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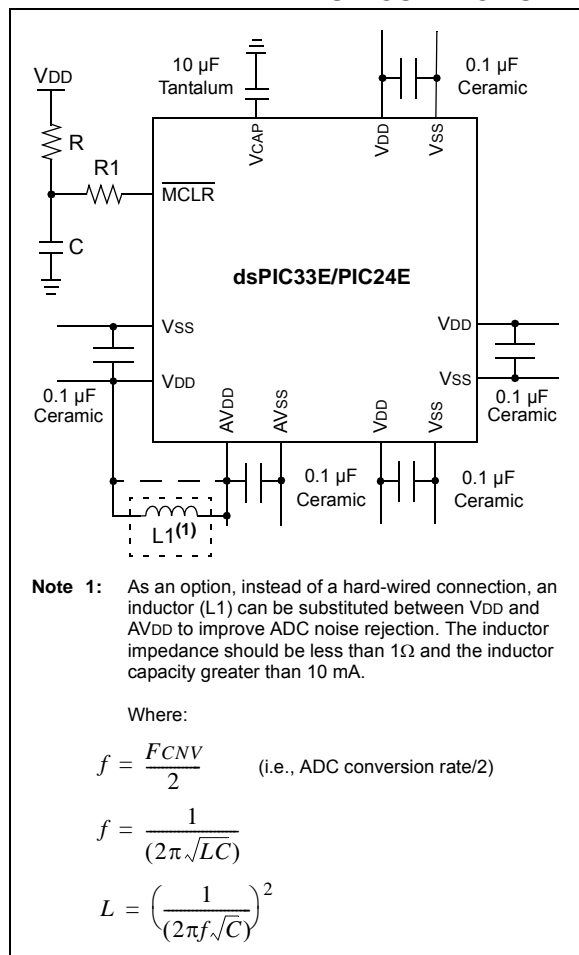
"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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.

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

#### Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPS
Connectivity	I <sup>2</sup> C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
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 8x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	36-VFTLA Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	36-VTLA (5x5)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24ep32gp203t-e-tl">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24ep32gp203t-e-tl</a>

**FIGURE 2-1: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CONNECTION**



## 2.2.1 TANK CAPACITORS

On boards with power traces running longer than six inches in length, it is suggested to use a tank capacitor for integrated circuits including DSCs to supply a local power source. The value of the tank capacitor should be determined based on the trace resistance that connects the power supply source to the device and the maximum current drawn by the device in the application. In other words, select the tank capacitor so that it meets the acceptable voltage sag at the device. Typical values range from 4.7 µF to 47 µF.

## 2.3 CPU Logic Filter Capacitor Connection (VCAP)

A low-ESR (< 1 Ohm) capacitor is required on the VCAP pin, which is used to stabilize the voltage regulator output voltage. The VCAP pin must not be connected to VDD and must have a capacitor greater than 4.7 µF (10 µF is recommended), 16V connected to ground. The type can be ceramic or tantalum. See **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for additional information.

The placement of this capacitor should be close to the VCAP pin. It is recommended that the trace length not exceeds one-quarter inch (6 mm). See **Section 27.3 “On-Chip Voltage Regulator”** for details.

## 2.4 Master Clear (MCLR) Pin

The MCLR pin provides two specific device functions:

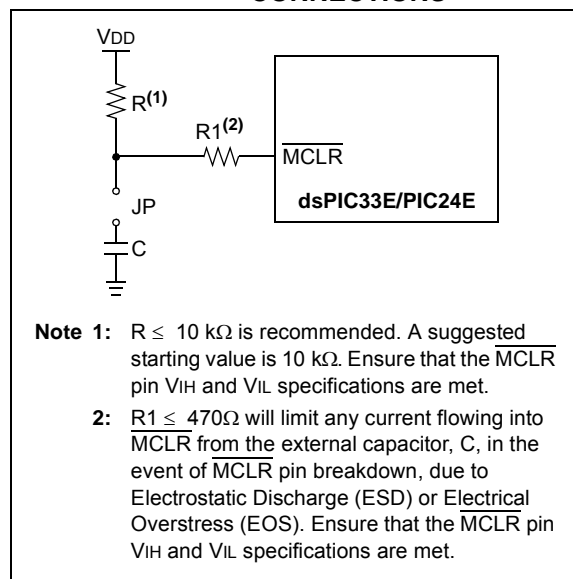
- Device Reset
- Device Programming and Debugging.

During device programming and debugging, the resistance and capacitance that can be added to the pin must be considered. Device programmers and debuggers drive the MCLR pin. Consequently, specific voltage levels (VIH and VIL) and fast signal transitions must not be adversely affected. Therefore, specific values of R and C will need to be adjusted based on the application and PCB requirements.

For example, as shown in Figure 2-2, it is recommended that the capacitor, C, be isolated from the MCLR pin during programming and debugging operations.

Place the components as shown in Figure 2-2 within one-quarter inch (6 mm) from the MCLR pin.

**FIGURE 2-2: EXAMPLE OF MCLR PIN CONNECTIONS**



### 3.6 CPU Resources

Many useful resources are provided on the main product page of the Microchip web site for the devices listed in this data sheet. This product page, which can be accessed using this link, contains the latest updates and additional information.

<b>Note:</b>	In the event you are not able to access the product page using the link above, enter this URL in your browser: <a href="http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en555464">http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en555464</a>
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#### 3.6.1 KEY RESOURCES

- “**CPU**” (DS70359) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” Sections
- Development Tools

**REGISTER 3-1: SR: CPU STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)**

bit 7-5	<b>IPL&lt;2:0&gt;</b> : CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bits <sup>(2,3)</sup> 111 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 (15); user interrupts are disabled 110 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 6 (14) 101 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 5 (13) 100 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 4 (12) 011 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 3 (11) 010 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 2 (10) 001 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 1 (9) 000 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 0 (8)
bit 4	<b>RA</b> : REPEAT Loop Active bit 1 = REPEAT loop in progress 0 = REPEAT loop not in progress
bit 3	<b>N</b> : MCU ALU Negative bit 1 = Result was negative 0 = Result was non-negative (zero or positive)
bit 2	<b>OV</b> : MCU ALU Overflow bit This bit is used for signed arithmetic (2's complement). It indicates an overflow of the magnitude that causes the sign bit to change state. 1 = Overflow occurred for signed arithmetic (in this arithmetic operation) 0 = No overflow occurred
bit 1	<b>Z</b> : MCU ALU Zero bit 1 = An operation that affects the Z bit has set it at some time in the past 0 = The most recent operation that affects the Z bit has cleared it (i.e., a non-zero result)
bit 0	<b>C</b> : MCU ALU Carry/Borrow bit 1 = A carry-out from the Most Significant bit of the result occurred 0 = No carry-out from the Most Significant bit of the result occurred

