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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.

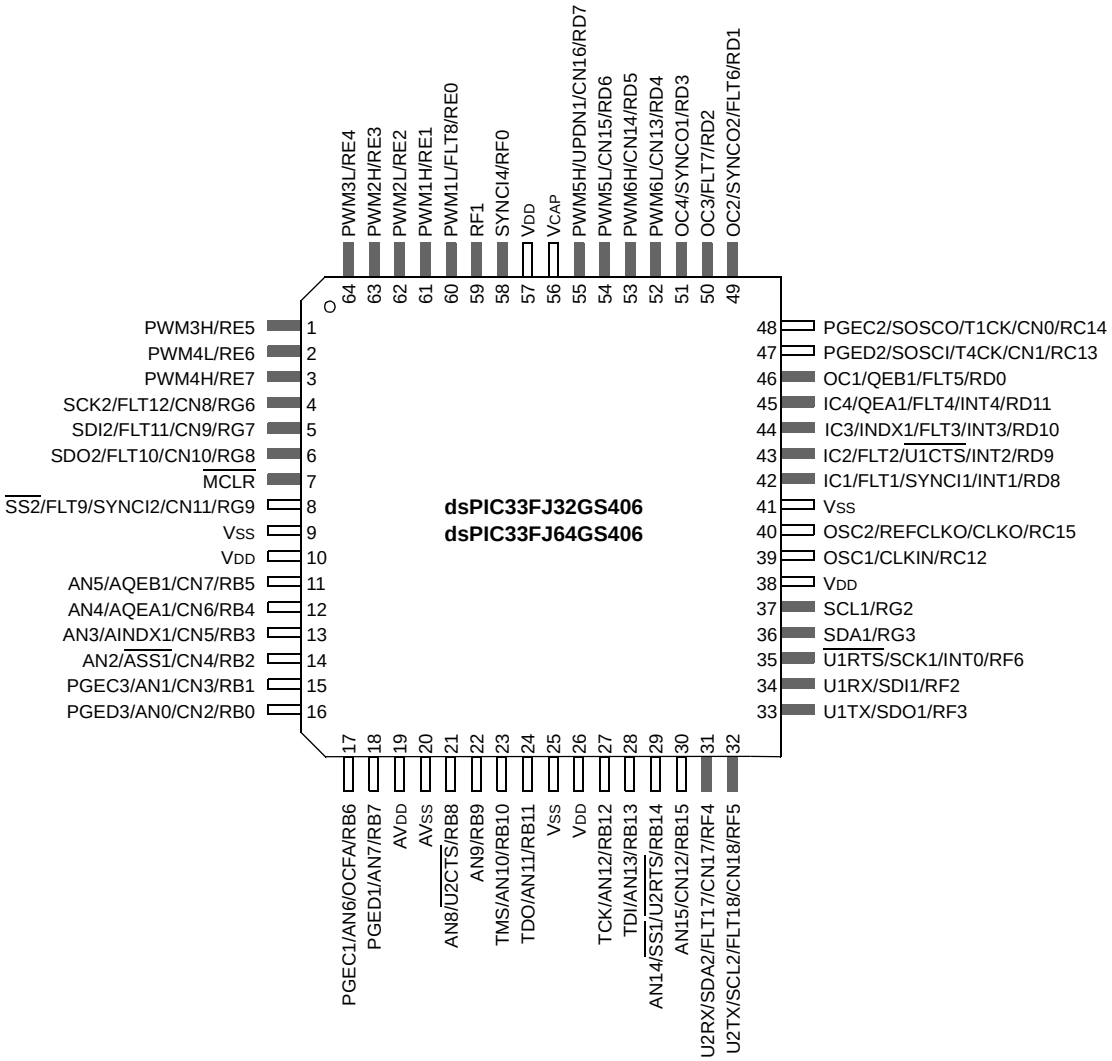
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40 MIPs
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, QEI, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	74
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	9K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 18x10b; D/A 1x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-TQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj64gs608t-i-pt

Pin Diagrams

64-Pin TQFP

= Pins are up to 5V tolerant



NOTES:

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.

