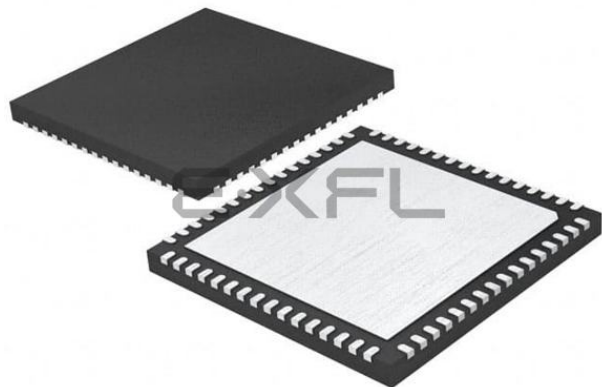




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Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 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 ~ 125°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/pic24ep512gp806t-e-mr

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

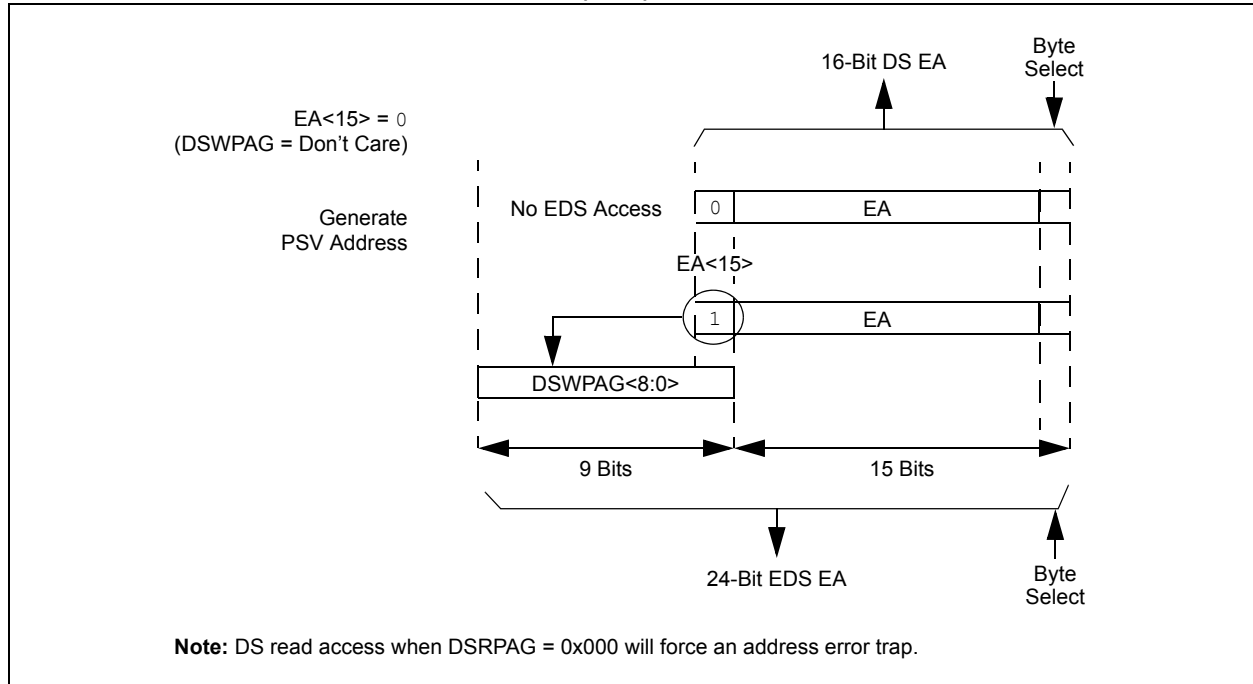
File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
PMD1	0760	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	—	—	DCIMD	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	C2MD	C1MD	AD1MD	0000
PMD2	0762	IC8MD	IC7MD	IC6MD	IC5MD	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	OC8MD	OC7MD	OC6MD	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.

EXAMPLE 4-2: EXTENDED DATA SPACE (EDS) WRITE ADDRESS GENERATION

The paged memory scheme provides access to multiple 32-Kbyte windows in the EDS and PSV memory. The Data Space Page registers DSxPAG, in combination with the upper half of data space address can provide up to 16 Mbytes of additional address space in the EDS and 12 Mbytes (DSRPAG only) of PSV address space. The paged data memory space is shown in Example 4-3.

The Program Space (PS) can be accessed with DSRPAG of 0x200 or greater. Only reads from PS are supported using the DSRPAG. Writes to PS are not supported, so DSWPAG is dedicated to DS, including EDS, only. The data space and EDS can be read from and written to using DSRPAG and DSWPAG, respectively.

