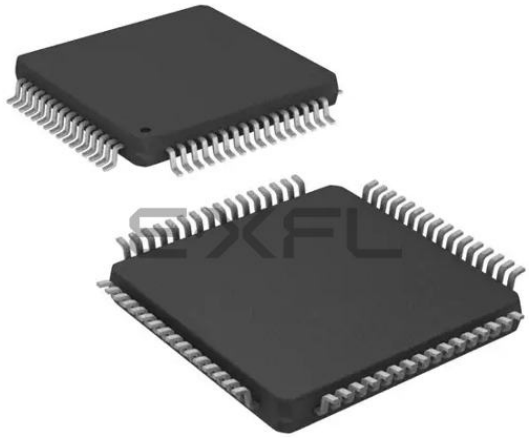

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPs
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	256KB (85.5K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24ep256gp206t-i-pt

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name(4)	Pin Type	Buffer Type	PPS	Description
U2CTS	I	ST	No	UART2 Clear-To-Send.
U2RTS	O	—	No	UART2 Ready-To-Send.
U2RX	I	ST	Yes	UART2 receive.
U2TX	O	—	Yes	UART2 transmit.
BCLK2	O	ST	No	UART2 IrDA® baud clock output.
SCK1	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI1.
SDI1	I	ST	No	SPI1 data in.
SDO1	O	—	No	SPI1 data out.
SS1	I/O	ST	No	SPI1 slave synchronization or frame pulse I/O.
SCK2	I/O	ST	Yes	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI2.
SDI2	I	ST	Yes	SPI2 data in.
SDO2	O	—	Yes	SPI2 data out.
SS2	I/O	ST	Yes	SPI2 slave synchronization or frame pulse I/O.
SCL1	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I2C1.
SDA1	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial data input/output for I2C1.
ASCL1	I/O	ST	No	Alternate synchronous serial clock input/output for I2C1.
ASDA1	I/O	ST	No	Alternate synchronous serial data input/output for I2C1.
SCL2	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I2C2.
SDA2	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial data input/output for I2C2.
ASCL2	I/O	ST	No	Alternate synchronous serial clock input/output for I2C2.
ASDA2	I/O	ST	No	Alternate synchronous serial data input/output for I2C2.
TMS(5)	I	ST	No	JTAG Test mode select pin.
TCK	I	ST	No	JTAG test clock input pin.
TDI	I	ST	No	JTAG test data input pin.
TDO	O	—	No	JTAG test data output pin.
C1RX(2)	I	ST	Yes	ECAN1 bus receive pin.
C1TX(2)	O	—	Yes	ECAN1 bus transmit pin.
FLT1(1), FLT2(1)	I	ST	Yes	PWM Fault Inputs 1 and 2.
FLT3(1), FLT4(1)	I	ST	No	PWM Fault Inputs 3 and 4.
FLT32(1,3)	I	ST	No	PWM Fault Input 32 (Class B Fault).
DTCMP1-DTCMP3(1)	I	ST	Yes	PWM Dead-Time Compensation Inputs 1 through 3.
PWM1L-PWM3L(1)	O	—	No	PWM Low Outputs 1 through 3.
PWM1H-PWM3H(1)	O	—	No	PWM High Outputs 1 through 3.
SYNCI1(1)	I	ST	Yes	PWM Synchronization Input 1.
SYNCO1(1)	O	—	Yes	PWM Synchronization Output 1.
INDX1(1)	I	ST	Yes	Quadrature Encoder Index1 pulse input.
HOME1(1)	I	ST	Yes	Quadrature Encoder Home1 pulse input.
QEA1(1)	I	ST	Yes	Quadrature Encoder Phase A input in QEI1 mode. Auxiliary timer external clock/gate input in Timer mode.
QEB1(1)	I	ST	Yes	Quadrature Encoder Phase B input in QEI1 mode. Auxiliary timer external clock/gate input in Timer mode.
CNTCMP1(1)	O	—	Yes	Quadrature Encoder Compare Output 1.

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.

