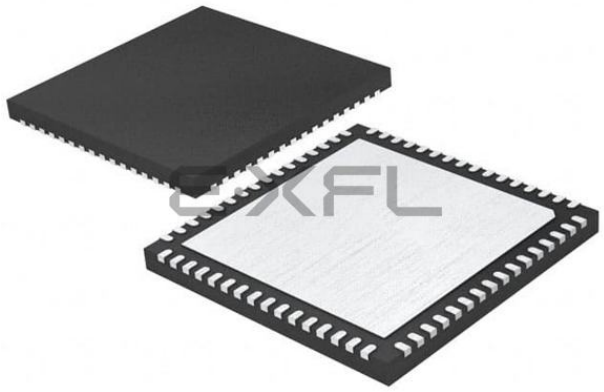

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"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable 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	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 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 ~ 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/pic24ep512gp806t-i-mr

TABLE 2: PIN NAMES: dsPIC33EP256MU810 AND dsPIC33EP512MU810 DEVICES(1,2) (CONTINUED)

Pin Number	Full Pin Name	Pin Number	Full Pin Name
E1	AN19/PWM6H/RPI52/RC4	J8	No Connect
E2	AN18/PWM6L/RPI51/RC3	J9	No Connect
E3	C1IN3-/SCK2/PMA5/RP118/RG6	J10	RP104/RF8
E4	AN17/PWM5H/RPI50/RC2	J11	D-/RG3(5)
E5	No Connect	K1	PGEC3/AN1/RPI33/RB1
E6	RP113/RG1	K2	PGED3/AN0/RPI32/RB0
E7	No Connect	K3	VREF+/RA10
K4	AN8/PMA6/RPI40/RB8	L3	AVSS
K5	No Connect	L4	AN9/PMA7//RPI41/RB9
K6	RP108/RF12	L5	AN10/CVREF/PMA13/RPI42/RB10
K7	AN14/PMA1/RPI46/RB14	L6	RP109/RF13
K8	VDD	L7	AN13/PMA10/RPI45/RB13
K9	RP79/RD15	L8	AN15/PMA0/RPI47/RB15
K10	USBID/RP99/RF3	L9	RPI78/RD14
K11	RP98/RF2	L10	SDA2(3)/PMA9/RP100/RF4
L1	PGEC1/AN6/RPI38/RB6	L11	SCL2(3)/PMA8/RP101/RF5
L2	VREF-/RA9		

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4-55: PORTA 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
TRISA	0E00	TRISA15	TRISA14	—	—	—	TRISA10	TRISA9	—	TRISA7	TRISA6	TRISA5	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	C6FF
PORTA	0E02	RA15	RA14	—	—	—	RA10	RA9	—	RA7	RA6	RA5	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	xxxx
LATA	0E04	LATA15	LATA14	—	—	—	LATA10	LATA9	—	LATA7	LATA6	LATA5	LATA4	LATA3	LATA2	LATA1	LATA0	xxxx
ODCA	0E06	ODCA15	ODCA14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCA5	ODCA4	ODCA3	ODCA2	ODCA1	ODCA0	0000
CNENA	0E08	CNIEA15	CNIEA14	—	—	—	CNIEA10	CNIEA9	—	CNIEA7	CNIEA6	CNIEA5	CNIEA4	CNIEA3	CNIEA2	CNIEA1	CNIEA0	0000
CNPUA	0E0A	CNPUA15	CNPUA14	—	—	—	CNPUA10	CNPUA9	—	CNPUA7	CNPUA6	CNPUA5	CNPUA4	CNPUA3	CNPUA2	CNPUA1	CNPUA0	0000
CNPDA	0E0C	CNPDA15	CNPDA14	—	—	—	CNPDA10	CNPDA9	—	CNPDA7	CNPDA6	CNPDA5	CNPDA4	CNPDA3	CNPDA2	CNPDA1	CNPDA0	0000
ANSELA	0E0E	—	—	—	—	—	ANSA10	ANSA9	—	ANSA7	ANSA6	—	—	—	—	—	—	06C0

