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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, QEI, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
Program Memory Size	128KB (43K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 18x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°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/dspic33ep128gm304-e-pt

FIGURE 2-5: SINGLE-PHASE SYNCHRONOUS BUCK CONVERTER

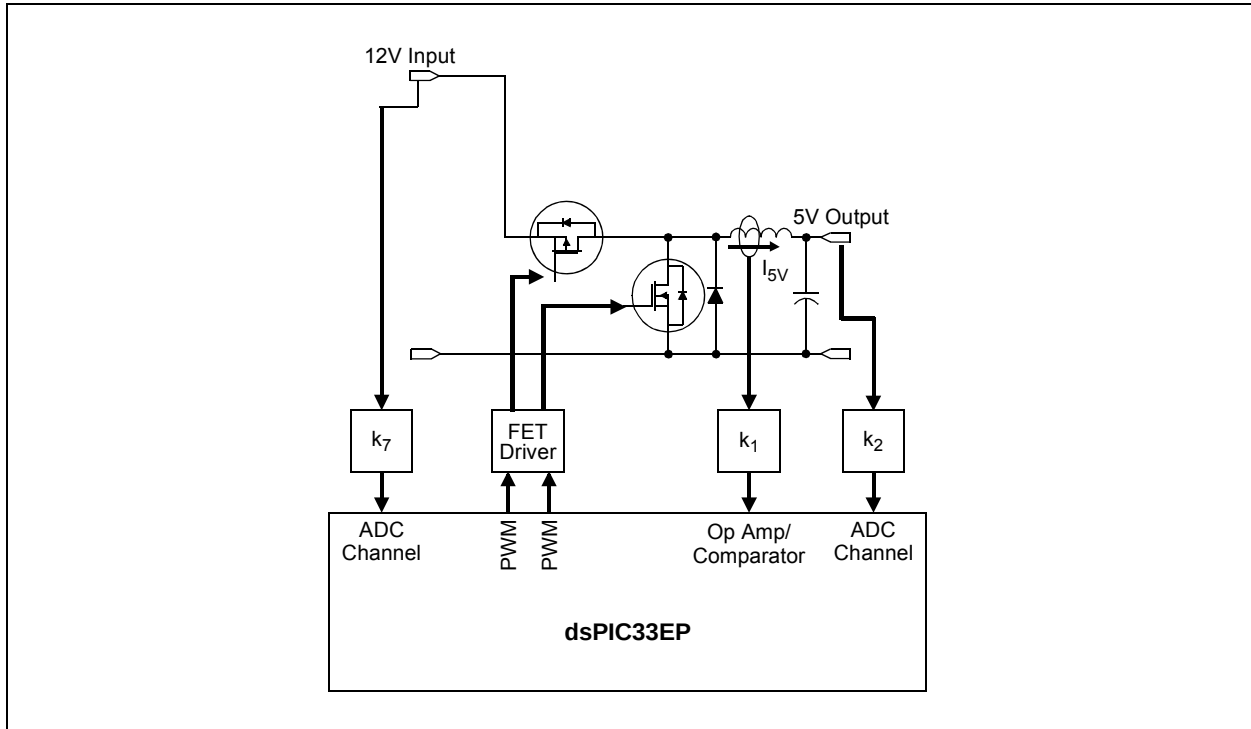


FIGURE 2-6: MULTIPHASE SYNCHRONOUS BUCK CONVERTER

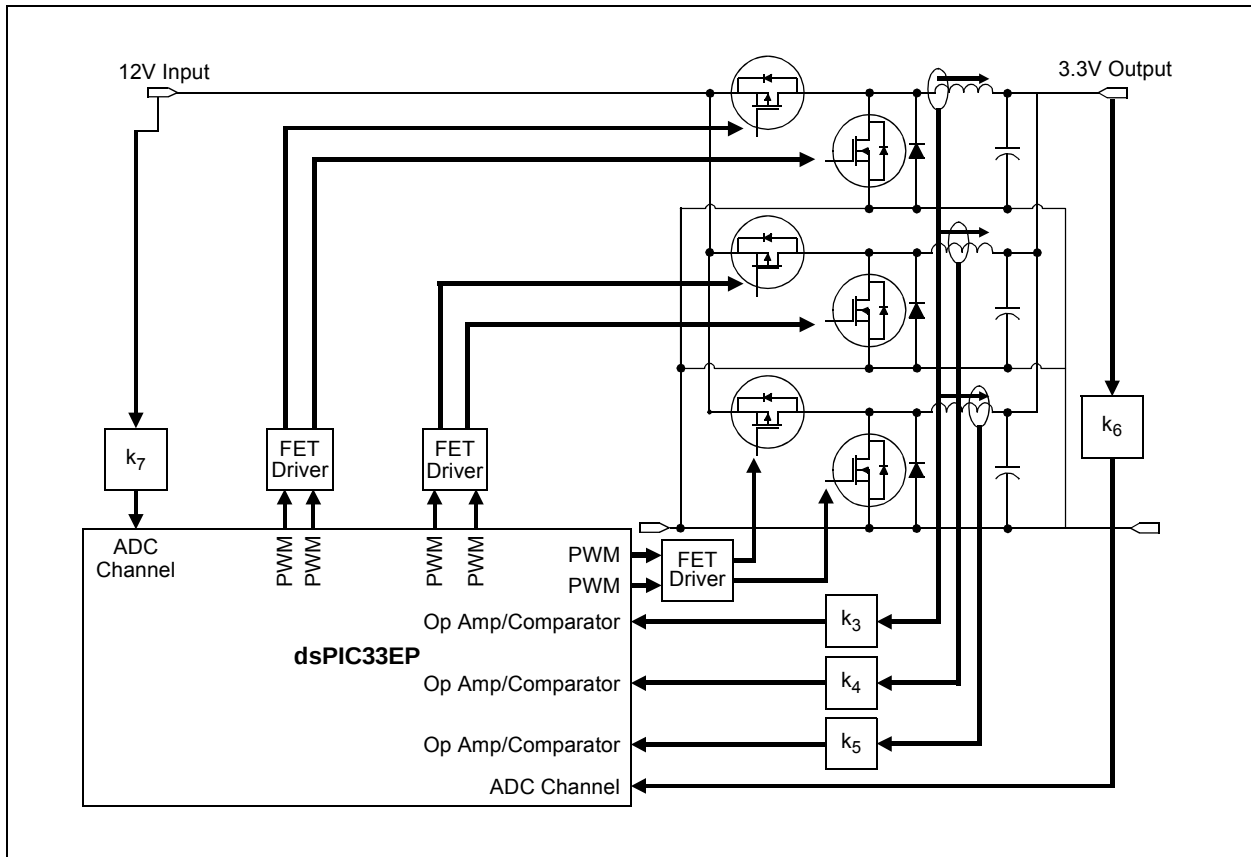


TABLE 4-17: I2C1 AND I2C2 REGISTER MAP

SFR 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	
I2C1RCV	0200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Receive Register									0000
I2C1TRN	0202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Transmit Register									00FF
I2C1BRG	0204	Baud Rate Generator Register																	0000
I2C1CON	0206	I2CEN	—	I2CSIDL	SCLREL	IPMIEN	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN	1000	
I2C1STAT	0208	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W	RBF	TBF	0000	
I2C1ADD	020A	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Address Register											0000
I2C1MSK	020C	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Address Mask Register											0000
I2C2RCV	0210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C2 Receive Register									0000
I2C2TRN	0212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C2 Transmit Register									00FF
I2C2BRG	0214	Baud Rate Generator Register																	0000
I2C2CON	0216	I2CEN	—	I2CSIDL	SCLREL	IPMIEN	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN	1000	
I2C2STAT	0218	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W	RBF	TBF	0000	
I2C2ADD	021A	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C2 Address Register											0000
I2C2MSK	021C	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C2 Address Mask Register											0000

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

TABLE 4-18: UART1 AND UART2 REGISTER MAP

SFR 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
U1MODE	0220	UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN1	UEN0	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL1	PDSEL0	STSEL	0000
U1STA	0222	UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	—	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	0110
U1TXREG	0224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART1 Transmit Register									xxxx
U1RXREG	0226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART1 Receive Register									0000
U1BRG	0228	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000
U2MODE	0230	UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN1	UEN0	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL1	PDSEL0	STSEL	0000
U2STA	0232	UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	—	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	0110
U2TXREG	0234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART2 Transmit Register									xxxx
U2RXREG	0236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART2 Receive Register									0000
U2BRG	0238	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000

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

4.3.3 DATA MEMORY ARBITRATION AND BUS MASTER PRIORITY

EDS accesses from bus masters in the system are arbitrated.

