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

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

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPS
Connectivity	CANbus, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	512KB (170K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	24K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 24x10/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-VQFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep512gp806t-i-mr

3.7 CPU Control Registers

REGISTER 3-1: SR: CPU STATUS REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R -0	R/W-0
OA ⁽¹⁾	OB ⁽¹⁾	SA ^(1,4)	SB ^(1,4)	OAB ⁽¹⁾	SAB ⁽¹⁾	DA ⁽¹⁾	DC
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0 ^(2,3)	R/W-0 ^(2,3)	R/W-0 ^(2,3)	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IPL<2:0>			RA	N	OV	Z	C
bit 7							bit 0

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

- bit 15 **OA:** Accumulator A Overflow Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Accumulator A has overflowed
 0 = Accumulator A has not overflowed
- bit 14 **OB:** Accumulator B Overflow Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Accumulator B has overflowed
 0 = Accumulator B has not overflowed
- bit 13 **SA:** Accumulator A Saturation 'Sticky' Status bit^(1,4)
 1 = Accumulator A is saturated or has been saturated at some time
 0 = Accumulator A is not saturated
- bit 12 **SB:** Accumulator B Saturation 'Sticky' Status bit^(1,4)
 1 = Accumulator B is saturated or has been saturated at some time
 0 = Accumulator B is not saturated
- bit 11 **OAB:** OA || OB Combined Accumulator Overflow Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Accumulators A or B have overflowed
 0 = Neither Accumulators A or B have overflowed
- bit 10 **SAB:** SA || SB Combined Accumulator 'Sticky' Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Accumulators A or B are saturated or have been saturated at some time
 0 = Neither Accumulator A or B are saturated
- bit 9 **DA:** DO Loop Active bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = DO loop in progress
 0 = DO loop not in progress
- bit 8 **DC:** MCU ALU Half Carry/Borrow bit
 1 = A carry-out from the 4th low order bit (for byte-sized data) or 8th low order bit (for word-sized data) of the result occurred
 0 = No carry-out from the 4th low order bit (for byte-sized data) or 8th low order bit (for word-sized data) of the result occurred

- Note 1:** This bit is available on dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 devices only.
- Note 2:** The IPL<2:0> bits are concatenated with the IPL<3> bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The value in parentheses indicates the IPL, if IPL<3> = 1.
- Note 3:** The IPL<2:0> bits are read-only when NSTDIS = 1 (INTCON1<15>).
- Note 4:** A data write to the SR register can modify the SA and SB bits by either a data write to SA and SB or by clearing the SAB bit. To avoid a possible SA or SB bit write race condition, the SA and SB bits should not be modified using bit operations.

4.2.5 X AND Y DATA SPACES

The dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 core has two data spaces, X and Y. These data spaces can be considered either separate (for some DSP instructions), or as one unified linear address range (for MCU instructions). The data spaces are accessed using two Address Generation Units (AGUs) and separate data paths. This feature allows certain instructions to concurrently fetch two words from RAM, thereby enabling efficient execution of DSP algorithms such as Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filtering and Fast Fourier Transform (FFT).

The PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)806/810/814 devices do not have a Y data space and a Y AGU. For these devices, the entire data space is treated as X data space.

The X data space is used by all instructions and supports all addressing modes. X data space has separate read and write data buses. The X read data bus is the read data path for all instructions that view data space as combined X and Y address space. It is also the X data prefetch path for the dual operand DSP instructions (MAC class).

The Y data space is used in concert with the X data space by the MAC class of instructions (CLR, ED, EDAC, MAC, MOV SAC, MPY, MPY.N and MSC) to provide two concurrent data read paths.

Both the X and Y data spaces support Modulo Addressing mode for all instructions, subject to addressing mode restrictions. Bit-Reversed Addressing mode is only supported for writes to X data space. Modulo Addressing and Bit-Reversed Addressing are not present in PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)806/810/814 devices.

All data memory writes, including in DSP instructions, view data space as combined X and Y address space. The boundary between the X and Y data spaces is device-dependent and is not user-programmable.

4.2.6 DMA RAM

Each dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 device contains 4 Kbytes of dual ported DMA RAM located at the end of Y data RAM and is part of Y data space. Memory locations in the DMA RAM space are accessible simultaneously by the CPU and the DMA Controller module. DMA RAM is utilized by the DMA controller to store data to be transferred to various peripherals using DMA, as well as data transferred from various peripherals using DMA. The DMA RAM can be accessed by the DMA controller without having to steal cycles from the CPU.

When the CPU and the DMA controller attempt to concurrently write to the same DMA RAM location, the hardware ensures that the CPU is given precedence in accessing the DMA RAM location. Therefore, the DMA RAM provides a reliable means of transferring DMA data without ever having to stall the CPU.

Note 1: DMA RAM can be used for general purpose data storage if the DMA function is not required in an application.

2: On PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)806/810/814 devices, DMA RAM is located at the end of X data RAM and is part of X data space.

4.3 Program Memory Resources

Many useful resources related to the Program Memory 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>

4.3.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 4. “Program Memory”** (DS70612) in the *“dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual”*
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related *“dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual”* Sections
- Development Tools

4.4 Special Function Register Maps

Table 4-1 through Table 4-72 provide mapping tables for all Special Function Registers (SFRs).

