Microchip Technology - DSPIC33EP256MU814T-I/PL Datasheet

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPs
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, QEI, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	122
Program Memory Size	256KB (85.5K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	12K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 32x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-LQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep256mu814t-i-pl

TABLE 3: PIN NAMES: PIC24EP256GU810 AND PIC24EP512GU810 DEVICES(1,2) (CONTINUED)

Pin Number	Full Pin Name
E1	AN19/RPI52/RC4
E2	AN18/RPI51/RC3
E3	C1IN3-/SCK2/PMA5/RP118/RG6
E4	AN17/RPI50/RC2
E5	No Connect
E6	RP113/RG1
E7	No Connect
K4	AN8/PMA6/RPI40/RB8
K5	No Connect
K6	RP108/RF12
K7	AN14/PMA1/RPI46/RB14
K8	VDD
K9	RP79/RD15
K10	USBID/RP99/RF3
K11	RP98/RF2
L1	PGEC1/AN6/RPI38/RB6
L2	VREF-/RA9

Pin Number	Full Pin Name
J8	No Connect
J9	No Connect
J10	RP104/RF8
J11	D-/RG3(5)
K1	PGEC3/AN1/RPI33/RB1
K2	PGED3/AN0/RPI32/RB0
K3	VREF+/RA10
L3	AVSS
L4	AN9/PMA7/RPI41/RB9
L5	AN10/CVREF/PMA13/RPI42/RB10
L6	RP109/RF13
L7	AN13/PMA10/RPI45/RB13
L8	AN15/PMA0/RPI47/RB15
L9	RPI78/RD14
L10	SDA2(3)/PMA9/RP100/RF4
L11	SCL2(3)/PMA8/RP101/RF5

Note 1: The RPn/RPIn pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select"** for available peripherals and for information on limitations.

2: Every I/O port pin (RAx-RGx) can be used as change notification (CNAx-CNGx). See **Section 11.0 "I/O Ports"** for more information.

3: The availability of I^2C™ interfaces varies by device. Selection (SDAx/SCLx or ASDAx/ASCLx) is made using the device Configuration bits, ALTI2C1 and ALTI2C2 (FPOR<5:4>). See **Section 29.0 "Special Features"** for more information.

4: The pin name is SCL1/RG2 for the dsPIC33EP512(GP/MC)806 and PIC24EP512GP806 devices.

5: The pin name is SDA1/RG3 for the dsPIC33EP512(GP/MC)806 and PIC24EP512GP806 devices.

FIGURE 4-5: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP256MU806/810/814 DEVICES WITH 28-KBYTE RAM