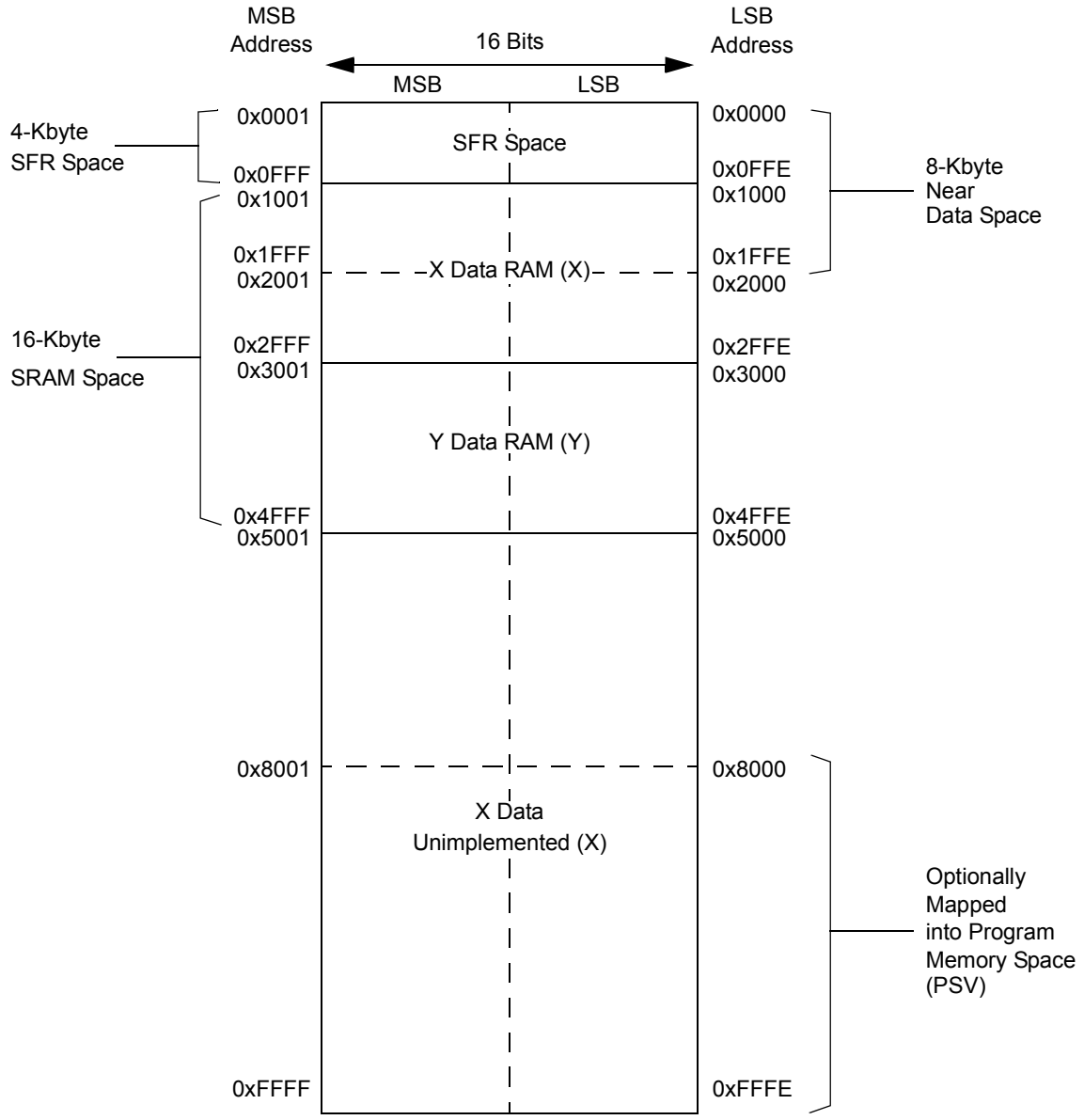
2: This pin is available on dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC50X devices only.

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 JTAGEN bit field in Table 27-2.

FIGURE 4-9: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP128MC20X/50X AND dsPIC33EP128GP50X DEVICES



Note: Memory areas are not shown to scale.

TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X AND dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X 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
SR	0042	OA	OB	SA	SB	OAB	SAB	DA	DC	IPL2	IPL1	IPL0	RA	N	OV	Z	C	0000
CORCON	0044	VAR	—	US<1:0>		EDT	DL<2:0>			SATA	SATB	SATDW	ACCSAT	IPL3	SFA	RND	IF	0020
MODCON	0046	XMODEN	YMODEN	—	—	BWM<3:0>				YWM<3:0>				XWM<3:0>				0000
XMODSRT	0048	XMODSRT<15:0>															—	0000
XMODEND	004A	XMODEND<15:0>															—	0001
YMODSRT	004C	YMODSRT<15:0>															—	0000
YMODEND	004E	YMODEND<15:0>															—	0001
XBREV	0050	BREN	XBREV<14:0>															0000
DISICNT	0052	—	—	DISICNT<13:0>														0000
TBLPAG	0054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TBLPAG<7:0>								0000
MSTRPR	0058	MSTRPR<15:0>																0000

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

Allocating different Page registers for read and write access allows the architecture to support data movement between different pages in data memory. This is accomplished by setting the DSRPAG register value to the page from which you want to read, and configuring the DSWPAG register to the page to which it needs to be written. Data can also be moved from different PSV to EDS pages, by configuring the DSRPAG and DSWPAG registers to address PSV and EDS space, respectively. The data can be moved between pages by a single instruction.

When an EDS or PSV page overflow or underflow occurs, EA<15> is cleared as a result of the register indirect EA calculation. An overflow or underflow of the EA in the EDS or PSV pages can occur at the page boundaries when:

- The initial address prior to modification addresses an EDS or PSV page
- The EA calculation uses Pre-Modified or Post-Modified Register Indirect Addressing; however, this does not include Register Offset Addressing

In general, when an overflow is detected, the DSxPAG register is incremented and the EA<15> bit is set to keep the base address within the EDS or PSV window. When an underflow is detected, the DSxPAG register is decremented and the EA<15> bit is set to keep the base address within the EDS or PSV window. This creates a linear EDS and PSV address space, but only when using Register Indirect Addressing modes.

Exceptions to the operation described above arise when entering and exiting the boundaries of Page 0, EDS and PSV spaces. Table 4-61 lists the effects of overflow and underflow scenarios at different boundaries.

