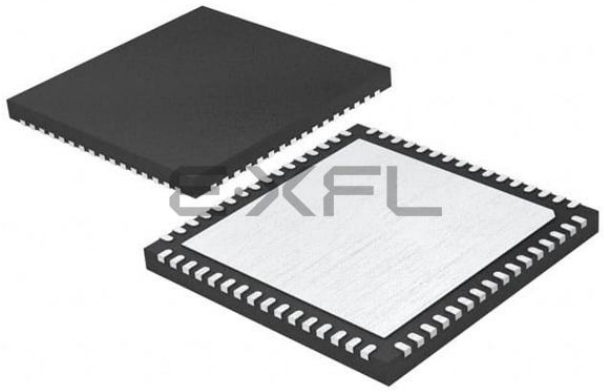
Microchip Technology - DSPIC33FJ32GS606T-I/MR Datasheet



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"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.

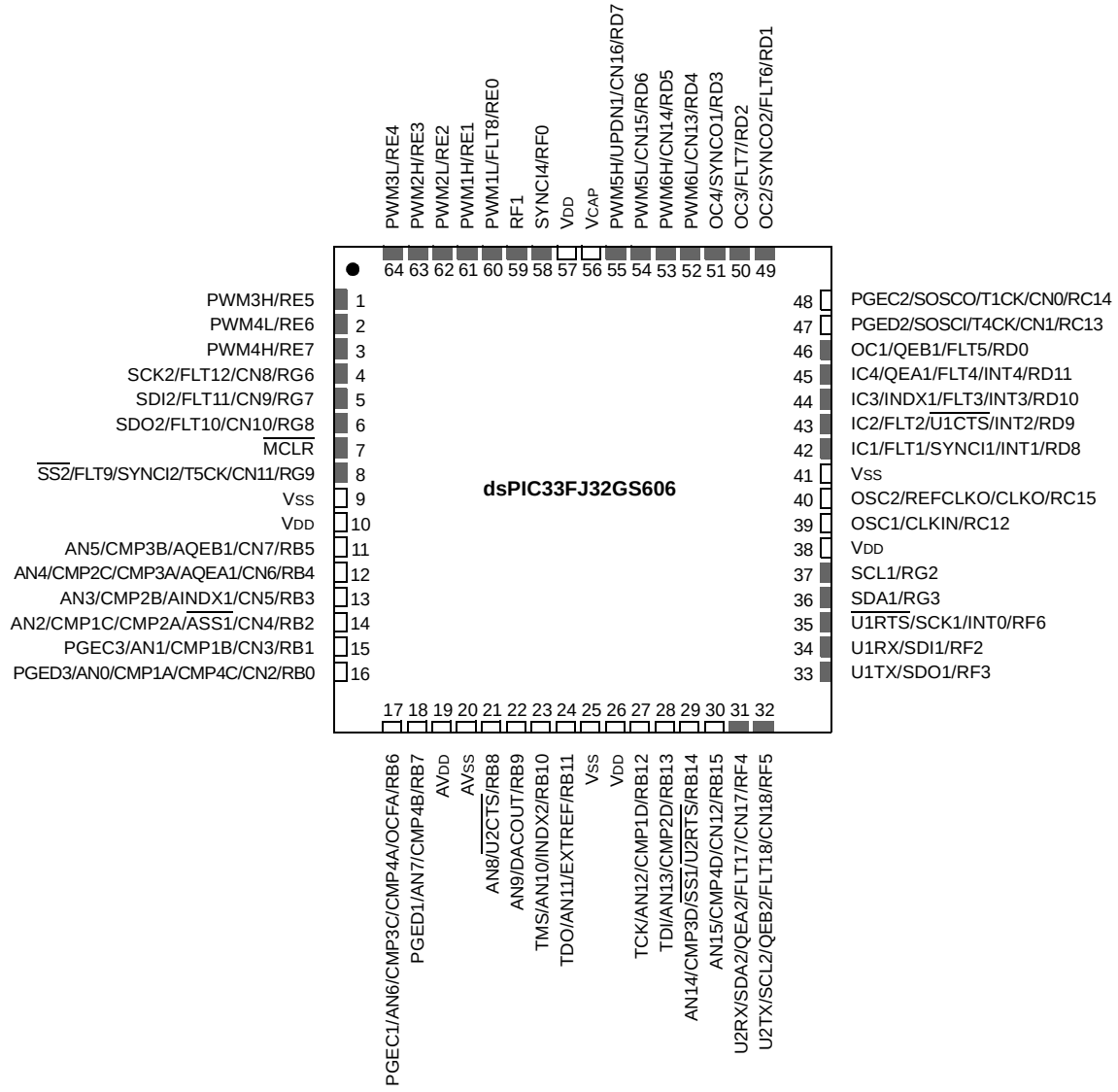
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

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, QEI, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	58
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b; D/A 1x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-VQFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj32gs606t-i-mr

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

64-Pin QFN

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant



Note: The metal plane at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to VSS externally.

