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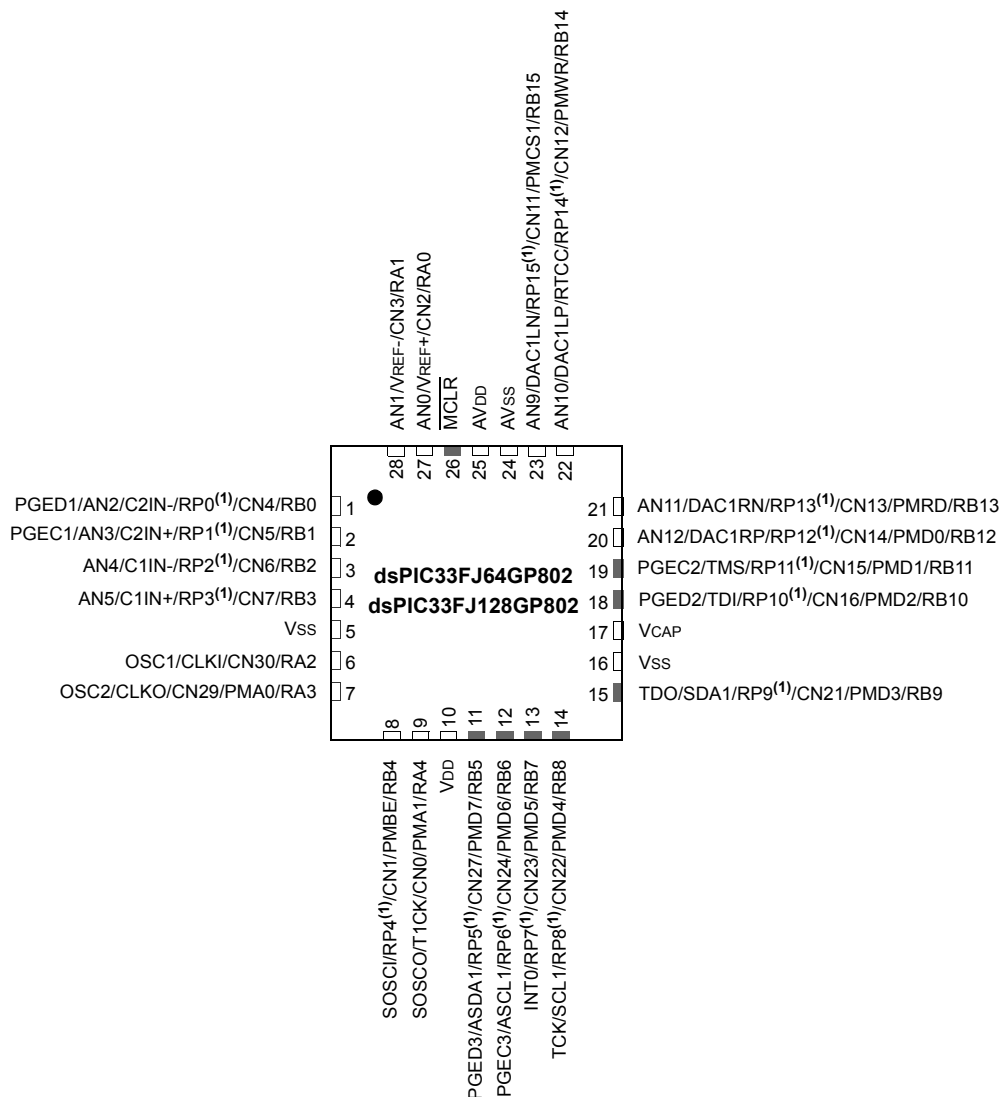
Details

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	35
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 13x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	44-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj32gp304-i-ml

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

28-Pin QFN-S⁽²⁾

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant



- Note**
- 1: The RPx pins can be used by any remappable peripheral. See [Table 1](#) in this section for the list of available peripherals.
 - 2: The metal plane at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to VSS externally.

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FIGURE 1-1: dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, AND dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 BLOCK DIAGRAM

