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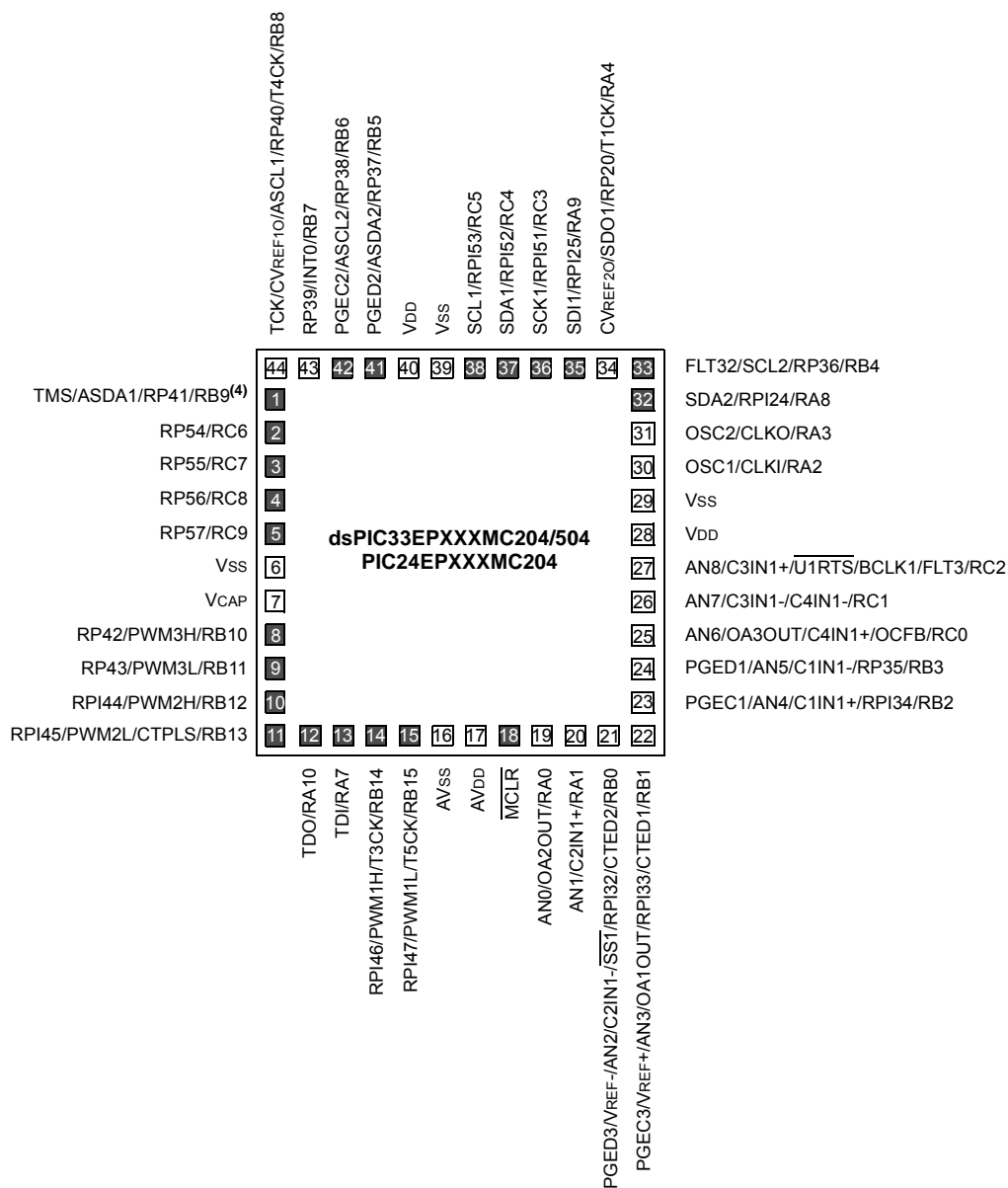
Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPS
Connectivity	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	32KB (10.7K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 9x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°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/dspic33ep32mc204t-i-tl

