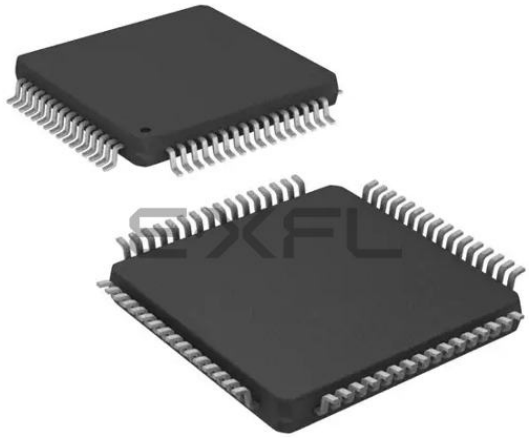
Microchip Technology - PIC24EP512GP806T-E/PT Datasheet



Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	Obsolete
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPs
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, 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-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24ep512gp806t-e-pt

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

121-Pin TFBGA(1)

● = Pins are up to 5V tolerant

PIC24EP256GU810
PIC24EP512GU810

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	RE4	RE3	RG13	RE0	RG0	RF1	VDD	NC	RD12	RD2	RD1
B	NC	RG15	RE2	RE1	RA7	RF0	VCAP	RD5	RD3	VSS	RC14
C	RE6	VDD	RG12	RG14	RA6	NC	RD7	RD4	NC	RC13	RD11
D	RC1	RE7	RE5	NC	NC	NC	RD6	RD13	RD0	NC	RD10
E	RC4	RC3	RG6	RC2	NC	RG1	NC	RA15	RD8	RD9	RA14
F	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	RG8	RG9	RG7	VSS	NC	NC	VDD	RC12	VSS	RC15
G	RE8	RE9	RA0	NC	VDD	VSS	VSS	NC	RA5	RA3	RA4
H	RB5	RB4	NC	NC	NC	VDD	NC	VBUS	VUSB3V3	RG2	RA2
J	RB3	RB2	RB7	AVDD	RB11	RA1	RB12	NC	NC	RF8	RG3
K	RB1	RB0	RA10	RB8	NC	RF12	RB14	VDD	RD15	RF3	RF2
L	RB6	RA9	AVSS	RB9	RB10	RF13	RB13	RB15	RD14	RF4	RF5

Note 1: Refer to Table 3 for full pin names.

3.5 Programmer's Model

The programmer's model is shown in Figure 3-2. All registers in the programmer's model are memory mapped and can be manipulated directly by instructions. Table 3-1 lists a description of each register.

In addition to the registers contained in the programmer's model, all devices in this family contain control registers for interrupts, while the dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 devices contain control registers for Modulo and Bit-reversed Addressing. These registers are described in subsequent sections of this document.

All registers associated with the programmer's model are memory mapped, as shown in Table 4-1.

TABLE 3-1: PROGRAMMER'S MODEL REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

Register(s) Name	Description
W0 through W15	Working Register Array
ACCA, ACCB	40-Bit DSP Accumulators
PC	23-Bit Program Counter
SR	ALU and DSP Engine Status register
SPLIM	Stack Pointer Limit Value register
TBLPAG	Table Memory Page Address register
DSRPAG	Extended Data Space (EDS) Read Page register
DSWPAG	Extended Data Space (EDS) Write Page register
RCOUNT	REPEAT Loop Count register
DCOUNT(1)	DO Loop Count register
DOSTARTH(1,2), DOSTARTL(1,2)	DO Loop Start Address register (High and Low)
DOENDH(1), DOENDL(1)	DO Loop End Address register (High and Low)
CORCON	Contains DSP Engine, DO Loop Control and Trap Status bits

Note 1: This register is available on dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 devices only.

2: The DOSTARTH and DOSTARTL registers are read-only.