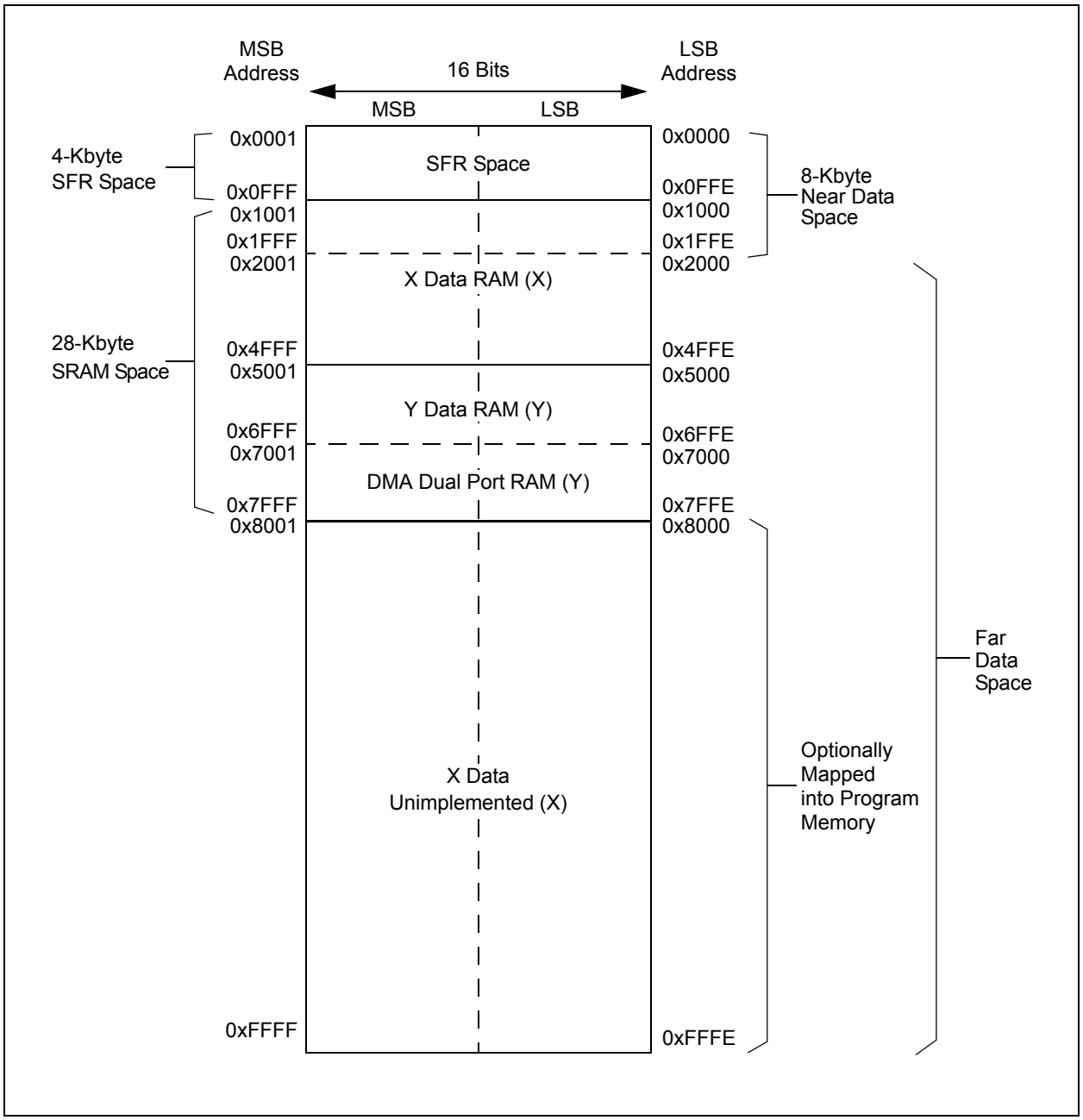


TABLE 4-11: OUTPUT COMPARE 1 THROUGH OUTPUT COMPARE 16 REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
OC8CON1	0946	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC8CON2	0948	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC8RS	094A	Output Compare 8 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC8R	094C	Output Compare 8 Register																xxxx
OC8TMR	094E	Timer Value 8 Register																xxxx
OC9CON1	0950	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC9CON2	0952	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC9RS	0954	Output Compare 9 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC9R	0956	Output Compare 9 Register																xxxx
OC9TMR	0958	Timer Value 9 Register																xxxx
OC10CON1	095A	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC10CON2	095C	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC10RS	095E	Output Compare 10 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC10R	0960	Output Compare 10 Register																xxxx
OC10TMR	0962	Timer Value 10 Register																xxxx
OC11CON1	0964	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC11CON2	0966	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC11RS	0968	Output Compare 11 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC11R	096A	Output Compare 11 Register																xxxx
OC11TMR	096C	Timer Value 11 Register																xxxx
OC12CON1	096E	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC12CON2	0970	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC12RS	0972	Output Compare 12 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC12R	0974	Output Compare 12 Register																xxxx
OC12TMR	0976	Timer Value 12 Register																xxxx
OC13CON1	0978	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC13CON2	097A	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC13RS	097C	Output Compare 13 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC13R	097E	Output Compare 13 Register																xxxx
OC13TMR	0980	Timer Value 13 Register																xxxx
OC14CON1	0982	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC14CON2	0984	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC14RS	0986	Output Compare 14 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC14R	0988	Output Compare 14 Register																xxxx
OC14TMR	098A	Timer Value 14 Register																xxxx

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

TABLE 4-51: PMD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGP8XX AND PIC24EPXXXGP8XX DEVICES ONLY

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
PMD1	0760	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	—	—	DCIMD	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	C2MD	C1MD	AD1MD	0000
PMD2	0762	IC8MD	IC7MD	IC6MD	IC5MD	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	OC8MD	OC7MD	OC6MD	OC5MD	OC4MD	OC3MD	OC2MD	OC1MD	0000
PMD3	0764	T9MD	T8MD	T7MD	T6MD	—	CMPMD	RTCCMD	PMPMD	CRCMD	—	—	—	U3MD	—	I2C2MD	AD2MD	0000
PMD4	0766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U4MD	—	REFOMD	—	—	—	0000
PMD5	0768	IC16MD	IC15MD	IC14MD	IC13MD	IC12MD	IC11MD	IC10MD	IC9MD	OC16MD	OC15MD	OC14MD	OC13MD	OC12MD	OC11MD	OC10MD	OC9MD	0000
PMD6	076A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SPI4MD	SPI3MD	0000
PMD7	076C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA12MD	DMA8MD	DMA4MD	DMA0MD	—	—	—	—	0000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA13MD	DMA9MD	DMA5MD	DMA1MD	—	—	—	—	0000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA14MD	DMA10MD	DMA6MD	DMA2MD	—	—	—	—	0000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA11MD	DMA7MD	DMA3MD	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-52: PMD REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGU810/814 DEVICES ONLY

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
PMD1	0760	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	—	—	DCIMD	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	C2MD	C1MD	AD1MD	0000
PMD2	0762	IC8MD	IC7MD	IC6MD	IC5MD	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	OC8MD	OC7MD	OC6MD	OC5MD	OC4MD	OC3MD	OC2MD	OC1MD	0000
PMD3	0764	T9MD	T8MD	T7MD	T6MD	—	CMPMD	RTCCMD	PMPMD	CRCMD	—	—	—	U3MD	—	I2C2MD	AD2MD	0000
PMD4	0766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U4MD	—	REFOMD	—	—	USB1MD	0000
PMD5	0768	IC16MD	IC15MD	IC14MD	IC13MD	IC12MD	IC11MD	IC10MD	IC9MD	OC16MD	OC15MD	OC14MD	OC13MD	OC12MD	OC11MD	OC10MD	OC9MD	0000
PMD6	076A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SPI4MD	SPI3MD	0000
PMD7	076C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA12MD	DMA8MD	DMA4MD	DMA0MD	—	—	—	—	0000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA13MD	DMA9MD	DMA5MD	DMA1MD	—	—	—	—	0000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA14MD	DMA10MD	DMA6MD	DMA2MD	—	—	—	—	0000
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA11MD	DMA7MD	DMA3MD	—	—	—	—	0000

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

4.6 Modulo Addressing (dsPIC33EPXXXMU806/810/814 Devices Only)

Modulo Addressing mode is a method of providing an automated means to support circular data buffers using hardware. The objective is to remove the need for software to perform data address boundary checks when executing tightly looped code, as is typical in many DSP algorithms.

