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

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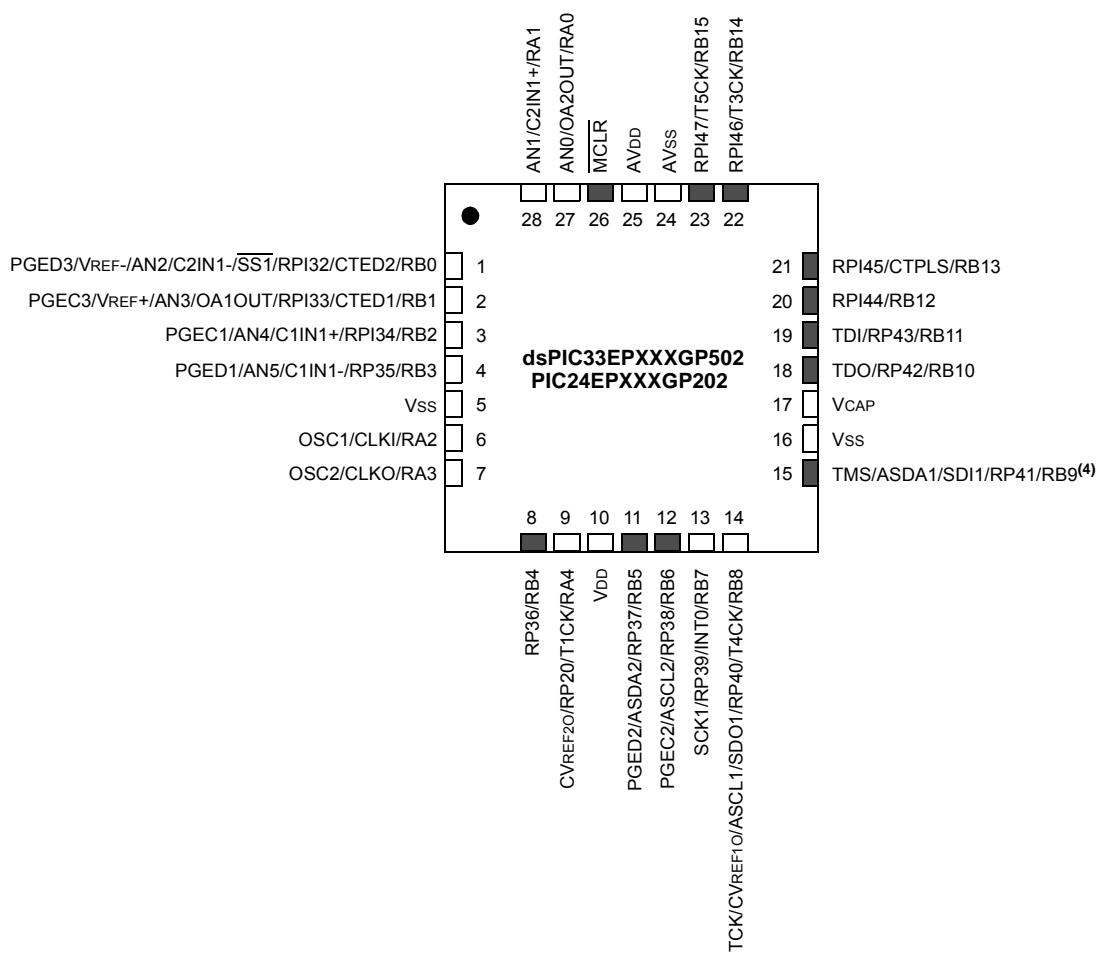
##### Details

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	21
Program Memory Size	64KB (22K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 6x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-QFN-S (6x6)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep64gp502t-i-mm">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep64gp502t-i-mm</a>

