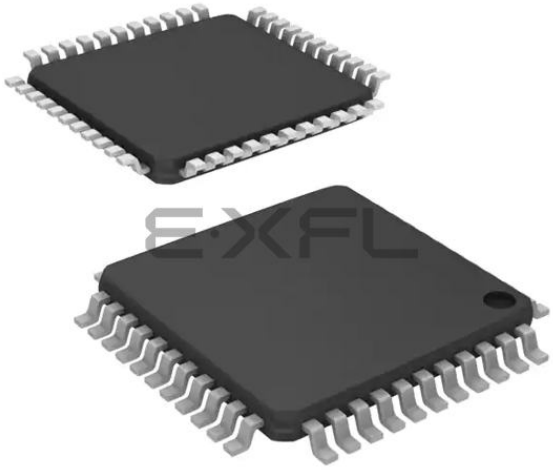
Microchip Technology - DSPIC33FJ128MC204-E/PT Datasheet



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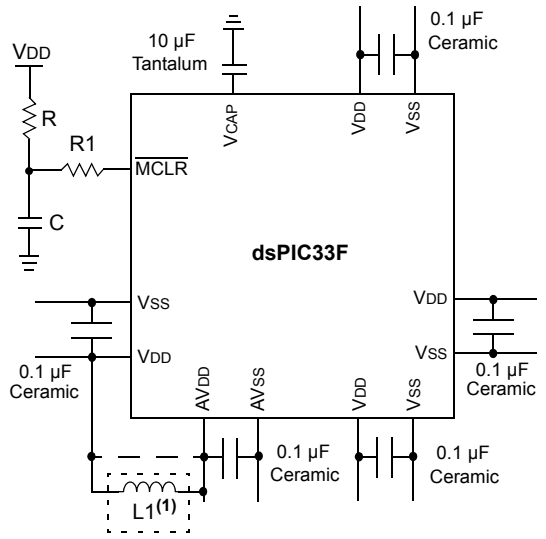
What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	40 MIPs
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, QEI, WDT
Number of I/O	35
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 9x10b/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj128mc204-e-pt

FIGURE 2-1: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CONNECTION



Note 1: As an option, instead of a hard-wired connection, an inductor (L1) can be substituted between VDD and AVDD to improve ADC noise rejection. The inductor impedance should be less than 1Ω and the inductor capacity greater than 10 mA.

Where:

$$f = \frac{FCNV}{2}$$ (i.e., ADC conversion rate/2)

$$f = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sqrt{LC})}$$

$$L = \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi f\sqrt{C})}\right)^2$$

2.2.1 TANK CAPACITORS

On boards with power traces running longer than six inches in length, it is suggested to use a tank capacitor for integrated circuits including DSCs to supply a local power source. The value of the tank capacitor should be determined based on the trace resistance that connects the power supply source to the device, and the maximum current drawn by the device in the application. In other words, select the tank capacitor so that it meets the acceptable voltage sag at the device. Typical values range from 4.7 µF to 47 µF.

2.3 CPU Logic Filter Capacitor Connection (VCAP)

A low-ESR (< 5 Ohms) capacitor is required on the VCAP pin, which is used to stabilize the voltage regulator output voltage. The VCAP pin must not be connected to VDD, and must have a capacitor between 4.7 µF and 10 µF, preferably surface mount connected within one-eights inch of the VCAP pin connected to ground. The type can be ceramic or tantalum. Refer to **Section 31.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for additional information.

The placement of this capacitor should be close to the VCAP. It is recommended that the trace length not exceed one-quarter inch (6 mm). Refer to **Section 28.2 "On-Chip Voltage Regulator"** for details.

2.4 Master Clear (MCLR) Pin

The MCLR pin provides for two specific device functions:

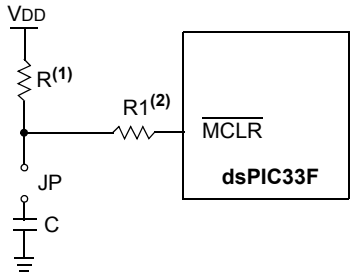
- Device Reset
- Device programming and debugging

During device programming and debugging, the resistance and capacitance that can be added to the pin must be considered. Device programmers and debuggers drive the MCLR pin. Consequently, specific voltage levels (VIH and VIL) and fast signal transitions must not be adversely affected. Therefore, specific values of R and C will need to be adjusted based on the application and PCB requirements.

