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Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	dsPIC
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	21
Program Memory Size	128KB (43K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 6x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-QFN-S (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep128gp502t-e-mm

REGISTER 3-2: CORCON: CORE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VAR	—	US1 ⁽¹⁾	US0 ⁽¹⁾	EDT ^(1,2)	DL2 ⁽¹⁾	DL1 ⁽¹⁾	DL0 ⁽¹⁾
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SATA ⁽¹⁾	SATB ⁽¹⁾	SATDW ⁽¹⁾	ACCSAT ⁽¹⁾	IPL3 ⁽³⁾	SFA	RND ⁽¹⁾	IF ⁽¹⁾
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clearable 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 **VAR:** Variable Exception Processing Latency Control bit
 1 = Variable exception processing latency is enabled
 0 = Fixed exception processing latency is enabled
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13-12 **US<1:0>:** DSP Multiply Unsigned/Signed Control bits⁽¹⁾
 11 = Reserved
 10 = DSP engine multiplies are mixed-sign
 01 = DSP engine multiplies are unsigned
 00 = DSP engine multiplies are signed
- bit 11 **EDT:** Early DO Loop Termination Control bit^(1,2)
 1 = Terminates executing DO loop at end of current loop iteration
 0 = No effect
- bit 10-8 **DL<2:0>:** DO Loop Nesting Level Status bits⁽¹⁾
 111 = 7 DO loops are active
 •
 •
 •
 001 = 1 DO loop is active
 000 = 0 DO loops are active
- bit 7 **SATA:** ACCA Saturation Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Accumulator A saturation is enabled
 0 = Accumulator A saturation is disabled
- bit 6 **SATB:** ACCB Saturation Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Accumulator B saturation is enabled
 0 = Accumulator B saturation is disabled
- bit 5 **SATDW:** Data Space Write from DSP Engine Saturation Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Data Space write saturation is enabled
 0 = Data Space write saturation is disabled
- bit 4 **ACCSAT:** Accumulator Saturation Mode Select bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = 9.31 saturation (super saturation)
 0 = 1.31 saturation (normal saturation)
- bit 3 **IPL3:** CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bit⁽³⁾
 1 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is greater than 7
 0 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 or less

- Note 1:** This bit is available on dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X devices only.
2: This bit is always read as '0'.
3: The IPL3 bit is concatenated with the IPL<2:0> bits (SR<7:5>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level.

FIGURE 4-15: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR PIC24EP256GP/MC20X/50X DEVICES