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

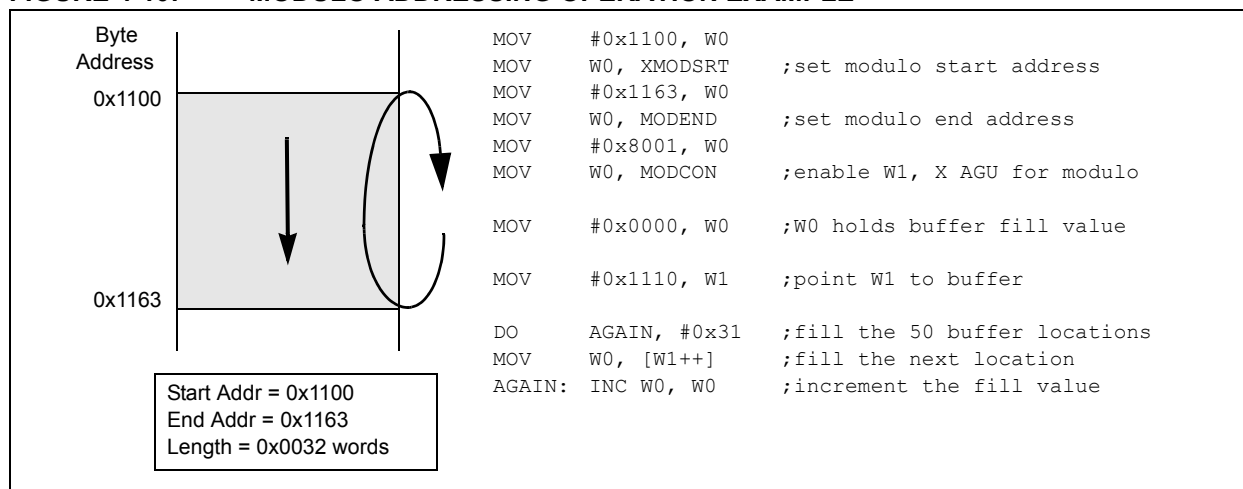
The Modulo and Bit-Reversed Addressing Control register, MODCON<15:0>, contains enable flags as well as a W register field to specify the W Address registers. The XWM and YWM fields select the registers that operate with Modulo Addressing:

- 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



7.4 Interrupt Resources

Many useful resources related to Interrupts 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>

7.4.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 6. “Interrupts”** (DS70600) in the “*dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual*”
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related “*dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual*” Sections
- Development Tools

7.5 Interrupt Control and Status Registers

dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices implement the following registers for the interrupt controller:

- INTCON1-INTCON4
- INTTREG

7.5.1 INTCON1 THROUGH INTCON4

Global interrupt control functions are controlled from INTCON1, INTCON2, INTCON3 and INTCON4.

INTCON1 contains the Interrupt Nesting Disable bit (NSTDIS) as well as the control and status flags for the processor trap sources.

The INTCON2 register controls external interrupt request signal behavior and software trap enable. This register also contains the Global Interrupt Enable bit (GIE).

INTCON3 contains the status flags for the USB, DMA and DO stack overflow status trap sources.

The INTCON4 register contains the software generated Hard Trap Status bit (SGHT).

7.5.2 IFSx

The IFS registers maintain all of the interrupt request flags. Each source of interrupt has a status bit, which is set by the respective peripherals or external signal and is cleared via software.

7.5.3 IECx

The IEC registers maintain all of the interrupt enable bits. These control bits are used to individually enable interrupts from the peripherals or external signals.

7.5.4 IPCx

The IPC registers are used to set the Interrupt Priority Level for each source of interrupt. Each user interrupt source can be assigned to one of eight priority levels.

7.5.5 INTTREG

The INTTREG register contains the associated interrupt vector number and the new CPU Interrupt Priority Level, which are latched into the vector number (VECNUM<7:0>) and Interrupt level bit (ILR<3:0>) fields in the INTTREG register. The new Interrupt Priority Level is the priority of the pending interrupt.

The interrupt sources are assigned to the IFSx, IECx and IPCx registers in the same sequence as they are listed in Table 7-1. For example, the INT0 (External Interrupt 0) is shown as having Vector Number 8 and a natural order priority of 0. Thus, the INT0IF bit is found in IFS0<0>, the INT0IE bit in IEC0<0> and the INT0IP bits in the first position of IPC0 (IPC0<2:0>).

7.5.6 STATUS/CONTROL REGISTERS

Although these registers are not specifically part of the interrupt control hardware, two of the CPU Control registers contain bits that control interrupt functionality. For more information on these registers refer to **Section 2. “CPU”** (DS70359) in the “*dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual*”.

- The CPU STATUS register, SR, contains the IPL<2:0> bits (SR<7:5>). These bits indicate the current CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The user software can change the current CPU priority level by writing to the IPL bits.
- The CORCON register contains the IPL3 bit which, together with IPL<2:0>, also indicates the current CPU priority level. IPL3 is a read-only bit so that trap events cannot be masked by the user software.

All Interrupt registers are described in Register 7-3 through Register 7-7 in the following pages.