In the following cases, when overflow or underflow occurs, the EA<15> bit is set and the DSxPAG is not modified; therefore, the EA will wrap to the beginning of the current page:

- Register Indirect with Register Offset Addressing
- Modulo Addressing
- Bit-Reversed Addressing

TABLE 4-61: OVERFLOW AND UNDERFLOW SCENARIOS AT PAGE 0, EDS and PSV SPACE BOUNDARIES(2,3,4)

O/U, R/W	Operation	Before			After		
		DSxPAG	DS EA<15>	Page Description	DSxPAG	DS EA<15>	Page Description
O, Read	[++Wn] or [Wn++]	DSRPAG = 0x1FF	1	EDS: Last page	DSRPAG = 0x1FF	0	See **Note 1**
O, Read		DSRPAG = 0x2FF	1	PSV: Last lsw page	DSRPAG = 0x300	1	PSV: First MSB page
O, Read		DSRPAG = 0x3FF	1	PSV: Last MSB page	DSRPAG = 0x3FF	0	See **Note 1**
O, Write		DSWPAG = 0x1FF	1	EDS: Last page	DSWPAG = 0x1FF	0	See **Note 1**
U, Read	[--Wn] or [Wn--]	DSRPAG = 0x001	1	PSV page	DSRPAG = 0x001	0	See **Note 1**
U, Read		DSRPAG = 0x200	1	PSV: First lsw page	DSRPAG = 0x200	0	See **Note 1**
U, Read		DSRPAG = 0x300	1	PSV: First MSB page	DSRPAG = 0x2FF	1	PSV: Last lsw page

Legend: O = Overflow, U = Underflow, R = Read, W = Write

Note 1: The Register Indirect Addressing now addresses a location in the base Data Space (0x0000-0x8000).

2: An EDS access with DSxPAG = 0x000 will generate an address error trap.

3: Only reads from PS are supported using DSRPAG. An attempt to write to PS using DSWPAG will generate an address error trap.

4: Pseudo-Linear Addressing is not supported for large offsets.

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

10.2.1 SLEEP MODE

The following occurs in Sleep mode:

- The system clock source is shut down. If an on-chip oscillator is used, it is turned off.
- The device current consumption is reduced to a minimum, provided that no I/O pin is sourcing current.
- The Fail-Safe Clock Monitor does not operate, since the system clock source is disabled.
- The LPRC clock continues to run in Sleep mode if the WDT is enabled.
- The WDT, if enabled, is automatically cleared prior to entering Sleep mode.
- Some device features or peripherals can continue to operate. This includes items such as the Input Change Notification (ICN) on the I/O ports or peripherals that use an external clock input.
- Any peripheral that requires the system clock source for its operation is disabled.

The device wakes up from Sleep mode on any of these events:

- Any interrupt source that is individually enabled
- Any form of device Reset
- A WDT time-out

On wake-up from Sleep mode, the processor restarts with the same clock source that was active when Sleep mode was entered.

For optimal power savings, the internal regulator and the Flash regulator can be configured to go into Standby when Sleep mode is entered by clearing the VREGS (RCON<8>) and VREGSF (RCON<11>) bits (default configuration).

If the application requires a faster wake-up time, and can accept higher current requirements, the VREGS (RCON<8>) and VREGSF (RCON<11>) bits can be set to keep the internal regulator and the Flash regulator active during Sleep mode.

10.2.2 IDLE MODE

The following occurs in Idle mode:

- The CPU stops executing instructions.
- The WDT is automatically cleared.
- The system clock source remains active. By default, all peripheral modules continue to operate normally from the system clock source, but can also be selectively disabled (see **Section 10.4 “Peripheral Module Disable”**).
- If the WDT or FSCM is enabled, the LPRC also remains active.

The device wakes from Idle mode on any of these events:

- Any interrupt that is individually enabled
- Any device Reset
- A WDT time-out

On wake-up from Idle mode, the clock is reapplied to the CPU and instruction execution will begin (2-4 clock cycles later), starting with the instruction following the PWRSAV instruction or the first instruction in the Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

All peripherals also have the option to discontinue operation when Idle mode is entered to allow for increased power savings. This option is selectable in the control register of each peripheral; for example, the TSIDL bit in the Timer1 Control register (T1CON<13>).

10.2.3 INTERRUPTS COINCIDENT WITH POWER SAVE INSTRUCTIONS

Any interrupt that coincides with the execution of a PWRSAV instruction is held off until entry into Sleep or Idle mode has completed. The device then wakes up from Sleep or Idle mode.

TABLE 11-1: SELECTABLE INPUT SOURCES (MAPS INPUT TO FUNCTION)

Input Name(1)	Function Name	Register	Configuration Bits
External Interrupt 1	INT1	RPINR0	INT1R<6:0>
External Interrupt 2	INT2	RPINR1	INT2R<6:0>
Timer2 External Clock	T2CK	RPINR3	T2CKR<6:0>
Input Capture 1	IC1	RPINR7	IC1R<6:0>
Input Capture 2	IC2	RPINR7	IC2R<6:0>
Input Capture 3	IC3	RPINR8	IC3R<6:0>
Input Capture 4	IC4	RPINR8	IC4R<6:0>
Output Compare Fault A	OCFA	RPINR11	OCFAR<6:0>
PWM Fault 1(3)	FLT1	RPINR12	FLT1R<6:0>
PWM Fault 2(3)	FLT2	RPINR12	FLT2R<6:0>
QEI1 Phase A(3)	QEA1	RPINR14	QEA1R<6:0>
QEI1 Phase B(3)	QEB1	RPINR14	QEB1R<6:0>
QEI1 Index(3)	INDX1	RPINR15	INDX1R<6:0>
QEI1 Home(3)	HOME1	RPINR15	HOM1R<6:0>
UART1 Receive	U1RX	RPINR18	U1RXR<6:0>
UART2 Receive	U2RX	RPINR19	U2RXR<6:0>
SPI2 Data Input	SDI2	RPINR22	SDI2R<6:0>
SPI2 Clock Input	SCK2	RPINR22	SCK2R<6:0>
SPI2 Slave Select	$\overline{SS2}$	RPINR23	SS2R<6:0>
CAN1 Receive(2)	C1RX	RPINR26	C1RXR<6:0>
PWM Sync Input 1(3)	SYNCI1	RPINR37	SYNCI1R<6:0>
PWM Dead-Time Compensation 1(3)	DTCMP1	RPINR38	DTCMP1R<6:0>
PWM Dead-Time Compensation 2(3)	DTCMP2	RPINR39	DTCMP2R<6:0>
PWM Dead-Time Compensation 3(3)	DTCMP3	RPINR39	DTCMP3R<6:0>