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

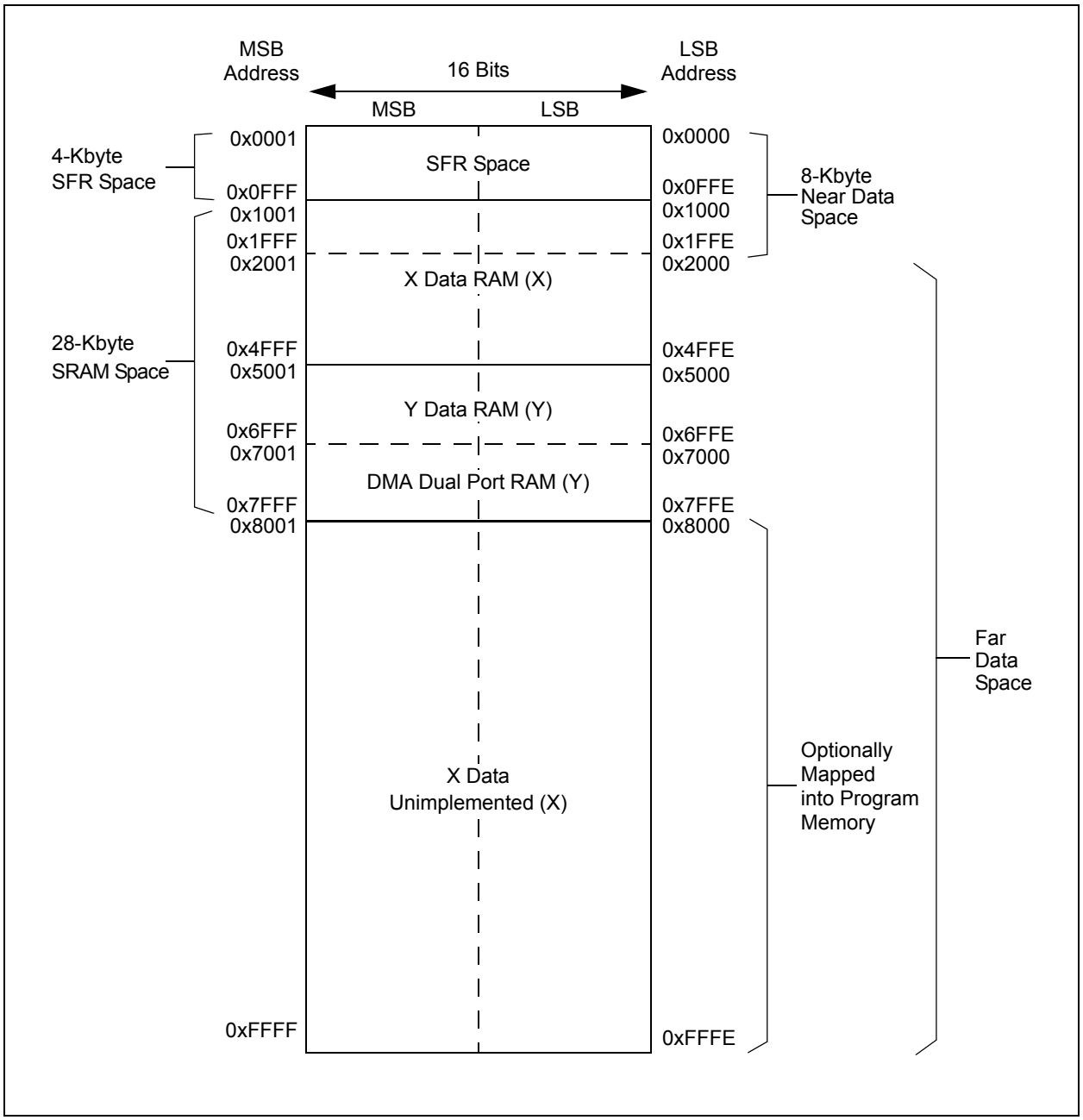


TABLE 4-27: USB OTG REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPMU806/810/814 AND PIC24EPGU806/10/814) DEVICES ONLY