## Pin Diagrams (Continued)

28-Pin QFN-S<sup>(1,2,3)</sup>

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant

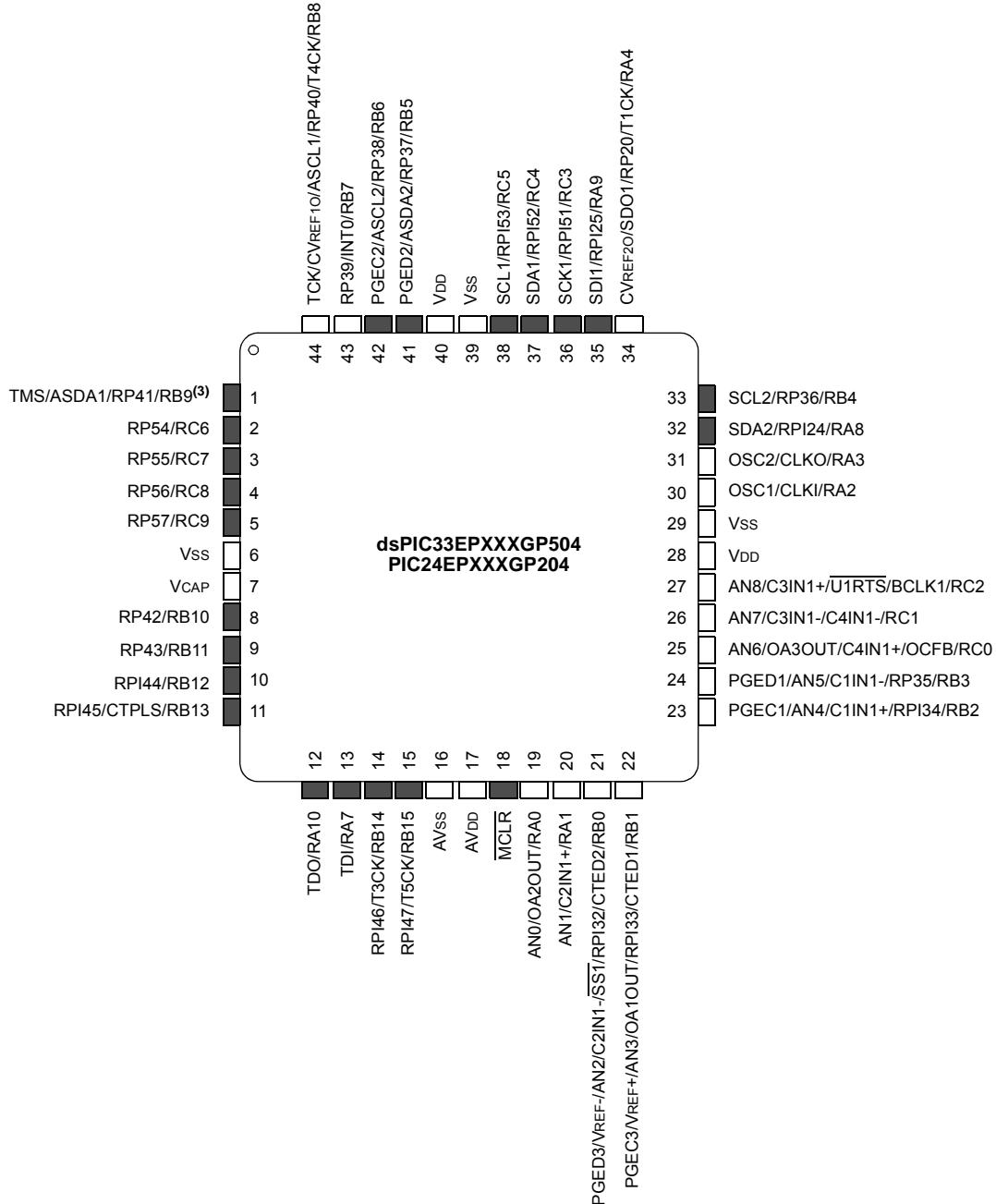


- Note 1:** The RPn/RPi<sub>n</sub> pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See **Section 11.4 “Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)**” for available peripherals and for information on limitations.
- 2:** Every I/O port pin (RA<sub>x</sub>-RG<sub>x</sub>) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CN<sub>Ax</sub>-CNG<sub>x</sub>). 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.

