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### 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	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPS
Connectivity	CANbus, I <sup>2</sup> C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
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 16x10b/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	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep128gp506-i-mr">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep128gp506-i-mr</a>

### 3.0 CPU

**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 “**CPU**” (DS70359) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site ([www.microchip.com](http://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 CPU has a 16-bit (data) modified Harvard architecture with an enhanced instruction set, including significant support for digital signal processing. The CPU has a 24-bit instruction word with a variable length opcode field. The Program Counter (PC) is 23 bits wide and addresses up to 4M x 24 bits of user program memory space.

An instruction prefetch mechanism helps maintain throughput and provides predictable execution. Most instructions execute in a single-cycle effective execution rate, with the exception of instructions that change the program flow, the double-word move (MOV.D) instruction, PSV accesses and the table instructions. Overhead-free program loop constructs are supported using the DO and REPEAT instructions, both of which are interruptible at any point.

#### 3.1 Registers

The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices have sixteen, 16-bit working registers in the programmer's model. Each of the working registers can act as a data, address or address offset register. The 16th working register (W15) operates as a Software Stack Pointer for interrupts and calls.

#### 3.2 Instruction Set

The instruction set for dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X and dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X devices has two classes of instructions: the MCU class of instructions and the DSP class of instructions. The instruction set for PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices has the MCU class of instructions only and does not support DSP instructions. These two instruction classes are seamlessly integrated into the architecture and execute from a single execution unit. The instruction set includes many addressing modes and was designed for optimum C compiler efficiency.

### 3.3 Data Space Addressing

The base Data Space can be addressed as 64 Kbytes (32K words).

The Data Space includes two ranges of memory, referred to as X and Y data memory. Each memory range is accessible through its own independent Address Generation Unit (AGU). The MCU class of instructions operates solely through the X memory AGU, which accesses the entire memory map as one linear Data Space. On dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X devices, certain DSP instructions operate through the X and Y AGUs to support dual operand reads, which splits the data address space into two parts. The X and Y Data Spaces have memory locations that are device-specific, and are described further in the data memory maps in **Section 4.2 “Data Address Space”**.

The upper 32 Kbytes of the Data Space memory map can optionally be mapped into Program Space (PS) at any 32-Kbyte aligned program word boundary. The Program-to-Data Space mapping feature, known as Program Space Visibility (PSV), lets any instruction access Program Space as if it were Data Space. Moreover, the Base Data Space address is used in conjunction with a Read or Write Page register (DSRPAG or DSWPAG) to form an Extended Data Space (EDS) address. The EDS can be addressed as 8M words or 16 Mbytes. Refer to the “**Data Memory**” (DS70595) and “**Program Memory**” (DS70613) sections in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” for more details on EDS, PSV and table accesses.

On the dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X devices, overhead-free circular buffers (Modulo Addressing) are supported in both X and Y address spaces. The Modulo Addressing removes the software boundary checking overhead for DSP algorithms. The X AGU Circular Addressing can be used with any of the MCU class of instructions. The X AGU also supports Bit-Reversed Addressing to greatly simplify input or output data re-ordering for radix-2 FFT algorithms. PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices do not support Modulo and Bit-Reversed Addressing.

#### 3.4 Addressing Modes

The CPU supports these addressing modes:

- Inherent (no operand)
- Relative
- Literal
- Memory Direct
- Register Direct
- Register Indirect

Each instruction is associated with a predefined addressing mode group, depending upon its functional requirements. As many as six addressing modes are supported for each instruction.

**TABLE 4-21: ECAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL1<0>) = 0 OR 1 FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMC/GP50X 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
C1CTRL1	0400	—	—	CSIDL	ABAT	CANCKS	REQOP<2:0>			OPMODE<2:0>			—	CANCAP	—	—	WIN	0480
C1CTRL2	0402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DNCNT<4:0>					0000
C1VEC	0404	—	—	—	FILHIT<4:0>					—	ICODE<6:0>							0040
C1FCTRL	0406	DMABS<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FSA<4:0>					0000
C1FIFO	0408	—	—	FBP<5:0>						—	—	FNRB<5:0>						0000
C1INTF	040A	—	—	TXBO	TXBP	RXBP	TXWAR	RXWAR	EWARN	IVRIF	WAKIF	ERRIF	—	FIFOIF	RBOVIF	RBIF	TBIF	0000
C1INTE	040C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IVRIE	WAKIE	ERRIE	—	FIFOIE	RBOVIE	RBIE	TBIE	0000
C1EC	040E	TERRCNT<7:0>								RERRCNT<7:0>								0000
C1CFG1	0410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SJW<1:0>		BRP<5:0>						0000
C1CFG2	0412	—	WAKFIL	—	—	—	SEG2PH<2:0>			SEG2PHTS	SAM	SEG1PH<2:0>			PRSEG<2:0>			0000
C1FEN1	0414	FLTEN15	FLTEN14	FLTEN13	FLTEN12	FLTEN11	FLTEN10	FLTEN9	FLTEN8	FLTEN7	FLTEN6	FLTEN5	FLTEN4	FLTEN3	FLTEN2	FLTEN1	FLTEN0	FFFF
C1FMSKSEL1	0418	F7MSK<1:0>		F6MSK<1:0>		F5MSK<1:0>		F4MSK<1:0>		F3MSK<1:0>		F2MSK<1:0>		F1MSK<1:0>		F0MSK<1:0>		0000
C1FMSKSEL2	041A	F15MSK<1:0>		F14MSK<1:0>		F13MSK<1:0>		F12MSK<1:0>		F11MSK<1:0>		F10MSK<1:0>		F9MSK<1:0>		F8MSK<1:0>		0000

