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What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPS
Connectivity	CANbus, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	21
Program Memory Size	64KB (22K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 11x10/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SOIC
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ev64gm102-i-so

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

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
-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.

11.4 Slew Rate Selection

The slew rate selection feature allows the device to have control over the slew rate selection on the required I/O pin which supports this feature. For this purpose, for each I/O port, there are two registers: SR1x and SR0x, which configure the selection of the slew rate. The register outputs are directly connected to the associated I/O pins, which support the slew rate selection function. The SR1x register specifies the MSb and the SR0x register provides the LSb of the 2-bit field that selects the desired slew rate. For example, slew rate selections for PORTA are as follows:

EXAMPLE 11-2: SLEW RATE SELECTIONS FOR PORTA

SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 00	= Fastest Slew rate
SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 01	= 4x slower Slew rate
SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 10	= 8x slower Slew rate
SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 11	= 16x slower Slew rate

11.5 Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)

A major challenge in general purpose devices is providing the largest possible set of peripheral features while minimizing the conflict of features on I/O pins. The challenge is even greater on low pin count devices. In an application where more than one peripheral needs to be assigned to a single pin, inconvenient work arounds in application code, or a complete redesign, may be the only option.

The Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) configuration provides an alternative to these choices by enabling peripheral set selection and their placement on a wide range of I/O pins. By increasing the pinout options available on a particular device, users can better tailor the device to their entire application, rather than trimming the application to fit the device.

The PPS configuration feature operates over a fixed subset of digital I/O pins. Users may independently map the input and/or output of most digital peripherals to any one of these I/O pins. Hardware safeguards are included that prevent accidental or spurious changes to the peripheral mapping after it has been established.

11.5.1 AVAILABLE PINS

The number of available pins is dependent on the particular device and its pin count. Pins that support the PPS feature include the designation, “RPn” or “RPIn”, in their full pin designation, where “n” is the remappable pin number. “RP” is used to designate pins that support both remappable input and output functions, while “RPI” indicates pins that support remappable input functions only.

11.5.2 AVAILABLE PERIPHERALS

The peripherals managed by the PPS are all digital only peripherals. These include general serial communications (UART and SPI), general purpose timer clock inputs, timer related peripherals (input capture and output compare) and Interrupt-on-Change (IOC) inputs.

In comparison, some digital only peripheral modules are never included in the PPS feature, because the peripheral's function requires special I/O circuitry on a specific port and cannot be easily connected to multiple pins. These modules include I²C and the PWM. A similar requirement excludes all modules with analog inputs, such as the ADC Converter.

A key difference between the remappable and non-remappable peripherals is that the remappable peripherals are not associated with a default I/O pin. The peripheral must always be assigned to a specific I/O pin before it can be used. In contrast, the non-remappable peripherals are always available on a default pin, assuming that the peripheral is active and not conflicting with another peripheral.

When a remappable peripheral is active on a given I/O pin, it takes priority over all the other digital I/O and digital communication peripherals associated with the pin. Priority is given regardless of the type of peripheral that is mapped. Remappable peripherals never take priority over any analog functions associated with the pin.

11.5.3 CONTROLLING PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT

The PPS features are controlled through two sets of SFRs: one to map the peripheral inputs and the other to map the outputs. Because they are separately controlled, a particular peripheral's input and output (if the peripheral has both) can be placed on any selectable function pin without constraint.

The association of a peripheral to a peripheral-selectable pin is handled in two different ways, depending on whether an input or output is being mapped.

11.5.4 INPUT MAPPING

The inputs of the PPS options are mapped on the basis of the peripheral. That is, a control register associated with a peripheral dictates the pin it will be mapped to. The RPINRx registers are used to configure peripheral input mapping (see Table 11-1 and Register 11-1 through Register 11-17). Each register contains sets of 8-bit fields, with each set associated with one of the remappable peripherals. Programming a given peripheral's bit field with an appropriate 8-bit value maps the RPn pin with the corresponding value to that peripheral. For any given device, the valid range of values for any bit field corresponds to the maximum number of Peripheral Pin Selects supported by the device.

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REGISTER 11-26: RPOR8: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 8⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP70R5	RP70R4	RP70R3	RP70R2	RP70R1	RP70R0
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
—	—	RP69R5	RP69R4	RP69R3	RP69R2	RP69R1	RP69R0
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 13-8 **RP70R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP70 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

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

bit 5-0 **RP69R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP69 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33EVXXGXM004/104/006/106 devices only.

REGISTER 11-27: RPOR9: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 9⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP118R5	RP118R4	RP118R3	RP118R2	RP118R1	RP118R0
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
—	—	RP97R5	RP97R4	RP97R3	RP97R2	RP97R1	RP97R0
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 13-8 **RP118R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP118 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

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

bit 5-0 **RP97R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP97 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33EVXXGXM004/106 devices only.