TABLE 11-3: OUTPUT SELECTION FOR REMAPPABLE PINS (RPn) (CONTINUED)

Function	RPnR<5:0>	Output Name
U4TX	011101	RPn tied to UART4 Transmit
U4RTS	011110	RPn tied to UART4 Ready-to-Send
SDO3	011111	RPn tied to SPI3 Data Output
SCK3	100000	RPn tied to SPI3 Clock Output
SS3	100001	RPn tied to SPI3 Slave Select
SDO4	100010	RPn tied to SPI4 Data Output
SCK4	100011	RPn tied to SPI4 Clock Output
SS4	100100	RPn tied to SPI4 Slave Select
OC9	100101	RPn tied to Output Compare 9 Output
OC10	100110	RPn tied to Output Compare 10 Output
OC11	100111	RPn tied to Output Compare 11 Output
OC12	101000	RPn tied to Output Compare 12 Output
OC13	101001	RPn tied to Output Compare 13 Output
OC14	101010	RPn tied to Output Compare 14 Output
OC15	101011	RPn tied to Output Compare 15 Output
OC16	101100	RPn tied to Output Compare 16 Output
SYNCO1 ⁽¹⁾	101101	RPn tied to PWM Primary Time Base Sync Output
SYNCO2 ⁽¹⁾	101110	RPn tied to PWM Secondary Time Base Sync Output
QE1CCMP ⁽¹⁾	101111	RPn tied to QE1 1 Counter Comparator Output
QE2CCMP ⁽¹⁾	110000	RPn tied to QE1 2 Counter Comparator Output
REFCLK	110001	RPn tied to Reference Clock Output

Note 1: This function is available in dsPIC33EPXXX(MC/MU)806/810/814 devices only.

REGISTER 11-7: RPINR6: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 6

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	T9CKR<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
—	T8CKR<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 **T9CKR<6:0>:** Assign Timer9 External Clock (T9CK) 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 **T8CKR<6:0>:** Assign Timer8 External Clock (T8CK) 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 11-10: RPINR9: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 9

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	IC6R<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
—	IC5R<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 **IC6R<6:0>:** Assign Input Capture 6 (IC6) 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 **IC5R<6:0>:** Assign Input Capture 5 (IC5) 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

14.2 Input Capture Control Registers

REGISTER 14-1: ICxCON1: INPUT CAPTURE x CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	ICSIDL	ICTSEL<2:0>			—	—
bit 15						bit 8	

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/HC/HS-0	R/HC/HS-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	ICI<1:0>		ICOV	ICBNE	ICM<2:0>		
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

R = Readable bit HC = Hardware Clearable bit HS = Hardware Settable bit '0' = Bit is cleared
 -n = Value at POR W = Writable bit U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

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

bit 13 **ICSIDL:** Input Capture Stop in Idle Control bit
 1 = Input capture will Halt in CPU Idle mode
 0 = Input capture will continue to operate in CPU Idle mode

bit 12-10 **ICTSEL<12:10>:** Input Capture Timer Select bits
 111 = Peripheral clock (FP) is the clock source of the ICx
 110 = Reserved
 101 = Reserved
 100 = Clock source of T1CLK is the clock source of the ICx (only the synchronous clock is supported)
 011 = Clock source of T5CLK is the clock source of the ICx
 010 = Clock source of T4CLK is the clock source of the ICx
 001 = Clock source of T2CLK is the clock source of the ICx
 000 = Clock source of T3CLK is the clock source of the ICx

bit 9-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

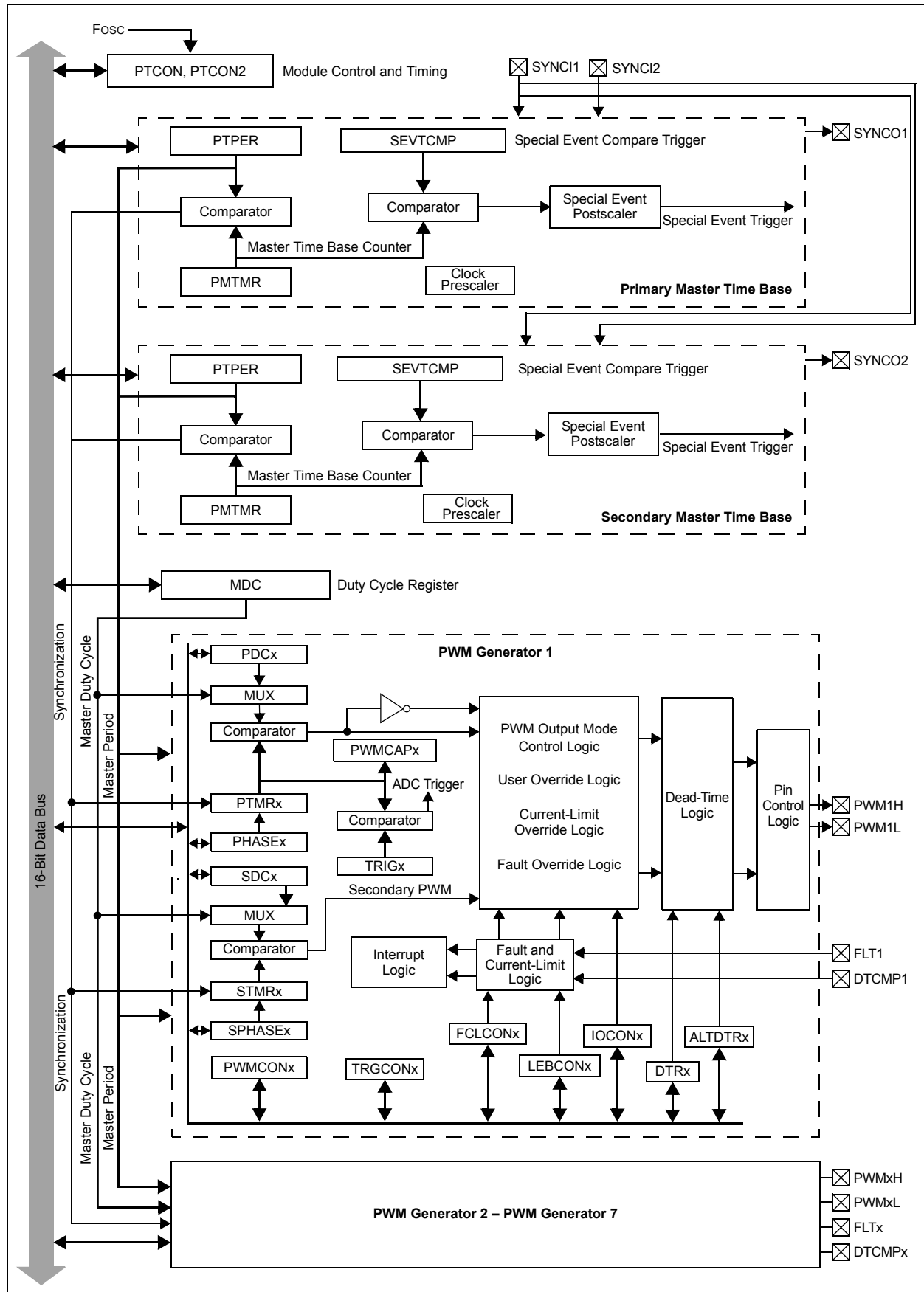
bit 6-5 **ICI<1:0>:** Number of Captures per Interrupt Select bits (this field is not used if ICM<2:0> = 001 or 111)
 11 = Interrupt on every fourth capture event
 10 = Interrupt on every third capture event
 01 = Interrupt on every second capture event
 00 = Interrupt on every capture event