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, all inputs use the Schmitt Trigger input buffers.

2: This input source is available on dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC50X devices only.

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

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

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	PCLKDIV2(1)	PCLKDIV1(1)	PCLKDIV0(1)
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

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

111 = Reserved
110 = Divide-by-64
101 = Divide-by-32
100 = Divide-by-16
011 = Divide-by-8
010 = Divide-by-4
001 = Divide-by-2
000 = Divide-by-1, maximum PWMx timing resolution (power-on default)

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

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.

REGISTER 23-7: AD1CSSH: ADC1 INPUT SCAN SELECT REGISTER HIGH(1)

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CSS31	CSS30	—	—	—	CSS26(2)	CSS25(2)	CSS24(2)
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **CSS31:** ADC1 Input Scan Selection bit
1 = Selects CTMU capacitive and time measurement for input scan (Open)
0 = Skips CTMU capacitive and time measurement for input scan (Open)

bit 14 **CSS30:** ADC1 Input Scan Selection bit
1 = Selects CTMU on-chip temperature measurement for input scan (CTMU TEMP)
0 = Skips CTMU on-chip temperature measurement for input scan (CTMU TEMP)

bit 13-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10 **CSS26:** ADC1 Input Scan Selection bit(2)
1 = Selects OA3/AN6 for input scan
0 = Skips OA3/AN6 for input scan

bit 9 **CSS25:** ADC1 Input Scan Selection bit(2)
1 = Selects OA2/AN0 for input scan
0 = Skips OA2/AN0 for input scan

bit 8 **CSS24:** ADC1 Input Scan Selection bit(2)
1 = Selects OA1/AN3 for input scan
0 = Skips OA1/AN3 for input scan

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

Note 1: All AD1CSSH bits can be selected by user software. However, inputs selected for scan, without a corresponding input on the device, convert VREFL.

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.

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

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

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

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

bit 15-0 **PTGC1LIM<15:0>:** PTG Counter 1 Limit Register bits
May be used to specify the loop count for the PTGJMPC1 Step command or as a limit register for the General Purpose Counter 1.

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

REGISTER 24-9: PTGHOLD: PTG HOLD REGISTER(1)

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

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

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

bit 15-0 **PTGHOLD<15:0>:** PTG General Purpose Hold Register bits
Holds user-supplied data to be copied to the PTGTxLIM, PTGCxLIM, PTGSDLIM or PTGL0 registers with the PTGCOPY command.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 24-2: PTG OUTPUT DESCRIPTIONS

PTG Output Number	PTG Output Description
PTGO0	Trigger/Synchronization Source for OC1
PTGO1	Trigger/Synchronization Source for OC2
PTGO2	Trigger/Synchronization Source for OC3
PTGO3	Trigger/Synchronization Source for OC4
PTGO4	Clock Source for OC1
PTGO5	Clock Source for OC2
PTGO6	Clock Source for OC3
PTGO7	Clock Source for OC4
PTGO8	Trigger/Synchronization Source for IC1
PTGO9	Trigger/Synchronization Source for IC2
PTGO10	Trigger/Synchronization Source for IC3
PTGO11	Trigger/Synchronization Source for IC4
PTGO12	Sample Trigger for ADC
PTGO13	Sample Trigger for ADC
PTGO14	Sample Trigger for ADC
PTGO15	Sample Trigger for ADC
PTGO16	PWM Time Base Synchronous Source for PWM(1)
PTGO17	PWM Time Base Synchronous Source for PWM(1)
PTGO18	Mask Input Select for Op Amp/Comparator
PTGO19	Mask Input Select for Op Amp/Comparator
PTGO20	Reserved
PTGO21	Reserved
PTGO22	Reserved
PTGO23	Reserved
PTGO24	Reserved
PTGO25	Reserved
PTGO26	Reserved
PTGO27	Reserved
PTGO28	Reserved
PTGO29	Reserved
PTGO30	PTG Output to PPS Input Selection
PTGO31	PTG Output to PPS Input Selection

Note 1: This feature is only available on dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X devices.

29.6 MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator

The MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator allows code development in a PC-hosted environment by simulating the PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs on an instruction level. On any given instruction, the data areas can be examined or modified and stimuli can be applied from a comprehensive stimulus controller. Registers can be logged to files for further run-time analysis. The trace buffer and logic analyzer display extend the power of the simulator to record and track program execution, actions on I/O, most peripherals and internal registers.

The MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator fully supports symbolic debugging using the MPLAB XC Compilers, and the MPASM and MPLAB Assemblers. The software simulator offers the flexibility to develop and debug code outside of the hardware laboratory environment, making it an excellent, economical software development tool.