- Note 1:** This bit is available on dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X devices only.
- 2:** The IPL<2:0> bits are concatenated with the IPL<3> bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The value in parentheses indicates the IPL, if IPL<3> = 1. User interrupts are disabled when IPL<3> = 1.
- 3:** The IPL<2:0> Status bits are read-only when the NSTDIS bit (INTCON1<15>) = 1.
- 4:** A data write to the SR register can modify the SA and SB bits by either a data write to SA and SB or by clearing the SAB bit. To avoid a possible SA or SB bit write race condition, the SA and SB bits should not be modified using bit operations.

## 4.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

**Note:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X families of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Program Memory**” (DS70613) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site ([www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com)).

The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X architecture features separate program and data memory spaces, and buses. This architecture also allows the direct access of program memory from the Data Space (DS) during code execution.

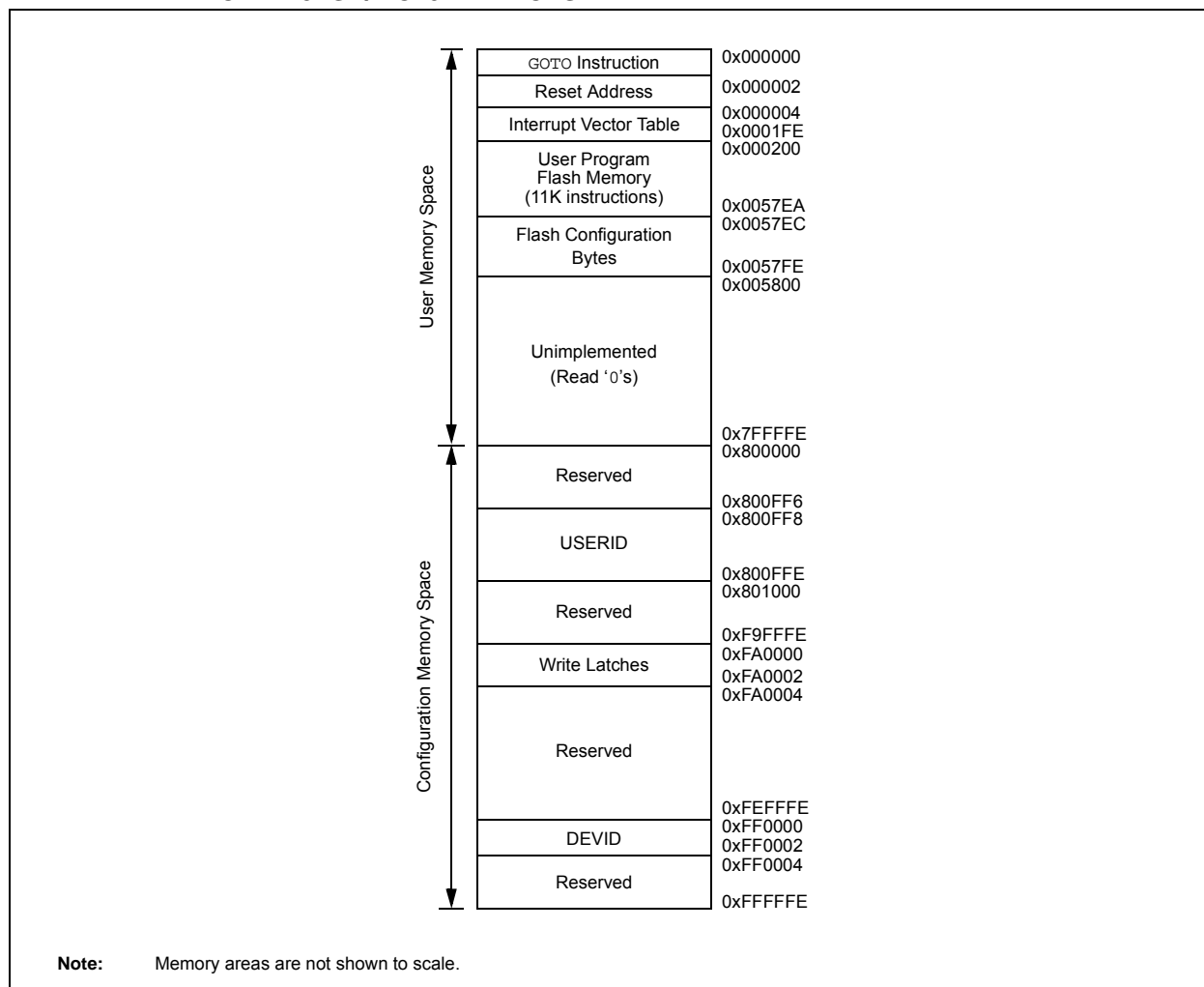
## 4.1 Program Address Space

The program address memory space of the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices is 4M instructions. The space is addressable by a 24-bit value derived either from the 23-bit PC during program execution, or from table operation or Data Space remapping, as described in **Section 4.8 “Interfacing Program and Data Memory Spaces”**.

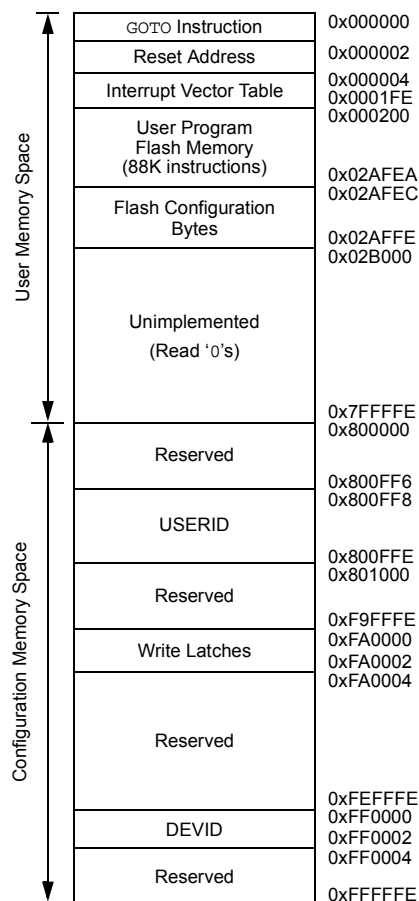
User application access to the program memory space is restricted to the lower half of the address range (0x000000 to 0x7FFFFFFF). The exception is the use of TBLRD operations, which use TBLPAG<7> to read Device ID sections of the configuration memory space.