bit 4 **ICOV:** Input Capture Overflow Status Flag bit (read-only)
 1 = Input capture buffer overflow occurred
 0 = No input capture buffer overflow occurred

bit 3 **ICBNE:** Input Capture Buffer Not Empty Status bit (read-only)
 1 = Input capture buffer is not empty, at least one more capture value can be read
 0 = Input capture buffer is empty

bit 2-0 **ICM<2:0>:** Input Capture Mode Select bits
 111 = Input capture functions as interrupt pin only in CPU Sleep and Idle modes (rising edge detect only, all other control bits are not applicable)
 110 = Unused (module disabled)
 101 = Capture mode, every 16th rising edge (Prescaler Capture mode)
 100 = Capture mode, every 4th rising edge (Prescaler Capture mode)
 011 = Capture mode, every rising edge (Simple Capture mode)
 010 = Capture mode, every falling edge (Simple Capture mode)
 001 = Capture mode, every edge rising and falling (Edge Detect mode (ICI<1:0>) is not used in this mode)
 000 = Input capture module is turned off

FIGURE 16-2: HIGH-SPEED PWM MODULE REGISTER INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM



REGISTER 22-13: UxOTGIE: USB OTG INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER (HOST MODE ONLY)

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

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0
IDIE	T1MSECIE	LSTATEIE	ACTVIE	SESVDIE	SESENDIE	—	VBUSVDIE
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 7 **IDIE:** ID Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt is enabled

0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 6 **T1MSECIE:** 1 Millisecond Timer Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt is enabled

0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 5 **LSTATEIE:** Line State Stable Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt is enabled

0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 4 **ACTVIE:** Bus Activity Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt is enabled

0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 3 **SESVDIE:** Session Valid Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt is enabled

0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 2 **SESENDIE:** B-Device Session End Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt is enabled

0 = Interrupt is disabled

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

bit 0 **VBUSVDIE:** A-Device Vbus Valid Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt is enabled