TABLE 4-35: HIGH-SPEED 10-BIT ADC REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ32GS406 AND dsPIC33FJ64GS406 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
ADCON	0300	ADON	—	ADSIDL	SLOWCLK	—	GSWTRG	—	FORM	EIE	ORDER	SEQSAMP	ASYNCSAMP	—	ADCS2	ADCS1	ADCS0	0003
ADPCFG	0302	PCFG<15:0>																0000
ADSTAT	0306	—	—	—	P12RDY	—	—	—	—	P7RDY	P6RDY	P5RDY	P4RDY	P3RDY	P2RDY	P1RDY	P0RDY	0000
ADBASE	0308	ADBASE<15:1>															—	0000
ADCPC0	030A	IRQEN1	PEND1	SWTRG1	TRGSRC14	TRGSRC13	TRGSRC12	TRGSRC11	TRGSRC10	IRQEN0	PEND0	SWTRG0	TRGSRC04	TRGSRC03	TRGSRC02	TRGSRC01	TRGSRC00	0000
ADCPC1	030C	IRQEN3	PEND3	SWTRG3	TRGSRC34	TRGSRC33	TRGSRC32	TRGSRC31	TRGSRC30	IRQEN2	PEND2	SWTRG2	TRGSRC24	TRGSRC23	TRGSRC22	TRGSRC21	TRGSRC20	0000
ADCPC2	030E	IRQEN5	PEND5	SWTRG5	TRGSRC54	TRGSRC53	TRGSRC52	TRGSRC51	TRGSRC50	IRQEN4	PEND4	SWTRG4	TRGSRC44	TRGSRC43	TRGSRC42	TRGSRC41	TRGSRC40	0000
ADCPC3	0310	IRQEN7	PEND7	SWTRG7	TRGSRC74	TRGSRC73	TRGSRC72	TRGSRC71	TRGSRC70	IRQEN6	PEND6	SWTRG6	TRGSRC64	TRGSRC63	TRGSRC62	TRGSRC61	TRGSRC640	0000
ADCBUF0	0340	ADC Data Buffer 0																xxxx
ADCBUF1	0342	ADC Data Buffer 1																xxxx
ADCBUF2	0344	ADC Data Buffer 2																xxxx
ADCBUF3	0346	ADC Data Buffer 3																xxxx
ADCBUF4	0348	ADC Data Buffer 4																xxxx
ADCBUF5	034A	ADC Data Buffer 5																xxxx
ADCBUF6	034C	ADC Data Buffer 6																xxxx
ADCBUF7	034E	ADC Data Buffer 7																xxxx
ADCBUF8	0350	ADC Data Buffer 8																xxxx
ADCBUF9	0352	ADC Data Buffer 9																xxxx
ADCBUF10	0354	ADC Data Buffer 10																xxxx
ADCBUF11	0356	ADC Data Buffer 11																xxxx
ADCBUF12	0358	ADC Data Buffer 12																xxxx
ADCBUF13	035A	ADC Data Buffer 13																xxxx
ADCBUF14	035C	ADC Data Buffer 14																xxxx
ADCBUF15	035E	ADC Data Buffer 15																xxxx

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

TABLE 4-63: PMD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ64GS606 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
PMD1	0770	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	QEI1MD	PWMMD	—	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	—	C1MD	ADCMD	0000
PMD2	0772	—	—	—	—	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	—	—	—	—	OC4MD	OC3MD	OC2MD	OC1MD	0000
PMD3	0774	—	—	—	—	—	CMPMD	—	—	—	—	QEI2MD	—	—	—	I2C2MD	—	0000
PMD4	0776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	REFOMD	—	—	—	0000
PMD6	077A	—	—	PWM6MD	PWM5MD	PWM4MD	PWM3MD	PWM2MD	PWM1MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
PMD7	077C	—	—	—	—	CMP4MD	CMP3MD	CMP2MD	CMP1MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-64: PMD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ32GS606 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
PMD1	0770	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	QEI1MD	PWMMD	—	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	—	—	ADCMD	0000
PMD2	0772	—	—	—	—	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	—	—	—	—	OC4MD	OC3MD	OC2MD	OC1MD	0000
PMD3	0774	—	—	—	—	—	CMPMD	—	—	—	—	QEI2MD	—	—	—	I2C2MD	—	0000
PMD4	0776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	REFOMD	—	—	—	0000
PMD6	077A	—	—	PWM6MD	PWM5MD	PWM4MD	PWM3MD	PWM2MD	PWM1MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
PMD7	077C	—	—	—	—	CMP4MD	CMP3MD	CMP2MD	CMP1MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-65: PMD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ32GS406 AND dsPIC33FJ64GS406 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
PMD1	0770	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	QEI1MD	PWMMD	—	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	—	—	ADCMD	0000
PMD2	0772	—	—	—	—	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	—	—	—	—	OC4MD	OC3MD	OC2MD	OC1MD	0000
PMD3	0774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	QEI2MD	—	—	—	I2C2MD	—	0000
PMD4	0776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	REFOMD	—	—	—	0000
PMD6	077A	—	—	PWM6MD	PWM5MD	PWM4MD	PWM3MD	PWM2MD	PWM1MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