The program memory maps, which are presented by device family and memory size, are shown in Figure 4-1 through Figure 4-5.

**FIGURE 4-1: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP32GP50X, dsPIC33EP32MC20X/50X AND PIC24EP32GP/MC20X DEVICES**



**FIGURE 4-4: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP256GP50X, dsPIC33EP256MC20X/50X AND PIC24EP256GP/MC20X DEVICES**



**Note:** Memory areas are not shown to scale.

**TABLE 4-7: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER 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
IFS0	0800	—	DMA1IF	AD1IF	U1TXIF	U1RXIF	SPI1IF	SPI1EIF	T3IF	T2IF	OC2IF	IC2IF	DMA0IF	T1IF	OC1IF	IC1IF	INT0IF	0000
IFS1	0802	U2TXIF	U2RXIF	INT2IF	T5IF	T4IF	OC4IF	OC3IF	DMA2IF	—	—	—	INT1IF	CNIF	CMIF	M12C1IF	SI2C1IF	0000
IFS2	0804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IF	IC3IF	DMA3IF	C1IF	C1RXIF	SPI2IF	SPI2EIF	0000
IFS3	0806	—	—	—	—	—	QE11IF	PSEMIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	M12C2IF	SI2C2IF	—	0000
IFS4	0808	—	—	CTMUIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	C1TXIF	—	—	CRCIF	U2EIF	U1EIF	—	0000
IFS5	080A	PWM2IF	PWM1IF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IFS6	080C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWM3IF	0000
IFS8	0810	JTAGIF	ICDIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IFS9	0812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IF	PTG2IF	PTG1IF	PTG0IF	PTGWDTIF	PTGSTEIF	—	0000
IEC0	0820	—	DMA1IE	AD1IE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE	T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	DMA0IE	T1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	INT0IE	0000
IEC1	0822	U2TXIE	U2RXIE	INT2IE	T5IE	T4IE	OC4IE	OC3IE	DMA2IE	—	—	—	INT1IE	CNIE	CMIE	M12C1IE	SI2C1IE	0000
IEC2	0824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IE	IC3IE	DMA3IE	C1IE	C1RXIE	SPI2IE	SPI2EIE	0000
IEC3	0826	—	—	—	—	—	QE11IE	PSEMIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	M12C2IE	SI2C2IE	—	0000
IEC4	0828	—	—	CTMUIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	C1TXIE	—	—	CRCIE	U2EIE	U1EIE	—	0000
IEC5	082A	PWM2IE	PWM1IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC6	082C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWM3IE	0000
IEC7	082E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC8	0830	JTAGIE	ICDIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC9	0832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IE	PTG2IE	PTG1IE	PTG0IE	PTGWDTIE	PTGSTIEIE	—	0000
IPC0	0840	—	T1IP<2:0>			—	OC1IP<2:0>			—	IC1IP<2:0>			—	INT0IP<2:0>			4444
IPC1	0842	—	T2IP<2:0>			—	OC2IP<2:0>			—	IC2IP<2:0>			—	DMA0IP<2:0>			4444
IPC2	0844	—	U1RXIP<2:0>			—	SPI1IP<2:0>			—	SPI1EIP<2:0>			—	T3IP<2:0>			4444
IPC3	0846	—	—	—	—	—	DMA1IP<2:0>			—	AD1IP<2:0>			—	U1TXIP<2:0>			0444
IPC4	0848	—	CNIP<2:0>			—	CMIP<2:0>			—	M12C1IP<2:0>			—	SI2C1IP<2:0>			4444
IPC5	084A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP<2:0>			0004
IPC6	084C	—	T4IP<2:0>			—	OC4IP<2:0>			—	OC3IP<2:0>			—	DMA2IP<2:0>			4444
IPC7	084E	—	U2TXIP<2:0>			—	U2RXIP<2:0>			—	INT2IP<2:0>			—	T5IP<2:0>			4444
IPC8	0850	—	C1IP<2:0>			—	C1RXIP<2:0>			—	SPI2IP<2:0>			—	SPI2EIP<2:0>			4444
IPC9	0852	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IP<2:0>			—	IC3IP<2:0>			—	DMA3IP<2:0>			0444
IPC12	0858	—	—	—	—	—	M12C2IP<2:0>			—	SI2C2IP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	0440
IPC14	085C	—	—	—	—	—	QE11IP<2:0>			—	PSEMIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	0440
IPC16	0860	—	CRCIP<2:0>			—	U2EIP<2:0>			—	U1EIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC17	0862	—	—	—	—	—	C1TXIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0400
IPC19	0866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CTMUIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	0040

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

**TABLE 4-27: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC204/504 AND PIC24EPXXXGP/MC204 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
RPOR0	0680	—	—	RP35R<5:0>						—	—	RP20R<5:0>						0000
RPOR1	0682	—	—	RP37R<5:0>						—	—	RP36R<5:0>						0000
RPOR2	0684	—	—	RP39R<5:0>						—	—	RP38R<5:0>						0000
RPOR3	0686	—	—	RP41R<5:0>						—	—	RP40R<5:0>						0000
RPOR4	0688	—	—	RP43R<5:0>						—	—	RP42R<5:0>						0000
RPOR5	068A	—	—	RP55R<5:0>						—	—	RP54R<5:0>						0000
RPOR6	068C	—	—	RP57R<5:0>						—	—	RP56R<5:0>						0000

