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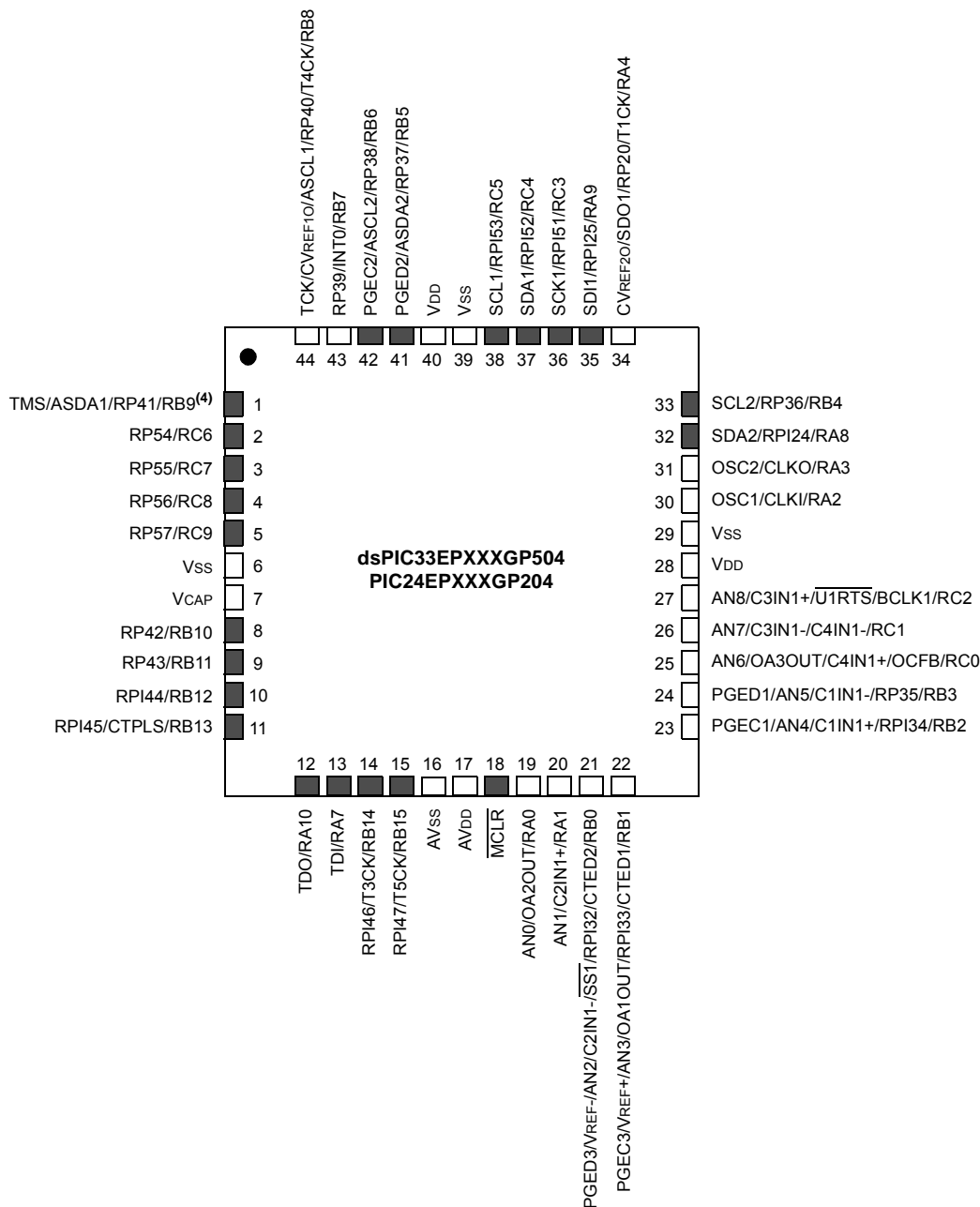
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
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	25
Program Memory Size	64KB (22K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	36-VFTLA Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	36-VTLA (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24ep64gp203-i-tl

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

44-Pin QFN[1,2,3]

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant

Top pins (44–34):
- 44: TCK/CV$_{REF1O}$/ASCL1/RP40/T4CK/RB8
- 43: RP39/INT0/RB7
- 42: PGEC2/ASCL2/RP38/RB6
- 41: PGED2/ASDA2/RP37/RB5
- 40: V$_{DD}$
- 39: V$_{SS}$
- 38: SCL1/RPI53/RC5
- 37: SDA1/RPI52/RC4
- 36: SCK1/RPI51/RC3
- 35: SDI1/RPI25/RA9
- 34: CV$_{REF2O}$/SDO1/RP20/T1CK/RA4