Modulo Addressing can operate in either data or Program Space (since the Data Pointer mechanism is essentially the same for both). One circular buffer can be supported in each of the X (which also provides the pointers into Program Space) and Y data spaces. Modulo Addressing can operate on any W Register Pointer. However, it is not advisable to use W14 or W15 for Modulo Addressing since these two registers are used as the Stack Frame Pointer and Stack Pointer, respectively.

In general, any particular circular buffer can be configured to operate in only one direction as there are certain restrictions on the buffer start address (for incrementing buffers), or end address (for decrementing buffers), based upon the direction of the buffer.

The only exception to the usage restrictions is for buffers that have a power-of-two length. As these buffers satisfy the start and end address criteria, they can operate in a bidirectional mode (that is, address boundary checks are performed on both the lower and upper address boundaries).

4.6.1 START AND END ADDRESS

The Modulo Addressing scheme requires that a starting and ending address be specified and loaded into the 16-bit Modulo Buffer Address registers: XMODSRT, XMODEND, YMODSRT and YMODEND (see Table 4-1).

Note:	Y space Modulo Addressing EA calculations assume word-sized data (LSb of every EA is always clear).

The length of a circular buffer is not directly specified. It is determined by the difference between the corresponding start and end addresses. The maximum possible length of the circular buffer is 32K words (64 Kbytes).

4.6.2 W ADDRESS REGISTER SELECTION

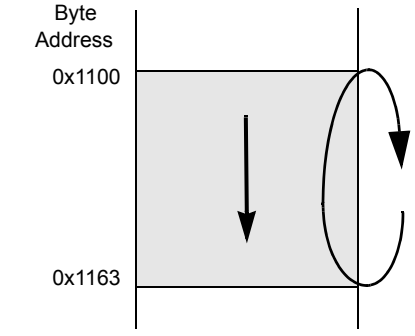
The Modulo and Bit-Reversed Addressing Control register, MODCON<15:0>, contains enable flags as well as a W register field to specify the W Address registers. The XWM and YWM fields select the registers that operate with Modulo Addressing:

- If XWM = `1111`, X RAGU and X WAGU Modulo Addressing is disabled.
- If YWM = `1111`, Y AGU Modulo Addressing is disabled.

The X Address Space Pointer W register (XWM), to which Modulo Addressing is to be applied, is stored in MODCON<3:0> (see Table 4-1). Modulo Addressing is enabled for X data space when XWM is set to any value other than '`1111`' and the XMODEN bit is set at MODCON<15>.

The Y Address Space Pointer W register (YWM) to which Modulo Addressing is to be applied is stored in MODCON<7:4>. Modulo Addressing is enabled for Y data space when YWM is set to any value other than '`1111`' and the YMODEN bit is set at MODCON<14>.

FIGURE 4-10: MODULO ADDRESSING OPERATION EXAMPLE




```
MOV     #0x1100, W0
MOV     W0, XMODSRT     ;set modulo start address
MOV     #0x1163, W0
MOV     W0, MODEND      ;set modulo end address
MOV     #0x8001, W0
MOV     W0, MODCON      ;enable W1, X AGU for modulo

MOV     #0x0000, W0     ;W0 holds buffer fill value

MOV     #0x1110, W1     ;point W1 to buffer

DO      AGAIN, #0x31    ;fill the 50 buffer locations
MOV     W0, [W1++]      ;fill the next location
AGAIN:  INC W0, W0      ;increment the fill value
```

REGISTER 10-4: PMD4: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 4

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

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	U4MD	—	REFOMD	—	—	USB1MD(1)
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 15-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5 **U4MD:** UART4 Module Disable bit
1 = UART4 module is disabled
0 = UART4 module is enabled

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

bit 3 **REFOMD:** Reference Clock Module Disable bit
1 = Reference clock module is disabled
0 = Reference clock module is enabled

bit 2-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 0 **USB1MD:** USB Module Disable bit(1)
1 = USB module is disabled
0 = USB module is enabled

Note 1: This bit is only available on dsPIC33EPXXXMU8XXX and PIC24EPXXXGU8XX devices.

REGISTER 11-31: RPINR31: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 31

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	SCK4R<6:0>						
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
—	SDI4R<6:0>						
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 14-8 **SCK4R<6:0>:** Assign SPI4 Clock Input (SCK4) to the Corresponding RPn/RPIn Pin bits (see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)

1111111 = Input tied to RP127
.
.
.
0000001 = Input tied to CMP1
0000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

bit 6-0 **SDI4R<6:0>:** Assign SPI4 Data Input (SDI4) to the Corresponding RPn/RPIn Pin bits (see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)

1111111 = Input tied to RP127
.
.
.
0000001 = Input tied to CMP1
0000000 = Input tied to Vss

REGISTER 16-12: PDCx: PWMx GENERATOR DUTY CYCLE REGISTER(1)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PDCx<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
PDCx<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 **PDCx<15:0>:** PWM Generator # Duty Cycle Value bits

Note 1: In Independent PWM mode, the PDCx register controls the PWMxH duty cycle only. In the Complementary, Redundant and Push-Pull PWM modes, the PDCx register controls the duty cycle of both the PWMxH and PWMxL.

