



Welcome to [E-XFL.COM](#)

What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPS
Connectivity	CANbus, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, QEI, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
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 9x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-VFTLA Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	44-VTLA (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep128mc504-e-tl

REGISTER 3-2: CORCON: CORE CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 2 **SFA:** Stack Frame Active Status bit
1 = Stack frame is active; W14 and W15 address 0x0000 to 0xFFFF, regardless of DSRPAG and DSWPAG values
0 = Stack frame is not active; W14 and W15 address of EDS or Base Data Space
- bit 1 **RND:** Rounding Mode Select bit⁽¹⁾
1 = Biased (conventional) rounding is enabled
0 = Unbiased (convergent) rounding is enabled
- bit 0 **IF:** Integer or Fractional Multiplier Mode Select bit⁽¹⁾
1 = Integer mode is enabled for DSP multiply
0 = Fractional mode is enabled for DSP multiply

- 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.

TABLE 4-6: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY (CONTINUED)

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
IPC35	0886	—	JTAGIP<2:0>			—	ICDIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC36	0888	—	PTG0IP<2:0>			—	PTGWDTP<2:0>			—	PTGSTEPIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC37	088A	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IP<2:0>			—	PTG2IP<2:0>			—	PTG1IP<2:0>			0444
INTCON1	08C0	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	COVAERR	COVBERR	OVATE	OVATE	COVTE	SFTACERR	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 4-34: NVM 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
NVMCON	0728	WR	WREN	WRERR	NVMSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NVMOP<3:0>				0000
NVMADRL	072A	NVMADR<15:0>																0000
NVMADRH	072C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NVMADR<23:16>								0000
NVMKEY	072E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NVMKEY<7:0>								0000

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

TABLE 4-35: SYSTEM CONTROL 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
RCON	0740	TRAPR	IOPUWR	—	—	VREGSF	—	CM	VREGS	EXTR	SWR	SWDTEN	WDTO	SLEEP	IDLE	BOR	POR	Note 1
OSCCON	0742	—	COSC<2:0>			—	NOSC<2:0>			CLKLOCK	IOLOCK	LOCK	—	CF	—	—	OSWEN	Note 2
CLKDIV	0744	ROI	DOZE<2:0>			DOZEN	FRCDIV<2:0>			PLLPOST<1:0>		—	PLLPRE<4:0>					0030
PLLFBD	0746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PLLDIV<8:0>									0030
OSCTUN	0748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TUN<5:0>						0000

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

Note 1: RCON register Reset values are dependent on the type of Reset.

2: OSCCON register Reset values are dependent on the Configuration Fuses.

TABLE 4-36: REFERENCE CLOCK 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
REFOCON	074E	ROON	—	ROSSLP	ROSEL	RODIV<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-56: PORTA REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP/MC203 AND dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC203/503 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISA8	—	—	—	TRISA4	TRISA3	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0	011F
PORTA	0E02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RA8	—	—	—	RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	0000
LATA	0E04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATA8	—	—	—	LATA4	LATA3	LATA2	LA1TA1	LA0TA0	0000
ODCA	0E06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCA8	—	—	—	ODCA4	ODCA3	ODCA2	ODCA1	ODCA0	0000
CNENA	0E08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEA8	—	—	—	CNIEA4	CNIEA3	CNIEA2	CNIEA1	CNIEA0	0000
CNPUA	0E0A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUA8	—	—	—	CNPUA4	CNPUA3	CNPUA2	CNPUA1	CNPUA0	0000
CNPDA	0E0C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDA8	—	—	—	CNPDA4	CNPDA3	CNPDA2	CNPDA1	CNPDA0	0000
ANSELA	0E0E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSA4	—	—	ANSA1	ANSA0	0013

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

TABLE 4-57: PORTB REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP/MC203 AND dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC203/503 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
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	ODCB15	ODCB14	ODCB13	ODCB12	ODCB11	ODCB10	ODCB9	ODCB8	ODCB7	ODCB6	ODCB5	ODCB4	ODCB3	ODCB2	ODCB1	ODCB0	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSB8	—	—	—	—	ANSB3	ANSB2	ANSB1	ANSB0	010F

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

TABLE 4-58: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP/MC203 AND dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC203/503 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC1	TRISC0	0103
PORTC	0E22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC1	RC0	xxxx
LATC	0E24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC1	LATC0	xxxx
ODCC	0E26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCC1	ODCC0	0000
CNENC	0E28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEC1	CNIEC0	0000
CNPUC	0E2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUC1	CNPUC0	0000
CNPDC	0E2C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDC1	CNPDC0	0000
ANSELC	0E2E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSC1	ANSC0	0003

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

5.2 RTSP Operation

RTSP allows the user application to erase a single page of memory and to program two instruction words at a time. See the General Purpose and Motor Control Family tables (Table 1 and Table 2, respectively) for the page sizes of each device.

For more information on erasing and programming Flash memory, refer to **“Flash Programming”** (DS70609) in the *“dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”*.