For example, as shown in Figure 2-2, it is recommended that the capacitor C be isolated from the MCLR pin during programming and debugging operations.

Place the components shown in Figure 2-2 within one-quarter inch (6 mm) from the MCLR pin.

FIGURE 2-2: EXAMPLE OF MCLR PIN CONNECTIONS



Note 1: R ≤ 10 kΩ is recommended. A suggested starting value is 10 kΩ Ensure that the MCLR pin VIH and VIL specifications are met.

2: R1 ≤ 470Ω will limit any current flowing into MCLR from the external capacitor C, in the event of MCLR pin breakdown due to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) or Electrical Overstress (EOS). Ensure that the MCLR pin VIH and VIL specifications are met.

FIGURE 4-4: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ128MC202/204 AND dsPIC33FJ64MC202/204 DEVICES WITH 8 KB RAM

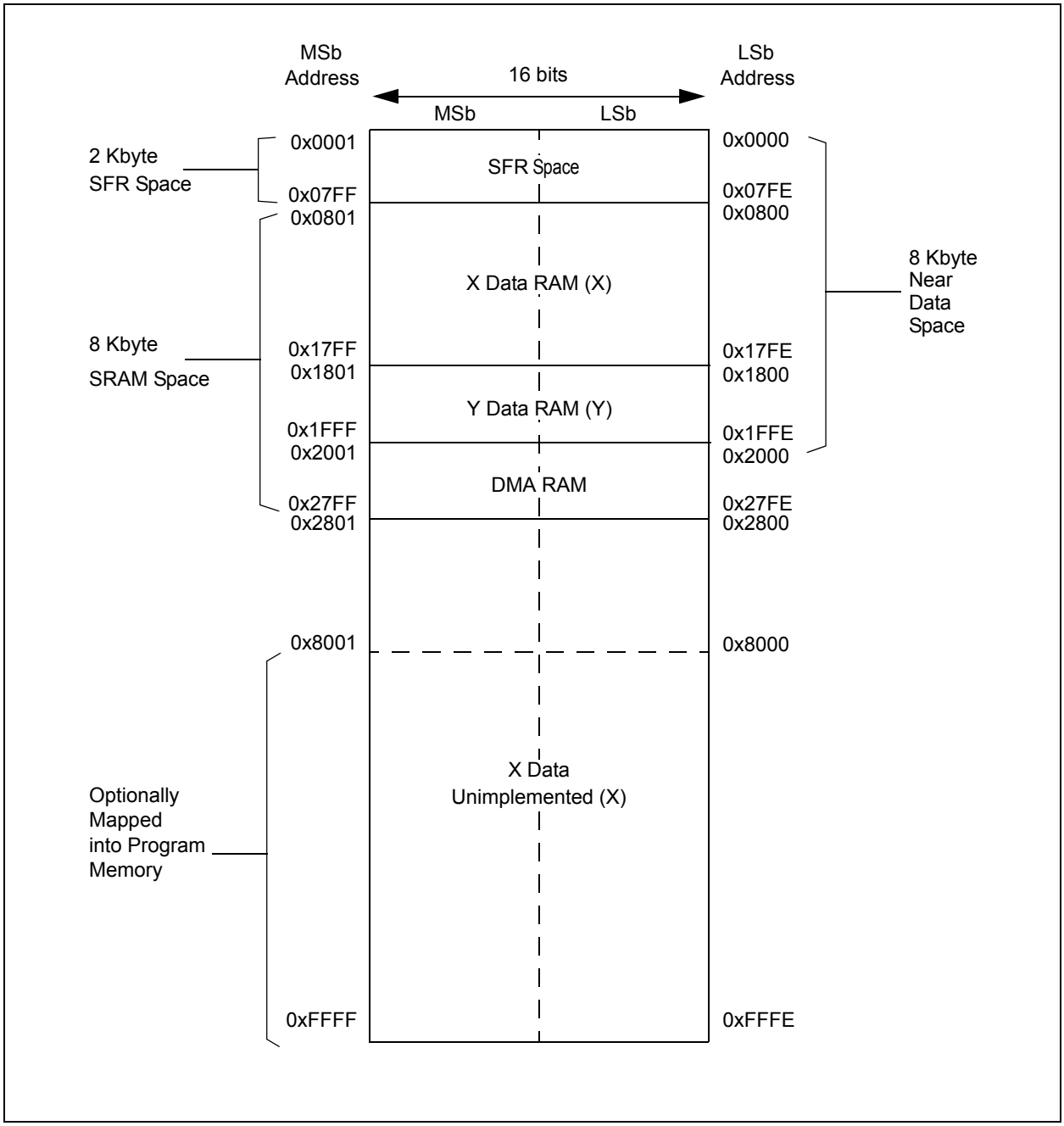


TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE REGISTERS MAP (CONTINUED)