REGISTER 16-13: SDCx: PWMx SECONDARY DUTY CYCLE REGISTER(1)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SDCx<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
SDCx<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 **SDCx<15:0>:** Secondary Duty Cycle bits for PWMxL Output Pin bits

Note 1: The SDCx register is used in Independent PWM mode only. When used in Independent PWM mode, the SDCx register controls the PWMxL duty cycle.

REGISTER 16-21: FCLCONx: PWMx FAULT CURRENT-LIMIT CONTROL 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
IFLTMOD	CLSRC<4:0>(2,3)					CLPOL(1)	CLMOD
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
FLTSRC<4:0>(2,3)					FLTPOL(1)	FLTMOD<1:0>	
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 **IFLTMOD:** Independent Fault Mode Enable bit
- 1 = Independent Fault mode: Current-limit input maps FLTDAT<1> to PWMxH output and Fault input maps FLTDAT<0> to PWMxL output; the CLDAT<1:0> bits are not used for override functions
- 0 = Normal Fault mode: Current-Limit mode maps CLDAT<1:0> bits to the PWMxH and PWMxL outputs; the PWM Fault mode maps FLTDAT<1:0> to the PWMxH and PWMxL outputs.

bit 14-10 **CLSRC<4:0>:** Current-Limit Control Signal Source Select for PWM Generator # bits(2,3)
- 11111 = Reserved
- •
- •
- •
- 01001 = Reserved
- 01010 = Comparator 3
- 01001 = Comparator 2
- 01000 = Comparator 1
- 00111 = Reserved
- 00110 = Fault 7
- 00101 = Fault 6
- 00100 = Fault 5
- 00011 = Fault 4
- 00010 = Fault 3
- 00001 = Fault 2
- 00000 = Fault 1

bit 9 **CLPOL:** Current-Limit Polarity bit for PWM Generator #(1)
- 1 = The selected current-limit source is active-low
- 0 = The selected current-limit source is active-high

bit 8 **CLMOD:** Current-Limit Mode Enable bit for PWM Generator #
- 1 = Current-Limit mode is enabled
- 0 = Current-Limit mode is disabled

Note 1: These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. Changing the clock selection during operation will yield unpredictable results.

2: When Independent Fault mode is enabled (IFLTMOD = 1) and Fault 1 is used for Fault mode (FLTSRC<4:0> = 01000), the Current-Limit Control Source Select bits (CLSRC<4:0>) should be set to an unused current-limit source to prevent the current-limit source from disabling both the PWMxH and PWMxL outputs.

3: When Independent Fault mode is enabled (IFLTMOD = 1) and Fault 1 is used for Current-Limit mode (CLSRC<4:0> = 01000), the Fault Control Source Select bits (FLTSRC<4:0>) should be set to an unused Fault source to prevent Fault 1 from disabling both the PWMxL and PWMxH outputs.

18.0 SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 18. "Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)"** (DS70569) of the "*dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual*", which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

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

The SPI module is a synchronous serial interface useful for communicating with other peripheral or microcontroller devices. These peripheral devices can be serial EEPROMs, shift registers, display drivers, ADC Converters, etc. The SPI module is compatible with the Motorola® SPI and SIOP interfaces.

Four SPI modules are provided on a single device. These modules, which are designated as SPI1, SPI2, SPI3 and SPI4, are functionally identical with the exception that SPI2 is not remappable. The dedicated SDI2, SDO2 and SCK2 connections provide improved performance over SPI1, SPI3 and SPI4 (see **Section 32.0 "Electrical Characteristics"**). Each SPI module includes an eight-word FIFO buffer and allows DMA bus connections. When using the SPI module with DMA, FIFO operation can be disabled.

Note: In this section, the SPI modules are referred to together as SPIx, or separately as SPI1, SPI2, SPI3 and SPI4. Special Function Registers follow a similar notation. For example, SPIxCON refers to the control register for the SPI1, SPI2, SPI3 or SPI4 module.

