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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
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 9x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic24ep64gp204t-i-pt

2.5 ICSP Pins

The PGECx and PGEDx pins are used for ICSP and debugging purposes. It is recommended to keep the trace length between the ICSP connector and the ICSP pins on the device as short as possible. If the ICSP connector is expected to experience an ESD event, a series resistor is recommended, with the value in the range of a few tens of Ohms, not to exceed 100 Ohms.

Pull-up resistors, series diodes, and capacitors on the PGECx and PGEDx pins are not recommended as they will interfere with the programmer/debugger communications to the device. If such discrete components are an application requirement, they should be removed from the circuit during programming and debugging. Alternatively, refer to the AC/DC characteristics and timing requirements information in the respective device Flash programming specification for information on capacitive loading limits and pin Voltage Input High (V_{IH}) and Voltage Input Low (V_{IL}) requirements.

Ensure that the "Communication Channel Select" (i.e., PGECx/PGEDx pins) programmed into the device matches the physical connections for the ICSP to MPLAB® PICKit™ 3, MPLAB ICD 3, or MPLAB REAL ICE™.

For more information on MPLAB ICD 2, ICD 3 and REAL ICE connection requirements, refer to the following documents that are available on the Microchip web site.

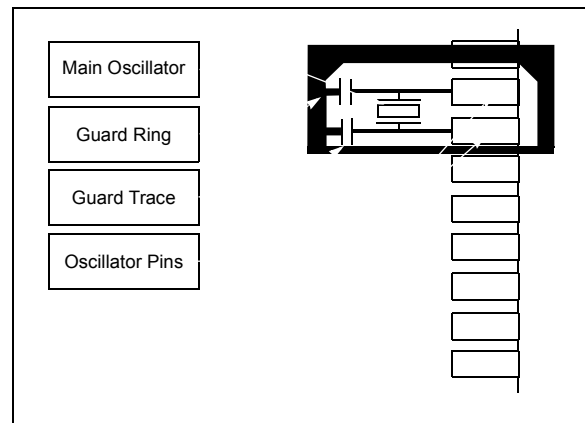
- "Using MPLAB® ICD 3" (poster) DS51765
- "MPLAB® ICD 3 Design Advisory" DS51764
- "MPLAB® REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator User's Guide" DS51616
- "Using MPLAB® REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator" (poster) DS51749

2.6 External Oscillator Pins

Many DSCs have options for at least two oscillators: a high-frequency Primary Oscillator and a low-frequency Secondary Oscillator. For details, see **Section 9.0 "Oscillator Configuration"** for details.

The oscillator circuit should be placed on the same side of the board as the device. Also, place the oscillator circuit close to the respective oscillator pins, not exceeding one-half inch (12 mm) distance between them. The load capacitors should be placed next to the oscillator itself, on the same side of the board. Use a grounded copper pour around the oscillator circuit to isolate them from surrounding circuits. The grounded copper pour should be routed directly to the MCU ground. Do not run any signal traces or power traces inside the ground pour. Also, if using a two-sided board, avoid any traces on the other side of the board where the crystal is placed. A suggested layout is shown in Figure 2-3.

FIGURE 2-3: SUGGESTED PLACEMENT OF THE OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT



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).

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.