**Pin Diagrams (Continued)**

**44-Pin TQFP<sup>(1,2)</sup>**

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant

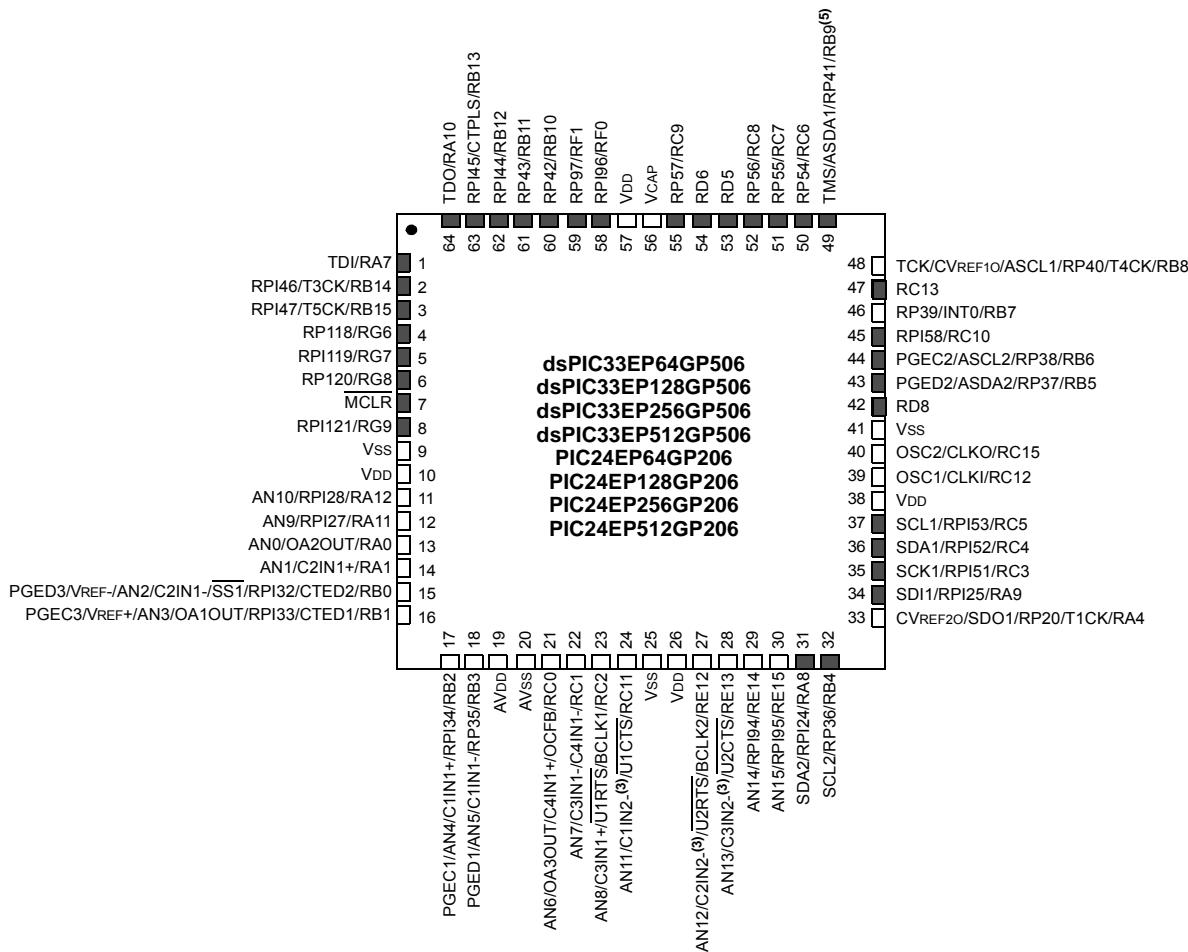


- Note 1:** The RPn/RPin pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See **Section 11.4 “Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)**” for available peripherals and for information on limitations.
- 2:** Every I/O port pin (RAx-RGx) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAx-CNGx). See **Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”** for more information.
- 3:** There is an internal pull-up resistor connected to the TMS pin when the JTAG interface is active. See the JTGEN bit field in Table 27-2.

## Pin Diagrams (Continued)

64-Pin QFN<sup>(1,2,3,4)</sup>

■ = 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: This pin is not available as an input when OPMODE (CMxCON<10>) = 1.
  - 4: The metal pad at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to Vss externally.
  - 5: There is an internal pull-up resistor connected to the TMS pin when the JTAG interface is active. See the JTGEN bit field in Table 27-2.

**TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS**

Pin Name <sup>(4)</sup>	Pin Type	Buffer Type	PPS	Description
AN0-AN15	I	Analog	No	Analog input channels.
CLKI	I	ST/ CMOS	No	External clock source input. Always associated with OSC1 pin function.
CLKO	O	—	No	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes. Always associated with OSC2 pin function.
OSC1	I	ST/ CMOS	No	Oscillator crystal input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; CMOS otherwise.
OSC2	I/O	—	No	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes.
REFCLKO	O	—	Yes	Reference clock output.
IC1-IC4	I	ST	Yes	Capture Inputs 1 through 4.
OCFA	I	ST	Yes	Compare Fault A input (for Compare channels).
OCFB	I	ST	No	Compare Fault B input (for Compare channels).
OC1-OC4	O	—	Yes	Compare Outputs 1 through 4.
INT0	I	ST	No	External Interrupt 0.
INT1	I	ST	Yes	External Interrupt 1.
INT2	I	ST	Yes	External Interrupt 2.
RA0-RA4, RA7-RA12	I/O	ST	No	PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RB0-RB15	I/O	ST	No	PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port.
RC0-RC13, RC15	I/O	ST	No	PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port.
RD5, RD6, RD8	I/O	ST	No	PORTD is a bidirectional I/O port.
RE12-RE15	I/O	ST	No	PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port.
RF0, RF1	I/O	ST	No	PORTF is a bidirectional I/O port.
RG6-RG9	I/O	ST	No	PORTG is a bidirectional I/O port.
T1CK	I	ST	No	Timer1 external clock input.
T2CK	I	ST	Yes	Timer2 external clock input.
T3CK	I	ST	No	Timer3 external clock input.
T4CK	I	ST	No	Timer4 external clock input.
T5CK	I	ST	No	Timer5 external clock input.
CTPLS	O	ST	No	CTMU pulse output.
CTED1	I	ST	No	CTMU External Edge Input 1.
CTED2	I	ST	No	CTMU External Edge Input 2.
U1CTS	I	ST	No	UART1 Clear-To-Send.
U1RTS	O	—	No	UART1 Ready-To-Send.
U1RX	I	ST	Yes	UART1 receive.
U1TX	O	—	Yes	UART1 transmit.
BCLK1	O	ST	No	UART1 IrDA® baud clock output.