TABLE 4-2: CHANGE NOTIFICATION REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ32GS608/610 AND dsPIC33FJ64GS608/610 DEVICES

File 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
CNEN1	0060	CN15IE	CN14IE	CN13IE	CN12IE	CN11IE	CN10IE	CN9IE	CN8IE	CN7IE	CN6IE	CN5IE	CN4IE	CN3IE	CN2IE	CN1IE	CN0IE	0000
CNEN2	0062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN23IE	CN22IE	CN21IE	CN20IE	CN19IE	CN18IE	CN17IE	CN16IE	0000
CNPU1	0068	CN15PUE	CN14PUE	CN13PUE	CN12PUE	CN11PUE	CN10PUE	CN9PUE	CN8PUE	CN7PUE	CN6PUE	CN5PUE	CN4PUE	CN3PUE	CN2PUE	CN1PUE	CN0PUE	0000
CNPU2	006A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN23PUE	CN22PUE	CN21PUE	CN20PUE	CN19PUE	CN18PUE	CN17PUE	CN16PUE	0000

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

TABLE 4-3: CHANGE NOTIFICATION REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606 AND dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606 DEVICES

File 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
CNEN1	0060	CN15IE	CN14IE	CN13IE	CN12IE	CN11IE	CN10IE	CN9IE	CN8IE	CN7IE	CN6IE	CN5IE	CN4IE	CN3IE	CN2IE	CN1IE	CN0IE	0000
CNEN2	0062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN23IE	CN22IE	—	—	—	CN18IE	CN17IE	CN16IE	0000
CNPU1	0068	CN15PUE	CN14PUE	CN13PUE	CN12PUE	CN11PUE	CN10PUE	CN9PUE	CN8PUE	CN7PUE	CN6PUE	CN5PUE	CN4PUE	CN3PUE	CN2PUE	CN1PUE	CN0PUE	0000
CNPU2	006A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN23PUE	CN22PUE	—	—	—	CN18PUE	CN17PUE	CN16PUE	0000

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

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TABLE 4-5: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ64GS608 DEVICES

File 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
INTCON1	0080	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	COVAERR	COVBERR	OVATE	OVBTE	COVTE	SFTACERR	DIV0ERR	DMACERR	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFAIL	—	0000
INTCON2	0082	ALTIVT	DISI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT4EP	INT3EP	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP	0000
IFS0	0084	—	DMA1IF	ADIF	U1TXIF	U1RXIF	SPI1IF	SPI1EIF	T3IF	T2IF	OC2IF	IC2IF	DMA0IF	T1IF	OC1IF	IC1IF	INT0IF	0000
IFS1	0086	U2TXIF	U2RXIF	INT2IF	T5IF	T4IF	OC4IF	OC3IF	DMA2IF	—	—	—	INT1IF	CNIF	AC1IF	MI2C1IF	SI2C1IF	0000
IFS2	0088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IF	IC3IF	DMA3IF	C1IF	C1RXIF	SPI2IF	SPI2EIF	0000
IFS3	008A	—	—	—	—	—	QEI1IF	PSEMIF	—	—	INT4IF	INT3IF	—	—	MI2C2IF	SI2C2IF	—	0000
IFS4	008C	—	—	—	—	QEI2IF	—	PSESMIF	—	—	C1TXIF	—	—	—	U2EIF	U1EIF	—	0000
IFS5	008E	PWM2IF	PWM1IF	ADCP12IF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP8IF	—	0000
IFS6	0090	ADCP1IF	ADCP0IF	—	—	—	—	AC4IF	AC3IF	AC2IF	—	PWM8IF	PWM7IF	PWM6IF	PWM5IF	PWM4IF	PWM3IF	0000
IFS7	0092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP7IF	ADCP6IF	ADCP5IF	ADCP4IF	ADCP3IF	ADCP2IF	0000
IEC0	0094	—	DMA1IE	ADIE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE	T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	DMA0IE	T1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	INT0IE	0000
IEC1	0096	U2TXIE	U2RXIE	INT2IE	T5IE	T4IE	OC4IE	OC3IE	DMA2IE	—	—	—	INT1IE	CNIE	AC1IE	MI2C1IE	SI2C1IE	0000
IEC2	0098	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IE	IC3IE	DMA3IE	C1IE	C1RXIE	SPI2IE	SPI2EIE	0000
IEC3	009A	—	—	—	—	—	QEI1IE	PSEMIE	—	—	INT4IE	INT3IE	—	—	MI2C2IE	SI2C2IE	—	0000
IEC4	009C	—	—	—	—	QEI2IE	—	PSESMIE	—	—	C1TXIE	—	—	—	U2EIE	U1EIE	—	0000
IEC5	009E	PWM2IE	PWM1IE	ADCP12IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP8IE	—	0000
IEC6	00A0	ADCP1IE	ADCP0IE	—	—	—	—	AC4IE	AC3IE	AC2IE	—	PWM8IE	PWM7IE	PWM6IE	PWM5IE	PWM4IE	PWM3IE	0000
IEC7	00A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP7IE	ADCP6IE	ADCP5IE	ADCP4IE	ADCP3IE	ADCP2IE	0000
IPC0	00A4	—	T1IP2	T1IP1	T1IP0	—	OC1IP2	OC1IP1	OC1IP0	—	IC1IP2	IC1IP1	IC1IP0	—	INT0IP2	INT0IP1	INT0IP0	4444
IPC1	00A6	—	T2IP2	T2IP1	T2IP0	—	OC2IP2	OC2IP1	OC2IP0	—	IC2IP2	IC2IP1	IC2IP0	—	DMA0IP2	DMA0IP1	DMA0IP0	4444
IPC2	00A8	—	U1RXIP2	U1RXIP1	U1RXIP0	—	SPI1IP2	SPI1IP1	SPI1IP0	—	SPI1EIP2	SPI1EIP1	SPI1EIP0	—	T3IP2	T3IP1	T3IP0	4444
IPC3	00AA	—	—	—	—	—	DMA1IP2	DMA1IP1	DMA1IP0	—	ADIP2	ADIP1	ADIP0	—	U1TXIP2	U1TXIP1	U1TXIP0	4444
IPC4	00AC	—	CNIP2	CNIP1	CNIP0	—	AC1IP2	AC1IP1	AC1IP0	—	MI2C1IP2	MI2C1IP1	MI2C1IP0	—	SI2C1IP2	SI2C1IP1	SI2C1IP0	4444
IPC5	00AE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP2	INT1IP1	INT1IP0	0004
IPC6	00B0	—	T4IP2	T4IP1	T4IP0	—	OC4IP2	OC4IP1	OC4IP0	—	OC3IP2	OC3IP1	OC3IP0	—	DMA2IP2	DMA2IP1	DMA2IP0	4444
IPC7	00B2	—	U2TXIP2	U2TXIP1	U2TXIP0	—	U2RXIP2	U2RXIP1	U2RXIP0	—	INT2IP2	INT2IP1	INT2IP0	—	T5IP2	T5IP1	T5IP0	4444
IPC8	00B4	—	C1IP2	C1IP1	C1IP0	—	C1RXIP2	C1RXIP1	C1RXIP0	—	SPI2IP2	SPI2IP1	SPI2IP0	—	SPI2EIP2	SPI2EIP1	SPI2EIP0	4444
IPC9	00B6	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IP2	IC4IP1	IC4IP0	—	IC3IP2	IC3IP1	IC3IP0	—	DMA3IP2	DMA3IP1	DMA3IP0	0444
IPC12	00BC	—	—	—	—	—	MI2C2IP2	MI2C2IP1	MI2C2IP0	—	SI2C2IP2	SI2C2IP1	SI2C2IP0	—	—	—	—	0440
IPC13	00BE	—	—	—	—	—	INT4IP2	INT4IP1	INT4IP0	—	INT3IP2	INT3IP1	INT3IP0	—	—	—	—	0440
IPC14	00C0	—	—	—	—	—	QEI1IP2	QEI1IP0	QEI1IP0	—	PSEMIP2	PSEMIP1	PSEMIP0	—	—	—	—	0440
IPC16	00C4	—	—	—	—	—	U2EIP2	U2EIP1	U2EIP0	—	U1EIP2	U1EIP1	U1EIP0	—	—	—	—	0440
IPC17	00C6	—	—	—	—	—	C1TXIP2	C1TXIP1	C1TXIP0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0400
IPC18	00C8	—	QEI2IP2	QEI2IP1	QEI2IP0	—	—	—	—	—	PSESMIP2	PSESMIP1	PSESMIP0	—	—	—	—	4040