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REGISTER 18-3: SPIxCON2: SPIx CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
FRMEN	SPIFSD	FRMPOL	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	FRMDLY	SPIBEN
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 **FRMEN:** Framed SPIx Support bit
1 = Framed SPIx support is enabled (\overline{SSx} pin is used as the Frame Sync pulse input/output)
0 = Framed SPIx support is disabled
- bit 14 **SPIFSD:** SPIx Frame Sync Pulse Direction Control bit
1 = Frame Sync pulse input (slave)
0 = Frame Sync pulse output (master)
- bit 13 **FRMPOL:** Frame Sync Pulse Polarity bit
1 = Frame Sync pulse is active-high
0 = Frame Sync pulse is active-low
- bit 12-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **FRMDLY:** Frame Sync Pulse Edge Select bit
1 = Frame Sync pulse coincides with the first bit clock
0 = Frame Sync pulse precedes the first bit clock
- bit 0 **SPIBEN:** SPIx Enhanced Buffer Enable bit
1 = Enhanced buffer is enabled
0 = Enhanced buffer is disabled (Standard mode)

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REGISTER 19-3: I2CxSTAT: I2Cx STATUS REGISTER

R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	U-0	U-0	R/C-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC
ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	ACKTIM	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10
bit 15						bit 8	

R/C-0, HS	R/C-0, HS	R-0, HSC	R/C-0, HSC	R/C-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC
IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W	RBF	TBF
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clearable bit	HSC = Hardware Settable/Clearable bit
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared
		HS = Hardware Settable bit

- bit 15 **ACKSTAT:** Acknowledge Status bit (updated in all Master and Slave modes)
1 = Acknowledge was not received from slave
0 = Acknowledge was received from slave
- bit 14 **TRSTAT:** Transmit Status bit (when operating as I²C master; applicable to master transmit operation)
1 = Master transmit is in progress (8 bits + ACK)
0 = Master transmit is not in progress
- bit 13 **ACKTIM:** Acknowledge Time Status bit (valid in I²C Slave mode only)
1 = Indicates I²C bus is in an Acknowledge sequence, set on 8th falling edge of SCLx clock
0 = Not an Acknowledge sequence, cleared on 9th rising edge of SCLx clock
- bit 12-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10 **BCL:** Bus Collision Detect bit (Master/Slave mode; cleared when I²C module is disabled, I2CEN = 0)
1 = A bus collision has been detected during a master or slave transmit operation
0 = Bus collision has not been detected
- bit 9 **GCSTAT:** General Call Status bit (cleared after Stop detection)
1 = General call address was received
0 = General call address was not received
- bit 8 **ADD10:** 10-Bit Address Status bit (cleared after Stop detection)
1 = 10-bit address was matched
0 = 10-bit address was not matched
- bit 7 **IWCOL:** Write Collision Detect bit
1 = An attempt to write to the I2CxTRN register failed because the I²C module is busy; must be cleared in software
0 = Collision has not occurred
- bit 6 **I2COV:** I2Cx Receive Overflow Flag bit
1 = A byte was received while the I2CxRCV register is still holding the previous byte; I2COV is a “don't care” in Transmit mode, must be cleared in software
0 = Overflow has not occurred
- bit 5 **D_A:** Data/Address bit (when operating as I²C slave)
1 = Indicates that the last byte received was data
0 = Indicates that the last byte received or transmitted was an address
- bit 4 **P:** I2Cx Stop bit
Updated when Start, Reset or Stop is detected; cleared when the I²C module is disabled, I2CEN = 0.
1 = Indicates that a Stop bit has been detected last
0 = Indicates that a Stop bit was not detected last

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REGISTER 22-10: CxCFG2: CANx BAUD RATE CONFIGURATION REGISTER 2

U-0	R/W-x	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	WAKFIL	—	—	—	SEG2PH2	SEG2PH1	SEG2PH0
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
SEG2PHTS	SAM	SEG1PH2	SEG1PH1	SEG1PH0	PRSEG2	PRSEG1	PRSEG0
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14 **WAKFIL:** Select CAN Bus Line Filter for Wake-up bit

1 = Uses CAN bus line filter for wake-up

0 = CAN bus line filter is not used for wake-up

bit 13-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **SEG2PH<2:0>:** Phase Segment 2 bits

111 = Length is 8 x Tq

•

•

•

000 = Length is 1 x Tq

bit 7 **SEG2PHTS:** Phase Segment 2 Time Select bit

1 = Freely programmable

0 = Maximum of SEG1PH<2:0> bits or Information Processing Time (IPT), whichever is greater

bit 6 **SAM:** Sample of the CAN Bus Line bit

1 = Bus line is sampled three times at the sample point

0 = Bus line is sampled once at the sample point

bit 5-3 **SEG1PH<2:0>:** Phase Segment 1 bits

111 = Length is 8 x Tq

•

•

•

000 = Length is 1 x Tq

bit 2-0 **PRSEG<2:0>:** Propagation Time Segment bits

111 = Length is 8 x Tq

•

•

•

000 = Length is 1 x Tq

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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	