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
U1OTGIR	0488	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIF	T1MSECIF	LSTATEIF	ACTVIF	SESVDIF	SESENDIF	—	VBUSVDIF	0000
U1OTGIE	048A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIE	T1MSECIE	LSTATEIE	ACTVIE	SESVDIE	SESENDIE	—	VBUSVDIE	0000
U1OTGSTAT	048C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ID	—	LSTATE	—	SESVD	SESEND	—	VBUSVD	0000
U1OTGCON	048E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DPPULUP	DMPULUP	DPPULDWN	DMPULDWN	VBUSON	OTGEN	VBUSCHG	VBUSDIS	0000
U1PWRC	0490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UACTPND(4)	—	—	USLPGRD	—	—	USUSPND	USBPWR	0000
U1IR(1)	04C0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STALLIF	—	RESUMEIF	IDLEIF	TRNIF	SOFIF	UERRIF	URSTIF	0000
U1IR(2)	04C0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STALLIF	ATTACHIF	RESUMEIF	IDLEIF	TRNIF	SOFIF	UERRIF	DETACHIF	0000
U1IE(1)	04C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STALLIE	—	RESUMEIE	IDLEIE	TRNIE	SOFIE	UERRIE	URSTIE	0000
U1IE(2)	04C2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STALLIE	ATTACHIE	RESUMEIE	IDLEIE	TRNIE	SOFIE	UERRIE	DETACHIE	0000
U1EIR(1)	04C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BTSEF	BUSACCEF	DMAEF	BTOEF	DFN8EF	CRC16EF	CRC5EF	PIDEF	0000
U1EIR(2)	04C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BTSEF	BUSACCEF	DMAEF	BTOEF	DFN8EF	CRC16EF	EOFEF	PIDEF	0000
U1EIE(1)	04C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BTSEE	BUSACCEE	DMAEE	BTOEE	DFN8EE	CRC16EE	CRC5EE	PIDEE	0000
U1EIE(2)	04C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BTSEE	BUSACCEE	DMAEE	BTOEE	DFN8EE	CRC16EE	EOFEE	PIDEE	0000
U1STAT	04C8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ENDPT<3:0>(3)				DIR	PPBI	—	—	0000
U1CON(1)	04CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SE0	PKTDIS	—	HOSTEN	RESUME	PPBRST	USBEN	0000
U1CON(2)	04CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	JSTATE	SE0	TOKBUSY	USBRST	HOSTEN	RESUME	PPBRST	SOFEN	0000
U1ADDR	04CC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSPDEN(1)	USB Device Address (DEVADDR)							0000
U1BDTP1	04CE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BDTPTRL<15:9>							—	0000
U1FRML	04D0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRML<7:0>								0000
U1FRMH	04D2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRMH<2:0>			0000
U1TOK(3)	04D4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PID<3:0>				EP<3:0>				0000
U1SOF(3)	04D6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<7:0>								0000
U1BDTP2	04D8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BDTPTRH<23:16>								0000
U1BDTP3	04DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BDTPTRU<31:24>								0000
U1CNFG1	04DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UTEYE	UOEMON	—	USBSIDL	—	—	—	—	0000
U1CNFG2	O4DE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UVCMPSEL	PUVBUS	EXTI2CEN	UVBUSDIS	UVCMPDIS	UTRDIS	0000
U1EP0	04E0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSPD	RETRYDIS	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
U1EP1	04E2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
U1EP2	04E4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
U1EP3	04E6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
U1EP4	04E8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000

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

Note 1: This bit is available when the module is operating in Device mode.

2: This bit is available when the module is operating in Host mode

3: Device mode only. These bits are always read as '0' in Host mode.

4: The Reset value for this bit is undefined.

10.2.2 IDLE MODE

The following occur in Idle mode:

- The CPU stops executing instructions.
- The WDT is automatically cleared.
- The system clock source remains active. By default, all peripheral modules continue to operate normally from the system clock source, but can also be selectively disabled (see **Section 10.4 "Peripheral Module Disable"**).
- If the WDT or FSCM is enabled, the LPRC also remains active.

The device wakes from Idle mode on any of these events:

- Any interrupt that is individually enabled
- Any device Reset
- A WDT time-out

On wake-up from Idle mode, the clock is reapplied to the CPU and instruction execution will begin (2-4 clock cycles later), starting with the instruction following the `PWRSAV` instruction, or the first instruction in the ISR.

10.2.3 INTERRUPTS COINCIDENT WITH POWER SAVE INSTRUCTIONS

Any interrupt that coincides with the execution of a `PWRSAV` instruction is held off until entry into Sleep or Idle mode has completed. The device then wakes up from Sleep or Idle mode.

10.3 Doze Mode

The preferred strategies for reducing power consumption are changing clock speed and invoking one of the power-saving modes. In some circumstances, this cannot be practical. For example, it may be necessary for an application to maintain uninterrupted synchronous communication, even while it is doing nothing else. Reducing system clock speed can introduce communication errors, while using a power-saving mode can stop communications completely.

Doze mode is a simple and effective alternative method to reduce power consumption while the device is still executing code. In this mode, the system clock continues to operate from the same source and at the same speed. Peripheral modules continue to be clocked at the same speed, while the CPU clock speed is reduced. Synchronization between the two clock domains is maintained, allowing the peripherals to access the SFRs while the CPU executes code at a slower rate.

Doze mode is enabled by setting the DOZEN bit (CLKDIV<11>). The ratio between peripheral and core clock speed is determined by the DOZE<2:0> bits (CLKDIV<14:12>). There are eight possible configurations, from 1:1 to 1:128, with 1:1 being the default setting.

Programs can use Doze mode to selectively reduce power consumption in event-driven applications. This allows clock-sensitive functions, such as synchronous communications, to continue without interruption while the CPU idles, waiting for something to invoke an interrupt routine. An automatic return to full-speed CPU operation on interrupts can be enabled by setting the ROI bit (CLKDIV<15>). By default, interrupt events have no effect on Doze mode operation.

For example, suppose the device is operating at 20 MIPS and the ECAN module has been configured for 500 kbps based on this device operating speed. If the device is placed in Doze mode with a clock frequency ratio of 1:4, the ECAN module continues to communicate at the required bit rate of 500 kbps, but the CPU now starts executing instructions at a frequency of 5 MIPS.