29.7 MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System

The MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System is Microchip's next generation high-speed emulator for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs all 8, 16 and 32-bit MCU, and DSC devices with the easy-to-use, powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB X IDE.

The emulator is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with either a connector compatible with in-circuit debugger systems (RJ-11) or with the new high-speed, noise tolerant, Low-Voltage Differential Signal (LVDS) interconnection (CAT5).

The emulator is field upgradable through future firmware downloads in MPLAB X IDE. MPLAB REAL ICE offers significant advantages over competitive emulators including full-speed emulation, run-time variable watches, trace analysis, complex breakpoints, logic probes, a ruggedized probe interface and long (up to three meters) interconnection cables.

29.8 MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System

The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System is Microchip's most cost-effective, high-speed hardware debugger/programmer for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs PIC Flash microcontrollers and dsPIC DSCs with the powerful, yet easy-to-use graphical user interface of the MPLAB IDE.

The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger probe is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with a connector compatible with the MPLAB ICD 2 or MPLAB REAL ICE systems (RJ-11). MPLAB ICD 3 supports all MPLAB ICD 2 headers.

29.9 PICkit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/ Programmer

The MPLAB PICkit 3 allows debugging and programming of PIC and dsPIC Flash microcontrollers at a most affordable price point using the powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB IDE. The MPLAB PICkit 3 is connected to the design engineer's PC using a full-speed USB interface and can be connected to the target via a Microchip debug (RJ-11) connector (compatible with MPLAB ICD 3 and MPLAB REAL ICE). The connector uses two device I/O pins and the Reset line to implement in-circuit debugging and In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™).

29.10 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at V_{DDMIN} and V_{DDMAX} for maximum reliability. It features a large LCD display (128 x 64) for menus and error messages, and a modular, detachable socket assembly to support various package types. The ICSP cable assembly is included as a standard item. In Stand-Alone mode, the MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer can read, verify and program PIC devices without a PC connection. It can also set code protection in this mode. The MPLAB PM3 connects to the host PC via an RS-232 or USB cable. The MPLAB PM3 has high-speed communications and optimized algorithms for quick programming of large memory devices, and incorporates an MMC card for file storage and data applications.

FIGURE 30-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

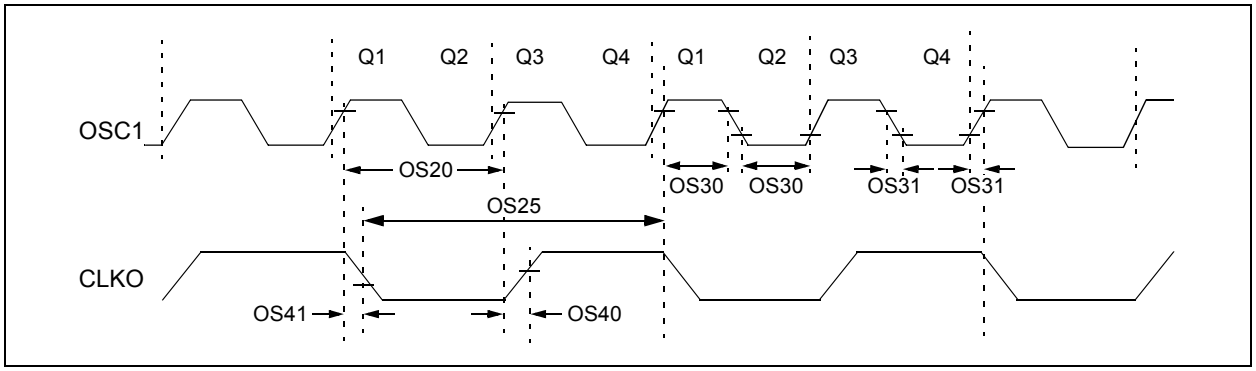


TABLE 30-17: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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.	**Symb**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ.(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
OS10	FIN	External CLKI Frequency (External clocks allowed only in EC and ECPLL modes)	DC	—	60	MHz	EC
		Oscillator Crystal Frequency	3.5 10	— —	10 25	MHz MHz	XT HS
OS20	TOSC	TOSC = 1/FOSC	8.33	—	DC	ns	+125ºC
		TOSC = 1/FOSC	7.14	—	DC	ns	+85ºC
OS25	TCY	Instruction Cycle Time(2)	16.67	—	DC	ns	+125ºC
		Instruction Cycle Time(2)	14.28	—	DC	ns	+85ºC
OS30	TosL, TosH	External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	0.45 x TOSC	—	0.55 x TOSC	ns	EC
OS31	TosR, TosF	External Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	—	—	20	ns	EC
OS40	TckR	CLKO Rise Time(3,4)	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS41	TckF	CLKO Fall Time(3,4)	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS42	GM	External Oscillator Transconductance(4)	—	12	—	mA/V	HS, VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25ºC
			—	6	—	mA/V	XT, VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25ºC

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: Instruction cycle period (TCY) equals two times the input oscillator time base period. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type under standard operating conditions with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at "Minimum" values with an external clock applied to the OSC1 pin. When an external clock input is used, the "Maximum" cycle time limit is "DC" (no clock) for all devices.

3: Measurements are taken in EC mode. The CLKO signal is measured on the OSC2 pin.

4: This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.