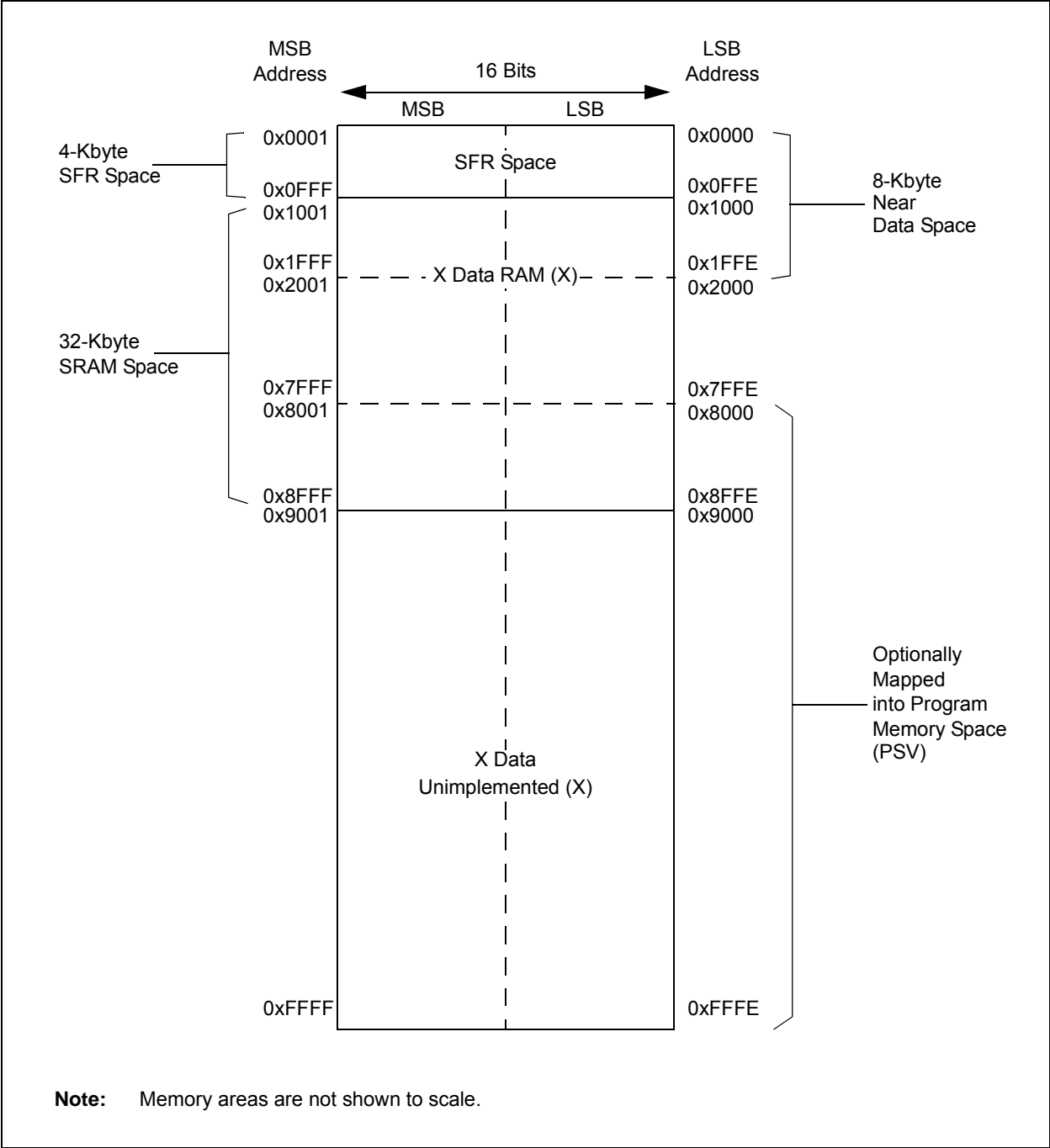


TABLE 4-3: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP20X DEVICES ONLY

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
IFS0	0800	—	DMA1IF	AD1IF	U1TXIF	U1RXIF	SPI1IF	SPI1EIF	T3IF	T2IF	OC2IF	IC2IF	DMA0IF	T1IF	OC1IF	IC1IF	INT0IF	0000
IFS1	0802	U2TXIF	U2RXIF	INT2IF	T5IF	T4IF	OC4IF	OC3IF	DMA2IF	—	—	—	INT1IF	CNIF	CMIF	MI2C1IF	SI2C1IF	0000
IFS2	0804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IF	IC3IF	DMA3IF	—	—	SPI2IF	SPI2EIF	0000
IFS3	0806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MI2C2IF	SI2C2IF	—	0000
IFS4	0808	—	—	CTMUIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CRCIF	U2EIF	U1EIF	—	0000
IFS8	0810	JTAGIF	ICDIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IFS9	0812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IF	PTG2IF	PTG1IF	PTG0IF	PTGWDTIF	PTGSTIEIF	—	0000
IEC0	0820	—	DMA1IE	AD1IE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE	T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	DMA0IE	T1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	INT0IE	0000
IEC1	0822	U2TXIE	U2RXIE	INT2IE	T5IE	T4IE	OC4IE	OC3IE	DMA2IE	—	—	—	INT1IE	CNIE	CMIE	MI2C1IE	SI2C1IE	0000
IEC2	0824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IE	IC3IE	DMA3IE	—	—	SPI2IE	SPI2EIE	0000
IEC3	0826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MI2C2IE	SI2C2IE	—	0000
IEC4	0828	—	—	CTMUIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CRCIE	U2EIE	U1EIE	—	0000
IEC8	0830	JTAGIE	ICDIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC9	0832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IE	PTG2IE	PTG1IE	PTG0IE	PTGWDTIE	PTGSTIEIE	—	0000
IPC0	0840	—	T1IP<2:0>			—	OC1IP<2:0>			—	IC1IP<2:0>			—	INT0IP<2:0>			4444
IPC1	0842	—	T2IP<2:0>			—	OC2IP<2:0>			—	IC2IP<2:0>			—	DMA0IP<2:0>			4444
IPC2	0844	—	U1RXIP<2:0>			—	SPI1IP<2:0>			—	SPI1EIP<2:0>			—	T3IP<2:0>			4444
IPC3	0846	—	—	—	—	—	DMA1IP<2:0>			—	AD1IP<2:0>			—	U1TXIP<2:0>			0444
IPC4	0848	—	CNIP<2:0>			—	CMIP<2:0>			—	MI2C1IP<2:0>			—	SI2C1IP<2:0>			4444
IPC5	084A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP<2:0>			0004
IPC6	084C	—	T4IP<2:0>			—	OC4IP<2:0>			—	OC3IP<2:0>			—	DMA2IP<2:0>			4444
IPC7	084E	—	U2TXIP<2:0>			—	U2RXIP<2:0>			—	INT2IP<2:0>			—	T5IP<2:0>			4444
IPC8	0850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SPI2IP<2:0>			—	SPI2EIP<2:0>			0044
IPC9	0852	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IP<2:0>			—	IC3IP<2:0>			—	DMA3IP<2:0>			0444
IPC12	0858	—	—	—	—	—	MI2C2IP<2:0>			—	SI2C2IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	0440
IPC16	0860	—	CRCIP<2:0>			—	U2EIP<2:0>			—	U1EIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC19	0866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CTMUIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	0040
IPC35	0886	—	JTAGIP<2:0>			—	ICDIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC36	0888	—	PTG0IP<2:0>			—	PTGWDTIP<2:0>			—	PTGSTIEIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC37	088A	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IP<2:0>			—	PTG2IP<2:0>			—	PTG1IP<2:0>			0444
INTCON1	08C0	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVERR	—	—	—	—	—	—	DIV0ERR	DMACERR	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFAIL	—	0000
INTCON2	08C2	GIE	DISI	SWTRAP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP	8000
INTCON3	08C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 4-45: DMAC 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	
DMA0CON	0B00	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA0REQ	0B02	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<7:0>									00FF
DMA0STAL	0B04	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA0STAH	0B06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>									0000
DMA0STBL	0B08	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA0STBH	0B0A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>									0000
DMA0PAD	0B0C	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA0CNT	0B0E	—	—	CNT<13:0>															0000
DMA1CON	0B10	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA1REQ	0B12	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<7:0>									00FF
DMA1STAL	0B14	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA1STAH	0B16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>									0000
DMA1STBL	0B18	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA1STBH	0B1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>									0000
DMA1PAD	0B1C	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA1CNT	0B1E	—	—	CNT<13:0>															0000
DMA2CON	0B20	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA2REQ	0B22	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<7:0>									00FF
DMA2STAL	0B24	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA2STAH	0B26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>									0000
DMA2STBL	0B28	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA2STBH	0B2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>									0000
DMA2PAD	0B2C	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA2CNT	0B2E	—	—	CNT<13:0>															0000
DMA3CON	0B30	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA3REQ	0B32	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<7:0>									00FF
DMA3STAL	0B34	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA3STAH	0B36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>									0000
DMA3STBL	0B38	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA3STBH	0B3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>									0000
DMA3PAD	0B3C	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA3CNT	0B3E	—	—	CNT<13:0>															0000
DMA3PWC	0BF0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWCOL3	PWCOL2	PWCOL1	PWCOL0	0000	
DMA3RQC	0BF2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RQCOL3	RQCOL2	RQCOL1	RQCOL0	0000	
DMA3PPS	0BF4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PPST3	PPST2	PPST1	PPST0	0000	
DMA3LCA	0BF6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSTCH<3:0>				000F	
DSADRL	0BF8	DSADR<15:0>																	0000
DSADRH	0BFA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DSADR<23:16>									0000