TABLE 4-4: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMU810 DEVICES ONLY (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
IPC16	0860	—	CRCIP<2:0>			—	U2EIP<2:0>			—	U1EIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC17	0862	—	C2TXIP<2:0>			—	C1TXIP<2:0>			—	DMA7IP<2:0>			—	DMA6IP<2:0>			4444
IPC18	0864	—	QEI2IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	PSESMIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4040
IPC20	0868	—	U3TXIP<2:0>			—	U3RXIP<2:0>			—	U3EIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC21	086A	—	U4EIP<2:0>			—	USB1IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC22	086C	—	SPI3IP<2:0>			—	SPI3EIP<2:0>			—	U4TXIP<2:0>			—	U4RXIP<2:0>			4444
IPC23	086E	—	PWM2IP<2:0>			—	PWM1IP<2:0>			—	IC9IP<2:0>			—	OC9IP<2:0>			4444
IPC24	0870	—	PWM6IP<2:0>			—	PWM5IP<2:0>			—	PWM4IP<2:0>			—	PWM3IP<2:0>			4444
IPC29	087A	—	DMA9IP<2:0>			—	DMA8IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC30	087C	—	SPI4IP<2:0>			—	SPI4EIP<2:0>			—	DMA11IP<2:0>			—	DMA10IP<2:0>			4444
IPC31	087E	—	IC11IP<2:0>			—	OC11IP<2:0>			—	IC10IP<2:0>			—	OC10IP<2:0>			4444
IPC32	0880	—	DMA13IP<2:0>			—	DMA12IP<2:0>			—	IC12IP<2:0>			—	OC12IP<2:0>			4444
IPC33	0882	—	IC13IP<2:0>			—	OC13IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	DMA14IP<2:0>			4404
IPC34	0884	—	IC15IP<2:0>			—	OC15IP<2:0>			—	IC14IP<2:0>			—	OC14IP<2:0>			4444
IPC35	0886	—	—	—	—	—	ICDIP<2:0>			—	IC16IP<2:0>			—	OC16IP<2:0>			0444
INTCON1	08C0	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	COVAERR	COVBERR	OVATE	OVBT	COVTE	SFTACERR	DIV0ERR	DMACERR	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFAIL	—	0000
INTCON2	08C2	GIE	DISI	SWTRAP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT4EP	INT3EP	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP	8000
INTCON3	08C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UAE	DAE	DOOVR	—	—	—	—	0000
INTCON4	08C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SGHT	0000
INTTREG	08C8	—	—	—	—	—	ILR<3:0>			VECNUM<7:0>								0000

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

TABLE 4-8: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGU810/814 DEVICES ONLY (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
IPC20	0868	—	U3TXIP<2:0>			—	U3RXIP<2:0>			—	U3EIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC21	086A	—	U4EIP<2:0>			—	USB1IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC22	086C	—	SPI3IP<2:0>			—	SPI3EIP<2:0>			—	U4TXIP<2:0>			—	U4RXIP<2:0>			4444
IPC23	086E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC9IP<2:0>			—	OC9IP<2:0>			0044
IPC29	087A	—	DMA9IP<2:0>			—	DMA8IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC30	087C	—	SPI4IP<2:0>			—	SPI4EIP<2:0>			—	DMA11IP<2:0>			—	DMA10IP<2:0>			4444
IPC31	087E	—	IC11IP<2:0>			—	OC11IP<2:0>			—	IC10IP<2:0>			—	OC10IP<2:0>			4444
IPC32	0880	—	DMA13IP<2:0>			—	DMA12IP<2:0>			—	IC12IP<2:0>			—	OC12IP<2:0>			4444
IPC33	0882	—	IC13IP<2:0>			—	OC13IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	DMA14IP<2:0>			4404
IPC34	0884	—	IC15IP<2:0>			—	OC15IP<2:0>			—	IC14IP<2:0>			—	OC14IP<2:0>			4444
IPC35	0886	—	—	—	—	—	ICDIP<2:0>			—	IC16IP<2:0>			—	OC16IP<2:0>			4444
INTCON1	08C0	NSTDIS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DIV0ERR	DMA0ERR	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFail	—	0000
INTCON2	08C2	GIE	DISI	SWTRAP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT4EP	INT3EP	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP	8000
INTCON3	08C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UAE	DAE	DOOVR	—	—	—	—	0000
INTCON4	08C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SGHT	0000
INTTREG	08C8	—	—	—	—	—	ILR<3:0>			VECNUM<7:0>								0000

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

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
OC15CON1	098C	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC15CON2	098E	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC15RS	0990	Output Compare 15 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC15R	0992	Output Compare 15 Register																xxxx
OC15TMR	0994	Timer Value 15 Register																xxxx
OC16CON1	0996	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			ENFLTC	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	OCFLTC	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>			0000
OC16CON2	0998	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>					000C
OC16RS	099A	Output Compare 16 Secondary Register																xxxx
OC16R	099C	Output Compare 16 Register																xxxx
OC16TMR	099E	Timer Value 16 Register																xxxx