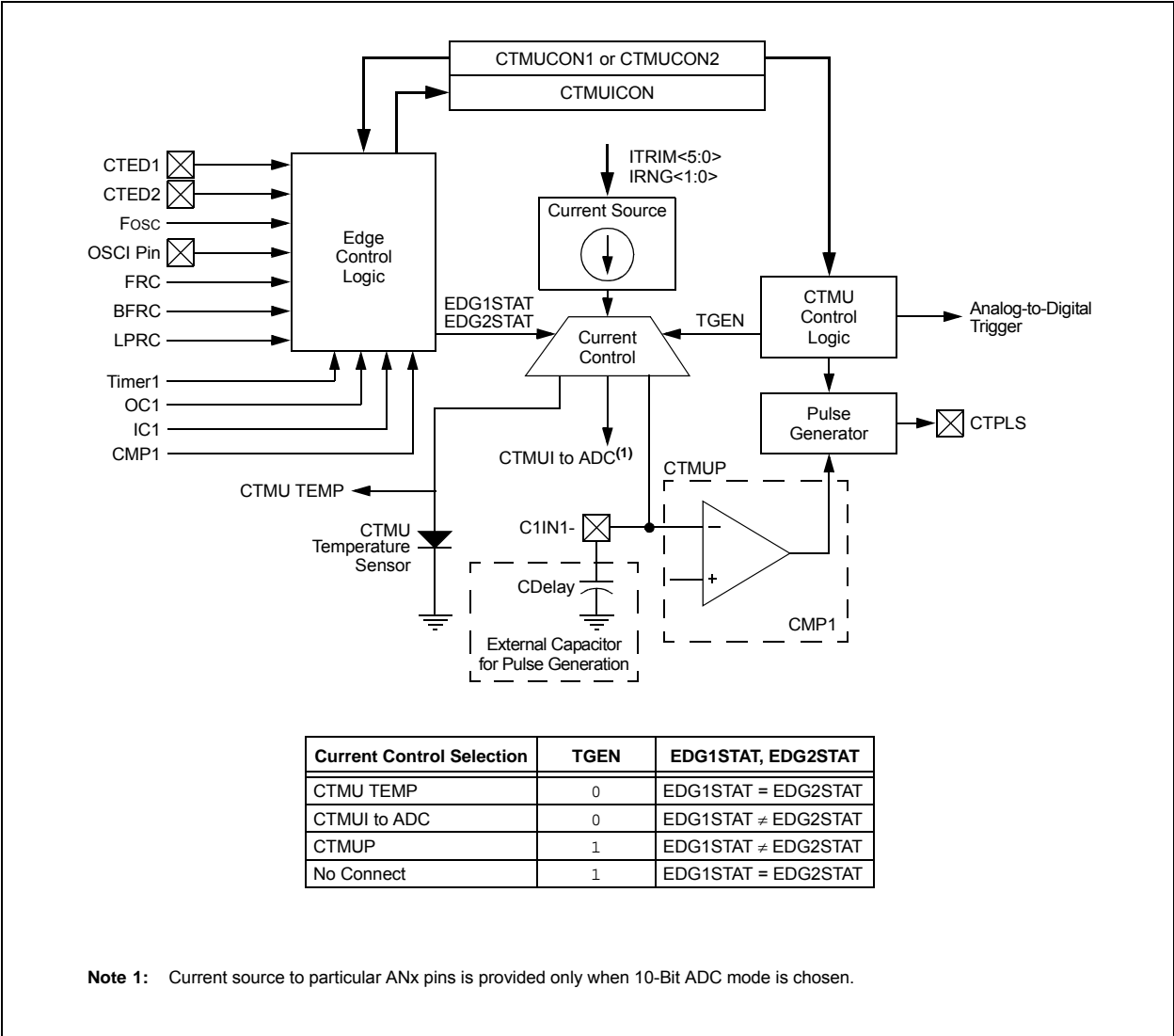
R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID<7:0>							
bit 7						bit 0	

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

FIGURE 23-1: CTMU BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 23-2: CTMUCON2: CTMU CONTROL REGISTER 2 (CONTINUED)

bit 5-2 **EDG2SEL<3:0>**: Edge 2 Source Select bits

1111 = FOSC
1110 = OSCI pin
1101 = FRC Oscillator
1100 = BFRC Oscillator
1011 = Internal LPRC Oscillator
1010 = Reserved
1001 = Reserved
1000 = Reserved
0111 = Reserved
0110 = Reserved
0101 = Reserved
0100 = CMP1 module
0011 = CTED2 pin
0010 = CTED1 pin
0001 = OCMP1 module
0000 = IC1 module

bit 1-0 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

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REGISTER 23-3: CTMUICON: CTMU CURRENT CONTROL REGISTER⁽³⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ITRIM5	ITRIM4	ITRIM3	ITRIM2	ITRIM1	ITRIM0	IRNG1 ⁽²⁾	IRNG0 ⁽²⁾
bit 15						bit 8	

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-10 **ITRIM<5:0>:** Current Source Trim bits
 011111 = Maximum positive change from nominal current + 62%
 011110 = Maximum positive change from nominal current + 60%
 •
 •
 •
 000010 = Minimum positive change from nominal current + 4%
 000001 = Minimum positive change from nominal current + 2%
 000000 = Nominal current output specified by IRNG<1:0>
 111111 = Minimum negative change from nominal current – 2%
 111110 = Minimum negative change from nominal current – 4%
 •
 •
 •
 100010 = Maximum negative change from nominal current – 60%
 100001 = Maximum negative change from nominal current – 62%

bit 9-8 **IRNG<1:0>:** Current Source Range Select bits⁽²⁾
 11 = 100 × Base Current
 10 = 10 × Base Current
 01 = Base Current Level
 00 = 1000 × Base Current⁽¹⁾

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

- Note 1:** This current range is not available for use with the internal temperature measurement diode.
Note 2: Refer to the CTMU Current Source Specifications (Table 30-53) in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for the current range selection values.
Note 3: Current sources are not generated when 12-Bit ADC mode is chosen. Current sources are active only when 10-Bit ADC mode is chosen.