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

**TABLE 4-22: ECAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL1<0>) = 0 FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMC/GP50X 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
	0400-041E	See definition when WIN = x																
C1RXFUL1	0420	RXFUL15	RXFUL14	RXFUL13	RXFUL12	RXFUL11	RXFUL10	RXFUL9	RXFUL8	RXFUL7	RXFUL6	RXFUL5	RXFUL4	RXFUL3	RXFUL2	RXFUL1	RXFUL0	0000
C1RXFUL2	0422	RXFUL31	RXFUL30	RXFUL29	RXFUL28	RXFUL27	RXFUL26	RXFUL25	RXFUL24	RXFUL23	RXFUL22	RXFUL21	RXFUL20	RXFUL19	RXFUL18	RXFUL17	RXFUL16	0000
C1RXOVF1	0428	RXOVF15	RXOVF14	RXOVF13	RXOVF12	RXOVF11	RXOVF10	RXOVF9	RXOVF8	RXOVF7	RXOVF6	RXOVF5	RXOVF4	RXOVF3	RXOVF2	RXOVF1	RXOVF0	0000
C1RXOVF2	042A	RXOVF31	RXOVF30	RXOVF29	RXOVF28	RXOVF27	RXOVF26	RXOVF25	RXOVF24	RXOVF23	RXOVF22	RXOVF21	RXOVF20	RXOVF19	RXOVF18	RXOVF17	RXOVF16	0000
C1TR01CON	0430	TXEN1	TXABT1	TXLARB1	TXERR1	TXREQ1	RTREN1	TX1PRI<1:0>		TXEN0	TXABAT0	TXLARB0	TXERR0	TXREQ0	RTREN0	TX0PRI<1:0>		0000
C1TR23CON	0432	TXEN3	TXABT3	TXLARB3	TXERR3	TXREQ3	RTREN3	TX3PRI<1:0>		TXEN2	TXABAT2	TXLARB2	TXERR2	TXREQ2	RTREN2	TX2PRI<1:0>		0000
C1TR45CON	0434	TXEN5	TXABT5	TXLARB5	TXERR5	TXREQ5	RTREN5	TX5PRI<1:0>		TXEN4	TXABAT4	TXLARB4	TXERR4	TXREQ4	RTREN4	TX4PRI<1:0>		0000
C1TR67CON	0436	TXEN7	TXABT7	TXLARB7	TXERR7	TXREQ7	RTREN7	TX7PRI<1:0>		TXEN6	TXABAT6	TXLARB6	TXERR6	TXREQ6	RTREN6	TX6PRI<1:0>		xxxx
C1RXD	0440	ECAN1 Receive Data Word																xxxx
C1TXD	0442	ECAN1 Transmit Data Word																xxxx

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

4.4.3 DATA MEMORY ARBITRATION AND BUS MASTER PRIORITY

EDS accesses from bus masters in the system are arbitrated.

The arbiter for data memory (including EDS) arbitrates between the CPU, the DMA and the ICD module. In the event of coincidental access to a bus by the bus masters, the arbiter determines which bus master access has the highest priority. The other bus masters are suspended and processed after the access of the bus by the bus master with the highest priority.

By default, the CPU is Bus Master 0 (M0) with the highest priority and the ICD is Bus Master 4 (M4) with the lowest priority. The remaining bus master (DMA Controller) is allocated to M3 (M1 and M2 are reserved and cannot be used). The user application may raise or lower the priority of the DMA Controller to be above that of the CPU by setting the appropriate bits in the EDS Bus Master Priority Control (MSTRPR) register. All bus masters with raised priorities will maintain the same priority relationship relative to each other (i.e., M1 being highest and M3 being lowest, with M2 in between). Also, all the bus masters with priorities below

that of the CPU maintain the same priority relationship relative to each other. The priority schemes for bus masters with different MSTRPR values are tabulated in Table 4-62.

This bus master priority control allows the user application to manipulate the real-time response of the system, either statically during initialization or dynamically in response to real-time events.