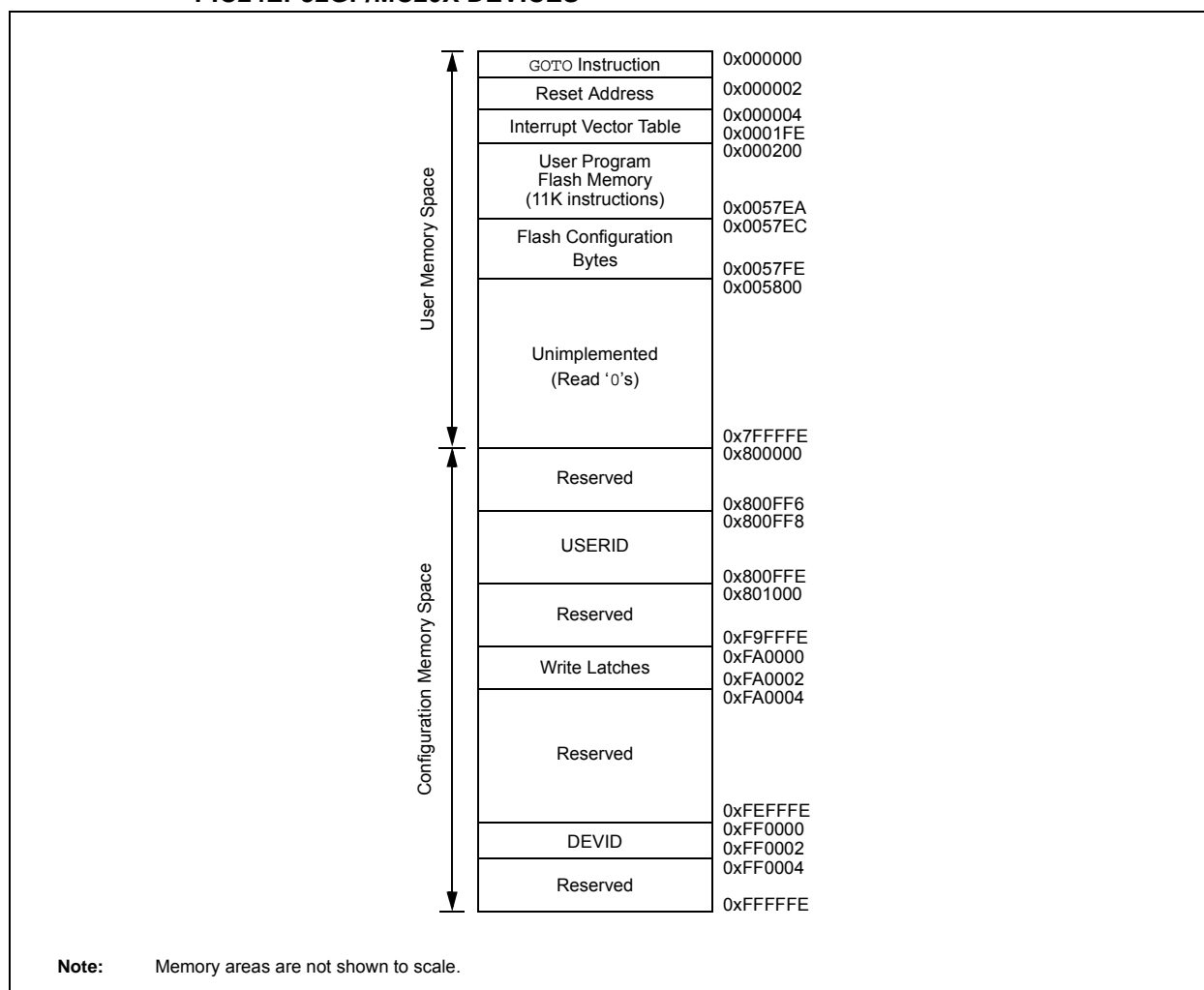
4.1 Program Address Space

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



4.1.1 PROGRAM MEMORY ORGANIZATION

The program memory space is organized in word-addressable blocks. Although it is treated as 24 bits wide, it is more appropriate to think of each address of the program memory as a lower and upper word, with the upper byte of the upper word being unimplemented. The lower word always has an even address, while the upper word has an odd address (Figure 4-6).

Program memory addresses are always word-aligned on the lower word and addresses are incremented, or decremented by two, during code execution. This arrangement provides compatibility with data memory space addressing and makes data in the program memory space accessible.

4.1.2 INTERRUPT AND TRAP VECTORS

All dsPIC33EPXXXGP50X, dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X and PIC24EPXXXGP/MC20X devices reserve the addresses between 0x000000 and 0x000200 for hard-coded program execution vectors. A hardware Reset vector is provided to redirect code execution from the default value of the PC on device Reset to the actual start of code. A GOTO instruction is programmed by the user application at address, 0x000000, of Flash memory, with the actual address for the start of code at address, 0x000002, of Flash memory.

A more detailed discussion of the Interrupt Vector Tables (IVTs) is provided in Section 7.1 “Interrupt Vector Table”.