Left pins (1–11):
- 1: TMS/ASDA1/RP41/RB9[4]
- 2: RP54/RC6
- 3: RP55/RC7
- 4: RP56/RC8
- 5: RP57/RC9
- 6: V$_{SS}$
- 7: V$_{CAP}$
- 8: RP42/RB10
- 9: RP43/RB11
- 10: RPI44/RB12
- 11: RPI45/CTPLS/RB13

Center:
dsPIC33EPXXXGP504
PIC24EPXXXGP204

Right pins (33–23):
- 33: SCL2/RP36/RB4
- 32: SDA2/RPI24/RA8
- 31: OSC2/CLKO/RA3
- 30: OSC1/CLKI/RA2
- 29: V$_{SS}$
- 28: V$_{DD}$
- 27: AN8/C3IN1+/$\overline{U1RTS}$/BCLK1/RC2
- 26: AN7/C3IN1-/C4IN1-/RC1
- 25: AN6/OA3OUT/C4IN1+/OCFB/RC0
- 24: PGED1/AN5/C1IN1-/RP35/RB3
- 23: PGEC1/AN4/C1IN1+/RPI34/RB2

Bottom pins (12–22):
- 12: TDO/RA10
- 13: TDI/RA7
- 14: RPI46/T3CK/RB14
- 15: RPI47/T5CK/RB15
- 16: AV$_{SS}$
- 17: AV$_{DD}$
- 18: $\overline{MCLR}$
- 19: AN0/OA2OUT/RA0
- 20: AN1/C2IN1+/RA1
- 21: PGED3/V$_{REF-}$/AN2/C2IN1-/$\overline{SS1}$/RPI32/CTED2/RB0
- 22: PGEC3/V$_{REF+}$/AN3/OA1OUT/RPI33/CTED1/RB1

Note 1: The RPn/RPIn pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See **Section 11.4 "Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)"** for available peripherals and for information on limitations.

2: Every I/O port pin (RAx-RGx) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAx-CNGx). See **Section 11.0 "I/O Ports"** for more information.

3: The metal pad at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to V$_{SS}$ externally.

4: There is an internal pull-up resistor connected to the TMS pin when the JTAG interface is active. See the JTAGEN bit field in Table 27-2.

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

bit 7-5   **IPL<2:0>:** CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bits[2,3]

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   **RA:** REPEAT Loop Active bit

1 = REPEAT loop in progress
0 = REPEAT loop not in progress

bit 3   **N:** MCU ALU Negative bit

1 = Result was negative
0 = Result was non-negative (zero or positive)

bit 2   **OV:** 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   **Z:** 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   **C:** MCU ALU Carry/$\overline{\text{Borrow}}$ 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.

4.5.3 MOVE AND ACCUMULATOR INSTRUCTIONS

Move instructions, which apply to dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices, and the DSP accumulator class of instructions, which apply to the dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X devices, provide a greater degree of addressing flexibility than other instructions. In addition to the addressing modes supported by most MCU instructions, move and accumulator instructions also support Register Indirect with Register Offset Addressing mode, also referred to as Register Indexed mode.

> **Note:** For the MOV instructions, the addressing mode specified in the instruction can differ for the source and destination EA. However, the 4-bit Wb (Register Offset) field is shared by both source and destination (but typically only used by one).

In summary, the following addressing modes are supported by move and accumulator instructions:

- Register Direct
- Register Indirect
- Register Indirect Post-modified
- Register Indirect Pre-modified
- Register Indirect with Register Offset (Indexed)
- Register Indirect with Literal Offset
- 8-Bit Literal
- 16-Bit Literal

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

4.5.4 MAC INSTRUCTIONS (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X DEVICES ONLY)

The dual source operand DSP instructions (CLR, ED, EDAC, MAC, MPY, MPY.N, MOVSAC and MSC), also referred to as MAC instructions, use a simplified set of addressing modes to allow the user application to effectively manipulate the Data Pointers through register indirect tables.

The Two-Source Operand Prefetch registers must be members of the set: {W8, W9, W10, W11}. For data reads, W8 and W9 are always directed to the X RAGU, and W10 and W11 are always directed to the Y AGU. The Effective Addresses generated (before and after modification) must therefore, be valid addresses within X Data Space for W8 and W9, and Y Data Space for W10 and W11.

> **Note:** Register Indirect with Register Offset Addressing mode is available only for W9 (in X space) and W11 (in Y space).