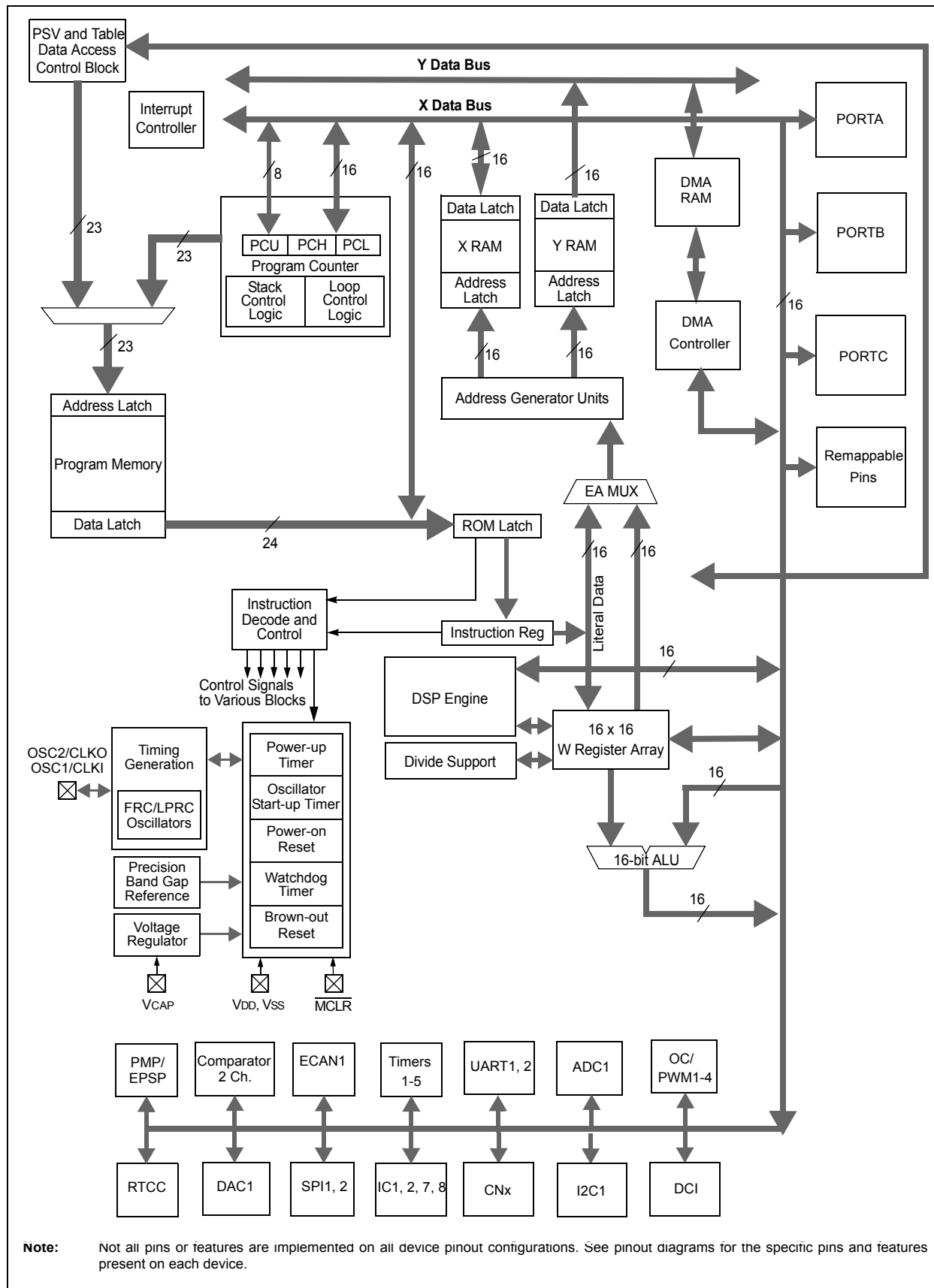
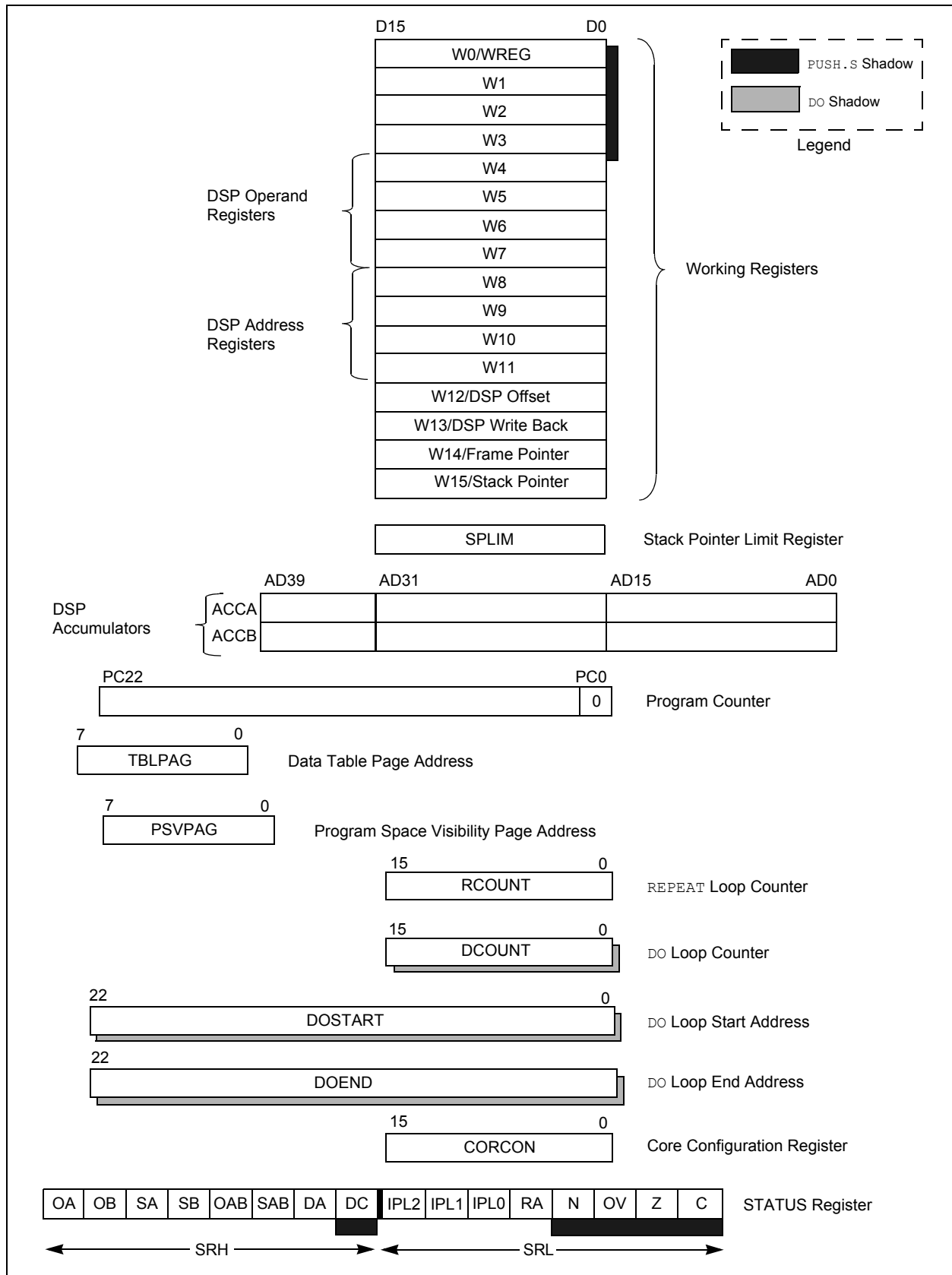


FIGURE 3-2: dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, AND dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 PROGRAMMER'S MODEL



REGISTER 3-2: CORCON: CORE CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	US	EDT ⁽¹⁾	DL<2:0>		
bit 15							bit 8

