

Product Change Notification / SYST-01AYJC109

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16-Bit - Microcontrollers and Digital Signal Controllers

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ERRATA - PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification

Affected CPNs:

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Notification Text:

SYST-01AYJC109

Microchip has released a new Product Documents for the PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification of devices. If you are using one of these devices please read the document located at PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification.

Notification Status: Final

Description of Change: 1) Added silicon issue 21 (Power).

Impacts to Data Sheet: None

Reason for Change: To Improve Productivity

Change Implementation Status: Complete

Date Document Changes Effective: 02 Apr 2021

NOTE: Please be advised that this is a change to the document only the product has not been changed.

Markings to Distinguish Revised from Unrevised Devices: N/A

Attachments:

PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification

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PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 FAMILY

PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 Family Silicon Errata and Data Sheet Clarification

1.

The PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 family devices conform functionally to the current Device Data Sheet (DS30010074**G**),except for the anomalies described in this document.

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

The errata described in this document will be addressed in future revisions of the PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 family silicon.

Note: This document summarizes all silicon errata issues from all revisions of silicon, previous as well as current. Only the issues indicated in the last column of Table 2 apply to the current silicon revision (A6).

Data Sheet clarifications and corrections start on page 11, following the discussion of silicon issues.

The silicon revision level can be identified using the current version of MPLAB[®] IDE and Microchip's programmers, debuggers and emulation tools, which are available at the Microchip corporate website (www.microchip.com). Open an MPLAB IDE project.
 Configure the MPLAB IDE project for the appropriate device and hardware debugger.

device to the hardware debugger.

4. Based on the version of MPLAB IDE you are using, do one of the following:

For example, to identify the silicon revision level using

MPLAB IDE in conjunction with a hardware debugger:

Using the appropriate interface, connect the

- For MPLAB IDE 8, select <u>Programmer ></u> <u>Reconnect</u>.
- b) For MPLAB X IDE, select <u>Window > Dash-board</u> and click the **Refresh Debug Tool** Status icon ().
- 5. Depending on the development tool used, the part number *and* Device Revision ID value appear in the **Output** window.

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

The DEVREV values for the various PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 family silicon revisions are shown in Table 1.

Dont Number	Devrice ID ⁽¹⁾		Revision ID	for Silicor	n Revision ⁽	2)
Part Number	Device ID(*)	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6
PIC24FJ128GA606	6000h					
PIC24FJ256GA606	6008h					
PIC24FJ512GA606	6010h					
PIC24FJ1024GA606	6018h	1				
PIC24FJ128GA610	6001h	0,000	0,02	0,01	0.05	0,06
PIC24FJ256GA610	6009h		0x03	0X04	0,005	0000
PIC24FJ512GA610	6011h					
PIC24FJ1024GA610	6019h	1				
PIC24FJ128GB606	6004h					
PIC24FJ256GB606	600Ch					

TABLE 1: SILICON DEVREV VALUES

Note 1: The Device IDs (DEVID and DEVREV) are located at the last two implemented addresses of configuration memory space. They are shown in hexadecimal in the format "DEVID DEVREV".

2: Refer to the "*PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 Family Flash Programming Specification*" (DS30010057) for detailed information on Device and Revision IDs for your specific device.

TABLE 1: SILICON DEVREV VALUES (CONTINUED)

Don't Number	Device ID ⁽¹⁾	Revision ID for Silicon Revision ⁽²⁾						
Part Number	Device ID ^(*)	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
PIC24FJ512GB606	6014h				0x05	0x06		
PIC24FJ1024GB606	601Ch							
PIC24FJ128GB610	6005h	0,02	0,02	0×04				
PIC24FJ256GB610	600Dh	0X02	0x03	0X04				
PIC24FJ512GB610	6015h							
PIC24FJ1024GB610	601Dh	Ţ						

Note 1: The Device IDs (DEVID and DEVREV) are located at the last two implemented addresses of configuration memory space. They are shown in hexadecimal in the format "DEVID DEVREV".

2: Refer to the "*PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 Family Flash Programming Specification*" (DS30010057) for detailed information on Device and Revision IDs for your specific device.