10.4 Peripheral Module Disable

The Peripheral Module Disable (PMD) registers provide a method to disable a peripheral module by stopping all clock sources supplied to that module. When a peripheral is disabled using the appropriate PMD control bit, the peripheral is in a minimum power consumption state. The control and status registers associated with the peripheral are also disabled, so writes to those registers do not have effect and read values are invalid.

A peripheral module is enabled only if both the associated bit in the PMD register is cleared and the peripheral is supported by the specific dsPIC® DSC variant. If the peripheral is present in the device, it is enabled in the PMD register by default.

Note:	If a PMD bit is set, the corresponding module is disabled after a delay of one instruction cycle. Similarly, if a PMD bit is cleared, the corresponding module is enabled after a delay of one instruction cycle (assuming the module control registers are already configured to enable module operation).

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.

11.1.1 OPEN-DRAIN CONFIGURATION

In addition to the PORT, LAT and TRIS registers for data control, some port pins can also be individually configured for either digital or open-drain output. This is controlled by the Open-Drain Control register, ODCx, associated with each port. Setting any of the bits configures the corresponding pin to act as an open-drain output.

The open-drain feature allows the generation of outputs higher than VDD (e.g., 5V on a 5V tolerant pin) by using external pull-up resistors. The maximum open-drain voltage allowed is the same as the maximum VIH specification for that pin.

See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for the available pins and their functionality.

11.2 Configuring Analog and Digital Port Pins

The ANSELx register controls the operation of the analog port pins. The port pins that are to function as analog inputs or outputs must have their corresponding ANSELx and TRISx bits set. In order to use port pins for I/O functionality with digital modules, such as Timers, UARTs, etc., the corresponding ANSELx bit must be cleared.

The ANSELx register has a default value of 0xFFFF; therefore, all pins that share analog functions are analog (not digital) by default. Refer to the Pinout I/O Descriptions (Table 1-1 in **Section 1.0 "Device Overview"**) for the complete list of analog pins.

If the TRISx bit is cleared (output) while the ANSELx bit is set, the digital output level (VOH or VOL) is converted by an analog peripheral, such as the ADC module or Comparator module.

When the PORT register is read, all pins configured as analog input channels are read as cleared (a low level).

Pins configured as digital inputs do not convert an analog input. Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input (including the pins defined as Analog in Table 1-1 in **Section 1.0 "Device Overview"**) can cause the input buffer to consume current that exceeds the device specifications.

11.2.1 I/O PORT WRITE/READ TIMING

One instruction cycle is required between a port direction change or port write operation and a read operation of the same port. Typically this instruction would be an NOP, as shown in Example 11-1.

11.3 Input Change Notification

The input change notification function of the I/O ports allows the dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices to generate interrupt requests to the processor in response to a Change-of-State (COS) on selected input pins. This feature can detect input Change-of-States even in Sleep mode, when the clocks are disabled. Every I/O port pin can be selected (enabled) for generating an interrupt request on a Change-of-State.

Three control registers are associated with the CN functionality of each I/O port. The CNENx registers contain the CN interrupt enable control bits for each of the input pins. Setting any of these bits enables a CN interrupt for the corresponding pins.

Each I/O pin also has a weak pull-up and a weak pull-down connected to it. The pull-ups act as a current source or sink source connected to the pin, and eliminate the need for external resistors when push-button or keypad devices are connected. The pull-ups and pull-downs are enabled separately using the CNPUx and the CNPDx registers, which contain the control bits for each of the pins. Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-ups and/or pull-downs for the corresponding pins.

Note:	Pull-ups and pull-downs on change notification pins should always be disabled when the port pin is configured as a digital output.

EXAMPLE 11-1: PORT WRITE/READ EXAMPLE

```
MOV   0xFF00, W0   ; Configure PORTB<15:8>
                   ; as inputs
MOV   W0, TRISB    ; and PORTB<7:0>
                   ; as outputs
NOP                ; Delay 1 cycle
BTSS  PORTB, #13   ; Next Instruction
```

REGISTER 11-29: RPINR29: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 29

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	SCK3R<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
—	SDI3R<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 **SCK3R<6:0>:** Assign SPI3 Clock Input (SCK3) 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 **SDI3R<6:0>:** Assign SPI3 Data Input (SDI3) 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

14.0 INPUT CAPTURE

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 12. "Input Capture"** (DS70352) 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.

