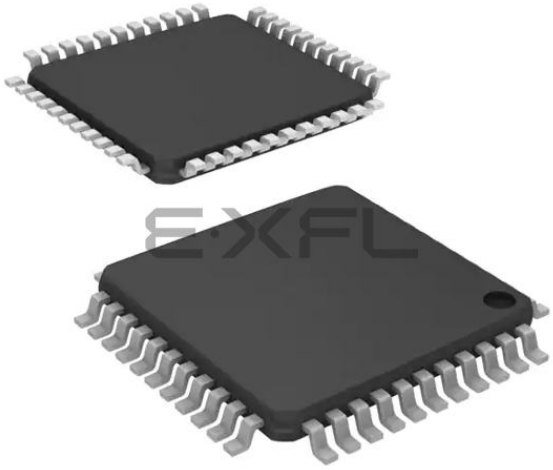

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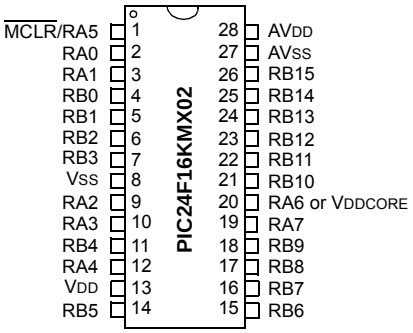
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

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	37
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)	2V ~ 5V
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-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24fv16km204-e-pt

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

28-Pin SPDIP/SSOP/SOIC



Pin	Pin Features	
	PIC24FXXKMX02	PIC24FVXXKMX02
1	MCLR/VPP/RA5	
2	CVREF+/VREF+/ /AN0/ /CN2/RA0	
3	CVREF-/VREF-/AN1/CN3/RA1	CVREF-/VREF-/AN1/RA1
4	PGED1/AN2/CTCMP/ULPWU/C1IND/ / / /CN4/RB0	
5	PGEC1/ / /AN3/C1INC/ / /CTED12/CN5/RB1	
6	/ /AN4/C1INB/ / /U1RX/TCKIB/CTED13/CN6/RB2	
7	/AN5/C1INA/ / /CN7/RB3	
8	VSS	
9	OSCI/CLKI/AN13/CN30/RA2	
10	OSCO/CLKO/AN14/CN29/RA3	
11	SOSCI/AN15/ / /CN1/RB4	
12	SOSCO/SCLKI/AN16/PWRLCLK/ /CN0/RA4	
13	VDD	
14	PGED3/AN17/ASDA1/ / /OC1E/CLCINA/CN27/RB5	
15	PGEC3/AN18/ASCL1/ / /OC1F/CLCINB/CN24/RB6	
16	AN19/U1TX/INT0/CN23/RB7	AN19/U1TX/ / /INT0/CN23/RB7
17	AN20/SCL1/U1CTS/C3OUT/OC1B/CTED10/CN22/RB8	
18	AN21/SDA1/T1CK/U1RTS/U1BCLK/IC2/ /CLC1O/CTED4/CN21/RB9	
19	/IC1/ / /CTED3/CN9/RA7	
20	/OC1A/CTED1/INT2/CN8/RA6	VCAP OR VDDCORE
21	PGED2/SDI1/ /OC1C/CTED11/CN16/RB10	
22	PGEC2/SCK1/OC2A/CTED9/CN15/RB11	
23	/AN12/HLVDIN/ / / /CTED2/CN14/RB12	/AN12/HLVDIN/ / / /CTED2/INT2/CN14/RB12
24	/ /AN11/SDO1/OCFB/ /OC1D/CTPLS/CN13/RB13	
25	/CVREF/ / /AN10/ / /C1OUT/OCFA/CTED5/INT1/CN12/RB14	
26	/ /AN9/ /REFO/SS1/TCKIA/CTED6/CN11/RB15	
27	VSS/AVSS	
28	VDD/AVDD	

Legend: Values in indicate pin function differences between PIC24F(V)XXKM202 and PIC24F(V)XXKM102 devices.

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TABLE 1-5: PIC24FV16KM204 FAMILY PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Function	F					FV					I/O	Buffer	Description
	Pin Number					Pin Number							
	20-Pin PDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin PDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin QFN	44-Pin QFN/ TQFP	48-Pin UQFN	20-Pin PDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin PDIP/ SSOP/ SOIC	28-Pin QFN	44-Pin QFN/ TQFP	48-Pin UQFN			
AN0	2	2	27	19	21	2	2	27	19	21	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN1	3	3	28	20	22	3	3	28	20	22	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN2	4	4	1	21	23	4	4	1	21	23	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN3	5	5	2	22	24	5	5	2	22	24	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN4	6	6	3	23	25	6	6	3	23	25	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN5	—	7	4	24	26	—	7	4	24	26	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN6	—	—	—	25	27	—	—	—	25	27	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN7	—	—	—	26	28	—	—	—	26	28	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN8	—	—	—	27	29	—	—	—	27	29	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN9	18	26	23	15	16	18	26	23	15	16	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN10	17	25	22	14	15	17	25	22	14	15	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN11	16	24	21	11	12	16	24	21	11	12	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN12	15	23	20	10	11	15	23	20	10	11	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN13	7	9	6	30	33	7	9	6	30	33	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN14	8	10	7	31	34	8	10	7	31	34	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN15	9	11	8	33	36	9	11	8	33	36	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN16	10	12	9	34	37	10	12	9	34	37	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN17	—	14	11	41	45	—	14	11	41	45	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN18	—	15	12	42	46	—	15	12	42	46	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN19	11	16	13	43	47	11	16	13	43	47	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN20	12	17	14	44	48	12	17	14	44	48	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
AN21	13	18	15	1	1	13	18	15	1	1	I	ANA	A/D Analog Inputs
ASCL1	—	15	12	42	46	—	15	12	42	46	I/O	I^2C™	Alternate I2C1 Clock Input/Output
ASDA1	—	14	11	41	45	—	14	11	41	45	I/O	I^2C	Alternate I2C1 Data Input/Output
AVDD	20	28	25	17	18	20	28	25	17	18	P	—	A/D Supply Pins
AVSS	19	27	24	16	17	19	27	24	16	17	P	—	A/D Supply Pins
C1INA	8	7	4	24	26	8	7	4	24	26	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input A (+)
C1INB	7	6	3	23	25	7	6	3	23	25	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input B (-)
C1INC	5	5	2	22	24	5	5	2	22	24	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input C (+)
C1IND	4	4	1	21	23	4	4	1	21	23	I	ANA	Comparator 1 Input D (-)