FIGURE 4-6: PROGRAM MEMORY ORGANIZATION

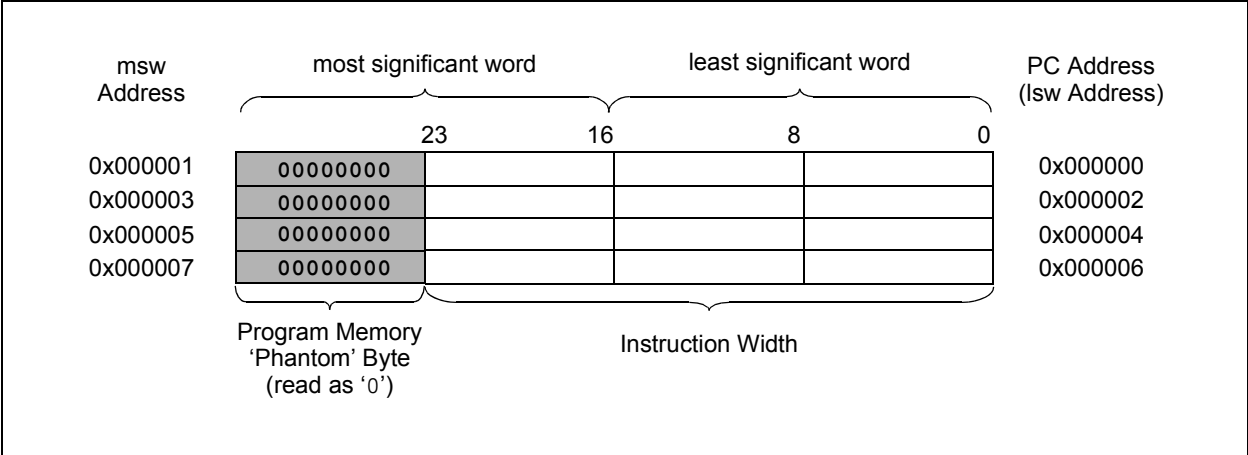


TABLE 4-4: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXMC20X DEVICES ONLY (CONTINUED)

File Name	Addr.	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
IPC35	0886	—	JTAGIP<2:0>			—	ICDIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC36	0888	—	PTG0IP<2:0>			—	PTGWDIP<2:0>			—	PTGSTEIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	4440
IPC37	088A	—	—	—	—	—	PTG3IP<2:0>			—	PTG2IP<2:0>			—	PTG1IP<2:0>			0444
INTCON1	08C0	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	—	—	—	—	—	—	DIV0ERR	DMACERR	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFAIL	—	0000
INTCON2	08C2	GIE	DISI	SWTRAP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP	8000
INTCON3	08C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DAE	DOOVR	—	—	—	—	0000
INTCON4	08C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SGHT	0000
INTTREG	08C8	—	—	—	—	ILR<3:0>			VECNUM<7:0>									0000

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

TABLE 4-16: QE1 REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXMC20X/50X AND 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
QE1CON	01C0	QE1EN	—	QE1SIDL	PIMOD<2:0>			IMV<1:0>		—	INTDIV<2:0>			CNTPOL	GATEN	CCM<1:0>		0000
QE1IOC	01C2	QCAPEN	FLTREN	QFDIV<2:0>			OUTFNC<1:0>		SWPAB	HOMPOL	IDXPOL	QEBPOL	QEAPOL	HOME	INDEX	QEB	QEA	000x
QE1STAT	01C4	—	—	PCHEQIRQ	PCHEQIEN	PCLEQIRQ	PCLEQIEN	POSOVIRQ	POSOVIEN	PCIIRQ	PCIEN	VELOVIRQ	VELOVIEN	HOMIRQ	HOMIEN	IDXIRQ	IDXIEN	0000
POS1CNTL	01C6	POSCNT<15:0>																0000
POS1CNTH	01C8	POSCNT<31:16>																0000
POS1HLD	01CA	POSHLD<15:0>																0000
VEL1CNT	01CC	VELCNT<15:0>																0000
INT1TMRL	01CE	INTTMR<15:0>																0000
INT1TMRH	01D0	INTTMR<31:16>																0000
INT1HLDL	01D2	INTHLD<15:0>																0000
INT1HLDH	01D4	INTHLD<31:16>																0000
INDX1CNTL	01D6	INDXCNT<15:0>																0000
INDX1CNTH	01D8	INDXCNT<31:16>																0000
INDX1HLD	01DA	INDXHLD<15:0>																0000
QE1GECL	01DC	QEIGEC<15:0>																0000
QE1ICL	01DC	QEIIC<15:0>																0000
QE1GECH	01DE	QEIGEC<31:16>																0000
QE1ICH	01DE	QEIIC<31:16>																0000
QE1LECL	01E0	QEILEC<15:0>																0000
QE1LECH	01E2	QEILEC<31:16>																0000