In summary, the following addressing modes are supported by the MAC class of instructions:

- Register Indirect
- Register Indirect Post-Modified by 2
- Register Indirect Post-Modified by 4
- Register Indirect Post-Modified by 6
- Register Indirect with Register Offset (Indexed)

4.5.5 OTHER INSTRUCTIONS

Besides the addressing modes outlined previously, some instructions use literal constants of various sizes. For example, BRA (branch) instructions use 16-bit signed literals to specify the branch destination directly, whereas the DISI instruction uses a 14-bit unsigned literal field. In some instructions, such as ULNK, the source of an operand or result is implied by the opcode itself. Certain operations, such as a NOP, do not have any operands.

7.0 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

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 **"Interrupts"** (DS70600) 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 interrupt controller reduces the numerous peripheral interrupt request signals to a single interrupt request signal to the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X CPU.

The interrupt controller has the following features:

- Up to eight processor exceptions and software traps
- Eight user-selectable priority levels
- Interrupt Vector Table (IVT) with a unique vector for each interrupt or exception source
- Fixed priority within a specified user priority level
- Fixed interrupt entry and return latencies

7.1 Interrupt Vector Table

The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X Interrupt Vector Table (IVT), shown in Figure 7-1, resides in program memory starting at location, 000004h. The IVT contains seven non-maskable trap vectors and up to 246 sources of interrupt. In general, each interrupt source has its own vector. Each interrupt vector contains a 24-bit-wide address. The value programmed into each interrupt vector location is the starting address of the associated Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

Interrupt vectors are prioritized in terms of their natural priority. This priority is linked to their position in the vector table. Lower addresses generally have a higher natural priority. For example, the interrupt associated with Vector 0 takes priority over interrupts at any other vector address.

7.2 Reset Sequence

A device Reset is not a true exception because the interrupt controller is not involved in the Reset process. The dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices clear their registers in response to a Reset, which forces the PC to zero. The device then begins program execution at location, 0x000000. A GOTO instruction at the Reset address can redirect program execution to the appropriate start-up routine.

Note:	Any unimplemented or unused vector locations in the IVT should be programmed with the address of a default interrupt handler routine that contains a RESET instruction.

REGISTER 9-2: CLKDIV: CLOCK DIVISOR REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ROI	DOZE2[1]	DOZE1[1]	DOZE0[1]	DOZEN[2,3]	FRCDIV2	FRCDIV1	FRCDIV0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-1	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PLLPOST1	PLLPOST0	—	PLLPRE4	PLLPRE3	PLLPRE2	PLLPRE1	PLLPRE0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **ROI:** Recover on Interrupt bit

1 = Interrupts will clear the DOZEN bit
0 = Interrupts have no effect on the DOZEN bit

bit 14-12 **DOZE<2:0>:** Processor Clock Reduction Select bits[1]

111 = F_CY divided by 128
110 = F_CY divided by 64
101 = F_CY divided by 32
100 = F_CY divided by 16
011 = F_CY divided by 8 (default)
010 = F_CY divided by 4
001 = F_CY divided by 2
000 = F_CY divided by 1

bit 11 **DOZEN:** Doze Mode Enable bit[2,3]

1 = DOZE<2:0> field specifies the ratio between the peripheral clocks and the processor clocks
0 = Processor clock and peripheral clock ratio is forced to 1:1

bit 10-8 **FRCDIV<2:0>:** Internal Fast RC Oscillator Postscaler bits

111 = FRC divided by 256
110 = FRC divided by 64
101 = FRC divided by 32
100 = FRC divided by 16
011 = FRC divided by 8
010 = FRC divided by 4
001 = FRC divided by 2
000 = FRC divided by 1 (default)

bit 7-6 **PLLPOST<1:0>:** PLL VCO Output Divider Select bits (also denoted as 'N2', PLL postscaler)

11 = Output divided by 8
10 = Reserved
01 = Output divided by 4 (default)
00 = Output divided by 2

bit 5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: The DOZE<2:0> bits can only be written to when the DOZEN bit is clear. If DOZEN = 1, any writes to DOZE<2:0> are ignored.

2: This bit is cleared when the ROI bit is set and an interrupt occurs.

3: The DOZEN bit cannot be set if DOZE<2:0> = 000. If DOZE<2:0> = 000, any attempt by user software to set the DOZEN bit is ignored.