TABLE 4-62: DATA MEMORY BUS ARBITER PRIORITY

Priority	MSTRPR<15:0> Bit Setting <sup>(1)</sup>	
	0x0000	0x0020
M0 (highest)	CPU	DMA
M1	Reserved	CPU
M2	Reserved	Reserved
M3	DMA	Reserved
M4 (lowest)	ICD	ICD

**Note 1:** All other values of MSTRPR<15:0> are reserved.

FIGURE 4-18: ARBITER ARCHITECTURE

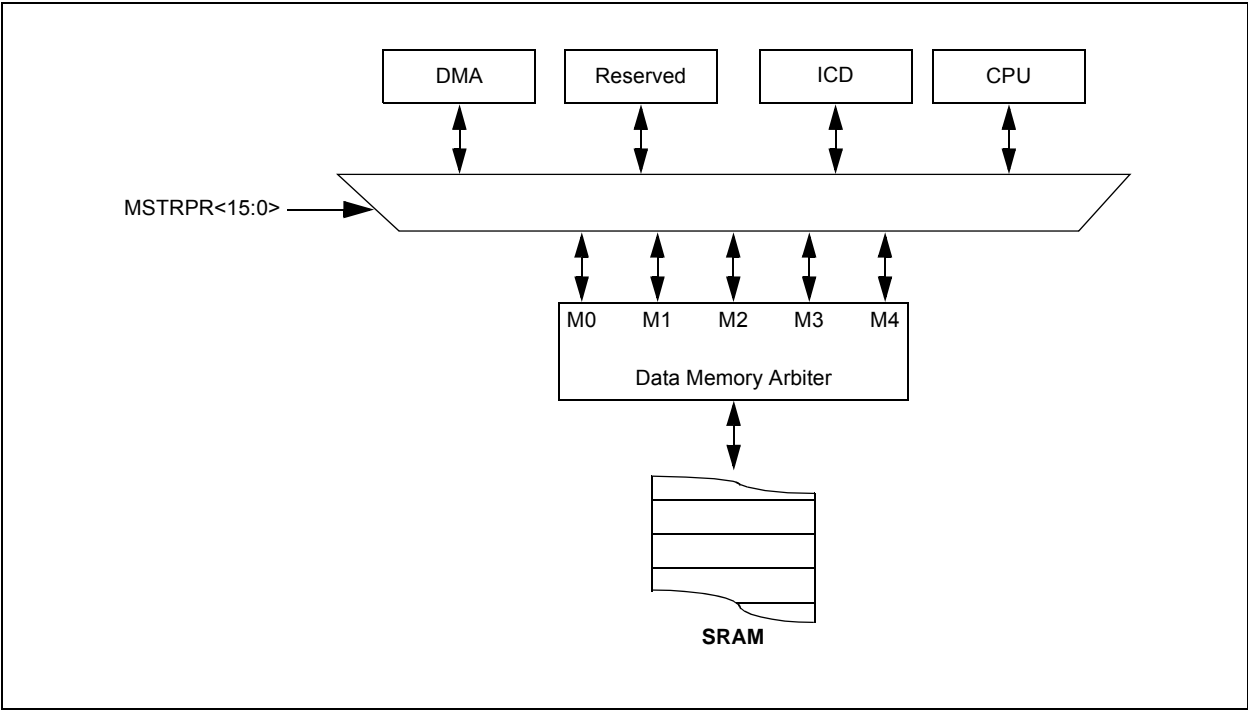


TABLE 11-2: INPUT PIN SELECTION FOR SELECTABLE INPUT SOURCES

Peripheral Pin Select Input Register Value	Input/Output	Pin Assignment	Peripheral Pin Select Input Register Value	Input/Output	Pin Assignment
000 0000	I	Vss	010 1101	I	RPI45
000 0001	I	C1OUT <sup>(1)</sup>	010 1110	I	RPI46
000 0010	I	C2OUT <sup>(1)</sup>	010 1111	I	RPI47
000 0011	I	C3OUT <sup>(1)</sup>	011 0000	—	—
000 0100	I	C4OUT <sup>(1)</sup>	011 0001	—	—
000 0101	—	—	011 0010	—	—
000 0110	I	PTGO30 <sup>(1)</sup>	011 0011	I	RPI51
000 0111	I	PTGO31 <sup>(1)</sup>	011 0100	I	RPI52
000 1000	I	FINDX1 <sup>(1,2)</sup>	011 0101	I	RPI53
000 1001	I	FHOME1 <sup>(1,2)</sup>	011 0110	I/O	RP54
000 1010	—	—	011 0111	I/O	RP55
000 1011	—	—	011 1000	I/O	RP56
000 1100	—	—	011 1001	I/O	RP57
000 1101	—	—	011 1010	I	RPI58
000 1110	—	—	011 1011	—	—
000 1111	—	—	011 1100	—	—
001 0000	—	—	011 1101	—	—
001 0001	—	—	011 1110	—	—
001 0010	—	—	011 1111	—	—
001 0011	—	—	100 0000	—	—
001 0100	I/O	RP20	100 0001	—	—
001 0101	—	—	100 0010	—	—
001 0110	—	—	100 0011	—	—
001 0111	—	—	100 0100	—	—
001 1000	I	RPI24	100 0101	—	—
001 1001	I	RPI25	100 0110	—	—
001 1010	—	—	100 0111	—	—
001 1011	I	RPI27	100 1000	—	—
001 1100	I	RPI28	100 1001	—	—
001 1101	—	—	100 1010	—	—
001 1110	—	—	100 1011	—	—
001 1111	—	—	100 1100	—	—
010 0000	I	RPI32	100 1101	—	—
010 0001	I	RPI33	100 1110	—	—
010 0010	I	RPI34	100 1111	—	—
010 0011	I/O	RP35	101 0000	—	—
010 0100	I/O	RP36	101 0001	—	—
010 0101	I/O	RP37	101 0010	—	—
010 0110	I/O	RP38	101 0011	—	—
010 0111	I/O	RP39	101 0100	—	—

