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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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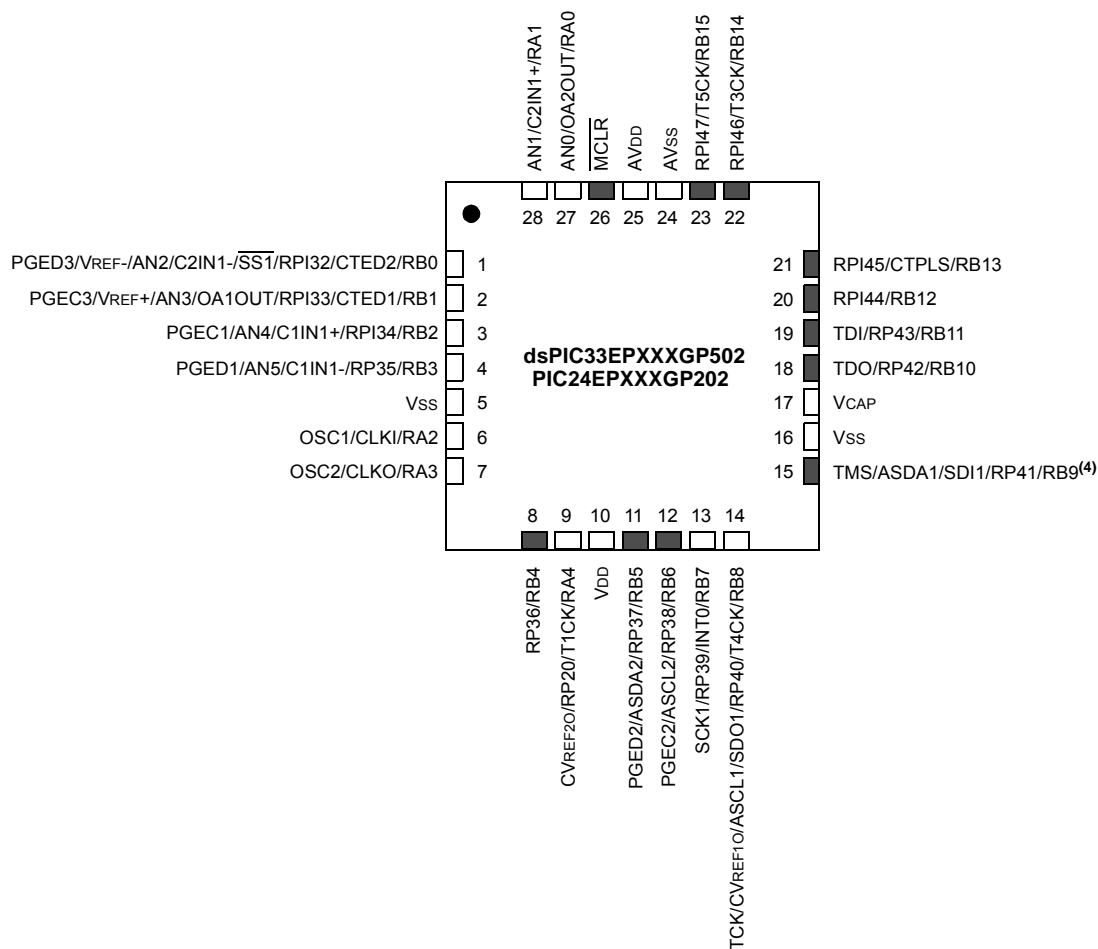
Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	21
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 6x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-QFN-S (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24ep32gp202-e-mm

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

28-Pin QFN-S^(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.
- Note 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.
- Note 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.
- Note 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.

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name ⁽⁴⁾	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 JTAGEN bit field in Table 27-2.

2.7 Oscillator Value Conditions on Device Start-up

If the PLL of the target device is enabled and configured for the device start-up oscillator, the maximum oscillator source frequency must be limited to $3 \text{ MHz} < F_{IN} < 5.5 \text{ MHz}$ to comply with device PLL start-up conditions. This means that if the external oscillator frequency is outside this range, the application must start-up in the FRC mode first. The default PLL settings after a POR with an oscillator frequency outside this range will violate the device operating speed.

Once the device powers up, the application firmware can initialize the PLL SFRs, CLKDIV and PLLFBD, to a suitable value, and then perform a clock switch to the Oscillator + PLL clock source. Note that clock switching must be enabled in the device Configuration Word.

2.8 Unused I/Os

Unused I/O pins should be configured as outputs and driven to a logic low state.

Alternatively, connect a 1k to 10k resistor between Vss and unused pins, and drive the output to logic low.

2.9 Application Examples

- Induction heating
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS)
- DC/AC inverters
- Compressor motor control
- Washing machine 3-phase motor control
- BLDC motor control
- Automotive HVAC, cooling fans, fuel pumps
- Stepper motor control
- Audio and fluid sensor monitoring
- Camera lens focus and stability control
- Speech (playback, hands-free kits, answering machines, VoIP)
- Consumer audio
- Industrial and building control (security systems and access control)
- Barcode reading
- Networking: LAN switches, gateways
- Data storage device management
- Smart cards and smart card readers

Examples of typical application connections are shown in Figure 2-4 through Figure 2-8.