5.3 Programming Operations

A complete programming sequence is necessary for programming or erasing the internal Flash in RTSP mode. The processor stalls (waits) until the programming operation is finished.

For erase and program times, refer to Parameters D137a and D137b (Page Erase Time), and D138a and D138b (Word Write Cycle Time) in Table 30-14 in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”**.

Setting the WR bit (NVMCON<15>) starts the operation and the WR bit is automatically cleared when the operation is finished.

5.3.1 PROGRAMMING ALGORITHM FOR FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

Programmers can program two adjacent words (24 bits x 2) of program Flash memory at a time on every other word address boundary (0x000002, 0x000006, 0x00000A, etc.). To do this, it is necessary to erase the page that contains the desired address of the location the user wants to change.

For protection against accidental operations, the write initiate sequence for NVMKEY must be used to allow any erase or program operation to proceed. After the programming command has been executed, the user application must wait for the programming time until programming is complete. The two instructions following the start of the programming sequence should be NOPs.

Refer to **Flash Programming** (DS70609) in the *“dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”* for details and codes examples on programming using RTSP.

5.4 Flash Memory Resources

Many useful resources 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=en555464>

5.4.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **“Flash Programming”** (DS70609) in the *“dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”*
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All Related *“dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”* Sections
- Development Tools

5.5 Control Registers

Four SFRs are used to erase and write the program Flash memory: NVMCON, NVMKEY, NVMADRH and NVMADRL.

The NVMCON register (Register 5-1) enables and initiates Flash memory erase and write operations.

NVMKEY (Register 5-4) is a write-only register that is used for write protection. To start a programming or erase sequence, the user application must consecutively write 0x55 and 0xAA to the NVMKEY register.

There are two NVM Address registers: NVMADRH and NVMADRL. These two registers, when concatenated, form the 24-bit Effective Address (EA) of the selected word for programming operations or the selected page for erase operations.

The NVMADRH register is used to hold the upper 8 bits of the EA, while the NVMADRL register is used to hold the lower 16 bits of the EA.

TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT VECTOR DETAILS (CONTINUED)

Interrupt Source	Vector #	IRQ #	IVT Address	Interrupt Bit Location		
				Flag	Enable	Priority
QE11 – QE11 Position Counter Compare ⁽²⁾	66	58	0x000088	IFS3<10>	IEC3<10>	IPC14<10:8>
Reserved	67-72	59-64	0x00008A-0x000094	—	—	—
U1E – UART1 Error Interrupt	73	65	0x000096	IFS4<1>	IEC4<1>	IPC16<6:4>
U2E – UART2 Error Interrupt	74	66	0x000098	IFS4<2>	IEC4<2>	IPC16<10:8>
CRC – CRC Generator Interrupt	75	67	0x00009A	IFS4<3>	IEC4<3>	IPC16<14:12>
Reserved	76-77	68-69	0x00009C-0x00009E	—	—	—
C1TX – CAN1 TX Data Request ⁽¹⁾	78	70	0x000A0	IFS4<6>	IEC4<6>	IPC17<10:8>
Reserved	79-84	71-76	0x0000A2-0x0000AC	—	—	—
CTMU – CTMU Interrupt	85	77	0x0000AE	IFS4<13>	IEC4<13>	IPC19<6:4>
Reserved	86-101	78-93	0x0000B0-0x0000CE	—	—	—
PWM1 – PWM Generator 1 ⁽²⁾	102	94	0x0000D0	IFS5<14>	IEC5<14>	IPC23<10:8>
PWM2 – PWM Generator 2 ⁽²⁾	103	95	0x0000D2	IFS5<15>	IEC5<15>	IPC23<14:12>
PWM3 – PWM Generator 3 ⁽²⁾	104	96	0x0000D4	IFS6<0>	IEC6<0>	IPC24<2:0>
Reserved	105-149	97-141	0x0001D6-0x00012E	—	—	—
ICD – ICD Application	150	142	0x000142	IFS8<14>	IEC8<14>	IPC35<10:8>
JTAG – JTAG Programming	151	143	0x000130	IFS8<15>	IEC8<15>	IPC35<14:12>
Reserved	152	144	0x000134	—	—	—
PTGSTEP – PTG Step	153	145	0x000136	IFS9<1>	IEC9<1>	IPC36<6:4>
PTGWDt – PTG Watchdog Time-out	154	146	0x000138	IFS9<2>	IEC9<2>	IPC36<10:8>
PTG0 – PTG Interrupt 0	155	147	0x00013A	IFS9<3>	IEC9<3>	IPC36<14:12>
PTG1 – PTG Interrupt 1	156	148	0x00013C	IFS9<4>	IEC9<4>	IPC37<2:0>
PTG2 – PTG Interrupt 2	157	149	0x00013E	IFS9<5>	IEC9<5>	IPC37<6:4>
PTG3 – PTG Interrupt 3	158	150	0x000140	IFS9<6>	IEC9<6>	IPC37<10:8>
Reserved	159-245	151-245	0x000142-0x0001FE	—	—	—
Lowest Natural Order Priority						

Note 1: This interrupt source is available on dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X and dsPIC33EPXXXMC50X devices only.