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
MODCON	0046	XMODEN	YMODEN	—	—	BWM<3:0>				YWM<3:0>				XWM<3:0>				0000
XMODSRT	0048	XS<15:1>															0	xxxx
XMODEND	004A	XE<15:1>															1	xxxx
YMODSRT	004C	YS<15:1>															0	xxxx
YMODEND	004E	YE<15:1>															1	xxxx
XBREV	0050	BREN	XB<14:0>															xxxx
DISICNT	0052	—	—	Disable Interrupts Counter Register														xxxx

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

TABLE 4-12: I2C1 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
I2C1RCV	0200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register								0000
I2C1TRN	0202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register								00FF
I2C1BRG	0204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Baud Rate Generator Register									0000
I2C1CON	0206	I2CEN	—	I2CSIDL	SCLREL	IPMIEN	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN	1000
I2C1STAT	0208	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W	RBF	TBF	0000
I2C1ADD	020A	—	—	—	—	—	—	Address Register										0000
I2C1MSK	020C	—	—	—	—	—	—	Address Mask Register										0000

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

TABLE 4-13: UART1 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
U1MODE	0220	UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN1	UEN0	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>		STSEL	0000
U1STA	0222	UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	—	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	0110
U1TXREG	0224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UTX8	UART Transmit Register								xxxx
U1RXREG	0226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	URX8	UART Received Register								0000
U1BRG	0228	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000

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

TABLE 4-14: UART2 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
U2MODE	0230	UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN1	UEN0	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>		STSEL	0000
U2STA	0232	UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	—	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	0110
U2TXREG	0234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UTX8	UART Transmit Register								xxxx
U2RXREG	0236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	URX8	UART Receive Register								0000
U2BRG	0238	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000

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

TABLE 4-24: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT 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
RPINR0	0680	—	—	—	INT1R<4:0>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1F00
RPINR1	0682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2R<4:0>					001F
RPINR3	0686	—	—	—	T3CKR<4:0>					—	—	—	T2CKR<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR4	0688	—	—	—	T5CKR<4:0>					—	—	—	T4CKR<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR7	068E	—	—	—	IC2R<4:0>					—	—	—	IC1R<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR10	0694	—	—	—	IC8R<4:0>					—	—	—	IC7R<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR11	0696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OCFAR<4:0>					001F
RPINR12	0698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FLTA1R<4:0>					001F
RPINR13	069A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FLTA2R<4:0>					001F
RPINR14	069C	—	—	—	QEB1R<4:0>					—	—	—	QEA1R<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR15	069E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INDX1R<4:0>					001F
RPINR16	06A0	—	—	—	QEB2R<4:0>					—	—	—	QEA2R<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR17	06A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INDX2R<4:0>					001F
RPINR18	06A4	—	—	—	U1CTSR<4:0>					—	—	—	U1RXR<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR19	06A6	—	—	—	U2CTSR<4:0>					—	—	—	U2RXR<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR20	06A8	—	—	—	SCK1R<4:0>					—	—	—	SDI1R<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR21	06AA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SS1R<4:0>					001F
RPINR22	06AC	—	—	—	SCK2R<4:0>					—	—	—	SDI2R<4:0>					1F1F
RPINR23	06AE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SS2R<4:0>					001F
RPINR26(1)	06B4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C1RXR<4:0>					001F

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

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33FJ128MC802/804 and dsPIC33FJ64MC802/804 devices only.

6.1 Resets Resources

Many useful resources related to Resets are provided on the main product page of the Microchip web site for the devices listed in this data sheet. This product page, which can be accessed using this link, contains the latest updates and additional information.