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

TABLE 4-56: PORTB REGISTER MAP

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
TRISB	0E10	TRISB15	TRISB14	TRISB13	TRISB12	TRISB11	TRISB10	TRISB9	TRISB8	TRISB7	TRISB6	TRISB5	TRISB4	TRISB3	TRISB2	TRISB1	TRISB0	FFFF
PORTB	0E12	RB15	RB14	RB13	RB12	RB11	RB10	RB9	RB8	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0	xxxx
LATB	0E14	LATB15	LATB14	LATB13	LATB12	LATB11	LATB10	LATB9	LATB8	LATB7	LATB6	LATB5	LATB4	LATB3	LATB2	LATB1	LATB0	xxxx
ODCB	0E16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNENB	0E18	CNIEB15	CNIEB14	CNIEB13	CNIEB12	CNIEB11	CNIEB10	CNIEB9	CNIEB8	CNIEB7	CNIEB6	CNIEB5	CNIEB4	CNIEB3	CNIEB2	CNIEB1	CNIEB0	0000
CNPUB	0E1A	CNPUB15	CNPUB14	CNPUB13	CNPUB12	CNPUB11	CNPUB10	CNPUB9	CNPUB8	CNPUB7	CNPUB6	CNPUB5	CNPUB4	CNPUB3	CNPUB2	CNPUB1	CNPUB0	0000
CNPDB	0E1C	CNPDB15	CNPDB14	CNPDB13	CNPDB12	CNPDB11	CNPDB10	CNPDB9	CNPDB8	CNPDB7	CNPDB6	CNPDB5	CNPDB4	CNPDB3	CNPDB2	CNPDB1	CNPDB0	0000
ANSELB	0E1E	ANSB15	ANSB14	ANSB13	ANSB12	ANSB11	ANSB10	ANSB9	ANSB8	ANSB7	ANSB6	ANSB5	ANSB4	ANSB3	ANSB2	ANSB1	ANSB0	FFFF

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

TABLE 4-57: PORTC 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
TRISC	0E20	TRISC15	TRISC14	TRISC13	TRISC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	—	F01E
PORTC	0E22	RC15	RC14	RC13	RC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	—	xxxx
LATC	0E24	LATC15	LATC14	LATC13	LATC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC4	LATC3	LATC2	LATC1	—	xxxx
ODCC	0E26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNENC	0E28	CNIEC15	CNIEC14	CNIEC13	CNIEC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEC4	CNIEC3	CNIEC2	CNIEC1	—	0000
CNPUC	0E2A	CNPUC15	CNPUC14	CNPUC13	CNPUC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUC4	CNPUC3	CNPUC2	CNPUC1	—	0000
CNPDC	0E2C	CNPDC15	CNPDC14	CNPDC13	CNPDC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDC4	CNPDC3	CNPDC2	CNPDC1	—	0000
ANSELC	0E2E	—	ANSC14	ANSC13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSC4	ANSC3	ANSC2	ANSC1	—	601E

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

NOTES:

6.0 RESETS

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 8. "Reset"** (DS70602) 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 Reset module combines all Reset sources and controls the device Master Reset Signal, $\overline{SYSRST}$. The following is a list of device Reset sources:

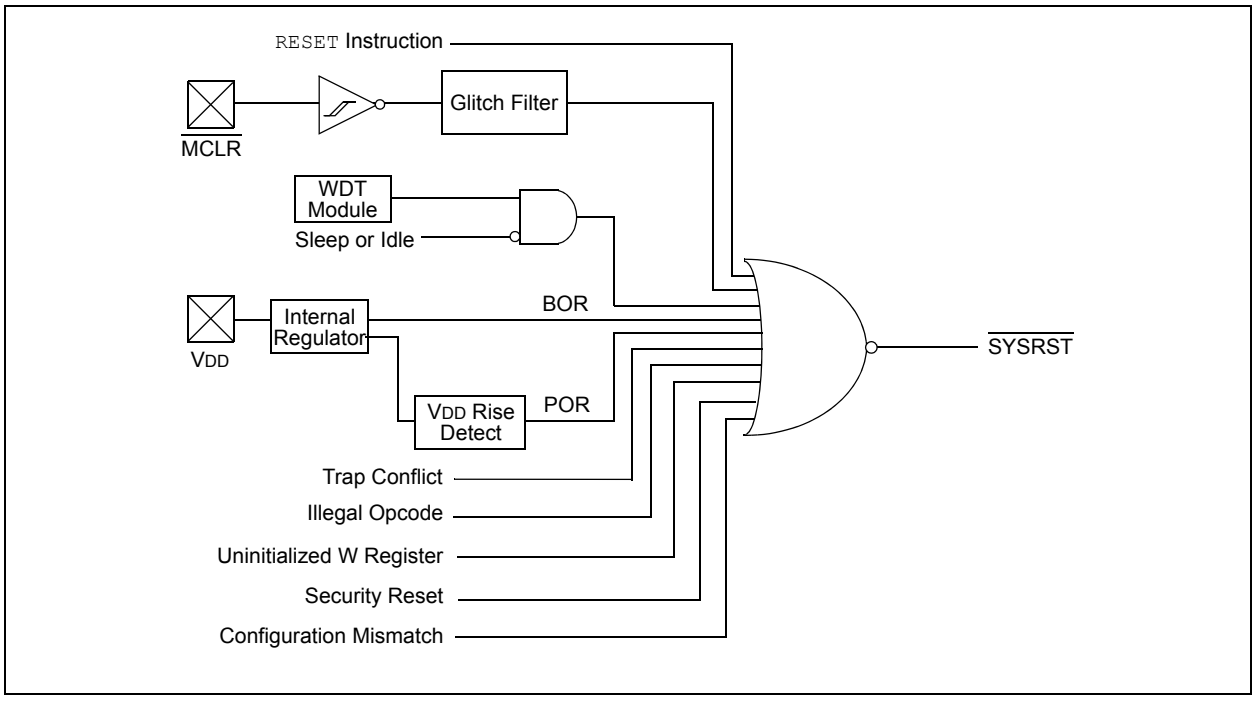
- POR: Power-on Reset
- BOR: Brown-out Reset
- $\overline{MCLR}$: Master Clear Pin Reset
- SWR: RESET Instruction
- WDTO: Watchdog Timer Reset
- CM: Configuration Mismatch Reset
- TRAPR: Trap Conflict Reset
- IOPUWR: Illegal Condition Device Reset
  - Illegal Opcode Reset
  - Uninitialized W Register Reset
  - Security Reset

A simplified block diagram of the Reset module is shown in Figure 6-1.

Any active source of Reset will make the $\overline{SYSRST}$ signal active. On system Reset, some of the registers associated with the CPU and peripherals are forced to a known Reset state and some are unaffected.

Note: Refer to the specific peripheral section or **Section 4.0 "Memory Organization"** of this manual for register Reset states.

FIGURE 6-1: RESET SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



8.1 DMA Resources

Many useful resources related to DMA 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

8.1.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 22. "Direct Memory Access (DMA)"** (DS70348) in the *"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual"*
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related *"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual"* Sections
- Development Tools

8.2 DMA Control Registers

Each DMAC Channel x (where x = 0 through 14) contains the following registers:

- 16-Bit DMA Channel Control register (DMAxCON)
- 16-Bit DMA Channel IRQ Select register (DMAxREQ)
- 32-Bit DMA RAM Primary Start Address register (DMAxSTA)
- 32-Bit DMA RAM Secondary Start Address register (DMAxSTB)
- 16-Bit DMA Peripheral Address register (DMAxPAD)
- 14-Bit DMA Transfer Count register (DMAxCNT)

Additional status registers (DMAPWC, DMARQC, DMAPPS, DMALCA and DSADR) are common to all DMAC channels. These status registers provide information on write and request collisions, as well as on last address and channel access information.