**Legend:** CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output      Analog = Analog input      P = Power  
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels      O = Output      I = Input  
 PPS = Peripheral Pin Select      TTL = TTL input buffer

- Note 1:** This pin is available on dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X devices only.
- 2:** This pin is available on dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC50X devices only.
- 3:** This is the default Fault on Reset for dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X devices. See **Section 16.0 “High-Speed PWM Module (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X Devices Only)”** for more information.
- 4:** Not all pins are available in all packages variants. See the “**Pin Diagrams**” section for pin availability.
- 5:** There is an internal pull-up resistor connected to the TMS pin when the JTAG interface is active. See the JTGEN bit field in Table 27-2.

**TABLE 4-4: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXMC20X 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>				—	PTGWDTIP<2:0>				—	PTGSTEPIP<2:0>				—	—	—	4440
IPC37	088A	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IP<2:0>				—	PTG2IP<2:0>				—	PTG1IP<2:0>		0444	
INTCON1	08C0	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 4-10: OUTPUT COMPARE 1 THROUGH OUTPUT COMPARE 4 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					
OC1CON1	0900	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			—	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	—	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>		0000						
OC1CON2	0902	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>				000C						
OC1RS	0904	Output Compare 1 Secondary Register															xxxx						
OC1R	0906	Output Compare 1 Register															xxxx						
OC1TMR	0908	Timer Value 1 Register															xxxx						
OC2CON1	090A	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			—	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	—	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>		0000						
OC2CON2	090C	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>				000C						
OC2RS	090E	Output Compare 2 Secondary Register															xxxx						
OC2R	0910	Output Compare 2 Register															xxxx						
OC2TMR	0912	Timer Value 2 Register															xxxx						
OC3CON1	0914	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			—	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	—	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>		0000						
OC3CON2	0916	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>				000C						
OC3RS	0918	Output Compare 3 Secondary Register															xxxx						
OC3R	091A	Output Compare 3 Register															xxxx						
OC3TMR	091C	Timer Value 3 Register															xxxx						
OC4CON1	091E	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL<2:0>			—	ENFLTB	ENFLTA	—	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM<2:0>		0000						
OC4CON2	0920	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL<4:0>				000C						
OC4RS	0922	Output Compare 4 Secondary Register															xxxx						
OC4R	0924	Output Compare 4 Register															xxxx						
OC4TMR	0926	Timer Value 4 Register															xxxx						

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

**TABLE 4-31: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXGP50X DEVICES ONLY**

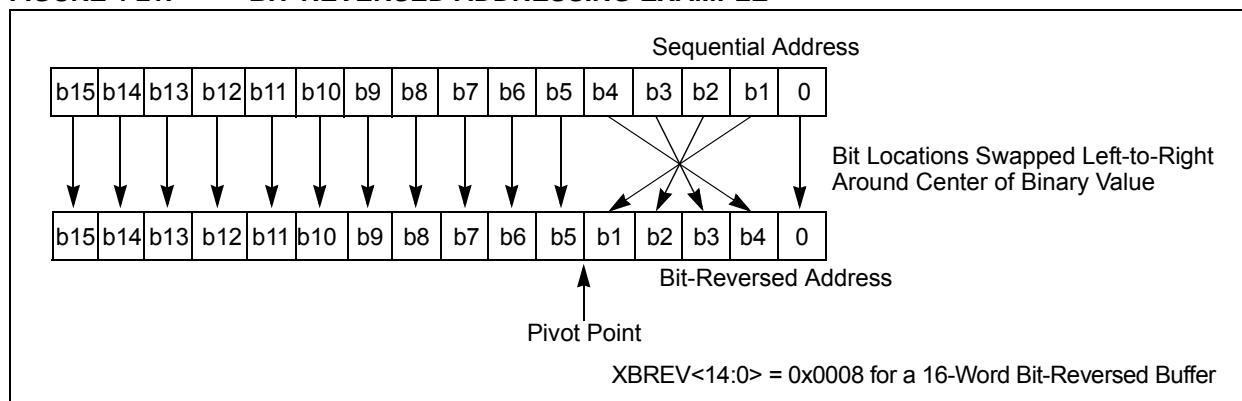
File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
RPINR0	06A0	—																0000
RPINR1	06A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR3	06A6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR7	06AE	—																0000
RPINR8	06B0	—																0000
RPINR11	06B6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR18	06C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR19	06C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR22	06CC	—																0000
RPINR23	06CE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR26	06D4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000

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

**TABLE 4-32: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMC50X 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
RPINR0	06A0	—																0000
RPINR1	06A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR3	06A6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR7	06AE	—																0000
RPINR8	06B0	—																0000
RPINR11	06B6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR12	06B8	—																0000
RPINR14	06BC	—																0000
RPINR15	06BE	—																0000
RPINR18	06C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR19	06C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR22	06CC	—																0000
RPINR23	06CE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR26	06D4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								0000
RPINR37	06EA	—																0000
RPINR38	06EC	—																0000
RPINR39	06EE	—																0000

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

**FIGURE 4-21: BIT-REVERSED ADDRESSING EXAMPLE****TABLE 4-64: BIT-REVERSED ADDRESSING SEQUENCE (16-ENTRY)**

Normal Address					Bit-Reversed Address				
A3	A2	A1	A0	Decimal	A3	A2	A1	A0	Decimal
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	12
0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2
0	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	10
0	1	1	0	6	0	1	1	0	6
0	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	0	14
1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	9	1	0	0	1	9
1	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	1	5
1	0	1	1	11	1	1	0	1	13
1	1	0	0	12	0	0	1	1	3
1	1	0	1	13	1	0	1	1	11
1	1	1	0	14	0	1	1	1	7
1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	15