Legend: ANA = Analog level input/output, ST = Schmitt Trigger input buffer, I^2C™ = I^2C/SMBus input buffer

FIGURE 3-2: PROGRAMMER'S MODEL

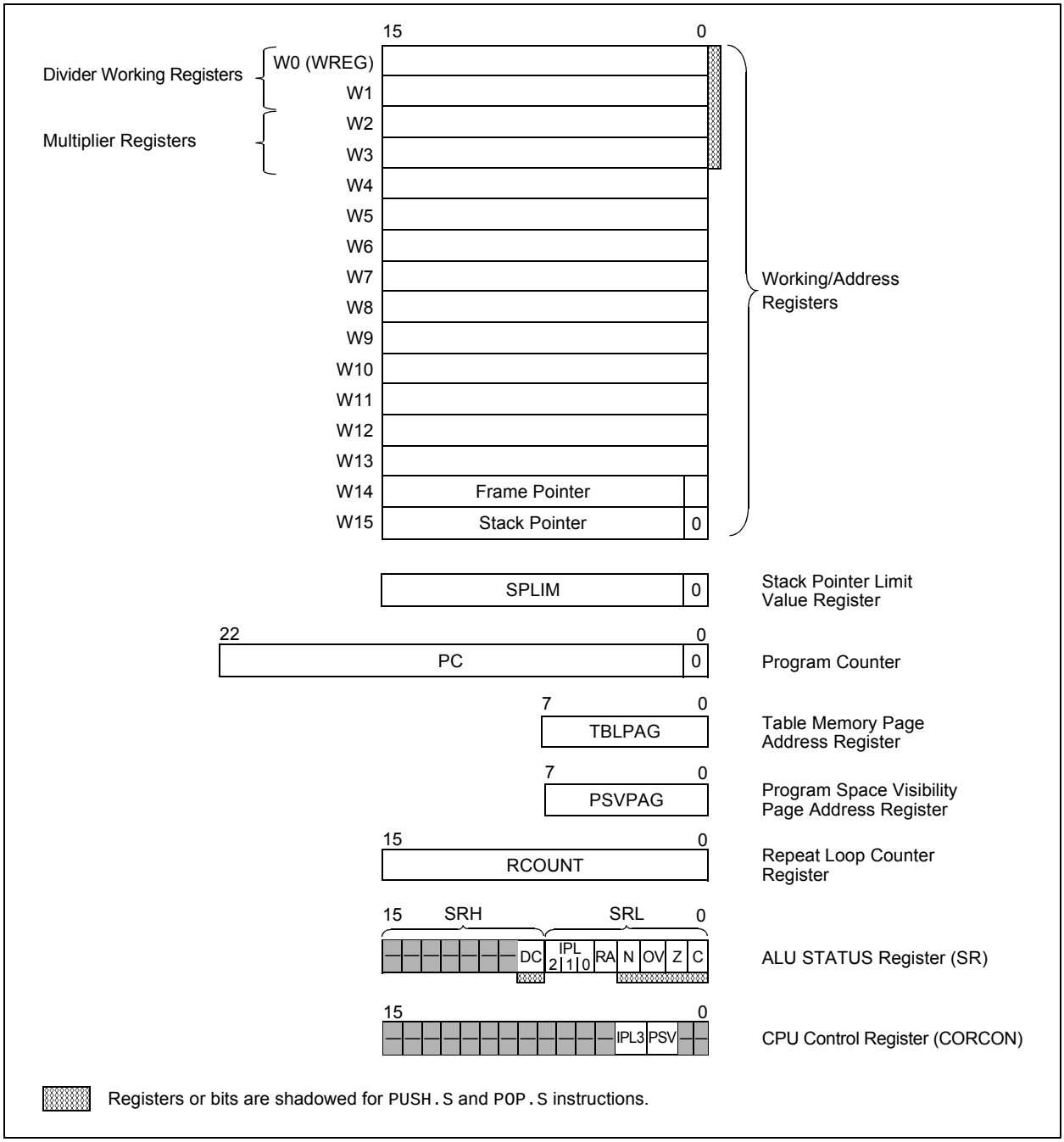


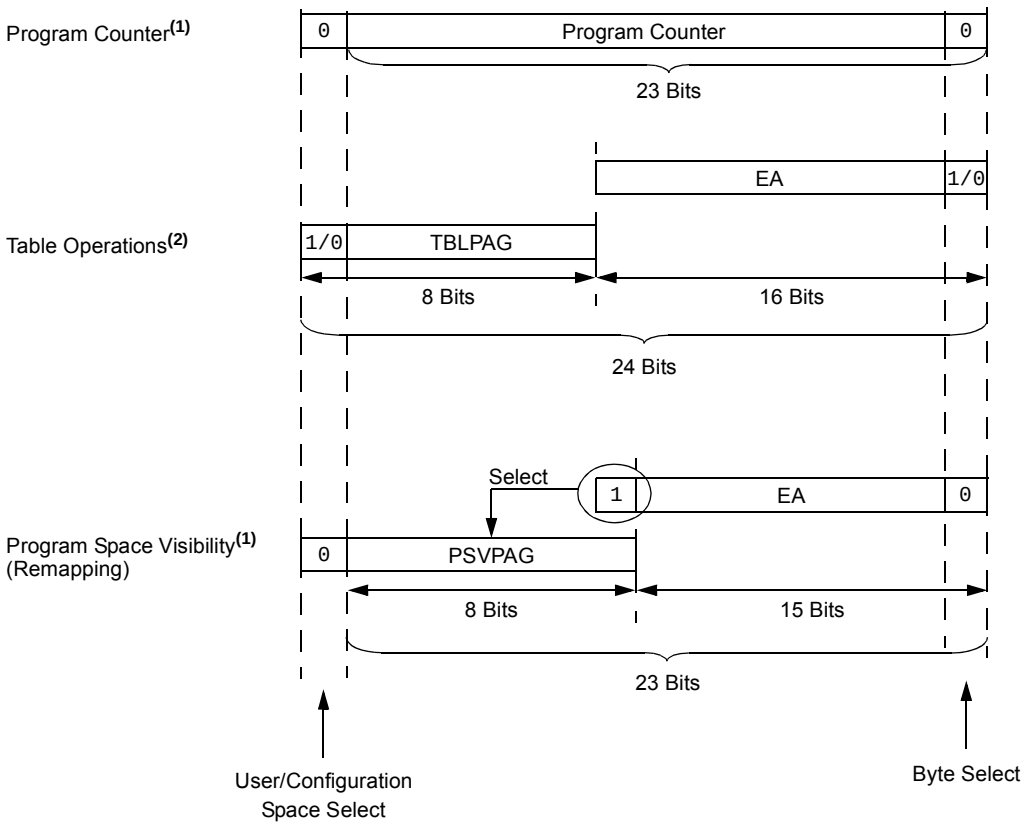
TABLE 4-35: PROGRAM SPACE ADDRESS CONSTRUCTION

Access Type	Access Space	Program Space Address				
		<23>	<22:16>	<15>	<14:1>	<0>
Instruction Access (Code Execution)	User	0	PC<22:1>			0
		0xx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxx0				
TBLRD/TBLWT (Byte/Word Read/Write)	User	TBLPAG<7:0>		Data EA<15:0>		
		0xxx xxxx		xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx		
	Configuration	TBLPAG<7:0>		Data EA<15:0>		
		1xxx xxxx		xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx		
Program Space Visibility (Block Remap/Read)	User	0	PSVPAG<7:0>(2)		Data EA<14:0>(1)	
		0	xxxx xxxx		xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx	

Note 1: Data EA<15> is always '1' in this case, but is not used in calculating the program space address. Bit 15 of the address is PSVPAG<0>.

2: PSVPAG can have only two values ('00' to access program memory and FF to access data EEPROM) on the PIC24F16KM family.

FIGURE 4-5: DATA ACCESS FROM PROGRAM SPACE ADDRESS GENERATION



Note 1: The LSb of program space addresses is always fixed as '0' in order to maintain word alignment of data in the program and Data Spaces.

2: Table operations are not required to be word-aligned. Table Read operations are permitted in the configuration memory space.

5.2 RTSP Operation

The PIC24F Flash program memory array is organized into rows of 32 instructions or 96 bytes. RTSP allows the user to erase blocks of 1 row, 2 rows and 4 rows (32, 64 and 128 instructions) at a time, and to program one row at a time. It is also possible to program single words.

The 1-row (96 bytes), 2-row (192 bytes) and 4-row (384 bytes) erase blocks, and single row write block (96 bytes) are edge-aligned, from the beginning of program memory.

When data is written to program memory using TBLWT instructions, the data is not written directly to memory. Instead, data written using Table Writes is stored in holding latches until the programming sequence is executed.