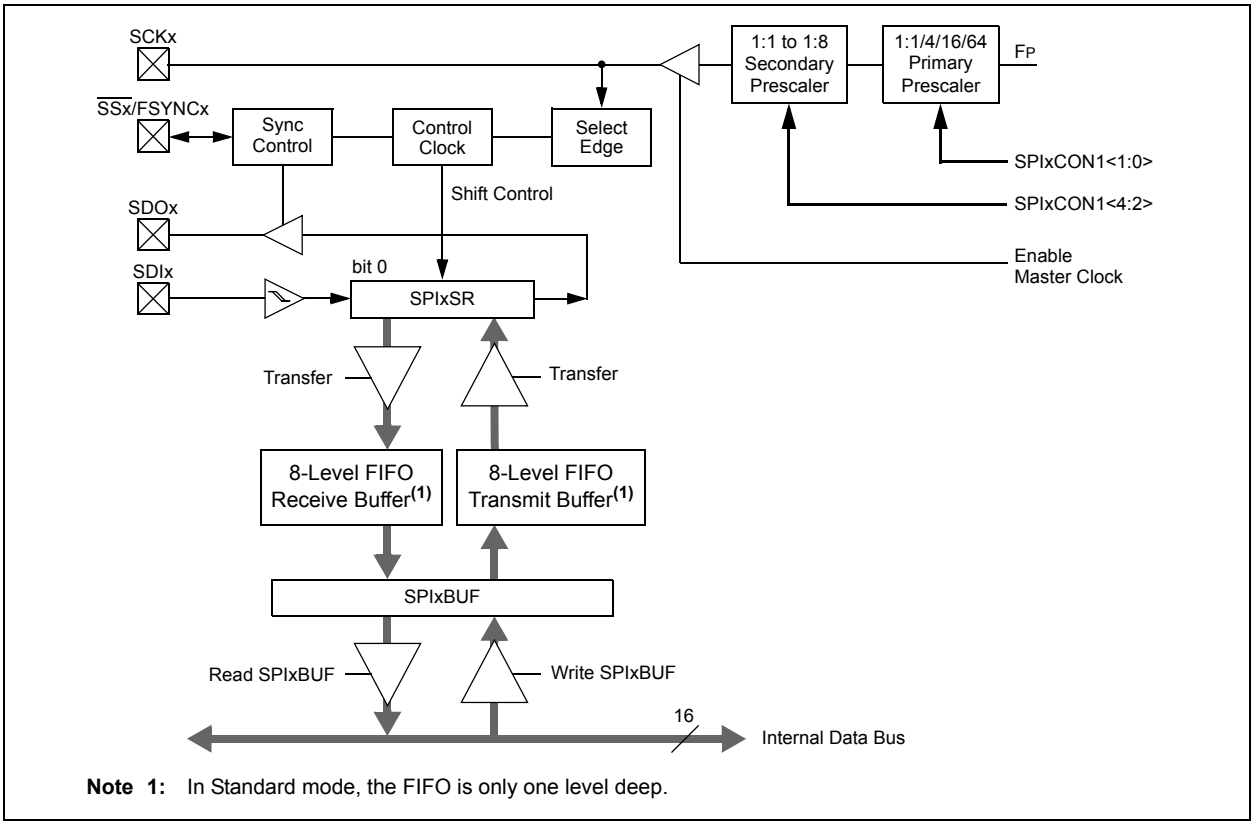
The SPIx serial interface consists of four pins, as follows:

- SDIx: Serial Data Input
- SDOx: Serial Data Output
- SCKx: Shift Clock Input or Output
- $\overline{SSx}$/FSYNCx: Active-Low Slave Select or Frame Synchronization I/O Pulse

The SPIx module can be configured to operate with two, three or four pins. In 3-pin mode, $\overline{SSx}$ is not used. In 2-pin mode, neither SDOx nor $\overline{SSx}$ is used.

Figure 18-1 illustrates the block diagram of the SPI module in Standard and Enhanced modes.

FIGURE 18-1: SPIx MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: In Standard mode, the FIFO is only one level deep.

REGISTER 21-2: CxCTRL2: ECANx CONTROL REGISTER 2

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-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	DNCNT<4:0>				
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 15-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 4-0 **DNCNT<4:0>**: DeviceNet™ Filter Bit Number bits

10010-11111 = Invalid selection

10001 = Compares up to Data Byte 3, bit 6 with EID<17>

•

•

•

00001 = Compares up to Data Byte 1, bit 7 with EID<0>

00000 = Does not compare data bytes

REGISTER 22-18: UxEIR: USB ERROR INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER (DEVICE MODE)

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

R/K-0, HS	R/K-0,HS	R/K-0, HS	R/K-0, HS	R/K-0, HS	R/K-0, HS	R/K-0, HS	R/K-0, HS
BTSEF	BUSACCEF	DMAEF	BTOEF	DFN8EF	CRC16EF	CRC5EF	PIDEF
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'		
R = Readable bit	K = Write '1' to clear bit	HS = Hardware Settable bit	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **BTSEF:** Bit Stuff Error Flag bit
1 = Bit stuff error has been detected
0 = No bit stuff error has been detected

bit 6 **BUSACCEF:** Bus Access Error Flag bit
1 = Peripheral tried to access an unimplemented RAM location
0 = RAM location access was successful

bit 5 **DMAEF:** DMA Error Flag bit
1 = A USB DMA error condition is detected; the data size indicated by the buffer descriptor byte count field is less than the number of received bytes; the received data is truncated
0 = No DMA error

bit 4 **BTOEF:** Bus Turnaround Time-out Error Flag bit
1 = Bus turnaround time-out has occurred
0 = No bus turnaround time-out has occurred

bit 3 **DFN8EF:** Data Field Size Error Flag bit
1 = Data field was not an integral number of bytes
0 = Data field was an integral number of bytes

bit 2 **CRC16EF:** CRC16 Failure Flag bit
1 = CRC16 failed
0 = CRC16 passed

bit 1 **CRC5EF:** CRC5 Host Error Flag bit
1 = Token packet rejected due to CRC5 error
0 = Token packet accepted (no CRC5 error)

bit 0 **PIDEF:** PID Check Failure Flag bit
1 = PID check failed
0 = PID check passed

24.2 DCI Resources

Many useful resources related to DCI 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, 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=en554310

24.2.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 20. "Data Converter Interface (DCI)"** (DS70356) in the *"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual"*
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related *"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual"* Sections
- Development Tools

