



Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)

HIGHLIGHTS

This section of the manual contains the following major topics:

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Control Registers	4
3.0	UART Baud Rate Generator	12
4.0	UART Configuration	14
5.0	UART Transmitter	15
6.0	Data Bit Detection	20
7.0	UART Receiver	21
8.0	Using the UART for 9-Bit Communication	26
9.0	Other Features of the UART	29
10.0	UART Operation with DMA	31
11.0	UART Operation During CPU Sleep and Idle Modes	33
12.0	Operation of UxCTS and UxRTS Control Pins	35
13.0	Infrared Support	37
14.0	LIN/J2602 Support	40
15.0	Smart Card Support	42
16.0	Registers Map	51
17.0	Related Application Notes	52
18.0	Revision History	53

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Note: This family reference manual section is meant to serve as a complement to device data sheets. Depending on the device variant, this manual section may not apply to all dsPIC33 and PIC24 devices.

Please consult the note at the beginning of the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter in the current device data sheet to check whether this document supports the device you are using.

Device data sheets and family reference manual sections are available for download from the Microchip worldwide web site at: <http://www.microchip.com>

This document supersedes the following PIC24 and dsPIC Family Reference Manual sections:

DS Number	Section Number	Title
DS39708	21	UART: PIC24F Family Reference Manual
DS70232	17	UART: PIC24H Family Reference Manual
DS70582	17	UART: dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual
DS70066	19, 34	UART: dsPIC30F Family Reference Manual
DS70188	17	UART: dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual
DS70582	17	UART: dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) module is one of the serial I/O modules available in the dsPIC33 and PIC24 device families. The UART is a full-duplex, asynchronous communication channel that communicates with peripheral devices and personal computers, using protocols such as RS-232, RS-485, LIN/J2602 and IrDA®. The module also supports the hardware flow control option with the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins and includes the IrDA encoder and decoder.

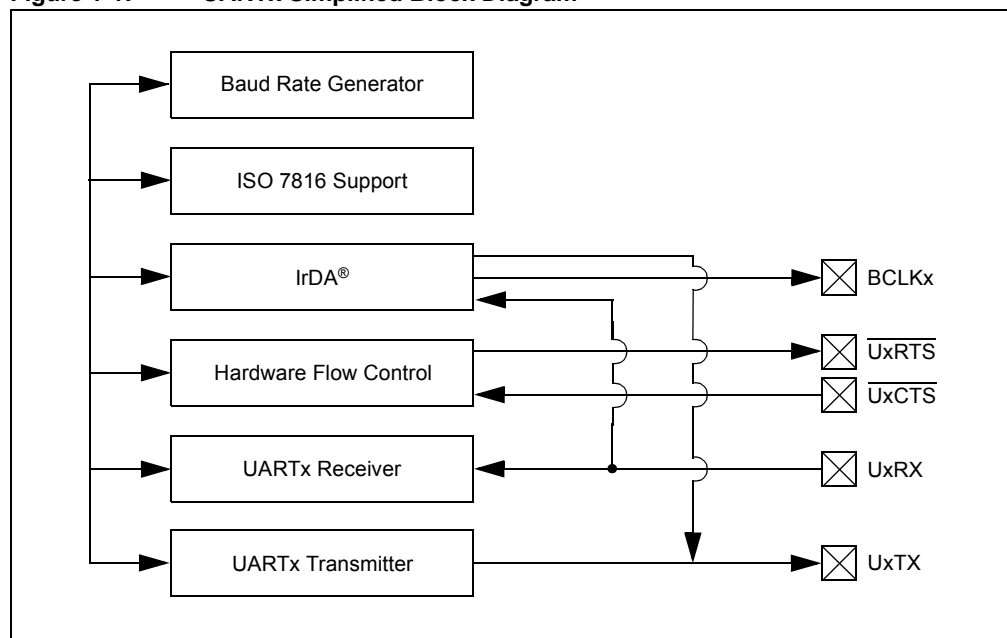
The primary features of the UART module are as follows:

- Full-duplex, 8-bit or 9-bit data transmission through the UxTX and UxRX pins
- Even, odd or no parity options (for 8-bit data)
- One or two Stop bits
- Hardware auto-baud feature
- Hardware flow control option with the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins (These pins are not available on all devices. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.)
- Fully integrated Baud Rate Generator (BRG) with 16-bit prescaler
- Baud rates up to 17.5 Mbps
- Four-deep First-In First-Out (FIFO) transmit data buffer
- Four-deep FIFO receive data buffer
- Parity, framing and buffer overrun error detection
- Support for 9-bit mode with address detect (9th bit = 1)
- Transmit and receive interrupts
- Loopback mode for diagnostic support
- IrDA encoder and decoder logic
- LIN/J2602 bus support (v1.3 and 2.0)
- 16x baud clock output for external IrDA encoder/decoder support
- Optional ISO 7816 Smart Card support

A simplified block diagram of the UART is illustrated in [Figure 1-1](#). The UART module consists of the following key hardware elements:

- Baud Rate Generator
- Asynchronous Transmitter
- Asynchronous Receiver

Figure 1-1: UARTx Simplified Block Diagram



dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

2.0 CONTROL REGISTERS

Note: Each dsPIC33/PIC24 family device variant may have one or more UART modules. An 'x' used in the names of pins, control/status bits and registers denotes the particular UART module number. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for more details.

This section outlines the specific functions of each register that controls the operation of the UART module:

- **UxMODE: UARTx Mode Register**
 - Enables or disables the UART module
 - Enables or disables the IrDA encoder and decoder
 - Enables or disables the WAKE, ABAUD bits and Loopback features
 - Enables or disables the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pins
 - Configures the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin for the desired mode of operation
 - Configures the polarity of the UxRX pin
 - Selects the type of baud rate
 - Selects the number of data bits, parity and Stop bits
- **UxSTA: UARTx Status and Control Register**
 - Selects the Transmission Interrupt mode
 - Selects the Receive Interrupt mode
 - Enables or disables the UART transmission
 - Controls the Address Detect mode
 - Indicates various status conditions, such as transmit and receive buffer state, parity error, framing error and overflow error
- **UxADMD: UARTx Address Mask Detect Register**
 - Stores address match and mask values
- **UxRXREG: UARTx Receive Register**
 - Stores the received data
- **UxTXREG: UARTx Transmit Register (Write-Only)**
 - Provides the data to be transmitted
- **UxBRG: UARTx Baud Rate Register**
 - Stores the baud rate value of the transmitted or received data

Register 2-1: UxMODE: UARTx Mode Register

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
UARTEN ⁽³⁾	—	USIDL	IREN ⁽¹⁾	RTSMD	ALTIO ⁽²⁾	UEN1 ⁽²⁾	UEN0 ⁽²⁾
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
WAKE ⁽⁴⁾	LPBACK	ABAUD ⁽⁵⁾	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL1	PDSEL0	STSEL
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 **UARTEN:** UARTx Enable bit⁽³⁾
 1 = UARTx is enabled; UARTx pins are controlled by UARTx as defined by the UEN<1:0> and UTXEN control bits
 0 = UARTx is disabled; UARTx pins are controlled by the corresponding PORTx, LATx and TRISx bits
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **USIDL:** UARTx Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues operation in Idle mode
- bit 12 **IREN:** IrDA[®] Encoder and Decoder Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = IrDA encoder and decoder are enabled
 0 = IrDA encoder and decoder are disabled
- bit 11 **RTSMD:** Mode Selection for $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ Pin bit
 1 = $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ is in Simplex mode
 0 = $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ is in Flow Control mode
- bit 10 **ALTIO:** UARTx Alternate I/O Selection bit⁽²⁾
 1 = UARTx communicates using UxATX and UxARX I/O pins
 0 = UARTx communicates using UxTX and UxRX I/O pins
- bit 9-8 **UEN<1:0>:** UARTx Enable bits⁽²⁾
 11 = UxTX, UxRX and BCLKx pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin is controlled by port latches
 10 = UxTX, UxRX, $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins are enabled and used
 01 = UxTX, UxRX and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin is controlled by port latches
 00 = UxTX and UxRX pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$, $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ and BCLKx pins are controlled by port latches
- bit 7 **WAKE:** Enable Wake-up on Start bit Detect During Sleep Mode bit⁽⁴⁾
 1 = Wake-up is enabled
 0 = Wake-up is disabled
- bit 6 **LPBACK:** UARTx Loopback Mode Select bit
 1 = Enables Loopback mode
 0 = Loopback mode is disabled

Note 1: This feature is only available for Standard Speed mode (BRGH = 0). Refer to the “Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.

2: These features may not be available on all devices. Refer to the “Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.

3: Enable this bit before enabling the UTXEN bit (UxSTA<10>).

4: The UARTx module does not recognize the first character received on a wake.

5: The use of this feature may consume the corresponding Input Capture x (ICx) peripheral. See [Section 9.2 “Auto-Baud Support”](#) for more information.

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Register 2-1: UxMODE: UARTx Mode Register (Continued)

bit 5	ABAUD: Auto-Baud Enable bit ⁽⁵⁾ 1 = Enables baud rate measurement on the next character, requires reception of a Sync field (0x55); cleared in hardware upon completion 0 = Baud rate measurement is disabled or complete
bit 4	URXINV: UARTx Receive Polarity Inversion bit 1 = UxRX Idle state is '0' 0 = UxRX Idle state is '1'
bit 3	BRGH: High Baud Rate Select bit 1 = BRG generates 4 clocks per bit period (4x baud clock, High-Speed mode) 0 = BRG generates 16 clocks per bit period (16x baud clock, Standard Speed mode)
bit 2-1	PDSEL<1:0>: Parity and Data Selection bits 11 = 9-bit data, no parity 10 = 8-bit data, odd parity 01 = 8-bit data, even parity 00 = 8-bit data, no parity
bit 0	STSEL: Stop Selection bit 1 = 2 Stop bits 0 = 1 Stop bit

- Note 1:** This feature is only available for Standard Speed mode (BRGH = 0). Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.
- 2:** These features may not be available on all devices. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.
- 3:** Enable this bit before enabling the UTXEN bit (UxSTA<10>).
- 4:** The UARTx module does not recognize the first character received on a wake.
- 5:** The use of this feature may consume the corresponding Input Capture x (ICx) peripheral. See [Section 9.2 “Auto-Baud Support”](#) for more information.

Register 2-2: UxSTA: UARTx Status and Control Register

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-1
UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	URXEN ⁽¹⁾	UTXBRK	UTXEN ⁽²⁾	UTXBF	TRMT ⁽³⁾
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-1	R-0	R-0	R/C-0	R-0
URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA
bit 7							bit 0

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

- bit 15,13 **UTXISEL<1:0>**: UARTx Transmission Interrupt Mode Selection bits
 11 = Reserved
 10 = Interrupt is generated when a character is transferred to the Transmit Shift Register (TSR) and the transmit buffer becomes empty
 01 = Interrupt is generated when the last transmission is over, transmit buffer is empty (i.e., the last character has been shifted out of the Transmit Shift Register) and all the transmit operations are completed
 00 = Interrupt is generated when any character is transferred to the Transmit Shift Register and the transmit buffer is empty (which implies at least one location is empty in the transmit buffer)
- bit 14 **UTXINV**: UARTx Transmit Polarity Inversion bit
IREN = 0:
 1 = UxTX Idle state is '0'
 0 = UxTX Idle state is '1'
IREN = 1:
 1 = IrDA[®] is encoded, UxTX Idle state is '1'
 0 = IrDA is encoded, UxTX Idle state is '0'
- bit 12 **URXEN**: UARTx Receive Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Receive is enabled, UxRX pin is controlled by UARTx
 0 = Receive is disabled, UxRX pin is controlled by the port
- bit 11 **UTXBRK**: UARTx Transmit Break bit
 1 = UxTX pin is driven low regardless of the transmitter state (Sync Break transmission – Start bit is followed by twelve '0's and a Stop bit)
 0 = Sync Break transmission is disabled or complete
- bit 10 **UTXEN**: UARTx Transmit Enable bit⁽²⁾
 1 = UARTx transmitter is enabled; UxTX pin is controlled by UARTx (if UARTEN = 1)
 0 = UARTx transmitter is disabled; any pending transmission is aborted and the buffer is reset, UxTX pin is controlled by the port
- bit 9 **UTXBF**: UARTx Transmit Buffer Full Status bit (read-only)
 1 = Transmit buffer is full
 0 = Transmit buffer is not full; at least one more data word can be written
- bit 8 **TRMT**: Transmit Shift Register is Empty bit (read-only)⁽³⁾
 1 = Transmit Shift Register is empty and the transmit buffer is empty (i.e., the last transmission has completed)
 0 = Transmit Shift Register is not empty; a transmission is in progress or queued in the transmit buffer

Note 1: This bit is only available in devices supporting Smart Card. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.

2: Enable the UARTEN bit (UxMODE<15>) before enabling this bit.

3: User software should wait at least one instruction cycle between writing UxTXREG and reading the TRMT bit.

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Register 2-2: UxSTA: UARTx Status and Control Register (Continued)

- bit 7-6 **URXISEL<1:0>**: UARTx Receive Interrupt Mode Selection bits
11 = Interrupt flag bit is set when the receive buffer is full (i.e., 4 data characters)
10 = Interrupt flag bit is set when the receive buffer is 3/4 full (i.e., 3 data characters)
0x = Interrupt flag bit is set when a character is received
- bit 5 **ADDEN**: Address Character Detect bit (bit 8 of received data = 1)
1 = Address Detect mode is enabled; if 9-bit mode is not selected, this control bit has no effect
0 = Address Detect mode is disabled
- bit 4 **RIDLE**: Receiver Idle bit (read-only)
1 = Receiver is Idle
0 = Data is being received
- bit 3 **PERR**: Parity Error Status bit (read-only)
1 = Parity error has been detected for the current character
0 = Parity error has not been detected
- bit 2 **FERR**: Framing Error Status bit (read-only)
1 = Framing error has been detected for the current character
0 = Framing error has not been detected
- bit 1 **OERR**: Receive Buffer Overrun Error Status bit (clear/read-only)
1 = Receive buffer has overflowed
0 = Receive buffer has not overflowed (clearing a previously set OERR bit will reset the receive buffer and RSR to an empty state)
- bit 0 **URXDA**: UARTx Receive Buffer Data Available bit (read-only)
1 = Receive buffer has data; at least one more character can be read
0 = Receive buffer is empty

- Note 1:** This bit is only available in devices supporting Smart Card. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.
- 2:** Enable the UARTEN bit (UxMODE<15>) before enabling this bit.
- 3:** User software should wait at least one instruction cycle between writing UxTXREG and reading the TRMT bit.

Register 2-3: UxADMD: UARTx Address Mask Detect 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
ADM_MASK<7:0>							
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
ADM_ADDR<7:0>							
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 15-8 **ADM_MASK<7:0>:** Address Mask bits

Used to mask the ADM_ADDR<7:0> bits.

For ADM_MASK<n>:

1 = ADM_ADDR<n> is used to detect the address match

0 = ADM_ADDR<n> is not used to detect the address match

bit 7-0 **ADM_ADDR<7:0>:** Address Detect Task Off-Load bits

Used with ADM_MASK<7:0> to off-load the task of detecting the address character from the processor during Address Detect mode.

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Register 2-4: UxRXREG: UARTx Receive Register

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	URX8
bit 15							bit 8

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
URX<7:0>							
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 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
 bit 8 **URX8:** Data bit 8 of the Received Character (in 9-bit mode)
 bit 7-0 **URX<7:0>:** Data bits 7-0 of the Received Character

Register 2-5: UxTXREG: UARTx Transmit Register (Write-Only)

W-x	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	W-x
LAST ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	UTX8
bit 15							bit 8

W-x	W-x	W-x	W-x	W-x	W-x	W-x	W-x
UTX<7:0>							
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 **LAST:** Last Byte Indicator for Smart Card Support bit⁽¹⁾
 bit 14-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
 bit 8 **UTX8:** Data bit 8 of the Transmitted Character (in 9-bit mode)
 bit 7-0 **UTX<7:0>:** Data bits 7-0 of the Transmitted Character

Note 1: This bit is only available in devices supporting Smart Card. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.

Register 2-6: UxBRG: UARTx Baud Rate 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
BRG<15:8>							
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
BRG<7:0>							
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 15-0 **BRG<15:0>**: Baud Rate Divisor bits

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

3.0 UART BAUD RATE GENERATOR

The UART module consists of a dedicated 16-bit Baud Rate Generator. The UxBRG register controls the period of a free-running, 16-bit timer. Equation 3-1 shows the formula for computing the baud rate with BRGH = 0.

Equation 3-1: UARTx Baud Rate (BRGH = 0)

$$\text{Baud Rate} = \frac{F_P}{16 \times (UxBRG + 1)} \dots\dots (1)$$

$$UxBRG = \frac{F_P}{16 \times \text{Baud Rate}} - 1 \dots\dots (2)$$

Note: F_P denotes the instruction cycle clock frequency ($F_{OSC}/2$).

Equation 3-2 shows the calculation of baud rate error for the following conditions:

- $F_P = 4 \text{ MHz}$
- Desired Baud Rate = 9600

Equation 3-2: Baud Rate Error Calculation (BRGH = 0)

$$\text{Desired Baud Rate} = \frac{F_P}{16 \times (UxBRG + 1)} \dots\dots (1)$$

Solving for UxBRG Value:

$$UxBRG = \frac{F_P / \text{Desired Baud Rate}}{16} - 1$$

$$= \left(\frac{4000000 / 9600}{16} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 25$$

$$\text{Calculated Baud Rate} = \frac{4000000}{16 \times (25 + 1)}$$

$$= 9615$$

$$\text{Error} = \frac{\text{Calculated Baud Rate} - \text{Desired Baud Rate}}{\text{Desired Baud Rate}} \dots\dots (2)$$

$$= \frac{9615 - 9600}{9600}$$

$$= 0.16\%$$

The maximum baud rate (BRGH = 0) possible is $F_P/16$ (for $UxBRG = 0$) and the minimum baud rate possible is $F_P/(16 \times 65536)$.