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REGISTER 25-4: CMxMSKSRC: COMPARATOR x MASK SOURCE SELECT CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	RW-0
—	—	—	—	SELSRCC3	SELSRCC2	SELSRCC1	SELSRCC0
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
SELSRCB3	SELSRCB2	SELSRCB1	SELSRCB0	SELSRCA3	SELSRCA2	SELSRCA1	SELSRCA0
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 11-8 **SELSRCC<3:0>:** Mask C Input Select bits

1111 = FLT4
 1110 = FLT2
 1101 = Reserved
 1100 = Reserved
 1011 = Reserved
 1010 = Reserved
 1001 = Reserved
 1000 = Reserved
 0111 = Reserved
 0110 = Reserved
 0101 = PWM3H
 0100 = PWM3L
 0011 = PWM2H
 0010 = PWM2L
 0001 = PWM1H
 0000 = PWM1L

bit 7-4 **SELSRCB<3:0>:** Mask B Input Select bits

1111 = FLT4
 1110 = FLT2
 1101 = Reserved
 1100 = Reserved
 1011 = Reserved
 1010 = Reserved
 1001 = Reserved
 1000 = Reserved
 0111 = Reserved
 0110 = Reserved
 0101 = PWM3H
 0100 = PWM3L
 0011 = PWM2H
 0010 = PWM2L
 0001 = PWM1H
 0000 = PWM1L

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TABLE 27-2: dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X CONFIGURATION BITS DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Bit Field	Register	Description
OSCIOFNC	FOSC	OSC2 Pin Function bit (except in XT and HS modes) 1 = OSC2 is the clock output 0 = OSC2 is the general purpose digital I/O pin
IOL1WAY	FOSC	Peripheral Pin Select Configuration bit 1 = Allows only one reconfiguration 0 = Allows multiple reconfigurations
FCKSM<1:0>	FOSC	Clock Switching Mode bits 1x = Clock switching is disabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled 01 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled 00 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is enabled
PLLKEN	FOSC	PLL Lock Wait Enable bit 1 = Clock switches to the PLL source; will wait until the PLL lock signal is valid 0 = Clock switch will not wait for PLL lock
WDTPS<3:0>	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Postscaler bits 1111 = 1:32,768 1110 = 1:16,384 • • • 0001 = 1:2 0000 = 1:1
WDTPRE	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Prescaler bit 1 = 1:128 0 = 1:32
FWDTEN<1:0>	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Enable bits 11 = WDT is enabled in hardware 10 = WDT is controlled through the SWDTEN bit 01 = WDT is enabled only while device is active and disabled in Sleep; the SWDTEN bit is disabled 00 = WDT and the SWDTEN bit are disabled
WINDIS	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Window Enable bit 1 = Watchdog Timer is in Non-Window mode 0 = Watchdog Timer is in Window mode
WDTWIN<1:0>	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Window Select bits 11 = WDT window is 25% of WDT period 10 = WDT window is 37.5% of WDT period 01 = WDT window is 50% of WDT period 00 = WDT window is 75% of WDT period
BOREN	FPOR	Brown-out Reset (BOR) Detection Enable bit 1 = BOR is enabled 0 = BOR is disabled
ICS<1:0>	FICD	ICD Communication Channel Select bits 11 = Communicates on PGEC1 and PGED1 10 = Communicates on PGEC2 and PGED2 01 = Communicates on PGEC3 and PGED3 00 = Reserved, do not use
DMTIVT<15:0>	FDMTINTVL	Lower 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Window Interval bits
DMTIVT<31:16>	FDMTINTVH	Upper 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Window Interval bits
DMTCNT<15:0>	FDMTCNTL	Lower 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Instruction Count Time-out Value bits

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TABLE 27-2: dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X CONFIGURATION BITS DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Bit Field	Register	Description
DMTCNT<31:16>	FDMCNTH	Upper 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Instruction Count Time-out Value bits
DMTEN	FDMT	Deadman Timer Enable bit 1 = Deadman Timer is enabled and cannot be disabled by software 0 = Deadman Timer is disabled and can be enabled by software
PWMLOCK	FDEVOPT	PWM Lock Enable bit 1 = Certain PWM registers may only be written after a key sequence 0 = PWM registers may be written without a key sequence
ALT2C1	FDEVOPT	Alternate I ² C Pins for I2C1 bit 1 = I2C1 is mapped to the SDA1/SCL1 pins 0 = I2C1 is mapped to the ASDA1/ASCL1 pins
CTXT1<2:0>	FALTREG	Specifies the Alternate Working Register Set 1 Association with Interrupt Priority Level (IPL) bits 111 = Not assigned 110 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 6 101 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 5 100 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 4 011 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 3 010 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 2 001 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 1 000 = Not assigned
CTXT2<2:0>	FALTREG	Specifies the Alternate Working Register Set 2 Association with Interrupt Priority Level (IPL) bits 111 = Not assigned 110 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 6 101 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 5 100 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 4 011 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 3 010 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 2 001 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 1 000 = Not assigned

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REGISTER 27-1: DEVID: DEVICE ID REGISTER

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEVID<23:16> ⁽¹⁾							
bit 23				bit 16			

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEVID<15:8> ⁽¹⁾							
bit 15				bit 8			

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEVID<7:0> ⁽¹⁾							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend: R = Read-Only bit U = Unimplemented bit

bit 23-0 **DEVID<23:0>**: Device Identifier bits⁽¹⁾

Note 1: Refer to “dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X Families Flash Programming Specification” (DS70005137) for the list of Device ID values.

REGISTER 27-2: DEVREV: DEVICE REVISION REGISTER

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEVREV<23:16> ⁽¹⁾							
bit 23				bit 16			

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEVREV<15:8> ⁽¹⁾							
bit 15				bit 8			

R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
DEVREV<7:0> ⁽¹⁾							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend: R = Read-only bit U = Unimplemented bit

bit 23-0 **DEVREV<23:0>**: Device Revision bits⁽¹⁾

Note 1: Refer to “dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X Families Flash Programming Specification” (DS70005137) for the list of device revision values.