**Legend:** Shaded rows indicate PPS Input register values that are unimplemented.

**Note 1:** See Section 11.4.4.1 “Virtual Connections” for more information on selecting this pin assignment.

**2:** These inputs are available on dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC50X devices only.

**REGISTER 11-5: RPINR8: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 8**

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	IC4R<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
—	IC3R<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 **IC4R<6:0>:** Assign Input Capture 4 (IC4) 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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-0 **IC3R<6:0>:** Assign Input Capture 3 (IC3) 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

**REGISTER 17-3: QE1STAT: QE1 STATUS REGISTER**

U-0	U-0	HS, R/C-0	R/W-0	HS, R/C-0	R/W-0	HS, R/C-0	R/W-0
—	—	PCHEQIRQ	PCHEQIEN	PCLEQIRQ	PCLEQIEN	POSOVIRQ	POSOVIEN
bit 15						bit 8	

HS, R/C-0	R/W-0	HS, R/C-0	R/W-0	HS, R/C-0	R/W-0	HS, R/C-0	R/W-0
PCIIRQ <sup>(1)</sup>	PCIEN	VELOVIRQ	VELOVIEN	HOMIRQ	HOMIEN	IDXIRQ	IDXIEN
bit 7						bit 0	

<b>Legend:</b>	HS = Hardware Settable bit	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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **PCHEQIRQ:** Position Counter Greater Than or Equal Compare Status bit  
 1 = POS1CNT ≥ QE1GEC  
 0 = POS1CNT < QE1GEC
- bit 12 **PCHEQIEN:** Position Counter Greater Than or Equal Compare Interrupt Enable bit  
 1 = Interrupt is enabled  
 0 = Interrupt is disabled
- bit 11 **PCLEQIRQ:** Position Counter Less Than or Equal Compare Status bit  
 1 = POS1CNT ≤ QE1LEC  
 0 = POS1CNT > QE1LEC
- bit 10 **PCLEQIEN:** Position Counter Less Than or Equal Compare Interrupt Enable bit  
 1 = Interrupt is enabled  
 0 = Interrupt is disabled
- bit 9 **POSOVIRQ:** Position Counter Overflow Status bit  
 1 = Overflow has occurred  
 0 = No overflow has occurred
- bit 8 **POSOVIEN:** Position Counter Overflow Interrupt Enable bit  
 1 = Interrupt is enabled  
 0 = Interrupt is disabled
- bit 7 **PCIIRQ:** Position Counter (Homing) Initialization Process Complete Status bit<sup>(1)</sup>  
 1 = POS1CNT was reinitialized  
 0 = POS1CNT was not reinitialized
- bit 6 **PCIEN:** Position Counter (Homing) Initialization Process Complete interrupt Enable bit  
 1 = Interrupt is enabled  
 0 = Interrupt is disabled
- bit 5 **VELOVIRQ:** Velocity Counter Overflow Status bit  
 1 = Overflow has occurred  
 0 = No overflow has not occurred
- bit 4 **VELOVIEN:** Velocity Counter Overflow Interrupt Enable bit  
 1 = Interrupt is enabled  
 0 = Interrupt is disabled
- bit 3 **HOMIRQ:** Status Flag for Home Event Status bit  
 1 = Home event has occurred  
 0 = No Home event has occurred

**Note 1:** This status bit is only applicable to PIMOD<2:0> modes, '011' and '100'.

**REGISTER 17-19: INT1HLDH: INTERVAL 1 TIMER HOLD HIGH WORD REGISTER**

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
INTHLD<31:24>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
INTHLD<23:16>							
bit 7				bit 0			

**Legend:**

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

bit 15-0                      **INTHLD<31:16>**: Hold Register for Reading and Writing INT1TMRH bits

**REGISTER 17-20: INT1HLDL: INTERVAL 1 TIMER HOLD LOW WORD REGISTER**

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
INTHLD<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
INTHLD<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                      **INTHLD<15:0>**: Hold Register for Reading and Writing INT1TMRL bits

**REGISTER 21-3: CxVEC: ECANx INTERRUPT CODE REGISTER**

U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	FILHIT4	FILHIT3	FILHIT2	FILHIT1	FILHIT0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R-1	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	ICODE6	ICODE5	ICODE4	ICODE3	ICODE2	ICODE1	ICODE0
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 **FILHIT<4:0>:** Filter Hit Number bits