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

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TABLE 4-39: ECAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL1<0>) = 1 (CONTINUED)

File 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
C1RXF11EID	066E	EID<15:0>																xxxx
C1RXF12SID	0670	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16	xxxx
C1RXF12EID	0672	EID<15:0>																xxxx
C1RXF13SID	0674	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16	xxxx
C1RXF13EID	0676	EID<15:0>																xxxx
C1RXF14SID	0678	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16	xxxx
C1RXF14EID	067A	EID<15:0>																xxxx
C1RXF15SID	067C	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16	xxxx
C1RXF15EID	067E	EID<15:0>																xxxx

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

TABLE 4-40: ANALOG COMPARATOR CONTROL REGISTER MAP

File 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
CMPCON1	0540	CMPON	—	CMPSIDL	—	—	—	—	DACOE	INSEL1	INSEL0	EXTREF	—	CMPSTAT	—	CMPPOL	RANGE	0000
CMPDAC1	0542	—	—	-	—	—	—	CMREF<9:0>										0000
CMPCON2	0544	CMPON	—	CMPSIDL	—	—	—	—	DACOE	INSEL1	INSEL0	EXTREF	—	CMPSTAT	—	CMPPOL	RANGE	0000
CMPDAC2	0546	—	—	-	—	—	—	CMREF<9:0>										0000
CMPCON3	0548	CMPON	—	CMPSIDL	—	—	—	—	DACOE	INSEL1	INSEL0	EXTREF	—	CMPSTAT	—	CMPPOL	RANGE	0000
CMPDAC3	054A	—	—	-	—	—	—	CMREF<9:0>										0000
CMPCON4	054C	CMPON	—	CMPSIDL	—	—	—	—	DACOE	INSEL1	INSEL0	EXTREF	—	CMPSTAT	—	CMPPOL	RANGE	0000
CMPDAC4	054E	—	—	—	—	—	—	CMREF<9:0>										0000

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

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4.6.2 DATA ACCESS FROM PROGRAM MEMORY USING TABLE INSTRUCTIONS

The TBLRDL and TBLWTL instructions offer a direct method of reading or writing the lower word of any address within the program space without going through data space. The TBLRDH and TBLWTH instructions are the only method to read or write the upper 8 bits of a program space word as data.

The PC is incremented by two for each successive 24-bit program word. This allows program memory addresses to directly map to data space addresses. Program memory can thus be regarded as two 16-bit-wide word address spaces, residing side by side, each with the same address range. TBLRDL and TBLWTL access the space that contains the least significant data word. TBLRDH and TBLWTH access the space that contains the upper data byte.