REGISTER 11-8: **RPINR14: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 14 (dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)**

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	QEB1R<6:0>						

bit 15   bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	QEA1R<6:0>						

bit 7   bit 0

Legend:

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

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

bit 14-8   **QEB1R<6:0>:** Assign B (QEB) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)
1111001 = Input tied to RPI121
.
.
.
0000001 = Input tied to CMP1
0000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

bit 6-0   **QEA1R<6:0>:** Assign A (QEA) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)
1111001 = Input tied to RPI121
.
.
.
0000001 = Input tied to CMP1
0000000 = Input tied to Vss

REGISTER 11-17: RPINR39: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 39
(dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X AND PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY)

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	DTCMP3R<6:0>						
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	DTCMP2R<6:0>						
bit 7							bit 0

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

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

bit 14-8 **DTCMP3R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 3 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)
1111001 = Input tied to RPI121
.
.
.
0000001 = Input tied to CMP1
0000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

bit 6-0 **DTCMP2R<6:0>:** Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 2 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)
1111001 = Input tied to RPI121
.
.
.
0000001 = Input tied to CMP1
0000000 = Input tied to Vss

REGISTER 11-22:   RPOR4: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 4

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP43R<5:0>					

bit 15 ... bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP42R<5:0>					

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 15-14   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
bit 13-8   **RP43R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP43 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)
bit 7-6   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
bit 5-0   **RP42R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP42 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

REGISTER 11-23:   RPOR5: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 5

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP55R<5:0>					

bit 15 ... bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP54R<5:0>					

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 15-14   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
bit 13-8   **RP55R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP55 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)
bit 7-6   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
bit 5-0   **RP54R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP54 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

15.2   Output Compare Control Registers

REGISTER 15-1:   OCxCON1: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL2	OCTSEL1	OCTSEL0	—	ENFLTB
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ENFLTA	—	OCFLTB	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM2	OCM1	OCM0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-14   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13   **OCSIDL:** Output Compare x Stop in Idle Mode Control bit

1 = Output Compare x Halts in CPU Idle mode
0 = Output Compare x continues to operate in CPU Idle mode

bit 12-10   **OCTSEL<2:0>:** Output Compare x Clock Select bits

111 = Peripheral clock (FP)
110 = Reserved
101 = PTGOx clock[2]
100 = T1CLK is the clock source of the OCx (only the synchronous clock is supported)
011 = T5CLK is the clock source of the OCx
010 = T4CLK is the clock source of the OCx
001 = T3CLK is the clock source of the OCx
000 = T2CLK is the clock source of the OCx

bit 9   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8   **ENFLTB:** Fault B Input Enable bit

1 = Output Compare Fault B input (OCFB) is enabled
0 = Output Compare Fault B input (OCFB) is disabled

bit 7   **ENFLTA:** Fault A Input Enable bit

1 = Output Compare Fault A input (OCFA) is enabled
0 = Output Compare Fault A input (OCFA) is disabled

bit 6   **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5   **OCFLTB:** PWM Fault B Condition Status bit

1 = PWM Fault B condition on OCFB pin has occurred
0 = No PWM Fault B condition on OCFB pin has occurred

bit 4   **OCFLTA:** PWM Fault A Condition Status bit

1 = PWM Fault A condition on OCFA pin has occurred
0 = No PWM Fault A condition on OCFA pin has occurred

Note 1:   OCxR and OCxRS are double-buffered in PWM mode only.

2:   Each Output Compare x module (OCx) has one PTG clock source. See **Section 24.0 "Peripheral Trigger Generator (PTG) Module"** for more information.
PTGO4 = OC1
PTGO5 = OC2
PTGO6 = OC3
PTGO7 = OC4

16.2   PWM Resources

Many useful resources are provided on the main prod-
uct 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

16.2.1   KEY RESOURCES

- **"High-Speed PWM"** (DS70645) in the
  "dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All Related *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference
  Manual"* Sections
- Development Tools

19.1 I²C 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

19.1.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **"Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C)"** (DS70330) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All Related *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"* Sections
- Development Tools

23.0 10-BIT/12-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC)

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 **"Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)"** (DS70621) 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 have one ADC module. The ADC module supports up to 16 analog input channels.

On ADC1, the AD12B bit (AD1CON1<10>) allows the ADC module to be configured by the user as either a 10-bit, 4 Sample-and-Hold (S&H) ADC (default configuration) or a 12-bit, 1 S&H ADC.

Note:	The ADC module needs to be disabled before modifying the AD12B bit.

