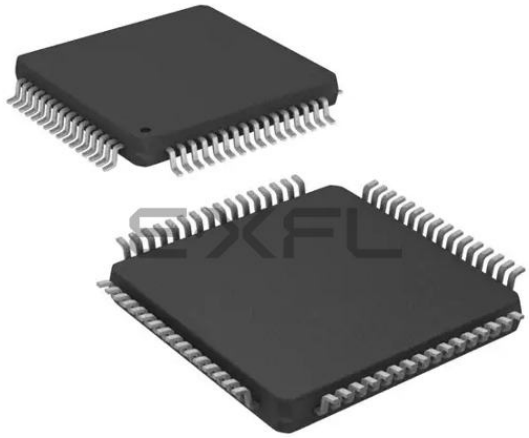
Microchip Technology - DSPIC33CH128MP506-I/PT Datasheet



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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 Dual-Core
Speed	180MHz, 200MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, QEI, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	152KB (152K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH, PRAM
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	20K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 34x12b; D/A 4x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ch128mp506-i-pt

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name(1)	Pin Type	Buffer Type	PPS	Description
TMS	I	ST	No	JTAG Test mode select pin
TCK	I	ST	No	JTAG test clock input pin
TDI	I	ST	No	JTAG test data input pin
TDO	O	—	No	JTAG test data output pin
PCI8-PCI18/ S1PCI8-S1PCI18	I	ST	Yes	PWM Inputs 8 through 18
PWMEA-PWMED/ S1PWMEA-S1PWMED	O	—	Yes	PWM Event Outputs A through D
PCI19-PCI22/ S1PCI19-S1PCI22(3)	I	ST	No	PWM Inputs 19 through 22
PWM1L-PWM4L/S1PWM1L/ S1PWM8L(3)	O	—	No	PWM Low Outputs 1 through 8
PWM1H-PWM4H/ S1PWM1H-S1PWM8H(2,3)	O	—		PWM High Outputs 1 through 8
CLCINA-CLCIND/ S1CLCINA-S1CLCIND(3)	I	ST	Yes	CLC Inputs A through D
CLC1OUT-CLC4OUT	O	—	Yes	CLC Outputs 1 through 4
CMP1	O	—	Yes	Comparator 1 output
CMP1A/ S1CMP1A-S1CMP3A(3)	I	Analog	No	Comparator Channels 1A through 3A inputs
CMP1B/ S1CMP1B-S1CMP3B(3)	I	Analog	No	Comparator Channels 1B through 3B inputs
CMP1D/ S1CMP1D-S1CMP3D(3)	I	Analog	No	Comparator Channels 1D through 3D inputs
DACOUT	O	—	No	DAC output voltage
IBIAS3, IBIAS2, IBIAS1, IBIAS0/ISRC3, ISRC2, ISRC1, ISRC0	O	Analog	No	Constant-Current Outputs 0 through 3
S1PGA1P2	I	Analog	No	PGA1 Positive Input 2
S1PGA1N2	I	Analog	No	PGA1 Negative Input 2
S1PGA2P2	I	Analog	No	PGA2 Positive Input 2
S1PGA2N2	I	Analog	No	PGA2 Negative Input 2
S1PGA3P1-S1PGA3P2	I	Analog	No	PGA3 Positive Inputs 1 through 2
S1PGA3N2	I	Analog	No	PGA3 Negative Input 2
PGD1/S1PGD1(3)	I/O	ST	No	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 1
PGC1/S1PGC1(3)	I	ST	No	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 1
PGD2/S1PGD2(3)	I/O	ST	No	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 2
PGC2/S1PGC2(3)	I	ST	No	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 2
PGD3/S1PGD3(3)	I/O	ST	No	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 3
PGC3/S1PGC3(3)	I	ST	No	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 3

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
PPS = Peripheral Pin Select; TTL = TTL input buffer

Note 1: Not all pins are available in all package variants. See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for pin availability.

2: These pins are remappable as well as dedicated. Some of the pins are associated with the Slave function and have S1 attached to the beginning of the name. For example, AN0 for the Slave is S1AN0.

3: S1 attached to the beginning of the name indicates the Slave feature for that function. For example, AN0 for the Slave is S1AN0.

TABLE 3-27: PIN AND ANSELx AVAILABILITY

Device	Rx15	Rx14	Rx13	Rx12	Rx11	Rx10	Rx9	Rx8	Rx7	Rx6	Rx5	Rx4	Rx3	Rx2	Rx1	Rx0
PORTA																
dsPIC33XXXMP508/208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP506/206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP505/205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP503/203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP502/202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
ANSELA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
PORTB																
dsPIC33XXXMP508/208	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP506/206	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP505/205	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP503/203	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP502/202	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ANSELB	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
PORTC																
dsPIC33XXXMP508/208	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP506/206	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP505/205	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP503/203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP502/202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANSELC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X
PORTD																
dsPIC33XXXMP508/208	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP506/206	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP505/205	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
dsPIC33XXXMP503/203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dsPIC33XXXMP502/202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANSELD	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PORTE																
dsPIC33XXXMP508/208	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dsPIC33XXXMP506/206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dsPIC33XXXMP505/205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dsPIC33XXXMP503/203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
dsPIC33XXXMP502/202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 3-28: 5V INPUT TOLERANT PORTS

PORTA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0
PORTB	RB15	RB14	RB13	RB12	RB11	RB10	RB9	RB8	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0
PORTC	RC15	RC14	RC13	RC12	RC11	RC10	RC9	RC8	RC7	RC6	RC5	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	RC0
PORTD	RD15	RD14	RD13	RD12	RD11	RD10	RD9	RD8	RD7	RD6	RD5	RD4	RD3	RD2	RD1	RD0
PORTE	RE15	RE14	RE13	RE12	RE11	RE10	RE9	RE8	RE7	RE6	RE5	RE4	RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0

Legend: **Shaded pins** are up to 5.5 VDC input tolerant.