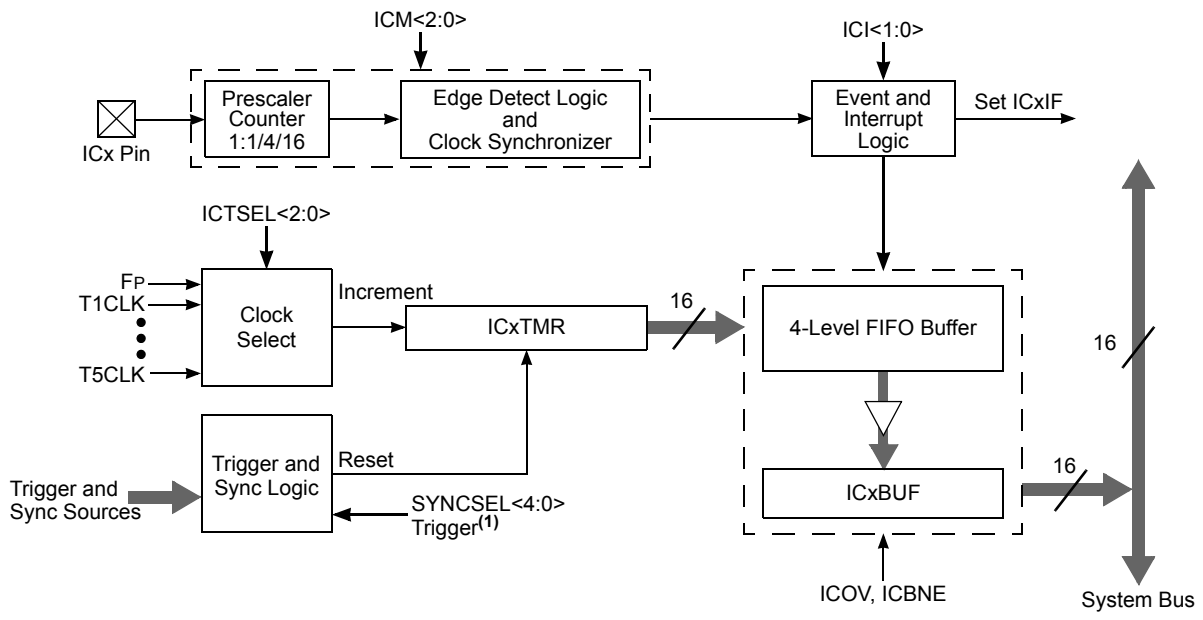
The input capture module is useful in applications requiring frequency (period) and pulse measurement. The dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices support up to 16 input capture channels.

Key features of the input capture module include:

- Hardware-configurable for 32-bit operation in all modes by cascading two adjacent modules
- Synchronous and Trigger modes of output compare operation, with up to 30 user-selectable Trigger/Sync sources available
- A 4-level FIFO buffer for capturing and holding timer values for several events
- Configurable interrupt generation
- Up to six clock sources available for each module, driving a separate internal 16-bit counter

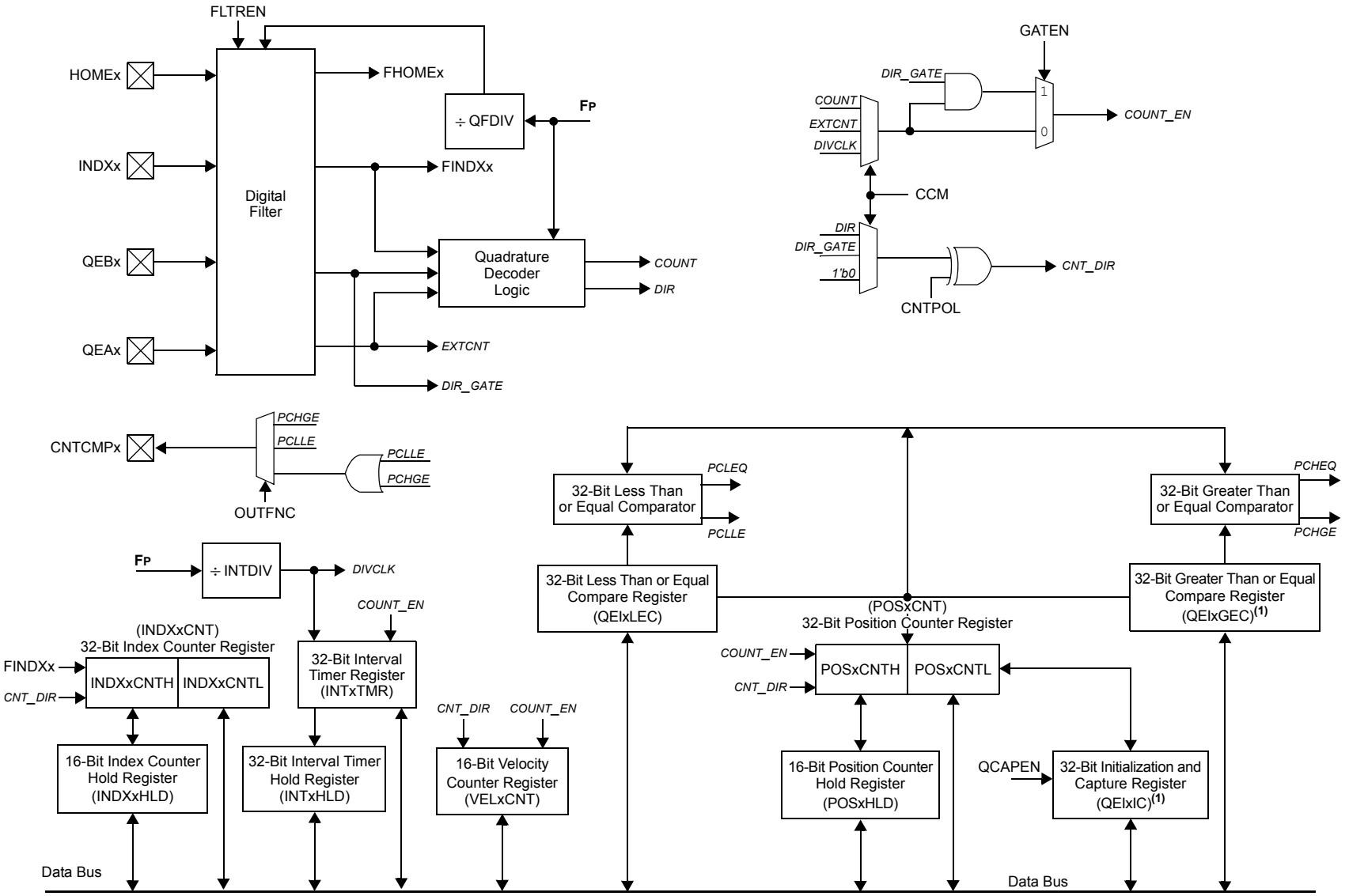
Note: Only IC1, IC2, IC3 and IC4 can trigger a DMA data transfer. If DMA data transfers are required, the FIFO buffer size must be set to '1' (ICI<1:0> = 00).

