



MICROCHIP

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

16-Bit, 5V Digital Signal Controllers with PWM, SENT, Op Amps and Advanced Analog Features

Operating Conditions

- 4.5V to 5.5V, -40°C to +85°C, DC to 70 MIPS
- 4.5V to 5.5V, -40°C to +125°C, DC to 60 MIPS
- 4.5V to 5.5V, -40°C to +150°C, DC to 40 MIPS

Core: 16-Bit dsPIC33E CPU

- Code-Efficient (C and Assembly) Architecture
- 16-Bit Wide Data Path
- Two 40-Bit Wide Accumulators
- Single-Cycle (MAC/MPY) with Dual Data Fetch
- Single-Cycle, Mixed-Sign MUL plus Hardware Divide
- 32-Bit Multiply Support
- Intermediate Security for Memory:
 - Provides a Boot Flash Segment in addition to the existing General Flash Segment
- Error Code Correction (ECC) for Flash
- Added Two Alternate Register Sets for Fast Context Switching

Clock Management

- Internal, 15% Low-Power RC (LPRC) – 32 kHz
- Internal, 1% Fast RC (FRC) – 7.37 MHz
- Internal, 10% Backup FRC (BFRC) – 7.37 MHz
- Programmable PLLs and Oscillator Clock Sources
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM)
- Additional FSCM Source (BFRC), Intended to Provide a Clock Fail Switch Source for the System Clock
- Independent Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- System Windowed Watchdog Timer (DMT)
- Fast Wake-up and Start-up

Power Management

- Low-Power Management modes (Sleep, Idle and Doze)
- Power Consumption Minimized Executing NOP String
- Integrated Power-on Reset (POR) and Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- 0.5 mA/MHz Dynamic Current (typical)
- 50 μ A at +25°C IPD Current (typical)

PWM

- Up to Six Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) Outputs (three generators)
- Primary Master Time Base Inputs allow Time Base Synchronization from Internal/External Sources
- Dead Time for Rising and Falling Edges
- 7.14 ns PWM Resolution
- PWM Support for:
 - DC/DC, AC/DC, inverters, Power Factor Correction (PFC) and lighting
 - Brushless Direct Current (BLDC), Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (PMSM), AC Induction Motor (ACIM), Switched Reluctance Motor (SRM)
 - Programmable Fault inputs
 - Flexible trigger configurations for Analog-to-Digital conversion
 - Supports PWM lock, PWM output chopping and dynamic phase shifting

Advanced Analog Features

- ADC module:
 - Configurable as 10-bit, 1.1 Msps with four S&H or 12-bit, 500 ksps with one S&H
 - Up to 36 analog inputs
- Flexible and Independent ADC Trigger Sources
- Up to Four Op Amp/Comparators with Direct Connection to the ADC module:
 - Additional dedicated comparator and 7-bit Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC)
 - Two comparator voltage reference outputs
 - Programmable references with 128 voltage points
 - Programmable blanking and filtering
- Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU):
 - Supports mTouch[®] capacitive touch sensing
 - Provides high-resolution time measurement (1 ns)
 - On-chip temperature measurement
 - Temperature sensor diode
 - Nine sources of edge input triggers (CTED1, CTED2, OCPWM, TMR1, SYSCLK, OSCLK, FRC, BFRC and LPRC)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Timers/Output Compare/Input Capture

- Nine General Purpose Timers:
 - Five 16-bit and up to two 32-bit timers/counters; Timer3 can provide ADC trigger
- Four Output Compare modules Configurable as Timers/Counters
- Four Input Capture modules

Communication Interfaces

- Two Enhanced Addressable Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) modules (6.25 Mbps):
 - With support for LIN/J2602 bus and IrDA®
 - High and low speed (SCI)
- Two SPI modules (15 Mbps):
 - 25 Mbps data rate without using PPS
- One I²C module (up to 1 Mbaud) with SMBus Support
- Two SENT J2716 (Single-Edge Nibble Transmission-Transmit/Receive) module for Automotive Applications
- One CAN module:
 - 32 buffers, 16 filters and three masks

Direct Memory Access (DMA)

- 4-Channel DMA with User-Selectable Priority Arbitration
- UART, Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI), ADC, Input Capture, Output Compare and Controller Area Network (CAN)

Input/Output

- GPIO Registers to Support Selectable Slew Rate I/Os
- Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) to allow Function Remap
- Sink/Source: 8 mA or 12 mA, Pin-Specific for Standard VOH/VOL
- Selectable Open-Drain, Pull-ups and Pull-Downs
- Change Notice Interrupts on All I/O Pins

Qualification and Class B Support

- AEC-Q100 REVG (Grade 1: -40°C to +125°C) Compliant
- AEC-Q100 REVG (Grade 0: -40°C to +150°C) Compliant
- Class B Safety Library, IEC 60730

Class B Fault Handling Support

- Backup FRC
- Windowed WDT uses LPRC
- Windowed Deadman Timer (DMT) uses System Clock (System Windowed Watchdog Timer)
- H/W Clock Monitor Circuit
- Oscillator Frequency Monitoring through CTMU (OSCI, SYSCLK, FRC, BFRC, LPRC)
- Dedicated PWM Fault Pin
- Lockable Clock Configuration

Debugger Development Support

- In-Circuit and In-Application Programming
- Three Complex and Five Simple Breakpoints
- Trace and Run-Time Watch

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X PRODUCT FAMILIES

The device names, pin counts, memory sizes and peripheral availability of each device are listed in [Table 1](#). The following pages show the

TABLE 1: dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY DEVICES

Device	Program Memory Bytes	SRAM Bytes	CAN	DMA Channels	16-Bit Timers (T1)	32-Bit Timers	Input Capture	Output Compare	PWM	UART	SPI	I ² C	SENT	10/12-Bit ADC	ADC Inputs	Op Amp/Comparators	CTMU	Security	Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)	General Purpose I/O (GPIO)																	
dsPIC33EV32GM002	32K	4K	0	4	5	2	4	4	3x2	2	2	1	2	1	11	3/4	1	Intermediate	Y	21																	
dsPIC33EV32GM102			1																																		
dsPIC33EV64GM002	64K	8K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV64GM102			1																																		
dsPIC33EV128GM002	128K	8K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV128GM102			1																																		
dsPIC33EV256GM002	256K	16K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV256GM102			1																																		
dsPIC33EV32GM004	32K	4K	0																		4	5	2	4	4	3x2	2	2	1	2	1	24	4/5	1	Intermediate	Y	35
dsPIC33EV32GM104			1																																		
dsPIC33EV64GM004	64K	8K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV64GM104			1																																		
dsPIC33EV128GM004	128K	8K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV128GM104			1																																		
dsPIC33EV256GM004	256K	16K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV256GM104			1																																		
dsPIC33EV32GM006	32K	4K	0	4	5	2	4	4	3x2	2	2	1	2	1	36	4/5	1	Intermediate	Y	53																	
dsPIC33EV32GM106			1																																		
dsPIC33EV64GM006	64K	8K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV64GM106			1																																		
dsPIC33EV128GM006	128K	8K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV128GM106			1																																		
dsPIC33EV256GM006	256K	16K	0																																		
dsPIC33EV256GM106			1																																		

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Pin Diagrams

28-Pin SPDIP/SOIC/SSOP^(1,2,3)



- Note 1:** The RPN/RPI pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See [Section 11.5 “Peripheral Pin Select \(PPS\)”](#) for available peripherals and information on limitations.
- 2:** Every I/O port pin (RAX-RGX) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAX-CNGX). See [Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”](#) for more information.
- 3:** If the op amp is selected when OPAEN (CMxCON<10>) = 1, the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

28-Pin QFN-S^(1,2,3,4)



- Note 1:** The RPN/RPIN pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See [Section 11.5 “Peripheral Pin Select \(PPS\)”](#) for available peripherals and information on limitations.
- 2:** Every I/O port pin (RAX-RGx) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAX-CNGx). See [Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”](#) for more information.
- 3:** If the op amp is selected when OPAEN (CMxCON<10>) = 1, the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.
- 4:** The metal pad at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to Vss externally.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

44-Pin TQFP^(1,2,3)



- Note 1:** The RPN/RPIn pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See [Section 11.5 “Peripheral Pin Select \(PPS\)”](#) for available peripherals and information on limitations.
- Note 2:** Every I/O port pin (RAX-RGx) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAX-CNGx). See [Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”](#) for more information.
- Note 3:** If the op amp is selected when OPAEN (CMxCON<10>) = 1, the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

44-Pin QFN^(1,2,3,4)



- Note 1:** The RPN/RPIN pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See [Section 11.5 “Peripheral Pin Select \(PPS\)”](#) for available peripherals and information on limitations.
- Note 2:** Every I/O port pin (RAX-RGX) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAX-CNGX). See [Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”](#) for more information.
- Note 3:** If the op amp is selected when OPAEN (CMxCON<10>) = 1, the OAX input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.
- Note 4:** The metal pad at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to Vss externally.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

64-Pin TQFP^(1,2,3)

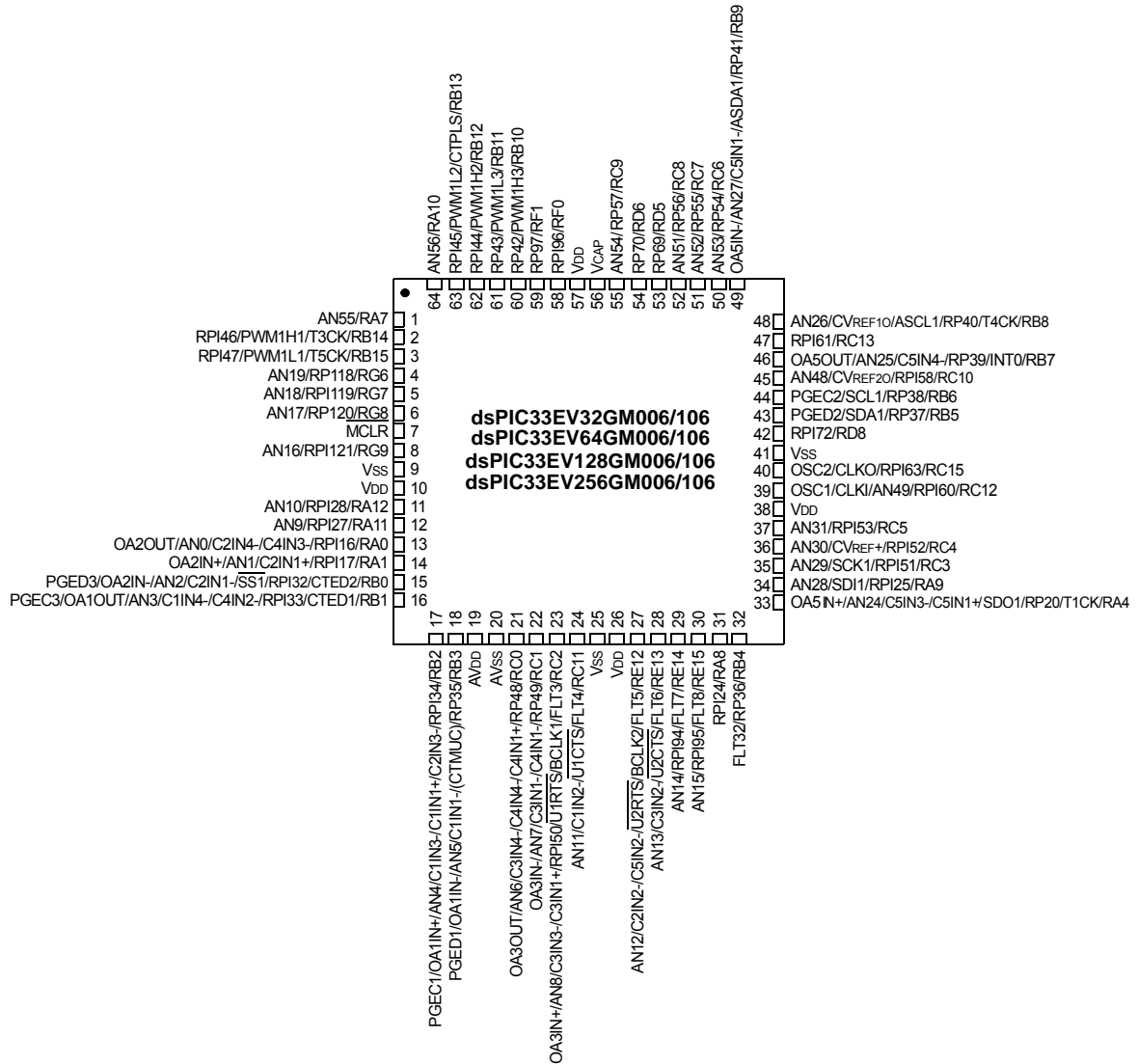


- Note 1:** The RPN/RPIn pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See [Section 11.5 “Peripheral Pin Select \(PPS\)”](#) for available peripherals and information on limitations.
- Note 2:** Every I/O port pin (RAX-RGx) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAX-CNGx). See [Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”](#) for more information.
- Note 3:** If the op amp is selected when OPAEN (CMxCON<10>) = 1, the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

64-Pin QFN^(1,2,3,4)



- Note 1:** The RPN/RPIN pins can be used by any remappable peripheral with some limitation. See [Section 11.5 “Peripheral Pin Select \(PPS\)”](#) for available peripherals and information on limitations.
- Note 2:** Every I/O port pin (RAX-RGX) can be used as a Change Notification pin (CNAX-CNGX). See [Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”](#) for more information.
- Note 3:** If the op amp is selected when OPAEN (CMxCON<10>) = 1, the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.
- Note 4:** The metal pad at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to Vss externally.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Table of Contents

1.0	Device Overview	13
2.0	Guidelines for Getting Started with 16-Bit Digital Signal Controllers	17
3.0	CPU	21
4.0	Memory Organization	31
5.0	Flash Program Memory	83
6.0	Resets	91
7.0	Interrupt Controller	95
8.0	Direct Memory Access (DMA)	109
9.0	Oscillator Configuration	123
10.0	Power-Saving Features	133
11.0	I/O Ports	143
12.0	Timer1	173
13.0	Timer2/3 and Timer4/5	175
14.0	Deadman Timer (DMT)	181
15.0	Input Capture	189
16.0	Output Compare	193
17.0	High-Speed PWM Module	199
18.0	Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)	221
19.0	Inter-Integrated Circuit (I ² C)	229
20.0	Single-Edge Nibble Transmission (SENT)	237
21.0	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)	247
22.0	Controller Area Network (CAN) Module (dsPIC33EVXXGM10X Devices Only)	253
23.0	Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)	279
24.0	10-Bit/12-Bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)	285
25.0	Op Amp/Comparator Module	301
26.0	Comparator Voltage Reference	313
27.0	Special Features	317
28.0	Instruction Set Summary	327
29.0	Development Support	337
30.0	Electrical Characteristics	341
31.0	High-Temperature Electrical Characteristics	403
32.0	Characteristics for Industrial/Extended Temperature Devices (-40°C to +125°C)	413
33.0	Characteristics for High-Temperature Devices (+150°C)	439
34.0	Packaging Information	461
Appendix A: Revision History		485
Index		487
The Microchip Web Site		495
Customer Change Notification Service		495
Customer Support		495
Product Identification System		497

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An errata sheet, describing minor operational differences from the data sheet and recommended workarounds, may exist for current devices. As device/documentation issues become known to us, we will publish an errata sheet. The errata will specify the revision of silicon and revision of document to which it applies.

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dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Referenced Sources

This device data sheet is based on the following individual chapters of the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which are available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com). The following documents should be considered as the general reference for the operation of a particular module or device feature:

- “**Introduction**” (DS70573)
- “**CPU**” (DS70359)
- “**Data Memory**” (DS70595)
- “**dsPIC33E/PIC24E Program Memory**” (DS70000613)
- “**Flash Programming**” (DS70609)
- “**Interrupts**” (DS70000600)
- “**Oscillator**” (DS70580)
- “**Reset**” (DS70602)
- “**Watchdog Timer and Power-Saving Modes**” (DS70615)
- “**I/O Ports**” (DS70000598)
- “**Timers**” (DS70362)
- “**CodeGuard™ Intermediate Security**” (DS70005182)
- “**Deadman Timer (DMT)**” (DS70005155)
- “**Input Capture**” (DS70000352)
- “**Output Compare**” (DS70005157)
- “**High-Speed PWM**”(DS70645)
- “**Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**” (DS70621)
- “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” (DS70000582)
- “**Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)**” (DS70005185)
- “**Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)**” (DS70000195)
- “**Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN™)**”(DS70353)
- “**Direct Memory Access (DMA)**” (DS70348)
- “**Programming and Diagnostics**” (DS70608)
- “**Op Amp/Comparator**” (DS70000357)
- “**Device Configuration**” (DS70000618)
- “**Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)**” (DS70661)
- “**Single-Edge Nibble Transmission (SENT) Module**” (DS70005145)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the related section in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

This document contains device-specific information for the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family Digital Signal Controller (DSC) devices.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices contain extensive Digital Signal Processor (DSP) functionality with a high-performance, 16-bit MCU architecture.

Figure 1-1 shows a general block diagram of the core and peripheral modules. Table 1-1 lists the functions of the various pins shown in the pinout diagrams.

FIGURE 1-1: dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: This feature or peripheral is only available on dsPIC33EVXXGM10X devices.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Type	Buffer Type	PPS	Description
AN0-AN19 AN24-AN32 AN48, AN49 AN51-AN56	I	Analog	No	Analog input channels.
CLKI	I	ST/ CMOS	No	External clock source input. Always associated with OSC1 pin function.
CLKO	O	—	No	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes. Always associated with OSC2 pin function.
OSC1	I	ST/ CMOS	No	Oscillator crystal input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; CMOS otherwise.
OSC2	I/O	—	No	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes.
REFCLKO	O	—	Yes	Reference clock output.
IC1-IC4	I	ST	Yes	Capture Inputs 1 to 4.
OCFA	I	ST	Yes	Compare Fault A input (for compare channels).
OC1-OC4	O	—	Yes	Compare Outputs 1 to 4.
INT0	I	ST	No	External Interrupt 0.
INT1	I	ST	Yes	External Interrupt 1.
INT2	I	ST	Yes	External Interrupt 2.
RA0-RA4, RA7-RA12	I/O	ST	Yes	PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port.
RB0-RB15	I/O	ST	Yes	PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port.
RC0-RC13, RC15	I/O	ST	Yes	PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port.
RD5-RD6, RD8	I/O	ST	Yes	PORTD is a bidirectional I/O port.
RE12-RE15	I/O	ST	Yes	PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port.
RF0-RF1	I/O	ST	No	PORTF is a bidirectional I/O port.
RG6-RG9	I/O	ST	Yes	PORTG is a bidirectional I/O port.
T1CK	I	ST	No	Timer1 external clock input.
T2CK	I	ST	Yes	Timer2 external clock input.
T3CK	I	ST	No	Timer3 external clock input.
T4CK	I	ST	No	Timer4 external clock input.
T5CK	I	ST	No	Timer5 external clock input.
CTPLS	O	ST	No	CTMU pulse output.
CTED1	I	ST	No	CTMU External Edge Input 1.
CTED2	I	ST	No	CTMU External Edge Input 2.
U1CTS	I	ST	Yes	UART1 Clear-to-Send.
U1RTS	O	—	Yes	UART1 Ready-to-Send.
U1RX	I	ST	Yes	UART1 receive.
U1TX	O	—	Yes	UART1 transmit.
U2CTS	I	ST	Yes	UART2 Clear-to-Send.
U2RTS	O	—	Yes	UART2 Ready-to-Send.
U2RX	I	ST	Yes	UART2 receive.
U2TX	O	—	Yes	UART2 transmit.
SCK1	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI1.
SDI1	I	ST	No	SPI1 data in.
SDO1	O	—	No	SPI1 data out.
SS1	I/O	ST	No	SPI1 slave synchronization or frame pulse I/O.

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output Analog = Analog input P = Power
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels O = Output I = Input
 PPS = Peripheral Pin Select TTL = TTL input buffer

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Type	Buffer Type	PPS	Description
SCK2	I/O	ST	Yes	Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI2.
SDI2	I	ST	Yes	SPI2 data in.
SDO2	O	—	Yes	SPI2 data out.
SS2	I/O	ST	Yes	SPI2 slave synchronization or frame pulse I/O.
SCL1	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial clock input/output for I2C1.
SDA1	I/O	ST	No	Synchronous serial data input/output for I2C1.
ASCL1	I/O	ST	No	Alternate synchronous serial clock input/output for I2C1.
ASDA1	I/O	ST	No	Alternate synchronous serial data input/output for I2C1.
C1RX	I	ST	Yes	CAN1 bus receive pin.
C1TX	O	—	Yes	CAN1 bus transmit pin.
SENT1TX	O	—	Yes	SENT1 transmit pin.
SENT1RX	I	—	Yes	SENT1 receive pin.
SENT2TX	O	—	Yes	SENT2 transmit pin.
SENT2RX	I	—	Yes	SENT2 receive pin.
CVREF	O	Analog	No	Comparator Voltage Reference output.
C1IN1+, C1IN2-, C1IN1-, C1IN3- C1OUT	I O	Analog —	No Yes	Comparator 1 inputs. Comparator 1 output.
C2IN1+, C2IN2-, C2IN1-, C2IN3- C2OUT	I O	Analog —	No Yes	Comparator 2 inputs. Comparator 2 output.
C3IN1+, C3IN2-, C2IN1-, C3IN3- C3OUT	I O	Analog —	No Yes	Comparator 3 inputs. Comparator 3 output.
C4IN1+, C4IN2-, C4IN1-, C4IN3- C4OUT	I O	Analog —	No Yes	Comparator 4 inputs. Comparator 4 output.
C5IN1+, C5IN2-, C5IN1-, C5IN3- C5OUT	I O	Analog —	No Yes	Comparator 5 inputs. Comparator 5 output.
FLT1-FLT2	I	ST	Yes	PWM Fault Inputs 1 and 2.
FLT3-FLT8	I	ST	NO	PWM Fault Inputs 3 to 8.
FLT32	I	ST	NO	PWM Fault Input 32.
DTCMP1-DTCMP3	I	ST	Yes	PWM Dead-Time Compensation Inputs 1 to 3.
PWM1L-PWM3L	O	—	No	PWM Low Outputs 1 to 3.
PWM1H-PWM3H	O	—	No	PWM High Outputs 1 to 3.
SYNC1	I	ST	Yes	PWM Synchronization Input 1.
SYNCO1	O	—	Yes	PWM Synchronization Output 1.
PGED1	I/O	ST	No	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 1.
PGEC1	I	ST	No	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 1.
PGED2	I/O	ST	No	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 2.
PGEC2	I	ST	No	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 2.
PGED3	I/O	ST	No	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 3.
PGEC3	I	ST	No	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 3.
MCLR	I/P	ST	No	Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device.

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output Analog = Analog input P = Power
 ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels O = Output I = Input
 PPS = Peripheral Pin Select TTL = TTL input buffer

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Type	Buffer Type	PPS	Description
AVDD	P	P	No	Positive supply for analog modules. This pin must be connected at all times.
AVSS	P	P	No	Ground reference for analog modules.
VDD	P	—	No	Positive supply for peripheral logic and I/O pins.
VCAP	P	—	No	CPU logic filter capacitor connection.
VSS	P	—	No	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output Analog = Analog input P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels O = Output I = Input
PPS = Peripheral Pin Select TTL = TTL input buffer

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR GETTING STARTED WITH 16-BIT DIGITAL SIGNAL CONTROLLERS

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the related section in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

2.1 Basic Connection Requirements

Getting started with the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of 16-bit microcontrollers (MCUs) requires attention to a minimal set of device pin connections before proceeding with development. The following is a list of pin names, which must always be connected:

- All VDD and VSS pins (see **Section 2.2 “Decoupling Capacitors”**)
- All AVDD and AVSS pins (regardless if ADC module is not used) (see **Section 2.2 “Decoupling Capacitors”**)
- VCAP (see **Section 2.3 “CPU Logic Filter Capacitor Connection (VCAP)”**)
- MCLR pin (see **Section 2.4 “Master Clear (MCLR) Pin”**)
- PGECx/PGEDx pins used for In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) and debugging purposes (see **Section 2.5 “ICSP Pins”**)
- OSC1 and OSC2 pins when external oscillator source is used (see **Section 2.6 “External Oscillator Pins”**)

Note: The AVDD and AVSS pins must be connected, regardless of the ADC voltage reference source.

2.2 Decoupling Capacitors

The use of decoupling capacitors on every pair of power supply pins, such as VDD, VSS, AVDD and AVSS, is required.

Consider the following criteria when using decoupling capacitors:

- **Value and type of capacitor:** A value of 0.1 μF (100 nF), 10V-20V is recommended. This capacitor should be a Low Equivalent Series Resistance (low-ESR), and have resonance frequency in the range of 20 MHz and higher. It is recommended to use ceramic capacitors.
- **Placement on the Printed Circuit Board (PCB):** The decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the pins as possible. It is recommended to place the capacitors on the same side of the board as the device. If space is constricted, the capacitor can be placed on another layer on the PCB using a via; however, ensure that the trace length from the pin to the capacitor is within one-quarter inch (6 mm) in length.
- **Handling high-frequency noise:** If the board is experiencing high-frequency noise, above tens of MHz, add a second ceramic-type capacitor in parallel to the above described decoupling capacitor. The value of the second capacitor can be in the range of 0.01 μF to 0.001 μF . Place this second capacitor next to the primary decoupling capacitor. In high-speed circuit designs, consider implementing a decade pair of capacitances as close to the power and ground pins as possible. For example, 0.1 μF in parallel with 0.001 μF .
- **Maximizing performance:** On the board layout from the power supply circuit, run the power and return traces to the decoupling capacitors first, and then to the device pins. This ensures that the decoupling capacitors are first in the power chain. Equally important is to keep the trace length between the capacitor and the power pins to a minimum, thereby reducing the PCB track inductance.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 2-1: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CONNECTION



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 (<1 Ohms) capacitor is required on the VCAP pin, which is used to stabilize the internal voltage regulator output. The VCAP pin must not be connected to VDD, and must have a capacitor greater than 4.7 µF (10 µF is recommended), with at least a 16V rating connected to the ground. The type can be ceramic or tantalum. See [Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”](#) for additional information.

The placement of this capacitor should be close to the VCAP pin. It is recommended that the trace length should not exceed one-quarter inch (6 mm).

2.4 Master Clear (MCLR) Pin

The MCLR pin provides 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 2-1](#), it is recommended that the capacitor, C, be isolated from the MCLR pin during programming and debugging operations.

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

FIGURE 2-2: EXAMPLE OF MCLR PIN CONNECTIONS



2.5 ICSP Pins

The PGECx and PGEDx pins are used for ICSP and debugging purposes. It is recommended to keep the trace length between the ICSP connector and the ICSP pins on the device as short as possible. If the ICSP connector is expected to experience an ESD event, a series resistor is recommended, with the value in the range of a few tens of Ohms, not exceeding 100 Ohms.

Pull-up resistors, series diodes and capacitors on the PGECx and PGEDx pins are not recommended as they will interfere with the programmer/debugger communications to the device. If such discrete components are an application requirement, they should be removed from the circuit during programming and debugging. Alternatively, refer to the AC/DC characteristics and timing requirements information in the respective device Flash programming specification for information on capacitive loading limits and pin Voltage Input High (VIH) and Voltage Input Low (VIL) requirements.

Ensure that the “Communication Channel Select” (i.e., PGECx/PGEDx pins) programmed into the device matches the physical connections for the ICSP to MPLAB® PICKit™ 3, MPLAB ICD 3 or MPLAB REAL ICE™.

For more information on MPLAB ICD 2, ICD 3 and REAL ICE connection requirements, refer to the following documents that are available on the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

- “Using MPLAB® ICD 3” (poster) (DS51765)
- “MPLAB® ICD 3 Design Advisory” (DS51764)
- “MPLAB® REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator User’s Guide” (DS51616)
- “Using MPLAB® REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator” (poster) (DS51749)

2.6 External Oscillator Pins

Many DSCs have options for at least two oscillators: a high-frequency primary oscillator and a low-frequency secondary oscillator. For more information, see **Section 9.0 “Oscillator Configuration”**.

The oscillator circuit should be placed on the same side of the board as the device. Also, place the oscillator circuit close to the respective oscillator pins, not exceeding one-half inch (12 mm) distance between them. The load capacitors should be placed next to the oscillator itself, on the same side of the board. Use a grounded copper pour around the oscillator circuit to isolate them from surrounding circuits. The grounded copper pour should be routed directly to the MCU ground. Do not run any signal traces or power traces inside the ground pour. Also, if using a two-sided board, avoid any traces on the other side of the board where the crystal is placed as shown in [Figure 2-3](#).

FIGURE 2-3: SUGGESTED PLACEMENT OF THE OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT



2.7 Oscillator Value Conditions on Device Start-up

If the PLL of the target device is enabled and configured for the device start-up oscillator, the maximum oscillator source frequency must be limited to $5 \text{ MHz} < F_{\text{IN}} < 13.6 \text{ MHz}$ to comply with device PLL start-up conditions. This intends that, if the external oscillator frequency is outside this range, the application must start up in the FRC mode first. The default PLL settings after a POR with an oscillator frequency outside this range will violate the device operating speed.

Once the device powers up, the application firmware can initialize the PLL SFRs, CLKDIV and PLLFBD, to a suitable value, and then perform a clock switch to the Oscillator + PLL clock source.

Note: Clock switching must be enabled in the device Configuration Word.

2.8 Unused I/Os

Unused I/O pins should be configured as outputs and driven to a logic low state.

Alternatively, connect a 1k to 10k resistor between Vss and unused pins, and drive the output to logic low.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

3.0 CPU

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “CPU” (DS70359) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The CPU has a 16-bit (data) modified Harvard architecture with an enhanced instruction set, including significant support for digital signal processing. The CPU has a 24-bit instruction word with a variable length opcode field. The Program Counter (PC) is 23 bits wide and addresses up to 4M x 24 bits of user program memory space.

An instruction prefetch mechanism helps maintain throughput and provides predictable execution. Most instructions execute in a single-cycle effective execution rate, with the exception of instructions that change the program flow, the double-word move (MOV.D) instruction, PSV accesses and the table instructions. Overhead-free program loop constructs are supported using the DO and REPEAT instructions, both of which are interruptible at any point.

3.1 Registers

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices have sixteen, 16-bit Working registers in the programmer's model. Each of the Working registers can act as a Data, Address or Address Offset register. The sixteenth Working register (W15) operates as a Software Stack Pointer for interrupts and calls.

In addition, the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X devices include two alternate Working register sets, which consist of W0 through W14. The alternate registers can be made persistent to help reduce the saving and restoring of register content during Interrupt Service Routines (ISRs). The alternate Working registers can be assigned to a specific Interrupt Priority Level (IPL1 through IPL6) by configuring the CTXTx<2:0> bits in the FALTREG Configuration register.

The alternate Working registers can also be accessed manually by using the CTXTSWP instruction.

The CCTXI<2:0> and MCTXI<2:0> bits in the CTXTSTAT register can be used to identify the current, and most recent, manually selected Working register sets.

3.2 Instruction Set

The device instruction set has two classes of instructions: the MCU class of instructions and the DSP class of instructions. These two instruction classes are seamlessly integrated into the architecture and execute from a single execution unit. The instruction set includes many addressing modes and was designed for optimum C compiler efficiency.