0 = Interrupt is disabled

FIGURE 25-2: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM

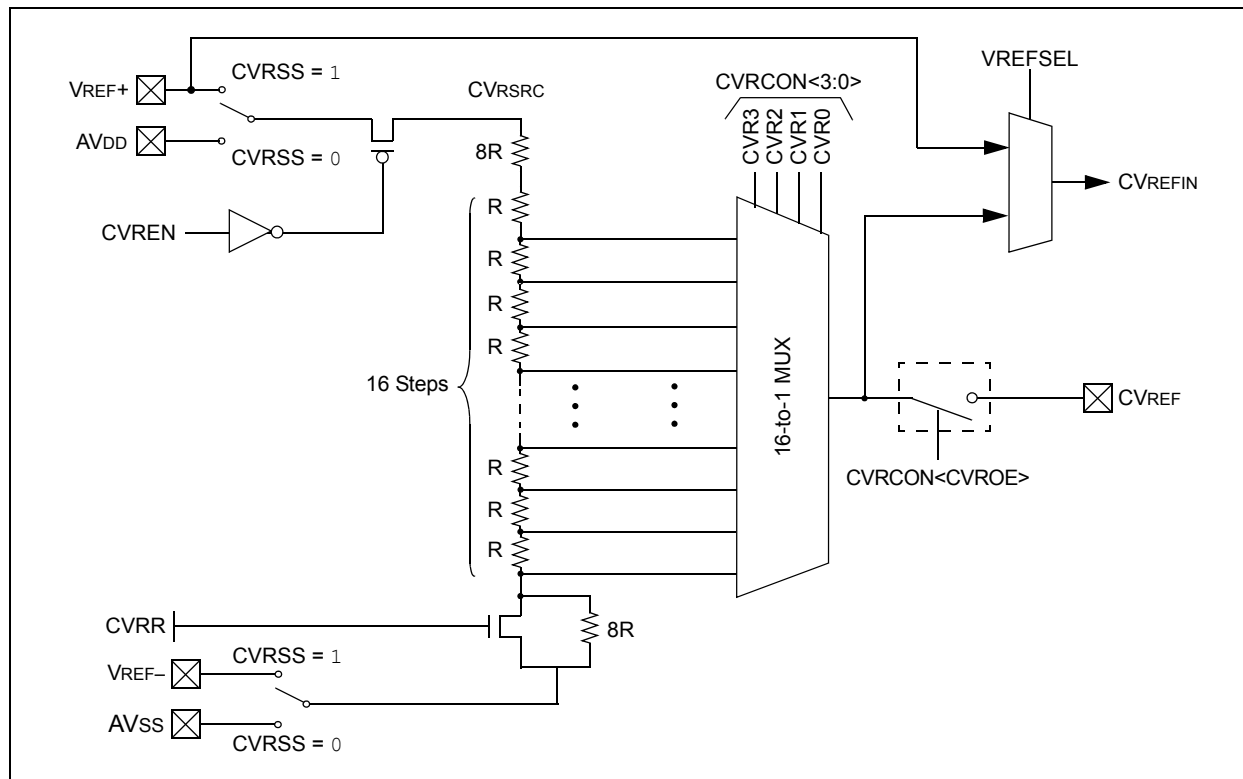
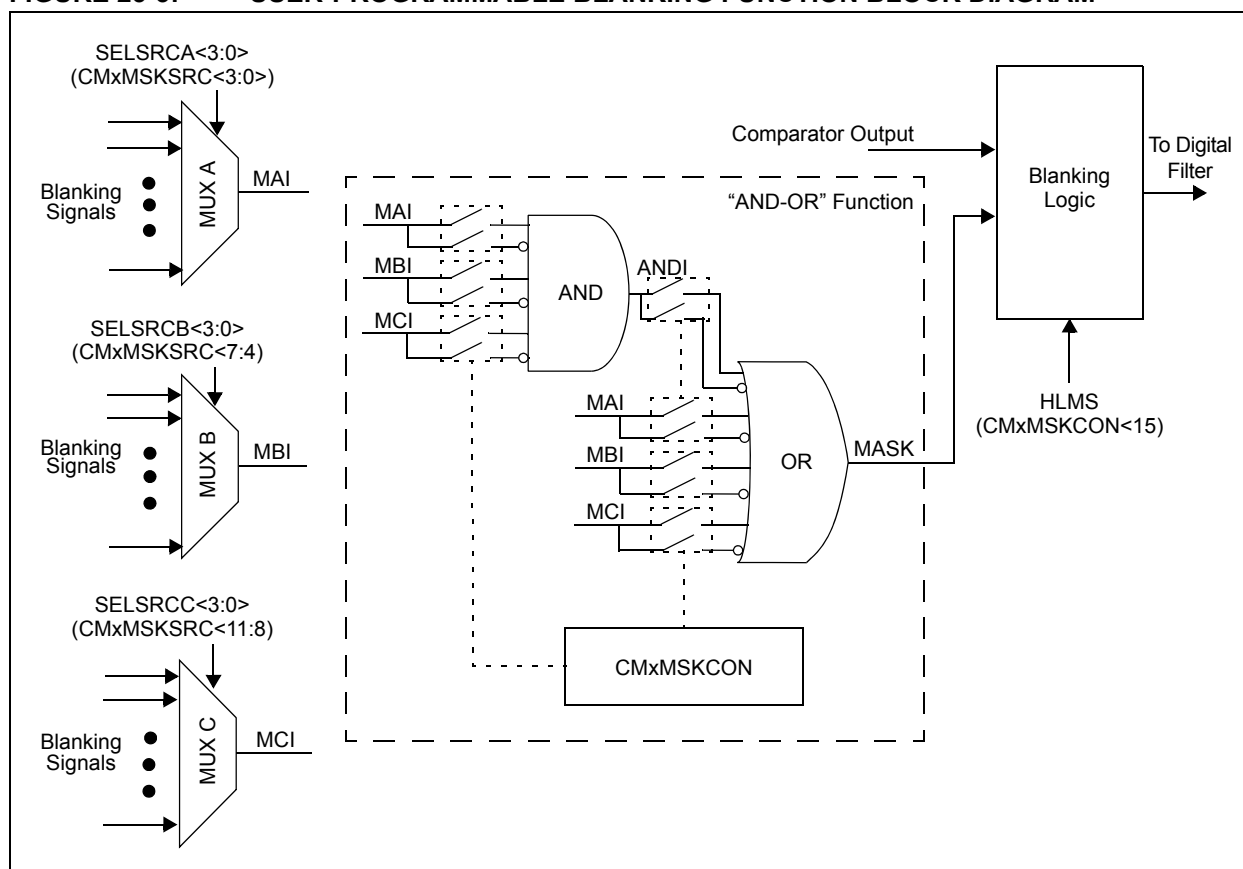


FIGURE 25-3: USER-PROGRAMMABLE BLANKING FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM



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.