Any number of TBLWT instructions can be executed and a write will be successfully performed. However, 32 TBLWT instructions are required to write the full row of memory.

The basic sequence for RTSP programming is to set up a Table Pointer, then do a series of TBLWT instructions to load the buffers. Programming is performed by setting the control bits in the NVMCON register.

Data can be loaded in any order and the holding registers can be written to multiple times before performing a write operation. Subsequent writes, however, will wipe out any previous writes.

Note:	Writing to a location multiple times, without erasing it, is not recommended.

All of the Table Write operations are single-word writes (two instruction cycles), because only the buffers are written. A programming cycle is required for programming each row.

5.3 Enhanced In-Circuit Serial Programming

Enhanced ICSP uses an on-board bootloader, known as the Program Executive (PE), to manage the programming process. Using an SPI data frame format, the Program Executive can erase, program and verify program memory. For more information on Enhanced ICSP, see the device programming specification.

5.4 Control Registers

There are two SFRs used to read and write the program Flash memory: NVMCON and NVMKEY.

The NVMCON register (Register 5-1) controls the blocks that need to be erased, which memory type is to be programmed and when the programming cycle starts.

NVMKEY is a write-only register that is used for write protection. To start a programming or erase sequence, the user must consecutively write 55h and AAh to the NVMKEY register. Refer to **Section 5.5 “Programming Operations”** for further details.

5.5 Programming Operations

A complete programming sequence is necessary for programming or erasing the internal Flash in RTSP mode. During a programming or erase operation, the processor stalls (waits) until the operation is finished. Setting the WR bit (NVMCON<15>) starts the operation and the WR bit is automatically cleared when the operation is finished.