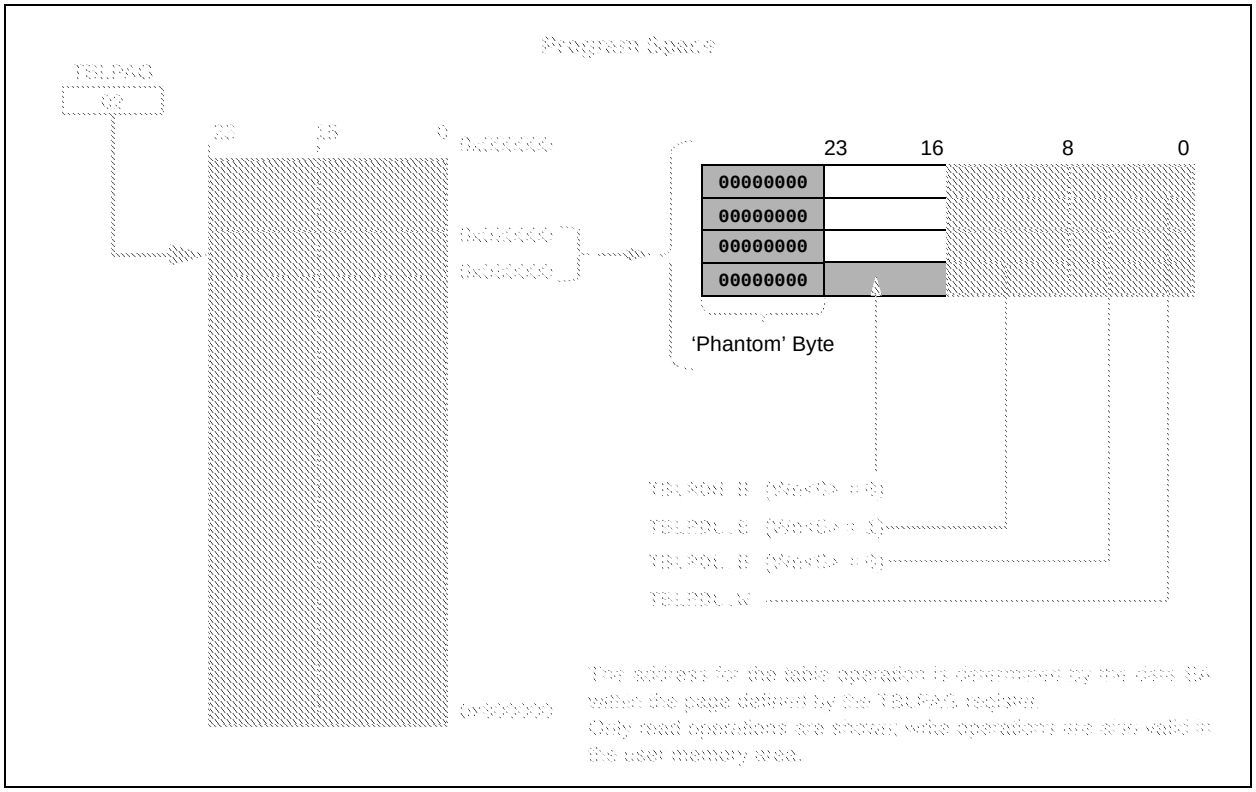
Two table instructions are provided to move byte or word-sized (16-bit) data to and from program space. Both function as either byte or word operations.

- TBLRDL (Table Read Low):
  - In Word mode, this instruction maps the lower word of the program space location (P<15:0>) to a data address (D<15:0>).
  - In Byte mode, either the upper or lower byte of the lower program word is mapped to the lower byte of a data address. The upper byte is selected when Byte Select is '1'; the lower byte is selected when it is '0'.
- TBLRDH (Table Read High):
  - In Word mode, this instruction maps the entire upper word of a program address (P<23:16>) to a data address. Note that D<15:8>, the 'phantom byte', will always be '0'.
  - In Byte mode, this instruction maps the upper or lower byte of the program word to D<7:0> of the data address, in the TBLRDL instruction. The data is always '0' when the upper 'phantom' byte is selected (Byte Select = 1).

Similarly, two table instructions, TBLWTH and TBLWTL, are used to write individual bytes or words to a program space address. The details of their operation are explained in **Section 5.0 "Flash Program Memory"**.

For all table operations, the area of program memory space to be accessed is determined by the Table Page register (TBLPAG). TBLPAG covers the entire program memory space of the device, including user and configuration spaces. When TBLPAG<7> = 0, the table page is located in the user memory space. When TBLPAG<7> = 1, the page is located in configuration space.

FIGURE 4-10: ACCESSING PROGRAM MEMORY WITH TABLE INSTRUCTIONS



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5.2 RTSP Operation

The dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 Flash program memory array is organized into rows of 64 instructions or 192 bytes. RTSP allows the user application to erase a page of memory, which consists of eight rows (512 instructions) at a time, and to program one row or one word at a time. Table 27-12 shows typical erase and programming times. The 8-row erase pages and single row write rows are edge-aligned from the beginning of program memory, on boundaries of 1536 bytes and 192 bytes, respectively.

The program memory implements holding buffers that can contain 64 instructions of programming data. Prior to the actual programming operation, the write data must be loaded into the buffers sequentially. The instruction words loaded must always be from a group of 64 boundary.