10000-11111 = Reserved

01111 = Filter 15

•  
•  
•

00001 = Filter 1

00000 = Filter 0

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

bit 6-0 **ICODE<6:0>:** Interrupt Flag Code bits

1000101-1111111 = Reserved

1000100 = FIFO almost full interrupt

1000011 = Receiver overflow interrupt

1000010 = Wake-up interrupt

1000001 = Error interrupt

1000000 = No interrupt

•  
•  
•

0010000-0111111 = Reserved

0001111 = RB15 buffer interrupt

•  
•  
•

0001001 = RB9 buffer interrupt

0001000 = RB8 buffer interrupt

0000111 = TRB7 buffer interrupt

0000110 = TRB6 buffer interrupt

0000101 = TRB5 buffer interrupt

0000100 = TRB4 buffer interrupt

0000011 = TRB3 buffer interrupt

0000010 = TRB2 buffer interrupt

0000001 = TRB1 buffer interrupt

0000000 = TRB0 buffer interrupt

**NOTES:**

**REGISTER 23-2: AD1CON2: ADC1 CONTROL REGISTER 2**

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
VCFG2	VCFG1	VCFG0	—	—	CSCNA	CHPS1	CHPS0
bit 15						bit 8	

R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
BUFS	SMPI4	SMPI3	SMPI2	SMPI1	SMPI0	BUFM	ALTS
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 **VCFG<2:0>:** Converter Voltage Reference Configuration bits

Value	VREFH	VREFL
000	AVDD	Avss
001	External VREF+	Avss
010	AVDD	External VREF-
011	External VREF+	External VREF-
1xx	AVDD	AVSS

bit 12-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10 **CSCNA:** Input Scan Select bit

1 = Scans inputs for CH0+ during Sample MUXA

0 = Does not scan inputs

bit 9-8 **CHPS<1:0>:** Channel Select bits

In 12-bit mode (AD21B = 1), the CHPS<1:0> bits are Unimplemented and are Read as '0':

1x = Converts CH0, CH1, CH2 and CH3

01 = Converts CH0 and CH1

00 = Converts CH0

bit 7 **BUFS:** Buffer Fill Status bit (only valid when BUFM = 1)

1 = ADC is currently filling the second half of the buffer; the user application should access data in the first half of the buffer

0 = ADC is currently filling the first half of the buffer; the user application should access data in the second half of the buffer

bit 6-2 **SMPI<4:0>:** Increment Rate bits

When ADDMAEN = 0:

x1111 = Generates interrupt after completion of every 16th sample/conversion operation

x1110 = Generates interrupt after completion of every 15th sample/conversion operation

•

•

•

x0001 = Generates interrupt after completion of every 2nd sample/conversion operation

x0000 = Generates interrupt after completion of every sample/conversion operation

When ADDMAEN = 1:

11111 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every 32nd sample/conversion operation

11110 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every 31st sample/conversion operation