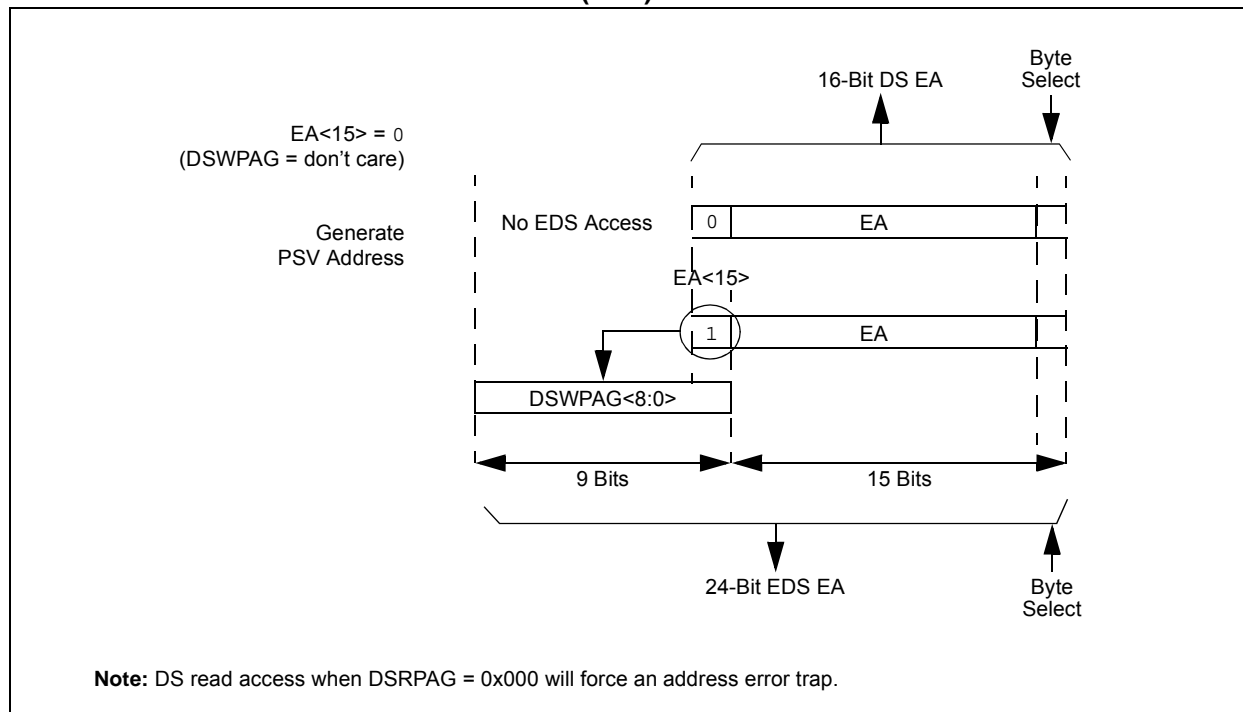
**Legend:** — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.

**TABLE 4-28: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 AND PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206 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
RPOR0	0680	—	—	RP35R<5:0>						—	—	RP20R<5:0>						0000
RPOR1	0682	—	—	RP37R<5:0>						—	—	RP36R<5:0>						0000
RPOR2	0684	—	—	RP39R<5:0>						—	—	RP38R<5:0>						0000
RPOR3	0686	—	—	RP41R<5:0>						—	—	RP40R<5:0>						0000
RPOR4	0688	—	—	RP43R<5:0>						—	—	RP42R<5:0>						0000
RPOR5	068A	—	—	RP55R<5:0>						—	—	RP54R<5:0>						0000
RPOR6	068C	—	—	RP57R<5:0>						—	—	RP56R<5:0>						0000
RPOR7	068E	—	—	RP97R<5:0>						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
RPOR8	0690	—	—	RP118R<5:0>						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
RPOR9	0692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RP120R<5:0>						0000

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



**EXAMPLE 4-2: EXTENDED DATA SPACE (EDS) WRITE ADDRESS GENERATION**

The paged memory scheme provides access to multiple 32-Kbyte windows in the EDS and PSV memory. The Data Space Page registers, DSxPAG, in combination with the upper half of the Data Space address, can provide up to 16 Mbytes of additional address space in the EDS and 8 Mbytes (DSRPAG only) of PSV address space. The paged data memory space is shown in Example 4-3.

The Program Space (PS) can be accessed with a DSRPAG of 0x200 or greater. Only reads from PS are supported using the DSRPAG. Writes to PS are not supported, so DSWPAG is dedicated to DS, including EDS only. The Data Space and EDS can be read from, and written to, using DSRPAG and DSWPAG, respectively.

**REGISTER 8-7: DMAxPAD: DMA CHANNEL x PERIPHERAL ADDRESS REGISTER<sup>(1)</sup>**

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PAD<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
PAD<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      **PAD<15:0>**: Peripheral Address Register bits

**Note 1:** If the channel is enabled (i.e., active), writes to this register may result in unpredictable behavior of the DMA channel and should be avoided.

**REGISTER 8-8: DMAxCNT: DMA CHANNEL x TRANSFER COUNT REGISTER<sup>(1)</sup>**

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CNT<13:8> <sup>(2)</sup>					
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
CNT<7:0> <sup>(2)</sup>							
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 15-14      **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13-0      **CNT<13:0>**: DMA Transfer Count Register bits<sup>(2)</sup>

**Note 1:** If the channel is enabled (i.e., active), writes to this register may result in unpredictable behavior of the DMA channel and should be avoided.

**2:** The number of DMA transfers = CNT<13:0> + 1.

## 9.0 OSCILLATOR CONFIGURATION

**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 “**Oscillator**” (DS70580) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site ([www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com)).