Note:	In the event you are not able to access the product page using the link above, enter this URL in your browser: http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en532315

6.1.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **Section 8. "Reset"** (DS70192)
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All related dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manuals Sections
- Development Tools

REGISTER 7-15: IPC0: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	T1IP<2:0>			—	OC1IP<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
—	IC1IP<2:0>			—	INT0IP<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 **T1IP<2:0>:** Timer1 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 **OC1IP<2:0>:** Output Compare Channel 1 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 **IC1IP<2:0>:** Input Capture Channel 1 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 **INT0IP<2:0>:** External Interrupt 0 Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

REGISTER 7-32: INTTREG: INTERRUPT CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	ILR<3:0>			
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	VECNUM<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 15-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 11-8 **ILR<3:0>:** New CPU Interrupt Priority Level bits
1111 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 15
•
•
•
0001 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 1
0000 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 0

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

bit 6-0 **VECNUM<6:0>:** Vector Number of Pending Interrupt bits
0111111 = Interrupt Vector pending is number 135
•
•
•
0000001 = Interrupt Vector pending is number 9
0000000 = Interrupt Vector pending is number 8

The DMA controller features eight identical data transfer channels.

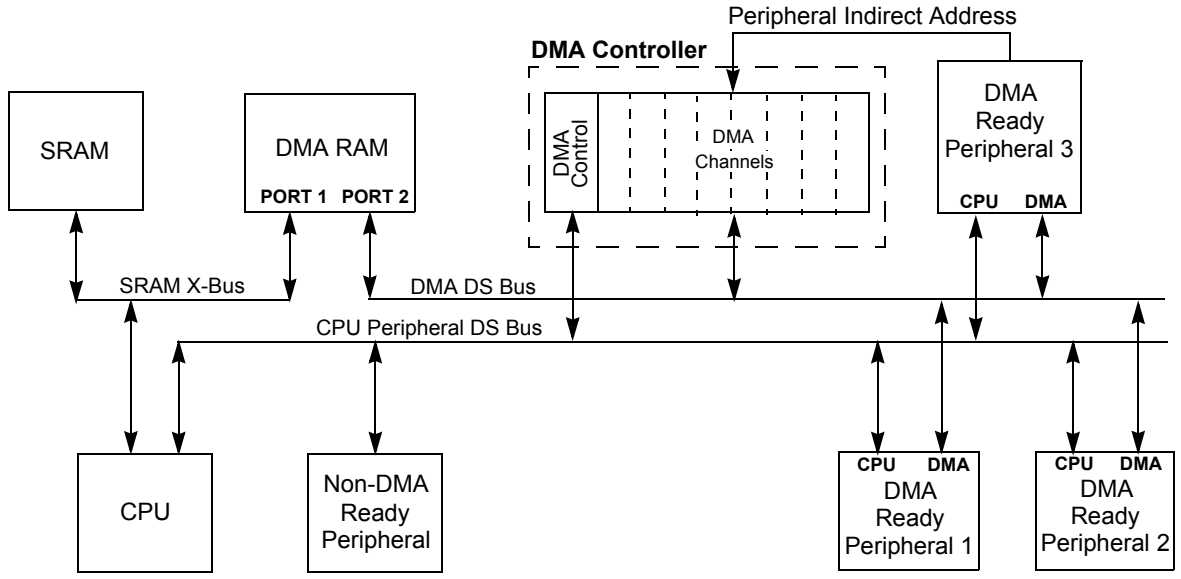
Each channel has its own set of control and status registers. Each DMA channel can be configured to copy data either from buffers stored in dual port DMA RAM to peripheral SFRs, or from peripheral SFRs to buffers in DMA RAM.

The DMA controller supports the following features:

- Eight DMA channels
- Register Indirect with Post-increment Addressing mode
- Register Indirect without Post-increment Addressing mode
- Peripheral Indirect Addressing mode (peripheral generates destination address)
- CPU interrupt after half or full block transfer complete
- Byte or word transfers
- Fixed priority channel arbitration
- Manual (software) or Automatic (peripheral DMA requests) transfer initiation
- One-Shot or Auto-Repeat block transfer modes
- Ping-Pong mode (automatic switch between two DPSRAM start addresses after each block transfer complete)
- DMA request for each channel can be selected from any supported interrupt source
- Debug support features

For each DMA channel, a DMA interrupt request is generated when a block transfer is complete. Alternatively, an interrupt can be generated when half of the block has been filled.

FIGURE 8-1: TOP LEVEL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE USING A DEDICATED TRANSACTION BUS



Note: CPU and DMA address buses are not shown for clarity.

