from LPRC is 31 kHz. This feeds a prescaler that can be configured for either 5-bit (divide-by-32) or 7-bit (divide-by-128) operation. The prescaler is set by the FWPSA Configuration bit. With a 31 kHz input, the prescaler yields a nominal WDT Time-out period (TWDT) of 1 ms in 5-bit mode or 4 ms in 7-bit mode.

A variable postscaler divides down the WDT prescaler output and allows for a wide range of time-out periods. The postscaler is controlled by the Configuration bits, WDTPS<3:0> (FWDT<3:0>), which allow the selection of a total of 16 settings, from 1:1 to 1:32,768. Using the prescaler and postscaler time-out periods, ranges from 1 ms to 131 seconds can be achieved.

TABLE 27-9: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC 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(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
	VIL	**Input Low Voltage(4)**					
DI10		I/O Pins	VSS	—	0.2 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	SMBus disabled
DI19		I/O Pins with SMBus Buffer	VSS	—	0.8	V	SMBus enabled
	VIH	**Input High Voltage(4,5)**					
DI20		I/O Pins:					
		with Analog Functions	0.8 VDD	—	VDD	V	
		Digital Only	0.8 VDD	—	VDD	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	—	VDD	V	
DI29		I/O Pins with SMBus	2.1	—	VDD	V	2.5V ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD
DI30	ICNPU	**CNx Pull-up Current**	50	250	500	μA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VSS
DI31	IPU	**Maximum Load Current for Digital High Detection w/Internal Pull-up**	—	—	30	μA	VDD = 2.0V
			—	—	1000	μA	VDD = 3.3V
	IIL	**Input Leakage Current(2,3)**					
DI50		I/O Ports	—	0.050	±0.100	μA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance
DI51		Pins with OAxOUT Functions (RB15 and RB3)	—	0.100	±0.200	μA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance

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

2: The leakage current on the $\overline{MCLR}$ 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: Refer to Table 1-4 and Table 1-5 for I/O pin buffer types.

5: VIH requirements are met when the internal pull-ups are enabled.

TABLE 27-12: DC CHARACTERISTICS: DATA EEPROM MEMORY

DC 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(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
		Data EEPROM Memory					
D140	EPD	Cell Endurance	100,000	—	—	E/W	
D141	VPRD	VDD for Read	VMIN	—	3.6	V	VMIN = Minimum operating voltage
D143A	TIWD	Self-Timed Write Cycle Time	—	4	—	ms	
D143B	TREF	Number of Total Write/Erase Cycles Before Refresh	—	10M	—	E/W	
D144	TRETDD	Characteristic Retention	40	—	—	Year	Provided no other specifications are violated
D145	IDDPD	Supply Current During Programming	—	7	—	mA	

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

TABLE 27-13: DC CHARACTERISTICS: COMPARATOR

DC 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.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
D300	VIOFF	Input Offset Voltage	—	20	40	mV	
D301	VICM	Input Common-Mode Voltage	0	—	VDD	V	
D302	CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	55	—	—	dB	

TABLE 27-14: DC CHARACTERISTICS: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE

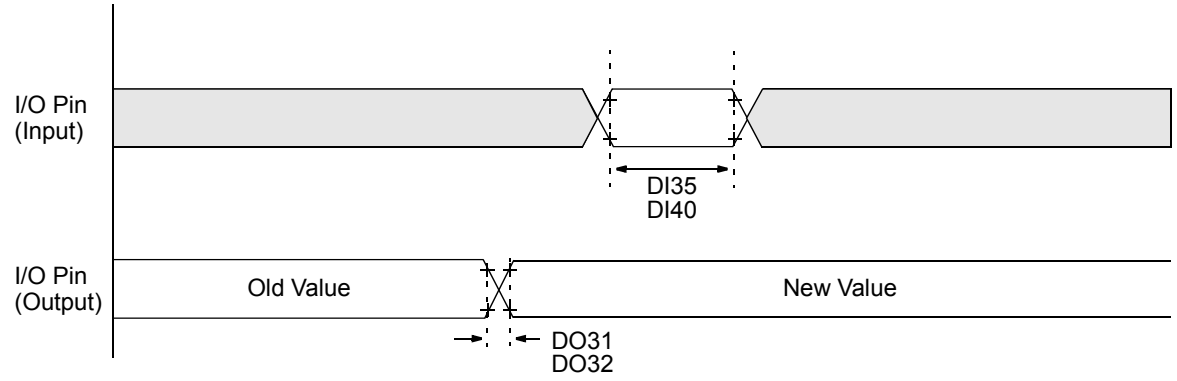
DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 1.8V to 3.6V (PIC24F16KM204) 2.0V to 5.5V (PIC24FV16KM204) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
VRD310	CVRES	Resolution	—	—	VDD/32	LSb	
VRD311	CVRAA	Absolute Accuracy	—	—	1	LSb	AVDD = 3.3V-5.5V
VRD312	CVRUR	Unit Resistor Value (R)	—	2k	—	Ω	

TABLE 27-17: OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER SPECIFICATIONS

DC 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(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Comments**
	GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product	—	5	—	MHz	SPDSEL = 1
			—	0.5	—	MHz	SPDSEL = 0
	SR	Slew Rate	—	1.2	—	V/µs	SPDSEL = 1
			—	0.3	—	V/µs	SPDSEL = 0
	AOL	DC Open-Loop Gain	—	90	—	dB	
	VIOFF	Input Offset Voltage	—	±2	±10	mV	
	VIBC	Input Bias Current	—	—	—	nA	**(Note 1)**
	VICM	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	
	CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	—	60	—	db	
	PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	—	60	—	dB	
	VOR	Output Voltage Range	AVSS + 200	AVSS + 5 to AVDD – 5	AVDD – 200	mV	0.5V input overdrive, no output loading

Note 1: The op amps use CMOS input circuitry with negligible input bias current. The maximum “effective bias current” is the I/O pin leakage specified by electrical Parameter DI50.

