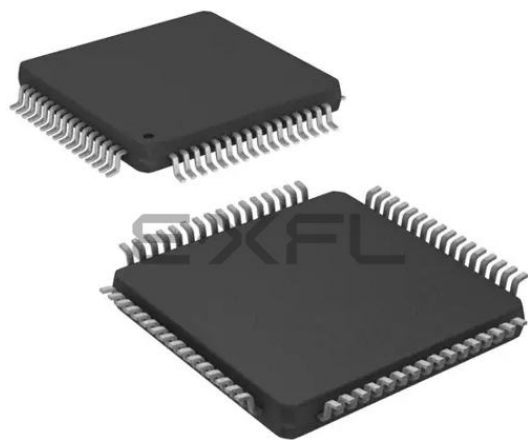




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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40 MIPS
Connectivity	CANbus, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	AC'97, Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 18x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj64gp706a-e-pt

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

3.4 CPU Control Registers

CPU control registers include:

- **SR: CPU Status Register**
- **CORCON: Core Control Register**

REGISTER 3-1: SR: CPU STATUS REGISTER

R-0	R-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/W-0
OA	OB	SA ⁽¹⁾	SB ⁽¹⁾	OAB	SAB	DA	DC
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0 ⁽²⁾	R/W-0 ⁽³⁾	R/W-0 ⁽³⁾	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IPL<2:0> ⁽²⁾			RA	N	OV	Z	C
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

C = Clear only bit

R = Readable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

S = Set only bit

W = Writable bit

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15 **OA:** Accumulator A Overflow Status bit

1 = Accumulator A overflowed

0 = Accumulator A has not overflowed

bit 14 **OB:** Accumulator B Overflow Status bit

1 = Accumulator B overflowed

0 = Accumulator B has not overflowed

bit 13 **SA:** Accumulator A Saturation 'Sticky' Status bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Accumulator A is saturated or has been saturated at some time

0 = Accumulator A is not saturated

bit 12 **SB:** Accumulator B Saturation 'Sticky' Status bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Accumulator B is saturated or has been saturated at some time

0 = Accumulator B is not saturated

bit 11 **OAB:** OA || OB Combined Accumulator Overflow Status bit

1 = Accumulators A or B have overflowed

0 = Neither Accumulators A or B have overflowed

bit 10 **SAB:** SA || SB Combined Accumulator 'Sticky' Status bit

1 = Accumulators A or B are saturated or have been saturated at some time in the past

0 = Neither Accumulator A or B are saturated

Note: This bit may be read or cleared (not set). Clearing this bit will clear SA and SB.

bit 9 **DA:** D0 Loop Active bit

1 = D0 loop in progress

0 = D0 loop not in progress

Note 1: This bit may be read or cleared (not set).

2: The IPL<2:0> bits are concatenated with the IPL<3> bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The value in parentheses indicates the IPL if IPL<3> = 1. User interrupts are disabled when IPL<3> = 1.

3: The IPL<2:0> Status bits are read only when NSTDIS = 1 (INTCON1<15>).

TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE REGISTERS MAP (CONTINUED)

SFR Name	SFR 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
XBREV	0050	BREN	XB<14:0>															xxxx
DISICNT	0052	—	—	Disable Interrupts Counter Register														xxxx
BSRAM	0750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IW_BSR	IR_BSR	RL_BSR	0000
SSRAM	0752	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IW_SSR	IR_SSR	RL_SSR	0000

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

TABLE 4-17: DMA REGISTER MAP

File 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	
DMA0CON	0380	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA0REQ	0382	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<6:0>								0000
DMA0STA	0384	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA0STB	0386	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA0PAD	0388	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA0CNT	038A	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<9:0>											0000
DMA1CON	038C	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA1REQ	038E	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<6:0>								0000
DMA1STA	0390	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA1STB	0392	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA1PAD	0394	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA1CNT	0396	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<9:0>											0000
DMA2CON	0398	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA2REQ	039A	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<6:0>								0000
DMA2STA	039C	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA2STB	039E	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA2PAD	03A0	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA2CNT	03A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<9:0>											0000
DMA3CON	03A4	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA3REQ	03A6	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<6:0>								0000
DMA3STA	03A8	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA3STB	03AA	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA3PAD	03AC	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA3CNT	03AE	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<9:0>											0000
DMA4CON	03B0	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA4REQ	03B2	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<6:0>								0000
DMA4STA	03B4	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA4STB	03B6	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA4PAD	03B8	PAD<15:0>																	0000
DMA4CNT	03BA	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<9:0>											0000
DMA5CON	03BC	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE<1:0>		—	—	MODE<1:0>		0000	
DMA5REQ	03BE	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL<6:0>								0000
DMA5STA	03C0	STA<15:0>																	0000
DMA5STB	03C2	STB<15:0>																	0000
DMA5PAD	03C4	PAD<15:0>																	0000

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

TABLE 4-27: PORTC REGISTER MAP⁽¹⁾

File 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	02CC	TRISC15	TRISC14	TRISC13	TRISC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	—	F01E
PORTC	02CE	RC15	RC14	RC13	RC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	—	xxxx
LATC	02D0	LATC15	LATC14	LATC13	LATC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC4	LATC3	LATC2	LATC1	—	xxxx

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

Note 1: The actual set of I/O port pins varies from one device to another. Please refer to the corresponding pinout diagrams.

TABLE 4-28: PORTD REGISTER MAP⁽¹⁾

File 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
TRISD	02D2	TRISD15	TRISD14	TRISD13	TRISD12	TRISD11	TRISD10	TRISD9	TRISD8	TRISD7	TRISD6	TRISD5	TRISD4	TRISD3	TRISD2	TRISD1	TRISD0	FFFF
PORTD	02D4	RD15	RD14	RD13	RD12	RD11	RD10	RD9	RD8	RD7	RD6	RD5	RD4	RD3	RD2	RD1	RD0	xxxx
LATD	02D6	LATD15	LATD14	LATD13	LATD12	LATD11	LATD10	LATD9	LATD8	LATD7	LATD6	LATD5	LATD4	LATD3	LATD2	LATD1	LATD0	xxxx
ODCD	06D2	ODCD15	ODCD14	ODCD13	ODCD12	ODCD11	ODCD10	ODCD9	ODCD8	ODCD7	ODCD6	ODCD5	ODCD4	ODCD3	ODCD2	ODCD1	ODCD0	0000

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

Note 1: The actual set of I/O port pins varies from one device to another. Please refer to the corresponding pinout diagrams.