NOTES:

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

Input Name	Function Name	Register	Configuration Bits
External Interrupt 1	INT1	RPINR0	INT1R<4:0>
External Interrupt 2	INT2	RPINR1	INT2R<4:0>
Timer2 External Clock	T2CK	RPINR3	T2CKR<4:0>
Timer3 External Clock	T3CK	RPINR3	T3CKR<4:0>
Timer4 External Clock	T4CK	RPINR4	T4CKR<4:0>
Timer5 External Clock	T5CK	RPINR4	T5CKR<4:0>
Input Capture 1	IC1	RPINR7	IC1R<4:0>
Input Capture 2	IC2	RPINR7	IC2R<4:0>
Input Capture 7	IC7	RPINR10	IC7R<4:0>
Input Capture 8	IC8	RPINR10	IC8R<4:0>
Output Compare Fault A	OCFA	RPINR11	OCFAR<4:0>
PWM1 Fault	$\overline{\text{FLTA1}}$	RPINR12	FLTA1R<4:0>
PWM2 Fault	$\overline{\text{FLTA2}}$	RPINR13	FLTA2R<4:0>
QEI1 Phase A	QEA1	RPINR14	QEA1R<4:0>
QEI1 Phase B	QEB1	RPINR14	QEB1R<4:0>
QEI1 Index	INDX1	RPINR15	INDX1R<4:0>
QEI2 Phase A	QEA2	RPINR16	QEA2R<4:0>
QEI2Phase B	QEB2	RPINR16	QEB2R<4:0>
QEI2 Index	INDX2	RPINR17	INDX2R<4:0>
UART1 Receive	U1RX	RPINR18	U1RXR<4:0>
UART1 Clear To Send	$\overline{\text{U1CTS}}$	RPINR18	U1CTSR<4:0>
UART2 Receive	U2RX	RPINR19	U2RXR<4:0>
UART2 Clear To Send	$\overline{\text{U2CTS}}$	RPINR19	U2CTSR<4:0>
SPI1 Data Input	SDI1	RPINR20	SDI1R<4:0>
SPI1 Clock Input	SCK1	RPINR20	SCK1R<4:0>
SPI1 Slave Select Input	$\overline{\text{SS1}}$	RPINR21	SS1R<4:0>
SPI2 Data Input	SDI2	RPINR22	SDI2R<4:0>
SPI2 Clock Input	SCK2	RPINR22	SCK2R<4:0>
SPI2 Slave Select Input	$\overline{\text{SS2}}$	RPINR23	SS2R<4:0>
ECAN1 Receive	CIRX	RPINR26	CIRXR<4:0>

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

REGISTER 11-11: RPINR15: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 15

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	—	INDX1R<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 15-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **INDX1R<4:0>:** Assign QEI1 INDEX (INDX1) to the corresponding RPn pin

11111 = Input tied to Vss
11001 = Input tied to RP25
•
•
•
00001 = Input tied to RP1
00000 = Input tied to RP0

REGISTER 16-2: PxTMR: PWM TIMER COUNT VALUE REGISTER

R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTDIR	PTMR<14:8>						
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
PTMR<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 **PTDIR:** PWM Time Base Count Direction Status bit (read-only)
1 = PWM time base is counting down
0 = PWM time base is counting up

bit 14-0 **PTMR<14:0>:** PWM Time Base Register Count Value bits

REGISTER 16-3: PxTPER: PWM TIME BASE PERIOD REGISTER

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	PTPER<14:8>						
bit 15							bit 8