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

6.0 RESETS

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Reset” (DS70602) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 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, $\overline{\text{SYSRST}}$. The following is a list of device Reset sources:

- POR: Power-on Reset
- BOR: Brown-out Reset
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$: Master Clear Pin Reset
- SWR: RESET Instruction
- WDTO: Watchdog Timer Time-out 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 $\overline{\text{SYSRST}}$ 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.

All types of device Reset set a corresponding status bit in the RCON register to indicate the type of Reset (see Register 6-1).

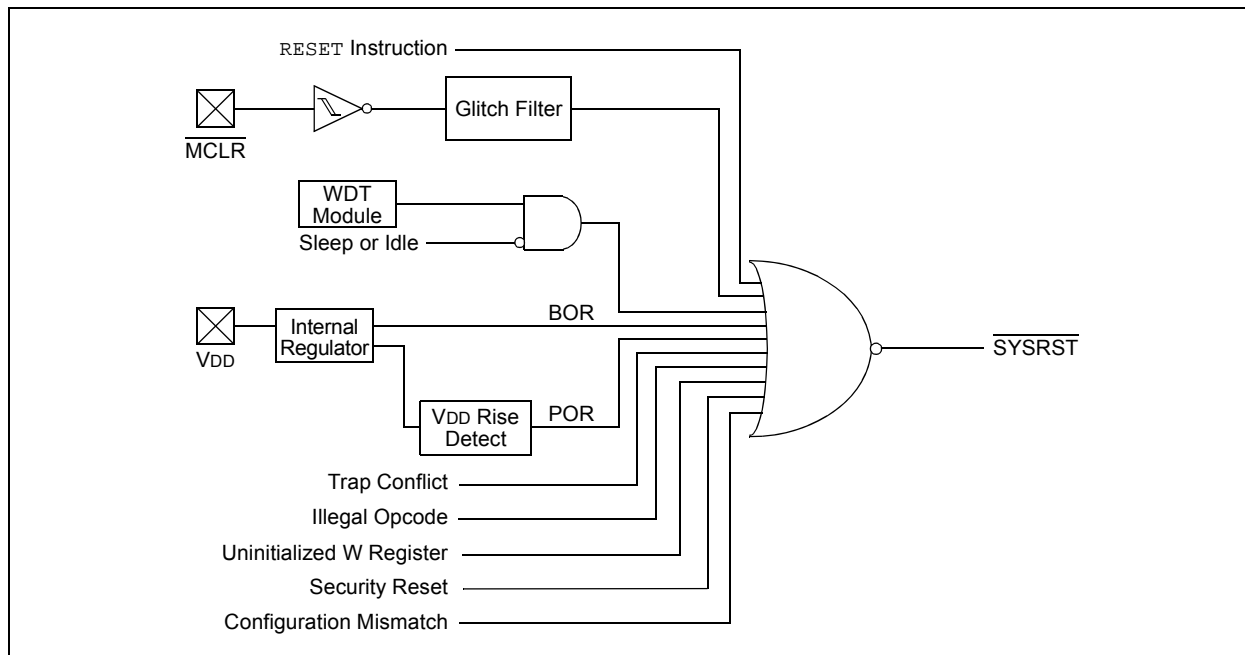
A POR clears all the bits, except for the POR and BOR bits (RCON<1:0>), that are set. The user application can set or clear any bit at any time during code execution. The RCON bits only serve as status bits. Setting a particular Reset status bit in software does not cause a device Reset to occur.

The RCON register also has other bits associated with the Watchdog Timer and device power-saving states. The function of these bits is discussed in other sections of this manual.

Note: The status bits in the RCON register should be cleared after they are read so that the next RCON register value after a device Reset is meaningful.

For all Resets, the default clock source is determined by the FNOSC<2:0> bits in the FOSCSEL Configuration register. The value of the FNOSC<2:0> bits is loaded into NOSC<2:0> (OSCCON<10:8>) on Reset, which in turn, initializes the system clock.

FIGURE 6-1: RESET SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 8-1: DMAxCON: DMA CHANNEL x CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	AMODE1	AMODE0	—	—	MODE1	MODE0
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 **CHEN:** DMA Channel Enable bit
 1 = Channel is enabled
 0 = Channel is disabled
- bit 14 **SIZE:** DMA Data Transfer Size bit
 1 = Byte
 0 = Word
- bit 13 **DIR:** DMA Transfer Direction bit (source/destination bus select)
 1 = Reads from RAM address, writes to peripheral address
 0 = Reads from peripheral address, writes to RAM address
- bit 12 **HALF:** DMA Block Transfer Interrupt Select bit
 1 = Initiates interrupt when half of the data has been moved
 0 = Initiates interrupt when all of the data has been moved
- bit 11 **NULLW:** Null Data Peripheral Write Mode Select bit
 1 = Null data write to peripheral in addition to RAM write (DIR bit must also be clear)
 0 = Normal operation
- bit 10-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-4 **AMODE<1:0>:** DMA Channel Addressing Mode Select bits
 11 = Reserved
 10 = Peripheral Indirect Addressing mode
 01 = Register Indirect without Post-Increment mode
 00 = Register Indirect with Post-Increment mode
- bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1-0 **MODE<1:0>:** DMA Channel Operating Mode Select bits
 11 = One-Shot, Ping-Pong modes are enabled (one block transfer from/to each DMA buffer)
 10 = Continuous, Ping-Pong modes are enabled
 01 = One-Shot, Ping-Pong modes are disabled
 00 = Continuous, Ping-Pong modes are disabled