Module	Feature	Item	Issue Summary		Af Rev	fect isio	ed ns ⁽¹)
		Number		A2	A 3	A 4	A5	A6
Power	Low-Voltage Retention Regulator	1.	If a wake-up trigger occurs within 2 μ S of entering Retention Sleep, the part may not properly wake from Retention Sleep.	X				
Power	CPU	2.	Part fails to start from power-on when the temperature is below -10°C and VDD is \leq 2.7V.	Х				
Power	Low-Voltage Retention Regulator	3.	Repeated Wake Retention Sleep cycling can cause the internal LDO to exceed its maximum voltage output specification.	X				
ADC	Charge Injection	4.	At the beginning of conversion, a small current can be injected into the ADC input pin. This will cause a voltage spike dependent on the source resistance.	Х	Х	Х	х	Х
l ² C	Slave Addressing	5.	When AHEN (I2CxCONH[1]) = 1, a slave interrupt is asserted for invalid address or software NACK (after 9th clock).	Х	X	Х	Х	X
MCCP/SCCP	Output Compare	6.	Single Edge Output Compare Event Status bit (SCEVT) is not setting for MOD[3:0] = 0010.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Reset	Trap Conflict	7.	The TRAPR bit is not getting set when a hard trap conflict occurs.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
l ² C	Slave Mode	8.	In 10-Bit Addressing Slave mode, on receiving the upper address byte (A9 and A8 bits), the Acknowledge Time Status bit (ACKTIM) is not asserted during the Acknowledgment sequence.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Primary XT Oscillator (POSC)	Primary Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)	9.	OST may indicate oscillator is ready for use too early.	Х	х	Х	Х	Х
Power	Sleep Mode	10.	Sleep current may exceed the value specified in the data sheet.	Х	Х			
Power	Retention Sleep Mode	11.	When the device wakes up from Retention Sleep mode (RETEN bit (RCON[12]) = 1, $\overrightarrow{\text{LPCFG}}$ bit (FPOR[2]) = 0), a device Reset may occur. The BOR, POR and EXTR bits in RCON register are set erroneously for this Reset.	Х	х			
I/O	Schmitt Trigger	12.	Schmitt trigger may have glitches for slow signal rise/fall times.	Х	Х	Х		
SPI	Slave Mode	13.	The SRMT bit may be set when the FIFO or Shift register is not empty.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
ADC	Electrical Characteristics	14.	At cold temperatures, ADC characteristics may be be beyond the data sheet specification.	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Power	BOR	15.	The main BOR may not function.	Х	Х	Х		
I/O	I/O	16.	I/O is not tri-stated if TRISx bit is changed from '0' to '1'.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
ADC	Current	17.	ADC draws additional current when enabled.	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Oscillator	96 MHz PLL Mode	18.	PLL in 96 MHz mode may not operate under certain conditions.	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Oscillator	Fail-Safe Clock Monitor	19.	When FSCM is enabled and selected clock fails, an oscillator trap may not occur.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Oscillator	OSCFDIV	20.	OSCFDIV clock may not be functional after power-up.	Х	Х	Х	Х	
Power	Retention Sleep Mode	21.	Reset when device wakes up.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х

TABLE 2: SILICON ISSUE SUMMARY

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

Silicon Errata Issues

Note: This document summarizes all silicon errata issues from all revisions of silicon, previous as well as current. Only the issues indicated by the shaded column in the following tables apply to the current silicon revision (**A6**).

1. Module: Power

If a wake-up trigger occurs within 2 μ S of entering Retention Sleep, the part may not properly wake from Retention Sleep.

Work around

None.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х						

2. Module: Power

Part fails to start from power-on when the temperature is below -10°C and VDD is \leq 2.7V.

Work around

Ensure the VDD and AVDD are 2.75V or higher, or that the device will not be exposed to temperatures below $-10^{\circ}C$.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х						

3. Module: Power

Repeated Wake Retention Sleep cycling can cause the internal LDO to exceed its maximum voltage output specification if the VREGS bit (RCON[8]) = 1.

Work around

The code must execute for 1 ms minimum before returning to Retention Sleep mode or VREGS can be set to '0' in the application.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A 6		
Х						

4. Module: ADC

At the beginning of conversion, a small current can be injected into the ADC input pin. This will cause a voltage spike dependent on the source resistance.