REGISTER 7-8: IFS3: INTERRUPT FLAG STATUS REGISTER 3

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	QEI1IF	PSEMIF	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	INT4IF	INT3IF	—	—	MI2C2IF	SI2C2IF	—
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 15-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 10 **QEI1IF:** QEI1 Event Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 9 **PSEMIF:** PWM Special Event Match Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 8-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6 **INT4IF:** External Interrupt 4 Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 5 **INT3IF:** External Interrupt 3 Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 4-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 2 **MI2C2IF:** I2C2 Master Events Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 1 **SI2C2IF:** I2C2 Slave Events Interrupt Flag Status bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

REGISTER 7-31: IPC12: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 12

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	MI2C2IP2	MI2C2IP1	MI2C2IP0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	SI2C2IP2	SI2C2IP1	SI2C2IP0	—	—	—	—
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 15-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **MI2C2IP<2:0>:** I2C2 Master Events 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 **SI2C2IP<2:0>:** I2C2 Slave Events Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is Priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

The DMA Controller features four 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:

- Word or byte-sized data transfers.
- Transfers from peripheral to DMA RAM or DMA RAM to peripheral
- Indirect Addressing of DMA RAM locations with or without automatic post-increment
- Peripheral Indirect Addressing – In some peripherals, the DMA RAM read/write addresses may be partially derived from the peripheral
- One-Shot Block Transfers – Terminating a DMA transfer after one block transfer
- Continuous Block Transfers – Reloading the DMA RAM buffer start address after every block transfer is complete
- Ping-Pong Mode – Switching between two DMA RAM start addresses between successive block transfers, thereby filling two buffers alternately
- Automatic or manual initiation of block transfers

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.

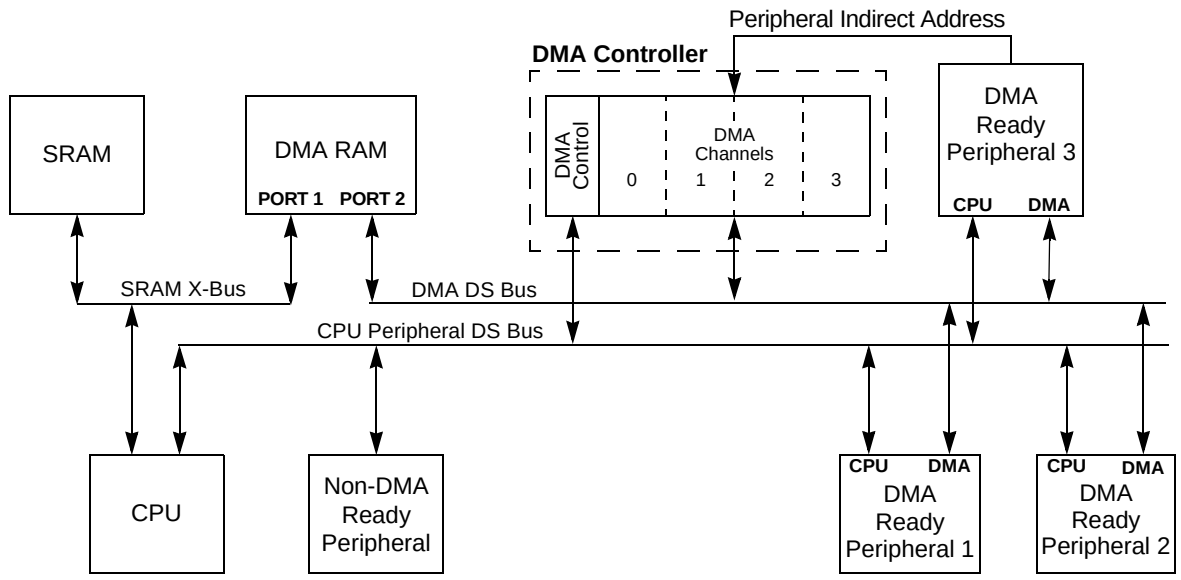
8.1 DMAC Registers

Each DMAC Channel x (x = 0, 1, 2 or 3) contains the following registers:

- A 16-Bit DMA Channel Control Register (DMAxCON)
- A 16-Bit DMA Channel IRQ Select Register (DMAxREQ)
- A 16-Bit DMA RAM Primary Start Address Offset Register (DMAxSTA)
- A 16-Bit DMA RAM Secondary Start Address Offset Register (DMAxSTB)
- A 16-Bit DMA Peripheral Address Register (DMAxPAD)
- A 10-Bit DMA Transfer Count Register (DMAxCNT)

An additional pair of status registers, DMACS0 and DMACS1, are common to all DMAC channels.