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

TABLE 4-49: PORTD REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206 AND dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 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
TRISD	0E30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISD8	—	TRISD6	TRISD5	—	—	—	—	—	0160
PORTD	0E32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RD8	—	RD6	RD5	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
LATD	0E34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATD8	—	LATD6	LATD5	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
ODCD	0E36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCD8	—	ODCD6	ODCD5	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNEND	0E38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIED8	—	CNIED6	CNIED5	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNPUD	0E3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUD8	—	CNPUD6	CNPUD5	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNPDD	0E3C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDD8	—	CNPDD6	CNPDD5	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-50: PORTE REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206 AND dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 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
TRISE	0E40	TRISE15	TRISE14	TRISE13	TRISE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F000
PORTE	0E42	RE15	RE14	RE13	RE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
LATE	0E44	LATE15	LATE14	LATE13	LATE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
ODCE	0E46	ODCE15	ODCE14	ODCE13	ODCE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNENE	0E48	CNIEE15	CNIEE14	CNIEE13	CNIEE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNPUE	0E4A	CNPUE15	CNPUE14	CNPUE13	CNPUE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNPDE	0E4C	CNPDE15	CNPDE14	CNPDE13	CNPDE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
ANSELE	0E4E	ANSE15	ANSE14	ANSE13	ANSE12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F000

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

TABLE 4-51: PORTF REGISTER MAP FOR PIC24EPXXXGP/MC206 AND dsPIC33EPXXXGP/MC206/506 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
TRISF	0E50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISF1	TRISF0	0003
PORTF	0E52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RF1	RF0	xxxx
LATF	0E54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATF1	LATF0	xxxx
ODCF	0E56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCF1	ODCF0	0000
CNENF	0E58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEF1	CNIEF0	0000
CNPUF	0E5A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUF1	CNPUF0	0000
CNPDF	0E5C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDF1	CNPDF0	0000

Legend: x = unknown value on Reset, — = 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.

9.1 CPU Clocking System

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

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

Instruction execution speed or device operating frequency, FCY , is given by Equation 9-1.

EQUATION 9-1: DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCY

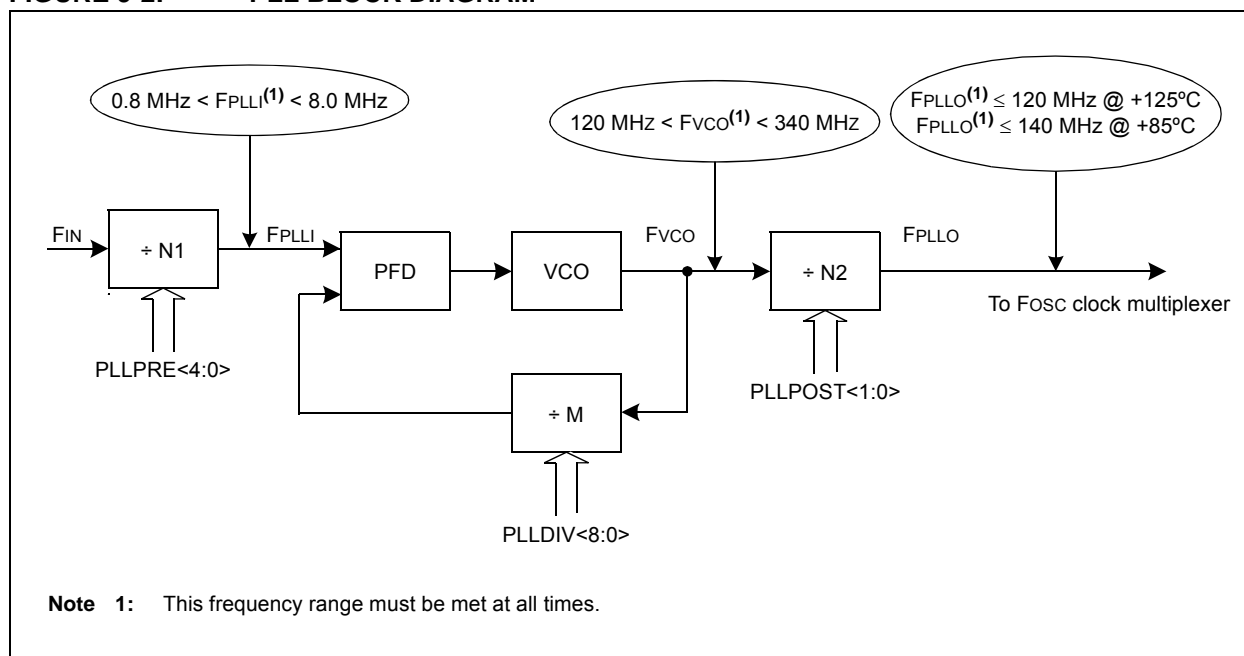
$$FCY = Fosc/2$$

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

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

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

FIGURE 9-2: PLL BLOCK DIAGRAM



EQUATION 9-2: F_{PLLO} CALCULATION

$$F_{PLLO} = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{M}{N1 \times N2} \right) = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{(PLLDIV + 2)}{(PLLPRE + 2) \times 2(PLLPOST + 1)} \right)$$

