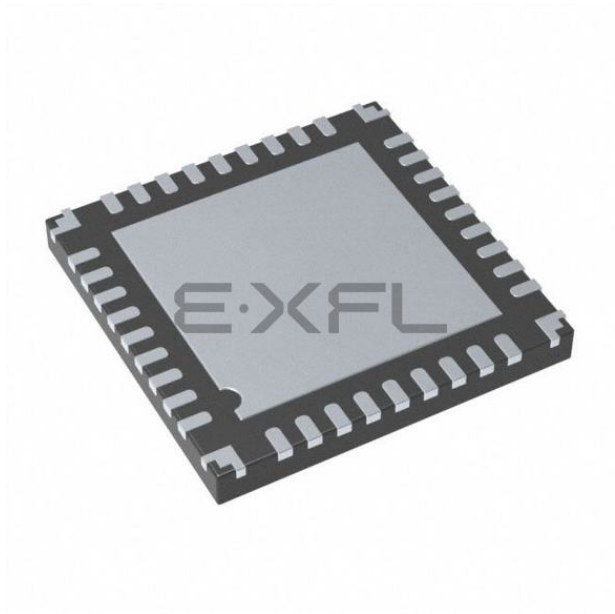
Microchip Technology - DSPIC33EV256GM103-E/M5 Datasheet



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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPs
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	256KB (85.5K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 13x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	36-UFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	36-UQFN (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ev256gm103-e-m5

3.0 CPU

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **"CPU"** (DS70359) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*", which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 "Memory Organization"** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The CPU has a 16-bit (data) modified Harvard architecture with an enhanced instruction set, including significant support for digital signal processing. The CPU has a 24-bit instruction word with a variable length opcode field. The Program Counter (PC) is 23 bits wide and addresses up to 4M x 24 bits of user program memory space.

An instruction prefetch mechanism helps maintain throughput and provides predictable execution. Most instructions execute in a single-cycle effective execution rate, with the exception of instructions that change the program flow, the double-word move (`MOV.D`) instruction, PSV accesses and the table instructions. Overhead-free program loop constructs are supported using the `DO` and `REPEAT` instructions, both of which are interruptible at any point.

3.1 Registers

The dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family devices have sixteen, 16-bit Working registers in the programmer's model. Each of the Working registers can act as a Data, Address or Address Offset register. The sixteenth Working register (W15) operates as a Software Stack Pointer for interrupts and calls.

In addition, the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X devices include two alternate Working register sets, which consist of W0 through W14. The alternate registers can be made persistent to help reduce the saving and restoring of register content during Interrupt Service Routines (ISRs). The alternate Working registers can be assigned to a specific Interrupt Priority Level (IPL1 through IPL6) by configuring the CTXTx<2:0> bits in the FALTREG Configuration register.

The alternate Working registers can also be accessed manually by using the `CTXTSWP` instruction.

The CCTXI<2:0> and MCTXI<2:0> bits in the CTXTSTAT register can be used to identify the current, and most recent, manually selected Working register sets.

3.2 Instruction Set

The device instruction set has two classes of instructions: the MCU class of instructions and the DSP class of instructions. These two instruction classes are seamlessly integrated into the architecture and execute from a single execution unit. The instruction set includes many addressing modes and was designed for optimum C compiler efficiency.

3.3 Data Space Addressing

The Base Data Space can be addressed as 4K words or 8 Kbytes and is split into two blocks, referred to as X and Y data memory. Each memory block has its own independent Address Generation Unit (AGU). The MCU class of instructions operates solely through the X memory AGU, which accesses the entire memory map as one linear Data Space. On dsPIC33EV devices, certain DSP instructions operate through the X and Y AGUs to support dual operand reads, which splits the data address space into two parts. The X and Y Data Space boundary is device-specific.

The upper 32 Kbytes of the Data Space (DS) memory map can optionally be mapped into Program Space (PS) at any 16K program word boundary. The Program-to-Data Space mapping feature, known as Program Space Visibility (PSV), lets any instruction access Program Space as if it were Data Space. Moreover, the Base Data Space address is used in conjunction with a Data Space Read or Write Page register (DSRPAG or DSWPAG) to form an Extended Data Space (EDS) address. The EDS can be addressed as 8M words or 16 Mbytes. For more information on EDS, PSV and table accesses, refer to **"Data Memory"** (DS70595) and **"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Program Memory"** (DS70000613) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*.