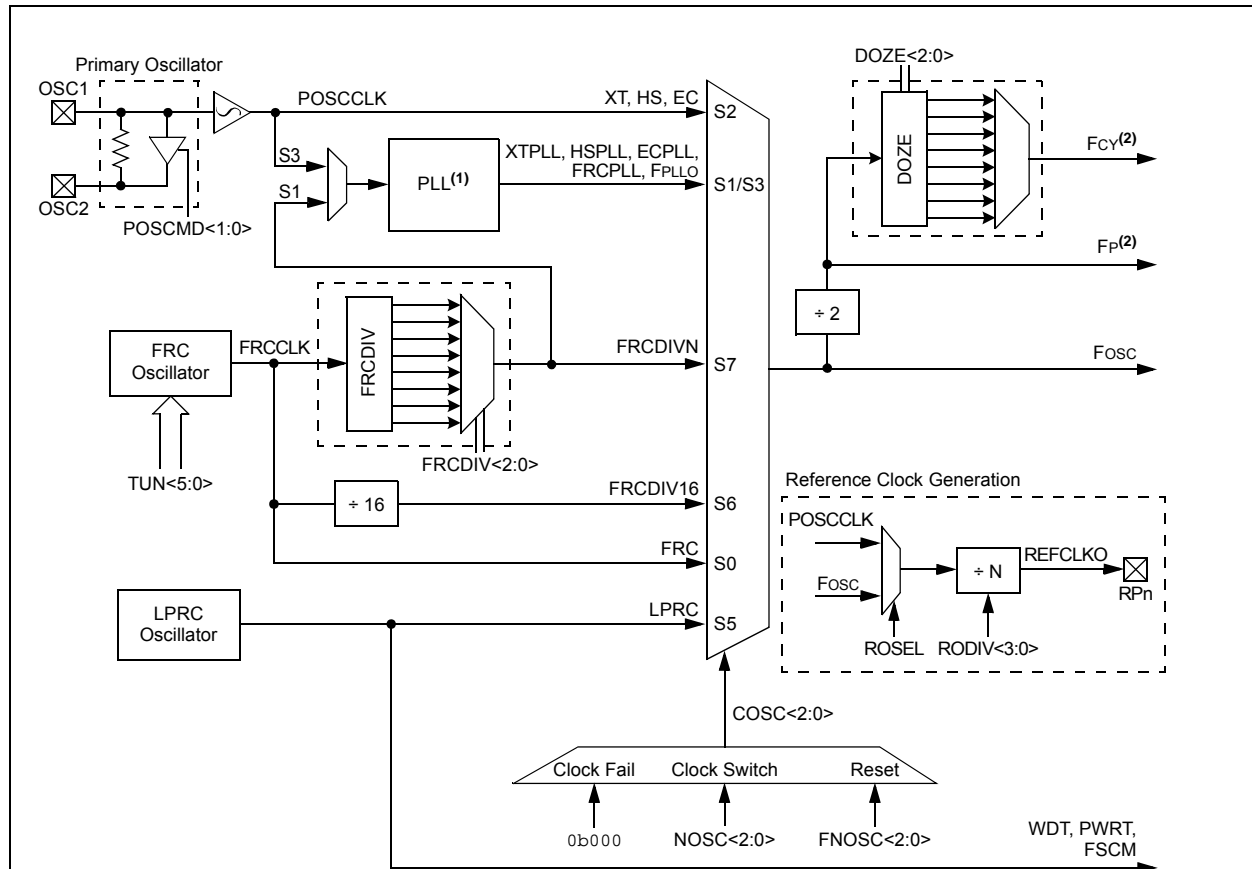
**2:** Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X oscillator system provides:

- On-chip Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) to boost internal operating frequency on select internal and external oscillator sources
- On-the-fly clock switching between various clock sources
- Doze mode for system power savings
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) that detects clock failure and permits safe application recovery or shutdown
- Configuration bits for clock source selection

A simplified diagram of the oscillator system is shown in Figure 9-1.

**FIGURE 9-1: OSCILLATOR SYSTEM DIAGRAM**



**Note 1:** See Figure 9-2 for PLL details.

**2:** The term, Fp, refers to the clock source for all peripherals, while Fcy refers to the clock source for the CPU. Throughout this document, Fcy and Fp are used interchangeably, except in the case of Doze mode. Fp and Fcy will be different when Doze mode is used with a doze ratio of 1:2 or lower.

**REGISTER 9-5: REFOCON: REFERENCE OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER**

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ROON	—	ROSSLP	ROSEL	RODIV3 <sup>(1)</sup>	RODIV2 <sup>(1)</sup>	RODIV1 <sup>(1)</sup>	RODIV0 <sup>(1)</sup>
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            **ROON:** Reference Oscillator Output Enable bit  
                   1 = Reference oscillator output is enabled on the REFCLK pin<sup>(2)</sup>  
                   0 = Reference oscillator output is disabled
- bit 14            **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13            **ROSSLP:** Reference Oscillator Run in Sleep bit  
                   1 = Reference oscillator output continues to run in Sleep  
                   0 = Reference oscillator output is disabled in Sleep
- bit 12            **ROSEL:** Reference Oscillator Source Select bit  
                   1 = Oscillator crystal is used as the reference clock  
                   0 = System clock is used as the reference clock
- bit 11-8        **RODIV<3:0>:** Reference Oscillator Divider bits<sup>(1)</sup>  
                   1111 = Reference clock divided by 32,768  
                   1110 = Reference clock divided by 16,384  
                   1101 = Reference clock divided by 8,192  
                   1100 = Reference clock divided by 4,096  
                   1011 = Reference clock divided by 2,048  
                   1010 = Reference clock divided by 1,024  
                   1001 = Reference clock divided by 512  
                   1000 = Reference clock divided by 256  
                   0111 = Reference clock divided by 128  
                   0110 = Reference clock divided by 64  
                   0101 = Reference clock divided by 32  
                   0100 = Reference clock divided by 16  
                   0011 = Reference clock divided by 8  
                   0010 = Reference clock divided by 4  
                   0001 = Reference clock divided by 2  
                   0000 = Reference clock
- bit 7-0        **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

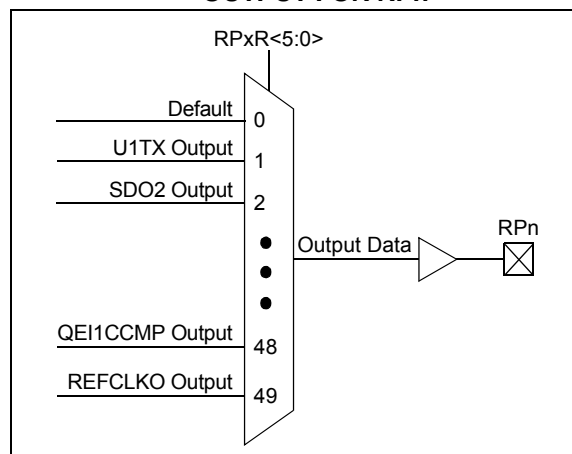
- Note 1:** The reference oscillator output must be disabled (ROON = 0) before writing to these bits.  
**Note 2:** This pin is remappable. See **Section 11.4 “Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)”** for more information.

#### 11.4.4.2 Output Mapping

In contrast to inputs, the outputs of the Peripheral Pin Select options are mapped on the basis of the pin. In this case, a control register associated with a particular pin dictates the peripheral output to be mapped. The RPORx registers are used to control output mapping. Like the RPINRx registers, each register contains sets of 6-bit fields, with each set associated with one RPn pin (see Register 11-18 through Register 11-27). The value of the bit field corresponds to one of the peripherals and that peripheral's output is mapped to the pin (see Table 11-3 and Figure 11-3).