FIGURE 27-7: CLKO AND I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 27-5 for load conditions.

TABLE 27-24: CLKO AND I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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(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.

TABLE 27-26: COMPARATOR TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Comments
300	TRESP	Response Time*(1)	—	150	400	ns	
301	TMC2OV	Comparator Mode Change to Output Valid*	—	—	10	μs	

* Parameters are characterized but not tested.

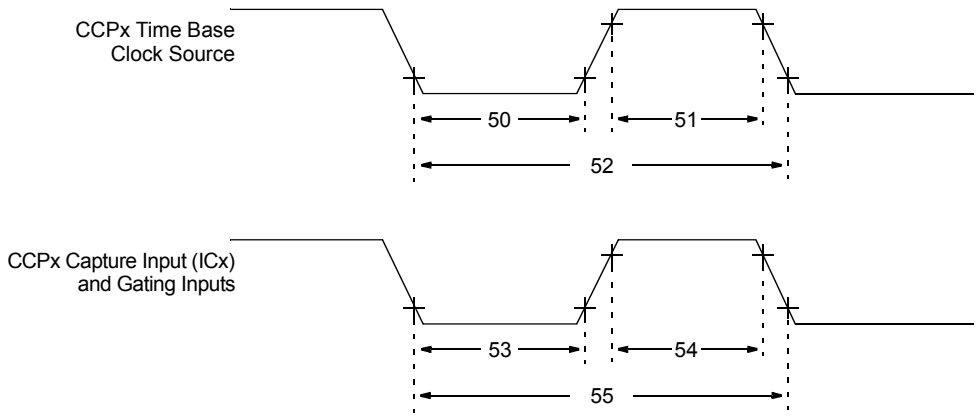
Note 1: Response time is measured with one comparator input at (VDD – 1.5)/2, while the other input transitions from VSS to VDD.

TABLE 27-27: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE SETTLING TIME SPECIFICATIONS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Comments
VR310	TSET	Settling Time(1)	—	—	10	μs	

Note 1: Settling time is measured while CVRSS = 1 and the CVR<3:0> bits transition from '0000' to '1111'.

FIGURE 27-10: CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM TIMINGS (MCCPx, SCCPx MODULES)



Note: Refer to Figure 27-5 for load conditions.

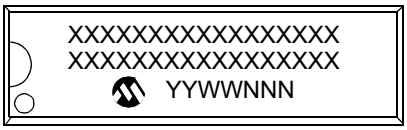
TABLE 27-28: CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWM REQUIREMENTS (MCCPx, SCCPx MODULES)

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Max	Units	Conditions
50	TCLKL	CCPx Time Base Clock Source Low Time	TCY/2	—	ns	
51	TCLKH	CCPx Time Base Clock Source High Time	TCY/2	—	ns	
52	TCLK	CCPx Time Base Clock Source Period	TCY	—	ns	
53	TCCL	CCPx Capture or Gating Input Low Time	TCLK	—	ns	
54	TCCH	CCPx Capture or Gating Input High Time	TCLK	—	ns	
55	TCCP	CCPx Capture or Gating Input Period	2 * TCLK/N	—	ns	N = Prescale Value (1, 4 or 16)

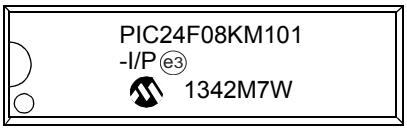
28.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

28.1 Package Marking Information

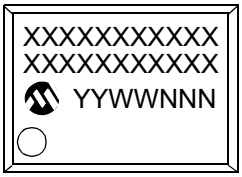
20-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



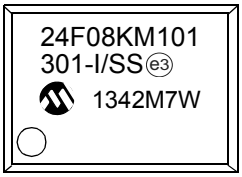
Example



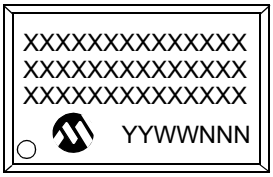
20-Lead SSOP (5.30 mm)



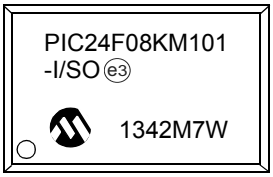
Example



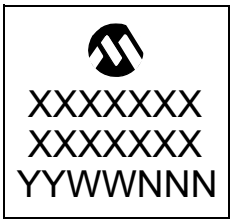
20-Lead SOIC (7.50 mm)



Example



20-Lead QFN



Example

Legend:	XX...X	Product-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.