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

TABLE 4-16: PWM GENERATOR 4 REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXX(MC/MU)806/810/814 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	
PWMCON4	0C80	FLTSTAT	CLSTAT	TRGSTAT	FLTIE	CLIE	TRGIE	ITB	MDCS	DTC<1:0>		DTCP	—	MTBS	CAM	XPRES	IUE	0000	
IOCON4	0C82	PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD<1:0>		OVRENH	OVRENL	OVRDAT<1:0>		FLTDAT<1:0>		CLDAT<1:0>		SWAP	OSYNC	0000	
FCLCON4	0C84	IFLTMOD	CLSRC<4:0>					CLPOL	CLMOD	FLTSRC<4:0>					FLTPOL	FLTMOD<1:0>		0000	
PDC4	0C86	PDC4<15:0>																0000	
PHASE4	0C88	PHASE4<15:0>																0000	
DTR4	0C8A	—	—	DTR4<13:0>														0000	
ALTDTR4	0C8C	—	—	ALTDTR4<13:0>														0000	
SDC4	0C8E	SDC4<15:0>																0000	
SPHASE4	0C90	SPHASE4<15:0>																0000	
TRIG4	0C92	TRGCMPL<15:0>																0000	
TRGCON4	0C94	TRGDIV<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	—	TRGSTRT<5:0>							0000
PWMCAP4	0C98	PWMCAP4<15:0>																0000	
LEBCON4	0C9A	PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—	—	—	BCH	BCL	BPHH	BPHL	BPLH	BPLL	0000	
LEBDLY4	0C9C	—	—	—	—	LEB<11:0>												0000	
AUXCON4	0C9E	—	—	—	—	BLANKSEL<3:0>				—	—	CHOPSEL<3:0>				CHOPHEN	CHOPLEN	0000	

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

TABLE 4-17: PWM GENERATOR 5 REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXX(MC/MU)810/814 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		
PWMCON5	0CA0	FLTSTAT	CLSTAT	TRGSTAT	FLTIE	CLIE	TRGIE	ITB	MDCS	DTC<1:0>		DTCP	—	MTBS	CAM	XPRES	IUE	0000		
IOCON5	0CA2	PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD<1:0>		OVRENH	OVRENL	OVRDAT<1:0>		FLTDAT<1:0>		CLDAT<1:0>		SWAP	OSYNC	0000		
FCLCON5	0CA4	IFLTMOD	CLSRC<4:0>					CLPOL	CLMOD	FLTSRC<4:0>					FLTPOL	FLTMOD<1:0>		0000		
PDC5	0CA6	PDC5<15:0>																0000		
PHASE5	0CA8	PHASE5<15:0>																0000		
DTR5	0CAA	—	—	DTR5<13:0>														0000		
ALTDTR5	0CAC	—	—	ALTDTR5<13:0>														0000		
SDC5	0CAE	SDC5<15:0>																0000		
SPHASE5	0CB0	SPHASE5<15:0>																0000		
TRIG5	0CB2	TRGCMPL<15:0>																0000		
TRGCON5	0CB4	TRGDIV<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	—	TRGSTRT<5:0>							0000	
PWMCAP5	0CB8	PWM Capture<15:0>																0000		
LEBCON5	0CBA	PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—	—	—	BCH	BCL	BPHH	BPHL	BPLH	BPLL	0000		
LEBDLY5	0CBC	—	—	—	—	LEB<11:0>														0000
AUXCON5	0CBE	—	—	—	—	BLANKSEL<3:0>				—	—	CHOPSEL<3:0>				CHOPHEN	CHOPLEN	0000		

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

TABLE 4-61: PORTE REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMU810/814 AND 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
TRISE	0E40	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISE9	TRISE8	TRISE7	TRISE6	TRISE5	TRISE4	TRISE3	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	03FF
PORTE	0E42	—	—	—	—	—	—	RE9	RE8	RE7	RE6	RE5	RE4	RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0	xxxx
LATE	0E44	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATE9	LATE8	LATE7	LATE6	LATE5	LATE4	LATE3	LATE2	LATE1	LATE0	xxxx
ODCE	0E46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNENE	0E48	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEE9	CNIEE8	CNIEE7	CNIEE6	CNIEE5	CNIEE4	CNIEE3	CNIEE2	CNIEE1	CNIEE0	0000
CNPUE	0E4A	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUE9	CNPUE8	CNPUE7	CNPUE6	CNPUE5	CNPUE4	CNPUE3	CNPUE2	CNPUE1	CNPUE0	0000
CNPDE	0E4C	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDE9	CNPDE8	CNPDE7	CNPDE6	CNPDE5	CNPDE4	CNPDE3	CNPDE2	CNPDE1	CNPDE0	0000
ANSELE	0E4E	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSE9	ANSE8	ANSE7	ANSE6	ANSE5	ANSE4	ANSE3	ANSE2	ANSE1	ANSE0	03FF

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

TABLE 4-62: PORTE REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806 AND PIC24EPXXXGP806 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
TRISE	0E40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISE7	TRISE6	TRISE5	TRISE4	TRISE3	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	00FF
PORTE	0E42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RE7	RE6	RE5	RE4	RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0	xxxx
LATE	0E44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATE7	LATE6	LATE5	LATE4	LATE3	LATE2	LATE1	LATE0	xxxx
ODCE	0E46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNENE	0E48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEE7	CNIEE6	CNIEE5	CNIEE4	CNIEE3	CNIEE2	CNIEE1	CNIEE0	0000
CNPUE	0E4A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUE7	CNPUE6	CNPUE5	CNPUE4	CNPUE3	CNPUE2	CNPUE1	CNPUE0	0000
CNPDE	0E4C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDE7	CNPDE6	CNPDE5	CNPDE4	CNPDE3	CNPDE2	CNPDE1	CNPDE0	0000
ANSELE	0E4E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSE7	ANSE6	ANSE5	ANSE4	ANSE3	ANSE2	ANSE1	ANSE0	00FF