The basic sequence for RTSP programming is to set up a Table Pointer, then do a series of TBLWT instructions to load the buffers. Programming is performed by setting the control bits in the NVMCON register. A total of 64 TBLWTL and TBLWTH instructions are required to load the instructions.

All of the Table Write operations are single-word writes (two instruction cycles) because only the buffers are written. A programming cycle is required for programming each row.

5.3 Programming Operations

A complete programming sequence is necessary for programming or erasing the internal Flash in RTSP mode. The processor stalls (waits) until the programming operation is finished.

The programming time depends on the FRC accuracy (see Table 27-20) and the value of the FRC Oscillator Tuning register (see Register 9-4). Use the following formula to calculate the minimum and maximum values for the Row Write Time, Page Erase Time and Word Write Cycle Time parameters (see Table 27-12).

EQUATION 5-1: PROGRAMMING TIME

$$\frac{T}{7.37\ MHz \times (FRC\ Accuracy)\% \times (FRC\ Tuning)\%}$$

For example, if the device is operating at +125°C, the FRC accuracy will be ±2%. If the TUN<5:0> bits (see Register 9-4) are set to 'b000000, the minimum row write time is equal to Equation 5-2.

EQUATION 5-2: MINIMUM ROW WRITE TIME

$$T_{RW} = \frac{11064\ Cycles}{7.37\ MHz \times (1 + 0.02) \times (1 - 0.000938)} = 1.473\ ms$$

The maximum row write time is equal to Equation 5-3.

EQUATION 5-3: MAXIMUM ROW WRITE TIME

$$T_{RW} = \frac{11064\ Cycles}{7.37\ MHz \times (1 - 0.02) \times (1 - 0.000938)} = 1.533\ ms$$

Setting the WR bit (NVMCON<15>) starts the operation and the WR bit is automatically cleared when the operation is finished.

5.4 Control Registers

Two SFRs are used to read and write the program Flash memory: NVMCON and NVMKEY.

The NVMCON register (Register 5-1) controls which blocks are to be erased, which memory type is to be programmed and the start of the programming cycle.

NVMKEY is a write-only register that is used for write protection. To start a programming or erase sequence, the user application must consecutively write 0x55 and 0xAA to the NVMKEY register. Refer to **Section 5.3 "Programming Operations"** for further details.

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REGISTER 5-1: NVMCON: FLASH MEMORY CONTROL REGISTER

R/SO-0(1)	R/W-0(1)	R/W-0(1)	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
WR	WREN	WRERR	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0(1)	U-0	U-0	R/W-0(1)	R/W-0(1)	R/W-0(1)	R/W-0(1)
—	ERASE	—	—	NVMOP3(2)	NVMOP2(2)	NVMOP1(2)	NVMOP0(2)
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	SO = Settable Only bit		
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 **WR:** Write Control bit(1)
- 1 = Initiates a Flash memory program or erase operation; the operation is self-timed and the bit is cleared by hardware once operation is complete
- 0 = Program or erase operation is complete and inactive

bit 14 **WREN:** Write Enable bit(1)
- 1 = Enables Flash program/erase operations
- 0 = Inhibits Flash program/erase operations

bit 13 **WRERR:** Write Sequence Error Flag bit(1)
- 1 = An improper program or erase sequence attempt or termination has occurred (bit is set automatically on any set attempt of the WR bit)
- 0 = The program or erase operation completed normally

bit 12-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6 **ERASE:** Erase/Program Enable bit(1)
- 1 = Performs the erase operation specified by the NVMOP<3:0> bits on the next WR command
- 0 = Performs the program operation specified by the NVMOP<3:0> bits on the next WR command

bit 5-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **NVMOP<3:0>:** NVM Operation Select bits(1,2)

If ERASE = 1:
- 1111 = Memory bulk erase operation
- 1101 = Erases General Segment (GS)
- 0011 = No operation
- 0010 = Memory page erase operation
- 0001 = No operation
- 0000 = Erases a single Configuration register byte

If ERASE = 0:
- 1111 = No operation
- 1101 = No operation
- 0011 = Memory word program operation
- 0010 = No operation
- 0001 = Memory row program operation
- 0000 = Programs a single Configuration register byte

Note 1: These bits can only be reset on a Power-on Reset.

2: All other combinations of NVMOP<3:0> are unimplemented.

REGISTER 5-2: NVMKEY: NONVOLATILE MEMORY KEY REGISTER

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

W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0
NVMKEY<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 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 7-0 **NVMKEY<7:0>:** Key Register bits (write-only)

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REGISTER 7-39: IPC23: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 23

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	PWM2IP2	PWM2IP1	PWM2IP0	—	PWM1IP2	PWM1IP1	PWM1IP0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read 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 **PWM2IP<2:0>:** PWM2 Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 11 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 10-8 **PWM1IP<2:0>:** PWM1 Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 7-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

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7.4 Interrupt Setup Procedures

7.4.1 INITIALIZATION

Complete the following steps to configure an interrupt source at initialization:

1. Set the NSTDIS bit (INTCON1<15>) if nested interrupts are not desired.
2. Select the user-assigned priority level for the interrupt source by writing the control bits in the appropriate IPCx register. The priority level will depend on the specific application and type of interrupt source. If multiple priority levels are not desired, the IPCx register control bits for all enabled interrupt sources can be programmed to the same non-zero value.

Note:	At a device Reset, the IPCx registers are initialized such that all user interrupt sources are assigned to Priority Level 4.