On dsPIC33EV devices, overhead-free circular buffers (Modulo Addressing) are supported in both X and Y address spaces. The Modulo Addressing removes the software boundary checking overhead for DSP algorithms. The X AGU Circular Addressing can be used with any of the MCU class of instructions. The X AGU also supports Bit-Reversed Addressing to greatly simplify input or output data reordering for radix-2 FFT algorithms. Figure 3-1 illustrates the block diagram of the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family devices.

3.4 Addressing Modes

The CPU supports these addressing modes:

- Inherent (no operand)
- Relative
- Literal
- Memory Direct
- Register Direct
- Register Indirect

Each instruction is associated with a predefined addressing mode group, depending upon its functional requirements. As many as six addressing modes are supported for each instruction.

REGISTER 3-2: CORCON: CORE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VAR	—	US1	US0	EDT(1)	DL2	DL1	DL0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SATA	SATB	SATDW	ACCSAT	IPL3(2)	SFA	RND	IF
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **VAR:** Variable Exception Processing Latency Control bit
1 = Variable exception processing latency is enabled
0 = Fixed exception processing latency is enabled

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

bit 13-12 **US<1:0>:** DSP Multiply Unsigned/Signed Control bits
11 = Reserved
10 = DSP engine multiplies are mixed-sign
01 = DSP engine multiplies are unsigned
00 = DSP engine multiplies are signed

bit 11 **EDT:** Early DO Loop Termination Control bit(1)
1 = Terminates executing the DO loop at the end of the current loop iteration
0 = No effect

bit 10-8 **DL<2:0>:** DO Loop Nesting Level Status bits
111 = 7 DO loops are active
•
•
•
001 = 1 DO loop is active
000 = 0 DO loops are active

bit 7 **SATA:** ACCA Saturation Enable bit
1 = Accumulator A saturation is enabled
0 = Accumulator A saturation is disabled

bit 6 **SATB:** ACCB Saturation Enable bit
1 = Accumulator B saturation is enabled
0 = Accumulator B saturation is disabled

bit 5 **SATDW:** Data Space Write from DSP Engine Saturation Enable bit
1 = Data Space write saturation is enabled
0 = Data Space write saturation is disabled

bit 4 **ACCSAT:** Accumulator Saturation Mode Select bit
1 = 9.31 saturation (super saturation)
0 = 1.31 saturation (normal saturation)

Note 1: This bit is always read as '0'.
2: The IPL3 bit is concatenated with the IPL<2:0> bits (SR<7:5>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level.

4.3 Special Function Register Maps

TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE REGISTER MAP

SFR Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
W0	0000	W0 (WREG)																0000
W1	0002	W1																0000
W2	0004	W2																0000
W3	0006	W3																0000
W4	0008	W4																0000
W5	000A	W5																0000
W6	000C	W6																0000
W7	000E	W7																0000
W8	0010	W8																0000
W9	0012	W9																0000
W10	0014	W10																0000
W11	0016	W11																0000
W12	0018	W12																0000
W13	001A	W13																0000
W14	001C	W14																0000
W15	001E	W15																0800
SPLIM	0020	SPLIM																xxxx
ACCAL	0022	ACCAL																xxxx
ACCAH	0024	ACCAH																xxxx
ACCAU	0026	Sign Extension of ACCA<39>								ACCAU								xxxx
ACCBL	0028	ACCBL																xxxx
ACCBH	002A	ACCBH																xxxx
ACCBU	002C	Sign Extension of ACCB<39>								ACCBU								xxxx
PCL	002E	Program Counter Low Word Register															—	0000
PCH	0030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Program Counter High Word Register							0000
DSRPAG	0032	—	—	—	—	—	—	Data Space Read Page Register										0001
DSWPAG	0034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Data Space Write Page Register									0001
RCOUNT	0036	REPEAT Loop Counter Register															0	xxxx
DCOUNT	0038	DCOUNT<15:1>															0	xxxx
DOSTARTL	003A	DOSTARTL<15:1>															0	xxxx
DOSTARTH	003C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DOSTARTH<5:0>						00xx
DOENDL	003E	DOENDL<15:1>															—	xxxx

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

TABLE 4-22: PMD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY DEVICES

SFR Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
PMD1	0760	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	—	PWMMD	—	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	—	C1MD(1)	AD1MD	0000
PMD2	0762	—	—	—	—	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	—	—	—	—	OC4MD	OC3MD	OC2MD	OC1MD	0000
PMD3	0764	—	—	—	—	—	CMPMD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
PMD4	0766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	REFOMD	CTMUMD	—	—	0000
PMD6	076A	—	—	—	—	—	PWM3MD	PWM2MD	PWM1MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
PMD7	076C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA0MD	—	—	—	—	0000
													DMA1MD					
													DMA2MD					
													DMA3MD					
PMD8	076E	—	—	—	SENT2MD	SENT1MD	—	—	DMTMD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.
Note 1: This feature is available only on dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X devices.