TABLE 4-29: PORTE REGISTER MAP⁽¹⁾

File 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
TRISE	02D8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISE7	TRISE6	TRISE5	TRISE4	TRISE3	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	00FF
PORTE	02DA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RE7	RE6	RE5	RE4	RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0	xxxx
LATE	02DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATE7	LATE6	LATE5	LATE4	LATE3	LATE2	LATE1	LATE0	xxxx

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

Note 1: The actual set of I/O port pins varies from one device to another. Please refer to the corresponding pinout diagrams.

TABLE 4-30: PORTF REGISTER MAP⁽¹⁾

File 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
TRISF	02DE	—	—	TRISF13	TRISF12	—	—	—	TRISF8	TRISF7	TRISF6	TRISF5	TRISF4	TRISF3	TRISF2	TRISF1	TRISF0	31FF
PORTF	02E0	—	—	RF13	RF12	—	—	—	RF8	RF7	RF6	RF5	RF4	RF3	RF2	RF1	RF0	xxxx
LATF	02E2	—	—	LATF13	LATF12	—	—	—	LATF8	LATF7	LATF6	LATF5	LATF4	LATF3	LATF2	LATF1	LATF0	xxxx
ODCF	06DE	—	—	ODCF13	ODCF12	—	—	—	ODCF8	ODCF7	ODCF6	ODCF5	ODCF4	ODCF3	ODCF2	ODCF1	ODCF0	0000

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

Note 1: The actual set of I/O port pins varies from one device to another. Please refer to the corresponding pinout diagrams.

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

REGISTER 7-32: IPC17: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 17

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	C2TXIP<2:0>			—	C1TXIP<2:0>		
bit 15				bit 8			

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	DMA7IP<2:0>			—	DMA6IP<2:0>		
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 14-12 **C2TXIP<2:0>:** ECAN2 Transmit Data Request Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

.

.

.

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 10-8 **C1TXIP<2:0>:** ECAN1 Transmit Data Request Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

.

.

.

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 6-4 **DMA7IP<2:0>:** DMA Channel 7 Data Transfer Complete Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

.

.

.

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 2-0 **DMA6IP<2:0>:** DMA Channel 6 Data Transfer Complete Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

.

.

.

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

9.1 CPU Clocking System

There are seven system clock options provided by the dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A:

- FRC Oscillator
- FRC Oscillator with PLL
- Primary (XT, HS or EC) Oscillator
- Primary Oscillator with PLL
- Secondary (LP) Oscillator
- LPRC Oscillator
- FRC Oscillator with postscaler

9.1.1 SYSTEM CLOCK SOURCES

The FRC (Fast RC) internal oscillator runs at a nominal frequency of 7.37 MHz. The user software can tune the FRC frequency. User software can optionally specify a factor (ranging from 1:2 to 1:256) by which the FRC clock frequency is divided. This factor is selected using the FRCDIV<2:0> (CLKDIV<10:8>) bits.

The primary oscillator can use one of the following as its clock source:

- XT (Crystal): Crystals and ceramic resonators in the range of 3 MHz to 10 MHz. The crystal is connected to the OSC1 and OSC2 pins.
- HS (High-Speed Crystal): Crystals in the range of 10 MHz to 40 MHz. The crystal is connected to the OSC1 and OSC2 pins.
- EC (External Clock): External clock signal is directly applied to the OSC1 pin.

The secondary (LP) oscillator is designed for low power and uses a 32.768 kHz crystal or ceramic resonator. The LP oscillator uses the SOSCI and SOSCO pins.

The LPRC (Low-Power RC) internal oscillator runs at a nominal frequency of 32.768 kHz. It is also used as a reference clock by the Watchdog Timer (WDT) and Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM).

The clock signals generated by the FRC and primary oscillators can be optionally applied to an on-chip Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) to provide a wide range of output frequencies for device operation. PLL configuration is described in **Section 9.1.3 “PLL Configuration”**.

The FRC frequency depends on the FRC accuracy (see Table 25-19) and the value of the FRC Oscillator Tuning register (see Register 9-4).

9.1.2 SYSTEM CLOCK SELECTION

The oscillator source that is used at a device Power-on Reset event is selected using Configuration bit settings. The oscillator Configuration bit settings are located in the Configuration registers in the program memory. (Refer to **Section 22.1 “Configuration Bits”** for further details.) The Initial Oscillator Selection Configuration bits, FNOSC<2:0> (FOSCSEL<2:0>), and the Primary

Oscillator Mode Select Configuration bits, POSCMD<1:0> (FOSC<1:0>), select the oscillator source that is used at a Power-on Reset. The FRC primary oscillator is the default (unprogrammed) selection.

The Configuration bits allow users to choose between twelve different clock modes, shown in Table 9-1.

The output of the oscillator (or the output of the PLL if a PLL mode has been selected) FOSC is divided by 2 to generate the device instruction clock (FCY) and the peripheral clock time base (FP). FCY defines the operating speed of the device, and speeds up to 40 MHz are supported by the dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A architecture.

Instruction execution speed or device operating frequency, FCY, is given by:

EQUATION 9-1: DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCY

$$FCY = \frac{FOSC}{2}$$

9.1.3 PLL CONFIGURATION

The primary oscillator and internal FRC oscillator can optionally use an on-chip PLL to obtain higher speeds of operation. The PLL provides a significant amount of flexibility in selecting the device operating speed. A block diagram of the PLL is shown in Figure 9-2.

The output of the primary oscillator or FRC, denoted as 'FIN', is divided down by a prescale factor (N1) of 2, 3, ... or 33 before being provided to the PLL's Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO). The input to the VCO must be selected to be in the range of 0.8 MHz to 8 MHz. Since the minimum prescale factor is 2, this implies that FIN must be chosen to be in the range of 1.6 MHz to 16 MHz. The prescale factor 'N1' is selected using the PLLPRE<4:0> bits (CLKDIV<4:0>).

The PLL Feedback Divisor, selected using the PLLDIV<8:0> bits (PLLFBD<8:0>), provides a factor 'M', by which the input to the VCO is multiplied. This factor must be selected such that the resulting VCO output frequency is in the range of 100 MHz to 200 MHz.

The VCO output is further divided by a postscale factor 'N2'. This factor is selected using the PLLPOST<1:0> bits (CLKDIV<7:6>). 'N2' can be either 2, 4 or 8, and must be selected such that the PLL output frequency (Fosc) is in the range of 12.5 MHz to 80 MHz, which generates device operating speeds of 6.25-40 MIPS.