3.3 Data Space Addressing

The Base Data Space can be addressed as 4K words or 8 Kbytes and is split into two blocks, referred to as X and Y data memory. Each memory block has its own independent Address Generation Unit (AGU). The MCU class of instructions operates solely through the X memory AGU, which accesses the entire memory map as one linear Data Space. On dsPIC33EV devices, certain DSP instructions operate through the X and Y AGUs to support dual operand reads, which splits the data address space into two parts. The X and Y Data Space boundary is device-specific.

The upper 32 Kbytes of the Data Space (DS) memory map can optionally be mapped into Program Space (PS) at any 16K program word boundary. The Program-to-Data Space mapping feature, known as Program Space Visibility (PSV), lets any instruction access Program Space as if it were Data Space. Moreover, the Base Data Space address is used in conjunction with a Data Space Read or Write Page register (DSRPAG or DSWPAG) to form an Extended Data Space (EDS) address. The EDS can be addressed as 8M words or 16 Mbytes. For more information on EDS, PSV and table accesses, refer to “Data Memory” (DS70595) and “dsPIC33E/PIC24E Program Memory” (DS70000613) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”.

On dsPIC33EV devices, overhead-free circular buffers (Modulo Addressing) are supported in both X and Y address spaces. The Modulo Addressing removes the software boundary checking overhead for DSP algorithms. The X AGU Circular Addressing can be used with any of the MCU class of instructions. The X AGU also supports Bit-Reversed Addressing to greatly simplify input or output data reordering for radix-2 FFT algorithms. [Figure 3-1](#) illustrates the block diagram of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices.

3.4 Addressing Modes

The CPU supports these addressing modes:

- Inherent (no operand)
- Relative
- Literal
- Memory Direct
- Register Direct
- Register Indirect

Each instruction is associated with a predefined addressing mode group, depending upon its functional requirements. As many as six addressing modes are supported for each instruction.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 3-1: dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY CPU BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

3.5 Programmer's Model

The programmer's model for the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family is shown in [Figure 3-2](#). All registers in the programmer's model are memory-mapped and can be manipulated directly by instructions. [Table 3-1](#) lists a description of each register.

In addition to the registers contained in the programmer's model, the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices contain control registers for Modulo Addressing and Bit-Reversed Addressing, and interrupts. These registers are described in subsequent sections of this document.

All registers associated with the programmer's model are memory-mapped, as shown in [Table 4-1](#).

TABLE 3-1: PROGRAMMER'S MODEL REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

Register(s) Name	Description
W0 through W15 ⁽¹⁾	Working Register Array
W0 through W14 ⁽¹⁾	Alternate Working Register Array 1
W0 through W14 ⁽¹⁾	Alternate Working Register Array 2
ACCA, ACCB	40-Bit DSP Accumulators
PC	23-Bit Program Counter
SR	ALU and DSP Engine STATUS Register
SPLIM	Stack Pointer Limit Value Register
TBLPAG	Table Memory Page Address Register
DSRPAG	Extended Data Space (EDS) Read Page Register
RCOUNT	REPEAT Loop Counter Register
DCOUNT	DO Loop Count Register
DOSTARTH ⁽²⁾ , DOSTARTL ⁽²⁾	DO Loop Start Address Register (High and Low)
DOENDH, DOENDL	DO Loop End Address Register (High and Low)
CORCON	Contains DSP Engine, DO Loop Control and Trap Status bits

Note 1: Memory-mapped W0 through W14 represents the value of the register in the currently active CPU context.

2: The DOSTARTH and DOSTARTL registers are read-only.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 3-2: PROGRAMMER'S MODEL



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

3.6 CPU Control Registers

REGISTER 3-1: SR: CPU STATUS REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/W-0
OA	OB	SA ⁽³⁾	SB ⁽³⁾	OAB	SAB	DA	DC
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IPL2 ^(1,2)	IPL1 ^(1,2)	IPL0 ^(1,2)	RA	N	OV	Z	C
bit 7						bit 0	

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

- bit 15 **OA:** Accumulator A Overflow Status bit
 1 = Accumulator A has overflowed
 0 = Accumulator A has not overflowed
- bit 14 **OB:** Accumulator B Overflow Status bit
 1 = Accumulator B has overflowed
 0 = Accumulator B has not overflowed
- bit 13 **SA:** Accumulator A Saturation 'Sticky' Status bit⁽³⁾
 1 = Accumulator A is saturated or has been saturated at some time
 0 = Accumulator A is not saturated
- bit 12 **SB:** Accumulator B Saturation 'Sticky' Status bit⁽³⁾
 1 = Accumulator B is saturated or has been saturated at some time
 0 = Accumulator B is not saturated
- bit 11 **OAB:** OA || OB Combined Accumulator Overflow Status bit
 1 = Accumulator A or B has overflowed
 0 = Accumulator A and B have not overflowed
- bit 10 **SAB:** SA || SB Combined Accumulator 'Sticky' Status bit
 1 = Accumulator A or B is saturated or has been saturated at some time
 0 = Accumulator A and B have not been saturated
- bit 9 **DA:** DO Loop Active bit
 1 = DO loop is in progress
 0 = DO loop is not in progress
- bit 8 **DC:** MCU ALU Half Carry/Borrow bit
 1 = A carry-out from the 4th low-order bit (for byte-sized data) or 8th low-order bit (for word-sized data) of the result occurred
 0 = No carry-out from the 4th low-order bit (for byte-sized data) or 8th low-order bit (for word-sized data) of the result occurred

- Note 1:** The IPL<2:0> bits are concatenated with the IPL3 bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The value in parentheses indicates the IPL if IPL3 = 1. User interrupts are disabled when IPL3 = 1.
- 2:** The IPL<2:0> Status bits are read-only when the NSTDIS bit (INTCON1<15>) = 1.
- 3:** A data write to the SR register can modify the SA and SB bits by either a data write to SA and SB or by clearing the SAB bit. To avoid a possible SA or SB bit write race condition, the SA and SB bits should not be modified using the bit operations.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 3-1: SR: CPU STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 7-5 **IPL<2:0>**: CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bits^(1,2)
- 111 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 (15); user interrupts are disabled
 - 110 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 6 (14)
 - 101 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 5 (13)
 - 100 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 4 (12)
 - 011 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 3 (11)
 - 010 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 2 (10)
 - 001 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 1 (9)
 - 000 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 0 (8)
- bit 4 **RA**: REPEAT Loop Active bit
- 1 = REPEAT loop is in progress
 - 0 = REPEAT loop is not in progress
- bit 3 **N**: MCU ALU Negative bit
- 1 = Result was negative
 - 0 = Result was non-negative (zero or positive)
- bit 2 **OV**: MCU ALU Overflow bit
- This bit is used for signed arithmetic (2's complement). It indicates an overflow of the magnitude that causes the sign bit to change state.
- 1 = Overflow occurred for signed arithmetic (in this arithmetic operation)
 - 0 = Overflow has not occurred for signed arithmetic
- bit 1 **Z**: MCU ALU Zero bit
- 1 = An operation that affects the Z bit has set it at some time in the past
 - 0 = The most recent operation that affects the Z bit has cleared it (i.e., a non-zero result)
- bit 0 **C**: MCU ALU Carry/Borrow bit
- 1 = A carry-out from the Most Significant bit (MSb) of the result occurred
 - 0 = No carry-out from the Most Significant bit of the result occurred

- Note 1:** The IPL<2:0> bits are concatenated with the IPL3 bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The value in parentheses indicates the IPL if IPL3 = 1. User interrupts are disabled when IPL3 = 1.
- 2:** The IPL<2:0> Status bits are read-only when the NSTDIS bit (INTCON1<15>) = 1.
- 3:** A data write to the SR register can modify the SA and SB bits by either a data write to SA and SB or by clearing the SAB bit. To avoid a possible SA or SB bit write race condition, the SA and SB bits should not be modified using the bit operations.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 3-2: CORCON: CORE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VAR	—	US1	US0	EDT ⁽¹⁾	DL2	DL1	DL0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SATA	SATB	SATDW	ACCSAT	IPL3 ⁽²⁾	SFA	RND	IF
bit 7							bit 0

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

- bit 15 **VAR:** Variable Exception Processing Latency Control bit
 1 = Variable exception processing latency is enabled
 0 = Fixed exception processing latency is enabled
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13-12 **US<1:0>:** DSP Multiply Unsigned/Signed Control bits
 11 = Reserved
 10 = DSP engine multiplies are mixed-sign
 01 = DSP engine multiplies are unsigned
 00 = DSP engine multiplies are signed
- bit 11 **EDT:** Early DO Loop Termination Control bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Terminates executing the DO loop at the end of the current loop iteration
 0 = No effect
- bit 10-8 **DL<2:0>:** DO Loop Nesting Level Status bits
 111 = 7 DO loops are active
 •
 •
 •
 001 = 1 DO loop is active
 000 = 0 DO loops are active
- bit 7 **SATA:** ACCA Saturation Enable bit
 1 = Accumulator A saturation is enabled
 0 = Accumulator A saturation is disabled
- bit 6 **SATB:** ACCB Saturation Enable bit
 1 = Accumulator B saturation is enabled
 0 = Accumulator B saturation is disabled
- bit 5 **SATDW:** Data Space Write from DSP Engine Saturation Enable bit
 1 = Data Space write saturation is enabled
 0 = Data Space write saturation is disabled
- bit 4 **ACCSAT:** Accumulator Saturation Mode Select bit
 1 = 9.31 saturation (super saturation)
 0 = 1.31 saturation (normal saturation)

- Note 1:** This bit is always read as '0'.
- Note 2:** The IPL3 bit is concatenated with the IPL<2:0> bits (SR<7:5>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 3-2: CORCON: CORE CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 **IPL3:** CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bit 3⁽²⁾
1 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is greater than 7
0 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 or less
- bit 2 **SFA:** Stack Frame Active Status bit
1 = Stack frame is active; W14 and W15 address 0x0000 to 0xFFFF, regardless of DSRPAG and DSWPAG values
0 = Stack frame is not active; W14 and W15 address of EDS or Base Data Space
- bit 1 **RND:** Rounding Mode Select bit
1 = Biased (conventional) rounding is enabled
0 = Unbiased (convergent) rounding is enabled
- bit 0 **IF:** Integer or Fractional Multiplier Mode Select bit
1 = Integer mode is enabled for DSP multiply
0 = Fractional mode is enabled for DSP multiply

- Note 1:** This bit is always read as '0'.
2: The IPL3 bit is concatenated with the IPL<2:0> bits (SR<7:5>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 3-3: CTXTSTAT: CPU W REGISTER CONTEXT STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	—	CCTXI2	CCTXI1	CCTXI0
bit 15					bit 8		

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	MCTXI2	MCTXI1	MCTXI0
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 **CCTXI<2:0>:** Current (W Register) Context Identifier bits
 111 = Reserved
 •
 •
 •
 011 = Reserved
 010 = Alternate Working Register Set 2 is currently in use
 001 = Alternate Working Register Set 1 is currently in use
 000 = Default register set is currently in use

bit 7-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
 bit 2-0 **MCTXI<2:0>:** Manual (W Register) Context Identifier bits
 111 = Reserved
 •
 •
 •
 011 = Reserved
 010 = Alternate Working Register Set 2 was most recently manually selected
 001 = Alternate Working Register Set 1 was most recently manually selected
 000 = Default register set was most recently manually selected

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

3.7 Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family ALU is 16 bits wide and is capable of addition, subtraction, bit shifts and logic operations. Unless otherwise mentioned, arithmetic operations are two's complement in nature. Depending on the operation, the ALU can affect the values of the Carry (C), Zero (Z), Negative (N), Overflow (OV) and Digit Carry (DC) Status bits in the SR register. The C and DC Status bits operate as Borrow and Digit Borrow bits, respectively, for subtraction operations.

The ALU can perform 8-bit or 16-bit operations, depending on the mode of the instruction that is used. The data for the ALU operation can come from the W register array or from the data memory, depending on the addressing mode of the instruction. Similarly, the output data from the ALU can be written to the W register array or a data memory location.

For information on the SR bits affected by each instruction, refer to the “16-bit MCU and DSC Programmer’s Reference Manual” (DS70157).

The core CPU incorporates hardware support for both multiplication and division. This includes a dedicated hardware multiplier and support hardware for 16-bit divisor division.

3.7.1 MULTIPLIER

Using the high-speed, 17-bit x 17-bit multiplier, the ALU supports unsigned, signed or mixed-sign operation in several MCU multiplication modes:

- 16-bit x 16-bit signed
- 16-bit x 16-bit unsigned
- 16-bit signed x 5-bit (literal) unsigned
- 16-bit signed x 16-bit unsigned
- 16-bit unsigned x 5-bit (literal) unsigned
- 16-bit unsigned x 16-bit signed
- 8-bit unsigned x 8-bit unsigned

3.7.2 DIVIDER

The divide block supports 32-bit/16-bit and 16-bit/16-bit signed and unsigned integer divide operations with the following data sizes:

- 32-bit signed/16-bit signed divide
- 32-bit unsigned/16-bit unsigned divide
- 16-bit signed/16-bit signed divide
- 16-bit unsigned/16-bit unsigned divide

The quotient for all divide instructions ends up in W0 and the remainder in W1. The 16-bit signed and unsigned DIV instructions can specify any W register for both the 16-bit divisor (Wn) and any W register (aligned) pair (W(m + 1):Wm) for the 32-bit dividend. The divide algorithm takes the single-cycle per bit of the divisor, so both 32-bit/16-bit and 16-bit/16-bit instructions take the same number of cycles to execute.

3.8 DSP Engine

The DSP engine consists of a high-speed, 17-bit x 17-bit multiplier, a 40-bit barrel shifter and a 40-bit adder/subtractor (with two target accumulators, round and saturation logic).

The DSP engine can also perform inherent accumulator-to-accumulator operations that require no additional data. These instructions are ADD, SUB and NEG.

The DSP engine has options selected through bits in the CPU Core Control register (CORCON) as follows:

- Fractional or Integer DSP Multiply (IF)
- Signed, Unsigned or Mixed-Sign DSP Multiply (US)
- Conventional or Convergent Rounding (RND)
- Automatic Saturation On/Off for ACCA (SATA)
- Automatic Saturation On/Off for ACCB (SATB)
- Automatic Saturation On/Off for Writes to Data Memory (SATDW)
- Accumulator Saturation mode Selection (ACCSAT)

TABLE 3-2: DSP INSTRUCTIONS SUMMARY

Instruction	Algebraic Operation	ACC Write Back
CLR	$A = 0$	Yes
ED	$A = (x - y)^2$	No
EDAC	$A = A + (x - y)^2$	No
MAC	$A = A + (x \cdot y)$	Yes
MAC	$A = A + x^2$	No
MOVSAC	No change in A	Yes
MPY	$A = x \cdot y$	No
MPY	$A = x^2$	No
MPY.N	$A = -x \cdot y$	No
MSC	$A = A - x \cdot y$	Yes

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “dsPIC33E/PIC24E Program Memory” (DS70000613) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family architecture features separate program and data memory spaces and buses. This architecture also allows the direct access of program memory from the Data Space (DS) during code execution.

4.1 Program Address Space

The program address memory space of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices is 4M instructions. The space is addressable by a 24-bit value derived either from the 23-bit PC, during program execution or from table operation, or from DS remapping, as described in [Section 4.7 “Interfacing Program and Data Memory Spaces”](#).

User application access to the program memory space is restricted to the lower half of the address range (0x000000 to 0x02ABFF). The exception is the use of the TBLRD operations, which use TBLPAG<7> to read Device ID sections of the configuration memory space and the TBLWT operations, which are used to set up the write latches located in configuration memory space.

The program memory maps, which are presented by the device family and memory size, are shown in [Figure 4-1](#) through [Figure 4-4](#).

FIGURE 4-1: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EV32GM00X/10X DEVICES⁽¹⁾



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-2: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EV64GM00X/10X DEVICES⁽¹⁾



Note 1: Memory areas are not shown to scale.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-3: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EV128GM00X/10X DEVICES⁽¹⁾



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-4: PROGRAM MEMORY MAP FOR dsPIC33EV256GM00X/10X DEVICES⁽¹⁾



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.1.1 PROGRAM MEMORY ORGANIZATION

The program memory space is organized in word-addressable blocks. Although it is treated as 24 bits wide, it is more appropriate to think of each address of the program memory as a lower and upper word, with the upper byte of the upper word being unimplemented. The lower word always has an even address, while the upper word has an odd address (see Figure 4-5).

Program memory addresses are always word-aligned on the lower word and addresses are incremented or decremented by two during the code execution. This arrangement provides compatibility with the Data Memory Space Addressing and makes data in the program memory space accessible.

4.1.2 INTERRUPT AND TRAP VECTORS

All dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices reserve the addresses between 0x000000 and 0x000200 for hard-coded program execution vectors. A hardware Reset vector is provided to redirect code execution from the default value of the PC on device Reset to the actual start of code. A GOTO instruction is programmed by the user application at address, 0x000000 of Flash memory, with the actual address for the start of code at address, 0x000002 of Flash memory.

For more information on the Interrupt Vector Tables, see Section 7.1 “Interrupt Vector Table”.

FIGURE 4-5: PROGRAM MEMORY ORGANIZATION



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.2 Data Address Space

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family CPU has a separate, 16-bit wide data memory space. The Data Space (DS) is accessed using separate Address Generation Units (AGUs) for read and write operations. The data memory maps, which are presented by device family and memory size, are shown in Figure 4-6 and Figure 4-8.

All Effective Addresses (EAs) in the data memory space are 16 bits wide and point to bytes within the DS. This arrangement gives a Base Data Space address range of 64 Kbytes or 32K words.

The Base Data Space address is used in conjunction with a Data Space Read or Write Page register (DSRPAG or DSWPAG) to form an Extended Data Space (EDS), which has a total address range of 16 Mbytes.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices implement up to 20 Kbytes of data memory (4 Kbytes of data memory for Special Function Registers and up to 16 Kbytes of data memory for RAM). If an EA points to a location outside of this area, an all zero word or byte is returned.

4.2.1 DATA SPACE WIDTH

The data memory space is organized in byte-addressable, 16-bit wide blocks. Data is aligned in data memory and registers as 16-bit words, but all DS EAs resolve to bytes. The Least Significant Bytes (LSBs) of each word have even addresses, while the Most Significant Bytes (MSBs) have odd addresses.

4.2.2 DATA MEMORY ORGANIZATION AND ALIGNMENT

To maintain backward compatibility with PIC[®] MCU devices and improve Data Space memory usage efficiency, the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family instruction set supports both word and byte operations. As a consequence of byte accessibility, all the Effective Address calculations are internally scaled to step through word-aligned memory. For example, the core recognizes that Post-Modified Register Indirect Addressing mode [Ws++] results in a value of Ws + 1 for byte operations and Ws + 2 for word operations.

A data byte read, reads the complete word that contains the byte, using the LSb of any EA to determine which byte to select. The selected byte is placed onto the LSB of the data path. That is, data memory and registers are organized as two parallel, byte-wide entities with shared (word) address decode, but separate write lines. Data byte writes only write to the corresponding side of the array or register that matches the byte address.

All word accesses must be aligned to an even address. Misaligned word data fetches are not supported, therefore, care must be taken when mixing byte and word operations or translating from 8-bit MCU code. If a misaligned read or write is attempted, an address error trap is generated. If the error occurred on a read, the instruction underway is completed. If the error occurred on a write, the instruction is executed but the write does not occur. In either case, a trap is then executed, allowing the system and/or user application to examine the machine state prior to execution of the address Fault.

All byte loads into any W register are loaded into the LSB; the MSB is not modified.

A Sign-Extend (SE) instruction is provided to allow user applications to translate 8-bit signed data to 16-bit signed values. Alternatively, for 16-bit unsigned data, user applications can clear the MSB of any W register by executing a Zero-Extend (ZE) instruction on the appropriate address.

4.2.3 SFR SPACE

The first 4 Kbytes of the Near Data Space, from 0x0000 to 0x0FFF, is primarily occupied by Special Function Registers (SFRs). These are used by the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family core and peripheral modules for controlling the operation of the device.

SFRs are distributed among the modules that they control and are generally grouped together by module. Much of the SFR space contains unused addresses; these are read as '0'.

Note: The actual set of peripheral features and interrupts varies by the device. Refer to the corresponding device tables and pinout diagrams for device-specific information.

4.2.4 NEAR DATA SPACE

The 8-Kbyte area, between 0x0000 and 0x1FFF, is referred to as the Near Data Space. Locations in this space are directly addressable through a 13-bit absolute address field within all memory direct instructions. Additionally, the whole DS is addressable using MOV instructions, which support Memory Direct Addressing mode with a 16-bit address field, or by using Indirect Addressing mode using a Working register as an Address Pointer.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-6: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR 32-Kbyte DEVICES⁽¹⁾



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-7: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR 64-Kbyte/128-Kbyte DEVICES⁽¹⁾



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-8: DATA MEMORY MAP FOR 256-Kbyte DEVICES⁽¹⁾



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.2.5 X AND Y DATA SPACES

The dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family core has two Data Spaces: X and Y. These Data Spaces can be considered either separate (for some DSP instructions) or as one unified, linear address range (for MCU instructions). The Data Spaces are accessed using two Address Generation Units (AGUs) and separate data paths. This feature allows certain instructions to concurrently fetch two words from RAM, thereby enabling efficient execution of DSP algorithms, such as Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filtering and Fast Fourier Transform (FFT).

The X DS is used by all instructions and supports all addressing modes. The X DS has separate read and write data buses. The X read data bus is the read data path for all instructions that view the DS as combined X and Y address space. It is also the X data prefetch path for the dual operand DSP instructions (MAC class).

The Y DS is used in concert with the X DS by the MAC class of instructions (CLR, ED, EDAC, MAC, MOV SAC, MPY, MPY.N and MSC) to provide two concurrent data read paths.

Both the X and Y Data Spaces support Modulo Addressing mode for all instructions, subject to addressing mode restrictions. Bit-Reversed Addressing mode is only supported for writes to the X Data Space.

All data memory writes, including in DSP instructions, view Data Space as combined X and Y address space. The boundary between the X and Y Data Spaces is device-dependent and is not user-programmable.

4.3 Special Function Register Maps

TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE 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	
W0	0000	W0 (WREG)														
W1	0002	W1														
W2	0004	W2														
W3	0006	W3														
W4	0008	W4														
W5	000A	W5														
W6	000C	W6														
W7	000E	W7														
W8	0010	W8														
W9	0012	W9														
W10	0014	W10														
W11	0016	W11														
W12	0018	W12														
W13	001A	W13														
W14	001C	W14														
W15	001E	W15														
SPLIM	0020	SPLIM														
ACCAL	0022	ACCAL														
ACCAH	0024	ACCAH														
ACCAU	0026	Sign Extension of ACCA<39>									ACCAU					
ACCBL	0028	ACCBL														
ACCBH	002A	ACCBH														
ACCBU	002C	Sign Extension of ACCB<39>									ACCBU					
PCL	002E	Program Counter Low Word Register														
PCH	0030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Program Counter High Word Register					
DSRPAG	0032	—	—	—	—	—	—	Data Space Read Page Register								
DSWPAG	0034	—	—	—	—	—	—	Data Space Write Page Register								
RCOUNT	0036	REPEAT Loop Counter Register														
DCOUNT	0038	DCOUNT<15:1>														
DOSTARTL	003A	DOSTARTL<15:1>														
DOSTARTH	003C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DOSTARTH<5:0>					
DOENDL	003E	DOENDL<15:1>														

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

TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE REGISTER 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
DOENDH	0040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DOENDH<5:0>			
SR	0042	OA	OB	SA	SB	OAB	SAB	DA	DC	IPL2	IPL1	IPL0	RA	N	OV
CORCON	0044	VAR	—	US1	US0	EDT	DL2	DL1	DL0	SATA	SATB	SATDW	ACCSAT	IPL3	SF
MODCON	0046	XMODEN	YMODEN	—	—	BWM3	BWM2	BWM1	BWM0	YWM3	YWM2	YWM1	YWM0	XWM3	XWM2
XMODSRT	0048	XMODSRT<15:1>													
XMODEND	004A	XMODEND<15:1>													
YMODSRT	004C	YMODSRT<15:1>													
YMODEND	004E	YMODEND<15:1>													
XBREV	0050	BREN	XBREV14	XBREV13	XBREV12	XBREV11	XBREV10	XBREV9	XBREV8	XBREV7	XBREV6	XBREV5	XBREV4	XBREV3	XBREV2
DISICNT	0052	—	—	DISICNT<13:0>											
TBLPAG	0054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TBLPAG<7:0>					
MSTRPR	0058	MSTRPR<15:0>													
CTXTSTAT	005A	—	—	—	—	—	CCTXI2	CCTXI1	CCTXI0	—	—	—	—	—	MCT

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

TABLE 4-2: TIMERS 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
TMR1	0100	Timer1 Register													
PR1	0102	Period Register 1													
T1CON	0104	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	TSYNC
TMR2	0106	Timer2 Register													
TMR3HLD	0108	Timer3 Holding Register (For 32-bit timer operations only)													
TMR3	010A	Timer3 Register													
PR2	010C	Period Register 2													
PR3	010E	Period Register 3													
T2CON	0110	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—
T3CON	0112	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	—
TMR4	0114	Timer4 Register													
TMR5HLD	0116	Timer5 Holding Register (For 32-bit operations only)													
TMR5	0118	Timer5 Register													
PR4	011A	Period Register 4													
PR5	011C	Period Register 5													
T4CON	011E	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—
T5CON	0120	TON	—	TSIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	—	—

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

TABLE 4-3: INPUT CAPTURE 1 THROUGH INPUT CAPTURE 4 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
IC1CON1	0140	—	—	ICSIDL	ICTSEL2	ICTSEL1	ICTSEL0	—	—	—	IC1	IC10	ICOV	ICBNE	ICM2
IC1CON2	0142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC32	ICTRIG	TRIGSTAT	—	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
IC1BUF	0144	Input Capture 1 Buffer Register													
IC1TMR	0146	Input Capture 1 Timer Register													
IC2CON1	0148	—	—	ICSIDL	ICTSEL2	ICTSEL1	ICTSEL0	—	—	—	IC1	IC10	ICOV	ICBNE	ICM2
IC2CON2	014A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC32	ICTRIG	TRIGSTAT	—	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
IC2BUF	014C	Input Capture 2 Buffer Register													
IC2TMR	014E	Input Capture 2 Timer Register													
IC3CON1	0150	—	—	ICSIDL	ICTSEL2	ICTSEL1	ICTSEL0	—	—	—	IC1	IC10	ICOV	ICBNE	ICM2
IC3CON2	0152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC32	ICTRIG	TRIGSTAT	—	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
IC3BUF	0154	Input Capture 3 Buffer Register													
IC3TMR	0156	Input Capture 3 Timer Register													
IC4CON1	0158	—	—	ICSIDL	ICTSEL2	ICTSEL1	ICTSEL0	—	—	—	IC1	IC10	ICOV	ICBNE	ICM2
IC4CON2	015A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC32	ICTRIG	TRIGSTAT	—	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
IC4BUF	015C	Input Capture 4 Buffer Register													
IC4TMR	015E	Input Capture 4 Timer Register													

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

TABLE 4-4: 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
I2C1CON1	0200	I2CEN	—	I2CSIDL	SCLREL	STRICT	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN
I2C1CON2	0202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PCIE	SCIE	BOEN	SDAHT	SBCDE
I2C1STAT	0204	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	ACKTIM	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W
I2C1ADD	0206	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Address Register							
I2C1MSK	0208	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Address Mask Register							
I2C1BRG	020A	Baud Rate Generator Register													
I2C1TRN	020C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Transmit Register					
I2C1RCV	020E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1 Receive Register					

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

TABLE 4-5: UART1 AND 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
U1MODE	0220	UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN	RTSMO	—	UEN1	UEN0	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL
U1STA	0222	UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	—	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR
U1TXREG	0224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART1 Transmit Register						
U1RXREG	0226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART1 Receive Register						
U1BRG	0228	UART1 Baud Rate Generator Prescaler Register													
U2MODE	0230	UARTEN	—	USIDL	IREN	RTSMO	—	UEN1	UEN0	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL
U2STA	0232	UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	—	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR
U2TXREG	0234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART2 Transmit Register						
U2RXREG	0236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UART2 Receive Register						
U2BRG	0238	UART2 Baud Rate Generator Prescaler Register													

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

TABLE 4-6: SPI1 AND SPI2 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
SPI1STAT	0240	SPIEN	—	SPISIDL	—	—	SPIBEC2	SPIBEC1	SPIBEC0	SRMPT	SPIROV	SRXMPT	SISEL2	SISEL1	SISEL0
SPI1CON1	0242	—	—	—	DISSCK	DISSDO	MODE16	SMP	CKE	SSEN	CKP	MSTEN	SPRE2	SPRE1	SPRE0
SPI1CON2	0244	FRMEN	SPIFSD	FRMPOL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPI1BUF	0248	SPI1 Transmit and Receive Buffer Register													
SPI2STAT	0260	SPIEN	—	SPISIDL	—	—	SPIBEC2	SPIBEC1	SPIBEC0	SRMPT	SPIROV	SRXMPT	SISEL2	SISEL1	SISEL0
SPI2CON1	0262	—	—	—	DISSCK	DISSDO	MODE16	SMP	CKE	SSEN	CKP	MSTEN	SPRE2	SPRE1	SPRE0
SPI2CON2	0264	FRMEN	SPIFSD	FRMPOL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPI2BUF	0268	SPI2 Transmit and Receive Buffer Register													

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

TABLE 4-7: ADC1 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	
ADC1BUF0	0300	ADC1 Data Buffer 0														
ADC1BUF1	0302	ADC1 Data Buffer 1														
ADC1BUF2	0304	ADC1 Data Buffer 2														
ADC1BUF3	0306	ADC1 Data Buffer 3														
ADC1BUF4	0308	ADC1 Data Buffer 4														
ADC1BUF5	030A	ADC1 Data Buffer 5														
ADC1BUF6	030C	ADC1 Data Buffer 6														
ADC1BUF7	030E	ADC1 Data Buffer 7														
ADC1BUF8	0310	ADC1 Data Buffer 8														
ADC1BUF9	0312	ADC1 Data Buffer 9														
ADC1BUFA	0314	ADC1 Data Buffer 10														
ADC1BUFB	0316	ADC1 Data Buffer 11														
ADC1BUFC	0318	ADC1 Data Buffer 12														
ADC1BUFD	031A	ADC1 Data Buffer 13														
ADC1BUFE	031C	ADC1 Data Buffer 14														
ADC1BUFF	031E	ADC1 Data Buffer 15														
AD1CON1	0320	ADON	—	ADSIDL	ADDMABM	—	AD12B	FORM1	FORM0	SSRC2	SSRC1	SSRC0	SSRCG	SIMSAM	ASAM	
AD1CON2	0322	VCFG2	VCFG1	VCFG0	—	—	CSCNA	CHPS1	CHPS0	BUFS	SMP14	SMP13	SMP12	SMP11	SMP10	
AD1CON3	0324	ADRC	—	—	SAMC4	SAMC3	SAMC2	SAMC1	SAMC0	ADCS7	ADCS6	ADCS5	ADCS4	ADCS3	ADCS2	
AD1CHS123	0326	—	—	—	CH123SB2	CH123SB1	CH123NB1	CH123NB0	CH123SB0	—	—	—	CH123SA2	CH123SA1	CH123NA1	
AD1CHS0	0328	CH0NB	—	CH0SB5	CH0SB4	CH0SB3	CH0SB2	CH0SB1	CH0SB0	CH0NA	—	CH0SA5	CH0SA4	CH0SA3	CH0SA2	
AD1CSSH	032E	CSS<31:24>								—	—	—	—	CSS<		
AD1CSSL	0330	CSS<15:0>														
AD1CON4	0332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADDMAEN	—	—	—	—	DMABL2	