The DMA Interrupt Flags (DMAxIF) are located in an IFSx register in the interrupt controller. The corresponding interrupt enable control bits (DMAxIE) are located in an IECx register in the interrupt controller, and the corresponding interrupt priority control bits (DMAxIP) are located in an IPCx register in the interrupt controller.

REGISTER 9-2: CLKDIV: CLOCK DIVISOR REGISTER(2)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ROI	DOZE<2:0>(3)			DOZEN(1,4)	FRCDIV<2:0>		
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-1	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PLLPOST<1:0>		—	PLLPRE<4:0>				
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	y = Value set from Configuration bits on POR		
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 **ROI:** Recover on Interrupt bit
1 = Interrupts will clear the DOZEN bit and the processor clock and peripheral clock ratio is set to 1:1
0 = Interrupts have no effect on the DOZEN bit

bit 14-12 **DOZE<2:0>:** Processor Clock Reduction Select bits(3)
111 = FCY divided by 128
110 = FCY divided by 64
101 = FCY divided by 32
100 = FCY divided by 16
011 = FCY divided by 8 (default)
010 = FCY divided by 4
001 = FCY divided by 2
000 = FCY divided by 1

bit 11 **DOZEN:** Doze Mode Enable bit(1,4)
1 = DOZE<2:0> field specifies the ratio between the peripheral clocks and the processor clocks
0 = Processor clock and peripheral clock ratio forced to 1:1

bit 10-8 **FRCDIV<2:0>:** Internal Fast RC Oscillator Postscaler bits
111 = FRC divided by 256
110 = FRC divided by 64
101 = FRC divided by 32
100 = FRC divided by 16
011 = FRC divided by 8
010 = FRC divided by 4
001 = FRC divided by 2
000 = FRC divided by 1 (default)

bit 7-6 **PLLPOST<1:0>:** PLL VCO Output Divider Select bits (also denoted as 'N2', PLL postscaler)
11 = Output divided by 8
10 = Reserved
01 = Output divided by 4 (default)
00 = Output divided by 2

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

Note 1: This bit is cleared when the ROI bit is set and an interrupt occurs.
2: This register resets only on a Power-on Reset (POR).
3: DOZE<2:0> bits can only be written to when the DOZEN bit is clear. If DOZEN = 1, any writes to DOZE<2:0> are ignored.
4: The DOZEN bit cannot be set if DOZE<2:0> = 000. If DOZE<2:0> = 000, any attempt by user software to set the DOZEN bit is ignored.

10.5 Power-Saving Resources

Many useful resources related to Power-Saving features 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

10.5.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 9. "Watchdog Timer and Power-Saving Modes"** (DS70615) in the *"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual"*
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related *"dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual"* Sections
- Development Tools

10.6 Special Function Registers

Seven registers, PMD1: Peripheral Module Disable Control Register 1 through PMD7: Peripheral Module Disable Control Register 7, are provided for peripheral module control.

REGISTER 11-8: RPINR7: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 7

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	IC2R<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
—	IC1R<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 **IC2R<6:0>:** Assign Input Capture 2 (IC2) 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 **IC1R<6:0>:** Assign Input Capture 1 (IC1) 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 11-24: RPINR24: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 24

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	CSCKR<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
—	CSDIR<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 **CSCKR<6:0>:** Assign DCI Clock Input (CSCK) 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 **CSDIR<6:0>:** Assign DCI Data Input (CSDI) to the Corresponding RPn/RPIn Pin bits (see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)