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

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

bit 15-13	Unimplemented: Read as '0'
bit 12	US: DSP Multiply Unsigned/Signed Control bit 1 = DSP engine multiplies are unsigned 0 = DSP engine multiplies are signed
bit 11	EDT: Early DO Loop Termination Control bit ⁽¹⁾ 1 = Terminate executing DO loop at end of current loop iteration 0 = No effect
bit 10-8	DL<2:0>: DO Loop Nesting Level Status bits 111 = 7 DO loops active . . . 001 = 1 DO loop active 000 = 0 DO loops active
bit 7	SATA: ACCA Saturation Enable bit 1 = Accumulator A saturation enabled 0 = Accumulator A saturation disabled
bit 6	SATB: ACCB Saturation Enable bit 1 = Accumulator B saturation enabled 0 = Accumulator B saturation disabled
bit 5	SATDW: Data Space Write from DSP Engine Saturation Enable bit 1 = Data space write saturation enabled 0 = Data space write saturation disabled
bit 4	ACCSAT: Accumulator Saturation Mode Select bit 1 = 9.31 saturation (super saturation) 0 = 1.31 saturation (normal saturation)
bit 3	IPL3: CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bit 3 ⁽²⁾ 1 = CPU interrupt priority level is greater than 7 0 = CPU interrupt priority level is 7 or less
bit 2	PSV: Program Space Visibility in Data Space Enable bit 1 = Program space visible in data space 0 = Program space not visible in data space
bit 1	RND: Rounding Mode Select bit 1 = Biased (conventional) rounding enabled 0 = Unbiased (convergent) rounding enabled
bit 0	IF: Integer or Fractional Multiplier Mode Select bit 1 = Integer mode enabled for DSP multiply ops 0 = Fractional mode enabled for DSP multiply ops

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.

3.8.3.2 Data Space Write Saturation

In addition to adder/subtractor saturation, writes to data space can also be saturated, but without affecting the contents of the source accumulator. The data space write saturation logic block accepts a 16-bit, 1.15 fractional value from the round logic block as its input, together with overflow status from the original source (accumulator) and the 16-bit round adder. These inputs are combined and used to select the appropriate 1.15 fractional value as output to write to data space memory.

If the SATDW bit in the CORCON register is set, data (after rounding or truncation) is tested for overflow and adjusted accordingly:

- For input data greater than 0x007FFF, data written to memory is forced to the maximum positive 1.15 value, 0x7FFF.
- For input data less than 0xFF8000, data written to memory is forced to the maximum negative 1.15 value, 0x8000.

The Most Significant bit of the source (bit 39) is used to determine the sign of the operand being tested.

If the SATDW bit in the CORCON register is not set, the input data is always passed through unmodified under all conditions.

3.8.4 BARREL SHIFTER

The barrel shifter can perform up to 16-bit arithmetic or logic right shifts, or up to 16-bit left shifts in a single cycle. The source can be either of the two DSP accumulators or the X bus (to support multi-bit shifts of register or memory data).

The shifter requires a signed binary value to determine both the magnitude (number of bits) and direction of the shift operation. A positive value shifts the operand right. A negative value shifts the operand left. A value of '0' does not modify the operand.

The barrel shifter is 40 bits wide, thereby obtaining a 40-bit result for DSP shift operations and a 16-bit result for MCU shift operations. Data from the X bus is presented to the barrel shifter between bit positions 16 and 31 for right shifts, and between bit positions 0 and 16 for left shifts.

6.3 System Reset

The dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 family of devices have two types of Reset:

- Cold Reset
- Warm Reset

A cold Reset is the result of a Power-on Reset (POR) or a Brown-out Reset (BOR). On a cold Reset, the FNOSC configuration bits in the FOSC device configuration register selects the device clock source.

A warm Reset is the result of all other reset sources, including the RESET instruction. On warm Reset, the device will continue to operate from the current clock source as indicated by the Current Oscillator Selection bits (COSC<2:0>) in the Oscillator Control register (OSCCON<14:12>).

The device is kept in a Reset state until the system power supplies have stabilized at appropriate levels and the oscillator clock is ready. The sequence in which this occurs is shown in [Figure 6-2](#).

TABLE 6-1: OSCILLATOR DELAY

Oscillator Mode	Oscillator Startup Delay	Oscillator Startup Timer	PLL Lock Time	Total Delay
FRC, FRCDIV16, FRCDIVN	TOSCD	—	—	TOSCD
FRCPLL	TOSCD	—	TLOCK	TOSCD + TLOCK
XT	TOSCD	TOST	—	TOSCD + TOST
HS	TOSCD	TOST	—	TOSCD + TOST
EC	—	—	—	—
XTPLL	TOSCD	TOST	TLOCK	TOSCD + TOST + TLOCK
HSPLL	TOSCD	TOST	TLOCK	TOSCD + TOST + TLOCK
ECPLL	—	—	TLOCK	TLOCK
SOSC	TOSCD	TOST	—	TOSCD + TOST
LPRC	TOSCD	—	—	TOSCD

- Note 1:** TOSCD = Oscillator Start-up Delay (1.1 μ s max for FRC, 70 μ s max for LPRC). Crystal Oscillator start-up times vary with crystal characteristics, load capacitance, etc.
- 2:** TOST = Oscillator Start-up Timer Delay (1024 oscillator clock period). For example, TOST = 102.4 μ s for a 10 MHz crystal and TOST = 32 ms for a 32 kHz crystal.
- 3:** TLOCK = PLL lock time (1.5 ms nominal), if PLL is enabled.