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



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

REGISTER 12-1: T1CON: TIMER1 CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	TSYNC	TCS	—
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:** Timer1 On bit
1 = Starts 16-bit Timer1
0 = Stops 16-bit Timer1

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

bit 13 **TSIDL:** Timer1 Stop in Idle Mode bit
1 = Discontinues module operation when device enters Idle mode
0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode

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

bit 6 **TGATE:** Timer1 Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit
When TCS = 1:
This bit is ignored.
When TCS = 0:
1 = Gated time accumulation is enabled
0 = Gated time accumulation is disabled

bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:**Timer1 Input Clock Prescale Select bits
11 = 1:256
10 = 1:64
01 = 1:8
00 = 1:1

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

bit 2 **TSYNC:** Timer1 External Clock Input Synchronization Select bit
When TCS = 1:
1 = Synchronizes external clock input
0 = Does not synchronize external clock input
When TCS = 0:
This bit is ignored.

bit 1 **TCS:** Timer1 Clock Source Select bit
1 = External clock from T1CK pin (on the rising edge)
0 = Internal clock (FCY)

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

21.3 Modes of Operation

The ECAN™ module can operate in one of several operation modes selected by the user. These modes include:

- Initialization mode
- Disable mode
- Normal Operation mode
- Listen Only mode
- Listen All Messages mode
- Loopback mode

Modes are requested by setting the REQOP<2:0> bits (CxCTRL1<10:8>). Entry into a mode is Acknowledged by monitoring the OPMODE<2:0> bits (CxCTRL1<7:5>). The module does not change the mode and the OPMODE bits until a change in mode is acceptable, generally during bus Idle time, which is defined as at least 11 consecutive recessive bits.

21.3.1 INITIALIZATION MODE

In the Initialization mode, the module does not transmit or receive. The error counters are cleared and the interrupt flags remain unchanged. The user application has access to Configuration registers that are access restricted in other modes. The module protects the user from accidentally violating the CAN protocol through programming errors. All registers which control the configuration of the module cannot be modified while the module is on-line. The ECAN module is not allowed to enter the Configuration mode while a transmission is taking place. The Configuration mode serves as a lock to protect the following registers:

- All Module Control Registers
- Baud Rate and Interrupt Configuration Registers
- Bus Timing Registers
- Identifier Acceptance Filter Registers
- Identifier Acceptance Mask Registers

21.3.2 DISABLE MODE

In Disable mode, the module does not transmit or receive. The module has the ability to set the WAKIF bit due to bus activity, however, any pending interrupts remain and the error counters retains their value.

If the REQOP<2:0> bits (CxCTRL1<10:8>) = 001, the module enters the Module Disable mode. If the module is active, the module waits for 11 recessive bits on the CAN bus, detects that condition as an Idle bus, then accepts the module disable command. When the OPMODE<2:0> bits (CxCTRL1<7:5>) = 001, that indicates whether the module successfully went into Module Disable mode. The I/O pins revert to normal I/O function when the module is in the Module Disable mode.

The module can be programmed to apply a low-pass filter function to the CxRX input line while the module or the CPU is in Sleep mode. The WAKFIL bit (CxCFG2<14>) enables or disables the filter.

Note:	Typically, if the ECAN module is allowed to transmit in a particular mode of operation, and a transmission is requested immediately after the ECAN module has been placed in that mode of operation, the module waits for 11 consecutive recessive bits on the bus before starting transmission. If the user switches to Disable mode within this 11-bit period, then this transmission is aborted and the corresponding TXABTmn bit is set and the TXREQmn bit is cleared.

21.3.3 NORMAL OPERATION MODE

Normal Operation mode is selected when REQOP<2:0> = 000. In this mode, the module is activated and the I/O pins assume the CAN bus functions. The module transmits and receives CAN bus messages via the CxTX and CxRX pins.

21.3.4 LISTEN ONLY MODE

If the Listen Only mode is activated, the module on the CAN bus is passive. The transmitter buffers revert to the port I/O function. The receive pins remain inputs. For the receiver, no error flags or Acknowledge signals are sent. The error counters are deactivated in this state. The Listen Only mode can be used for detecting the baud rate on the CAN bus. To use this, it is necessary that there are at least two further nodes that communicate with each other.

21.3.5 LISTEN ALL MESSAGES MODE

The module can be set to ignore all errors and receive any message. The Listen All Messages mode is activated by setting REQOP<2:0> = 111. In this mode, the data, which is in the message assembly buffer until the time an error occurred, is copied in the receive buffer and can be read via the CPU interface.