For a primary oscillator or FRC oscillator, output 'FIN', the PLL output 'Fosc' is given by:

EQUATION 9-2: Fosc CALCULATION

$$FOSC = FIN \cdot \left(\frac{M}{N1 \cdot N2} \right)$$

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

For example, suppose a 10 MHz crystal is being used, with “XT with PLL” being the selected oscillator mode. If PLLPRE<4:0> = 0, then N1 = 2. This yields a VCO input of 10/2 = 5 MHz, which is within the acceptable range of 0.8-8 MHz. If PLLDIV<8:0> = 0x1E, then M = 32. This yields a VCO output of 5 x 32 = 160 MHz, which is within the 100-200 MHz range needed.

If PLLPOST<1:0> = 0, then N2 = 2. This provides a Fosc of 160/2 = 80 MHz. The resultant device operating speed is 80/2 = 40 MIPS.

EQUATION 9-3: XT WITH PLL MODE EXAMPLE

$$F_{CY} = \frac{F_{OSC}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{10000000 \cdot 32}{2 \cdot 2} \right) = 40 \text{ MIPS}$$

FIGURE 9-2: dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A PLL BLOCK DIAGRAM

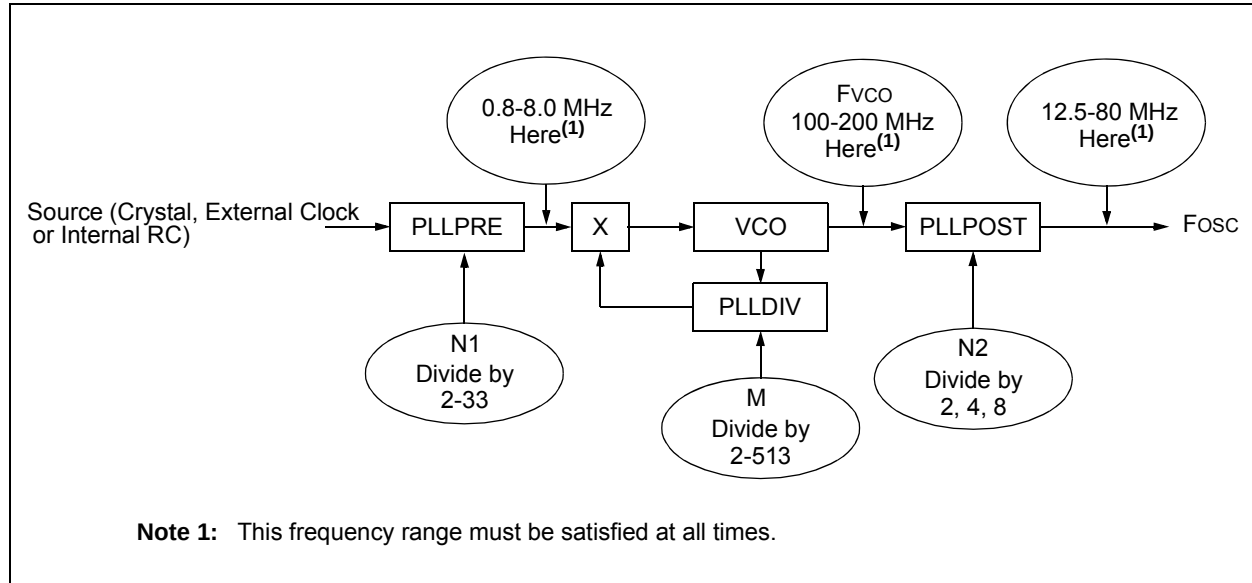


TABLE 9-1: CONFIGURATION BIT VALUES FOR CLOCK SELECTION

Oscillator Mode	Oscillator Source	POSCMD<1:0>	FNOSC<2:0>	See Note
Fast RC Oscillator with Divide-by-N (FRCDIVN)	Internal	xx	111	1, 2
Fast RC Oscillator with Divide-by-16 (FRCDIV16)	Internal	xx	110	1
Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)	Internal	xx	101	1
Secondary (Timer1) Oscillator (Sosc)	Secondary	xx	100	1
Primary Oscillator (HS) with PLL (HSPLL)	Primary	10	011	—
Primary Oscillator (XT) with PLL (XTPLL)	Primary	01	011	—
Primary Oscillator (EC) with PLL (ECPLL)	Primary	00	011	1
Primary Oscillator (HS)	Primary	10	010	—
Primary Oscillator (XT)	Primary	01	010	—
Primary Oscillator (EC)	Primary	00	010	1
Fast RC Oscillator with PLL (FRCPLL)	Internal	xx	001	1
Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)	Internal	xx	000	1

Note 1: OSC2 pin function is determined by the OSCIOFNC Configuration bit.

2: This is the default oscillator mode for an unprogrammed (erased) device.

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

REGISTER 13-2: TyCON (T3CON, T5CON, T7CON OR T9CON) CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
TON ⁽¹⁾	—	TSIDL ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	TGATE ⁽¹⁾	TCKPS<1:0> ⁽¹⁾		—	—	TCS ^(1,3)	—
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 **TON:** Timery On bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Starts 16-bit Timery
 0 = Stops 16-bit Timery
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **TSIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit⁽²⁾
 1 = Discontinue module operation when device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continue module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6 **TGATE:** Timery Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 When TCS = 1:
 This bit is ignored.
 When TCS = 0:
 1 = Gated time accumulation enabled
 0 = Gated time accumulation disabled
- bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:** Timer3 Input Clock Prescale Select bits⁽¹⁾
 11 = 1:256
 10 = 1:64
 01 = 1:8
 00 = 1:1
- bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **TCS:** Timery Clock Source Select bit^(1,3)
 1 = External clock from pin TyCK (on the rising edge)
 0 = Internal clock (FCY)
- bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: When 32-bit operation is enabled (T2CON<3> = 1), these bits have no effect on Timery operation; all timer functions are set through T2CON.

2: When 32-bit timer operation is enabled (T32 = 1) in the Timer Control register (TxCON<3>), the TSIDL bit must be cleared to operate the 32-bit timer in Idle mode.

3: The TyCK pin is not available on all timers. Refer to the “Pin Diagrams” section for the available pins.