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

TABLE 4-8: CTMU 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
CTMUCON1	033A	CTMUJEN	—	CTMUSIDL	TGEN	EDGEN	EDGSEQEN	IDISSEN	CTTRIG	—	—	—	—	—
CTMUCON2	033C	EDG1MOD	EDG1POL	EDG1SEL3	EDG1SEL2	EDG1SEL1	EDG1SEL0	EDG2STAT	EDG1STAT	EDG2MOD	EDG2POL	EDG2SEL3	EDG2SEL2	EDG2SEL1
CTMUICON	033E	ITRIM5	ITRIM4	ITRIM3	ITRIM2	ITRIM1	ITRIM0	IRNG1	IRNG0	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE 4-9: CAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL<0>) = 0 OR 1 FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X DEVICES

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
C1CTRL1	0400	—	—	CSIDL	ABAT	CANCKS	REQOP2	REQOP1	REQOP0	OPMODE2	OPMODE1	OPMODE0	—	CANCAP	—
C1CTRL2	0402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DNCNT
C1VEC	0404	—	—	—	FILHIT4	FILHIT3	FILHIT2	FILHIT1	FILHIT0	—	ICODE6	ICODE5	ICODE4	ICODE3	ICODE2
C1FCTRL	0406	DMABS2	DMABS1	DMABS0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FSA5	FSA4	FSA3	FSA2
C1FIFO	0408	—	—	FBP5	FBP4	FBP3	FBP2	FBP1	FBP0	—	—	FNRB5	FNRB4	FNRB3	FNRB2
C1INTF	040A	—	—	TXBO	TXBP	RXBP	TXWAR	RXWAR	EWARN	IVRIF	WAKIF	ERRIF	—	FIFOIF	RBOIF
C1INTE	040C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IVRIE	WAKIE	ERRIE	—	FIFOIE	RBOIE
C1EC	040E	TERRCNT7	TERRCNT6	TERRCNT5	TERRCNT4	TERRCNT3	TERRCNT2	TERRCNT1	TERRCNT0	RERRCNT7	RERRCNT6	RERRCNT5	RERRCNT4	RERRCNT3	RERRCNT2
C1CFG1	0410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SJW1	SJW0	BRP5	BRP4	BRP3	BRP2
C1CFG2	0412	—	WAKFIL	—	—	—	SEG2PH2	SEG2PH1	SEG2PH0	SEG2PHTS	SAM	SEG1PH2	SEG1PH1	SEG1PH0	PRSE
C1FEN1	0414	FLTEN<15:0>													
C1FMSKSEL1	0418	F7MSK1	F7MSK0	F6MSK1	F6MSK0	F5MSK1	F5MSK0	F4MSK1	F4MSK0	F3MSK1	F3MSK0	F2MSK1	F2MSK0	F1MSK1	F1MSK0
C1FMSKSEL2	041A	F15MSK1	F15MSK0	F14MSK1	F14MSK0	F13MSK1	F13MSK0	F12MSK1	F12MSK0	F11MSK1	F11MSK0	F10MSK1	F10MSK0	F9MSK1	F9MSK0

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

TABLE 4-10: CAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL<0>) = 0 FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X DEVICES

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
	0400-041E	See definition when WIN = x													
C1RXFUL1	0420	RXFUL<15:0>													
C1RXFUL2	0422	RXFUL<31:16>													
C1RXOVF1	0428	RXOVF<15:0>													
C1RXOVF2	042A	RXOVF<31:16>													
C1TR01CON	0430	TXEN1	TXABT1	TXLARB1	TXERR1	TXREQ1	RTREN1	TX1PRI1	TX1PRI0	TXEN0	TXABAT0	TXLARB0	TXERR0	TXREQ0	RTREN0
C1TR23CON	0432	TXEN3	TXABT3	TXLARB3	TXERR3	TXREQ3	RTREN3	TX3PRI1	TX3PRI0	TXEN2	TXABAT2	TXLARB2	TXERR2	TXREQ2	RTREN2
C1TR45CON	0434	TXEN5	TXABT5	TXLARB5	TXERR5	TXREQ5	RTREN5	TX5PRI1	TX5PRI0	TXEN4	TXABAT4	TXLARB4	TXERR4	TXREQ4	RTREN4
C1TR67CON	0436	TXEN7	TXABT7	TXLARB7	TXERR7	TXREQ7	RTREN7	TX7PRI1	TX7PRI0	TXEN6	TXABAT6	TXLARB6	TXERR6	TXREQ6	RTREN6
C1RXD	0440	CAN1 Receive Data Word Register													
C1TXD	0442	CAN1 Transmit Data Word Register													

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

TABLE 4-11: CAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL<0>) = 1 FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X DEVICES

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
	0400-041E	See definition when WIN = x													
C1BUFNT1	0420	F3BP3	F3BP2	F3BP1	F3BP0	F2BP3	F2BP2	F2BP1	F2BP0	F1BP3	F1BP2	F1BP1	F1BP0	F0BP3	F0BP2
C1BUFNT2	0422	F7BP3	F7BP2	F7BP1	F7BP0	F6BP3	F6BP2	F6BP1	F6BP0	F5BP3	F5BP2	F5BP1	F5BP0	F4BP3	F4BP2
C1BUFNT3	0424	F11BP3	F11BP2	F11BP1	F11BP0	F10BP3	F10BP2	F10BP1	F10BP0	F9BP3	F9BP2	F9BP1	F9BP0	F8BP3	F8BP2
C1BUFNT4	0426	F15BP3	F15BP2	F15BP1	F15BP0	F14BP3	F14BP2	F14BP1	F14BP0	F13BP3	F13BP2	F13BP1	F13BP0	F12BP3	F12BP2
C1RXM0SID	0430	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	MIDE	—
C1RXM0EID	0432	EID<15:0>													
C1RXM1SID	0434	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	MIDE	—
C1RXM1EID	0436	EID<15:0>													
C1RXM2SID	0438	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	MIDE	—
C1RXM2EID	043A	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF0SID	0440	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF0EID	0442	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF1SID	0444	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF1EID	0446	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF2SID	0448	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF2EID	044A	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF3SID	044C	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF3EID	044E	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF4SID	0450	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF4EID	0452	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF5SID	0454	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF5EID	0456	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF6SID	0458	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF6EID	045A	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF7SID	045C	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF7EID	045E	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF8SID	0460	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF8EID	0462	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF9SID	0464	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF9EID	0466	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF10SID	0468	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF10EID	046A	EID<15:0>													

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

TABLE 4-11: CAN1 REGISTER MAP WHEN WIN (C1CTRL<0>) = 1 FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X DEVICES (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
C1RXF11SID	046C	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF11EID	046E	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF12SID	0470	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF12EID	0472	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF13SID	0474	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF13EID	0476	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF14SID	0478	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF14EID	047A	EID<15:0>													
C1RXF15SID	047C	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—
C1RXF15EID	047E	EID<15:0>													

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

TABLE 4-12: SENT1 RECEIVER 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	
SENT1CON1	0500	SNTEN	—	SNTSIDL	—	RCVEN	TXM	TXPOL	CRCEN	PPP	SPCEN	—	PS	—	NIBCNT2	
SENT1CON2	0504	TICKTIME<15:0> (Transmit modes) or SYNCMAX<15:0> (Receive mode)														
SENT1CON3	0508	FRAMETIME<15:0> (Transmit modes) or SYNCMIN<15:0> (Receive mode)														
SENT1STAT	050C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PAUSE	NIB2	NIB1	NIB0	CRCERR	FRMERR	
SENT1SYNC	0510	Synchronization Time Period Register (Transmit mode)														
SENT1DATL	0514	DATA4<3:0>				DATA5<3:0>				DATA6<3:0>				CR		
SENT1DATH	0516	STAT<3:0>				DATA1<3:0>				DATA2<3:0>				DAT		

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

TABLE 4-13: SENT2 RECEIVER 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	
SENT2CON1	0520	SNTEN	—	SNTSIDL	—	RCVEN	TXM	TXPOL	CRCEN	PPP	SPCEN	—	PS	—	NIBCNT2	
SENT2CON2	0524	TICKTIME<15:0> (Transmit modes) or SYNCMAX<15:0> (Receive mode)														
SENT2CON3	0528	FRAMETIME<15:0> (Transmit modes) or SYNCMIN<15:0> (Receive mode)														
SENT2STAT	052C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PAUSE	NIB2	NIB1	NIB0	CRCERR	FRMERR	
SENT2SYNC	0530	Synchronization Time Period Register (Transmit mode)														
SENT2DATL	0534	DATA4<3:0>				DATA5<3:0>				DATA6<3:0>				CR		
SENT2DATH	0536	STAT<3:0>				DATA1<3:0>				DATA2<3:0>				DAT		

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

TABLE 4-14: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM002/102 DEVICES

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
RPOR0	0670	—	—	RP35R5	RP35R4	RP35R3	RP35R2	RP35R1	RP35R0	—	—	RP20R5	RP20R4	RP20R3	RP20R2
RPOR1	0672	—	—	RP37R5	RP37R4	RP37R3	RP37R2	RP37R1	RP37R0	—	—	RP36R5	RP36R4	RP36R3	RP36R2
RPOR2	0674	—	—	RP39R5	RP39R4	RP39R3	RP39R2	RP39R1	RP39R0	—	—	RP38R5	RP38R4	RP38R3	RP38R2
RPOR3	0676	—	—	RP41R5	RP41R4	RP41R3	RP41R2	RP41R1	RP41R0	—	—	RP40R5	RP40R4	RP40R3	RP40R2
RPOR4	0678	—	—	RP43R5	RP43R4	RP43R3	RP43R2	RP43R1	RP43R0	—	—	RP42R5	RP42R4	RP42R3	RP42R2
RPOR10	0684	—	—	RP176R<5:0>						—	—	—	—	—	—
RPOR11	0686	—	—	RP178R5	RP178R4	RP178R3	RP178R2	RP178R1	RP178R0	—	—	RP177R5	RP177R4	RP177R3	RP177R2
RPOR12	0688	—	—	RP180R5	RP180R4	RP180R3	RP180R2	RP180R1	RP180R0	—	—	RP179R5	RP179R4	RP179R3	RP179R2
RPOR13	068A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RP181R<5:0>			

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

TABLE 4-15: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM004/104 DEVICES

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
RPOR0	0670	—	—	RP35R5	RP35R4	RP35R3	RP35R2	RP35R1	RP35R0	—	—	RP20R5	RP20R4	RP20R3	RP20R2
RPOR1	0672	—	—	RP37R5	RP37R4	RP37R3	RP37R2	RP37R1	RP37R0	—	—	RP36R5	RP36R4	RP36R3	RP36R2
RPOR2	0674	—	—	RP39R5	RP39R4	RP39R3	RP39R2	RP39R1	RP39R0	—	—	RP38R5	RP38R4	RP38R3	RP38R2
RPOR3	0676	—	—	RP41R5	RP41R4	RP41R3	RP41R2	RP41R1	RP41R0	—	—	RP40R5	RP40R4	RP40R3	RP40R2
RPOR4	0678	—	—	RP43R5	RP43R4	RP43R3	RP43R2	RP43R1	RP43R0	—	—	RP42R5	RP42R4	RP42R3	RP42R2
RPOR5	067A	—	—	RP49R5	RP49R4	RP49R3	RP49R2	RP49R1	RP49R0	—	—	RP48R5	RP48R4	RP48R3	RP48R2
RPOR6	067C	—	—	RP55R5	RP55R4	RP55R3	RP55R2	RP55R1	RP55R0	—	—	RP54R5	RP54R4	RP54R3	RP54R2
RPOR7	067E	—	—	RP57R5	RP57R4	RP57R3	RP57R2	RP57R1	RP57R0	—	—	RP56R5	RP56R4	RP56R3	RP56R2
RPOR10	0684	—	—	RP176R<5:0>						—	—	—	—	—	
RPOR11	0686	—	—	RP178R5	RP178R4	RP178R3	RP178R2	RP178R1	RP178R0	—	—	RP177R5	RP177R4	RP177R3	RP177R2
RPOR12	0688	—	—	RP180R5	RP180R4	RP180R3	RP180R2	RP180R1	RP180R0	—	—	RP179R5	RP179R4	RP179R3	RP179R2
RPOR13	068A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RP181R<5:0>			

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

TABLE 4-16: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM006/106 DEVICES

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
RPOR0	0670	—	—	RP35R5	RP35R4	RP35R3	RP35R2	RP35R1	RP35R0	—	—	RP20R5	RP20R4	RP20R3	RP20R2
RPOR1	0672	—	—	RP37R5	RP37R4	RP37R3	RP37R2	RP37R1	RP37R0	—	—	RP36R5	RP36R4	RP36R3	RP36R2
RPOR2	0674	—	—	RP39R5	RP39R4	RP39R3	RP39R2	RP39R1	RP39R0	—	—	RP38R5	RP38R4	RP38R3	RP38R2
RPOR3	0676	—	—	RP41R5	RP41R4	RP41R3	RP41R2	RP41R1	RP41R0	—	—	RP40R5	RP40R4	RP40R3	RP40R2
RPOR4	0678	—	—	RP43R5	RP43R4	RP43R3	RP43R2	RP43R1	RP43R0	—	—	RP42R5	RP42R4	RP42R3	RP42R2
RPOR5	067A	—	—	RP49R5	RP49R4	RP49R3	RP49R2	RP49R1	RP49R0	—	—	RP48R5	RP48R4	RP48R3	RP48R2
RPOR6	067C	—	—	RP55R5	RP55R4	RP55R3	RP55R2	RP55R1	RP55R0	—	—	RP54R5	RP54R4	RP54R3	RP54R2
RPOR7	067E	—	—	RP57R5	RP57R4	RP57R3	RP57R2	RP57R1	RP57R0	—	—	RP56R5	RP56R4	RP56R3	RP56R2
RPOR8	0680	—	—	RP70R5	RP70R4	RP70R3	RP70R2	RP70R1	RP70R0	—	—	RP69R5	RP69R4	RP69R3	RP69R2
RPOR9	0682	—	—	RP118R5	RP118R4	RP118R3	RP118R2	RP118R1	RP118R0	—	—	RP97R5	RP97R4	RP97R3	RP97R2
RPOR10	0684	—	—	RP176R5	RP176R4	RP176R3	RP176R2	RP176R1	RP176R0	—	—	RP120R5	RP120R4	RP120R3	RP120R2
RPOR11	0686	—	—	RP178R5	RP178R4	RP178R3	RP178R2	RP178R1	RP178R0	—	—	RP177R5	RP177R4	RP177R3	RP177R2
RPOR12	0688	—	—	RP180R5	RP180R4	RP180R3	RP180R2	RP180R1	RP180R0	—	—	RP179R5	RP179R4	RP179R3	RP179R2
RPOR13	068A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RP181R<5:0>			

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

TABLE 4-17: PERIPHERAL INPUT REMAP 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	
RPINR0	06A0	INT1R<7:0>									—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR1	06A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2R<7:0>						
RPINR3	06A6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T2CKR<7:0>						
RPINR7	06AE	IC2R7	IC2R6	IC2R5	IC2R4	IC2R3	IC2R2	IC2R1	IC2R0	IC1R7	IC1R6	IC1R5	IC1R4	IC1R3	IC1R2	
RPINR8	06B0	IC4R7	IC4R6	IC4R5	IC4R4	IC4R3	IC4R2	IC4R1	IC4R0	IC3R7	IC3R6	IC3R5	IC3R4	IC3R3	IC3R2	
RPINR11	06B6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OCFAR<7:0>						
RPINR12	06B8	FLT2R7	FLT2R6	FLT2R5	FLT2R4	FLT2R3	FLT2R2	FLT2R1	FLT2R0	FLT1R7	FLT1R6	FLT1R5	FLT1R4	FLT1R3	FLT1R2	
RPINR18	06C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1RXR<7:0>						
RPINR19	06C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U2RXR<7:0>						
RPINR22	06CC	SCK2R7	SCK2R6	SCK2R5	SCK2R4	SCK2R3	SCK2R2	SCK2R1	SCK2R0	SDI2R7	SDI2R6	SDI2R5	SDI2R4	SDI2R3	SDI2R2	
RPINR23	06CE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SS2R<7:0>						
RPINR26	06D4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C1RXR<7:0> ⁽¹⁾						
RPINR37	06EA	SYNC1R<7:0>									—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR38	06EC	DTCMP1R<7:0>									—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR39	06EE	DTCMP3R7	DTCMP3R6	DTCMP3R5	DTCMP3R4	DTCMP3R3	DTCMP3R2	DTCMP3R1	DTCMP3R0	DTCMP2R7	DTCMP2R6	DTCMP2R5	DTCMP2R4	DTCMP2R3	DTCMP2R2	
RPINR44	06F8	SENT1R<7:0>									—	—	—	—	—	—
RPINR45	06FA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SENT2R<7:0>						

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

Note 1: This feature is available only on dsPIC33EVXXGM10X devices.

TABLE 4-18: DMT 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	
DMTCON	0700	ON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DMTPRECLR	0704	STEP1<7:0>									—	—	—	—	—	
DMTCLR	0708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STEP2<7:0>						
DMTSTAT	070C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BAD1	BAD2	DMTEVENT	—	—	—	
DMTCNTL	0710	COUNTER<15:0>														
DMTCNTH	0712	COUNTER<31:16>														
DMTHOLDREG	0714	UPRCNT<15:0>														
DMTPSCNTL	0718	PSCNT<15:0>														
DMTPSCNTH	071A	PSCNT<31:16>														
DMTPSINTVL	071C	PSINTV<15:0>														
DMTPSINTVH	071E	PSINTV<31:16>														

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

TABLE 4-19: NVM 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
NVMCON	0728	WR	WREN	WRERR	NVMSIDL	—	—	RPDF	URERR	—	—	—	—	NVMOP3	NVMOP2
NVMADR	072A	NVMADR<15:0>													
NVMADRU	072C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NVMADRU<23:16>					
NVMKEY	072E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NVMKEY<7:0>					
NVMSRCADRL	0730	NVMSRCADR<15:1>													
NVMSRCADRH	0732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NVMSRCADR<23:16>					

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

TABLE 4-20: SYSTEM CONTROL 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
RCON	0740	TRAPR	IOPUWR	—	—	VREGSF	—	CM	VREGS	EXTR	SWR	SWDTEN	WDTO	SLEEP	IDLE
OSCCON	0742	—	COSC2	COSC1	COSC0	—	NOSC2	NOSC1	NOSC0	CLKLOCK	IOLOCK	LOCK	—	CF	—
CLKDIV	0744	ROI	DOZE2	DOZE1	DOZE0	DOZEN	FRCDIV2	FRCDIV1	FRCDIV0	PLLPOST1	PLLPOST0	—	PLLPRE4	PLLPRE3	PLLPRE2
PLLFBD	0746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PLLDIV<8:0>						
OSCTUN	0748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TUN<5:0>			

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

Note 1: RCON register Reset values are dependent on the type of Reset.

2: OSCCON register Reset values are dependent on the Configuration fuses.

TABLE 4-21: REFERENCE CLOCK 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
REFOCON	074E	ROON	—	ROSSLP	ROSEL	RODIV3	RODIV2	RODIV1	RODIV0	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE 4-22: PMD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY DEVICES

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
PMD1	0760	T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	—	PWMMD	—	I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	—
PMD2	0762	—	—	—	—	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD	—	—	—	—	OC4MD	OC3MD
PMD3	0764	—	—	—	—	—	CMPMD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PMD4	0766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	REFOMD	CTMUMD
PMD6	076A	—	—	—	—	—	PWM3MD	PWM2MD	PWM1MD	—	—	—	—	—	—
PMD7	076C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMA0MD	—	—
													DMA1MD		
													DMA2MD		
													DMA3MD		
PMD8	076E	—	—	—	SENT2MD	SENT1MD	—	—	DMTMD	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Note 1: This feature is available only on dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X devices.

TABLE 4-23: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY DEVICES

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
IFS0	0800	NVMIF	DMA1IF	AD1IF	U1TXIF	U1RXIF	SPI1IF	SPI1EIF	T3IF	T2IF	OC2IF	IC2IF	DMA0IF	T1IF	OC1IF
IFS1	0802	U2TXIF	U2RXIF	INT2IF	T5IF	T4IF	OC4IF	OC3IF	DMA2IF	—	—	—	INT1IF	CNIF	CMPIF
IFS2	0804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IF	IC3IF	DMA3IF	C1IF	C1RXIF ⁽¹⁾
IFS3	0806	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IFS4	0808	—	—	CTMUIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	C1TXIF ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	U2EIF
IFS5	080A	PWM2IF	PWM1IF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IFS6	080C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IFS8	0810	—	ICDIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IFS10	0814	—	—	I2C1BCIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IFS11	0816	—	—	—	—	—	ECCSBEIF	SENT2IF	SENT2EIF	SENT1IF	SENT1EIF	—	—	—	—
IEC0	0820	NVMIE	DMA1IE	AD1IE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE	T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	DMA0IE	T1IE	OC1IE
IEC1	0822	U2TXIE	U2RXIE	INT2IE	T5IE	T4IE	OC4IE	OC3IE	DMA2IE	—	—	—	INT1IE	CNIE	CMPIE
IEC2	0824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IE	IC3IE	DMA3IE	C1IE	C1RXIE ⁽¹⁾
IEC3	0826	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IEC4	0828	—	—	CTMUIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	C1TXIE ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	U2EIE
IEC5	082A	PWM2IE	PWM1IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IEC6	082C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IEC8	0830	—	ICDIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IEC10	0834	—	—	I2C1BCIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IEC11	0836	—	—	—	—	—	ECCSBEIE	SENT2IE	SENT2EIE	SENT1IE	SENT1EIE	—	—	—	—
IPC0	0840	—	T1IP2	T1IP1	T1IP0	—	OC1IP2	OC1IP1	OC1IP0	—	IC1IP2	IC1IP1	IC1IP0	—	INT0IP2
IPC1	0842	—	T2IP2	T2IP1	T2IP0	—	OC2IP2	OC2IP1	OC2IP0	—	IC2IP2	IC2IP1	IC2IP0	—	DMA0IP2
IPC2	0844	—	U1RXIP2	U1RXIP1	U1RXIP0	—	SPI1IP2	SPI1IP1	SPI1IP0	—	SPI1EIP2	SPI1EIP1	SPI1EIP0	—	T3IP2
IPC3	0846	—	NVMIP2	NVMIP1	NVMIP0	—	DMA1IP2	DMA1IP1	DMA1IP0	—	AD1IP2	AD1IP1	AD1IP0	—	U1TXIP2
IPC4	0848	—	CNIP2	CNIP1	CNIP0	—	CMPIP2	CMPIP1	CMPIP0	—	MI2C1IP2	MI2C1IP1	MI2C1IP0	—	SI2C1IP2
IPC5	084A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IPC6	084C	—	T4IP2	T4IP1	T4IP0	—	OC4IP2	OC4IP1	OC4IP0	—	OC3IP2	OC3IP1	OC3IP0	—	DMA2IP2
IPC7	084E	—	U2TXIP2	U2TXIP1	U2TXIP0	—	U2RXIP2	U2RXIP1	U2RXIP0	—	INT2IP2	INT2IP1	INT2IP0	—	T5IP2
IPC8	0850	—	C1IP2	C1IP1	C1IP0	—	C1RXIP2 ⁽¹⁾	C1RXIP1 ⁽¹⁾	C1RXIP0 ⁽¹⁾	—	SPI2IP2	SPI2IP1	SPI2IP0	—	SPI2EIP2
IPC9	0852	—	—	—	—	—	IC4IP2	IC4IP1	IC4IP0	—	IC3IP2	IC3IP1	IC3IP0	—	DMA3IP2
IPC14	085C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIP<2:0>			—	—
IPC16	0860	—	—	—	—	—	U2EIP2	U2EIP1	U2EIP0	—	U1EIP2	U1EIP1	U1EIP0	—	—
IPC17	0862	—	—	—	—	—	C1TXIP<2:0> ⁽¹⁾			—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Note 1: This feature is available only on dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X devices.

TABLE 4-23: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY DEVICES (CON

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
IPC19	0866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CTMUIP<2:0>			—	—
IPC23	086E	—	PWM2IP2	PWM2IP1	PWM2IP0	—	PWM1IP2	PWM1IP1	PWM1IP0	—	—	—	—	—	—
IPC24	0870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IPC35	0886	—	—	—	—	—	ICDIP<2:0>			—	—	—	—	—	—
IPC43	0896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I2C1BCIP<2:0>			—	—
IPC45	089A	—	SENT1IP2	SENT1IP1	SENT1IP0	—	SENT1EIP2	SENT1EIP1	SENT1EIP0	—	—	—	—	—	—
IPC46	089C	—	—	—	—	—	ECCSBEIP2	ECCSBEIP1	ECCSBEIP0	—	SENT2IP2	SENT2IP1	SENT2IP0	—	SENT2EIP2
INTCON1	08C0	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	COVAERR	COVBERR	OVATE	OVATE	OVATE	SFTACERR	DIV0ERR	DMACERR	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERF
INTCON2	08C2	GIE	DISI	SWTRAP	—	—	—	—	AIVTEN	—	—	—	—	—	INT2EP
INTCON3	08C4	DMT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DAE	DOOVR	—	—
INTCON4	08C6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INTTREG	08C8	—	—	—	—	—	ILR3	ILR2	ILR1	VECNUM7	VECNUM6	VECNUM5	VECNUM4	VECNUM3	VECNUM2

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

Note 1: This feature is available only on dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X devices.

TABLE 4-24: OUTPUT COMPARE 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
OC1CON1	0900	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL2	OCTSEL1	OCTSEL0	—	—	ENFLTA	—	—	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM2
OC1CON2	0902	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
OC1RS	0904	Output Compare 1 Secondary Register													
OC1R	0906	Output Compare 1 Register													
OC1TMR	0908	Output Compare 1 Timer Value Register													
OC2CON1	090A	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL2	OCTSEL1	OCTSEL0	—	—	ENFLTA	—	—	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM2
OC2CON2	090C	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
OC2RS	090E	Output Compare 2 Secondary Register													
OC2R	0910	Output Compare 2 Register													
OC2TMR	0912	Output Compare 2 Timer Value Register													
OC3CON1	0914	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL2	OCTSEL1	OCTSEL0	—	—	ENFLTA	—	—	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM2
OC3CON2	0916	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
OC3RS	0918	Output Compare 3 Secondary Register													
OC3R	091A	Output Compare 3 Register													
OC3TMR	091C	Output Compare 3 Timer Value Register													
OC4CON1	091E	—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL2	OCTSEL1	OCTSEL0	—	—	ENFLTA	—	—	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM2
OC4CON2	0920	FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32	OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2
OC4RS	0922	Output Compare 4 Secondary Register													
OC4R	0924	Output Compare 4 Register													
OC4TMR	0926	Output Compare 4 Timer Value Register													

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

TABLE 4-25: OP AMP/COMPARATOR 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
CMSTAT	0A80	PSIDL	—	—	C5EVT	C4EVT	C3EVT	C2EVT	C1EVT	—	—	—	C5OUT	C4OUT	C3OUT
CVR1CON	0A82	CVREN	CVROE	—	—	CVRSS	VREFSEL	—	—	—	CVR6	CVR5	CVR4	CVR3	CVR2
CM1CON	0A84	CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	OPAEN	CEVT	COUT	EVPOL1	EVPOL0	—	CREF	—	—
CM1MSKSRC	0A86	—	—	—	—	SELSRCC3	SELSRCC2	SELSRCC1	SELSRCC0	SELSRCB3	SELSRCB2	SELSRCB1	SELSRCB0	SELSRCA3	SELSRCA2
CM1MSKCON	0A88	HLMS	—	OCEN	OCNEN	OBEN	OBNEN	OAEN	OANEN	NAGS	PAGS	ACEN	ACNEN	ABEN	ABNEN
CM1FLTR	0A8A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CFSEL2	CFSEL1	CFSEL0	CFLTREN	CFDIV2
CM2CON	0A8C	CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	OPAEN	CEVT	COUT	EVPOL1	EVPOL0	—	CREF	—	—
CM2MSKSRC	0A8E	—	—	—	—	SELSRCC3	SELSRCC2	SELSRCC1	SELSRCC0	SELSRCB3	SELSRCB2	SELSRCB1	SELSRCB0	SELSRCA3	SELSRCA2
CM2MSKCON	0A90	HLMS	—	OCEN	OCNEN	OBEN	OBNEN	OAEN	OANEN	NAGS	PAGS	ACEN	ACNEN	ABEN	ABNEN
CM2FLTR	0A92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CFSEL2	CFSEL1	CFSEL0	CFLTREN	CFDIV2
CM3CON	0A94	CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	OPAEN	CEVT	COUT	EVPOL1	EVPOL0	—	CREF	—	—
CM3MSKSRC	0A96	—	—	—	—	SELSRCC3	SELSRCC2	SELSRCC1	SELSRCC0	SELSRCB3	SELSRCB2	SELSRCB1	SELSRCB0	SELSRCA3	SELSRCA2
CM3MSKCON	0A98	HLMS	—	OCEN	OCNEN	OBEN	OBNEN	OAEN	OANEN	NAGS	PAGS	ACEN	ACNEN	ABEN	ABNEN
CM3FLTR	0A9A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CFSEL2	CFSEL1	CFSEL0	CFLTREN	CFDIV2
CM4CON	0A9C	CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	—	CEVT	COUT	EVPOL1	EVPOL0	—	CREF	—	—
CM4MSKSRC	0A9E	—	—	—	—	SELSRCC3	SELSRCC2	SELSRCC1	SELSRCC0	SELSRCB3	SELSRCB2	SELSRCB1	SELSRCB0	SELSRCA3	SELSRCA2
CM4MSKCON	0AA0	HLMS	—	OCEN	OCNEN	OBEN	OBNEN	OAEN	OANEN	NAGS	PAGS	ACEN	ACNEN	ABEN	ABNEN
CM4FLTR	0AA2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CFSEL2	CFSEL1	CFSEL0	CFLTREN	CFDIV2
CM5CON	0AA4	CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	OPAEN	CEVT	COUT	EVPOL1	EVPOL0	—	CREF	—	—
CM5MSKSRC	0AA6	—	—	—	—	SELSRCC3	SELSRCC2	SELSRCC1	SELSRCC0	SELSRCB3	SELSRCB2	SELSRCB1	SELSRCB0	SELSRCA3	SELSRCA2
CM5MSKCON	0AA8	HLMS	—	OCEN	OCNEN	OBEN	OBNEN	OAEN	OANEN	NAGS	PAGS	ACEN	ACNEN	ABEN	ABNEN
CM5FLTR	0AAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CFSEL2	CFSEL1	CFSEL0	CFLTREN	CFDIV2
CVR2CON	0AB4	CVREN	CVROE ⁽¹⁾	—	—	CVRSS	VREFSEL	—	—	—	CVR6	CVR5	CVR4	CVR3	CVR2

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

Note 1: CVROE (CVR2CON<14>) is not available on 28-pin devices.