•

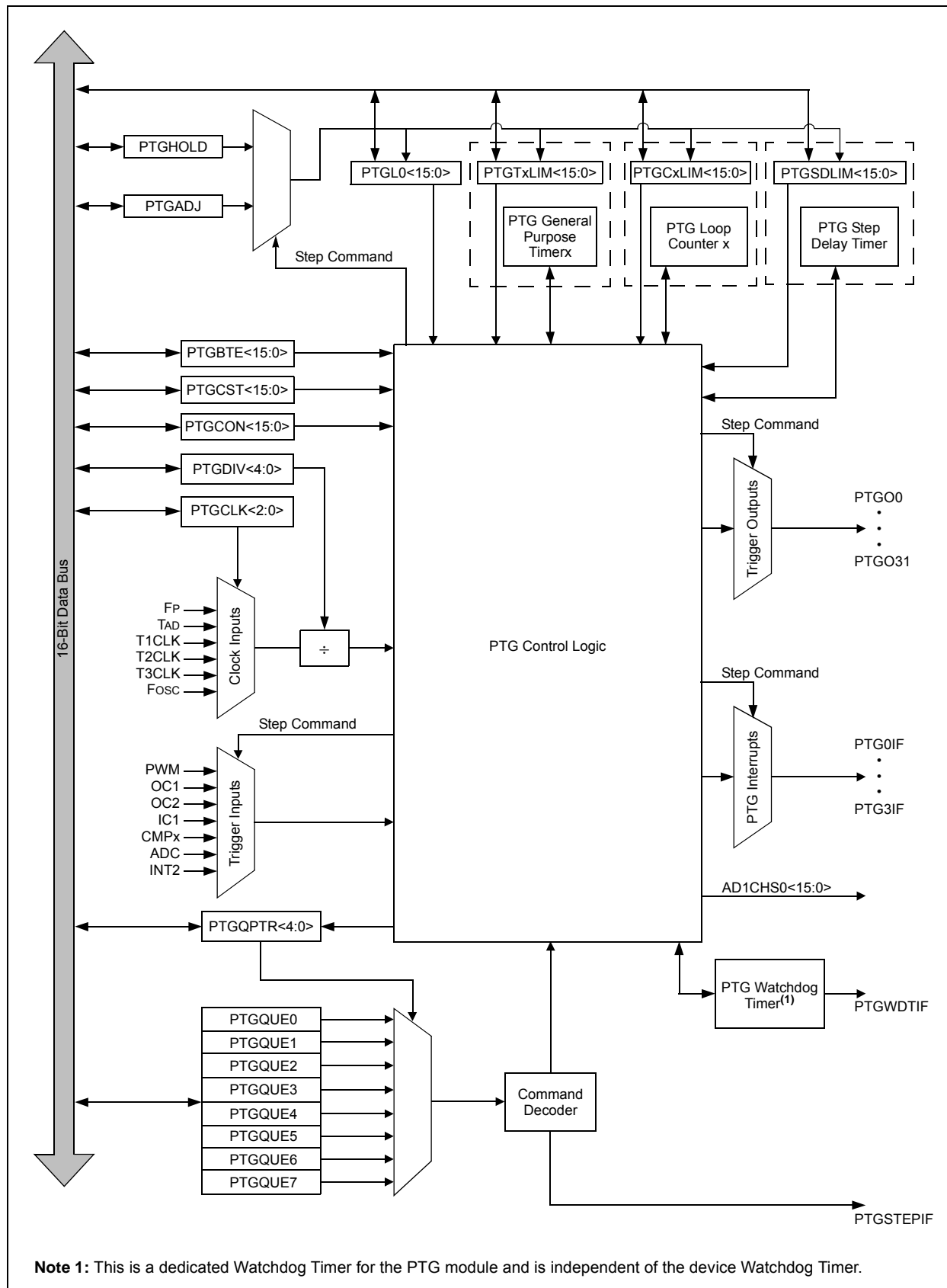
•

•

00001 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every 2nd sample/conversion operation

00000 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every sample/conversion operation

FIGURE 24-1: PTG BLOCK DIAGRAM



**REGISTER 25-3: CM4CON: COMPARATOR 4 CONTROL REGISTER**

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

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EVPOL1	EVPOL0	—	CREF <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	CCH1 <sup>(1)</sup>	CCH0 <sup>(1)</sup>
bit 7						bit 0	

**Legend:**

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

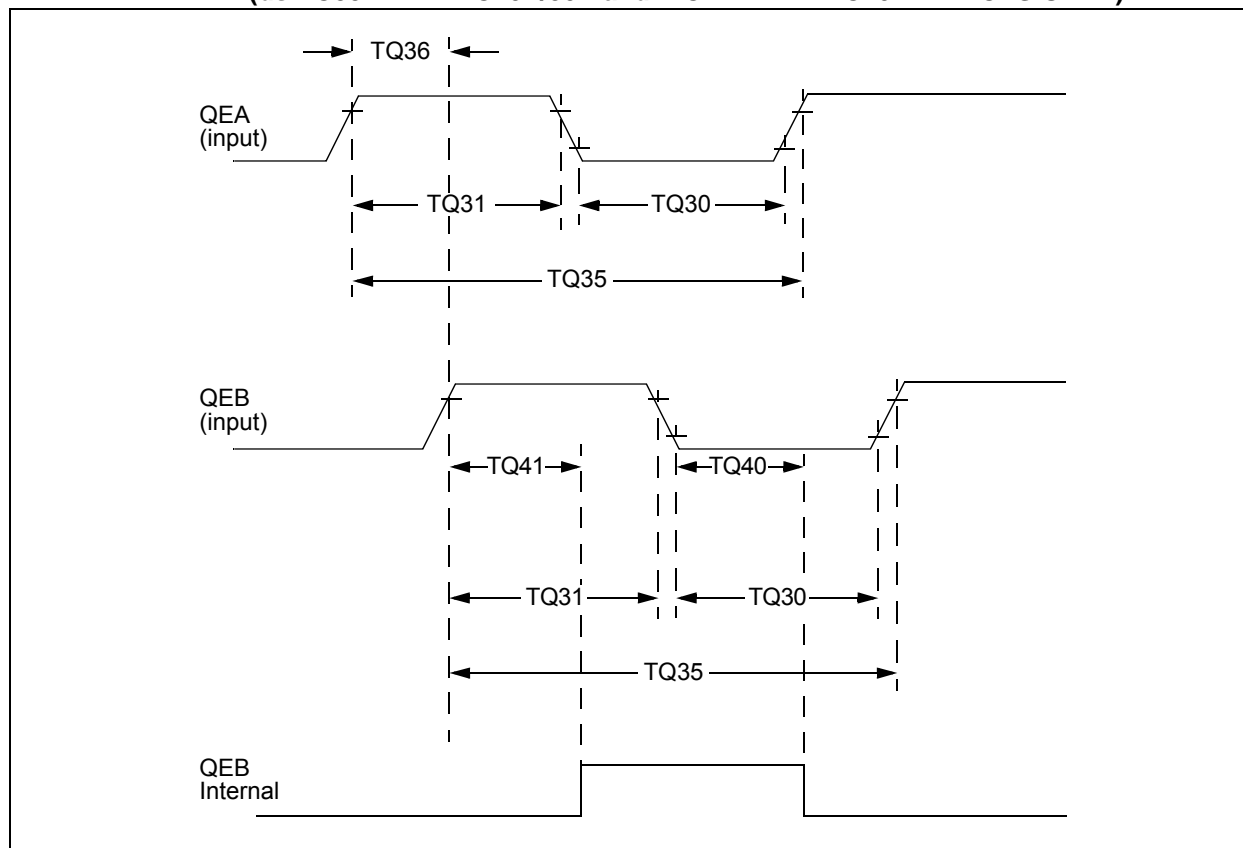
'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