3.6.11 VIRTUAL CONNECTIONS

The dsPIC33CH128MP508 devices support six Master virtual RPn pins (RP176-RP181), which are identical in functionality to all other RPn pins, with the exception of pinouts. These six pins are internal to the devices and are not connected to a physical device pin.

These pins provide a simple way for inter-peripheral connection without utilizing a physical pin. For example, the output of the analog comparator can be connected to RP176 and the PWM Fault input can be configured for RP176 as well. This configuration allows the analog comparator to trigger PWM Faults without the use of an actual physical pin on the device.

3.6.12 SLAVE PPS INPUTS TO MASTER CORE PPS

The dsPIC33CH128MP508 Slave core subsystem PPS has connections to the Master core subsystem virtual PPS (RPV5-RPV0) output blocks. These inputs are mapped as S1RP175, S1RP174, S1RP173, S1RP172, S1RP171 and S1RP170.

The RPn inputs, RP1-RP13, are connected to internal signals from both the Master and Slave core sub-systems. Additionally, the Master core virtual output PPS blocks (RPV5-RPV0) are connected to the Slave core PPS circuitry.

There are virtual pins in PPS to share between Master and Slave:

- RP181 is for Master input (RPV5)
- RP180 is for Master input (RPV4)
- RP179 is for Master input (RPV3)
- RP178 is for Master input (RPV2)
- RP177 is for Master input (RPV1)
- RP176 is for Master input (RPV0)
- RP175 is for Slave input (S1RPV5)
- RP174 is for Slave input (S1RPV4)
- RP173 is for Slave input (S1RPV3)
- RP172 is for Slave input (S1RPV2)
- RP171 is for Slave input (S1RPV1)
- RP170 is for Slave input (S1RPV0)

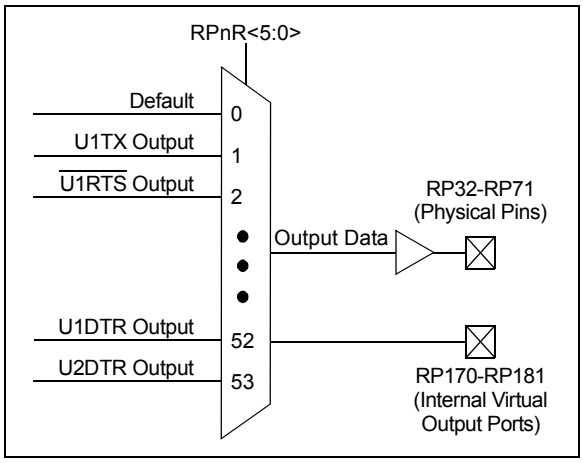
The idea of the RPVn (Remappable Pin Virtual) is to interconnect between the Master and Slave without an I/O pin. For example, the Master UART receiver can be connected to the Slave UART transmit using RPVn and data communication can happen from Slave to Master without using any physical pin.

3.6.13 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. Each register contains sets of 6-bit fields, with each set associated with one RPn pin (see Register 3-68 through Register 3-90). The value of the bit field corresponds to one of the peripherals and that peripheral's output is mapped to the pin (see Table 3-33 and Figure 3-21).

A null output is associated with the output register Reset value of '0'. This is done to ensure that remappable outputs remain disconnected from all output pins by default.

FIGURE 3-21: MULTIPLEXING REMAPPABLE OUTPUTS FOR RPn



Note 1: There are six virtual output ports which are not connected to any I/O ports (RP176-RP181). These virtual ports can be accessed by RPOR20, RPOR21 and RPOR22.

3.6.14 MAPPING LIMITATIONS

The control schema of the peripheral select pins is not limited to a small range of fixed peripheral configurations. There are no mutual or hardware-enforced lockouts between any of the peripheral mapping SFRs. Literally, any combination of peripheral mappings, across any or all of the RPn pins, is possible. This includes both many-to-one and one-to-many mappings of peripheral inputs, and outputs to pins. While such mappings may be technically possible from a configuration point of view, they may not be supportable from an electrical point of view (see Table 3-32).