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

TABLE 4-63: PORTF REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMU810/814 AND 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
TRISF	0E50	—	—	TRISF13	TRISF12	—	—	—	TRISF8	—	—	TRISF5	TRISF4	TRISF3	TRISF2	TRISF1	TRISF0	313F
PORTF	0E52	—	—	RF13	RF12	—	—	—	RF8	—	—	RF5	RF4	RF3	RF2	RF1	RF0	xxxx
LATF	0E54	—	—	LATF13	LATF12	—	—	—	LATF8	—	—	LATF5	LATF4	LATF3	LATF2	LATF1	LATF0	xxxx
ODCF	0E56	—	—	ODCF13	ODCF12	—	—	—	ODCF8	—	—	ODCF5	ODCF4	ODCF3	ODCF2	ODCF1	ODCF0	0000
CNENF	0E58	—	—	CNIEF13	CNIEF12	—	—	—	CNIEF8	—	—	CNIEF5	CNIEF4	CNIEF3	CNIEF2	CNIEF1	CNIEF0	0000
CNPUF	0E5A	—	—	CNPUF13	CNPUF12	—	—	—	CNPUF8	—	—	CNPUF5	CNPUF4	CNPUF3	CNPUF2	CNPUF1	CNPUF0	0000
CNPDP	0E5C	—	—	CNPDP13	CNPDP12	—	—	—	CNPDP8	—	—	CNPDP5	CNPDP4	CNPDP3	CNPDP2	CNPDP1	CNPDP0	0000
ANSELF	0E5E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-64: PORTF REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC)806 AND PIC24EPXXXGP806 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
TRISF	0E50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISG6	TRISF5	TRISF4	TRISF3	TRISF2	TRISF1	TRISF0	003B
PORTF	0E52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RG6	RF5	RF4	RF3	RF2	RF1	RF0	xxxx
LATF	0E54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATG6	LATF5	LATF4	LATF3	LATF2	LATF1	LATF0	xxxx
ODCF	0E56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCF6	ODCF5	ODCF4	ODCF3	ODCF2	ODCF1	ODCF0	0000
CNENF	0E58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEG6	CNIEF5	CNIEF4	CNIEF3	CNIEF2	CNIEF1	CNIEF0	0000
CNPUF	0E5A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUG6	CNPUF5	CNPUF4	CNPUF3	CNPUF2	CNPUF1	CNPUF0	0000
CNPDPF	0E5C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDG6	CNPDPF5	CNPDPF4	CNPDPF3	CNPDPF2	CNPDPF1	CNPDPF0	0000
ANSELF	0E5E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-65: PORTF REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMU806 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
TRISF	0E50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISF5	TRISF4	TRISF3	—	TRISF1	TRISF0	003B
PORTF	0E52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RF5	RF4	RF3	—	RF1	RF0	xxxx
LATF	0E54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATF5	LATF4	LATF3	—	LATF1	LATF0	xxxx
ODCF	0E56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCF5	ODCF4	ODCF3	—	ODCF1	ODCF0	0000
CNENF	0E58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEF5	CNIEF4	CNIEF3	—	CNIEF1	CNIEF0	0000
CNPUF	0E5A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUF5	CNPUF4	CNPUF3	—	CNPUF1	CNPUF0	0000
CNPDPF	0E5C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDPF5	CNPDPF4	CNPDPF3	—	CNPDPF1	CNPDPF0	0000
ANSELF	0E5E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-66: PORTG REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMU810/814 AND 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
TRISG	0E60	TRISG15	TRISG14	TRISG13	TRISG12	—	—	TRISG9	TRISG8	TRISG7	TRISG6	—	—	—	—	TRISG1	TRISG0	F3C3
PORTG	0E62	RG15	RG14	RG13	RG12	—	—	RG9	RG8	RG7	RG6	—	—	RG3 ⁽¹⁾	RG2 ⁽¹⁾	RG1	RG0	xxxx
LATG	0E64	LATG15	LATG14	LATG13	LATG12	—	—	LATG9	LATG8	LATG7	LATG6	—	—	—	—	LATG1	LATG0	xxxx
ODCG	0E66	ODCG15	ODCG14	ODCG13	ODCG12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCG1	ODCG0	0000
CNENG	0E68	CNIEG15	CNIEG14	CNIEG13	CNIEG12	—	—	CNIEG9	CNIEG8	CNIEG7	CNIEG6	—	—	CNIEG3 ⁽¹⁾	CNIEG2 ⁽¹⁾	CNIEG1	CNIEG0	0000
CNPUG	0E6A	CNPUG15	CNPUG14	CNPUG13	CNPUG12	—	—	CNPUG9	CNPUG8	CNPUG7	CNPUG6	—	—	—	—	CNPUG1	CNPUG0	0000
CNPDPG	0E6C	CNPDPG15	CNPDPG14	CNPDPG13	CNPDPG12	—	—	CNPDPG9	CNPDPG8	CNPDPG7	CNPDPG6	—	—	—	—	CNPDPG1	CNPDPG0	0000
ANSELG	0E6E	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSG9	ANSG8	ANSG7	ANSG6	—	—	—	—	—	—	03C0

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

Note 1: If RG2 and RG3 are used as general purpose inputs, the VUSB3V3 pin must be connected to VDD.