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

REGISTER 16-21: FCLCONx: PWMx FAULT CURRENT-LIMIT CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IFLTMOD	CLSRC<4:0>(2,3)					CLPOL(1)	CLMOD
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
FLTSRC<4:0>(2,3)					FLTPOL(1)	FLTMOD<1:0>	
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **IFLTMOD:** Independent Fault Mode Enable bit
- 1 = Independent Fault mode: Current-limit input maps FLTDAT<1> to PWMxH output and Fault input maps FLTDAT<0> to PWMxL output; the CLDAT<1:0> bits are not used for override functions
- 0 = Normal Fault mode: Current-Limit mode maps CLDAT<1:0> bits to the PWMxH and PWMxL outputs; the PWM Fault mode maps FLTDAT<1:0> to the PWMxH and PWMxL outputs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTER 21-22: CxRXFUL1: ECANx RECEIVE BUFFER FULL REGISTER 1

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL15	RXFUL14	RXFUL13	RXFUL12	RXFUL11	RXFUL10	RXFUL9	RXFUL8
bit 15							bit 8

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL7	RXFUL6	RXFUL5	RXFUL4	RXFUL3	RXFUL2	RXFUL1	RXFUL0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the bit		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **RXFUL<15:0>:** Receive Buffer n Full bits

1 = Buffer is full (set by module)

0 = Buffer is empty (cleared by user software)

REGISTER 21-23: CxRXFUL2: ECANx RECEIVE BUFFER FULL REGISTER 2

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL31	RXFUL30	RXFUL29	RXFUL28	RXFUL27	RXFUL26	RXFUL25	RXFUL24
bit 15							bit 8

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL23	RXFUL22	RXFUL21	RXFUL20	RXFUL19	RXFUL18	RXFUL17	RXFUL16
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the bit		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **RXFUL<31:16>:** Receive Buffer n Full bits

1 = Buffer is full (set by module)

0 = Buffer is empty (cleared by user software)

BUFFER 21-5: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 4

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 3							
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 2							
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 **Byte 3<15:8>:** ECAN Message Byte 3

bit 7-0 **Byte 2<7:0>:** ECAN Message Byte 2

BUFFER 21-6: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 5

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 5							
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 4							
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 **Byte 5<15:8>:** ECAN Message Byte 5

bit 7-0 **Byte 4<7:0>:** ECAN Message Byte 4

REGISTER 23-1: ADxCON1: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 7-5 **SSRC<2:0>:** Sample Clock Source Select bits

If SSRCG = 1:
111 = Reserved
110 = PWM Generator 7 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
101 = PWM Generator 6 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
100 = PWM Generator 5 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
011 = PWM Generator 4 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
010 = PWM Generator 3 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
001 = PWM Generator 2 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
000 = PWM Generator 1 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion(2)

If SSRCG = 0:
111 = Internal counter ends sampling and starts conversion (auto-convert)
110 = Reserved
101 = PWM secondary Special Event Trigger ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
100 = Timer5 compare ends sampling and starts conversion
011 = PWM primary Special Event Trigger ends sampling and starts conversion(2)
010 = Timer3 compare ends sampling and starts conversion
001 = Active transition on the INT0 pin ends sampling and starts conversion
000 = Clearing the Sample bit (SAMP) ends sampling and starts conversion (Manual mode)

bit 4 **SSRCG:** Sample Clock Source Group bit

(See bits<7-5> for details.)

bit 3 **SIMSAM:** Simultaneous Sample Select bit (only applicable when CHPS<1:0> = 01 or 1x)

When AD12B = 1, SIMSAM is: U-0, Unimplemented, Read as '0'
1 = Samples CH0, CH1, CH2, CH3 simultaneously (when CHPS<1:0> = 1x); or samples CH0 and CH1 simultaneously (when CHPS<1:0> = 01)
0 = Samples multiple channels individually in sequence

bit 2 **ASAM:** ADC Sample Auto-Start bit(3)