Note 2: This interrupt source is available on dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X devices only.

8.0 DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA)

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 “**Direct Memory Access (DMA)**” (DS70348) 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 DMA Controller transfers data between Peripheral Data registers and Data Space SRAM

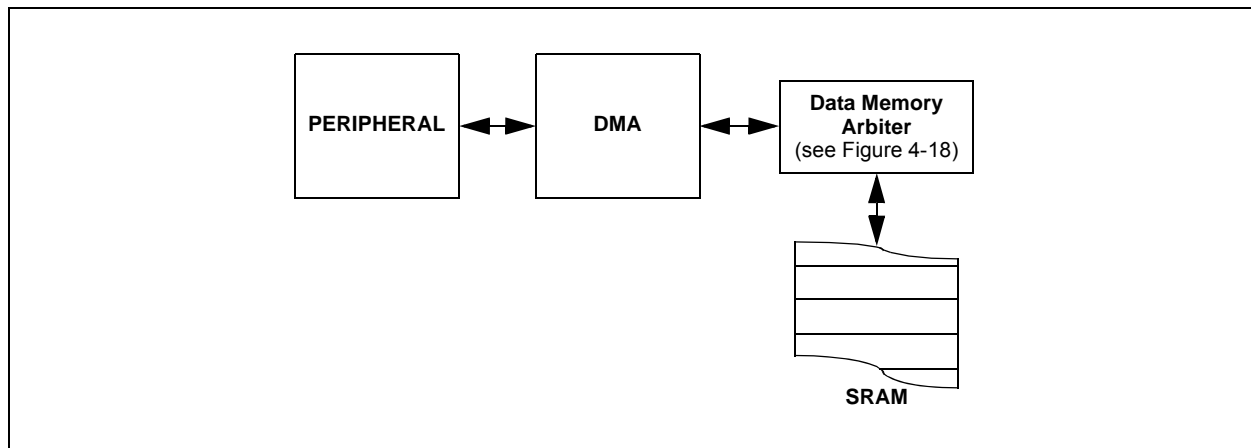
In addition, DMA can access the entire data memory space. The Data Memory Bus Arbiter is utilized when either the CPU or DMA attempts to access SRAM, resulting in potential DMA or CPU stalls.

The DMA Controller supports 4 independent channels. Each channel can be configured for transfers to or from selected peripherals. Some of the peripherals supported by the DMA Controller include:

- ECAN™
- Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)
- Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- UART
- Input Capture
- Output Compare

Refer to Table 8-1 for a complete list of supported peripherals.

FIGURE 8-1: DMA CONTROLLER MODULE



REGISTER 8-11: DMAPWC: DMA PERIPHERAL WRITE COLLISION STATUS REGISTER

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	PWCOL3	PWCOL2	PWCOL1	PWCOL0
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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **PWCOL3:** DMA Channel 3 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit

1 = Write collision is detected

0 = No write collision is detected

bit 2 **PWCOL2:** DMA Channel 2 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit

1 = Write collision is detected

0 = No write collision is detected

bit 1 **PWCOL1:** DMA Channel 1 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit

1 = Write collision is detected

0 = No write collision is detected

bit 0 **PWCOL0:** DMA Channel 0 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit

1 = Write collision is detected

0 = No write collision is detected

14.0 INPUT CAPTURE

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 “**Input Capture**” (DS70352) in the “*dsPIC33/dsPIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