TABLE 3-32: MASTER REMAPPABLE OUTPUT PIN REGISTERS

Register	RP Pin	I/O Port
RPOR0<5:0>	RP32	Port Pin RB0
RPOR0<13:8>	RP33	Port Pin RB1
RPOR1<5:0>	RP34	Port Pin RB2
RPOR1<13:8>	RP35	Port Pin RB3
RPOR2<5:0>	RP36	Port Pin RB4
RPOR2<13:8>	RP37	Port Pin RB5
RPOR3<5:0>	RP38	Port Pin RB6
RPOR3<13:8>	RP39	Port Pin RB7
RPOR4<5:0>	RP40	Port Pin RB8
RPOR4<13:8>	RP41	Port Pin RB9
RPOR5<5:0>	RP42	Port Pin RB10
RPOR5<13:8>	RP43	Port Pin RB11
RPOR6<5:0>	RP44	Port Pin RB12
RPOR6<13:8>	RP45	Port Pin RB13
RPOR7<5:0>	RP46	Port Pin RB14
RPOR7<13:8>	RP47	Port Pin RB15
RPOR8<5:0>	RP48	Port Pin RC0
RPOR8<13:8>	RP49	Port Pin RC1
RPOR9<5:0>	RP50	Port Pin RC2
RPOR9<13:8>	RP51	Port Pin RC3
RPOR10<5:0>	RP52	Port Pin RC4
RPOR10<13:8>	RP53	Port Pin RC5
RPOR11<5:0>	RP54	Port Pin RC6
RPOR11<13:8>	RP55	Port Pin RC7
RPOR12<5:0>	RP56	Port Pin RC8
RPOR12<13:8>	RP57	Port Pin RC9
RPOR13<5:0>	RP58	Port Pin RC10
RPOR13<13:8>	RP59	Port Pin RC11
RPOR14<5:0>	RP60	Port Pin RC12
RPOR14<13:8>	RP61	Port Pin RC13
RPOR15<5:0>	RP62	Port Pin RC14
RPOR15<13:8>	RP63	Port Pin RC15
RPOR16<5:0>	RP64	Port Pin RD0
RPOR16<13:8>	RP65	Port Pin RD1
RPOR17<5:0>	RP66	Port Pin RD2
RPOR17<13:8>	RP67	Port Pin RD3
RPOR18<5:0>	RP68	Port Pin RD4
RPOR18<13:8>	RP69	Port Pin RD5
RPOR19<5:0>	RP70	Port Pin RD6
RPOR19<13:8>	RP71	Port Pin RD7
	RP175-RP169	Reserved
RPOR20<5:0>	RP176	Virtual Pin RPV0
RPOR20<13:8>	RP177	Virtual Pin RPV1
RPOR21<5:0>	RP178	Virtual Pin RPV2
RPOR21<13:8>	RP179	Virtual Pin RPV3
RPOR22<5:0>	RP180	Virtual Pin RPV4
RPOR22<13:8>	RP181	Virtual Pin RPV5

3.6.15 I/O HELPFUL TIPS

1. In some cases, certain pins, as defined in Table 24-18 under “Injection Current”, have internal protection diodes to VDD and VSS. The term, “Injection Current”, is also referred to as “Clamp Current”. On designated pins, with sufficient external current-limiting precautions by the user, I/O pin input voltages are allowed to be greater or lesser than the data sheet absolute maximum ratings, with respect to the VSS and VDD supplies. Note that when the user application forward biases either of the high or low-side internal input clamp diodes, that the resulting current being injected into the device that is clamped internally by the VDD and VSS power rails, may affect the ADC accuracy by four to six counts.
2. I/O pins that are shared with any analog input pin (i.e., ANx) are always analog pins, by default, after any Reset. Consequently, configuring a pin as an analog input pin automatically disables the digital input pin buffer and any attempt to read the digital input level by reading PORTx or LATx will always return a ‘0’, regardless of the digital logic level on the pin. To use a pin as a digital I/O pin on a shared ANx pin, the user application needs to configure the Analog Select for PORTx registers in the I/O ports module (i.e., ANSELx) by setting the appropriate bit that corresponds to that I/O port pin to a ‘0’.

Note:	Although it is not possible to use a digital input pin when its analog function is enabled, it is possible to use the digital I/O output function, TRISx = 0x0, while the analog function is also enabled. However, this is not recommended, particularly if the analog input is connected to an external analog voltage source, which would create signal contention between the analog signal and the output pin driver.

3. Most I/O pins have multiple functions. Referring to the device pin diagrams in this data sheet, the priorities of the functions allocated to any pins are indicated by reading the pin name, from left-to-right. The left most function name takes precedence over any function to its right in the naming convention. For example: AN14/ISRC1/RP50/RC2; this indicates that AN14 is the highest priority in this example and will supersede all other functions to its right in the list. Those other functions to its right, even if enabled, would not work as long as any other function to its left was enabled. This rule applies to all of the functions listed for a given pin.
4. Each pin has an internal weak pull-up resistor and pull-down resistor that can be configured using the CNPUx and CNPDx registers, respectively. These resistors eliminate the need for external resistors in certain applications. The internal pull-up is up to ~(VDD – 0.8), not VDD. This value is still above the minimum VIH of CMOS and TTL devices.
5. When driving LEDs directly, the I/O pin can source or sink more current than what is specified in the VOH/IOH and VOL/IOL DC characteristics specification. The respective IOH and IOL current rating only applies to maintaining the corresponding output at or above the VOH, and at or below the VOL levels. However, for LEDs, unlike digital inputs of an externally connected device, they are not governed by the same minimum VIH/VIL levels. An I/O pin output can safely sink or source any current less than that listed in the Absolute Maximum Ratings in **Section 24.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** of this data sheet. For example:

   VOH = 2.4v @ IOH = -8 mA and VDD = 3.3V

   The maximum output current sourced by any 8 mA I/O pin = 12 mA.

   LED source current < 12 mA is technically permitted. Refer to the VOH/IOH graphs in **Section 25.0 “DC and AC Device Characteristics Graphs”** for additional information.