TABLE 4-31: PORTA REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

SFR Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
TRISA	0E00	—	—	—	TRISA<12:7>						—	—	TRISA4	—	—	TRISA<1:0>		1F93
PORTA	0E02	—	—	—	RA<12:7>						—	—	RA4	—	—	RA<1:0>		0000
LATA	0E04	—	—	—	LATA<12:7>						—	—	LATA4	—	—	LATA<1:0>		0000
ODCA	0E06	—	—	—	ODCA<12:7>						—	—	ODCA4	—	—	ODCA<1:0>		0000
CNENA	0E08	—	—	—	CNIEA<12:7>						—	—	CNIEA4	—	—	CNIEA<1:0>		0000
CNPUA	0E0A	—	—	—	CNPUA<12:7>						—	—	CNPUA4	—	—	CNPUA<1:0>		0000
CNPDA	0E0C	—	—	—	CNPDA<12:7>						—	—	CNPDA4	—	—	CNPDA<1:0>		0000
ANSELA	0E0E	—	—	—	ANSA<12:9>				—	ANSA7	—	—	ANSA4	—	—	ANSA<1:0>		1E93
SR1A	0E10	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1A9	—	—	—	—	SR1A4	—	—	—	—	0000
SR0A	0E12	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0A9	—	—	—	—	SR0A4	—	—	—	—	0000

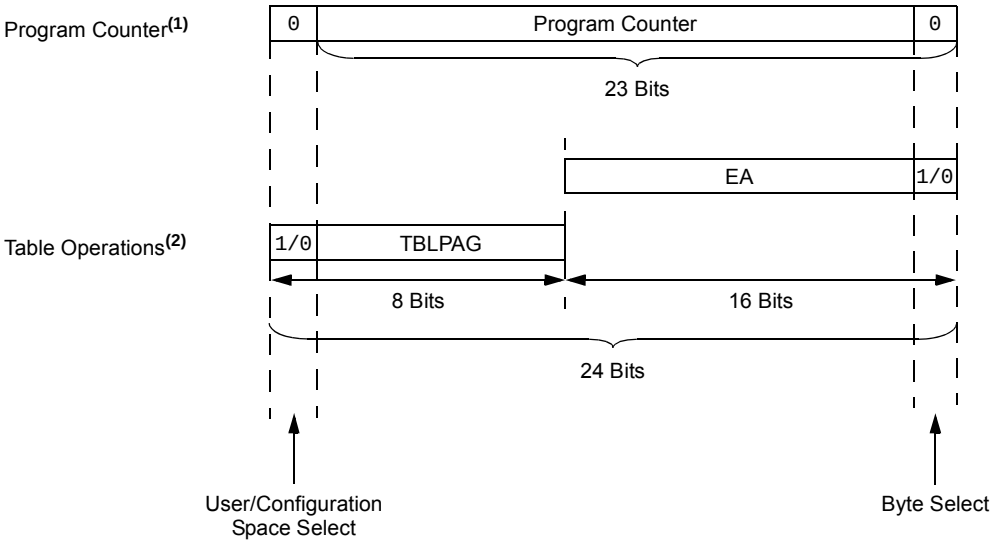
Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.

TABLE 4-32: PORTA REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX04 DEVICES

SFR Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
TRISA	0E00	—	—	—	—	—	TRISA<10:7>				—	—	TRISA<4:0>					DF9F
PORTA	0E02	—	—	—	—	—	RA<10:7>				—	—	RA<4:0>					0000
LATA	0E04	—	—	—	—	—	LATA<10:7>				—	—	LATA<4:0>					0000
ODCA	0E06	—	—	—	—	—	ODCA<10:7>				—	—	ODCA<4:0>					0000
CNENA	0E08	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEA<10:7>				—	—	CNIEA<4:0>					0000
CNPUA	0E0A	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUA<10:7>				—	—	CNPUA<4:0>					0000
CNPDA	0E0C	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDA<10:7>				—	—	CNPDA<4:0>					0000
ANSELA	0E0E	—	—	—	—	—	ANSA<10:9>		—	ANSA7	—	—	ANSA4	—	ANSA<2:0>			1813
SR1A	0E10	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1A9	—	—	—	—	SR1A4	—	—	—	—	0000
SR0A	0E12	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0A9	—	—	—	—	SR0A4	—	—	—	—	0000