- bit 15      **CON:** Comparator Enable bit  
              1 = Comparator is enabled  
              0 = Comparator is disabled
- bit 14      **COE:** Comparator Output Enable bit  
              1 = Comparator output is present on the CxOUT pin  
              0 = Comparator output is internal only
- bit 13      **CPOL:** Comparator Output Polarity Select bit  
              1 = Comparator output is inverted  
              0 = Comparator output is not inverted
- bit 12-10   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9        **CEVT:** Comparator Event bit  
              1 = Comparator event according to EVPOL<1:0> settings occurred; disables future triggers and interrupts until the bit is cleared  
              0 = Comparator event did not occur
- bit 8        **COUT:** Comparator Output bit  
              When CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):  
              1 = VIN+ > VIN-  
              0 = VIN+ < VIN-  
              When CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):  
              1 = VIN+ < VIN-  
              0 = VIN+ > VIN-
- bit 7-6     **EVPOL<1:0>:** Trigger/Event/Interrupt Polarity Select bits  
              11 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated on any change of the comparator output (while CEVT = 0)  
              10 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated only on high-to-low transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)  
                  If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):  
                  Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.  
                  If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):  
                  High-to-low transition of the comparator output.  
              01 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated only on low-to-high transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)  
                  If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):  
                  High-to-low transition of the comparator output.  
                  If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):  
                  Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.  
              00 = Trigger/event/interrupt generation is disabled

**Note 1:** Inputs that are selected and not available will be tied to Vss. See the “Pin Diagrams” section for available inputs for each package.

**FIGURE 30-12: QEA/QEB INPUT CHARACTERISTICS**  
(dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)



**TABLE 30-31: QUADRATURE DECODER TIMING REQUIREMENTS**  
(dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)

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 No.	Symbol	Characteristic <sup>(1)</sup>	Typ. <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Units	Conditions
TQ30	TQuL	Quadrature Input Low Time	6 TcY	—	ns	
TQ31	TQuH	Quadrature Input High Time	6 TcY	—	ns	
TQ35	TQuIN	Quadrature Input Period	12 TcY	—	ns	
TQ36	TQuP	Quadrature Phase Period	3 TcY	—	ns	
TQ40	TQuFL	Filter Time to Recognize Low, with Digital Filter	3 * N * TcY	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 ( <b>Note 3</b> )
TQ41	TQuFH	Filter Time to Recognize High, with Digital Filter	3 * N * TcY	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 ( <b>Note 3</b> )

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
- Note 2:** Data in “Typical” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.
- Note 3:** N = Index Channel Digital Filter Clock Divide Select bits. Refer to “**Quadrature Encoder Interface (QEI)**” (DS70601) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”. Please see the Microchip web site for the latest family reference manual sections.

**TABLE 30-38: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Min.	Typ. <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Input Frequency	—	—	Lesser of Fp or 11	MHz	(Note 3)
SP72	TscF	SCK2 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP73	TscR	SCK2 Input 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	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS2}$ ↓ to SCK2 ↑ or SCK2 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ to SDO2 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	(Note 4)
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ after SCK2 Edge	1.5 Tcy + 40	—	—	ns	(Note 4)
SP60	TssL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after $\overline{SS2}$ Edge	—	—	50	ns	

**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 SCK2 is 91 ns. Therefore, the SCK2 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

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

TABLE 30-53: OP AMP/COMPARATOR SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) <sup>(1)</sup> Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Units	Conditions
<b>Op Amp DC Characteristics</b>							
CM40	VCMR	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	
CM41	CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	—	40	—	db	VCM = AVDD/2
CM42	VOFFSET	Op Amp Offset Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	—	±5	—	mV	
CM43	VGAIN	Open-Loop Voltage Gain <sup>(3)</sup>	—	90	—	db	
CM44	IOS	Input Offset Current	—	—	—	—	See pad leakage currents in Table 30-11
CM45	IB	Input Bias Current	—	—	—	—	See pad leakage currents in Table 30-11
CM46	IOUT	Output Current	—	—	420	μA	With minimum value of RFEEDBACK (CM48)
CM48	RFEEDBACK	Feedback Resistance Value	8	—	—	kΩ	
CM49a	VOADC	Output Voltage Measured at OAx Using ADC <sup>(3,4)</sup>	AVSS + 0.077 AVSS + 0.037 AVSS + 0.018	— — —	AVDD – 0.077 AVDD – 0.037 AVDD – 0.018	V V V	IOUT = 420 μA IOUT = 200 μA IOUT = 100 μA
CM49b	VOOUT	Output Voltage Measured at OAxOUT Pin <sup>(3,4,5)</sup>	AVSS + 0.210 AVSS + 0.100 AVSS + 0.050	— — —	AVDD – 0.210 AVDD – 0.100 AVDD – 0.050	V V V	IOUT = 420 μA IOUT = 200 μA IOUT = 100 μA
CM51	RINT1 <sup>(6)</sup>	Internal Resistance 1 (Configuration A and B) <sup>(3,4,5)</sup>	198	264	317	Ω	Min = -40°C Typ = +25°C Max = +125°C