11.5 I/O Helpful Tips

1. In some cases, certain pins, as defined in Table 30-11, under “Injection Current”, have internal protection diodes to VDD and VSS. The term, “Injection Current”, is also referred to as “Clamp Current”. On designated pins, with sufficient external current-limiting precautions by the user, I/O pin input voltages are allowed to be greater or less than the data sheet absolute maximum ratings, with respect to the VSS and VDD supplies. Note that when the user application forward biases either of the high or low side internal input clamp diodes, that the resulting current being injected into the device, that is clamped internally by the VDD and VSS power rails, may affect the ADC accuracy by four to six counts.
2. I/O pins that are shared with any analog input pin (i.e., ANx) are always analog pins by default after any Reset. Consequently, configuring a pin as an analog input pin automatically disables the digital input pin buffer and any attempt to read the digital input level by reading PORTx or LATx will always return a ‘0’, regardless of the digital logic level on the pin. To use a pin as a digital I/O pin on a shared ANx pin, the user application needs to configure the Analog Pin Configuration registers in the I/O ports module (i.e., ANSELx) by setting the appropriate bit that corresponds to that I/O port pin to a ‘0’.

Note: Although it is not possible to use a digital input pin when its analog function is enabled, it is possible to use the digital I/O output function, TRISx = 0x0, while the analog function is also enabled. However, this is not recommended, particularly if the analog input is connected to an external analog voltage source, which would create signal contention between the analog signal and the output pin driver.

3. Most I/O pins have multiple functions. Referring to the device pin diagrams in this data sheet, the priorities of the functions allocated to any pins are indicated by reading the pin name from left-to-right. The left most function name takes precedence over any function to its right in the naming convention. For example: AN16/T2CK/T7CK/RC1. This indicates that AN16 is the highest priority in this example and will supersede all other functions to its right in the list. Those other functions to its right, even if enabled, would not work as long as any other function to its left was enabled. This rule applies to all of the functions listed for a given pin.
4. Each pin has an internal weak pull-up resistor and pull-down resistor that can be configured using the CNPUs and CNPDx registers, respectively. These resistors eliminate the need for external resistors in certain applications. The internal pull-up is up to $\sim(V_{DD} - 0.8)$, not VDD. This value is still above the minimum V_{IH} of CMOS and TTL devices.
5. When driving LEDs directly, the I/O pin can source or sink more current than what is specified in the V_{OH}/I_{OH} and V_{OL}/I_{OL} DC characteristic specification. The respective I_{OH} and I_{OL} current rating only applies to maintaining the corresponding output at or above the V_{OH} , and at or below the V_{OL} levels. However, for LEDs, unlike digital inputs of an externally connected device, they are not governed by the same minimum V_{IH}/V_{IL} levels. An I/O pin output can safely sink or source any current less than that listed in the absolute maximum rating section of this data sheet. For example:
 $V_{OH} = 2.4V @ I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$ and $V_{DD} = 3.3V$
 The maximum output current sourced by any 8 mA I/O pin = 12 mA.
 LED source current < 12 mA is technically permitted. Refer to the V_{OH}/I_{OH} graphs in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for additional information.
6. The Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) pin mapping rules are as follows:
 - a) Only one “output” function can be active on a given pin at any time, regardless if it is a dedicated or remappable function (one pin, one output).
 - b) It is possible to assign a “remappable output” function to multiple pins and externally short or tie them together for increased current drive.
 - c) If any “dedicated output” function is enabled on a pin, it will take precedence over any remappable “output” function.
 - d) If any “dedicated digital” (input or output) function is enabled on a pin, any number of “input” remappable functions can be mapped to the same pin.
 - e) If any “dedicated analog” function(s) are enabled on a given pin, “digital input(s)” of any kind will all be disabled, although a single “digital output”, at the user’s cautionary discretion, can be enabled and active as long as there is no signal contention with an external analog input signal. For example, it is possible for the ADC to convert the digital output logic level, or to toggle a digital output on a comparator or ADC input provided there is no external analog input, such as for a built-in self-test.
 - f) Any number of “input” remappable functions can be mapped to the same pin(s) at the same time, including to any pin with a single output from either a dedicated or remappable “output”.

REGISTER 11-15: RPINR37: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 37
(dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X AND PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	
—	SYNCl1R<6:0>							
bit 15								bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-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 **SYNCl1R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Synchronization Input 1 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
 (see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)

1111001 = Input tied to RPI121

.

.

.

0000001 = Input tied to CMP1

0000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

REGISTER 16-2: PTCON2: PWMx PRIMARY MASTER CLOCK DIVIDER SELECT REGISTER 2

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	PCLKDIV2 ⁽¹⁾	PCLKDIV1 ⁽¹⁾	PCLKDIV0 ⁽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 15-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **PCLKDIV<2:0>:** PWMx Input Clock Prescaler (Divider) Select bits⁽¹⁾

111 = Reserved

110 = Divide-by-64

101 = Divide-by-32

100 = Divide-by-16

011 = Divide-by-8

010 = Divide-by-4

001 = Divide-by-2

000 = Divide-by-1, maximum PWMx timing resolution (power-on default)

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

23.0 10-BIT/12-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**” (DS70621) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 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 dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices have one ADC module. The ADC module supports up to 16 analog input channels.