TABLE 32-9: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI50	I _{IL}	Input Leakage Current^(2,3) I/O Pins 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±1	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance
DI51		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±1	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$
DI51a		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±1	μA	Analog pins shared with external reference pins, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$
DI51b		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±1	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
DI51c		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±1	μA	Analog pins shared with external reference pins, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
DI55		MCLR	—	—	±1	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD}
DI56		OSC1	—	—	±1	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , XT and HS modes

Note 1: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

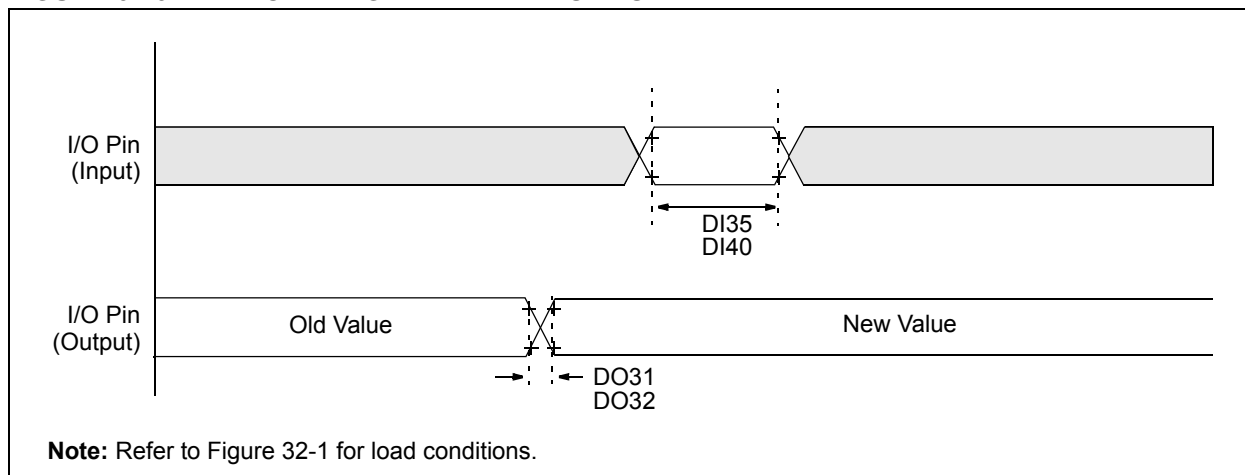
- 2:** The leakage current on the MCLR pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current can be measured at different input voltages.
- 3:** Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.
- 4:** See “Pin Diagrams” for the 5V tolerant I/O pins.
- 5:** V_{IL} source < (V_{SS} – 0.3). Characterized but not tested.
- 6:** Non-5V tolerant pins V_{IH} source > (V_{DD} + 0.3), 5V tolerant pins V_{IH} source > 5.5V. Characterized but not tested.
- 7:** Digital 5V tolerant pins cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current from input sources > 5.5V.
- 8:** Injection currents > | 0 | can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.
- 9:** Any number and/or combination of I/O pins not excluded under I_{ICL} or I_{ICH} conditions are permitted, provided the mathematical “absolute instantaneous” sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified limit. Characterized but not tested.
- 10:** These parameters are characterized, but not tested.

TABLE 32-9: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

DC 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	Min.	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI60a	I _{ICL}	Input Low Injection Current	0	—	-5 ^(5,8)	mA	All pins except VDD, VSS, AVDD, AVSS, MCLR, VCAP, RB11, SOSCI, SOSCO, D+, D-, VUSB3V3 and VBUS
DI60b	I _{ICH}	Input High Injection Current	0	—	+5 ^(6,7,4)	mA	All pins except VDD, VSS, AVDD, AVSS, MCLR, VCAP, RB11, SOSCI, SOSCO, D+, D-, VUSB3V3 and VBUS, and all 5V tolerant pins ⁽⁷⁾
DI60c	ΣI _{ICT}	Total Input Injection Current (sum of all I/O and control pins)	-20 ⁽⁹⁾	—	+20 ⁽⁹⁾	mA	Absolute instantaneous sum of all ± input injection currents from all I/O pins (I _{ICL} + I _{ICH}) ≤ ΣI _{ICT}

Note 1: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

- 2:** The leakage current on the MCLR pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current can be measured at different input voltages.
- 3:** Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.
- 4:** See “Pin Diagrams” for the 5V tolerant I/O pins.
- 5:** V_{IL} source < (VSS – 0.3). Characterized but not tested.
- 6:** Non-5V tolerant pins V_{IH} source > (VDD + 0.3), 5V tolerant pins V_{IH} source > 5.5V. Characterized but not tested.
- 7:** Digital 5V tolerant pins cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current from input sources > 5.5V.
- 8:** Injection currents > | 0 | can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.
- 9:** Any number and/or combination of I/O pins not excluded under I_{ICL} or I_{ICH} conditions are permitted, provided the mathematical “absolute instantaneous” sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified limit. Characterized but not tested.
- 10:** These parameters are characterized, but not tested.