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

REGISTER 17-2: 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 set or clear when Start, Repeated Start or Stop detected.
bit 2	R_W: Read/Write Information bit (when operating as I ² C slave) 1 = Read - indicates data transfer is output from slave 0 = Write - indicates data transfer is input to slave Hardware set or clear after reception of I ² C device address byte.
bit 1	RBF: Receive Buffer Full Status bit 1 = Receive complete, I2CxRCV is full 0 = Receive not complete, I2CxRCV is empty Hardware set when I2CxRCV is written with received byte. Hardware clear when software reads I2CxRCV.
bit 0	TBF: Transmit Buffer Full Status bit 1 = Transmit in progress, I2CxTRN is full 0 = Transmit complete, I2CxTRN is empty Hardware set when software writes I2CxTRN. Hardware clear at completion of data transmission.

dsPIC33FJXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

22.4 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

For dsPIC33FJXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A devices, the WDT is driven by the LPRC oscillator. When the WDT is enabled, the clock source is also enabled.

The nominal WDT clock source from LPRC is 32 kHz. This feeds a prescaler and then can be configured for either 5-bit (divide-by-32) or 7-bit (divide-by-128) operation. The prescaler is set by the WDTPRE Configuration bit. With a 32 kHz input, the prescaler yields a nominal WDT time-out period (TWDT) of 1 ms in 5-bit mode, or 4 ms in 7-bit mode.

A variable postscaler divides down the WDT prescaler output and allows for a wide range of time-out periods. The postscaler is controlled by the WDTPOST<3:0> Configuration bits (FWDT<3:0>) which allow the selection of a total of 16 settings, from 1:1 to 1:32,768. Using the prescaler and postscaler, time-out periods ranging from 1 ms to 131 seconds can be achieved.

The WDT, prescaler and postscaler are reset:

- On any device Reset
- On the completion of a clock switch, whether invoked by software (i.e., setting the OSWEN bit after changing the NOSC bits) or by hardware (i.e., Fail-Safe Clock Monitor)
- When a PWRSAV instruction is executed (i.e., Sleep or Idle mode is entered)
- When the device exits Sleep or Idle mode to resume normal operation
- By a CLRWDI instruction during normal execution

If the WDT is enabled, it will continue to run during Sleep or Idle modes. When the WDT time-out occurs, the device will wake the device and code execution will continue from where the PWRSAV instruction was executed. The corresponding SLEEP or IDLE bits (RCON<3,2>) will need to be cleared in software after the device wakes up.

The WDT flag bit, WDTO (RCON<4>), is not automatically cleared following a WDT time-out. To detect subsequent WDT events, the flag must be cleared in software.

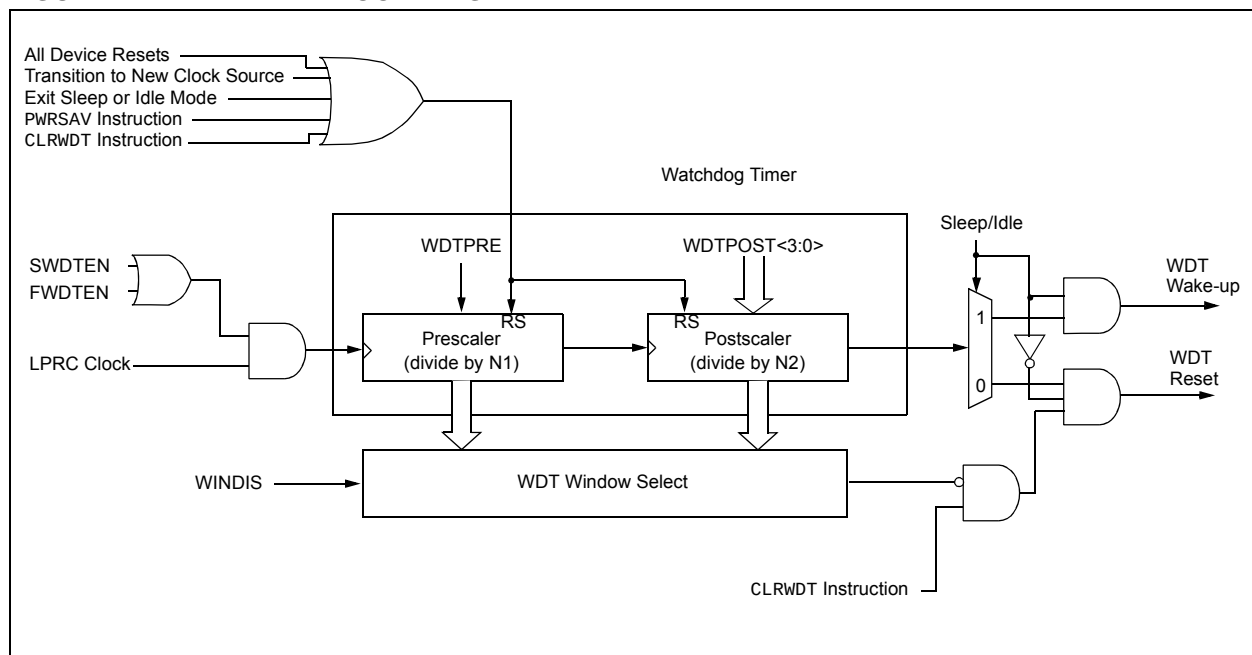
Note: The CLRWDI and PWRSAV instructions clear the prescaler and postscaler counts when executed.

The WDT is enabled or disabled by the FWDTEN Configuration bit in the FWDT Configuration register. When the FWDTEN Configuration bit is set, the WDT is always enabled.

The WDT can be optionally controlled in software when the FWDTEN Configuration bit has been programmed to '0'. The WDT is enabled in software by setting the SWDTEN control bit (RCON<5>). The SWDTEN control bit is cleared on any device Reset. The software WDT option allows the user to enable the WDT for critical code segments and disable the WDT during non-critical segments for maximum power savings.

Note: If the WINDIS bit (FWDT<6>) is cleared, the CLRWDI instruction should be executed by the application software only during the last 1/4 of the WDT period. This CLRWDI window can be determined by using a timer. If a CLRWDI instruction is executed before this window, a WDT Reset occurs.