21.3.6 LOOPBACK MODE

If the Loopback mode is activated, the module connects the internal transmit signal to the internal receive signal at the module boundary. The transmit and receive pins revert to their port I/O function.

BUFFER 21-3: ECANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 2

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID5	EID4	EID3	EID2	EID1	EID0	RTR	RB1
bit 15							bit 8

U-x	U-x	U-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	—	RB0	DLC3	DLC2	DLC1	DLC0
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 **EID<5:0>:** Extended Identifier bits

bit 9 **RTR:** Remote Transmission Request bit
1 = Message will request remote transmission
0 = Normal message

bit 8 **RB1:** Reserved Bit 1
User must set this bit to ‘0’ per ECAN™ protocol.

bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 4 **RB0:** Reserved Bit 0
User must set this bit to ‘0’ per ECAN protocol.

bit 3-0 **DLC<3:0>:** Data Length Code bits

BUFFER 21-4: ECANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 3

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 1							
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
Byte 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 **Byte 1<15:8>:** ECANx Message Byte 1

bit 7-0 **Byte 0<7:0>:** ECANx Message Byte 0

REGISTER 22-8: ADCPC2: ADC CONVERT PAIR CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IRQEN5	PEND5	SWTRG5	TRGSRC54	TRGSRC53	TRGSRC52	TRGSRC51	TRGSRC50
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
IRQEN4	PEND4	SWTRG4	TRGSRC44	TRGSRC43	TRGSRC42	TRGSRC41	TRGSRC40
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 **IRQEN5:** Interrupt Request Enable 5 bit
1 = Enables IRQ generation when requested conversion of Channels AN11 and AN10 is completed
0 = IRQ is not generated

bit 14 **PEND5:** Pending Conversion Status 5 bit
1 = Conversion of Channels AN11 and AN10 is pending; set when selected trigger is asserted
0 = Conversion is complete

bit 13 **SWTRG5:** Software Trigger 5 bit
1 = Starts conversion of AN11 and AN10 (if selected by the TRGSRCx<4:0> bits)**(1)**
This bit is automatically cleared by hardware when the PEND5 bit is set.
0 = Conversion has not started

Note 1: The trigger source must be set as an individual software trigger prior to setting this bit to '1'. If other conversions are in progress, the conversion is performed when the conversion resources are available.

24.2 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

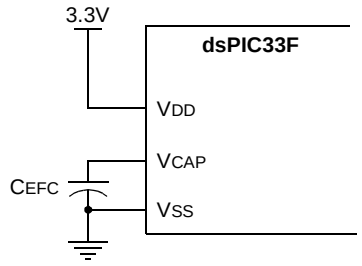
The dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices power their core digital logic at a nominal 2.5V. This can create a conflict for designs that are required to operate at a higher typical voltage, such as 3.3V. To simplify system design, all devices in the dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 families incorporate an on-chip regulator that allows the device to run its core logic from VDD.

The regulator provides power to the core from the other VDD pins. When the regulator is enabled, a low-ESR (less than 5 ohms) capacitor (such as tantalum or ceramic) must be connected to the VCAP pin (Figure 24-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in Table 27-13, located in **Section 27.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

Note:	It is important for the low-ESR capacitor to be placed as close as possible to the VCAP pin.

On a POR, it takes approximately 20 μs for the on-chip voltage regulator to generate an output voltage. During this time, designated as TSTARTUP, code execution is disabled. TSTARTUP is applied every time the device resumes operation after any power-down.

FIGURE 24-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REGULATOR(1,2,3)



Note 1: These are typical operating voltages. Refer to Table 27-13 located in **Section 27.1 "DC Characteristics"** for the full operating ranges of VDD.

2: It is important for the low-ESR capacitor to be placed as close as possible to the VCAP pin.

3: Typical VCAP pin voltage = 2.5V when VDD ≥ VDDMIN.

24.3 Brown-out Reset (BOR)

The Brown-out Reset (BOR) module is based on an internal voltage reference circuit. The main purpose of the BOR module is to generate a device Reset when a brown-out condition occurs. Brown-out conditions are generally caused by glitches on the AC mains (for example, missing portions of the AC cycle waveform due to bad power transmission lines, or voltage sags due to excessive current draw when a large inductive load is turned on).

A BOR generates a Reset pulse, which resets the device. The BOR selects the clock source based on the device Configuration bit values (FNOSC<2:0> and POSCMD<1:0>).

If an oscillator mode is selected, the BOR activates the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST). The system clock is held until OST expires. If the PLL is used, the clock is held until the LOCK bit (OSCCON<5>) is '1'.