FIGURE 2-4: BOOST CONVERTER IMPLEMENTATION

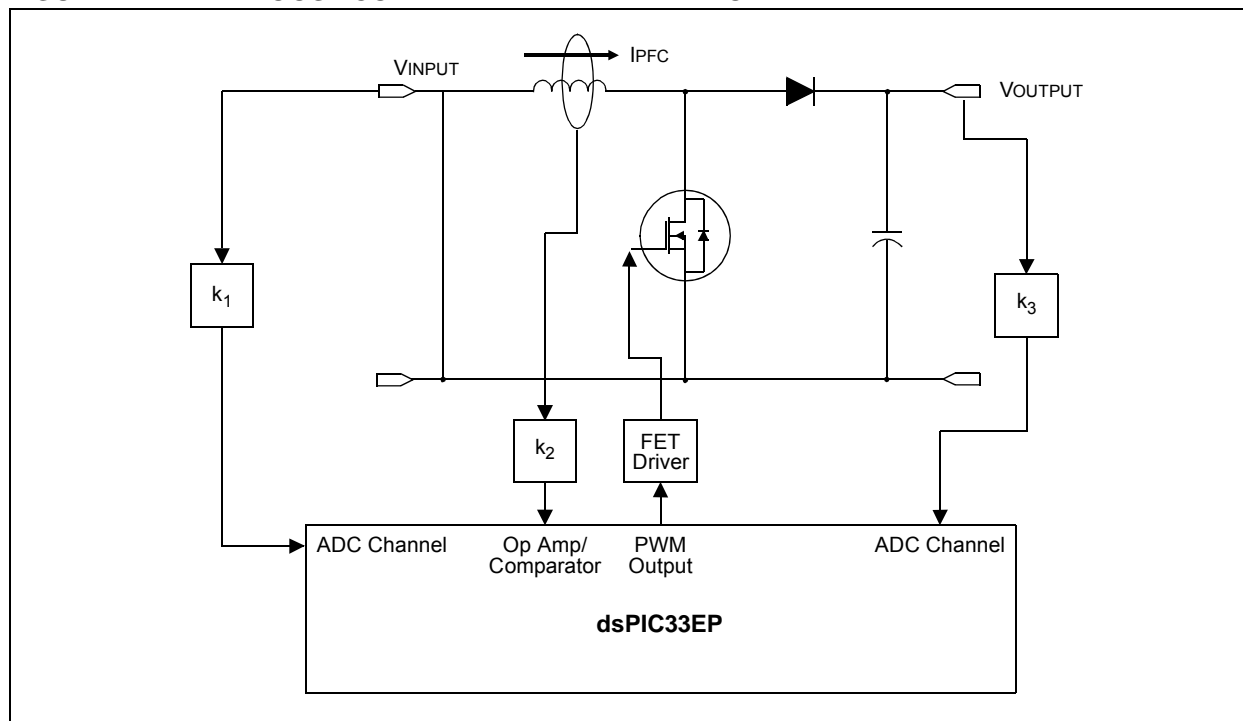


FIGURE 4-2: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP64GP50X, dsPIC33EP64MC20X/50X AND PIC24EP64GP/MC20X DEVICES