Equation 3-3 shows the formula for computing the baud rate with BRGH = 1.

Equation 3-3: UARTx Baud Rate (BRGH = 1)

$$\text{Baud Rate} = \frac{F_P}{4 \times (UxBRG + 1)} \dots\dots (1)$$

$$UxBRG = \frac{F_P}{4 \times \text{Baud Rate}} - 1 \dots\dots (2)$$

Note: F_P denotes the instruction cycle clock frequency.

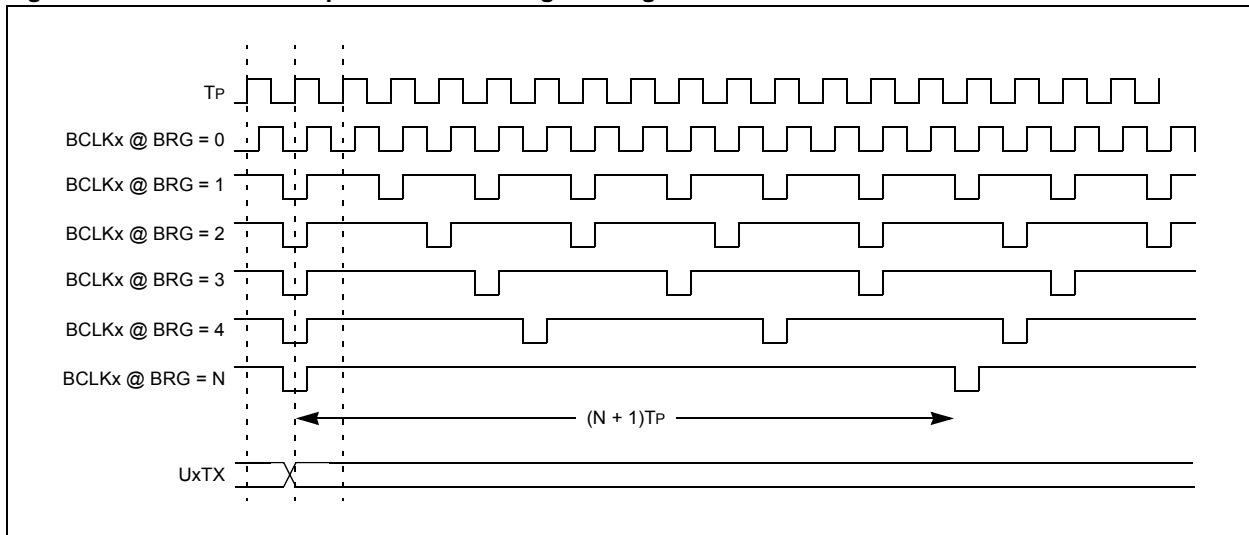
The maximum baud rate (BRGH = 1) possible is $F_P/4$ (for $UxBRG = 0$) and the minimum baud rate possible is $F_P/(4 \times 65536)$.

Writing a new value to the UxBRG register causes the BRG timer to reset (cleared). This ensures the BRG does not wait for a timer overflow before generating the new baud rate.

3.1 BCLKx Output

The BCLKx pin outputs the 16x baud clock if the UART and BCLKx output are enabled ($UEN<1:0> = 11$). This feature is used for external IrDA encoder/decoder support (see [Figure 3-1](#)). The BCLKx output stays high during Sleep mode. BCLKx is forced as an output as long as the UART is kept in this mode ($UEN<1:0> = 11$), regardless of the PORTx and TRISx latch bits.

Figure 3-1: BCLKx Output vs. UxBRG Programming



dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

4.0 UART CONFIGURATION

The UART uses the standard Non-Return-to-Zero (NRZ) format (one Start bit, eight or nine Data bits and one or two Stop bits). Parity is supported by the hardware and can be configured by the user application as even, odd or no parity. The most common data format is eight bits, no parity and one Stop bit (denoted as 8, N, 1), which is the default (POR) setting. The number of data bits, Stop bits and the parity are specified in the PDSEL<1:0> (UxMODE<2:1>) and STSEL (UxMODE<0>) bits. An on-chip, dedicated, 16-bit Baud Rate Generator can be used to derive standard baud rate frequencies from the oscillator. The UART transmits and receives the Least Significant bit (LSb) first. The transmitter and receiver of the UART module are functionally independent, but use the same data format and baud rate.

4.1 Enabling the UART

The UART module is enabled by setting the UARTEN (UxMODE<15>) and UTXEN (UxSTA<10>) bits. Once enabled, the UxTX pin is configured as an output and the UxRX pin as an input, overriding the TRISx and PORTx register bit settings for the corresponding I/O port pins. The UxTX pin is at logic '1' when no transmission is taking place.

Note: The UTXEN bit is set after the UARTEN bit has been set; otherwise, UART transmissions will not be enabled.

4.2 Disabling the UART

The UART module is disabled by clearing the UARTEN bit (UxMODE<15>). This is the default state after any Reset. If the UART is disabled, all UART pins operate as port pins under the control of their corresponding PORTx and TRISx bits.

Disabling the UART module resets the buffers to empty states. Any data characters in the buffers are lost and the baud rate counter is reset.

All error and status flags associated with the UART module are reset when the module is disabled. The UTXBRK, UTXEN, UTXBF, PERR, FERR, OERR and URXDA bits are cleared, whereas the TRMT and RIDLE bits are set. Other control bits (including ADDEN, URXISEL<1:0> and UTXISEL<1:0>), and the UxMODE and UxBRG registers are not affected.

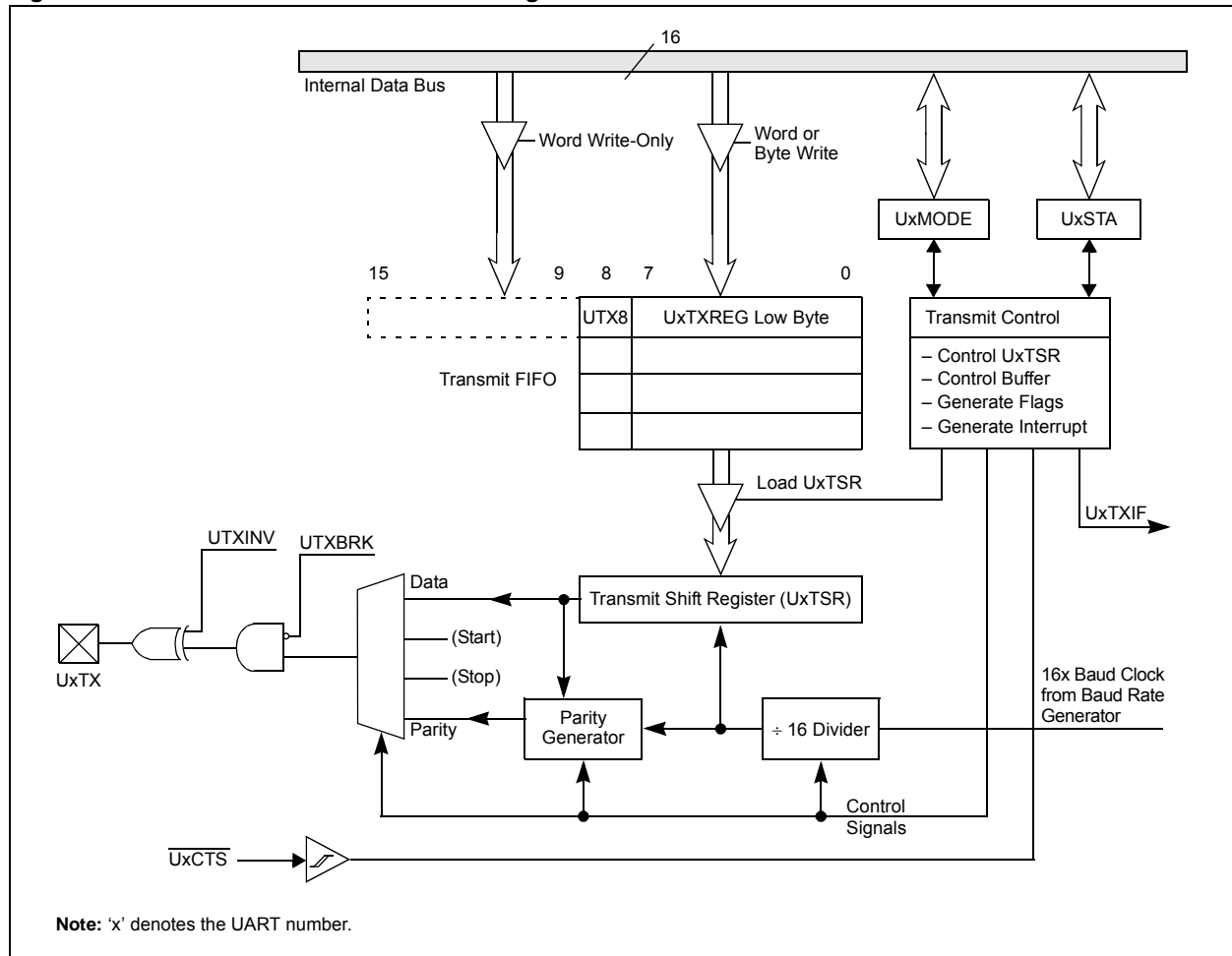
The clearing of the UARTEN bit while the UART is active will abort all pending transmissions and receptions, and resets the module as defined above. Re-enabling the UART will restart the UART in the same configuration.

5.0 UART TRANSMITTER

The transmitter block diagram of the UART module is illustrated in Figure 5-1. The important part of the transmitter is the UARTx Transmit Shift Register (UxTSR). The Shift register obtains its data from the transmit FIFO buffer, UxTXREG. The UxTXREG register is loaded with data in software. The UxTSR register is not loaded until the Stop bit has been transmitted from the previous load. As soon as the Stop bit is transmitted, the UxTSR is loaded with new data from the UxTXREG register (if available).

Note: The UxTSR register is not mapped in data memory, so it is not available to the user application.

Figure 5-1: UARTx Transmitter Block Diagram



The transmission is enabled by setting the UTXEN enable bit (UxSTA<10>). The actual transmission will not occur until the UxTXREG register has been loaded with data and the Baud Rate Generator (UxBRG) has produced a shift clock (Figure 5-1). Normally, when the first transmission is started, the UxTSR register is empty, so a transfer to the UxTXREG register will result in an immediate transfer to UxTSR. Clearing the UTXEN bit during a transmission will cause the transmission to be aborted and will reset the transmitter. As a result, the UxTX pin will revert to a high-impedance state.

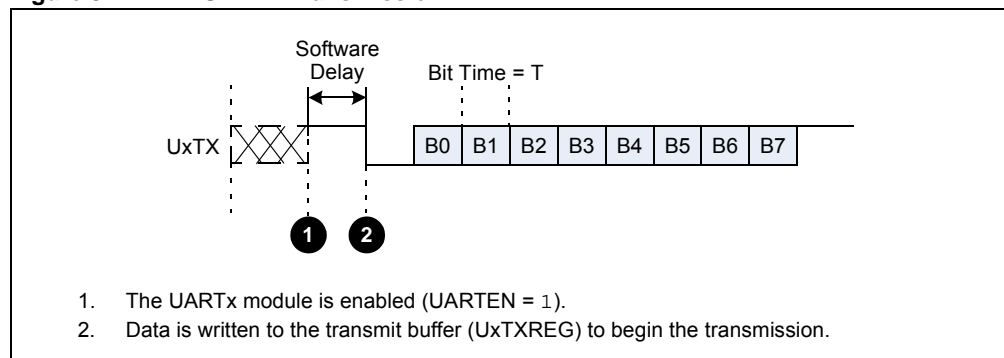
To select 9-bit transmission, the PDSEL<1:0> bits (UxMODE<2:1>) should be set to '11' and the ninth bit should be written to the UTX8 bit (UxTXREG<8>). A word write should be performed to UxTXREG, so that all nine bits are written at the same time.

Note: There is no parity in case of a 9-bit data transmission.

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

On a device Reset, the UxTX pin is configured as an input; therefore, the state of the UxTX pin is undefined. When the UART module is enabled, the transmit pin is driven high. It remains in this state until data is written to the transmit buffer (UxTXREG). The transmit pin is driven low as soon as the first data is written to the UxTXREG register. To ensure the Start bit detection, it is recommended to have a delay between enabling the UARTx (UARTEN = 1) and initiating the first transmission. The delay is baud rate dependent and should be equal to, or longer than, the time it takes to transmit one data bit.

Figure 5-2: UARTx Transmission



5.1 Transmit Buffer (UxTXREG)

The transmit buffer is 9 bits wide and 4 levels deep. Along with the UARTx Transmit Shift Register (UxTSR), the user effectively has a 5-level deep buffer. It is organized as a First-In First-Out (FIFO). Once the UxTXREG contents are transferred to the UxTSR register, the current buffer location becomes available for new data to be written and the next buffer location is sourced to the UxTSR register. The UTXBF (UxSTA<9>) status bit is set whenever the buffer is full. If a user application attempts to write to a full buffer, the new data will not be accepted into the FIFO.

The FIFO is reset during any device Reset, but is not affected when the device enters a power-saving mode or wakes up from a power-saving mode.

5.2 Transmit Interrupt

The UARTx Transmit Interrupt Flag bit (UxTXIF) is located in the corresponding Interrupt Flag Status (IFS) register. The UTXISEL<1:0> control bits (UxSTA<15,13>) determine when the UART will generate a transmit interrupt.

- If UTXISEL<1:0> = 00, the UxTXIF bit is set when a character is transferred from the transmit buffer to the UARTx Transmit Shift Register (UxTSR) or the transmit buffer is empty. This implies at least one location is empty in the transmit buffer.
- If UTXISEL<1:0> = 01, the UxTXIF bit is set when the last character is shifted out of the UxTSR register. This implies that all the transmit operations are completed.
- If UTXISEL<1:0> = 10, the UxTXIF bit is set when the character is transferred to the UxTSR register and the transmit buffer is empty.

The UxTXIF bit is set when the module is first enabled. The user application should clear the UxTXIF bit in the Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

Switching between the two interrupt modes during operation is possible.

Note: When the UTXEN bit is set, the UxTXIF flag bit will also be set regardless of the UTXISEL bits (UxSTA<15,13>) settings.

While the UxTXIF flag bit indicates the status of the UxTXREG register, the TRMT bit (UxSTA<8>) indicates the status of the UxTSR. The TRMT status bit is a read-only bit, which is set when the UxTSR is empty. No interrupt logic is tied to this bit, so the user application has to poll this bit to determine if the UxTSR is empty.

5.3 Setup for UART Transmit

The following steps are used to set up a transmission:

1. Initialize the UxBRG register for the appropriate baud rate (see [Section 3.0 “UART Baud Rate Generator”](#)).
2. Set the number of data bits, number of Stop bits and parity selection by writing to the PDSEL<1:0> (UxMODE<2:1>) and STSEL (UxMODE<0>) bits.
3. If transmit interrupts are desired, set the UxTXIE control bit in the corresponding Interrupt Enable Control x register (IECx).
4. Specify the interrupt priority for the transmit interrupt using the UxTXIP<2:0> control bits in the corresponding Interrupt Priority Control x register (IPCx). Also, select the Transmit Interrupt mode by writing to the UTXISEL<1:0> bits (UxSTA<15,13>).
5. Enable the UART module by setting the UARTEN bit (UxMODE<15>).
6. Enable the transmission by setting the UTXEN bit (UxSTA<10>), which also sets the UxTXIF bit.
7. The UxTXIF bit should be cleared in the software routine that services the UART transmit interrupt. The operation of the UxTXIF bit is controlled by the UTXISEL<1:0> control bits.
8. Load data into the UxTXREG register (starts transmission).

If 9-bit transmission has been selected, load a word. If 8-bit transmission is used, load a byte. Data can be loaded into the buffer until the UTXBF status bit (UxSTA<9>) is set.

Note: The UTXEN bit should not be set until the UARTEN bit has been set; otherwise, UART transmissions will not be enabled. Writing data to the UxTXREG should be done after the UTXEN bit is set.

[Example 5-1](#) provides the sample code that sets up the UART for transmission.