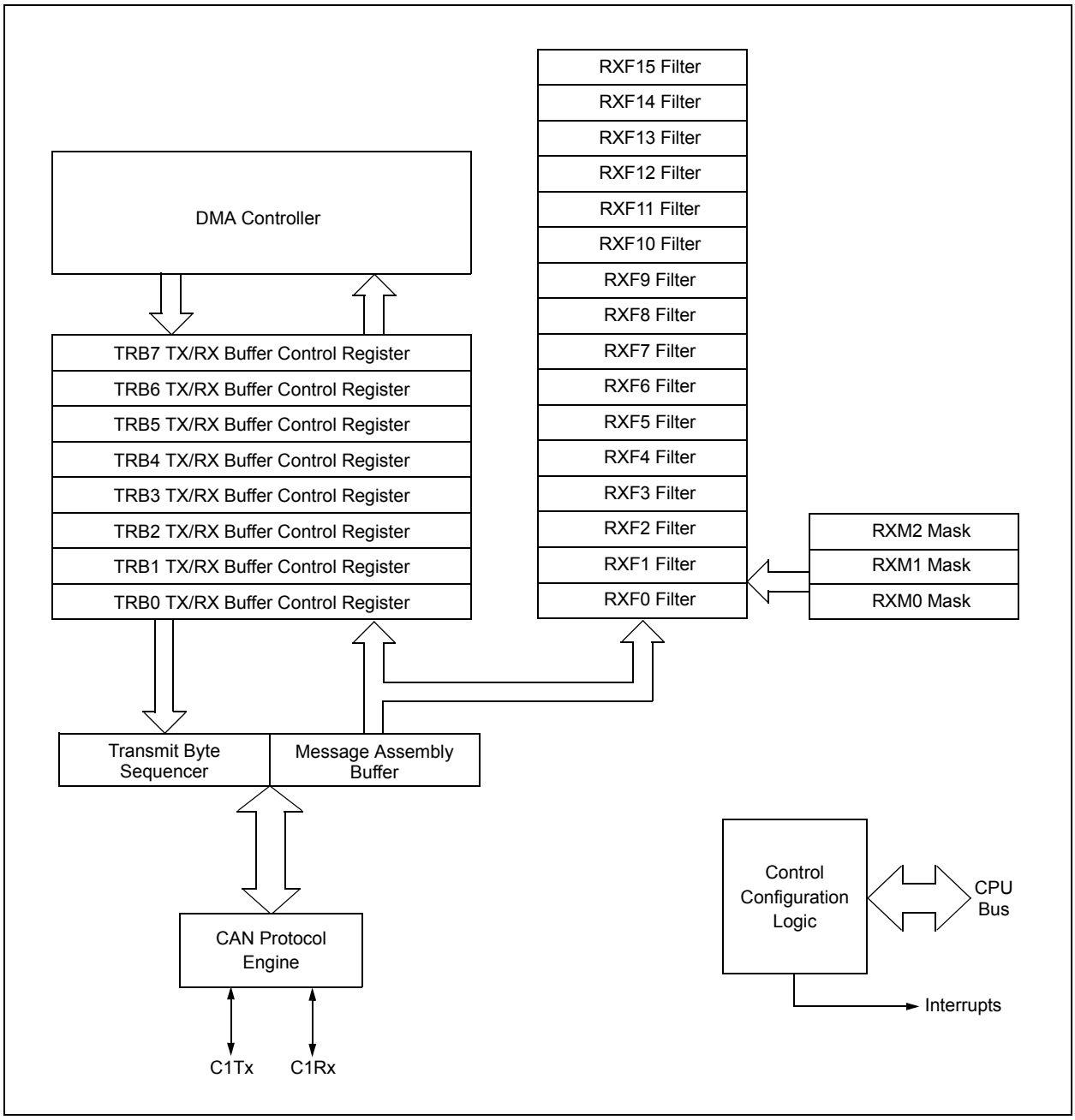
R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTPER<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

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 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 14-0 **PTPER<14:0>:** PWM Time Base Period Value bits

FIGURE 21-1: ECAN™ MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



26.5 Programmable CRC Registers

REGISTER 26-1: CRCCON: CRC CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	CSIDL	VWORD<4:0>				
bit 15							bit 8

R-0	R-1	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CRCFUL	CRCMPT	—	CRCGO	PLEN<3:0>			
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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **CSIDL:** CRC Stop in Idle Mode bit
1 = Discontinue module operation when device enters Idle mode
0 = Continue module operation in Idle mode

bit 12-8 **VWORD<4:0>:** Pointer Value bits
Indicates the number of valid words in the FIFO. Has a maximum value of 8 when PLEN<3:0> > 7, or 16 when PLEN<3:0> ≤7.

bit 7 **CRCFUL**: FIFO Full bit
1 = FIFO is full
0 = FIFO is not full

bit 6 **CRCMPT:** FIFO Empty Bit
1 = FIFO is empty
0 = FIFO is not empty

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

bit 4 **CRCGO:** Start CRC bit
1 = Start CRC serial shifter
0 = Turn off the CRC serial shifter after the FIFO is empty

bit 3-0 **PLEN<3:0>:** Polynomial Length bits
Denotes the length of the polynomial to be generated minus 1.