FIGURE 14-1: INPUT CAPTURE MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: The Trigger/Sync source is enabled by default and is set to Timer3 as a source. This timer must be enabled for proper ICx module operation or the Trigger/Sync source must be changed to another source option.

FIGURE 17-1: QEI BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: These registers map to the same memory location.

21.0 ENHANCED CAN (ECAN™) MODULE

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 21. "Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN™)"** (DS70353) 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.

21.1 Overview

The Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN) module is a serial interface, useful for communicating with other CAN modules or microcontroller devices. This interface/protocol was designed to allow communications within noisy environments. The dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices contain two ECAN modules.

The ECANx module is a communication controller implementing the CAN 2.0 A/B protocol, as defined in the BOSCH CAN Specification. The module supports CAN 1.2, CAN 2.0A, CAN 2.0B Passive and CAN 2.0B Active versions of the protocol. The module implementation is a full CAN system. The CAN Specification is not covered within this data sheet. The reader can refer to the BOSCH CAN specification for further details.

The ECANx module features are as follows:

- Implementation of the CAN Protocol, CAN 1.2, CAN 2.0A and CAN 2.0B
- Standard and Extended Data Frames
- 0-8 Bytes Data Length
- Programmable Bit Rate up to 1 Mbit/sec
- Automatic Response to Remote Transmission Requests
- Up to 8 Transmit Buffers with Application-Specific Prioritization and Abort Capability (each buffer can contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 32 Receive Buffers (each buffer can contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 16 Full (standard/extended identifier) Acceptance Filters
- Three Full Acceptance Filter Masks
- DeviceNet™ Addressing Support
- Programmable Wake-up Functionality with Integrated Low-Pass Filter
- Programmable Loopback mode Supports Self-Test Operation
- Signaling via Interrupt Capabilities for all CAN Receiver and Transmitter Error States
- Programmable Clock Source
- Programmable Link to Input Capture Module (IC2 for the ECAN1 and ECAN2 modules) for Time-Stamping and Network Synchronization
- Low-Power Sleep and Idle mode

The CAN bus module consists of a protocol engine and message buffering/control. The CAN protocol engine handles all functions for receiving and transmitting messages on the CAN bus. Messages are transmitted by first loading the appropriate data registers. Status and errors can be checked by reading the appropriate registers. Any message detected on the CAN bus is checked for errors and then matched against filters to see if it should be received and stored in one of the receive registers.