Figure 5-3: UARTx Transmission (8-Bit or 9-Bit Data)

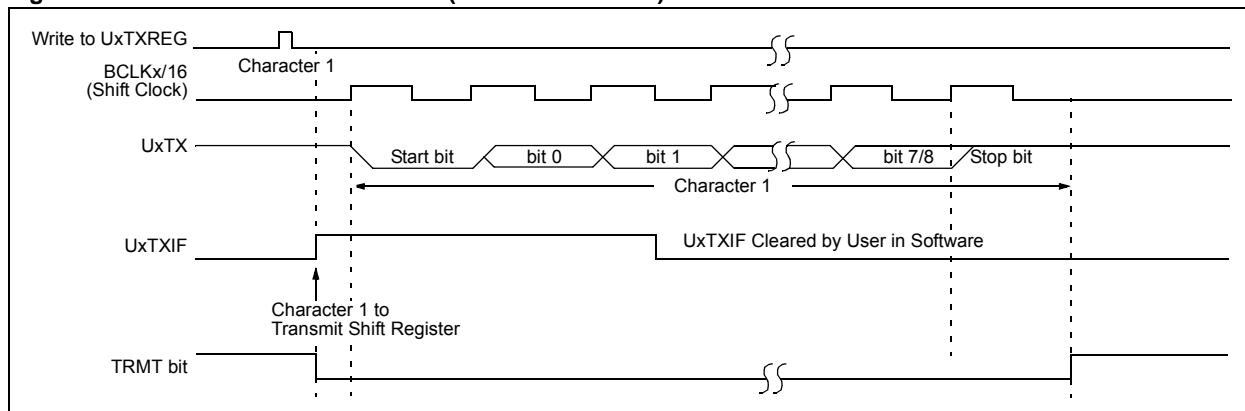
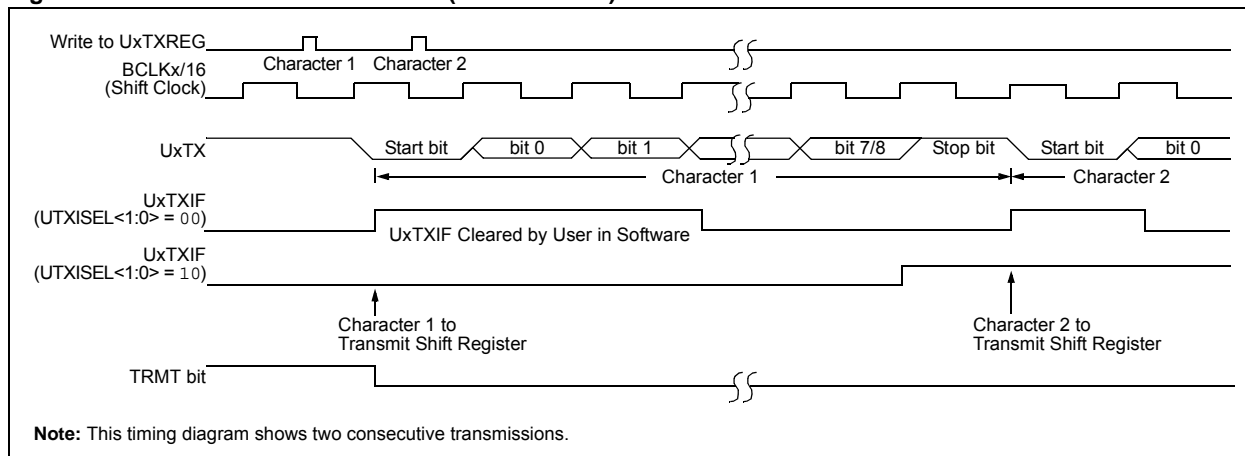


Figure 5-4: UARTx Transmission (Back-to-Back)



dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Example 5-1: UART1 Transmission with Interrupts

```
#define FP 40000000
#define BAUDRATE 9600
#define BRGVAL ((FP/BAUDRATE)/16)-1
unsigned int i;
#define DELAY_105uS asm volatile ("REPEAT, #4201"); Nop(); // 105uS delay

int main(void)
{
    // Configure oscillator as needed
    .
    .
    .
    // Configure oscillator as needed

    U1MODEbits.STSEL = 0; // 1-Stop bit
    U1MODEbits.PDSEL = 0; // No Parity, 8-Data bits
    U1MODEbits.ABAUD = 0; // Auto-Baud disabled
    U1MODEbits.BRGH = 0; // Standard-Speed mode

    U1BRG = BRGVAL; // Baud Rate setting for 9600

    U1STAbits.UTXISEL0 = 0; // Interrupt after one TX character is transmitted
    U1STAbits.UTXISEL1 = 0;

    IEC0bits.U1TXIE = 1; // Enable UART TX interrupt

    U1MODEbits.UARTEN = 1; // Enable UART
    U1STAbits.UTXEN = 1; // Enable UART TX

    /* Wait at least 105 microseconds (1/9600) before sending first char */
    DELAY_105uS

    U1TXREG = 'a'; // Transmit one character

    while(1)
    {
    }
}

void __attribute__((__interrupt__)) _U1TXInterrupt(void)
{
    IFS0bits.U1TXIF = 0; // Clear TX Interrupt flag
    U1TXREG = 'a'; // Transmit one character
}
```

5.4 Transmission of Break Characters

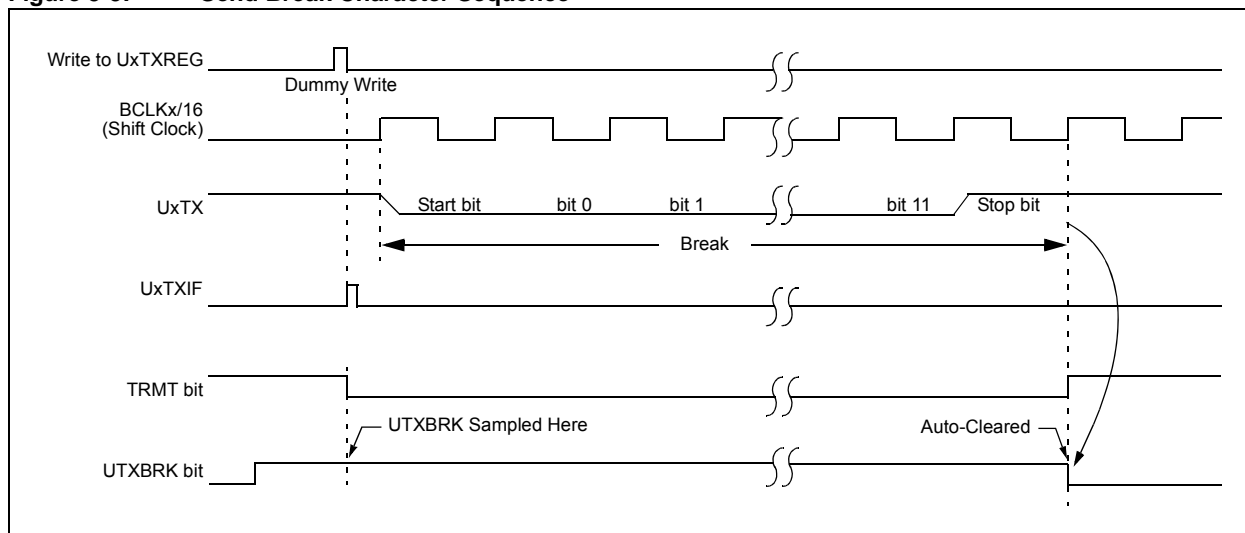
A Break character transmit consists of a Start bit, followed by twelve bits of '0' and a Stop bit. A Frame Break character is sent whenever the UTXBRK and UTXEN bits are set, while the Transmit Shift Register is loaded with data. A dummy write to the UxTXREG register is necessary to initiate the Break character transmission. Note that the data value written to the UxTXREG for the Break character is ignored. The write simply serves the purpose of initiating the proper sequence – all '0's will be transmitted.

The UTXBRK bit is automatically reset by hardware after the corresponding Stop bit is sent. This allows the user application to preload the transmit FIFO with the next transmit byte, following the Break character (typically, the Sync character in the LIN/J2602 specification).

Note: The user application should wait for the transmitter to be Idle (TRMT = 1) before setting the UTXBRK bit. The UTXBRK bit overrides any other transmitter activity. If the user application clears the TXBRK bit prior to sequence completion, unexpected module behavior can result. Sending a Break character does not generate a transmit interrupt.

The TRMT bit indicates when the Transmit Shift Register is empty or full, just as it does during the normal transmission. See Figure 5-5 for the timing of the Break character sequence.

Figure 5-5: Send Break Character Sequence



5.4.1 BREAK AND SYNC TRANSMIT SEQUENCE

The following sequence sends a message frame header made up of a Break, followed by an auto-baud Sync byte. This sequence is typical of a LIN/J2602 bus master.

1. Configure the UART for the desired mode.
2. Set the UTXEN and UTXBRK bits to transmit the Break character.
3. Load the UxTXREG with a dummy character to initiate transmission (value is ignored).
4. Write 0x55 to UxTXREG – loads the Sync character into the transmit FIFO.

After the Break has been sent, the UTXBRK bit is reset by hardware. The Sync character is now transmitted.

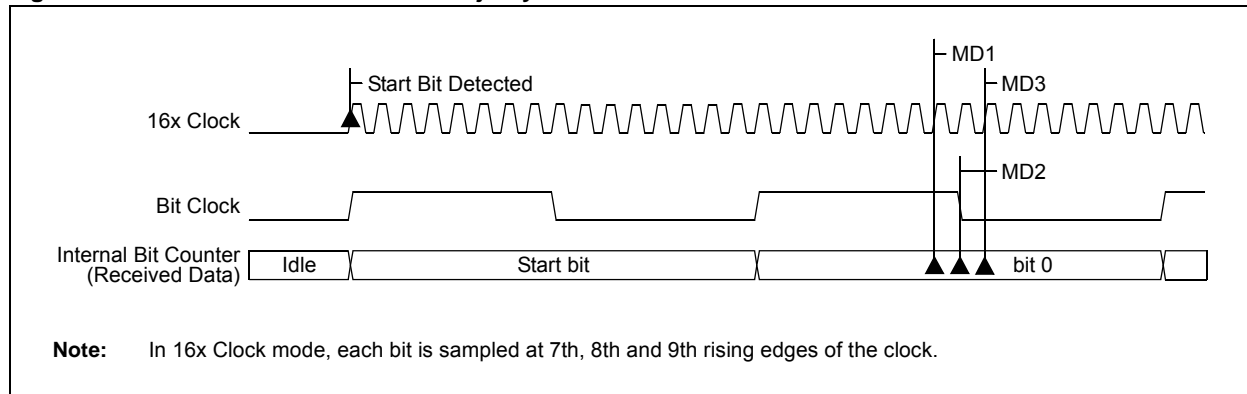
dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

6.0 DATA BIT DETECTION

6.1 16x Clock Mode (BRGH = 0)

In 16x Clock mode, each bit of the received data is 16 clock pulses wide. To detect the value of an incoming data bit, the bit is sampled at the 7th, 8th and 9th rising edges of the clock. These rising edges are called Majority Detection edges. This mode is more robust than 4x Clock mode.

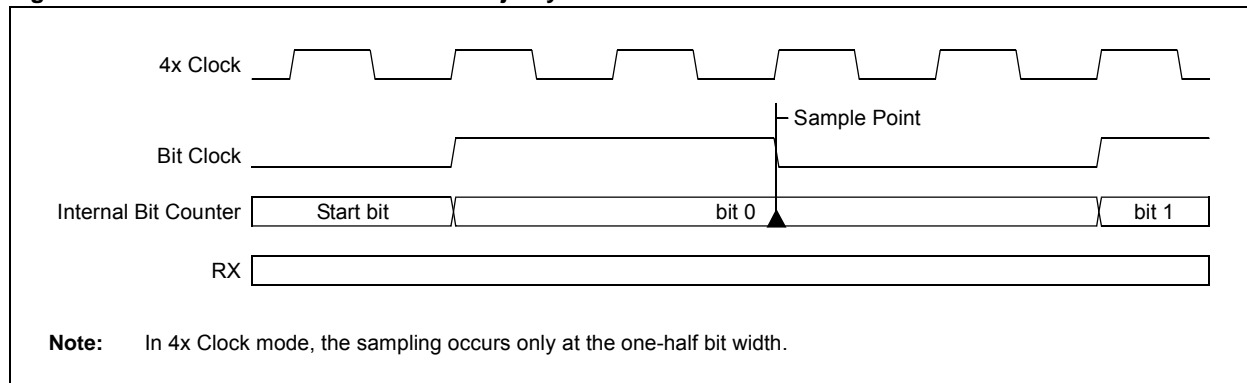
Figure 6-1: 16x Clock Mode with Majority Detection



6.2 4x Clock Mode (BRGH = 1)

In 4x Clock mode, each bit of the received data is four clock pulses wide. The 4x Clock mode does not provide enough edges to support the Majority Detection method. Therefore, the received data is sampled at the one-half bit width.

Figure 6-2: 4x Clock Mode without Majority Detection



7.0 UART RECEIVER

The receiver block diagram of the UART module is illustrated in [Figure 7-1](#). The important part of the receiver is the UARTx Receive (Serial) Shift Register (UxRSR). The data is received on the UxRX pin and is sent to the data recovery block. After sampling the UxRX pin for the Stop bit, the received data in the UxRSR register is transferred to the receive FIFO (if it is empty). The data recovery block operates at 16 times the baud rate, whereas the main receive serial shifter operates at the baud rate.

Note: The UxRSR register is not mapped in the data memory, so it is not available to the user application.

The data on the UxRX pin is sampled multiple times by a Majority Detect circuit to determine if a high or a low level is present at the UxRX pin.

7.1 Receive Buffer (UxRXREG)

The UART receiver has a 4 deep, 9-bit wide FIFO receive data buffer. The UxRXREG is a memory mapped register that provides access to the output of the FIFO. It is possible for four words of data to be received and transferred to the FIFO, and a fifth word to begin shifting to the UxRSR register before a buffer overrun occurs.

7.2 Receiver Error Handling

If the FIFO is full (four characters) and a fifth character is fully received into the UxRSR register, the OERR bit (UxSTA<1>) will be set. The word in the UxRSR register will be kept, but further transfers to the receive FIFO and UART interrupts are inhibited as long as the OERR bit is set. The user application must clear the OERR bit in software to allow further data to be received.

If it is desired to keep the data received prior to the overrun, the user application should first read all five characters, then clear the OERR bit. If the five characters can be discarded, the user application can simply clear the OERR bit. This effectively resets the receive FIFO and all prior received data is lost.

Note: The data in the receive FIFO should be read prior to clearing the OERR bit. The FIFO is reset when OERR is cleared, which causes all data in the buffer to be lost.

The Framing Error bit, FERR (UxSTA<2>), is set if a Stop bit is detected at a logic low level.

The Parity Error bit, PERR (UxSTA<3>), is set if a parity error has been detected in the data word at the top of the buffer (i.e., the current word). For example, a parity error would occur if the parity is set to be even, but the total number of '1's in the data has been detected to be odd. The PERR bit is irrelevant in 9-bit mode. The FERR and PERR bits are buffered along with the corresponding word and should be read before reading the data word.

An interrupt is generated if any of these (OERR, FERR and PERR) errors occur. The user application needs to enable the corresponding UARTx Interrupt Enable Control bit (UxERIE) in the IECx register to go to the corresponding interrupt vector location.

Note: After a Reset, the three possible UART interrupts have the same Interrupt Priority Level (IPL). Natural order allows the (RX/TX) data interrupts to be serviced before the UART error interrupt.

To allow the UART error interrupt to be serviced before the (RX/TX) data interrupts, its Interrupt Priority Level (UxEIP) is raised or the data Interrupt Priority Levels are lowered (UxRXIP and UxTXIP).

Example for UART2 to raise the UART2 error interrupt level:

- IPC7bits.U2RXIP = 4; //UART2 RX interrupt priority, mid-range
- IPC7bits.U2TXIP = 4; //UART2 TX interrupt priority, mid-range
- IPC16bits.U2EIP = 5; //UART2 error priority set higher

7.3 Receive Interrupt

The UARTx Receive Interrupt Flag (UxRXIF) bit is located in the corresponding Interrupt Flag Status x register (IFSx). The URXISEL<1:0> control bits (UxSTA<7:6>) determine when the UART receiver generates an interrupt.

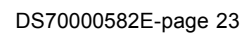
- If URXISEL<1:0> = 00 or 01, an interrupt is generated each time a data word is transferred from the UARTx Receive Shift Register (UxRSR) to the receive buffer. There may be one or more characters in the receive buffer.
- If URXISEL<1:0> = 10, an interrupt is generated when a word is transferred from the UxRSR register to the receive buffer, and as a result, the receive buffer contains three or four characters.
- If URXISEL<1:0> = 11, an interrupt is generated when a word is transferred from the UxRSR register to the receive buffer, and as a result, the receive buffer contains four characters (i.e., becomes full).

Switching between the three Interrupt modes during operation is possible.

While the URXDA and UxRXIF flag bits indicate the status of the UxRXREG register, the RIDLE bit (UxSTA<4>) shows the status of the UxRSR register. The RIDLE status bit is a read-only bit and is set when the receiver is Idle (i.e., the UxRSR register is empty). No interrupt logic is tied to this bit, so the user application needs to poll this bit in order to determine if the UxRSR register is Idle.

The URXDA bit (UxSTA<0>) is a read-only bit, which indicates whether the receive buffer has data or is empty. This bit is set as long as there is at least one character to be read from the receive buffer.

[Figure 7-1](#) illustrates a block diagram of the UART receiver.



7.4 Setup for UART Reception

The following steps are used to set up a UART reception:

1. Initialize the UxBRG register for the appropriate baud rate (see [Section 3.0 “UART Baud Rate Generator”](#)).
2. Set the number of data bits, number of Stop bits and parity selection by writing to the PDSEL<1:0> (UxMODE<2:1>) and STSEL (UxMODE<0>) bits.
3. If interrupts are desired, set the UxRXIE bit in the corresponding Interrupt Enable Control x register (IECx).

Specify the interrupt priority for the interrupt using the UxRXIP<2:0> control bits in the corresponding Interrupt Priority Control x register (IPCx). Also, select the Receive Interrupt mode by writing to the URXISEL<1:0> bits (UxSTA<7:6>).

4. Enable the UART module by setting the UARTEN bit (UxMODE<15>).
5. Receive interrupts will depend on the URXISEL<1:0> control bit settings.

If receive interrupts are not enabled, the user application can poll the URXDA bit. The UxRXIF bit should be cleared in the software routine that services the UART receive interrupt.

6. Read data from the receive buffer.

If 9-bit transmission is selected, read a word; otherwise, read a byte. The URXDA status bit (UxSTA<0>) is set whenever the data is available in the buffer.

[Example 7-1](#) provides the sample code that sets up the UART for reception.