On ADC1, the AD12B bit (AD1CON1<10>) allows the ADC module to be configured by the user as either a 10-bit, 4 Sample-and-Hold (S&H) ADC (default configuration) or a 12-bit, 1 S&H ADC.

Note: The ADC module needs to be disabled before modifying the AD12B bit.

23.1 Key Features

23.1.1 10-BIT ADC CONFIGURATION

The 10-bit ADC configuration has the following key features:

- Successive Approximation (SAR) conversion
- Conversion speeds of up to 1.1 Msps
- Up to 16 analog input pins
- Connections to three internal op amps
- Connections to the Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU) and temperature measurement diode
- Channel selection and triggering can be controlled by the Peripheral Trigger Generator (PTG)
- External voltage reference input pins
- Simultaneous sampling of:
 - Up to four analog input pins
 - Three op amp outputs
 - Combinations of analog inputs and op amp outputs
- Automatic Channel Scan mode
- Selectable conversion Trigger source
- Selectable Buffer Fill modes
- Four result alignment options (signed/unsigned, fractional/integer)
- Operation during CPU Sleep and Idle modes

23.1.2 12-BIT ADC CONFIGURATION

The 12-bit ADC configuration supports all the features listed above, with the exception of the following:

- In the 12-bit configuration, conversion speeds of up to 500 ksps are supported
- There is only one S&H amplifier in the 12-bit configuration; therefore, simultaneous sampling of multiple channels is not supported.

Depending on the particular device pinout, the ADC can have up to 16 analog input pins, designated AN0 through AN15. These analog inputs are shared with op amp inputs and outputs, comparator inputs, and external voltage references. When op amp/comparator functionality is enabled, or an external voltage reference is used, the analog input that shares that pin is no longer available. The actual number of analog input pins, op amps and external voltage reference input configuration depends on the specific device.

A block diagram of the ADC module is shown in Figure 23-1. Figure 23-2 provides a diagram of the ADC conversion clock period.

REGISTER 24-8: PTGC1LIM: PTG COUNTER 1 LIMIT REGISTER⁽¹⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTGC1LIM<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTGC1LIM<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **PTGC1LIM<15:0>**: PTG Counter 1 Limit Register bits

May be used to specify the loop count for the PTGJMPC1 Step command or as a limit register for the General Purpose Counter 1.

Note 1: This register is read-only when the PTG module is executing Step commands (PTGEN = 1 and PTGSTRT = 1).**REGISTER 24-9: PTGHOLD: PTG HOLD REGISTER⁽¹⁾**

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTGHOLD<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTGHOLD<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **PTGHOLD<15:0>**: PTG General Purpose Hold Register bits

Holds user-supplied data to be copied to the PTGTxLIM, PTGCxLIM, PTGSDLIM or PTGL0 registers with the PTGCOPY command.

Note 1: This register is read-only when the PTG module is executing Step commands (PTGEN = 1 and PTGSTRT = 1).

TABLE 24-1: PTG STEP COMMAND FORMAT (CONTINUED)

bit 3-0	Step Command	OPTION<3:0>	Option Description
	PTGCTRL ⁽¹⁾	0000	Reserved.
		0001	Reserved.
		0010	Disable Step Delay Timer (PTGSD).
		0011	Reserved.
		0100	Reserved.
		0101	Reserved.
		0110	Enable Step Delay Timer (PTGSD).
		0111	Reserved.
		1000	Start and wait for the PTG Timer0 to match the Timer0 Limit Register.
		1001	Start and wait for the PTG Timer1 to match the Timer1 Limit Register.
		1010	Reserved.
		1011	Wait for the software trigger bit transition from low-to-high before continuing (PTGSWT = 0 to 1).
		1100	Copy contents of the Counter 0 register to the AD1CHS0 register.
		1101	Copy contents of the Counter 1 register to the AD1CHS0 register.
		1110	Copy contents of the Literal 0 register to the AD1CHS0 register.
		1111	Generate triggers indicated in the Broadcast Trigger Enable register (PTGBTE).
	PTGADD ⁽¹⁾	0000	Add contents of the PTGADJ register to the Counter 0 Limit register (PTGC0LIM).
		0001	Add contents of the PTGADJ register to the Counter 1 Limit register (PTGC1LIM).
		0010	Add contents of the PTGADJ register to the Timer0 Limit register (PTGT0LIM).
		0011	Add contents of the PTGADJ register to the Timer1 Limit register (PTGT1LIM).
		0100	Add contents of the PTGADJ register to the Step Delay Limit register (PTGSDLIM).
		0101	Add contents of the PTGADJ register to the Literal 0 register (PTGL0).
		0110	Reserved.
		0111	Reserved.
	PTGCOPY ⁽¹⁾	1000	Copy contents of the PTGHOLD register to the Counter 0 Limit register (PTGC0LIM).
		1001	Copy contents of the PTGHOLD register to the Counter 1 Limit register (PTGC1LIM).
		1010	Copy contents of the PTGHOLD register to the Timer0 Limit register (PTGT0LIM).
		1011	Copy contents of the PTGHOLD register to the Timer1 Limit register (PTGT1LIM).
		1100	Copy contents of the PTGHOLD register to the Step Delay Limit register (PTGSDLIM).
		1101	Copy contents of the PTGHOLD register to the Literal 0 register (PTGL0).
		1110	Reserved.
		1111	Reserved.

Note 1: All reserved commands or options will execute but have no effect (i.e., execute as a NOP instruction).

2: Refer to Table 24-2 for the trigger output descriptions.

3: This feature is only available on dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X devices.

