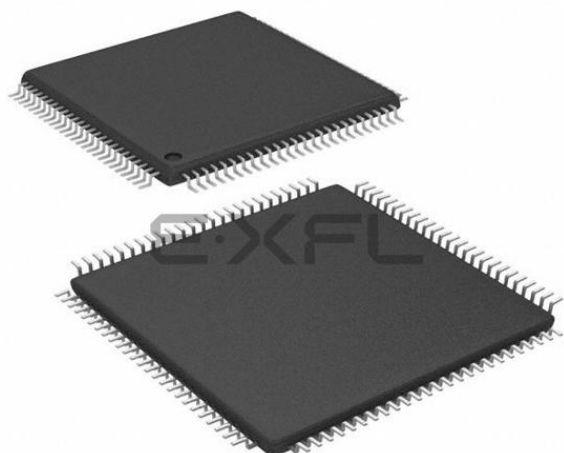




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"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable 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	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	60 MIPS
Connectivity	CANbus, 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	85
Program Memory Size	256KB (85.5K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 49x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep256gm710-e-pf

2.7 Oscillator Value Conditions on Device Start-up

If the PLL of the target device is enabled and configured for the device start-up oscillator, the maximum oscillator source frequency must be limited to $5 \text{ MHz} < F_{\text{IN}} < 13.6 \text{ MHz}$ to comply with device PLL start-up conditions. This means that if the external oscillator frequency is outside this range, the application must start up in the FRC mode first. The default PLL settings after a POR with an oscillator frequency outside this range will violate the device operating speed.

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

2.8 Unused I/Os

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

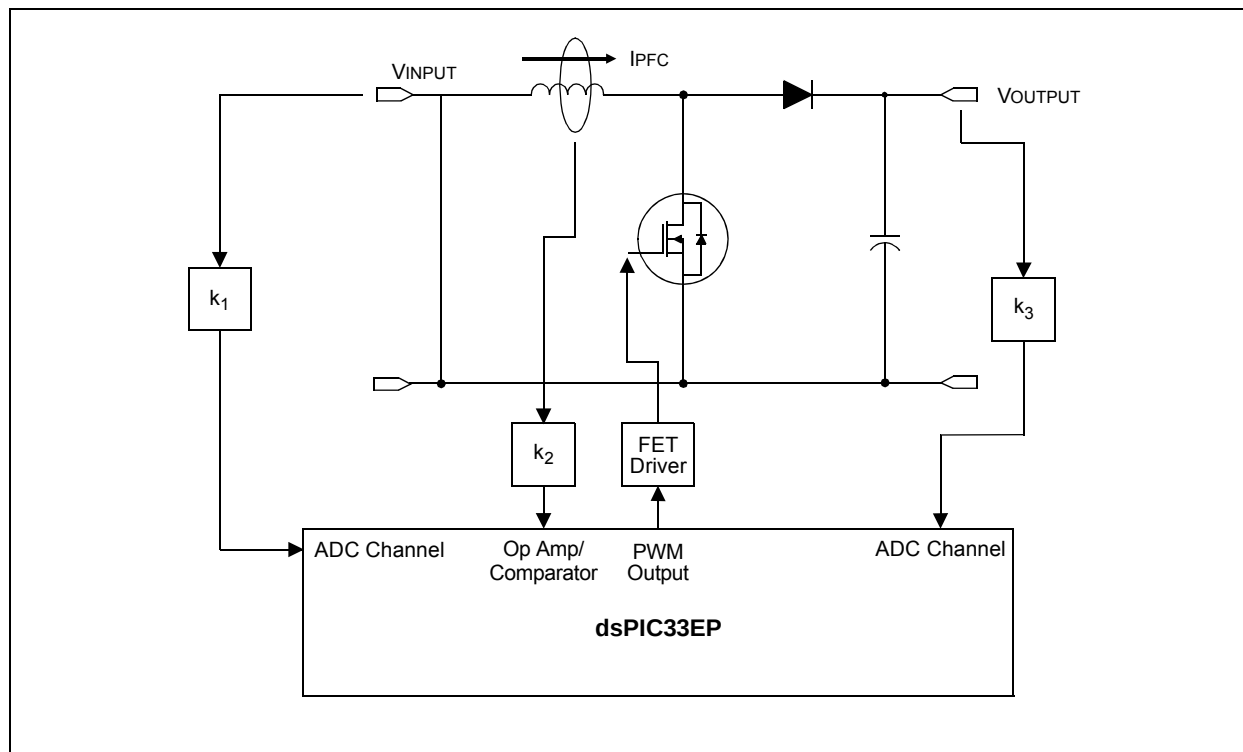
Alternatively, connect a 1k to 10k resistor between Vss and unused pins, and drive the output to logic low.

2.9 Application Examples

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

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

FIGURE 2-4: BOOST CONVERTER IMPLEMENTATION



3.0 CPU

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”, “CPU” (DS70359), 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 CPU has a 16-bit (data) modified Harvard architecture with an enhanced instruction set, including significant support for digital signal processing. The CPU has a 24-bit instruction word, with a variable length opcode field. The Program Counter (PC) is 23 bits wide and addresses up to 4M x 24 bits of user program memory space.

An instruction prefetch mechanism helps maintain throughput and provides predictable execution. Most instructions execute in a single-cycle, effective execution rate, with the exception of instructions that change the program flow, the double-word move (MOV.D) instruction, PSV accesses and the table instructions. Overhead-free program loop constructs are supported using the D0 and REPEAT instructions, both of which are interruptible at any point.

3.1 Registers

The dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX devices have sixteen 16-bit Working registers in the programmer's model. Each of the Working registers can act as a data, address or address offset register. The 16th Working register (W15) operates as a Software Stack Pointer for interrupts and calls.

3.2 Instruction Set

The device instruction set has two classes of instructions: the MCU class of instructions and the DSP class of instructions. These two instruction classes are seamlessly integrated into the architecture and execute from a single execution unit. The instruction set includes many addressing modes and was designed for optimum C compiler efficiency.

3.3 Data Space Addressing

The Base Data Space can be addressed as 4K words or 8 Kbytes and is split into two blocks, referred to as X and Y data memory. Each memory block has its own independent Address Generation Unit (AGU). The MCU class of instructions operate solely through the X memory AGU, which accesses the entire memory map as one linear Data Space. On dsPIC33EP devices, certain DSP instructions operate through the X and Y AGUs to support dual operand reads, which splits the data address space into two parts. The X and Y Data Space boundary is device-specific.

The upper 32 Kbytes of the Data Space memory map can optionally be mapped into Program Space at any 16K program word boundary. The program-to-Data Space mapping feature, known as Program Space Visibility (PSV), lets any instruction access Program Space as if it were Data Space. Moreover, the Base Data Space address is used in conjunction with a Data Space Read or Write Page register (DSRPAG or DSWPAG) to form an Extended Data Space (EDS) address. The EDS can be addressed as 8M words or 16 Mbytes. Refer to “Data Memory” (DS70595) and “Program Memory” (DS70613) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual” for more details on EDS, PSV and table accesses.

On dsPIC33EP devices, overhead-free circular buffers (Modulo Addressing) are supported in both X and Y address spaces. The Modulo Addressing removes the software boundary checking overhead for DSP algorithms. The X AGU circular addressing can be used with any of the MCU class of instructions. The X AGU also supports Bit-Reversed Addressing to greatly simplify input or output data reordering for radix-2 FFT algorithms.

3.4 Addressing Modes

The CPU supports these addressing modes:

- Inherent (no operand)
- Relative
- Literal
- Memory Direct
- Register Direct
- Register Indirect

Each instruction is associated with a predefined addressing mode group, depending upon its functional requirements. As many as six addressing modes are supported for each instruction.

TABLE 4-15: QE1 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
QE1CON	01C0	QEIEN	—	QEISIDL	PIMOD2	PIMOD1	PIMOD0	IMV1	IMV0	—	INTDIV2	INTDIV1	INTDIV0	CNTPOL	GATEN	CCM1	CCM0	0000
QE1IOC	01C2	QCAPEN	FLTREN	QFDIV2	QFDIV1	QFDIV0	OUTFNC1	OUTFNC0	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.

dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX

8.1 DMA Controller Registers

Each DMA Controller Channel x (where x = 0 through 3) contains the following registers:

- 16-bit DMA Channel x Control Register (DMAxCON)
- 16-bit DMA Channel x IRQ Select Register (DMAxREQ)
- 32-bit DMA Channel x Start Address Register A (DMAxSTAL/H)
- 32-bit DMA Channel x Start Address Register B (DMAxSTBL/H)
- 16-bit DMA Channel x Peripheral Address Register (DMAxPAD)
- 14-bit DMA Channel x Transfer Count Register (DMAxCNT)

Additional status registers (DMAPWC, DMARQC, DMAPPS, DMALCA and DSADRL/H) are common to all DMA Controller channels. These status registers provide information on write and request collisions, as well as on last address and channel access information.

The interrupt flags (DMAxIF) are located in an IFSx register in the interrupt controller. The corresponding interrupt enable control bits (DMAxIE) are located in an IECx register in the interrupt controller and the corresponding interrupt priority control bits (DMAxIP) are located in an IPCx register in the interrupt controller.

REGISTER 8-1: DMAxCON: DMA CHANNEL x CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—
bit 15				bit 8			
U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	AMODE1	AMODE0	—	—	MODE1	MODE0
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 **CHEN:** Channel Enable bit
1 = Channel is enabled
0 = Channel is disabled
- bit 14 **SIZE:** Data Transfer Size bit
1 = Byte
0 = Word
- bit 13 **DIR:** Transfer Direction bit (source/destination bus select)
1 = Reads from RAM address, writes to peripheral address
0 = Reads from peripheral address, writes to RAM address
- bit 12 **HALF:** Block Transfer Interrupt Select bit
1 = Initiates interrupt when half of the data has been moved
0 = Initiates interrupt when all of the data has been moved
- bit 11 **NULLW:** Null Data Peripheral Write Mode Select bit
1 = Null data write to peripheral in addition to RAM write (DIR bit must also be clear)
0 = Normal operation
- bit 10-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-4 **AMODE<1:0>:** DMA Channel Addressing Mode Select bits
11 = Reserved
10 = Peripheral Indirect mode
01 = Register Indirect without Post-Increment mode
00 = Register Indirect with Post-Increment mode
- bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1-0 **MODE<1:0>:** DMA Channel Operating Mode Select bits
11 = One-Shot, Ping-Pong modes are enabled (one block transfer from/to each DMA buffer)
10 = Continuous, Ping-Pong modes are enabled
01 = One-Shot, Ping-Pong modes are disabled
00 = Continuous, Ping-Pong modes are disabled

TABLE 11-1: SELECTABLE INPUT SOURCES (MAPS INPUT TO FUNCTION)

Input Name ⁽¹⁾	Function Name	Register	Configuration Bits
External Interrupt 1	INT1	RPINR0	INT1R<6:0>
External Interrupt 2	INT2	RPINR1	INT2R<6:0>
Timer2 External Clock	T2CK	RPINR3	T2CKR<6:0>
Input Capture 1	IC1	RPINR7	IC1R<6:0>
Input Capture 2	IC2	RPINR7	IC2R<6:0>
Input Capture 3	IC3	RPINR8	IC3R<6:0>
Input Capture 4	IC4	RPINR8	IC4R<6:0>
Input Capture 5	IC5	RPINR9	IC5R<6:0>
Input Capture 6	IC6	RPINR9	IC6R<6:0>
Input Capture 7	IC7	RPINR10	IC7R<6:0>
Input Capture 8	IC8	RPINR10	IC8R<6:0>
Output Compare Fault A	OCFA	RPINR11	OCFAR<6:0>
PWM Fault 1	FLT1	RPINR12	FLT1R<6:0>
PWM Fault 2	FLT2	RPINR12	FLT2R<6:0>
QE1 Phase A	QEA1	RPINR14	QEA1R<6:0>
QE1 Phase B	QEB1	RPINR14	QEB1R<6:0>
QE1 Index	INDX1	RPINR 15	INDX1R<6:0>
QE1 Home	HOME1	RPINR15	HOM1R<6:0>
QE2 Phase A	QEA2	RPINR16	QEA2R<6:0>
QE2 Phase B	QEB2	RPINR16	QEB2R<6:0>
QE2 Index	INDX2	RPINR17	INDX2R<6:0>
QE2 Home	HOME2	RPINR17	HOM2R<6:0>
UART1 Receive	U1RX	RPINR18	U1RXR<6:0>
UART2 Receive	U2RX	RPINR19	U2RXR<6:0>
SPI2 Data Input	SDI2	RPINR22	SDI2R<6:0>
SPI2 Clock Input	SCK2	RPINR22	SCK2R<6:0>
SPI2 Slave Select	$\overline{SS2}$	RPINR23	SS2R<6:0>
DCI Data Input	CSDI	RPINR24	CSDIR<6:0>
DCI Clock Input	CCLK	RPINR24	CCLKR<6:0>
DCI Frame Synchronization Input	COFS	RPINR25	COFSR<6:0>
CAN1 Receive ⁽²⁾	C1RX	RPINR26	C1RXR<6:0>
CAN2 Receive ⁽²⁾	C2RX	RPINR26	C2RXR<6:0>
UART3 Receive	U3RX	RPINR27	U3RXR<6:0>
UART3 Clear-to-Send	$\overline{U3CTS}$	RPINR27	U3CTSR<6:0>
UART4 Receive	U4RX	RPINR28	U4RXR<6:0>
UART4 Clear-to-Send	$\overline{U4CTS}$	RPINR28	U4CTSR<6:0>
SPI3 Data Input	SDI3	RPINR29	SDI3R<6:0>
SPI3 Clock Input	SCK3	RPINR29	SCK3R<6:0>
SPI3 Slave Select	$\overline{SS3}$	RPINR 30	SS3R<6:0>

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, all inputs use the Schmitt Trigger input buffers.

2: This input is available on dsPIC33EPXXXGM6XX/7XX devices only.

REGISTER 11-13: RPINR17: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 17

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	HOME2R<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
—	INDX2R<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 **HOME2R<6:0>:** Assign QEI2 HOME (HOME2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits (see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)

1111100 = Input tied to RPI124

•

•

•

0000001 = Input tied to CMP1

0000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

bit 6-0 **IND2XR<6:0>:** Assign QEI2 INDEX (INDX2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits (see Table 11-2 for input pin selection numbers)

1111100 = Input tied to RPI124

•

•

•

0000001 = Input tied to CMP1

0000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX

REGISTER 16-24: AUXCONx: PWMx AUXILIARY CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	BLANKSEL3	BLANKSEL2	BLANKSEL1	BLANKSEL0
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
—	—	CHOPSEL3	CHOPSEL2	CHOPSEL1	CHOPSEL0	CHOPHEN	CHOPLN
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 15-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 11-8 **BLANKSEL<3:0>:** PWMx State Blank Source Select bits

The selected state blank signal will block the current-limit and/or Fault input signals (if enabled via the BCH and BCL bits in the LEBCONx register).

1001 = Reserved

•
•
•

0110 = PWM6H is selected as state blank source

0101 = PWM5H is selected as state blank source

0100 = PWM4H is selected as state blank source

0011 = PWM3H is selected as state blank source

0010 = PWM2H is selected as state blank source

0001 = PWM1H is selected as state blank source

0000 = No state blanking

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

bit 5-2 **CHOPSEL<3:0>:** PWMx Chop Clock Source Select bits

The selected signal will enable and disable (CHOP) the selected PWMx outputs.

1001 = Reserved

•
•
•

0110 = PWM6H is selected as state blank source

0101 = PWM5H is selected as state blank source

0100 = PWM4H is selected as state blank source

0011 = PWM3H is selected as CHOP clock source

0010 = PWM2H is selected as CHOP clock source

0001 = PWM1H is selected as CHOP clock source

0000 = Chop clock generator is selected as CHOP clock source

bit 1 **CHOPHEN:** PWMxH Output Chopping Enable bit

1 = PWMxH chopping function is enabled

0 = PWMxH chopping function is disabled

bit 0 **CHOPLN:** PWMxL Output Chopping Enable bit

1 = PWMxL chopping function is enabled

0 = PWMxL chopping function is disabled

REGISTER 17-2: QEIXIOC: QEIX I/O CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 2	INDEX: Status of INDXx Input Pin After Polarity Control bit 1 = Pin is at logic '1' 0 = Pin is at logic '0'
bit 1	QEB: Status of QEBx Input Pin After Polarity Control and SWPAB Pin Swapping bit 1 = Pin is at logic '1' 0 = Pin is at logic '0'
bit 0	QEA: Status of QEAx Input Pin After Polarity Control and SWPAB Pin Swapping bit 1 = Pin is at logic '1' 0 = Pin is at logic '0'

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

REGISTER 18-2: SPIxCON1: SPIx CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 4-2 **SPRE<2:0>**: Secondary Prescale bits (Master mode)⁽³⁾

111 = Secondary prescale 1:1

110 = Secondary prescale 2:1

•

•

•

000 = Secondary prescale 8:1

bit 1-0 **PPRE<1:0>**: Primary Prescale bits (Master mode)⁽³⁾

11 = Primary prescale 1:1

10 = Primary prescale 4:1

01 = Primary prescale 16:1

00 = Primary prescale 64:1

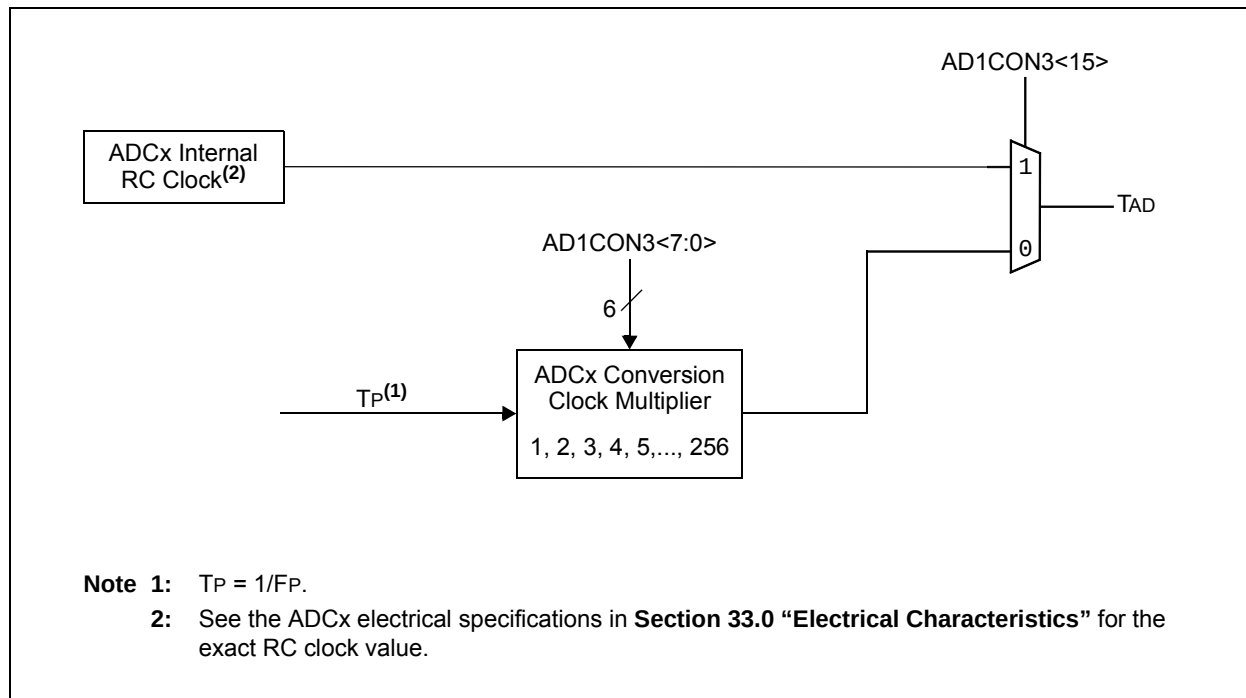
Note 1: The CKE bit is not used in Framed SPI modes. Program this bit to '0' for Framed SPI modes (FRMEN = 1).

2: This bit must be cleared when FRMEN = 1.

3: Do not set both primary and secondary prescalers to the value of 1:1.

NOTES:

FIGURE 23-2: ADCx CONVERSION CLOCK PERIOD BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 25-2: 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 TAD

001 = PTG module clock source will be Fosc

000 = PTG module clock source will be Fp

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

TABLE 25-1: PTG STEP COMMAND FORMAT (CONTINUED)

bit 3-0	Step Command	OPTION<3:0>	Option Description
	PTGWHI ⁽¹⁾ or PTGWLO ⁽¹⁾	0000	PWM Special Event Trigger
		0001	PWM master time base synchronization output
		0010	PWM1 interrupt
		0011	PWM2 interrupt
		0100	PWM3 interrupt
		0101	PWM4 interrupt
		0110	PWM5 interrupt
		0111	OC1 Trigger Event
		1000	OC2 Trigger Event
		1001	IC1 Trigger Event
		1010	CMP1 Trigger Event
		1011	CMP2 Trigger Event
		1100	CMP3 Trigger Event
		1101	CMP4 Trigger Event
		1110	ADC conversion done interrupt
		1111	INT2 external interrupt
	PTGIRQ ⁽¹⁾	0000	Generate PTG Interrupt 0
		0001	Generate PTG Interrupt 1
		0010	Generate PTG Interrupt 2
		0011	Generate PTG Interrupt 3
		0100	Reserved
		• • •	• • •
		1111	Reserved
	PTGTRIG ⁽²⁾	00000	PTGO0
		00001	PTGO1
		• • •	• • •
		11110	PTGO30
		11111	PTGO31

Note 1: All reserved commands or options will execute but have no effect (i.e., execute as a NOP instruction).

2: Refer to Table 25-2 for the trigger output descriptions.

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TABLE 31-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
25	DAW	DAW Wn	Wn = decimal adjust Wn	1	1	C
26	DEC	DEC f	$f = f - 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC f, WREG	WREG = $f - 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC Ws, Wd	Wd = $Ws - 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
27	DEC2	DEC2 f	$f = f - 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC2 f, WREG	WREG = $f - 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC2 Ws, Wd	Wd = $Ws - 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
28	DISI	DISI #lit14	Disable Interrupts for k instruction cycles	1	1	None
29	DIV	DIV.S Wm, Wn	Signed 16/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
		DIV.SD Wm, Wn	Signed 32/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
		DIV.U Wm, Wn	Unsigned 16/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
		DIV.UD Wm, Wn	Unsigned 32/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
30	DIVF	DIVF Wm, Wn	Signed 16/16-bit Fractional Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
31	DO	DO #lit15, Expr	Do code to PC + Expr, lit15 + 1 times	2	2	None
		DO Wn, Expr	Do code to PC + Expr, (Wn) + 1 times	2	2	None
32	ED	ED Wm*Wm, Acc, Wx, Wy, Wxd	Euclidean Distance (no accumulate)	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
33	EDAC	EDAC Wm*Wm, Acc, Wx, Wy, Wxd	Euclidean Distance	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
34	EXCH	EXCH Wns, Wnd	Swap Wns with Wnd	1	1	None
35	FBCL	FBCL Ws, Wnd	Find Bit Change from Left (MSb) Side	1	1	C
36	FF1L	FF1L Ws, Wnd	Find First One from Left (MSb) Side	1	1	C
37	FF1R	FF1R Ws, Wnd	Find First One from Right (LSb) Side	1	1	C
38	GOTO	GOTO Expr	Go to address	2	4	None
		GOTO Wn	Go to indirect	1	4	None
		GOTO.L Wn	Go to indirect (long address)	1	4	None
39	INC	INC f	$f = f + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC f, WREG	WREG = $f + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC Ws, Wd	Wd = $Ws + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
40	INC2	INC2 f	$f = f + 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC2 f, WREG	WREG = $f + 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC2 Ws, Wd	Wd = $Ws + 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
41	IOR	IOR f	$f = f . \text{IOR. WREG}$	1	1	N,Z
		IOR f, WREG	WREG = $f . \text{IOR. WREG}$	1	1	N,Z
		IOR #lit10, Wn	Wd = lit10 .IOR. Wd	1	1	N,Z
		IOR Wb, Ws, Wd	Wd = Wb .IOR. Ws	1	1	N,Z
		IOR Wb, #lit5, Wd	Wd = Wb .IOR. lit5	1	1	N,Z
42	LAC	LAC Ws0, #Slit4, Acc	Load Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
43	LNK	LNK #lit14	Link Frame Pointer	1	1	SFA
44	LSR	LSR f	$f = \text{Logical Right Shift } f$	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		LSR f, WREG	WREG = Logical Right Shift f	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		LSR Ws, Wd	Wd = Logical Right Shift Ws	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		LSR Wb, Wns, Wnd	Wnd = Logical Right Shift Wb by Wns	1	1	N,Z
		LSR Wb, #lit5, Wnd	Wnd = Logical Right Shift Wb by lit5	1	1	N,Z
45	MAC	MAC Wm*Wn, Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd, AWB	Multiply and Accumulate	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
		MAC Wm*Wm, Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd	Square and Accumulate	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB

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

dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX

TABLE 33-48: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

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.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽⁴⁾		Min. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
IM10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM11	THI:SCL	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM20	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 Cb	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	100	ns	
IM21	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 Cb	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	300	ns	
IM25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	40	—	ns	
IM26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	0.2	—	μs	
IM30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	Tcy/2 (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM40	TAA:SCL	Output Valid From Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	
			400 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	400	ns	
IM45	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	0.5	—	μs	
IM50	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	
IM51	TPGD	Pulse Gobbler Delay		65	390	ns	(Note 3)

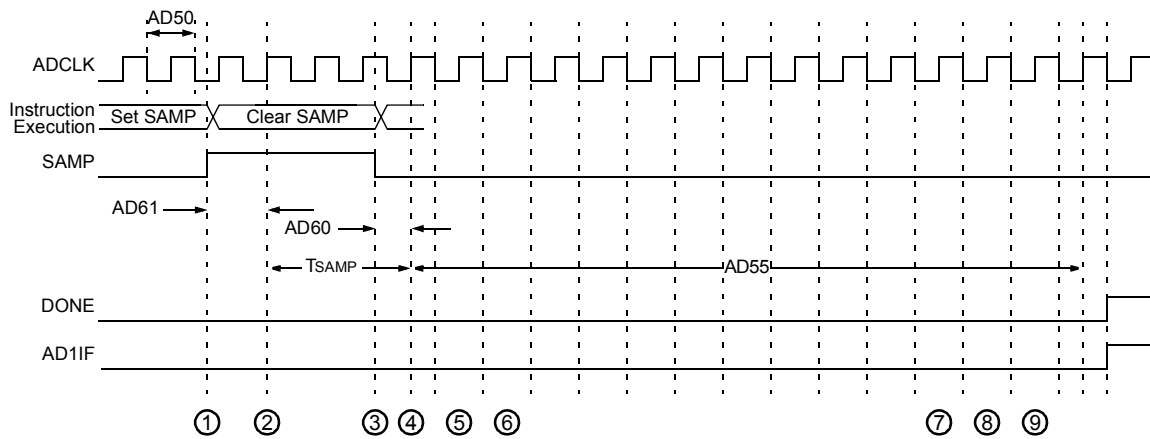
Note 1: BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator. Refer to the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, “Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)” (DS70000195). Please see the Microchip web site for the latest “dsPIC33E/PIC24E Family Reference Manual” sections.

2: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I2Cx pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

3: Typical value for this parameter is 130 ns.

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

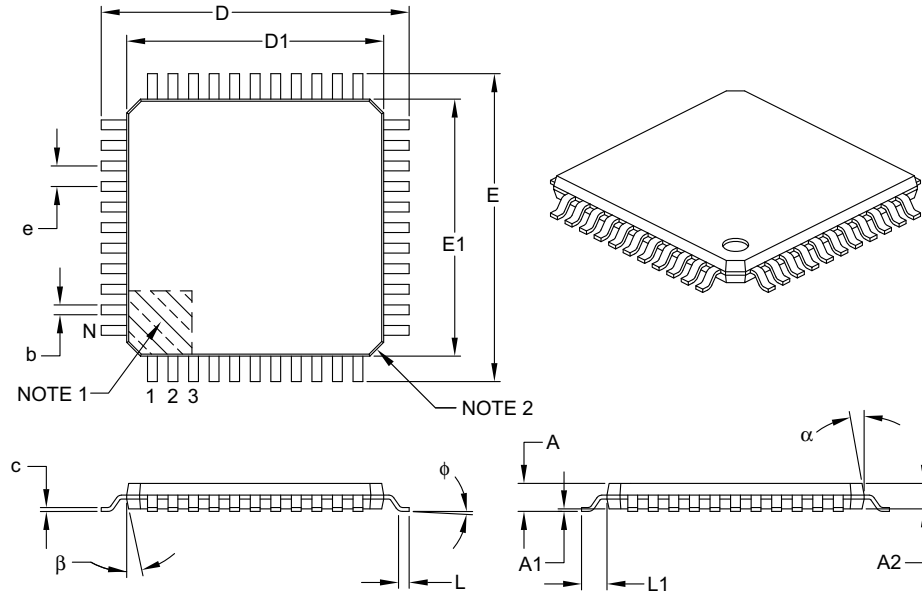
FIGURE 33-38: ADC1 CONVERSION (12-BIT MODE) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS
(ASAM = 0, SSRC<2:0> = 000, SSRCG = 0)



35.2 Package Details

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

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N	44		
Lead Pitch	e	0.80 BSC		
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1	1.00 REF		
Foot Angle	φ	0°	3.5°	7°
Overall Width	E	12.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	12.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	10.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length	D1	10.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.30	0.37	0.45
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	11°	12°	13°

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
- Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

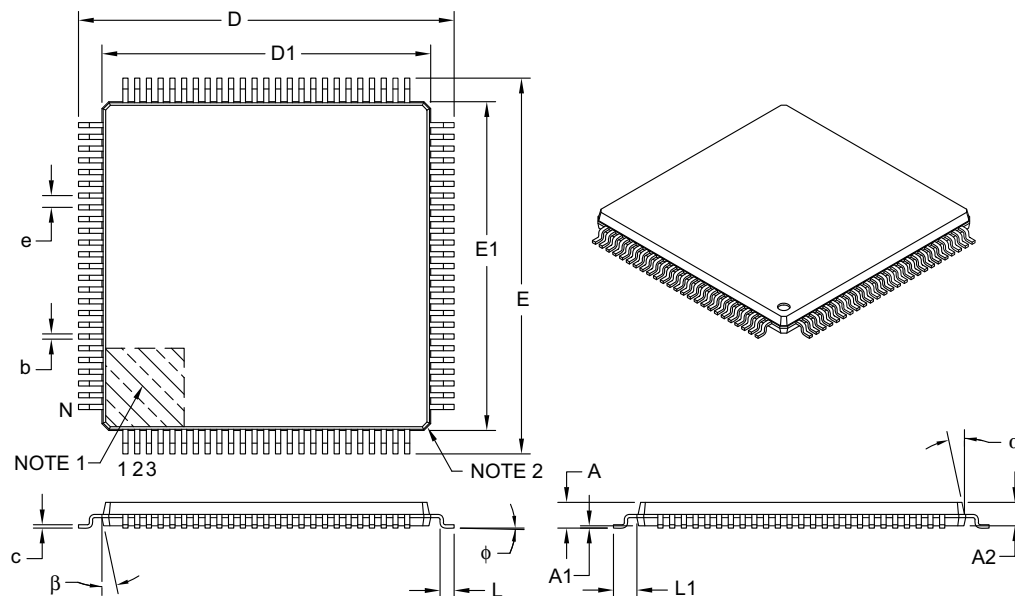
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-076B

dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX

100-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PF) – 14x14x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm [TQFP]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N	100		
Lead Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1	1.00 REF		
Foot Angle	φ	0°	3.5°	7°
Overall Width	E	16.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	16.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	14.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length	D1	14.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.17	0.22	0.27
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	11°	12°	13°

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
- Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

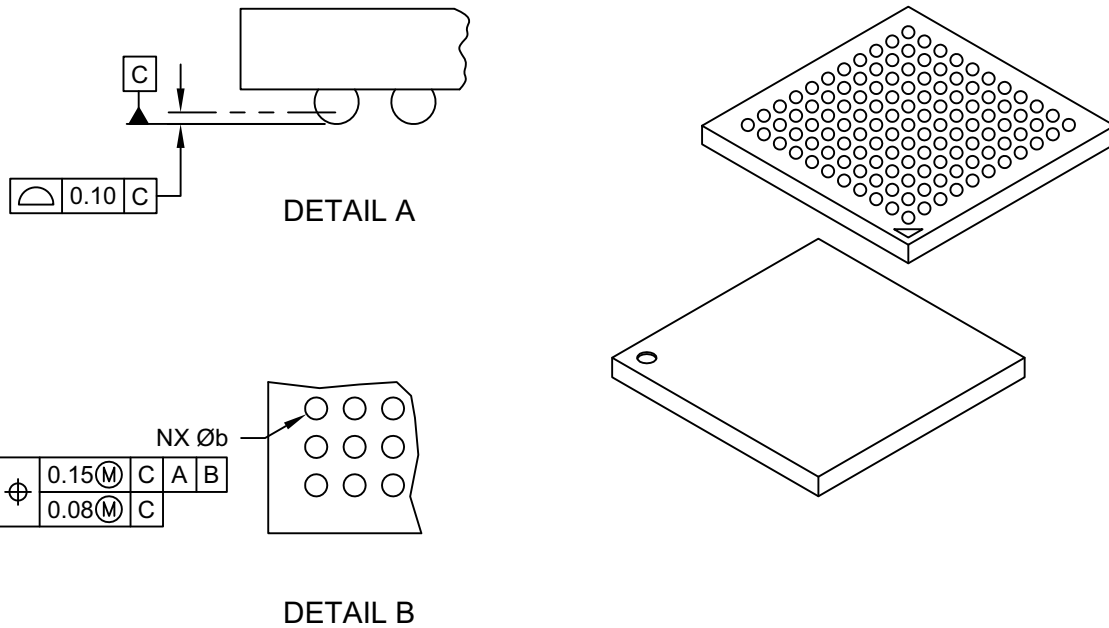
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-110B

121-Ball Plastic Thin Profile Fine Pitch Ball Grid Array (BG) - 10x10x1.10 mm Body [TFBGA]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Contacts	N	121		
Contact Pitch	e	0.80 BSC		
Overall Height	A	1.00	1.10	1.20
Ball Height	A1	0.25	0.30	0.35
Overall Width	E	10.00 BSC		
Array Width	E1	8.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	10.00 BSC		
Array Length	D1	8.00 BSC		
Contact Diameter	b	0.35	0.40	0.45

Notes:

- Ball A1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.
- The outer rows and columns of balls are located with respect to datums A and B.
- Ball interface to package body: 0.37mm nominal diameter.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-148 Rev F Sheet 2 of 2