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27.2 User OTP Memory

Locations, 800F80h-800FFEh, are a One-Time-Programmable (OTP) memory area. The user OTP words can be used for storing product information, such as serial numbers, system manufacturing dates, manufacturing lot numbers and other application-specific information.

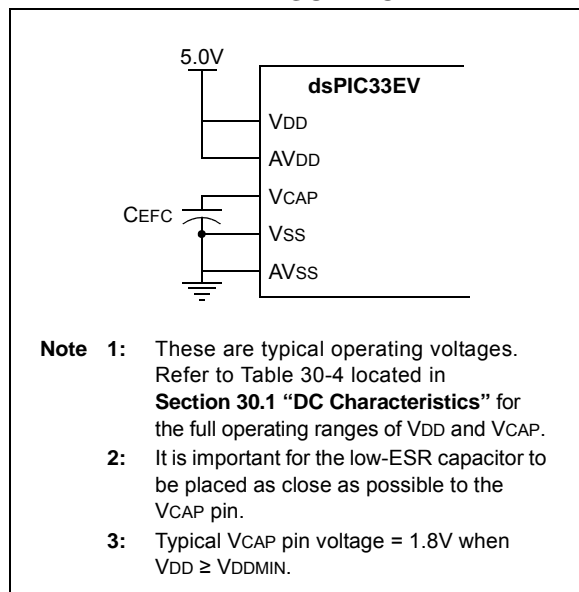
27.3 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All of the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family devices power their core digital logic at a nominal 1.8V. This can create a conflict for designs that are required to operate at a higher typical voltage, such as 5.0V. To simplify system design, all devices in the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family incorporate an on-chip regulator that allows the device to run its core logic from VDD.

The regulator provides power to the core from the other VDD pins. A low-ESR (less than 1 Ohm) capacitor (such as tantalum or ceramic) must be connected to the VCAP pin (see Figure 27-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in Table 30-5, located in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”**.

Note: It is important for the low-ESR capacitor to be placed as close as possible to the VCAP pin.

FIGURE 27-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REGULATOR^(1,2,3)



27.4 Brown-out Reset (BOR)

The Brown-out Reset (BOR) module is based on an internal voltage reference circuit that monitors the regulated supply voltage, VCAP. The main purpose of the BOR module is to generate a device Reset when a brown-out condition occurs. Brown-out conditions are generally caused by glitches on the AC mains (for example, missing portions of the AC cycle waveform due to bad power transmission lines or voltage sags due to excessive current draw when a large inductive load is turned on).

A BOR generates a Reset pulse, which resets the device. The BOR selects the clock source based on the device Configuration bit values (FNOSC<2:0> and POSCMD<1:0>).

If an oscillator mode is selected, the BOR activates the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST). The system clock is held until OST expires. If the PLL is used, the clock is held until the LOCK bit (OSCCON<5>) is '1'.

Concurrently, the Power-up Timer (PWRT) Time-out (TPWRT) is applied before the internal Reset is released. If TPWRT = 0 and a crystal oscillator is being used, then a nominal delay of TFSCM is applied. The total delay in this case is TFSCM. Refer to Parameter SY35 in Table 30-22 of **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for specific TFSCM values.

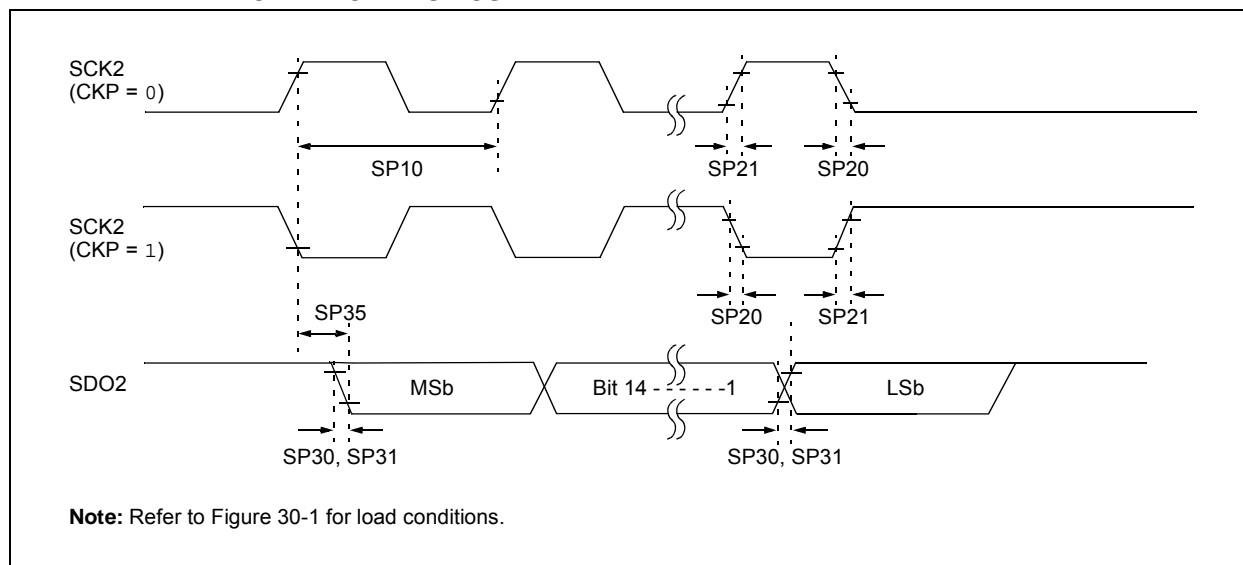
The BOR status bit (RCON<1>) is set to indicate that a BOR has occurred. The BOR circuit continues to operate while in Sleep or Idle mode and resets the device should VDD fall below the BOR threshold voltage.