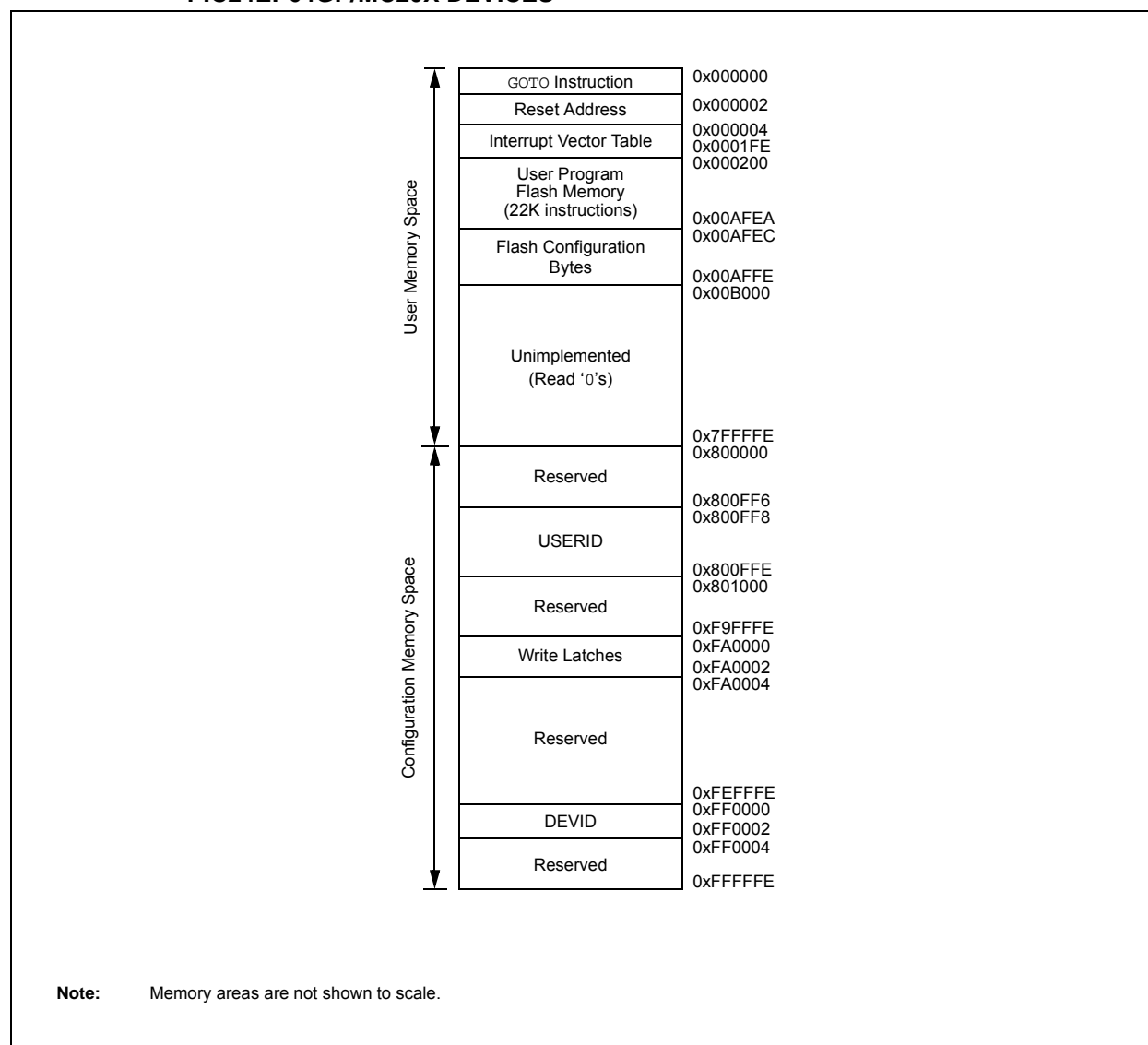


FIGURE 4-8: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP64MC20X/50X AND dsPIC33EP64GP50X DEVICES