23.1 Key Features

23.1.1 10-BIT ADC CONFIGURATION

The 10-bit ADC configuration has the following key features:

- Successive Approximation (SAR) conversion
- Conversion speeds of up to 1.1 Msps
- Up to 16 analog input pins
- Connections to three internal op amps
- Connections to the Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU) and temperature measurement diode
- Channel selection and triggering can be controlled by the Peripheral Trigger Generator (PTG)
- External voltage reference input pins
- Simultaneous sampling of:
  - Up to four analog input pins
  - Three op amp outputs
  - Combinations of analog inputs and op amp outputs
- Automatic Channel Scan mode
- Selectable conversion Trigger source
- Selectable Buffer Fill modes
- Four result alignment options (signed/unsigned, fractional/integer)
- Operation during CPU Sleep and Idle modes

23.1.2 12-BIT ADC CONFIGURATION

The 12-bit ADC configuration supports all the features listed above, with the exception of the following:

- In the 12-bit configuration, conversion speeds of up to 500 ksps are supported
- There is only one S&H amplifier in the 12-bit configuration; therefore, simultaneous sampling of multiple channels is not supported.

Depending on the particular device pinout, the ADC can have up to 16 analog input pins, designated AN0 through AN15. These analog inputs are shared with op amp inputs and outputs, comparator inputs, and external voltage references. When op amp/comparator functionality is enabled, or an external voltage reference is used, the analog input that shares that pin is no longer available. The actual number of analog input pins, op amps and external voltage reference input configuration depends on the specific device.

A block diagram of the ADC module is shown in Figure 23-1. Figure 23-2 provides a diagram of the ADC conversion clock period.

REGISTER 24-2: PTGCON: PTG CONTROL REGISTER

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

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTGPWD3	PTGPWD2	PTGPWD1	PTGPWD0	—	PTGWDT2	PTGWDT1	PTGWDT0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-13 **PTGCLK<2:0>:** Select PTG Module Clock Source bits

111 = Reserved
110 = Reserved
101 = PTG module clock source will be T3CLK
100 = PTG module clock source will be T2CLK
011 = PTG module clock source will be T1CLK
010 = PTG module clock source will be T_{AD}
001 = PTG module clock source will be F_{OSC}
000 = PTG module clock source will be F_P

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

11111 = Divide-by-32
11110 = Divide-by-31
•
•
•
00001 = Divide-by-2
00000 = Divide-by-1

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

1111 = All trigger outputs are 16 PTG clock cycles wide
1110 = All trigger outputs are 15 PTG clock cycles wide
•
•
•
0001 = All trigger outputs are 2 PTG clock cycles wide
0000 = All trigger outputs are 1 PTG clock cycle wide

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

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

111 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 512 PTG clocks
110 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 256 PTG clocks
101 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 128 PTG clocks
100 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 64 PTG clocks
011 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 32 PTG clocks
010 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 16 PTG clocks
001 = Watchdog Timer will time-out after 8 PTG clocks
000 = Watchdog Timer is disabled

REGISTER 24-10: PTGADJ: PTG ADJUST 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
			PTGADJ<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
			PTGADJ<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 **PTGADJ<15:0>:** PTG Adjust Register bits

This register holds user-supplied data to be added to the PTGTxLIM, PTGCxLIM, PTGSDLIM or PTGL0 registers with the `PTGADD` command.

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

REGISTER 24-11: PTGL0: PTG LITERAL 0 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
			PTGL0<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
			PTGL0<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 **PTGL0<15:0>:** PTG Literal 0 Register bits

This register holds the 16-bit value to be written to the AD1CHS0 register with the `PTGCTRL` Step command.

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

27.2 User ID Words

dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices contain four User ID Words, located at addresses, 0x800FF8 through 0x800FFE. The User ID Words can be used for storing product information such as serial numbers, system manufacturing dates, manufacturing lot numbers and other application-specific information.

The User ID Words register map is shown in Table 27-3.

TABLE 27-3: USER ID WORDS REGISTER MAP

| File Name	Address	Bits 23-16	Bits 15-0
FUID0	0x800FF8	—	UID0
FUID1	0x800FFA	—	UID1
FUID2	0x800FFC	—	UID2
FUID3	0x800FFE	—	UID3

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '1'.

27.3 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All of the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices power their core digital logic at a nominal 1.8V. This can create a conflict for designs that are required to operate at a higher typical voltage, such as 3.3V. To simplify system design, all devices in the dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X family incorporate an on-chip regulator that allows the device to run its core logic from V_{DD}.

The regulator provides power to the core from the other V_{DD} pins. A low-ESR (less than 1 Ohm) capacitor (such as tantalum or ceramic) must be connected to the V_{CAP} pin (Figure 27-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in Table 30-5 located in **Section 30.0 "Electrical Characteristics"**.