Concurrently, the Power-up Timer (PWRT) Time-out (TPWRT) is applied before the internal Reset is released. If TPWRT = 0 and a crystal oscillator is being used, then a nominal delay of TFSCM = 100 is applied. The total delay in this case is TFSCM.

The BOR status bit (RCON<1>) is set to indicate that a BOR has occurred. The BOR circuit continues to operate while in Sleep or Idle modes and resets the device should VDD fall below the BOR threshold voltage.

24.4 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

For dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices, the WDT is driven by the LPRC oscillator. When the WDT is enabled, the clock source is also enabled.

24.4.1 PRESCALER/POSTSCALER

The nominal WDT clock source from LPRC is 32.767 kHz. This feeds a prescaler that 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 32.767 kHz input, the prescaler yields a nominal WDT Time-out (TWDT) period 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 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.

24.5 JTAG Interface

The dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices implement a JTAG interface, which supports boundary scan device testing. Detailed information on this interface will be provided in future revisions of the document.

24.6 In-Circuit Serial Programming

The dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 family Digital Signal Controllers (DSCs) can be serially programmed while in the end application circuit. This is done with two lines for clock and data and three other lines for power, ground and the programming sequence. Serial programming allows customers to manufacture boards with unprogrammed devices and then program the Digital Signal Controller just before shipping the product. Serial programming also allows the most recent firmware or a custom firmware to be programmed. Refer to the *"dsPIC33F/PIC24H Flash Programming Specification"* (DS70152) for details about In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™).

Any of the three pairs of programming clock/data pins can be used:

- PGEC1 and PGED1
- PGEC2 and PGED2
- PGEC3 and PGED3

24.7 In-Circuit Debugger

When MPLAB® ICD 3 is selected as a debugger, the in-circuit debugging functionality is enabled. This function allows simple debugging functions when used with MPLAB X IDE. Debugging functionality is controlled through the EMUCx (Emulation/Debug Clock) and EMUDx (Emulation/Debug Data) pin functions.

Any of the three pairs of debugging clock/data pins can be used:

- PGEC1 and PGED1
- PGEC2 and PGED2
- PGEC3 and PGED3

To use the in-circuit debugger function of the device, the design must implement ICSP connections to $\overline{MCLR}$, V_{DD}, V_{SS}, PGECx, PGEDx and the EMUDx/EMUCx pin pair. In addition, when the feature is enabled, some of the resources are not available for general use. These resources include the first 80 bytes of data RAM and two I/O pins.

TABLE 25-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax		Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
48	MPY	MPY	Wm*Wn,Acc,Wx,Wxd,Wy,Wyd	Multiply Wm by Wn to Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,OAB, SA,SB,SAB
		MPY	Wm*Wm,Acc,Wx,Wxd,Wy,Wyd	Square Wm to Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,OAB, SA,SB,SAB
49	MPY.N	MPY.N	Wm*Wn,Acc,Wx,Wxd,Wy,Wyd	-(Multiply Wm by Wn) to Accumulator	1	1	None
50	MSC	MSC	Wm*Wm,Acc,Wx,Wxd,Wy,Wyd, AWB	Multiply and Subtract from Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,OAB, SA,SB,SAB
51	MUL	MUL.SS	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = signed(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.SU	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = signed(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.US	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = unsigned(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.UU	Wb,Ws,Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.SU	Wb,#lit5,Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = signed(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
		MUL.UU	Wb,#lit5,Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
		MUL	f	W3:W2 = f * WREG	1	1	None
52	NEG	NEG	Acc	Negate Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,OAB, SA,SB,SAB
		NEG	f	$f = \bar{f} + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		NEG	f,WREG	$WREG = \bar{f} + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		NEG	Ws,Wd	$Wd = \overline{Ws} + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
53	NOP	NOP		No Operation	1	1	None
		NOPR		No Operation	1	1	None
54	POP	POP	f	Pop f from Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	1	None
		POP	Wdo	Pop from Top-of-Stack (TOS) to Wdo	1	1	None
		POP.D	Wnd	Pop from Top-of-Stack (TOS) to W(nd):W(nd + 1)	1	2	None
		POP.S		Pop Shadow Registers	1	1	All
55	PUSH	PUSH	f	Push f to Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	1	None
		PUSH	Wso	Push Wso to Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	1	None
		PUSH.D	Wns	Push W(ns):W(ns + 1) to Top-of-Stack (TOS)	1	2	None
		PUSH.S		Push Shadow Registers	1	1	None
56	PWRSAV	PWRSAV	#lit1	Go into Sleep or Idle mode	1	1	WDTO,Sleep
57	RCALL	RCALL	Expr	Relative Call	1	2	None
		RCALL	Wn	Computed Call	1	2	None
58	REPEAT	REPEAT	#lit14	Repeat Next Instruction lit14 + 1 times	1	1	None
		REPEAT	Wn	Repeat Next Instruction (Wn) + 1 times	1	1	None
59	RESET	RESET		Software Device Reset	1	1	None
60	RETFIE	RETFIE		Return from interrupt	1	3 (2)	None
61	RETLW	RETLW	#lit10,Wn	Return with Literal in Wn	1	3 (2)	None
62	RETURN	RETURN		Return from Subroutine	1	3 (2)	None
63	RLC	RLC	f	f = Rotate Left through Carry f	1	1	C,N,Z
		RLC	f,WREG	WREG = Rotate Left through Carry f	1	1	C,N,Z
		RLC	Ws,Wd	Wd = Rotate Left through Carry Ws	1	1	C,N,Z
64	RLNC	RLNC	f	f = Rotate Left (No Carry) f	1	1	N,Z
		RLNC	f,WREG	WREG = Rotate Left (No Carry) f	1	1	N,Z
		RLNC	Ws,Wd	Wd = Rotate Left (No Carry) Ws	1	1	N,Z
65	RRC	RRC	f	f = Rotate Right through Carry f	1	1	C,N,Z
		RRC	f,WREG	WREG = Rotate Right through Carry f	1	1	C,N,Z
		RRC	Ws,Wd	Wd = Rotate Right through Carry Ws	1	1	C,N,Z