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

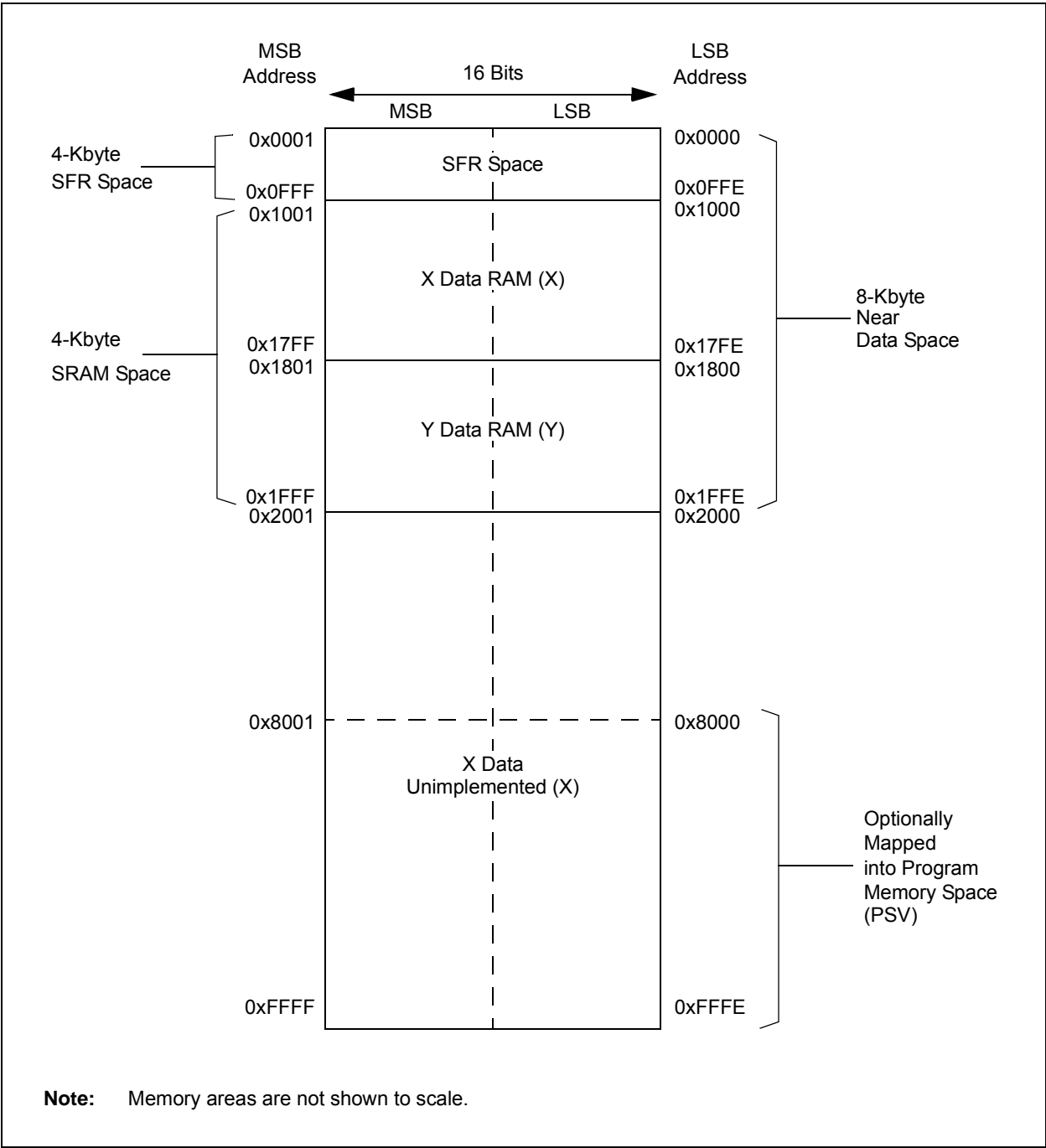
44-Pin VTLA^(1,2,3)

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant



- Note**
- 1: The RPN/RPIN pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See **Section 11.4 “Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)”** for available peripherals and for information on limitations.
 - 2: Every I/O port pin (RAX-RGX) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAX-CNGX). See **Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”** for more information.
 - 3: The metal pad at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to Vss externally.
 - 4: There is an internal pull-up resistor connected to the TMS pin when the JTAG interface is active. See the JTAGEN bit field in Table 27-2.

FIGURE 4-7: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP32MC20X/50X AND dsPIC33EP32GP50X DEVICES



REGISTER 11-8: RPINR14: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 14
(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
—	QEB1R<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
—	QEA1R<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 **QEB1R<6:0>:** Assign B (QEB) 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 **QEA1R<6:0>:** Assign A (QEA) 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 11-9: RPINR15: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 15
(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
—	HOME1R<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
—	INDX1R<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 **HOME1R<6:0>:** Assign QE11 HOME1 (HOME1) 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 **INDX1R<6:0>:** Assign QE11 INDEX1 (INDX1) 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 11-17: RPINR39: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 39
(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
—	DTCMP3R<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
—	DTCMP2R<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 **DTCMP3R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 3 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 **DTCMP2R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 2 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

NOTES:

REGISTER 15-2: OCxCON2: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIIS	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2	SYNCSEL1	SYNCSEL0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HS = Hardware Settable 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 **FLTMD:** Fault Mode Select bit
 1 = Fault mode is maintained until the Fault source is removed; the corresponding OCFLTx bit is cleared in software and a new PWM period starts
 0 = Fault mode is maintained until the Fault source is removed and a new PWM period starts
- bit 14 **FLTOUT:** Fault Out bit
 1 = PWM output is driven high on a Fault
 0 = PWM output is driven low on a Fault
- bit 13 **FLTTRIEN:** Fault Output State Select bit
 1 = OCx pin is tri-stated on a Fault condition
 0 = OCx pin I/O state is defined by the FLTOUT bit on a Fault condition
- bit 12 **OCINV:** Output Compare x Invert bit
 1 = OCx output is inverted
 0 = OCx output is not inverted
- bit 11-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 8 **OC32:** Cascade Two OCx Modules Enable bit (32-bit operation)
 1 = Cascade module operation is enabled
 0 = Cascade module operation is disabled
- bit 7 **OCTRIG:** Output Compare x Trigger/Sync Select bit
 1 = Triggers OCx from the source designated by the SYNCSELx bits
 0 = Synchronizes OCx with the source designated by the SYNCSELx bits
- bit 6 **TRIGSTAT:** Timer Trigger Status bit
 1 = Timer source has been triggered and is running
 0 = Timer source has not been triggered and is being held clear
- bit 5 **OCTRIIS:** Output Compare x Output Pin Direction Select bit
 1 = OCx is tri-stated
 0 = Output Compare x module drives the OCx pin

- Note 1:** Do not use the OCx module as its own Synchronization or Trigger source.
- 2:** When the OCy module is turned OFF, it sends a trigger out signal. If the OCx module uses the OCy module as a Trigger source, the OCy module must be unselected as a Trigger source prior to disabling it.
- 3:** Each Output Compare x module (OCx) has one PTG Trigger/Synchronization source. See **Section 24.0 “Peripheral Trigger Generator (PTG) Module”** for more information.
 PTGO0 = OC1
 PTGO1 = OC2
 PTGO2 = OC3
 PTGO3 = OC4

REGISTER 16-7: PWMCONx: PWMx CONTROL REGISTER

HS/HC-0	HS/HC-0	HS/HC-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
FLTSTAT ⁽¹⁾	CLSTAT ⁽¹⁾	TRGSTAT	FLTIEEN	CLIEEN	TRGIEEN	ITB ⁽²⁾	MDCS ⁽²⁾
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
DTC1	DTC0	DTCP ⁽³⁾	—	MTBS	CAM ^(2,4)	XPRES ⁽⁵⁾	IUE ⁽²⁾
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	HC = Hardware Clearable bit	HS = Hardware Settable 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 **FLTSTAT:** Fault Interrupt Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Fault interrupt is pending
 0 = No Fault interrupt is pending
 This bit is cleared by setting FLTIEEN = 0.
- bit 14 **CLSTAT:** Current-Limit Interrupt Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Current-limit interrupt is pending
 0 = No current-limit interrupt is pending
 This bit is cleared by setting CLIEEN = 0.
- bit 13 **TRGSTAT:** Trigger Interrupt Status bit
 1 = Trigger interrupt is pending
 0 = No trigger interrupt is pending
 This bit is cleared by setting TRGIEEN = 0.
- bit 12 **FLTIEEN:** Fault Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Fault interrupt is enabled
 0 = Fault interrupt is disabled and the FLTSTAT bit is cleared
- bit 11 **CLIEEN:** Current-Limit Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Current-limit interrupt is enabled
 0 = Current-limit interrupt is disabled and the CLSTAT bit is cleared
- bit 10 **TRGIEEN:** Trigger Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = A trigger event generates an interrupt request
 0 = Trigger event interrupts are disabled and the TRGSTAT bit is cleared
- bit 9 **ITB:** Independent Time Base Mode bit⁽²⁾
 1 = PHASEx register provides time base period for this PWM generator
 0 = PTPER register provides timing for this PWM generator
- bit 8 **MDCS:** Master Duty Cycle Register Select bit⁽²⁾
 1 = MDC register provides duty cycle information for this PWM generator
 0 = PDCx register provides duty cycle information for this PWM generator

- Note 1:** Software must clear the interrupt status here and in the corresponding IFSx bit in the interrupt controller.
- 2:** These bits should not be changed after the PWMx is enabled (PTEN = 1).
- 3:** DTC<1:0> = 11 for DTCP to be effective; otherwise, DTCP is ignored.
- 4:** The Independent Time Base (ITB = 1) mode must be enabled to use Center-Aligned mode. If ITB = 0, the CAM bit is ignored.
- 5:** To operate in External Period Reset mode, the ITB bit must be '1' and the CLMOD bit in the FCLCONx register must be '0'.