> **Note:** It is important for the low-ESR capacitor to be placed as close as possible to the V_{CAP} pin.

FIGURE 27-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REGULATOR[1,2,3]

Note 1: These are typical operating voltages. Refer to Table 30-5 located in **Section 30.1 "DC Characteristics"** for the full operating ranges of V_{DD} and V_{CAP}.

2: It is important for the low-ESR capacitor to be placed as close as possible to the V_{CAP} pin.

3: Typical V_{CAP} pin voltage = 1.8V when $V_{DD} \geq V_{DDMIN}$.
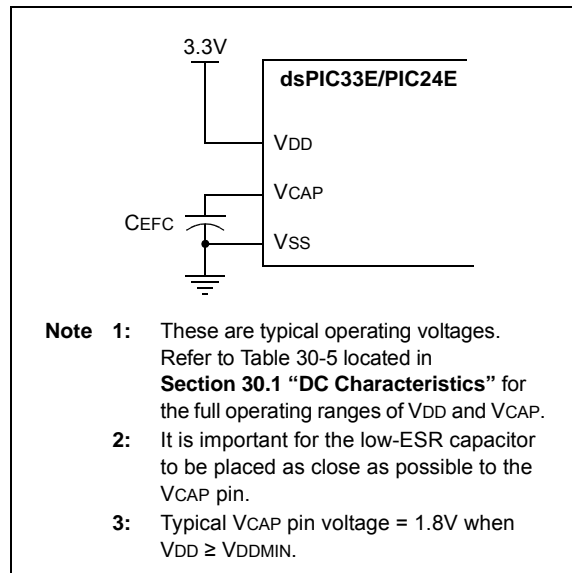
27.4 Brown-out Reset (BOR)

The Brown-out Reset (BOR) module is based on an internal voltage reference circuit that monitors the regulated supply voltage, V_{CAP}. The main purpose of the BOR module is to generate a device Reset when a brown-out condition occurs. Brown-out conditions are generally caused by glitches on the AC mains (for example, missing portions of the AC cycle waveform due to bad power transmission lines or voltage sags due to excessive current draw when a large inductive load is turned on).

A BOR generates a Reset pulse, which resets the device. The BOR selects the clock source, based on the device Configuration bit values (FNOSC<2:0> and POSCMD<1:0>).

If an oscillator mode is selected, the BOR activates the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST). The system clock is held until OST expires. If the PLL is used, the clock is held until the LOCK bit (OSCCON<5>) is '1'.

Concurrently, the PWRT Time-out (T_{PWRT}) is applied before the internal Reset is released. If $T_{PWRT} = 0$ and a crystal oscillator is being used, then a nominal delay of T_{FSCM} is applied. The total delay in this case is T_{FSCM}. Refer to Parameter SY35 in Table 30-22 of **Section 30.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for specific T_{FSCM} values.

The BOR status bit (RCON<1>) is set to indicate that a BOR has occurred. The BOR circuit continues to operate while in Sleep or Idle modes and resets the device should V_{DD} fall below the BOR threshold voltage.

TABLE 30-33: SPI2 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 30-33	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
9 MHz	—	Table 30-34	—	1	0,1	1
9 MHz	—	Table 30-35	—	0	0,1	1
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-36	1	0	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-37	1	1	0
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-38	0	1	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-39	0	0	0

FIGURE 30-14: SPI2 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS
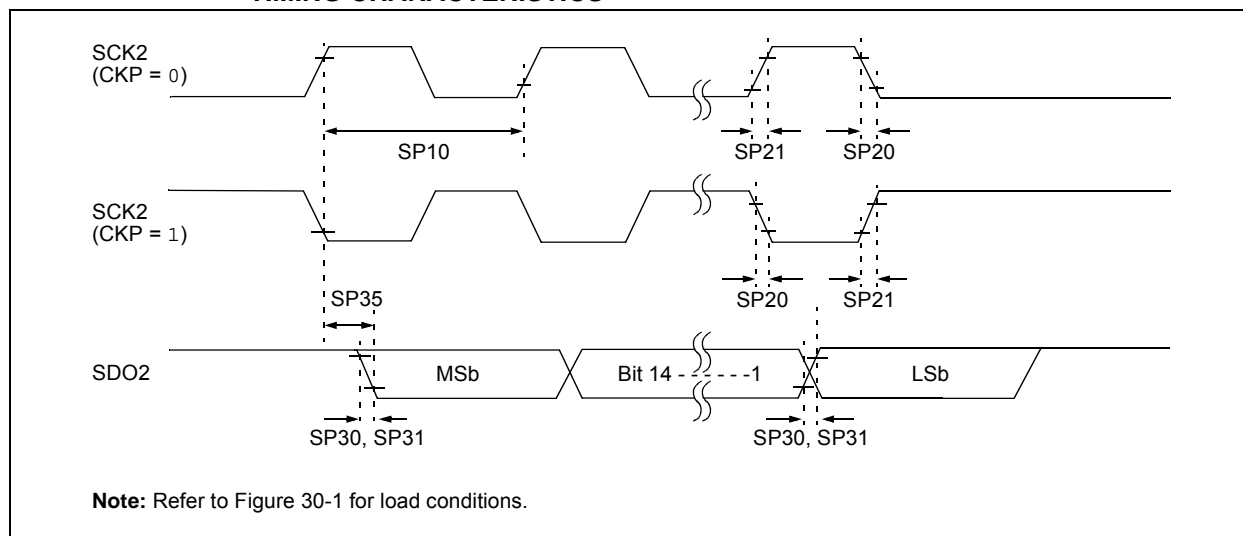