**REGISTER 7-4: INTCON2: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 2**

R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
GIE	DISI	SWTRAP	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15	bit 8						

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP
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      **GIE:** Global Interrupt Enable bit  
               1 = Interrupts and associated IE bits are enabled  
               0 = Interrupts are disabled, but traps are still enabled
- bit 14      **DISI:** DISI Instruction Status bit  
               1 = DISI instruction is active  
               0 = DISI instruction is not active
- bit 13      **SWTRAP:** Software Trap Status bit  
               1 = Software trap is enabled  
               0 = Software trap is disabled
- bit 12-3     **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 2        **INT2EP:** External Interrupt 2 Edge Detect Polarity Select bit  
               1 = Interrupt on negative edge  
               0 = Interrupt on positive edge
- bit 1        **INT1EP:** External Interrupt 1 Edge Detect Polarity Select bit  
               1 = Interrupt on negative edge  
               0 = Interrupt on positive edge
- bit 0        **INT0EP:** External Interrupt 0 Edge Detect Polarity Select bit  
               1 = Interrupt on negative edge  
               0 = Interrupt on positive edge

## 9.1 CPU Clocking System

The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X family of devices provides six system clock options:

- Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator
- FRC Oscillator with Phase Locked Loop (PLL)
- FRC Oscillator with Postscaler
- Primary (XT, HS or EC) Oscillator
- Primary Oscillator with PLL
- Low-Power RC (LPRC) Oscillator

Instruction execution speed or device operating frequency,  $F_{CY}$ , is given by Equation 9-1.

### EQUATION 9-1: DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCY

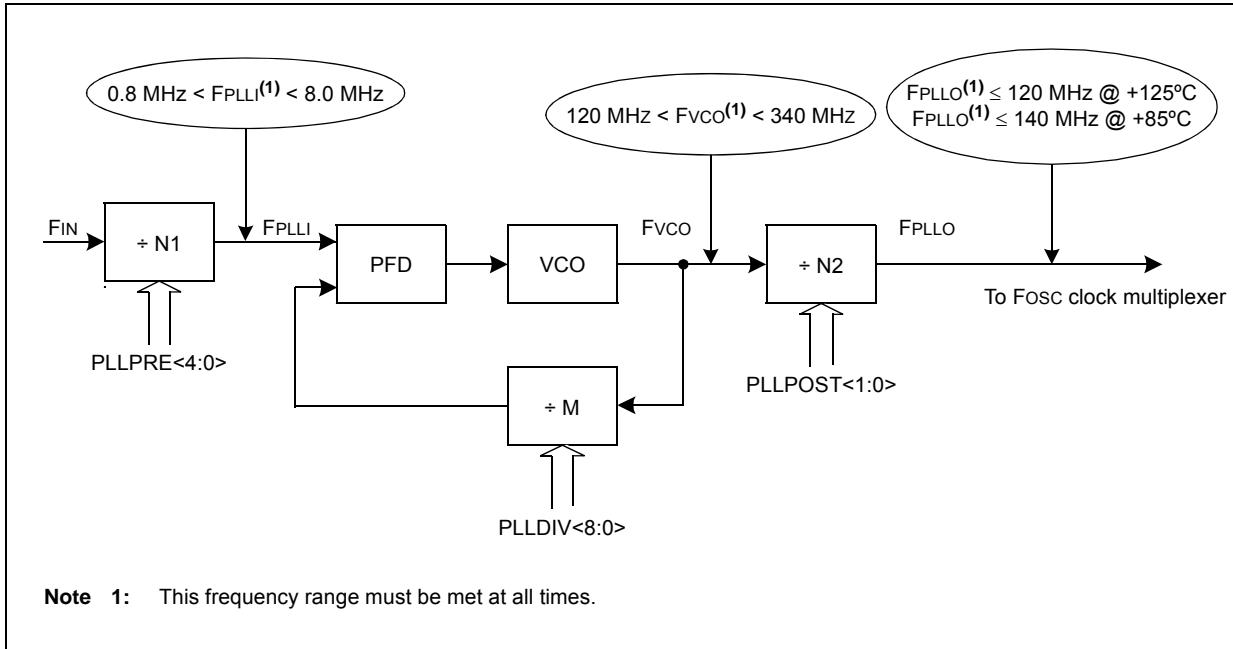
$$F_{CY} = F_{osc}/2$$

Figure 9-2 is a block diagram of the PLL module.

Equation 9-2 provides the relationship between input frequency ( $F_{IN}$ ) and output frequency ( $F_{PLLO}$ ). In clock modes S1 and S3, when the PLL output is selected,  $F_{OSC} = F_{PLLO}$ .

Equation 9-3 provides the relationship between input frequency ( $F_{IN}$ ) and VCO frequency ( $F_{VCO}$ ).