3. Clear the interrupt flag status bit associated with the peripheral in the associated IFSx register.
4. Enable the interrupt source by setting the interrupt enable control bit associated with the source in the appropriate IECx register.

7.4.2 INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE

The method used to declare an ISR and initialize the IVT with the correct vector address depends on the programming language (C or assembler) and the language development toolsuite used to develop the application.

In general, the user application must clear the interrupt flag in the appropriate IFSx register for the source of interrupt that the ISR handles. Otherwise, program will re-enter the ISR immediately after exiting the routine. If the ISR is coded in assembly language, it must be terminated using a `RETFIE` instruction to unstack the saved PC value, SRL value and old CPU priority level.

7.4.3 TRAP SERVICE ROUTINE

A Trap Service Routine (TSR) is coded like an ISR, except that the appropriate trap status flag in the INTCON1 register must be cleared to avoid re-entry into the TSR.

7.4.4 INTERRUPT DISABLE

The following steps outline the procedure to disable all user interrupts:

1. Push the current SR value onto the software stack using the `PUSH` instruction.
2. Force the CPU to Priority Level 7 by inclusive ORing the value, EOh, with SRL.

To enable user interrupts, the `POP` instruction can be used to restore the previous SR value.

Note:	Only user interrupts with a priority level of 7 or lower can be disabled. Trap sources (Level 8-Level 15) cannot be disabled.

The `DISI` instruction provides a convenient way to disable interrupts of Priority Levels 1-6 for a fixed period of time. Level 7 interrupt sources are not disabled by the `DISI` instruction.

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REGISTER 8-6: DMAxCNT: DMA CHANNEL x TRANSFER COUNT REGISTER(1)

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<9:8>(2)	
bit 15							

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CNT<7:0>(2)							
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 15-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9-0 **CNT<9:0>:** DMA Transfer Count Register bits(2)

Note 1: If the channel is enabled (i.e., active), writes to this register may result in unpredictable behavior of the DMA channel and should be avoided.

2: Number of DMA transfers = CNT<9:0> + 1.

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REGISTER 10-5: PMD6: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 6

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PWM8MD	PWM7MD	PWM6MD	PWM5MD	PWM4MD	PWM3MD	PWM2MD	PWM1MD
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **PWM8MD:** PWM Generator 8 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 8 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 8 module is enabled

bit 14 **PWM7MD:** PWM Generator 7 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 7 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 7 module is enabled

bit 13 **PWM6MD:** PWM Generator 6 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 6 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 6 module is enabled

bit 12 **PWM5MD:** PWM Generator 5 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 5 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 5 module is enabled

bit 11 **PWM4MD:** PWM Generator 4 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 4 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 4 module is enabled

bit 10 **PWM3MD:** PWM Generator 3 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 3 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 3 module is enabled

bit 9 **PWM2MD:** PWM Generator 2 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 2 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 2 module is enabled

bit 8 **PWM1MD:** PWM Generator 1 Module Disable bit
1 = PWM Generator 1 module is disabled
0 = PWM Generator 1 module is enabled

bit 7-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

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16.3 Control Registers

The following registers control the operation of the high-speed PWM module.

- PTCON: PWM Time Base Control Register
- PTCON2: PWM Clock Divider Select Register 2
- PTPER: PWM Primary Master Time Base Period Register(1,2)
- SEVTCMP: PWM Special Event Compare Register(1)
- STCON: PWM Secondary Master Time Base Control Register
- STCON2: PWM Secondary Clock Divider Select Register 2
- STPER: PWM Secondary Master Time Base Period Register
- SSEVTCMP: PWM Secondary Special Event Compare Register
- CHOP: PWM Chop Clock Generator Register(1)
- MDC: PWM Master Duty Cycle Register(1,2)
- PWMCONx: PWM Control x Register
- PDCx: PWM Generator Duty Cycle x Register(1,2,3)
- PHASEx: PWM Primary Phase-Shift x Register(1,2)
- DTRx: PWM Dead-Time x Register
- ALTDTRx: PWM Alternate Dead-Time x Register
- SDCx: PWM Secondary Duty Cycle x Register(1,2,3)
- SPHASEx: PWM Secondary Phase-Shift x Register(1,2)
- TRGCONx: PWM Trigger Control x Register
- IOCONx: PWM I/O Control x Register
- FCLCONx: PWM Fault Current-Limit Control x Register
- TRIGx: PWM Primary Trigger x Compare Value Register
- STRIGx: PWM Secondary Trigger x Compare Value Register(1)
- LEBCONx: Leading-Edge Blanking Control x Register
- LEBDLYx: Leading-Edge Blanking Delay x Register
- AUXCONx: PWM Auxiliary Control x Register
- PWMCAPx: Primary PWM Time Base Capture x Register

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REGISTER 17-1: QEIxCON: QEIx CONTROL REGISTER (x = 1 or 2)

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CNTERR(1)	—	QEISIDL	INDX	UPDN(2)	QEIM2	QEIM1	QEIM0
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
SWPAB	PCDOUT	TQGATE	TQCKPS1(3)	TQCKPS0(3)	POSRES(4)	TQCS	UPDN_SRC(5)
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **CNTERR:** Count Error Status Flag bit(1)
- 1 = Position count error has occurred
- 0 = No position count error has occurred