FIGURE 22-2: WDT BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

TABLE 25-23: TIMER2, TIMER4, TIMER6 AND TIMER8 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾		Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
TB10	TtxH	TxCK High Time	Synchronous mode	Greater of 20 or $(T_{CY} + 20)/N$	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter TB15 $N = \text{prescale value}$ (1, 8, 64, 256)
TB11	TtxL	TxCK Low Time	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 20 or $(T_{CY} + 20)/N$	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter TB15 $N = \text{prescale value}$ (1, 8, 64, 256)
TB15	TtxP	TxCK Input Period	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 40 or $(2 T_{CY} + 40)/N$	—	—	ns	$N = \text{prescale value}$ (1, 8, 64, 256)
TB20	TCKEXTMRL	Delay from External TxCK Clock Edge to Timer Increment		$0.75 T_{CY} + 40$	—	$1.75 T_{CY} + 40$	ns	—

Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

TABLE 25-24: TIMER3, TIMER5, TIMER7 AND TIMER9 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾		Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
TC10	TtxH	TxCK High Time	Synchronous	$T_{CY} + 20$	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter TC15
TC11	TtxL	TxCK Low Time	Synchronous	$T_{CY} + 20$	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter TC15
TC15	TtxP	TxCK Input Period	Synchronous, with prescaler	$2T_{CY} + 40$	—	—	ns	$N = \text{prescale value}$ (1, 8, 64, 256)
TC20	TCKEXTMRL	Delay from External TxCK Clock Edge to Timer Increment		$0.75 T_{CY} + 40$	—	$1.75 T_{CY} + 40$	ns	—

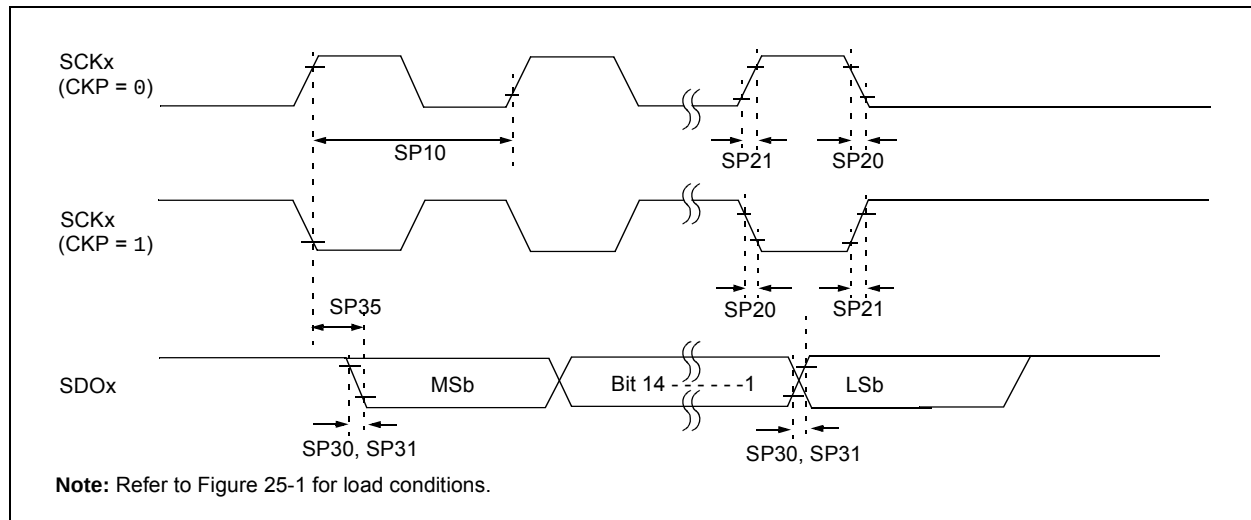
Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

TABLE 25-28: SPIx MAXIMUM DATA/CLOCK RATE SUMMARY

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		
Maximum Data Rate	Master Transmit Only (Half-Duplex)	Master Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	Slave Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	CKE	CKP	SMP
15 MHz	Table 25-29	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
10 MHz	—	Table 25-30	—	1	0,1	1
10 MHz	—	Table 25-31	—	0	0,1	1
15 MHz	—	—	Table 25-32	1	0	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 25-33	1	1	0
15 MHz	—	—	Table 25-34	0	1	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 25-35	0	0	0

FIGURE 25-9: SPIx MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY CKE = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

FIGURE 25-11: SPIx MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = X, SMP = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

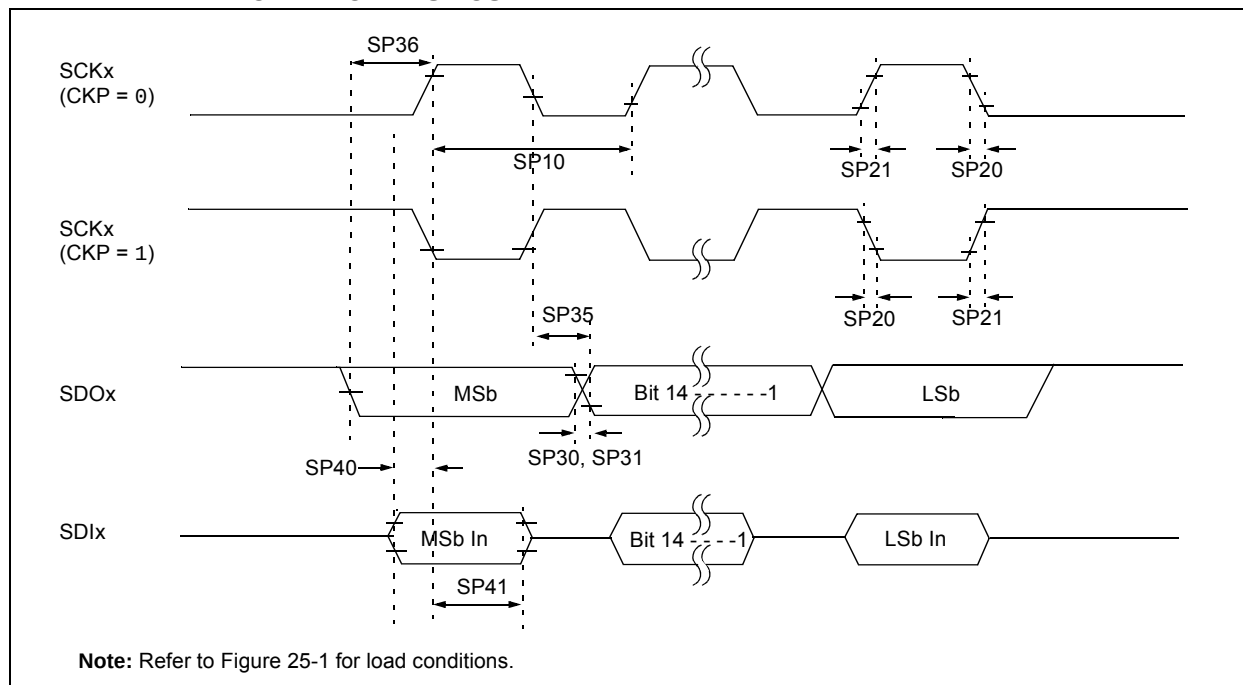


TABLE 25-30: SPIx MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = X, SMP = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min	Typ ⁽²⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
SP10	TscP	Maximum SCK Frequency	—	—	10	MHz	See Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCKx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCKx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after SCKx Edge	—	6	20	ns	—
SP36	TdoV2sc, TdoV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—

Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

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

3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 100 ns. The clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

FIGURE 25-12: SPIx MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = X, SMP = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

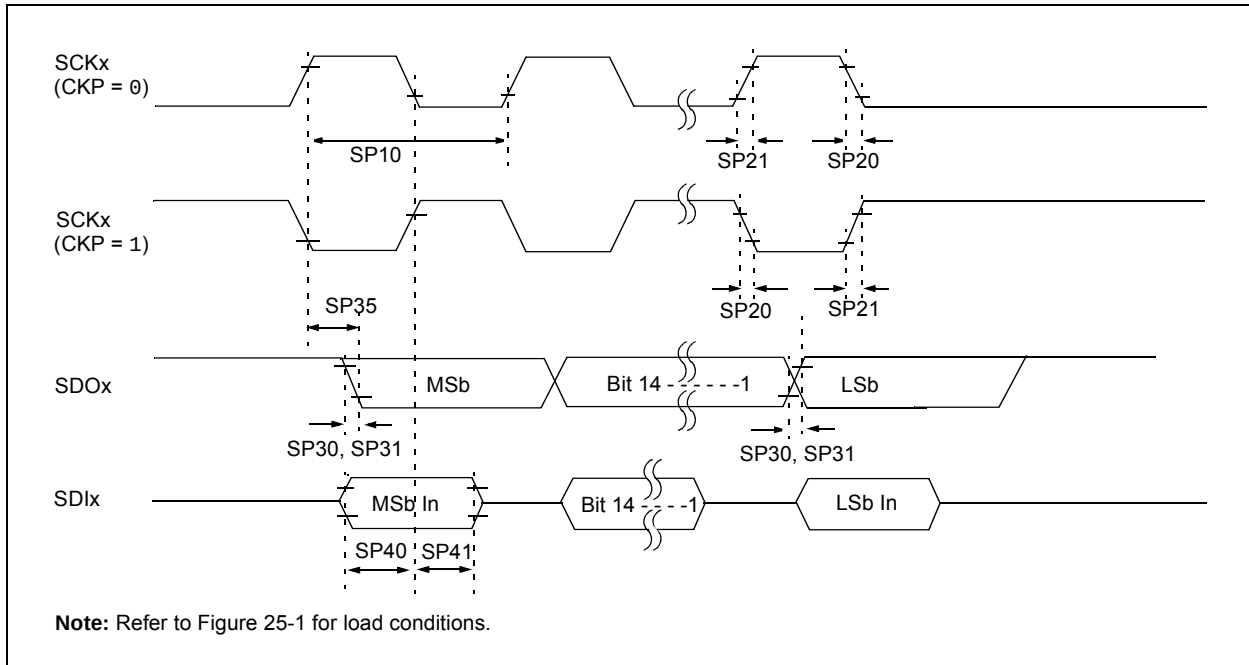


TABLE 25-31: SPIx MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = X, SMP = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.4V 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 ⁽¹⁾	Min	Typ ⁽²⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
SP10	TscP	Maximum SCK Frequency	—	—	10	MHz	-40°C to +125°C and see Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCKx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCKx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after SCKx Edge	—	6	20	ns	—
SP36	TdoV2sch, TdoV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—

Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

Note 2: Data in "Typ" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.

Note 3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 100 ns. The clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

Note 4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

TABLE 25-34: SPIx SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.4V 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 ⁽¹⁾	Min	Typ ⁽²⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
SP70	TscP	Maximum SCK Input Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCKx Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCKx Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after SCKx Edge	—	6	20	ns	—
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	—
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SSx} \downarrow$ to SCKx $\uparrow$ or SCKx Input	120	—	—	ns	—
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SSx} \uparrow$ to SDOx Output High-Impedance ⁽⁴⁾	10	—	50	ns	—
SP52	Tsch2ssH TscL2ssH	$\overline{SSx}$ after SCKx Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4

Note 1: These parameters are characterized, but are not tested in manufacturing.

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

3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the SCK clock generated by the Master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

TABLE 25-36: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended		
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic		Min ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units
IM45	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	μs
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	0.5	—	μs
IM50	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF
IM51	TPGD	Pulse Gobbler Delay		65	390	ns

Note 1: BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator. Refer to **Section 19. “Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)”** (DS70195) in the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual”.

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

3: Typical value for this parameter is 130 ns.

FIGURE 25-19: I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)

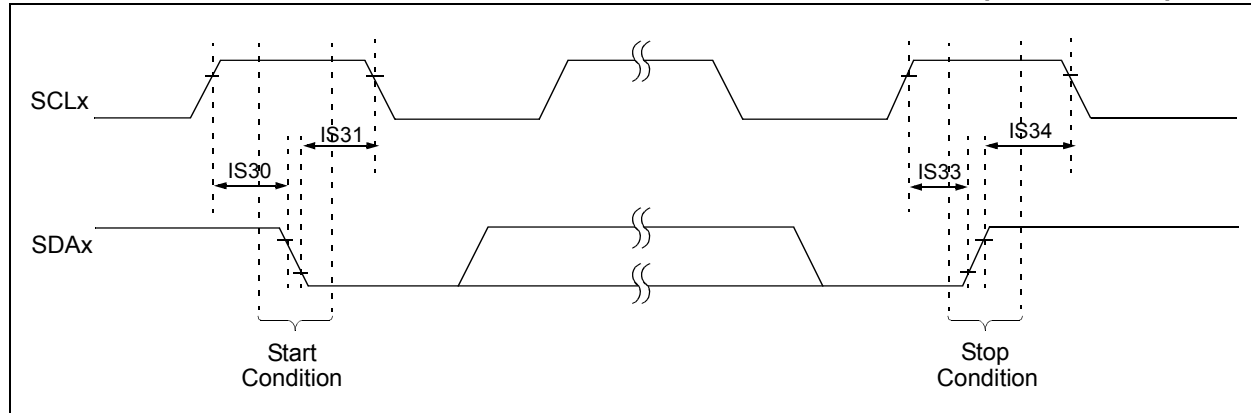


FIGURE 25-20: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)

