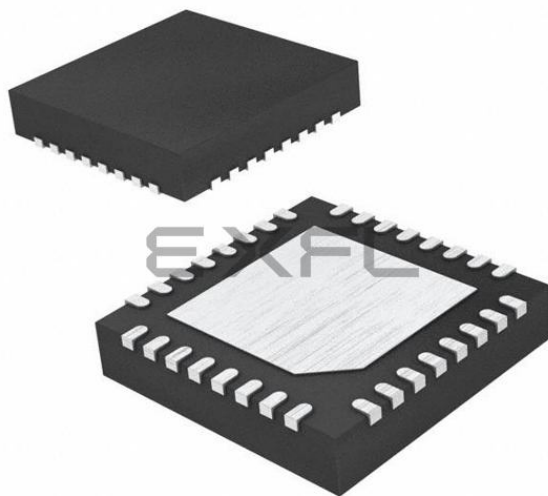




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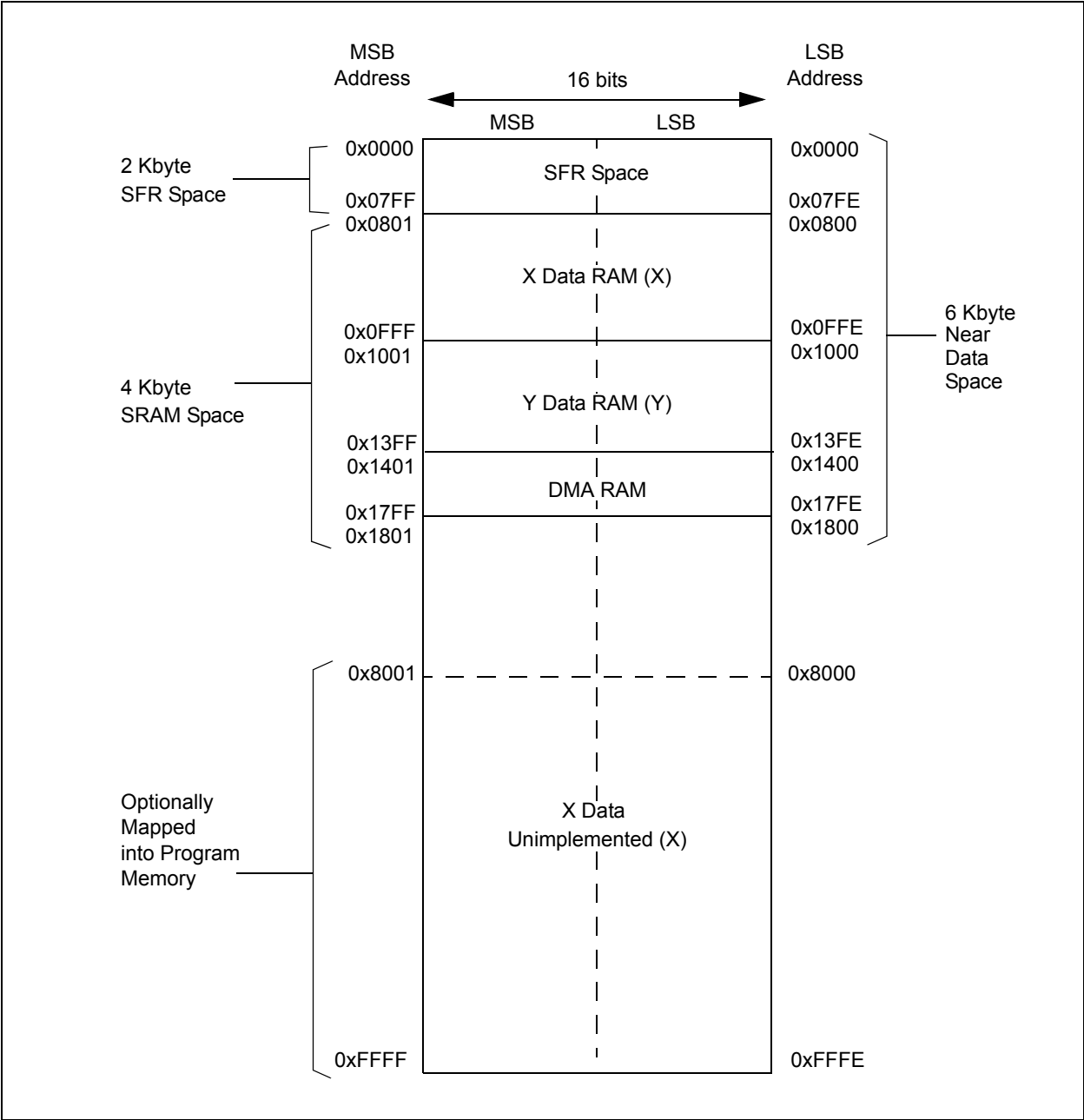
"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	40 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DCI, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	21
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 10x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-QFN-S (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj32gp302t-i-mm

FIGURE 4-3: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304 DEVICES WITH 4 KB RAM



5.0 FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 5. “Flash Programming”** (DS70191) of the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip website (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 dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 devices contain internal Flash program memory for storing and executing application code. The memory is readable, writable and erasable during normal operation over the entire VDD range.

Flash memory can be programmed in two ways:

- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) programming capability
- Run-Time Self-Programming (RTSP)

ICSP allows any of the following devices, dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04, to be serially programmed while in the end application circuit. This is done with two lines for programming clock and

programming data (one of the alternate programming pin pairs: PGECx/PGEDx), and three other lines for power (VDD), ground (VSS) and Master Clear (MCLR). This allows customers to manufacture boards with unprogrammed devices and then program the digital signal controller just before shipping the product. This also allows the most recent firmware or a custom firmware to be programmed.