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

FIGURE 4-17: DATA ACCESS FROM PROGRAM SPACE ADDRESS GENERATION



Note 1: The Least Significant bit (LSb) of Program Space addresses is always fixed as '0' to maintain word alignment of data in the Program and Data Spaces.

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

REGISTER 6-1: RCON: RESET CONTROL REGISTER(1) (CONTINUED)

bit 3 **SLEEP:** Wake-up from Sleep Flag bit
1 = Device has been in Sleep mode
0 = Device has not been in Sleep mode

bit 2 **IDLE:** Wake-up from Idle Flag bit
1 = Device was in Idle mode
0 = Device was not in Idle mode

bit 1 **BOR:** Brown-out Reset Flag bit
1 = A Brown-out Reset has occurred
0 = A Brown-out Reset has not occurred

bit 0 **POR:** Power-on Reset Flag bit
1 = A Power-on Reset has occurred
0 = A Power-on Reset has not occurred

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

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

8.0 DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **"Direct Memory Access (DMA)"** (DS70348) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 "Memory Organization"** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The DMA Controller transfers data between Peripheral Data registers and Data Space SRAM. For the simplified DMA block diagram, refer to Figure 8-1.

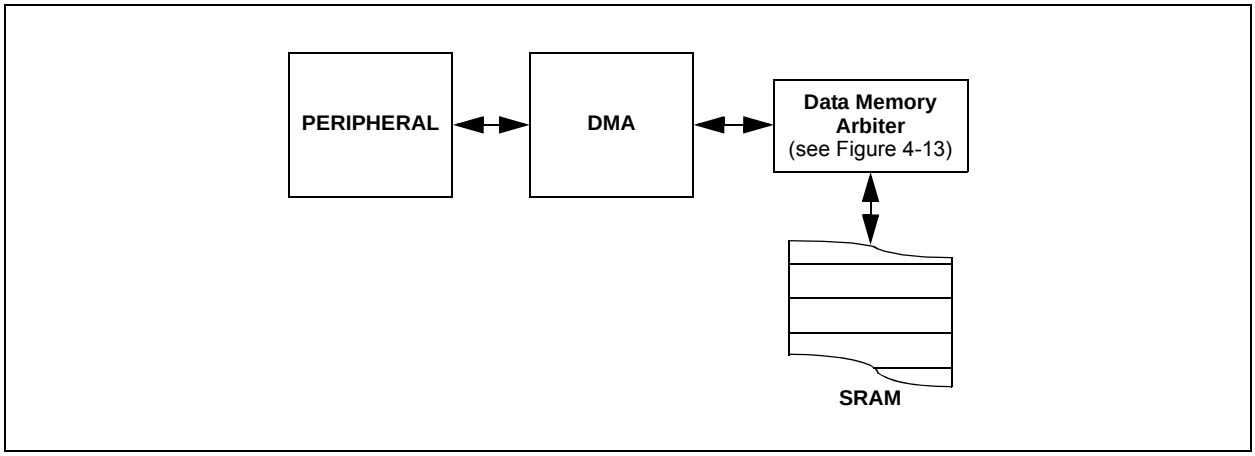
In addition, DMA can access the entire data memory space. The data memory bus arbiter is utilized when either the CPU or DMA attempts to access SRAM, resulting in potential DMA or CPU stalls.

The DMA Controller supports 4 independent channels. Each channel can be configured for transfers to or from selected peripherals. The peripherals supported by the DMA Controller include:

- CAN
- Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)
- Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- UART
- Input Capture
- Output Compare

Refer to Table 8-1 for a complete list of supported peripherals.

FIGURE 8-1: PERIPHERAL TO DMA CONTROLLER



REGISTER 8-7: DMAxPAD: DMA CHANNEL x PERIPHERAL ADDRESS REGISTER(1)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PAD<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
PAD<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 **PAD<15:0>:** DMA Peripheral Address Register bits

Note 1: If the channel is enabled (i.e., active), writes to this register may result in unpredictable behavior of the DMA channel and should be avoided.