TABLE 27-5: DC CHARACTERISTICS: OPERATING CURRENT (IDD) (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			
Parameter No.	**Typical(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**		
Operating Current (IDD)(2)						
DC26d	122	135	mA	-40°C	3.3V	40 MIPS (See **Notes 2** and **3**), except PWM is operating at 1/2 speed (PTCON2 = 0x0001))
DC26a	123	135	mA	+25°C		
DC26b	124	135	mA	+85°C		
DC26c	125	135	mA	+125°C		
DC27d	107	120	mA	-40°C	3.3V	40 MIPS (See **Notes 2** and **3**), except PWM is operating at 1/4 speed (PTCON2 = 0x0002))
DC27a	108	120	mA	+25°C		
DC27b	109	120	mA	+85°C		
DC27c	110	120	mA	+125°C		
DC28d	88	100	mA	-40°C	3.3V	40 MIPS (See **Notes 2** and **3**), except PWM is operating at 1/8 speed (PTCON2 = 0x0003)
DC28a	89	100	mA	+25°C		
DC28b	89	100	mA	+85°C		
DC28c	89	100	mA	+125°C		

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: IDD is primarily a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors, such as I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type, internal code execution pattern and temperature, also have an impact on the current consumption. The test conditions for all IDD measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator is configured in EC mode with PLL, OSC1 is driven with external square wave from rail-to-rail (EC clock overshoot/undershoot < 250 mV required)
- CLKO is configured as an I/O input pin in the Configuration Word
- All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to VSS
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ = VDD, WDT and FSCM are disabled
- CPU, SRAM, program memory and data memory are operational
- No peripheral modules are operating; however, every peripheral is being clocked (all PMDx bits are all '0's)
- CPU executing `while(1)` statement
- JTAG disabled

3: These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

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.

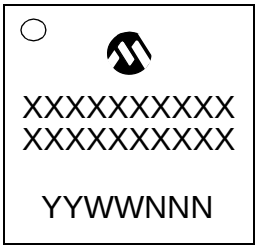
2: The device will operate as normal until the VDDMIN threshold is reached.

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.

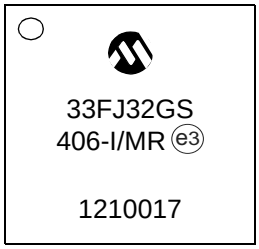
30.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

30.1 Package Marking Information

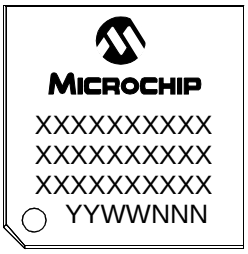
64-Lead QFN (9x9x0.9mm)



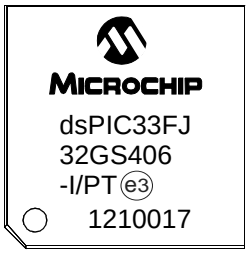
Example



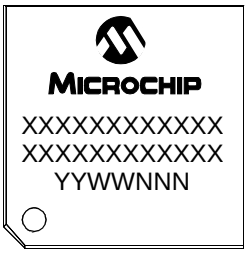
64-Lead TQFP (10x10x1mm)