FIGURE 7-1: dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, AND dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE

Decreasing Natural Order Priority ↓	Reset – GOTO Instruction	0x000000	Interrupt Vector Table (IVT) ⁽¹⁾
	Reset – GOTO Address	0x000002	
	Reserved	0x000004	
	Oscillator Fail Trap Vector		
	Address Error Trap Vector		
	Stack Error Trap Vector		
	Math Error Trap Vector		
	DMA Error Trap Vector		
	Reserved		
	Reserved		
	Interrupt Vector 0	0x000014	
	Interrupt Vector 1		
	~		
	~		
	~		
	Interrupt Vector 52	0x00007C	
	Interrupt Vector 53	0x00007E	
	Interrupt Vector 54	0x000080	
	~		
	~		
	~		
	Interrupt Vector 116	0x0000FC	
	Interrupt Vector 117	0x0000FE	
	Reserved	0x000100	Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT) ⁽¹⁾
	Reserved	0x000102	
	Reserved		
	Oscillator Fail Trap Vector		
	Address Error Trap Vector		
	Stack Error Trap Vector		
	Math Error Trap Vector		
	DMA Error Trap Vector		
	Reserved		
	Reserved		
	Interrupt Vector 0	0x000114	
	Interrupt Vector 1		
	~		
	~		
	~		
	Interrupt Vector 52	0x00017C	
	Interrupt Vector 53	0x00017E	
	Interrupt Vector 54	0x000180	
	~		
	~		
	~		
	Interrupt Vector 116		
	Interrupt Vector 117	0x0001FE	
	Start of Code	0x000200	

Note 1: See [Table 7-1](#) for the list of implemented interrupt vectors.

REGISTER 7-10: IEC0: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	DMA1IE	AD1IE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE
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
T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	DMA0IE	T1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	INT0IE
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 **DMA1IE:** DMA Channel 1 Data Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 13 **AD1IE:** ADC1 Conversion Complete Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 12 **U1TXIE:** UART1 Transmitter Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 11 **U1RXIE:** UART1 Receiver Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 10 **SPI1IE:** SPI1 Event Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 9 **SPI1EIE:** SPI1 Error Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 8 **T3IE:** Timer3 Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 7 **T2IE:** Timer2 Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 6 **OC2IE:** Output Compare Channel 2 Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 5 **IC2IE:** Input Capture Channel 2 Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 4 **DMA0IE:** DMA Channel 0 Data Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 3 **T1IE:** Timer1 Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled
0 = Interrupt request not enabled

9.1 CPU Clocking System

The dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 devices provide seven system clock options:

- Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator
- FRC Oscillator with Phase-Locked Loop (PLL)
- Primary (XT, HS or EC) Oscillator
- Primary Oscillator with PLL
- Secondary (LP) Oscillator
- Low-Power RC (LPRC) Oscillator
- FRC Oscillator with postscaler

9.1.1 SYSTEM CLOCK SOURCES

The Fast RC (FRC) internal oscillator runs at a nominal frequency of 7.37 MHz. User software can tune the FRC frequency. User software can optionally specify a factor (ranging from 1:2 to 1:256) by which the FRC clock frequency is divided. This factor is selected using the FRCDIV<2:0> bits (CLKDIV<10:8>).

The primary oscillator can use one of the following as its clock source:

- Crystal (XT): Crystals and ceramic resonators in the range of 3 MHz to 10 MHz. The crystal is connected to the OSC1 and OSC2 pins.
- High-Speed Crystal (HS): Crystals in the range of 10 MHz to 40 MHz. The crystal is connected to the OSC1 and OSC2 pins.
- External Clock (EC): External clock signal is directly applied to the OSC1 pin.

The secondary (LP) oscillator is designed for low power and uses a 32.768 kHz crystal or ceramic resonator. The LP oscillator uses the SOSCI and SOSCO pins.

The Low-Power RC (LPRC) internal oscillator runs at a nominal frequency of 32.768 kHz. It is also used as a reference clock by the Watchdog Timer (WDT) and Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM).

The clock signals generated by the FRC and primary oscillators can be optionally applied to an on-chip PLL to provide a wide range of output frequencies for device operation. PLL configuration is described in [Section 9.1.4 “PLL Configuration”](#).

The FRC frequency depends on the FRC accuracy (see [Table 30-19](#)) and the value of the FRC Oscillator Tuning register (see [Register 9-4](#)).

9.1.2 SYSTEM CLOCK SELECTION

The oscillator source used at a device Power-on Reset event is selected using Configuration bit settings. The oscillator Configuration bit settings are located in the Configuration registers in the program memory. (Refer to [Section 27.1 “Configuration Bits”](#) for further details.) The Initial Oscillator Selection Configuration bits, FOSCSEL<2:0>, and the Primary Oscillator Mode Select Configuration bits, POSCMD<1:0>, select the oscillator source that is used at a Power-on Reset. The FRC primary oscillator is the default (unprogrammed) selection.

The Configuration bits allow users to choose among 12 different clock modes, shown in [Table 9-1](#).

The output of the oscillator (or the output of the PLL if a PLL mode has been selected) FOSC is divided by 2 to generate the device instruction clock (FCY) and peripheral clock time base (FP). FCY defines the operating speed of the device, and speeds up to 40 MHz are supported by the dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 architecture.

Instruction execution speed or device operating frequency, FCY, is given by:

EQUATION 9-1: DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCY

$$F_{CY} = \frac{F_{OSC}}{2}$$

9.1.3 AUXILIARY OSCILLATOR

The Auxiliary Oscillator (AOSC) can be used for peripherals that need to operate at a frequency unrelated to the system clock such as a Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC).

The Auxiliary Oscillator can use one of the following as its clock source:

- Crystal (XT): Crystal and ceramic resonators in the range of 3 MHz to 10 MHz. The crystal is connected to the SOSCI and SOSCO pins.
- High-Speed Crystal (HS): Crystals in the range of 10 to 40 MHz. The crystal is connected to the SOSCI and SOSCO pins.
- External Clock (EC): External clock signal up to 64 MHz. The external clock signal is directly applied to SOSCI pin.

12.0 TIMER1

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 11. “Timers”** (DS70205) 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 Timer1 module is a 16-bit timer, which can serve as the time counter for the real-time clock, or operate as a free-running interval timer/counter.

The Timer1 module has the following unique features over other timers:

- Can be operated from the low power 32 kHz crystal oscillator available on the device
- Can be operated in Asynchronous Counter mode from an external clock source.
- The external clock input (T1CK) can optionally be synchronized to the internal device clock and the clock synchronization is performed after the prescaler.

The unique features of Timer1 allow it to be used for Real-Time Clock (RTC) applications. A block diagram of Timer1 is shown in [Figure 12-1](#).