EXAMPLE 5-5: INITIATING A PROGRAMMING SEQUENCE – ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE CODE

```
        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                             ; 2 NOPs required after setting WR
        NOP                             ;
        BTSC    NVMCON, #15             ; Wait for the sequence to be completed
        BRA     $-2                     ;
```

EXAMPLE 5-6: INITIATING A PROGRAMMING SEQUENCE – 'C' LANGUAGE CODE

```
// C example using MPLAB C30

asm("DISI #5");               // Block all interrupts for next 5 instructions

__builtin_write_NVM();        // Perform unlock sequence and set WR
```

REGISTER 7-1: RCON: RESET CONTROL REGISTER(1)

R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
TRAPR	IOPUWR	SBOREN	RETEN(3)	—	—	CM	PMSLP
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-1, HS	R/W-1, HS
EXTR	SWR	SWDTEN(2)	WDTO	SLEEP	IDLE	BOR	POR
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HS = Hardware Settable 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 **TRAPR:** Trap Reset Flag bit
1 = A Trap Conflict Reset has occurred
0 = A Trap Conflict Reset has not occurred

bit 14 **IOPUWR:** Illegal Opcode or Uninitialized W Access Reset Flag bit
1 = An illegal opcode detection, an illegal address mode or Uninitialized W register used as an Address Pointer caused a Reset
0 = An illegal opcode or Uninitialized W Reset has not occurred

bit 13 **SBOREN:** Software Enable/Disable of BOR bit
1 = BOR is turned on in software
0 = BOR is turned off in software

bit 12 **RETEN:** Retention Sleep Mode(3)
1 = Regulated voltage supply provided by the Retention Regulator (RETREG) during Sleep
0 = Regulated voltage supply provided by the main Voltage Regulator (VREG) during Sleep

bit 11-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9 **CM:** Configuration Word Mismatch Reset Flag bit
1 = A Configuration Word Mismatch Reset has occurred
0 = A Configuration Word Mismatch Reset has not occurred

bit 8 **PMSLP:** Program Memory Power During Sleep bit
1 = Program memory bias voltage remains powered during Sleep
0 = Program memory bias voltage is powered down during Sleep and the voltage regulator enters Standby mode

bit 7 **EXTR:** External Reset ($\overline{MCLR}$) Pin bit
1 = A Master Clear (pin) Reset has occurred
0 = A Master Clear (pin) Reset has not occurred

bit 6 **SWR:** Software RESET (Instruction) Flag bit
1 = A RESET instruction has been executed
0 = A RESET instruction has not been executed

bit 5 **SWDTEN:** Software Enable/Disable of WDT bit(2)
1 = WDT is enabled
0 = WDT is disabled

Note 1: All of the Reset status bits may be set or cleared in software. Setting one of these bits in software does not cause a device Reset.

2: If the FWDTEN<1:0> Configuration bits are '11' (unprogrammed), the WDT is always enabled regardless of the SWDTEN bit setting.

3: This is implemented on PIC24FV16KMXXX parts only; not used on PIC24F16KMXXX devices.

REGISTER 8-7: IFS2: INTERRUPT FLAG STATUS REGISTER 2

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0, HS	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	CCT5IF	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HS = Hardware Settable 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 15-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9 **CCT5IF:** Capture/Compare 5 Timer Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

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

REGISTER 8-8: IFS3: INTERRUPT FLAG STATUS REGISTER 3

U-0	R/W-0, HS	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	RTCIF	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	BCL2IF	SSP2IF	—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HS = Hardware Settable 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 **RTCIF:** Real-Time Clock and Calendar Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 13-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2 **BCL2IF:** MSSP2 I^2C™ Bus Collision Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 1 **SSP2IF:** MSSP2 SPI/I^2C Event Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

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

REGISTER 10-1: ULPWCON: ULPWU CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
ULPEN	—	ULPSIDL	—	—	—	—	ULPSINK
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **ULPEN:** ULPWU Module Enable bit
1 = Module is enabled
0 = Module is disabled

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 13 **ULPSIDL:** ULPWU Stop in Idle Select bit
1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 8 **ULPSINK:** ULPWU Current Sink Enable bit
1 = Current sink is enabled
0 = Current sink is disabled

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

12.0 TIMER1

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 timers, refer to the *"PIC24F Family Reference Manual"*, **"Timers"** (DS39704).

The Timer1 module is a 16-bit timer which can serve as the time counter for the Real-Time Clock (RTC) or operate as a free-running, interval timer/counter. Timer1 can operate in three modes:

- 16-Bit Timer
- 16-Bit Synchronous Counter
- 16-Bit Asynchronous Counter

Timer1 also supports these features:

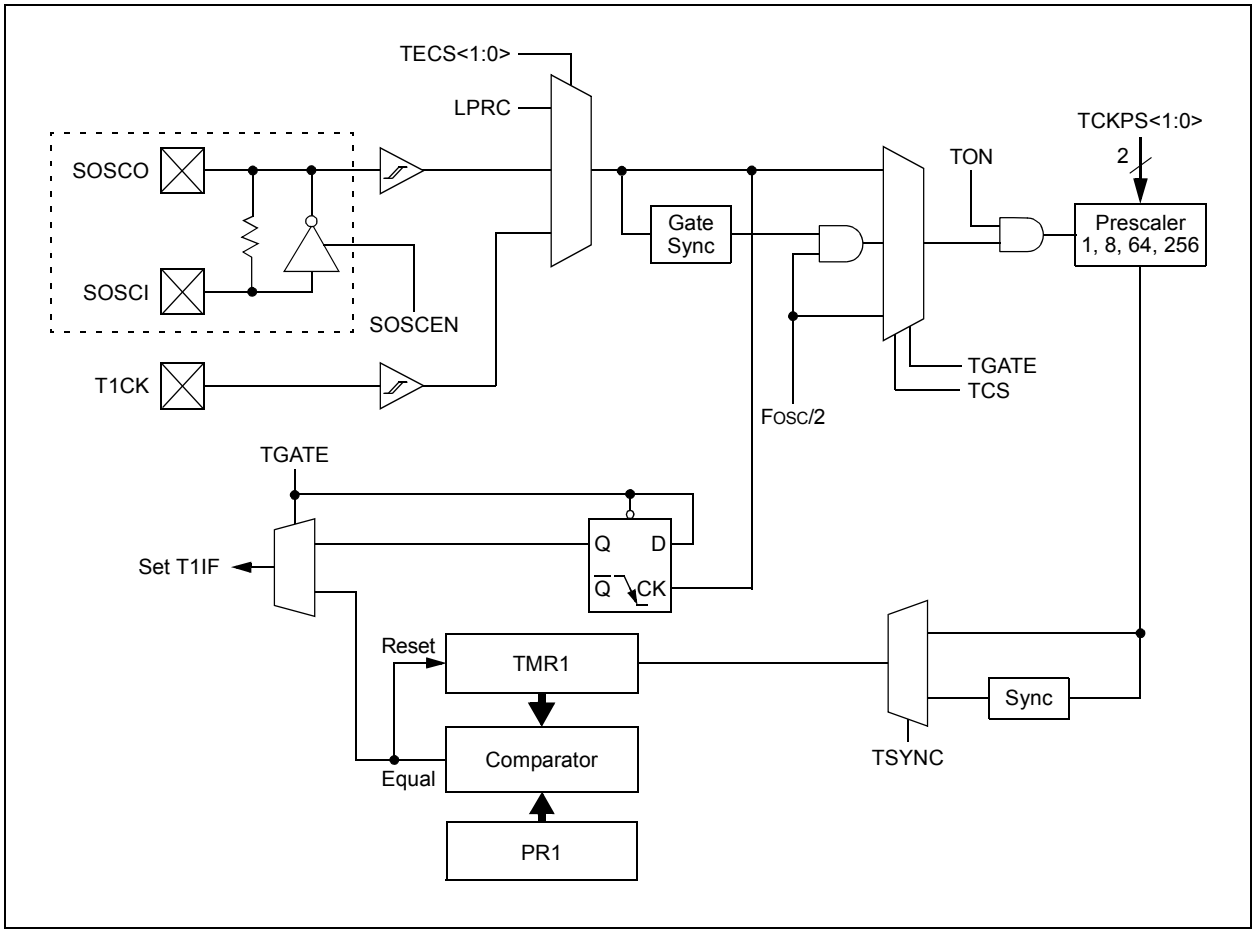
- Timer Gate Operation
- Selectable Prescaler Settings
- Timer Operation During CPU Idle and Sleep modes
- Interrupt on 16-Bit Period Register Match or Falling Edge of External Gate Signal

Figure 12-1 illustrates a block diagram of the 16-bit Timer1 module.

To configure Timer1 for operation:

1. Set the TON bit (= 1).
2. Select the timer prescaler ratio using the TCKPS<1:0> bits.
3. Set the Clock and Gating modes using the TCS and TGATE bits.
4. Set or clear the TSYNC bit to configure synchronous or asynchronous operation.
5. Load the timer period value into the PR1 register.
6. If interrupts are required, set the Timer1 Interrupt Enable bit, T1IE. Use the Timer1 Interrupt Priority bits, T1IP<2:0>, to set the interrupt priority.

FIGURE 12-1: 16-BIT TIMER1 MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 13-6: CCPxCON3H: CCPx CONTROL 3 HIGH REGISTERS

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
OETRIG	OSCNT2	OSCNT1	OSCNT0	—	OUTM2(1)	OUTM1(1)	OUTM0(1)
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
—	—	POLACE	POLBDF(1)	PSSACE1	PSSACE0	PSSBDF1(1)	PSSBDF0(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 **OETRIG:** CCPx Dead-Time Select bit
1 = For Triggered mode (TRIGEN = 1): Module does not drive enabled output pins until triggered
0 = Normal output pin operation

bit 14-12 **OSCNT<2:0>:** One-Shot Event Count bits
111 = Extend one-shot event by 7 time base periods (8 time base periods total)
110 = Extend one-shot event by 6 time base periods (7 time base periods total)
101 = Extend one-shot event by 5 time base periods (6 time base periods total)
100 = Extend one-shot event by 4 time base periods (5 time base periods total)
011 = Extend one-shot event by 3 time base periods (4 time base periods total)
010 = Extend one-shot event by 2 time base periods (3 time base periods total)
001 = Extend one-shot event by 1 time base period (2 time base periods total)
000 = Do not extend one-shot Trigger event

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

bit 10-8 **OUTM<2:0>:** PWMx Output Mode Control bits(1)
111 = Reserved
110 = Output Scan mode
101 = Brush DC Output mode, forward
100 = Brush DC Output mode, reverse
011 = Reserved
010 = Half-Bridge Output mode
001 = Push-Pull Output mode
000 = Steerable Single Output mode

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

bit 5 **POLACE:** CCPx Output Pins, OCxA, OCxC and OCxE, Polarity Control bit
1 = Output pin polarity is active-low
0 = Output pin polarity is active-high

bit 4 **POLBDF:** CCPx Output Pins, OCxB, OCxD and OCxF, Polarity Control bit(1)
1 = Output pin polarity is active-low
0 = Output pin polarity is active-high

bit 3-2 **PSSACE<1:0>:** PWMx Output Pins, OCxA, OCxC and OCxE, Shutdown State Control bits
11 = Pins are driven active when a shutdown event occurs
10 = Pins are driven inactive when a shutdown event occurs
0x = Pins are tri-stated when a shutdown event occurs

bit 1-0 **PSSBDF<1:0>:** PWMx Output Pins, OCxB, OCxD, and OCxF, Shutdown State Control bits(1)
11 = Pins are driven active when a shutdown event occurs
10 = Pins are driven inactive when a shutdown event occurs
0x = Pins are in a high-impedance state when a shutdown event occurs

Note 1: These bits are implemented in MCCPx modules only.