REGISTER 11-39: RPINR39: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 39

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	DTCMP3R<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
—	DTCMP2R<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 **DTCMP3R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 3 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 **DTCMP2R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 2 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 11-51: RPOR7: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 7

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP97R<5:0>					
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP96R<5:0>					
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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 13-8 **RP97R<5:0>**: Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP97 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 5-0 **RP96R<5:0>**: Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP96 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)**REGISTER 11-52: RPOR8: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 8**

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP99R<5:0>					
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP98R<5:0>					
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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 13-8 **RP99R<5:0>**: Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP99 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 5-0 **RP98R<5:0>**: Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP98 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

REGISTER 16-22: LEBCONx: LEADING-EDGE BLANKING CONTROL REGISTER x

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—
bit 15						bit 8	
U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	BCH ⁽¹⁾	BCL ⁽¹⁾	BPHH	BPHL	BPLH	BPLL
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 **PHR:** PWMxH Rising Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Rising edge of PWMxH will trigger Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores rising edge of PWMxH
- bit 14 **PHF:** PWMxH Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Falling edge of PWMxH will trigger Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores falling edge of PWMxH
- bit 13 **PLR:** PWMxL Rising Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Rising edge of PWMxL will trigger Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores rising edge of PWMxL
- bit 12 **PLF:** PWMxL Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Falling edge of PWMxL will trigger Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores falling edge of PWMxL
- bit 11 **FLTLEBEN:** Fault Input Leading-Edge Blanking Enable bit
1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to selected Fault input
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to selected Fault input
- bit 10 **CLLEBEN:** Current-Limit Leading-Edge Blanking Enable bit
1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to selected current-limit input
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to selected current-limit input
- bit 9-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5 **BCH:** Blanking in Selected Blanking Signal High Enable bit⁽¹⁾
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when selected blanking signal is high
0 = No blanking when selected blanking signal is high
- bit 4 **BCL:** Blanking in Selected Blanking Signal Low Enable bit⁽¹⁾
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when selected blanking signal is low
0 = No blanking when selected blanking signal is low
- bit 3 **BPHH:** Blanking in PWMxH High Enable bit
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when PWMxH output is high
0 = No blanking when PWMxH output is high
- bit 2 **BPHL:** Blanking in PWMxH Low Enable bit
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when PWMxH output is low
0 = No blanking when PWMxH output is low
- bit 1 **BPLH:** Blanking in PWMxL High Enable bit
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when PWMxL output is high
0 = No blanking when PWMxL output is high
- bit 0 **BPLL:** Blanking in PWMxL Low Enable bit
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when PWMxL output is low
0 = No blanking when PWMxL output is low

Note 1: The blanking signal is selected via the BLANKSELx bits in the AUXCONx register.

REGISTER 17-15: QEIxGECH: QEIx GREATER THAN OR EQUAL COMPARE HIGH WORD 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
QEIGEC<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
QEIGEC<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 **QEIGEC<31:16>**: QEIx High Word Used to Form 32-Bit Greater Than or Equal Compare Register (QEIGEC) bits

REGISTER 17-16: QEIxGECL: QEIx GREATER THAN OR EQUAL COMPARE LOW WORD 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
QEIGEC<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
QEIGEC<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 **QEIGEC<15:0>**: QEIx Low Word Used to Form 32-Bit Greater Than or Equal Compare Register (QEIGEC) bits

REGISTER 17-17: INTxTMRH: INTERVAL TIMER x HIGH WORD 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
INTTMR<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
INTTMR<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 **INTTMR<31:16>**: High Word Used to Form 32-Bit Interval Timer Register (INTxTMR) bits