NOTES:

Register 27-2: PMMODE: PARALLEL PORT MODE REGISTER

R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
BUSY	IRQM<1:0>		INCM<1:0>		MODE16	MODE<1:0>	
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
WAITB<1:0>(1)		WAITM<3:0>				WAITE<1:0>(1)	
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 **BUSY:** Busy bit (Master mode only)
1 = Port is busy (not useful when the processor stall is active)
0 = Port is not busy

bit 14-13 **IRQM<1:0>:** Interrupt Request Mode bits
11 = Interrupt generated when Read Buffer 3 is read or Write Buffer 3 is written (Buffered PSP mode) or on a read or write operation when PMA<1:0> = 11 (Addressable PSP mode only)
10 = No interrupt generated, processor stall activated
01 = Interrupt generated at the end of the read/write cycle
00 = No interrupt generated

bit 12-11 **INCM<1:0>:** Increment Mode bits
11 = PSP read and write buffers auto-increment (Legacy PSP mode only)
10 = Decrement ADDR<10:0> by 1 every read/write cycle
01 = Increment ADDR<10:0> by 1 every read/write cycle
00 = No increment or decrement of address

bit 10 **MODE16:** 8/16-bit Mode bit
1 = 16-bit mode: data register is 16 bits, a read or write to the data register invokes two 8-bit transfers
0 = 8-bit mode: data register is 8 bits, a read or write to the data register invokes one 8-bit transfer

bit 9-8 **MODE<1:0>:** Parallel Port Mode Select bits
11 = Master mode 1 (PMCS1, PMRD/$\overline{\text{PMWR}}$, PMENB, PMBE, PMA<x:0> and PMD<7:0>)
10 = Master mode 2 (PMCS1, PMRD, $\overline{\text{PMWR}}$, $\overline{\text{PMBE}}$, PMA<x:0> and PMD<7:0>)
01 = Enhanced PSP, control signals ($\overline{\text{PMRD}}$, $\overline{\text{PMWR}}$, $\overline{\text{PMCS1}}$, PMD<7:0> and PMA<1:0>)
00 = Legacy Parallel Slave Port, control signals ($\overline{\text{PMRD}}$, $\overline{\text{PMWR}}$, $\overline{\text{PMCS1}}$ and PMD<7:0>)

bit 7-6 **WAITB<1:0>:** Data Setup to Read/Write Wait State Configuration bits(1)
11 = Data wait of 4 TCY; multiplexed address phase of 4 TCY
10 = Data wait of 3 TCY; multiplexed address phase of 3 TCY
01 = Data wait of 2 TCY; multiplexed address phase of 2 TCY
00 = Data wait of 1 TCY; multiplexed address phase of 1 TCY

bit 5-2 **WAITM<3:0>:** Read to Byte Enable Strobe Wait State Configuration bits
1111 = Wait of additional 15 TCY
•
•
•
0001 = Wait of additional 1 TCY
0000 = No additional wait cycles (operation forced into one TCY)

bit 1-0 **WAITE<1:0>:** Data Hold After Strobe Wait State Configuration bits(1)
11 = Wait of 4 TCY
10 = Wait of 3 TCY
01 = Wait of 2 TCY
00 = Wait of 1 TCY

Note 1: WAITB and WAITE bits are ignored whenever WAITM3:WAITM0 = 0000.

31.1 DC Characteristics

TABLE 31-1: OPERATING MIPS VS. VOLTAGE

Characteristic	VDD Range (in Volts)	Temp Range (in °C)	Max MIPS
			dsPIC33FJ32MC302/304, dsPIC33FJ64MCX02/X04 and dsPIC33FJ128MCX02/X04
—	3.0-3.6V(1)	-40°C to +85°C	40
—	3.0-3.6V(1)	-40°C to +125°C	40

Note 1: Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN. Analog modules such as the ADC will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested but not characterized. Refer to parameter BO10 in Table 31-11 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

TABLE 31-2: THERMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Rating	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Industrial Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40	—	+125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-40	—	+85	°C
Extended Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40	—	+155	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-40	—	+125	°C
Power Dissipation: Internal chip power dissipation: PINT = VDD x (IDD – Σ IOH) I/O Pin Power Dissipation: I/O = Σ ({VDD – VOH} x IOH) + Σ (VOL x IOL)	PD	PINT + PI/O			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	PDMAX	(TJ – TA)/θJA			W

TABLE 31-3: THERMAL PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-pin QFN	θJA	30	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-pin TFQP	θJA	40	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-pin SPDIP	θJA	45	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-pin SOIC	θJA	50	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-pin QFN-S	θJA	30	—	°C/W	1

Note 1: Junction to ambient thermal resistance, Theta-JA (θJA) numbers are achieved by package simulations.