Where:

$$N1 = PLLPRE + 2$$

$$N2 = 2 \times (PLLPOST + 1)$$

$$M = PLLDIV + 2$$

EQUATION 9-3: F_{VCO} CALCULATION

$$F_{VCO} = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{M}{N1} \right) = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{(PLLDIV + 2)}{(PLLPRE + 2)} \right)$$

REGISTER 9-2: CLKDIV: CLOCK DIVISOR REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 4-0 **PLLPRE<4:0>**: PLL Phase Detector Input Divider Select bits (also denoted as 'N1', PLL prescaler)

11111 = Input divided by 33

•

•

•

00001 = Input divided by 3

00000 = Input divided by 2 (default)

- 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 11-2: RPINR1: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 1

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
—	INT2R<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 **INT2R<6:0>:** Assign External Interrupt 2 (INT2) 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 11-3: RPINR3: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 3

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	
—	T2CKR<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 **T2CKR<6:0>:** Assign Timer2 External Clock (T2CK) 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

13.2 Timer Control Registers

REGISTER 13-1: TxCON: (TIMER2 AND TIMER4) CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—	TCS	—
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 **TON:** Timerx On bitWhen T32 = 1:

1 = Starts 32-bit Timerx/y

0 = Stops 32-bit Timerx/y

When T32 = 0:

1 = Starts 16-bit Timerx

0 = Stops 16-bit Timerx

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 13 **TSIDL:** Timerx Stop in Idle Mode bit

1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode

0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 6 **TGATE:** Timerx Gated Time Accumulation Enable bitWhen TCS = 1:

This bit is ignored.

When TCS = 0:

1 = Gated time accumulation is enabled

0 = Gated time accumulation is disabled

bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:** Timerx Input Clock Prescale Select bits

11 = 1:256

10 = 1:64

01 = 1:8

00 = 1:1

bit 3 **T32:** 32-Bit Timer Mode Select bit

1 = Timerx and Timery form a single 32-bit timer

0 = Timerx and Timery act as two 16-bit timers

bit 2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'bit 1 **TCS:** Timerx Clock Source Select bit

1 = External clock is from pin, TxCK (on the rising edge)

0 = Internal clock (Fp)

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

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
```

REGISTER 17-15: QE1GECH: QE1 GREATER THAN OR EQUAL COMPARE HIGH WORD 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
QEIGEC<31:24>							
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
QEIGEC<23:16>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:

R = Readable bit
-n = Value at POR

W = Writable bit
'1' = Bit is set

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
'0' = Bit is cleared
x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **QEIGEC<31:16>**: High Word Used to Form 32-Bit Greater Than or Equal Compare Register (QE1GEC) bits

REGISTER 17-16: QE1GECL: QE1 GREATER THAN OR EQUAL COMPARE LOW WORD 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
QEIGEC<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
QEIGEC<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:

R = Readable bit
-n = Value at POR

W = Writable bit
'1' = Bit is set

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
'0' = Bit is cleared
x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **QEIGEC<15:0>**: Low Word Used to Form 32-Bit Greater Than or Equal Compare Register (QE1GEC) bits

REGISTER 17-19: INT1HLDH: INTERVAL 1 TIMER HOLD HIGH WORD 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
INTHLD<31:24>							
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
INTHLD<23:16>							
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 **INTHLD<31:16>**: Hold Register for Reading and Writing INT1TMRH bits

REGISTER 17-20: INT1HLDL: INTERVAL 1 TIMER HOLD LOW WORD 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
INTHLD<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
INTHLD<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 **INTHLD<15:0>**: Hold Register for Reading and Writing INT1TMRL bits

18.1 SPI Helpful Tips

1. In Frame mode, if there is a possibility that the master may not be initialized before the slave:
 - a) If FRMPOL (SPIxCON2<13>) = 1, use a pull-down resistor on \overline{SSx} .
 - b) If FRMPOL = 0, use a pull-up resistor on \overline{SSx} .

Note: This insures that the first frame transmission after initialization is not shifted or corrupted.

2. In Non-Framed 3-Wire mode, (i.e., not using \overline{SSx} from a master):
 - a) If CKP (SPIxCON1<6>) = 1, always place a pull-up resistor on \overline{SSx} .
 - b) If CKP = 0, always place a pull-down resistor on \overline{SSx} .

Note: This will insure that during power-up and initialization the master/slave will not lose Sync due to an errant SCKx transition that would cause the slave to accumulate data shift errors for both transmit and receive appearing as corrupted data.

3. FRMEN (SPIxCON2<15>) = 1 and SSEN (SPIxCON1<7>) = 1 are exclusive and invalid. In Frame mode, SCKx is continuous and the Frame Sync pulse is active on the \overline{SSx} pin, which indicates the start of a data frame.

Note: Not all third-party devices support Frame mode timing. Refer to the SPIx specifications in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for details.

4. In Master mode only, set the SMP bit (SPIxCON1<9>) to a ‘1’ for the fastest SPIx data rate possible. The SMP bit can only be set at the same time or after the MSTEN bit (SPIxCON1<5>) is set.

To avoid invalid slave read data to the master, the user's master software must ensure enough time for slave software to fill its write buffer before the user application initiates a master write/read cycle. It is always advisable to preload the SPIxBUF Transmit register in advance of the next master transaction cycle. SPIxBUF is transferred to the SPIx Shift register and is empty once the data transmission begins.

18.2 SPI 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>

18.2.1 KEY RESOURCES

- “**Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)**” (DS70569) 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 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.

NOTES:

FIGURE 30-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

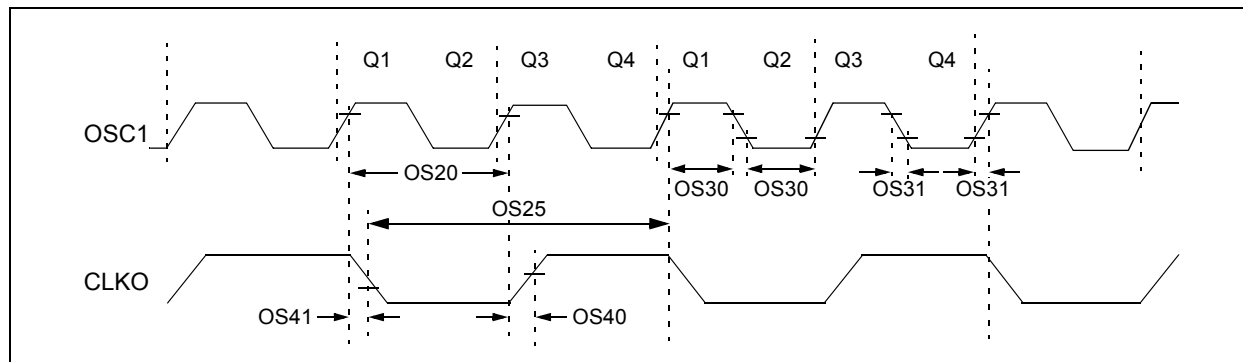


TABLE 30-17: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symb	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
OS10	FIN	External CLKI Frequency (External clocks allowed only in EC and ECPLL modes)	DC	—	60	MHz	EC
		Oscillator Crystal Frequency	3.5 10	— —	10 25	MHz MHz	XT HS
OS20	Tosc	Tosc = 1/Fosc	8.33	—	DC	ns	+125°C
		Tosc = 1/Fosc	7.14	—	DC	ns	+85°C
OS25	Tcy	Instruction Cycle Time ⁽²⁾	16.67	—	DC	ns	+125°C
		Instruction Cycle Time ⁽²⁾	14.28	—	DC	ns	+85°C
OS30	TosL, TosH	External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	0.45 x Tosc	—	0.55 x Tosc	ns	EC
OS31	TosR, TosF	External Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	—	—	20	ns	EC
OS40	TckR	CLKO Rise Time ^(3,4)	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS41	TckF	CLKO Fall Time ^(3,4)	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS42	GM	External Oscillator Transconductance ⁽⁴⁾	—	12	—	mA/V	HS, VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25°C
			—	6	—	mA/V	XT, VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25°C

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

- 2:** Instruction cycle period (Tcy) equals two times the input oscillator time base period. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type under standard operating conditions with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at “Minimum” values with an external clock applied to the OSC1 pin. When an external clock input is used, the “Maximum” cycle time limit is “DC” (no clock) for all devices.
- 3:** Measurements are taken in EC mode. The CLKO signal is measured on the OSC2 pin.
- 4:** This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.

**FIGURE 30-28: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**