Figure 7-2: UARTx Reception^(1,2)

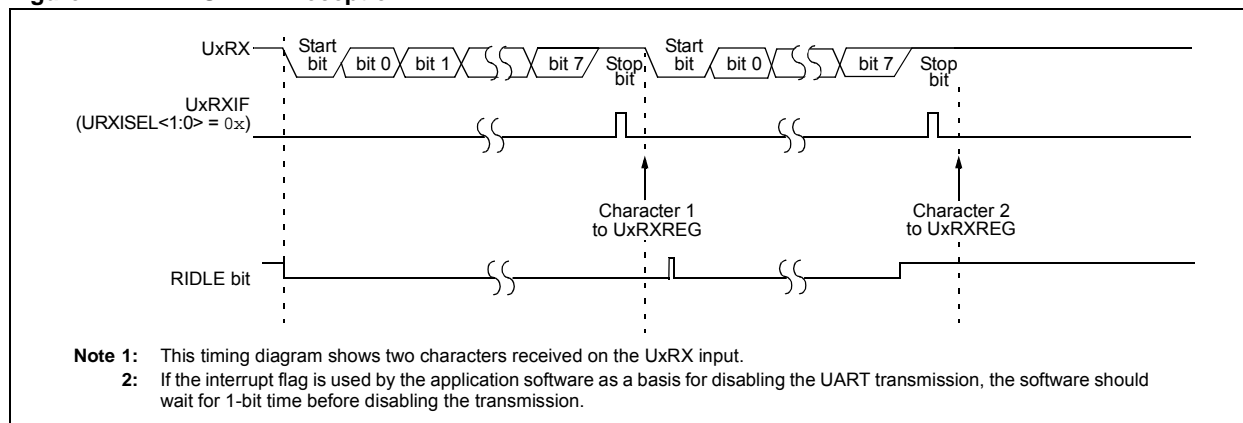
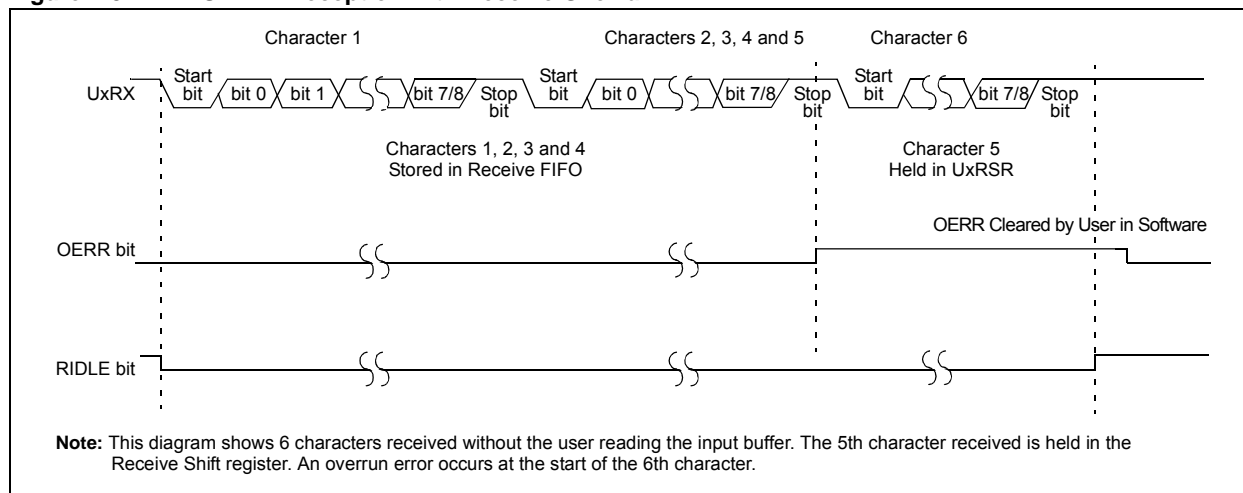


Figure 7-3: UARTx Reception with Receive Overrun



Example 7-1: UART1 Receive Only with Polling (Interrupts Disabled)

```
#define FP 40000000
#define BAUDRATE 9600
#define BRGVAL ((FP/BAUD RATE)/16) - 1

int main(void)
{
    // Configure oscillator as needed
    .
    .
    .
    // Configure oscillator as needed

    U1MODEbits.STSEL = 0;           // 1-stop bit
    U1MODEbits.PDSEL = 0;           // No Parity, 8-data bits
    U1MODEbits.ABAUD = 0;           // Auto-Baud disabled
    U1MODEbits.BRGH = 0;            // Standard-Speed mode

    U1BRG = BRGVAL;                 // Baud Rate setting for 9600

    U1STABits.URXISEL = 0;          // Interrupt after one RX character is received;

    U1MODEbits.UARTEN = 1;          // Enable UART

    while(1)
    {
        char ReceivedChar;

        /* Check for receive errors */
        if(U1STABits.FERR == 1)
        {
            continue;
        }

        /* Must clear the overrun error to keep UART receiving */
        if(U1STABits.OERR == 1)
        {
            U1STABits.OERR = 0;
            continue;
        }

        /* Get the data */
        if(U1STABits.URXDA == 1)
        {
            ReceivedChar = U1RXREG;
        }
    }
}
```

8.0 USING THE UART FOR 9-BIT COMMUNICATION

The UART receiver can be used in 9-Bit Data mode for multiprocessor communication. With the ADDEN bit set in 9-Bit Data mode, the receiver can ignore the data when the 9th bit of the data is '0'. This feature can be used in a multiprocessor environment.

8.1 Multiprocessor Communications

A typical multiprocessor communication protocol will differentiate between the data bytes and the address/control bytes. A common scheme is to use a 9th data bit to identify whether a data byte is address or data information. If the 9th bit is set, the data is processed as address or control information. If the 9th bit is cleared, the received data word is processed as data associated with the previous address/control byte.

The protocol operates as follows:

- The master device transmits a data word with the 9th bit set. The data word contains the address of a slave device.
- All slave devices in the communication chain receive the address word and check the slave address value.
- The slave device that was addressed will receive and process subsequent data bytes sent by the master device. All other slave devices will discard subsequent data bytes until a new address word (9th bit set) is received.

8.2 ADDEN Control Bit

The UART receiver has an Address Detect mode, which allows it to ignore data words with the 9th bit cleared. This reduces the interrupt overhead because the data words with the 9th bit cleared are not buffered. This feature is enabled by setting the ADDEN bit (UxSTA<5>).

The UART must be configured for 9-bit Data mode to use the Address Detect mode. The ADDEN bit has no effect when the receiver is configured in 8-bit Data mode.

8.3 Setup for 9-Bit Transmit

The setup procedure for 9-bit transmission is identical to the procedure for 8-Bit Transmit modes, except that the PDSEL<1:0> bits (UxMODE<2:1>) should be set to '11' (see [Section 5.3 "Setup for UART Transmit"](#)).

Word writes should be performed to the UxTXREG register (starts transmission).

8.4 Setup for 9-Bit Reception Using Address Detect Mode

The setup procedure for 9-bit reception is similar to the procedure for 8-Bit Receive modes, except that the PDSEL<1:0> bits (UxMODE<2:1>) should be set to '11' (see [Section 7.4 "Setup for UART Reception"](#)).

The Receive Interrupt mode should be configured by writing to the URXISEL<1:0> (UxSTA<7:6>) bits.

Note: If the Address Detect mode is enabled (ADDEN = 1), the URXISEL<1:0> control bits should be configured so that an interrupt will be generated after every received word. Each received data word must be checked in software for an address match immediately after reception.

The procedure for using the Address Detect mode is as follows:

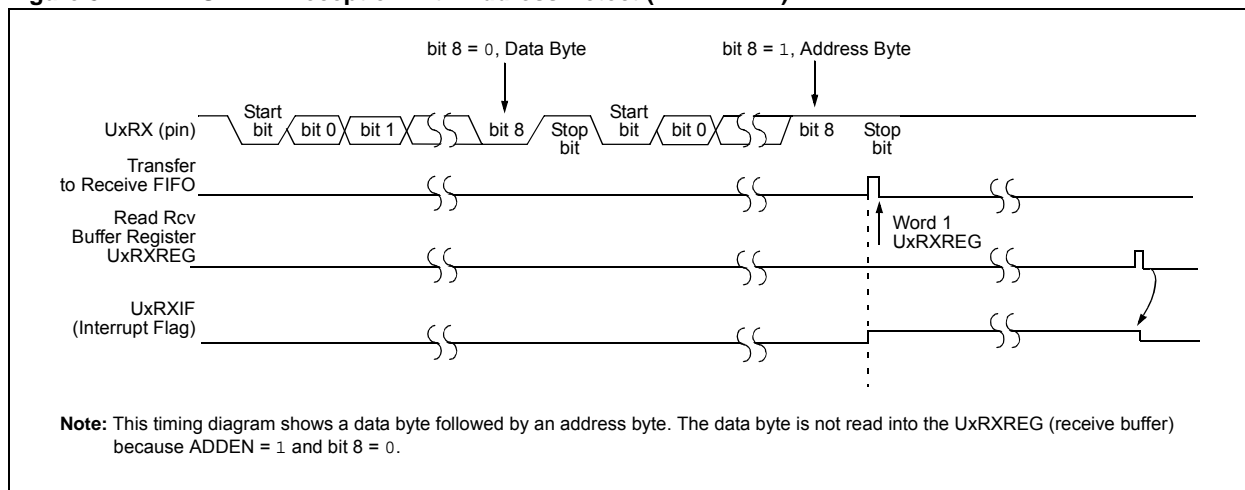
1. Set the ADDEN bit (UxSTA<5>) to enable address detect. Ensure that the URXISEL<1:0> control bits are configured to generate an interrupt after each received word.
2. Check each 8-bit address by reading the UxRXREG register to determine if the device is being addressed.
3. If this device has not been addressed, discard the received word.
4. If this device has been addressed, clear the ADDEN bit to allow subsequent data bytes to be read into the receive buffer and interrupt the CPU.

If a long data packet is expected, the Receive Interrupt mode can be changed to buffer more than one data byte between the interrupts.

5. After receiving the last data byte, set the ADDEN bit so that only address bytes are received.

Also, ensure that the URXISELx control bits are configured to generate an interrupt after each received word.

Figure 8-1: UARTx Reception with Address Detect (ADDEN = 1)



dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

8.5 Address Match Detect

Note: Not all devices support address match detect. Refer to the specific device data sheet for availability.

The UART has a built-in feature that can perform address match detection to off-load this task from the processors. The ADM_ADD<7:0> (UxADMD<7:0>) address and ADM_MASK<7:0> (UxADMD<15:8>) address mask bits are used to hold the desired address and mask bits, respectively. If ADDEN = 1 and the 9th bit received is a '1', the data in the Receive Shift register is compared to the ADM_ADDx bits and masked with the ADM_MASKx bits. If a match is found, the data is transferred from the Receive Shift register to the UxRXBUF according to [Table 8-1](#).

Table 8-1: Address Match Detection

Condition	Action
(UxRSR<7:0> and ADM_MASK<7:0>) = (ADM_ADDR<7:0> and ADM_MASK<7:0>) ⁽¹⁾	UxBUF = UxRSR<7:0>
(UxRSR<7:0> and ADM_MASK<7:0>) ≠ (ADM_ADDR<7:0> and ADM_MASK<7:0>) ⁽¹⁾	None, UxRSR will be overwritten with next incoming byte

Note 1: ADM_MASKx bits set to '0' are regarded as 'don't care' for that address bit position.

If an address match is found, software must clear ADDEN = 0 to receive the remainder of the message; interrupts on the body of the message will occur as specified by URXISEL<1:0> (UxSTA<7:6>). After the body of the message is received, software must set ADDEN = 1 to enable Address Detect mode once again.

8.5.1 USING ADDRESS MATCH DETECT

The setup procedure for 9-bit reception is similar to the procedure for 8-Bit Receive modes, except that the PDSEL<1:0> bits (UxMODE<2:1>) should be set to '11' (see [Section 7.4 "Setup for UART Reception"](#)).

1. Write the desired match address to ADM_ADDR<7:0>.
2. Write the desired address mask to ADM_MASK<7:0>.
3. Set PDSEL<1:0> = 11 to choose 9-bit mode.
4. Set ADDEN = 1 to enable automatic address detection.

Note: The URXISEL<1:0> control bits do not have any impact on the interrupt generation in this mode. If the 9th bit is a '1', an interrupt is generated, regardless of the state of the URXISEL<1:0> bits.

5. When an interrupt is received, the matching address will be stored in the UxRXBUF. If a mask is being used for decision logic, user software can read it from UxRXBUF. If the address is not needed, it should be cleared from the buffer with a dummy read.
6. Clear ADDEN to allow the reception of the following data. Interrupts on the body of the message will occur as specified by URXISEL<1:0>.
7. When reception of the body of message is completed (as determined in the application software), set the ADDEN bit to '1' to detect the next message address.

9.0 OTHER FEATURES OF THE UART

9.1 UART in Loopback Mode

Setting the LPBACK bit (UxMODE<6>) enables the Loopback mode, in which the UxTX output is internally connected to the UxRX input. When configured for the Loopback mode, the UxRX pin is disconnected from the internal UART receive logic. However, the UxTX pin still functions normally.

To select Loopback mode, follow these steps:

1. Configure the UART module for the desired mode of operation.
2. Enable transmission as defined in [Section 5.0 “UART Transmitter”](#).
3. Set the LPBACK bit = 1 to enable Loopback mode.

The Loopback mode is dependent on the UEN<1:0> bits, as shown in [Table 9-1](#).

Table 9-1: Loopback Mode Pin Function

UEN<1:0>	Pin Function, LPBACK = 1 ⁽¹⁾
00	UxRX input connected to UxTX; UxTX pin functions; UxRX pin ignored; UxCTS/ UxRTS unused
01	UxRX input connected to UxTX; UxTX pin functions; UxRX pin ignored; UxRTS pin functions; UxCTS unused
10	UxRX input connected to UxTX; UxTX pin functions; UxRX pin ignored; UxRTS pin functions; UxCTS input connected to UxRTS; UxCTS pin ignored
11	UxRX input connected to UxTX; UxTX pin functions; UxRX pin ignored; BCLKx pin functions; UxCTS/UxRTS unused

Note 1: The LPBACK bit should be set to ‘1’ only after enabling the other bits associated with the UART module.

9.2 Auto-Baud Support

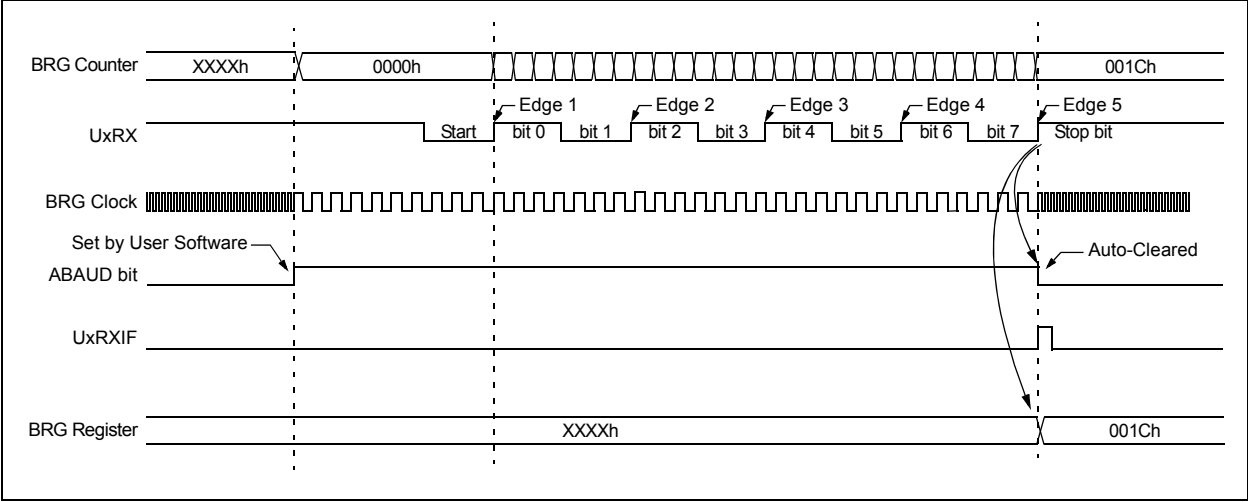
To allow the system to determine baud rates of the received characters, the ABAUD bit (UxMODE<5>) is enabled. The UART begins an automatic baud rate measurement sequence whenever a Start bit is received while the Auto-Baud Rate Detect is enabled (ABAUD = 1). The calculation is self-averaging. Once the ABAUD bit is set, the BRG counter value will be cleared and will look for a Start bit, which in this case, is defined as a high-to-low transition, followed by a low-to-high transition.

Following the Start bit, the auto-baud expects to receive an ASCII “U” (“55h”) in order to calculate the proper bit rate. The measurement is taken over both the low and the high bit time in order to minimize any effects caused by asymmetry of the incoming signal. On the 5th UxRX pin rising edge, an accumulated BRG counter value, totaling the proper BRG period, is transferred to the UxBRG register. The ABAUD bit is automatically cleared. If the user application clears the ABAUD bit prior to sequence completion, unexpected module behavior can result. See [Figure 9-1](#) for the Auto-Baud Rate Detection sequence.

Note: Depending on the specific device used, the ABAUD feature of a respective UART may automatically use the corresponding Input Capture x (ICx) peripheral for UARTx auto-baud measurements. For devices that use the corresponding ICx peripheral, the user application should not use the respective ICx peripheral for other purposes. See the specific device data sheet regarding this dependency.

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Figure 9-1: Automatic Baud Rate Calculation



While the auto-baud sequence is in progress, the UART state machine is held in an Idle state. The UxRXIF interrupt is set on the 5th UxRX rising edge, independent of the URXISEL<1:0> bits setting. The receiver FIFO is not updated.

10.0 UART OPERATION WITH DMA

On some dsPIC33 and PIC24 devices, the Direct Memory Access (DMA) module can be used to transfer data between the CPU and UART without CPU assistance. Refer to the specific device data sheet to see if DMA is present on your particular device. For more information on the DMA module, refer to the Direct Memory Access (DMA) FRM that pertains to the specific device being used.

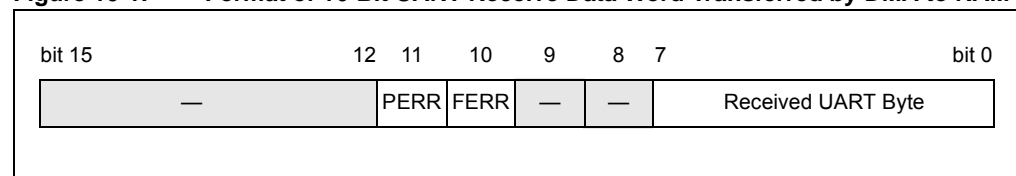
10.1 UART Receive with DMA

If the DMA channel is associated with the UART receiver, the UART should issue a DMA request every time there is a character ready to be moved from the UART module to RAM. The DMA transfers data from the UxRXREG register into RAM and issues a CPU interrupt after a pre-defined number of transfers. As the DMA channels are unidirectional, the UART receive operation would require one DMA channel.