The arbiter for data memory (including EDS) arbitrates between the CPU, the DMA and the ICD module. In the event of coincidental access to a bus by the bus masters, the arbiter determines which bus master access has the highest priority. The other bus masters are suspended and processed after the access of the bus by the bus master with the highest priority.

By default, the CPU is Bus Master 0 (M0) with the highest priority and the ICD is Bus Master 4 (M4) with the lowest priority. The remaining bus master (DMA Controller) is allocated to M3 (M1 and M2 are reserved and cannot be used). The user application may raise or lower the priority of the DMA Controller to be above that of the CPU by setting the appropriate bits in the EDS Bus Master Priority Control (MSTRPR) register. All bus masters with raised priorities will maintain the same priority relationship relative to each other (i.e., M1 being highest and M3 being lowest with M2 in between). Also, all the bus masters with priorities below

that of the CPU maintain the same priority relationship relative to each other. The priority schemes for bus masters with different MSTRPR values are tabulated in Table 4-65.

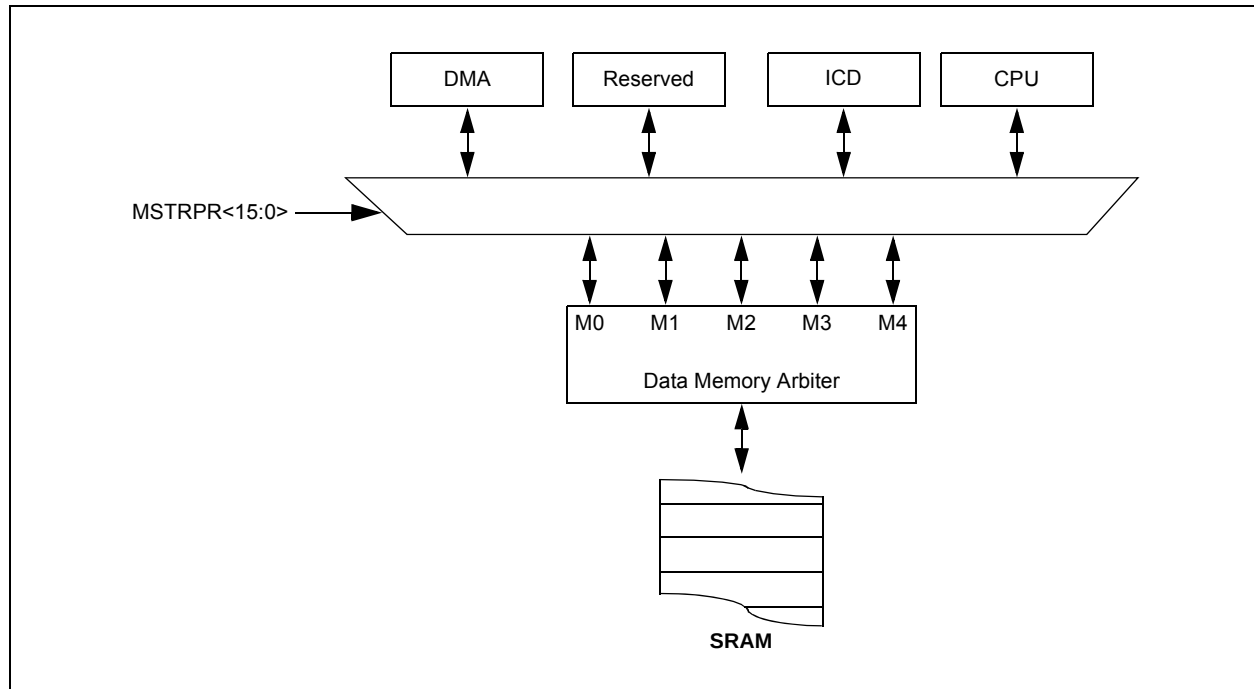
This bus master priority control allows the user application to manipulate the real-time response of the system, either statically during initialization or dynamically in response to real-time events.

TABLE 4-65: DATA MEMORY BUS ARBITER PRIORITY

Priority	MSTRPR<15:0> Bit Setting ⁽¹⁾	
	0x0000	0x0020
M0 (highest)	CPU	DMA
M1	Reserved	CPU
M2	Reserved	Reserved
M3	DMA	Reserved
M4 (lowest)	ICD	ICD

Note 1: All other values of MSTRPR<15:0> are reserved.

FIGURE 4-12: ARBITER ARCHITECTURE



9.0 OSCILLATOR CONFIGURATION

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, “Oscillator” (DS70580), which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

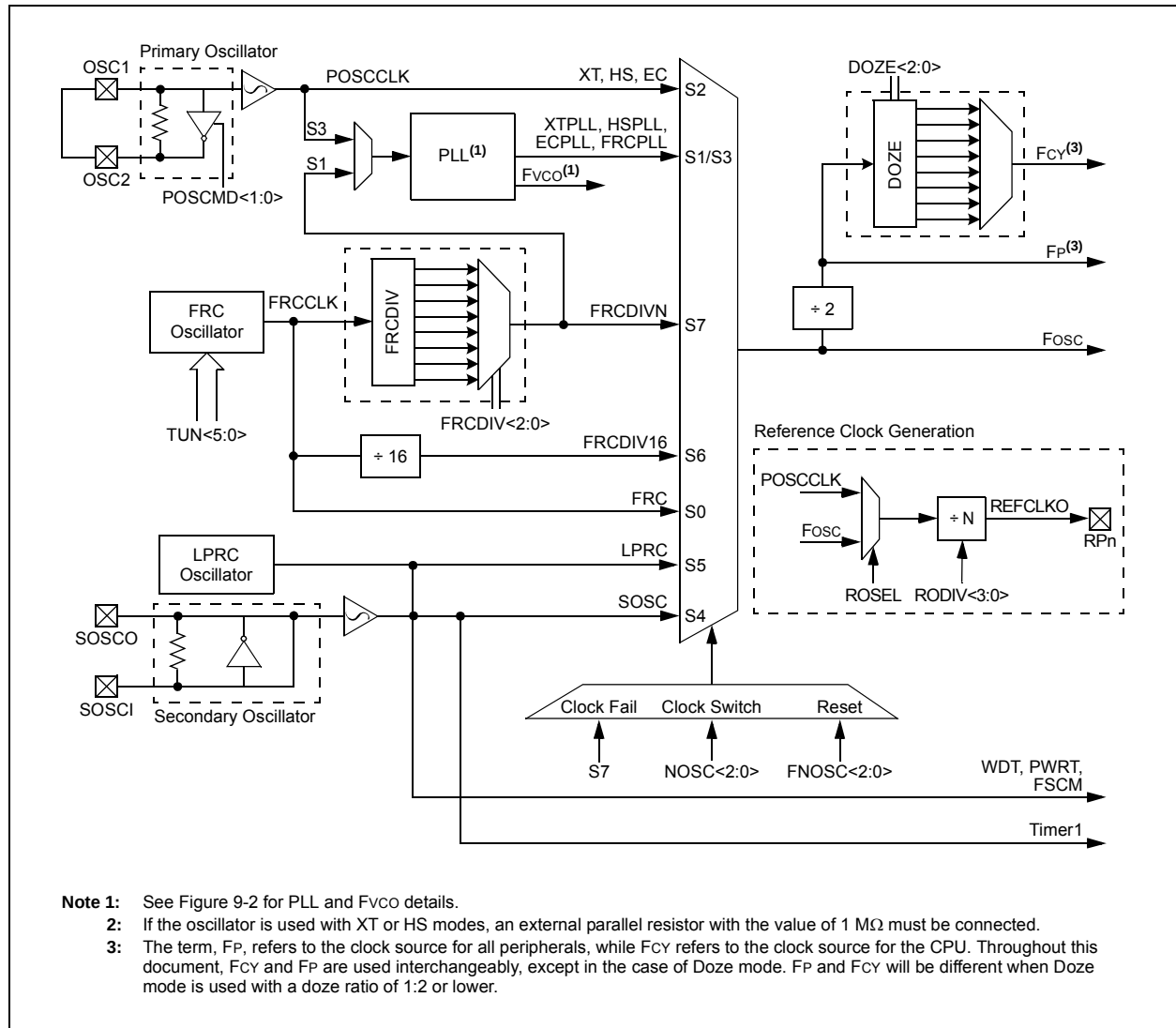
2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX 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



dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX

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

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 ⁽³⁾	DOZE1 ⁽³⁾	DOZE0 ⁽³⁾	DOZEN ^(1,4)	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 will have no effect on the DOZEN bit
- bit 14-12 **DOZE<2:0>:** Processor Clock Reduction Select bits⁽³⁾
111 = Fcy divided by 128
110 = Fcy divided by 64
101 = Fcy divided by 32
100 = Fcy divided by 16
011 = Fcy divided by 8 (default)
010 = Fcy divided by 4
001 = Fcy divided by 2
000 = Fcy divided by 1
- bit 11 **DOZEN:** Doze Mode Enable bit^(1,4)
1 = DOZE<2:0> field specifies the ratio between the peripheral clocks and the processor clocks
0 = Processor clock and peripheral clock ratio are 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:** This bit is cleared when the ROI bit is set and an interrupt occurs.
- Note 2:** This register resets only on a Power-on Reset (POR).
- Note 3:** 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.
- Note 4:** 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 11-24: RPINR30: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 30

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
—	SS3R<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

SS3R<6:0>: Assign SPI3 Slave Select Input ($\overline{SS3}$) to the Corresponding RPn/RPIn Pin bits (see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)

1111111 = Input tied to RP124

•

•

•

0000001 = Input tied to CMP1

0000000 = Input tied to Vss

REGISTER 11-34: 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 11-35: 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
—	—	RP49R<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
—	—	RP48R<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 **RP49R<5:0>**: Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP49 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **RP48R<5:0>**: Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP48 Output Pin bits
(see Table 11-3 for peripheral function numbers)

14.0 INPUT CAPTURE

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, “Input Capture” (DS70000352), 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 input capture module is useful in applications requiring frequency (period) and pulse measurement. The dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX devices support up to eight input capture channels.

Key features of the input capture module include:

- Hardware configurable for 32-bit operation in all modes by cascading two adjacent modules
- Synchronous and Trigger modes of output compare operation, with up to 31 user-selectable Trigger/Sync sources available
- A 4-level FIFO buffer for capturing and holding timer values for several events
- Configurable interrupt generation
- Up to six clock sources available for each module, driving a separate internal 16-bit counter

FIGURE 14-1: INPUT CAPTURE x MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM

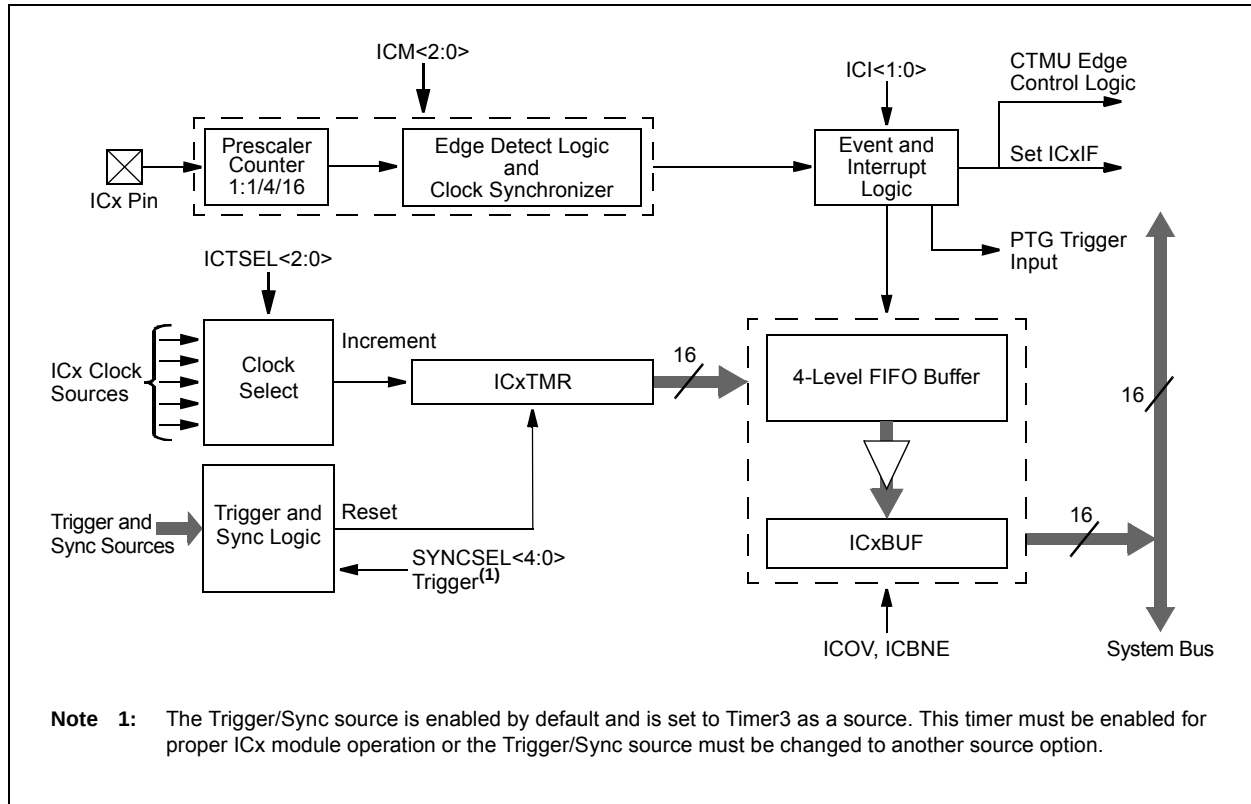
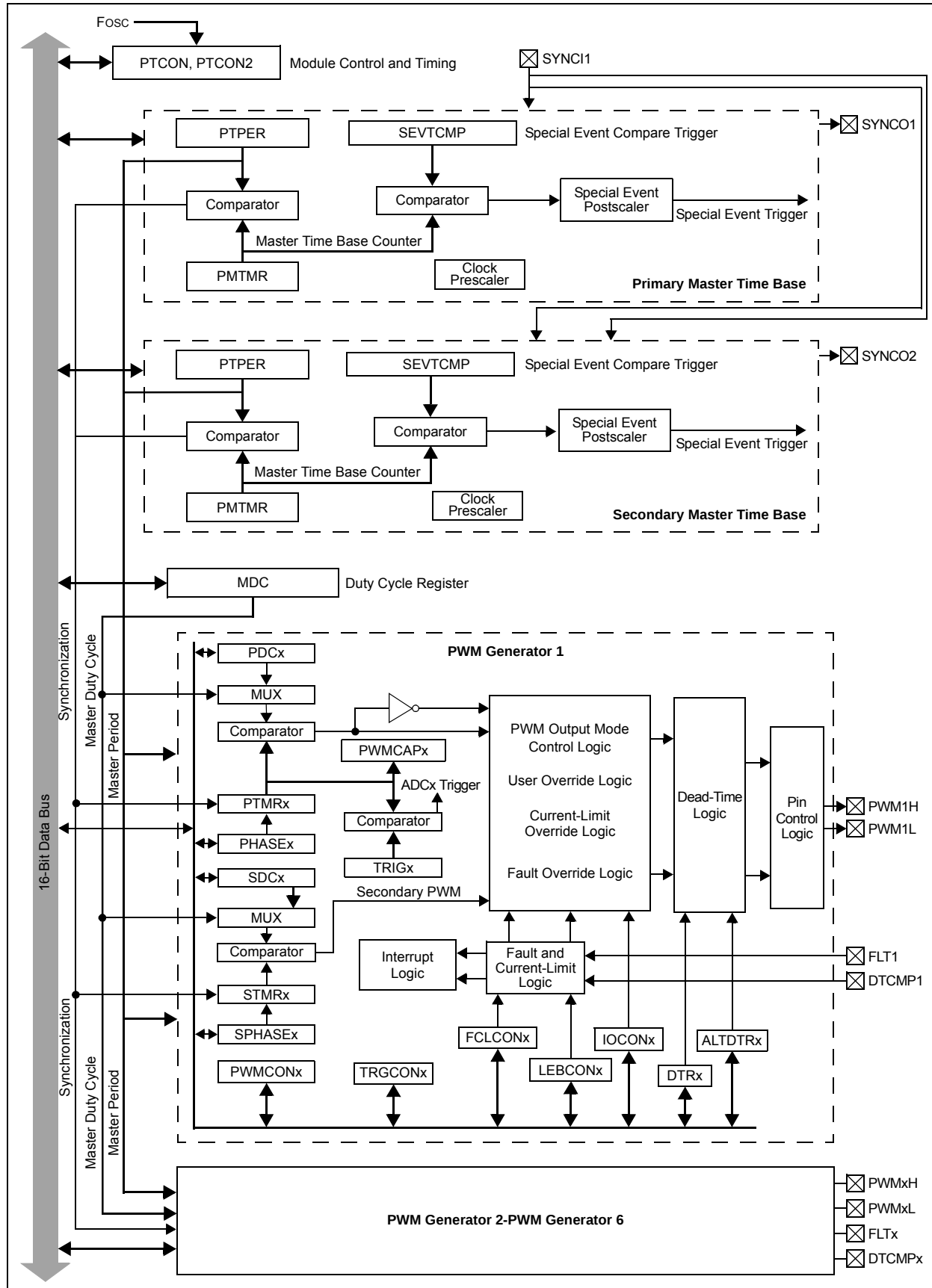


FIGURE 16-2: HIGH-SPEED PWMx MODULE REGISTER INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM



REGISTER 17-17: INTxTMRH: INTERVAL TIMERx 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
INTTMR<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
INTTMR<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 **INTTMR<31:16>**: High Word Used to Form 32-Bit Interval Timerx Register (INTxTMR) bits

REGISTER 17-18: INTxTMRL: INTERVAL TIMERx 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
INTTMR<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

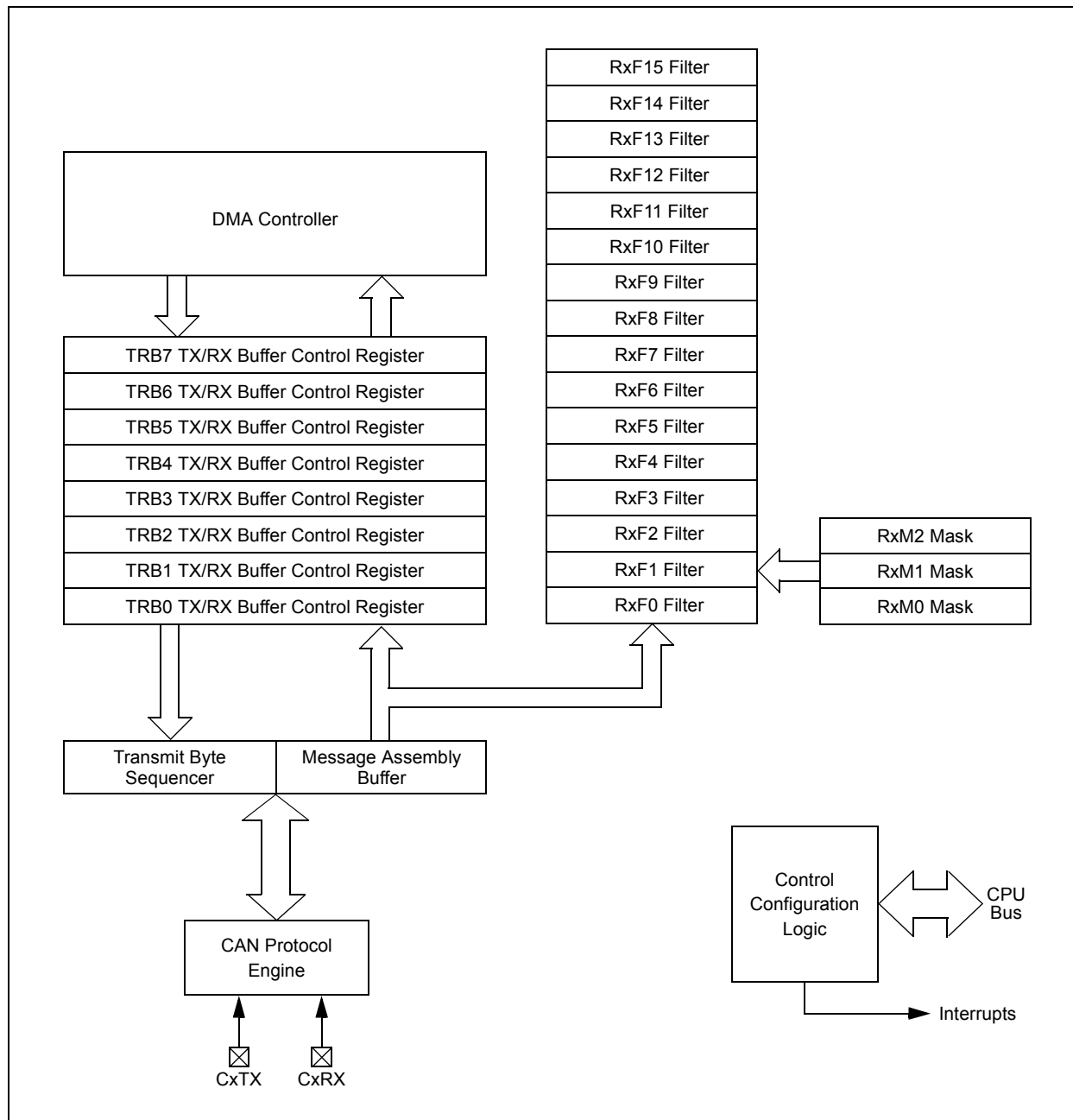
R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
INTTMR<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

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 **INTTMR<15:0>**: Low Word Used to Form 32-Bit Interval Timerx Register (INTxTMR) bits

FIGURE 21-1: CANx MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



21.2 Modes of Operation

The CANx module can operate in one of several operation modes selected by the user. These modes include:

- Initialization mode
- Disable mode
- Normal Operation mode
- Listen Only mode
- Listen All Messages mode
- Loopback mode

Modes are requested by setting the REQOP<2:0> bits (CxCTRL1<10:8>). Entry into a mode is Acknowledged by monitoring the OPMODE<2:0> bits (CxCTRL1<7:5>). The module does not change the mode and the OPMODEx bits until a change in mode is acceptable, generally during bus Idle time, which is defined as at least 11 consecutive recessive bits.

BUFFER 21-7: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 6

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 7<15:8>							
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 6<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 15-8 **Byte 7<15:8>**: CANx Message Byte 7

bit 7-0 **Byte 6<7:0>**: CANx Message Byte 6

BUFFER 21-8: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 7

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	—	FILHIT<4:0> ⁽¹⁾				
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 15-13 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **FILHIT<4:0>**: Filter Hit Code bits⁽¹⁾
Encodes number of filter that resulted in writing this buffer.