REGISTER 8-8: DMAxCNT: DMA CHANNEL x TRANSFER COUNT REGISTER(1)

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CNT<13:8>(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
CNT<7:0>(2)							
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 13-0 **CNT<13:0>:** DMA Transfer Count Register bits(2)

Note 1: If the channel is enabled (i.e., active), writes to this register may result in unpredictable behavior of the DMA channel and should be avoided.

2: The number of DMA transfers = CNT<13:0> + 1.

REGISTER 8-11: DMAPWC: DMA PERIPHERAL WRITE COLLISION STATUS 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	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	PWCOL3	PWCOL2	PWCOL1	PWCOL0
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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 3 **PWCOL3:** Channel 3 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
1 = Write collision is detected
0 = Write collision is not detected

bit 2 **PWCOL2:** Channel 2 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
1 = Write collision is detected
0 = Write collision is not detected

bit 1 **PWCOL1:** Channel 1 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
1 = Write collision is detected
0 = Write collision is not detected

bit 0 **PWCOL0:** Channel 0 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
1 = Write collision is detected
0 = Write collision is not detected

REGISTER 17-7: PWMCONx: PWMx CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 7-6 **DTC<1:0>:** Dead-Time Control bits
11 = Dead-Time Compensation mode
10 = Dead-time function is disabled
01 = Negative dead time is actively applied for Complementary Output mode
00 = Positive dead time is actively applied for all Output modes

bit 5 **DTCP:** Dead-Time Compensation Polarity bit(3)
When Set to '1':
If DTCMPx = 0, PWMxL is shortened and PWMxH is lengthened.
If DTCMPx = 1, PWMxH is shortened and PWMxL is lengthened.
When Set to '0':
If DTCMPx = 0, PWMxH is shortened and PWMxL is lengthened.
If DTCMPx = 1, PWMxL is shortened and PWMxH is lengthened.

bit 4-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2 **CAM:** Center-Aligned Mode Enable bit(2,4)
1 = Center-Aligned mode is enabled
0 = Edge-Aligned mode is enabled

bit 1 **XPRES:** External PWMx Reset Control bit(5)
1 = Current-limit source resets the time base for this PWM generator if it is in Independent Time Base mode
0 = External pins do not affect PWMx time base

bit 0 **IUE:** Immediate Update Enable bit(2)
1 = Updates to the active MDC/PDCx/DTRx/ALTDTRx/PHASEx registers are immediate
0 = Updates to the active MDC/PDCx/DTRx/ALTDTRx/PHASEx registers are synchronized to the PWMx period boundary

Note 1: Software must clear the interrupt status here and in the corresponding IFSx bit in the interrupt controller.
2: These bits should not be changed after the PWMx is enabled (PTEN = 1).
3: DTC<1:0> = 11 for DTCP to be effective; else, DTCP is ignored.
4: The Independent Time Base (ITB = 1) mode must be enabled to use Center-Aligned mode. If ITB = 0, the CAM bit is ignored.
5: To operate in External Period Reset mode, the ITB bit must be '1' and the CLMOD bit in the FCLCONx register must be '0'.

19.2 I²C Control Registers

REGISTER 19-1: I2CxCON1: I2Cx CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/S-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
I2CEN	—	I2CSIDL	SCLREL(1)	STRICT	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC
GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **I2CEN:** I2Cx Enable bit (writable from SW only)
1 = Enables the I²C module and configures the SDAx and SCLx pins as serial port pins
0 = Disables the I²C module and all I²C pins are controlled by port functions

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

bit 13 **I2CSIDL:** I2Cx Stop in Idle Mode bit
1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12 **SCLREL:** SCLx Release Control bit (I²C Slave mode only)(1)
Module resets and (I2CEN = 0) sets SCLREL = 1.
If STREN = 0:(2)
1 = Releases clock
0 = Forces clock low (clock stretch)
If STREN = 1:
1 = Releases clock
0 = Holds clock low (clock stretch); user may program this bit to '0', clock stretch at the next SCLx low

bit 11 **STRICT:** Strict I²C Reserved Address Rule Enable bit
1 = Strict reserved addressing is enforced
In Slave mode, the device does not respond to reserved address space and addresses falling in that category are NACKed.
0 = Reserved addressing would be Acknowledged
In Slave mode, the device will respond to an address falling in the reserved address space. When there is a match with any of the reserved addresses, the device will generate an ACK.