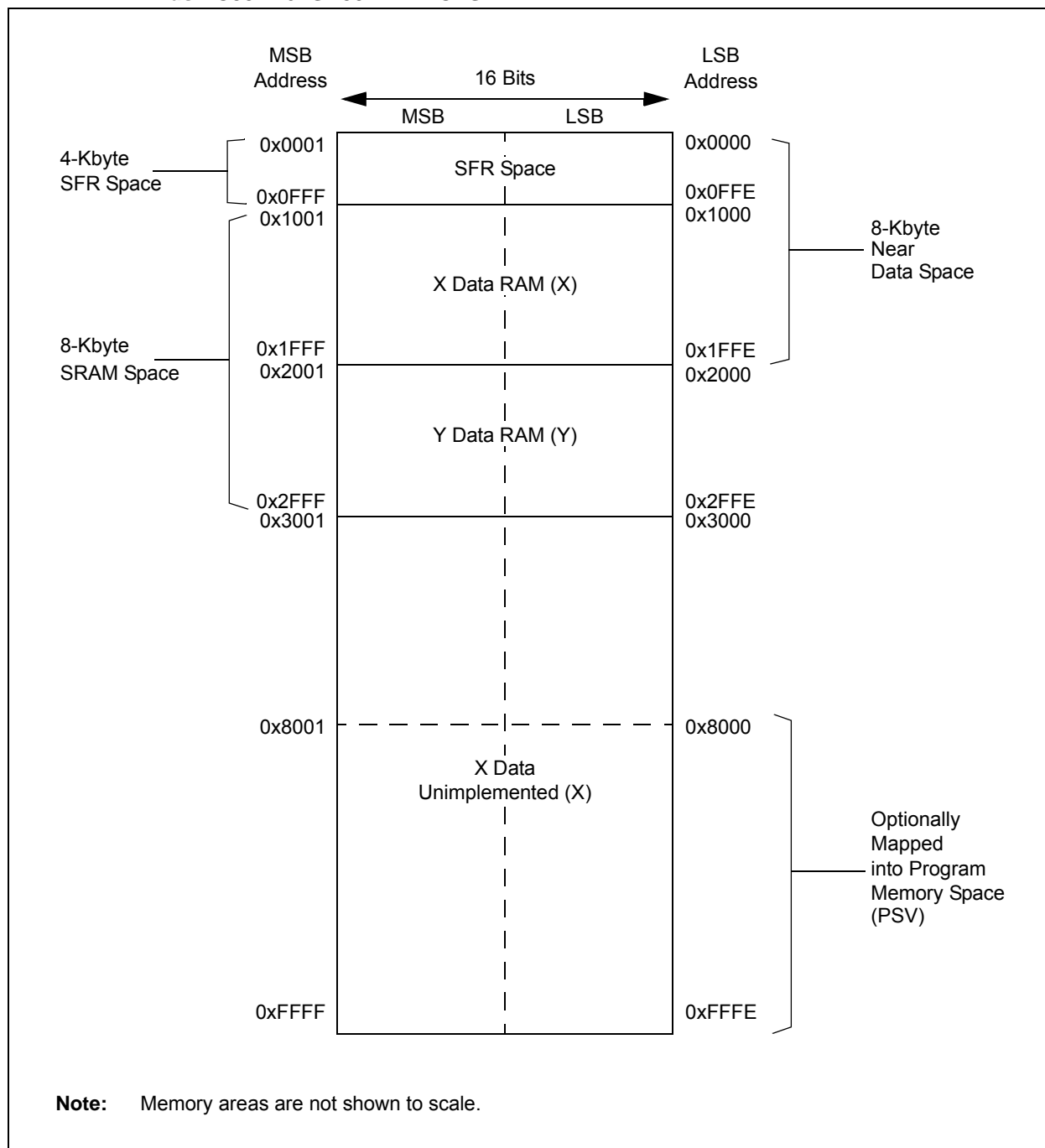


TABLE 4-29: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY

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	—	INT1R<6:0>								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
RPINR1	06A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2R<6:0>								0000	
RPINR3	06A6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T2CKR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR7	06AE	—	IC2R<6:0>								—	IC1R<6:0>								0000
RPINR8	06B0	—	IC4R<6:0>								—	IC3R<6:0>								0000
RPINR11	06B6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OCFAR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR12	06B8	—	FLT2R<6:0>								—	FLT1R<6:0>								0000
RPINR14	06BC	—	QEB1R<6:0>								—	QEA1R<6:0>								0000
RPINR15	06BE	—	HOME1R<6:0>								—	INDX1R<6:0>								0000
RPINR18	06C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1RXR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR19	06C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U2RXR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR22	06CC	—	SCK2INR<6:0>								—	SDI2R<6:0>								0000
RPINR23	06CE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SS2R<6:0>								0000	
RPINR26	06D4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000		
RPINR37	06EA	—	SYNCI1R<6:0>								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
RPINR38	06EC	—	DTCMP1R<6:0>								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
RPINR39	06EE	—	DTCMP3R<6:0>								—	DTCMP2R<6:0>								0000

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

TABLE 4-30: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP20X 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	—	INT1R<6:0>								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
RPINR1	06A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2R<6:0>								0000	
RPINR3	06A6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T2CKR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR7	06AE	—	IC2R<6:0>								—	IC1R<6:0>								0000
RPINR8	06B0	—	IC4R<6:0>								—	IC3R<6:0>								0000
RPINR11	06B6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OCFAR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR18	06C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1RXR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR19	06C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U2RXR<6:0>								0000	
RPINR22	06CC	—	SCK2INR<6:0>								—	SDI2R<6:0>								0000
RPINR23	06CE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SS2R<6:0>								0000	

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

4.5 Instruction Addressing Modes

The addressing modes shown in Table 4-63 form the basis of the addressing modes optimized to support the specific features of individual instructions. The addressing modes provided in the MAC class of instructions differ from those in the other instruction types.

4.5.1 FILE REGISTER INSTRUCTIONS

Most file register instructions use a 13-bit address field (f) to directly address data present in the first 8192 bytes of data memory (Near Data Space). Most file register instructions employ a working register, W0, which is denoted as WREG in these instructions. The destination is typically either the same file register or WREG (with the exception of the `MUL` instruction), which writes the result to a register or register pair. The `MOV` instruction allows additional flexibility and can access the entire Data Space.

4.5.2 MCU INSTRUCTIONS

The three-operand MCU instructions are of the form:

Operand 3 = Operand 1 <function> Operand 2

where Operand 1 is always a working register (that is, the addressing mode can only be Register Direct), which is referred to as Wb. Operand 2 can be a W register fetched from data memory or a 5-bit literal. The result location can either be a W register or a data memory location. The following addressing modes are supported by MCU instructions:

- Register Direct
- Register Indirect
- Register Indirect Post-Modified
- Register Indirect Pre-Modified
- 5-Bit or 10-Bit Literal

Note: Not all instructions support all the addressing modes given above. Individual instructions can support different subsets of these addressing modes.

TABLE 4-63: FUNDAMENTAL ADDRESSING MODES SUPPORTED

Addressing Mode	Description
File Register Direct	The address of the file register is specified explicitly.
Register Direct	The contents of a register are accessed directly.
Register Indirect	The contents of Wn form the Effective Address (EA).
Register Indirect Post-Modified	The contents of Wn form the EA. Wn is post-modified (incremented or decremented) by a constant value.
Register Indirect Pre-Modified	Wn is pre-modified (incremented or decremented) by a signed constant value to form the EA.
Register Indirect with Register Offset (Register Indexed)	The sum of Wn and Wb forms the EA.
Register Indirect with Literal Offset	The sum of Wn and a literal forms the EA.

REGISTER 10-1: PMD1: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	QE11MD ⁽¹⁾	PWMMD ⁽¹⁾	—
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	—	C1MD ⁽²⁾	AD1MD
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 **T5MD:** Timer5 Module Disable bit
1 = Timer5 module is disabled
0 = Timer5 module is enabled
- bit 14 **T4MD:** Timer4 Module Disable bit
1 = Timer4 module is disabled
0 = Timer4 module is enabled
- bit 13 **T3MD:** Timer3 Module Disable bit
1 = Timer3 module is disabled
0 = Timer3 module is enabled
- bit 12 **T2MD:** Timer2 Module Disable bit
1 = Timer2 module is disabled
0 = Timer2 module is enabled
- bit 11 **T1MD:** Timer1 Module Disable bit
1 = Timer1 module is disabled
0 = Timer1 module is enabled
- bit 10 **QE11MD:** QE11 Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾
1 = QE11 module is disabled
0 = QE11 module is enabled
- bit 9 **PWMMD:** PWM Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾
1 = PWM module is disabled
0 = PWM module is enabled
- bit 8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 7 **I2C1MD:** I2C1 Module Disable bit
1 = I2C1 module is disabled
0 = I2C1 module is enabled
- bit 6 **U2MD:** UART2 Module Disable bit
1 = UART2 module is disabled
0 = UART2 module is enabled
- bit 5 **U1MD:** UART1 Module Disable bit
1 = UART1 module is disabled
0 = UART1 module is enabled
- bit 4 **SPI2MD:** SPI2 Module Disable bit
1 = SPI2 module is disabled
0 = SPI2 module is enabled