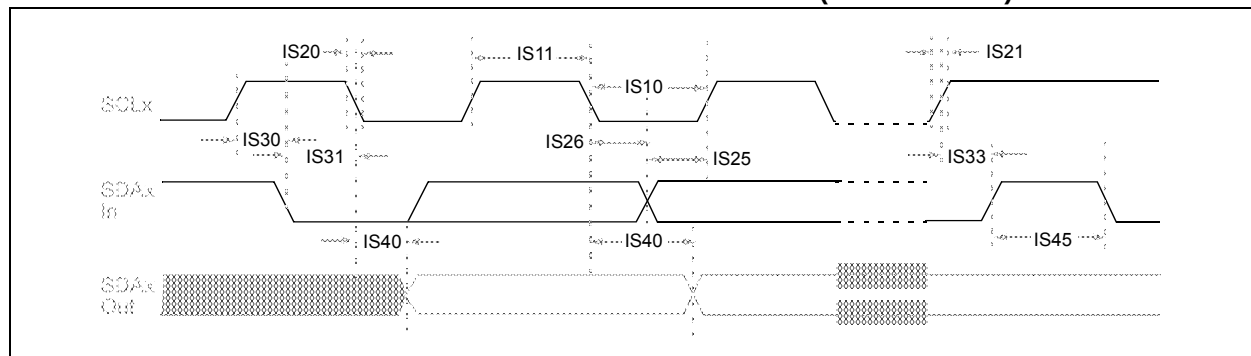
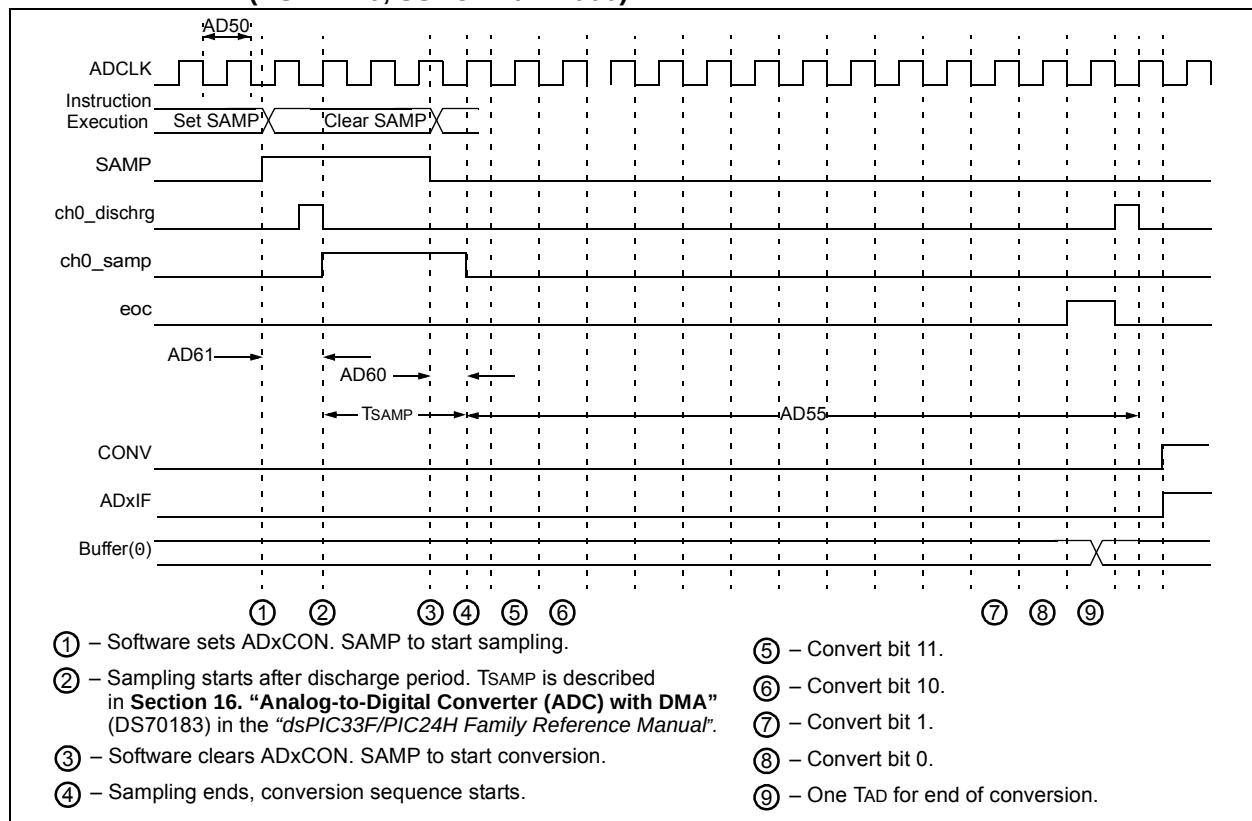


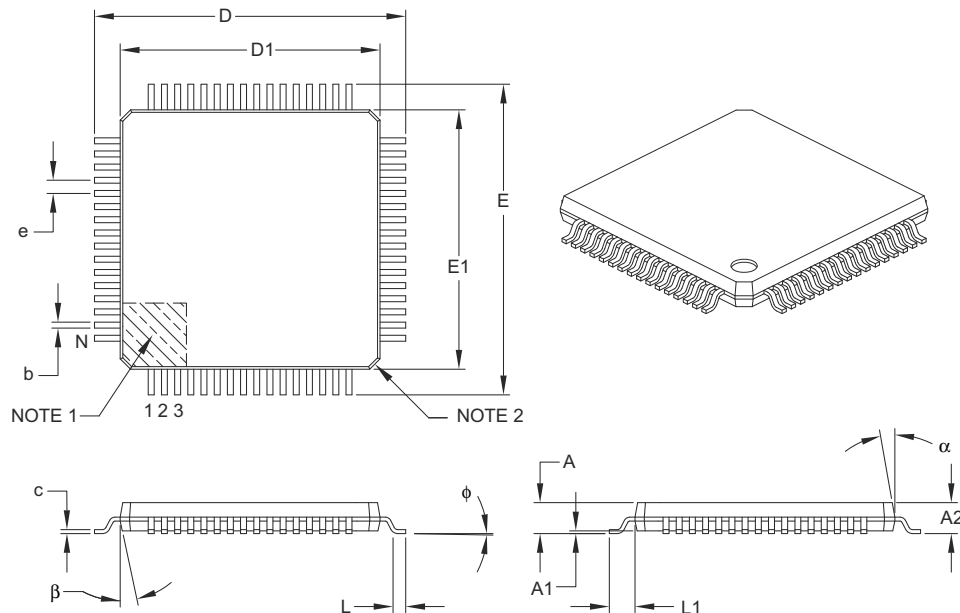
FIGURE 25-24: ADC CONVERSION (12-BIT MODE) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS
(ASAM = 0, SSRC<2:0> = 000)



dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

64-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) – 10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [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	64		
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	12.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	12.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	10.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length	D1	10.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.17	0.22	0.27
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	11°	12°	13°