FIGURE 32-3: I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**TABLE 32-21: I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)			
				Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended			
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DO31	TioR	Port Output Rise Time	—	5	10	ns	
DO32	TioF	Port Output Fall Time	—	5	10	ns	
DI35	TINP	INTx Pin High or Low Time (input)	20	—	—	ns	
DI40	TRBP	CNx High or Low Time (input)	2	—	—	Tcy	

Note 1: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

FIGURE 32-13: QEA/QEB INPUT CHARACTERISTICS
(dsPIC33EPXXX(MC/MU)806/810/814 DEVICES ONLY)

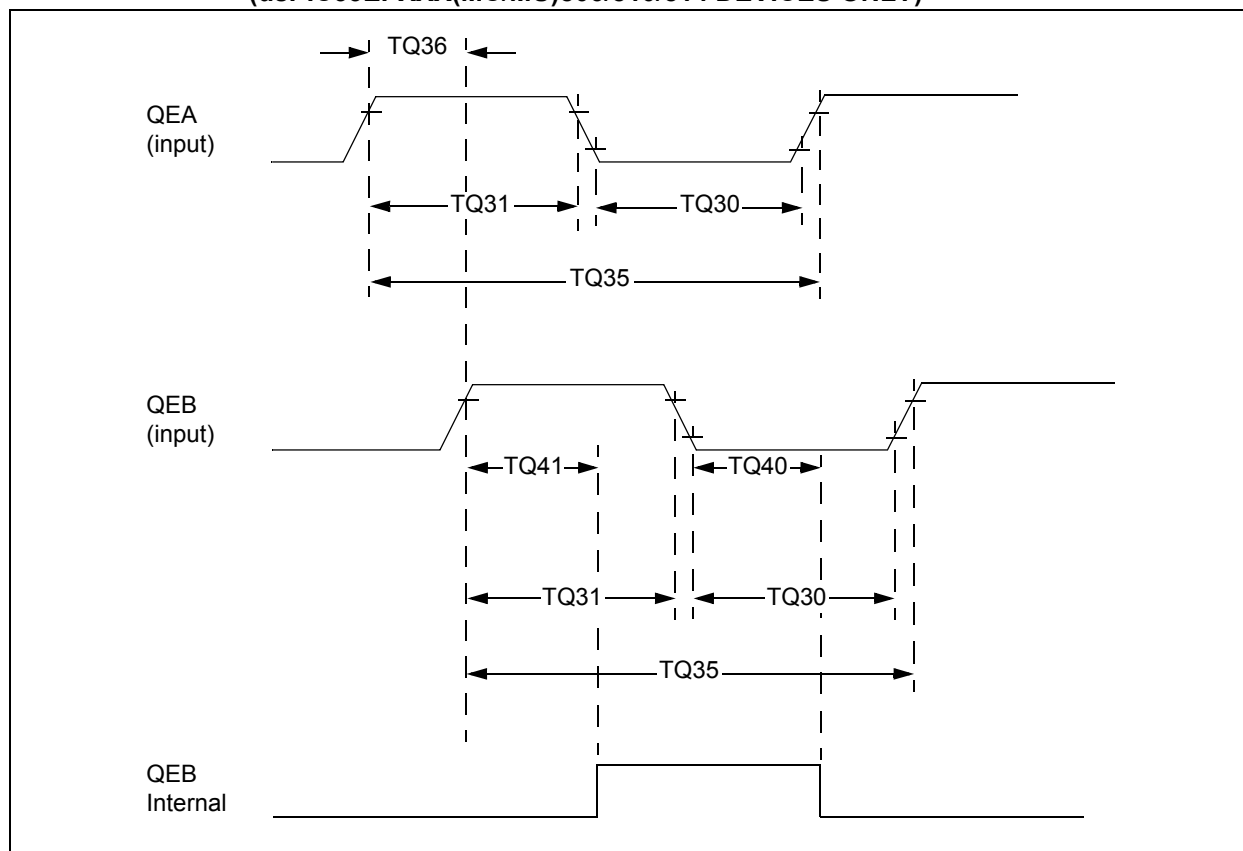


TABLE 32-31: QUADRATURE DECODER TIMING REQUIREMENTS
(dsPIC33EPXXX(MC/MU)806/810/814 DEVICES ONLY)