FIGURE 25-2: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM

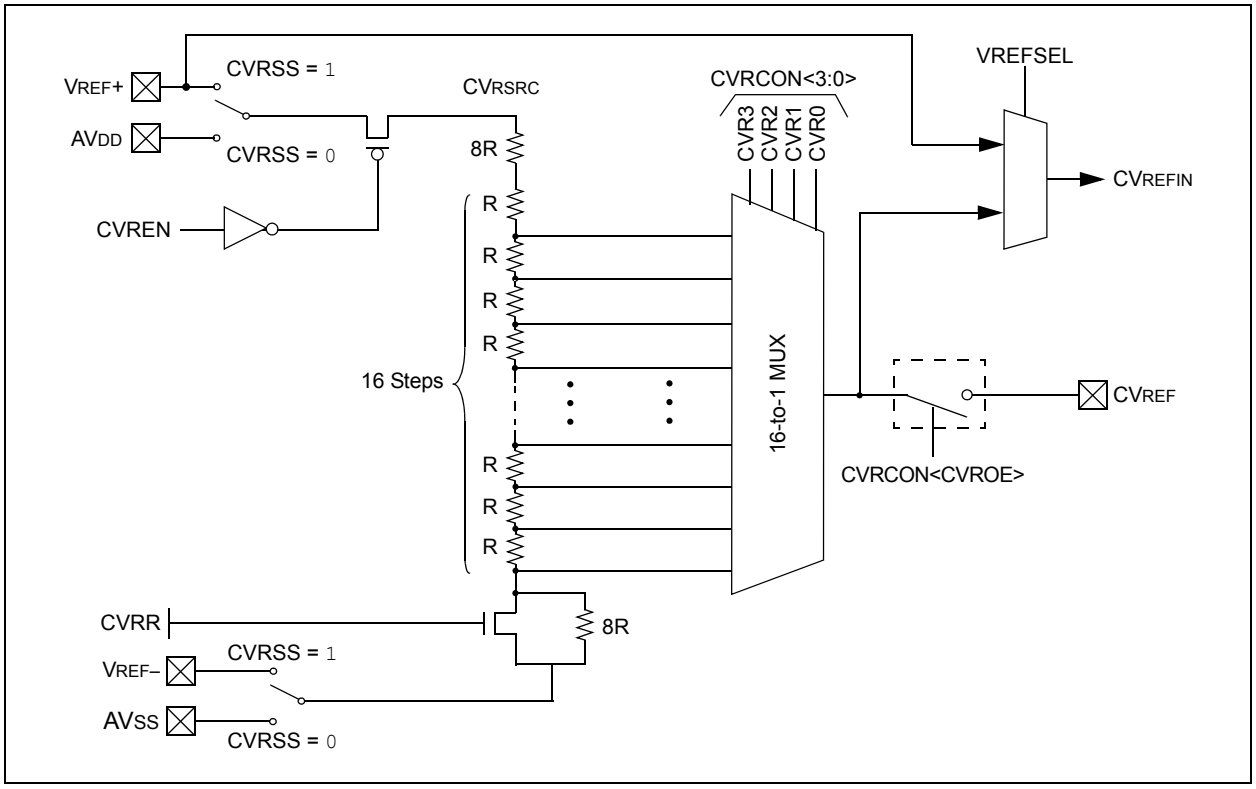
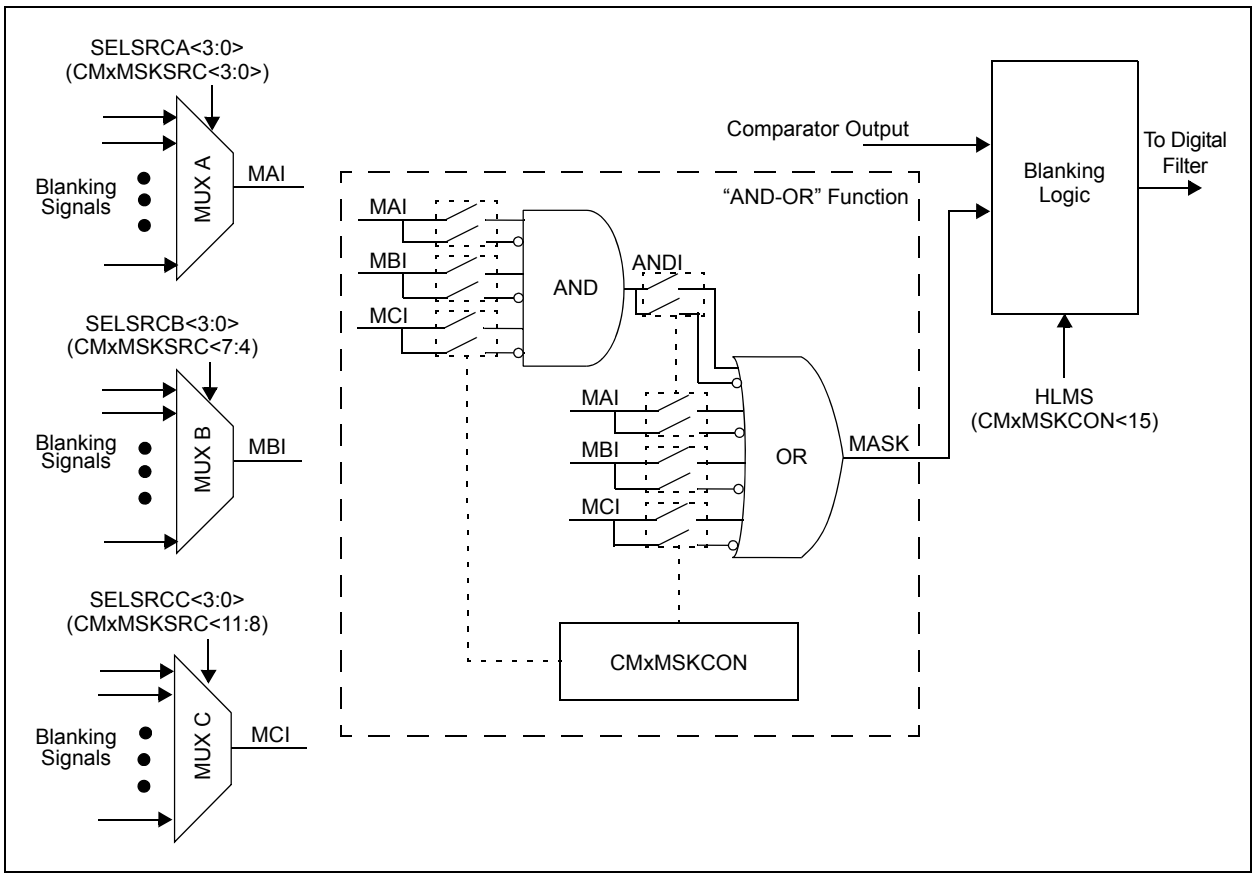