**FIGURE 9-2: PLL BLOCK DIAGRAM**



### EQUATION 9-2: FPLLO CALCULATION

$$F_{PLLO} = F_{IN} \times \left( \frac{M}{N_1 \times N_2} \right) = F_{IN} \times \left( \frac{(PLL DIV + 2)}{(PLLPRE + 2) \times 2(PLL POST + 1)} \right)$$

Where:

$$N_1 = PLLPRE + 2$$

$$N_2 = 2 \times (PLL POST + 1)$$

$$M = PLL DIV + 2$$

### EQUATION 9-3: Fvco CALCULATION

$$F_{VCO} = F_{IN} \times \left( \frac{M}{N_1} \right) = F_{IN} \times \left( \frac{(PLL DIV + 2)}{(PLLPRE + 2)} \right)$$

## REGISTER 9-2: CLKDIV: CLOCK DIVISOR REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ROI	DOZE2 <sup>(1)</sup>	DOZE1 <sup>(1)</sup>	DOZE0 <sup>(1)</sup>	DOZEN <sup>(2,3)</sup>	FRCDIV2	FRCDIV1	FRCDIV0
bit 15	bit 8						

R/W-0	R/W-1	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PLLPOST1	PLLPOST0	—	PLLPRE4	PLLPRE3	PLLPRE2	PLLPRE1	PLLPRE0
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	<b>ROI:</b> Recover on Interrupt bit 1 = Interrupts will clear the DOZEN bit 0 = Interrupts have no effect on the DOZEN bit
bit 14-12	<b>DOZE&lt;2:0&gt;:</b> Processor Clock Reduction Select bits <sup>(1)</sup> 111 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 128 110 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 64 101 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 32 100 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 16 011 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 8 (default) 010 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 4 001 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 2 000 = F <sub>CY</sub> divided by 1
bit 11	<b>DOZEN:</b> Doze Mode Enable bit <sup>(2,3)</sup> 1 = DOZE<2:0> field specifies the ratio between the peripheral clocks and the processor clocks 0 = Processor clock and peripheral clock ratio is forced to 1:1
bit 10-8	<b>FRCDIV&lt;2:0&gt;:</b> Internal Fast RC Oscillator Postscaler bits 111 = FRC divided by 256 110 = FRC divided by 64 101 = FRC divided by 32 100 = FRC divided by 16 011 = FRC divided by 8 010 = FRC divided by 4 001 = FRC divided by 2 000 = FRC divided by 1 (default)
bit 7-6	<b>PLLPOST&lt;1:0&gt;:</b> PLL VCO Output Divider Select bits (also denoted as 'N2', PLL postscaler) 11 = Output divided by 8 10 = Reserved 01 = Output divided by 4 (default) 00 = Output divided by 2
bit 5	<b>Unimplemented:</b> Read as '0'

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

## REGISTER 16-7: PWMCONx: PWMx CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 7-6	<b>DTC&lt;1:0&gt;</b> : Dead-Time Control bits 11 = Dead-Time Compensation mode 10 = Dead-time function is disabled 01 = Negative dead time is actively applied for Complementary Output mode 00 = Positive dead time is actively applied for all output modes
bit 5	<b>DTCP</b> : Dead-Time Compensation Polarity bit <sup>(3)</sup> <u>When Set to '1'</u> : If DTCMPx = 0, PWMxL is shortened and PWMxH is lengthened. If DTCMPx = 1, PWMxH is shortened and PWMxL is lengthened. <u>When Set to '0'</u> : If DTCMPx = 0, PWMxH is shortened and PWMxL is lengthened. If DTCMPx = 1, PWMxL is shortened and PWMxH is lengthened.
bit 4	<b>Unimplemented</b> : Read as '0'
bit 3	<b>MTBS</b> : Master Time Base Select bit 1 = PWM generator uses the secondary master time base for synchronization and as the clock source for the PWM generation logic (if secondary time base is available) 0 = PWM generator uses the primary master time base for synchronization and as the clock source for the PWM generation logic
bit 2	<b>CAM</b> : Center-Aligned Mode Enable bit <sup>(2,4)</sup> 1 = Center-Aligned mode is enabled 0 = Edge-Aligned mode is enabled
bit 1	<b>XRES</b> : External PWMx Reset Control bit <sup>(5)</sup> 1 = Current-limit source resets the time base for this PWM generator if it is in Independent Time Base mode 0 = External pins do not affect PWMx time base
bit 0	<b>IUE</b> : Immediate Update Enable bit <sup>(2)</sup> 1 = Updates to the active MDC/PDCx/DTRx/ALTDTRx/PHASEx registers are immediate 0 = Updates to the active MDC/PDCx/DTRx/ALTDTRx/PHASEx registers are synchronized to the PWMx period boundary

- 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 21-24: CxRXOVF1: ECANx RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW REGISTER 1**