bit 10 **A10M:** 10-Bit Slave Address Flag bit
1 = I2CxADD is a 10-bit slave address
0 = I2CxADD is a 7-bit slave address

bit 9 **DISSLW:** Slew Rate Control Disable bit
1 = Slew rate control is disabled for Standard Speed mode (100 kHz, also disabled for 1 MHz mode)
0 = Slew rate control is enabled for High-Speed mode (400 kHz)

bit 8 **SMEN:** SMBus Input Levels Enable bit
1 = Enables the input logic so thresholds are compliant with the SMBus specification
0 = Disables the SMBus-specific inputs

Note 1: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission; automatically cleared to '0' at the end of slave reception.
2: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission.

REGISTER 22-15: CxBUFPNT4: CANx FILTERS 12-15 BUFFER POINTER REGISTER 4

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
F15BP3	F15BP2	F15BP1	F15BP0	F14BP3	F14BP2	F14BP1	F14BP0
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
F13BP3	F13BP2	F13BP1	F13BP0	F12BP3	F12BP2	F12BP1	F12BP0
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 15-12 **F15BP<3:0>:** RX Buffer Mask for Filter 15 bits
1111 = Filter hits received in RX FIFO buffer
1110 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 14
•
•
•
0001 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 1
0000 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 0

bit 11-8 **F14BP<3:0>:** RX Buffer Mask for Filter 14 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

bit 7-4 **F13BP<3:0>:** RX Buffer Mask for Filter 13 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

bit 3-0 **F12BP<3:0>:** RX Buffer Mask for Filter 12 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

REGISTER 22-16: CxRXFnSID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER n STANDARD IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-15)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16
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 15-5 **SID<10:0>:** Standard Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit, SIDx, must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit, SIDx, must be '0' to match filter

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

bit 3 **EXIDE:** Extended Identifier Enable bit
If MIDE = 1:
1 = Matches only messages with Extended Identifier addresses
0 = Matches only messages with Standard Identifier addresses
If MIDE = 0:
Ignores EXIDE bit.

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

bit 1-0 **EID<17:16>:** Extended Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '0' to match filter

REGISTER 22-17: CxRXFnEID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER n EXTENDED IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-15)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID<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 **EID<15:0>:** Extended Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '0' to match filter

30.2 AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters

This section defines the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family AC characteristics and timing parameters.

TABLE 30-15: TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS – AC

AC CHARACTERISTICS	**Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)** Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended Operating voltage VDD range as described in **Section 30.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

FIGURE 30-1: LOAD CONDITIONS FOR DEVICE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

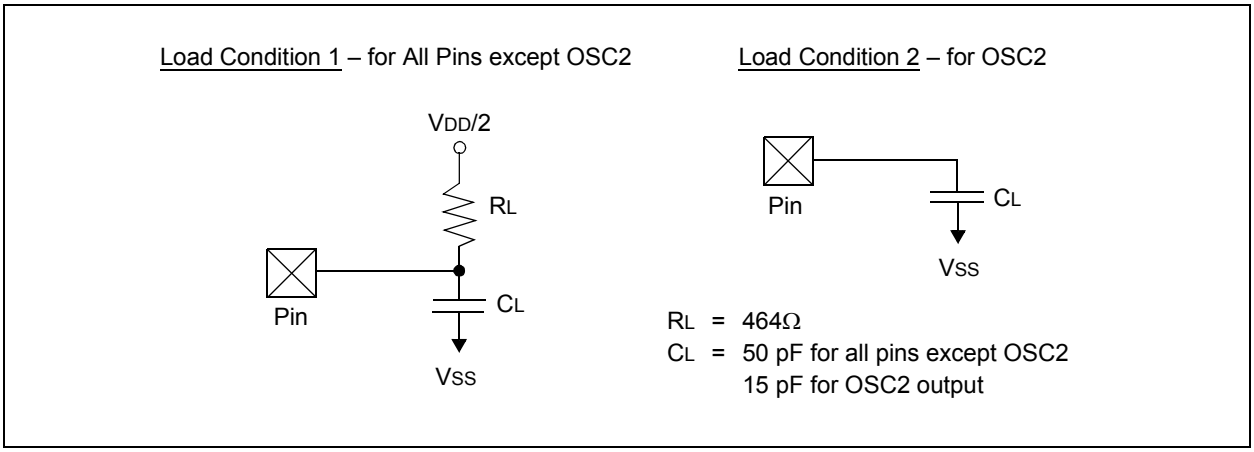


TABLE 30-16: CAPACITIVE LOADING REQUIREMENTS ON OUTPUT PINS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
DO50	COSCO	OSC2 Pin	—	—	15	pF	In XT and HS modes, when external clock is used to drive OSC1
DO56	CIO	All I/O Pins and OSC2	—	—	50	pF	EC mode
DO58	CB	SCLx, SDAx	—	—	400	pF	In I^2C mode