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

2: This bit is available on dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X and dsPIC33EPXXXMC50X devices only.

REGISTER 11-13: RPINR23: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 23

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-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
—	SS2R<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 15-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-0 **SS2R<6:0>:** Assign SPI2 Slave Select ($\overline{SS2}$) 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 11-14: RPINR26: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 26
(dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC50X DEVICES ONLY)**

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-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
—	C1RXR<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 15-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-0 **C1RXR<6:0>:** Assign CAN1 RX Input (CRX1) 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

16.1.2 WRITE-PROTECTED REGISTERS

On dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X devices, write protection is implemented for the IOCONx and FCLCONx registers. The write protection feature prevents any inadvertent writes to these registers. This protection feature can be controlled by the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FOSCSEL<6>). The default state of the write protection feature is enabled (PWMLOCK = 1). The write protection feature can be disabled by configuring, PWMLOCK = 0.

To gain write access to these locked registers, the user application must write two consecutive values of (0xABCD and 0x4321) to the PWMKEY register to perform the unlock operation. The write access to the IOCONx or FCLCONx registers must be the next SFR access following the unlock process. There can be no other SFR accesses during the unlock process and subsequent write access. To write to both the IOCONx and FCLCONx registers requires two unlock operations.

The correct unlocking sequence is described in Example 16-1.

EXAMPLE 16-1: PWMx WRITE-PROTECTED REGISTER UNLOCK SEQUENCE

```
; FLT32 pin must be pulled low externally in order to clear and disable the fault
; Writing to FCLCON1 register requires unlock sequence

mov #0xabcd,w10      ; Load first unlock key to w10 register
mov #0x4321,w11      ; Load second unlock key to w11 register
mov #0x0000,w0       ; Load desired value of FCLCON1 register in w0
mov w10, PWMKEY      ; Write first unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w11, PWMKEY      ; Write second unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w0,FCLCON1       ; Write desired value to FCLCON1 register

; Set PWM ownership and polarity using the IOCON1 register
; Writing to IOCON1 register requires unlock sequence

mov #0xabcd,w10      ; Load first unlock key to w10 register
mov #0x4321,w11      ; Load second unlock key to w11 register
mov #0xF000,w0       ; Load desired value of IOCON1 register in w0
mov w10, PWMKEY      ; Write first unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w11, PWMKEY      ; Write second unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w0,IOCON1        ; Write desired value to IOCON1 register
```

NOTES:

REGISTER 24-6: PTGSDLIM: PTG STEP DELAY LIMIT REGISTER^(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
PTGSDLIM<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
PTGSDLIM<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 **PTGSDLIM<15:0>**: PTG Step Delay Limit Register bits
 Holds a PTG Step delay value representing the number of additional PTG clocks between the start of a Step command and the completion of a Step command.

- Note 1:** A base Step delay of one PTG clock is added to any value written to the PTGSDLIM register (Step Delay = (PTGSDLIM) + 1).
2: This register is read-only when the PTG module is executing Step commands (PTGEN = 1 and PTGSTRT = 1).

REGISTER 24-7: PTGC0LIM: PTG COUNTER 0 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
PTGC0LIM<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
PTGC0LIM<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 **PTGC0LIM<15:0>**: PTG Counter 0 Limit Register bits
 May be used to specify the loop count for the PTGJMPC0 Step command or as a limit register for the General Purpose Counter 0.

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

REGISTER 24-12: PTGQPTR: PTG STEP QUEUE POINTER REGISTER⁽¹⁾

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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	PTGQPTR<4:0>				
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 15-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 4-0 **PTGQPTR<4:0>:** PTG Step Queue Pointer Register bits

This register points to the currently active Step command in the Step queue.

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

REGISTER 24-13: PTGQUEX: PTG STEP QUEUE REGISTER x (x = 0-7)^(1,3)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
STEP(2x + 1)<7:0> ⁽²⁾							
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
STEP(2x)<7:0> ⁽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 **STEP(2x + 1)<7:0>:** PTG Step Queue Pointer Register bits⁽²⁾

A queue location for storage of the STEP(2x + 1) command byte.

bit 7-0 **STEP(2x)<7:0>:** PTG Step Queue Pointer Register bits⁽²⁾

A queue location for storage of the STEP(2x) command byte.

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

2: Refer to Table 24-1 for the Step command encoding.

3: The Step registers maintain their values on any type of Reset.