Note: Refer to Figure 30-1 for load conditions.

FIGURE 30-23: SPI1 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 1)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

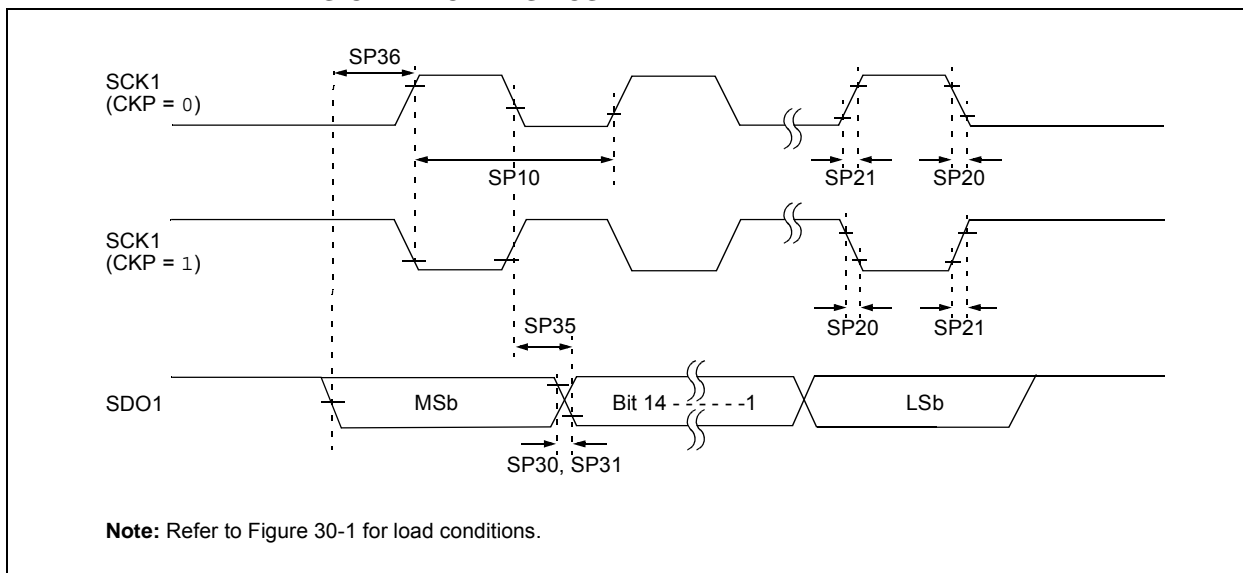**Note:** Refer to Figure 30-1 for load conditions.

TABLE 30-42: SPI1 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY) 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.	Symbol	Characteristic[1]	Min.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	**(Note 3)**
SP20	TscF	SCK1 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 **(Note 4)**
SP21	TscR	SCK1 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 **(Note 4)**
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 **(Note 4)**
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 **(Note 4)**
SP35	TscH2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	

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

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

3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

TABLE 30-47: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) 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.	Symbol	Characteristic[1]	Min.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	(Note 3)
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 (Note 4)
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 (Note 4)
SP35	TscH2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	TscH2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS1}$ ↓ to SCK1 ↑ or SCK1 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS1}$ ↑ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	(Note 4)
SP52	TscH2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS1}$ ↑ after SCK1 Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	(Note 4)