Work around

Any of the following solutions can be used:

- Use external buffer on transducer output if the source resistance is greater than 2 k $\Omega.$
- Increase the TAD time to be 1 μ S or greater.
- Increase the sample time to be longer than 1 $\mu S.$

Affected Silicon Revisions

Ī	A2	A 3	A 4	A5	A6		
ſ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

5. Module: I²C

When AHEN (I2CxCONH[1]) = 1, a slave interrupt is asserted for an invalid address or software NACK (after 9th clock).

Work around

User application should ignore the extra interrupt until a Stop condition is seen on the data bus.

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

6. Module: MCCP/SCCP

The Single Edge Compare Event Status bit, SCEVT (CCPxSTATL[3]), may not set for Single Edge mode (drive output low on match (MOD[3:0] = 0010)). In this case, the comparator output is still driven low on the first CCPxRA match, but will not be reset by writing '0' to the SCEVT bit.

All MCCPs/SCCPs are affected.

Work around

This mode may be used to trigger a single event before the module must be reinitialized by clearing and setting CCPON (CCP1CON1L[15]).

The Capture/Compare Interrupt Flag (CCPxIF) still occurs on a match with CCPxRA, and can be used to update the user that a compare event has been triggered and the module needs to be reset.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

7. Module: Reset

If a lower priority address error trap occurs while a higher priority oscillator failure trap is being processed, the TRAPR bit (RCON[15]) is not set. A Trap Conflict Reset does not occur as expected and the device may stop executing code.

Work around

None. However, a Reset (such as MCLR, POR or WDT) will recover the device.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

8. Module: I²C

In I²C Slave 10-Bit Addressing mode, on receiving the upper address byte (A9 and A8 bits), the Acknowledge Time Status bit, ACKTIM (I2CxSTAT[13]), is not asserted during an Acknowledgment sequence.

This issue is not seen during the reception of the lower address byte (A7 to A0) and data bytes. The hardware asserts the ACKTIM bit on the falling edge of the eighth clock and deasserts on the rising edge of the ninth clock. In this case, ACKTIM is not asserted on the upper address byte reception.

When AHEN (|2CxCONL[1]| = 1, the clock is stretched after the 8th falling edge and the ACKTIM bit is asserted until the clock is released. If AHEN = 0, the clock is not stretched and ACKTIM is asserted during the Acknowledgment sequence, which is of a very short duration.

Therefore, the user application can see this issue of the ACKTIM bit not getting asserted when AHEN = 1.

Work around

Instead of polling for ACKTIM to be asserted, poll for the RBF flag (I2CxSTAT[1]).

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

9. Module: Primary XT Oscillator (POSC)

The Primary Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) may indicate the oscillator is ready for use too early. Clocking the device before the oscillator is ready may result in incorrect execution and exceptions. This issue exists when the POSC is requested at power-on, during clock switching, when waking from Sleep or when a peripheral module requests the POSC directly. This issue affects the XT mode only.

Work around

- 1. Use HS Primary Oscillator mode.
- Make sure that the XT Primary Oscillator clock is ready before using it by following these steps:
 - Running on a non-POSC source, request the POSC clock using a peripheral such as REFO.
 - b) Provide a delay to stabilize the POSC.
 - c) Switch to the POSC source.

Example 1 shows a work around for the device power-on and Example 2 explains the work around when the device wakes from Sleep.

EXAMPLE 1: USING POSC AT POWER-ON

#pragma config FNOSC = FRC // Oscillator Selection bits (Fast RC oscillator (FRC)) // Clock Switching Enabled (Failsafe Clock Monitor can be enabled or disabled) #pragma config FCKSM = CSECMD - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - int main() { // configure REFO to request POSC REFOCONLbits.ROSEL = 2; // POSC // disable output REFOCONLbits.ROOUT = 0; REFOCONLbits.ROEN = 1; // enable module // wait for POSC stable clock // this delay may vary depending on different application conditions // such as voltage, temperature, layout and components // delay for 9 ms { unsigned int delayms = 9; while(delayms--) asm volatile("repeat #(8000000/1000/2) \n nop"); } // switch to POSC = 2 __builtin_write_OSCCONH(2); builtin write OSCCONL(1); while (OSCCONbits.OSWEN == 1); // wait for switch