A null output is associated with the output register Reset value of '0'. This is done to ensure that remappable outputs remain disconnected from all output pins by default.

**FIGURE 11-3: MULTIPLEXING REMAPPABLE OUTPUT FOR RPn**



#### 11.4.4.3 Mapping Limitations

The control schema of the peripheral select pins is not limited to a small range of fixed peripheral configurations. There are no mutual or hardware-enforced lockouts between any of the peripheral mapping SFRs. Literally any combination of peripheral mappings across any or all of the RPn pins is possible. This includes both many-to-one and one-to-many mappings of peripheral inputs and outputs to pins. While such mappings may be technically possible from a configuration point of view, they may not be supportable from an electrical point of view.

**TABLE 11-3: OUTPUT SELECTION FOR REMAPPABLE PINS (RPn)**

Function	RPnR<5:0>	Output Name
Default PORT	000000	RPn tied to Default Pin
U1TX	000001	RPn tied to UART1 Transmit
U2TX	000011	RPn tied to UART2 Transmit
SDO2	001000	RPn tied to SPI2 Data Output
SCK2	001001	RPn tied to SPI2 Clock Output
SS2	001010	RPn tied to SPI2 Slave Select
C1TX <sup>(2)</sup>	001110	RPn tied to CAN1 Transmit
OC1	010000	RPn tied to Output Compare 1 Output
OC2	010001	RPn tied to Output Compare 2 Output
OC3	010010	RPn tied to Output Compare 3 Output
OC4	010011	RPn tied to Output Compare 4 Output
C1OUT	011000	RPn tied to Comparator Output 1
C2OUT	011001	RPn tied to Comparator Output 2
C3OUT	011010	RPn tied to Comparator Output 3
SYNCO1 <sup>(1)</sup>	101101	RPn tied to PWM Primary Time Base Sync Output
QE1CCMP <sup>(1)</sup>	101111	RPn tied to QE1 Counter Comparator Output
REFCLKO	110001	RPn tied to Reference Clock Output
C4OUT	110010	RPn tied to Comparator Output 4

**Note 1:** This function is available in dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X devices only.

**2:** This function is available in dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC50X devices only.

**REGISTER 11-6: RPINR11: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 11**

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	
—	OCFAR<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

**OCFAR<6:0>:** Assign Output Compare Fault A (OCFA) 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 11-7: RPINR12: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 12**  
**(dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)**

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	FLT2R<6:0>						
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	FLT1R<6:0>						
bit 7							bit 0

**Legend:**

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

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

bit 14-8                      **FLT2R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Fault 2 (FLT2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits  
(see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)  
1111001 = Input tied to RPI121  
.  
.  
.  
0000001 = Input tied to CMP1  
0000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

bit 6-0                      **FLT1R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Fault 1 (FLT1) 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

**BUFFER 21-5: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 4**

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

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

**Legend:**

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

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

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

**BUFFER 21-6: ECAN™ MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 5**

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

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

**Legend:**

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

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

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



## 23.2 ADC Helpful Tips

1. The SMP1x control bits in the AD1CON2 register:
  - a) Determine when the ADC interrupt flag is set and an interrupt is generated, if enabled.
  - b) When the CSCNA bit in the AD1CON2 registers is set to '1', this determines when the ADC analog scan channel list, defined in the AD1CSSL/AD1CSSH registers, starts over from the beginning.
  - c) When the DMA peripheral is not used (ADDMAEN = 0), this determines when the ADC Result Buffer Pointer to ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF gets reset back to the beginning at ADC1BUF0.
  - d) When the DMA peripheral is used (ADDMAEN = 1), this determines when the DMA Address Pointer is incremented after a sample/conversion operation. ADC1BUF0 is the only ADC buffer used in this mode. The ADC Result Buffer Pointer to ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF gets reset back to the beginning at ADC1BUF0. The DMA address is incremented after completion of every 32nd sample/conversion operation. Conversion results are stored in the ADC1BUF0 register for transfer to RAM using DMA.
2. When the DMA module is disabled (ADDMAEN = 0), the ADC has 16 result buffers. ADC conversion results are stored sequentially in ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF, regardless of which analog inputs are being used subject to the SMP1x bits and the condition described in 1c) above. There is no relationship between the ANx input being measured and which ADC buffer (ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF) that the conversion results will be placed in.
3. When the DMA module is enabled (ADDMAEN = 1), the ADC module has only 1 ADC result buffer (i.e., ADC1BUF0) per ADC peripheral and the ADC conversion result must be read, either by the CPU or DMA Controller, before the next ADC conversion is complete to avoid overwriting the previous value.
4. The DONE bit (AD1CON1<0>) is only cleared at the start of each conversion and is set at the completion of the conversion, but remains set indefinitely, even through the next sample phase until the next conversion begins. If application code is monitoring the DONE bit in any kind of software loop, the user must consider this behavior because the CPU code execution is faster than the ADC. As a result, in Manual Sample mode, particularly where the user's code is setting the SAMP bit (AD1CON1<1>), the DONE bit should also be cleared by the user application just before setting the SAMP bit.

5. Enabling op amps, comparator inputs and external voltage references can limit the availability of analog inputs (ANx pins). For example, when Op Amp 2 is enabled, the pins for AN0, AN1 and AN2 are used by the op amp's inputs and output. This negates the usefulness of Alternate Input mode since the MUXA selections use AN0-AN2. Carefully study the ADC block diagram to determine the configuration that will best suit your application. Configuration examples are available in the "**Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**" (DS70621) section in the "*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*".