FIGURE 25-3: USER-PROGRAMMABLE BLANKING FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 26-10: ALRMVAL (WHEN ALRMPTR<1:0> = 00): ALARM MINUTES AND SECONDS VALUE REGISTER

U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	MINTEN<2:0>			MINONE<3:0>			
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	SECTEN<2:0>			SECONE<3:0>			
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 14-12 **MINTEN<2:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Minute's Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 5.

bit 11-8 **MINONE<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Minute's Ones Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 9.

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

bit 6-4 **SECTEN<2:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Second's Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 5.

bit 3-0 **SECONE<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Second's Ones Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 9.

REGISTER 28-2: PMMODE: PARALLEL MASTER PORT MODE REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 1-0 **WAITE<1:0>:** Data Hold After Strobe Wait State Configuration bits(1,2,3)

11 = Wait of 4 TP
10 = Wait of 3 TP
01 = Wait of 2 TP
00 = Wait of 1 TP

Note 1: The applied Wait state depends on whether data and address are multiplexed or demultiplexed. See **Section 28.4.1.8. "Wait States"** in **Section 28. "Parallel Master Port (PMP)"** (DS70576) in the *"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual"* for more information.

2: WAITB<1:0> and WAITE<1:0> bits are ignored whenever WAITM<3:0> = 0000.

3: TP = 1/FP.

31.11 PICkit 2 Development Programmer/Debugger and PICkit 2 Debug Express

The PICkit™ 2 Development Programmer/Debugger is a low-cost development tool with an easy to use interface for programming and debugging Microchip's Flash families of microcontrollers. The full featured Windows® programming interface supports baseline (PIC10F, PIC12F5xx, PIC16F5xx), midrange (PIC12F6xx, PIC16F), PIC18F, PIC24, dsPIC30, dsPIC33, and PIC32 families of 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit microcontrollers, and many Microchip Serial EEPROM products. With Microchip's powerful MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE) the PICkit™ 2 enables in-circuit debugging on most PIC® microcontrollers. In-Circuit-Debugging runs, halts and single steps the program while the PIC microcontroller is embedded in the application. When halted at a breakpoint, the file registers can be examined and modified.

The PICkit 2 Debug Express include the PICkit 2, demo board and microcontroller, hookup cables and CDROM with user's guide, lessons, tutorial, compiler and MPLAB IDE software.

31.12 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at V_{DDMIN} and V_{DDMAX} for maximum reliability. It features a large LCD display (128 x 64) for menus and error messages and a modular, detachable socket assembly to support various package types. The ICSP™ cable assembly is included as a standard item. In Stand-Alone mode, the MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer can read, verify and program PIC devices without a PC connection. It can also set code protection in this mode. The MPLAB PM3 connects to the host PC via an RS-232 or USB cable. The MPLAB PM3 has high-speed communications and optimized algorithms for quick programming of large memory devices and incorporates an MMC card for file storage and data applications.

31.13 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

FIGURE 32-5: BOR AND MASTER CLEAR RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