TABLE 4-26: DMAC 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
DMA0CON	0B00	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE1	AMODE0	—	—
DMA0REQ	0B02	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL7	IRQSEL6	IRQSEL5	IRQSEL4	IRQSEL3	IRQSEL2
DMA0STAL	0B04	STA<15:0>													
DMA0STAH	0B06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>					
DMA0STBL	0B08	STB<15:0>													
DMA0STBH	0B0A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>					
DMA0PAD	0B0C	PAD<15:0>													
DMA0CNT	0B0E	—	—	CNT<13:0>											
DMA1CON	0B10	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE1	AMODE0	—	—
DMA1REQ	0B12	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL7	IRQSEL6	IRQSEL5	IRQSEL4	IRQSEL3	IRQSEL2
DMA1STAL	0B14	STA<15:0>													
DMA1STAH	0B16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>					
DMA1STBL	0B18	STB<15:0>													
DMA1STBH	0B1A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>					
DMA1PAD	0B1C	PAD<15:0>													
DMA1CNT	0B1E	—	—	CNT<13:0>											
DMA2CON	0B20	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE1	AMODE0	—	—
DMA2REQ	0B22	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL7	IRQSEL6	IRQSEL5	IRQSEL4	IRQSEL3	IRQSEL2
DMA2STAL	0B24	STA<15:0>													
DMA2STAH	0B26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>					
DMA2STBL	0B28	STB<15:0>													
DMA2STBH	0B2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>					
DMA2PAD	0B2C	PAD<15:0>													
DMA2CNT	0B2E	—	—	CNT<13:0>											
DMA3CON	0B30	CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—	—	—	AMODE1	AMODE0	—	—
DMA3REQ	0B32	FORCE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IRQSEL7	IRQSEL6	IRQSEL5	IRQSEL4	IRQSEL3	IRQSEL2
DMA3STAL	0B34	STA<15:0>													
DMA3STAH	0B36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STA<23:16>					
DMA3STBL	0B38	STB<15:0>													
DMA3STBH	0B3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STB<23:16>					
DMA3PAD	0B3C	PAD<15:0>													
DMA3CNT	0B3E	—	—	CNT<13:0>											
DMAPWC	0BF0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWCO
DMARQC	0BF2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RQCO
DMAPPS	0BF4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PPST

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

TABLE 4-26: DMAC REGISTER 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
DMALCA	0BF6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSTCH
DSADRL	0BF8	DSADR<15:0>													
DSADRH	0BFA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DSADR<23:16>

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

TABLE 4-27: PWM 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
PTCON	0C00	PTEN	—	PTSIDL	SESTAT	SEIEN	EIPU	SYNCPOL	SYNCOEN	SYNCEN	SYNCSRC2	SYNCSRC1	SYNCSRC0	SEVTPS3	SEVTPS2
PTCON2	0C02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PTPER	0C04	PTPER<15:0>													
SEVTCMP	0C06	SEVTCMP<15:0>													
MDC	0C0A	MDC<15:0>													
CHOP	0C1A	CHPCLKEN	—	—	—	—	—	CHOPCLK9	CHOPCLK8	CHOPCLK7	CHOPCLK6	CHOPCLK5	CHOPCLK4	CHOPCLK3	CHOPCLK2
PWMKEY	0C1E	PWMKEY<15:0>													

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

TABLE 4-28: PWM GENERATOR 1 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
PWMCON1	0C20	FLTSTAT	CLSTAT	TRGSTAT	FLTIEN	CLIEN	TRGIEN	ITB	MDCS	DTC1	DTC0	DTCP	—	—	CAM
IOCON1	0C22	PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD1	PMOD0	OVRENH	OVRENL	OVRDAT1	OVRDAT0	FLTDAT1	FLTDAT0	CLDAT1	CLDAT0
FCLCON1	0C24	—	CLSRC4	CLSRC3	CLSRC2	CLSRC1	CLSRC0	CLPOL	CLMOD	FLTSRC4	FLTSRC3	FLTSRC2	FLTSRC1	FLTSRC0	FLTPO
PDC1	0C26	PDC1<15:0>													
PHASE1	0C28	PHASE1<15:0>													
DTR1	0C2A	—	—	DTR1<13:0>											
ALTDTR1	0C2C	—	—	ALTDTR1<13:0>											
TRIG1	0C32	TRGCMP<15:0>													
TRGCON1	0C34	TRGDIV3	TRGDIV2	TRGDIV1	TRGDIV0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRGSTR5	TRGSTR4	TRGSTR3	TRGSTR2
PWMCAP1	0C38	PWMCAP1<15:0>													
LEBCON1	0C3A	PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—	—	—	BCH	BCL	BPHH	BPHL
LEBDLY1	0C3C	—	—	—	—	LEB<11:0>									
AUXCON1	0C3E	—	—	—	—	BLANKSEL3	BLANKSEL2	BLANKSEL1	BLANKSEL0	—	—	CHOPSEL3	CHOPSEL2	CHOPSEL1	CHOPSEL0

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

TABLE 4-29: PWM GENERATOR 2 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
PWMCON2	0C40	FLTSTAT	CLSTAT	TRGSTAT	FLTIEN	CLIEN	TRGIEN	ITB	MDCS	DTC1	DTC0	DTCP	—	—	CAM
IOCON2	0C42	PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD1	PMOD0	OVRENH	OVRENL	OVRDAT1	OVRDAT0	FLTDAT1	FLTDAT0	CLDAT1	CLDAT0
FCLCON2	0C44	—	CLSRC4	CLSRC3	CLSRC2	CLSRC1	CLSRC0	CLPOL	CLMOD	FLTSRC4	FLTSRC3	FLTSRC2	FLTSRC1	FLTSRC0	FLTPOL
PDC2	0C46	PDC2<15:0>													
PHASE2	0C48	PHASE2<15:0>													
DTR2	0C4A	—	—	DTR2<13:0>											
ALTDTR2	0C4C	—	—	ALTDTR2<13:0>											
TRIG2	0C52	TRGCMP<15:0>													
TRGCON2	0C54	TRGDIV3	TRGDIV2	TRGDIV1	TRGDIV0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRGSTR5	TRGSTR4	TRGSTR3	TRGSTR2
PWMCAP2	0C58	PWMCAP2<15:0>													
LEBCON2	0C5A	PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—	—	—	BCH	BCL	BPHH	BPHL
LEBDLY2	0C5C	—	—	—	—	LEB<11:0>									
AUXCON2	0C5E	—	—	—	—	BLANKSEL3	BLANKSEL2	BLANKSEL1	BLANKSEL0	—	—	CHOPSEL3	CHOPSEL2	CHOPSEL1	CHOPSEL0

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

TABLE 4-30: PWM GENERATOR 3 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
PWMCON3	0C60	FLTSTAT	CLSTAT	TRGSTAT	FLTIEN	CLIEN	TRGIEN	ITB	MDCS	DTC1	DTC0	DTCP	—	—	CAM
IOCON3	0C62	PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD1	PMOD0	OVRENH	OVRENL	OVRDAT1	OVRDAT0	FLTDAT1	FLTDAT0	CLDAT1	CLDAT0
FCLCON3	0C64	—	CLSRC4	CLSRC3	CLSRC2	CLSRC1	CLSRC0	CLPOL	CLMOD	FLTSRC4	FLTSRC3	FLTSRC2	FLTSRC1	FLTSRC0	FLTPOL
PDC3	0C66	PDC3<15:0>													
PHASE3	0C68	PHASE3<15:0>													
DTR3	0C6A	—	—	DTR3<13:0>											
ALTDTR3	0C6C	—	—	ALTDTR3<13:0>											
TRIG3	0C72	TRGCMP<15:0>													
TRGCON3	0C74	TRGDIV3	TRGDIV2	TRGDIV1	TRGDIV0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRGSTR5	TRGSTR4	TRGSTR3	TRGSTR2
PWMCAP3	0C78	PWMCAP3<15:0>													
LEBCON3	0C7A	PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—	—	—	BCH	BCL	BPHH	BPHL
LEBDLY3	0C7C	—	—	—	—	LEB<11:0>									
AUXCON3	0C7E	—	—	—	—	BLANKSEL3	BLANKSEL2	BLANKSEL1	BLANKSEL0	—	—	CHOPSEL3	CHOPSEL2	CHOPSEL1	CHOPSEL0

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

TABLE 4-31: PORTA REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

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	
TRISA	0E00	—	—	—	TRISA<12:7>						—	—	TRISA4	—	—	
PORTA	0E02	—	—	—	RA<12:7>						—	—	RA4	—	—	
LATA	0E04	—	—	—	LATA<12:7>						—	—	LATA4	—	—	
ODCA	0E06	—	—	—	ODCA<12:7>						—	—	ODCA4	—	—	
CNENA	0E08	—	—	—	CNIEA<12:7>						—	—	CNIEA4	—	—	
CNPUA	0E0A	—	—	—	CNPUA<12:7>						—	—	CNPUA4	—	—	
CNPDA	0E0C	—	—	—	CNPDA<12:7>						—	—	CNPDA4	—	—	
ANSELA	0E0E	—	—	—	ANSA<12:9>				—	—	ANSA7	—	—	ANSA4	—	—
SR1A	0E10	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1A9	—	—	—	—	—	SR1A4	—	—
SR0A	0E12	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0A9	—	—	—	—	—	SR0A4	—	—

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

TABLE 4-32: PORTA REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX04 DEVICES

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	
TRISA	0E00	—	—	—	—	—	TRISA<10:7>				—	—	TRISA<4:0>			
PORTA	0E02	—	—	—	—	—	RA<10:7>				—	—	RA<4:0>			
LATA	0E04	—	—	—	—	—	LATA<10:7>				—	—	LATA<4:0>			
ODCA	0E06	—	—	—	—	—	ODCA<10:7>				—	—	ODCA<4:0>			
CNENA	0E08	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEA<10:7>				—	—	CNIEA<4:0>			
CNPUA	0E0A	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUA<10:7>				—	—	CNPUA<4:0>			
CNPDA	0E0C	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDA<10:7>				—	—	CNPDA<4:0>			
ANSELA	0E0E	—	—	—	—	—	ANSA<10:9>		—	—	ANSA7	—	—	ANSA4	—	—
SR1A	0E10	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1A9	—	—	—	—	—	SR1A4	—	—
SR0A	0E12	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0A9	—	—	—	—	—	SR0A4	—	—

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

TABLE 4-33: PORTA REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX02 DEVICES

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
TRISA	0E00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISA<4:0>		
PORTA	0E02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RA<4:0>		
LATA	0E04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATA<4:0>		
ODCA	0E06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCA<4:0>		
CNENA	0E08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEA<4:0>		
CNPUA	0E0A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUA<4:0>		
CNPDA	0E0C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDA<4:0>		
ANSELA	0E0E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSA4	—	—
SR1A	0E10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1A4	—	—
SR0A	0E12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0A4	—	—

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

TABLE 4-34: PORTB REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

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	
TRISB	0E14	TRISB<15:0>														
PORTB	0E16	RB<15:0>														
LATB	0E18	LATB<15:0>														
ODCB	0E1A	ODCB<15:0>														
CNENB	0E1C	CNIEB<15:0>														
CNPUB	0E1E	CNPUB<15:0>														
CNPDB	0E20	CNPDB<15:0>														
ANSELB	0E22	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSB<9:7>			—	—	—	ANSA<4:0>		
SR1B	0E24	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1B<9:7>			—	—	SR1B4	—	—	
SR0B	0E26	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0B<9:7>			—	—	SR0B4	—	—	

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

TABLE 4-35: PORTB REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX04 DEVICES

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
TRISB	0E14	TRISB<15:0>													
PORTB	0E16	RB<15:0>													
LATB	0E18	LATB<15:0>													
ODCB	0E1A	ODCB<15:0>													
CNENB	0E1C	CNIEB<15:0>													
CNPUB	0E1E	CNPUB<15:0>													
CNPDB	0E20	CNPDB<15:0>													
ANSELB	0E22	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSB<9:7>			—	—	—	AN	
SR1B	0E24	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1B<9:7>			—	—	SR1B4	—	—
SR0B	0E26	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0B<9:7>			—	—	SR0B4	—	—

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

TABLE 4-36: PORTB REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX02 DEVICES

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
TRISB	0E14	TRISB<15:0>													
PORTB	0E16	RB<15:0>													
LATB	0E18	LATB<15:0>													
ODCB	0E1A	ODCB<15:0>													
CNENB	0E1C	CNIEB<15:0>													
CNPUB	0E1E	CNPUB<15:0>													
CNPDB	0E20	CNPDB<15:0>													
ANSELB	0E22	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSB<9:7>			—	—	—	AN	
SR1B	0E24	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1B<9:7>			—	—	SR1B4	—	—
SR0B	0E26	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0B<9:7>			—	—	SR0B4	—	—

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

TABLE 4-37: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

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
TRISC	0E28	TRISC15	—	TRISC<13:0>											
PORTC	0E2A	RC15	—	RC<13:0>											
LATC	0E2C	LATC15	—	LATC<13:0>											
ODCC	0E2E	ODCC15	—	ODCC<13:0>											
CNENC	0E30	CNIEC15	—	CNIEC<13:0>											
CNPUC	0E32	CNPUC15	—	CNPUC<13:0>											
CNPDC	0E34	CNPDC15	—	CNPDC<13:0>											
ANSEL	0E36	—	—	—	ANSC<12:0>										
SR1C	0E38	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1C<9:6>			—	—	SR1C3	—	
SR0C	0E3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0C<9:6>			—	—	SR0C3	—	

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

TABLE 4-38: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX04 DEVICES

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
TRISC	0E28	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC<9:0>							
PORTC	0E2A	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC<9:0>							
LATC	0E2C	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC<9:0>							
ODCC	0E2E	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCC<9:0>							
CNENC	0E30	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEC<9:0>							
CNPUC	0E32	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUC<9:0>							
CNPDC	0E34	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDC<9:0>							
ANSEL	0E36	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSC<9:0>							
SR1C	0E38	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR1C<9:6>			—	—	SR1C3	—	
SR0C	0E3A	—	—	—	—	—	—	SR0C<9:6>			—	—	SR0C3	—	

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

TABLE 4-39: PORTD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

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
TRISD	0E3C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISD8	—	TRISD<6:5>		—	—	—
PORTD	0E3E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RD8	—	RD<6:5>		—	—	—
LATD	0E40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATD8	—	LATD<6:5>		—	—	—
ODCD	0E42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCD8	—	ODCD<6:5>		—	—	—
CNEND	0E44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIED8	—	CNIED<6:5>		—	—	—
CNPUD	0E46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUD8	—	CNPUD<6:5>		—	—	—
CNPDD	0E48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDD8	—	CNPDD<6:5>		—	—	—

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

TABLE 4-40: PORTE REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

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	
TRISE	0E50	TRISE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PORTE	0E52	RE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LATE	0E54	LATE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ODCE	0E56	ODCE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNENE	0E58	CNIEE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNPUE	0E5A	CNPUE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNPDE	0E5C	CNPDE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANSELE	0E5E	ANSE<15:12>					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE 4-41: PORTF REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

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
TRISF	0E64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PORTF	0E66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LATF	0E68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ODCF	0E6A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNENF	0E6C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNPUF	0E6E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CNPDF	0E70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE 4-42: PORTG REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 DEVICES

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
TRISG	0E78	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	
PORTG	0E7A	—	—	—	—	—	—	RG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	
LATG	0E7C	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	
ODCG	0E7E	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	
CNENG	0E80	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	
CNPUG	0E82	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	
CNPDG	0E84	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	
ANSELG	0E86	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSG<9:6>			—	—	—	—	

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.3.1 PAGED MEMORY SCHEME

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family architecture extends the available DS through a paging scheme, which allows the available DS to be accessed using MOV instructions in a linear fashion for pre- and post-modified Effective Addresses (EAs). The upper half of the Base Data Space address is used in conjunction with the Data Space Page registers, the 10-bit Data Space Read Page register (DSRPAG) or the 9-bit Data Space Write Page register (DSWPAG), to form an EDS address, or Program Space Visibility (PSV) address.

The Data Space Page registers are located in the SFR space. Construction of the EDS address is shown in Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10. When DSRPAG<9> = 0 and the base address bit, EA<15> = 1, the DSRPAG<8:0> bits are concatenated onto EA<14:0> to form the 24-bit EDS read address. Similarly, when the base address bit, EA<15> = 1, the DSWPAG<8:0> bits are concatenated onto EA<14:0> to form the 24-bit EDS write address.

FIGURE 4-9: EXTENDED DATA SPACE (EDS) READ ADDRESS GENERATION



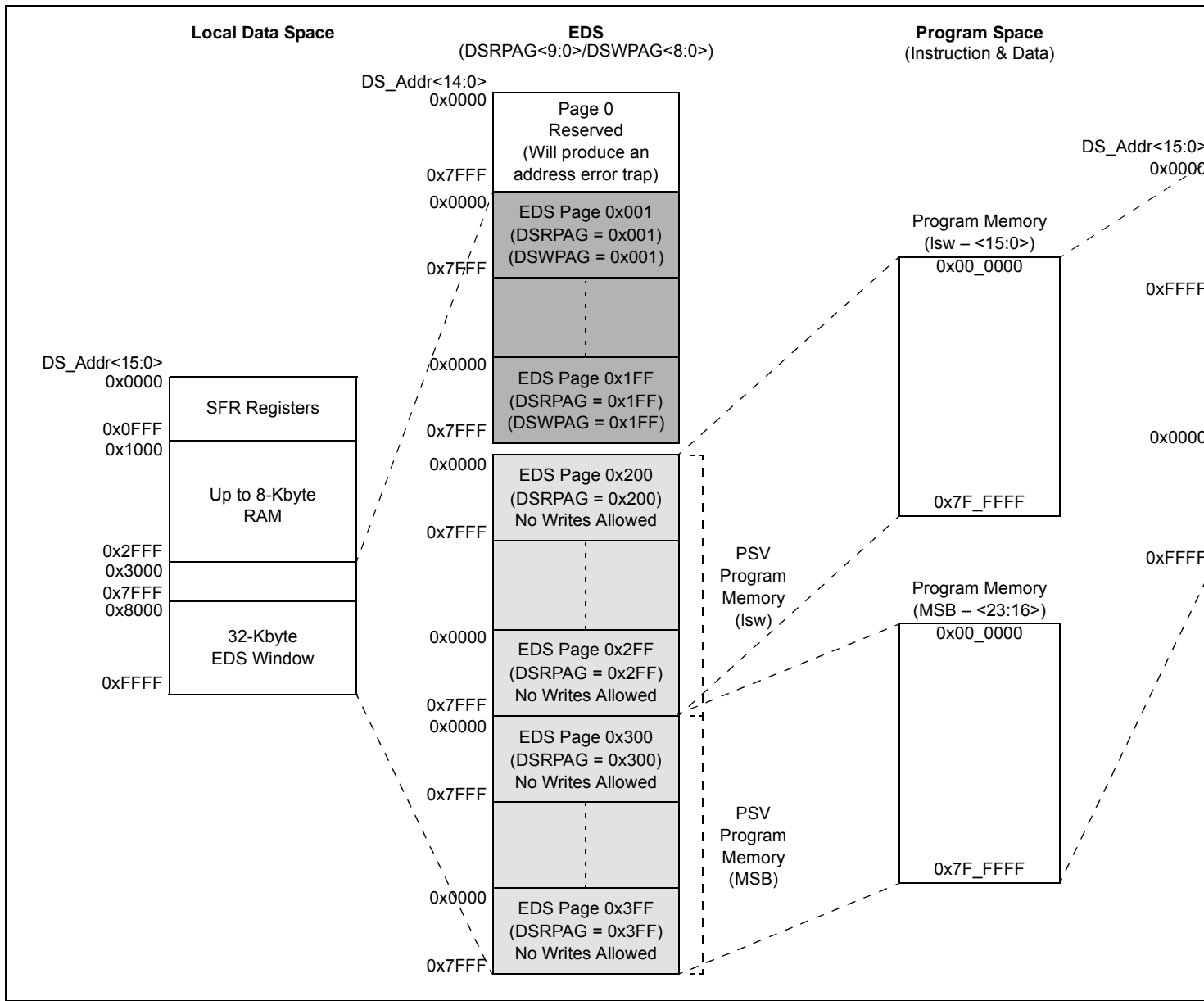
FIGURE 4-10: EXTENDED DATA SPACE (EDS) WRITE ADDRESS GENERATION



The paged memory scheme provides access to multiple 32-Kbyte windows in the EDS and PSV memory. The Data Space Page registers, DSxPAG, in combination with the upper half of the Data Space address, can provide up to 16 Mbytes of additional address space in the EDS and 8 Mbytes (DSRPAG only) of PSV address space. The paged data memory space is shown in [Figure 4-11](#).

The Program Space (PS) can be accessed with a DSRPAG of 0x200 or greater. Only reads from PS are supported using the DSRPAG. Writes to PS are not supported, therefore, the DSWPAG is dedicated to DS, including EDS. The Data Space and EDS can be read from and written to using DSRPAG and DSWPAG, respectively.

FIGURE 4-11: PAGED DATA MEMORY SPACE



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Allocating different Page registers for read and write access allows the architecture to support data movement between different pages in the data memory. This is accomplished by setting the DSRPAG register value to the page from which you want to read, and configure the DSWPAG register to the page to which it needs to be written. Data can also be moved from different PSV to EDS pages by configuring the DSRPAG and DSWPAG registers to address PSV and EDS space, respectively. The data can be moved between pages by a single instruction.

When an EDS or PSV page overflow or underflow occurs, EA<15> is cleared as a result of the register indirect EA calculation. An overflow or underflow of the EA in the EDS or PSV pages can occur at the page boundaries when:

- The initial address, prior to modification, addresses an EDS or a PSV page.
- The EA calculation uses Pre- or Post-Modified Register Indirect Addressing. However, this does not include Register Offset Addressing.

In general, when an overflow is detected, the DSxPAG register is incremented and the EA<15> bit is set to keep the base address within the EDS or PSV window. When an underflow is detected, the DSxPAG register is decremented and the EA<15> bit is set to keep the base address within the EDS or PSV window. This creates a linear EDS and PSV address space, but only when using the Register Indirect Addressing modes.

Exceptions to the operation described above arise when entering and exiting the boundaries of Page 0, EDS and PSV spaces. [Table 4-43](#) lists the effects of overflow and underflow scenarios at different boundaries.

In the following cases, when an overflow or underflow occurs, the EA<15> bit is set and the DSxPAG is not modified; therefore, the EA will wrap to the beginning of the current page:

- Register Indirect with Register Offset Addressing
- Modulo Addressing
- Bit-Reversed Addressing

TABLE 4-43: OVERFLOW AND UNDERFLOW SCENARIOS AT PAGE 0, EDS AND PSV SPACE BOUNDARIES^(2,3,4)

O/U, R/W	Operation	Before			After		
		DSxPAG	DS EA<15>	Page Description	DSxPAG	DS EA<15>	Page Description
O, Read	[++Wn] or [Wn++]	DSRPAG = 0x1FF	1	EDS: Last Page	DSRPAG = 0x1FF	0	See Note 1
O, Read		DSRPAG = 0x2FF	1	PSV: Last lsw Page	DSRPAG = 0x300	1	PSV: First MSB Page
O, Read		DSRPAG = 0x3FF	1	PSV: Last MSB Page	DSRPAG = 0x3FF	0	See Note 1
O, Write		DSWPAG = 0x1FF	1	EDS: Last Page	DSWPAG = 0x1FF	0	See Note 1
U, Read	[--Wn] or [Wn--]	DSRPAG = 0x001	1	PSV Page	DSRPAG = 0x001	0	See Note 1
U, Read		DSRPAG = 0x200	1	PSV: First lsw Page	DSRPAG = 0x200	0	See Note 1
U, Read		DSRPAG = 0x300	1	PSV: First MSB Page	DSRPAG = 0x2FF	1	PSV: Last lsw Page

Legend: O = Overflow, U = Underflow, R = Read, W = Write

Note 1: The Register Indirect Addressing now addresses a location in the Base Data Space (0x0000-0x8000).

2: An EDS access with DSxPAG = 0x000 will generate an address error trap.

3: Only reads from PS are supported using DSRPAG. An attempt to write to PS using DSWPAG will generate an address error trap.

4: Pseudolinear Addressing is not supported for large offsets.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.3.2 EXTENDED X DATA SPACE

The lower portion of the base address space range, between 0x0000 and 0x2FFF, is always accessible regardless of the contents of the Data Space Page registers; it is indirectly addressable through the register indirect instructions. It can be regarded as being located in the default EDS Page 0 (i.e., EDS address range of 0x000000 to 0x002FFF with the base address bit, EA<15> = 0, for this address range). However, Page 0 cannot be accessed through the upper 32 Kbytes, 0x8000 to 0xFFFF, of Base Data Space, in combination with DSRPAG = 0x000 or DSWPAG = 0x000. Consequently, the DSRPAG and DSWPAG registers are initialized to 0x001 at Reset.

Note 1: DSxPAG should not be used to access Page 0. An EDS access with DSxPAG set to 0x000 will generate an address error trap.

2: Clearing the DSxPAG in software has no effect.

The remaining pages, including both EDS and PSV pages, are only accessible using the DSRPAG or DSWPAG registers in combination with the upper 32 Kbytes, 0x8000 to 0xFFFF, of the base address, where the base address bit, EA<15> = 1.

For example, when DSRPAG = 0x001 or DSWPAG = 0x001, accesses to the upper 32 Kbytes, 0x8000 to 0xFFFF of the Data Space, will map to the EDS address range of 0x008000 to 0x00FFFF. When DSRPAG = 0x002 or DSWPAG = 0x002, accesses to the upper 32 Kbytes of the Data Space will map to the EDS address range of 0x010000 to 0x017FFF and so on, as shown in the EDS memory map in [Figure 4-12](#).

For more information on the PSV page access using Data Space Page registers, refer to **Section 5.0 “Program Space Visibility from Data Space”** in **“dsPIC33E/PIC24E Program Memory”** (DS70000613) of the *“dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”*.

FIGURE 4-12: EDS MEMORY MAP



4.3.3 DATA MEMORY ARBITRATION AND BUS MASTER PRIORITY

EDS accesses from bus masters in the system are arbitrated.

The arbiter for data memory (including EDS) arbitrates between the CPU, the DMA and the MPLAB[®] ICD module. In the event of coincidental access to a bus by the bus masters, the arbiter determines which bus master access has the highest priority. The other bus masters are suspended and processed after the highest priority. The access of the bus by the bus master with the highest priority.

By default, the CPU is Bus Master 0 (M0) with the highest priority and the MPLAB ICD is Bus Master 4 (M4) with the lowest priority. The remaining bus master (DMA Controller) is allocated to M3 (M1 and M2 are reserved and cannot be used). The user application may raise or lower the priority of the DMA Controller to be above that of the CPU by setting the appropriate bits in the EDS Bus Master Priority Control (MSTRPR) register. All bus masters with raised priorities will maintain the same priority relationship relative to each other (i.e., M1 being highest and M3 being lowest, with M2 in between). Also, all the bus masters with priorities

below that of the CPU maintain the same priority relationship relative to each other. The priority schemes for bus masters with different MSTRPR values are listed in [Table 4-44](#).

[Figure 4-13](#) shows the arbiter architecture.

The bus master priority control allows the user application to manipulate the real-time response of the system, either statically during initialization or dynamically in response to real-time events.

TABLE 4-44: DATA MEMORY BUS ARBITER PRIORITY

Priority	MSTRPR<15:0> Bit Setting ⁽¹⁾	
	0x0000	0x0020
M0 (highest)	CPU	DMA
M1	Reserved	CPU
M2	Reserved	Reserved
M3	DMA	Reserved
M4 (lowest)	MPLAB [®] ICD	MPLAB ICD

Note 1: All other values of MSTRPR<15:0> are reserved.

FIGURE 4-13: ARBITER ARCHITECTURE



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.3.4 SOFTWARE STACK

The W15 register serves as a dedicated Software Stack Pointer (SSP) and is automatically modified by exception processing, subroutine calls and returns; however, W15 can be referenced by any instruction in the same manner as all other W registers. This simplifies reading, writing and manipulating the SSP (for example, creating stack frames).

Note: To protect against misaligned stack accesses, W15<0> is fixed to '0' by the hardware.

W15 is initialized to 0x1000 during all Resets. This address ensures that the SSP points to valid RAM in all dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices and permits stack availability for non-maskable trap exceptions. These can occur before the SSP is initialized by the user software. You can reprogram the SSP during initialization to any location within the Data Space.

The SSP always points to the first available free word and fills the software stack, working from lower toward higher addresses. Figure 4-14 illustrates how it pre-decrements for a stack pop (read) and post-increments for a stack push (writes).

When the PC is pushed onto the stack, PC<15:0> are pushed onto the first available stack word, then PC<22:16> are pushed into the second available stack word. For a PC push during any CALL instruction, the MSB of the PC is zero-extended before the push, as shown in Figure 4-14. During exception processing, the MSB of the PC is concatenated with the lower 8 bits of the CPU STATUS Register (SR). This allows the contents of SRL to be preserved automatically during interrupt processing.

Note 1: To maintain system SSP (W15) coherency, W15 is never subject to (EDS) paging, and is therefore, restricted to an address range of 0x0000 to 0xFFFF. The same applies to the W14 when used as a Stack Frame Pointer (SFA = 1).

2: As the stack can be placed in, and can access X and Y spaces, care must be taken regarding its use, particularly with regard to local automatic variables in a 'C' development environment.

FIGURE 4-14: CALL STACK FRAME



4.4 Instruction Addressing Modes

The addressing modes shown in Table 4-45 form the basis of the addressing modes optimized to support the specific features of the individual instructions. The addressing modes provided in the MAC class of instructions differ from those in the other instruction types.

4.4.1 FILE REGISTER INSTRUCTIONS

Most file register instructions use a 13-bit address field (f) to directly address data present in the first 8192 bytes of data memory (Near Data Space). Most file register instructions employ a Working register, W0, which is denoted as WREG in these instructions. The destination is typically either the same file register or WREG (with the exception of the MUL instruction), which writes the result to a register or register pair. The MOV instruction allows additional flexibility and can access the entire Data Space.

4.4.2 MCU INSTRUCTIONS

The three-operand MCU instructions are of the form:

Operand 3 = Operand 1 <function> Operand 2

where, Operand 1 is always a Working register (that is, the addressing mode can only be Register Direct), which is referred to as Wb. Operand 2 can be a W register fetched from data memory or a 5-bit literal. The result location can be either a W register or a data memory location. The following addressing modes are supported by MCU instructions:

- Register Direct
- Register Indirect
- Register Indirect Post-Modified
- Register Indirect Pre-Modified
- 5-Bit or 10-Bit Literal

Note: Not all instructions support all of the addressing modes given above. Individual instructions can support different subsets of these addressing modes.

TABLE 4-45: FUNDAMENTAL ADDRESSING MODES SUPPORTED

Addressing Mode	Description
File Register Direct	The address of the file register is specified explicitly.
Register Direct	The contents of a register are accessed directly.
Register Indirect	The contents of Wn form the Effective Address (EA).
Register Indirect Post-Modified	The contents of Wn form the EA. Wn is post-modified (incremented or decremented) by a constant value.
Register Indirect Pre-Modified	Wn is pre-modified (incremented or decremented) by a signed constant value to form the EA.
Register Indirect with Register Offset (Register Indexed)	The sum of Wn and Wb forms the EA.
Register Indirect with Literal Offset	The sum of Wn and a literal forms the EA.

4.4.3 MOVE AND ACCUMULATOR INSTRUCTIONS

Move instructions and the DSP accumulator class of instructions provide a greater addressing flexibility than other instructions. In addition to the addressing modes supported by most MCU instructions, move and accumulator instructions also support Register Indirect with Register Offset Addressing mode, also referred to as Register Indexed mode.

Note: For the `MOV` instructions, the addressing mode specified in the instruction can differ for the source and destination EA. However, the 4-bit Wb (Register Offset) field is shared by both source and destination (but typically only used by one).

In summary, the following addressing modes are supported by move and accumulator instructions:

- Register Direct
- Register Indirect
- Register Indirect Post-Modified
- Register Indirect Pre-Modified
- Register Indirect with Register Offset (Indexed)
- Register Indirect with Literal Offset
- 8-Bit Literal
- 16-Bit Literal

Note: Not all instructions support all the addressing modes given above. Individual instructions may support different subsets of these addressing modes.

4.4.4 MAC INSTRUCTIONS

The dual source operand DSP instructions (`CLR`, `ED`, `EDAC`, `MAC`, `MPY`, `MPY.N`, `MOVSAC` and `MSC`), also referred to as `MAC` instructions, use a simplified set of addressing modes to allow the user application to effectively manipulate the Data Pointers through register indirect tables.

The Two-Source Operand Prefetch registers must be members of the set, {W8, W9, W10, W11}. For data reads, W8 and W9 are always directed to the X RAGU, and W10 and W11 are always directed to the Y AGU. The Effective Addresses generated (before and after modification) must, therefore, be valid addresses within X Data Space for W8 and W9, and Y Data Space for W10 and W11.

Note: Register Indirect with Register Offset Addressing mode is available only for W9 (in X Data Space) and W11 (in Y Data Space).

In summary, the following addressing modes are supported by the `MAC` class of instructions:

- Register Indirect
- Register Indirect Post-Modified by 2
- Register Indirect Post-Modified by 4
- Register Indirect Post-Modified by 6
- Register Indirect with Register Offset (Indexed)

4.4.5 OTHER INSTRUCTIONS

Besides the addressing modes outlined previously, some instructions use literal constants of various sizes. For example, `BRA` (Branch) instructions use 16-bit signed literals to specify the Branch destination directly, whereas the `DISI` instruction uses a 14-bit unsigned literal field. In some instructions, such as `ULNK`, the source of an operand or result is implied by the opcode itself. Certain operations, such as a `NOF`, do not have any operands.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.5 Modulo Addressing

Modulo Addressing mode is a method of providing an automated means to support circular data buffers using hardware. The objective is to remove the need for software to perform data address boundary checks when executing tightly looped code, as is typical in many DSP algorithms.

Modulo Addressing can operate in either Data or Program Space (since the Data Pointer mechanism is essentially the same for both). One circular buffer can be supported in each of the X (which also provides the pointers into Program Space) and Y Data Spaces. Modulo Addressing can operate on any W Register Pointer. However, it is not advisable to use W14 or W15 for Modulo Addressing, since these two registers are used as the SFP and SSP, respectively.

In general, any particular circular buffer can be configured to operate in only one direction, as there are certain restrictions on the buffer start address (for incrementing buffers) or end address (for decrementing buffers), based upon the direction of the buffer.

The only exception to the usage restrictions is for buffers that have a power-of-two length. As these buffers satisfy the start and end address criteria, they can operate in a Bidirectional mode (that is, address boundary checks are performed on both the lower and upper address boundaries).

4.5.1 START AND END ADDRESS

The Modulo Addressing scheme requires that a starting and ending address be specified and loaded into the 16-bit Modulo Buffer Address registers: XMODSRT, XMODEND, YMODSRT and YMODEND (see Table 4-1).

Note: Y Data Space Modulo Addressing EA calculations assume word-sized data (LSb of every EA is always clear).

The length of a circular buffer is not directly specified. It is determined by the difference between the corresponding start and end addresses. The maximum possible length of the circular buffer is 32K words (64 Kbytes).

4.5.2 W ADDRESS REGISTER SELECTION

The Modulo and Bit-Reversed Addressing Control register, MODCON<15:0>, contains enable flags, as well as a W register field to specify the W Address registers. The XWM and YWM fields select the registers that operate with Modulo Addressing:

- If XWM = 1111, X RAGU and X WAGU Modulo Addressing is disabled
- If YWM = 1111, Y AGU Modulo Addressing is disabled

The X Address Space Pointer W register (XWM) to which Modulo Addressing is to be applied is stored in MODCON<3:0> (see Table 4-1). Modulo Addressing is enabled for X Data Space when XWM is set to any value other than '1111' and the XMODEN bit (MODCON<15>) is set

The Y Address Space Pointer W register (YWM) to which Modulo Addressing is to be applied is stored in MODCON<7:4>. Modulo Addressing is enabled for Y Data Space when YWM is set to any value other than '1111' and the YMODEN bit (MODCON<14>) is set.

Figure 4-15 shows an example of Modulo Addressing operation.

FIGURE 4-15: MODULO ADDRESSING OPERATION EXAMPLE



4.5.3 MODULO ADDRESSING APPLICABILITY

Modulo Addressing can be applied to the Effective Address (EA) calculation associated with any W register. Address boundaries check for addresses equal to:

- The upper boundary addresses for incrementing buffers
- The lower boundary addresses for decrementing buffers

The address boundaries check for addresses less than or greater than the upper (for incrementing buffers) and lower (for decrementing buffers) boundary addresses (not just equal to). Address changes can, therefore, jump beyond boundaries and still be adjusted correctly.

Note: The modulo corrected Effective Address is written back to the register only when Pre-Modify or Post-Modify Addressing mode is used to compute the Effective Address. When an address offset, such as [W7 + W2] is used, Modulo Addressing correction is performed, but the contents of the register remain unchanged.

4.6 Bit-Reversed Addressing

Bit-Reversed Addressing mode is intended to simplify data reordering for radix-2 FFT algorithms. It is supported by the X AGU for data writes only.

The modifier, which can be a constant value or register contents, is regarded as having its bit order reversed. The address source and destination are kept in normal order. Thus, the only operand requiring reversal is the modifier.

4.6.1 BIT-REVERSED ADDRESSING IMPLEMENTATION

Bit-Reversed Addressing mode is enabled when all of these conditions are met:

- BWM<3:0> bits (W register selection) in the MODCON register are any value other than '1111' (the stack cannot be accessed using Bit-Reversed Addressing)
- The BREN bit is set in the XBREV register
- The addressing mode used is Register Indirect with Pre-Increment or Post-Increment

If the length of a bit-reversed buffer is $M = 2^N$ bytes, the last 'N' bits of the data buffer start address must be zeros.

XB<14:0> is the Bit-Reversed Addressing modifier, or 'pivot point', which is typically a constant. In the case of an FFT computation, its value is equal to half of the FFT data buffer size.

Note: All bit-reversed EA calculations assume word-sized data (LSb of every EA is always clear). The XB value is scaled accordingly to generate compatible (byte) addresses.

When enabled, Bit-Reversed Addressing is executed only for Register Indirect with Pre-Increment or Post-Increment Addressing and word-sized data writes. It does not function for any other addressing mode or for byte-sized data and normal addresses are generated instead. When Bit-Reversed Addressing is active, the W Address Pointer is always added to the address modifier (XB) and the offset associated with the Register Indirect Addressing mode is ignored. In addition, as word-sized data is a requirement, the LSb of the EA is ignored (and always clear).

Note: Modulo Addressing and Bit-Reversed Addressing can be enabled simultaneously using the same W register, but Bit-Reversed Addressing operation will always take precedence for data writes when enabled.

If Bit-Reversed Addressing has already been enabled by setting the BREN (XBREV<15>) bit, a write to the XBREV register should not be immediately followed by an indirect read operation using the W register that has been designated as the Bit-Reversed Pointer.

The operation of Bit-Reversed Addressing is shown in [Figure 4-16](#) and [Table 4-46](#).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-16: BIT-REVERSED ADDRESSING EXAMPLE



TABLE 4-46: BIT-REVERSED ADDRESSING SEQUENCE (16-ENTRY)

Normal Address					Bit-Reversed Address				
A3	A2	A1	A0	Decimal	A3	A2	A1	A0	Decimal
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	12
0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2
0	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	10
0	1	1	0	6	0	1	1	0	6
0	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	0	14
1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	9	1	0	0	1	9
1	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	1	5
1	0	1	1	11	1	1	0	1	13
1	1	0	0	12	0	0	1	1	3
1	1	0	1	13	1	0	1	1	11
1	1	1	0	14	0	1	1	1	7
1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	15

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

4.7 Interfacing Program and Data Memory Spaces

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family architecture uses a 24-bit wide Program Space and a 16-bit wide Data Space. The architecture is also a modified Harvard scheme, meaning that data can also be present in the Program Space. To use this data successfully, it must be accessed in a way that preserves the alignment of information in both the spaces.

Aside from normal execution, the architecture of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices provides two methods by which Program Space can be accessed during operation:

- Using table instructions to access individual bytes or words anywhere in the Program Space
- Remapping a portion of the Program Space into the Data Space (Program Space Visibility)

Table instructions allow an application to read or write to small areas of the program memory. This capability makes the method ideal for accessing data tables that need to be updated periodically. It also allows access to all bytes of the program word. The remapping method allows an application to access a large block of data on a read-only basis, which is ideal for look-ups from a large table of static data. The application can only access the least significant word of the program word.

Table 4-47 shows the construction of the Program Space address.

How the data is accessed from Program Space is shown in Figure 4-17.

TABLE 4-47: PROGRAM SPACE ADDRESS CONSTRUCTION

Access Type	Access Space	Program Space Address				
		<23>	<22:16>	<15>	<14:1>	<0>
Instruction Access (Code Execution)	User	0	PC<22:1>			0
		0xx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxx0				
TBLRD/TBLWT (Byte/Word Read/Write)	User	TBLPAG<7:0>		Data EA<15:0>		
		0xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx				
	Configuration	TBLPAG<7:0>		Data EA<15:0>		
		1xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx				

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 4-17: DATA ACCESS FROM PROGRAM SPACE ADDRESS GENERATION



4.7.1 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 the 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. The `TBLRDL` and `TBLWTL` instructions 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. The 'phantom' byte ($D<15:8>$) is always '0'.
 - In Byte mode, this instruction maps the upper or lower byte of the program word to $D<7:0>$ of the data address, as 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 application 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. Accessing the program memory with table instructions is shown in [Figure 4-18](#).

FIGURE 4-18: ACCESSING PROGRAM MEMORY WITH TABLE INSTRUCTIONS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

5.0 FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Flash Programming” (DS70609) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices contain internal Flash program memory for storing and executing application code. The memory is readable, writable and erasable during normal operation over the entire VDD range.

The Flash memory can be programmed in the following three ways:

- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- Run-Time Self-Programming (RTSP)
- Enhanced In-Circuit Serial Programming (Enhanced ICSP)

ICSP allows for a dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family device to be serially programmed while in the end application circuit. This is done with two lines for programming clock and programming data (PGECx/PGEDx) lines, and three other lines for power (VDD), ground (VSS) and Master Clear (MCLR). This allows customers to manufacture boards with unprogrammed

devices and then program the device just before shipping the product. This also allows the most recent firmware or a custom firmware to be programmed.

Enhanced ICSP uses an on-board bootloader, known as the Program Executive (PE), to manage the programming process. Using an SPI data frame format, the Program Executive can erase, program and verify program memory. For more information on Enhanced ICSP, refer to the specific device programming specification.

RTSP is accomplished using the TBLRD (Table Read) and TBLWT (Table Write) instructions. With RTSP, the user application can write program memory data as a double program memory word, a row of 64 instructions (192 bytes) and erase program memory in blocks of 512 instruction words (1536 bytes) at a time.

5.1 Table Instructions and Flash Programming

The Flash memory read and the double-word programming operations make use of the TBLRD and TBLWT instructions, respectively. These allow direct read and write access to the program memory space from the data memory while the device is in normal operating mode. The 24-bit target address in the program memory is formed using bits<7:0> of the TBLPAG register and the Effective Address (EA) from a W register, specified in the table instruction, as shown in **Figure 5-1**.

The TBLRDL and the TBLWTL instructions are used to read or write to bits<15:0> of the program memory. TBLRDL and TBLWTL can access program memory in both Word and Byte modes.

The TBLRDH and TBLWTH instructions are used to read or write to bits<23:16> of the program memory. TBLRDH and TBLWTH can also access program memory in Word or Byte mode.

FIGURE 5-1: ADDRESSING FOR TABLE REGISTERS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

5.2 RTSP Operation

RTSP allows the user application to erase a single page of memory, program a row and to program two instruction words at a time. See Table 1 in the “dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X Product Families” section for the page sizes of each device. memory array is organized into rows of 64 instructions or 192 bytes. RTSP allows the user application to era

The Flash program memory array is organized into rows of 64 instructions or 192 bytes. RTSP allows the user application to erase a page of program memory, which consists of eight rows (512 instructions) at a time, and to program one row or two adjacent words at a time. 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. Table 30-13 in Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics” lists the typical erase and programming times.

The basic sequence for RTSP word programming is to use the TBLWTL and TBLWTH instructions to load two of the 24-bit instructions into the write latches found in configuration memory space. See Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-5 for write latch addresses. Programming is performed by unlocking and setting the control bits in the NVMCON register.

Row programming is performed by loading 192 bytes into data memory and then loading the address of the first byte in that row into the NVMSRCADR register. Once the write has been initiated, the device will automatically load the write latches and increment the NVMSRCADR and the NVMADR(U) registers until all bytes have been programmed. The RPDF bit (NVMCON<9>) selects the format of the stored data in RAM to be either compressed or uncompressed. See Figure 5-2 for data formatting. Compressed data helps to reduce the amount of required RAM by using the upper byte of the second word for the MSB of the second instruction.

For more information on erasing and programming the Flash memory, refer to “Flash Programming” (DS70609) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”.

- Note 1:** Before reprogramming either of the two words in a double-word pair, the user must erase the Flash memory page in which it is located.
- 2:** Before reprogramming any word in a row, the user must erase the Flash memory page in which it is located.

FIGURE 5-2: UNCOMPRESSED/COMPRESSED FORMAT



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

5.3.1 PROGRAMMING ALGORITHM FOR FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

Programmers can program two adjacent words (24 bits x 2) of program Flash memory at a time on every other word address boundary (0x000002, 0x000006, 0x00000A, etc.). To do this, erase the page that contains the desired address of the location the user wants to change. For protection against accidental operations, the write initiate sequence for NVMKEY must be used to allow any erase or program operation to proceed. After the programming command has been executed, the user application must wait for the programming time until programming is complete. The two instructions following the start of the programming sequence should be NOPs.

Refer to “Flash Programming” (DS70609) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual” for details and code examples on programming using RTSP.

5.4 Error Correcting Code (ECC)

In order to improve program memory performance and durability, these devices include Error Correcting Code functionality (ECC) as an integral part of the Flash memory controller. ECC can determine the presence of single-bit errors in program data, including which bit is in error, and correct the data automatically without user intervention. ECC cannot be disabled.

When data is written to program memory, ECC generates a 7-bit Hamming code parity value for every two (24-bit) instruction words. The data is stored in blocks of 48 data bits and 7 parity bits; parity data is not memory-mapped and is inaccessible. When the data is read back, the ECC calculates the parity on it and compares it to the previously stored parity value. If a parity mismatch occurs, there are two possible outcomes:

- Single-bit errors are automatically identified and corrected on read-back. An optional device-level interrupt (ECCSBEIF) is also generated.
- Double-bit errors will generate a generic hard trap and the read data is not changed. If special exception handling for the trap is not implemented, a device Reset will also occur.

To use the single-bit error interrupt, set the ECC Single-Bit Error Interrupt Enable bit (ECCSBEIE) and configure the ECCSBEIP bits to set the appropriate interrupt priority.

Except for the single-bit error interrupt, error events are not captured or counted by hardware. This functionality can be implemented in the software application, but it is the user's responsibility to do so.

5.5 Flash Memory Resources

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

5.5.1 KEY RESOURCES

- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All Related "*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*" Sections
- Development Tools

5.6 Control Registers

The following five SFRs are used to read and write the program Flash memory: NVMCON, NVMKEY, NVMADR, NVMADRU and NVMSRCADR.

The NVMCON register ([Register 5-1](#)) selects the operation to be performed (page erase, word/row program, inactive panel erase) and initiates the program/erase cycle.

NVMKEY ([Register 5-4](#)) 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.

There are two NVM Address registers: NVMADRU and NVMADR. These two registers, when concatenated, form the 24-bit Effective Address (EA) of the selected word/row for programming operations or the selected page for erase operations. The NVMADRU register is used to hold the upper 8 bits of the EA, while the NVMADR register is used to hold the lower 16 bits of the EA. For row programming operation, data to be written to program Flash memory is written into data memory space (RAM) at an address defined by the NVMSRCADR register (location of the first element in row programming data).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 5-1: NVMCON: NONVOLATILE MEMORY (NVM) CONTROL REGISTER

R/SO-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
WR ⁽¹⁾	WREN ⁽¹⁾	WRERR ⁽¹⁾	NVMSIDL ⁽²⁾	—	—	RPDF	URERR
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	NVMOP3 ^(1,3,4)	NVMOP2 ^(1,3,4)	NVMOP1 ^(1,3,4)	NVMOP0 ^(1,3,4)
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 the operation is complete
 0 = Program or erase operation is complete and inactive
- bit 14 **WREN:** Write Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Flash program or erase operations are enabled
 0 = Flash program or erase operations are inhibited
- 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 **NVMSIDL:** NVM Stop in Idle Control bit⁽²⁾
 1 = Primary Flash operation discontinues when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Primary Flash operation continues when the device enters Idle mode.
- bit 11-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9 **RPDF:** Row Programming Data Format Control bit
 1 = Row data to be stored in RAM is in a compressed format
 0 = Row data to be stored in RAM is in an uncompressed format
- bit 8 **URERR:** Row Programming Data Underrun Error Flag bit
 1 = Row programming operation has been terminated due to a data underrun error
 0 = No data underrun has occurred
- bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

- Note 1:** These bits can only be reset on a POR.
- 2:** If this bit is set, there will be minimal power savings (IDLE), and upon exiting Idle mode, there is a delay (TVREG) before Flash memory becomes operational.
- 3:** All other combinations of NVMOP<3:0> are unimplemented.
- 4:** Execution of the PWRSAV instruction is ignored while any of the NVM operations are in progress.
- 5:** Two adjacent words on a 4-word boundary are programmed during execution of this operation.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 5-1: NVMCON: NONVOLATILE MEMORY (NVM) CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 3-0 **NVMOP<3:0>**: NVM Operation Select bits^(1,3,4)

- 1111 = Reserved
- 1110 = User memory and executive memory bulk erase operation
- 1101 = Reserved
- 1100 = Reserved
- 1011 = Reserved
- 1010 = Reserved
- 1001 = Reserved
- 1000 = Reserved
- 0111 = Reserved
- 0101 = Reserved
- 0100 = Reserved
- 0011 = Memory page erase operation
- 0010 = Memory row program operation
- 0001 = Memory double-word⁽⁵⁾
- 0000 = Reserved

- Note 1:** These bits can only be reset on a POR.
- 2:** If this bit is set, there will be minimal power savings (IDLE), and upon exiting Idle mode, there is a delay (TVREG) before Flash memory becomes operational.
- 3:** All other combinations of NVMOP<3:0> are unimplemented.
- 4:** Execution of the PWRSAV instruction is ignored while any of the NVM operations are in progress.
- 5:** Two adjacent words on a 4-word boundary are programmed during execution of this operation.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 5-2: NVMADRU: NONVOLATILE MEMORY UPPER ADDRESS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
NVMADRU<23:16>							
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 **NVMADRU<23:16>:** NVM Memory Upper Write Address bits

Selects the upper 8 bits of the location to program or erase in program Flash memory. This register may be read or written to by the user application.

REGISTER 5-3: NVMADR: NONVOLATILE MEMORY LOWER ADDRESS REGISTER

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
NVMADR<15:8>							
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
NVMADR<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **NVMADR<15:0>:** NVM Memory Lower Write Address bits

Selects the lower 16 bits of the location to program or erase in program Flash memory. This register may be read or written to by the user application.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 5-4: 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>:** NVM Key Register bits (write-only)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 5-5: NVMSRCADRH: NVM DATA MEMORY UPPER ADDRESS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
NVMSRCADR<23:16>							
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 **NVMSRCADRH<23:16>:** Data Memory Upper Address bits

REGISTER 5-6: NVMSRCADRL: NVM DATA MEMORY LOWER ADDRESS REGISTER

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
NVMSRCADR<15:8>							
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-0
NVMSRCADR<7:1>							—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

bit 15-1 **NVMSRCADRL<15:1>:** Data Memory Lower Address bits
 bit 0 **Reserved:** Maintain as '0'

6.0 RESETS

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Reset” (DS70602) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The Reset module combines all Reset sources and controls the device Master Reset Signal, $\overline{\text{SYSRST}}$. The following is a list of device Reset sources:

- POR: Power-on Reset
- BOR: Brown-out Reset
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$: Master Clear Pin Reset
- SWR: RESET Instruction
- WDTO: Watchdog Timer Time-out Reset
- CM: Configuration Mismatch Reset
- TRAPR: Trap Conflict Reset
- IOPUWR: Illegal Condition Device Reset
 - Illegal Opcode Reset
 - Uninitialized W Register Reset
 - Security Reset
 - Illegal Address Mode Reset

A simplified block diagram of the Reset module is shown in [Figure 6-1](#).

Any active source of Reset will make the $\overline{\text{SYSRST}}$ signal active. On system Reset, some of the registers associated with the CPU and peripherals are forced to a known Reset state and some are unaffected.

Note: Refer to the specific peripheral section or [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) of this device data sheet for register Reset states.

All types of device Reset set a corresponding status bit in the RCON register to indicate the type of Reset (see [Register 6-1](#)).

A POR clears all the bits, except for the POR and BOR bits (RCON<1:0>) that are set. The user application can set or clear any bit at any time during code execution. The RCON bits only serve as status bits. Setting a particular Reset status bit in software does not cause a device Reset to occur.

The RCON register also has other bits associated with the Watchdog Timer and device power-saving states. The function of these bits is discussed in the other sections of this device data sheet.

Note: The status bits in the RCON register should be cleared after they are read. Therefore, the next RCON register value after a device Reset is meaningful.

Note: In all types of Resets, to select the device clock source, the contents of OSCCON are initialized from the FNOSCx Configuration bits in the FOSCSEL Configuration register.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 6-1: RESET SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 6-1: RCON: RESET CONTROL REGISTER⁽¹⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
TRAPR	IOPUWR	—	—	VREGSF	—	CM	VREGS
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1
EXTR	SWR	SWDTEN ⁽²⁾	WDTO	SLEEP	IDLE	BOR	POR
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 **TRAPR:** Trap Reset Flag bit
 1 = A Trap Conflict Reset has occurred
 0 = A Trap Conflict Reset has not occurred
- bit 14 **IOPUWR:** Illegal Opcode or Uninitialized W Register Access Reset Flag bit
 1 = An Illegal Opcode detection or an Illegal Address mode, or Uninitialized W register used as an Address Pointer caused a Reset
 0 = An Illegal Opcode Reset or Uninitialized W Register Reset has not occurred
- bit 13-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 11 **VREGSF:** Flash Voltage Regulator Standby During Sleep bit
 1 = Flash voltage regulator is active during Sleep mode
 0 = Flash voltage regulator goes into Standby mode during Sleep mode
- bit 10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9 **CM:** Configuration Mismatch Flag bit
 1 = A Configuration Mismatch Reset has occurred.
 0 = A Configuration Mismatch Reset has not occurred
- bit 8 **VREGS:** Voltage Regulator Standby During Sleep bit
 1 = Voltage regulator is active during Sleep
 0 = Voltage regulator goes into Standby mode during Sleep
- bit 7 **EXTR:** External Reset ($\overline{\text{MCLR}}$) Pin bit
 1 = A Master Clear (pin) Reset has occurred
 0 = A Master Clear (pin) Reset has not occurred
- bit 6 **SWR:** Software RESET (Instruction) Flag bit
 1 = A RESET instruction has been executed
 0 = A RESET instruction has not been executed
- bit 5 **SWDTEN:** Software Enable/Disable of WDT bit⁽²⁾
 1 = WDT is enabled
 0 = WDT is disabled
- bit 4 **WDTO:** Watchdog Timer Time-out Flag bit
 1 = WDT time-out has occurred
 0 = WDT time-out has not occurred

Note 1: All of the Reset status bits can be set or cleared in software. Setting one of these bits in software does not cause a device Reset.

2: If the FWDTEN<1:0> Configuration bits are '11' (unprogrammed), the WDT is always enabled, regardless of the SWDTEN bit setting.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 6-1: RCON: RESET CONTROL REGISTER⁽¹⁾ (CONTINUED)

bit 3	SLEEP: Wake-up from Sleep Flag bit 1 = Device has been in Sleep mode 0 = Device has not been in Sleep mode
bit 2	IDLE: Wake-up from Idle Flag bit 1 = Device was in Idle mode 0 = Device was not in Idle mode
bit 1	BOR: Brown-out Reset Flag bit 1 = A Brown-out Reset has occurred 0 = A Brown-out Reset has not occurred
bit 0	POR: Power-on Reset Flag bit 1 = A Power-on Reset has occurred 0 = A Power-on Reset has not occurred

- Note 1:** All of the Reset status bits can be set or cleared in software. Setting one of these bits in software does not cause a device Reset.
- 2:** If the FWDTEN<1:0> Configuration bits are '11' (unprogrammed), the WDT is always enabled, regardless of the SWDTEN bit setting.

7.0 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Interrupts” (DS70000600) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family interrupt controller reduces the numerous peripheral interrupt request signals to a single interrupt request signal to the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X CPU. The Interrupt Vector Table (IVT) provides 246 interrupt sources (unused sources are reserved for future use) that can be programmed with different priority levels.

The interrupt controller has the following features:

- Interrupt Vector Table with up to 246 Vectors
- Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT)
- Up to Eight Processor Exceptions and Software Traps
- Seven User-Selectable Priority Levels
- Interrupt Vector Table (IVT) with a Unique Vector for Each Interrupt or Exception Source
- Fixed Priority within a Specified User Priority Level
- Fixed Interrupt Entry and Return Latencies
- Software can Generate any Peripheral Interrupt
- Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT) is available if Boot Security is Enabled and AIVTEN = 1

7.1 Interrupt Vector Table

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family IVT, shown in [Figure 7-2](#), resides in program memory, starting at location, 000004h. The IVT contains seven non-maskable trap vectors and up to 187 sources of interrupt. In general, each interrupt source has its own vector. Each interrupt vector contains a 24-bit wide address. The value programmed into each interrupt vector location is the starting address of the associated Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

Interrupt vectors are prioritized in terms of their natural priority. This priority is linked to their position in the vector table. Lower addresses generally have a higher natural priority. For example, the interrupt associated with Vector 0 takes priority over interrupts at any other vector address.

7.2 Alternate Interrupt Vector Table

The Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT), shown in [Figure 7-1](#), is available if the Boot Segment (BS) is defined, the AIVTEN bit is set in the INTCON2 register and if the AIVTDIS Configuration bit is set to ‘1’. The AIVT begins at the start of the last page of the Boot Segment.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 7-1: dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY ALTERNATE INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE

IVT	Reserved	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000000$
	Reserved	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000002$
	Oscillator Fail Trap Vector	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000004$
	Address Error Trap Vector	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000006$
	Generic Hard Trap Vector	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000008$
	Stack Error Trap Vector	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x00000A$
	Math Error Trap Vector	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x00000C$
	DMAC Error Trap Vector	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x00000E$
	Generic Soft Trap Vector	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000010$
	Reserved	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000012$
	Interrupt Vector 0	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000014$
	Interrupt Vector 1	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000016$
	:	:
	:	:
	:	:
	Interrupt Vector 52	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x00007C$
	Interrupt Vector 53	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x00007E$
	Interrupt Vector 54	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000080$
	:	:
	:	:
	:	:
	Interrupt Vector 116	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x0000FC$
	Interrupt Vector 117	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x00007E$
	Interrupt Vector 118	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000100$
	Interrupt Vector 119	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000102$
Interrupt Vector 120	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x000104$	
:	:	
:	:	
:	:	
Interrupt Vector 244	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x0001FC$	
Interrupt Vector 245	$\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle^{(1)} + 0x0001FE$	

See [Table 7-1](#) for Interrupt Vector Details

Note 1: The address depends on the size of the Boot Segment defined by BSLIM<12:0>:
 $[(\text{BSLIM}\langle 12:0 \rangle - 1) \times 0x400] + \text{Offset}$.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 7-2: dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE

↓ Decreasing Natural Order Priority ↑ IVT ↓	Reset – GOTO Instruction	0x000000	See Table 7-1 for Interrupt Vector Details
	Reset – GOTO Address	0x000002	
	Oscillator Fail Trap Vector	0x000004	
	Address Error Trap Vector	0x000006	
	Generic Hard Trap Vector	0x000008	
	Stack Error Trap Vector	0x00000A	
	Math Error Trap Vector	0x00000C	
	DMAC Error Trap Vector	0x00000E	
	Generic Soft Trap Vector	0x000010	
	Reserved	0x000012	
	Interrupt Vector 0	0x000014	
	Interrupt Vector 1	0x000016	
	⋮	⋮	
	⋮	⋮	
	⋮	⋮	
	Interrupt Vector 52	0x00007C	
	Interrupt Vector 53	0x00007E	
	Interrupt Vector 54	0x000080	
	⋮	⋮	
	⋮	⋮	
	⋮	⋮	
	Interrupt Vector 116	0x0000FC	
	Interrupt Vector 117	0x0000FE	
	Interrupt Vector 118	0x000100	
	Interrupt Vector 119	0x000102	
	Interrupt Vector 120	0x000104	
	⋮	⋮	
⋮	⋮		
⋮	⋮		
Interrupt Vector 244	0x0001FC		
Interrupt Vector 245	0x0001FE		
START OF CODE	0x000200		

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT VECTOR DETAILS

Interrupt Source	Vector No.	IRQ No.	IVT Address	Interrupt Bit Location		
				Flag	Enable	Priority
Highest Natural Order Priority						
External Interrupt 0 (INT0)	8	0	0x000014	IFS0<0>	IEC0<0>	IPC0<2:0>
Input Capture 1 (IC1)	9	1	0x000016	IFS0<1>	IEC0<1>	IPC0<6:4>
Output Compare 1 (OC1)	10	2	0x000018	IFS0<2>	IEC0<2>	IPC0<10:8>
Timer1 (T1)	11	3	0x00001A	IFS0<3>	IEC0<3>	IPC0<14:12>
DMA Channel 0 (DMA0)	12	4	0x00001C	IFS0<4>	IEC0<4>	IPC1<2:0>
Input Capture 2 (IC2)	13	5	0x00001E	IFS0<5>	IEC0<5>	IPC1<6:4>
Output Compare 2 (OC2)	14	6	0x000020	IFS0<6>	IEC0<6>	IPC1<10:8>
Timer2 (T2)	15	7	0x000022	IFS0<7>	IEC0<7>	IPC1<14:12>
Timer3 (T3)	16	8	0x000024	IFS0<8>	IEC0<8>	IPC2<2:0>
SPI1 Error (SPI1E)	17	9	0x000026	IFS0<9>	IEC0<9>	IPC2<6:4>
SPI1 Transfer Done (SPI1)	18	10	0x000028	IFS0<10>	IEC0<10>	IPC2<10:8>
UART1 Receiver (U1RX)	19	11	0x00002A	IFS0<11>	IEC0<11>	IPC2<14:12>
UART1 Transmitter (U1TX)	20	12	0x00002C	IFS0<12>	IEC0<12>	IPC3<2:0>
ADC1 Convert Done (AD1)	21	13	0x00002E	IFS0<13>	IEC0<13>	IPC3<6:4>
DMA Channel 1 (DMA1)	22	14	0x000030	IFS0<14>	IEC0<14>	IPC3<10:8>
NVM Write Complete (NVM)	23	15	0x000032	IFS0<15>	IEC0<15>	IPC3<14:12>
I2C1 Slave Event (SI2C1)	24	16	0x000034	IFS1<0>	IEC1<0>	IPC4<2:0>
I2C1 Master Event (MI2C1)	25	17	0x000036	IFS1<1>	IEC1<1>	IPC4<6:4>
Comparator Combined Event (CMP1)	26	18	0x000038	IFS1<2>	IEC1<2>	IPC4<10:8>
Input Change Interrupt (CN)	27	19	0x00003A	IFS1<3>	IEC1<3>	IPC4<14:12>
External Interrupt 1 (INT1)	28	20	0x00003C	IFS1<4>	IEC1<4>	IPC5<2:0>
DMA Channel 2 (DMA2)	32	24	0x000044	IFS1<8>	IEC1<8>	IPC6<2:0>
Output Compare 3 (OC3)	33	25	0x000046	IFS1<9>	IEC1<9>	IPC6<6:4>
Output Compare 4 (OC4)	34	26	0x000048	IFS1<10>	IEC1<10>	IPC6<10:8>
Timer4 (T4)	35	27	0x00004A	IFS1<11>	IEC1<11>	IPC6<14:12>
Timer5 (T5)	36	28	0x00004C	IFS1<12>	IEC1<12>	IPC7<2:0>
External Interrupt 2 (INT2)	37	29	0x00004E	IFS1<13>	IEC1<13>	IPC7<6:4>
UART2 Receiver (U2RX)	38	30	0x000050	IFS1<14>	IEC1<14>	IPC7<10:8>
UART2 Transmitter (U2TX)	39	31	0x000052	IFS1<15>	IEC1<15>	IPC7<14:12>
SPI2 Error (SPI2E)	40	32	0x000054	IFS2<0>	IEC2<0>	IPC8<2:0>
SPI2 Transfer Done (SPI2)	41	33	0x000056	IFS2<1>	IEC2<1>	IPC8<6:4>
CAN1 RX Data Ready (C1RX) ⁽¹⁾	42	34	0x000058	IFS2<2>	IEC2<2>	IPC8<10:8>
CAN1 Event (C1) ⁽¹⁾	43	35	0x00005A	IFS2<3>	IEC2<3>	IPC8<14:12>
DMA Channel 3 (DMA3)	44	36	0x00005C	IFS2<4>	IEC2<4>	IPC9<2:0>
Input Capture 3 (IC3)	45	37	0x00005E	IFS2<5>	IEC2<5>	IPC9<6:4>
Input Capture 4 (IC4)	46	38	0x000060	IFS2<6>	IEC2<6>	IPC9<10:8>
Reserved	54	46	0x000070	—	—	—
PWM Special Event Match Interrupt (PSEM)	65	57	0x000086	IFS3<9>	IEC3<9>	IPC14<6:4>
Reserved	69	61	0x00008E	—	—	—
Reserved	71-72	63-64	0x000092-0x000094	—	—	—

Note 1: This interrupt source is available on dsPIC33EVXXGM10X devices only.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT VECTOR DETAILS (CONTINUED)

Interrupt Source	Vector No.	IRQ No.	IVT Address	Interrupt Bit Location		
				Flag	Enable	Priority
UART1 Error Interrupt (U1E)	73	65	0x000096	IFS4<1>	IEC4<1>	IPC16<6:4>
UART2 Error Interrupt (U2E)	74	66	0x000098	IFS4<2>	IEC4<2>	IPC16<10:8>
Reserved	76-77	68-69	0x00009C-0x00009E	—	—	—
CAN1 TX Data Request (C1TX) ⁽¹⁾	78	70	0x0000A0	IFS4<6>	IEC4<6>	IPC17<10:8>
Reserved	80	72	0x0000A4	—	—	—
Reserved	82	74	0x0000A8	—	—	—
Reserved	84	76	0x0000AC	—	—	—
CTMU Interrupt (CTMU)	85	77	0x0000AE	IFS4<13>	IEC4<13>	IPC19<6:4>
Reserved	86-88	78-80	0x0000B0-0x0000B4	—	—	—
Reserved	92-94	84-86	0x0000BC-0x0000C0	—	—	—
Reserved	100-101	92-93	0x0000CC-0x0000CE	—	—	—
PWM Generator 1 (PWM1)	102	94	0x0000D0	IFS5<14>	IEC5<14>	IPC23<10:8>
PWM Generator 2 (PWM2)	103	95	0x0000D2	IFS5<15>	IEC5<15>	IPC23<14:12>
PWM Generator 3 (PWM3)	104	96	0x0000D4	IFS6<0>	IEC6<0>	IPC24<2:0>
Reserved	108-149	100-141	0x0000DC-0x00012E	—	—	—
ICD Application (ICD)	150	142	0x000142	IFS8<14>	IEC8<14>	IPC35<10:8>
Reserved	152	144	0x000134	—	—	—
Bus Collision (I2C1)	—	173	0x00016E	IFS10<13>	IEC10<13>	IPC43<4:6>
SENT1 Error (SENT1ERR)	—	182	0x000180	IFS11<6>	IEC11<6>	IPC45<10:8>
SENT1 TX/RX (SENT1)	—	183	0x000182	IFS11<7>	IEC11<7>	IPC45<14:12>
SENT2 Error (SENT2ERR)	—	184	0x000184	IFS11<8>	IEC11<8>	IPC46<2:0>
SENT2 TX/RX (SENT2)	—	185	0x000186	IFS11<9>	IEC11<9>	IPC46<6:4>
ECC Single-Bit Error (ECCSBE)	—	186	0x000188	IFS11<10>	IEC11<10>	IPC45<10:8>
Reserved	159-245	187-245	0x000142-0x0001FE	—	—	—
Lowest Natural Order Priority						

Note 1: This interrupt source is available on dsPIC33EVXXGM10X devices only.

dsPIC33EVXXG00X/10X FAMILY

7.3 Reset Sequence

A device Reset is not a true exception because the interrupt controller is not involved in the Reset process. The dsPIC33EVXXG00X/10X family devices clear their registers in response to a Reset, which forces the PC to zero. The device then begins program execution at location, 0x000000. A GOTO instruction at the Reset address can redirect program execution to the appropriate start-up routine.

Note: Any unimplemented or unused vector locations in the IVT should be programmed with the address of a default interrupt handler routine that contains a RESET instruction.

7.4 Interrupt Control and Status Registers

dsPIC33EVXXG00X/10X family devices implement the following registers for the interrupt controller:

- INTCON1
- INTCON2
- INTCON3
- INTCON4
- IFSx
- IECx
- IPCx
- INTTREG

7.4.1 INTCON1 THROUGH INTCON4

Global interrupt control functions are controlled from the INTCON1, INTCON2, INTCON3 and INTCON4 registers.

INTCON1 contains the Interrupt Nesting Disable bit (NSTDIS), as well as the control and status flags for the processor trap sources.

The INTCON2 register controls external interrupt request signal behavior and also contains the Global Interrupt Enable bit (GIE).

INTCON3 contains the status flags for the DMT (Dead-man Timer), DMA and DO stack overflow status trap sources.

The INTCON4 register contains the ECC Double-Bit Error (ECCDBE) and Software-Generated Hard Trap (SGHT) status bit.

7.4.2 IFSx

The IFSx registers maintain all of the interrupt request flags. Each source of interrupt has a status bit, which is set by the respective peripherals or external signal and is cleared through software.

7.4.3 IECx

The IECx registers maintain all of the interrupt enable bits. These control bits are used to individually enable interrupts from the peripherals or external signals.

7.4.4 IPCx

The IPCx registers are used to set the Interrupt Priority Level (IPL) for each source of interrupt. Each user interrupt source can be assigned to one of eight priority levels.

7.4.5 INTTREG

The INTTREG register contains the associated interrupt vector number and the new CPU Interrupt Priority Level, which are latched into Vector Number (VECNUM<7:0>) and Interrupt Priority Level bit (ILR<3:0>) fields in the INTTREG register. The new Interrupt Priority Level is the priority of the pending interrupt.

The interrupt sources are assigned to the IFSx, IECx and IPCx registers in the same sequence as they are listed in [Table 7-1](#). For example, the INT0 (External Interrupt 0) is shown as having Vector Number 8 and a natural order priority of 0. Thus, the INT0IF bit is found in IFS0<0>, the INT0IE bit in IEC0<0> and the INT0IP bits in the first position of IPC0 (IPC0<2:0>).

7.4.6 STATUS/CONTROL REGISTERS

Although these registers are not specifically part of the interrupt control hardware, two of the CPU Control registers contain bits that control interrupt functionality. For more information on these registers, refer to “CPU” (DS70359) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”.

- The CPU STATUS Register, SR, contains the IPL<2:0> bits (SR<7:5>). These bits indicate the current CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The user software can change the current CPU Interrupt Priority Level by writing to the IPLx bits.
- The CORCON register contains the IPL3 bit which, together with IPL<2:0>, also indicates the current CPU Interrupt Priority Level. IPL3 is a read-only bit so that trap events cannot be masked by the user software.

All Interrupt registers are described in [Register 7-3](#) to [Register 7-7](#).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 7-1: SR: CPU STATUS REGISTER⁽¹⁾

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

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IPL2 ^(2,3)	IPL1 ^(2,3)	IPL0 ^(2,3)	RA	N	OV	Z	C
bit 7						bit 0	

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

- bit 7-5 **IPL<2:0>**: CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bits^(2,3)
- 111 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 (15); user interrupts are disabled
 - 110 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 6 (14)
 - 101 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 5 (13)
 - 100 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 4 (12)
 - 011 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 3 (11)
 - 010 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 2 (10)
 - 001 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 1 (9)
 - 000 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 0 (8)

- Note 1:** For complete register details, see [Register 3-1](#).
- 2:** The IPL<2:0> bits are concatenated with the IPL3 bit (CORCON<3>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level. The value in parentheses indicates the IPL if IPL3 = 1. User interrupts are disabled when IPL3 = 1.
- 3:** The IPL<2:0> Status bits are read-only when the NSTDIS bit (INTCON1<15>) = 1.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 7-2: CORCON: CORE CONTROL REGISTER⁽¹⁾

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VAR	—	US1	US0	EDT	DL2	DL1	DL0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SATA	SATB	SATDW	ACCSAT	IPL3 ⁽²⁾	SFA	RND	IF
bit 7							bit 0

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

bit 15 **VAR:** Variable Exception Processing Latency Control bit
 1 = Variable exception processing latency is enabled
 0 = Fixed exception processing latency is enabled

bit 3 **IPL3:** CPU Interrupt Priority Level Status bit 3⁽²⁾
 1 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is greater than 7
 0 = CPU Interrupt Priority Level is 7 or less

Note 1: For complete register details, see [Register 3-2](#).

2: The IPL3 bit is concatenated with the IPL<2:0> bits (SR<7:5>) to form the CPU Interrupt Priority Level.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 7-3: INTCON1: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	COVAERR	COVBERR	OVATE	OVBTE	COVTE
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
SFTACERR	DIV0ERR	DMACERR	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFAIL	—
bit 7							bit 0

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

- bit 15 **NSTDIS:** Interrupt Nesting Disable bit
1 = Interrupt nesting is disabled
0 = Interrupt nesting is enabled
- bit 14 **OVAERR:** Accumulator A Overflow Trap Flag bit
1 = Trap was caused by overflow of Accumulator A
0 = Trap was not caused by overflow of Accumulator A
- bit 13 **OVBERR:** Accumulator B Overflow Trap Flag bit
1 = Trap was caused by overflow of Accumulator B
0 = Trap was not caused by overflow of Accumulator B
- bit 12 **COVAERR:** Accumulator A Catastrophic Overflow Trap Flag bit
1 = Trap was caused by catastrophic overflow of Accumulator A
0 = Trap was not caused by catastrophic overflow of Accumulator A
- bit 11 **COVBERR:** Accumulator B Catastrophic Overflow Trap Flag bit
1 = Trap was caused by catastrophic overflow of Accumulator B
0 = Trap was not caused by catastrophic overflow of Accumulator B
- bit 10 **OVATE:** Accumulator A Overflow Trap Enable bit
1 = Trap overflow of Accumulator A
0 = Trap is disabled
- bit 9 **OVBTE:** Accumulator B Overflow Trap Enable bit
1 = Trap overflow of Accumulator B
0 = Trap is disabled
- bit 8 **COVTE:** Catastrophic Overflow Trap Enable bit
1 = Trap on catastrophic overflow of Accumulator A or B is enabled
0 = Trap is disabled
- bit 7 **SFTACERR:** Shift Accumulator Error Status bit
1 = Math error trap was caused by an invalid accumulator shift
0 = Math error trap was caused by an invalid accumulator shift
- bit 6 **DIV0ERR:** Divide-by-Zero Error Status bit
1 = Math error trap was caused by a divide-by-zero
0 = Math error trap was not caused by a divide-by-zero
- bit 5 **DMACERR:** DMAC Trap Flag bit
1 = DMAC trap has occurred
0 = DMAC trap has not occurred
- bit 4 **MATHERR:** Math Error Status bit
1 = Math error trap has occurred
0 = Math error trap has not occurred

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 7-3: INTCON1: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 **ADDRERR:** Address Error Trap Status bit
 1 = Address error trap has occurred
 0 = Address error trap has not occurred
- bit 2 **STKERR:** Stack Error Trap Status bit
 1 = Stack error trap has occurred
 0 = Stack error trap has not occurred
- bit 1 **OSCFAIL:** Oscillator Failure Trap Status bit
 1 = Oscillator failure trap has occurred
 0 = Oscillator failure trap has not occurred
- bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 7-4: INTCON2: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
GIE	DISI	SWTRAP	—	—	—	—	AIVTEN
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP
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 **GIE:** Global Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupts and associated IECx bits are enabled
0 = Interrupts are disabled, but traps are still enabled
- bit 14 **DISI:** DISI Instruction Status bit
1 = DISI instruction is active
0 = DISI instruction is not active
- bit 13 **SWTRAP:** Software Trap Status bit
1 = Software trap is enabled
0 = Software trap is disabled
- bit 12-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 8 **AIVTEN:** Alternate Interrupt Vector Table is Enabled bit
1 = AIVT is enabled
0 = AIVT is disabled
- bit 7-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 2 **INT2EP:** External Interrupt 2 Edge Detect Polarity Select bit
1 = Interrupt on negative edge
0 = Interrupt on positive edge
- bit 1 **INT1EP:** External Interrupt 1 Edge Detect Polarity Select bit
1 = Interrupt on negative edge
0 = Interrupt on positive edge
- bit 0 **INT0EP:** External Interrupt 0 Edge Detect Polarity Select bit
1 = Interrupt on negative edge
0 = Interrupt on positive edge

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 7-5: INTCON3: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 3

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
DMT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	DAE	DOOVR	—	—	—	—
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 **DMT:** Deadman Timer (Soft) Trap Status bit
 1 = Deadman Timer trap has occurred
 0 = Deadman Timer trap has not occurred
- bit 14-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5 **DAE:** DMA Address Error Soft Trap Status bit
 1 = DMA address error soft trap has occurred
 0 = DMA address error soft trap has not occurred
- bit 4 **DOOVR:** DO Stack Overflow Soft Trap Status bit
 1 = DO stack overflow soft trap has occurred
 0 = DO stack overflow soft trap has not occurred
- bit 3-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 7-6: INTCON4: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 4

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	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0, HS, SC	R-0, HS, SC
—	—	—	—	—	—	ECCDBE ⁽¹⁾	SGHT
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	HS = Hardware Settable bit	SC = Software Clearable 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 15-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **ECCDBE:** ECC Double-Bit Error Trap bit⁽¹⁾
 - 1 = ECC double-bit error trap has occurred
 - 0 = ECC double-bit error trap has not occurred
- bit 0 **SGHT:** Software-Generated Hard Trap Status bit
 - 1 = Software-generated hard trap has occurred
 - 0 = Software-generated hard trap has not occurred

Note 1: ECC double-bit error causes a generic hard trap.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	—	ILR3	ILR2	ILR1
bit 15					bit 8		

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VECNUM7	VECNUM6	VECNUM5	VECNUM4	VECNUM3	VECNUM2	VECNUM1	VECNUM0
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 **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 7-0 **VECNUM<7:0>:** Vector Number of Pending Interrupt bits
 11111111 = 255, Reserved; do not use
 •
 •
 •
 00001001 = 9, Input Capture 1 (IC1)
 00001000 = 8, External Interrupt 0 (INT0)
 00000111 = 7, Reserved; do not use
 00000110 = 6, Generic soft error trap
 00000101 = 5, DMAC error trap
 00000100 = 4, Math error trap
 00000011 = 3, Stack error trap
 00000010 = 2, Generic hard trap
 00000001 = 1, Address error trap
 00000000 = 0, Oscillator fail trap

8.0 DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Direct Memory Access (DMA)**” (DS70348) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The DMA Controller transfers data between Peripheral Data registers and Data Space SRAM. For the simplified DMA block diagram, refer to [Figure 8-1](#).

In addition, DMA can access the entire data memory space. The data memory bus arbiter is utilized when either the CPU or DMA attempts to access SRAM, resulting in potential DMA or CPU stalls.

The DMA Controller supports 4 independent channels. Each channel can be configured for transfers to or from selected peripherals. The peripherals supported by the DMA Controller include:

- CAN
- Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)
- Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- UART
- Input Capture
- Output Compare

Refer to [Table 8-1](#) for a complete list of supported peripherals.

FIGURE 8-1: PERIPHERAL TO DMA CONTROLLER



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

In addition, DMA transfers can be triggered by timers as well as external interrupts. Each DMA channel is unidirectional. Two DMA channels must be allocated to read and write to a peripheral. If more than one channel receives a request to transfer data, a simple fixed priority scheme, based on channel number, dictates which channel completes the transfer and which channel or channels are left pending. Each DMA channel moves a block of data, after which, it generates an interrupt to the CPU to indicate that the block is available for processing.

The DMA Controller provides these functional capabilities:

- Four 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 SRAM start addresses after each block transfer complete)
- DMA Request for Each Channel can be Selected from any Supported Interrupt Source
- Debug Support Features

The peripherals that can utilize DMA are listed in [Table 8-1](#).

TABLE 8-1: DMA CHANNEL TO PERIPHERAL ASSOCIATIONS

Peripheral to DMA Association	DMAxREQ Register IRQSEL<7:0> Bits	DMAxPAD Register (Values to Read from Peripheral)	DMAxPAD Register (Values to Write to Peripheral)
External Interrupt 0 (INT0)	00000000	—	—
Input Capture 1 (IC1)	00000001	0x0144 (IC1BUF)	—
Input Capture 2 (IC2)	00000101	0x014C (IC2BUF)	—
Input Capture 3 (IC3)	00100101	0x0154 (IC3BUF)	—
Input Capture 4 (IC4)	00100110	0x015C (IC4BUF)	—
Output Compare 1 (OC1)	00000010	—	0x0906 (OC1R) 0x0904 (OC1RS)
Output Compare 2 (OC2)	00000110	—	0x0910 (OC2R) 0x090E (OC2RS)
Output Compare 3 (OC3)	00011001	—	0x091A (OC3R) 0x0918 (OC3RS)
Output Compare 4 (OC4)	00011010	—	0x0924 (OC4R) 0x0922 (OC4RS)
Timer2 (TMR2)	00000111	—	—
Timer3 (TMR3)	00001000	—	—
Timer4 (TMR4)	00011011	—	—
Timer5 (TMR5)	00011100	—	—
SPI1 Transfer Done	00001010	0x0248 (SPI1BUF)	0x0248 (SPI1BUF)
SPI2 Transfer Done	00100001	0x0268 (SPI2BUF)	0x0268 (SPI2BUF)
UART1 Receiver (UART1RX)	00001011	0x0226 (U1RXREG)	—
UART1 Transmitter (UART1TX)	00001100	—	0x0224 (U1TXREG)
UART2 Receiver (UART2RX)	00011110	0x0236 (U2RXREG)	—
UART2 Transmitter (UART2TX)	00011111	—	0x0234 (U2TXREG)
RX Data Ready (CAN1)	00100010	0x0440 (C1RXD)	—
TX Data Request (CAN1)	01000110	—	0x0442 (C1TXD)
ADC1 Convert Done (ADC1)	00001101	0x0300 (ADC1BUF0)	—

Figure 8-2 illustrates the DMA Controller block diagram.

FIGURE 8-2: DMA CONTROLLER BLOCK DIAGRAM



8.1 DMAC Controller Registers

Each DMAC Channel x (where $x = 0$ to 3) contains the following registers:

- 16-Bit DMA Channel x Control Register (DMA x CON)
- 16-Bit DMA Channel x IRQ Select Register (DMA x REQ)
- 32-Bit DMA Channel x Start Address Register A High/Low (DMA x STAH/L)
- 32-Bit DMA Channel x Start Address Register B High/Low (DMA x STBH/L)
- 16-Bit DMA Channel x Peripheral Address Register (DMA x PAD)
- 14-Bit DMA Channel x Transfer Count Register (DMA x CNT)

Additional status registers (DMAPWC, DMARQC, DMAPPS, DMALCA and DSADRH/L) are common to all DMAC channels. These status registers provide information on write and request collisions, as well as on last address and channel access information.

The DMA Interrupt Flags (DMA x IF) are located in an IFS x register in the interrupt controller. The corresponding DMA Interrupt Enable bits (DMA x IE) are located in an IEC x register in the interrupt controller and the corresponding DMA Interrupt Priority bits (DMA x IP) are located in an IPC x register in the interrupt controller.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-1: DMAxCON: DMA CHANNEL x CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
CHEN	SIZE	DIR	HALF	NULLW	—	—	—
bit 15						bit 8	

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	AMODE1	AMODE0	—	—	MODE1	MODE0
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:

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

- bit 15 **CHEN:** DMA Channel Enable bit
 1 = Channel is enabled
 0 = Channel is disabled
- bit 14 **SIZE:** DMA Data Transfer Size bit
 1 = Byte
 0 = Word
- bit 13 **DIR:** DMA Transfer Direction bit (source/destination bus select)
 1 = Reads from RAM address, writes to peripheral address
 0 = Reads from peripheral address, writes to RAM address
- bit 12 **HALF:** DMA Block Transfer Interrupt Select bit
 1 = Initiates interrupt when half of the data has been moved
 0 = Initiates interrupt when all of the data has been moved
- bit 11 **NULLW:** Null Data Peripheral Write Mode Select bit
 1 = Null data write to peripheral in addition to RAM write (DIR bit must also be clear)
 0 = Normal operation
- bit 10-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-4 **AMODE<1:0>:** DMA Channel Addressing Mode Select bits
 11 = Reserved
 10 = Peripheral Indirect mode
 01 = Register Indirect without Post-Increment mode
 00 = Register Indirect with Post-Increment mode
- bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1-0 **MODE<1:0>:** DMA Channel Operating Mode Select bits
 11 = One-Shot Ping-Pong modes are enabled (one block transfer from/to each DMA buffer)
 10 = Continuous Ping-Pong modes are enabled
 01 = One-Shot Ping-Pong modes are disabled
 00 = Continuous Ping-Pong modes are disabled

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-2: DMAxREQ: DMA CHANNEL x IRQ SELECT REGISTER

R/S-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
FORCE ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
IRQSEL7	IRQSEL6	IRQSEL5	IRQSEL4	IRQSEL3	IRQSEL2	IRQSEL1	IRQSEL0
bit 7							bit 0

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

- bit 15 **FORCE:** Force DMA Transfer bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Forces a single DMA transfer (Manual mode)
 0 = Automatic DMA transfer initiation by DMA request
- bit 14-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 7-0 **IRQSEL<7:0>:** DMA Peripheral IRQ Number Select bits
 01000110 = TX data request (CAN1)⁽²⁾
 00100110 = Input Capture 4 (IC4)
 00100101 = Input Capture 3 (IC3)
 00100010 = RX data ready (CAN1)
 00100001 = SPI2 transfer done (SPI2)
 00011111 = UART2 Transmitter (UART2TX)
 00011110 = UART2 Receiver (UART2RX)
 00011100 = Timer5 (TMR5)
 00011011 = Timer4 (TMR4)
 00011010 = Output Compare 4 (OC4)
 00011001 = Output Compare 3 (OC3)
 00001101 = ADC1 convert done (ADC1)
 00001100 = UART1 Transmitter (UART1TX)
 00001011 = UART1 Receiver (UART1RX)
 00001010 = SPI1 transfer done (SPI1)
 00001000 = Timer3 (TMR3)
 00000111 = Timer2 (TMR2)
 00000110 = Output Compare 2 (OC2)
 00000101 = Input Capture 2 (IC2)
 00000010 = Output Compare 1 (OC1)
 00000001 = Input Capture 1 (IC1)
 00000000 = External Interrupt 0 (INT0)

- Note 1:** The FORCE bit cannot be cleared by user software. The FORCE bit is cleared by hardware when the forced DMA transfer is complete or the channel is disabled (CHEN = 0).
- 2:** This select bit is only available on dsPIC33EVXXGM10X devices.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-3: DMAxSTAH: DMA CHANNEL x START ADDRESS REGISTER A (HIGH)

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
STA<23:16>							
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 **STA<23:16>:** DMA Primary Start Address bits (source or destination)

REGISTER 8-4: DMAxSTAL: DMA CHANNEL x START ADDRESS REGISTER A (LOW)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
STA<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **STA<15:0>:** DMA Primary Start Address bits (source or destination)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-5: DMA_xSTBH: DMA CHANNEL x START ADDRESS REGISTER B (HIGH)

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
STB<23:16>							
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 **STB<23:16>:** DMA Secondary Start Address bits (source or destination)

REGISTER 8-6: DMA_xSTBL: DMA CHANNEL x START ADDRESS REGISTER B (LOW)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
STB<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **STB<15:0>:** DMA Secondary Start Address bits (source or destination)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-7: DMA_xPAD: DMA CHANNEL x PERIPHERAL ADDRESS REGISTER⁽¹⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PAD<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **PAD<15:0>**: DMA Peripheral Address Register bits

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.

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

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CNT<13:8> ⁽²⁾					
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
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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13-0 **CNT<13:0>**: 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: The number of DMA transfers = CNT<13:0> + 1.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-9: DSADRH: DMA MOST RECENT RAM HIGH ADDRESS REGISTER

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

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
DSADR<23:16>							
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 **DSADR<23:16>:** Most Recent DMA Address Accessed by DMA bits

REGISTER 8-10: DSADRL: DMA MOST RECENT RAM LOW ADDRESS REGISTER

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
DSADR<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
DSADR<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **DSADR<15:0>:** Most Recent DMA Address Accessed by DMA bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-11: DMAPWC: DMA PERIPHERAL WRITE COLLISION STATUS REGISTER

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	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	PWCOL3	PWCOL2	PWCOL1	PWCOL0
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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **PWCOL3:** Channel 3 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
 1 = Write collision is detected
 0 = Write collision is not detected
- bit 2 **PWCOL2:** Channel 2 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
 1 = Write collision is detected
 0 = Write collision is not detected
- bit 1 **PWCOL1:** Channel 1 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
 1 = Write collision is detected
 0 = Write collision is not detected
- bit 0 **PWCOL0:** Channel 0 Peripheral Write Collision Flag bit
 1 = Write collision is detected
 0 = Write collision is not detected

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-12: DMARQC: DMA REQUEST COLLISION STATUS REGISTER

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	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	RQCOL3	RQCOL2	RQCOL1	RQCOL0
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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **RQCOL3:** Channel 3 Transfer Request Collision Flag bit
 - 1 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is detected
 - 0 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is not detected
- bit 2 **RQCOL2:** Channel 2 Transfer Request Collision Flag bit
 - 1 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is detected
 - 0 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is not detected
- bit 1 **RQCOL1:** Channel 1 Transfer Request Collision Flag bit
 - 1 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is detected
 - 0 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is not detected
- bit 0 **RQCOL0:** Channel 0 Transfer Request Collision Flag bit
 - 1 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is detected
 - 0 = User force and interrupt-based request collision is not detected

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-13: DMALCA: DMA LAST CHANNEL ACTIVE STATUS REGISTER

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	U-0	R-1	R-1	R-1	R-1
—	—	—	—	LSTCH<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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **LSTCH<3:0>:** Last DMAC Channel Active Status bits
 1111 = No DMA transfer has occurred since system Reset
 1110 = Reserved
 •
 •
 •
 0100 = Reserved
 0011 = Last data transfer was handled by Channel 3
 0010 = Last data transfer was handled by Channel 2
 0001 = Last data transfer was handled by Channel 1
 0000 = Last data transfer was handled by Channel 0

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 8-14: DMAPPS: DMA PING-PONG STATUS REGISTER

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	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	PPST3	PPST2	PPST1	PPST0
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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **PPST3:** Channel 3 Ping-Pong Mode Status Flag bit
 - 1 = DMA3STB register is selected
 - 0 = DMA3STA register is selected
- bit 2 **PPST2:** Channel 2 Ping-Pong Mode Status Flag bit
 - 1 = DMA2STB register is selected
 - 0 = DMA2STA register is selected
- bit 1 **PPST1:** Channel 1 Ping-Pong Mode Status Flag bit
 - 1 = DMA1STB register is selected
 - 0 = DMA1STA register is selected
- bit 0 **PPST0:** Channel 0 Ping-Pong mode Status Flag bit
 - 1 = DMA0STB register is selected
 - 0 = DMA0STA register is selected

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

9.0 OSCILLATOR CONFIGURATION

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Oscillator” (DS70580) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family oscillator system provides:

- On-Chip Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) to Boost Internal Operating Frequency on Select Internal and External Oscillator Sources
- On-the-Fly Clock Switching between Various Clock Sources
- Doze mode for System Power Savings
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) that Detects Clock Failure and Permits Safe Application Recovery or Shutdown.
- Backup FRC (BFRC) Function that Provides a System Clock when there is a Failure in the FRC Clock
- Configuration bits for Clock Source Selection

A simplified diagram of the oscillator system is shown in **Figure 9-1**.

FIGURE 9-1: OSCILLATOR SYSTEM DIAGRAM



Note 1: See **Figure 9-2** for PLL and Fvco details.

2: The term, FP, refers to the clock source for all peripherals, while Fcy refers to the clock source for the CPU. Throughout this document, Fcy and FP are used interchangeably, except in the case of Doze mode. FP and Fcy will be different when Doze mode is used with a Doze ratio of 1:2 or lower.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

9.1 CPU Clocking System

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices provides the following six system clock options:

- Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator
- FRC Oscillator with Phase-Locked Loop (PLL)
- FRC Oscillator with Postscaler
- Primary (XT, HS or EC) Oscillator
- Primary Oscillator with PLL
- Low-Power RC (LPRC) Oscillator

For instruction execution speed or device operating frequency, F_{CY} , see [Equation 9-1](#).

EQUATION 9-1: DEVICE OPERATING FREQUENCY

$$F_{CY} = F_{OSC}/2$$

[Figure 9-2](#) provides the block diagram of the PLL module.

[Equation 9-2](#) provides the relationship between input frequency (F_{IN}) and output frequency (F_{OSC}).

[Equation 9-3](#) provides the relationship between input frequency (F_{IN}) and VCO frequency (F_{SYS}).

FIGURE 9-2: PLL BLOCK DIAGRAM



EQUATION 9-2: Fosc CALCULATION

$$F_{OSC} = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{M}{N1 \times N2} \right) = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{(PLLDIV<8:0> + 2)}{(PLLPRE<4:0> + 2) \times 2(PLLPOST<1:0> + 1)} \right)$$

Where:

$$N1 = PLLPRE<4:0> + 2$$

$$N2 = 2 \times (PLLPOST<1:0> + 1)$$

$$M = PLLDIV<8:0> + 2$$

EQUATION 9-3: Fvco CALCULATION

$$F_{SYS} = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{M}{N1} \right) = F_{IN} \times \left(\frac{(PLLDIV<8:0> + 2)}{(PLLPRE<4:0> + 2)} \right)$$

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Table 9-1 provides the Configuration bits which allow users to choose between the various clock modes.

TABLE 9-1: CONFIGURATION BIT VALUES FOR CLOCK SELECTION

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

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

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 9-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER^(1,3)

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

R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	U-0	R/C-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
CLKLOCK	IOLOCK	LOCK	—	CF	—	—	OSWEN
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	C = Clearable bit	y = Value set from Configuration bits on POR
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared
		x = Bit is unknown

bit 15 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14-12 **COSC<2:0>:** Current Oscillator Selection bits (read-only)

- 111 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-N
- 110 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-16
- 101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
- 100 = Backup FRC Oscillator (BFRC)⁽⁴⁾
- 011 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC) with PLL
- 010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)
- 001 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) Divided by N and PLL
- 000 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)

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

bit 10-8 **NOSC<2:0>:** New Oscillator Selection bits⁽²⁾

- 111 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-N
- 110 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) with Divide-by-16
- 101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
- 100 = Reserved⁽⁵⁾
- 011 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC) with PLL
- 010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)
- 001 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) Divided by N and PLL
- 000 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)

bit 7 **CLKLOCK:** Clock Lock Enable bit

- 1 = If FCKSM0 = 1, then clock and PLL configurations are locked; if FCKSM0 = 0, then clock and PLL configurations may be modified
- 0 = Clock and PLL selections are not locked, configurations may be modified

bit 6 **IOLOCK:** I/O Lock Enable bit

- 1 = I/O lock is active
- 0 = I/O lock is not active

bit 5 **LOCK:** PLL Lock Status bit (read-only)

- 1 = Indicates that PLL is in lock or PLL start-up timer is satisfied
- 0 = Indicates that PLL is out of lock, start-up timer is in progress or PLL is disabled

Note 1: Writes to this register require an unlock sequence. Refer to “**Oscillator**” (DS70580) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual” (available from the Microchip web site) for details.

2: Direct clock switches between any Primary Oscillator mode with PLL and FRCPLL mode are not permitted. This applies to clock switches in either direction. In these instances, the application must switch to FRC mode as a transitional clock source between the two PLL modes.

3: This register resets only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

4: COSC<2:0> bits will be set to '0b100' when FRC fails.

5: User cannot write '0b100' to NOSC<2:0>. COSC<2:0> will be set to '0b100' (BFRC) when the FRC fails.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 9-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER^(1,3) (CONTINUED)

- bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **CF:** Clock Fail Detect bit (read/clear by application)
 1 = FSCM has detected a clock failure
 0 = FSCM has not detected a clock failure
- bit 2-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 0 **OSWEN:** Oscillator Switch Enable bit
 1 = Requests oscillator switch to selection specified by the NOSC<2:0> bits
 0 = Oscillator switch is complete

- Note 1:** Writes to this register require an unlock sequence. Refer to “**Oscillator**” (DS70580) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” (available from the Microchip web site) for details.
- 2:** Direct clock switches between any Primary Oscillator mode with PLL and FRCPLL mode are not permitted. This applies to clock switches in either direction. In these instances, the application must switch to FRC mode as a transitional clock source between the two PLL modes.
- 3:** This register resets only on a Power-on Reset (POR).
- 4:** COSC<2:0> bits will be set to '0b100' when FRC fails.
- 5:** User cannot write '0b100' to NOSC<2:0>. COSC<2:0> will be set to '0b100' (BFRC) when the FRC fails.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 9-2: CLKDIV: CLOCK DIVISOR 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-1
ROI	DOZE2 ⁽³⁾	DOZE1 ⁽³⁾	DOZE0 ⁽³⁾	DOZEN ^(1,4)	FRCDIV2	FRCDIV1	FRCDIV0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PLLPOST1	PLLPOST0	—	PLLPRE4	PLLPRE3	PLLPRE2	PLLPRE1	PLLPRE0
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 **ROI:** Recover on Interrupt bit
 1 = Interrupts will clear the DOZEN bit
 0 = Interrupts have no effect on the DOZEN bit
- bit 14-12 **DOZE<2:0>:** Processor Clock Reduction Select bits⁽³⁾
 111 = Fcy divided by 128
 110 = Fcy divided by 64
 101 = Fcy divided by 32
 100 = Fcy divided by 16
 011 = Fcy divided by 8
 010 = Fcy divided by 4
 001 = Fcy divided by 2
 000 = Fcy divided by 1 (default)
- bit 11 **DOZEN:** Doze Mode Enable bit^(1,4)
 1 = DOZE<2:0> field specifies the ratio between the peripheral clocks and the processor clocks
 0 = Processor clock and peripheral clock ratio are forced to 1:1
- bit 10-8 **FRCDIV<2:0>:** Internal Fast RC Oscillator Postscaler bits
 111 = FRC divided by 256
 110 = FRC divided by 64
 101 = FRC divided by 32
 100 = FRC divided by 16
 011 = FRC divided by 8
 010 = FRC divided by 4
 001 = FRC divided by 2 (default)
 000 = FRC divided by 1
- bit 7-6 **PLLPOST<1:0>:** PLL VCO Output Divider Select bits (also denoted as 'N2', PLL postscaler)
 11 = Output divided by 8
 10 = Reserved
 01 = Output divided by 4
 00 = Output divided by 2
- bit 5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

- Note 1:** This bit is cleared when the ROI bit is set and an interrupt occurs.
Note 2: This register resets only on a Power-on Reset (POR).
Note 3: DOZE<2:0> bits can only be written to when the DOZEN bit is clear. If DOZEN = 1, any writes to DOZE<2:0> are ignored.
Note 4: The DOZEN bit cannot be set if DOZE<2:0> = 000. If DOZE<2:0> = 000, any attempt by user software to set the DOZEN bit is ignored.

REGISTER 9-2: CLKDIV: CLOCK DIVISOR REGISTER⁽²⁾ (CONTINUED)

bit 4-0 **PLLPRE<4:0>**: PLL Phase Detector Input Divider Select bits (also denoted as 'N1', PLL prescaler)

- 11111 = Input divided by 33
-
-
-
- 00001 = Input divided by 3
- 00000 = Input divided by 2 (default)

- Note 1:** This bit is cleared when the ROI bit is set and an interrupt occurs.
- Note 2:** This register resets only on a Power-on Reset (POR).
- Note 3:** DOZE<2:0> bits can only be written to when the DOZEN bit is clear. If DOZEN = 1, any writes to DOZE<2:0> are ignored.
- Note 4:** The DOZEN bit cannot be set if DOZE<2:0> = 000. If DOZE<2:0> = 000, any attempt by user software to set the DOZEN bit is ignored.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 9-3: PLLFBD: PLL FEEDBACK DIVISOR REGISTER⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PLLDIV8
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PLLDIV<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 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8-0 **PLLDIV<8:0>:** PLL Feedback Divisor bits (also denoted as 'M', PLL multiplier)

 111111111 = 513

 •

 •

 •

 000110000 = 50 (default)

 •

 •

 •

 000000010 = 4

 000000001 = 3

 000000000 = 2

Note 1: This register is reset only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 9-4: OSCTUN: FRC OSCILLATOR TUNING REGISTER⁽¹⁾

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

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	TUN<5:0>					
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 15-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **TUN<5:0>:** FRC Oscillator Tuning bits

111111 = Center frequency – 0.048% (7.363 MHz)

•

•

•

100001 = Center frequency – 1.5% (7.259 MHz)

100000 = Center frequency – 1.548% (7.252 MHz)

011111 = Center frequency + 1.5% (7.48 MHz)

011110 = Center frequency + 1.452% (7.477 MHz)

•

•

•

000001 = Center frequency + 0.048% (7.373 MHz)

000000 = Center frequency (7.37 MHz nominal)

Note 1: This register is reset only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 9-5: REFOCON: REFERENCE OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ROON	—	ROSSLP	ROSEL	RODIV3 ⁽¹⁾	RODIV2 ⁽¹⁾	RODIV1 ⁽¹⁾	RODIV0 ⁽¹⁾
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 **ROON:** Reference Oscillator Output Enable bit
 1 = Reference oscillator output is enabled on the REFCLK pin⁽²⁾
 0 = Reference oscillator output is disabled
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **ROSSLP:** Reference Oscillator Run in Sleep bit
 1 = Reference oscillator output continues to run in Sleep mode
 0 = Reference oscillator output is disabled in Sleep mode
- bit 12 **ROSEL:** Reference Oscillator Source Select bit
 1 = Oscillator crystal is used as the reference clock
 0 = System clock is used as the reference clock
- bit 11-8 **RODIV<3:0>:** Reference Oscillator Divider bits⁽¹⁾
 1111 = Reference clock divided by 32,768
 1110 = Reference clock divided by 16,384
 1101 = Reference clock divided by 8,192
 1100 = Reference clock divided by 4,096
 1011 = Reference clock divided by 2,048
 1010 = Reference clock divided by 1,024
 1001 = Reference clock divided by 512
 1000 = Reference clock divided by 256
 0111 = Reference clock divided by 128
 0110 = Reference clock divided by 64
 0101 = Reference clock divided by 32
 0100 = Reference clock divided by 16
 0011 = Reference clock divided by 8
 0010 = Reference clock divided by 4
 0001 = Reference clock divided by 2
 0000 = Reference clock
- bit 7-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

- Note 1:** The reference oscillator output must be disabled (ROON = 0) before writing to these bits.
Note 2: This pin is remappable. See [Section 11.5 “Peripheral Pin Select \(PPS\)”](#) for more information.

10.0 POWER-SAVING FEATURES

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Watchdog Timer and Power-Saving Modes**” (DS70615) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X devices provide the ability to manage power consumption by selectively managing clocking to the CPU and the peripherals. In general, a lower clock frequency and a reduction in the number of peripherals being clocked constitutes lower consumed power.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices can manage power consumption in the following four methods:

- Clock Frequency
- Instruction-Based Sleep and Idle modes
- Software Controlled Doze mode
- Selective Peripheral Control in Software

Combinations of these methods can be used to selectively tailor an application’s power consumption while still maintaining critical application features, such as timing-sensitive communications.

EXAMPLE 10-1: PWRSAV INSTRUCTION SYNTAX

```
PWRSAV #SLEEP_MODE    ; Put the device into Sleep mode
PWRSAV #IDLE_MODE     ; Put the device into Idle mode
```

10.1 Clock Frequency and Clock Switching

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices allow a wide range of clock frequencies to be selected under application control. If the system clock configuration is not locked, users can choose low-power or high-precision oscillators by simply changing the NOSCx bits (OSCCON<10:8>). For more information on the process of changing a system clock during operation, as well as limitations to the process, see [Section 9.0 “Oscillator Configuration”](#).

10.2 Instruction-Based Power-Saving Modes

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices have two special power-saving modes that are entered through the execution of a special PWRSAV instruction. Sleep mode stops clock operation and halts all code execution. Idle mode halts the CPU and code execution, but allows peripheral modules to continue operation. The assembler syntax of the PWRSAV instruction is shown in [Example 10-1](#).

Note: SLEEP_MODE and IDLE_MODE are constants defined in the Assembler Include file for the selected device.

Sleep and Idle modes can be exited as a result of an enabled interrupt, WDT time-out or a device Reset. When the device exits these modes, it is said to “wake-up”.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

10.2.1 SLEEP MODE

The following events occur in Sleep mode:

- The system clock source is shut down. If an on-chip oscillator is used, it is turned off.
- The device current consumption is reduced to a minimum, provided that no I/O pin is sourcing current.
- The Fail-Safe Clock Monitor does not operate, since the system clock source is disabled.
- The LPRC clock continues to run in Sleep mode if the WDT is enabled.
- The WDT, if enabled, is automatically cleared before entering Sleep mode.
- Some device features or peripherals can continue to operate. This includes items such as the Input Change Notification (ICN) on the I/O ports or peripherals that use an external clock input.
- Any peripheral that requires the system clock source for its operation is disabled.

The device wakes up from Sleep mode on any of these events:

- Any interrupt source that is individually enabled
- Any form of device Reset
- A WDT time-out

On wake-up from Sleep mode, the processor restarts with the same clock source that was active when Sleep mode was entered.

For optimal power savings, the internal regulator and the Flash regulator can be configured to go into Standby mode when Sleep mode is entered by clearing the VREGS (RCON<8>) and VREGSF (RCON<11>) bits (default configuration).

If the application requires a faster wake-up time, and can accept higher current requirements, the VREGS (RCON<8>) and VREGSF (RCON<11>) bits can be set to keep the internal regulator and the Flash regulator active during Sleep mode.

10.2.2 IDLE MODE

The following events occur in Idle mode:

- The CPU stops executing instructions.
- The WDT is automatically cleared.
- The system clock source remains active. By default, all peripheral modules continue to operate normally from the system clock source, but can also be selectively disabled (see [Section 10.4 “Peripheral Module Disable”](#)).
- If the WDT or FSCM is enabled, the LPRC also remains active.

The device wakes from Idle mode on any of these events:

- Any interrupt that is individually enabled
- Any device Reset
- A WDT time-out

On wake-up from Idle mode, the clock is reapplied to the CPU and instruction execution will begin (2-4 clock cycles later), starting with the instruction following the `PWRSVAV` instruction or the first instruction in the Interrupt Service Routine (ISR).

All peripherals also have the option to discontinue operation when Idle mode is entered to allow for increased power savings. This option is selectable in the control register of each peripheral; for example, the TSIDL bit in the Timer1 Control register (T1CON<13>).

10.2.3 INTERRUPTS COINCIDENT WITH POWER SAVE INSTRUCTIONS

Any interrupt that coincides with the execution of a `PWRSVAV` instruction is held off until entry into Sleep or Idle mode has completed. The device then wakes up either from Sleep mode or Idle mode.

10.3 Doze Mode

The preferred strategies for reducing power consumption are changing clock speed and invoking one of the power-saving modes. In some circumstances, this may not be practical. For example, it may be necessary for an application to maintain uninterrupted synchronous communication, even while it is doing nothing else. Reducing system clock speed can introduce communication errors, while using a power-saving mode can stop communications completely.

Doze mode is a simple and effective alternative method to reduce power consumption while the device is still executing code. In this mode, the system clock continues to operate from the same source and at the same speed. Peripheral modules continue to be clocked at the same speed, while the CPU clock speed is reduced. Synchronization between the two clock domains is maintained, allowing the peripherals to access the SFRs while the CPU executes code at a slower rate.

Doze mode is enabled by setting the DOZEN bit (CLKDIV<11>). The ratio between peripheral and core clock speed is determined by the DOZE<2:0> bits (CLKDIV<14:12>). There are eight possible configurations, from 1:1 to 1:128, with 1:1 being the default setting.

Programs can use Doze mode to selectively reduce power consumption in event-driven applications. This allows clock-sensitive functions, such as synchronous communications, to continue without interruption while the CPU Idles, waiting for something to invoke an interrupt routine. An automatic return to full-speed CPU operation on interrupts can be enabled by setting the ROI bit (CLKDIV<15>). By default, interrupt events have no effect on Doze mode operation.

For example, suppose the device is operating at 20 MIPS and the CAN module has been configured for 500 kbps, based on this device operating speed. If the device is placed in Doze mode, with a clock frequency ratio of 1:4, the CAN module continues to communicate at the required bit rate of 500 kbps, but the CPU now starts executing instructions at a frequency of 5 MIPS.

10.4 Peripheral Module Disable

The Peripheral Module Disable (PMD) registers provide a method to disable a peripheral module by stopping all clock sources supplied to that module. When a peripheral is disabled, using the appropriate PMD_x control bit, the peripheral is in a minimum power consumption state. The control and status registers associated with the peripheral are also disabled, so writes to those registers do not have any effect and read values are invalid.

A peripheral module is enabled only if both the associated bit in the PMD_x register is cleared and the peripheral is supported by the specific dsPIC[®] DSC variant. If the peripheral is present in the device, it is enabled in the PMD_x register by default.

<p>Note: If a PMD_x bit is set, the corresponding module is disabled after a delay of one instruction cycle. Similarly, if a PMD_x bit is cleared, the corresponding module is enabled after a delay of one instruction cycle (assuming the module control registers are already configured to enable module operation).</p>

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 10-1: PMD1: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0
T5MD	T4MD	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	—	PWMMD	—
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
I2C1MD	U2MD	U1MD	SPI2MD	SPI1MD	—	C1MD ⁽¹⁾	AD1MD
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 **T5MD:** Timer5 Module Disable bit
 1 = Timer5 module is disabled
 0 = Timer5 module is enabled
- bit 14 **T4MD:** Timer4 Module Disable bit
 1 = Timer4 module is disabled
 0 = Timer4 module is enabled
- bit 13 **T3MD:** Timer3 Module Disable bit
 1 = Timer3 module is disabled
 0 = Timer3 module is enabled
- bit 12 **T2MD:** Timer2 Module Disable bit
 1 = Timer2 module is disabled
 0 = Timer2 module is enabled
- bit 11 **T1MD:** Timer1 Module Disable bit
 1 = Timer1 module is disabled
 0 = Timer1 module is enabled
- bit 10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9 **PWMMD:** PWM Module Disable bit
 1 = PWM module is disabled
 0 = PWM module is enabled
- bit 8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 7 **I2C1MD:** I2C1 Module Disable bit
 1 = I2C1 module is disabled
 0 = I2C1 module is enabled
- bit 6 **U2MD:** UART2 Module Disable bit
 1 = UART2 module is disabled
 0 = UART2 module is enabled
- bit 5 **U1MD:** UART1 Module Disable bit
 1 = UART1 module is disabled
 0 = UART1 module is enabled
- bit 4 **SPI2MD:** SPI2 Module Disable bit
 1 = SPI2 module is disabled
 0 = SPI2 module is enabled
- bit 3 **SPI1MD:** SPI1 Module Disable bit
 1 = SPI1 module is disabled
 0 = SPI1 module is enabled

Note 1: This bit is available on dsPIC33EVXXXGM10X devices only.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 10-1: PMD1: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

- bit 2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **C1MD:** CAN1 Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = CAN1 module is disabled
 0 = CAN1 module is enabled
- bit 0 **AD1MD:** ADC1 Module Disable bit
 1 = ADC1 module is disabled
 0 = ADC1 module is enabled

Note 1: This bit is available on dsPIC33EVXXGM10X devices only.

REGISTER 10-2: PMD2: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 2

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	IC4MD	IC3MD	IC2MD	IC1MD
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	OC4MD	OC3MD	OC2MD	OC1MD
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 **IC4MD:IC1MD:** Input Capture x (x = 1-4) Module Disable bits
 1 = Input Capture x module is disabled
 0 = Input Capture x module is enabled
- bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3-0 **OC4MD:OC1MD:** Output Compare x (x = 1-4) Module Disable bits
 1 = Output Compare x module is disabled
 0 = Output Compare x module is enabled

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 10-3: PMD3: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 3

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	—	CMPMD	—	—
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 15-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10 **CMPMD:** Comparator Module Disable bit
 1 = Comparator module is disabled
 0 = Comparator module is enabled
- bit 9-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

REGISTER 10-4: PMD4: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 4

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	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	—	REFOMD	CTMUMD	—	—
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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **REFOMD:** Reference Clock Module Disable bit
 1 = Reference clock module is disabled
 0 = Reference clock module is enabled
- bit 2 **CTMUMD:** CTMU Module Disable bit
 1 = CTMU module is disabled
 0 = CTMU module is enabled
- bit 1-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

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

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	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 15-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **PWM3MD:PWM1MD:** PWMx (x = 1-3) Module Disable bit

1 = PWMx module is disabled

0 = PWMx module is enabled

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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 10-6: PMD7: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 7

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-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	—	DMA0MD ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—
			DMA1MD ⁽¹⁾				
			DMA2MD ⁽¹⁾				
			DMA3MD ⁽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 15-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 4 **DMA0MD:** DMA0 Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = DMA0 module is disabled
 0 = DMA0 module is enabled
- DMA1MD:** DMA1 Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = DMA1 module is disabled
 0 = DMA1 module is enabled
- DMA2MD:** DMA2 Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = DMA2 module is disabled
 0 = DMA2 module is enabled
- DMA3MD:** DMA3 Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = DMA3 module is disabled
 0 = DMA3 module is enabled
- bit 3-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: This single bit enables and disables all four DMA channels.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 10-7: PMD8: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	SENT2MD	SENT1MD	—	—	DMTMD
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 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 12 **SENT2MD:** SENT2 Module Disable bit
 1 = SENT2 module is disabled
 0 = SENT2 module is enabled
- bit 11 **SENT1MD:** SENT1 Module Disable bit
 1 = SENT1 module is disabled
 0 = SENT1 module is enabled
- bit 10-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 8 **DMTMD:** Deadman Timer Disable bit
 1 = Deadman Timer is disabled
 0 = Deadman Timer is enabled
- bit 7-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

11.0 I/O PORTS

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “I/O Ports” (DS70000598) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

Many of the device pins are shared among the peripherals and the Parallel I/O ports. All I/O input ports feature Schmitt Trigger inputs for improved noise immunity. All the pins in the device are 5V tolerant pins.

11.1 Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

Generally, a Parallel I/O port that shares a pin with a peripheral is subservient to the peripheral. The peripheral’s output buffer data and control signals are provided to a pair of multiplexers. The multiplexers select whether the peripheral or the associated port has ownership of the output data and control signals of

the I/O pin. The logic also prevents “loop through”, in which a port’s digital output can drive the input of a peripheral that shares the same pin. **Figure 11-1** illustrates how ports are shared with other peripherals and the associated I/O pin to which they are connected.

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

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

Any bit and its associated data and control registers that are not valid for a particular device are disabled. This means that the corresponding LATx and TRISx registers, and the port pin are read as zeros.

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

FIGURE 11-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF A TYPICAL SHARED PORT STRUCTURE



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

11.1.1 OPEN-DRAIN CONFIGURATION

In addition to the PORTx, LATx and TRISx registers for data control, port pins can also be individually configured for either digital or open-drain outputs. This is controlled by the Open-Drain Control x register (ODCx) associated with each port. Setting any of the bits configures the corresponding pin to act as an open-drain output.

The open-drain feature allows the generation of outputs other than VDD by using external pull-up resistors. The maximum open-drain voltage allowed on any pin is the same as the maximum VIH specification for that particular pin.

See Table 30-10 in Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for the maximum VIH specification of each pin.

11.2 Configuring Analog and Digital Port Pins

The ANSELx registers control the operation of the analog port pins. The port pins that are to function as analog inputs or outputs must have their corresponding ANSELx and TRISx bits set. In order to use port pins for I/O functionality with digital modules, such as timers, UARTs, etc., the corresponding ANSELx bits must be cleared.

The ANSELx register has a default value of 0xFFFF. Therefore, all pins that share analog functions are analog (not digital) by default.

Pins with analog functions affected by the ANSELx registers are listed with a buffer type of analog in the Pinout I/O Descriptions table (see Table 1-1 in Section 1.0 “Device Overview”).

If the TRISx bit is cleared (output) while the ANSELx bit is set, the digital output level (VOH or VOL) is converted by an analog peripheral, such as the ADC module or comparator module.

When the PORTx register is read, all pins configured as analog input channels are read as cleared (a low level).

Pins configured as digital inputs do not convert an analog input. Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input (including the ANx pins) can cause the input buffer to consume current that exceeds the device specifications.

11.2.1 I/O PORT WRITE/READ TIMING

One instruction cycle is required between a port direction change or port write operation and a read operation of the same port. Typically, this instruction would be a NOP, as shown in Example 11-1.

11.3 Input Change Notification (ICN)

The Input Change Notification function (ICN) of the I/O ports allows devices to generate interrupt requests to the processor in response to a Change-of-State (COS) on selected input pins. This feature can detect input Change-of-States, even in Sleep mode, when the clocks are disabled. Every I/O port pin can be selected (enabled) for generating an interrupt request on a Change-of-State.

Three control registers are associated with the ICN functionality of each I/O port. The CNENx registers contain the ICN interrupt enable control bits for each of the input pins. Setting any of these bits enables an ICN interrupt for the corresponding pins.

Each I/O pin also has a weak pull-up and a weak pull-down connected to it. The pull-ups and pull-downs act as a current source or sink source connected to the pin, and eliminate the need for external resistors when push button or keypad devices are connected. The pull-ups and pull-downs are enabled separately using the CNPUx and the CNPDx registers, which contain the control bits for each of the pins. Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-ups and/or pull-downs for the corresponding pins.

Note: The pull-ups and pull-downs on ICN pins should always be disabled when the port pin is configured as a digital output.

EXAMPLE 11-1: PORT WRITE/READ EXAMPLE

```
MOV    0xFF00, W0    ; Configure PORTB<15:8>
                        ; as inputs
MOV    W0, TRISB     ; and PORTB<7:0>
                        ; as outputs
NOP                                ; Delay 1 cycle
BTSS   PORTB, #13    ; Next Instruction
```


11.4 Slew Rate Selection

The slew rate selection feature allows the device to have control over the slew rate selection on the required I/O pin which supports this feature. For this purpose, for each I/O port, there are two registers: SR1x and SR0x, which configure the selection of the slew rate. The register outputs are directly connected to the associated I/O pins, which support the slew rate selection function. The SR1x register specifies the MSb and the SR0x register provides the LSb of the 2-bit field that selects the desired slew rate. For example, slew rate selections for PORTA are as follows:

EXAMPLE 11-2: SLEW RATE SELECTIONS FOR PORTA

SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 00 = Fastest Slew rate
SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 01 = 4x slower Slew rate
SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 10 = 8x slower Slew rate
SR1Ax, SR0Ax = 11 = 16x slower Slew rate

11.5 Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)

A major challenge in general purpose devices is providing the largest possible set of peripheral features while minimizing the conflict of features on I/O pins. The challenge is even greater on low pin count devices. In an application where more than one peripheral needs to be assigned to a single pin, inconvenient workarounds in application code, or a complete redesign, may be the only option.

The Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) configuration provides an alternative to these choices by enabling peripheral set selection and their placement on a wide range of I/O pins. By increasing the pinout options available on a particular device, users can better tailor the device to their entire application, rather than trimming the application to fit the device.

The PPS configuration feature operates over a fixed subset of digital I/O pins. Users may independently map the input and/or output of most digital peripherals to any one of these I/O pins. Hardware safeguards are included that prevent accidental or spurious changes to the peripheral mapping after it has been established.

11.5.1 AVAILABLE PINS

The number of available pins is dependent on the particular device and its pin count. Pins that support the PPS feature include the designation, “RPn” or “RPI_n”, in their full pin designation, where “n” is the remappable pin number. “RP” is used to designate pins that support both remappable input and output functions, while “RPI” indicates pins that support remappable input functions only.

11.5.2 AVAILABLE PERIPHERALS

The peripherals managed by the PPS are all digital only peripherals. These include general serial communications (UART and SPI), general purpose timer clock inputs, timer related peripherals (input capture and output compare) and Interrupt-on-Change (IOC) inputs.

In comparison, some digital only peripheral modules are never included in the PPS feature, because the peripheral's function requires special I/O circuitry on a specific port and cannot be easily connected to multiple pins. These modules include I²C and the PWM. A similar requirement excludes all modules with analog inputs, such as the ADC Converter.

A key difference between the remappable and non-remappable peripherals is that the remappable peripherals are not associated with a default I/O pin. The peripheral must always be assigned to a specific I/O pin before it can be used. In contrast, the non-remappable peripherals are always available on a default pin, assuming that the peripheral is active and not conflicting with another peripheral.

When a remappable peripheral is active on a given I/O pin, it takes priority over all the other digital I/O and digital communication peripherals associated with the pin. Priority is given regardless of the type of peripheral that is mapped. Remappable peripherals never take priority over any analog functions associated with the pin.

11.5.3 CONTROLLING PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT

The PPS features are controlled through two sets of SFRs: one to map the peripheral inputs and the other to map the outputs. Because they are separately controlled, a particular peripheral's input and output (if the peripheral has both) can be placed on any selectable function pin without constraint.

The association of a peripheral to a peripheral-selectable pin is handled in two different ways, depending on whether an input or output is being mapped.

11.5.4 INPUT MAPPING

The inputs of the PPS options are mapped on the basis of the peripheral. That is, a control register associated with a peripheral dictates the pin it will be mapped to. The RPI_n registers are used to configure peripheral input mapping (see [Table 11-1](#) and [Register 11-1](#) through [Register 11-17](#)). Each register contains sets of 8-bit fields, with each set associated with one of the remappable peripherals. Programming a given peripheral's bit field with an appropriate 8-bit value maps the RPn pin with the corresponding value to that peripheral. For any given device, the valid range of values for any bit field corresponds to the maximum number of Peripheral Pin Selects supported by the device.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

For example, [Figure 11-2](#) shows the remappable pin selection for the U1RX input.

FIGURE 11-2: REMAPPABLE INPUT FOR U1RX



11.5.4.1 Virtual Connections

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family devices support virtual (internal) connections to the output of the op amp/comparator module (see [Figure 25-1](#) in [Section 25.0 “Op Amp/Comparator Module”](#)).

These devices provide six virtual output pins (RPV0-RPV5) that correspond to the outputs of six peripheral pin output remapper blocks (RP176-RP181). The six virtual remapper outputs (RP176-RP181) are not connected to actual pins. The six virtual pins may be read by any of the input remappers as inputs, RPI176-RPI181. These virtual pins can be used to connect the internal peripherals, whose signals are of significant use to the other peripherals, but these output signals are not present on the device pin.