## 23.3 ADC Resources

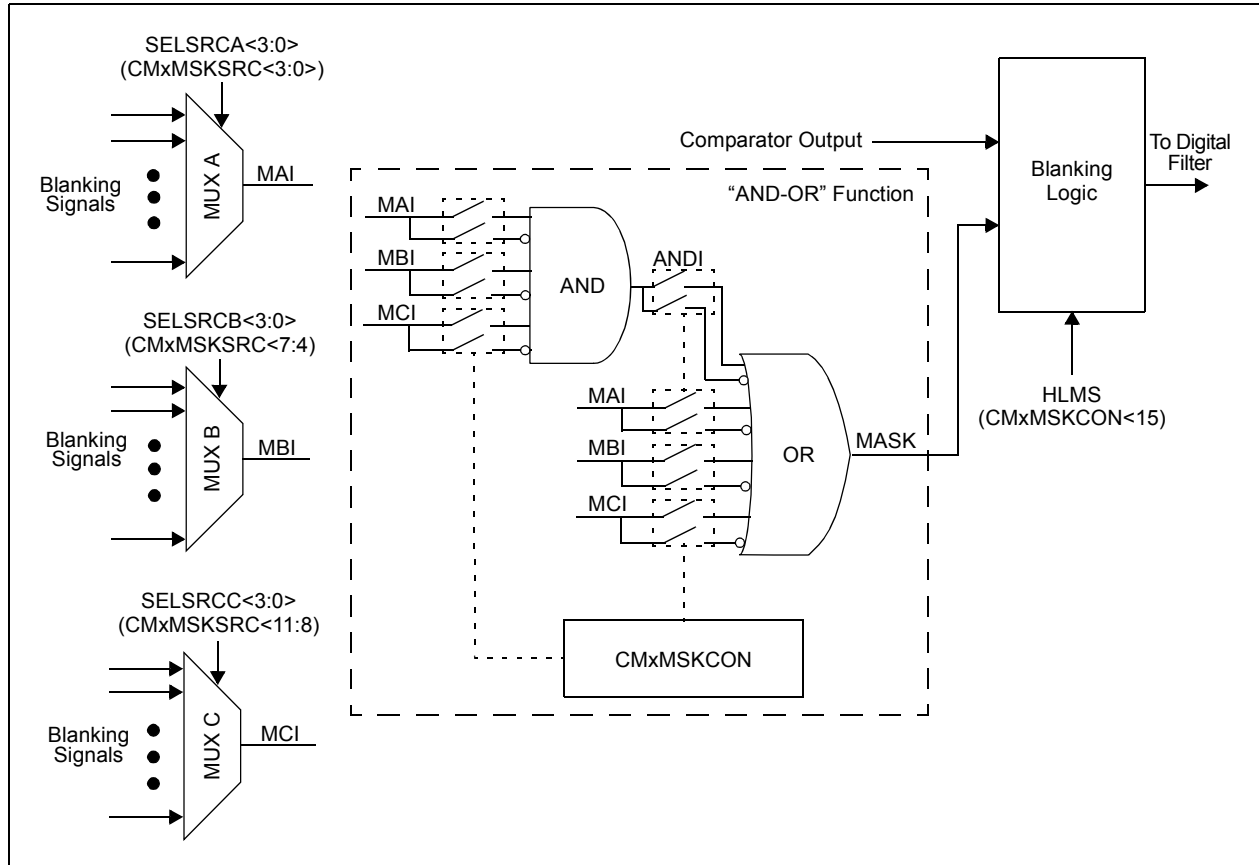
Many useful resources are provided on the main product page of the Microchip web site for the devices listed in this data sheet. This product page, which can be accessed using this link, contains the latest updates and additional information.

**Note:** In the event you are not able to access the product page using the link above, enter this URL in your browser:  
<http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en555464>

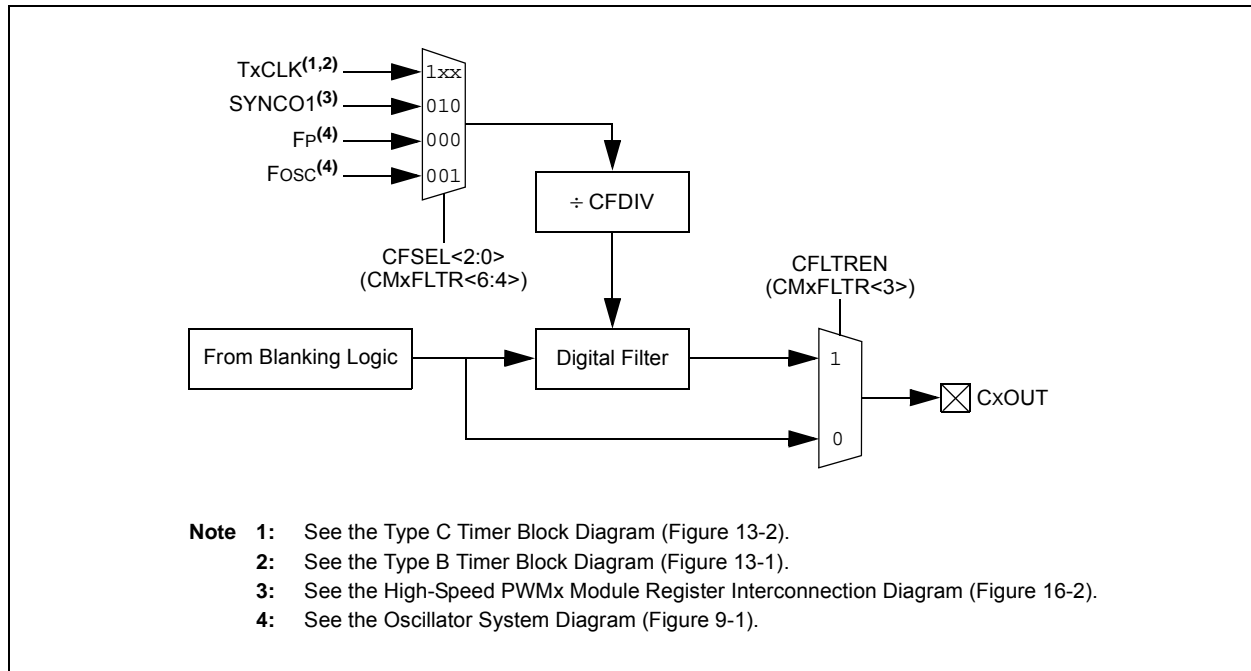
### 23.3.1 KEY RESOURCES

- "**Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**" (DS70621) in the "*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*"
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All Related "*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*" Sections
- Development Tools

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



**FIGURE 25-5: DIGITAL FILTER INTERCONNECT BLOCK DIAGRAM**



## **29.0 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT**

The PIC® microcontrollers (MCU) and dsPIC® digital signal controllers (DSC) are supported with a full range of software and hardware development tools:

- Integrated Development Environment
  - MPLAB® X IDE Software
- Compilers/Assemblers/Linkers
  - MPLAB XC Compiler
  - MPASM™ Assembler
  - MPLINK™ Object Linker/  
MPLIB™ Object Librarian
  - MPLAB Assembler/Linker/Librarian for  
Various Device Families
- Simulators
  - MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator
- Emulators
  - MPLAB REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator
- In-Circuit Debuggers/Programmers
  - MPLAB ICD 3
  - PICKit™ 3
- Device Programmers
  - MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer
- Low-Cost Demonstration/Development Boards,  
Evaluation Kits and Starter Kits
- Third-party development tools

## **29.1 MPLAB X Integrated Development Environment Software**

The MPLAB X IDE is a single, unified graphical user interface for Microchip and third-party software, and hardware development tool that runs on Windows®, Linux and Mac OS® X. Based on the NetBeans IDE, MPLAB X IDE is an entirely new IDE with a host of free software components and plug-ins for high-performance application development and debugging. Moving between tools and upgrading from software simulators to hardware debugging and programming tools is simple with the seamless user interface.

