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.
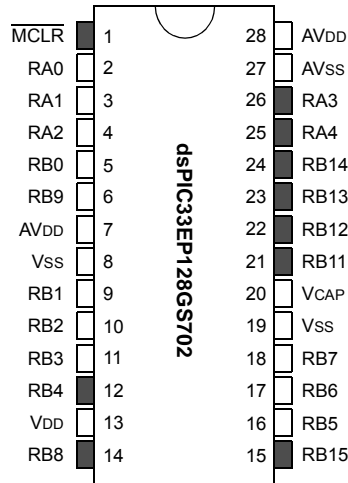
Applications of "**Embedded - Microcontrollers**"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPs
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	51
Program Memory Size	128KB (43K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 22x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ep128gs806t-i-pt

Pin Diagrams

28-Pin SOIC

MCLR	1		28	AVDD
RA0	2		27	AVSS
RA1	3		26	RA3
RA2	4		25	RA4
RB0	5		24	RB14
RB9	6	dsPIC33EP128GS702	23	RB13
AVDD	7		22	RB12
VSS	8		21	RB11
RB1	9		20	VCAP
RB2	10		19	VSS
RB3	11		18	RB7
RB4	12		17	RB6
VDD	13		16	RB5
RB8	14		15	RB15

Pin	Pin Function	Pin	Pin Function
1	$\overline{MCLR}$	15	PGEC3/SCL2/**RP47**/RB15
2	AN0/CMP1A/PGA1P1/**RP16**/RA0	16	TDO/AN19/PGA2N2/**RP37**/RB5
3	AN1/CMP1B/PGA1P2/PGA2P1/**RP17**/RA1	17	PGED1/TDI/AN20/SCL1/**RP38**/RB6
4	AN2/CMP1C/CMP2A/PGA1P3/PGA2P2/**RP18**/RA2	18	PGEC1/AN21/SDA1/**RP39**/RB7
5	AN3/CMP1D/CMP2B/PGA2P3/**RP32**/RB0	19	VSS
6	AN4/CMP2C/CMP3A/ISRC4/**RP41**/RB9	20	VCAP
7	AVDD	21	TMS/PWM3H/**RP43**/RB11
8	VSS	22	TCK/PWM3L/**RP44**/RB12
9	OSCI/CLKI/AN6/CMP3C/CMP4A/ISRC2/**RP33**/RB1	23	PWM2H/**RP45**/RB13
10	OSC2/CLKO/AN7/CMP3D/CMP4B/PGA1N2/**RP34**/RB2	24	PWM2L/**RP46**/RB14
11	PGED2/DACOUT1/AN18/INT0/**RP35**/RB3	25	PWM1H/**RP20**/RA4
12	PGEC2/ADTRG31/EXTREF1/**RP36**/RB4	26	PWM1L/**RP19**/RA3
13	VDD	27	AVSS
14	PGED3/SDA2/FLT31/**RP40**/RB8	28	AVDD

Legend: **Shaded pins** are up to 5 VDC tolerant.
RPn represents remappable peripheral functions. See Table 11-12 and Table 11-13 for the complete list of remappable sources.

FIGURE 4-4: **PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EP128GS70X/80X DEVICES (DUAL PARTITION)**

User Memory Space

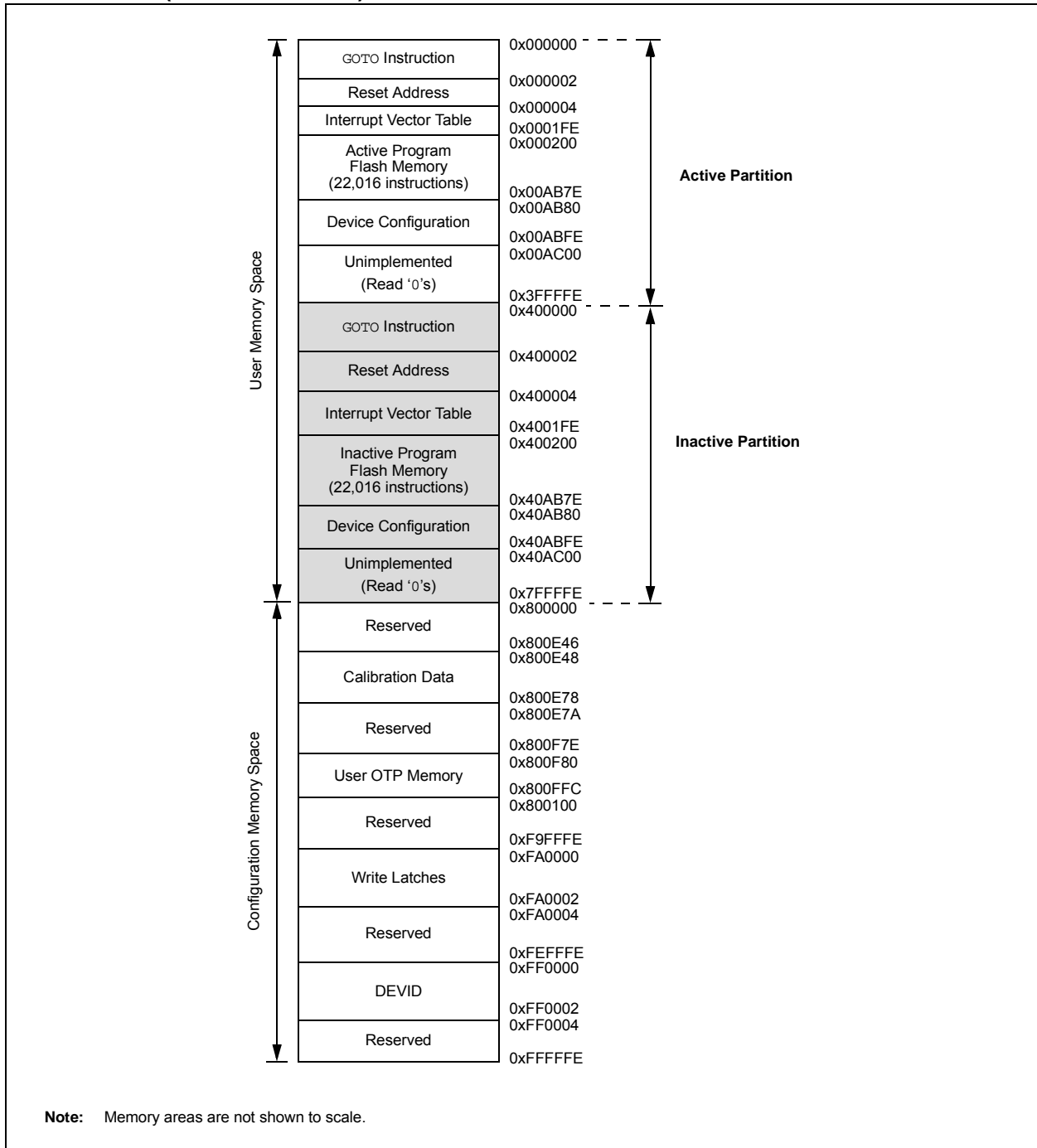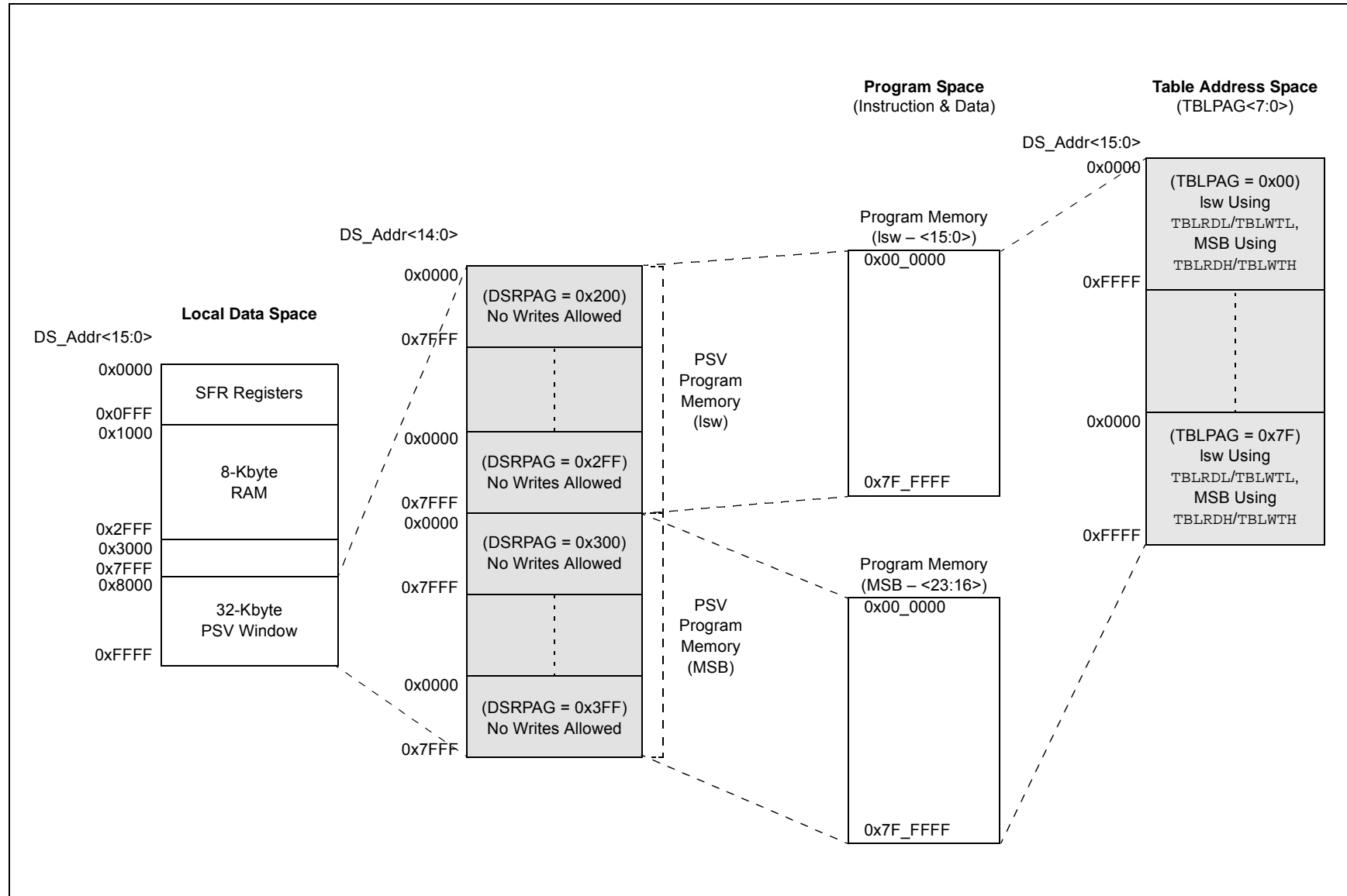|	Address
GOTO Instruction	0x000000
Reset Address	0x000002
Interrupt Vector Table	0x000004 / 0x0001FE
Active Program Flash Memory (22,016 instructions)	0x000200 / 0x00AB7E
Device Configuration	0x00AB80 / 0x00ABFE
Unimplemented (Read '0's)	0x00AC00 / 0x3FFFFE

Active Partition

	Address
GOTO Instruction	0x400000
Reset Address	0x400002
Interrupt Vector Table	0x400004 / 0x4001FE
Inactive Program Flash Memory (22,016 instructions)	0x400200 / 0x40AB7E
Device Configuration	0x40AB80 / 0x40ABFE
Unimplemented (Read '0's)	0x40AC00 / 0x7FFFFE

Inactive Partition

Configuration Memory Space

	Address
Reserved	0x800000 / 0x800E46
Calibration Data	0x800E48 / 0x800E78
Reserved	0x800E7A / 0x800F7E
User OTP Memory	0x800F80 / 0x800FFC
Reserved	0x800100 / 0xF9FFFE
Write Latches	0xFA0000 / 0xFA0002
Reserved	0xFA0004 / 0xFEFFFE
DEVID	0xFF0000 / 0xFF0002
Reserved	0xFF0004 / 0xFFFFFE

Note: Memory areas are not shown to scale.

dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-8: **PAGED DATA MEMORY SPACE**

TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT VECTOR DETAILS (CONTINUED)

Interrupt Source	Vector #	IRQ #	IVT Address	Interrupt Bit Location		
				Flag	Enable	Priority
PSES – PWM Secondary Special Event Match	81	73	0x0000A6	IFS4<9> PSESIF	IEC4<9> PSESIE	IPC18<6:4> PSESIP<2:0>
Reserved	82-97	74-89	0x0000A8-0x0000C6	—	—	—
SPI3TX – SPI3 Transfer Done	98	90	0x0000C8	IFS5<10> SPI3TXIF	IEC5<10> SPI3TXIE	IPC22<10:8> SPI3TXIP<2:0>
SPI3RX – SPI3 Receive Done	99	91	0x0000CA	IFS5<10> SPI3RXIF	IEC5<11> SPI3RXIE	IPC22<14:12> SPI3RXIP<2:0>
Reserved	100-101	92-93	0x0000CC-0x0000CE	—	—	—
PWM1 – PWM1 Interrupt	102	94	0x0000D0	IFS5<14> PWM1IF	IEC5<14> PWM1IE	IPC23<10:8> PWM1IP<2:0>
PWM2 – PWM2 Interrupt	103	95	0x0000D2	IFS5<15> PWM2IF	IEC5<15> PWM2IE	IPC23<14:12> PWM2IP<2:0>
PWM3 – PWM3 Interrupt	104	96	0x0000D4	IFS6<0> PWM3IF	IEC6<0> PWM3IE	IPC24<2:0> PWM3IP<2:0>
PWM4 – PWM4 Interrupt	105	97	0x0000D6	IFS6<1> PWM4IF	IEC6<1> PWM4IE	IPC24<6:4> PWM4IP<2:0>
PWM5 – PWM5 Interrupt	106	98	0x0000D8	IFS6<2> PWM5IF	IEC6<2> PWM5IE	IPC24<10:8> PWM5IP<2:0>
PWM6 – PWM6 Interrupt	107	99	0x0000DA	IFS6<3> PWM6IF	IEC6<3> PWM6IE	IPC24<14:12> PWM6IP<2:0>
PWM7 – PWM7 Interrupt	108	100	0x0000DC	IFS6<4> PWM7IF	IEC6<4> PWM7IE	IPC25<2:0> PWM7IP<2:0>
PWM8 – PWM8 Interrupt	109	101	0x0000DE	IFS6<5> PWM8IF	IEC6<5> PWM8IE	IPC25<6:4> PWM8IP<2:0>
Reserved	110	102	0x0000E0	—	—	—
AC2 – Analog Comparator 2 Interrupt	111	103	0x0000E2	IFS6<7> AC2IF	IEC6<7> AC2IE	IPC25<14:12> AC2IP<2:0>
AC3 – Analog Comparator 3 Interrupt	112	104	0x0000E4	IFS6<8> AC3IF	IEC6<8> AC3IE	IPC26<2:0> AC3IP<2:0>
AC4 – Analog Comparator 4 Interrupt	113	105	0x0000E6	IFS6<9> AC4IF	IEC6<9> AC4IE	IPC26<6:4> AC4IP<2:0>
Reserved	114-117	106-109	0x0000E8-0x0000EE	—	—	—
AN0 Conversion Done	118	110	0x0000F0	IFS6<14> AN0IF	IEC6<14> AN0IE	IPC27<10:8> AN0IP<2:0>
AN1 Conversion Done	119	111	0x0000F2	IFS6<15> AN1IF	IEC6<15> AN1IE	IPC27<14:12> AN1IP<2:0>
AN2 Conversion Done	120	112	0x0000F4	IFS7<0> AN2IF	IEC7<0> AN2IE	IPC28<2:0> AN2IP<2:0>
AN3 Conversion Done	121	113	0x0000F6	IFS7<1> AN3IF	IEC7<1> AN3IE	IPC28<6:4> AN3IP<2:0>
AN4 Conversion Done	122	114	0x0000F8	IFS7<2> AN4IF	IEC7<2> AN4IE	IPC28<10:8> AN4IP<2:0>
AN5 Conversion Done	123	115	0x0000FA	IFS7<3> AN5IF	IEC7<3> AN5IE	IPC28<14:12> AN5IP<2:0>
AN6 Conversion Done	124	116	0x0000FC	IFS7<4> AN6IF	IEC7<4> AN6IE	IPC29<2:0> AN6IP<2:0>
AN7 Conversion Done	125	117	0x0000FE	IFS7<5> AN7IF	IEC7<5> AN7IE	IPC29<6:4> AN7IP<2:0>
Reserved	126-131	118-123	0x000100-0x00010A	—	—	—

9.5 Oscillator Control Registers

REGISTER 9-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER[1]

U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	U-0	R/W-y	R/W-y	R/W-y
—	COSC2	COSC1	COSC0	—	NOSC2[2]	NOSC1[2]	NOSC0[2]
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
CLKLOCK	IOLOCK	LOCK	—	CF[3]	—	—	OSWEN
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		y = Value set from Configuration bits on POR	
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 14-12 **COSC<2:0>:** Current Oscillator Selection bits (read-only)
111 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-n
110 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-16
101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
100 = Reserved
011 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC) with PLL
010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)
001 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-N and PLL (FRCPLL)
000 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)

bit 11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **NOSC<2:0>:** New Oscillator Selection bits[2]
111 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-n
110 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-16
101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
100 = Reserved
011 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC) with PLL
010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)
001 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-N and PLL (FRCPLL)
000 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)

bit 7 **CLKLOCK:** Clock Lock Enable bit
1 = If (FCKSM0 = 1), then clock and PLL configurations are locked; if (FCKSM0 = 0), then clock and PLL configurations may be modified
0 = Clock and PLL selections are not locked, configurations may be modified

bit 6 **IOLOCK:** I/O Lock Enable bit
1 = I/O lock is active
0 = I/O lock is not active

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

Note 1: Writes to this register require an unlock sequence.
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 bit should only be cleared in software. Setting the bit in software (= 1) will have the same effect as an actual oscillator failure and will trigger an oscillator failure trap.

11.0   I/O PORTS

> **Note 1:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **"I/O Ports"** (DS70000598) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, 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.

Many of the device pins are shared among the peripherals and the Parallel I/O ports. All I/O input ports feature Schmitt Trigger inputs for improved noise immunity.

11.1   Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

Generally, a Parallel I/O port that shares a pin with a peripheral is subservient to the peripheral. The peripheral's output buffer data and control signals are provided to a pair of multiplexers. The multiplexers select whether the peripheral or the associated port has ownership of the output data and control signals of the I/O pin. The logic also prevents "loop through", in which a port's digital output can drive the input of a peripheral that shares the same pin. Figure 11-1 illustrates how ports are shared with other peripherals and the associated I/O pin to which they are connected.

When a peripheral is enabled and the peripheral is actively driving an associated pin, the use of the pin as a general purpose output pin is disabled. The I/O pin can be read, but the output driver for the parallel port bit is disabled. If a peripheral is enabled, but the peripheral is not actively driving a pin, that pin can be driven by a port.

All port pins have eight registers directly associated with their operation as digital I/Os. The Data Direction register (TRISx) determines whether the pin is an input or an output. If the data direction bit is a '1', then the pin is an input. All port pins are defined as inputs after a Reset. Reads from the latch (LATx), read the latch. Writes to the latch, write the latch. Reads from the port (PORTx), read the port pins, while writes to the port pins, write the latch.

Any bit and its associated data and control registers that are not valid for a particular device are disabled. This means the corresponding LATx and TRISx registers, and the port pin are read as zeros. Table 11-1 through Table 11-5 show ANSELx bits' availability for device variants.

When a pin is shared with another peripheral or function that is defined as an input only, it is nevertheless regarded as a dedicated port because there is no other competing source of outputs.

FIGURE 11-1:   BLOCK DIAGRAM OF A TYPICAL SHARED PORT STRUCTURE
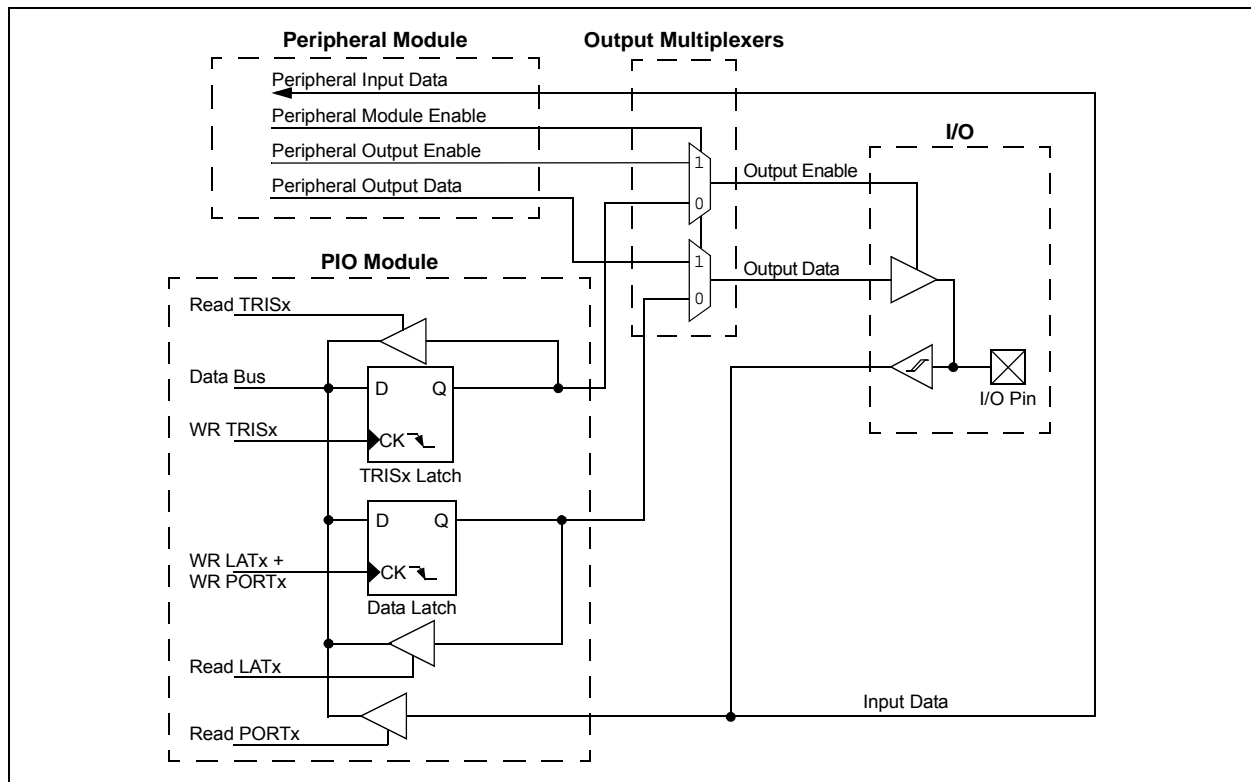
REGISTER 11-3:   **LATx: PORTx DATA LATCH REGISTER[1]**

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

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

bit 15-8   **LATx<15:0>:** PORTx Data Latch bits
                       1 = The latch content is '1'
                       0 = The latch content is '0'

Note 1:   See Table 11-1, Table 11-2, Table 11-3, Table 11-4 and Table 11-5 for individual bit availability in this register.

REGISTER 11-4:   **ODCx: PORTx OPEN-DRAIN CONTROL 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
			ODCx<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
			ODCx<7:0>				
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-8   **PORTx<15:0>:** PORTx Open-Drain Control bits
                       1 = The pin acts as an open-drain output pin if TRISx is '0'
                       0 = The pin acts as a normal pin

Note 1:   See Table 11-1, Table 11-2, Table 11-3, Table 11-4 and Table 11-5 for individual bit availability in this register.

TABLE 11-12: SELECTABLE INPUT SOURCES (MAPS INPUT TO FUNCTION)

Input Name[1]	Function Name	Register	Configuration Bits
External Interrupt 1	INT1	RPINR0	INT1R<7:0>
External Interrupt 2	INT2	RPINR1	INT2R<7:0>
Timer1 External Clock	T1CK	RPINR2	T1CKR<7:0>
Timer2 External Clock	T2CK	RPINR3	T2CKR<7:0>
Timer3 External Clock	T3CK	RPINR3	T3CKR<7:0>
Input Capture 1	IC1	RPINR7	IC1R<7:0>
Input Capture 2	IC2	RPINR7	IC2R<7:0>
Input Capture 3	IC3	RPINR8	IC3R<7:0>
Input Capture 4	IC4	RPINR8	IC4R<7:0>
Output Compare Fault A	OCFA	RPINR11	OCFAR<7:0>
PWM Fault 1	FLT1	RPINR12	FLT1R<7:0>
PWM Fault 2	FLT2	RPINR12	FLT2R<7:0>
PWM Fault 3	FLT3	RPINR13	FLT3R<7:0>
PWM Fault 4	FLT4	RPINR13	FLT4R<7:0>
UART1 Receive	U1RX	RPINR18	U1RXR<7:0>
UART1 Clear-to-Send	U1CTS	RPINR18	U1CTSR<7:0>
UART2 Receive	U2RX	RPINR19	U2RXR<7:0>
UART2 Clear-to-Send	U2CTS	RPINR19	U2CTSR<7:0>
SPI1 Data Input	SDI1	RPINR20	SDI1R<7:0>
SPI1 Clock Input	SCK1	RPINR20	SCK1R<7:0>
SPI1 Slave Select	SS1	RPINR21	SS1R<7:0>
CAN1 Receive	C1RX	PRINR26	C1RXR<7:0>
CAN2 Receive	C2RX	PRINR26	C2RXR<7:0>
SPI3 Data Input	SDI3	RPINR29	SDI3R<7:0>
SPI3 Clock Input	SCK3	RPINR29	SCK3R<7:0>
SPI3 Slave Select	SS3	RPINR30	SS3R<7:0>
SPI2 Data Input	SDI2	RPINR22	SDI2R<7:0>
SPI2 Clock Input	SCK2	RPINR22	SCK2R<7:0>
SPI2 Slave Select	SS2	RPINR23	SS2R<7:0>
PWM Synchronous Input 1	SYNCI1	RPINR37	SYNCI1R<7:0>
PWM Synchronous Input 2	SYNCI2	RPINR38	SYNCI2R<7:0>
PWM Fault 5	FLT5	RPINR42	FLT5R<7:0>
PWM Fault 6	FLT6	RPINR42	FLT6R<7:0>
PWM Fault 7	FLT7	RPINR43	FLT7R<7:0>
PWM Fault 8	FLT8	RPINR43	FLT8R<7:0>
CLC Input A	CLCINA	RPINR45	CLCINA<7:0>
CLC Input B	CLCINB	RPINR46	CLCINB<7:0>

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

13.0 TIMER2/3 AND TIMER4/5

> **Note 1:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **"Timers"** (DS70362) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, 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 Timer2/3 and Timer4/5 modules are 32-bit timers, which can also be configured as four independent 16-bit timers with selectable operating modes.

As 32-bit timers, Timer2/3 and Timer4/5 operate in three modes:

• Two Independent 16-Bit Timers (e.g., Timer2 and Timer3) with all 16-Bit Operating modes (except Asynchronous Counter mode)
• Single 32-Bit Timer
• Single 32-Bit Synchronous Counter

They also support these features:

• Timer Gate Operation
• Selectable Prescaler Settings
• Timer Operation during Idle and Sleep modes
• Interrupt on a 32-Bit Period Register Match
• Time Base for Input Capture and Output Compare modules (Timer2 and Timer3 only)

Individually, all four of the 16-bit timers can function as synchronous timers or counters. They also offer the features listed previously, except for the event trigger; this is implemented only with Timer2/3. The operating modes and enabled features are determined by setting the appropriate bit(s) in the T2CON, T3CON, T4CON and T5CON registers. T2CON and T4CON are shown in generic form in Register 13-1. T3CON and T5CON are shown in Register 13-2.

For 32-bit timer/counter operation, Timer2 and Timer4 are the least significant word (lsw); Timer3 and Timer5 are the most significant word (msw) of the 32-bit timers.

> **Note:** For 32-bit operation, T3CON and T5CON control bits are ignored. Only T2CON and T4CON control bits are used for setup and control. Timer2 and Timer4 clock and gate inputs are utilized for the 32-bit timer modules, but an interrupt is generated with the Timer3 and Timer5 interrupt flags.

A block diagram for an example 32-bit timer pair (Timer2/3 and Timer4/5) is shown in Figure 13-2.

13.1 Timer Resources

Many useful resources are provided on the main product page of the Microchip web site for the devices listed in this data sheet. This product page contains the latest updates and additional information.

13.1.1 KEY RESOURCES

• **"Timers"** (DS70362) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*
• Code Samples
• Application Notes
• Software Libraries
• Webinars
• All Related *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"* Sections
• Development Tools

16.0   HIGH-SPEED PWM

> **Note:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **"High-Speed PWM Module"** (DS70000323) in the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The high-speed PWM on dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X devices supports a wide variety of PWM modes and output formats. This PWM module is ideal for power conversion applications, such as:

• AC/DC Converters
• DC/DC Converters
• Power Factor Correction
• Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)
• Inverters
• Battery Chargers
• Digital Lighting

16.1   Features Overview

The high-speed PWM module incorporates the following features:

• Eight PWMx Generators with Two Outputs per Generator
• Two Master Time Base modules
• Individual Time Base and Duty Cycle for each PWM Output
• Duty Cycle, Dead Time, Phase Shift and a Frequency Resolution of 1.04 ns
• Independent Fault and Current-Limit Inputs
• Redundant Output
• True Independent Output
• Center-Aligned PWM mode
• Output override control
• Chop mode (also known as Gated mode)
• Special Event Trigger
• Dual Trigger from PWMx to Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)
• PWMxL and PWMxH Output Pin Swapping
• Independent PWMx Frequency, Duty Cycle and Phase-Shift Changes
• Enhanced Leading-Edge Blanking (LEB) Functionality
• PWM Capture Functionality

> **Note:** Duty cycle, dead time, phase shift and frequency resolution is 8.32 ns in Center-Aligned PWM mode.

Figure 16-1 conceptualizes the PWM module in a simplified block diagram. Figure 16-2 illustrates how the module hardware is partitioned for each PWMx output pair for the Complementary PWM mode.

The PWM module contains eight PWM generators. The module has up to 16 PWMx output pins: PWM1H/PWM1L through PWM8H/PWM8L. For complementary outputs, these 16 I/O pins are grouped into high/low pairs. PWM1 through PWM6 can be used to trigger an ADC conversion.

16.2   Feature Description

The PWM module is designed for applications that require:

• High resolution at high PWM frequencies
• The ability to drive Standard, Edge-Aligned, Center-Aligned Complementary mode and Push-Pull mode outputs
• The ability to create multiphase PWM outputs

Two common, medium power converter topologies are push-pull and half-bridge. These designs require the PWM output signal to be switched between alternate pins, as provided by the Push-Pull PWM mode.

Phase-shifted PWM describes the situation where each PWM generator provides outputs, but the phase relationship between the generator outputs is specifiable and changeable.

Multiphase PWM is often used to improve DC/DC Converter load transient response, and reduce the size of output filter capacitors and inductors. Multiple DC/DC Converters are often operated in parallel, but phase shifted in time. A single PWM output, operating at 250 kHz, has a period of 4 µs but an array of four PWM channels, staggered by 1 µs each, yields an effective switching frequency of 1 MHz. Multiphase PWM applications typically use a fixed-phase relationship.

Variable phase PWM is useful in Zero Voltage Transition (ZVT) power converters. Here, the PWM duty cycle is always 50% and the power flow is controlled by varying the relative phase shift between the two PWM generators.

REGISTER 16-3: PTPER: PWMx PRIMARY MASTER TIME BASE PERIOD REGISTER[1,2]

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
			PTPER<15:8>				
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
			PTPER<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 **PTPER<15:0>:** Primary Master Time Base (PMTMR) Period Value bits

Note 1: The PWMx time base has a minimum value of 0x0010 and a maximum value of 0xFFF8.

2: Any period value that is less than 0x0028 must have the Least Significant 3 bits set to '0', thus yielding a period resolution at 8.32 ns (at fastest auxiliary clock rate).

REGISTER 16-4: SEVTCMP: PWMx SPECIAL EVENT COMPARE 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
			SEVTCMP<12:5>				
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
		SEVTCMP<4:0>			—	—	—
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-3 **SEVTCMP<12:0>:** Special Event Compare Count Value bits
bit 2-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: One LSB = 1.04 ns (at fastest auxiliary clock rate); therefore, the minimum SEVTCMP resolution is 8.32 ns.

REGISTER 16-24: LEBCONx: PWMx LEADING-EDGE BLANKING (LEB) CONTROL REGISTER (x = 1 to 8)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—

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
—	—	BCH[1]	BCL[1]	BPHH	BPHL	BPLH	BPLL

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 **PHR:** PWMxH Rising Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Rising edge of PWMxH will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the rising edge of PWMxH

bit 14 **PHF:** PWMxH Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Falling edge of PWMxH will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the falling edge of PWMxH

bit 13 **PLR:** PWMxL Rising Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Rising edge of PWMxL will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the rising edge of PWMxL

bit 12 **PLF:** PWMxL Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Falling edge of PWMxL will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the falling edge of PWMxL

bit 11 **FLTLEBEN:** Fault Input Leading-Edge Blanking Enable bit
1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to the selected Fault input
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to the selected Fault input

bit 10 **CLLEBEN:** Current-Limit Leading-Edge Blanking Enable bit
1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to the selected current-limit input
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to the selected current-limit input

bit 9-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5 **BCH:** Blanking in Selected Blanking Signal High Enable bit[1]
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the selected blanking signal is high
0 = No blanking when the selected blanking signal is high

bit 4 **BCL:** Blanking in Selected Blanking Signal Low Enable bit[1]
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the selected blanking signal is low
0 = No blanking when the selected blanking signal is low

bit 3 **BPHH:** Blanking in PWMxH High Enable bit
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the PWMxH output is high
0 = No blanking when the PWMxH output is high

bit 2 **BPHL:** Blanking in PWMxH Low Enable bit
1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the PWMxH output is low
0 = No blanking when the PWMxH output is low

Note 1: The blanking signal is selected via the BLANKSEL<3:0> bits in the AUXCONx register.

REGISTER 18-6: SPIxIMSKL: SPIx INTERRUPT MASK REGISTER LOW

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	FRMERREN	BUSYEN	—	—	SPITUREN
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SRMTEN	SPIROVEN	SPIRBEN	—	SPITBEN	—	SPITBFEN	SPIRBFEN
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 **FRMERREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via FRMERR bit

1 = Frame error generates an interrupt event
0 = Frame error does not generate an interrupt event

bit 11 **BUSYEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPIBUSY bit

1 = SPIBUSY generates an interrupt event
0 = SPIBUSY does not generate an interrupt event

bit 10-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8 **SPITUREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPITUR bit

1 = Transmit Underrun (TUR) generates an interrupt event
0 = Transmit Underrun does not generate an interrupt event

bit 7 **SRMTEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SRMT bit

1 = Shift Register Empty (SRMT) generates interrupt events
0 = Shift Register Empty does not generate interrupt events

bit 6 **SPIROVEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPIROV bit

1 = SPIx Receive Overflow (ROV) generates an interrupt event
0 = SPIx Receive Overflow does not generate an interrupt event

bit 5 **SPIRBEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPIRBE bit

1 = SPIx RX buffer empty generates an interrupt event
0 = SPIx RX buffer empty does not generate an interrupt event

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

bit 3 **SPITBEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPITBE bit

1 = SPIx transmit buffer empty generates an interrupt event
0 = SPIx transmit buffer empty does not generate an interrupt event

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

bit 1 **SPITBFEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPITBF bit

1 = SPIx transmit buffer full generates an interrupt event
0 = SPIx transmit buffer full does not generate an interrupt event

bit 0 **SPIRBFEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPIRBF bit

1 = SPIx receive buffer full generates an interrupt event
0 = SPIx receive buffer full does not generate an interrupt event

dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X FAMILY

21.1 Control Registers

The CLCx module is controlled by the following registers:

- CLCxCONL
- CLCxCONH
- CLCxSEL
- CLCxGLSL
- CLCxGLSH

The CLCx Control registers (CLCxCONL and CLCxCONH) are used to enable the module and interrupts, control the output enable bit, select output polarity and select the logic function. The CLCx Control registers also allow the user to control the logic polarity of not only the cell output, but also some intermediate variables.

The CLCx Input MUX Select register (CLCxSEL) allows the user to select up to 4 data input sources using the 4 data input selection multiplexers. Each multiplexer has a list of 8 data sources available.

The CLCx Gate Logic Input Select registers (CLCxGLSL and CLCxGLSH) allow the user to select which outputs from each of the selection MUXes are used as inputs to the input gates of the logic cell. Each data source MUX outputs both a true and a negated version of its output. All of these 8 signals are enabled, ORed together by the logic cell input gates.

REGISTER 21-1: CLCxCONL: CLCx CONTROL REGISTER (LOW)

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
LCEN	—	—	—	INTP	INTN	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

R-0	R-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
LCOE	LCOUT	LCPOL	—	—	MODE2	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 **LCEN:** CLCx Enable bit

1 = CLCx is enabled and mixing input signals
0 = CLCx is disabled and has logic zero outputs

bit 14-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 11 **INTP:** CLCx Positive Edge Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt will be generated when a rising edge occurs on LCOUT
0 = Interrupt will not be generated

bit 10 **INTN:** CLCx Negative Edge Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt will be generated when a falling edge occurs on LCOUT
0 = Interrupt will not be generated

bit 9-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **LCOE:** CLCx Port Enable bit

1 = CLCx port pin output is enabled
0 = CLCx port pin output is disabled

bit 6 **LCOUT:** CLCx Data Output Status bit

1 = CLCx output high
0 = CLCx output low

bit 5 **LCPOL:** CLCx Output Polarity Control bit

1 = The output of the module is inverted
0 = The output of the module is not inverted

bit 4-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

29.6   MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator

The MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator allows code development in a PC-hosted environment by simulating the PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs on an instruction level. On any given instruction, the data areas can be examined or modified and stimuli can be applied from a comprehensive stimulus controller. Registers can be logged to files for further run-time analysis. The trace buffer and logic analyzer display extend the power of the simulator to record and track program execution, actions on I/O, most peripherals and internal registers.

The MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator fully supports symbolic debugging using the MPLAB XC Compilers, and the MPASM and MPLAB Assemblers. The software simulator offers the flexibility to develop and debug code outside of the hardware laboratory environment, making it an excellent, economical software development tool.

29.7   MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System

The MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System is Microchip's next generation high-speed emulator for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs all 8, 16 and 32-bit MCU, and DSC devices with the easy-to-use, powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB X IDE.

The emulator is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with either a connector compatible with in-circuit debugger systems (RJ-11) or with the new high-speed, noise tolerant, Low-Voltage Differential Signal (LVDS) interconnection (CAT5).

The emulator is field upgradable through future firmware downloads in MPLAB X IDE. MPLAB REAL ICE offers significant advantages over competitive emulators including full-speed emulation, run-time variable watches, trace analysis, complex breakpoints, logic probes, a ruggedized probe interface and long (up to three meters) interconnection cables.

29.8   MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System

The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System is Microchip's most cost-effective, high-speed hardware debugger/programmer for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs PIC Flash microcontrollers and dsPIC DSCs with the powerful, yet easy-to-use graphical user interface of the MPLAB IDE.

The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger probe is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with a connector compatible with the MPLAB ICD 2 or MPLAB REAL ICE systems (RJ-11). MPLAB ICD 3 supports all MPLAB ICD 2 headers.

29.9   PICkit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/ Programmer

The MPLAB PICkit 3 allows debugging and programming of PIC and dsPIC Flash microcontrollers at a most affordable price point using the powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB IDE. The MPLAB PICkit 3 is connected to the design engineer's PC using a full-speed USB interface and can be connected to the target via a Microchip debug (RJ-11) connector (compatible with MPLAB ICD 3 and MPLAB REAL ICE). The connector uses two device I/O pins and the Reset line to implement in-circuit debugging and In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™).

29.10   MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at VDDMIN and VDDMAX for maximum reliability. It features a large LCD display (128 x 64) for menus and error messages, and a modular, detachable socket assembly to support various package types. The ICSP cable assembly is included as a standard item. In Stand-Alone mode, the MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer can read, verify and program PIC devices without a PC connection. It can also set code protection in this mode. The MPLAB PM3 connects to the host PC via an RS-232 or USB cable. The MPLAB PM3 has high-speed communications and optimized algorithms for quick programming of large memory devices, and incorporates an MMC card for file storage and data applications.

FIGURE 30-24: **SPI3 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)**
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS[1,2]
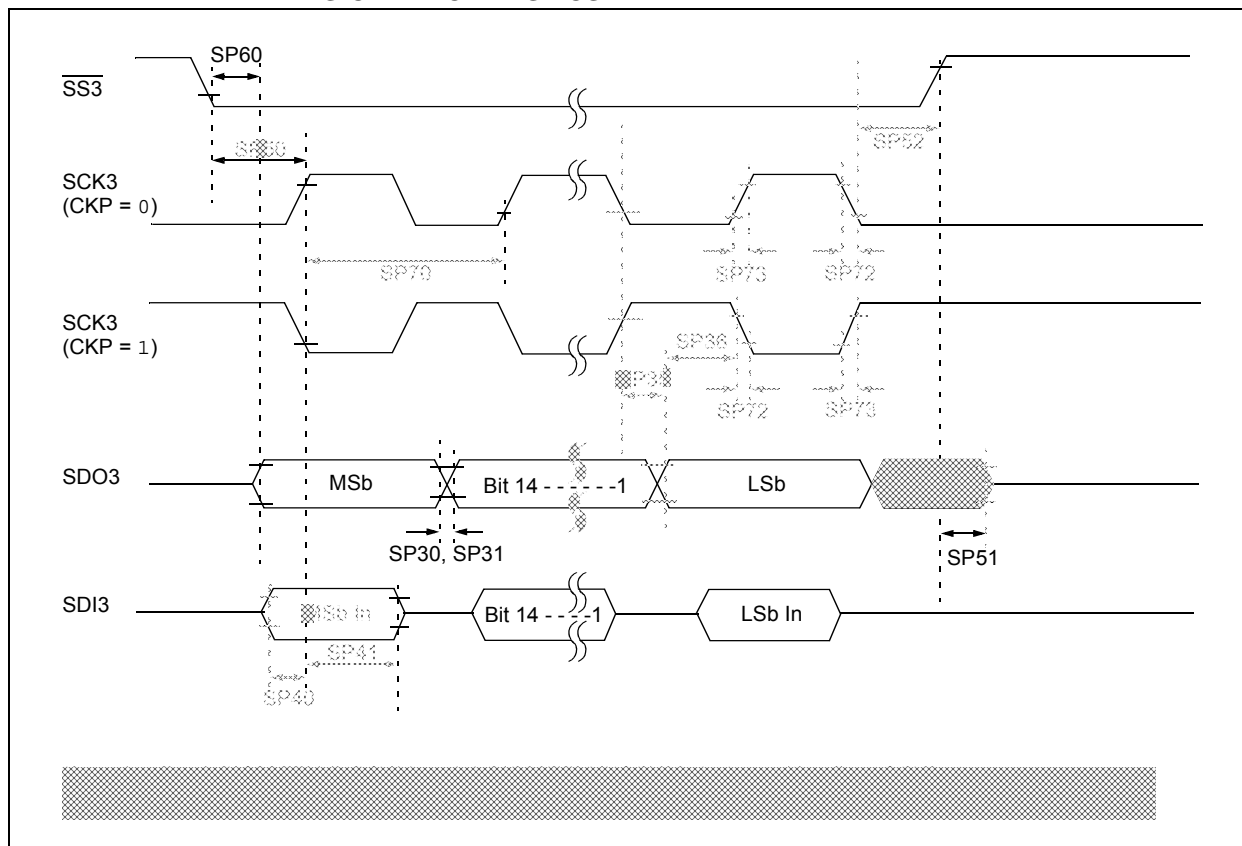
dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) - 10x10x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]

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

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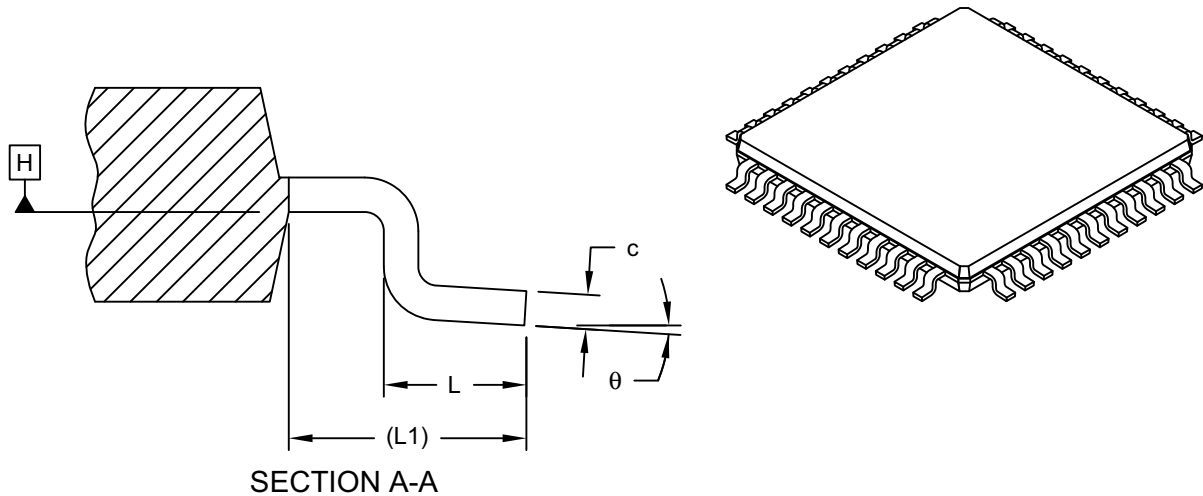
	Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N	44		
Lead Pitch	e	0.80 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.20
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	0.15
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Overall Width	E	12.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	10.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	12.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length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

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Exact shape of each corner is optional.
3. 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 C04-076C Sheet 2 of 2

80-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) – 12x12x1 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
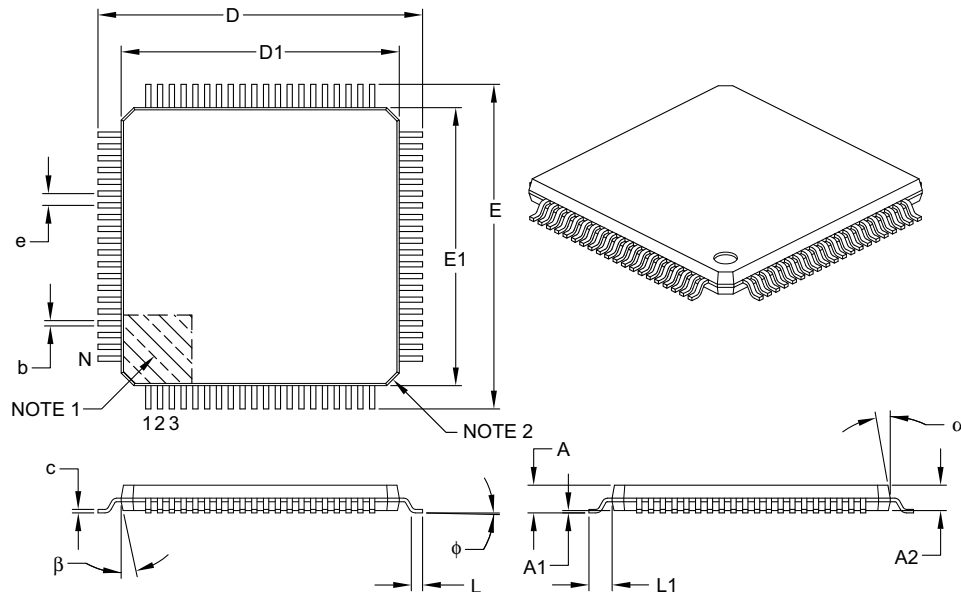
	Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N		80	
Lead Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	3.5°	7°
Overall Width	E		14.00 BSC	
Overall Length	D		14.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		12.00 BSC	
Molded Package Length	D1		12.00 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:
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
3. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
4. 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 C04-092B

dsPIC33EPXXXGS70X/80X FAMILY