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

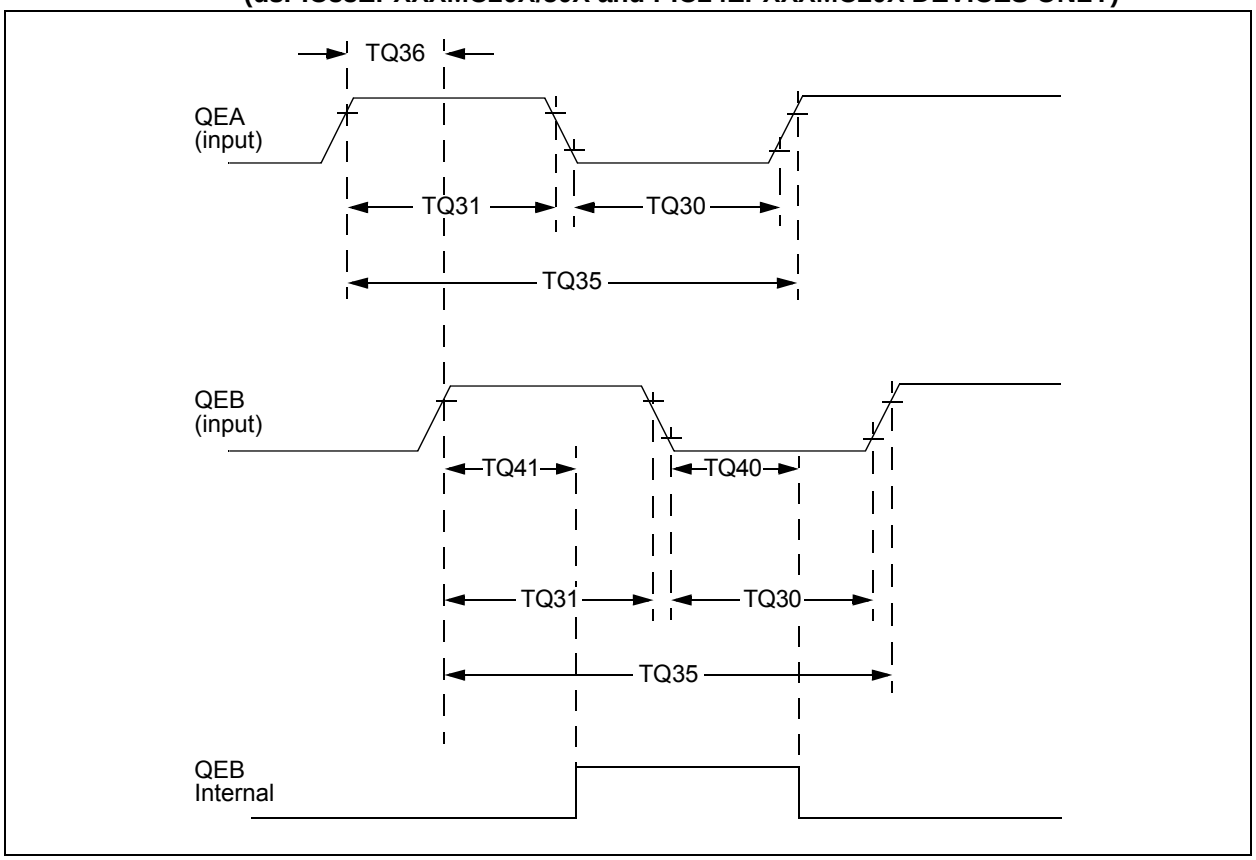


TABLE 30-31: QUADRATURE DECODER TIMING REQUIREMENTS (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended			
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic(1)**	**Typ.(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
TQ30	TQUL	Quadrature Input Low Time	6 TCY	—	ns	
TQ31	TQUH	Quadrature Input High Time	6 TCY	—	ns	
TQ35	TQUIN	Quadrature Input Period	12 TCY	—	ns	
TQ36	TQUP	Quadrature Phase Period	3 TCY	—	ns	
TQ40	TQUFL	Filter Time to Recognize Low, with Digital Filter	3 * N * TCY	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 **(Note 3)**
TQ41	TQUFH	Filter Time to Recognize High, with Digital Filter	3 * N * TCY	—	ns	N = 1, 2, 4, 16, 32, 64, 128 and 256 **(Note 3)**

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

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

3: N = Index Channel Digital Filter Clock Divide Select bits. Refer to **"Quadrature Encoder Interface (QEI)"** (DS70601) in the "*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*". Please see the Microchip web site for the latest family reference manual sections.