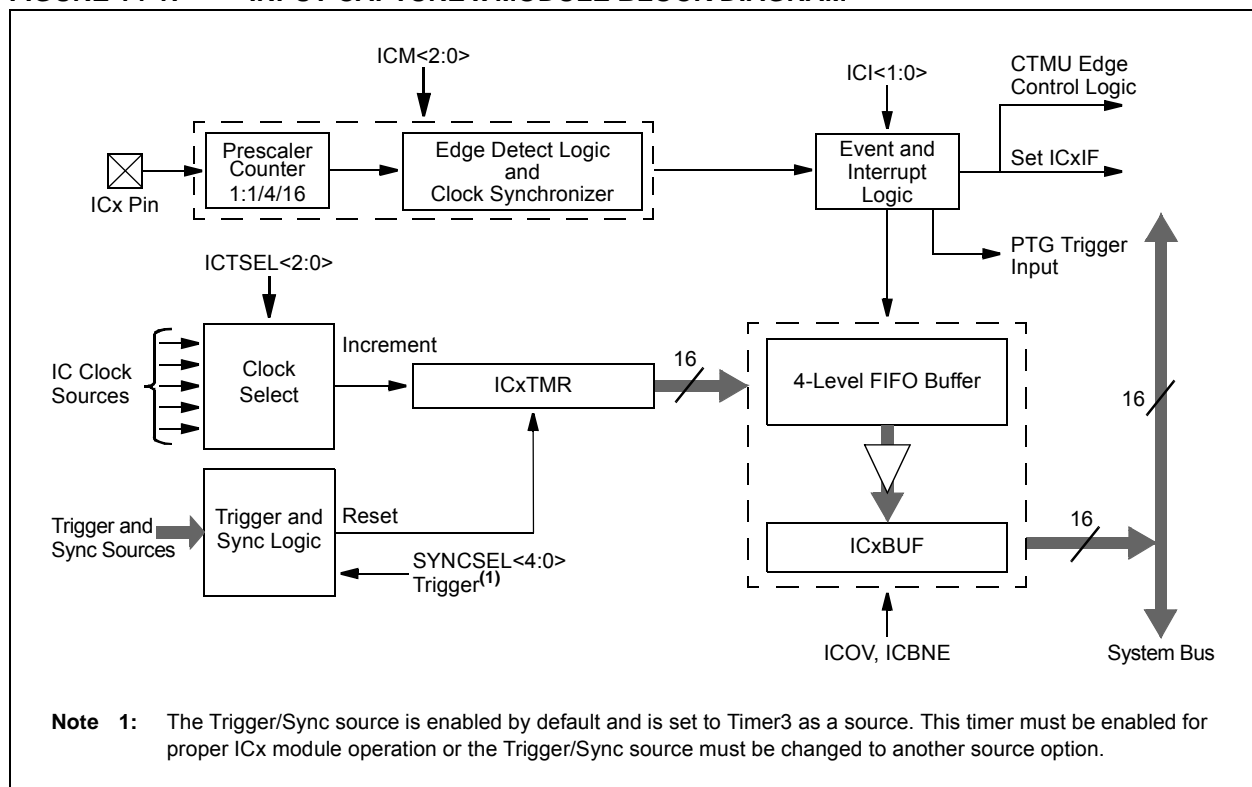
2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The input capture module is useful in applications requiring frequency (period) and pulse measurement. The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices support four input capture channels.

Key features of the input capture module include:

- Hardware-configurable for 32-bit operation in all modes by cascading two adjacent modules
- Synchronous and Trigger modes of output compare operation, with up to 19 user-selectable Trigger/Sync sources available
- A 4-level FIFO buffer for capturing and holding timer values for several events
- Configurable interrupt generation
- Up to six clock sources available for each module, driving a separate internal 16-bit counter

FIGURE 14-1: INPUT CAPTURE x MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 16-15: FCLCONx: PWMx FAULT CURRENT-LIMIT CONTROL REGISTER⁽¹⁾

- bit 7-3 **FLTSRC<4:0>**: Fault Control Signal Source Select for PWM Generator # bits
- 11111 = Fault 32 (**default**)
 - 11110 = Reserved
 - .
 - .
 - .
 - 01100 = Reserved
 - 01011 = Comparator 4
 - 01010 = Op Amp/Comparator 3
 - 01001 = Op Amp/Comparator 2
 - 01000 = Op Amp/Comparator 1
 - 00111 = Reserved
 - 00110 = Reserved
 - 00101 = Reserved
 - 00100 = Reserved
 - 00011 = Fault 4
 - 00010 = Fault 3
 - 00001 = Fault 2
 - 00000 = Fault 1
- bit 2 **FLTPOL**: Fault Polarity for PWM Generator # bit⁽²⁾
- 1 = The selected Fault source is active-low
 - 0 = The selected Fault source is active-high
- bit 1-0 **FLTMOD<1:0>**: Fault Mode for PWM Generator # bits
- 11 = Fault input is disabled
 - 10 = Reserved
 - 01 = The selected Fault source forces PWMxH, PWMxL pins to FLTDAT values (cycle)
 - 00 = The selected Fault source forces PWMxH, PWMxL pins to FLTDAT values (latched condition)

- Note 1:** If the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FOSCSEL<6>) is a '1', the IOCONx register can only be written after the unlock sequence has been executed.
- 2:** These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. Changing the clock selection during operation will yield unpredictable results.

21.0 ENHANCED CAN (ECAN™) MODULE (dsPIC33EPXXXGP/ MC50X DEVICES ONLY)

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 “**Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN™)**” (DS70353) 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.

21.1 Overview

The Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN) module is a serial interface, useful for communicating with other CAN modules or microcontroller devices. This interface/protocol was designed to allow communications within noisy environments. The dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC50X devices contain one ECAN module.