1 = Sampling begins immediately after the last conversion; SAMP bit is auto-set
0 = Sampling begins when the SAMP bit is set

bit 1 **SAMP:** ADC Sample Enable bit

1 = ADC S&H amplifiers are sampling
0 = ADC S&H amplifiers are holding
If ASAM = 0, software can write '1' to begin sampling. Automatically set by hardware if ASAM = 1.
If SSRC = 000, software can write '0' to end sampling and start conversion. If SSRC ≠ 000, automatically cleared by hardware to end sampling and start conversion.

bit 0 **DONE:** ADC Conversion Status bit(3)

1 = ADC conversion cycle is completed.
0 = ADC conversion has not started or is in progress
Automatically set by hardware when ADC conversion is complete. Software can write '0' to clear the DONE status (software not allowed to write '1'). Clearing this bit does NOT affect any operation in progress. Automatically cleared by hardware at the start of a new conversion.

Note 1: This bit is only available in the ADC1 module. In the ADC2 module, this bit is unimplemented and is read as '0'.

2: This setting is available in dsPIC33EPXXX(MC/MU)806/810/814 devices only.

3: Do not clear the DONE bit in software if ADC Sample Auto-Start is enabled (ASAM = 1).

REGISTER 24-2: DCICON2: DCI CONTROL REGISTER 2

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0
r	r	r	r	BLEN<1:0>		r	COFSG3
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
COFSG<2:0>			r	WS<3:0>			
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-12 **Reserved:** Read as '0'

bit 11-10 **BLEN<1:0>:** Buffer Length Control bits
11 = Four data words will be buffered between interrupts
10 = Three data words will be buffered between interrupts
01 = Two data words will be buffered between interrupts
00 = One data word will be buffered between interrupts

bit 9 **Reserved:** Read as '0'

bit 8-5 **COFSG<3:0>:** Frame Sync Generator Control bits
1111 = Data frame has 16 words
•
•
•
0010 = Data frame has 3 words
0001 = Data frame has 2 words
0000 = Data frame has 1 word

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

bit 3-0 **WS<3:0>:** DCI Data Word Size bits
1111 = Data word size is 16 bits
•
•
•
0100 = Data word size is 5 bits
0011 = Data word size is 4 bits
0010 = **Invalid Selection**. Do not use. Unexpected results may occur.
0001 = **Invalid Selection**. Do not use. Unexpected results may occur.
0000 = **Invalid Selection**. Do not use. Unexpected results may occur.

REGISTER 25-2: CMxCON: COMPARATOR x CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 4 **CREF:** Comparator Reference Select bit (VIN+ input)
1 = VIN+ input connects to internal CVREFIN voltage
0 = VIN+ input connects to CxIN1+ pin

bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1-0 **CCH<1:0>:** Comparator Channel Select bits
11 = VIN- input of comparator connects to IVREF
10 = VIN- input of comparator connects to CXIN3- pin
01 = VIN- input of comparator connects to CXIN1- pin
00 = VIN- input of comparator connects to CXIN2- pin

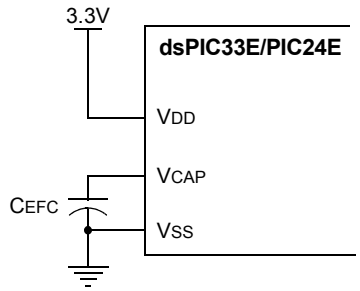
29.2 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All of the dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices power their core digital logic at a nominal 1.8V. This can create a conflict for designs that are required to operate at a higher typical voltage, such as 3.3V. To simplify system design, all devices in the dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 family incorporate an on-chip regulator that allows the device to run its core logic from VDD.

The regulator provides power to the core from the other VDD pins. A low-ESR (less than 1 Ohms) capacitor (such as tantalum or ceramic) must be connected to the VCAP pin (Figure 29-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in Table 32-13 located in **Section 32.0 "Electrical Characteristics"**.

Note:	It is important for the low-ESR capacitor to be placed as close as possible to the VCAP pin.