REGISTER 21-5: CxFIFO: ECANx FIFO STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	FBP<5:0>					
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	FNRB<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 **FBP<5:0>:** FIFO Buffer Pointer bits

011111 = RB31 buffer
011110 = RB30 buffer
•
•
•
000001 = TRB1 buffer
000000 = TRB0 buffer

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

bit 5-0 **FNRB<5:0>:** FIFO Next Read Buffer Pointer bits

011111 = RB31 buffer
011110 = RB30 buffer
•
•
•
000001 = TRB1 buffer
000000 = TRB0 buffer

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

REGISTER 26-9: ALRMVAL (WHEN ALRMPTR<1:0> = 01): ALARM WEEKDAY AND HOURS VALUE REGISTER(1)

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	—	—	—	WDAY2	WDAY1	WDAY0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	HRTEN<1:0>		HRONE<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 15-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **WDAY<2:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Weekday Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 6.

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

bit 5-4 **HRTEN<1:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal Value of Hour's Tens Digit bits
Contains a value from 0 to 2.

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

Note 1: A write to this register is only allowed when RTCWREN = 1.

REGISTER 28-6: PADCFG1: PAD CONFIGURATION CONTROL REGISTER

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	RTSECSEL	PMPTTL
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 15-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

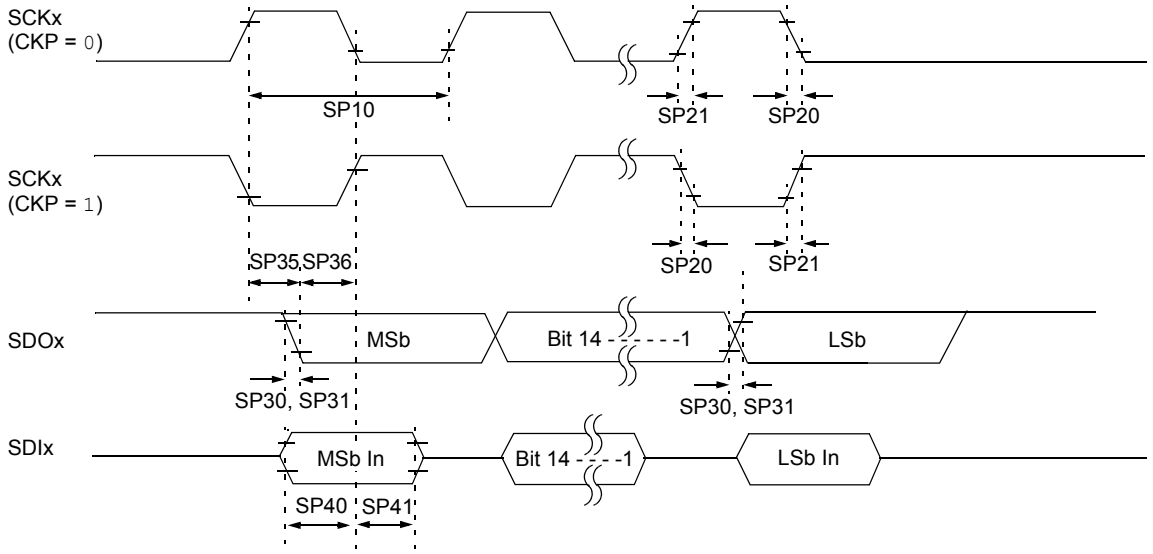
bit 1 Not used by the PMP module.

bit 0 **PMPTTL:** PMP Module TTL Input Buffer Select bit
1 = PMP module uses TTL input buffers
0 = PMP module uses Schmitt Trigger input buffers

TABLE 30-1: SYMBOLS USED IN OPCODE DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Field	Description
Wm*Wm	Multiplicand and Multiplier working register pair for Square instructions ∈ {W4 * W4,W5 * W5,W6 * W6,W7 * W7}
Wm*Wn	Multiplicand and Multiplier working register pair for DSP instructions ∈ {W4 * W5,W4 * W6,W4 * W7,W5 * W6,W5 * W7,W6 * W7}
Wn	One of 16 working registers ∈ {W0...W15}
Wnd	One of 16 destination working registers ∈ {W0...W15}
Wns	One of 16 source working registers ∈ {W0...W15}
WREG	W0 (working register used in file register instructions)
Ws	Source W register ∈ { Ws, [Ws], [Ws++], [Ws--], [++Ws], [--Ws] }
Wso	Source W register ∈ { Wns, [Wns], [Wns++], [Wns--], [++Wns], [--Wns], [Wns+Wb] }
Wx	X Data Space Prefetch Address register for DSP instructions ∈ {[W8] + = 6, [W8] + = 4, [W8] + = 2, [W8], [W8] - = 6, [W8] - = 4, [W8] - = 2, [W9] + = 6, [W9] + = 4, [W9] + = 2, [W9], [W9] - = 6, [W9] - = 4, [W9] - = 2, [W9 + W12], none}
Wxd	X Data Space Prefetch Destination register for DSP instructions ∈ {W4...W7}
Wy	Y Data Space Prefetch Address register for DSP instructions ∈ {[W10] + = 6, [W10] + = 4, [W10] + = 2, [W10], [W10] - = 6, [W10] - = 4, [W10] - = 2, [W11] + = 6, [W11] + = 4, [W11] + = 2, [W11], [W11] - = 6, [W11] - = 4, [W11] - = 2, [W11 + W12], none}
Wyd	Y Data Space Prefetch Destination register for DSP instructions ∈ {W4...W7}