Notes:

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

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

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-085B

dsPIC33FJXXXGPX06A/X08A/X10A

PORTA	
Register Map.....	64
PORTB	
Register Map.....	64
PORTC	
Register Map.....	65
PORTD	
Register Map.....	65
PORTE	
Register Map.....	65
PORTF	
Register Map.....	65
PORTG	
Register Map.....	66
Power-Saving Features	155
Clock Frequency and Switching.....	155
Program Address Space	39
Construction.....	72
Data Access from Program Memory	
Using Program Space Visibility.....	75
Data Access from Program Memory	
Using Table Instructions	74
Data Access from, Address Generation.....	73
Memory Map	39
Table Read Instructions	
TBLRDH	74
TBLRDL	74
Visibility Operation	75
Program Memory	
Interrupt Vector	40
Organization.....	40
Reset Vector	40

R

Reader Response	358
Registers	
ADxCHS0 (ADCx Input Channel 0 Select).....	247
ADxCHS123 (ADCx Input Channel 1, 2, 3 Select) ..	246
ADxCON1 (ADCx Control 1).....	241
ADxCON2 (ADCx Control 2).....	243
ADxCON3 (ADCx Control 3).....	244
ADxCON4 (ADCx Control 4).....	245
ADxCSSH (ADCx Input Scan Select High).....	248
ADxCSSL (ADCx Input Scan Select Low)	248
ADxPCFGH (ADCx Port Configuration High)	249
ADxPCFGL (ADCx Port Configuration Low).....	249
CiBUFPNT1 (ECAN Filter 0-3 Buffer Pointer).....	215
CiBUFPNT2 (ECAN Filter 4-7 Buffer Pointer).....	216
CiBUFPNT3 (ECAN Filter 8-11 Buffer Pointer).....	217
CiBUFPNT4 (ECAN Filter 12-15 Buffer Pointer).....	218
CiCFG1 (ECAN Baud Rate Configuration 1)	212
CiCFG2 (ECAN Baud Rate Configuration 2)	213
CiCTRL1 (ECAN Control 1)	204
CiCTRL2 (ECAN Control 2)	205
CiEC (ECAN Transmit/Receive Error Count).....	211
CiFCTRL (ECAN FIFO Control).....	207
CiFEN1 (ECAN Acceptance Filter Enable)	214
CiFIFO (ECAN FIFO Status).....	208
CiFMSKSEL1 (ECAN Filter 7-0 Mask	
Selection).....	220, 221
CiINTE (ECAN Interrupt Enable)	210
CiINTF (ECAN Interrupt Flag).....	209
CiRXFnEID (ECAN Acceptance Filter n	
Extended Identifier).....	219
CiRXFnSID (ECAN Acceptance Filter n	
Standard Identifier)	219

CiRXFUL1 (ECAN Receive Buffer Full 1).....	223
CiRXFUL2 (ECAN Receive Buffer Full 2).....	223
CiRXMnEID (ECAN Acceptance Filter Mask n	
Extended Identifier)	222
CiRXMnSID (ECAN Acceptance Filter Mask n	
Standard Identifier)	222
CiRXOVF1 (ECAN Receive Buffer Overflow 1).....	224
CiRXOVF2 (ECAN Receive Buffer Overflow 2).....	224
CiTRBnDLC (ECAN Buffer n Data	
Length Control).....	227
CiTRBnDm (ECAN Buffer n Data Field Byte m).....	227
CiTRBnEID (ECAN Buffer n Extended Identifier)	226
CiTRBnSID (ECAN Buffer n Standard Identifier).....	226
CiTRBnSTAT (ECAN Receive Buffer n Status).....	228
CiTRmnCON (ECAN TX/RX Buffer m Control)	225
CiVEC (ECAN Interrupt Code)	206
CLKDIV (Clock Divisor)	150
CORCON (Core Control).....	32, 94
DCICON1 (DCI Control 1)	231
DCICON2 (DCI Control 2)	232
DCICON3 (DCI Control 3)	233
DCISTAT (DCI Status)	234
DMACS0 (DMA Controller Status 0)	141
DMACS1 (DMA Controller Status 1)	143
DMAxCNT (DMA Channel x Transfer Count).....	140
DMAxCON (DMA Channel x Control).....	137
DMAxPAD (DMA Channel x Peripheral Address)	140
DMAxREQ (DMA Channel x IRQ Select)	138
DMAxSTA (DMA Channel x RAM Start	
Address A).....	139
DMAxSTB (DMA Channel x RAM Start	
Address B).....	139
DSADR (Most Recent DMA RAM Address)	144
I2CxCON (I2Cx Control).....	190
I2CxMSK (I2Cx Slave Mode Address Mask).....	194
I2CxSTAT (I2Cx Status)	192
ICxCON (Input Capture x Control).....	176
IEC0 (Interrupt Enable Control 0).....	106
IEC1 (Interrupt Enable Control 1).....	108
IEC2 (Interrupt Enable Control 2).....	110
IEC3 (Interrupt Enable Control 3).....	112
IEC4 (Interrupt Enable Control 4).....	113
IFS0 (Interrupt Flag Status 0)	98
IFS1 (Interrupt Flag Status 1)	100
IFS2 (Interrupt Flag Status 2)	102
IFS3 (Interrupt Flag Status 3)	104
IFS4 (Interrupt Flag Status 4)	105
INTCON1 (Interrupt Control 1)	95
INTCON2 (Interrupt Control 2)	97
INTTREG Interrupt Control and Status Register	132
IPC0 (Interrupt Priority Control 0)	114
IPC1 (Interrupt Priority Control 1)	115
IPC10 (Interrupt Priority Control 10).....	124
IPC11 (Interrupt Priority Control 11).....	125
IPC12 (Interrupt Priority Control 12).....	126
IPC13 (Interrupt Priority Control 13).....	127
IPC14 (Interrupt Priority Control 14).....	128
IPC15 (Interrupt Priority Control 15).....	129
IPC16 (Interrupt Priority Control 16).....	130
IPC17 (Interrupt Priority Control 17).....	131
IPC2 (Interrupt Priority Control 2).....	116
IPC3 (Interrupt Priority Control 3).....	117
IPC4 (Interrupt Priority Control 4).....	118
IPC5 (Interrupt Priority Control 5).....	119
IPC6 (Interrupt Priority Control 6).....	120

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