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF15	RXOVF14	RXOVF13	RXOVF12	RXOVF11	RXOVF10	RXOVF9	RXOVF8
bit 15	bit 8						

| R/C-0  |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| RXOVF7 | RXOVF6 | RXOVF5 | RXOVF4 | RXOVF3 | RXOVF2 | RXOVF1 | RXOVF0 |
| bit 7  | bit 0  |        |        |        |        |        |        |

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

bit 15-0      **RXOVF<15:0>:** Receive Buffer n Overflow bits  
 1 = Module attempted to write to a full buffer (set by module)  
 0 = No overflow condition (cleared by user software)

**REGISTER 21-25: CxRXOVF2: ECANx RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW REGISTER 2**

| R/C-0   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| RXOVF31 | RXOVF30 | RXOVF29 | RXOVF28 | RXOVF27 | RXOVF26 | RXOVF25 | RXOVF24 |
| bit 15  | bit 8   |         |         |         |         |         |         |

| R/C-0   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| RXOVF23 | RXOVF22 | RXOVF21 | RXOVF20 | RXOVF19 | RXOVF18 | RXOVF17 | RXOVF16 |
| bit 7   | bit 0   |         |         |         |         |         |         |

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

bit 15-0      **RXOVF<31:16>:** Receive Buffer n Overflow bits  
 1 = Module attempted to write to a full buffer (set by module)  
 0 = No overflow condition (cleared by user software)

**REGISTER 24-2: PTGCON: PTG CONTROL REGISTER**

| R/W-0   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PTGCLK2 | PTGCLK1 | PTGCLK0 | PTGDIV4 | PTGDIV3 | PTGDIV2 | PTGDIV1 | PTGDIV0 |
| bit 15  | bit 8   |         |         |         |         |         |         |

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTGPWD3	PTGPWD2	PTGPWD1	PTGPWD0	—	PTGWDT2	PTGWDT1	PTGWDT0
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      **PTGCLK<2:0>**: Select PTG Module Clock Source bits

111 = Reserved

110 = Reserved

101 = PTG module clock source will be T3CLK

100 = PTG module clock source will be T2CLK

011 = PTG module clock source will be T1CLK

010 = PTG module clock source will be TAD

001 = PTG module clock source will be FOSC

000 = PTG module clock source will be FP

bit 12-8      **PTGDIV<4:0>**: PTG Module Clock Prescaler (divider) bits

11111 = Divide-by-32

11110 = Divide-by-31

.

.

00001 = Divide-by-2

00000 = Divide-by-1

bit 7-4      **PTGPWD<3:0>**: PTG Trigger Output Pulse-Width bits

1111 = All trigger outputs are 16 PTG clock cycles wide

1110 = All trigger outputs are 15 PTG clock cycles wide

.

.

.

0001 = All trigger outputs are 2 PTG clock cycles wide

0000 = All trigger outputs are 1 PTG clock cycle wide

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

bit 2-0      **PTGWDT<2:0>**: Select PTG Watchdog Timer Time-out Count Value bits

111 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 512 PTG clocks

110 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 256 PTG clocks

101 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 128 PTG clocks

100 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 64 PTG clocks

011 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 32 PTG clocks

010 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 16 PTG clocks

001 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 8 PTG clocks

000 = Watchdog Timer is disabled

**TABLE 30-40: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)  
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic <sup>(1)</sup>	Min.	Typ. <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Input Frequency	—	—	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 DO31 (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	$\overline{SS2} \downarrow$ to SCK2 $\uparrow$ or SCK2 $\downarrow$ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS2} \uparrow$ to SDO2 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	(Note 4)
SP52	TscH2ssH TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS2} \uparrow$ after SCK2 Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	(Note 4)

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

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

**3:** The minimum clock period for 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 30-46: SPI1 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)				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic <sup>(1)</sup>	Min.	Typ. <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	Lesser of Fp or 11	MHz	(Note 3)
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	SS1 ↓ to SCK1 ↑ or SCK1 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	SS1 ↑ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	(Note 4)
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	SS1 ↑ after SCK1 Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	(Note 4)
SP60	TssL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SS1 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 SCK1 is 91 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

**4:** Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

**TABLE 30-61: ADC CONVERSION (10-BIT MODE) TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

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
<b>Clock Parameters</b>							
AD50	TAD	ADC Clock Period	76	—	—	ns	
AD51	tRC	ADC Internal RC Oscillator Period <sup>(2)</sup>	—	250	—	ns	
<b>Conversion Rate</b>							
AD55	tCONV	Conversion Time	—	12 TAD	—	—	
AD56	Fcnv	Throughput Rate	—	—	1.1	MspS	Using simultaneous sampling
AD57a	TsAMP	Sample Time when Sampling any ANx Input	2 TAD	—	—	—	
AD57b	TsAMP	Sample Time when Sampling the Op Amp Outputs (Configuration A and Configuration B) <sup>(4,5)</sup>	4 TAD	—	—	—	
<b>Timing Parameters</b>							
AD60	tPCS	Conversion Start from Sample Trigger <sup>(2,3)</sup>	2 TAD	—	3 TAD	—	Auto-convert trigger is not selected
AD61	tPSS	Sample Start from Setting Sample (SAMP) bit <sup>(2,3)</sup>	2 TAD	—	3 TAD	—	
AD62	tcss	Conversion Completion to Sample Start (ASAM = 1) <sup>(2,3)</sup>	—	0.5 TAD	—	—	
AD63	tDPU	Time to Stabilize Analog Stage from ADC Off to ADC On <sup>(2,3)</sup>	—	—	20	μs	(Note 6)