REGISTER 17-10: INDX1HLD: INDEX COUNTER 1 HOLD 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
INDXHLD<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
INDXHLD<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 **INDXHLD<15:0>**: Hold Register for Reading and Writing INDX1CNTH bits

REGISTER 17-11: QE1ICH: QE1 INITIALIZATION/CAPTURE 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
QE1IC<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
QE1IC<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 **QE1IC<31:16>**: High Word Used to Form 32-Bit Initialization/Capture Register (QE1IC) bits

REGISTER 17-12: QE1ICL: QE1 INITIALIZATION/CAPTURE 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
QE1IC<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
QE1IC<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 **QE1IC<15:0>**: Low Word Used to Form 32-Bit Initialization/Capture Register (QE1IC) bits

BUFFER 21-5: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 4

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

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 2							
bit 7							
bit 0							

Legend:

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

bit 15-8 **Byte 3<15:8>**: ECAN Message Byte 3 bits

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

BUFFER 21-6: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 5

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

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 4							
bit 7							
bit 0							

Legend:

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

bit 15-8 **Byte 5<15:8>**: ECAN Message Byte 5 bits

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

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 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 256 = TAD$

•

•

•

00000010 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 3 = TAD$

00000001 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 2 = TAD$

00000000 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 1 = TAD$

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 23-6: AD1CHS0: ADC1 INPUT CHANNEL 0 SELECT REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NB	—	—	CH0SB4 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SB3 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SB2 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SB1 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SB0 ⁽¹⁾
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NA	—	—	CH0SA4 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SA3 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SA2 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SA1 ⁽¹⁾	CH0SA0 ⁽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 **CH0NB:** Channel 0 Negative Input Select for Sample MUXB bit
 1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1⁽¹⁾
 0 = Channel 0 negative input is VREFL
- bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 12-8 **CH0SB<4:0>:** Channel 0 Positive Input Select for Sample MUXB bits⁽¹⁾
 11111 = Open; use this selection with CTMU capacitive and time measurement
 11110 = Channel 0 positive input is connected to the CTMU temperature measurement diode (CTMU TEMP)
 11101 = Reserved
 11100 = Reserved
 11011 = Reserved
 11010 = Channel 0 positive input is the output of OA3/AN6^(2,3)
 11001 = Channel 0 positive input is the output of OA2/AN0⁽²⁾
 11000 = Channel 0 positive input is the output of OA1/AN3⁽²⁾
 10111 = Reserved
 •
 •
 •
 10000 = Reserved
 01111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN15⁽³⁾
 01110 = Channel 0 positive input is AN14⁽³⁾
 01101 = Channel 0 positive input is AN13⁽³⁾
 •
 •
 •
 00010 = Channel 0 positive input is AN2⁽³⁾
 00001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1⁽³⁾
 00000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0⁽³⁾
- bit 7 **CH0NA:** Channel 0 Negative Input Select for Sample MUXA bit
 1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1⁽¹⁾
 0 = Channel 0 negative input is VREFL
- bit 6-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

- 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.
- 3:** See the “Pin Diagrams” section for the available analog channels for each device.

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 NOSCx 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 CLRWDT instruction during normal execution

Note: The CLRWDT 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 FWDTEN Configuration bit in the FWDT Configuration register. When the FWDTEN Configuration bit is set, the WDT is always enabled.

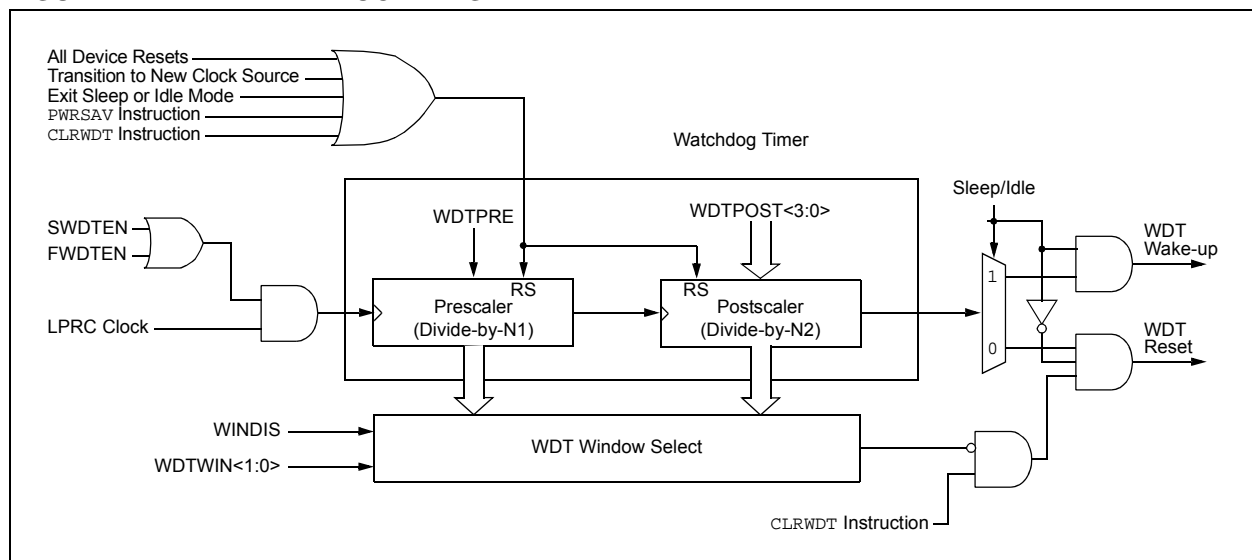
The WDT can be optionally controlled in software when the FWDTEN Configuration bit has been programmed to '0'. The WDT is enabled in software by setting the SWDTEN control bit (RCON<5>). The SWDTEN control bit is cleared on any device Reset. The software WDT option allows the user application to enable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