With complete project management, visual call graphs, a configurable watch window and a feature-rich editor that includes code completion and context menus, MPLAB X IDE is flexible and friendly enough for new users. With the ability to support multiple tools on multiple projects with simultaneous debugging, MPLAB X IDE is also suitable for the needs of experienced users.

Feature-Rich Editor:

- Color syntax highlighting
- Smart code completion makes suggestions and provides hints as you type
- Automatic code formatting based on user-defined rules
- Live parsing

User-Friendly, Customizable Interface:

- Fully customizable interface: toolbars, toolbar buttons, windows, window placement, etc.
- Call graph window

Project-Based Workspaces:

- Multiple projects
- Multiple tools
- Multiple configurations
- Simultaneous debugging sessions

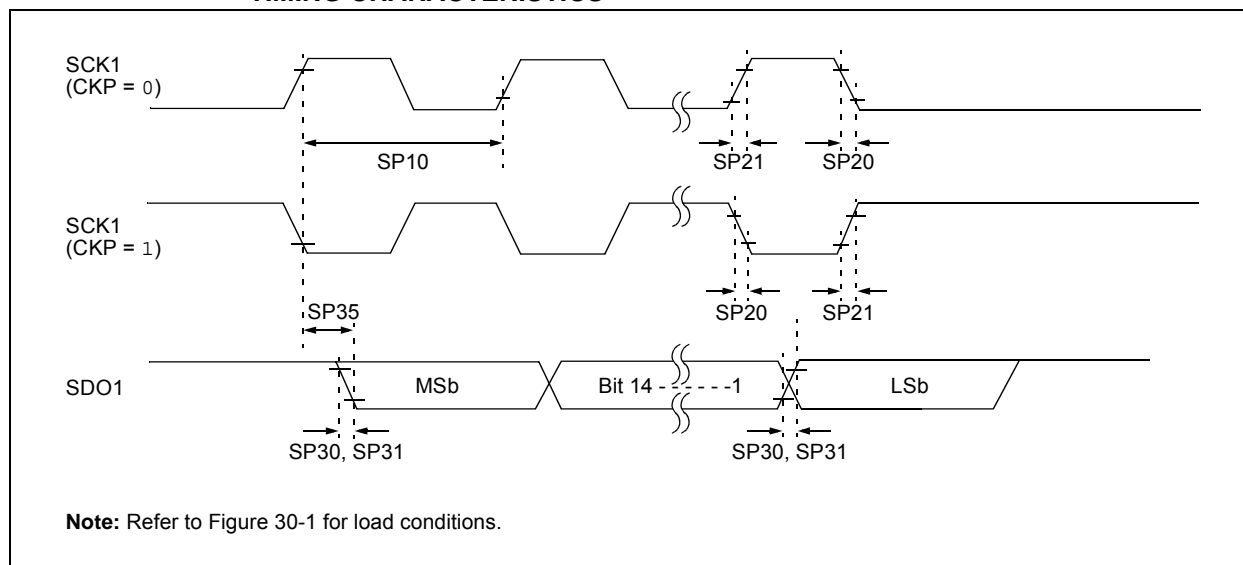
File History and Bug Tracking:

- Local file history feature
- Built-in support for Bugzilla issue tracker

TABLE 30-41: SPI1 MAXIMUM DATA/CLOCK RATE SUMMARY

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		
Maximum Data Rate	Master Transmit Only (Half-Duplex)	Master Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	Slave Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	CKE	CKP	SMP
15 MHz	Table 30-42	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
10 MHz	—	Table 30-43	—	1	0,1	1
10 MHz	—	Table 30-44	—	0	0,1	1
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-45	1	0	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-46	1	1	0
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-47	0	1	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-48	0	0	0

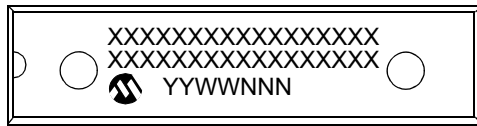
FIGURE 30-22: SPI1 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 0)  
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



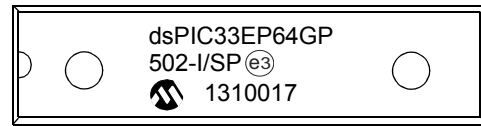
## 33.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 33.1 Package Marking Information

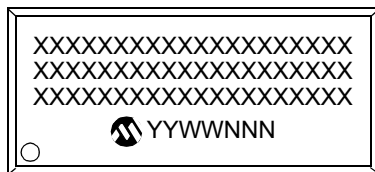
28-Lead SPDIP



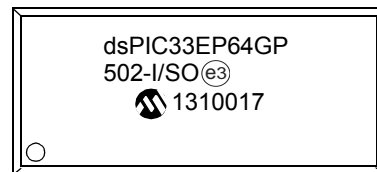
Example



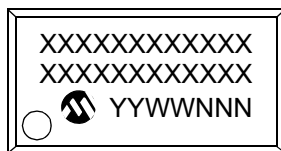
28-Lead SOIC (.300")



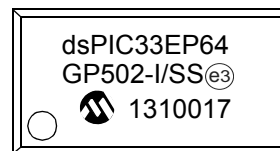
Example



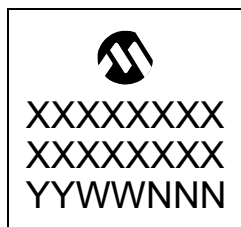
28-Lead SSOP



Example



28-Lead QFN-S (6x6x0.9 mm)



Example



<b>Legend:</b>	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

**Note:** In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.