REGISTER 16-10: ALMINSEC: ALARM MINUTES AND SECONDS VALUE REGISTER

U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	MINTEN2	MINTEN1	MINTEN0	MINONE3	MINONE2	MINONE1	MINONE0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	SECTEN2	SECTEN1	SECTEN0	SECONE3	SECONE2	SECONE1	SECONE0
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 **MINTEN<2:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Minute’s Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 5.

bit 11-8 **MINONE<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Minute’s Ones Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 9.

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6-4 **SECTEN<2:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Second’s Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 5.

bit 3-0 **SECONE<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Second’s Ones Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 9.

23.0 COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE

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

23.1 Configuring the Comparator Voltage Reference

The comparator voltage reference module is controlled through the CVRCON register (Register 23-1). The comparator voltage reference provides a range of output voltages with 32 distinct levels.

The comparator voltage reference supply voltage can come from either VDD and VSS, or the external VREF+ and VREF-. The voltage source is selected by the CVRSS bit (CVRCON<5>).

The settling time of the comparator voltage reference must be considered when changing the CVREF output.

FIGURE 23-1: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM

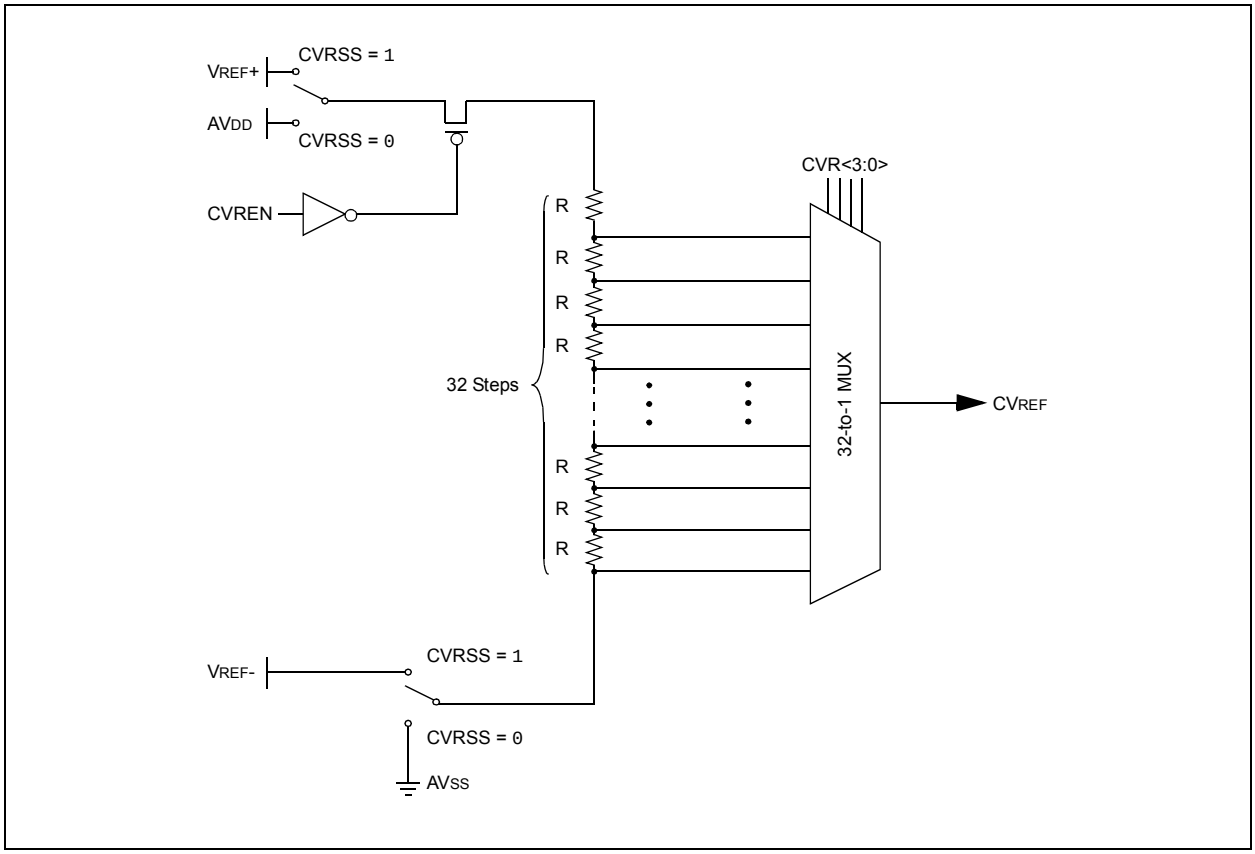


TABLE 27-1: THERMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Rating	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40	—	+140	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+125	°C
Power Dissipation Internal Chip Power Dissipation: $P_{INT} = V_{DD} \times (I_{DD} - \Sigma I_{OH})$ I/O Pin Power Dissipation: $P_{I/O} = \Sigma (\{V_{DD} - V_{OH}\} \times I_{OH}) + \Sigma (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$	P_D	$P_{INT} + P_{I/O}$			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	P_{DMAX}	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			W

TABLE 27-2: THERMAL PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
Package Thermal Resistance, 20-Pin PDIP	θ_{JA}	62.4	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin SPDIP	θ_{JA}	60	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 20-Pin SSOP	θ_{JA}	108	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin SSOP	θ_{JA}	71	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 20-Pin SOIC	θ_{JA}	75	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin SOIC	θ_{JA}	80.2	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 20-Pin QFN	θ_{JA}	43	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin QFN	θ_{JA}	32	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-Pin QFN	θ_{JA}	29	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-Pin TQFP	θ_{JA}	40	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 48-Pin UQFN	θ_{JA}	41	—	°C/W	**1**

Note 1: Junction to ambient thermal resistance, Theta-$_{JA}$ (θ_{JA}) numbers are achieved by package simulations.