The UART module must be configured to generate interrupts for every character received. For the UART receiver to generate an RX interrupt for each character received, the UART Receive Interrupt Mode Selection bits (URXISEL<1:0>) must be set to '00' or '01' in the Status and Control register (UxSTA). When the UART and DMA channel are properly configured, the UART receiver issues a DMA request as soon as data is received. No special steps need to be taken by the user application to initiate a DMA transfer.

While configuring for UART reception, the word size of the DMA channel should be set to 16-bit. This configures the DMA channel to read 16 bits from the UART module when data is available to be read. The lower byte of the data represents the actual data byte received by the UART module. The upper byte contains the UART status when the byte was received. Note that the reading of the UxSTA register, when the UART reception is DMA enabled, will not return the status of the FERR and PERR bits. This status is available in the upper byte of the 16-bit word that the DMA channel transfers from the UART module to DMA RAM. [Figure 10-1](#) illustrates the organization of the 16-bit word transferred by DMA from the UART module to the DMA RAM.

Figure 10-1: Format of 16-Bit UART Receive Data Word Transferred by DMA to RAM



The UARTx Error Interrupt Flag bit (UxEIF) gets set if the last UART reception caused a framing or a parity error. Setting the UxEIE bit causes the CPU to enter the UART error Interrupt Service Routine (ISR). The user application can then inspect the upper byte of the last transferred word to check which error condition has caused the interrupt.

10.2 UART Transmit with DMA

If the DMA channel is associated with the UART transmitter, the UART issues a DMA request after each successful transmission. After each DMA request, the DMA transfers new data into the UxTXREG register and issues a CPU interrupt after a predefined number of transfers. As the DMA channels are unidirectional, one DMA channel is required for transmit.

In addition, the UART must be configured to generate interrupts for every character transmitted. For the UART transmitter to generate a TX interrupt for each character transmitted, the UART Transmission Interrupt Mode Selection bits (UTXISEL0 and UTXISEL1) must be set to '0' in the UxSTA register.

The UART transmitter issues a DMA request as soon as the UART and transmitter are enabled. This means that the DMA channel and buffers must be initialized and enabled before the UART and transmitter are enabled.

<p>Note: For PIC24H, PIC24EP and dsPIC® devices only, alternatively, the UART transmitter can be enabled before the DMA channel is enabled. In this case, the UART transmitter DMA request will be lost and the user application must issue a DMA request to start DMA transfers by setting the FORCE bit in the DMAxREQ register.</p>

11.0 UART OPERATION DURING CPU SLEEP AND IDLE MODES

11.1 UART Operation in Sleep Mode

When the device enters Sleep mode, all clock sources supplied to the UART module are shut down and stay at logic '0'. If the device enters Sleep mode in the middle of a UART transmission or reception operation, the operation is aborted and the UARTx pins (BCLKx, UxRTS and UxTX) are driven to the default state.

A Start bit, when detected on the UARTx Receive pin (UxRX), can wake up the device from Sleep mode if the WAKE bit (UxMODE<7>) is set just before the device enters Sleep mode. In this mode, if the UARTx Receive Interrupt (UxRXIE) is enabled, a falling edge on the UART receive pin generates a UARTx Receive Interrupt Flag (UxRXIF).

The receive interrupt wakes up the device from Sleep and the following events occur:

- If the assigned priority for the interrupt is less than or equal to the current CPU priority, the device wakes up and continues code execution from the instruction following the PWRSAV instruction that initiated Sleep mode.
- If the assigned priority level for the interrupt source is greater than the current CPU priority, the device wakes up and the CPU execution process begins. Code execution continues from the first instruction of the captured ISR.
- The UART does not recognize the first character received after a wake from Sleep due to the delay in restoration of the clocks after the oscillator restart.

The WAKE bit is automatically cleared when a low-to-high transition is observed on the UxRX line following the wake-up event.

11.2 UART Operation in Idle Mode

- When the device enters Idle mode, the system clock sources remain functional, but the CPU stops code execution. The UART Stop in Idle bit (USIDL) in the UARTx Mode register (UxMODE<13>) determines whether the module stops in Idle mode or continues to operate in Idle mode.
- If USIDL = 0, the module continues to operate in Idle mode and provides full functionality.
- If USIDL = 1, the module stops in Idle mode. The module performs the same functions when stopped in Idle mode as in Sleep mode (refer to [Section 11.1 "UART Operation in Sleep Mode"](#)).

11.3 Auto-Wake-up on Sync Break Character

The auto-wake-up feature is enabled with the WAKE bit (UxMODE<7>). Once WAKE is active, the typical receive sequence on UxRX is disabled. Following the wake-up event, the module generates the UxRXIF interrupt.

The LPBACK bit (UxMODE<6>) must equal '0' for wake-up to operate.

A wake-up event consists of a high-to-low transition on the UxRX line. This coincides with the start of a Sync Break or a Wake-up Signal character for the LIN/J2602 protocol. When WAKE is active, the UxRX line is monitored independently from the CPU mode. The UxRXIF interrupt will be generated synchronously to the Q clocks in normal user mode, and asynchronously, if the module is disabled due to Sleep or Idle mode. To assure that no actual data is lost, the WAKE bit should be set just prior to entering the Sleep mode and while the UART module is in Idle.

The WAKE bit is automatically cleared once a low-to-high transition is observed on the UxRX line following the wake-up event. At this point, the UART module is in Idle mode and is returned to normal operation. This signals to the user that the Sync Break event is over. If the user clears the WAKE bit prior to sequence completion, unexpected module behavior can result.

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

The wake-up event causes a receive interrupt by setting the UxRXIF bit. The UARTx Receive Interrupt Select mode bits (URXISEL<1:0>) are ignored for this function. If the UxRXIF interrupt is enabled, then this will wake up the device.

Note 1: The Sync Break (or Wake-up Signal) character must be of sufficient length to allow enough time for the selected oscillator to start and provide proper initialization to the UART. To ensure that the UART wakes up in time, the user application should read the value of the WAKE bit (UxMODE<7>). If it is clear, it is possible that the UART was not ready in time to receive the next character and the module might need to be resynchronized to the bus.

2: In Sleep mode, a Start bit, when detected, causes the device to wake up only if the WAKE bit (UxMODE<7>) is set just before the device enters Sleep mode.

3: In Sleep and Idle modes, as the falling edge on the UART receive pin generates a UART receive interrupt, a dummy byte is copied if the UART receive buffer is read in the first UART receive interrupt.

Figure 11-1: Auto-Wake-up Bit (WAKE) Timings During Normal Operation

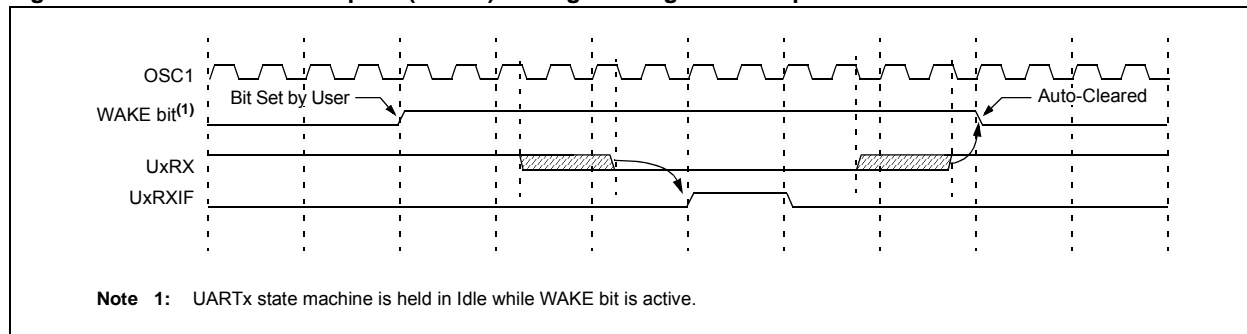
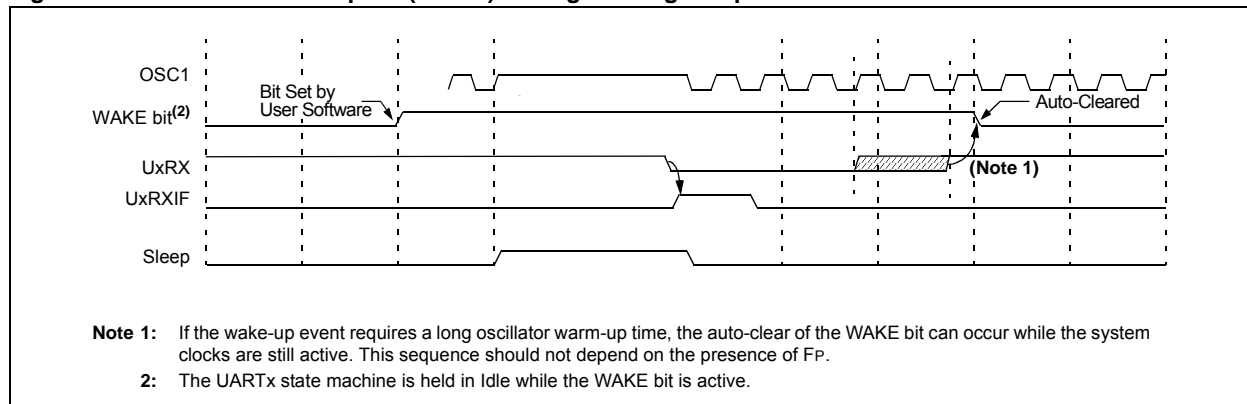


Figure 11-2: Auto-Wake-up Bit (WAKE) Timings During Sleep



12.0 OPERATION OF $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ AND $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ CONTROL PINS

Note: The $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins are not available on all devices. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for availability.

The $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ (Clear-to-Send) and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ (Request-to-Send) pins are the two hardware controlled pins associated with the UART module. These two pins allow the UART to operate in Flow Control and Simplex modes, which are explained in detail in [Section 12.2 “UxRTS Function in Flow Control Mode”](#) and [Section 12.3 “UxRTS Function in Simplex Mode”](#), respectively. They are implemented to control transmission and reception between the UART and Data Terminal Equipment (DTE).

12.1 $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ Function

During UART operation, the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin acts as an input pin, which can control the transmission. This pin is controlled by another device (typically a PC). The $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin is configured using the $\text{UEN}<1:0>$ bits ($\text{UxMODE}<9:8>$).

- When $\text{UEN}<1:0> = 10$, $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ is configured as an input.
- If $\overline{\text{UxCTS}} = 1$, the transmitter will go as far as loading the data in the Transmit Shift Register, but will not initiate a transmission. This will allow the DTE to control and receive data from the controller per its requirements.

The $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin is sampled while the transmit data changes (i.e., at the beginning of the 16 baud clocks). The transmission begins only when the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ is sampled low. The $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ is sampled internally with a TP, which means that there should be a minimum pulse width of 1 TP on $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$. However, this cannot be a specification as the TP can vary depending on the clock used.

The user application can also read the status of the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ by reading the associated port pin.

12.2 $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ Function in Flow Control Mode

During Flow Control mode, the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin of one DTE is connected to the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin of the dsPIC33 or PIC24 device, and the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin of the DTE is connected to the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin of the device, as illustrated in [Figure 12-1](#). The $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ signal indicates that the device is ready to receive the data. The $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is driven as an output whenever $\text{UEN}<1:0> = 01$ or 10 . The $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is asserted (driven low) whenever the receiver is ready to receive data. When the RTSMD bit = 0 (when the device is in Flow Control mode), the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is driven low whenever the receive buffer is not full or the OERR bit is not set. When the RTSMD bit = 0, the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is driven high whenever the device is not ready to receive (i.e., when the receiver buffer is either full or in the process of shifting).

Since the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin of the DTE is connected to the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin of the dsPIC33 and PIC24 devices, the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin drives the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin low whenever it is ready to receive the data. Transmission of the data begins when the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin goes low, as explained in [Section 12.1 “UxCTS Function”](#).

12.3 $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ Function in Simplex Mode

During Simplex mode, the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin of the DCE is connected to the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin of the dsPIC33 or PIC24 device, and the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin of the DCE is connected to the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin of the device, as illustrated in [Figure 12-2](#). In Simplex mode, the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ signal indicates that the DTE is ready to transmit. The DCE replies to the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ signal with the valid $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ whenever the DCE is ready to receive the transmission. When the DTE receives a valid $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ signal, it will begin transmission.

As illustrated in [Figure 12-3](#), Simplex mode is also used in IEEE-485 systems to enable transmitters. When $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ indicates that the DTE is ready to transmit, the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ signal enables the driver.

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

The $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is configured as an output and is driven whenever $\text{UEN}<1:0> = 01$ or 10 . When $\text{RTSMD} = 1$, the $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ is asserted (driven low) whenever data is available to transmit ($\text{TRMT} = 0$). When $\text{RTSMD} = 1$, $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ is deasserted (driven high) when the transmitter is empty ($\text{TRMT} = 1$).

Figure 12-1: $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}/\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ Flow Control for DTE-DTE (RTSMD = 0, Flow Control Mode)

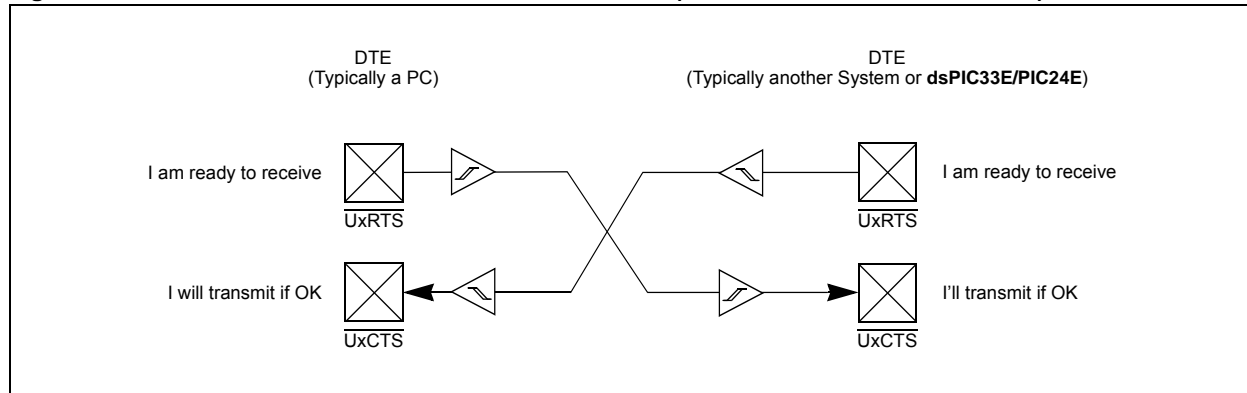


Figure 12-2: $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}/\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ Handshake for DTE-DCE (RTSMD = 1, Simplex Mode)

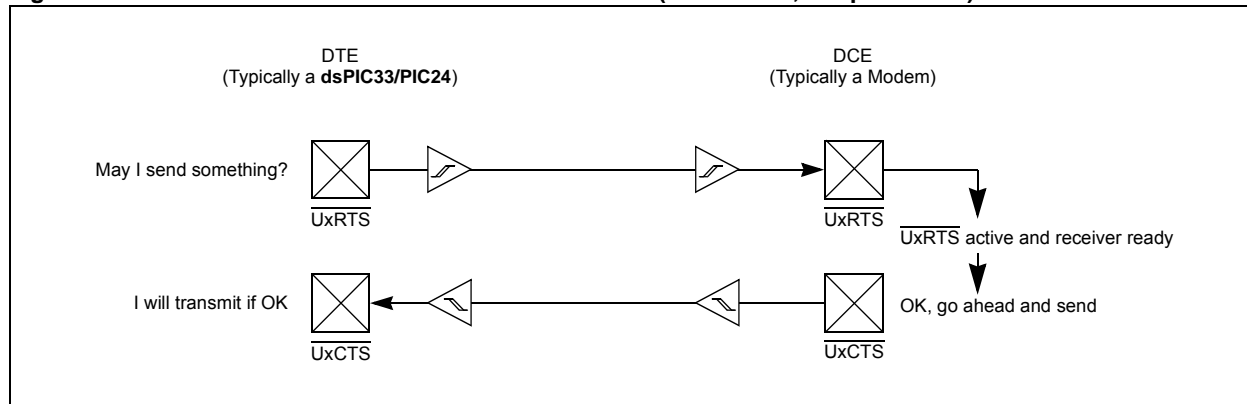
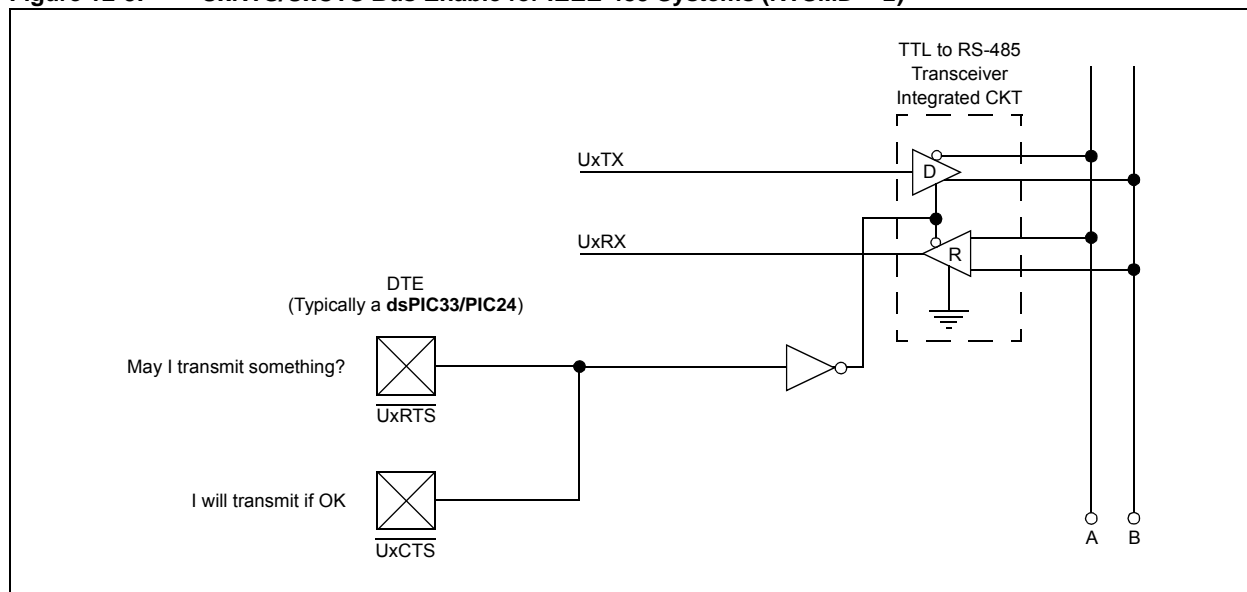


Figure 12-3: $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}/\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ Bus Enable for IEEE-485 Systems (RTSMD = 1)



13.0 INFRARED SUPPORT

The UART module provides two types of infrared UART support: one is the IrDA® clock output to support the external IrDA encoder and decoder devices (legacy module support), and the other is the full implementation of the IrDA encoder and decoder.