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

bit 13 **QEISIDL:** QEIx Stop in Idle Mode bit
- 1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode
- 0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

bit 12 **INDX:** Index Pin State Status bit (read-only)
- 1 = Index pin is high
- 0 = Index pin is low

bit 11 **UPDN:** Position Counter Direction Status bit(2)
- 1 = Position counter direction is positive (+)
- 0 = Position counter direction is negative (-)

bit 10-8 **QEIM<2:0>:** Quadrature Encoder Interface Mode Select bits
- 111 = Quadrature Encoder Interface is enabled (x4 mode) with the position counter reset by the match (MAXxCNT)
- 110 = Quadrature Encoder Interface is enabled (x4 mode) with the Index Pulse Reset of the position counter
- 101 = Quadrature Encoder Interface is enabled (x2 mode) with the position counter reset by the match (MAXxCNT)
- 100 = Quadrature Encoder Interface is enabled (x2 mode) with the Index Pulse Reset of the position counter
- 011 = Unused (module disabled)
- 010 = Unused (module disabled)
- 001 = Starts 16-bit timer
- 000 = Quadrature Encoder Interface/timer off

bit 7 **SWPAB:** Phase A and Phase B Input Swap Select bit
- 1 = Phase A and Phase B inputs are swapped
- 0 = Phase A and Phase B inputs are not swapped

bit 6 **PCDOUT:** Position Counter Direction State Output Enable bit
- 1 = Position counter direction status output is enabled (QEI logic controls state of I/O pin)
- 0 = Position counter direction status output is disabled (normal I/O pin operation)

Note 1: CNTERR flag only applies when QEIM<2:0> = 110 or 100.

2: Read-only bit when QEIM<2:0> = 1xx; read/write bit when QEIM<2:0> = 001.

3: Prescaler utilized for 16-Bit Timer mode only.

4: This bit applies only when QEIM<2:0> = 100 or 110.

5: When configured for QEI mode, this control bit is a 'don't care'.

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REGISTER 21-8: CxEC: ECANx TRANSMIT/RECEIVE ERROR COUNT REGISTER

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
TERRCNT7	TERRCNT6	TERRCNT5	TERRCNT4	TERRCNT3	TERRCNT2	TERRCNT1	TERRCNT0
bit 15							bit 8

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
RERRCNT7	RERRCNT6	RERRCNT5	RERRCNT4	RERRCNT3	RERRCNT2	RERRCNT1	RERRCNT0
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 **TERRCNT<7:0>:** Transmit Error Count bits

bit 7-0 **RERRCNT<7:0>:** Receive Error Count bits

REGISTER 21-9: CxCFG1: ECANx BAUD RATE CONFIGURATION REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-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
SJW1	SJW0	BRP5	BRP4	BRP3	BRP2	BRP1	BRP0
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 7-6 **SJW<1:0>:** Synchronization Jump Width bits

11 = Length is 4 x TQ
10 = Length is 3 x TQ
01 = Length is 2 x TQ
00 = Length is 1 x TQ

bit 5-0 **BRP<5:0>:** Baud Rate Prescaler bits

11 1111 = TQ = 2 x 64 x 1/FCAN
•
•
•
00 0010 = TQ = 2 x 3 x 1/FCAN
00 0001 = TQ = 2 x 2 x 1/FCAN
00 0000 = TQ = 2 x 1 x 1/FCAN

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26.6 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.

26.7 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.

26.8 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.

26.9 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™).

26.10 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at V_{DDMIN} and V_{DDMAX} 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.

TABLE 27-10: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DO20A	VOH1	**Output High Voltage** I/O Pins: 4x Sink Driver Pins – RA0-RA7, RA14, RA15, RB0-RB15, RC1-RC4, RC12-RC14, RD0-RD2, RD8-RD12, RD14, RD15, RE8, RE9, RF0-RF8, RF12, RF13, RG0-RG3, RG6-RG9, RG14, RG15	1.5	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -12 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
			2.0	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -11 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
			3.0	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -3 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
		Output High Voltage I/O Pins: 8x Sink Driver Pin – RC15	1.5	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -16 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
			2.0	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -12 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
			3.0	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -4 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
		Output High Voltage I/O Pins: 16x Sink Driver Pins – RA9, RA10, RD3-RD7, RD13, RE0-RE7, RG12, RG13	1.5	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -30 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
			2.0	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -25 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)
			3.0	—	—	V	IOH ≥ -8 mA, VDD = 3.3V (See **Note 1**)

Note 1: Parameters are characterized, but not tested.

TABLE 27-11: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: BROWN-OUT RESET (BOR)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V(3) (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min(1)**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
BO10	VBOR	BOR Event on VDD Transition High-to-Low	2.6	—	2.95	V	See **Note 2**

Note 1: Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested in manufacturing.

2: The device will operate as normal until the VDDMIN threshold is reached.

3: Overall functional device operation at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN is tested but not characterized. All device analog modules, such as the ADC, etc., will function but with degraded performance below VDDMIN.