The WDT flag bit, WDTO (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 WINDIS bit in the WDT Configuration register (FWDT<6>). In the Windowed mode (WINDIS = 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



28.0 INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

Note: 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 the related section of the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The dsPIC33EP instruction set is almost identical to that of the dsPIC30F and dsPIC33F. The PIC24EP instruction set is almost identical to that of the PIC24F and PIC24H.

Most instructions are a single program memory word (24 bits). Only three instructions require two program memory locations.

Each single-word instruction is a 24-bit word, divided into an 8-bit opcode, which specifies the instruction type and one or more operands, which further specify the operation of the instruction.

The instruction set is highly orthogonal and is grouped into five basic categories:

- Word or byte-oriented operations
- Bit-oriented operations
- Literal operations
- DSP operations
- Control operations

Table 28-1 lists the general symbols used in describing the instructions.

The dsPIC33E instruction set summary in Table 28-2 lists all the instructions, along with the status flags affected by each instruction.

Most word or byte-oriented W register instructions (including barrel shift instructions) have three operands:

- The first source operand, which is typically a register ‘Wb’ without any address modifier
- The second source operand, which is typically a register ‘Ws’ with or without an address modifier
- The destination of the result, which is typically a register ‘Wd’ with or without an address modifier

However, word or byte-oriented file register instructions have two operands:

- The file register specified by the value ‘f’
- The destination, which could be either the file register ‘f’ or the W0 register, which is denoted as ‘WREG’

Most bit-oriented instructions (including simple rotate/shift instructions) have two operands:

- The W register (with or without an address modifier) or file register (specified by the value of ‘Ws’ or ‘f’)
- The bit in the W register or file register (specified by a literal value or indirectly by the contents of register ‘Wb’)

The literal instructions that involve data movement can use some of the following operands:

- A literal value to be loaded into a W register or file register (specified by ‘k’)
- The W register or file register where the literal value is to be loaded (specified by ‘Wb’ or ‘f’)

However, literal instructions that involve arithmetic or logical operations use some of the following operands:

- The first source operand, which is a register ‘Wb’ without any address modifier
- The second source operand, which is a literal value
- The destination of the result (only if not the same as the first source operand), which is typically a register ‘Wd’ with or without an address modifier

The MAC class of DSP instructions can use some of the following operands:

- The accumulator (A or B) to be used (required operand)
- The W registers to be used as the two operands
- The X and Y address space prefetch operations
- The X and Y address space prefetch destinations
- The accumulator write back destination

The other DSP instructions do not involve any multiplication and can include:

- The accumulator to be used (required)
- The source or destination operand (designated as Wso or Wdo, respectively) with or without an address modifier
- The amount of shift specified by a W register ‘Wn’ or a literal value

The control instructions can use some of the following operands:

- A program memory address
- The mode of the Table Read and Table Write instructions

Most instructions are a single word. Certain double-word instructions are designed to provide all the required information in these 48 bits. In the second word, the 8 MSBs are '0's. If this second word is executed as an instruction (by itself), it executes as a NOP.

The double-word instructions execute in two instruction cycles.

Most single-word instructions are executed in a single instruction cycle, unless a conditional test is true, or the Program Counter is changed as a result of the instruction, or a PSV or Table Read is performed, or an SFR register is read. In these cases, the execution takes multiple instruction cycles with the additional instruction cycle(s) executed as a NOP. Certain instructions that involve skipping over the subsequent instruction require either

two or three cycles if the skip is performed, depending on whether the instruction being skipped is a single-word or two-word instruction. Moreover, double-word moves require two cycles.

Note: For more details on the instruction set, refer to the *"16-bit MCU and DSC Programmer's Reference Manual"* (DS70157).

For more information on instructions that take more than one instruction cycle to execute, refer to **"CPU"** (DS70359) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, particularly the **"Instruction Flow Types"** section.