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

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

3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

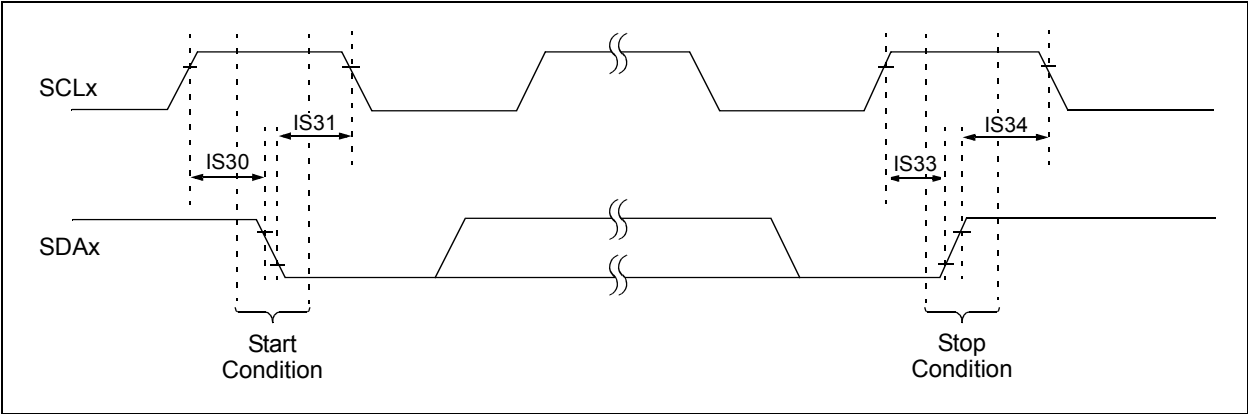**FIGURE 30-32:** **I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)**

FIGURE 30-33: **I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)**
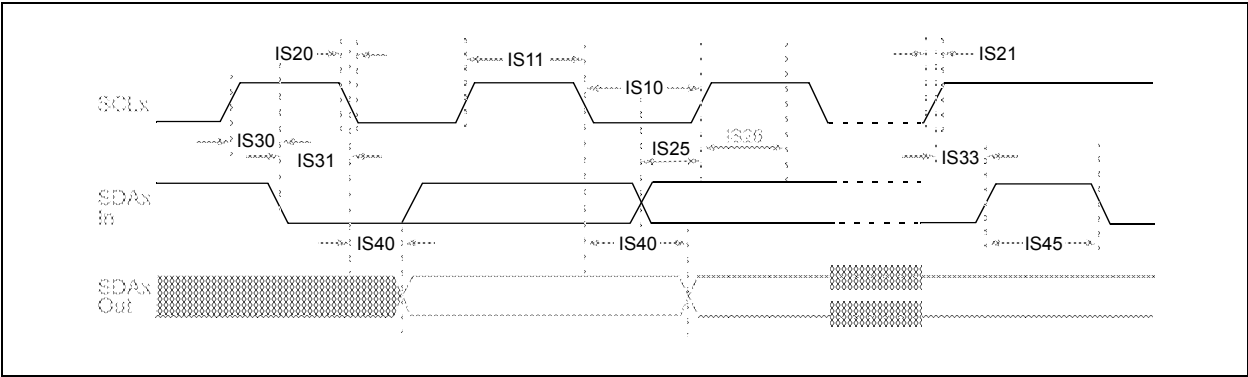
TABLE 30-56: CTMU CURRENT SOURCE SPECIFICATIONS

DC 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	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
CTMU Current Source							
CTMUI1	IOUT1	Base Range[1]	0.29	—	0.77	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
CTMUI2	IOUT2	10x Range[1]	3.85	—	7.7	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
CTMUI3	IOUT3	100x Range[1]	38.5	—	77	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 11
CTMUI4	IOUT4	1000x Range[1]	385	—	770	µA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 00
CTMUFV1	VF	Temperature Diode Forward Voltage[1,2]	—	0.598	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
			—	0.658	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
			—	0.721	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 11
CTMUFV2	VFVR	Temperature Diode Rate of Change[1,2,3]	—	-1.92	—	mV/ºC	CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
			—	-1.74	—	mV/ºC	CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
			—	-1.56	—	mV/ºC	CTMUICON<9:8> = 11

Note 1: Nominal value at center point of current trim range (CTMUICON<15:10> = 000000).

2: Parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

3: Measurements taken with the following conditions:

- VREF+ = AVDD = 3.3V
- ADC configured for 10-bit mode
- ADC module configured for conversion speed of 500 ksps
- All PMDx bits are cleared (PMDx = 0)
- Executing a while(1) statement
- Device operating from the FRC with no PLL