- Note 1:** Device is functional at  $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$ , 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:** Parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
- 3:** Because the sample caps will eventually lose charge, clock rates below 10 kHz may affect linearity performance, especially at elevated temperatures.
- 4:** See Figure 25-6 for configuration information.
- 5:** See Figure 25-7 for configuration information.
- 6:** The parameter, tDPU, is the time required for the ADC module to stabilize at the appropriate level when the module is turned on (ADON (AD1CON1<15>) = 1). During this time, the ADC result is indeterminate.

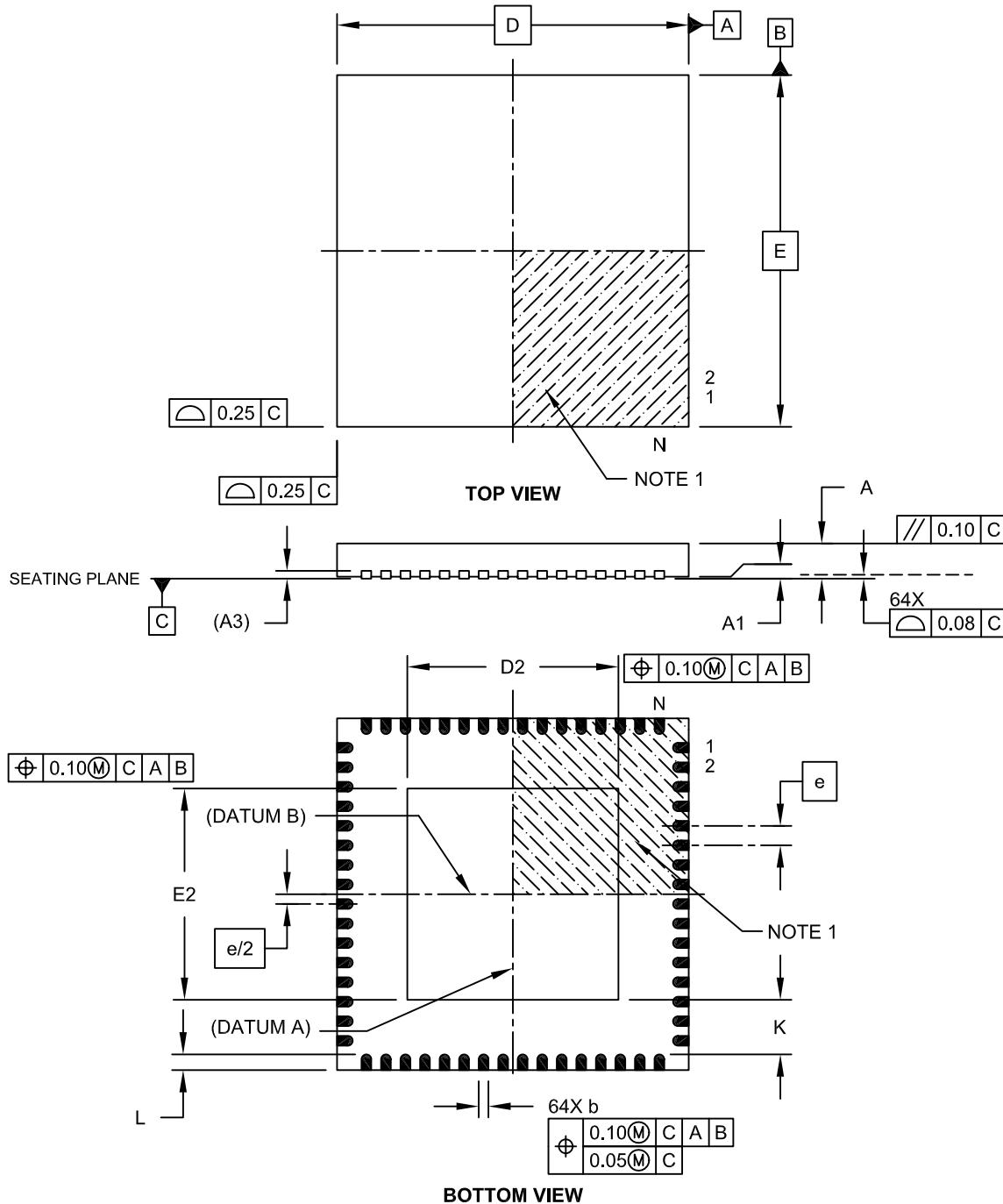
**TABLE 30-62: DMA MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

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 No.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max.	Units	Conditions
DM1	DMA Byte/Word Transfer Latency	1 Tcy <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	ns	

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.
- 2:** Because DMA transfers use the CPU data bus, this time is dependent on other functions on the bus.

**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>



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-154A Sheet 1 of 2

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**NOTES:**