TABLE 28-1: SYMBOLS USED IN OPCODE DESCRIPTIONS

Field	Description
#text	Means literal defined by "text"
(text)	Means "content of text"
[text]	Means "the location addressed by text"
{ }	Optional field or operation
$a \in \{b, c, d\}$	a is selected from the set of values b, c, d
<n:m>	Register bit field
.b	Byte mode selection
.d	Double-Word mode selection
.S	Shadow register select
.w	Word mode selection (default)
Acc	One of two accumulators {A, B}
AWB	Accumulator write back destination address register $\in \{W13, [W13]+ = 2\}$
bit4	4-bit bit selection field (used in word addressed instructions) $\in \{0...15\}$
C, DC, N, OV, Z	MCU Status bits: Carry, Digit Carry, Negative, Overflow, Sticky Zero
Expr	Absolute address, label or expression (resolved by the linker)
f	File register address $\in \{0x0000...0x1FFF\}$
lit1	1-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0,1\}$
lit4	4-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0...15\}$
lit5	5-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0...31\}$
lit8	8-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0...255\}$
lit10	10-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0...255\}$ for Byte mode, $\{0:1023\}$ for Word mode
lit14	14-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0...16384\}$
lit16	16-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0...65535\}$
lit23	23-bit unsigned literal $\in \{0...8388608\}$; LSb must be '0'
None	Field does not require an entry, can be blank
OA, OB, SA, SB	DSP Status bits: ACCA Overflow, ACCB Overflow, ACCA Saturate, ACCB Saturate
PC	Program Counter
Slit10	10-bit signed literal $\in \{-512...511\}$
Slit16	16-bit signed literal $\in \{-32768...32767\}$
Slit6	6-bit signed literal $\in \{-16...16\}$
Wb	Base W register $\in \{W0...W15\}$
Wd	Destination W register $\in \{Wd, [Wd], [Wd++], [Wd--], [++Wd], [--Wd]\}$
Wdo	Destination W register $\in \{Wnd, [Wnd], [Wnd++], [Wnd--], [++Wnd], [--Wnd], [Wnd+Wb]\}$

29.11 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

29.12 Third-Party Development Tools

Microchip also offers a great collection of tools from third-party vendors. These tools are carefully selected to offer good value and unique functionality.

- Device Programmers and Gang Programmers from companies, such as SoftLog and CCS
- Software Tools from companies, such as Gimpel and Trace Systems
- Protocol Analyzers from companies, such as Saleae and Total Phase
- Demonstration Boards from companies, such as MikroElektronika, Digilent® and Olimex
- Embedded Ethernet Solutions from companies, such as EZ Web Lynx, WIZnet and IPLogika®

TABLE 31-4: DC CHARACTERISTICS: POWER-DOWN CURRENT (IPD)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +150°C			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Units	Conditions		
Power-Down Current (IPD)						
HDC60e	1400	2500	μA	+150°C	3.3V	Base Power-Down Current (Notes 1, 3)
HDC61c	15	—	μA	+150°C	3.3V	Watchdog Timer Current: ΔIWDT (Notes 2, 4)

- Note 1:** Base IPD is measured with all peripherals and clocks shut down. All I/Os are configured as inputs and pulled to Vss. WDT, etc., are all switched off and VREGS (RCON<8>) = 1.
- Note 2:** The Δ current is the additional current consumed when the module is enabled. This current should be added to the base IPD current.
- Note 3:** These currents are measured on the device containing the most memory in this family.
- Note 4:** These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

TABLE 31-5: DC CHARACTERISTICS: IDLE CURRENT (I_{IDLE})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Units	Conditions		
HDC44e	12	30	mA	+150°C	3.3V	40 MIPS

TABLE 31-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: OPERATING CURRENT (I_{DD})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Units	Conditions		
HDC20	9	15	mA	+150°C	3.3V	10 MIPS
HDC22	16	25	mA	+150°C	3.3V	20 MIPS
HDC23	30	50	mA	+150°C	3.3V	40 MIPS

TABLE 31-7: DC CHARACTERISTICS: DOZE CURRENT (I_{DOZE})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Doze Ratio	Units	Conditions	
HDC72a	24	35	1:2	mA	+150°C	3.3V
HDC72f ⁽¹⁾	14	—	1:64	mA		
HDC72g ⁽¹⁾	12	—	1:128	mA		

- Note 1:** Parameters with Doze ratios of 1:64 and 1:128 are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

31.2 AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters

The information contained in this section defines dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X AC characteristics and timing parameters for high-temperature devices. However, all AC timing specifications in this section are the same as those in **Section 30.2 “AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters”**, 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 OS53 in **Section 30.2 “AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters”** is the Industrial and Extended temperature equivalent of HOS53.