RTSP is accomplished using TBLRD (table read) and TBLWT (table write) instructions. With RTSP, the user application can write program memory data either in blocks or ‘rows’ of 64 instructions (192 bytes) at a time or a single program memory word, and erase program memory in blocks or ‘pages’ of 512 instructions (1536 bytes) at a time.

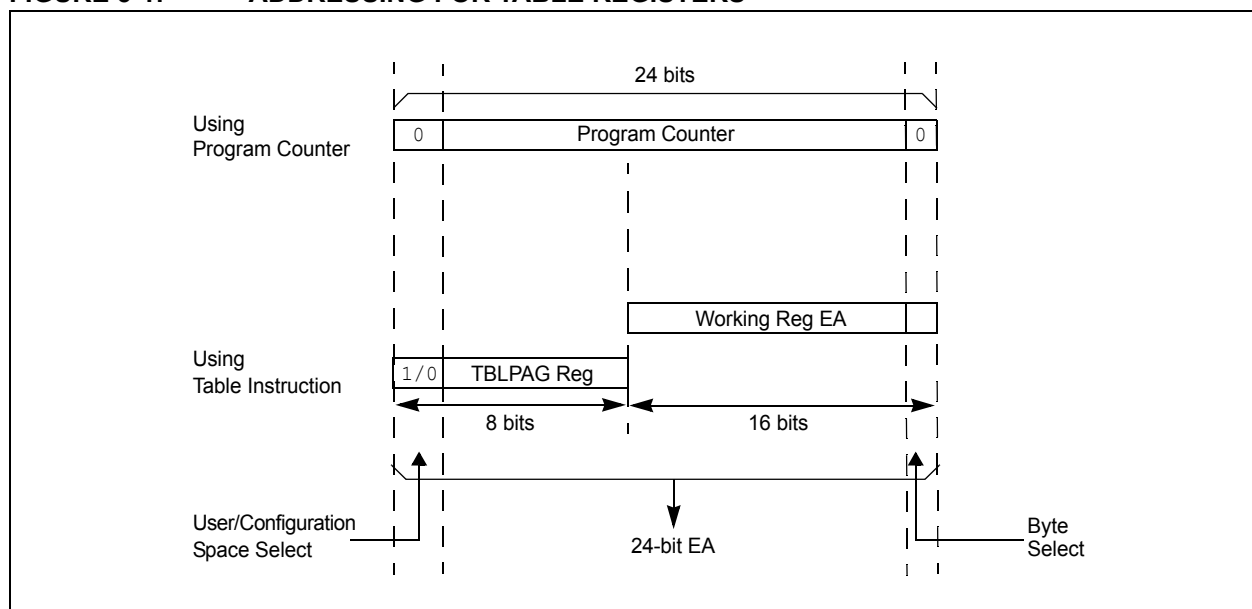
5.1 Table Instructions and Flash Programming

Regardless of the method used, all programming of Flash memory is done with the table read and table write instructions. These allow direct read and write access to the program memory space from the data memory while the device is in normal operating mode. The 24-bit target address in the program memory is formed using bits <7:0> of the TBLPAG register and the Effective Address (EA) from a W register specified in the table instruction, as shown in [Figure 5-1](#).

The TBLRDL and the TBLWTL instructions are used to read or write to bits <15:0> of program memory. TBLRDL and TBLWTL can access program memory in both Word and Byte modes.

The TBLRDH and TBLWTH instructions are used to read or write to bits <23:16> of program memory. TBLRDH and TBLWTH can also access program memory in Word or Byte mode.

FIGURE 5-1: ADDRESSING FOR TABLE REGISTERS



REGISTER 7-13: IEC3: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 3

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	RTCIE	DMA5IE	DCIIE	DCIEIE	—	—	—
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14 **RTCIE:** Real-Time Clock and Calendar Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 13 **DMA5IE:** DMA Channel 5 Data Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 12 **DCIIE:** DCI Event Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 11 **DCIEIE:** DCI Error Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

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

REGISTER 7-18: IPC3: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 3

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	DMA1IP<2:0>		
bit 15					bit 8		

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	AD1IP<2:0>			—	U1TXIP<2:0>		
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 15-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **DMA1IP<2:0>:** DMA Channel 1 Data Transfer Complete Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•

•

•

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 6-4 **AD1IP<2:0>:** ADC1 Conversion Complete Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•

•

•

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 2-0 **U1TXIP<2:0>:** UART1 Transmitter Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•

•

•

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

REGISTER 8-2: DMAxREQ: DMA CHANNEL x IRQ SELECT REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
FORCE ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	IRQSEL6<6:0> ⁽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 **FORCE:** Force DMA Transfer bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Force a single DMA transfer (Manual mode)

0 = Automatic DMA transfer initiation by DMA request

bit 14-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 6-0 **IRQSEL<6:0>:** DMA Peripheral IRQ Number Select bits⁽²⁾

1111111 = DMAIRQ127 selected to be Channel DMAREQ

.

.

.

0000000 = DMAIRQ0 selected to be Channel DMAREQ

Note 1: The FORCE bit cannot be cleared by the user. The FORCE bit is cleared by hardware when the forced DMA transfer is complete.

2: Refer to [Table 7-1](#) for a complete listing of IRQ numbers for all interrupt sources.