**Note 1:** Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules (ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference) may have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter BO10 in Table 30-13 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

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

**3:** Parameter is characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

**4:** See Figure 25-6 for configuration information.

**5:** See Figure 25-7 for configuration information.

**6:** Resistances can vary by ±10% between op amps.

TABLE 30-58: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (12-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) <sup>(1)</sup> Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
ADC Accuracy (12-Bit Mode)							
AD20a	Nr	Resolution	12 Data Bits			bits	
AD21a	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-2.5	—	2.5	LSb	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (Note 2)
			-5.5	—	5.5	LSb	+85°C < TA ≤ +125°C (Note 2)
AD22a	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	-1	—	1	LSb	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (Note 2)
			-1	—	1	LSb	+85°C < TA ≤ +125°C (Note 2)
AD23a	GERR	Gain Error <sup>(3)</sup>	-10	—	10	LSb	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (Note 2)
			-10	—	10	LSb	+85°C < TA ≤ +125°C (Note 2)
AD24a	EOFF	Offset Error	-5	—	5	LSb	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (Note 2)
			-5	—	5	LSb	+85°C < TA ≤ +125°C (Note 2)
AD25a	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed
Dynamic Performance (12-Bit Mode)							
AD30a	THD	Total Harmonic Distortion <sup>(3)</sup>	—	75	—	dB	
AD31a	SINAD	Signal to Noise and Distortion <sup>(3)</sup>	—	68	—	dB	
AD32a	SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range <sup>(3)</sup>	—	80	—	dB	
AD33a	FNYQ	Input Signal Bandwidth <sup>(3)</sup>	—	250	—	kHz	
AD34a	ENOB	Effective Number of Bits <sup>(3)</sup>	11.09	11.3	—	bits	

**Note 1:** Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules (ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference) may have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter BO10 in Table 30-13 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

**2:** For all accuracy specifications, VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V and AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V.

**3:** Parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

TABLE 31-12: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (12-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
<b>ADC Accuracy (12-Bit Mode)<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
HAD20a	Nr	Resolution <sup>(3)</sup>	12 Data Bits			bits	
HAD21a	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-5.5	—	5.5	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
HAD22a	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	-1	—	1	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
HAD23a	GERR	Gain Error	-10	—	10	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
HAD24a	EOFF	Offset Error	-5	—	5	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
<b>Dynamic Performance (12-Bit Mode)<sup>(2)</sup></b>							
HAD33a	FNYQ	Input Signal Bandwidth	—	—	200	kHz	

**Note 1:** These parameters are characterized, but are tested at 20 ksp/s only.

**2:** These parameters are characterized by similarity, but are not tested in manufacturing.

**3:** Injection currents  $> |0|$  can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.

TABLE 31-13: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (10-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
<b>ADC Accuracy (10-Bit Mode)<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
HAD20b	Nr	Resolution <sup>(3)</sup>	10 Data Bits			bits	
HAD21b	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-1.5	—	1.5	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
HAD22b	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	-0.25	—	0.25	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
HAD23b	GERR	Gain Error	-2.5	—	2.5	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
HAD24b	EOFF	Offset Error	-1.25	—	1.25	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = V <sub>REFL</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>REFH</sub> = 3.6V
<b>Dynamic Performance (10-Bit Mode)<sup>(2)</sup></b>							
HAD33b	FNYQ	Input Signal Bandwidth	—	—	400	kHz	

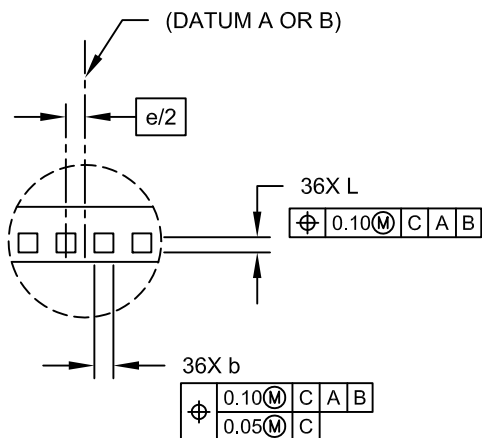
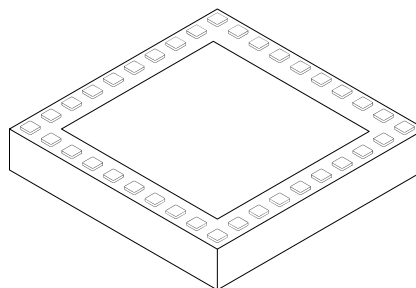
**Note 1:** These parameters are characterized, but are tested at 20 ksp/s only.

**2:** These parameters are characterized by similarity, but are not tested in manufacturing.

**3:** Injection currents  $> |0|$  can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.

**36-Terminal Very Thin Thermal Leadless Array Package (TL) – 5x5x0.9 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	36		
Number of Pins per Side	ND	10		
Number of Pins per Side	NE	8		
Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.025	-	0.075
Overall Width	E	5.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	3.60	3.75	3.90
Overall Length	D	5.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	3.60	3.75	3.90
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.

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