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

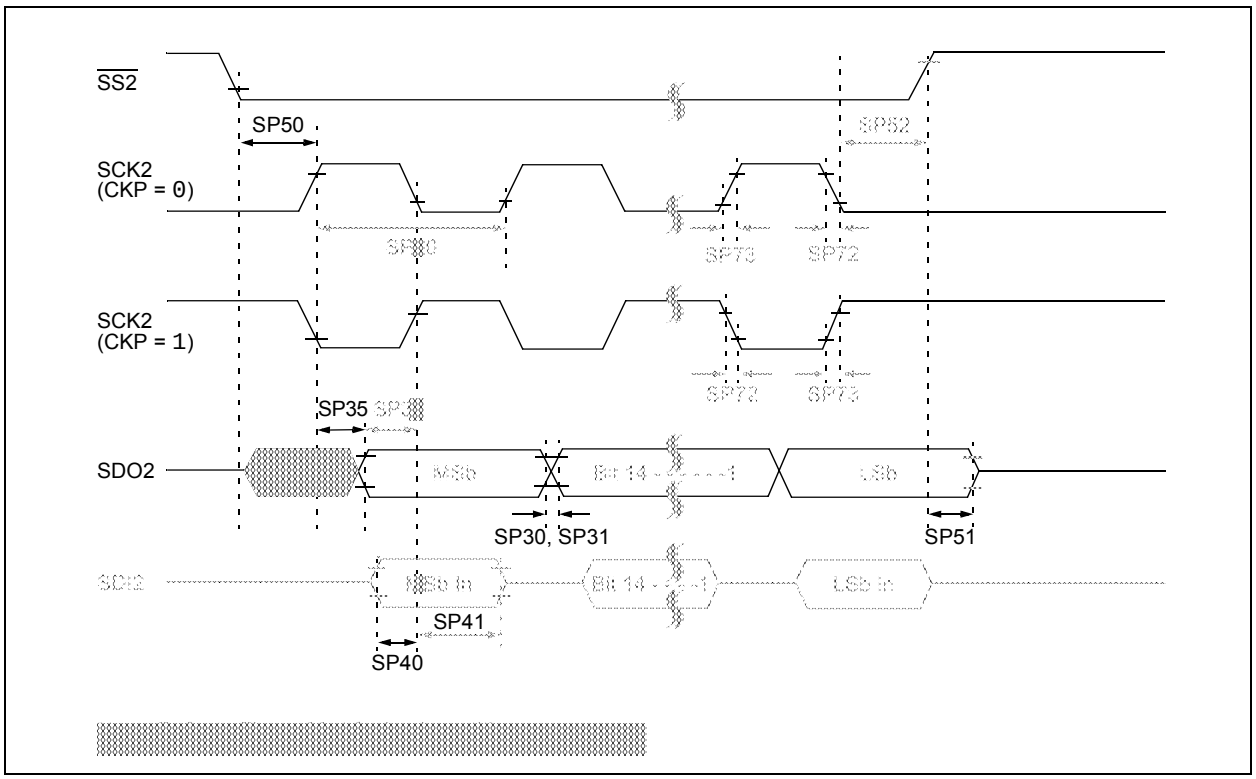


FIGURE 32-5: TYPICAL IPD CURRENT @ VDD = 3.3V

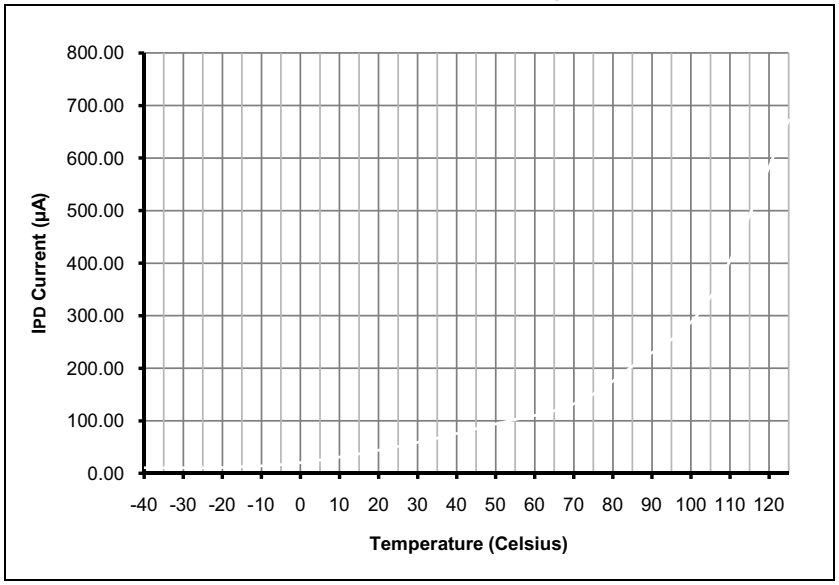


FIGURE 32-6: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM IDD CURRENT @ VDD = 3.3V