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TABLE 30-30: SPI2 MAXIMUM DATA/CLOCK RATE SUMMARY

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended		
Maximum Data Rate	Master Transmit Only (Half-Duplex)	Master Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	Slave Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	CKE	CKP	SMP
15 MHz	Table 30-31	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
9 MHz	—	Table 30-32	—	1	0,1	1
9 MHz	—	Table 30-33	—	0	0,1	1
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-34	1	0	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-35	1	1	0
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-36	0	1	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-37	0	0	0

FIGURE 30-12: SPI2 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



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**TABLE 30-34: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, 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 SCK2 Input Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK2 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK2 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS2} \downarrow$ to SCK2 \uparrow or SCK2 \downarrow Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS2} \uparrow$ to SDO2 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS2} \uparrow$ after SCK2 Edge	1.5 Tcy + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4
SP60	TssL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after $\overline{SS2}$ Edge	—	—	50	ns	

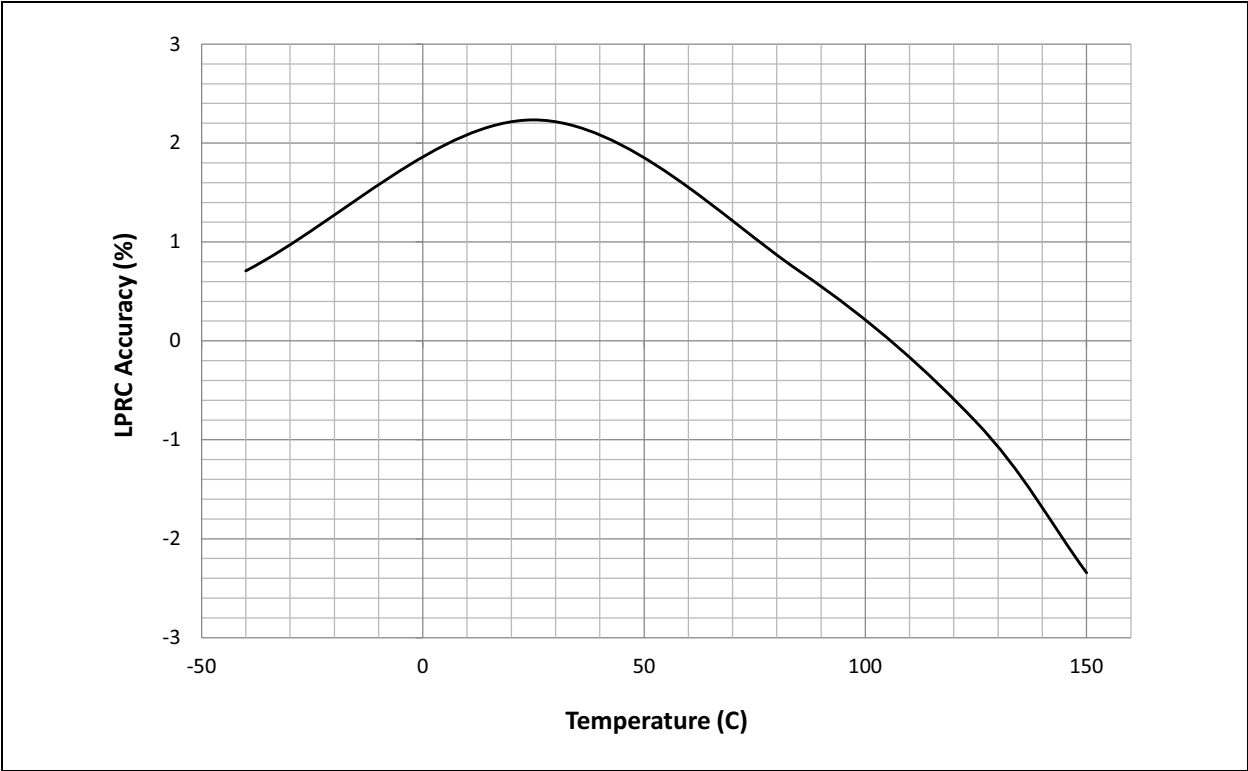
Note 1: These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

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

3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the SCK2 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