FIGURE 29-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REGULATOR(1,2,3)



Note 1: These are typical operating voltages. Refer to Table 32-13 located in **Section 32.1 "DC Characteristics"** for the full operating ranges of VDD and VCAP.

2: It is important for the low-ESR capacitor to be placed as close as possible to the VCAP pin.

3: Typical VCAP pin voltage is 1.8V when VDD ≥ VDDMIN.

29.3 Brown-out Reset (BOR)

The Brown-out Reset module is based on an internal voltage reference circuit that monitors the regulated supply voltage, VCAP. The main purpose of the BOR module is to generate a device Reset when a brown-out condition occurs. Brown-out conditions are generally caused by glitches on the AC mains (for example, missing portions of the AC cycle waveform due to bad power transmission lines, or voltage sags due to excessive current draw when a large inductive load is turned on).

A BOR generates a Reset pulse, which resets the device. The BOR selects the clock source based on the device Configuration bit values (FNOSC<2:0> and POSCMD<1:0>).

If an oscillator mode is selected, the BOR activates the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST). The system clock is held until OST expires. If the PLL is used, the clock is held until the LOCK bit (OSCCON<5>) is '1'.

Concurrently, the Power-up Timer (PWRT) Time-out (TPWRT) is applied before the internal Reset is released. If TPWRT = 0 and a crystal oscillator is being used, then a nominal delay of TFSCM is applied. The total delay in this case is TFSCM. Refer to Parameter SY35 in Table 32-22 of **Section 32.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for specific TFSCM values.

The BOR Status bit (RCON<1>) is set to indicate that a BOR has occurred. The BOR circuit, continues to operate while in Sleep or Idle modes and resets the device should VDD fall below the BOR threshold voltage.

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 $\overline{MCLR}$, V_{DD}, V_{SS} 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

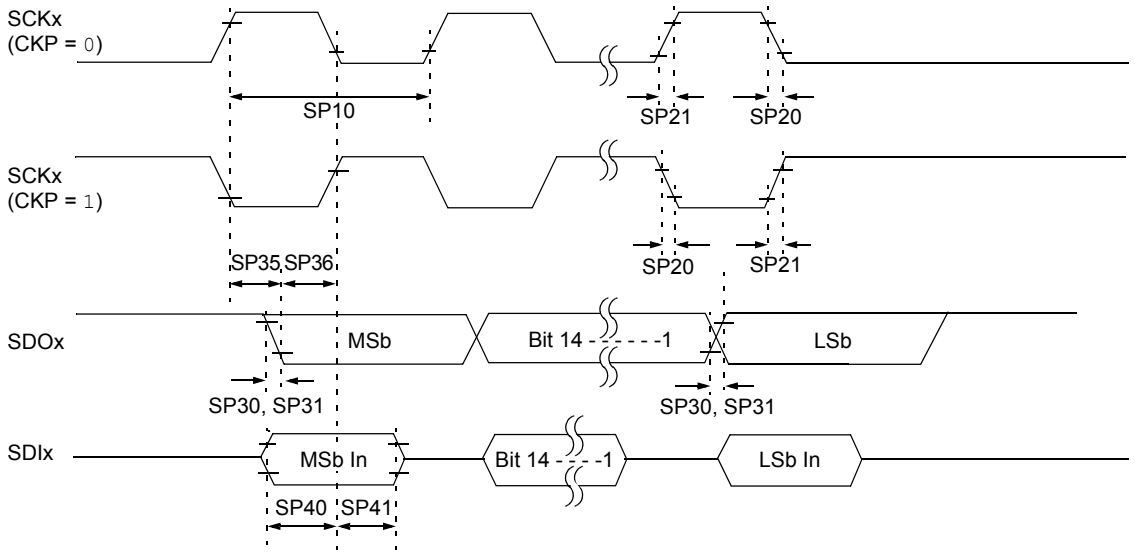
The dsPIC33EPXXX(GP/MC/MU)806/810/814 and PIC24EPXXX(GP/GU)810/814 devices offer basic implementation of CodeGuard Security that supports only General Segment (GS) security. This feature helps protect individual Intellectual Property in collaborative system designs.