Note: This feature is available only in Standard Speed mode (BRGH = 0) with a baud rate above 1200 baud.

13.1 External IrDA Support – IrDA Clock Output

To support external IrDA encoder and decoder devices, the BCLKx pin can be configured to generate the 16x baud clock. When UEN<1:0> = 11, the BCLKx pin outputs the 16x baud clock if the UART module is enabled; this pin can be used to support the IrDA codec chip.

Note: Some devices may have a 16x baud clock output (BCLKx) Idle state as a logic high.

13.2 Built-in IrDA Encoder and Decoder

The UART has full implementation of the IrDA encoder and decoder. 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 an input from the infrared receiver. The transmit pin (UxTX) acts as an output to the infrared transmitter.

13.2.1 IrDA ENCODER FUNCTION

The encoder works by taking the serial data from the UART and replacing it. Transmit bit data of '1' becomes encoded as '0' for the entire 16 periods of the 16x baud clock. Transmit bit data of '0' becomes encoded as '0' for the first 7 periods of the 16x baud clock, as '1' for the next 3 periods and as '0' for the remaining 6 periods. See [Figure 13-1](#) and [Figure 13-3](#) for details.

13.2.2 TRANSMIT POLARITY

The transmit polarity is selected using the UTXINV bit (UxSTA<14>). When UTXINV = 0, the Idle state of the UxTX line is '0' (see [Figure 13-1](#)). When UTXINV = 1, the Idle state of the UxTX line is '1' (see [Figure 13-2](#)).

Figure 13-1: IrDA® Encode Scheme

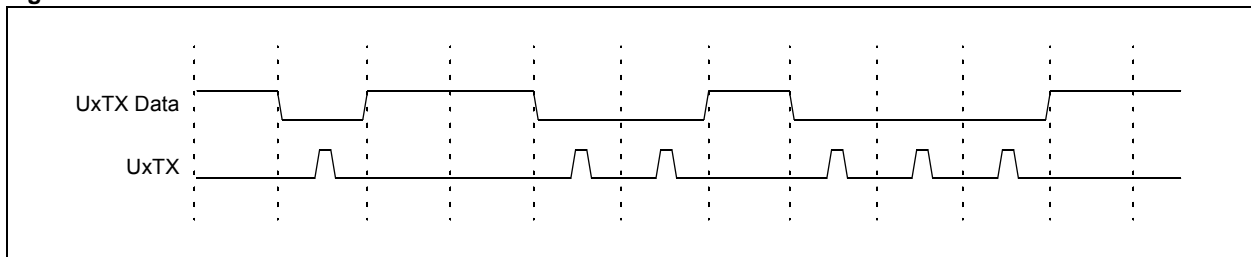
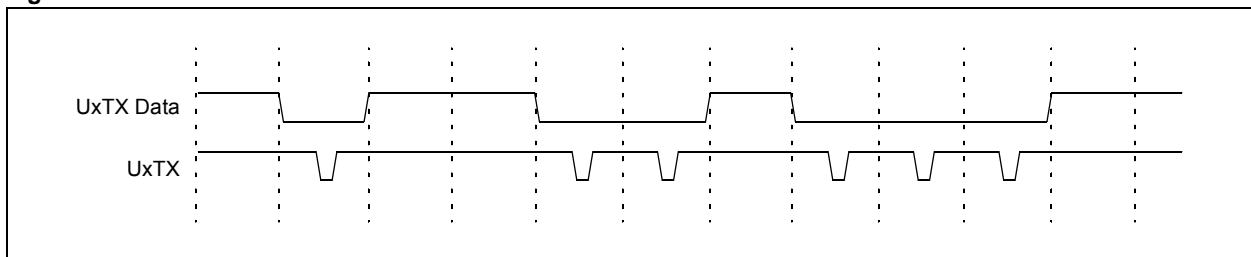
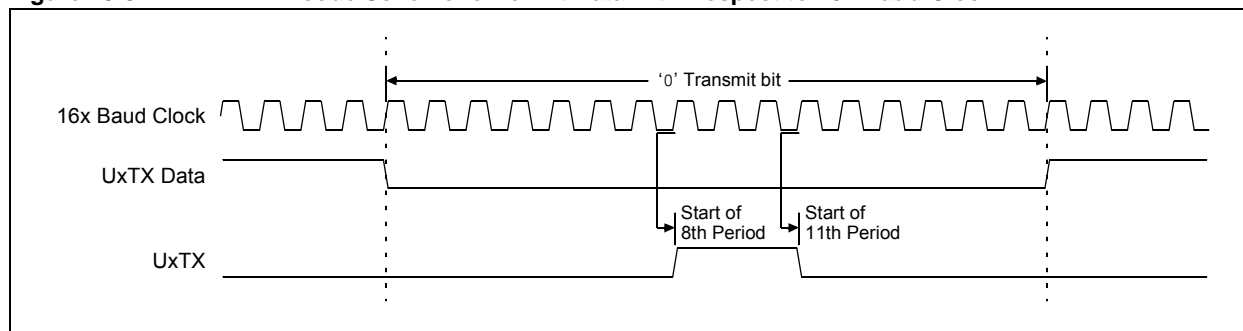


Figure 13-2: IrDA® Encode Scheme for '0' Bit Data



dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Figure 13-3: IrDA® Encode Scheme for '0' Bit Data with Respect to 16x Baud Clock



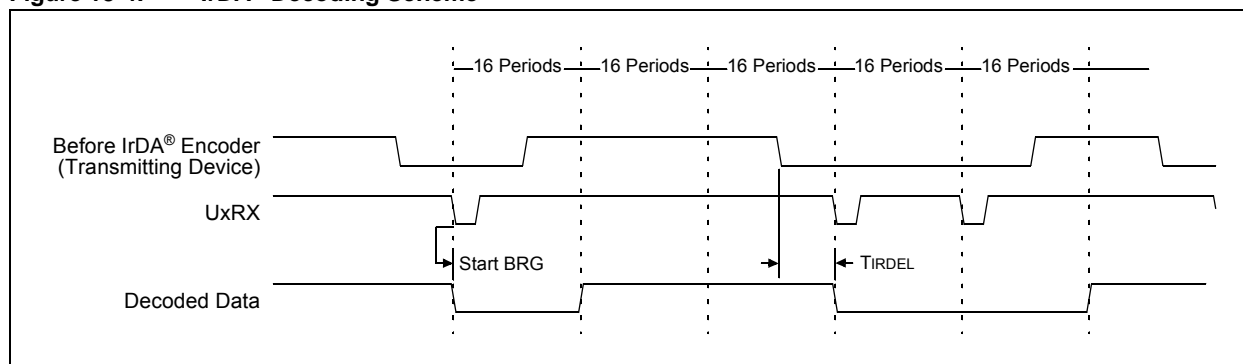
13.2.3 IrDA DECODER FUNCTION

The decoder works by taking the serial data from the UxRX pin and replacing it with the decoded data stream. The stream is decoded based on falling edge detection of the UxRX input.

Each falling edge of UxRX causes the decoded data to be driven low for 16 periods of the 16x baud clock. If, by the time the 16 periods expire, another falling edge is detected, the decoded data remains low for another 16 periods. If no falling edge was detected, the decoded data is driven high.

Note that the data stream into the device is shifted anywhere from 7 to 8 periods of the 16x baud clock from the actual message source. The one clock uncertainty is due to the clock edge resolution (see [Figure 13-4](#) for details).

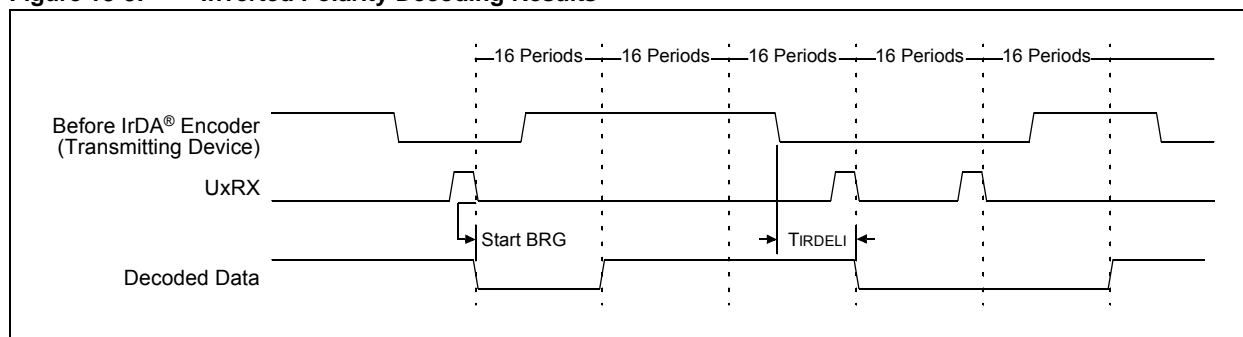
Figure 13-4: IrDA® Decoding Scheme



13.2.4 IrDA RECEIVE POLARITY

The input of the IrDA signal can have an inverted polarity. The same logic is able to decode the signal train, but in this case, the decoded data stream is shifted from 10 to 11 periods of the 16x baud clock from the original message source. Again, the one clock uncertainty is due to the clock edge resolution (see [Figure 13-5](#) for details).

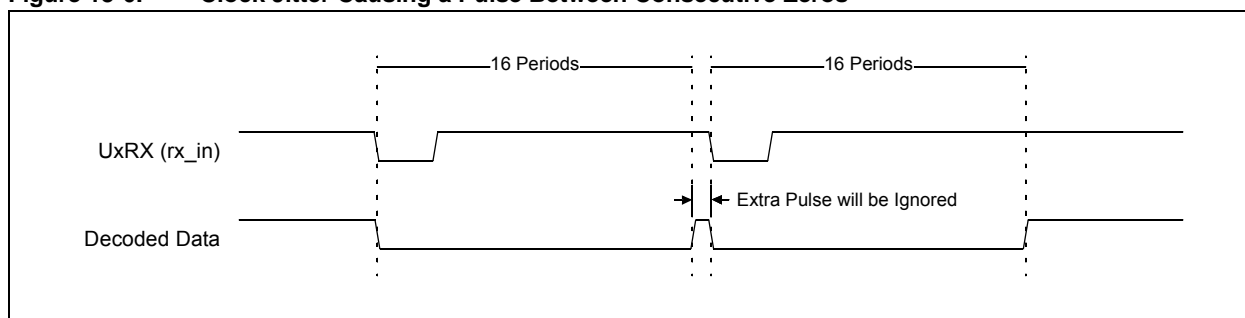
Figure 13-5: Inverted Polarity Decoding Results



13.2.5 CLOCK JITTER

Due to jitter or slight frequency differences between devices, it is possible for the next falling bit edge to be missed for one of the 16x periods. In that case, a one clock wide pulse appears on the decoded data stream. Since the UART performs a Majority Detect around the bit center, this does not cause erroneous data (see [Figure 13-6](#) for details).

Figure 13-6: Clock Jitter Causing a Pulse Between Consecutive Zeros



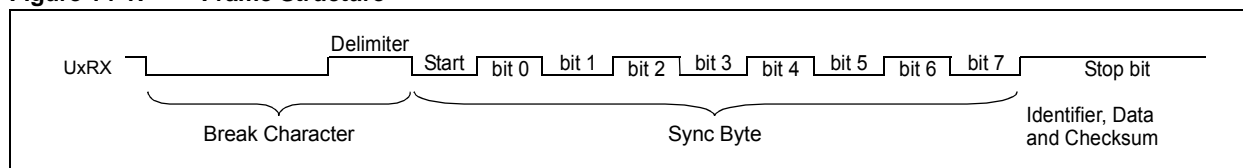
dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

14.0 LIN/J2602 SUPPORT

The LIN/J2602 protocol transmits data in the form of small blocks, known as frames. Each frame consists of a Break character with a delimiter, a Sync byte, a protected identifier and the data to be transmitted (see [Figure 14-1](#)).

- Break Sequence: The Break sequence indicates the beginning of a new frame. A Break sequence generated by the master node consists of a Start bit, followed by twelve bits of '0' and a break delimiter.
- Sync Byte: The Sync is a byte field loaded with the data value of 0x55. When the Auto-Baud feature is enabled, the UART module uses the Sync byte to compute the baud rate of the incoming data.
- Protected Identifier: The Protected Identifier contains the identifier and the identifier parity.

Figure 14-1: Frame Structure



14.1 Data Reception Using LIN/J2602 Protocol

When the LIN/J2602 protocol is used, the UART module receives data in the form of frames and the incoming data is loaded into the receive buffer. For effective data reception, the BRG counter should be loaded with the baud rate of incoming data.

The bit rate of the incoming data can be detected if the following occurs:

- The auto-baud feature is enabled
- The WAKE bit is set before setting the ABAUD bit

The UART module uses the Sync byte to compute the baud rate of the incoming data. If the WAKE bit is set before setting the ABAUD bit, the Auto-Baud Rate Detection occurs on the byte following the Break character. The module receives the Start bit of the Break character, the data and the invalid Stop bit (which sets FERR), but the receiver waits for a valid Stop bit before receiving the next Start bit. No further reception can occur until a Stop bit is received. The WAKE bit is automatically cleared once the Stop bit is received. After the fifth rising edge of the Sync character is detected, the baud rate of the incoming data is loaded into the BRG counter and the ABAUD bit is automatically cleared.

If the Auto-Baud feature is enabled without setting the WAKE bit, the delimiter is assumed to be the first bit of the Sync byte instead of the Start bit. This results in erroneous baud rate calculation. This happens because the receiver expects a Sync byte at the start of the reception. The LIN/J2602 protocol, however, initiates the transmission with the Break character and the Sync byte follows. Thus, the delimiter, which can range from one to four bits, is assumed to be the first low-to-high transition on the RX line. Therefore, the delimiter acts as a first bit of the Sync byte instead of the Start bit (see [Figure 14-2](#)).

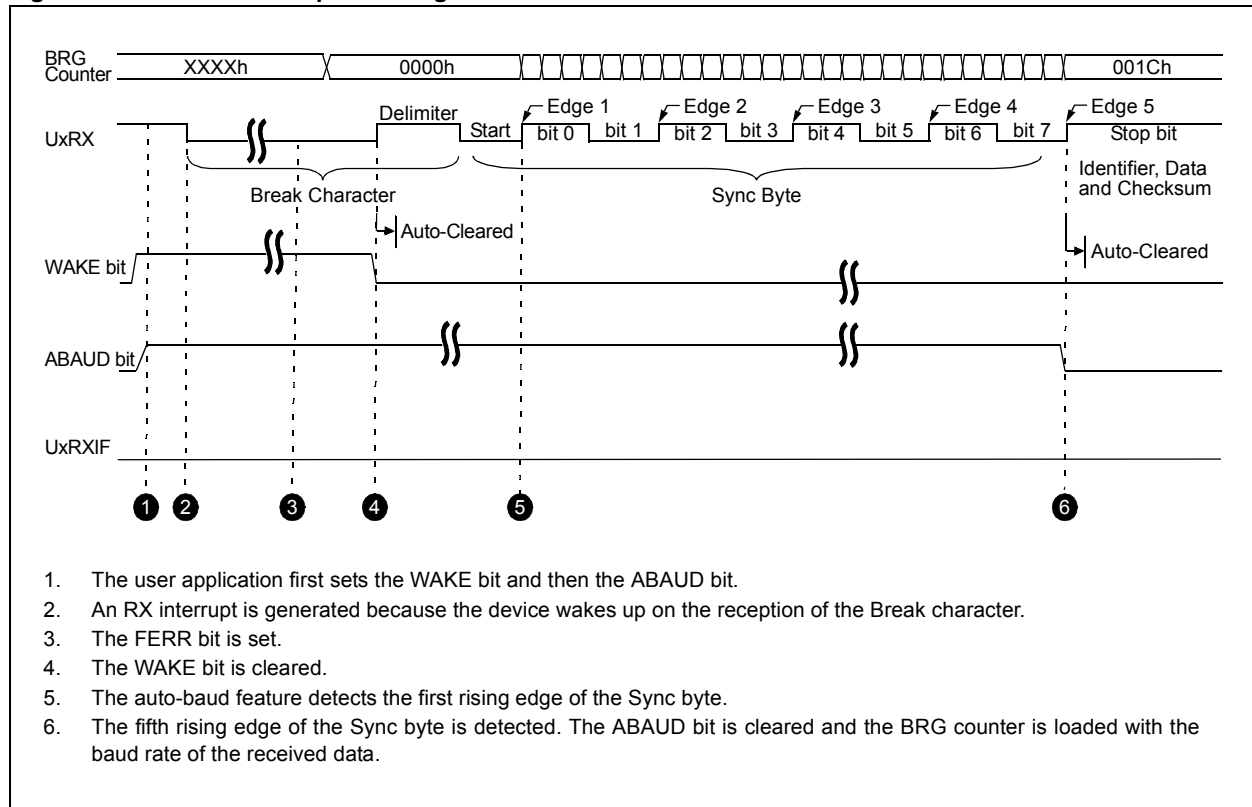
Note 1: Before data reception, the user application should load the BRG counter of the UART module with a value approximate to the bit rate of the incoming data.