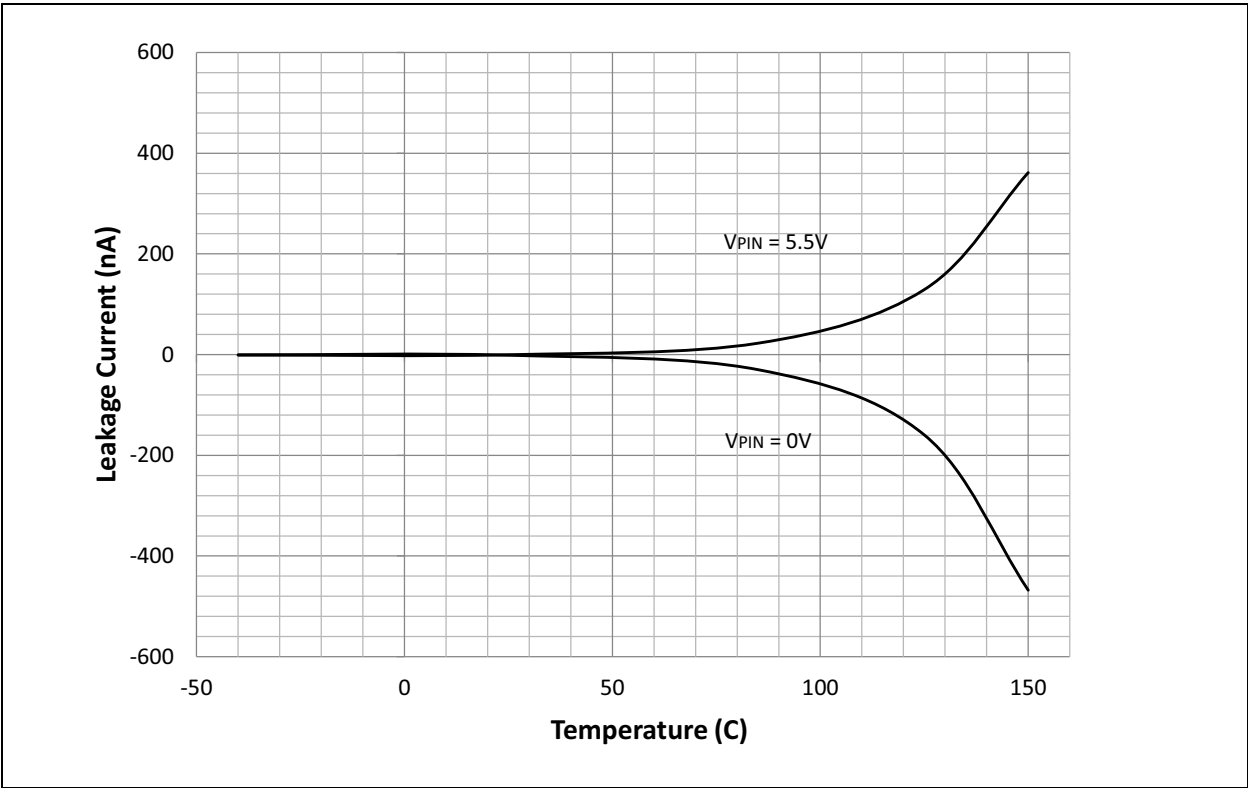
4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

FIGURE 32-23: TYPICAL LPRC ACCURACY vs. TEMPERATURE (5.5V VDD)



32.7 Leakage Current

FIGURE 32-24: TYPICAL IIL vs. TEMPERATURE (MCLR)