EXAMPLE 2: USING POSC WHEN WAKING FROM SLEEP

```
// Clock Switching Enabled (Failsafe Clock Monitor can be enabled or disabled)
#pragma config FCKSM = CSECMD
     // switch to FRC = 0 before entering sleep
   __builtin_write_OSCCONH(0);
    builtin write OSCCONL(1);
   while (OSCCONbits.OSWEN == 1);
                                // wait for switch
   // enter sleep mode
   Sleep();
   // configure REFO to request POSC
   REFOCONLbits.ROSEL = 2; // POSC
   REFOCONLbits.ROOUT = 0;
                                // disable output
   REFOCONLbits.ROEN = 1;
                                 // enable module
   // wait for POSC stable clock
   // this delay may vary depending on different application conditions
   // such as voltage, temperature, layout and components
     // delay for 9 ms
   {
      unsigned int delay ms = 9;
      while(delayms--) asm volatile("repeat #(8000000/1000/2) \n nop");
   }
   // switch to POSC = 2
   __builtin_write_OSCCONH(2);
__builtin_write_OSCCONL(1);
   while (OSCCONbits.OSWEN == 1); // wait for switch
```

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A 6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

10. Module: Power

The Sleep current may exceed a value specified in the data sheet. The issue affects regular (non-Retention) Sleep modes.

Work around

Set the RETEN bit (RCON[12]) = 1 and <u>disable</u> the Retention Sleep mode by setting the <u>LPCFG</u> Configuration bit (FPOR[2]) = 1.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х					

11. Module: Power

When the device wakes up from Retention Sleep mode (RETEN bit (RCON[12]) = 1, LPCFG bit (FPOR[2]) = 0), occasionally a device Reset may occur. The BOR, POR and EXTR bits in the RCON register are set erroneously for this Reset.

Work around

To provide a consistent behavior when the device wakes up from the Retention Sleep mode, the software RESET instruction should be inserted following the SLEEP instruction. In this case, a Reset will always be generated when the device wakes up from Retention Sleep. Example 3 shows the software RESET instruction implementation:

EXAMPLE 3: SOFTWARE RESET AFTER SLEEP INSTRUCTION

// ENTER SLEEP MODE.

asm volatile ("pwrsav #0");
// SOFTWARE RESET RIGHT AFTER SLEEP.

asm volatile ("reset");

```
sm volatile ("rese
```

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х	Х					

12. Module: I/O

If the input signal rise or fall time is greater than 200 nS, the I/O Schmitt trigger output may have glitches.

Work around

The rise/fall times must be less than 200 nS.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х				

13. Module: SPI

In SPI Slave mode, the SRMT bit may be set when the TX FIFO or Shift register is not empty.

Work around

The following work arounds can be implemented in the application to detect when the FIFO and Shift register are empty:

- 1. Check the SPITBF bit before checking the SRMT bit. If the SPITBF flag is cleared and the SRMT flag is set, then all data were transmitted. Example 4 demonstrates the SPITBF and SRMT bits polling.
- 2. Read the SRMT bit twice, back-to-back. If the SRMT bit is set two reads in a row, then the FIFO and Shift Register are empty. Example 5 demonstrates the SRMT bit polling using double read.

EXAMPLE 4: EMPTY STATUS DETECTION USING SPITBF AND SRMT BITS POLLING

// Both flags must indicate empty status.
while(SPI1STATLbits.SPITBF);
while(!SPI1STATLbits.SRMT);

EXAMPLE 5: EMPTY STATUS DETECTION USING SRMT BIT POLLING WITH BACK-TO-BACK READS

// If SRMT bit is set two reads in a row then
it set correctly.
 asm volatile("loop:\n"
 "btsc SPI1STATL, #7\n"

"btss SPI1STATL, #7\n"

btss SPIISTATL,

"bra loop");

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

14. Module: ADC

When the ADC input voltage is above (AVDD - 0.2)V, and the device operates in the temperature range of 0°C to -40°C, the INL and Gain error can get bigger as the ADC input voltage increases, up to -11 LSB Gain and -13 LSB INL.

Work around

Choose the ADC positive reference (VREF+) below (AVDD - 0.2)V. This ensures the ADC input voltage will operate to ADC full scale without affecting the ADC specification.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х			

15. Module: Power

The main BOR may not occur when the operating voltage drops below the BOR trip voltage.