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

Note 1: Only written by module for receive buffers, unused for transmit buffers.

FIGURE 26-2: OP AMP/COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM

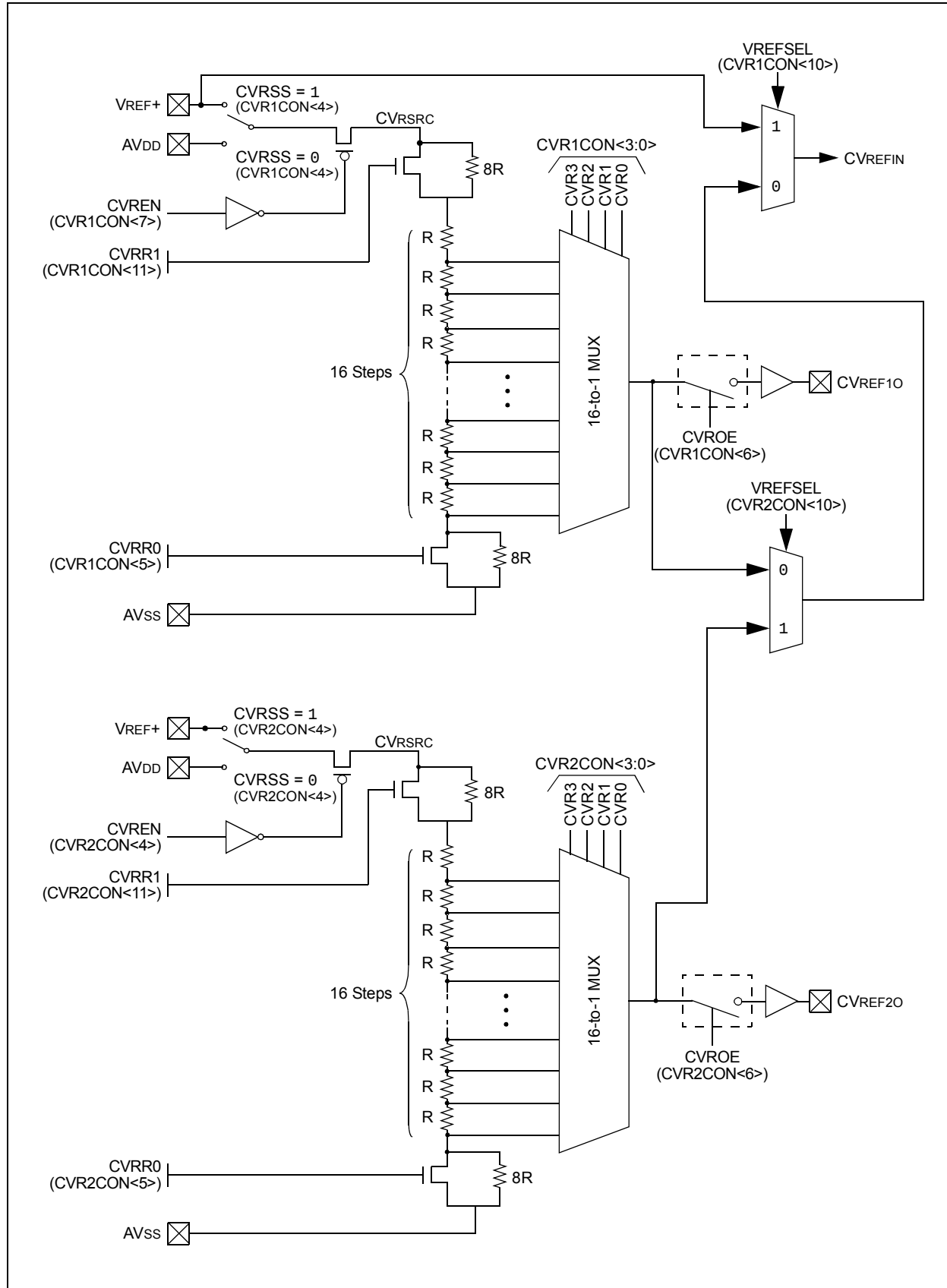


FIGURE 26-3: USER-PROGRAMMABLE BLANKING FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM

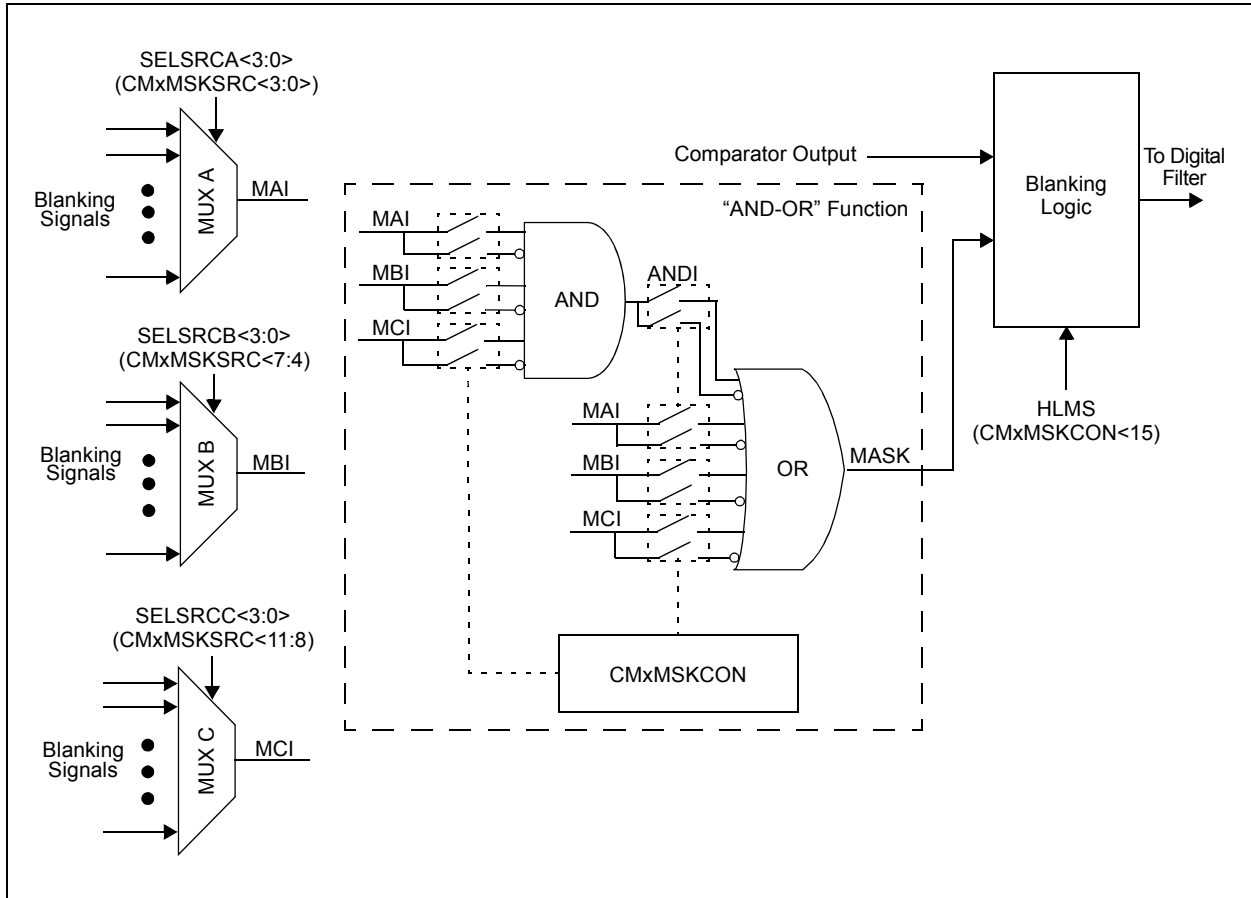


FIGURE 26-4: DIGITAL FILTER INTERCONNECT BLOCK DIAGRAM

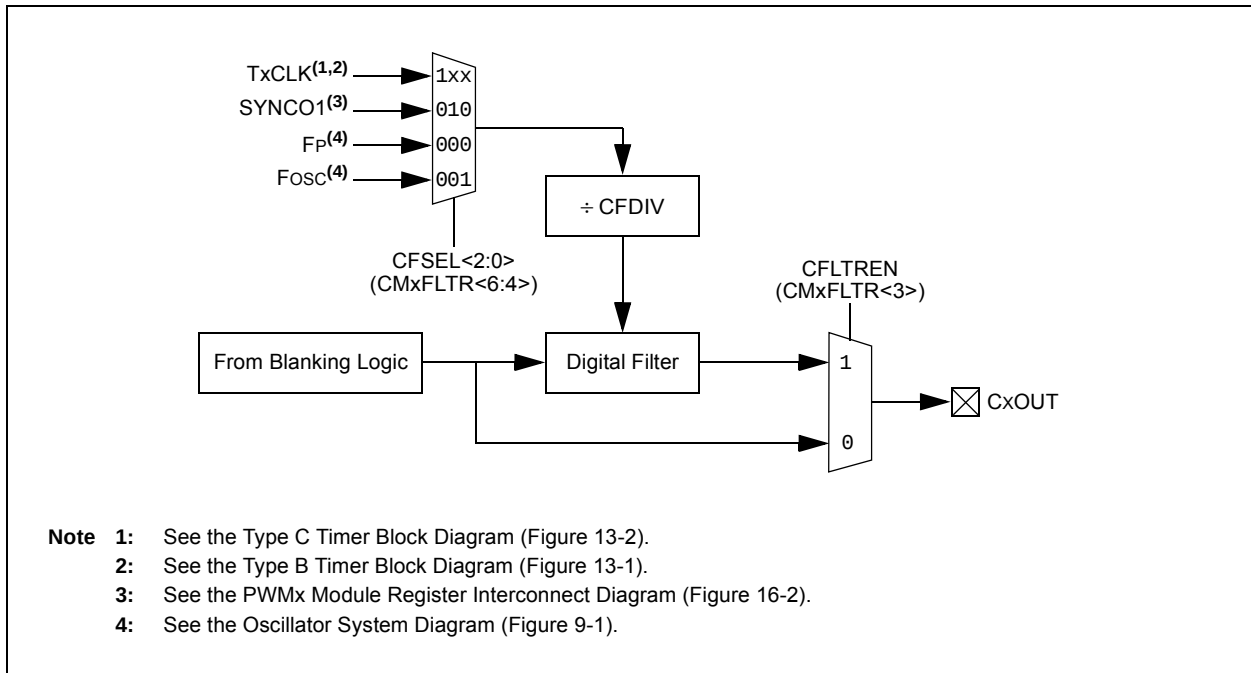
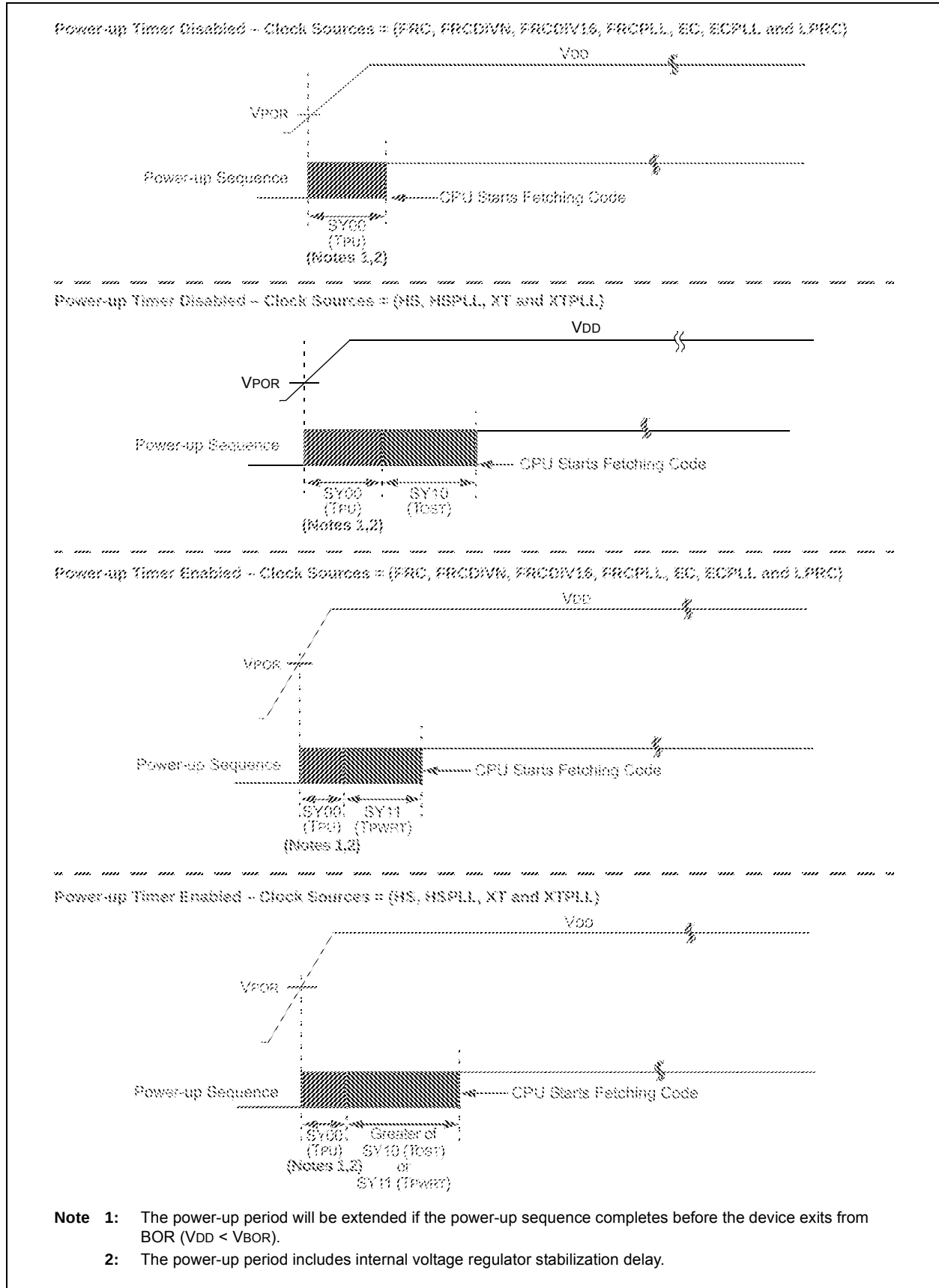


TABLE 31-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

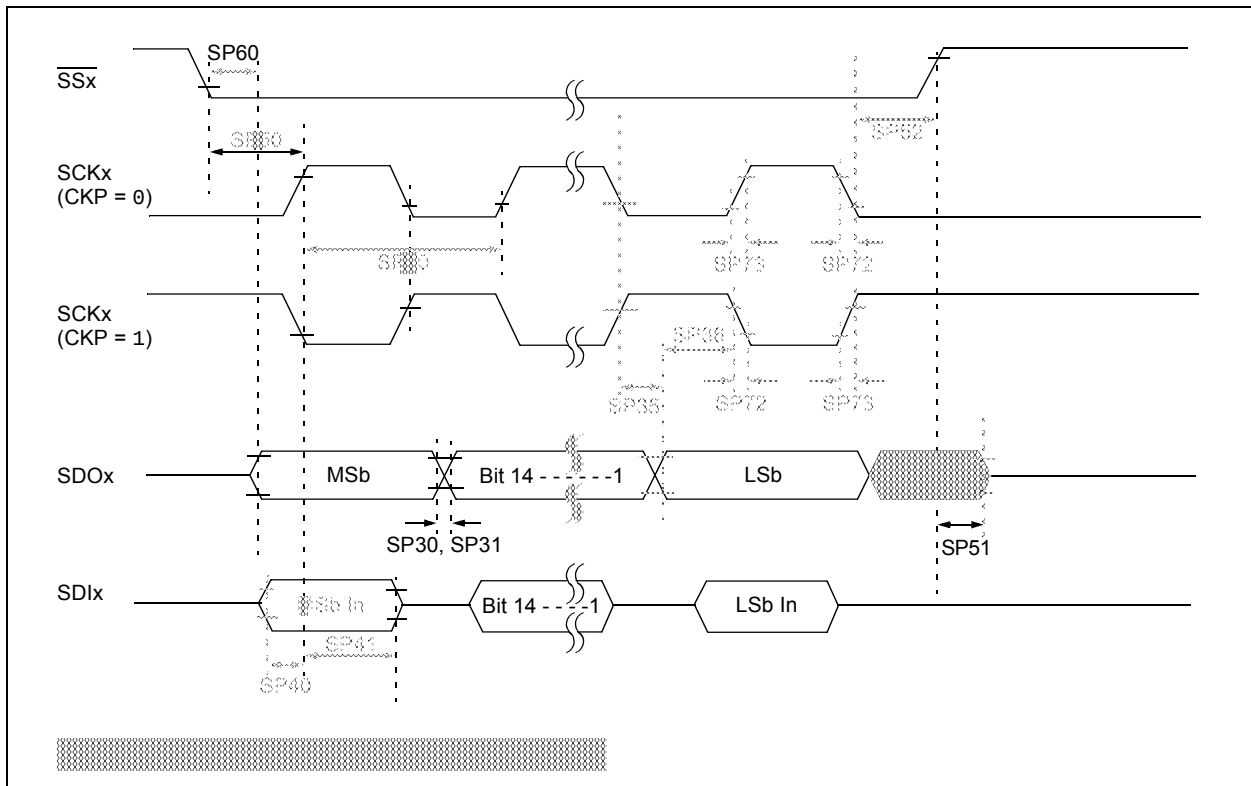
Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
8	BSW	BSW.C ws, Wb	Write C bit to Ws<Wb>	1	1	None
		BSW.Z ws, Wb	Write Z bit to Ws<Wb>	1	1	None
9	BTG	BTG f, #bit4	Bit Toggle f	1	1	None
		BTG ws, #bit4	Bit Toggle Ws	1	1	None
10	BTSC	BTSC f, #bit4	Bit Test f, Skip if Clear	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
		BTSC ws, #bit4	Bit Test Ws, Skip if Clear	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
11	BTSS	BTSS f, #bit4	Bit Test f, Skip if Set	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
		BTSS ws, #bit4	Bit Test Ws, Skip if Set	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
12	BTST	BTST f, #bit4	Bit Test f	1	1	Z
		BTST.C ws, #bit4	Bit Test Ws to C	1	1	C
		BTST.Z ws, #bit4	Bit Test Ws to Z	1	1	Z
		BTST.C ws, Wb	Bit Test Ws<Wb> to C	1	1	C
		BTST.Z ws, Wb	Bit Test Ws<Wb> to Z	1	1	Z
13	BTSTS	BTSTS f, #bit4	Bit Test then Set f	1	1	Z
		BTSTS.C ws, #bit4	Bit Test Ws to C, then Set	1	1	C
		BTSTS.Z ws, #bit4	Bit Test Ws to Z, then Set	1	1	Z
14	CALL	CALL lit23	Call subroutine	2	4	SFA
		CALL Wn	Call indirect subroutine	1	4	SFA
		CALL.L Wn	Call indirect subroutine (long address)	1	4	SFA
15	CLR	CLR f	f = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR WREG	WREG = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR ws	Ws = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd, AWB	Clear Accumulator	1	1	OA, OB, SA, SB
16	CLRWDT	CLRWDT	Clear Watchdog Timer	1	1	WDTO, Sleep
17	COM	COM f	f = $\bar{f}$	1	1	N, Z
		COM f, WREG	WREG = $\bar{f}$	1	1	N, Z
		COM ws, Wd	Wd = $\overline{Ws}$	1	1	N, Z
18	CP	CP f	Compare f with WREG	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
		CP Wb, #lit8	Compare Wb with lit8	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
		CP Wb, Ws	Compare Wb with Ws (Wb – Ws)	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
19	CP0	CP0 f	Compare f with 0x0000	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
		CP0 ws	Compare Ws with 0x0000	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
20	CPB	CPB f	Compare f with WREG, with Borrow	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
		CPB Wb, #lit8	Compare Wb with lit8, with Borrow	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
		CPB Wb, Ws	Compare Wb with Ws, with Borrow (Wb – Ws – C)	1	1	C, DC, N, OV, Z
21	CPSEQ	CPSEQ Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if =	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBEQ	CPBEQ Wb, Wn, Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if =	1	1 (5)	None
22	CPSGT	CPSGT Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if >	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBGT	CPBGT Wb, Wn, Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if >	1	1 (5)	None
23	CPSLT	CPSLT Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if <	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBLT	CPBLT Wb, Wn, Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if <	1	1 (5)	None
24	CPSNE	CPSNE Wb, Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if ≠	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBNE	CPBNE Wb, Wn, Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if ≠	1	1 (5)	None

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

FIGURE 33-5: POWER-ON RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



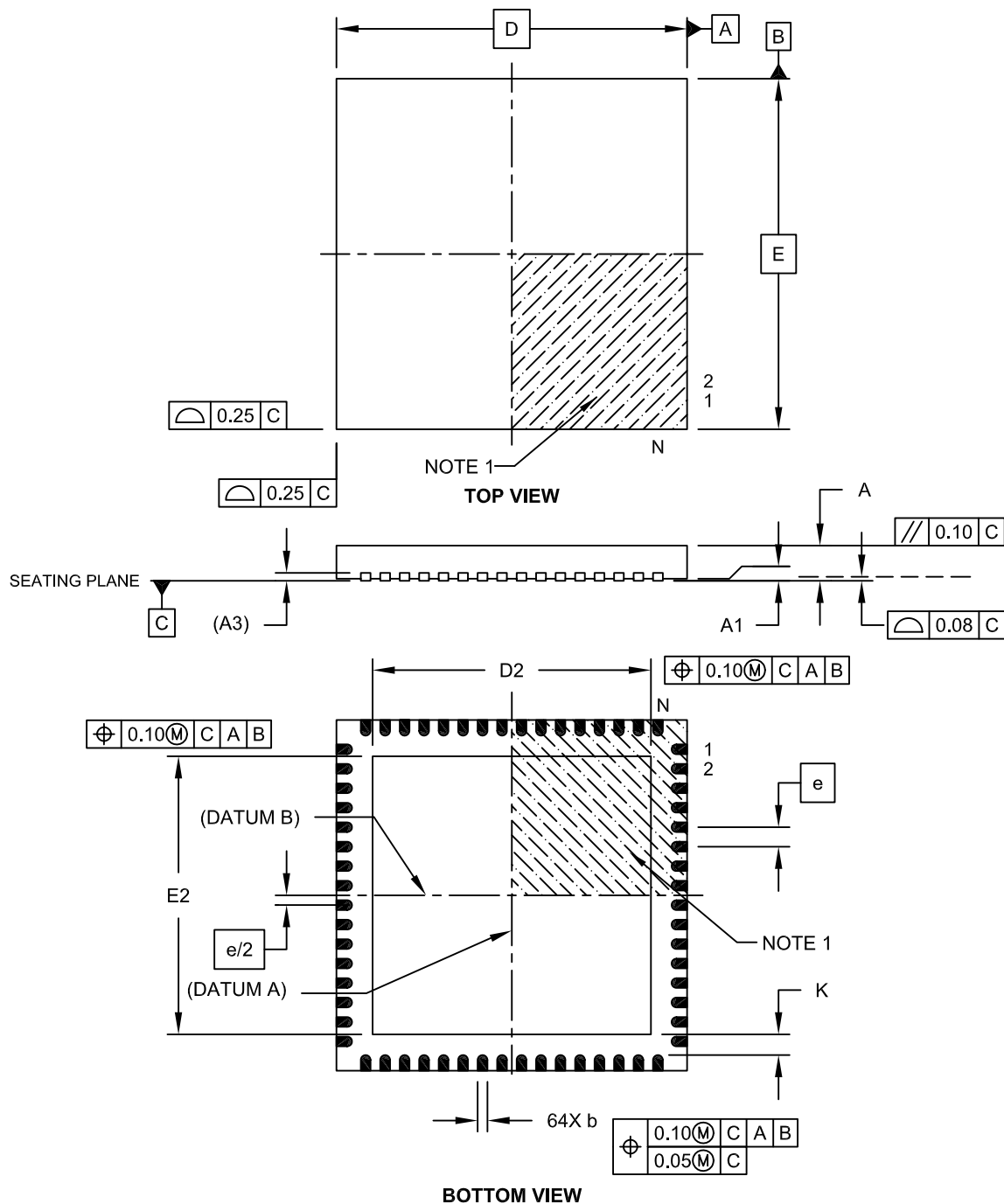
**FIGURE 33-19: SPI2 AND SPI3 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**



dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX

64-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [QFN] With 7.15 x 7.15 Exposed Pad

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



F			
Flash Program Memory	103	Reset Sequence	115
Control Registers	104	Interrupt Vector	
Operations	104	Details (table)	117
RTSP Operation	104	Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)	115
Table Instructions	103	Interrupt Vector Table (table)	116
Flexible Configuration	411		
G		J	
Getting Started with 16-Bit DSCs	21	JTAG Boundary Scan Interface	411
Connection Requirements	21	JTAG Interface	418
CPU Logic Filter Capacitor Connection (VCAP)	22		
Decoupling Capacitors	21	M	
External Oscillator Pins	23	Memory Maps	
ICSP Pins	23	EDS	94
Master Clear (MCLR) Pin	22	Memory Organization	37
Oscillator Value Conditions on Device Start-up	24	Microchip Internet Web Site	536
Unused I/Os	24	Modulo Addressing	98
		Applicability	99
H		Operation Example	98
High-Speed PWM	229	Start and End Address	98
Control Registers	233	W Address Register Selection	98
Faults	229	MPLAB Assembler, Linker, Librarian	430
High-Temperature Electrical Characteristics	499	MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger	431
Absolute Maximum Ratings	499	MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer	431
High-Voltage Detect (HVD)	173	MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System	431
		MPLAB X Integrated Development	
I		Environment Software	429
I/O Ports	163	MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator	431
Configuring Analog/Digital Port Pins	164	MPLIB Object Librarian	430
Helpful Tips	173	MPLINK Object Linker	430
Open-Drain Configuration	164		
Parallel I/O (PIO)	163	O	
Write/Read Timing	164	Op Amp	
In-Circuit Debugger	418	Application Considerations	368
In-Circuit Emulation	411	Configuration A	368
In-Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP)	411, 418	Configuration B	369
Input Capture	219	Op Amp/Comparator	365
Control Registers	220	Control Registers	370
Input Change Notification (ICN)	164	Resources	369
Instruction Addressing Modes	96	Oscillator Configuration	143
File Register Instructions	96	CPU Clocking System	144
Fundamental Modes Supported	97	Output Compare	223
MAC Instructions	97	Control Registers	224
MCU Instructions	96		
Move and Accumulator Instructions	97	P	
Other Instructions	97	Packaging	507
Instruction Set		Details	517, 518
Overview	422	Marking	507, 508
Summary	419	Parallel Master Port (PMP)	395
Interfacing Program and Data Memory Spaces	101	Peripheral Module Disable (PMD)	155
Inter-Integrated Circuit (I ² C)	281	Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)	165
Control Registers	283	Input Sources, Maps Input to Function	167
Internal LPRC Oscillator		Output Selection for Remappable Pins	172
Use with WDT	417	Peripheral Trigger Generator (PTG) Module	349
Internet Address	536	PICKit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer	431
Interrupt Controller		Pinout I/O Descriptions (table)	16
Control and Status Registers	120	PMP	
IECx	120	Control Registers	396
IFSx	120	Power-Saving Features	153
INTCON1	120	Clock Frequency and Switching	153
INTCON2	120	Instruction-Based Modes	153
INTCON3	120	Idle	154
INTCON4	120	Sleep	154
INTTREG	120	Interrupts Coincident with Power Save	
IPCx	120	Instructions	154
		PPS	
		Control Registers	175

Resets	111
Brown-out Reset (BOR)	111
Configuration Mismatch Reset (CM)	111
Illegal Condition Reset (IOPUWR)	111
Illegal Address Mode	111
Illegal Opcode	111
Security	111
Uninitialized W Register	111
Master Clear Pin Reset (MCLR)	111
Master Reset Signal (SYSRST)	111
Power-on Reset (POR)	111
RESET Instruction (SWR)	111
Trap Conflict Reset (TRAPR)	111
Watchdog Timer Time-out Reset (WDTO)	111
Revision History	527
RTCC	
Control Registers	386
Resources	385
Writing to the Timer	385
S	
Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)	273
Special Features of the CPU	411
SPI	
Control Registers	276
Helpful Tips	275
Symbols Used in Opcode Descriptions	420
T	
Temperature and Voltage Specifications	
AC	503
Timer	
Control Registers	216
Timer1	211
Control Register	212
Timer2/3, Timer4/5, Timer6/7 and Timer8/9	213
Timing Diagrams	
10-Bit ADC1 Conversion (CHPS<1:0> = 01, SIMSAM = 0, ASAM = 0, SSRCS<2:0> = 000, SSRCG = 0)	496
10-Bit ADC1 Conversion (CHPS<1:0> = 01, SIMSAM = 0, ASAM = 1, SSRCS<2:0> = 111, SSRCG = 0, SAMC<4:0> = 00010)	496
12-Bit ADC1 Conversion (ASAM = 0, SSRC<2:0> = 000, SSRCG = 0)	494
BOR and Master Clear Reset	448
CANx I/O	487
External Clock	446
High-Speed PWMx	455
High-Speed PWMx Fault	455
I/O Characteristics	448
I2Cx Bus Data (Master Mode)	483
I2Cx Bus Data (Slave Mode)	485
I2Cx Bus Start/Stop Bits (Master Mode)	483
I2Cx Bus Start/Stop Bits (Slave Mode)	485
Input Capture x (ICx)	453
Load Conditions	490
OCx/PWMx	454
Output Compare x (OCx)	454

Power-on Reset Characteristics	449
QEAx/QEBx Input	457
QEIx Index Pulse	458
SPI1 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	474
SPI1 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	473
SPI1 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 0)	471
SPI1 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 1)	472
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	481
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	479
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	475
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	477
SPI2, SPI3 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	462
SPI2, SPI3 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	461
SPI2, SPI3 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 0)	459
SPI2, SPI3 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 1)	460
SPI2, SPI3 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	469
SPI2, SPI3 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	467
SPI2, SPI3 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	463
SPI2, SPI3 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	465
Timer1-Timer5 External Clock	451
TimerQ (QEIx Module) External Clock	456
UARTx I/O	487
Timing Specifications	
I2Cx Bus Data Requirements (Master Mode)	484
I2Cx Bus Data Requirements (Slave Mode)	486

U

UART	
Control Registers	291
Helpful Tips	290
Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)	289
User ID Words	416

V

Voltage Regulator (On-Chip)	416
-----------------------------------	-----

W

Watchdog Timer (WDT)	411, 417
Programming Considerations	417
WWW Address	536
WWW, On-Line Support	12