REGISTER 26-2: CRCCON2: CRC CONTROL REGISTER 2

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	DWIDTH4	DWIDTH3	DWIDTH2	DWIDTH1	DWIDTH0
bit 15							
							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	PLEN4	PLEN3	PLEN2	PLEN1	PLEN0
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 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 12-8 **DWIDTH<4:0>:** Data Width Select bits
 These bits set the width of the data word (DWIDTH<4:0> + 1).
- bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 4-0 **PLEN<4:0>:** Polynomial Length Select bits
 These bits set the length of the polynomial (Polynomial Length = PLEN<4:0> + 1).

FIGURE 30-13: QEI MODULE INDEX PULSE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS
(dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)

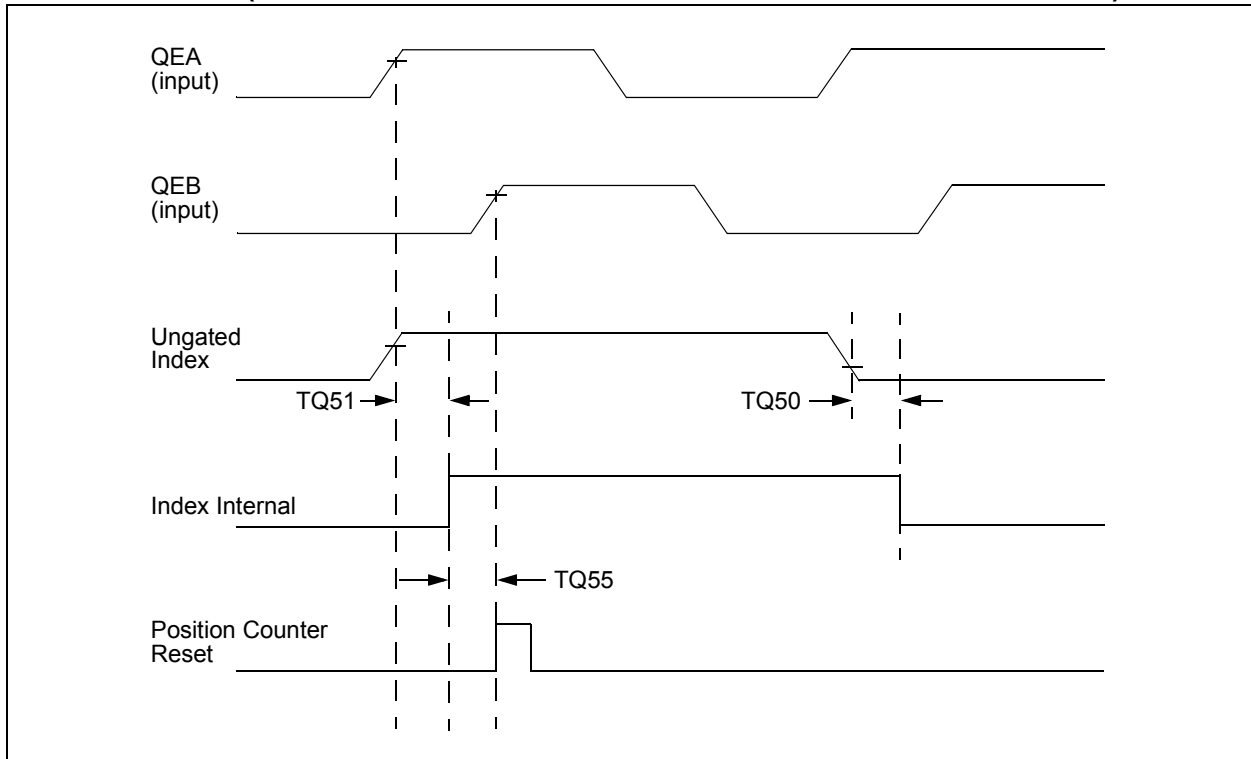


TABLE 30-32: QEI INDEX PULSE TIMING REQUIREMENTS
(dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)

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 No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
TQ50	TqiL	Filter Time to Recognize Low, with Digital Filter	$3 * N * T_{CY}$	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 (Note 2)
TQ51	TqiH	Filter Time to Recognize High, with Digital Filter	$3 * N * T_{CY}$	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 (Note 2)
TQ55	Tqidxr	Index Pulse Recognized to Position Counter Reset (ungated index)	$3 T_{CY}$	—	ns	

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

2: Alignment of index pulses to QEA and QEB is shown for position counter Reset timing only. Shown for forward direction only (QEA leads QEB). Same timing applies for reverse direction (QEA lags QEB) but index pulse recognition occurs on the falling edge.