33.8 Pull-up/Pull-Down Current

FIGURE 33-23: TYPICAL PULL-DOWN CURRENT (VPIN = 5.5V) vs. TEMPERATURE

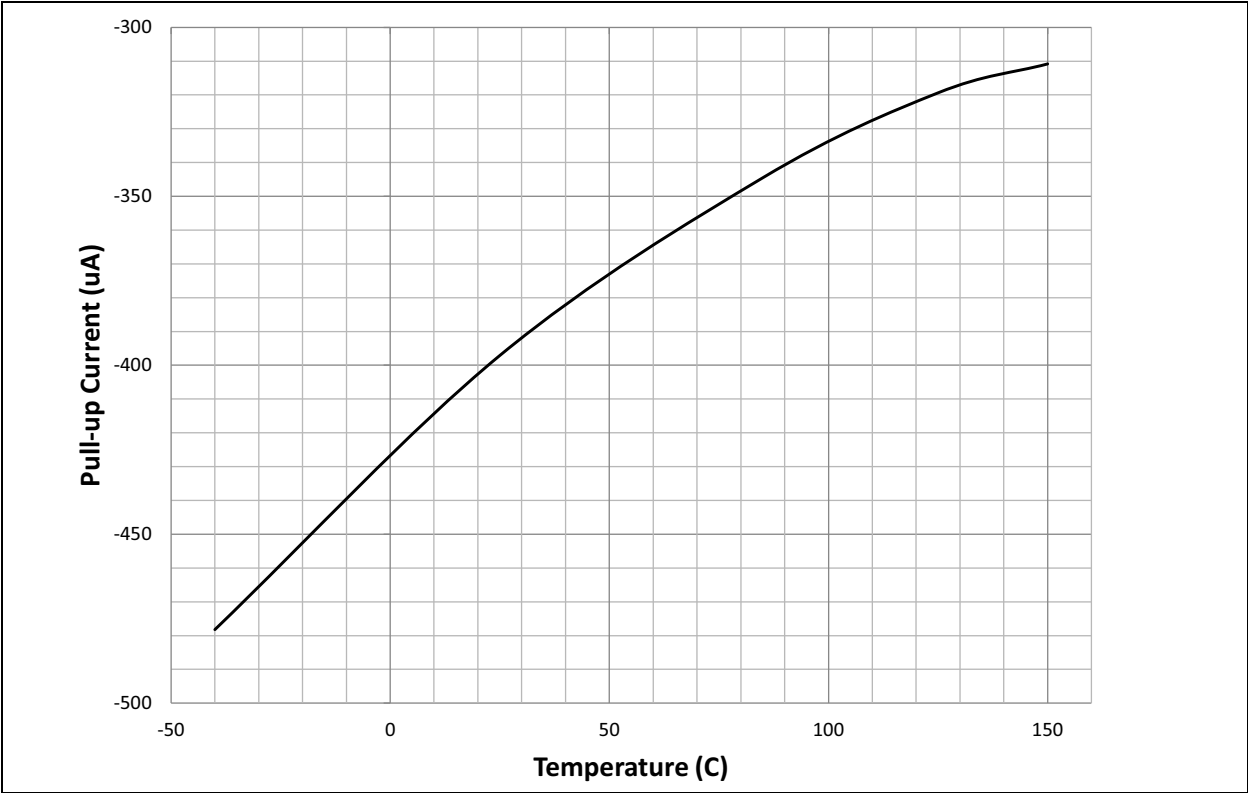
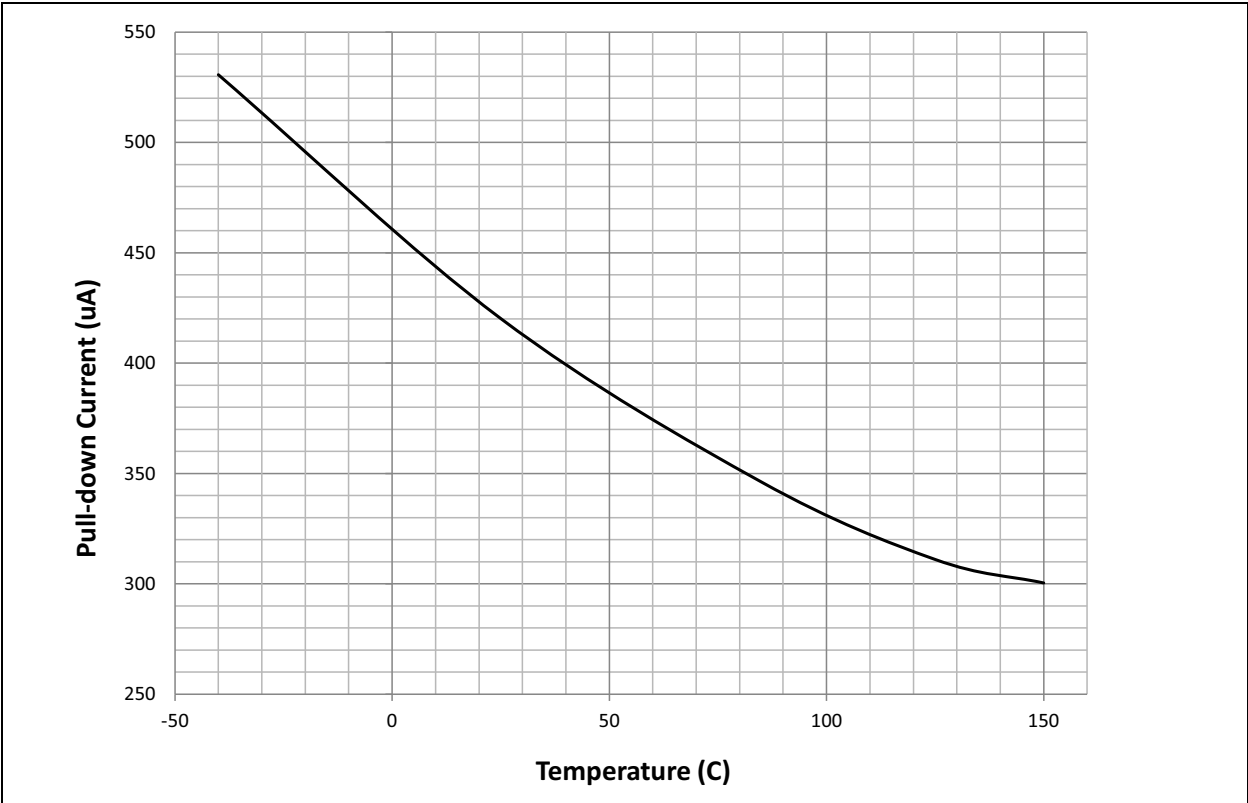


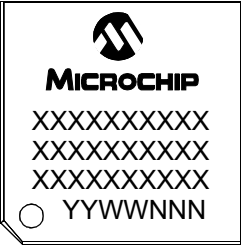
FIGURE 33-24: TYPICAL PULL-DOWN CURRENT (VPIN = 5.5V) vs. TEMPERATURE



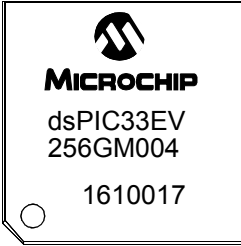
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34.1 Package Marking Information (Continued)

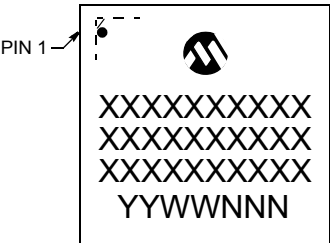
44-Lead TQFP (10x10x1 mm)



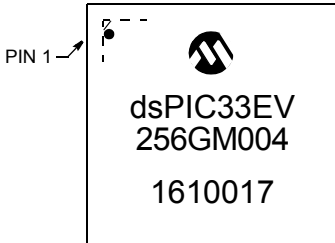
Example



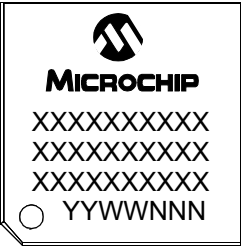
44-Lead QFN (8x8 mm)



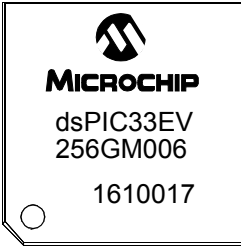
Example



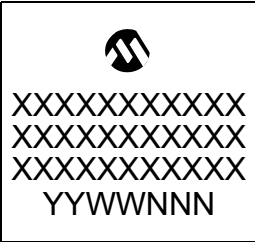
64-Lead TQFP (10x10x1 mm)



Example



64-Lead QFN (9x9x0.9 mm)



Example