Work around

Ensure the device operating voltage does not violate the specified values. Use an external supervisor circuit to reset the device if the operating voltage can be outside the specified values.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х				

16. Module: I/O

5V tolerant I/Os may not be set to a highimpedance state if the corresponding TRISx bit is changed from '0' to '1'. The I/O state change from output to high-impedance may be delayed up to 100 mS, depending on external connections. On Silicon Revision A5 and later, only the following I/Os are affected by this issue: RA2, RA3, RA14, RA15, RD9, RD10, RE6, RE7, RF4, RF5, RG2 and RG3.

Work around

Set I/O to low level (LATx bit = 0) before switching to input (TRISx bit = 1).

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

17. Module: ADC

On some devices, the current draw may increase when the ADC is enabled. This current draw is not affected by the device Power Save modes or ADC configuration. This additional current does not affect the ADC or device performance.

Work around

Disable the ADC when it is not converting or not used in the application.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A 3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х			

18. Module: Oscillator

The PLL in 96 MHz mode may not function when the device starts up and the capacitor on the VCAP pin is discharged. This condition is applicable in both Two-Speed Oscillator Start-up and clock switching at run time.

Work around

- 1. The 8x/6x/4x PLL modes are functional and available for use.
- If 96 MHz PLL mode is required for application (ex: USB), connect a 1 µF capacitor between VDD and VCAP to precharge the VCAP capacitor.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х			

19. Module: Oscillator

If a clock failure event occurs when Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) is enabled, the oscillator trap may not occur. Instead of the oscillator trap, a clock failure condition can result in instruction misexecution, with other traps or Resets generated.

Work around

None.

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

20. Module: Oscillator

On start-up with the VCAP capacitor discharged, the OSCFDIV oscillator may not function. This condition is applicable in both Two-Speed Oscillator Start-up and clock switching at run time. If the OSCFDIV oscillator is selected by default in the FNOSCx Configuration bits, the device may not start.

Work around

Use another clock source option, such as FRC.

Affected Silicon Revisions

A2	A3	A4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х			

21. Module: Power

For a temperature below -20° C, a device Reset may occur occasionally when the device wakes up from Retention Sleep mode (RETEN bit (RCON[12]) = 1, LPCFG bit (FPOR[2]) = 0). The BOR, POR and EXTR bits in the RCON register are set erroneously for this Reset.

Work around

None.

A2	A3	A 4	A5	A6		
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		

Data Sheet Clarifications

The following typographic corrections and clarifications are to be noted for the latest version of the device data sheet (30010074**G**):

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

None.

PIC24FJ1024GA610/GB610 FAMILY

APPENDIX A: DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Rev A Document (11/2015)

Initial release of this document; issued for Silicon Revision A2.

Rev B Document (11/2015)

Added data sheet clarification 1 (Device Names and Peripherals).

Rev C Document (3/2016)

Added silicon revision A3.

Removed data sheet clarification 1 (Device Names and Peripherals).

Rev D Document (7/2016)

Added silicon issue 9 (Primary XT and HS Oscillator (POSC)) and silicon issue 10 (Power).

Added data sheet clarifications 1 and 2 (DC Characteristics).

Rev E Document (12/2016)

Added silicon issue 11 (Power).

Removed data sheet clarifications 1 and 2 (DC Characteristics).

Rev F Document (4/2017)

Added Silicon Revision A4.

Added silicon issue 12 (I/O) and silicon issue 13 (SPI).

Added data sheet clarification 1 (Electrical Characteristics).

Rev G Document (7/2017)

Added silicon issues 14 (ADC) and 15 (Power).

Removed data sheet clarification 1 (Electrical Characteristics) because the issue was corrected in the latest data sheet revision.

Rev H Document (3/2018)

Added Silicon Revision A5.

Added silicon issue 16 (I/O).

Rev J Document (1/2019)

Added Silicon issue 17 (ADC).

Added data sheet clarification 1 (Electrical Characteristics).

Rev K Document (7/2019)

Added silicon revision A6.

Added silicon issue 18 (Oscillator).

Rev L Document (2/2020)

Added silicon issue 19 (Oscillator).

Updated silicon issue 9 (Primary XT Oscillator (POSC).

Removed data sheet clarification 1 (Electrical Characteristics) because the issue was corrected in the latest data sheet revision.

Rev M Document (10/2020)

Added silicon issue 20 (Oscillator).

Rev N Document (3/2021)

Added silicon issue 21 (Power).

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