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

The ECAN module features are as follows:

- Implementation of the CAN protocol, CAN 1.2, CAN 2.0A and CAN 2.0B
- Standard and extended data frames
- 0-8 bytes data length
- Programmable bit rate up to 1 Mbit/sec
- Automatic response to remote transmission requests
- Up to eight transmit buffers with application specified prioritization and abort capability (each buffer can contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 32 receive buffers (each buffer can contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 16 full (Standard/Extended Identifier) acceptance filters
- Three full acceptance filter masks
- DeviceNet™ addressing support
- Programmable wake-up functionality with integrated low-pass filter
- Programmable Loopback mode supports self-test operation
- Signaling via interrupt capabilities for all CAN receiver and transmitter error states
- Programmable clock source
- Programmable link to Input Capture (IC2) module for time-stamping and network synchronization
- Low-power Sleep and Idle mode

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

REGISTER 23-3: AD1CON3: ADC1 CONTROL REGISTER 3

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADRC	—	—	SAMC4 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC3 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC2 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC1 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC0 ⁽¹⁾
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
ADCS7 ⁽²⁾	ADCS6 ⁽²⁾	ADCS5 ⁽²⁾	ADCS4 ⁽²⁾	ADCS3 ⁽²⁾	ADCS2 ⁽²⁾	ADCS1 ⁽²⁾	ADCS0 ⁽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 **ADRC:** ADC1 Conversion Clock Source bit

1 = ADC internal RC clock

0 = Clock derived from system clock

bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **SAMC<4:0>:** Auto-Sample Time bits⁽¹⁾

11111 = 31 TAD

•

•

•

00001 = 1 TAD

00000 = 0 TAD

bit 7-0 **ADCS<7:0>:** ADC1 Conversion Clock Select bits⁽²⁾

11111111 = $T_P \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = T_P \cdot 256 = T_{AD}$

•

•

•

00000010 = $T_P \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = T_P \cdot 3 = T_{AD}$

00000001 = $T_P \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = T_P \cdot 2 = T_{AD}$

00000000 = $T_P \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = T_P \cdot 1 = T_{AD}$

Note 1: This bit is only used if SSRC<2:0> (AD1CON1<7:5>) = 111 and SSRCG (AD1CON1<4>) = 0.

2: This bit is not used if ADRC (AD1CON3<15>) = 1.

REGISTER 23-5: AD1CHS123: ADC1 INPUT CHANNEL 1, 2, 3 SELECT REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 0

CH123SA: Channel 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample MUXA bit

In 12-bit mode (AD21B = 1), CH123SA is Unimplemented and is Read as '0':

Value	ADC Channel		
	CH1	CH2	CH3
1 ⁽²⁾	OA1/AN3	OA2/AN0	OA3/AN6
0 ^(1,2)	OA2/AN0	AN1	AN2

- Note 1:** AN0 through AN7 are repurposed when comparator and op amp functionality is enabled. See Figure 23-1 to determine how enabling a particular op amp or comparator affects selection choices for Channels 1, 2 and 3.
- 2:** The OAx input is used if the corresponding op amp is selected (OPMODE (CMxCON<10>) = 1); otherwise, the ANx input is used.

REGISTER 23-8: AD1CSSL: ADC1 INPUT SCAN SELECT REGISTER LOW^(1,2)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CSS15	CSS14	CSS13	CSS12	CSS11	CSS10	CSS9	CSS8
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
CSS7	CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0
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 **CSS<15:0>**: ADC1 Input Scan Selection bits
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan

- Note 1:** On devices with less than 16 analog inputs, all AD1CSSL bits can be selected by the user. However, inputs selected for scan, without a corresponding input on the device, convert VREFL.
- 2:** CSSx = ANx, where x = 0-15.

FIGURE 25-4: USER-PROGRAMMABLE BLANKING FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM

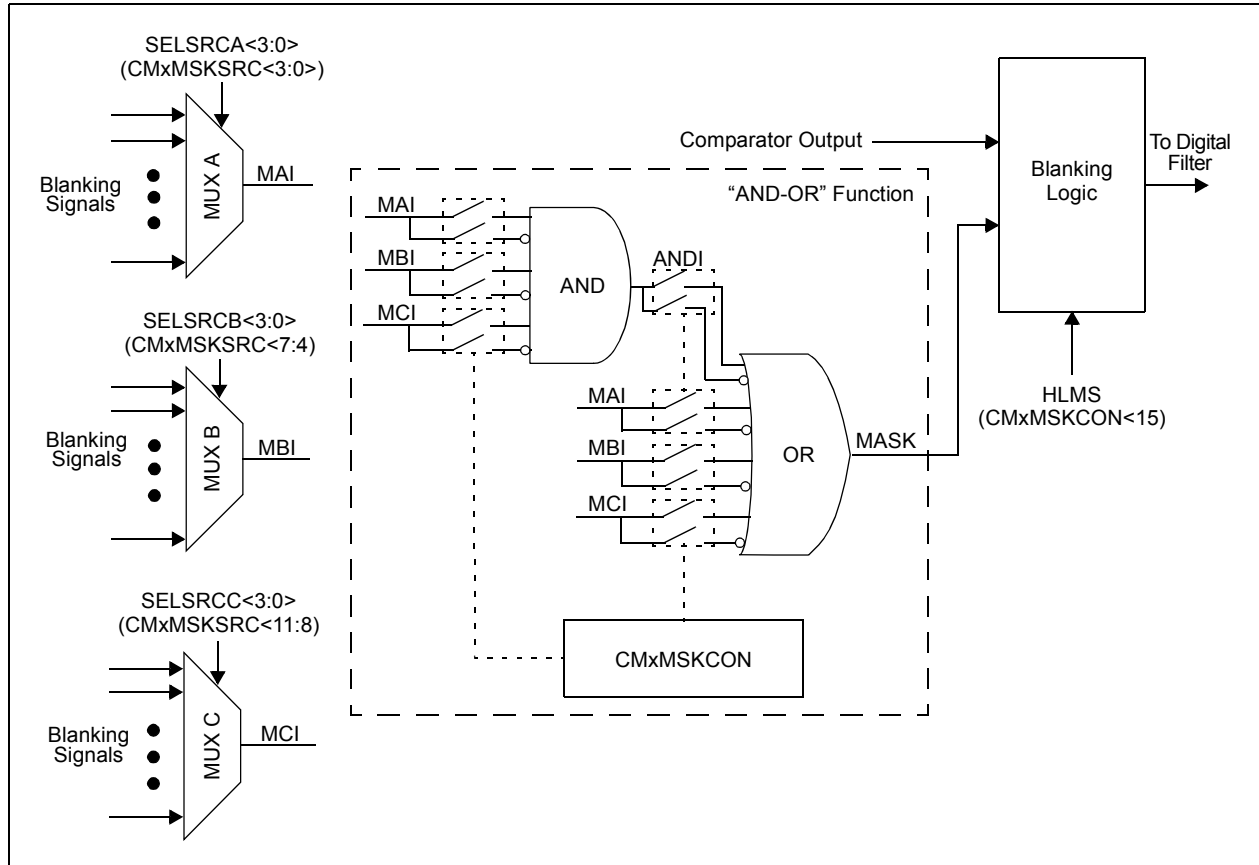
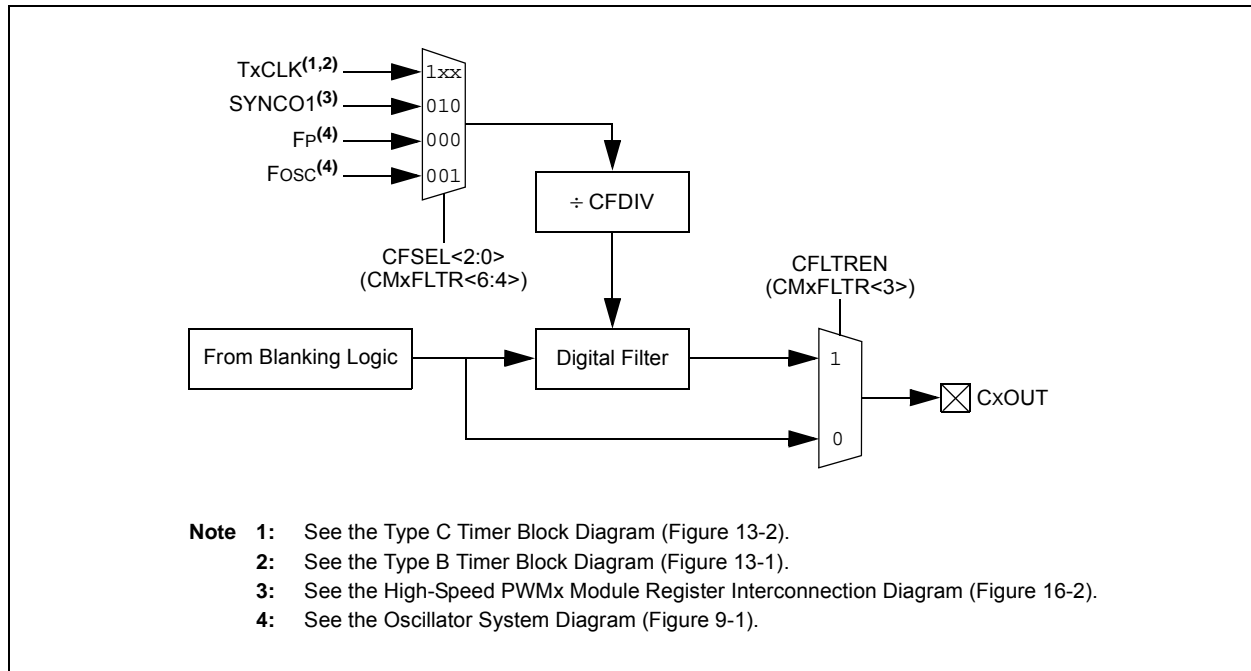


FIGURE 25-5: DIGITAL FILTER INTERCONNECT BLOCK DIAGRAM



27.5 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

For dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices, the WDT is driven by the LPRC oscillator. When the WDT is enabled, the clock source is also enabled.

27.5.1 PRESCALER/POSTSCALER

The nominal WDT clock source from LPRC is 32 kHz. This feeds a prescaler that can be configured for either 5-bit (divide-by-32) or 7-bit (divide-by-128) operation. The prescaler is set by the WDTPRE Configuration bit. With a 32 kHz input, the prescaler yields a WDT Time-out period (TWDT), as shown in Parameter SY12 in Table 30-22.

A variable postscaler divides down the WDT prescaler output and allows for a wide range of time-out periods. The postscaler is controlled by the WDTPOST<3:0> Configuration bits (FWDT<3:0>), which allow the selection of 16 settings, from 1:1 to 1:32,768. Using the prescaler and postscaler, time-out periods ranging from 1 ms to 131 seconds can be achieved.

The WDT, prescaler and postscaler are reset:

- On any device Reset
- On the completion of a clock switch, whether invoked by software (i.e., setting the OSWEN bit after changing the NOSC_x bits) or by hardware (i.e., Fail-Safe Clock Monitor)
- When a PWRSAV instruction is executed (i.e., Sleep or Idle mode is entered)
- When the device exits Sleep or Idle mode to resume normal operation
- By a CLRWD_T instruction during normal execution

Note: The CLRWD_T and PWRSAV instructions clear the prescaler and postscaler counts when executed.

27.5.2 SLEEP AND IDLE MODES

If the WDT is enabled, it continues to run during Sleep or Idle modes. When the WDT time-out occurs, the device wakes the device and code execution continues from where the PWRSAV instruction was executed. The corresponding SLEEP or IDLE bit (RCON<3,2>) needs to be cleared in software after the device wakes up.

27.5.3 ENABLING WDT

The WDT is enabled or disabled by the FWD_{TEN} Configuration bit in the FWDT Configuration register. When the FWD_{TEN} Configuration bit is set, the WDT is always enabled.

The WDT can be optionally controlled in software when the FWD_{TEN} Configuration bit has been programmed to '0'. The WDT is enabled in software by setting the SWD_{TEN} control bit (RCON<5>). The SWD_{TEN} control bit is cleared on any device Reset. The software WDT option allows the user application to enable the WDT for critical code segments and disable the WDT during non-critical segments for maximum power savings.

The WDT flag bit, WDT_O (RCON<4>), is not automatically cleared following a WDT time-out. To detect subsequent WDT events, the flag must be cleared in software.

27.5.4 WDT WINDOW

The Watchdog Timer has an optional Windowed mode, enabled by programming the WIND_{IS} bit in the WDT Configuration register (FWDT<6>). In the Windowed mode (WIND_{IS} = 0), the WDT should be cleared based on the settings in the programmable Watchdog Timer Window select bits (WDTWIN<1:0>).

FIGURE 27-2: WDT BLOCK DIAGRAM

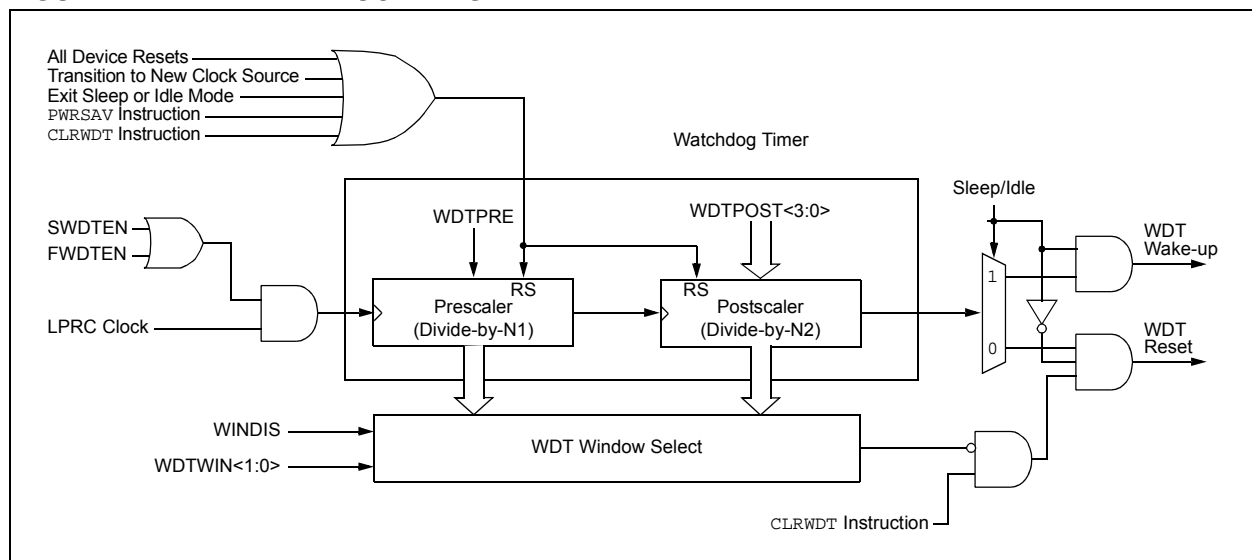


TABLE 30-18: PLL CLOCK TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

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	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
OS50	FPLLI	PLL Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) Input Frequency Range	0.8	—	8.0	MHz	ECPLL, XTPLL modes
OS51	FVCO	On-Chip VCO System Frequency	120	—	340	MHz	
OS52	TLOCK	PLL Start-up Time (Lock Time)	0.9	1.5	3.1	ms	
OS53	DCLK	CLKO Stability (Jitter) ⁽²⁾	-3	0.5	3	%	

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: This jitter specification is based on clock cycle-by-clock cycle measurements. To get the effective jitter for individual time bases, or communication clocks used by the application, use the following formula:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{FOSC}{\text{Time Base or Communication Clock}}}}$$

For example, if Fosc = 120 MHz and the SPIx bit rate = 10 MHz, the effective jitter is as follows:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{120}{10}}} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{DCLK}{3.464}$$

TABLE 30-19: INTERNAL FRC ACCURACY

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.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
Internal FRC Accuracy @ FRC Frequency = 7.37 MHz ⁽¹⁾							
F20a	FRC	-1.5	0.5	+1.5	%	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq -10^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
		-1	0.5	+1	%	$-10^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F20b	FRC	-2	1	+2	%	$+85^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

Note 1: Frequency is calibrated at +25°C and 3.3V. TUNx bits can be used to compensate for temperature drift.

TABLE 30-20: INTERNAL LPRC ACCURACY

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.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
LPRC @ 32.768 kHz ⁽¹⁾							
F21a	LPRC	-30	—	+30	%	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq -10^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
		-20	—	+20	%	$-10^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F21b	LPRC	-30	—	+30	%	$+85^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

Note 1: The change of LPRC frequency as VDD changes.

31.0 HIGH-TEMPERATURE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X electrical characteristics for devices operating in an ambient temperature range of -40°C to +150°C.

The specifications between -40°C to +150°C are identical to those shown in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for operation between -40°C to +125°C, with the exception of the parameters listed in this section.

Parameters in this section begin with an H, which denotes High temperature. For example, Parameter DC10 in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** is the Industrial and Extended temperature equivalent of HDC10.

Absolute maximum ratings for the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X high-temperature devices are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect device reliability. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above the parameters indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

Ambient temperature under bias ⁽²⁾	-40°C to +150°C
Storage temperature	-65°C to +160°C
Voltage on VDD with respect to VSS	-0.3V to +4.0V
Voltage on any pin that is not 5V tolerant with respect to VSS ⁽³⁾	-0.3V to (VDD + 0.3V)
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to VSS when VDD < 3.0V ⁽³⁾	-0.3V to 3.6V
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to VSS when VDD ≥ 3.0V ⁽³⁾	-0.3V to 5.5V
Maximum current out of VSS pin	60 mA
Maximum current into VDD pin ⁽⁴⁾	60 mA
Maximum junction temperature	+155°C
Maximum current sourced/sunk by any 4x I/O pin	10 mA
Maximum current sourced/sunk by any 8x I/O pin	15 mA
Maximum current sunk by all ports combined	70 mA
Maximum current sourced by all ports combined ⁽⁴⁾	70 mA

Note 1: Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” can cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only, and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect device reliability.

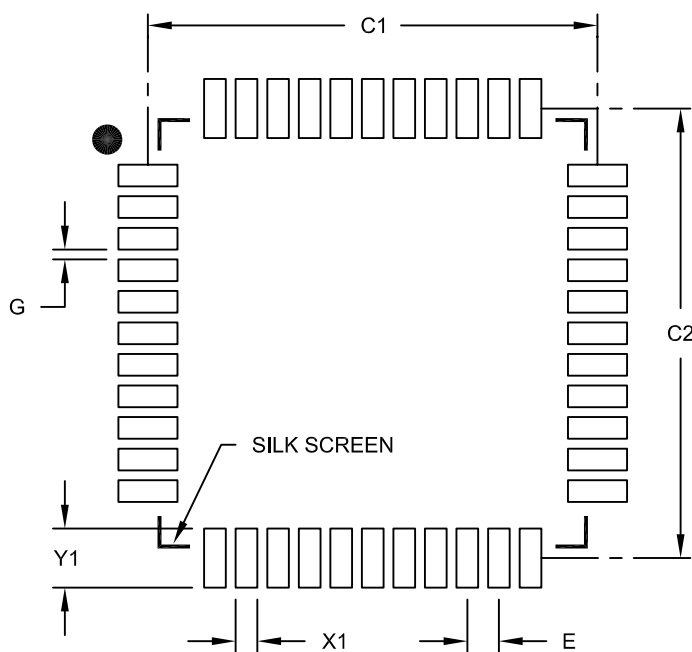
2: AEC-Q100 reliability testing for devices intended to operate at +150°C is 1,000 hours. Any design in which the total operating time from +125°C to +150°C will be greater than 1,000 hours is not warranted without prior written approval from Microchip Technology Inc.

3: Refer to the “Pin Diagrams” section for 5V tolerant pins.

4: Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation (see Table 31-2).

44-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) 10X10X1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.80 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		11.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		11.40	
Contact Pad Width (X44)	X1			0.55
Contact Pad Length (X44)	Y1			1.50
Distance Between Pads	G	0.25		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2076B

NOTES: