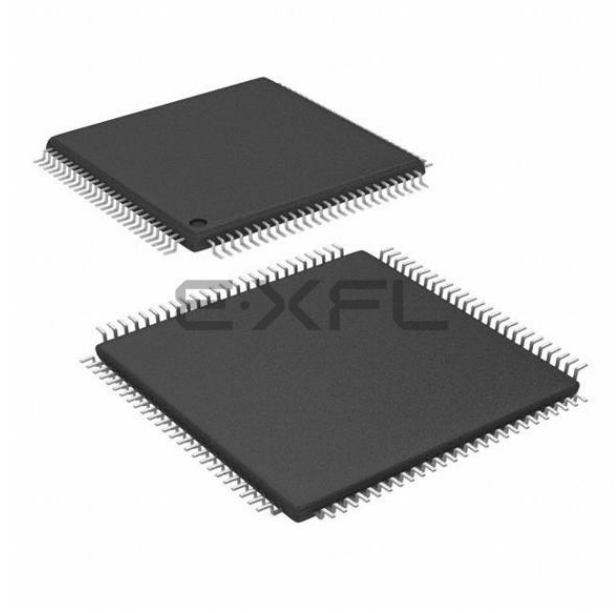
Microchip Technology - DSPIC33EP256GM710-H/PF Datasheet



Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	-
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, QEI, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, 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)	-
Data Converters	A/D 49x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 150°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-h-pf

4.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

Note: 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*", **"Program Memory"** (DS70613), which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX family 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.

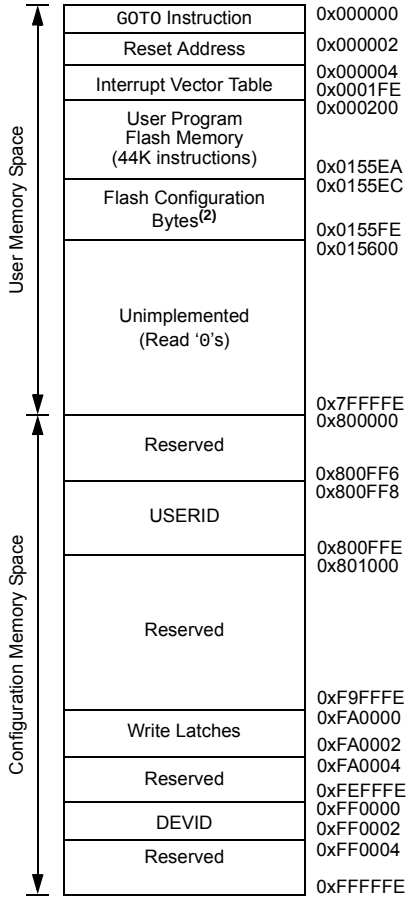
4.1 Program Address Space

The program address memory space of the dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX 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 4.7 "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 0x7FFFFF). 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 4-3.

FIGURE 4-1: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP128GM3XX/6XX/7XX DEVICES(1)



Note 1: Memory areas are not shown to scale.

2: On Reset, these bits are automatically copied into the device Configuration Shadow registers.

4.3 Special Function Register Maps

TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE 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
W0	0000	W0 (WREG)																xxxx
W1	0002	W1																xxxx
W2	0004	W2																xxxx
W3	0006	W3																xxxx
W4	0008	W4																xxxx
W5	000A	W5																xxxx
W6	000C	W6																xxxx
W7	000E	W7																xxxx
W8	0010	W8																xxxx
W9	0012	W9																xxxx
W10	0014	W10																xxxx
W11	0016	W11																xxxx
W12	0018	W12																xxxx
W13	001A	W13																xxxx
W14	001C	W14																xxxx
W15	001E	W15																xxxx
SPLIM	0020	SPLIM																0000
ACCAL	0022	ACCAL																0000
ACCAH	0024	ACCAH																0000
ACCAU	0026	Sign Extension of ACCA<39>								ACCAU								0000
ACCBL	0028	ACCBL																0000
ACCBH	002A	ACCBH																0000
ACCBU	002C	Sign Extension of ACCB<39>								ACCBU								0000
PCL	002E	Program Counter Low Word Register															—	0000
PCH	0030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Program Counter High Word Register							0000
DSRPAG	0032	—	—	—	—	—	—	Data Space Read Page Register										0001
DSWPAG	0034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Data Space Write Page Register									0001
RCOUNT	0036	REPEAT Loop Count Register																0000
DCOUNT	0038	DCOUNT<15:0>																0000
DOSTARTL	003A	DOSTARTL<15:1>															—	0000
DOSTARTH	003C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DOSTARTH<5:0>						0000
DOENDL	003E	DOENDL<15:1>															—	0000
DOENDH	0040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DOENDH<5:0>						0000

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

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

TABLE 4-4: TIMERS 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
TMR1	0100	Timer1 Register																0000
PR1	0102	Period Register 1																FFFF
T1CON	0104	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	TSYNC	TCS	—	0000
TMR2	0106	Timer2 Register																0000
TMR3HLD	0108	Timer3 Holding Register (For 32-bit timer operations only)																xxxx
TMR3	010A	Timer3 Register																0000
PR2	010C	Period Register 2																FFFF
PR3	010E	Period Register 3																FFFF
T2CON	0110	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—	TCS	—	0000
T3CON	0112	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	—	TCS	—	0000
TMR4	0114	Timer4 Register																0000
TMR5HLD	0116	Timer5 Holding Register (For 32-bit timer operations only)																xxxx
TMR5	0118	Timer5 Register																0000
PR4	011A	Period Register 4																FFFF
PR5	011C	Period Register 5																FFFF
T4CON	011E	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—	TCS	—	0000
T5CON	0120	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	—	TCS	—	0000
TMR6	0122	Timer6 Register																0000
TMR7HLD	0124	Timer7 Holding Register (For 32-bit timer operations only)																xxxx
TMR7	0126	Timer7 Register																0000
PR6	0128	Period Register 6																FFFF
PR7	012A	Period Register 7																FFFF
T6CON	012C	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—	TCS	—	0000
T7CON	012E	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	—	TCS	—	0000
TMR8	0130	Timer8 Register																0000
TMR9HLD	0132	Timer9 Holding Register (For 32-bit timer operations only)																xxxx
TMR9	0134	Timer9 Register																0000
PR8	0136	Period Register 8																FFFF
PR9	0138	Period Register 9																FFFF
T8CON	013A	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—	TCS	—	0000
T9CON	013C	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	—	TCS	—	0000

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

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

TABLE 4-27: CAN2 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL<0>) = 0 FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGM60X/7XX DEVICES(1)

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
	0500-051E	See definition when WIN = x																
C2RXFUL1	0520	RXFUL<15:0>																0000
C2RXFUL2	0522	RXFUL<31:16>																0000
C2RXOVF1	0528	RXOVF<15:0>																0000
C2RXOVF2	052A	RXOVF<31:16>																0000
C2TR01CON	0530	TXEN1	TXABT1	TXLARB1	TXERR1	TXREQ1	RTREN1	TX1PRI1	TX1PRI0	TXEN0	TXABAT0	TXLARB0	TXERR0	TXREQ0	RTREN0	TX0PRI1	TX0PRI0	0000
C2TR23CON	0532	TXEN3	TXABT3	TXLARB3	TXERR3	TXREQ3	RTREN3	TX3PRI1	TX3PRI0	TXEN2	TXABAT2	TXLARB2	TXERR2	TXREQ2	RTREN2	TX2PRI1	TX2PRI0	0000
C2TR45CON	0534	TXEN5	TXABT5	TXLARB5	TXERR5	TXREQ5	RTREN5	TX5PRI1	TX5PRI0	TXEN4	TXABAT4	TXLARB4	TXERR4	TXREQ4	RTREN4	TX4PRI1	TX4PRI0	0000
C2TR67CON	0536	TXEN7	TXABT7	TXLARB7	TXERR7	TXREQ7	RTREN7	TX7PRI1	TX7PRI0	TXEN6	TXABAT6	TXLARB6	TXERR6	TXREQ6	RTREN6	TX6PRI1	TX6PRI0	xxxx
C2RXD	0540	CAN2 Receive Data Word Register																xxxx
C2TXD	0542	CAN2 Transmit Data Word Register																xxxx

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

Note 1: These registers are not present on dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX devices.

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

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).

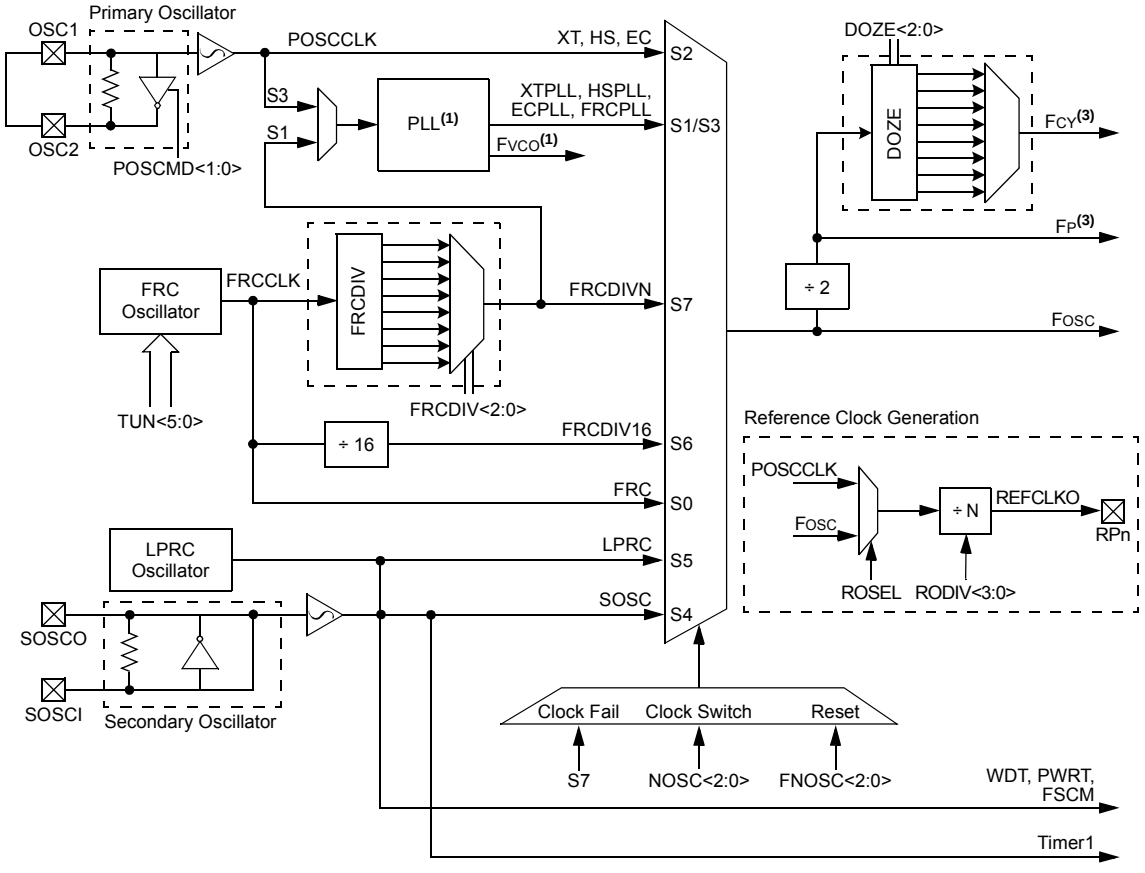
2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 "Memory Organization"** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

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



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

2: If the oscillator is used with XT or HS modes, an external parallel resistor with the value of 1 MΩ must be connected.

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

REGISTER 16-19: IOCONx: PWMx I/O CONTROL REGISTER(2)

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD1(1)	PMOD0(1)	OVRENH	OVRENL
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
OVRDAT1	OVRDAT0	FLTDAT1	FLTDAT0	CLDAT1	CLDAT0	SWAP	OSYNC
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 **PENH:** PWMxH Output Pin Ownership bit
1 = PWMx module controls the PWMxH pin
0 = GPIO module controls the PWMxH pin

bit 14 **PENL:** PWMxL Output Pin Ownership bit
1 = PWMx module controls the PWMxL pin
0 = GPIO module controls the PWMxL pin

bit 13 **POLH:** PWMxH Output Pin Polarity bit
1 = PWMxH pin is active-low
0 = PWMxH pin is active-high

bit 12 **POLL:** PWMxL Output Pin Polarity bit
1 = PWMxL pin is active-low
0 = PWMxL pin is active-high

bit 11-10 **PMOD<1:0>:** PWMx # I/O Pin Mode bits(1)
11 = PWMx I/O pin pair is in the True Independent Output mode
10 = PWMx I/O pin pair is in Push-Pull Output mode
01 = PWMx I/O pin pair is in Redundant Output mode
00 = PWMx I/O pin pair is in Complementary Output mode

bit 9 **OVRENH:** Override Enable for PWMxH Pin bit
1 = OVRDAT<1> controls the output on the PWMxH pin
0 = PWMx generator controls the PWMxH pin

bit 8 **OVRENL:** Override Enable for PWMxL Pin bit
1 = OVRDAT<0> controls the output on the PWMxL pin
0 = PWMx generator controls the PWMxL pin

bit 7-6 **OVRDAT<1:0>:** Data for PWMxH, PWMxL Pins if Override is Enabled bits
If OVERENH = 1, PWMxH is driven to the state specified by OVRDAT<1>.
If OVERENL = 1, PWMxL is driven to the state specified by OVRDAT<0>.

bit 5-4 **FLTDAT<1:0>:** Data for PWMxH and PWMxL Pins if FLTMOD is Enabled bits
If Fault is active, PWMxH is driven to the state specified by FLTDAT<1>.
If Fault is active, PWMxL is driven to the state specified by FLTDAT<0>.

bit 3-2 **CLDAT<1:0>:** Data for PWMxH and PWMxL Pins if CLMOD is Enabled bits
If current limit is active, PWMxH is driven to the state specified by CLDAT<1>.
If current limit is active, PWMxL is driven to the state specified by CLDAT<0>.

Note 1: These bits should not be changed after the PWMx module is enabled (PTEN = 1).
2: If the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FOSCSEL<6>) is a '1', the IOCONx register can only be written after the unlock sequence has been executed.

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 16-23: LEBDLYx: LEADING-EDGE BLANKING DELAY REGISTER x

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	LEB<11:8>			
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
LEB<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 15-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 11-0 **LEB<11:0>:** Leading-Edge Blanking Delay for Current-Limit and Fault Inputs bits

REGISTER 19-2: I2CxSTAT: I2Cx STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 3 **S:** Start bit
1 = Indicates that a Start (or Repeated Start) bit has been detected last
0 = Start bit was not detected last
Hardware sets or clears when Start, Repeated Start or Stop is detected.

bit 2 **R_W:** Read/Write Information bit (when operating as I^2C slave)
1 = Read – indicates data transfer is output from slave
0 = Write – indicates data transfer is input to slave
Hardware sets or clears after reception of an I^2C device address byte.

bit 1 **RBF:** Receive Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Receive is complete, I2CxRCV is full
0 = Receive is not complete, I2CxRCV is empty
Hardware sets when I2CxRCV is written with a received byte. Hardware clears when software reads I2CxRCV.

bit 0 **TBF:** Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Transmit is in progress, I2CxTRN is full
0 = Transmit is complete, I2CxTRN is empty
Hardware sets when software writes to I2CxTRN. Hardware clears at completion of data transmission.

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 21-16: CxRXFnSID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER n STANDARD IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-15)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16
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 **SID<10:0>:** Standard Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit, SIDx, must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit, SIDx, must be '0' to match filter

bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **EXIDE:** Extended Identifier Enable bit
If MIDE = 1:
1 = Matches only messages with Extended Identifier addresses
0 = Matches only messages with Standard Identifier addresses
If MIDE = 0:
Ignores EXIDE bit.

bit 2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1-0 **EID<17:16>:** Extended Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '0' to match filter

REGISTER 21-17: CxRXFnEID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER n EXTENDED IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-15)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID<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
EID<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 **EID<15:0>:** Extended Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '0' to match filter

REGISTER 23-4: ADxCON4: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 4

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADDMAEN
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	DMABL2	DMABL1	DMABL0
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 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8 **ADDMAEN:** ADCx DMA Enable bit
1 = Conversion results are stored in the ADC1BUF0 register for transfer to RAM using DMA
0 = Conversion results are stored in the ADC1BUF0 through ADC1BUFF registers; DMA will not be used

bit 7-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **DMABL<2:0>:** Selects Number of DMA Buffer Locations per Analog Input bits
111 = Allocates 128 words of buffer to each analog input
110 = Allocates 64 words of buffer to each analog input
101 = Allocates 32 words of buffer to each analog input
100 = Allocates 16 words of buffer to each analog input
011 = Allocates 8 words of buffer to each analog input
010 = Allocates 4 words of buffer to each analog input
001 = Allocates 2 words of buffer to each analog input
000 = Allocates 1 word of buffer to each analog input

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 23-5: ADxCHS123: ADCx INPUT CHANNEL 1, 2, 3 SELECT REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	CH123SB2	CH123SB1	CH123NB1	CH123NB0	CH123SB0
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
—	—	—	CH123SA2	CH123SA1	CH123NA1	CH123NA0	CH123SA0
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 12-11 **CH123SB<2:1>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample B bits
- 1xx = CH1 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH2 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
- 011 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5)
- 010 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
- 001 = CH1 positive input is AN3, CH2 positive input is AN4, CH3 positive input is AN5
- 000 = CH1 positive input is AN0, CH2 positive input is AN1, CH3 positive input is AN2

bit 10-9 **CH123NB<1:0>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Negative Input Select for Sample B bits
- 11 = CH1 negative input is AN9, CH2 negative input is AN10, CH3 negative input is AN11
- 10 = CH1 negative input is AN6, CH2 negative input is AN7, CH3 negative input is AN8
- 0x = CH1, CH2, CH3 negative input is V_{REFL} (1)

bit 8 **CH123SB0:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample B bit

See bits<12:11> for bit selections.

bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-3 **CH123SA<2:1>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample A bits
- 1xx = CH1 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH2 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
- 011 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5)
- 010 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
- 001 = CH1 positive input is AN3, CH2 positive input is AN4, CH3 positive input is AN5
- 000 = CH1 positive input is AN0, CH2 positive input is AN1, CH3 positive input is AN2

bit 2-1 **CH123NA<1:0>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Negative Input Select for Sample A bits
- 11 = CH1 negative input is AN9, CH2 negative input is AN10, CH3 negative input is AN11
- 10 = CH1 negative input is AN6, CH2 negative input is AN7, CH3 negative input is AN8
- 0x = CH1, CH2, CH3 negative input is V_{REFL}

bit 0 **CH123SA0:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample A bit

See bits<4:3> for the bit selections.

Note 1: The negative input to V_{REFL} happens only when VCFG<2:0> = 2 or 3 in the ADxCON2 register. When VCFG<2:0> = 0 or 1, this negative input is internally routed to AV_{SS}.

REGISTER 23-6: ADxCHS0: ADCx INPUT CHANNEL 0 SELECT REGISTER(3)

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NB	—	CH0SB5(1,4,5)	CH0SB4(1,5)	CH0SB3(1,5)	CH0SB2(1,5)	CH0SB1(1,5)	CH0SB0(1,5)
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NA	—	CH0SA5(1,4,5)	CH0SA4(1,5)	CH0SA3(1,5)	CH0SA2(1,5)	CH0SA1(1,5)	CH0SA0(1,5)
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 **CH0NB:** Channel 0 Negative Input Select for Sample MUXB bit
1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1(1)
0 = Channel 0 negative input is VREFL

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

bit 13-8 **CH0SB<5:0>:** Channel 0 Positive Input Select for Sample MUXB bits(1,4,5)
111111 = Channel 0 positive input is (AN63) unconnected
111110 = Channel 0 positive input is (AN62) the CTMU temperature voltage
111101 = Channel 0 positive input is (AN61) reserved
•
•
•
110010 = Channel 0 positive input is (AN50) reserved
110001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN49
110000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN48
101111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN47
101110 = Channel 0 positive input is AN46
•
•
•
011010 = Channel 0 positive input is AN26
011001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN25 or Op Amp 5 output voltage(2)
011000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN24
•
•
•
000111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN7
000110 = Channel 0 positive input is AN6 or Op Amp 3 output voltage(2)
000101 = Channel 0 positive input is AN5
000100 = Channel 0 positive input is AN4
000011 = Channel 0 positive input is AN3 or Op Amp 1 output voltage(2)
000010 = Channel 0 positive input is AN2
000001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1
000000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0 or Op Amp 2 output voltage(2)

Note 1: AN0 through AN7 are repurposed when comparator and op amp functionality are enabled. See Figure 23-1 to determine how enabling a particular op amp or comparator affects selection choices for Channels 1, 2 and 3.

2: If the op amp is selected (OPMODE bit (CMxCON<10>) = 1), the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.

3: See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for the available analog channels for each device.

4: Analog input selections for ADC1 are shown here. AN32-AN63 selections are not available for ADC2. The CH0SB5 and CH0SA5 bits are 'Reserved' for ADC2 and should be programmed to '0'.

5: Analog inputs, AN32-AN49, are available only when the ADCx is working in 10-bit mode.

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

25.0 PERIPHERAL TRIGGER GENERATOR (PTG) MODULE

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"*, **"Peripheral Trigger Generator (PTG)"** (DS70669), 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.

25.1 Module Introduction

The Peripheral Trigger Generator (PTG) provides a means to schedule complex, high-speed peripheral operations that would be difficult to achieve using software. The PTG module uses 8-bit commands, called "steps", that the user writes to the PTG Queue register (PTGQUE0-PTQUE15), which performs operations, such as wait for input signal, generate output trigger and wait for timer.

The PTG module has the following major features:

- Multiple Clock Sources
- Two 16-Bit General Purpose Timers
- Two 16-Bit General Limit Counters
- Configurable for Rising or Falling Edge Triggering
- Generates Processor Interrupts to Include:
  - Four configurable processor interrupts
  - Interrupt on a step event in Single-Step mode
  - Interrupt on a PTG Watchdog Timer time-out
- Able to Receive Trigger Signals from these Peripherals:
  - ADC
  - PWM
  - Output Compare
  - Input Capture
  - Op Amp/Comparator
  - INT2
- Able to Trigger or Synchronize to these Peripherals:
  - Watchdog Timer
  - Output Compare
  - Input Capture
  - ADC
  - PWM
  - Op Amp/Comparator

REGISTER 25-4: PTGT0LIM: PTG TIMER0 LIMIT 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
PTGT0LIM<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
PTGT0LIM<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 **PTGT0LIM<15:0>:** PTG Timer0 Limit Register bits
General purpose Timer0 Limit register (effective only with a PTGT0 Step command).

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

REGISTER 25-5: PTGT1LIM: PTG TIMER1 LIMIT 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
PTGT1LIM<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
PTGT1LIM<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 **PTGT1LIM<15:0>:** PTG Timer1 Limit Register bits
General purpose Timer1 Limit register (effective only with a PTGT1 Step command).

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

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 26-5: CMxMSKCON: COMPARATOR x MASK GATING CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 3 **ABEN:** AND Gate B Input Enable bit
1 = MBI is connected to the AND gate
0 = MBI is not connected to the AND gate

bit 2 **ABNEN:** AND Gate B Input Inverted Enable bit
1 = Inverted MBI is connected to the AND gate
0 = Inverted MBI is not connected to the AND gate

bit 1 **AAEN:** AND Gate A Input Enable bit
1 = MAI is connected to the AND gate
0 = MAI is not connected to the AND gate

bit 0 **AANEN:** AND Gate A Input Inverted Enable bit
1 = Inverted MAI is connected to the AND gate
0 = Inverted MAI is not connected to the AND gate

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

TABLE 33-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: OPERATING CURRENT (IDD)

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.	**Typ.(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**		
Operating Current (IDD)(1)						
DC20d	6.0	18.0	mA	-40°C	3.3V	10 MIPS
DC20a	6.0	18.0	mA	+25°C		
DC20b	6.0	18.0	mA	+85°C		
DC20c	6.0	18.0	mA	+125°C		
DC21d	11.0	20.0	mA	-40°C	3.3V	20 MIPS
DC21a	11.0	20.0	mA	+25°C		
DC21b	11.0	20.0	mA	+85°C		
DC21c	11.0	20.0	mA	+125°C		
DC22d	17.0	30.0	mA	-40°C	3.3V	40 MIPS
DC22a	17.0	30.0	mA	+25°C		
DC22b	17.0	30.0	mA	+85°C		
DC22c	17.0	30.0	mA	+125°C		
DC23d	25.0	50.0	mA	-40°C	3.3V	60 MIPS
DC23a	25.0	50.0	mA	+25°C		
DC23b	25.0	50.0	mA	+85°C		
DC23c	25.0	50.0	mA	+125°C		
DC24d	30.0	60.0	mA	-40°C	3.3V	70 MIPS
DC24a	30.0	60.0	mA	+25°C		
DC24b	30.0	60.0	mA	+85°C		

Note 1: IDD is primarily a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors, such as I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type, internal code execution pattern and temperature, also have an impact on the current consumption. The test conditions for all IDD measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator is configured in EC mode and external clock is active, OSC1 is driven with external square wave from rail-to-rail (EC clock overshoot/undershoot < 250 mV required)
- CLKO is configured as an I/O input pin in the Configuration Word
- All I/O pins are configured as outputs and driving low
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ = VDD, WDT and FSCM are disabled
- CPU, SRAM, program memory and data memory are operational
- No peripheral modules are operating or being clocked (defined PMDx bits are all ones)
- CPU executing

```
while(1)
{
NOP();
}
```

- JTAG is disabled

2: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

FIGURE 33-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

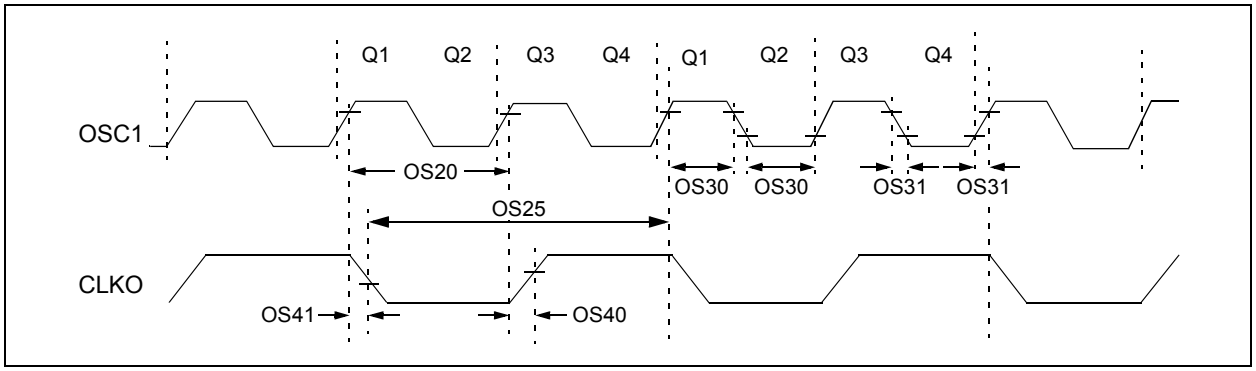


TABLE 33-16: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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 32.4	— — 32.768	10 25 33.1	MHz MHz kHz	XT HS SOSC
OS20	TOSC	TOSC = 1/FOSC	8.33	—	DC	ns	TA = +125ºC
		TOSC = 1/FOSC	7.14	—	DC	ns	TA = +85ºC
OS25	TCY	Instruction Cycle Time(2)	16.67	—	DC	ns	TA = +125ºC
			14.28	—	DC	ns	TA = +85ºC
OS30	TosL, TosH	External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	0.375 x TOSC	—	0.625 x TOSC	ns	EC
OS31	TosR, TosF	External Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	—	—	20	ns	EC
OS40	TckR	CLKO Rise Time(3)	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS41	TckF	CLKO Fall Time(3)	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS42	GM	External Oscillator Transconductance(4)	—	12	—	mA/V	HS, VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25ºC
			—	6	—	mA/V	XT, VDD = 3.3V, TA = +25ºC

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.

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

TABLE 33-17: PLL CLOCK TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

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**	**Min.**	**Typ.(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
OS50	FPLLI	PLL Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) Input Frequency Range	0.8	—	8.0	MHz	ECPLL, XTPLL modes
OS51	FSYS	On-Chip VCO System Frequency	120	—	340	MHz	
OS52	TLOCK	PLL Start-up Time (Lock Time)	0.9	1.5	3.1	ms	
OS53	DCLK	CLKO Stability (Jitter)(2)	-3	0.5	3	%	

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: This jitter specification is based on clock cycle-by-clock cycle measurements. To get the effective jitter for individual time bases or communication clocks used by the application, use the following formula:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{FOSC}{\text{Time Base or Communication Clock}}}}$$

For example, if FOSC = 120 MHz and the SPI bit rate = 10 MHz, the effective jitter is as follows:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{120}{10}}} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{DCLK}{3.464}$$

TABLE 33-18: INTERNAL FRC ACCURACY

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.	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
Internal FRC Accuracy @ FRC Frequency = 7.3728 MHz(1)							
F20a	FRC	-1.5	0.5	+1.5	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F20b	FRC	-2	1.5	+2	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

Note 1: Frequency calibrated at +25°C and 3.3V. TUNx bits can be used to compensate for temperature drift.

TABLE 33-19: INTERNAL LPRC ACCURACY

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.	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
LPRC @ 32.768 kHz							
F21a	LPRC	-15	5	+15	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F21b	LPRC	-30	10	+30	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

TABLE 33-52: OP AMP/COMPARATOR SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 3): 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.(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Comparator AC Characteristics							
CM10	TRESP	Response Time	—	19	—	ns	V+ input step of 100 mV, V- input held at VDD/2
CM11	TMC2OV	Comparator Mode Change to Output Valid	—	—	10	µs	
Comparator DC Characteristics							
CM30	VOFFSET	Comparator Offset Voltage	—	±20	±75	mV	
CM31	VHYST	Input Hysteresis Voltage	—	30	—	mV	
CM32	TRISE/ TFALL	Comparator Output Rise/Fall Time	—	20	—	ns	1 pF load capacitance on input
CM33	VGAIN	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	—	90	—	db	
CM34	VICM	Input Common-Mode Voltage	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	
Op Amp AC Characteristics							
CM20	SR	Slew Rate	—	9	—	V/µs	10 pF load
CM21a	PM	Phase Margin	—	68	—	Degree	G = 100V/V; 10 pF load
CM22	GM	Gain Margin	—	20	—	db	G = 100V/V; 10 pF load
CM23a	GBW	Gain Bandwidth	—	10	—	MHz	10 pF load
Op Amp DC Characteristics							
CM40	VCMR	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	
CM41	CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	—	40	—	db	VCM = AVDD/2
CM42	VOFFSET	Op Amp Offset Voltage	—	±20	±70	mV	
CM43	VGAIN	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	—	90	—	db	
CM44	IOS	Input Offset Current	—	—	—	—	See pad leakage currents in Table 33-10
CM45	IB	Input Bias Current	—	—	—	—	See pad leakage currents in Table 33-10
CM46	IOUT	Output Current	—	—	420	µA	With minimum value of RFEEDBACK (CM48)
CM48	RFEEDBACK	Feedback Resistance Value	8	—	—	kΩ	**(Note 2)**
CM49a	VOUT	Output Voltage	AVSS + 0.075	—	AVDD – 0.075	V	IOUT = 420 µA

Note 1: Data in "Typ" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: Resistances can vary by ±10% between op amps.

3: Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter BO10 in Table 33-12 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

© 2013-2014 Microchip Technology Inc.

TABLE 33-56: ADCx MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 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**
Device Supply							
AD01	AVDD	Module VDD Supply	Greater of: VDD – 0.3 or 3.0	—	Lesser of: VDD + 0.3 or 3.6	V	
AD02	AVSS	Module VSS Supply	VSS – 0.3	—	VSS + 0.3	V	
Reference Inputs							
AD05	VREFH	Reference Voltage High	AVSS + 2.7	—	AVDD	V	**(Note 1)** VREFH = VREF+, VREFL = VREF-
AD05a			3.0	—	3.6	V	VREFH = AVDD, VREFL = AVSS = 0
AD06	VREFL	Reference Voltage Low	AVSS	—	AVDD – 2.7	V	**(Note 1)**
AD06a			0	—	0	V	VREFH = AVDD, VREFL = AVSS = 0
AD07	VREF	Absolute Reference Voltage	2.7	—	3.6	V	VREF = VREFH – VREFL
AD08	IREF	Current Drain	— —	— —	10 600	μA μA	ADC off ADC on
AD09	IAD	Operating Current	— —	5 2	— —	mA mA	ADC operating in 10-bit mode **(Note 1)** ADC operating in 12-bit mode **(Note 1)**
Analog Input							
AD12	VINH	Input Voltage Range, VINH	VINL	—	VREFH	V	This voltage reflects Sample-and-Hold Channels 0, 1, 2 and 3 (CH0-CH3), positive input
AD13	VINL	Input Voltage Range, VINL	VREFL	—	AVSS + 1V	V	This voltage reflects Sample-and-Hold Channels 0, 1, 2 and 3 (CH0-CH3), negative input
AD17	RIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	200	Ω	Impedance to achieve maximum performance of ADC

Note 1: Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter BO10 in Table 33-12 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.