TABLE 31-9: TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS – AC

AC CHARACTERISTICS	Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ Operating voltage VDD range as described in Table 31-1.
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FIGURE 31-1: LOAD CONDITIONS FOR DEVICE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

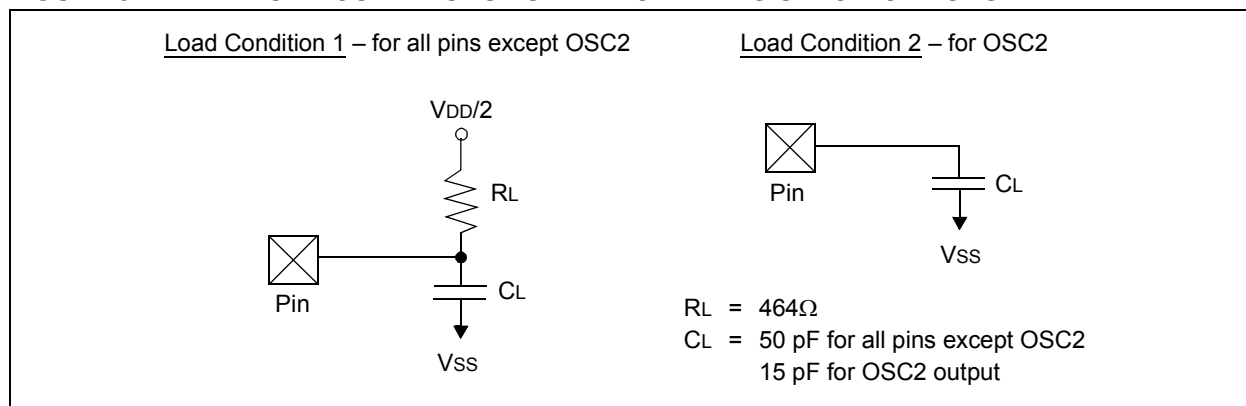


TABLE 31-10: PLL CLOCK TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

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
HOS53	DCLK	CLKO Stability (Jitter) ⁽¹⁾	-5	0.5	5	%	Measured over 100 ms period

Note 1: These parameters are characterized by similarity, but are not tested in manufacturing. This specification is based on clock cycle by clock cycle measurements. To calculate the effective jitter for individual time bases or communication clocks use this formula:

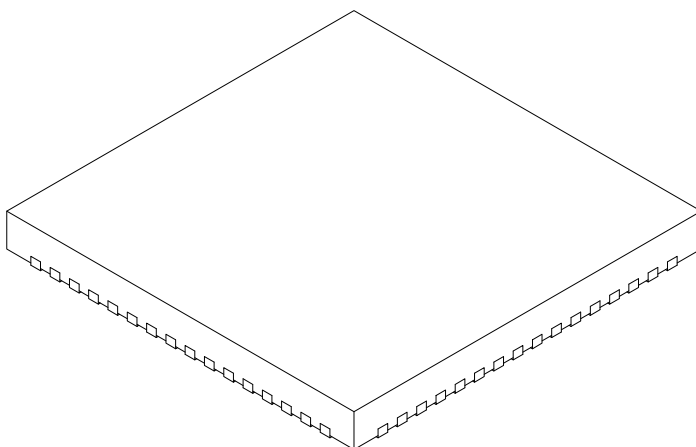
$$\text{Peripheral Clock Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{FOSC}{\text{Peripheral Bit Rate Clock}}\right)}}$$

For example: FOSC = 32 MHz, DCLK = 5%, SPIx bit rate clock (i.e., SCKx) is 2 MHz.

$$\text{SPI SCK Jitter} = \left[\frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{32 \text{ MHz}}{2 \text{ MHz}}\right)}} \right] = \left[\frac{5\%}{\sqrt{16}} \right] = \left[\frac{5\%}{4} \right] = 1.25\%$$

64-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body with 5.40 x 5.40 Exposed Pad [QFN]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	64		
Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3	0.20 REF		
Overall Width	E	9.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	5.30	5.40	5.50
Overall Length	D	9.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	5.30	5.40	5.50
Contact Width	b	0.20	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
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 C04-154A Sheet 2 of 2