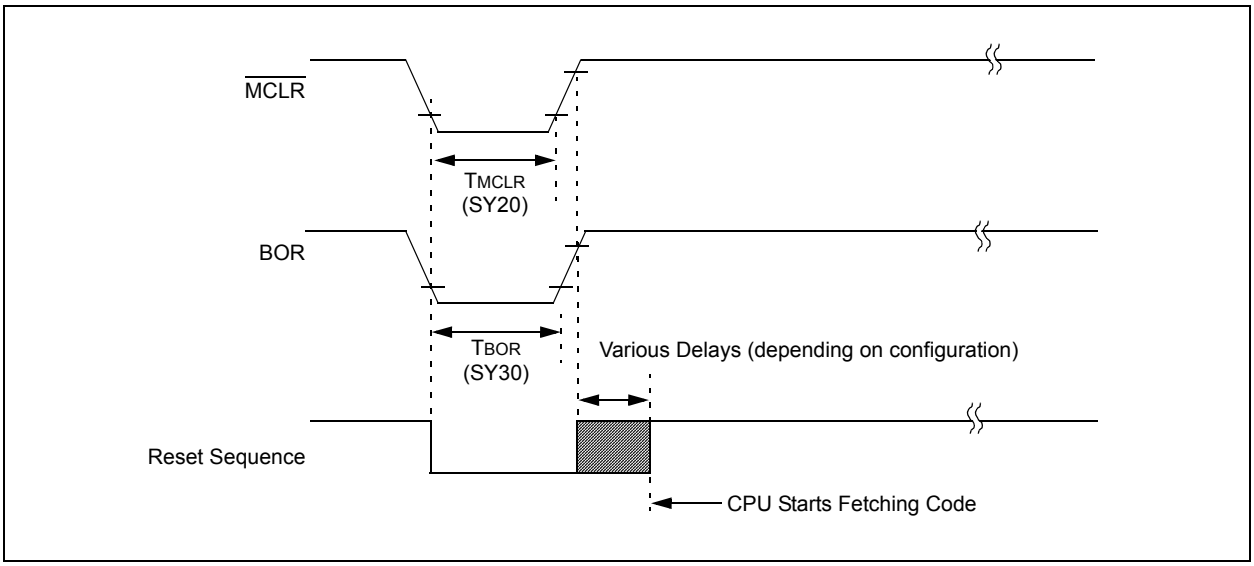
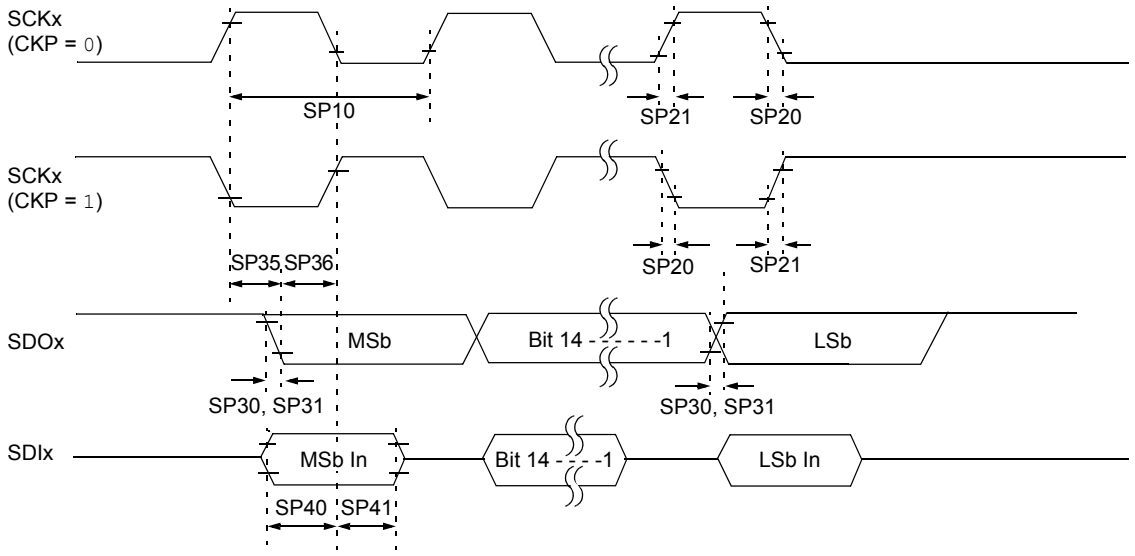


TABLE 32-22: RESET, WATCHDOG TIMER, OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMER, POWER-UP TIMER TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SY00	TPU	Power-up Period	—	400	600	μs	
SY10	TOST	Oscillator Start-up Time	—	1024 TOSC	—	—	TOSC = OSC1 period
SY11	TPWRT	Power-up Timer Period	—	—	—	—	See **Section 29.1 "Configuration Bits"** and LPRC Parameters F21a and F21b (Table 32-20)
SY12	TWDT	Watchdog Timer Time-out Period	—	—	—	—	See **Section 29.4 "Watchdog Timer (WDT)"** and LPRC Parameters F21a and F21b (Table 32-20)
SY13	TIOZ	I/O High-Impedance from MCLR Low or Watchdog Timer Reset	0.68	0.72	1.2	μs	
SY20	TMCLR	MCLR Pulse Width (low)	2	—	—	μs	
SY30	TBOR	BOR Pulse Width (low)	1	—	—	μs	
SY35	TFSCM	Fail-Safe Clock Monitor Delay	—	500	900	μs	-40°C to +85°C
SY36	TVREG	Voltage Regulator Standby-to-Active Mode Transition Time	—	—	30	μs	
SY37	TOSCDFRC	FRC Oscillator Start-up Delay	—	—	29	μs	
SY38	TOSCDLPRC	LPRC Oscillator Start-up Delay	—	—	70	μs	

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.

FIGURE 32-26: SPI2 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 32-1 for load conditions.

TABLE 32-44: SPI2 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1) 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.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SP10	TscP	Maximum SCKx Frequency	—	—	10	MHz	-40ºC to +125ºC and see **Note 3**
SP20	TscF	SCKx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and **Note 4**
SP21	TscR	SCKx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and **Note 4**
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and **Note 4**
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and **Note 4**
SP35	TscH2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after SCKx Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	TscH2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	

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

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

3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 100 ns. The clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

NOTES: