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Applications of "<u>Embedded - Microcontrollers</u>"

Details	
roduct Status	Active
ore Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
peed	70 MIPs
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, QEI, SPI, UART/USART
eripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I2S, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT
lumber of I/O	85
rogram Memory Size	512KB (170K x 24)
rogram Memory Type	FLASH
EPROM Size	-
AM Size	48K x 8
oltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
ata Converters	A/D 49x10b/12b
scillator Type	Internal
perating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Nounting Type	Surface Mount
ackage / Case	100-TQFP
upplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
urchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep512gm310-i-pf

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 DO 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 4-10: PWM GENERATOR 2 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
PWMCON2	0C40	FLTSTAT	CLSTAT	TRGSTAT	FLTIEN	CLIEN	TRGIEN	ITB	MDCS	DTC1	DTC0	DTCP	1	MTBS	CAM	XPRES	IUE	0000
IOCON2	0C42	PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD1	PMOD0	OVRENH	OVRENL	OVRDAT1	OVRDAT0	FLTDAT1	FLTDAT0	CLDAT1	CLDAT0	SWAP	OSYNC	C000
FCLCON2	0C44	IFLTMOD	CLSRC4	CLSRC3	CLSRC2	CLSRC1	CLSRC0	CLPOL	CLMOD	FLTSRC4	FLTSRC3	FLTSRC2	FLTSRC1	FLTSRC0	FLTPOL	FLTMOD1	FLTMOD0	00F8
PDC2	0C46								PDC2	<15:0>								0000
PHASE2	0C48								PHASE	2<15:0>								0000
DTR2	0C4A	-	1														0000	
ALTDTR2	0C4C	-	1							ALTDTR	2<13:0>							0000
SDC2	0C4E								SDC2	<15:0>								0000
SPHASE2	0C50								SPHASI	E2<15:0>								0000
TRIG2	0C52								TRGCM	1P<15:0>								0000
TRGCON2	0C54	TRGDIV3	TRGDIV2	TRGDIV1	TRGDIV0	_	_	_	_	_	_	TRGSTRT5	TRGSTRT4	TRGSTRT3	TRGSTRT2	TRGSTRT1	TRGSTRT0	0000
PWMCAP2	0C78								PWMCA	P2<15:0>								0000
LEBCON2	0C5A	PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	_	_	_	_	BCH	BCL	BPHH	BPHL	BPLH	BPLL	0000
LEBDLY2	0C5C	_	_	_	_						LEB<1	1:0>						0000
AUXCON2	0C5E	_	_	_	_	BLANKSEL3	BLANKSEL2	BLANKSEL1	BLANKSEL0	_	_	CHOPSEL3	CHOPSEL2	CHOPSEL1	CHOPSEL0	CHOPHEN	CHOPLEN	0000

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

TABLE 4-11: PWM GENERATOR 3 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
PWMCON3	0C60	FLTSTAT	CLSTAT	TRGSTAT	FLTIEN	CLIEN	TRGIEN	ITB	MDCS	DTC1	DTC0	DTCP	1	MTBS	CAM	XPRES	IUE	0000
IOCON3	0C62	PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD1	PMOD0	OVRENH	OVRENL	OVRDAT1	OVRDAT0	FLTDAT1	FLTDAT0	CLDAT1	CLDAT0	SWAP	OSYNC	C000
FCLCON3	0C64	IFLTMOD	CLSRC4	CLSRC3	CLSRC2	CLSRC1	CLSRC0	CLPOL	CLMOD	FLTSRC4	FLTSRC3	FLTSRC2	FLTSRC1	FLTSRC0	FLTPOL	FLTMOD1	FLTMOD0	00F8
PDC3	0C66								PDC3	<15:0>								0000
PHASE3	0C68								PHASE	3<15:0>								0000
DTR3	0C6A	-	-							DTR3	<13:0>							0000
ALTDTR3	0C6C		1							ALTDTF	R3<13:0>							0000
SDC3	0C6E								SDC3	<15:0>								0000
SPHASE3	0C70								SPHASE	E3<15:0>								0000
TRIG3	0C72								TRGCM	1P<15:0>								0000
TRGCON3	0C74	TRGDIV3	TRGDIV2	TRGDIV1	TRGDIV0	_	-	_	_	_	_	TRGSTRT5	TRGSTRT4	TRGSTRT3	TRGSTRT2	TRGSTRT1	TRGSTRT0	0000
PWMCAP3	0C78								PWMCA	P3<15:0>								0000
LEBCON3	0C7A	PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	_	_	_	_	BCH	BCL	BPHH	BPHL	BPLH	BPLL	0000
LEBDLY3	0C7C	_	1	_	_						LEB<	:11:0>						0000
AUXCON3	0C7E		1	_	_	BLANKSEL3	BLANKSEL2	BLANKSEL1	BLANKSEL0	_	_	CHOPSEL3	CHOPSEL2	CHOPSEL1	CHOPSEL0	CHOPHEN	CHOPLEN	0000

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

TABLE 4-23: CAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL<0>) = 0 OR 1 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
C1CTRL1	0400	_	_	CSIDL	ABAT	CANCKS	REQOP2	REQOP1	REQOP0	OPMODE2	OPMODE1	OPMODE0	_	CANCAP	_	_	WIN	0480
C1CTRL2	0402	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			DNCNT<4:0>			0000
C1VEC	0404	_	_	_	FILHIT4	FILHIT3	FILHIT2	FILHIT1	FILHIT0	_	ICODE6	ICODE5	ICODE4	ICODE3	ICODE2	ICODE1	ICODE0	0040
C1FCTRL	0406	DMABS2	DMABS1	DMABS0	-	1	-	_	_	_	-	_	FSA4	FSA3	FSA2	FSA1	FSA0	0000
C1FIFO	0408	_	_	FBP5	FBP4	FBP3	FBP2	FBP1	FBP0	_	-	FNRB5	FNRB4	FNRB3	FNRB2	FNRB1	FNRB0	0000
C1INTF	040A	_	_	TXBO	TXBP	RXBP	TXWAR	RXWAR	EWARN	IVRIF	WAKIF	ERRIF	1	FIFOIF	RBOVIF	RBIF	TBIF	0000
C1INTE	040C	_	_	-	-	1	-	_	_	IVRIE	WAKIE	ERRIE	1	FIFOIE	RBOVIE	RBIE	TBIE	0000
C1EC	040E	TERRCNT7	TERRCNT6	TERRCNT5	TERRCNT4	TERRCNT3	TERRCNT2	TERRCNT1	TERRCNT0	RERRCNT7	RERRCNT6	RERRCNT5	RERRCNT4	RERRCNT3	RERRCNT2	RERRCNT1	RERRCNT0	0000
C1CFG1	0410	_	_	-	-	1	-	_	_	SJW1	SJW0	BRP5	BRP4	BRP3	BRP2	BRP1	BRP0	0000
C1CFG2	0412	_	WAKFIL	-	-	1	SEG2PH2	SEG2PH1	SEG2PH0	SEG2PHTS	SAM	SEG1PH2	SEG1PH1	SEG1PH0	PRSEG2	PRSEG1	PRSEG0	0000
C1FEN1	0414								FLTE	N<15:0>								FFFF
C1FMSKSEL1	0418	F7MSK1	F7MSK0	F6MSK1	F6MSK0	F5MSK1	F5MSK0	F4MSK1	F4MSK0	F3MSK1	F3MSK0	F2MSK1	F2MSK0	F1MSK1	F1MSK0	F0MSK1	F0MSK0	0000
C1FMSKSEL2	041A	F15MSK1	F15MSK0	F14MSK1	F14MSK0	F13MSK1	F13MSK0	F12MSK1	F12MSK0	F11MSK1	F11MSK0	F10MSK1	F10MSK0	F9MSK1	F9MSK0	F8MSK1	F8MSK0	0000