PMD (PIC24EPXXXMC20X Devices).....	94	CMxMSKCON (Comparator x Mask Gating Control).....	368
PORTA (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC202, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC202/502 Devices)	104	CMxMSKSR (Comparator x Mask Source Select Control).....	366
PORTA (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC203, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC203/503 Devices)	103	CORCON (Core Control).....	42, 133
PORTA (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC204, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC204/504 Devices)	102	CRCCON1 (CRC Control 1).....	375
PORTA (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 Devices)	99	CRCCON2 (CRC Control 2).....	376
PORTB (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC202, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC202/502 Devices)	104	CRCXORH (CRC XOR Polynomial High)	377
PORTB (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC203, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC203/503 Devices)	103	CRCXORL (CRC XOR Polynomial Low).....	377
PORTB (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC204, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC204/504 Devices)	102	CTMUCON1 (CTMU Control 1).....	317
PORTB (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 Devices)	99	CTMUCON2 (CTMU Control 2).....	318
PORTC (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC203, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC203/503 Devices)	103	CTMUICON (CTMU Current Control).....	319
PORTC (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC204, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC204/504 Devices)	102	CVRCON (Comparator Voltage Reference Control).....	371
PORTC (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 Devices)	99	CxBUFPNT1 (ECANx Filter 0-3 Buffer Pointer 1)	300
PORTD (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 Devices)	100	CxBUFPNT2 (ECANx Filter 4-7 Buffer Pointer 2)	301
PORTE (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 Devices)	100	CxBUFPNT3 (ECANx Filter 8-11 Buffer Pointer 3)	301
PORTF (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206, dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 Devices)	100	CxBUFPNT4 (ECANx Filter 12-15 Buffer Pointer 4)	302
PORTG (PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206 and dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 Devices)	101	CxCFG1 (ECANx Baud Rate Configuration 1).....	298
PTG.....	78	CxCFG2 (ECANx Baud Rate Configuration 2).....	299
PWM (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X, PIC24EPXXXMC20X Devices).....	79	CxCTRL1 (ECANx Control 1).....	290
PWM Generator 1 (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X, PIC24EPXXXMC20X Devices).....	79	CxCTRL2 (ECANx Control 2).....	291
PWM Generator 2 (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X, PIC24EPXXXMC20X Devices).....	80	CxEC (ECANx Transmit/Receive Error Count)	298
PWM Generator 3 (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X, PIC24EPXXXMC20X Devices).....	80	CxFCTRL (ECANx FIFO Control).....	293
QE11 (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X, PIC24EPXXXMC20X Devices).....	81	CxFEN1 (ECANx Acceptance Filter Enable 1).....	300
Reference Clock	93	CxFIFO (ECANx FIFO Status)	294
SPI1 and SPI2	83	CxFMSKSEL1 (ECANx Filter 7-0 Mask Selection 1).....	304
System Control	93	CxFMSKSEL2 (ECANx Filter 15-8 Mask Selection 2).....	305
Time1 through Time5.....	75	CxINTE (ECANx Interrupt Enable)	297
UART1 and UART2	82	CxINTF (ECANx Interrupt Flag).....	295
Registers		CxRXFnEID (ECANx Acceptance Filter n Extended Identifier)	304
AD1CHS0 (ADC1 Input Channel 0 Select)	333	CxRXFnSID (ECANx Acceptance Filter n Standard Identifier)	303
AD1CHS123 (ADC1 Input Channel 1, 2, 3 Select)	331	CxRXFUL1 (ECANx Receive Buffer Full 1).....	307
AD1CON1 (ADC1 Control 1)	325	CxRXFUL2 (ECANx Receive Buffer Full 2).....	307
AD1CON2 (ADC1 Control 2)	327	CxRXMnEID (ECANx Acceptance Filter Mask n Extended Identifier)	306
AD1CON3 (ADC1 Control 3)	329	CxRXMnSID (ECANx Acceptance Filter Mask n Standard Identifier)	306
AD1CON4 (ADC1 Control 4)	330	CxRXOVF1 (ECANx Receive Buffer Overflow 1).....	308
AD1CSSH (ADC1 Input Scan Select High)	335	CxRXOVF2 (ECANx Receive Buffer Overflow 2).....	308
AD1CSSL (ADC1 Input Scan Select Low).....	336	CxTRMnCON (ECANx TX/RX Buffer mn Control)	309
ALTDTRx (PWMx Alternate Dead-Time)	238	CxVEC (ECANx Interrupt Code).....	292
AUXCONx (PWMx Auxiliary Control).....	247	DEVID (Device ID).....	383
CHOP (PWMx Chop Clock Generator).....	234	DEVREV (Device Revision).....	383
CLKDIV (Clock Divisor).....	158	DMALCA (DMA Last Channel Active Status)	150
CM4CON (Comparator 4 Control)	364	DMAPPS (DMA Ping-Pong Status)	151
CMSTAT (Op Amp/Comparator Status)	360	DMAPOW (DMA Peripheral Write Collision Status).....	148
CMxCON (Comparator x Control, x = 1,2,3).....	362	DMARQC (DMA Request Collision Status).....	149
CMxFLTR (Comparator x Filter Control).....	370	DMAxCNT (DMA Channel x Transfer Count).....	146
		DMAxCON (DMA Channel x Control).....	142
		DMAxPAD (DMA Channel x Peripheral Address).....	146
		DMAxREQ (DMA Channel x IRQ Select).....	143