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

bit 3-0	Step Command	OPTION<3:0>	Option Description
	PTGWHI ⁽¹⁾ or PTGWLO ⁽¹⁾	0000	PWM Special Event Trigger. ⁽³⁾
		0001	PWM master time base synchronization output. ⁽³⁾
		0010	PWM1 interrupt. ⁽³⁾
		0011	PWM2 interrupt. ⁽³⁾
		0100	PWM3 interrupt. ⁽³⁾
		0101	Reserved.
		0110	Reserved.
		0111	OC1 Trigger event.
		1000	OC2 Trigger event.
		1001	IC1 Trigger event.
		1010	CMP1 Trigger event.
		1011	CMP2 Trigger event.
		1100	CMP3 Trigger event.
		1101	CMP4 Trigger event.
		1110	ADC conversion done interrupt.
		1111	INT2 external interrupt.
	PTGIRQ ⁽¹⁾	0000	Generate PTG Interrupt 0.
		0001	Generate PTG Interrupt 1.
		0010	Generate PTG Interrupt 2.
		0011	Generate PTG Interrupt 3.
		0100	Reserved.
		.	.
		.	.
		1111	Reserved.
	PTGTRIG ⁽²⁾	00000	PTGO0.
		00001	PTGO1.
		.	.
		.	.
		.	.
		11110	PTGO30.
		11111	PTGO31.

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.

25.0 OP AMP/COMPARATOR MODULE

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Op Amp/Comparator” (DS70357) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

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

The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices contain up to four comparators, which can be configured in various ways. Comparators, CMP1, CMP2 and CMP3, also have the option to be configured as op amps, with the output being brought to an external pin for gain/filtering connections. As shown in Figure 25-1, individual comparator options are specified by the comparator module's Special Function Register (SFR) control bits.

Note: Op Amp/Comparator 3 is not available on the dsPIC33EPXXXGP502/MC502/MC202 and PIC24EP256GP/MC202 (28-pin) devices.

These options allow users to:

- Select the edge for trigger and interrupt generation
- Configure the comparator voltage reference
- Configure output blanking and masking
- Configure as a comparator or op amp (CMP1, CMP2 and CMP3 only)

Note: Not all op amp/comparator input/output connections are available on all devices. See the “Pin Diagrams” section for available connections.

FIGURE 25-1: OP AMP/COMPARATOR x MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM (MODULES 1, 2 AND 3)

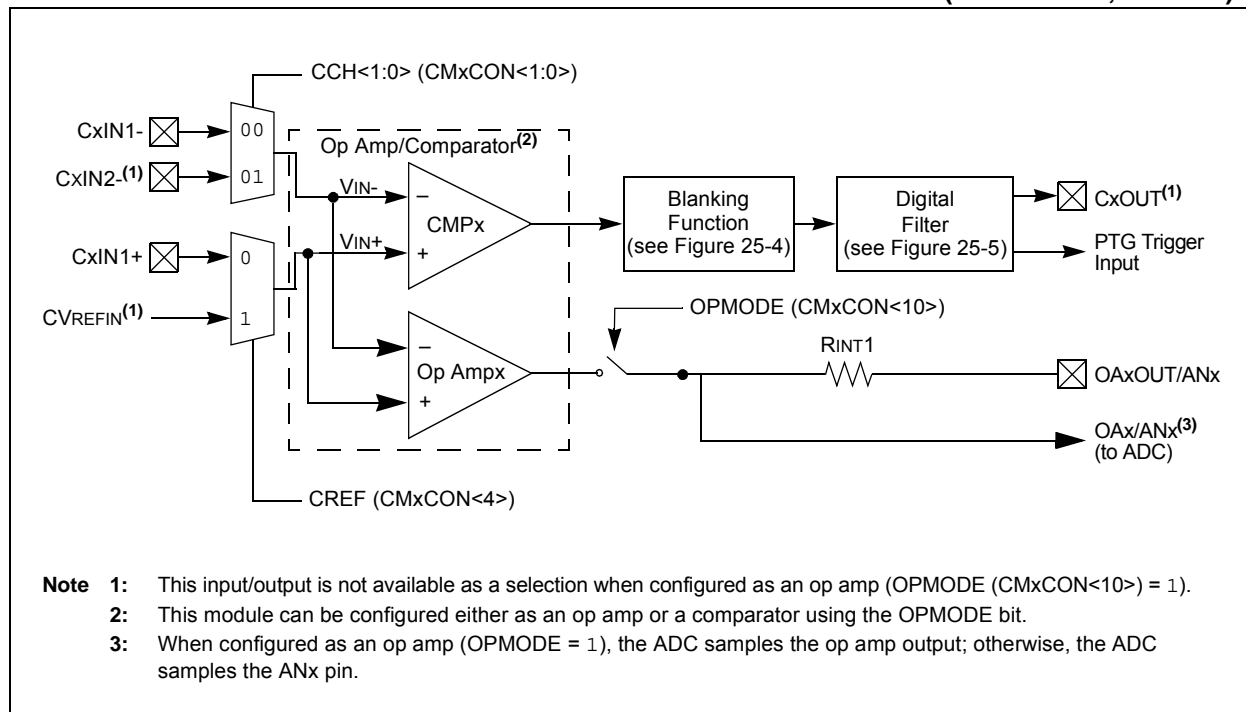


FIGURE 25-4: USER-PROGRAMMABLE BLANKING FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM

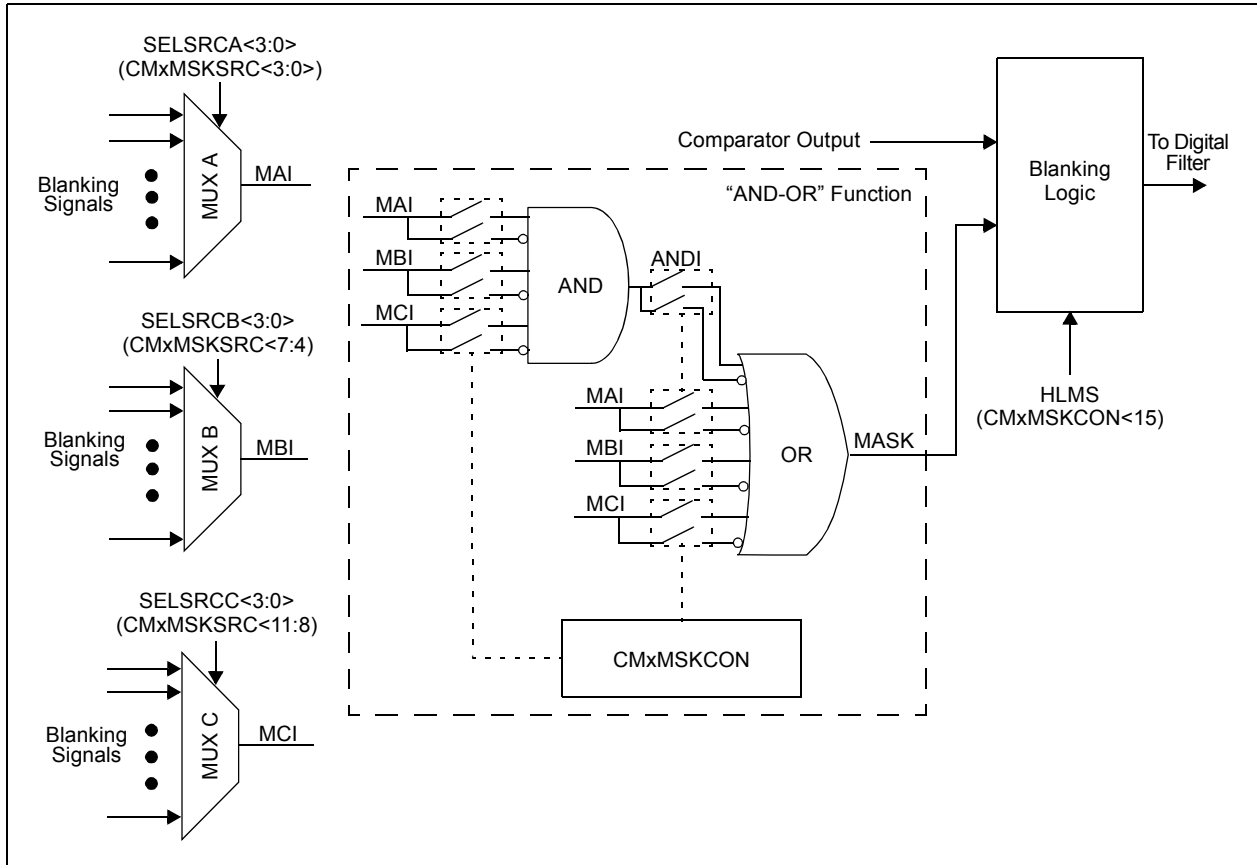
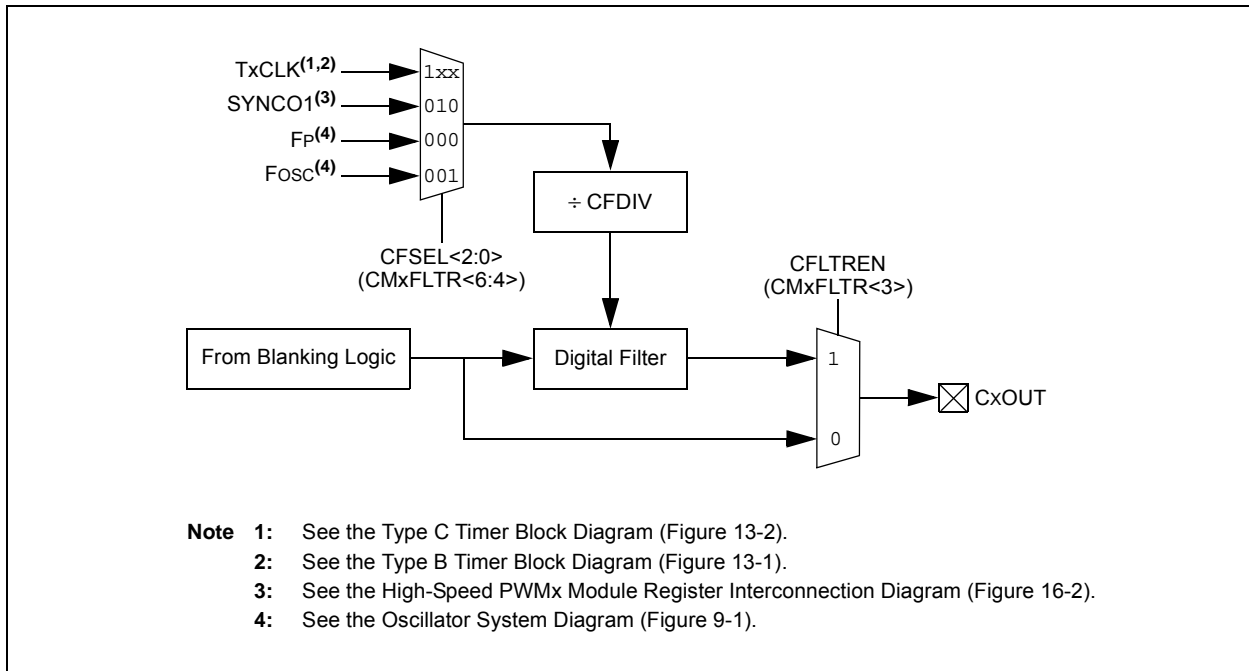