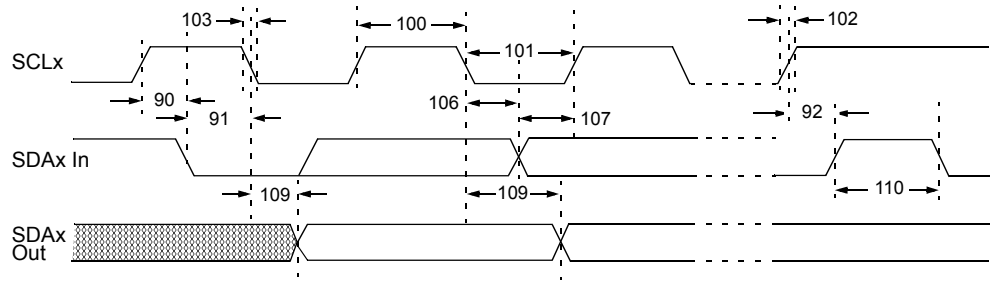
TABLE 27-3: DC CHARACTERISTICS: TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			**Standard Operating Conditions: 1.8V to 3.6V (PIC24F16KMXXX)** **2.0V to 5.5V (PIC24FV16KMXXX)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DC10	V_{DD}	**Supply Voltage**	1.8	—	3.6	V	For PIC24F devices
			2.0	—	5.5	V	For PIC24FV devices
DC12	V_{DR}	**RAM Data Retention Voltage(2)**	1.6	—	—	V	For PIC24F devices
			1.8	—	—	V	For PIC24FV devices
DC16	V_{POR}	**V_{DD} Start Voltage** to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	V_{SS}	—	0.7	V	
DC17	SV_{DD}	**V_{DD} Rise Rate** to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	0.05	—	—	V/ms	0-3.3V in 0.1s 0-2.5V in 60 ms

Note 1: Data in "Typ" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: This is the limit to which V_{DD} can be lowered without losing RAM data.

FIGURE 27-18: MSSPx I²C™ BUS DATA TIMING



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

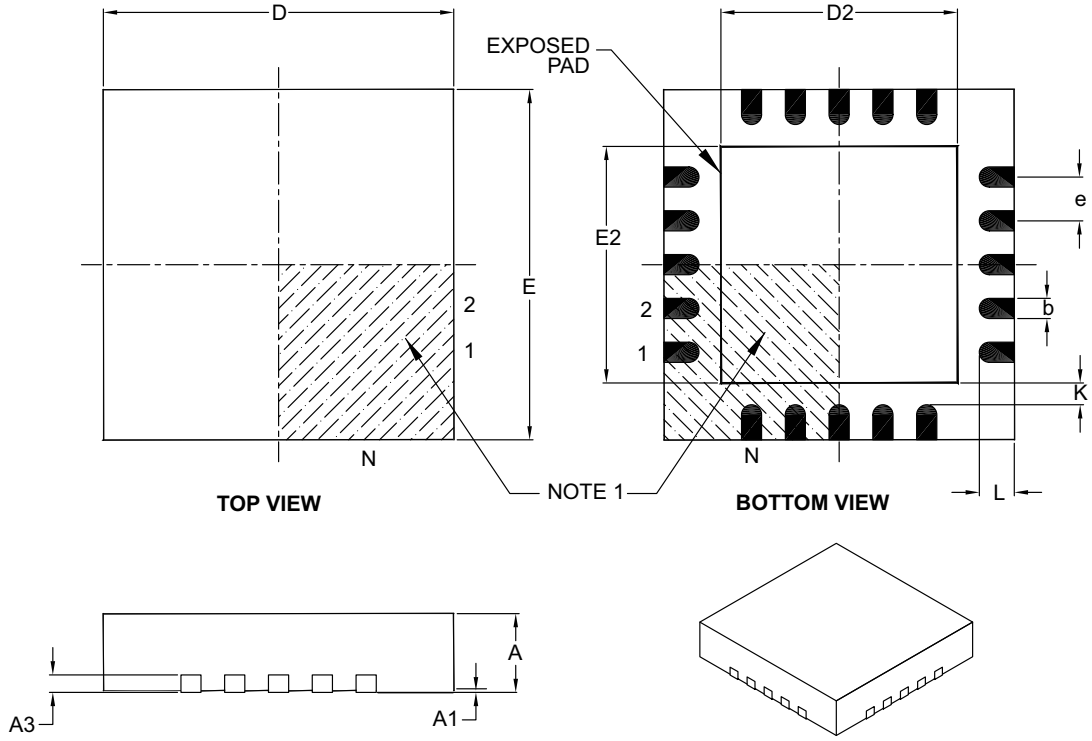
TABLE 27-36: I²C™ BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min	Max	Units	Conditions
100	THIGH	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
101	TLOW	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
102	TR	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
103	TF	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
90	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
91	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
106	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	μs	
107	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	**(Note 1)**
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
92	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
			400 kHz mode	2(TOSC)(BRG + 1)	—	—	
109	TAA	Output Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	
			400 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	
110	TBUF	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	μs	
D102	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	

Note 1: A Fast mode I²C bus device can be used in a Standard mode I²C bus system, but Parameter 107 ≥ 250 ns must then be met. This will automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCLx signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the SCLx signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDAx line, Parameter 102 + Parameter 107 = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (for 100 kHz mode), before the SCLx line is released.