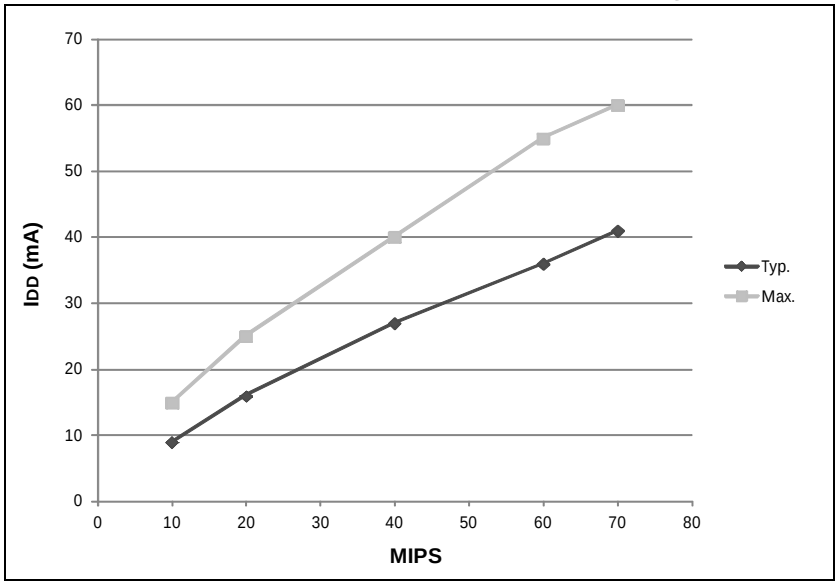


FIGURE 32-7: TYPICAL IDOZE CURRENT @ VDD = 3.3V

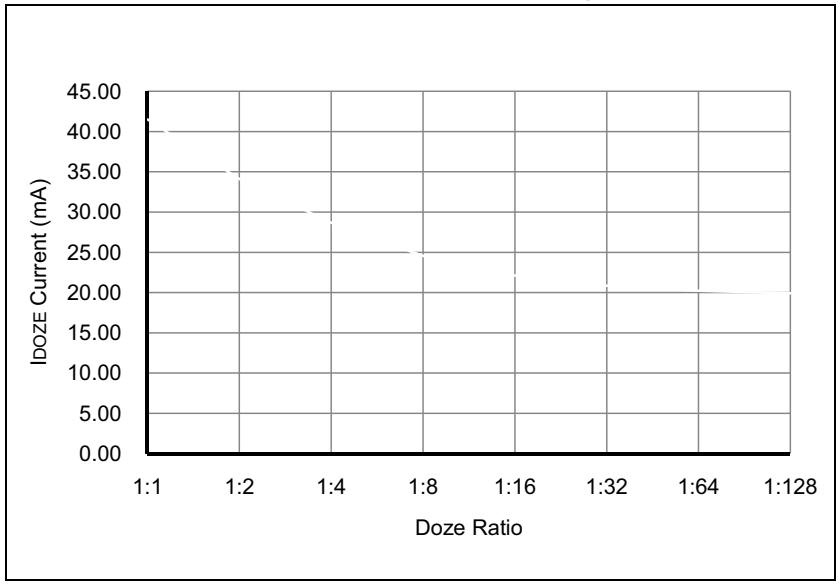
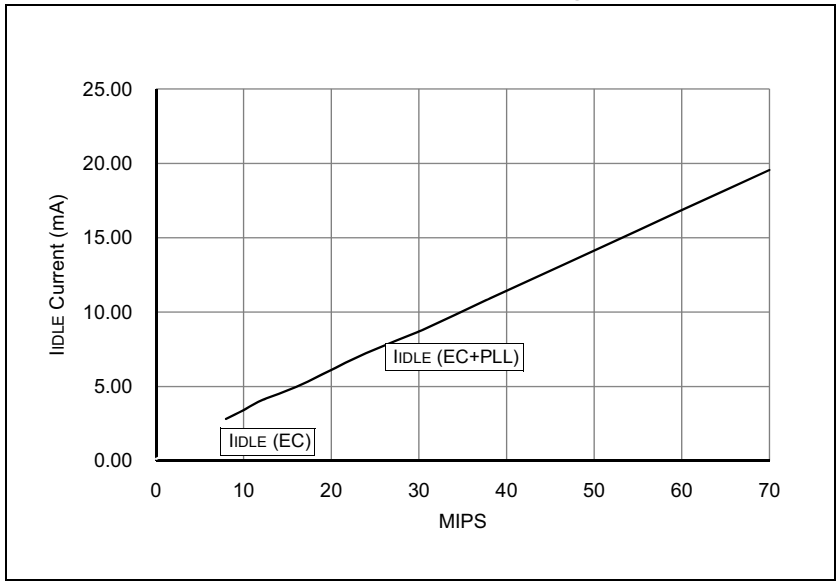


FIGURE 32-8: TYPICAL IIDLE CURRENT @ VDD = 3.3V



Revision E (April 2012)

This revision includes typographical and formatting changes throughout the data sheet text.

All other major changes are referenced by their respective section in Table A-3.

TABLE A-4: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section Name	Update Description
"16-bit Microcontrollers and Digital Signal Controllers (up to 512-Kbyte Flash and 48-Kbyte SRAM) with High-Speed PWM, Op amps, and Advanced Analog"	The following 512-Kbyte devices were added to the General Purpose Families table (see Table 1): • PIC24EP512GP202 • PIC24EP512GP204 • PIC24EP512GP206 • dsPIC33EP512GP502 • dsPIC33EP512GP504 • dsPIC33EP512GP506 The following 512-Kbyte devices were added to the Motor Control Families table (see Table 2): • PIC24EP512MC202 • PIC24EP512MC204 • PIC24EP512MC206 • dsPIC33EP512MC202 • dsPIC33EP512MC204 • dsPIC33EP512MC206 • dsPIC33EP512MC502 • dsPIC33EP512MC504 • dsPIC33EP512MC506 Certain Pin Diagrams were updated to include the new 512-Kbyte devices.
Section 4.0 "Memory Organization"	Added a Program Memory Map for the new 512-Kbyte devices (see Figure 4-4). Added a Data Memory Map for the new dsPIC 512-Kbyte devices (see Figure 4-11). Added a Data Memory Map for the new PIC24 512-Kbyte devices (see Figure 4-16).
Section 7.0 "Interrupt Controller"	Updated the VECNUM bits in the INTTREG register (see Register 7-7).
Section 11.0 "I/O Ports"	Added tip 6 to **Section 11.5 "I/O Helpful Tips"**.
Section 27.0 "Special Features"	The following modifications were made to the Configuration Byte Register Map (see Table 27-1): • Added the column Device Memory Size (Kbytes) • Removed Notes 1 through 4 • Added addresses for the new 512-Kbyte devices
Section 30.0 "Electrical Characteristics"	Updated the Minimum value for Parameter DC10 (see Table 30-4). Added Power-Down Current (Ipd) parameters for the new 512-Kbyte devices (see Table 30-8). Updated the Minimum value for Parameter CM34 (see Table 30-53). Updated the Minimum and Maximum values and the Conditions for paramteer SY12 (see Table 30-22).