- 2:** For LIN/J2602 support, the UART error interrupt (caused when FERR is set) may need to be serviced before the (RX/TX) data interrupts. The UARTx Error Interrupt Priority Level (UxEIP) must be raised, or the data Interrupt Priority Levels (UxRXIP and UxTXIP) may be lowered.

Example for UART2 to raise the U2ErrInterrupt level:

- `IPC7bits.U2RXIP = 4; //UART2 RX Interrupt Priority, mid-range`
- `IPC7bits.U2TXIP = 4; //UART2 TX Interrupt Priority, mid-range`
- `IPC16bits.U2EIP = 5; //UART2 Error Interrupt Priority set higher`

Figure 14-2: Data Reception Using the LIN/J2602 Protocol



dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

15.0 SMART CARD SUPPORT

Note: Some PIC® MCU devices have optional built-in support for ISO 7816 Smart Card communication. Refer to the specific device data sheet for information regarding Smart Card support.

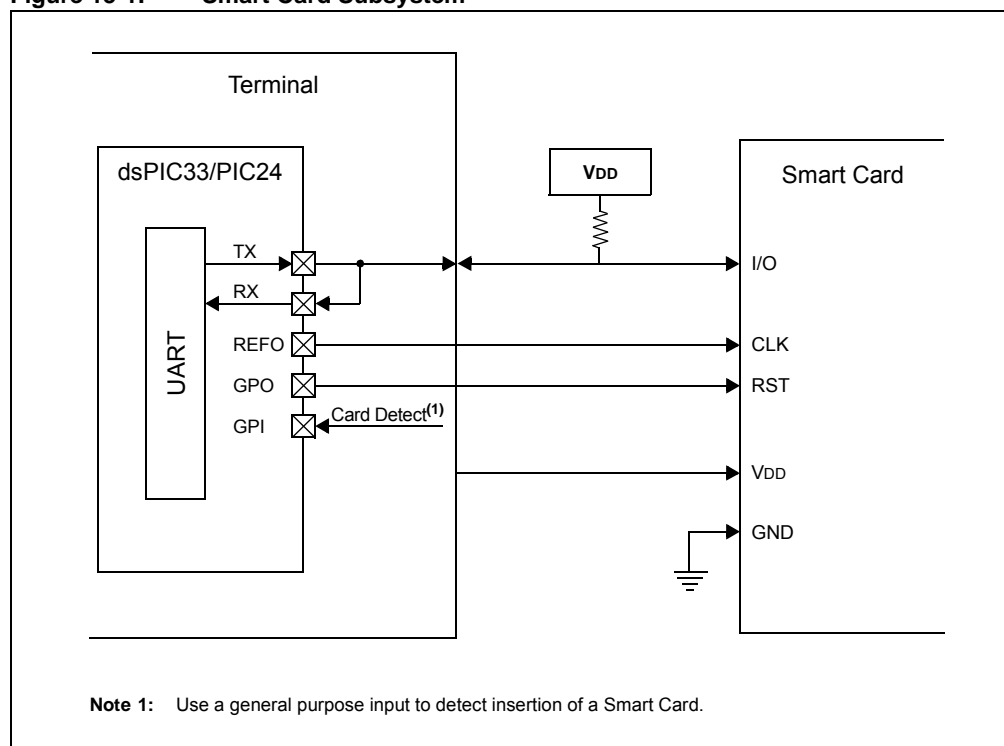
The UART module supports communication with ISO 7816 Smart Cards. In a typical application, the UART module is intended to act as the master or terminal that always initiates communication transactions. The Smart Card acts as a slave and always responds to commands and other stimulus from the terminal. Figure 15-1 shows a Smart Card subsystem using a microcontroller with a UART module for Smart Card data communication.

The terminal is also responsible for powering, clocking and resetting the Smart Card. The clock can be sourced by using the REFO output pin and the Reset signal can be implemented with a general purpose output. The system is based on a half-duplex, single wire requiring that the UART TX and UART RX pins must be shorted externally and pulled to VDD with a weak pull-up.

The module can be configured to support either block ($T = 1$) or byte ($T = 0$) protocol. Block mode is set up for a predetermined message block size, whereas Byte mode transmits one byte at a time.

Upon detection of the card insertion, the terminal pulls the Reset line low to initiate a Reset sequence. The Smart Card responds with an Answer-To-Reset (ATR), which contains parameters used for communication details. The ATR baud rate is predetermined at REFO clk/372. The terminal will need to be configured for this baud rate at the time the Reset pulse is sent to the Smart Card. Typical REFO clock rates are 1 MHz to 5 MHz. See ISO 7816 for additional details on ATR.

Figure 15-1: Smart Card Subsystem



15.1 Protocol and Frame Details

The Smart Card communication scheme is based on an Elementary Time Unit (ETU) that is also the bit clock. The Smart Card will provide the ETU value in the ATR and the terminal is configured accordingly. A character frame consists of 10 bits; a Start bit, 8 data bits and a parity bit. Depending on the mode, guard and wait times are used to separate bytes and message transitions.

The ISO 7816 specification defines 2 communication logic conventions: direct and inverse. Direct convention is defined as LSB first and a high state as logic one. Inverse mode is defined as MSB first and a low on the line is interpreted as a logic low. The logic convention is set using the CONV bit (UxSCCON<3>).

15.1.1 GUARD TIME

Guard time is defined as the minimum delay between two consecutive character frames. The ISO 7816 specification defines both a Character Guard Time (CGT) and a Block Guard Time (BGT). In both $T = 0$ and $T = 1$ modes, CGT is defined as the minimum delay between the leading edges of the two consecutive characters in the same direction of transmission. Block Guard Time (BGT) for $T = 1$ mode only is defined as the minimum delay between the leading edges of the two consecutive characters in the opposite directions. The BGT has a standard fixed value of 22 ETU.

Note: The guard time count is started after the parity bit is shifted out. The value of the Guard Time Counter register will have to be calculated to exclude the character frame time.

15.1.2 WAIT TIME

Wait time is the maximum delay allowed between two consecutive characters transmitted by the card or an interfacing device. The Character Wait Time (CWT) is the maximum delay between the leading edges of the two consecutive characters in the block, as shown in Figure 15-2. The minimum delay is CGT. The Block Wait Time (BWT) is the maximum delay between the leading edge of the last character of the block received by the card and the leading edge of the first character of the next block transmitted by the card, as shown in Figure 15-3. BWT helps the interfacing device in detecting the unresponsive Smart Cards. The minimum delay is BGT.

Note: The LAST bit (UxTXREG<15>) set by user software is used to automatically start the guard or wait timers, depending on the state of the module.

Figure 15-2: Character Guard and Wait Time

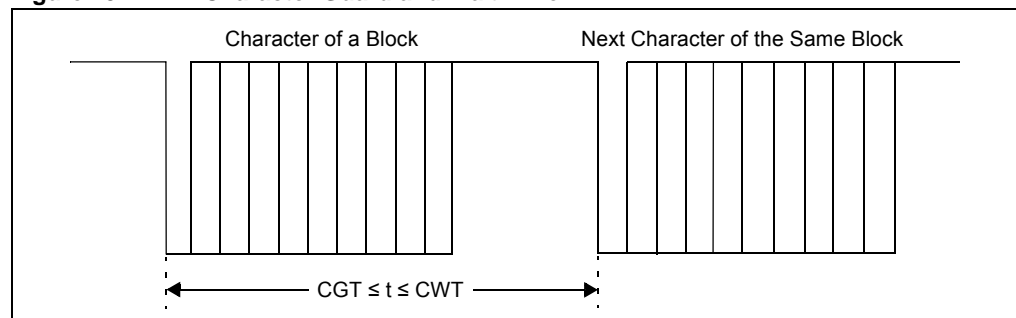
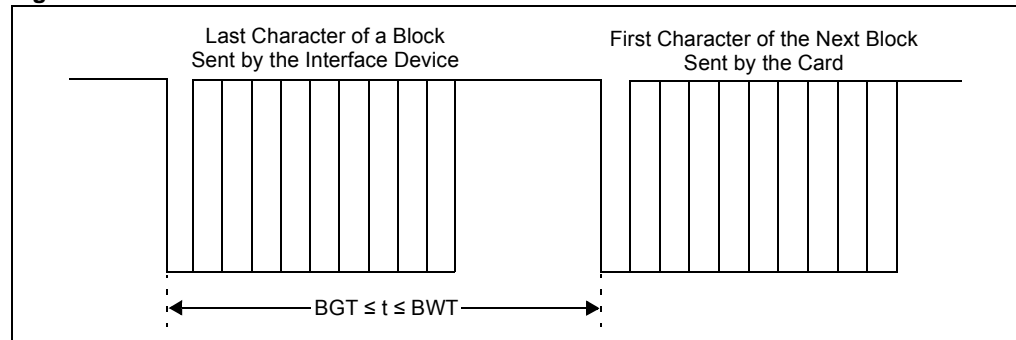


Figure 15-3: Block Guard and Wait Time

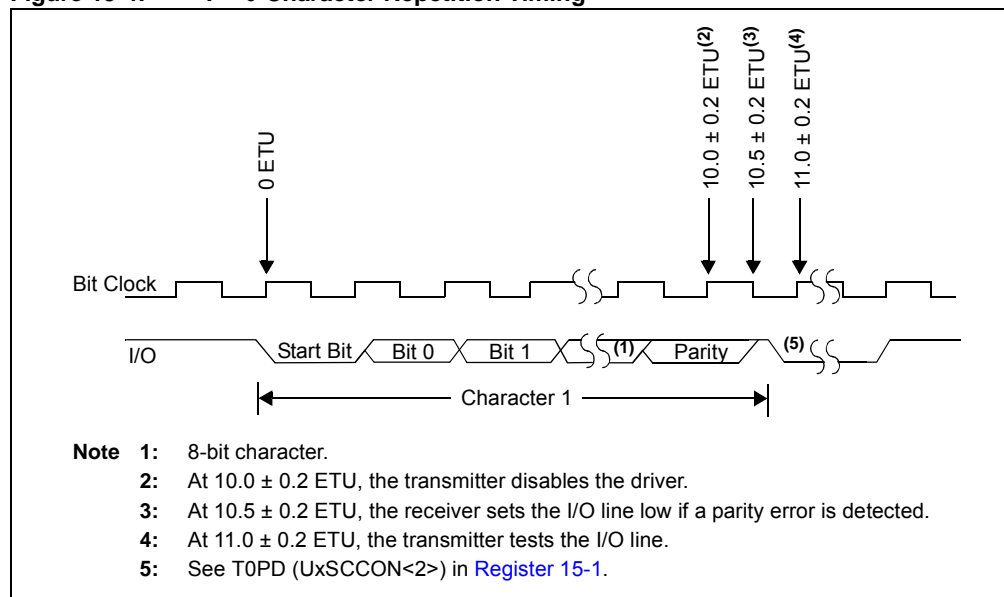


15.1.3 ERROR DETECTION

The transmitter is responsible for calculating the parity bit value. Parity is always even, defined as the number of logic ones and the parity bit, always being an even count. The receiver also calculates the parity value and compares it to the received parity bit. If a discrepancy is found, the error is flagged by the receiver, pulling the line low for a duration defined by T0PD (UxSCCON<2>).

The transmitter tests the I/O line at Time 11 ± 0.2 ETU after the leading edge of the Start bit of a character was sent. If the transmitter detects an error by detecting the state low on the I/O line, it will repeat the disputed character after a delay of at least 2 ETU, following the detection of the error. The number of repeats is configured with the TXRPT<1:0> bits (UxSCCON<5:4>). See [Figure 15-4](#) for timing details in T = 0 mode.

Figure 15-4: T = 0 Character Repetition Timing



Note: Protocol characteristics, electrical characteristics of the Smart Card, Answer-To-Reset (ATR), PPS (Protocol Parameter Selection), calculation of guard time and wait times are out of scope of this FRM. Please refer to the licensed version of the ISO 7816-3 document for details about Smart Card communication.

15.2 Smart Card Control Registers

Register 15-1: UxSCCON: UARTx Smart Card Control 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
—	—	TXRPT1 ⁽¹⁾	TXRPT0 ⁽¹⁾	CONV	T0PD ⁽¹⁾	PTRCL	SCEN
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 5-4 **TXRPT<1:0>:** Transmit Repeat Selection bits⁽¹⁾

- 11 = Retransmit the error byte four times
- 10 = Retransmit the error byte three times
- 01 = Retransmit the error byte twice
- 00 = Retransmit the error byte once

bit 3 **CONV:** Logic Convention Selection bit

- 1 = Inverse logic convention
- 0 = Direct logic convention

bit 2 **T0PD:** Pull-Down Duration for T = 0 Error Handling bit⁽¹⁾

- 1 = 2 ETU
- 0 = 1 ETU

bit 1 **PTRCL:** Smart Card Protocol Selection bit

- 1 = T = 1
- 0 = T = 0

bit 0 **SCEN:** Smart Card Mode Enable bit

- 1 = Smart Card mode is enabled if UARTEN (UxMODE<15>) = 1
- 0 = Smart Card mode is disabled

Note 1: These bits are applicable to T = 0 only. See the PTRCL bit (UxSCCON<1>).

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

Register 15-2: UxSCINT: UARTx Smart Card Interrupt Register

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RXRPTIF ⁽¹⁾	TXRPTIF ⁽¹⁾	—	—	WTCIF	GTCIF
bit 15						bit 8	

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	PARIE	RXRPTIE	TXRPTIE	—	—	WTCIE	GTCIE
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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **RXRPTIF:** Receive Repeat Interrupt Flag bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Parity error has persisted after the same character has been received five times (four retransmits)
0 = Flag is cleared

bit 12 **TXRPTIF:** Transmit Repeat Interrupt Flag bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Line error has been detected after the last retransmit per TXRPT<1:0> (see [Register 15-1](#))
0 = Flag is cleared

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

bit 9 **PTRCL:** Smart Card Protocol Selection bit

1 = T = 1
0 = T = 0

bit 8 **SCEN:** Smart Card Mode Enable bit

1 = Smart Card mode is enabled if UARTEN (UxMODE<15>) = 1
0 = Smart Card mode disabled

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

bit 6 **PARIE:** Parity Interrupt Enable bit

1 = An interrupt is invoked when a character is received with a parity error; see the PERR bit (UxSTA<3>) in [Register 2-2](#) for the interrupt flag
0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 5 **RXRPTIE:** Receive Repeat Interrupt Enable bit

1 = An interrupt is invoked when a parity error has persisted after the same character has been received five times (four retransmits)
0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 4 **TXRPTIE:** Transmit Repeat Interrupt Enable bit

1 = An interrupt is invoked when line error is detected after the last retransmit, per the TXRPT<1:0> bits, has been completed (see [Register 15-1](#))
0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1 **WTCIE:** Waiting Time Counter Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Waiting Time Counter interrupt is enabled
0 = Waiting Time Counter interrupt is disabled

bit 0 **GTCIE:** Guard Time Counter Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Guard Time Counter interrupt is enabled
0 = Guard Time Counter interrupt is disabled

Note 1: These bits are applicable to T = 0 only. See the PTRCL bit (UxSCCON<1>).

Register 15-3: UxGTC: UARTx Guard Time Counter

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GTC8
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
GTC<7:0>							
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 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8-0 **GTC<8:0>:** Guard Time Counter bits

This counter is operated on the Bit Clock whose period is always equal to one ETU.

Register 15-4: UxWTCL: UARTx Waiting Time Counter (Lower Bits)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
WTC<15:8>							
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
WTC<7:0>							
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 8-0 **WTC<15:0>:** Waiting Time Counter bits

This counter is operated on the Bit Clock whose period is always equal to one ETU.

Register 15-5: UxWTCH: UARTx Waiting Time Counter (Upper Bits)

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
WTC<23:16>							
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 7-0 **WTC<23:16>:** Waiting Time Counter bits

This counter is operated on the Bit Clock whose period is always equal to one ETU.

15.3 Smart Card Register Settings

The Smart Card communication protocol features are set using the UxSCCON register and the Smart Card communication interrupts are set using the UxSCINT register. The guard and waiting times are set using UxGTC and UxWTCL/UxWTCH registers, respectively, in units of ETU.

Note: Smart Card bit rate (ETU) is configured by writing the appropriate value to the UxBRG register.

15.4 Smart Card Interrupt Configuration

The UART has the ability to generate interrupts reflecting the events that occur during the data communication with the Smart Card. These interrupts can be controlled using the enable bits in the UxSCINT register (see [Register 15-2](#)). The Smart Card protocol-specific interrupt flag status bits can be read from the UxSCINT register and should be cleared in software.

Smart Card interrupts should be serviced in the UART error Interrupt Service Routine (ISR). UART error interrupts must be enabled using the UxERIE bit (IECx<x>). The priority of the UART error interrupt has to be set using UxERIP bit (IPCx<2:0>).