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 32-26: 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	

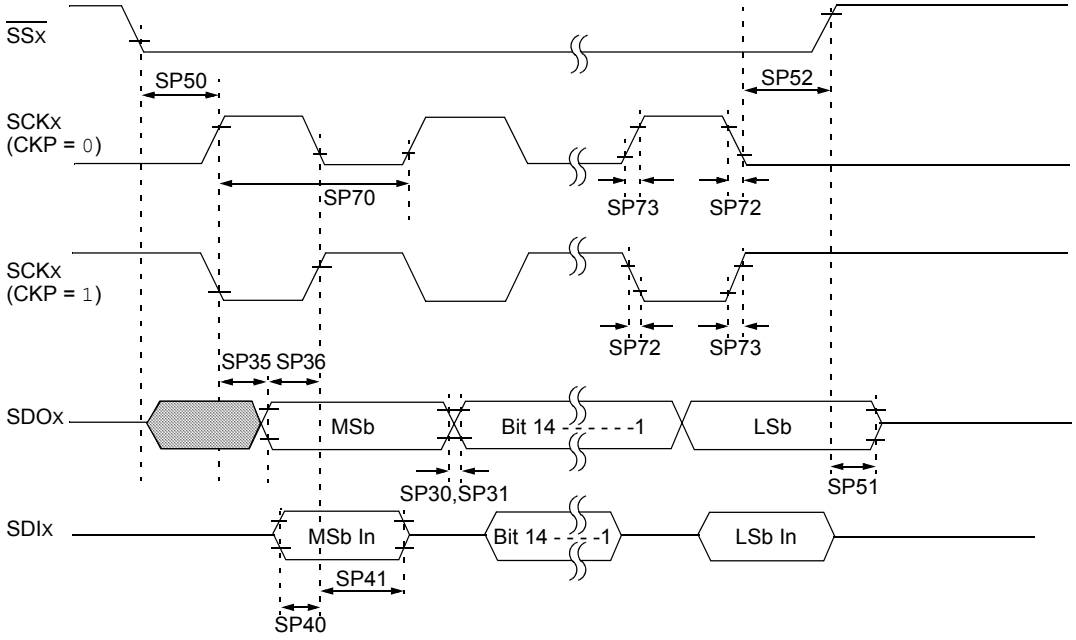
Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

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.

FIGURE 32-29: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



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

TABLE 32-55: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (12-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (see Note 1) (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
ADC Accuracy (12-Bit Mode) – Measurements with External VREF+/VREF-							
AD20a	Nr	Resolution	12 Data Bits			bits	
AD21a	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-2	—	+2	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD22a	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	>-1	—	<1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD23a	GERR	Gain Error	1.25	1.5	3	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD24a	EOFF	Offset Error	1.25	1.52	2	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD25a	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed(2)
ADC Accuracy (12-Bit Mode) – Measurements with Internal VREF+/VREF-							
AD20a	Nr	Resolution	12 data bits			bits	
AD21a	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-2	—	+2	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD22a	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	>-1	—	<1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD23a	GERR	Gain Error	2	3	7	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD24a	EOFF	Offset Error	2	3	5	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD25a	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed(2)
Dynamic Performance (12-Bit Mode)							
AD30a	THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	—	—	-75	dB	
AD31a	SINAD	Signal to Noise and Distortion	68.5	69.5	—	dB	
AD32a	SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range	80	—	—	dB	
AD33a	FNYQ	Input Signal Bandwidth	—	—	250	kHz	
AD34a	ENOB	Effective Number of Bits	11.09	11.3	—	bits	

Note 1: Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN. Analog modules: ADC, Comparator and DAC will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested but not characterized. Refer to Parameter BO10 in Table 32-11 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

2: The Analog-to-Digital conversion result never decreases with an increase in input voltage and has no missing codes.