FIGURE 30-17: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

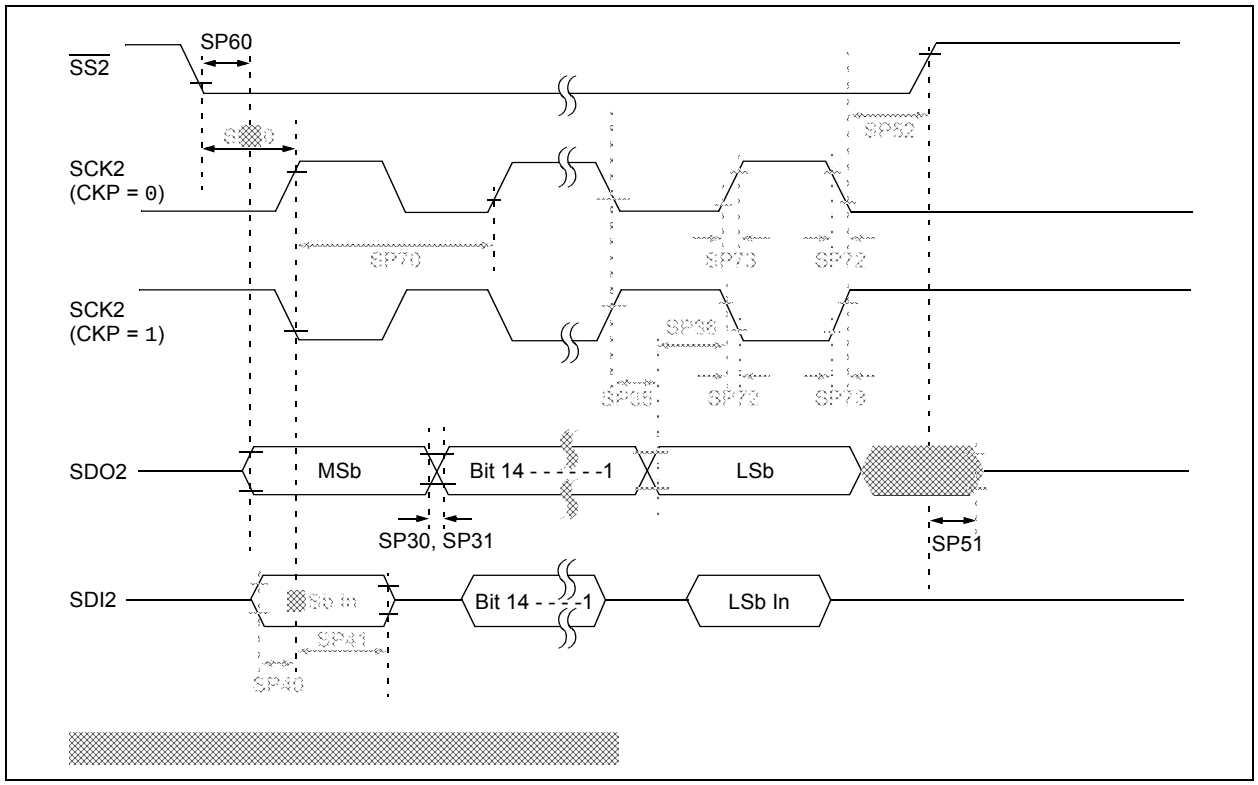


TABLE 30-44: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	See **Note 3**
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and **Note 4**
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and **Note 4**
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and **Note 4**
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and **Note 4**
SP35	TscH2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP41	TscH2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	15	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS1}$ ↓ to SCK1 ↑ or SCK1 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS1}$ ↑ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See **Note 4**
SP52	TscH2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS1}$ ↑ after SCK1 Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	See **Note 4**