10.5 Power-Saving Resources

Many useful resources related to Power-Saving are provided on the main product page of the Microchip web site for the devices listed in this data sheet. This product page, which can be accessed using this [link](http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en532311), contains the latest updates and additional information.

Note: In the event you are not able to access the product page using the link above, enter this URL in your browser: http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en532311
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10.5.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 9. “Watchdog Timer and Power-Saving Modes”** (DS70196)
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manuals Sections
- Development Tools

TABLE 11-1: SELECTABLE INPUT SOURCES (MAPS INPUT TO FUNCTION)⁽¹⁾

Input Name	Function Name	Register	Configuration Bits
External Interrupt 1	INT1	RPINR0	INT1R<4:0>
External Interrupt 2	INT2	RPINR1	INT2R<4:0>
Timer2 External Clock	T2CK	RPINR3	T2CKR<4:0>
Timer3 External Clock	T3CK	RPINR3	T3CKR<4:0>
Timer4 External Clock	T4CK	RPINR4	T4CKR<4:0>
Timer5 External Clock	T5CK	RPINR4	T5CKR<4:0>
Input Capture 1	IC1	RPINR7	IC1R<4:0>
Input Capture 2	IC2	RPINR7	IC2R<4:0>
Input Capture 7	IC7	RPINR10	IC7R<4:0>
Input Capture 8	IC8	RPINR10	IC8R<4:0>
Output Compare Fault A	OCFA	RPINR11	OCFAR<4:0>
UART1 Receive	U1RX	RPINR18	U1RXR<4:0>
UART1 Clear To Send	$\overline{U1CTS}$	RPINR18	U1CTSR<4:0>
UART2 Receive	U2RX	RPINR19	U2RXR<4:0>
UART2 Clear To Send	$\overline{U2CTS}$	RPINR19	U2CTSR<4:0>
SPI1 Data Input	SDI1	RPINR20	SDI1R<4:0>
SPI1 Clock Input	SCK1	RPINR20	SCK1R<4:0>
SPI1 Slave Select Input	$\overline{SS1}$	RPINR21	SS1R<4:0>
SPI2 Data Input	SDI2	RPINR22	SDI2R<4:0>
SPI2 Clock Input	SCK2	RPINR22	SCK2R<4:0>
SPI2 Slave Select Input	$\overline{SS2}$	RPINR23	SS2R<4:0>
DCI Serial Data Input	CSDI	RPINR24	CSDIR<4:0>
DCI Serial Clock Input	CSCK	RPINR24	CSCKR<4:0>
DCI Frame Sync Input	COFS	RPINR25	COFSR<4:0>
ECAN1 Receive	CIRX	RPINR26	CIRXR<4:0>

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, all inputs use Schmitt input buffers.

11.6.2.2 Output Mapping

In contrast to inputs, the outputs of the peripheral pin select options are mapped on the basis of the pin. In this case, a control register associated with a particular pin dictates the peripheral output to be mapped. The RPORx registers are used to control output mapping. Like the RPINRx registers, each register contains sets of 5-bit fields, with each set associated with one RPn pin (see [Register 11-17](#) through [Register 11-29](#)). The value of the bit field corresponds to one of the peripherals, and that peripheral's output is mapped to the pin (see [Table 11-2](#) and [Figure 11-3](#)).

The list of peripherals for output mapping also includes a null value of '00000' because of the mapping technique. This permits any given pin to remain unconnected from the output of any of the pin selectable peripherals.

FIGURE 11-3: MULTIPLEXING OF REMAPPABLE OUTPUT FOR RPn

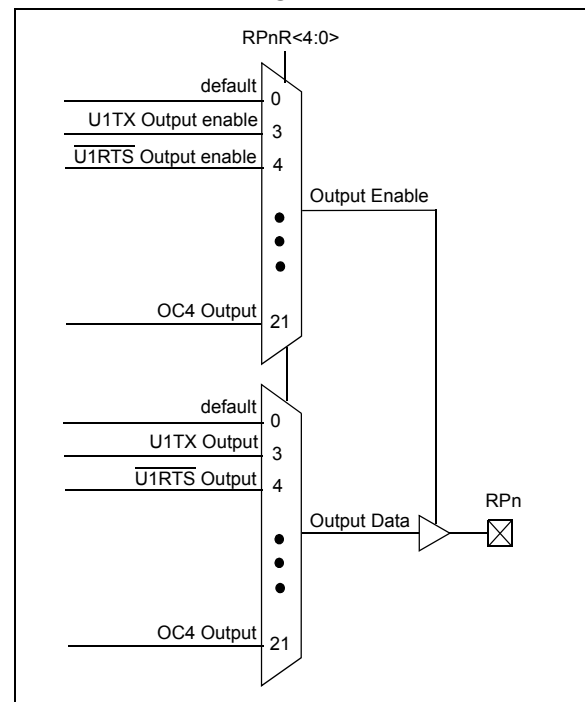


TABLE 11-2: OUTPUT SELECTION FOR REMAPPABLE PIN (RPn)