The Timer1 module can operate in one of the following modes:

- Timer mode
- Gated Timer mode
- Synchronous Counter mode
- Asynchronous Counter mode

In Timer and Gated Timer modes, the input clock is derived from the internal instruction cycle clock (FCY). In Synchronous and Asynchronous Counter modes, the input clock is derived from the external clock input at the T1CK pin.

The Timer modes are determined by the following bits:

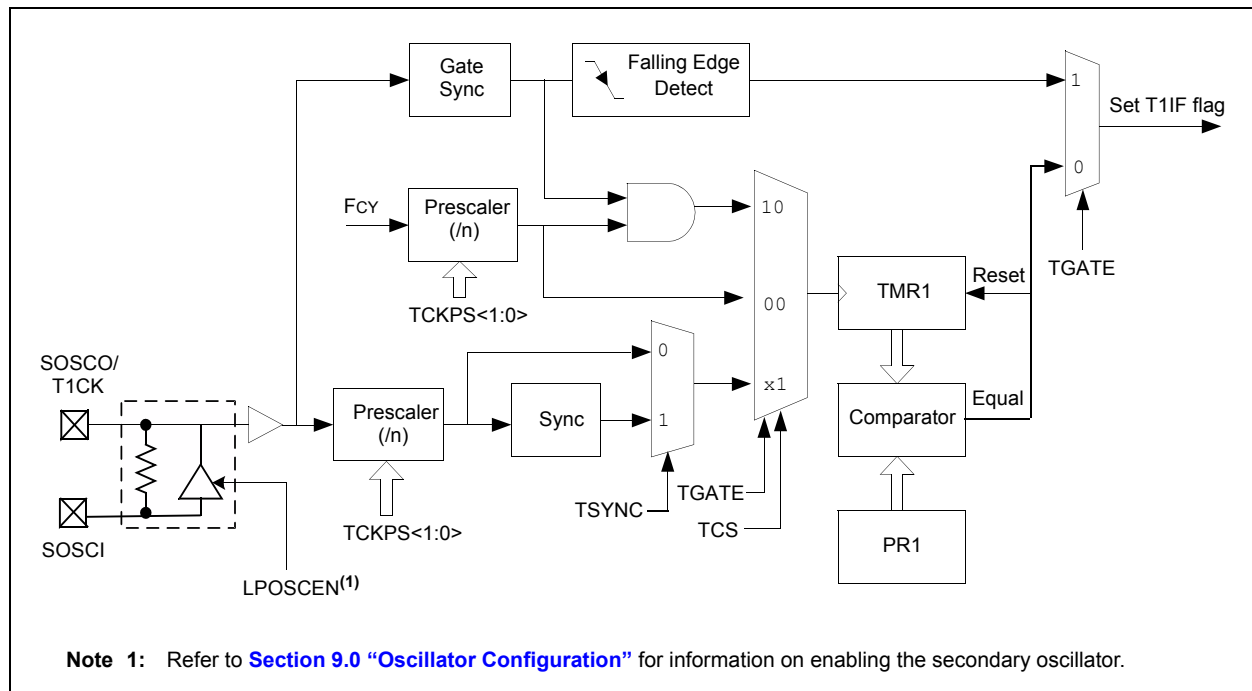
- Timer Clock Source Control bit (TCS): T1CON<1>
- Timer Synchronization Control bit (TSYNC): T1CON<2>
- Timer Gate Control bit (TGATE): T1CON<6>

Timer control bit setting for different operating modes are given in the [Table 12-1](#).

TABLE 12-1: TIMER MODE SETTINGS

Mode	TCS	TGATE	TSYNC
Timer	0	0	x
Gated timer	0	1	x
Synchronous counter	1	x	1
Asynchronous counter	1	x	0

FIGURE 12-1: 16-BIT TIMER1 MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



18.1 UART Helpful Tips

1. In multi-node direct-connect UART networks, UART receive inputs react to the complementary logic level defined by the URXINV bit (UxMODE<4>), which defines the idle state, the default of which is logic high, (i.e., URXINV = 0). Because remote devices do not initialize at the same time, it is likely that one of the devices, because the RX line is floating, will trigger a start bit detection and will cause the first byte received after the device has been initialized to be invalid. To avoid this situation, the user should use a pull-up or pull-down resistor on the RX pin depending on the value of the URXINV bit.
 - a) If URXINV = 0, use a pull-up resistor on the RX pin.
 - b) If URXINV = 1, use a pull-down resistor on the RX pin.
2. The first character received on a wake-up from Sleep mode caused by activity on the UxRX pin of the UART module will be invalid. In Sleep mode, peripheral clocks are disabled. By the time the oscillator system has restarted and stabilized from Sleep mode, the baud rate bit sampling clock relative to the incoming UxRX bit timing is no longer synchronized, resulting in the first character being invalid. This is to be expected.

18.2 UART Resources

Many useful resources related to UART 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>

18.2.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 17. “UART”** (DS70188)
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manuals Sections
- Development Tools

REGISTER 19-19: CIFSKESEL2: ECAN™ FILTER 15-8 MASK SELECTION REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
F15MSK<1:0>		F14MSK<1:0>		F13MSK<1:0>		F12MSK<1:0>	
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
F11MSK<1:0>		F10MSK<1:0>		F9MSK<1:0>		F8MSK<1:0>	
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the 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 15-14 **F15MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 15 bit
 11 = No mask
 10 = Acceptance Mask 2 registers contain mask
 01 = Acceptance Mask 1 registers contain mask
 00 = Acceptance Mask 0 registers contain mask
- bit 13-12 **F14MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 14 bit (same values as bit 15-14)
- bit 11-10 **F13MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 13 bit (same values as bit 15-14)
- bit 9-8 **F12MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 12 bit (same values as bit 15-14)
- bit 7-6 **F11MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 11 bit (same values as bit 15-14)
- bit 5-4 **F10MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 10 bit (same values as bit 15-14)
- bit 3-2 **F9MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 9 bit (same values as bit 15-14)
- bit 1-0 **F8MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 8 bit (same values as bit 15-14)

REGISTER 19-20: C_iRX_MnSID: ECAN™ ACCEPTANCE FILTER MASK STANDARD IDENTIFIER
REGISTER n (n = 0-2)