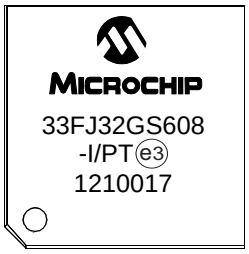
Example



80-Lead TQFP (12x12x1mm)



Example

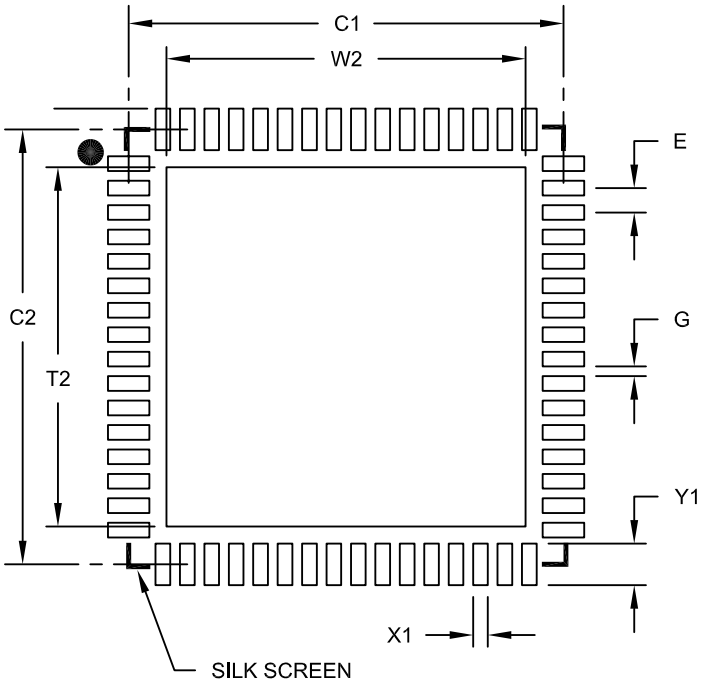


Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free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

64-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [QFN]
With 0.40 mm Contact Length

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.50 BSC	
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			7.35
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			7.35
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		8.90	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		8.90	
Contact Pad Width (X64)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X64)	Y1			0.85
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2149A

APPENDIX A: MIGRATING FROM dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 AND dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 TO dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 AND dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 DEVICES

This appendix provides an overview of considerations for migrating from the dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 family of devices to the dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 family of devices. The code developed for the dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices can be ported to the dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices after making the appropriate changes outlined below.

A.1 Device Pins and Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)

On dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices, some peripherals such as the Timer, Input Capture, Output Compare, UART, SPI, External Interrupts, Analog Comparator Output, as well as the PWM4 pin pair, were mapped to physical pins via Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) functionality. On dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices, these peripherals are hard-coded to dedicated pins. Because of this, as well as pinout differences between the two devices families, software must be updated to utilize peripherals on the desired pin locations.

A.2 High-Speed PWM

A.2.1 FAULT AND CURRENT-LIMIT CONTROL SIGNAL SOURCE SELECTION

Fault and Current-Limit Control Signal Source selection has changed between the two families of devices. On dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices, Fault1 through Fault8 were assigned to Fault and Current-Limit Controls with the following values:

- `00000` = Fault 1
- `00001` = Fault 2
- `00010` = Fault 3
- `00011` = Fault 4
- `00100` = Fault 5
- `00101` = Fault 6
- `00110` = Fault 7
- `00111` = Fault 8

On dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices, Fault1 through Fault8 were assigned to Fault and Current-Limit Controls with the following values:

- `01000` = Fault 1
- `01001` = Fault 2
- `01010` = Fault 3
- `01011` = Fault 4
- `01100` = Fault 5
- `01101` = Fault 6
- `01110` = Fault 7
- `01111` = Fault 8

A.2.2 ANALOG COMPARATORS CONNECTION

Connection of analog comparators to the PWM Fault and Current-Limit Control Signal Sources on dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices is performed by assigning a comparator to one of the Fault sources via the virtual PPS pins, and then selecting the desired Fault as the source for Fault and Current-Limit Control. On dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices, analog comparators have a direct connection to Fault and Current-Limit Control, and can be selected with the following values for the CLSRC or FLTSRC bits:

- `00000` = Analog Comparator 1
- `00001` = Analog Comparator 2
- `00010` = Analog Comparator 3
- `00011` = Analog Comparator 4

A.2.3 LEADING-EDGE BLANKING (LEB)

The Leading-Edge Blanking Delay (LEB) bits have been moved from the LEBCOx register on dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices to the LEBDLYx register on dsPIC33FJ32GS406/606/608/610 and dsPIC33FJ64GS406/606/608/610 devices.