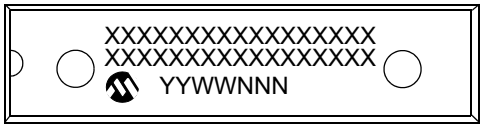
TABLE 31-45: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (10-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
ADC Accuracy (10-bit Mode) – Measurements with external VREF+/VREF-							
AD20b	Nr	Resolution(1)	10 data bits			bits	
AD21b	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-1.5	—	+1.5	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD22b	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	>-1	—	<1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD23b	GERR	Gain Error	—	3	6	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD24b	EOFF	Offset Error	—	2	5	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.6V
AD25b	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed
ADC Accuracy (10-bit Mode) – Measurements with internal VREF+/VREF-							
AD20b	Nr	Resolution(1)	10 data bits			bits	
AD21b	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-1	—	+1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD22b	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	>-1	—	<1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD23b	GERR	Gain Error	3	7	15	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD24b	EOFF	Offset Error	1.5	3	7	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.6V
AD25b	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed
Dynamic Performance (10-bit Mode)							
AD30b	THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	—	—	-64	dB	—
AD31b	SINAD	Signal to Noise and Distortion	57	58.5	—	dB	—
AD32b	SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range	72	—	—	dB	—
AD33b	FNYQ	Input Signal Bandwidth	—	—	550	kHz	—
AD34b	ENOB	Effective Number of Bits	9.16	9.4	—	bits	—

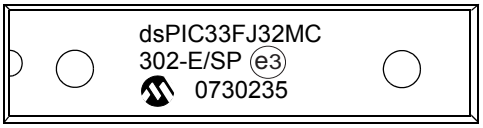
Note 1: Injection currents > | 0 | can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.

33.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

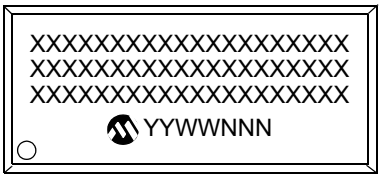
28-Lead SPDIP



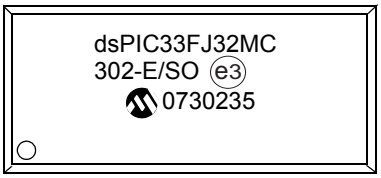
Example



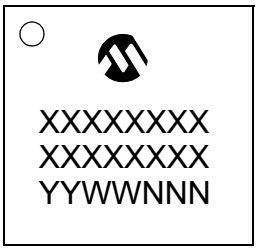
28-Lead SOIC (.300”)



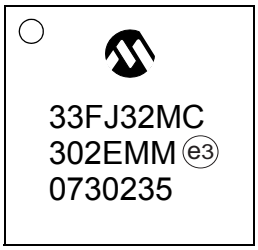
Example



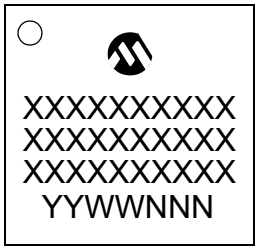
28-Lead QFN-S



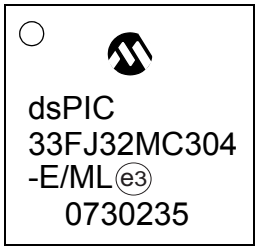
Example



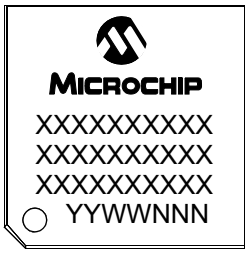
44-Lead QFN



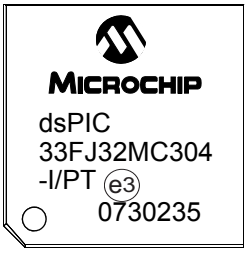
Example



44-Lead TQFP



Example



Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	e3	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: If the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it is carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.