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

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

TABLE 4-24: CAN1 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
	0400- 041E							Se	ee definition	when WIN	= x							
C1RXFUL1	0420								RXFUL	<15:0>								0000
C1RXFUL2	0422																	0000
C1RXOVF1	0428								RXOVE	<15:0>								0000
C1RXOVF2	042A								RXOVF	<31:16>								0000
C1TR01CON	0430	TXEN1	TXABT1	TXLARB1	TXERR1	TXREQ1	RTREN1	TX1PRI1	TX1PRI0	TXEN0	TXABAT0	TXLARB0	TXERR0	TXREQ0	RTREN0	TX0PRI1	TX0PRI0	0000
C1TR23CON	0432	TXEN3	TXABT3	TXLARB3	TXERR3	TXREQ3	RTREN3	TX3PRI1	TX3PRI0	TXEN2	TXABAT2	TXLARB2	TXERR2	TXREQ2	RTREN2	TX2PRI1	TX2PRI0	0000
C1TR45CON	0434	TXEN5	TXABT5	TXLARB5	TXERR5	TXREQ5	RTREN5	TX5PRI1	TX5PRI0	TXEN4	TXABAT4	TXLARB4	TXERR4	TXREQ4	RTREN4	TX4PRI1	TX4PRI0	0000
C1TR67CON	0436	TXEN7	TXABT7	TXLARB7	TXERR7	TXREQ7	RTREN7	TX7PRI1	TX7PRI0	TXEN6	TXABAT6	TXLARB6	TXERR6	TXREQ6	RTREN6	TX6PRI1	TX6PRI0	xxxx
C1RXD	0440							C	AN1 Receiv	e Data Wo	rd							xxxx
C1TXD	0442							С	AN1 Transn	nit Data Wo	rd							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.

TABLE 4-34: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX DEVICES

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	AII Resets
RPINR0	06A0	_			l	INT1R<6:0	>			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	0000
RPINR1	06A2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_				INT2R<6:0>	•			0000
RPINR3	06A6	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	1			-	T2CKR<6:0	>			0000
RPINR7	06AE	_				IC2R<6:0>	•							IC1R<6:0>				0000
RPINR8	06B0	_				IC4R<6:0>				_				IC3R<6:0>				0000
RPINR9	06B2	_				IC6R<6:0>								IC5R<6:0>				0000
RPINR10	06B4	_				IC8R<6:0>				_				IC7R<6:0>				0000
RPINR11	06B6	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			(OCFAR<6:0	>			0000
RPINR12	06B8	_			ı	FLT2R<6:0	>			_				FLT1R<6:0>	•			0000
RPINR14	06BC	_			(QEB1R<6:0	>			_			(QEA1R<6:0	>			0000
RPINR15	06BE	_			H	OME1R<6:	0>			_			ll l	NDX1R<6:0	>			0000
RPINR16	06C0	_			(QEB2R<6:0	>			_			(QEA2R<6:0	>			0000
RPINR17	06C2	_			H	OME2R<6:	0>			_			II	NDX2R<6:0	>			0000
RPINR18	06C4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			l	J1RXR<6:0	>			0000
RPINR19	06C6	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			l	J2RXR<6:0	>			0000
RPINR22	06CC	_				SCK2R<6:0	>			_				SDI2R<6:0>	•			0000
RPINR23	06CE	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_				SS2R<6:0>				0000
RPINR24	06D0	_			C	CSCKR<6:0)>			_			(CSDIR<6:0>	>			0000
RPINR25	06D2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			(COFSR<6:0	>			0000
RPINR27	06D6	_			U	3CTSR<6:0	0>			_			l	J3RXR<6:0	>			0000
RPINR28	06D8	_			U	4CTSR<6:0	0>			_			l	J4RXR<6:0	>			0000
RPINR29	06DA	_				SCK3R<6:0	>			_				SDI3R<6:0>	•			0000
RPINR30	06DC	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_				SS3R<6:0>				0000
RPINR37	06EA	_			S	YNCI1R<6:	0>			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	0000
RPINR38	06EC	_			DT	CMP1R<6	:0>			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	0000
RPINR39	06EE	_			DT	CMP3R<6	:0>			_			D	TCMP2R<6:	0>			0000
RPINR40	06F0	_			DT	CMP5R<6	:0>						D	CMP4R<6:	0>			0000
RPINR41	06F2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			D	CMP6R<6:	0>			0000

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

TABLE 4-52: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGM310/710 DEVICES

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
TRISC	0E20	TRISC15	-							TRISC<1	3:0>							BFFF
PORTC	0E22	RC15	-		70.400										xxxx			
LATC	0E24	LATC15	_							LATC<13	3:0>							xxxx
ODCC	0E26	ODCC15	_							ODCC<1	3:0>							0000
CNENC	0E28	CNIEC15	_							CNIEC<1	3:0>							0000
CNPUC	0E2A	CNPUC15	_							CNPUC<1	3:0>							0000
CNPDC	0E2C	CNPDC15	_							CNPDC<1	3:0>							0000
ANSELC	0E2E		_	-	A	NSC<12:10	>	_	_	-	_			ANSC	<5:0>			0807

dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX

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

TABLE 4-53: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGM306/706 DEVICES

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	AII Resets
TRISC	0E20	TRISC15	_							TRISC<1	3:0>							BFFF
PORTC	0E22	RC15	_		RC<13:0> x:										xxxx			
LATC	0E24	LATC15								LATC<13	3:0>							xxxx
ODCC	0E26	ODCC15								ODCC<1	3:0>							0000
CNENC	0E28	CNIEC15								CNIEC<1	3:0>							0000
CNPUC	0E2A	CNPUC15								CNPUC<1	3:0>							0000
CNPDC	0E2C	CNPDC15								CNPDC<1	3:0>							0000
ANSELC	0E2E	1	_	_				_	_	_	_		•	ANSC	<5:0>		•	0807

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

TABLE 4-54: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EPXXXGM304/604 DEVICES

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	AII Resets
TRISC	0E20	_	_	1	_	_						TRISC	C<9:0>					BFFF
PORTC	0E22	_	_	-	_	_	-					RC<	9:0>					xxxx
LATC	0E24	_	_	-	_	_	-					LATO	<9:0>					xxxx
ODCC	0E26	_	_	-	_	_	-					ODC	C<9:0>					0000
CNENC	0E28	_	_	-	_	_	-					CNIE	C<9:0>					0000
CNPUC	0E2A	_	_	-	_	_	-					CNPU	C<9:0>					0000
CNPDC	0E2C		_	1	_	-	-					CNP	DC<9					0000
ANSELC	0E2E	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			ANSC	<5:0>			0807

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

REGISTER 5-2: NVMADRU: NONVOLATILE MEMORY UPPER ADDRESS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
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
			NVMADR	U<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 15-8 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 7-0 **NVMADRU<23:16>:** Nonvolatile Memory Upper Write Address bits

Selects the upper 8 bits of the location to program or erase in program Flash memory. This register

may be read or written to by the user application.

REGISTER 5-3: NVMADR: NONVOLATILE MEMORY LOWER ADDRESS REGISTER

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
			NVMAD	R<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		
NVMADR<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 NVMADR<15:0>: Nonvolatile Memory Lower Write Address bits

Selects the lower 16 bits of the location to program or erase in program Flash memory. This register

may be read or written to by the user application.

7.0 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

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", "Interrupts" (DS70000600), 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 interrupt controller reduces the numerous peripheral interrupt request signals to a single interrupt request signal to the dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX CPU.

The interrupt controller has the following features:

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

7.1 Interrupt Vector Table

The dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX Interrupt Vector Table (IVT), shown in Figure 7-1, resides in program memory, starting at location, 000004h. The IVT contains seven non-maskable trap vectors and up to 151 sources of interrupt. In general, each interrupt source has its own vector. Each interrupt vector contains a 24-bit-wide address. The value programmed into each interrupt vector location is the starting address of the associated Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

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

7.2 Reset Sequence

A device Reset is not a true exception because the interrupt controller is not involved in the Reset process. The dsPIC33EPXXXGM3XX/6XX/7XX devices clear their registers in response to a Reset, which forces the PC to zero. The device then begins program execution at location, 0x000000. A GOTO instruction at the Reset address can redirect program execution to the appropriate start-up routine.

Note:

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

REGISTER 9-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER^(1,3) (CONTINUED)

- bit 5 LOCK: PLL Lock Status bit (read-only) 1 = Indicates that PLL is in lock or PLL start-up timer is satisfied 0 = Indicates that PLL is out of lock, start-up timer is in progress or PLL is disabled bit 4 Unimplemented: Read as '0' **CF:** Clock Fail Detect bit (read/clear by application)⁽⁵⁾ bit 3 1 = FSCM has detected clock failure 0 = FSCM has not detected clock failure bit 2 Unimplemented: Read as '0' bit 1 LPOSCEN: Secondary (LP) Oscillator Enable bit 1 = Enables Secondary Oscillator (SOSC) 0 = Disables Secondary Oscillator bit 0 **OSWEN:** Oscillator Switch Enable bit 1 = Requests oscillator switch to selection specified by the NOSC<2:0> bits
- Note 1: Writes to this register require an unlock sequence. Refer to the "dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual", "Oscillator" (DS70580), available from the Microchip web site for details.
 - 2: Direct clock switches between any primary oscillator mode with PLL and FRCPLL mode are not permitted. This applies to clock switches in either direction. In these instances, the application must switch to FRC mode as a transitional clock source between the two PLL modes.
 - 3: This register resets only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

0 = Oscillator switch is complete

- **4:** Secondary Oscillator (SOSC) selection is valid on 64-pin and 100-pin devices, and defaults to FRC/N on 44-pin devices.
- 5: Only '0' should be written to the CF bit in order to clear it. If a '1' is written to CF, it will have the same effect as a detected clock failure, including an oscillator fail trap.

REGISTER 11-4: RPINR7: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 7

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
_				IC2R<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
_				IC1R<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 IC2R<6:0>: Assign Input Capture 2 (IC2) 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 IC1R<6:0>: Assign Input Capture 1 (IC1) 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

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

bit 2 INDEX: Status of INDXx Input Pin After Polarity Control bit

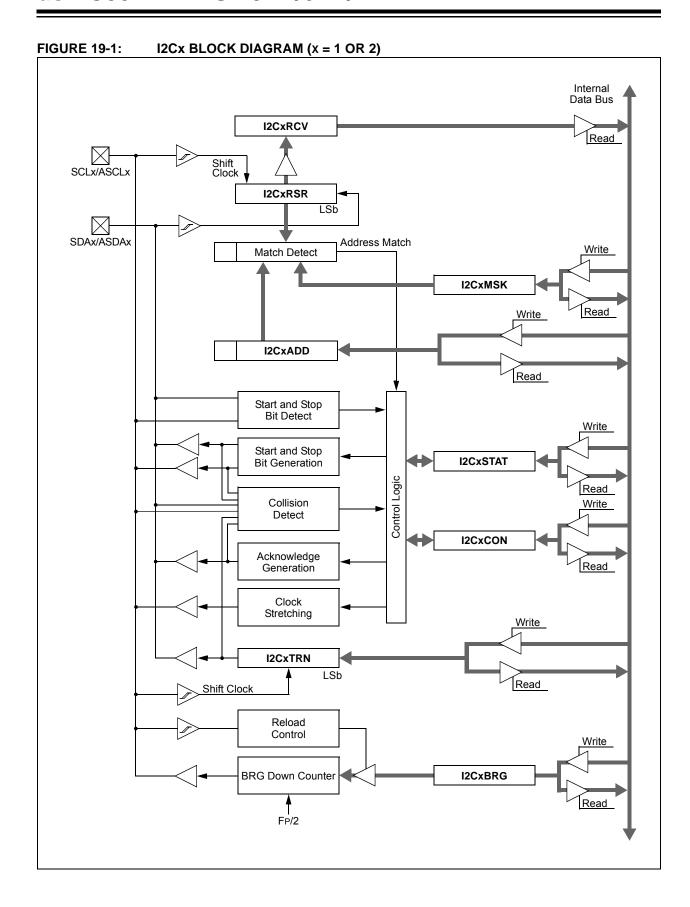
1 = Pin is at logic '1'
0 = Pin is at logic '0'

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 19-2: I2CxSTAT: I2Cx STATUS REGISTER

R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/C-0, HS	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC		
ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	_	_	_	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10		
bit 15	bit 15 bit 8								

R/C-0, HS	R/C-0, HS	R-0, HSC	R/C-0, HSC	R/C-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC
IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	Р	S	R_W	RBF	TBF
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 ACKSTAT: Acknowledge Status bit

(when operating as I²C[™] master, applicable to master transmit operation)

1 = NACK received from slave

0 = ACK received from slave

Hardware sets or clears at the end of a slave Acknowledge.

bit 14 **TRSTAT:** Transmit Status bit (when operating as I²C master, applicable to master transmit operation)

1 = Master transmit is in progress (8 bits + ACK)

0 = Master transmit is not in progress

Hardware sets at the beginning of a master transmission. Hardware clears at the end of a slave Acknowledge.

bit 13-11 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 10 BCL: Master Bus Collision Detect bit

1 = A bus collision has been detected during a master operation

0 = No collision

Hardware sets at detection of a bus collision.

bit 9 GCSTAT: General Call Status bit

1 = General call address was received

0 = General call address was not received

Hardware sets when address matches the general call address. Hardware clears at Stop detection.

bit 8 ADD10: 10-Bit Address Status bit

1 = 10-bit address was matched

0 = 10-bit address was not matched

Hardware sets at a match of the 2nd byte of a matched 10-bit address. Hardware clears at Stop detection.

bit 7 IWCOL: I2Cx Write Collision Detect bit

1 = An attempt to write to the I2CxTRN register failed because the I2C module is busy

0 = No collision

Hardware sets at an occurrence of a write to I2CxTRN while busy (cleared by software).

bit 6 I2COV: I2Cx Receive Overflow Flag bit

1 = A byte was received while the I2CxRCV register was still holding the previous byte

0 = No overflow

Hardware sets at an attempt to transfer I2CxRSR to I2CxRCV (cleared by software).

bit 5 **D** A: Data/Address bit (when operating as I²C slave)

1 = Indicates that the last byte received was data

0 = Indicates that the last byte received was a device address

Hardware clears at a device address match. Hardware sets by reception of a slave byte.

bit 4 **P:** Stop bit

1 = Indicates that a Stop bit has been detected last

0 = Stop bit was not detected last

Hardware sets or clears when Start, Repeated Start or Stop is detected.

20.2 UART Control Registers

REGISTER 20-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
UARTEN ⁽¹⁾	_	USIDL	IREN ⁽²⁾	RTSMD	_	UEN1	UEN0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL1	PDSEL0	STSEL
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **UARTEN:** UARTx Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = UARTx is enabled; all UARTx pins are controlled by UARTx as defined by UEN<1:0>

0 = UARTx is disabled; all UARTx pins are controlled by PORT latches; UARTx power consumption is minimal

bit 14 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 13 USIDL: UARTx Stop in Idle Mode bit

1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode

0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12 IREN: IrDA® Encoder and Decoder Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = IrDA encoder and decoder are enabled

0 = IrDA encoder and decoder are disabled

bit 11 RTSMD: Mode Selection for UxRTS Pin bit

 $1 = \overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is in Simplex mode

 $0 = \overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pin is in Flow Control mode

bit 10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9-8 **UEN<1:0>:** UARTx Pin Enable bits

11 = UxTX, UxRX and BCLKx pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ pin is controlled by PORT latches⁽³⁾

10 = UxTX, UxRX, $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins are enabled and used⁽⁴⁾

01 = UxTX, UxRX and UxRTS pins are enabled and used; UxCTS pin is controlled by PORT latches (4)