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TABLE 27-39: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE 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.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
IS10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 1.5 MHz
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 10 MHz
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.5	—	µs	
IS11	THI:SCL	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	4.0	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 1.5 MHz
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	Device must operate at a minimum of 10 MHz
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.5	—	µs	
IS20	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	100	ns	
IS21	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	—	300	ns	
IS25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	100	—	ns	
IS26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	µs	
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	µs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0	0.3	µs	
IS30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.25	—	µs	
IS31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4.0	—	µs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.25	—	µs	
IS33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.6	—	µs	
IS34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	250		ns	
IS40	TAA:SCL	Output Valid From Clock	100 kHz mode	0	3500	ns	
			400 kHz mode	0	1000	ns	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0	350	ns	
IS45	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode(1)	0.5	—	µs	
IS50	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	

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

TABLE 27-41: 10-BIT, HIGH-SPEED ADC MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V(2) (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Clock Parameters							
AD50b	TAD	ADC Clock Period	35.8	—	—	ns	
Conversion Rate							
AD55b	tCONV	Conversion Time	—	14 TAD	—	—	
AD56b	FCNV	Throughput Rate					
		Devices with Single SAR	—	—	2.0	Msps	
		Devices with Dual SARs	—	—	4.0	Msps	
Timing Parameters							
AD63b	tDPU	Time to Stabilize Analog Stage from ADC Off to ADC On(1)	1.0	—	10	μs	

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

2: Overall functional device operation at VBOR < VDD < VDDMIN is guaranteed but not characterized. All device analog modules such as the ADC, etc., will function but with degraded performance below VDDMIN.

FIGURE 27-23: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION TIMING PER INPUT

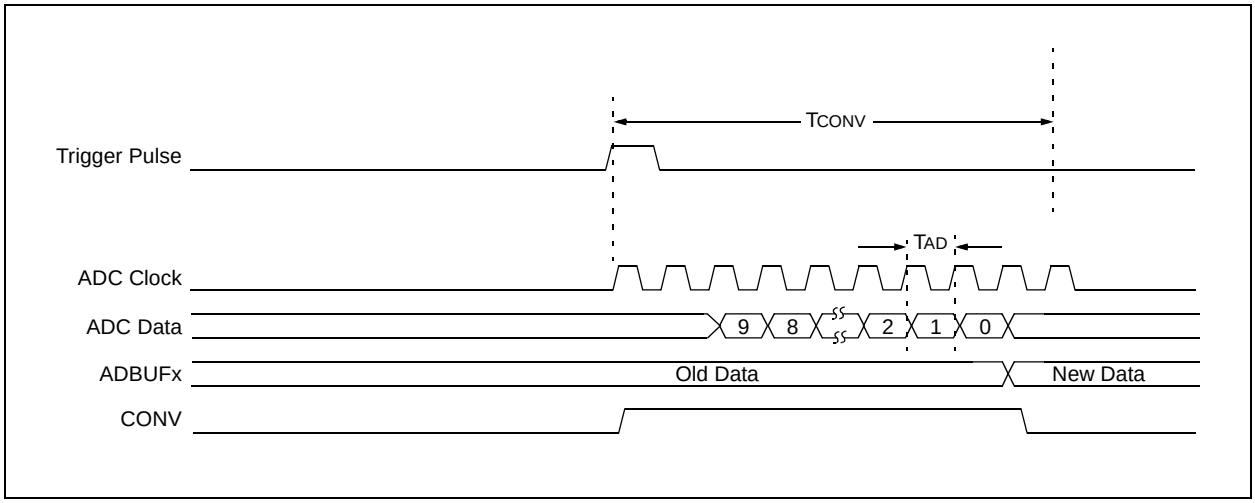

TABLE B-3: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES (CONTINUED)

Section Name	Update Description
Section 27.0 "Electrical Characteristics" (Continued)	Updated the Timer1, Timer2, and Timer3 External Clock Timing Requirements (see Table 27-23, Table 27-24, and Table 27-25). Updated the Simple OC/PWM Mode Timing Requirements (see Table 27-28). Updated all SPI Timing specifications (see Figure 27-11-Figure 27-18 and Table 27-30-Table 27-37). Added Note 2 to the 10-bit High-Speed ADC Module Specifications (see Table 27-40). Added Note 2 to the 10-bit High-Speed ADC Module Timing Requirements (see Table 27-41). Added parameter DA08 to the DAC Module Specifications (see Table 27-43). Updated parameter DA16 in the DAC Output Buffer Specifications (see Table 27-44). Added DMA Read/Write Timing Requirements (see Table 27-49).
Section 28.0 "50 MIPS Electrical Characteristics"	Added new chapter with electrical specifications for 50 MIPS devices.
Section 29.0 "DC and AC Device Characteristics Graphs"	Added new chapter.

Revision E (October 2012)

This revision removes the Preliminary watermark and includes minor typographical and formatting changes throughout the data sheet.

Revision F (July 2014)

Changes CHOP bit to CHOPCLK in the High Speed PWM Register Map and CHOPCLK PWMCHOP Clock Generator Register (see Register 4-16 and Register 16-9).

Changes values in the Minimum Row Write Time and Maximum Row Write time equation examples (see Equation 5-2 and Equation 5-3).

Adds the Oscillator Delay table (see Table 6-2).

Updates TUN bit ranges in the OSCTUN: Oscillator Tuning Register (see Register 9-4).

Updates the Type C Timer Block Diagram (see Figure 13-2).

Adds Note 1 to the CxFCTRL: ECANx FIFO Control Register (see Register 21-4).

Adds Note 10 to the DC Characteristics: I/O Pin Input Specifications (see Table 27-9).

Updates values in the DC Characteristics: Program Memory Table (see Table 27-12).

Adds Register 29-7 through Register 29-12 to **Section 29.0 "DC and AC Device Characteristics Graphs"**

Also includes minor typographical and formatting changes throughout the data sheet.

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