FIGURE 30-15: SPI2 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

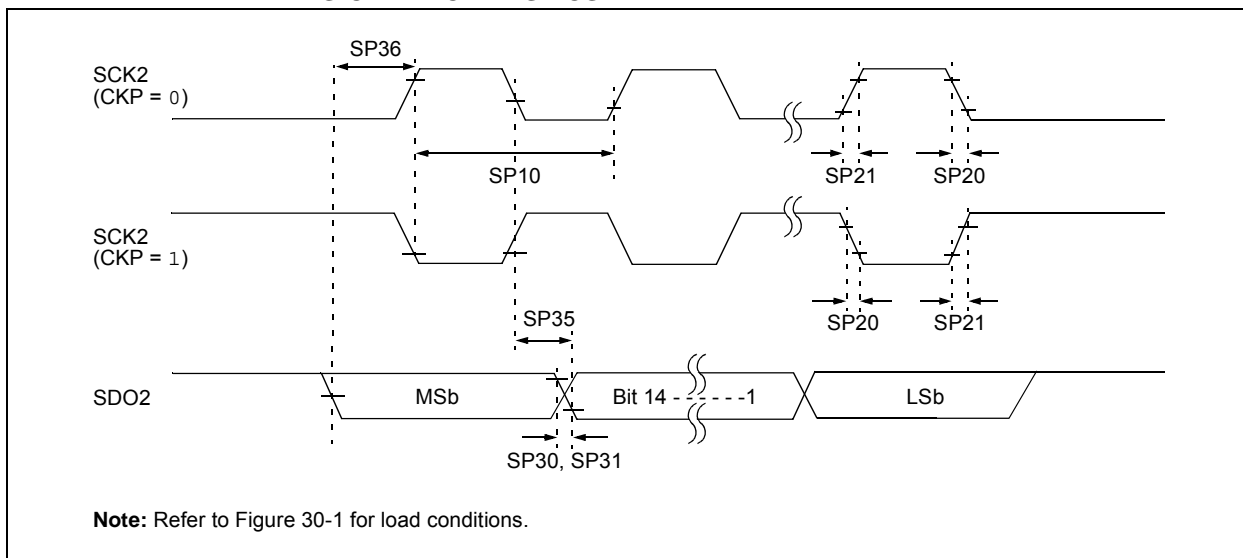


TABLE 30-34: SPI2 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	(Note 3)
SP20	TscF	SCK2 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP21	TscR	SCK2 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	

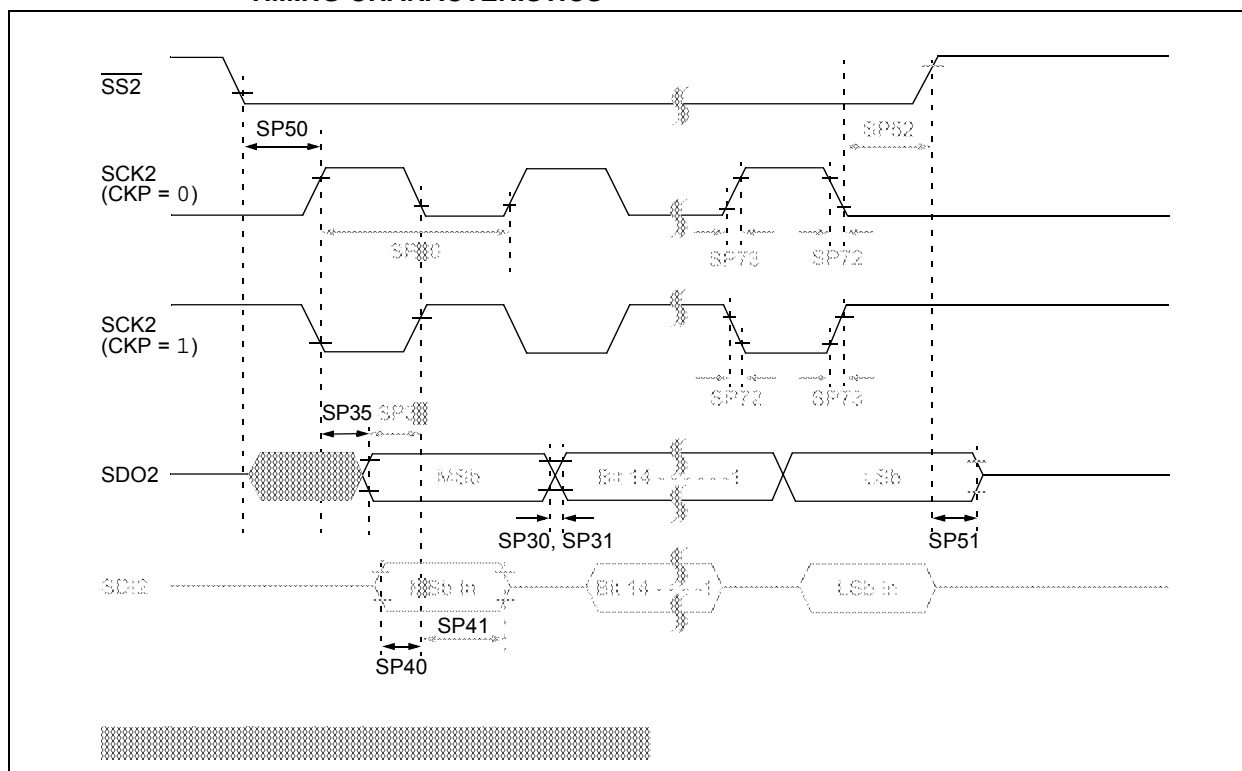
Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

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

Note 3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

Note 4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

**FIGURE 30-21: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**



**TABLE 30-47: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, 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	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	(Note 3)
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS1} \downarrow$ to SCK1 \uparrow or SCK1 \downarrow Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS1} \uparrow$ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	(Note 4)
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS1} \uparrow$ after SCK1 Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	(Note 4)