TABLE 3-39: MASTER PPS INPUT CONTROL REGISTERS

Register	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
RPCON	—	—	—	—	IOLOCK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR0	INT1R7	INT1R6	INT1R5	INT1R4	INT1R3	INT1R2	INT1R1	INT1R0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR1	INT3R7	INT3R6	INT3R5	INT3R4	INT3R3	INT3R2	INT3R1	INT3R0	INT2R7	INT2R6	INT2R5	INT2R4	INT2R3	INT2R2	INT2R1	INT2R0
RPINR2	T1CKR7	T1CKR6	T1CKR5	T1CKR4	T1CKR3	T1CKR2	T1CKR1	T1CKR0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR3	ICM1R7	ICM1R6	ICM1R5	ICM1R4	ICM1R3	ICM1R2	ICM1R1	ICM1R0	TCKI1R7	TCKI1R6	TCKI1R5	TCKI1R4	TCKI1R3	TCKI1R2	TCKI1R1	TCKI1R0
RPINR4	ICM2R7	ICM2R6	ICM2R5	ICM2R4	ICM2R3	ICM2R2	ICM2R1	ICM2R0	TCKI2R7	TCKI2R6	TCKI2R5	TCKI2R4	TCKI2R3	TCKI2R2	TCKI2R1	TCKI2R0
RPINR5	ICM3R7	ICM3R6	ICM3R5	ICM3R4	ICM3R3	ICM3R2	ICM3R1	ICM3R0	TCKI3R7	TCKI3R6	TCKI3R5	TCKI3R4	TCKI3R3	TCKI3R2	TCKI3R1	TCKI3R0
RPINR6	ICM4R7	ICM4R6	ICM4R5	ICM4R4	ICM4R3	ICM4R2	ICM4R1	ICM4R0	TCKI4R7	TCKI4R	TCKI4R5	TCKI4R4	TCKI4R3	TCKI4R2	TCKI4R1	TCKI4R0
RPINR7	ICM5R7	ICM5R6	ICM5R5	ICM5R4	ICM5R3	ICM5R2	ICM5R1	ICM5R0	TCKI5R7	TCKI5R6	TCKI5R5	TCKI5R4	TCKI5R3	TCKI5R2	TCKI5R1	TCKI5R0
RPINR8	ICM6R7	ICM6R6	ICM6R5	ICM6R4	ICM6R3	ICM6R2	ICM6R1	ICM6R0	TCKI6R7	TCKI6R6	TCKI6R5	TCKI6R4	TCKI6R3	TCKI6R2	TCKI6R1	TCKI6R0
RPINR9	ICM7R7	ICM7R6	ICM7R5	ICM7R4	ICM7R3	ICM7R2	ICM7R1	ICM7R0	TCKI7R7	TCKI7R6	TCKI7R5	TCKI7R4	TCKI7R3	TCKI7R2	TCKI7R1	TCKI7R0
RPINR10	ICM8R7	ICM8R6	ICM8R5	ICM8R4	ICM8R3	ICM8R2	ICM8R1	ICM8R0	TCKI8R7	TCKI8R6	TCKI8R5	TCKI8R4	TCKI8R3	TCKI8R2	TCKI8R1	TCKI8R0
RPINR11	OCFBR7	OCFBR6	OCFBR5	OCFBR4	OCFBR3	OCFBR2	OCFBR1	OCFBR0	OCFAR7	OCFAR6	OCFAR5	OCFAR4	OCFAR3	OCFAR2	OCFAR1	OCFAR0
RPINR12	PCI9R7	PCI9R6	PCI9R5	PCI9R4	PCI9R3	PCI9R2	PCI9R1	PCI9R0	PCI8R7	PCI8R6	PCI8R5	PCI8R4	PCI8R3	PCI8R2	PCI8R1	PCI8R0
RPINR13	PCI11R7	PCI11R6	PCI11R5	PCI11R4	PCI11R3	PCI11R2	PCI11R1	PCI11R0	PCI10R7	PCI10R6	PCI10R5	PCI10R4	PCI10R3	PCI10R2	PCI10R1	PCI10R0
RPINR14	QEIB1R7	QEIB1R6	QEIB1R5	QEIB1R4	QEIB1R3	QEIB1R2	QEIB1R1	QEIB1R0	QEIA1R7	QEIA1R6	QEIA1R5	QEIA1R4	QEIA1R3	QEIA1R2	QEIA1R1	QEIA1R0
RPINR15	QEIHOM1R7	QEIHOM1R6	QEIHOM1R5	QEIHOM1R4	QEIHOM1R3	QEIHOM1R2	QEIHOM1R1	QEIHOM1R0	QEINDX1R7	QEINDX1R6	QEINDX1R5	QEINDX1R4	QEINDX1R3	QEINDX1R2	QEINDX1R1	QEINDX1R0
RPINR18	U1DSRR7	U1DSRR6	U1DSRR5	U1DSRR4	U1DSRR3	U1DSRR2	U1DSRR1	U1DSRR0	U1RXR7	U1RXR6	U1RXR5	U1RXR4	U1RXR3	U1RXR2	U1RXR1	U1RXR0
RPINR19	U2DSRR7	U2DSRR6	U2DSRR5	U2DSRR4	U2DSRR3	U2DSRR2	U2DSRR1	U2DSRR0	U2RXR7	U2RXR6	U2RXR5	U2RXR4	U2RXR3	U2RXR2	U2RXR1	U2RXR0
RPINR20	SCK1R7	SCK1R6	SCK1R5	SCK1R4	SCK1R3	SCK1R2	SCK1R1	SCK1R0	SDI1R7	SDI1R6	SDI1R5	SDI1R4	SDI1R3	SDI1R2	SDI1R1	SDI1R0
RPINR21	REFOIR7	REFOIR6	REFOIR5	REFOIR4	REFOIR3	REFOIR2	REFOIR1	REFOIR0	SS1R7	SS1R6	SS1R5	SS1R4	SS1R3	SS1R2	SS1R1	SS1R0
RPINR22	SCK2R7	SCK2R6	SCK2R5	SCK2R4	SCK2R3	SCK2R2	SCK2R1	SCK2R0	SDI2R7	SDI2R6	SDI2R5	SDI2R4	SDI2R3	SDI2R2	SDI2R1	SDI2R0
RPINR23	U1CTSR7	U1CTSR6	U1CTSR5	U1CTSR4	U1CTSR3	U1CTSR2	U1CTSR1	U1CTSR0	SS2R7	SS2R6	SS2R5	SS2R4	SS2R3	SS2R2	SS2R1	SS2R0
RPINR26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CAN1RXR7	CAN1RXR6	CAN1RXR5	CAN1RXR4	CAN1RXR3	CAN1RXR2	CAN1RXR1	CAN1RXR0
RPINR30	U2CTSR7	U2CTSR6	U2CTSR5	U2CTSR4	U2CTSR3	U2CTSR2	U2CTSR1	U2CTSR0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR37	PCI17R7	PCI17R6	PCI17R5	PCI17R4	PCI17R3	PCI17R2	PCI17R1	PCI17R0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PCI18R7	PCI18R6	PCI18R5	PCI18R4	PCI18R3	PCI18R2	PCI18R1	PCI18R0
RPINR42	PCI13R7	PCI13R6	PCI13R5	PCI13R4	PCI13R3	PCI13R2	PCI13R1	PCI13R0	PCI12R7	PCI12R6	PCI12R5	PCI12R4	PCI12R3	PCI12R2	PCI12R1	PCI12R0
RPINR43	PCI15R7	PCI15R6	PCI15R5	PCI15R4	PCI15R3	PCI15R2	PCI15R1	PCI15R0	PCI14R7	PCI14R6	PCI14R5	PCI14R4	PCI14R3	PCI14R2	PCI14R1	PCI14R0
RPINR44	SENT1R7	SENT1R6	SENT1R5	SENT1R4	SENT1R3	SENT1R2	SENT1R1	SENT1R0	PCI16R7	PCI16R6	PCI16R5	PCI16R4	PCI16R3	PCI16R2	PCI16R1	PCI16R0
RPINR45	CLCINAR7	CLCINAR6	CLCINAR5	CLCINAR4	CLCINAR3	CLCINAR2	CLCINAR1	CLCINAR0	SENT2R7	SENT2R6	SENT2R5	SENT2R4	SENT2R3	SENT2R2	SENT2R1	SENT2R0
RPINR46	CLCINCR7	CLCINCR6	CLCINCR5	CLCINCR4	CLCINCR3	CLCINCR2	CLCINCR1	CLCINCR0	CLCINBR7	CLCINBR6	CLCINBR5	CLCINBR4	CLCINBR3	CLCINBR2	CLCINBR1	CLCINBR0
RPINR47	ADCTRGR7	ADCTRGR6	ADCTRGR5	ADCTRGR4	ADCTRGR3	ADCTRGR2	ADCTRGR1	ADCTRGR0	CLCINDR7	CLCINDR6	CLCINDR5	CLCINDR4	CLCINDR3	CLCINDR2	CLCINDR1	CLCINDR0