20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) – 4x4x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		20	
Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		0.20 REF	
Overall Width	E		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	2.60	2.70	2.80
Overall Length	D		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.60	2.70	2.80
Contact Width	b	0.18	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	–	–

Notes:

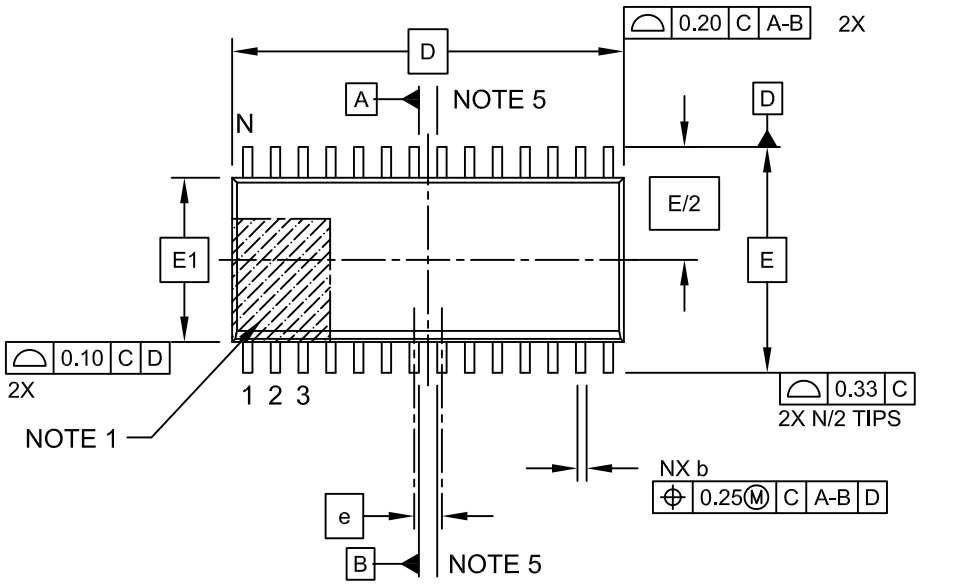
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

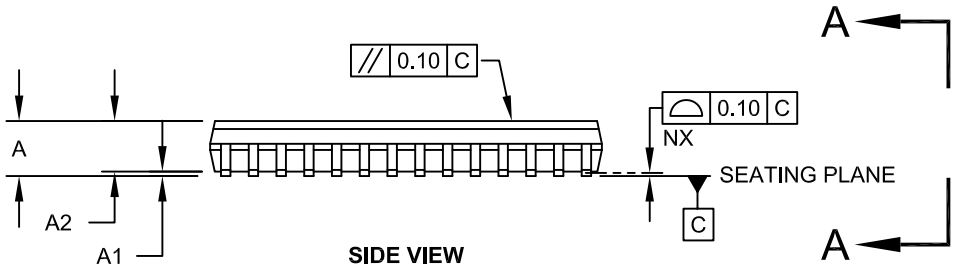
Microchip Technology Drawing C04-126B

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

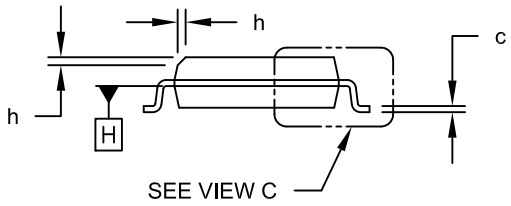
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



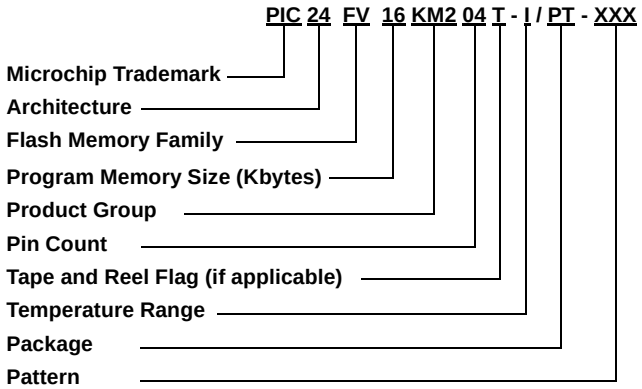
VIEW A-A

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-052C Sheet 1 of 2

NOTES:

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.



Architecture	24	= 16-bit modified Harvard without DSP
Flash Memory Family	F	= Standard voltage range Flash program memory
	FV	= Wide voltage range Flash program memory
Product Group	KM2	= General Purpose PIC24F Lite Microcontroller
	KM1	= General Purpose PIC24F Lite Microcontroller with Reduced Feature Set
Pin Count	01	= 20-pin
	02	= 28-pin
	04	= 44-pin
Temperature Range	I	= -40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
	E	= -40°C to +125°C (Extended)
Package	SP	= SPDIP
	SO	= SOIC
	SS	= SSOP
	ML	= QFN
	P	= PDIP
	PT	= TQFP
	MV	= UQFN
Pattern		Three-digit QTP, SQTP, Code or Special Requirements (blank otherwise)
	ES	= Engineering Sample

Examples:

a) PIC24FV16KM204-I/ML: Wide Voltage Range, General Purpose, 16-Kbyte Program Memory, 44-Pin, Industrial Temp., QFN Package

b) PIC24F08KM102-I/SS: Standard Voltage Range, General Purpose with Reduced Feature Set, 8-Kbyte Program Memory, 28-Pin, Industrial Temp., SSOP Package