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	—	MIDE	—	EID17	EID16
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the 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 15-5 **SID<10:0>**: Standard Identifier bits
 1 = Include bit SID_x in filter comparison
 0 = Bit SID_x is don't care in filter comparison
- bit 4 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 3 **MIDE**: Identifier Receive Mode bit
 1 = Match only message types (standard or extended address) that correspond to EXIDE bit in filter
 0 = Match either standard or extended address message if filters match
 (i.e., if (Filter SID) = (Message SID) or if (Filter SID/EID) = (Message SID/EID))
- bit 2 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 1-0 **EID<17:16>**: Extended Identifier bits
 1 = Include bit EID_x in filter comparison
 0 = Bit EID_x is don't care in filter comparison

REGISTER 19-21: C_iRX_MnEID: ECAN™ ACCEPTANCE FILTER MASK EXTENDED IDENTIFIER
REGISTER n (n = 0-2)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID15	EID14	EID13	EID12	EID11	EID10	EID9	EID8
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
EID7	EID6	EID5	EID4	EID3	EID2	EID1	EID0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the 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 15-0 **EID<15:0>**: Extended Identifier bits
 1 = Include bit EID_x in filter comparison
 0 = Bit EID_x is don't care in filter comparison

23.0 COMPARATOR MODULE

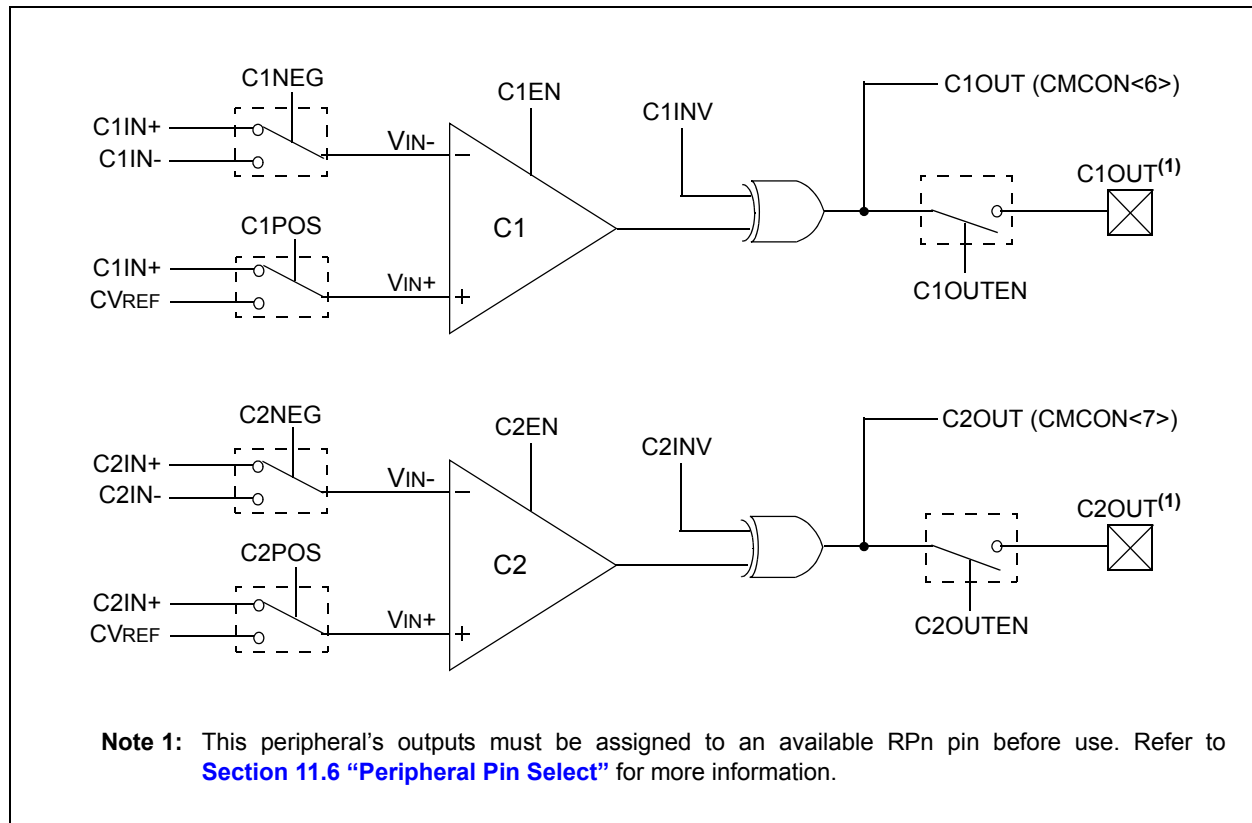
Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 34. "Comparator"** (DS70212) 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 Comparator module provides a set of dual input comparators. The inputs to the comparator can be configured to use any one of the four pin inputs (C1IN+, C1IN-, C2IN+ and C2IN-) as well as the Comparator Voltage Reference Input (CVREF).

Note: This peripheral contains output functions that may need to be configured by the peripheral pin select feature. For more information, see **Section 11.6 "Peripheral Pin Select"**.