Example 15-1: Smart Card Interrupt Setup for UART1

```
// Smart card interrupt setup for UART1
U1SCINTbits.GTCIF = 0;           // Clear GTC interrupt flag
U1SCINTbits.GTCIE = 1;           // Enable guard time count match interrupt
U1SCINTbits.WTCIF = 0;           // Clear WTC interrupt flag
U1SCINTbits.WTCIE = 1;           // Enable wait time count match interrupt
U1SCINTbits.TXRPTIF = 0;         // Clear TX repeat error interrupt flag (Optional)
U1SCINTbits.TXRPTIE = 1;         // Enable TX repeat error interrupt (Optional)
U1SCINTbits.RXRPTIF = 0;         // Clear RX repeat error interrupt flag (Optional)
U1SCINTbits.RXRPTIE = 1;         // Enable RX repeat error interrupt (Optional)
U1STAbits.PERR = 0;              // Clear Parity error flag (Optional)
U1SCINTbits.PARIE = 1;           // Enable RX parity error interrupt (Optional)

// UART 1 Error interrupt
IPC16bits.U1ERIP = 5;            // Error interrupt priority
IFS4bits.U1ERIF = 0;            // Clear U1 error flag
IEC4bits.U1ERIE = 1;            // Enable error interrupts
```

15.5 Smart Card Communication

15.5.1 PRE-Answer-To-Reset (ATR) INITIALIZATION

The module should be configured in Receive mode prior to the Reset line being pulled low to initiate the Smart Card's response as follows:

1. Write the UxBRG register with a value corresponding to REFO/372.
2. Configure for 8-bit data, even parity, by writing PDSEL<1:0> (UxMODE<2:1>) = 11.
3. Set the SCEN bit (UxSCCON<0>).
4. Set the URXEN bit (UxSTA<12>).
5. Set up and enable the RX interrupt as described in [Section 7.3 "Receive Interrupt"](#).
6. Enable the UART by setting the UARTEN bit (UxMODE<15>).
7. Read data out of UxRXREG as it becomes available and save for ATR processing.

15.5.2 POST-Answer-To-Reset (ATR) INITIALIZATION

After the terminal has done a reset of the Smart Card and received the setup parameters contained in the ATR, the user software can configure the module for communication as follows:

1. Disable the UART for configuration changes by clearing the UARTEN bit.
2. Set the PTRCL (UxSCCON<1>), T0PD (UxSCCON<2>), CONV (UxSCCON<3>) and TXRPT<1:0> bits (UxSCCON<5:4>) according to ATR parameters.
3. Program the UxBRG register for the ETU defined in ATR.
4. Program the UxGTC register and set GTCIE (UxSCINT<0>).
5. Program UxWTCL/H registers and set WTCIE (UxSCINT<1>).
6. Enable interrupts as described in [Section 7.3 “Receive Interrupt”](#), [Section 15.2 “Smart Card Control Registers”](#) and [Section 15.4 “Smart Card Interrupt Configuration”](#).
7. Clear the URXEN bit.
8. Enable the UART by setting the UARTEN bit.
9. Set the UTXEN bit (UxSTA<10>) to start the first transmission to the Smart Card.

Note: Only one enable bit (UTXEN or URXEN) can be set at any given time.

Example 15-2: Smart Card Initialization Code for UART1

```
// Smart card initialization code example for UART1

U1BRG = 25;                      // Set bit rate
U1MODEbits.PDSEL = 0x01;        // 8 bits, even parity

// Smart card specific register configuration
U1SCCONbits.SCEN = 1;           // Enable Smart card mode
U1SCCONbits.PTRCL = 0;          // T=0 protocol
U1SCCONbits.T0PD = 0;           // 1 ETU pull down duration
U1SCCONbits.CONV = 0;           // Direct logic convention
U1SCCONbits.TXRPT = 1;          // Retransmit error byte 2 times
U1GTC = 0x0012;                 // Guard time = 12 ETU
U1WTCL = 0x0022;                // Wait time = 22 ETU
U1WTCH = 0x0000;

U1MODEbits.UARTEN = 1;          // Enable UART
```

15.5.3 T = 0 PROTOCOL COMMUNICATION

Transmission with T = 0:

1. Set URXEN to '0' and UTXEN to '1'.
2. Write data into UxTXREG.
3. Take appropriate actions according to the ISO 7816 standard if the WTCIF, GTCIF and/or TXRPTIF bits are set.
4. Set LAST = 1 (UxTXREG<15>) for the last byte of data.

Note: Due to the TX and RX pins being shorted, a receive interrupt will be generated on transmission of a character, if enabled. It is recommended to disable receive interrupts when transmitting.

Reception with T = 0:

1. Set UTXEN to '0' and URXEN to '1'.
2. Read the UxRXREG as the data becomes available upon the receive interrupt.
3. Take appropriate actions according to the ISO 7816 standard if the WTCIF, GTCIF and/or RXRPTIF bits are set.

Note: For the last character, the user must ensure that the guard time is satisfied before transmitting the response. The GTC may be used for this purpose, whereas the WTC interrupt may be disabled or ignored.

15.5.4 T = 1 PROTOCOL COMMUNICATION

Transmission with T = 1:

1. Set URXEN to '0' and UTXEN to '1'.
2. Write data into UxTXREG.
3. Program the value of BWT to UxWTCL/H and set WTCIE (UxSCINT<1>) to '1'.
4. Take appropriate actions according to the ISO 7816 standard if the WTCIF, GTCIF and/or TXRPTIF bits are set.
5. Set the LAST = 1 bit (UxTXREG<15>) for the last byte of data.

Reception with T = 1:

1. Set UTXEN to '0' and URXEN to '1'.
2. Read the UxRXREG as the data becomes available upon the receive interrupt.
3. Program the value of CWT to UxWTCL/H and set WTCIE (UxSCINT<1>) to '1'.
4. Take appropriate actions according to the ISO 7816 standard if the WTCIF, GTCIF and/or RXRPTIF bits are set.

<p>Note: For the last character, the user must ensure the guard time is satisfied before transmitting the response. The GTC may be used for this purpose, whereas the WTC interrupt may be disabled or ignored.</p>
--

16.0 REGISTERS MAP

A summary of the registers associated with the UART module of the dsPIC33 and PIC24 device families is provided in [Table 16-1](#).

Table 16-1: Registers Associated with UARTx⁽¹⁾

SFR Name	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
UxMODE	UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN	RTSMO	ALTIO	UEN1	UEN0	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL1	PDSEL0	STSEL	0000
UxSTA	UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	0110
UxADMD	ADM_MASK7	ADM_MASK6	ADM_MASK5	ADM_MASK4	ADM_MASK3	ADM_MASK2	ADM_MASK1	ADM_MASK0	ADM_ADDR7	ADM_ADDR6	ADM_ADDR5	ADM_ADDR4	ADM_ADDR3	ADM_ADDR2	ADM_ADDR1	ADM_ADDR0	0000
UxTXREG	LAST	—	—	—	—	—	—	UTX8	UARTx Transmit Register								xxxx
UxRXREG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	URX8	UARTx Receive Register								0000
UxBRG	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler Register																0000
UxSCCON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TXRPT1 ⁽²⁾	TXRPT0 ⁽²⁾	CONV	T0PD ⁽²⁾	PTRCL	SCEN	0000
UxSCINT	—	—	RXRPTIF ⁽²⁾	TXRPTIF ⁽²⁾	—	—	WTCIF	GTCIF	—	PARIE	RXRPTIE	TXRPTIE	—	—	WTCIE	GTCIE	0000
UxGTC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GTC8	GTC7	GTC6	GTC5	GTC4	GTC3	GTC2	GTC1	GTC0	0000
UxWTCL	WTC15	WTC14	WTC13	WTC12	WTC11	WTC10	WTC9	WTC8	WTC7	WTC6	WTC5	WTC4	WTC3	WTC2	WTC1	WTC0	0000
UxWTCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	WTC23	WTC22	WTC21	WTC20	WTC19	WTC18	WTC17	WTC16	0000

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

Note 1: The registers associated with UARTx are shown for reference. Refer to the “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” chapter of the specific device data sheet for the registers associated with other UART modules.

2: These bits are applicable to T = 0 only. See the PTRCL bit (UxSCCON<1>).

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

17.0 RELATED APPLICATION NOTES

This section lists application notes that are related to this section of the manual. These application notes may not be written specifically for the dsPIC33 and PIC24 device families, but the concepts are pertinent and could be used with modification and possible limitations. The current application notes related to the UART module include the following:

Title	Application Note #
Smart Card Communication Using PIC [®] MCUs	AN1370

Note: Please visit the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com) for additional application notes and code examples for the dsPIC33 and PIC24 families of devices.

18.0 REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (January 2009)

This is the initial released version of the document.

Revision B (July 2010)

This revision includes the following changes:

- Changed the document name from dsPIC33E Family Reference Manual to dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual
- Deleted watermark from the code examples
- Added Note 3 in the note box in [Section 11.2 “UART Operation in Idle Mode”](#)
- Updated and added a note to [Figure 7-2](#)
- Updated [Figure 8-1](#)
- Added [Figure 10-1](#)
- Changed the bit 8 characteristic from W-x to R/W-0 in [Register 2-6](#)
- Minor changes to the text and formatting have been incorporated throughout the document

Revision C (December 2011)

This revision includes the following updates:

- Updated the baud rate feature values and the hardware flow control option in [Section 1.0 “Introduction”](#)
- Relocated the note box originally located in 17.1 “Introduction” to [Section 2.0 “Control Registers”](#)
- Changed all occurrences of the instruction cycle clock frequency (FCY) to: FP
- Changed all occurrences of Low-Speed mode to: Standard-Speed mode
- Added Note 2 and updated the bit value definitions for BRGH in UxMODE: UARTx Mode Register (see [Register 2-1](#))
- Updated the UART Transmission with Interrupts (see [Example 5-1](#))
- Updated the UART Receive Only with Polling (Interrupts Disabled) (see [Example 7-1](#))
- Updated the UART Reception and Transmission with DMA (see [Example 7-1](#))
- Added a note box to [Section 12.0 “Operation of UxCTS and UxRTS Control Pins”](#)
- Removed 17.16 “Design Tips”
- Minor updates to text and formatting were incorporated throughout the document

Revision D (April 2012)

This revision includes the following updates:

- Added a note to [Section 7.0 “UART Receiver”](#)
- Added a note to [Section 14.0 “LIN/J2602 Support”](#)
- Additional minor updates to text and formatting were incorporated throughout the document

Revision E (October 2013)

This revision includes the following updates:

- Name of Family Reference Manual has been changed to “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”
- Section number has been removed from the title
- Side tabs with section numbers have been removed
- Added Smart Card Communication section
- Additional minor updates to text and formatting were incorporated throughout the document

dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual

NOTES:

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

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

Code protection is constantly evolving. We at Microchip are committed to continuously improving the code protection features of our products. Attempts to break Microchip's code protection feature may be a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. If such acts allow unauthorized access to your software or other copyrighted work, you may have a right to sue for relief under that Act.

Information contained in this publication regarding device applications and the like is provided only for your convenience and may be superseded by updates. It is your responsibility to ensure that your application meets with your specifications. MICROCHIP MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WRITTEN OR ORAL, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, RELATED TO THE INFORMATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ITS CONDITION, QUALITY, PERFORMANCE, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PURPOSE. Microchip disclaims all liability arising from this information and its use. Use of Microchip devices in life support and/or safety applications is entirely at the buyer's risk, and the buyer agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless Microchip from any and all damages, claims, suits, or expenses resulting from such use. No licenses are conveyed, implicitly or otherwise, under any Microchip intellectual property rights.

Trademarks

The Microchip name and logo, the Microchip logo, dsPIC, FlashFlex, KEELOQ, KEELOQ logo, MPLAB, PIC, PICmicro, PICSTART, PIC³² logo, rPIC, SST, SST Logo, SuperFlash and UNI/O are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

FilterLab, Hampshire, HI-TECH C, Linear Active Thermistor, MTP, SEEVAL and The Embedded Control Solutions Company are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

Silicon Storage Technology is a registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. in other countries.


Analog-for-the-Digital Age, Application Maestro, BodyCom, chipKIT, chipKIT logo, CodeGuard, dsPICDEM, dsPICDEM.net, dsPICworks, dsSPEAK, ECAN, ECONOMONITOR, FanSense, HI-TIDE, In-Circuit Serial Programming, ICSP, Mindi, MiWi, MPASM, MPF, MPLAB Certified logo, MPLIB, MPLINK, mTouch, Omniclient Code Generation, PICC, PICC-18, PICDEM, PICDEM.net, PICKit, PICTail, REAL ICE, rLAB, Select Mode, SQL, Serial Quad I/O, Total Endurance, TSHARC, UniWinDriver, WiperLock, ZENA and Z-Scale are trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

SQTP is a service mark of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

GestIC and ULPP are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Germany II GmbH & Co. KG, a subsidiary of Microchip Technology Inc., in other countries.

All other trademarks mentioned herein are property of their respective companies.

© 2009-2013, Microchip Technology Incorporated, Printed in the U.S.A., All Rights Reserved.

 Printed on recycled paper.

ISBN: 978-1-62077-507-3

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CERTIFIED BY DNV
= ISO/TS 16949 =

Microchip received ISO/TS-16949:2009 certification for its worldwide headquarters, design and wafer fabrication facilities in Chandler and Tempe, Arizona; Gresham, Oregon and design centers in California and India. The Company's quality system processes and procedures are for its PIC® MCUs and dsPIC® DSCs, KEELOQ® code hopping devices, Serial EEPROMs, microperipherals, nonvolatile memory and analog products. In addition, Microchip's quality system for the design and manufacture of development systems is ISO 9001:2000 certified.



Worldwide Sales and Service

AMERICAS

Corporate Office
2355 West Chandler Blvd.
Chandler, AZ 85224-6199
Tel: 480-792-7200
Fax: 480-792-7277
Technical Support:
<http://www.microchip.com/support>
Web Address:
www.microchip.com

Atlanta
Duluth, GA
Tel: 678-957-9614
Fax: 678-957-1455

Boston
Westborough, MA
Tel: 774-760-0087
Fax: 774-760-0088

Chicago
Itasca, IL
Tel: 630-285-0071
Fax: 630-285-0075

Cleveland
Independence, OH
Tel: 216-447-0464
Fax: 216-447-0643

Dallas
Addison, TX
Tel: 972-818-7423
Fax: 972-818-2924

Detroit
Farmington Hills, MI
Tel: 248-538-2250
Fax: 248-538-2260

Indianapolis
Noblesville, IN
Tel: 317-773-8323
Fax: 317-773-5453

Los Angeles
Mission Viejo, CA
Tel: 949-462-9523
Fax: 949-462-9608

Santa Clara
Santa Clara, CA
Tel: 408-961-6444
Fax: 408-961-6445

Toronto
Mississauga, Ontario,
Canada
Tel: 905-673-0699
Fax: 905-673-6509

ASIA/PACIFIC

Asia Pacific Office
Suites 3707-14, 37th Floor
Tower 6, The Gateway
Harbour City, Kowloon
Hong Kong
Tel: 852-2401-1200
Fax: 852-2401-3431

Australia - Sydney
Tel: 61-2-9868-6733
Fax: 61-2-9868-6755

China - Beijing
Tel: 86-10-8569-7000
Fax: 86-10-8528-2104

China - Chengdu
Tel: 86-28-8665-5511
Fax: 86-28-8665-7889

China - Chongqing
Tel: 86-23-8980-9588
Fax: 86-23-8980-9500

China - Hangzhou
Tel: 86-571-2819-3187
Fax: 86-571-2819-3189

China - Hong Kong SAR
Tel: 852-2943-5100
Fax: 852-2401-3431

China - Nanjing
Tel: 86-25-8473-2460
Fax: 86-25-8473-2470

China - Qingdao
Tel: 86-532-8502-7355
Fax: 86-532-8502-7205

China - Shanghai
Tel: 86-21-5407-5533
Fax: 86-21-5407-5066

China - Shenyang
Tel: 86-24-2334-2829
Fax: 86-24-2334-2393

China - Shenzhen
Tel: 86-755-8864-2200
Fax: 86-755-8203-1760

China - Wuhan
Tel: 86-27-5980-5300
Fax: 86-27-5980-5118

China - Xian
Tel: 86-29-8833-7252
Fax: 86-29-8833-7256

China - Xiamen
Tel: 86-592-2388138
Fax: 86-592-2388130

China - Zhuhai
Tel: 86-756-3210040
Fax: 86-756-3210049

ASIA/PACIFIC

India - Bangalore
Tel: 91-80-3090-4444
Fax: 91-80-3090-4123

India - New Delhi
Tel: 91-11-4160-8631
Fax: 91-11-4160-8632

India - Pune
Tel: 91-20-3019-1500

Japan - Osaka
Tel: 81-6-6152-7160
Fax: 81-6-6152-9310

Japan - Tokyo
Tel: 81-3-6880-3770
Fax: 81-3-6880-3771

Korea - Daegu
Tel: 82-53-744-4301
Fax: 82-53-744-4302

Korea - Seoul
Tel: 82-2-554-7200
Fax: 82-2-558-5932 or
82-2-558-5934

Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 60-3-6201-9857
Fax: 60-3-6201-9859

Malaysia - Penang
Tel: 60-4-227-8870
Fax: 60-4-227-4068

Philippines - Manila
Tel: 63-2-634-9065
Fax: 63-2-634-9069

Singapore
Tel: 65-6334-8870
Fax: 65-6334-8850

Taiwan - Hsin Chu
Tel: 886-3-5778-366
Fax: 886-3-5770-955

Taiwan - Kaohsiung
Tel: 886-7-213-7828
Fax: 886-7-330-9305

Taiwan - Taipei
Tel: 886-2-2508-8600
Fax: 886-2-2508-0102

Thailand - Bangkok
Tel: 66-2-694-1351
Fax: 66-2-694-1350

EUROPE

Austria - Wels
Tel: 43-7242-2244-39
Fax: 43-7242-2244-393

Denmark - Copenhagen
Tel: 45-4450-2828
Fax: 45-4485-2829

France - Paris
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20
Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

Germany - Munich
Tel: 49-89-627-144-0
Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

Italy - Milan
Tel: 39-0331-742611
Fax: 39-0331-466781

Netherlands - Drunen
Tel: 31-416-690399
Fax: 31-416-690340

Spain - Madrid
Tel: 34-91-708-08-90
Fax: 34-91-708-08-91

UK - Wokingham
Tel: 44-118-921-5869
Fax: 44-118-921-5820

08/20/13