FIGURE 25-5: DIGITAL FILTER INTERCONNECT BLOCK DIAGRAM



**REGISTER 25-5: CMxMSKCON: COMPARATOR x MASK GATING
CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)**

bit 3	ABEN: AND Gate B Input Enable bit 1 = MBI is connected to AND gate 0 = MBI is not connected to AND gate
bit 2	ABNEN: AND Gate B Input Inverted Enable bit 1 = Inverted MBI is connected to AND gate 0 = Inverted MBI is not connected to AND gate
bit 1	AAEN: AND Gate A Input Enable bit 1 = MAI is connected to AND gate 0 = MAI is not connected to AND gate
bit 0	AANEN: AND Gate A Input Inverted Enable bit 1 = Inverted MAI is connected to AND gate 0 = Inverted MAI is not connected to AND gate

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

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

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

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

3: Parameter is characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

4: See Figure 25-6 for configuration information.

5: See Figure 25-7 for configuration information.

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

31.1 High-Temperature DC Characteristics

TABLE 31-1: OPERATING MIPS VS. VOLTAGE

Characteristic	VDD Range (in Volts)	Temperature Range (in °C)	Max MIPS
			dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X
HDC5	3.0 to 3.6V ⁽¹⁾	-40°C to +150°C	40

Note 1: Device is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$. Analog modules, such as the ADC, may have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested but not characterized.

TABLE 31-2: THERMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

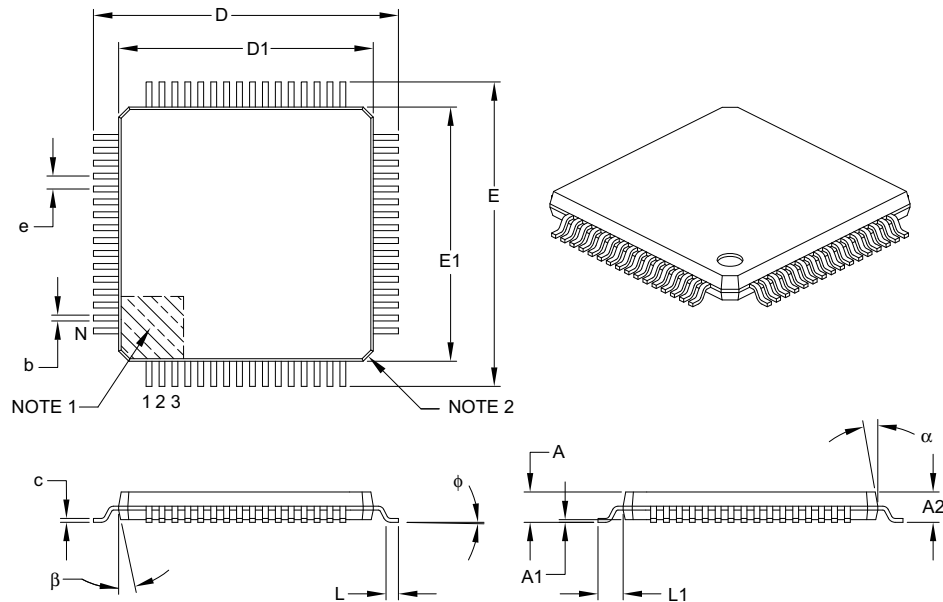
Rating	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
High-Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40	—	+155	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-40	—	+150	°C
Power Dissipation: Internal Chip Power Dissipation: $P_{INT} = V_{DD} \times (I_{DD} - \sum I_{OH})$ I/O Pin Power Dissipation: $I/O = \sum (\{V_{DD} - V_{OH}\} \times I_{OH}) + \sum (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$	PD	PINT + PI/O			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	PDMAX	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			W

TABLE 31-3: DC TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS

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.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Operating Voltage							
HDC10	Supply Voltage						
	VDD	—	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-40°C to +150°C

64-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) – 10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



		Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N		64		
Lead Pitch	e		0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A		–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2		0.95	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1		0.05	–	0.15
Foot Length	L		0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF		
Foot Angle	ϕ		0°	3.5°	7°
Overall Width	E		12.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D		12.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1		10.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length	D1		10.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c		0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b		0.17	0.22	0.27
Mold Draft Angle Top	α		11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β		11°	12°	13°

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
- Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 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 C04-085B