REGISTER 19-2: I2CxSTAT: I2Cx STATUS REGISTER

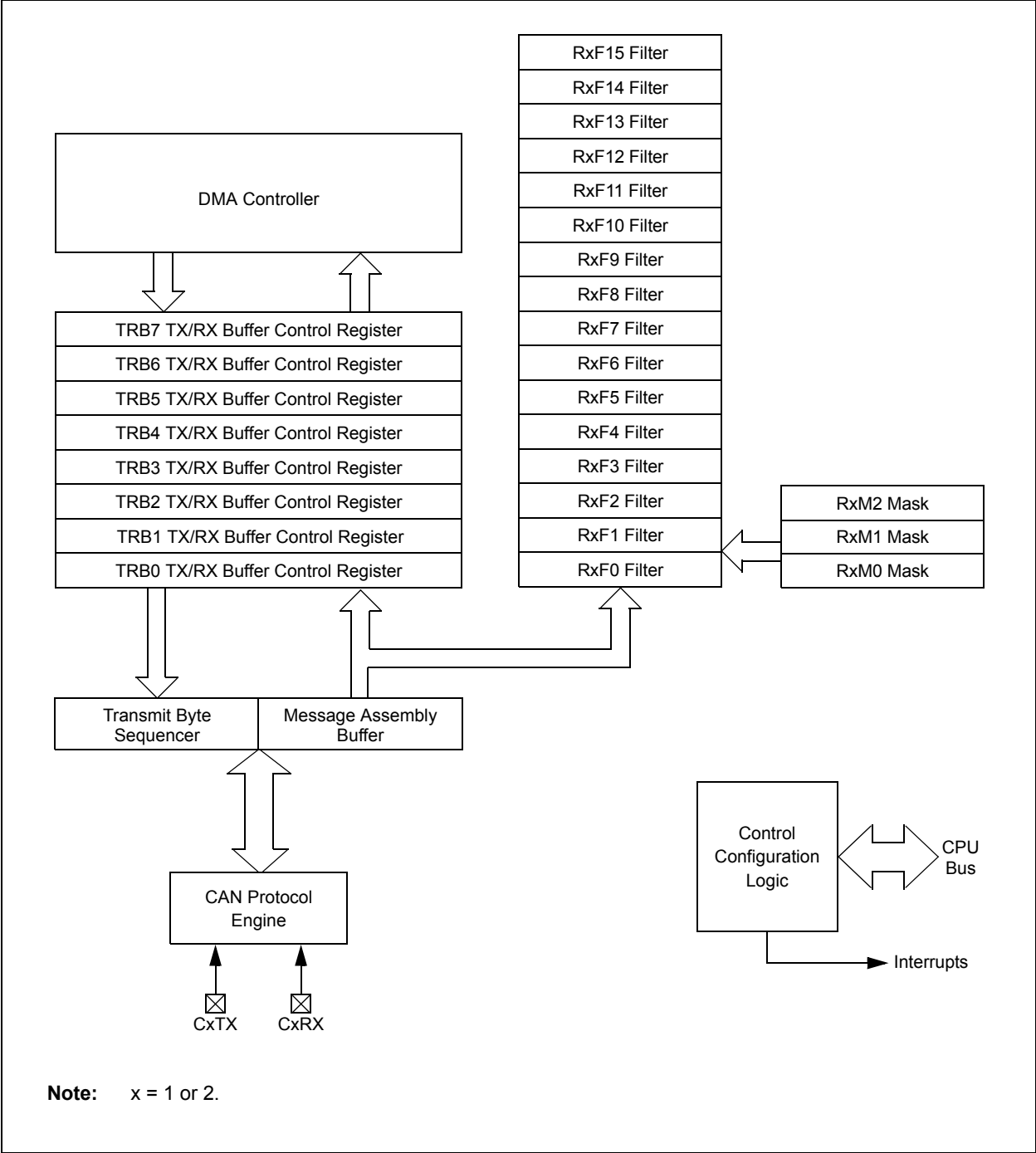
R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/C-0, HS	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC
ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10
bit 15						bit 8	

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

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

- bit 15 **ACKSTAT:** Acknowledge Status bit
(when operating as I²C™ master, applicable to master transmit operation)
1 = NACK received from slave
0 = ACK received from slave
Hardware is set or clear at the end of a slave Acknowledge.
- bit 14 **TRSTAT:** Transmit Status bit (when operating as I²C master, applicable to master transmit operation)
1 = Master transmit is in progress (8 bits + ACK)
0 = Master transmit is not in progress
Hardware is set at the beginning of a master transmission. Hardware is clear at the end of a slave Acknowledge.
- bit 13-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10 **BCL:** Master Bus Collision Detect bit
1 = A bus collision has been detected during a master operation
0 = No collision
Hardware is set at detection of a bus collision.
- bit 9 **GCSTAT:** General Call Status bit
1 = General call address was received
0 = General call address was not received
Hardware is set when an address matches the general call address. Hardware is clear at a Stop detection.
- bit 8 **ADD10:** 10-Bit Address Status bit
1 = 10-bit address was matched
0 = 10-bit address was not matched
Hardware is set at a match of the 2nd byte of a matched 10-bit address. Hardware is clear at a Stop detection.
- bit 7 **IWCOL:** Write Collision Detect bit
1 = An attempt to write to the I2CxTRN register failed because the I²C module is busy
0 = No collision
Hardware is set at an occurrence of a write to I2CxTRN while busy (cleared by software).
- bit 6 **I2COV:** I2Cx Receive Overflow Flag bit
1 = A byte was received while the I2CxRCV register is still holding the previous byte
0 = No overflow
Hardware is set at an attempt to transfer I2CxRSR to I2CxRCV (cleared by software).
- bit 5 **D_A:** Data/Address bit (when operating as I²C slave)
1 = Indicates that the last byte received was data
0 = Indicates that the last byte received was a device address
Hardware is clear at a device address match. Hardware is set by reception of a slave byte.
- bit 4 **P:** Stop bit
1 = Indicates that a Stop bit has been detected last
0 = Stop bit was not detected last
Hardware is set or clear when a Start, Repeated Start or Stop is detected.

FIGURE 21-1: ECANx MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 25-2: CMxCON: COMPARATOR x CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	—	CEVT	COUT
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EVPOL<1:0>		—	CREF	—	—	CCH<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 **CON:** Comparator Enable bit

1 = Comparator is enabled

0 = Comparator is disabled

bit 14 **COE:** Comparator Output Enable bit

1 = Comparator output is present on the CxOUT pin

0 = Comparator output is internal only

bit 13 **CPOL:** Comparator Output Polarity Select bit

1 = Comparator output is inverted

0 = Comparator output is not inverted

bit 12-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 9 **CEVT:** Comparator Event bit

1 = Comparator event according to EVPOL<1:0> settings occurred; disables future triggers and interrupts until the bit is cleared

0 = Comparator event did not occur

bit 8 **COUT:** Comparator Output bitWhen CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):1 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$ 0 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$ When CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):1 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$ 0 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$ bit 7-6 **EVPOL<1:0>:** Trigger/Event/Interrupt Polarity Select bits

11 = Trigger/Event/Interrupt generated on any change of the comparator output (while CEVT = 0)

10 = Trigger/Event/Interrupt generated only on high-to-low transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)

If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):

Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.