FIGURE 23-1: COMPARATOR I/O OPERATING MODES



23.3 Comparator Voltage Reference

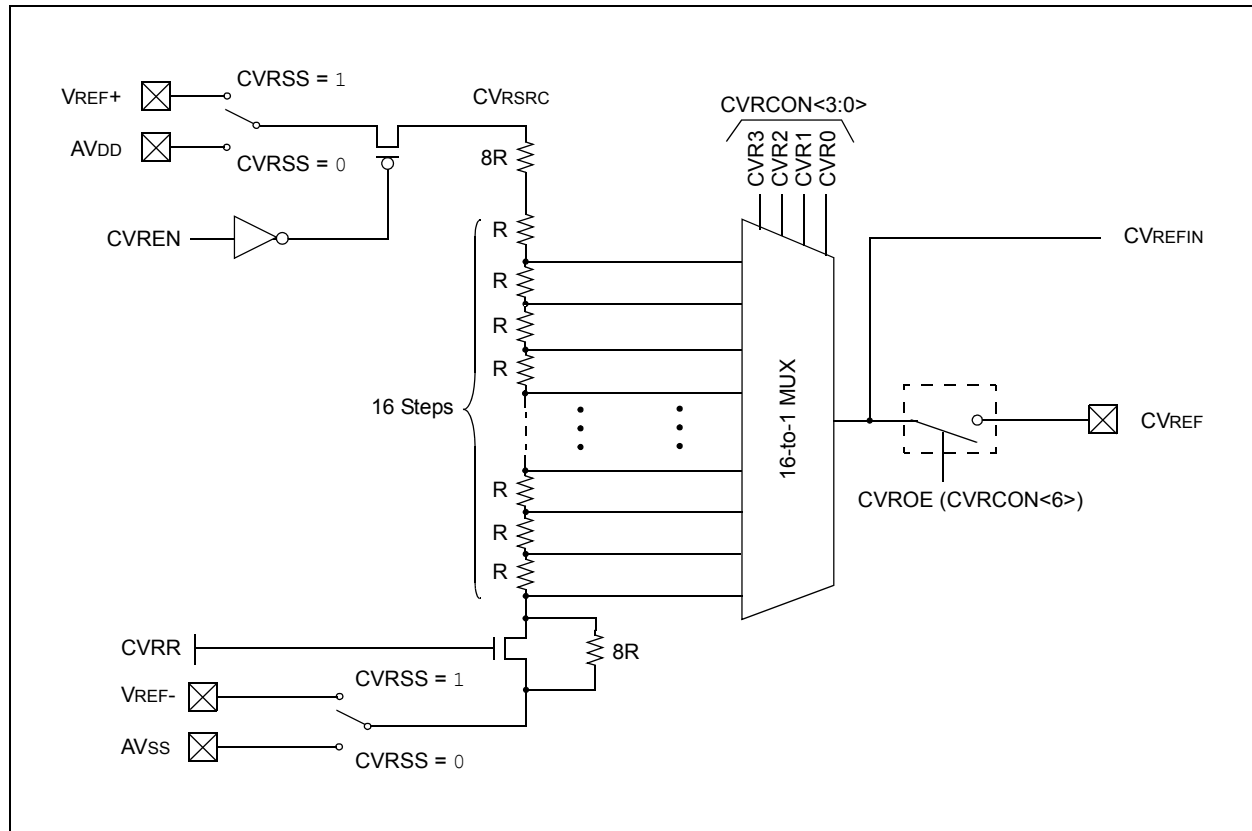
23.3.1 CONFIGURING THE COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE

The voltage reference module is controlled through the CVRCON register ([Register 23-2](#)). The comparator voltage reference provides two ranges of output voltage, each with 16 distinct levels. The range to be used is selected by the CVRR bit (CVRCON<5>). The primary difference between the ranges is the size of the steps selected by the CVREF Selection bits (CVR3:CVR0), with one range offering finer resolution.

The comparator reference supply voltage can come from either VDD and VSS, or the external VREF+ and VREF-. The voltage source is selected by the CVRSS bit (CVRCON<4>).

The settling time of the comparator voltage reference must be considered when changing the CVREF output.

FIGURE 23-2: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM



27.0 SPECIAL FEATURES

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 the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual”. Please see the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com) for the latest dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual sections.

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.

dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 devices include several features intended to maximize application flexibility and reliability, and minimize cost through elimination of external components. These are:

- Flexible configuration
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Code Protection and CodeGuard™ Security
- JTAG Boundary Scan Interface
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- In-Circuit emulation

27.1 Configuration Bits

The dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304, dsPIC33FJ64GPX02/X04, and dsPIC33FJ128GPX02/X04 devices provide nonvolatile memory implementation for device configuration bits. Refer to **Section 25. “Device Configuration”** (DS70194), in the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual” for more information on this implementation.

The Configuration bits can be programmed (read as ‘0’), or left unprogrammed (read as ‘1’), to select various device configurations. These bits are mapped starting at program memory location 0xF80000.

The individual Configuration bit descriptions for the Configuration registers are shown in **Table 27-2**.

Note that address 0xF80000 is beyond the user program memory space. It belongs to the configuration memory space (0x800000-0xFFFFF), which can only be accessed using table reads and table writes.

The Device Configuration register map is shown in **Table 27-1**.

TABLE 27-1: DEVICE CONFIGURATION REGISTER MAP

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
0xF80000	FBS	RBS<1:0>		—	—	BSS<2:0>			BWRP
0xF80002	FSS ⁽¹⁾	RSS<1:0>		—	—	SSS<2:0>			SWRP
0xF80004	FGS	—	—	—	—	—	GSS<1:0>		GWRP
0xF80006	FOSCSEL	IESO	—	—	—		FNOSC<2:0>		
0xF80008	FOSC	FCKSM<1:0>		IOL1WAY	—	—	OSCIOFNC	POSCMD<1:0>	
0xF8000A	FWDT	FWDTEN	WINDIS	—	WDTPRE	WDTPOST<3:0>			
0xF8000C	FPOR	Reserved ⁽²⁾			ALTI2C	—	FPWRT<2:0>		
0xF8000E	FICD	Reserved ⁽³⁾		JTAGEN	—	—	—	ICS<1:0>	
0xF80010	FUID0	User Unit ID Byte 0							
0xF80012	FUID1	User Unit ID Byte 1							
0xF80014	FUID2	User Unit ID Byte 2							
0xF80016	FUID3	User Unit ID Byte 3							

Legend: — = unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’.

Note 1: This Configuration register is not available and reads as 0xFF on dsPIC33FJ32GP302/304 devices.

2: These bits are reserved and always read as ‘1’.

3: These bits are reserved for use by development tools and must be programmed as ‘1’.

TABLE 30-17: PLL CLOCK TIMING SPECIFICATIONS (V_{DD} = 3.0V TO 3.6V)

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C for Extended					
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
OS50	FPLLI	PLL Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) Input Frequency Range	0.8	—	8	MHz	ECPLL, HSPLL, XTPLL modes
OS51	FSYS	On-Chip VCO System Frequency	100	—	200	MHz	—
OS52	TLOCK	PLL Start-up Time (Lock Time)	0.9	1.5	3.1	mS	—
OS53	DCLK	CLKO Stability (Jitter) ⁽²⁾	-3	0.5	3	%	Measured over 100 ms period

- Note 1:** Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.
- 2:** These parameters are characterized by similarity, but are not tested in manufacturing. This specification is based on clock cycle by clock cycle measurements. To calculate the effective jitter for individual time bases or communication clocks use this formula:

$$\text{Peripheral Clock Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{FOSC}{\text{Peripheral Bit Rate Clock}}\right)}}$$

For example: Fosc = 32 MHz, DCLK = 3%, SPI bit rate clock, (i.e., SCK) is 2 MHz.

$$\text{SPI SCK Jitter} = \left[\frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{32 \text{ MHz}}{2 \text{ MHz}}\right)}} \right] = \left[\frac{3\%}{\sqrt{16}} \right] = \left[\frac{3\%}{4} \right] = 0.75\%$$

TABLE 30-18: AC CHARACTERISTICS: INTERNAL RC ACCURACY

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.	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions	
	Internal FRC Accuracy @ 7.3728 MHz ⁽¹⁾						
F20a	FRC	-2	—	+2	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F20b	FRC	-5	—	+5	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

- Note 1:** Frequency calibrated at 25°C and 3.3V. TUN bits can be used to compensate for temperature drift.

TABLE 30-19: INTERNAL RC ACCURACY

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (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					
Param No.	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions	
	LPRC @ 32.768 kHz ⁽¹⁾						
F21a	LPRC	-20	±6	+20	%	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F21b	LPRC	-30	—	+30	%	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

- Note 1:** Change of LPRC frequency as V_{DD} changes.

FIGURE 30-28: PARALLEL MASTER PORT READ TIMING DIAGRAM

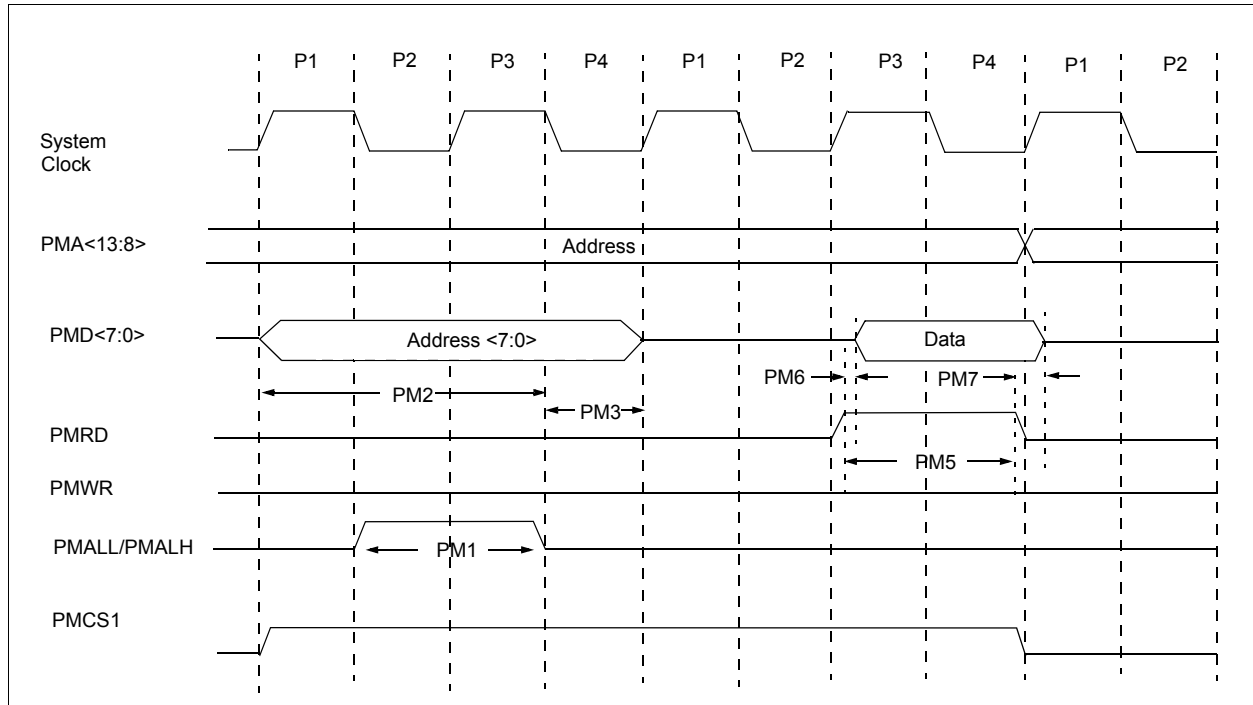


TABLE 30-52: PARALLEL MASTER PORT READ TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ	Max.	Units	Conditions
PM1	PMALL/PMALH Pulse-Width	—	0.5 Tcy	—	ns	—
PM2	Address Out Valid to PMALL/PMALH Invalid (address setup time)	—	0.75 Tcy	—	ns	—
PM3	PMALL/PMALH Invalid to Address Out Invalid (address hold time)	—	0.25 Tcy	—	ns	—
PM5	PMRD Pulse-Width	—	0.5 Tcy	—	ns	—
PM6	PMRD or PMENB Active to Data In Valid (data setup time)	150	—	—	ns	—
PM7	PMRD or PMENB Inactive to Data In Invalid (data hold time)	—	—	5	ns	—

TABLE 31-17: ADC CONVERSION (12-BIT MODE) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature					
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Clock Parameters							
HAD50	TAD	ADC Clock Period ⁽¹⁾	147	—	—	ns	—
Conversion Rate							
HAD56	FCNV	Throughput Rate ⁽¹⁾	—	—	400	Ksps	—

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

TABLE 31-18: ADC CONVERSION (10-BIT MODE) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature					
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Clock Parameters							
HAD50	TAD	ADC Clock Period ⁽¹⁾	104	—	—	ns	—
Conversion Rate							
HAD56	FCNV	Throughput Rate ⁽¹⁾	—	—	800	Ksps	—

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