REGISTER 3-97: DMTPSCNTL: DMT POST-CONFIGURE COUNT STATUS REGISTER LOW

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PSCNT<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PSCNT<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 **PSCNT<15:0>:** Lower DMT Instruction Count Value Configuration Status bits
This is always the value of the FDMTCNTL Configuration register.

REGISTER 3-98: DMTPSCNTH: DMT POST-CONFIGURE COUNT STATUS REGISTER HIGH

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PSCNT<31:24>							
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
PSCNT<23:16>							
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 **PSCNT<31:16>:** Higher DMT Instruction Count Value Configuration Status bits
This is always the value of the FDMTCNTH Configuration register.

REGISTER 3-112: C1TSCONH: CAN TIMESTAMP CONTROL REGISTER HIGH

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	TSRES	TSEOF	TBCEN
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 15-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 2 **TSRES:** Timestamp Reset bit (CAN FD frames only)
1 = At sample point of the bit following the FDF bit
0 = At sample point of Start-of-Frame (SOF)

bit 1 **TSEOF:** Timestamp End-of-Frame (EOF) bit
1 = Timestamp when frame is taken valid (11898-1 10.7):
- RX no error until last, but one bit of EOF
- TX no error until the end of EOF

0 = Timestamp at “beginning” of frame:
- Classical Frame: At sample point of SOF
- FD Frame: see TSRES bit

bit 0 **TBCEN:** Time Base Counter Enable bit
1 = Enables TBC
0 = Stops and resets TBC

REGISTER 3-113: C1TSCONL: CAN TIMESTAMP CONTROL REGISTER LOW

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	TBCPRE<9:8>	
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
TBCPRE<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 15-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 9-0 **TBCPRE<9:0>:** CAN Time Base Counter Prescaler bits
1023 = TBC increments every 1024 clocks
...
0 = TBC increments every 1 clock

REGISTER 3-167: ADEIEL: ADC EARLY INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER LOW

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EIEN<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EIEN<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 **EIEN<15:0>:** Early Interrupt Enable for Corresponding Analog Input bits
1 = Early interrupt is enabled for the channel
0 = Early interrupt is disabled for the channel

REGISTER 3-168: ADEIEH: ADC EARLY INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER HIGH

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	EIEN<20:16>				
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **EIEN<20:16>:** Early Interrupt Enable for Corresponding Analog Input bits
1 = Early interrupt is enabled for the channel
0 = Early interrupt is disabled for the channel

4.3 Slave PRAM Program Memory

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33CH128MP508 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **"Dual Partition Flash Program Memory"** (DS70005156) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com)

2: Though the reference to the chapter is **"Dual Partition Flash Program Memory"** (DS70005156), the program memory for the Slave code is PRAM. Therefore, after each POR, the Master will have to reload the content of the Slave PRAM.

The dsPIC33CH128MP508S1 family devices contain internal PRAM program memory for storing and executing application code. The PRAM program memory array is organized into rows of 128 instructions or 64 double instruction words. Though the PRAM is volatile, it is writable during normal operation over the entire VDD range.

PRAM memory can be programmed in three ways:

- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- Run-Time Self-Programming (RTSP)
- Master to Slave Image Loading (MSIL)

ICSP allows for a dsPIC33CH128MP508S1 family device to be serially programmed in the application circuit. Since the Slave PRAM is volatile, Slave PRAM ICSP programming is supported only as a development and debugging feature.

RTSP allows the Slave PRAM user application code to update itself during run time. This feature is capable of writing a single program memory word (two instructions) or an entire row as needed.

Master to Slave Image Loading allows the Master user code to load the Slave PRAM at run time. A Slave PRAM compatible image is stored in Master Flash memory. At run time, the Master user code is responsible for loading and verifying the contents of the Slave PRAM.

Note: In an actual application mode, the Slave PRAM is loaded by the Master, so the ICSP mode of PRAM operation is valid only for the Debug mode during the code development.

4.3.1 PRAM PROGRAMMING OPERATIONS

For ICSP and RTSP programming of the Slave PRAM, TBLWTL and TBLWTH instructions are used to write to the NVM write latches. An NVM write operation then writes the contents of both latches to the PRAM, starting at the address defined in the NVMADR and NVMADRU registers.

For Master to Slave Image Loading (MSIL) of the Slave PRAM, the Master user code is responsible for transferring the Slave image contents stored in the Master Flash to the Slave PRAM. The LDSLV instruction is used along with the DSRPAG and DSWPAG registers to transfer a single 24-bit instruction to the Slave PRAM.

The VFSLV instruction allows the Master user code to verify that the PRAM has been loaded correctly.

Note: Master to Slave Image Loading is the only supported method for programming the Slave PRAM in a final user application.

Regardless of the method used to program the PRAM, a few basic requirements should be met:

- A full 48-bit double instruction word should always be programmed to a PRAM location. Either instruction may simply be a NOP to fulfill this requirement. This ensures a valid ECC value is generated for each pair of instructions written.
- Assuming the above step is followed, the last 24-bit location in implemented program space, or prior to any unprogrammed region in program space, should never be executed. The penultimate instruction in either case must contain a program flow change instruction, such as a RETURN or a BRA instruction.

REGISTER 4-97: ADEIEL: ADC EARLY INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER LOW

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EIEN<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EIEN<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 **EIEN<15:0>:** Early Interrupt Enable for Corresponding Analog Inputs bits
1 = Early interrupt is enabled for the channel
0 = Early interrupt is disabled for the channel

REGISTER 4-98: ADEIEH: ADC EARLY INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER HIGH

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	EIEN<20:16>				
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **EIEN<20:16>:** Early Interrupt Enable for Corresponding Analog Inputs bits
1 = Early interrupt is enabled for the channel
0 = Early interrupt is disabled for the channel

REGISTER 14-5: SPIxSTATH: SPIx STATUS REGISTER HIGH

U-0	U-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0
—	—	RXELM5(3)	RXELM4(2)	RXELM3(1)	RXELM2	RXELM1	RXELM0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0	HSC/R-0
—	—	TXELM5(3)	TXELM4(2)	TXELM3(1)	TXELM2	TXELM1	TXELM0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	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	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13-8 **RXELM<5:0>:** Receive Buffer Element Count bits (valid in Enhanced Buffer mode)(1,2,3)

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

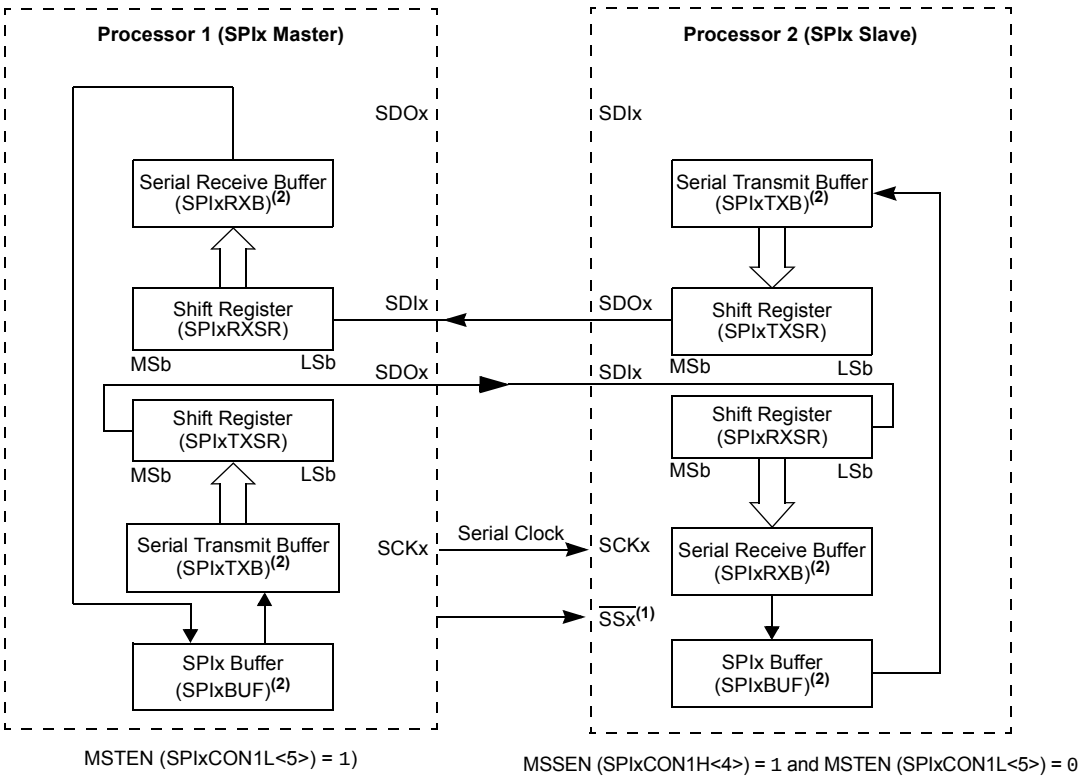
bit 5-0 **TXELM<5:0>:** Transmit Buffer Element Count bits (valid in Enhanced Buffer mode)(1,2,3)

Note 1: RXELM3 and TXELM3 bits are only present when FIFODEPTH = 8 or higher.

2: RXELM4 and TXELM4 bits are only present when FIFODEPTH = 16 or higher.

3: RXELM5 and TXELM5 bits are only present when FIFODEPTH = 32.

FIGURE 14-3: SPIx MASTER/SLAVE CONNECTION (STANDARD MODE)



Note 1: Using the $\overline{SSx}$ pin in Slave mode of operation is optional.

2: User must write transmit data to read the received data from SPIxBUF. The SPIxTXB and SPIxRXB registers are memory-mapped to SPIxBUF.

FIGURE 14-6: SPIx MASTER, FRAME SLAVE CONNECTION DIAGRAM

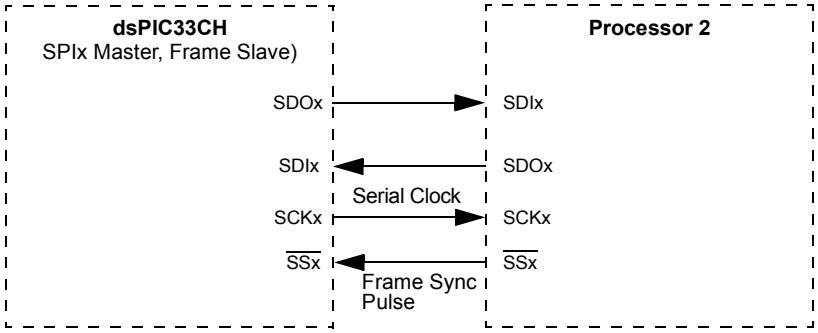


FIGURE 14-7: SPIx SLAVE, FRAME MASTER CONNECTION DIAGRAM

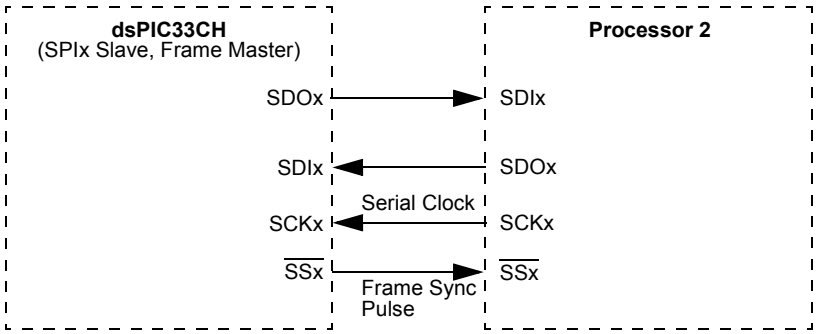
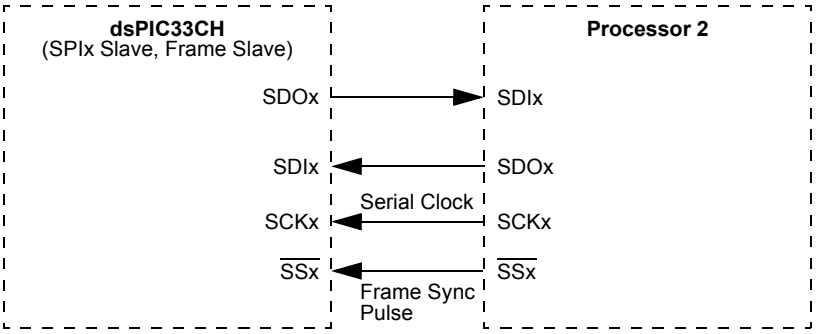


FIGURE 14-8: SPIx SLAVE, FRAME SLAVE CONNECTION DIAGRAM



EQUATION 14-1: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEVICE AND SPIx CLOCK SPEED

$$Baud\ Rate = \frac{FPB}{(2 * (SPIxBRG + 1))}$$

Where:

FPB is the Peripheral Bus Clock Frequency.

REGISTER 21-13: FDMT CONFIGURATION REGISTER

U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 23							bit 16

U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	U-1	R/PO-1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMTDIS
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	PO = Program Once 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 23-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘1’

bit 0 **DMTDIS:** DMT Disable bit

1 = DMT is disabled

0 = DMT is enabled

24.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of the dsPIC33CH128MP508 family electrical characteristics. Additional information will be provided in future revisions of this document as it becomes available.

Absolute maximum ratings for the dsPIC33CH128MP508 family are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Functional operation of the device at these, or any other conditions above the parameters indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied.

Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

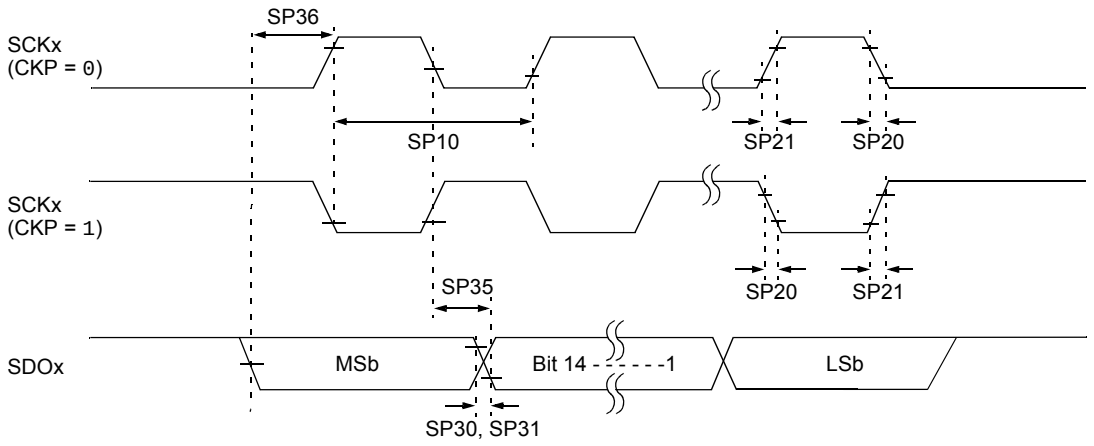
Ambient temperature under bias ..... -40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C
Voltage on V_{DD} with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.3V to +4.0V
Voltage on any pin that is not 5V tolerant with respect to V_{SS}(3) ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to V_{SS} when $V_{DD} \geq 3.0V$(3) ..... -0.3V to +5.5V
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to Vss when $V_{DD} < 3.0V$(3) ..... -0.3V to +3.6V
Maximum current out of V_{SS} pin ..... 300 mA
Maximum current into V_{DD} pin(2) ..... 300 mA
Maximum current sunk/sourced by any 4x I/O pin ..... 15 mA
Maximum current sunk/sourced by any 8x I/O pin ..... 25 mA
Maximum current sunk by all ports(2) ..... 200 mA

Note 1: Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those, or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

2: Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation (see Table 24-2).

3: See the **“Pin Diagrams”** section for the 5V tolerant pins.

FIGURE 24-8: SPIx MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 24-1 for load conditions.

TABLE 24-35: SPIx MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY) 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.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCKx Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	Using PPS pins
			—	—	40	MHz	SPI2 dedicated pins
SP20	TscF	SCKx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 **(Note 3)**
SP21	TscR	SCKx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 **(Note 3)**
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 **(Note 3)**
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 **(Note 3)**
SP35	TscH2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid After SCKx Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	Using PPS pins
			3	—	—	ns	SPI2 dedicated pins

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

2: Data in "Typ." column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

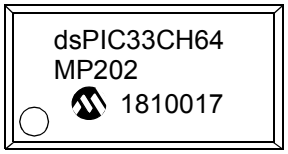
3: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

25.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

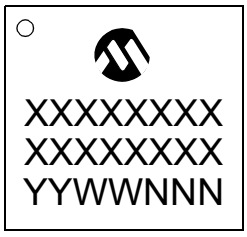
25.1 Package Marking Information

28-Lead SSOP (5.30 mm)

Example

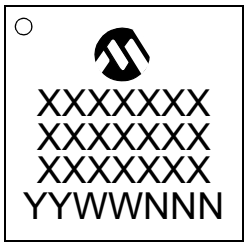


28-Lead UQFN (6x6 mm)



Example

36-Lead UQFN (5x5 mm)



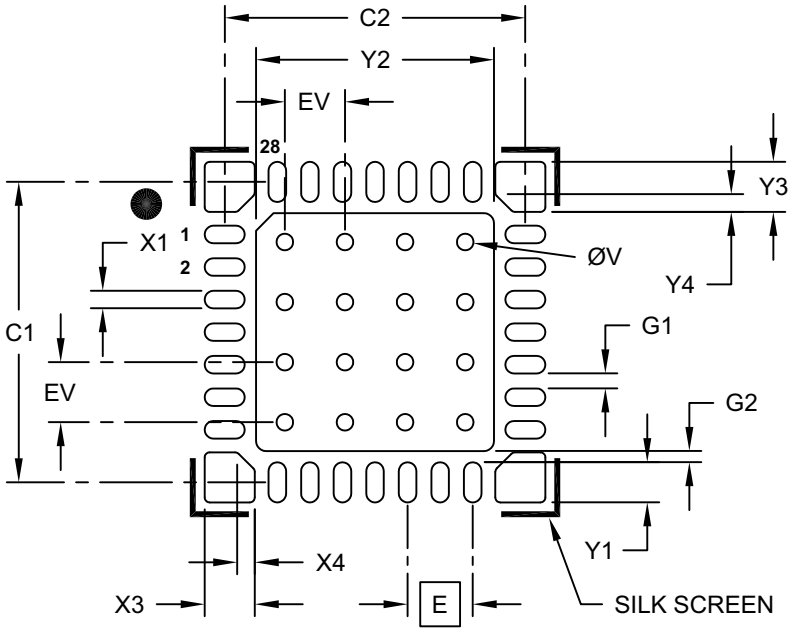
Example

Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

28-Lead Ultra Thin Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (2N) - 6x6x0.55 mm Body [UQFN] With 4.65x4.65 mm Exposed Pad and Corner Anchors

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC	
Optional Center Pad Width	X2			4.75
Optional Center Pad Length	Y2			4.75
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		6.00	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		6.00	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.35
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			0.80
Corner Anchor (X4)	X3			1.00
Corner Anchor (X4)	Y3			1.00
Corner Anchor Chamfer (X4)	X4			0.35
Corner Anchor Chamfer (X4)	Y4			0.35
Contact Pad to Pad (X28)	G1	0.20		
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X28)	G2	0.20		
Thermal Via Diameter	V		0.33	
Thermal Via Pitch	EV		1.20	

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2385B