If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):

High-to-low transition of the comparator output.

01 = Trigger/Event/Interrupt generated only on low-to-high transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)

If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):

High-to-low transition of the comparator output.

If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):

Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.

00 = Trigger/Event/Interrupt generation is disabled

bit 5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

REGISTER 28-2: PMMODE: PARALLEL MASTER PORT MODE REGISTER

R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
BUSY	IRQM<1:0>		INCM<1:0>		MODE16	MODE<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
WAITB<1:0> ^(1,2,3)		WAITM<3:0>				WAITE<1:0> ^(1,2,3)	
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at Reset

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15 **BUSY:** Busy bit (Master mode only)

1 = Port is busy

0 = Port is not busy

bit 14-13 **IRQM<1:0>:** Interrupt Request Mode bits

11 = Interrupt is generated when Read Buffer 3 is read or Write Buffer 3 is written (Buffered PSP mode), or on a read/write operation when PMA<1:0> = 11 (Addressable PSP mode only)

10 = Reserved

01 = Interrupt is generated at the end of the read/write cycle

00 = No Interrupt is generated

bit 12-11 **INCM<1:0>:** Increment Mode bits

11 = PSP read and write buffers auto-increment (Legacy PSP mode only)

10 = Decrements ADDR by 1 every read/write cycle

01 = Increments ADDR by 1 every read/write cycle

00 = No increment or decrement of address

bit 10 **MODE16:** Parallel Master Port Mode 8/16-Bit Mode bit

1 = 16-bit mode: data register is 16 bits, a read/write to the data register invokes two 8-bit transfers

0 = 8-bit mode: data register is 8 bits, a read/write to the data register invokes one 8-bit transfer

bit 9-8 **MODE<1:0>:** Parallel Master Port Mode Select bits

11 = Master Mode 1 (PMCSx, PMRD/PMWR, PMENB, PMBE, PMA<x:0> and PMD<7:0>)

10 = Master Mode 2 (PMCSx, PMRD, PMWR, PMBE, PMA<x:0> and PMD<7:0>)

01 = Enhanced PSP, controls signals (PMRD, PMWR, PMCSx, PMD<7:0> and PMA<1:0>)

00 = Legacy Parallel Slave Port, controls signals (PMRD, PMWR, PMCSx and PMD<7:0>)

bit 7-6 **WAITB<1:0>:** Data Setup to Read/Write/Address Phase Wait State Configuration bits^(1,2,3)

11 = Data wait of 4 TP (demultiplexed/multiplexed); address phase of 4 TP (multiplexed)

10 = Data wait of 3 TP (demultiplexed/multiplexed); address phase of 3 TP (multiplexed)

01 = Data wait of 2 TP (demultiplexed/multiplexed); address phase of 2 TP (multiplexed)

00 = Data wait of 1 TP (demultiplexed/multiplexed); address phase of 1 TP (multiplexed)

bit 5-2 **WAITM<3:0>:** Read to Byte Enable Strobe Wait State Configuration bits

1111 = Wait of additional 15 TP

•

•

•

0001 = Wait of additional 1 TP

0000 = No additional Wait cycles (operation forced into one 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.

29.5 JTAG Interface

dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices implement a JTAG interface, which supports boundary scan device testing. Detailed information on this interface is provided in future revisions of the document.

Note: Refer to **Section 24. “Programming and Diagnostics”** (DS70608) of the *“dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual”* for further information on usage, configuration and operation of the JTAG interface.

29.6 In-Circuit Serial Programming

The dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices can be serially programmed while in the end application circuit. This is done with two lines for clock and data, and three other lines for power, ground and the programming sequence. Serial programming allows customers to manufacture boards with unprogrammed devices and then program the digital signal controller just before shipping the product. Serial programming also allows the most recent firmware or a custom firmware to be programmed. Refer to the *“dsPIC33E/PIC24E Flash Programming Specification”* (DS70619) for details about In-Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP).

Any of the three pairs of programming clock/data pins can be used:

- PGEC1 and PGED1
- PGEC2 and PGED2
- PGEC3 and PGED3

29.7 In-Circuit Debugger

When MPLAB® ICD 3 or REAL ICE™ is selected as a debugger, the in-circuit debugging functionality is enabled. This function allows simple debugging functions when used with MPLAB IDE. Debugging functionality is controlled through the PGECx (Emulation/Debug Clock) and PGEDx (Emulation/Debug Data) pin functions.

Any of the three pairs of debugging clock/data pins can be used:

- PGEC1 and PGED1
- PGEC2 and PGED2
- PGEC3 and PGED3

To use the in-circuit debugger function of the device, the design must implement ICSP connections to MCLR, VDD, VSS and the PGECx/PGEDx pin pair. In addition, when the feature is enabled, some of the resources are not available for general use. These resources include the first 80 bytes of data RAM and two I/O pins.

29.8 Code Protection and CodeGuard™ Security

The dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices offer basic implementation of CodeGuard Security that supports only General Segment (GS) security. This feature helps protect individual Intellectual Property in collaborative system designs.