Function	RPnR<4:0>	Output Name
NULL	00000	RPn tied to default port pin
C1OUT	00001	RPn tied to Comparator1 Output
C2OUT	00010	RPn tied to Comparator2 Output
U1TX	00011	RPn tied to UART1 Transmit
$\overline{\text{U1RTS}}$	00100	RPn tied to UART1 Ready To Send
U2TX	00101	RPn tied to UART2 Transmit
$\overline{\text{U2RTS}}$	00110	RPn tied to UART2 Ready To Send
SDO1	00111	RPn tied to SPI1 Data Output
SCK1	01000	RPn tied to SPI1 Clock Output
$\overline{\text{SS1}}$	01001	RPn tied to SPI1 Slave Select Output
SDO2	01010	RPn tied to SPI2 Data Output
SCK2	01011	RPn tied to SPI2 Clock Output
$\overline{\text{SS2}}$	01100	RPn tied to SPI2 Slave Select Output
CSDO	01101	RPn tied to DCI Serial Data Output
CCLK	01110	RPn tied to DCI Serial Clock Output
COFS	01111	RPn tied to DCI Frame Sync Output
C1TX	10000	RPn tied to ECAN1 Transmit
OC1	10010	RPn tied to Output Compare 1
OC2	10011	RPn tied to Output Compare 2
OC3	10100	RPn tied to Output Compare 3
OC4	10101	RPn tied to Output Compare 4

17.0 INTER-INTEGRATED CIRCUIT™ (I²C™)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 19. “Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)”** (DS70195) of the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip website (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 Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) module provides complete hardware support for both Slave and Multi-Master modes of the I²C serial communication standard, with a 16-bit interface.

The I²C module has a 2-pin interface:

- The SCLx pin is clock.
- The SDAx pin is data.

The I²C module offers the following key features:

- I²C interface supporting both Master and Slave modes of operation.
- I²C Slave mode supports 7-bit and 10-bit addressing
- I²C Master mode supports 7 and 10-bit addressing
- I²C Port allows bidirectional transfers between master and slaves.
- Serial clock synchronization for I²C port can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer (SCLREL control).
- I²C supports multi-master operation, detects bus collision and arbitrates accordingly.

17.1 Operating Modes

The hardware fully implements all the master and slave functions of the I²C Standard and Fast mode specifications, as well as 7 and 10-bit addressing.

The I²C module can operate either as a slave or a master on an I²C bus.

The following types of I²C operation are supported:

- I²C slave operation with 7-bit addressing
- I²C slave operation with 10-bit addressing
- I²C master operation with 7-bit or 10-bit addressing

For details about the communication sequence in each of these modes, refer to the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual”. Please see the Microchip website (www.microchip.com) for the latest dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual chapters.

REGISTER 17-3: I2CxMSK: I2Cx SLAVE MODE ADDRESS MASK REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	AMSK9	AMSK8
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
AMSK7	AMSK6	AMSK5	AMSK4	AMSK3	AMSK2	AMSK1	AMSK0
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9-0 **AMSKx:** Mask for Address Bit x Select bit

1 = Enable masking for bit x of incoming message address; bit match not required in this position

0 = Disable masking for bit x; bit match required in this position

BUFFER 19-7: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 6

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 7							
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
Byte 6							
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 **Byte 7<15:8>:** ECAN™ Message Byte 7

bit 7-0 **Byte 6<7:0>:** ECAN Message Byte 6

BUFFER 19-8: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 7

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	—	FILHIT<4:0> ⁽¹⁾				
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 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **FILHIT<4:0>:** Filter Hit Code bits⁽¹⁾
 Encodes number of filter that resulted in writing this buffer.

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

Note 1: These bits are only written by the module for receive buffers, and are unused for transmit buffers.

REGISTER 21-1: AD1CON1: ADC1 CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 **SIMSAM:** Simultaneous Sample Select bit (only applicable when CHPS<1:0> = 01 or 1x)
When AD12B = 1, SIMSAM is: U-0, Unimplemented, Read as '0'
1 = Samples CH0, CH1, CH2, CH3 simultaneously (when CHPS<1:0> = 1x); or
 Samples CH0 and CH1 simultaneously (when CHPS<1:0> = 01)
0 = Samples multiple channels individually in sequence
- bit 2 **ASAM:** ADC Sample Auto-Start bit
1 = Sampling begins immediately after last conversion. SAMP bit is auto-set
0 = Sampling begins when SAMP bit is set
- bit 1 **SAMP:** ADC Sample Enable bit
1 = ADC sample/hold amplifiers are sampling
0 = ADC sample/hold amplifiers are holding
If ASAM = 0, software can write '1' to begin sampling. Automatically set by hardware if ASAM = 1.
If SSRC = 000, software can write '0' to end sampling and start conversion. If SSRC ≠ 000,
automatically cleared by hardware to end sampling and start conversion.
- bit 0 **DONE:** ADC Conversion Status bit
1 = ADC conversion cycle is completed.
0 = ADC conversion not started or in progress
Automatically set by hardware when ADC conversion is complete. Software can write '0' to clear
DONE status (software not allowed to write '1'). Clearing this bit does NOT affect any operation in
progress. Automatically cleared by hardware at start of a new conversion.

26.2 PMP Control Registers

REGISTER 26-1: PMCON: PARALLEL MASTER PORT CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PMPEN	—	PSIDL	ADMUX1	ADMUX0	PTBEEN	PTWREN	PTRDEN
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0 ⁽¹⁾	U-0	R/W-0 ⁽¹⁾	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CSF1	CSF0	ALP	—	CS1P	BEP	WRSP	RDSP
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 **PMPEN:** Parallel Master Port Enable bit

1 = PMP enabled

0 = PMP disabled, no off-chip access performed

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

bit 13 **PSIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit

1 = Discontinue module operation when device enters Idle mode

0 = Continue module operation in Idle mode

bit 12-11 **ADMUX1:ADMUX0:** Address/Data Multiplexing Selection bits⁽¹⁾

11 = Reserved

10 = All 16 bits of address are multiplexed on PMD<7:0> pins

01 = Lower 8 bits of address are multiplexed on PMD<7:0> pins, upper 3 bits are multiplexed on PMA<10:8>

00 = Address and data appear on separate pins

bit 10 **PTBEEN:** Byte Enable Port Enable bit (16-bit Master mode)

1 = PMBE port enabled

0 = PMBE port disabled

bit 9 **PTWREN:** Write Enable Strobe Port Enable bit

1 = PMWR/PMENB port enabled

0 = PMWR/PMENB port disabled

bit 8 **PTRDEN:** Read/Write Strobe Port Enable bit

1 = PMRD/PMWR port enabled

0 = PMRD/PMWR port disabled

bit 7-6 **CSF1:CSF0:** Chip Select Function bits

11 = Reserved

10 = PMCS1 functions as chip select

0x = PMCS1 functions as address bit 14

bit 5 **ALP:** Address Latch Polarity bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Active-high (PMALL and PMALH)

0 = Active-low (PMALL and PMALH)

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

bit 3 **CS1P:** Chip Select 1 Polarity bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Active-high (PMCS1/PMCS1)

0 = Active-low (PMCS1/PMCS1)

Note 1: These bits have no effect when their corresponding pins are used as address lines.

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
10	BTSC	BTSC <i>f</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>f</i> , Skip if Clear	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
		BTSC <i>Ws</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> , Skip if Clear	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
11	BTSS	BTSS <i>f</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>f</i> , Skip if Set	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
		BTSS <i>Ws</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> , Skip if Set	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
12	BTST	BTST <i>f</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>f</i>	1	1	Z
		BTST.C <i>Ws</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> to C	1	1	C
		BTST.Z <i>Ws</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> to Z	1	1	Z
		BTST.C <i>Ws</i> , Wb	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> <Wb> to C	1	1	C
		BTST.Z <i>Ws</i> , Wb	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> <Wb> to Z	1	1	Z
13	BTSTS	BTSTS <i>f</i> , #bit4	Bit Test then Set <i>f</i>	1	1	Z
		BTSTS.C <i>Ws</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> to C, then Set	1	1	C
		BTSTS.Z <i>Ws</i> , #bit4	Bit Test <i>Ws</i> to Z, then Set	1	1	Z
14	CALL	CALL <i>lit</i> 23	Call subroutine	2	2	None
		CALL <i>Wn</i>	Call indirect subroutine	1	2	None
15	CLR	CLR <i>f</i>	<i>f</i> = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR WREG	WREG = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR <i>Ws</i>	<i>Ws</i> = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR <i>Acc</i> , Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd, AWB	Clear Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,SA,SB
16	CLRWDT	CLRWDT	Clear Watchdog Timer	1	1	WDTO,Sleep
17	COM	COM <i>f</i>	<i>f</i> = $\bar{f}$	1	1	N,Z
		COM <i>f</i> , WREG	WREG = $\bar{f}$	1	1	N,Z
		COM <i>Ws</i> , Wd	Wd = $\bar{Ws}$	1	1	N,Z
18	CP	CP <i>f</i>	Compare <i>f</i> with WREG	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CP Wb, #lit5	Compare Wb with lit5	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CP Wb, Ws	Compare Wb with Ws (Wb – Ws)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
19	CP0	CP0 <i>f</i>	Compare <i>f</i> with 0x0000	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CP0 <i>Ws</i>	Compare Ws with 0x0000	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
20	CPB	CPB <i>f</i>	Compare <i>f</i> with WREG, with Borrow	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CPB Wb, #lit5	Compare Wb with lit5, with Borrow	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CPB Wb, Ws	Compare Wb with Ws, with Borrow (Wb – Ws – C)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
21	CPSEQ	CPSEQ Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if =	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
22	CPSGT	CPSGT Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if >	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
23	CPSLT	CPSLT Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if <	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
24	CPSNE	CPSNE Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if ≠	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
25	DAW	DAW Wn	Wn = decimal adjust Wn	1	1	C
26	DEC	DEC <i>f</i>	<i>f</i> = <i>f</i> – 1	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC <i>f</i> , WREG	WREG = <i>f</i> – 1	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC <i>Ws</i> , Wd	Wd = Ws – 1	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
27	DEC2	DEC2 <i>f</i>	<i>f</i> = <i>f</i> – 2	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC2 <i>f</i> , WREG	WREG = <i>f</i> – 2	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC2 <i>Ws</i> , Wd	Wd = Ws – 2	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
28	DISI	DISI #lit14	Disable Interrupts for k instruction cycles	1	1	None

FIGURE 30-14: SPIx SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

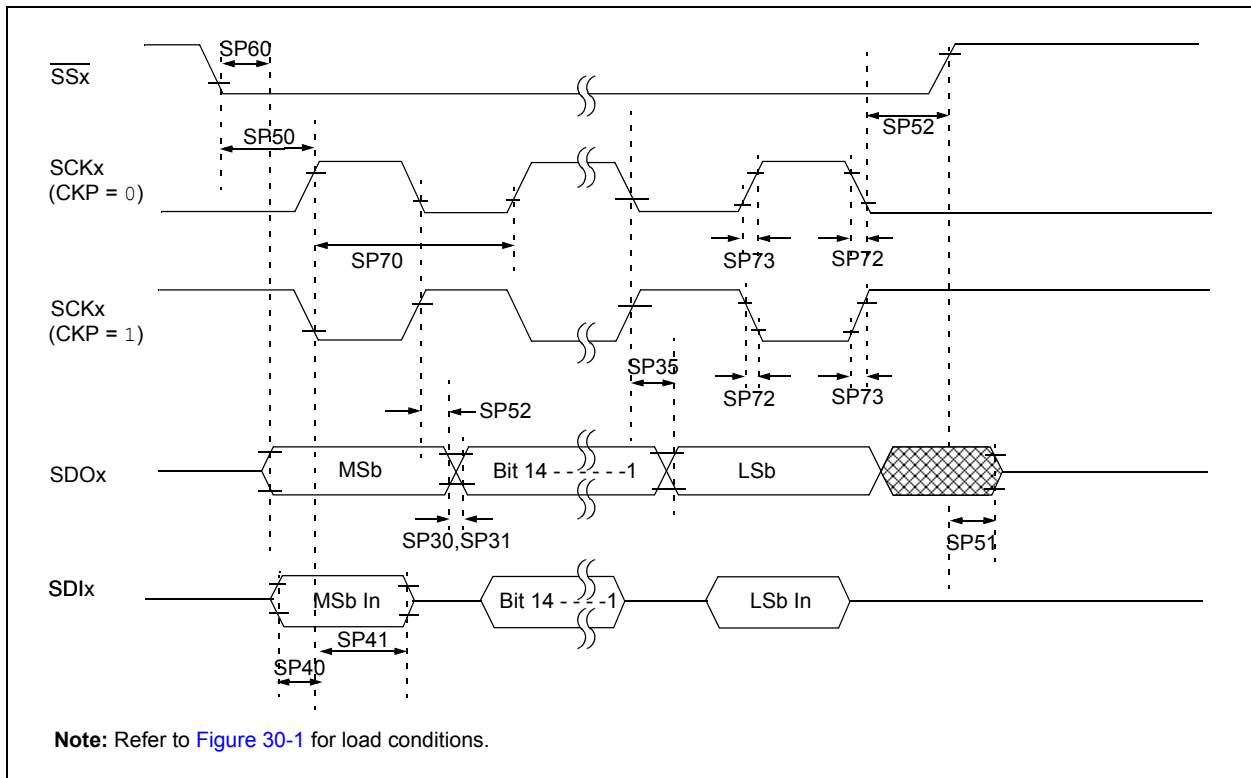


FIGURE 30-15: SPIx SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

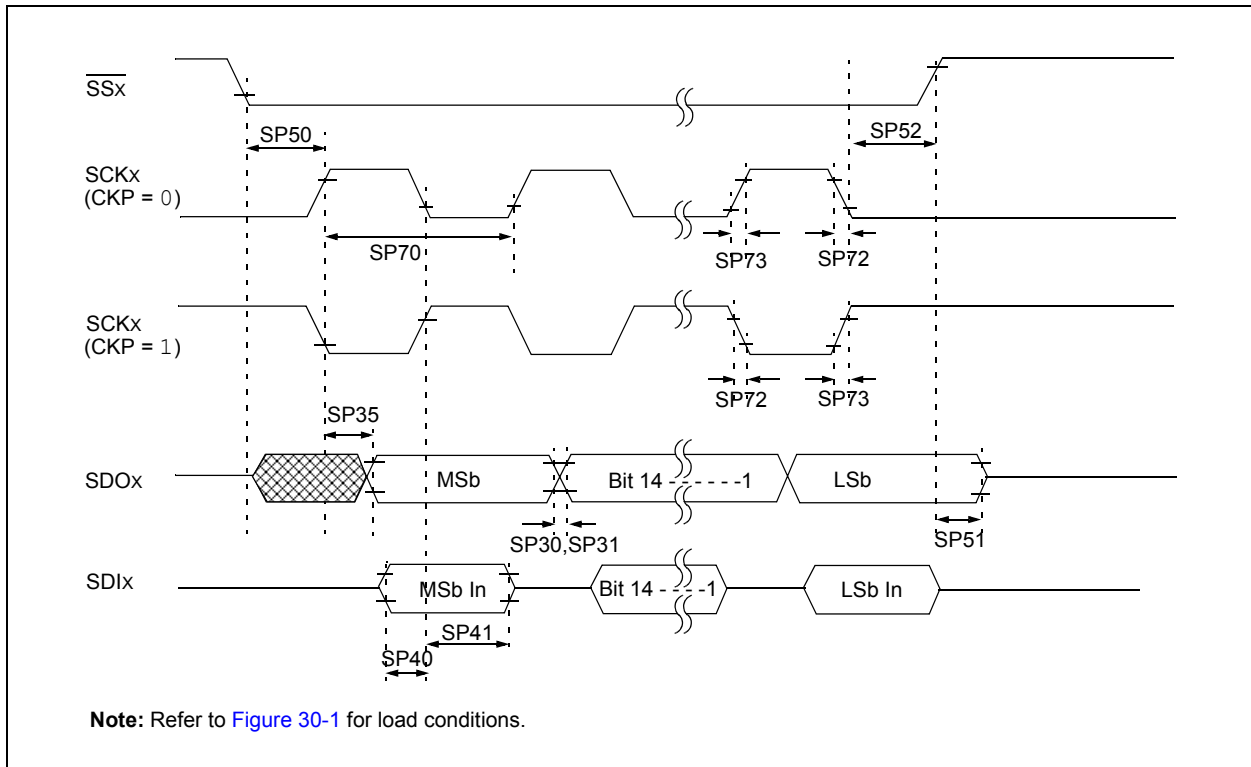


FIGURE 30-17: I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)

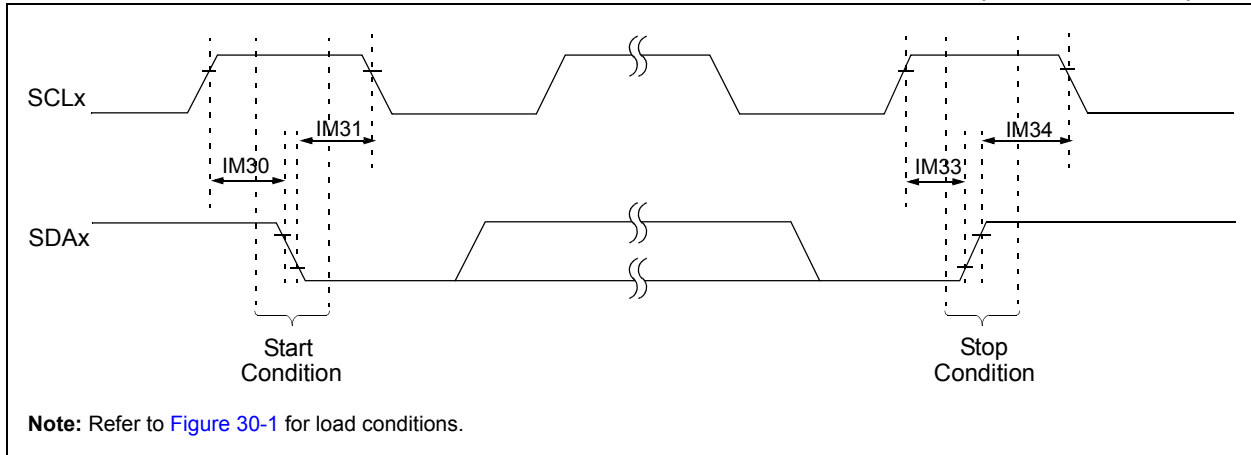


FIGURE 30-18: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)

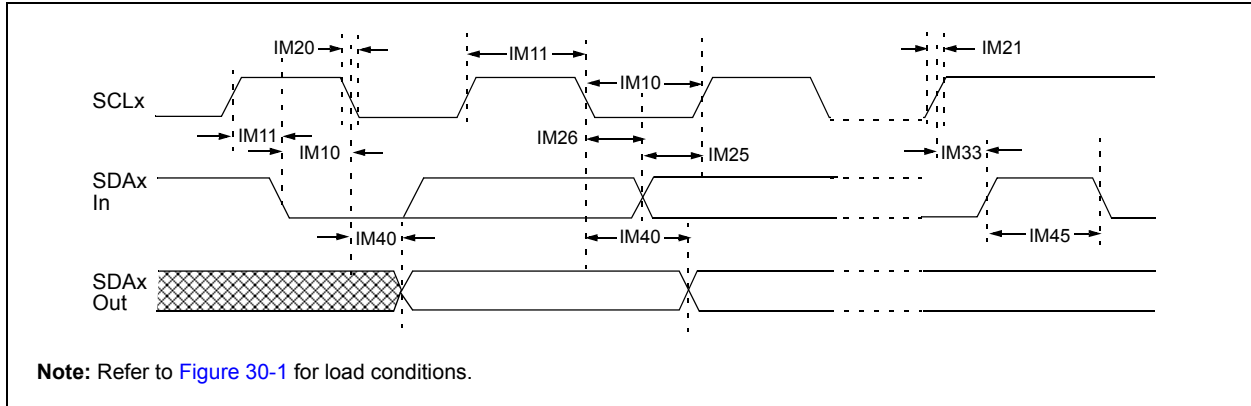


TABLE 30-36: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended			
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
IM10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
IM11	THI:SCL	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
IM20	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 Cb	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	100	ns	
IM21	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 Cb	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	300	ns	
IM25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	40	—	ns	
IM26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	0.2	—	μs	
IM30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	
IM31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	After this period the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	
IM33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	μs	
IM34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 1)	—	ns	
IM40	TAA:SCL	Output Valid From Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	—
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	400	ns	—
IM45	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	0.5	—	μs	
IM50	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	—
IM51	TPGD	Pulse Gobbler Delay		65	390	ns	See Note 3

Note 1: BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator. Refer to **Section 19, “Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)”** (DS70195) in the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual”. Please see the Microchip website (www.microchip.com) for the latest dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual chapters.

2: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I2Cx pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

3: Typical value for this parameter is 130 ns.

FIGURE 32-7: VOL – 8x DRIVER PINS

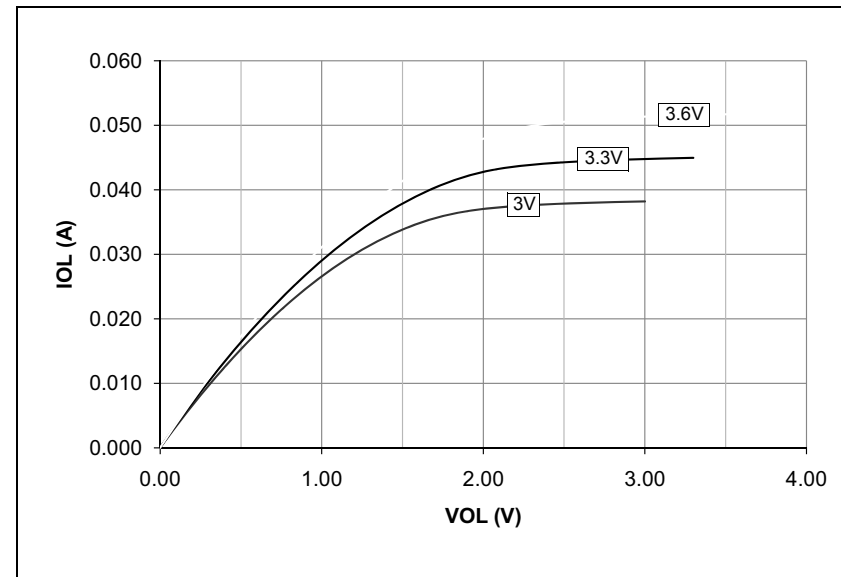


FIGURE 32-8: VOL – 16x DRIVER PINS

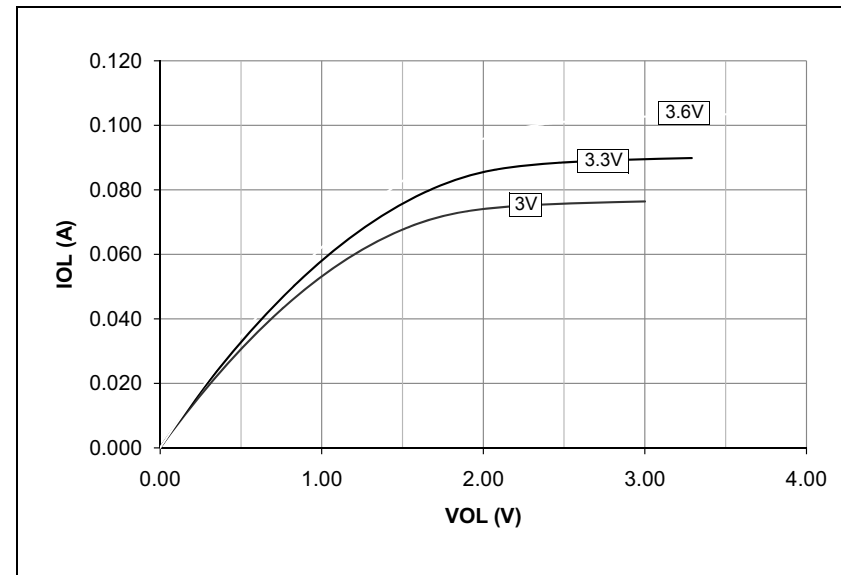


FIGURE 32-5: VOL – 2x DRIVER PINS

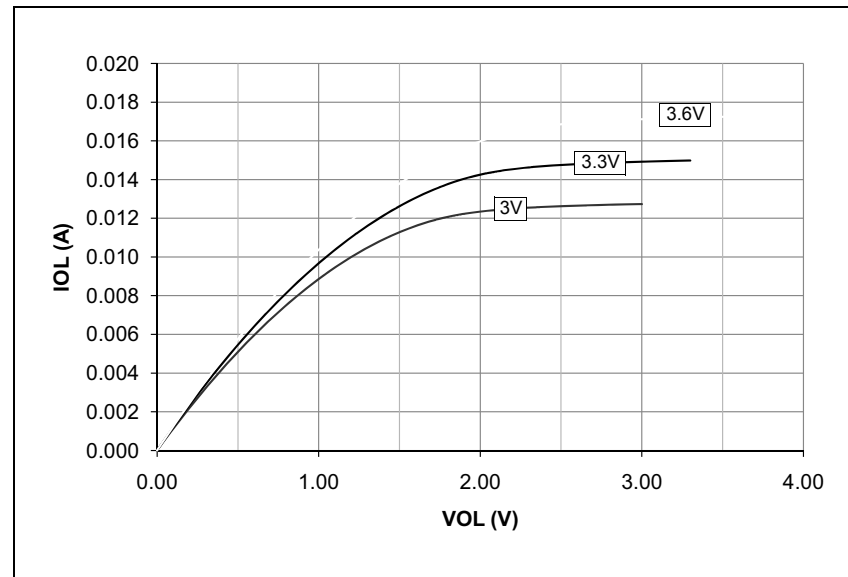
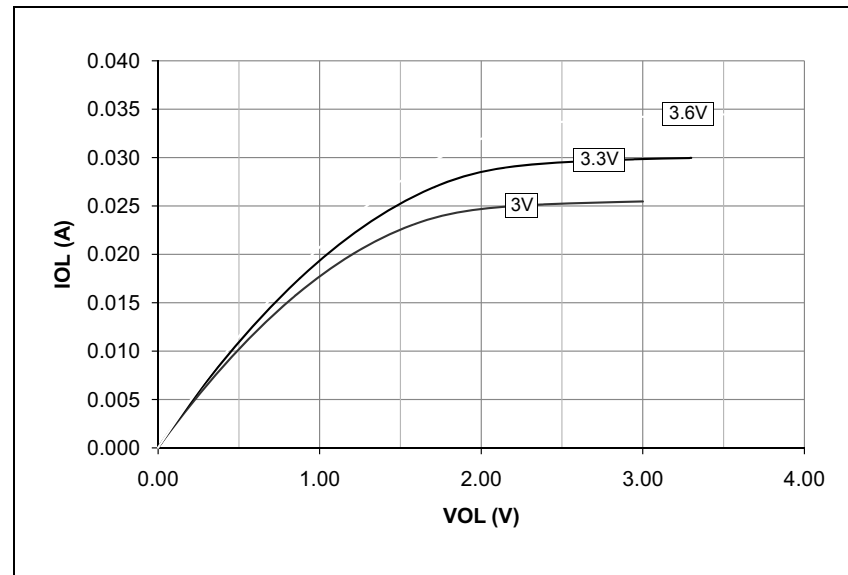


FIGURE 32-6: VOL – 4x DRIVER PINS



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