00 = UxTX and UxRX pins are enabled and used; $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ /BCLKx pins are controlled by PORT latches

bit 7 WAKE: Wake-up on Start bit Detect During Sleep Mode Enable bit

1 = UARTx continues to sample the UxRX pin, interrupt is generated on the falling edge; bit is cleared in hardware on the following rising edge

0 = No wake-up is enabled

bit 6 LPBACK: UARTx Loopback Mode Select bit

1 = Enables Loopback mode

0 = Loopback mode is disabled

Note 1: Refer to the "dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual", "Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)" (DS70000582) for information on enabling the UART module for receive or transmit operation.

2: This feature is only available for the $16x BRG \mod (BRGH = 0)$.

3: This feature is only available on 44-pin and 64-pin devices.

4: This feature is only available on 64-pin devices.

0 = Receive buffer is empty

REGISTER 20-2: UxSTA: UARTx STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 5	ADDEN: Address Character Detect bit (bit 8 of received data = 1)
	1 = Address Detect mode is enabled; if 9-bit mode is not selected, this does not take effect0 = Address Detect mode is disabled
bit 4	RIDLE: Receiver Idle bit (read-only)
	1 = Receiver is Idle0 = Receiver is active
bit 3	PERR: Parity Error Status bit (read-only)
	1 = Parity error has been detected for the current character (character at the top of the receive FIFO)0 = Parity error has not been detected
bit 2	FERR: Framing Error Status bit (read-only)
	1 = Framing error has been detected for the current character (character at the top of the receive FIFO)
	0 = Framing error has not been detected
bit 1	OERR: Receive Buffer Overrun Error Status bit (clear/read-only)
	1 = Receive buffer has overflowed
	0 = Receive buffer has not overflowed; clearing a previously set OERR bit (1 \rightarrow 0 transition) resets the receive buffer and the UxRSR to the empty state
bit 0	URXDA: UARTx Receive Buffer Data Available bit (read-only)
	1 = Receive buffer has data, at least one more character can be read

Note 1: Refer to the "dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual", "Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)" (DS70000582) for information on enabling the UART module for transmit operation.

22.1 CTMU Control Registers

REGISTER 22-1: CTMUCON1: CTMU CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CTMUEN	_	CTMUSIDL	TGEN	EDGEN	EDGSEQEN	IDISSEN ⁽¹⁾	CTTRIG
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	d as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 15 CTMUEN: CTMU Enable bit

1 = Module is enabled0 = Module is disabled

bit 14 Unimplemented: Read as '0'

bit 13 CTMUSIDL: CTMU Stop in Idle Mode bit

1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode

0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12 TGEN: Time Generation Enable bit

1 = Enables edge delay generation

0 = Disables edge delay generation

bit 11 **EDGEN:** Edge Enable bit

1 = Hardware modules are used to trigger edges (TMRx, CTEDx, etc.)

0 = Software is used to trigger edges (manual set of EDGxSTAT)

bit 10 EDGSEQEN: Edge Sequence Enable bit

1 = Edge 1 event must occur before Edge 2 event can occur

0 = No edge sequence is needed

bit 9 **IDISSEN:** Analog Current Source Control bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Analog current source output is grounded

0 = Analog current source output is not grounded

bit 8 CTTRIG: ADCx Trigger Control bit

1 = CTMU triggers ADCx start of conversion

0 = CTMU does not trigger ADCx start of conversion

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

Note 1: The ADCx module Sample-and-Hold (S&H) capacitor is not automatically discharged between sample/conversion cycles. Any software using the ADCx as part of a capacitance measurement must discharge the ADCx capacitor before conducting the measurement. The IDISSEN bit, when set to '1', performs this function. The ADCx must be sampling while the IDISSEN bit is active to connect the discharge sink to the capacitor array.

REGISTER 23-8: ADxCSSL: ADCx INPUT SCAN SELECT REGISTER LOW^(1,2)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	
CSS<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	
CSS<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 CSS<15:0>: ADCx Input Scan Selection bits

1 = Selects ANx for input scan

0 = Skips ANx for input scan

Note 1: On devices with less than 16 analog inputs, all bits in this register can be selected by the user application. However, inputs selected for scan without a corresponding input on the device convert VREFL.

2: CSSx = ANx, where 'x' = 0-15.

REGISTER 26-6: CMxFLTR: COMPARATOR x FILTER CONTROL REGISTER

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
_	CFSEL2	CFSEL1	CFSEL0	CFLTREN	CFDIV2	CFDIV1	CFDIV0
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 6-4 CFSEL<2:0>: Comparator Filter Input Clock Select bits

111 = T5CLK⁽¹⁾

110 = T4CLK⁽²⁾

101 = T3CLK⁽¹⁾

100 = T2CLK(2)

011 = SYNCO2

010 = SYNCO1(3)

001 = Fosc⁽⁴⁾

 $000 = FP^{(4)}$

bit 3 **CFLTREN:** Comparator Filter Enable bit

1 = Digital filter is enabled

0 = Digital filter is disabled

bit 2-0 CFDIV<2:0>: Comparator Filter Clock Divide Select bits

111 = Clock Divide 1:128

110 = Clock Divide 1:64

101 = Clock Divide 1:32

100 = Clock Divide 1:16

011 = Clock Divide 1:8

010 = Clock Divide 1:4

001 = Clock Divide 1:2

000 = Clock Divide 1:1

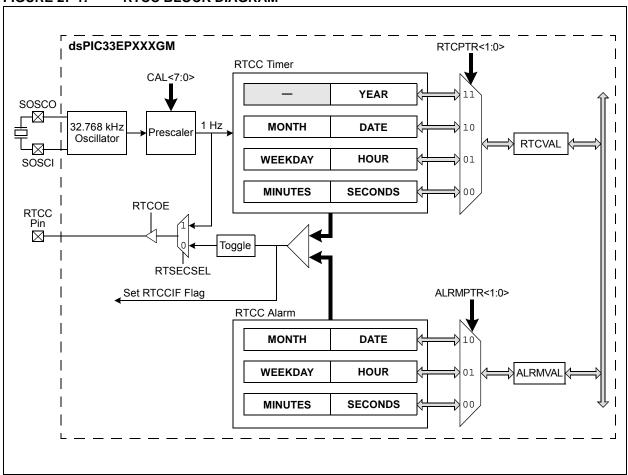
Note 1: See the Type C Timer Block Diagram (Figure 13-2).

2: See the Type B Timer Block Diagram (Figure 13-1).

3: See the PWMx Module Register Interconnect Diagram (Figure 16-2).

4: See the Oscillator System Diagram (Figure 9-1).

FIGURE 27-1: RTCC BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: The RTCC is only operational on devices which include the SOSC; therefore, the RTCC module is not available on 44-pin devices.

REGISTER 28-2: PMMODE: PARALLEL MASTER PORT MODE REGISTER⁽⁴⁾ (CONTINUED)

- bit 5-2 **WAITM<3:0>:** Read to Byte Enable Strobe Wait State Configuration bits 1111 = Wait of additional 15 TP

 •
 •
 •
 0001 = Wait of additional 1 TP
 0000 = No additional Wait cycles (operation forced into one TP)
- bit 1-0 **WAITE<1:0>:** Data Hold After Strobe Wait State Configuration bits^(1,2,3)
 11 = Wait of 4 TP
 10 = Wait of 3 TP
 01 = Wait of 2 TP
 00 = Wait of 1 TP
- Note 1: The applied Wait state depends on whether data and address are multiplexed or demultiplexed. See Section 4.1.8 "Wait States" in the "Parallel Master Port (PMP)" (DS70576) in the "dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual" for more information.
 - 2: WAITB<1:0> and WAITE<1:0> bits are ignored whenever WAITM<3:0> = 0000.
 - **3:** TP = 1/FP.
 - 4: This register is not available on 44-pin devices.

FIGURE 33-27: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