When coupled with software encryption libraries, CodeGuard Security can be used to securely update Flash even when multiple IPs reside on the single chip. The code protection features vary depending on the actual dsPIC33E implemented. The following sections provide an overview of these features.

The dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices do not support Boot Segment (BS), Secure Segment (SS) and RAM protection.

Note: Refer to **Section 23. “CodeGuard™ Security”** (DS70634) of the *“dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual”* for further information on usage, configuration and operation of CodeGuard Security.

FIGURE 32-18: SPI1, SPI3 AND SPI4 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

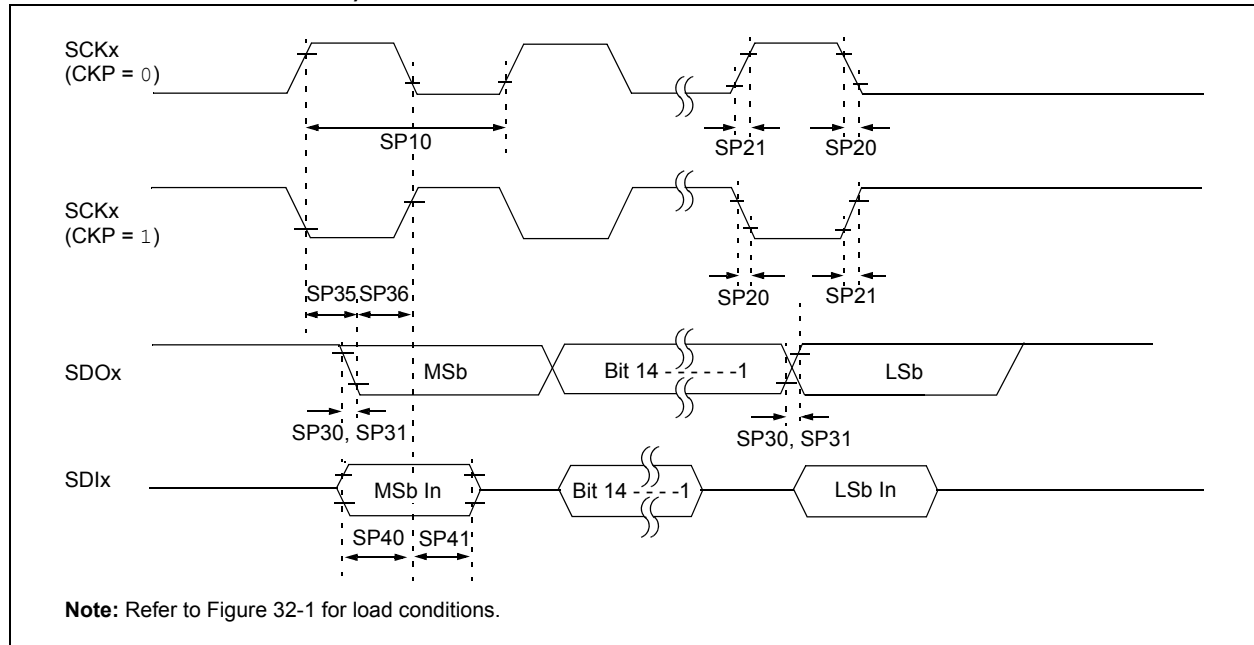


TABLE 32-36: SPI1, SPI3 AND SPI4 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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	—	—	9	MHz	-40°C to +125°C 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.

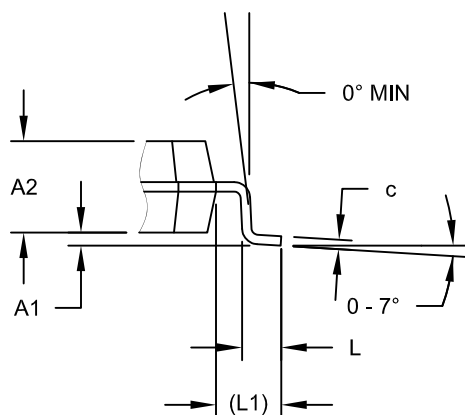
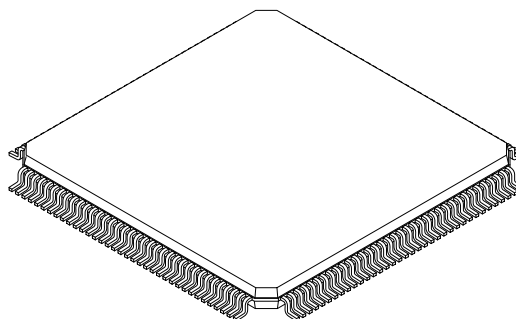
Note 2: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

Note 3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 111 ns. The clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

Note 4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

144-Lead Plastic Low Profile Quad Flatpack (PL) – 20x20x1.40 mm Body, with 2.00 mm Footprint [LQFP]

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

**DETAIL A**

		Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N			144	
Lead Pitch	e			0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A		-	-	1.60
Molded Package Height	A2		1.35	1.40	1.45
Standoff	A1		0.05	-	0.15
Foot Length	L		0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 (REF)		
Overall Width	E		22.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D		22.00 BSC		
Molded Body Width	E1		20.00 BSC		
Molded Body Length	D1		20.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c		0.09	-	0.20
Lead Width	b		0.17	0.22	0.27

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Package is saw singulated.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-044B Sheet 2 of 2

Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

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