Note 1: These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

2: Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

TABLE 30-53: CTMU CURRENT SOURCE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
CTMU Current Source							
CTMUI1	IOUT1	Base Range	—	550	—	nA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
CTMUI2	IOUT2	10x Range	—	5.5	—	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
CTMUI3	IOUT3	100x Range	—	55	—	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 11
CTMUI4	IOUT4	1000x Range	—	550	—	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 00
CTMUFV1	VF	Temperature Diode Forward Voltage(1,2)	—	0.525	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
			—	0.585	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
			—	0.645	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 11
CTMUFV2	VFVR	Temperature Diode Rate of Change(1,2)	—	-1.92	—	mV/°C	CTMUICON<9.8> = 01
			—	-1.74	—	mV/°C	CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
			—	-1.56	—	mV/°C	CTMUICON<9:8> = 11

Note 1: Nominal value at center point of current trim range (CTMUICON<15:10> = 000000).

2: Parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing. Measurements are taken with the following conditions:

- VREF = AVDD = 5.0V
- ADC configured for 10-bit mode
- ADC configured for conversion speed of 500 ksps
- All PMDx bits are cleared (PMDx = 0)
- CPU executing

```
while(1)
{
NOP();
}
```

- Device operating from the FRC with no PLL

FIGURE 33-27: TYPICAL V_{OH} 4x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OH} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)

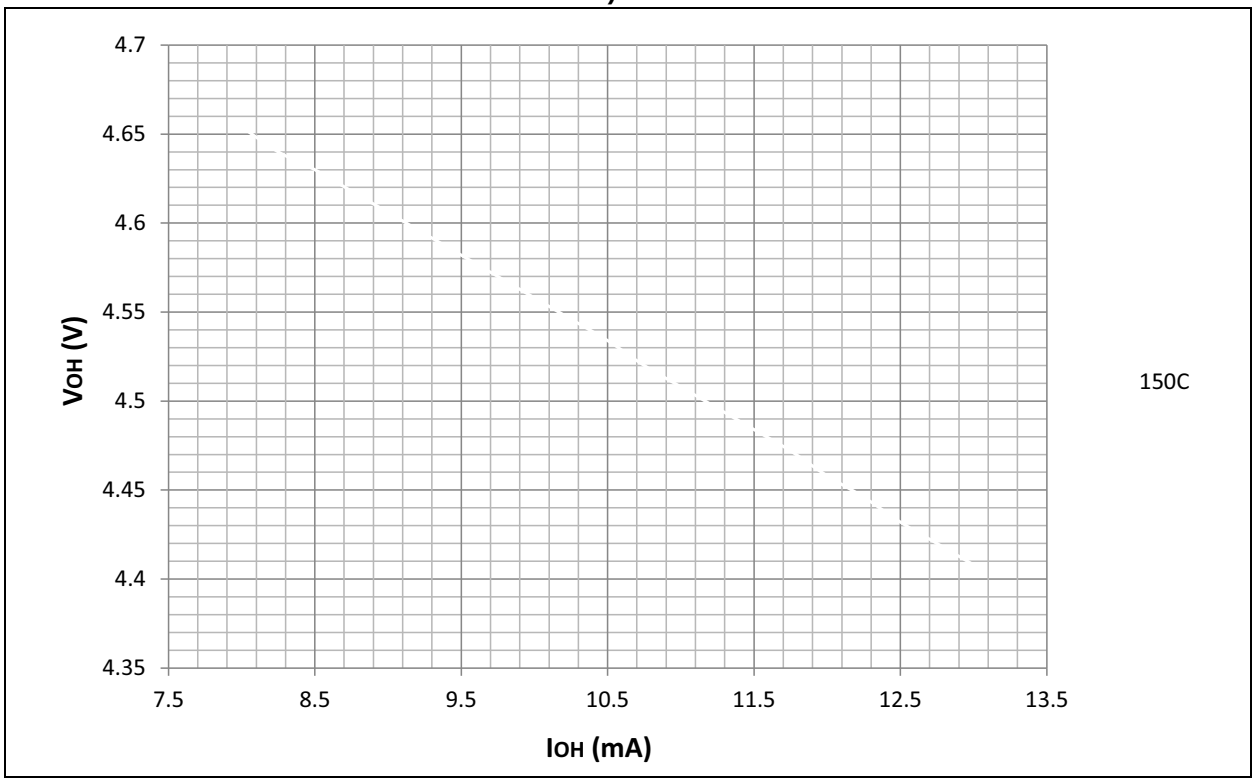


FIGURE 33-28: TYPICAL V_{OL} 8x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OL} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)