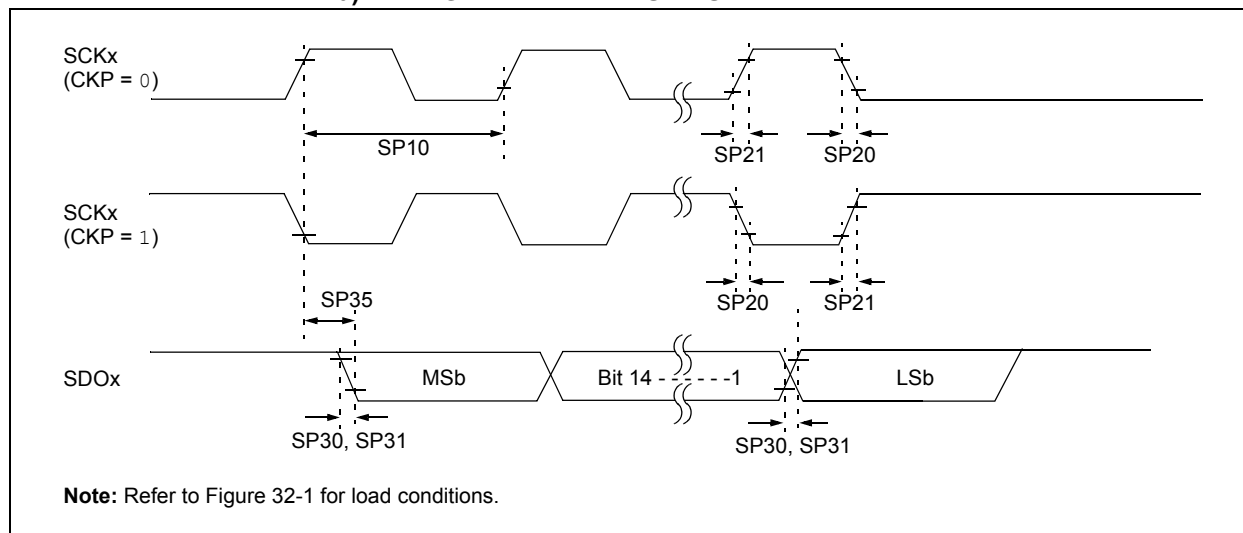
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended			
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
TQ30	TQuL	Quadrature Input Low Time	6 TcY	—	ns	
TQ31	TQuH	Quadrature Input High Time	6 TcY	—	ns	
TQ35	TQuIN	Quadrature Input Period	12 TcY	—	ns	
TQ36	TQuP	Quadrature Phase Period	3 TcY	—	ns	
TQ40	TQuFL	Filter Time to Recognize Low with Digital Filter	3 * N * TcY	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 (Note 3)
TQ41	TQuFH	Filter Time to Recognize High with Digital Filter	3 * N * TcY	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 (Note 3)

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
- Note 2:** Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.
- Note 3:** N = Index Channel Digital Filter Clock Divide Select bits. Refer to **Section 15. “Quadrature Encoder Interface (QEI)”** (DS70601) in the “dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual”. Please see the Microchip web site for the latest family reference manual sections.

TABLE 32-33: SPI1, SPI3 AND SPI4 MAXIMUM DATA/CLOCK RATE SUMMARY

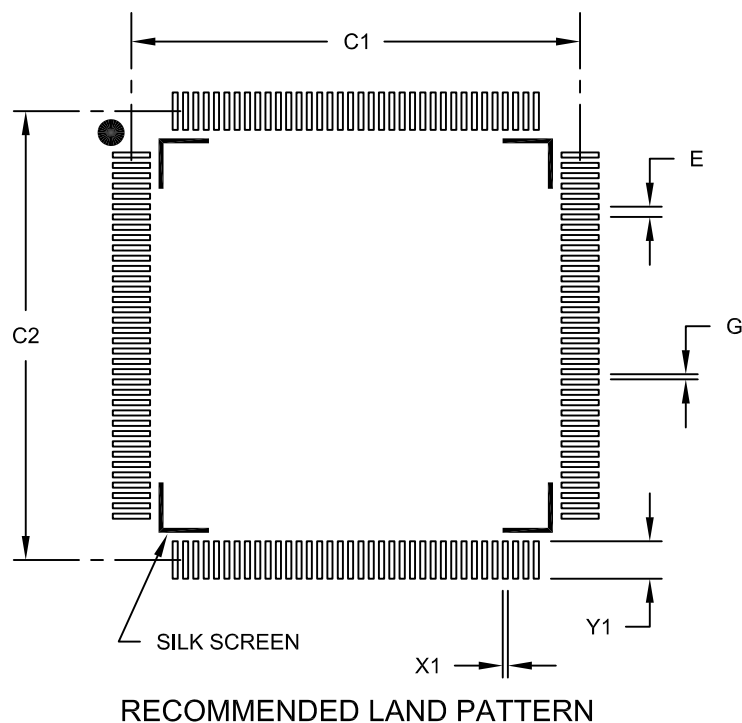
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended			
Maximum Data Rate	Master Transmit Only (Half-Duplex)	Master Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	Slave Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	CKE	CKP	SMP
15 MHz	Table 32-33	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
9 MHz	—	Table 32-34	—	1	0,1	1
9 MHz	—	Table 32-35	—	0	0,1	1
15 MHz	—	—	Table 32-36	1	0	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 32-37	1	1	0
15 MHz	—	—	Table 32-38	0	1	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 32-39	0	0	0

FIGURE 32-15: SPI1, SPI3 AND SPI4 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



144-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flat Pack (PH) - 16x16 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.40 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		17.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		17.40	
Contact Pad Width (X144)	X1			0.20
Contact Pad Length (X144)	Y1			1.45
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2155B

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