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

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

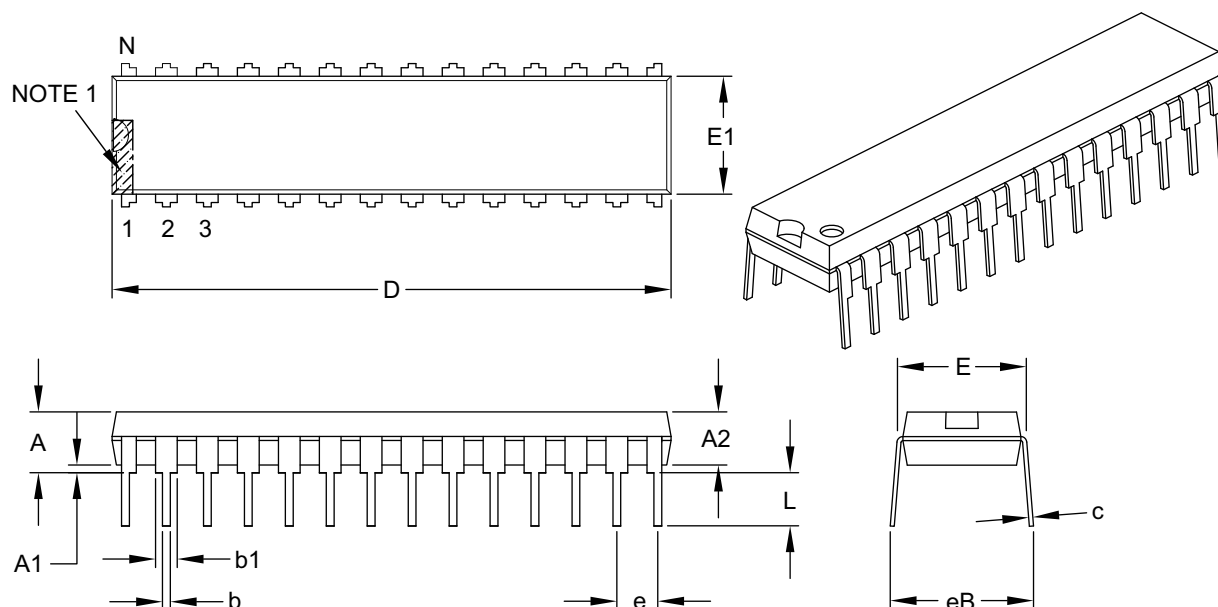
3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

33.2 Package Details

28-Lead Skinny Plastic Dual In-Line (SP) – 300 mil Body [SPDIP]

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



		Units	INCHES		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		28		
Pitch	e		.100 BSC		
Top to Seating Plane	A		–	–	.200
Molded Package Thickness	A2		.120	.135	.150
Base to Seating Plane	A1		.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E		.290	.310	.335
Molded Package Width	E1		.240	.285	.295
Overall Length	D		1.345	1.365	1.400
Tip to Seating Plane	L		.110	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c		.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1		.040	.050	.070
Lower Lead Width	b		.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB		–	–	.430

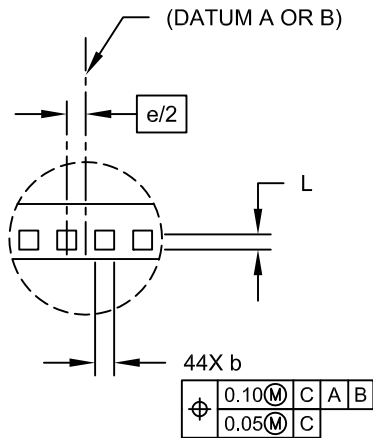
Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- § Significant Characteristic.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

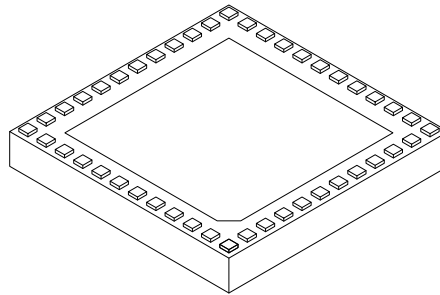
Microchip Technology Drawing C04-070B

44-Terminal Very Thin Leadless Array Package (TL) – 6x6x0.9 mm Body With Exposed Pad [VTLA]

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



DETAIL A



Dimension	Units	MILLIMETERS		
	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	44		
Number of Pins per Side	ND	12		
Number of Pins per Side	NE	10		
Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.025	-	0.075
Overall Width	E	6.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	4.40	4.55	4.70
Overall Length	D	6.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	4.40	4.55	4.70
Contact Width	b	0.20	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.20	0.25	0.30
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-157C Sheet 2 of 2

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

dsPIC 33 EP 64 MC5 04 T I / PT - XXX		
Microchip Trademark	_____	
Architecture	_____	
Flash Memory Family	_____	
Program Memory Size (Kbyte)	_____	
Product Group	_____	
Pin Count	_____	
Tape and Reel Flag (if applicable)	_____	
Temperature Range	_____	
Package	_____	
Pattern	_____	

Architecture:	33	=	16-bit Digital Signal Controller
	24	=	16-bit Microcontroller
Flash Memory Family:	EP	=	Enhanced Performance
Product Group:	GP	=	General Purpose family
	MC	=	Motor Control family
Pin Count:	02	=	28-pin
	03	=	36-pin
	04	=	44-pin
	06	=	64-pin
Temperature Range:	I	=	-40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
	E	=	-40°C to +125°C (Extended)
Package:	ML	=	Plastic Quad, No Lead Package - (44-pin) 8x8 mm body (QFN)
	MM	=	Plastic Quad, No Lead Package - (28-pin) 6x6 mm body (QFN-S)
	MR	=	Plastic Quad, No Lead Package - (64-pin) 9x9 mm body (QFN)
	MV	=	Thin Quad, No Lead Package - (48-pin) 6x6 mm body (UQFN)
	PT	=	Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack - (44-pin) 10x10 mm body (TQFP)
	PT	=	Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack - (64-pin) 10x10 mm body (TQFP)
	SO	=	Plastic Small Outline, Wide - (28-pin) 7.50 mm body (SOIC)
	SP	=	Skinny Plastic Dual In-Line - (28-pin) 300 mil body (SPDIP)
	SS	=	Plastic Shrink Small Outline - (28-pin) 5.30 mm body (SSOP)
	TL	=	Very Thin Leadless Array - (36-pin) 5x5 mm body (VTLA)
	TL	=	Very Thin Leadless Array - (44-pin) 6x6 mm body (VTLA)

Examples:

dsPIC33EP64MC504-I/PT:
dsPIC33, Enhanced Performance,
64-Kbyte Program Memory,
Motor Control, 44-Pin,
Industrial Temperature,
TQFP package.