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



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

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	-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	

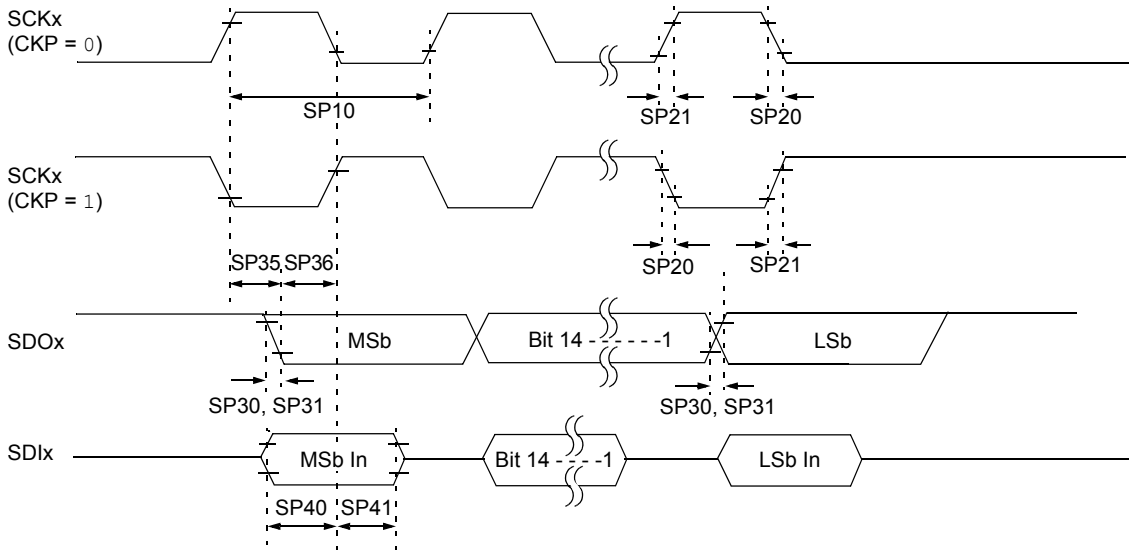
Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

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

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

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

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.

TABLE 32-48: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0) 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**
SP70	TscP	Maximum SCKx Input Frequency	—	—	11	MHz	See **Note 3**
SP72	TscF	SCKx Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and **Note 4**
SP73	TscR	SCKx Input 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	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SSx}$ ↓ to SCKx ↑ or SCKx ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SSx}$ ↑ to SDOx Output, High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See **Note 4**
SP52	TscH2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SSx}$ ↑ after SCKx Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	See **Note 4**

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 91 ns. Therefore, the SCKx clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (December 2009)

This is the initial released version of this document.

Revision B (July 2010)

This revision includes minor typographical and formatting changes throughout the data sheet text.

The major changes are referenced by their respective section in Table A-1.

TABLE A-1: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section Name	Update Description
"High-Performance, 16-bit Digital Signal Controllers and Microcontrollers"	Removed reference to dual triggers for Motor Control Peripherals. Relocated the VBUSST pin in all pin diagrams (see **"Pin Diagrams"**, Table 2 and Table 3). Added SCK2, SDI2, SDO2 pins in pin location 4,5 and 6 respectively in 64-pin QFN. Added SCK2, SDI2, SDO2 pins in pin location 4,5 and 6 respectively in 64-pin TQFP. Added SCK2, SDI2, SDO2 pins in pin location 10,11 and 12 respectively in 100-pin TQFP. Added SCK2, SDI2, SDO2 pins in Table 2 and Table 3. Moved the RP30 pin to pin location 95, and the RP31 pin to pin location 96 in the 144-pin TQFP and 144-pin LQFP pin diagrams.
Section 1.0 "Device Overview"	Removed the SCL1 and SDA1 pins from the Pinout I/O Descriptions (see Table 1-1).
Section 2.0 "Guidelines for Getting Started with 16-bit Digital Signal Controllers and Microcontrollers"	Removed Section 2.8 "Configuration of Analog and Digital Pins During ICSP Operations"
Section 3.0 "CPU"	Added Note 4 to the CPU Status Register (SR) in Register 3-1. Added the VAR bit (CORCON<15>) to Register 3-2.