Virtual connections provide a simple way of inter-peripheral connection without utilizing a physical pin. For example, by setting the FLT1R<7:0> bits of the RPINR12 register to the value of 'b0000001', the output of the analog comparator, C1OUT, will be connected to the PWM Fault 1 input, which allows the analog comparator to trigger PWM Faults without the use of an actual physical pin on the device.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

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

Input Name ⁽¹⁾	Function Name	Register	Configuration Bits
External Interrupt 1	INT1	RPINR0	INT1R<7:0>
External Interrupt 2	INT2	RPINR1	INT2R<7:0>
Timer2 External Clock	T2CK	RPINR3	T2CKR<7:0>
Input Capture 1	IC1	RPINR7	IC1R<7:0>
Input Capture 2	IC2	RPINR7	IC2R<7:0>
Input Capture 3	IC3	RPINR8	IC3R<7:0>
Input Capture 4	IC4	RPINR8	IC4R<7:0>
Output Compare Fault A	OCFA	RPINR11	OCFAR<7:0>
PWM Fault 1	FLT1	RPINR12	FLT1R<7:0>
PWM Fault 2	FLT2	RPINR12	FLT2R<7:0>
UART1 Receive	U1RX	RPINR18	U1RXR<7:0>
UART2 Receive	U2RX	RPINR19	U2RXR<7:0>
SPI2 Data Input	SDI2	RPINR22	SDI2R<7:0>
SPI2 Clock Input	SCK2	RPINR22	SCK2R<7:0>
SPI2 Slave Select	$\overline{SS2}$	RPINR23	SS2R<7:0>
CAN1 Receive	C1RX	RPINR26	C1RXR<7:0>
PWM Sync Input 1	SYNCI1	RPINR37	SYNCI1R<7:0>
PWM Dead-Time Compensation 1	DTCMP1	RPINR38	DTCMP1R<7:0>
PWM Dead-Time Compensation 2	DTCMP2	RPINR39	DTCMP2R<7:0>
PWM Dead-Time Compensation 3	DTCMP3	RPINR39	DTCMP3R<7:0>
SENT1 Input	SENT1R	RPINR44	SENT1R<7:0>
SENT2 Input	SENT2R	RPINR45	SENT2R<7:0>

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 11-2: INPUT PIN SELECTION FOR SELECTABLE INPUT SOURCES

Peripheral Pin Select Input Register Value	Input/Output	Pin Assignment	Peripheral Pin Select Input Register Value	Input/Output	Pin Assignment
000 0000	I	Vss	011 0010	I	RPI50
000 0001	I	CMP1 ⁽¹⁾	011 0011	I	RPI51
000 0010	I	CMP2 ⁽¹⁾	011 0100	I	RPI52
000 0011	I	CMP3 ⁽¹⁾	011 0101	I	RPI53
000 0100	I	CMP4 ⁽¹⁾	011 0110	I/O	RP54
000 0101	—	—	011 0111	I/O	RP55
000 1100	I	CMP5 ⁽¹⁾	011 1000	I/O	RP56
000 1101	—	—	011 1001	I/O	RP57
000 1110	—	—	011 1010	I	RPI58
000 1111	—	—	011 1011	—	—
001 0000	I	RPI16	011 1100	I	RPI60
001 0001	I	RPI17	011 1101	I	RPI61
001 0010	I	RPI18	011 1110	—	—
001 0011	I	RPI19	011 1111	I	RPI 63
001 0100	I/O	RP20	100 0000	—	—
001 0101	—	—	100 0001	—	—
001 0110	—	—	100 0010	—	—
001 0111	—	—	100 0011	—	—
001 1000	I	RPI24	100 0100	—	—
001 1001	I	RPI25	100 0101	I/O	RP69
001 1010	—	—	100 0110	I/O	RP70
001 1011	I	RPI27	100 0111	—	—
001 1100	I	RPI28	100 1000	I	RPI72
001 1101	—	—	100 1001	—	—
001 1110	—	—	100 1010	—	—
001 1111	—	—	100 1011	—	—
010 0000	I	RPI32	100 1110	—	—
010 0001	I	RPI33	100 1111	—	—
010 0010	I	RPI34	101 0010	—	—
010 0011	I/O	RP35	101 0011	—	—
010 0100	I/O	RP36	101 0100	—	—
010 0101	I/O	RP37	010 1001	I/O	RP41
010 0110	I/O	RP38	010 1010	I/O	RP42
010 0111	I/O	RP39	010 1011	I/O	RP43
010 1000	I/O	RP40	101 1000	—	—
010 1100	I	RPI44	101 1001	—	—
010 1101	I	RPI45	101 1010	—	—
010 1110	I	RPI46	101 1011	—	—
010 1111	I	RPI47	101 1100	—	—
011 0000	I/O	RP48	101 1101	—	—

Legend: Shaded rows indicate the PPS Input register values that are unimplemented.

Note 1: These are virtual pins. See [Section 11.5.4.1 “Virtual Connections”](#) for more information on selecting this pin assignment.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 11-2: INPUT PIN SELECTION FOR SELECTABLE INPUT SOURCES (CONTINUED)

Peripheral Pin Select Input Register Value	Input/Output	Pin Assignment	Peripheral Pin Select Input Register Value	Input/Output	Pin Assignment
011 0001	I/O	RP49	101 1110	I	RPI94
110 0000	I	RPI96	101 1111	I	RPI95
110 0001	I/O	RP97	111 0011	—	—
110 0010	—	—	111 0100	—	—
110 0011	—	—	111 0101	—	—
110 0100	—	—	111 0110	I/O	RP118
110 0101	—	—	111 0111	I	RPI119
110 0110	—	—	111 1000	I/O	RP120
110 0111	—	—	111 1001	I	RPI121
110 1000	—	—	111 1010	—	—
110 1001	—	—	111 1011	—	—
110 1010	—	—	111 1100	I	RPI124
110 1011	—	—	111 1101	I/O	RP125
101 0101	—	—	111 1110	I/O	RP126
101 0110	—	—	111 1111	I/O	RP127
101 0111	—	—	10110000	I/O	RP176 ⁽¹⁾
110 1100	—	—	10110001	I/O	RP177 ⁽¹⁾
110 1101	—	—	10110010	I/O	RP178 ⁽¹⁾
110 1110	—	—	10110011	I/O	RP179 ⁽¹⁾
110 1111	—	—	10110100	I/O	RP180 ⁽¹⁾
111 0010	—	—	10110101	I/O	RP181 ⁽¹⁾

Legend: Shaded rows indicate the PPS Input register values that are unimplemented.

Note 1: These are virtual pins. See [Section 11.5.4.1 “Virtual Connections”](#) for more information on selecting this pin assignment.

11.5.5 OUTPUT MAPPING

In contrast to inputs, the outputs of the PPS options are mapped on the basis of the pin. In this case, a control register associated with a particular pin dictates the peripheral output to be mapped. The RPORx registers are used to control output mapping. Like the RPINRx registers, each register contains sets of 6-bit fields, with each set associated with one RPn pin (see [Register 11-18](#) to [Register 11-31](#)). The value of the bit field corresponds to one of the peripherals and that peripheral's output is mapped to the pin (see [Table 11-3](#) and [Figure 11-3](#)).

A null output is associated with the Output register Reset value of '0'. This is done to ensure that remappable outputs remain disconnected from all output pins by default.

FIGURE 11-3: MULTIPLEXING REMAPPABLE OUTPUT FOR RPn



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

11.5.5.1 Mapping Limitations

The control schema of the peripheral select pins is not limited to a small range of fixed peripheral configurations. There are no mutual or hardware-enforced lockouts between any of the peripheral mapping SFRs. Literally any combination of peripheral mappings

across any or all of the RPn pins is possible. This includes both many-to-one, and one-to-many mappings of peripheral inputs and outputs to pins. While such mappings may be technically possible from a configuration point of view, they may not be supportable from an electrical point of view.

TABLE 11-3: OUTPUT SELECTION FOR REMAPPABLE PINS (RPn)

Function	RPnR<5:0>	Output Name
Default Port	000000	RPn tied to Default Pin
U1TX	000001	RPn tied to UART1 Transmit
U2TX	000011	RPn tied to UART2 Transmit
SDO2	001000	RPn tied to SPI2 Data Output
SCK2	001001	RPn tied to SPI2 Clock Output
$\overline{SS2}$	001010	RPn tied to SPI2 Slave Select
C1TX	001110	RPn tied to CAN1 Transmit
OC1	010000	RPn tied to Output Compare 1 Output
OC2	010001	RPn tied to Output Compare 2 Output
OC3	010010	RPn tied to Output Compare 3 Output
OC4	010011	RPn tied to Output Compare 4 Output
C1OUT	011000	RPn tied to Comparator Output 1
C2OUT	011001	RPn tied to Comparator Output 2
C3OUT	011010	RPn tied to Comparator Output 3
SYNCO1	101101	RPn tied to PWM Primary Time Base Sync Output
REFCLKO	110001	RPn tied to Reference Clock Output
C4OUT	110010	RPn tied to Comparator Output 4
C5OUT	110011	RPn tied to Comparator Output 5
SENT1	111001	RPn tied to SENT Out 1
SENT2	111010	RPn tied to SENT Out 2

11.6 High-Voltage Detect (HVD)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X devices contain High-Voltage Detection (HVD) which monitors the VCAP voltage. The HVD is used to monitor the VCAP supply voltage to ensure that an external connection does not raise the value above a safe level (~2.4V). If high core voltage is detected, all I/Os are disabled and put in a tri-state condition. The device remains in this I/O tri-state condition as long as the high-voltage condition is present.

11.7 I/O Helpful Tips

1. In some cases, certain pins, as defined in [Table 30-10](#) under “Injection Current”, have internal protection diodes to VDD and VSS. The term, “Injection Current”, is also referred to as “Clamp Current”. On designated pins with sufficient external current-limiting precautions by the user, I/O pin input voltages are allowed to be greater or less than the data sheet absolute maximum ratings, with respect to the VSS and VDD supplies. Note that when the user application forward biases either of the high or low side internal input clamp diodes that the resulting current being injected into the device, that is clamped internally by the VDD and VSS power rails, may affect the ADC accuracy by four to six counts.
2. I/O pins that are shared with any analog input pin (i.e., ANx) are always analog pins by default after any Reset. Consequently, configuring a pin as an analog input pin automatically disables the digital input pin buffer and any attempt to read the digital input level by reading PORTx or LATx will always return a ‘0’, regardless of the digital logic level on the pin. To use a pin as a digital I/O pin on a shared ANx pin, the user application needs to configure the Analog Pin Configuration registers in the I/O ports module (i.e., ANSELx) by setting the appropriate bit that corresponds to that I/O port pin to a ‘0’.

Note: Although it is not possible to use a digital input pin when its analog function is enabled, it is possible to use the digital I/O output function, TRISx = 0x0, while the analog function is also enabled. However, this is not recommended, particularly if the analog input is connected to an external analog voltage source, which would create signal contention between the analog signal and the output pin driver.

3. Most I/O pins have multiple functions. Referring to the device pin diagrams in this data sheet, the priorities of the functions allocated to any pins are indicated by reading the pin name, from left-to-right. The left most function name takes precedence over any function to its right in the naming convention; for example, AN16/T2CK/T7CK/RC1. This indicates that AN16 is the highest priority in this example and will supersede all other functions to its right in the list. Those other functions to its right, even if enabled, would not work as long as any other function to its left was enabled. This rule applies to all of the functions listed for a given pin.
4. Each pin has an internal weak pull-up resistor and pull-down resistor that can be configured using the CNPUx and CNPDx registers, respectively. These resistors eliminate the need for external resistors in certain applications. The internal pull-up is up to $\sim(V_{DD} - 0.8)$, not VDD. This value is still above the minimum V_{IH} of CMOS and TTL devices.
5. When driving LEDs directly, the I/O pin can source or sink more current than what is specified in the V_{OH}/I_{OH} and V_{OL}/I_{OL} DC characteristic specifications. The respective I_{OH} and I_{OL} current rating only applies to maintaining the corresponding output at or above the V_{OH} , and at or below the V_{OL} levels. However, for LEDs, unlike digital inputs of an externally connected device, they are not governed by the same minimum V_{IH}/V_{IL} levels. An I/O pin output can safely sink or source any current less than that listed in the absolute maximum rating section of this data sheet. For example:

$$V_{OH} = 4.4V \text{ at } I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA and } V_{DD} = 5V$$

The maximum output current sourced by any 8 mA I/O pin = 12 mA.

LED source current, <12 mA, is technically permitted. For more information, refer to the V_{OH}/I_{OH} specifications in [Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”](#).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

6. The PPS pin mapping rules are as follows:
- Only one “output” function can be active on a given pin at any time, regardless if it is a dedicated or remappable function (one pin, one output).
 - It is possible to assign a “remappable output” function to multiple pins and externally short or tie them together for increased current drive.
 - If any “dedicated output” function is enabled on a pin, it will take precedence over any remappable “output” function.
 - If any “dedicated digital” (input or output) function is enabled on a pin, any number of “input” remappable functions can be mapped to the same pin.
 - If any “dedicated analog” function(s) are enabled on a given pin, “digital input(s)” of any kind will all be disabled, although a single “digital output”, at the user’s cautionary discretion, can be enabled and active as long as there is no signal contention with an external analog input signal. For example, it is possible for the ADC to convert the digital output logic level, or to toggle a digital output on a comparator or ADC input provided there is no external analog input, such as for a built-in self-test.
 - Any number of “input” remappable functions can be mapped to the same pin(s) at the same time, including to any pin with a single output from either a dedicated or remappable “output”.
 - The TRISx registers control only the digital I/O output buffer. Any other dedicated or remappable active “output” will automatically override the TRISx setting. The TRISx register does not control the digital logic “input” buffer. Remappable digital “inputs” do not automatically override TRISx settings, which means that the TRISx bit must be set to input for pins with only remappable input function(s) assigned
 - All analog pins are enabled by default after any Reset and the corresponding digital input buffer on the pin is disabled. Only the Analog Pin Select registers control the digital input buffer, not the TRISx register. The user must disable the analog function on a pin using the Analog Pin Select registers in order to use any “digital input(s)” on a corresponding pin; no exceptions.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

11.8 Peripheral Pin Select Registers

REGISTER 11-1: RPINR0: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 0

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
INT1R<7:0>							
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 15-8 **INT1R<7:0>**: Assign External Interrupt 1 (INT1) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to VSS

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

REGISTER 11-2: RPINR1: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT 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
INT2R<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 **INT2R<7:0>**: Assign External Interrupt 2 (INT2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to VSS

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-3: RPINR3: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 3

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
T2CKR<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 **T2CKR<7:0>:** Assign Timer2 External Clock (T2CK) to the Corresponding RPn pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

-
-
-

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-4: RPINR7: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 7

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IC2R7	IC2R6	IC2R5	IC2R4	IC2R3	IC2R2	IC2R1	IC2R0
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
IC1R7	IC1R6	IC1R5	IC1R4	IC1R3	IC1R2	IC1R1	IC1R0
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 **IC2R<7:0>**: Assign Input Capture 2 (IC2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

bit 7-0 **IC1R<7:0>**: Assign Input Capture 1 (IC1) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-5: RPINR8: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 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
IC4R7	IC4R6	IC4R5	IC4R4	IC4R3	IC4R2	IC4R1	IC4R0
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
IC3R7	IC3R6	IC3R5	IC3R4	IC3R3	IC3R2	IC3R1	IC3R0
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 **IC4R<7:0>**: Assign Input Capture 4 (IC4) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

bit 7-0 **IC3R<7:0>**: Assign Input Capture 3 (IC3) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-6: RPINR11: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 11

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
OCFAR<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 **OCFAR<7:0>:** Assign Output Compare Fault A (OCFA) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•

•

•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-7: RPINR12: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 12

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
FLT2R7	FLT2R6	FLT2R5	FLT2R4	FLT2R3	FLT2R2	FLT2R1	FLT2R0
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
FLT1R7	FLT1R6	FLT1R5	FLT1R4	FLT1R3	FLT1R2	FLT1R1	FLT1R0
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 **FLT2R<7:0>**: Assign PWM Fault 2 (FLT2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•

•

•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

bit 7-0 **FLT1R<7:0>**: Assign PWM Fault 1 (FLT1) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•

•

•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-8: RPINR18: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 18

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
U1RXR<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 **U1RXR<7:0>:** Assign UART1 Receive (U1RX) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•

•

•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

REGISTER 11-9: RPINR19: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 19

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
U2RXR<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 **U2RXR<7:0>:** Assign UART2 Receive (U2RX) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•

•

•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-10: RPINR22: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 22

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SCK2R7	SCK2R6	SCK2R5	SCK2R4	SCK2R3	SCK2R2	SCK2R1	SCK2R0
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
SDI2R	SDI2R6	SDI2R5	SDI2R4	SDI2R3	SDI2R2	SDI2R1	SDI2R0
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 **SCK2R<7:0>**: Assign SPI2 Clock Input (SCK2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

bit 7-0 **SDI2R<7:0>**: Assign SPI2 Data Input (SDI2) to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
(see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-11: RPINR23: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 23

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
SS2R<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 **SS2R<7:0>:** Assign SPI2 Slave Select ($\overline{SS2}$) to the Corresponding RPN Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to Vss

REGISTER 11-12: RPINR26: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 26

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
C1RXR<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 **C1RXR<7:0>:** Assign CAN1 RX Input (C1RX) to the Corresponding RPN Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-13: RPINR37: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 37

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	
SYNC11R<7:0>								
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 15-8 **SYNC11R<7:0>**: Assign PWM Synchronization Input 1 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

REGISTER 11-14: RPINR38: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 38

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	
DTCMP1R<7:0>								
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 15-8 **DTCMP1R<7:0>**: Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 1 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-15: RPINR39: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 39

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
DTCMP3R7	DTCMP3R6	DTCMP3R5	DTCMP3R4	DTCMP3R3	DTCMP3R2	DTCMP3R1	DTCMP3R0
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
DTCMP2R7	DTCMP2R6	DTCMP2R5	DTCMP2R4	DTCMP2R3	DTCMP2R2	DTCMP2R1	DTCMP2R0
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 **DTCMP3R<7:0>**: Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 3 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

bit 7-0 **DTCMP2R<7:0>**: Assign PWM Dead-Time Compensation Input 2 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)

10110101 = Input tied to RPI181

•
•
•

00000001 = Input tied to CMP1

00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-16: RPINR44: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 44

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SENT1R<7:0>							
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 15-8 **SENT1R<7:0>**: Assign SENT Module Input 1 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to Vss

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

REGISTER 11-17: RPINR45: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 45

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
SENT2R<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 **SENT2R<7:0>**: Assign SENT Module Input 2 to the Corresponding RPn Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-2](#) for input pin selection numbers)
 10110101 = Input tied to RPI181
 •
 •
 •
 00000001 = Input tied to CMP1
 00000000 = Input tied to Vss

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-18: RPOR0: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 0

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP35R5	RP35R4	RP35R3	RP35R2	RP35R1	RP35R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP20R5	RP20R4	RP20R3	RP20R2	RP20R1	RP20R0
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 13-8 **RP35R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP35 Output Pin bits
(see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP20R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP20 Output Pin bits
(see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

REGISTER 11-19: RPOR1: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP37R5	RP37R4	RP37R3	RP37R2	RP37R1	RP37R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP36R5	RP36R4	RP36R3	RP36R2	RP36R1	RP36R0
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 13-8 **RP37R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP37 Output Pin bits
(see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP36R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP36 Output Pin bits
(see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-20: RPOR2: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 2

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP39R5	RP39R4	RP39R3	RP39R2	RP39R1	RP39R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP38R5	RP38R4	RP38R3	RP38R2	RP38R1	RP38R0
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 13-8 **RP39R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP39 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP38R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP38 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

REGISTER 11-21: RPOR3: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 3

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP41R5	RP41R4	RP41R3	RP41R2	RP41R1	RP41R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP40R5	RP40R4	RP40R3	RP40R2	RP40R1	RP40R0
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 13-8 **RP41R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP41 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP40R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP40 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-22: RPOR4: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 4

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP43R5	RP43R4	RP43R3	RP43R2	RP43R1	RP43R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP42R5	RP42R4	RP42R3	RP42R2	RP42R1	RP42R0
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 13-8 **RP43R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP43 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP42R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP42 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

REGISTER 11-23: RPOR5: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 5⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP49R5	RP49R4	RP49R3	RP49R2	RP49R1	RP49R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP48R5	RP48R4	RP48R3	RP48R2	RP48R1	RP48R0
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 13-8 **RP49R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP49 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP48R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP48 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33EVXXGM004/104/006/106 devices only.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-24: RPOR6: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 6⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP55R5	RP55R4	RP55R3	RP55R2	RP55R1	RP55R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP54R5	RP54R4	RP54R3	RP54R2	RP54R1	RP54R0
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 13-8 **RP55R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP55 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP54R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP54 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33EVXXXGM004/104/006/106 devices only

REGISTER 11-25: RPOR7: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 7⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP57R5	RP57R4	RP57R3	RP57R2	RP57R1	RP57R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP56R5	RP56R4	RP56R3	RP56R2	RP56R1	RP56R0
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 13-8 **RP57R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP57 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP56R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP56 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33EVXXXGM004/104/006/106 devices only.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-26: RPOR8: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 8⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP70R5	RP70R4	RP70R3	RP70R2	RP70R1	RP70R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP69R5	RP69R4	RP69R3	RP69R2	RP69R1	RP69R0
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 13-8 **RP70R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP70 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP69R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP69 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33EVXXGM004/104/006/106 devices only.

REGISTER 11-27: RPOR9: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 9⁽¹⁾

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP118R5	RP118R4	RP118R3	RP118R2	RP118R1	RP118R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP97R5	RP97R4	RP97R3	RP97R2	RP97R1	RP97R0
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 13-8 **RP118R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP118 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP97R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP97 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is present in dsPIC33EVXXGM004/106 devices only.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-28: RPOR10: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 10

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP176R5	RP176R4	RP176R3	RP176R2	RP176R1	RP176R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP120R5 ⁽¹⁾	RP120R4 ⁽¹⁾	RP120R3 ⁽¹⁾	RP120R2 ⁽¹⁾	RP120R1 ⁽¹⁾	RP120R0 ⁽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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13-8 **RP176R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP176 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP120R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP120 Output Pin bits⁽¹⁾
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: RP120R<5:0> is present in dsPIC33EVXXGM006/106 devices only.

REGISTER 11-29: RPOR11: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 11

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP178R5	RP178R4	RP178R3	RP178R2	RP178R1	RP178R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP177R5	RP177R4	RP177R3	RP177R2	RP177R1	RP177R0
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 13-8 **RP178R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP178 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP177R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP177 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 11-30: RPOR12: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 12

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP180R5	RP180R4	RP180R3	RP180R2	RP180R1	RP180R0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP179R5	RP179R4	RP179R3	RP179R2	RP179R1	RP179R0
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 13-8 **RP180R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP180 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP179R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP179 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

REGISTER 11-31: RPOR13: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT REGISTER 13

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

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	RP181R<5:0>					
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 15-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-0 **RP181R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP181 Output Pin bits
 (see [Table 11-3](#) for peripheral function numbers)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

12.0 TIMER1

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Timers” (DS70362) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The Timer1 module is a 16-bit timer that can operate as a free-running, interval timer/counter.

The Timer1 module has the following unique features over other timers:

- Can be Operated in Asynchronous Counter mode from an External Clock Source
- The Timer1 External Clock Input (T1CK) can Optionally be Synchronized to the Internal Device Clock and the Clock Synchronization is Performed after the Prescaler

A block diagram of Timer1 is shown in [Figure 12-1](#).

The Timer1 module can operate in one of the following modes:

- Timer mode
- Gated Timer mode
- Synchronous Counter mode
- Asynchronous Counter mode

In Timer and Gated Timer modes, the input clock is derived from the internal instruction cycle clock (FCY). In Synchronous and Asynchronous Counter modes, the input clock is derived from the external clock input at the T1CK pin.

The Timer modes are determined by the following bits:

- Timer Clock Source Control bit (TCS): T1CON<1>
- Timer Synchronization Control bit (TSYNC): T1CON<2>
- Timer Gate Control bit (TGATE): T1CON<6>

Timer control bit settings for different operating modes are given in [Table 12-1](#).

TABLE 12-1: TIMER MODE SETTINGS

Mode	TCS	TGATE	TSYNC
Timer	0	0	x
Gated Timer	0	1	x
Synchronous Counter	1	x	1
Asynchronous Counter	1	x	0

FIGURE 12-1: 16-BIT TIMER1 MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

12.1 Timer1 Control Register

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 ⁽¹⁾	—	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 ⁽¹⁾	TCS ⁽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 **TON:** Timer1 On bit⁽¹⁾
 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 the 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⁽¹⁾
 When TCS = 1:
 1 = External clock input is synchronized
 0 = External clock input is not synchronized
 When TCS = 0:
 This bit is ignored.
- bit 1 **TCS:** Timer1 Clock Source Select bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = External clock is from pin, T1CK (on the rising edge)
 0 = Internal clock (FP)
- bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: When Timer1 is enabled in External Synchronous Counter mode (TCS = 1, TSYNC = 1, TON = 1), any attempts by user software to write to the TMR1 register are ignored.

13.0 TIMER2/3 AND TIMER4/5

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Timers**” (DS70362) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

These modules are 32-bit timers, which can also be configured as four independent, 16-bit timers with selectable operating modes.

As a 32-bit timer, Timer2/3 and Timer4/5 operate in the following three modes:

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

They also support these features:

- Timer Gate Operation
- Selectable Prescaler Settings
- Timer Operation during Idle and Sleep modes
- Interrupt on a 32-Bit Period Register Match
- Time Base for Input Capture and Output Compare Modules
- ADC1 Event Trigger (Timer2/3 only)

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

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

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

Block diagrams for the Type B and Type C timers are shown in [Figure 13-1](#) and [Figure 13-2](#), respectively.

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

Note: Only Timer2, Timer3, Timer4 and Timer5 can trigger a DMA data transfer.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 13-1: TYPE B TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM (x = 2 AND 4)



FIGURE 13-2: TYPE C TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM (x = 3 AND 5)



FIGURE 13-3: TYPE B/TYPE C TIMER PAIR BLOCK DIAGRAM (32-BIT TIMER)



- Note**
- 1: Fp is the peripheral clock.
 - 2: Timerx is a Type B timer (x = 2 and 4).
 - 3: Timery is a Type C timer (y = 3 and 5).
 - 4: The ADC trigger is available only on the TMR3:TMR2 and TMR5:TMR4 32-bit timer pairs.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

13.1 Timer2/3 and Timer4/5 Control Registers

REGISTER 13-1: TxCON (T2CON AND T4CON) 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	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	TGATE	TCKPS1	TCKPS0	T32	—	TCS ⁽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 **TON:** Timerx On bit
 When T32 = 1:
 1 = Starts 32-bit Timerx/y
 0 = Stops 32-bit Timerx/y
 When T32 = 0:
 1 = Starts 16-bit Timerx
 0 = Stops 16-bit Timerx
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **TSIDL:** Timerx Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6 **TGATE:** Timerx 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>:** Timerx Input Clock Prescale Select bits
 11 = 1:256
 10 = 1:64
 01 = 1:8
 00 = 1:1
- bit 3 **T32:** 32-Bit Timer Mode Select bit
 1 = Timerx and Timery form a single 32-bit timer
 0 = Timerx and Timery act as two 16-bit timers
- bit 2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **TCS:** Timerx Clock Source Select bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = External clock is from pin, TxCK (on the rising edge)
 0 = Internal clock (FP)
- bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: The TxCK pin is not available on all timers. Refer to the “Pin Diagrams” section for the available pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 13-2: TyCON (T3CON AND T5CON) CONTROL REGISTER

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

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	TGATE ⁽¹⁾	TCKPS1 ⁽¹⁾	TCKPS0 ⁽¹⁾	—	—	TCS ^(1,3)	—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

- bit 15 **TON:** Timery On bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Starts 16-bit Timery
 0 = Stops 16-bit Timery
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **TSIDL:** Timery Stop in Idle Mode bit⁽²⁾
 1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters an Idle mode
 0 = Continues module operation in an Idle mode
- bit 12-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6 **TGATE:** Timery Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 When TCS = 1:
 This bit is ignored.
 When TCS = 0:
 1 = Gated time accumulation is enabled
 0 = Gated time accumulation is disabled
- bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:** Timery Input Clock Prescale Select bits⁽¹⁾
 11 = 1:256
 10 = 1:64
 01 = 1:8
 00 = 1:1
- bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **TCS:** Timery Clock Source Select bit^(1,3)
 1 = External clock is from pin, TyCK (on the rising edge)
 0 = Internal clock (FP)
- bit 0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

- Note 1:** When 32-bit operation is enabled (T2CON<3> = 1), these bits have no effect on Timery operation; all timer functions are set through TxCON.
- 2:** When 32-bit timer operation is enabled (T32 = 1) in the Timerx Control register (TxCON<3>), the TSIDL bit must be cleared to operate the 32-bit timer in Idle mode.
- 3:** The TyCK pin is not available on all timers. See the “[Pin Diagrams](#)” section for the available pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

14.0 DEADMAN TIMER (DMT)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Deadman Timer (DMT)**” (DS70005155) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

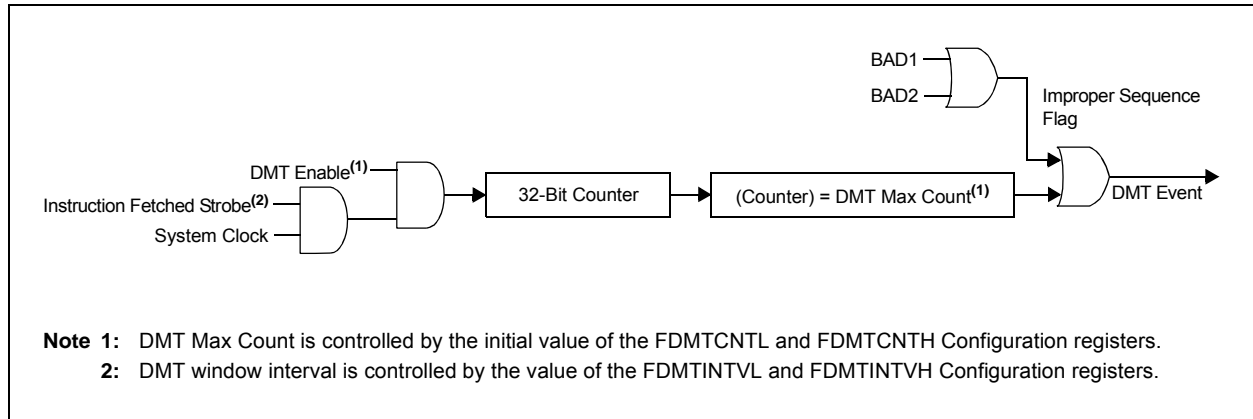
The primary function of the Deadman Timer (DMT) is to reset the processor in the event of a software malfunction. The DMT, which works on the system clock, is a free-running instruction fetch timer, which is clocked whenever an instruction fetch occurs, until a count match occurs. Instructions are not fetched when the processor is in Sleep mode.

DMT can be enabled in the Configuration fuse or by software in the DMTCON register by setting the ON bit. The DMT consists of a 32-bit counter with a time-out count match value, as specified by the two 16-bit Configuration Fuse registers: FDMTCNTL and FDMTCNTH.

A DMT is typically used in mission-critical, and safety-critical applications, where any single failure of the software functionality and sequencing must be detected.

Figure 14-1 shows a block diagram of the Deadman Timer module.

FIGURE 14-1: DEADMAN TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: DMT Max Count is controlled by the initial value of the FDMTCNTL and FDMTCNTH Configuration registers.
2: DMT window interval is controlled by the value of the FDMTINTVL and FDMTINTVH Configuration registers.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

14.1 Deadman Timer Control Registers

REGISTER 14-1: DMTCON: DEADMAN TIMER CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
ON ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 **ON:** DMT Module Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Deadman Timer module is enabled
 0 = Deadman Timer module is not enabled

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

Note 1: This bit has control only when DMTEN = 0 in the FDMT register.

REGISTER 14-2: DMTPRECLR: DEADMAN TIMER PRECLEAR REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
STEP1<7:0>							
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 15-8 **STEP1<7:0>:** DMT Preclear Enable bits
 01000000 = Enables the Deadman Timer preclear (Step 1)
 All Other Write Patterns = Sets the BAD1 flag; these bits are cleared when a DMT Reset event occurs.
 STEP1<7:0> bits are also cleared if the STEP2<7:0> bits are loaded with the correct value in the correct sequence.

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 14-3: DMTCLR: DEADMAN TIMER CLEAR REGISTER

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
STEP2<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 **STEP2<7:0>:** DMT Clear Timer bits

00001000 = Clears STEP1<7:0>, STEP2<7:0> and the Deadman Timer if preceded by the correct loading of the STEP1<7:0> bits in the correct sequence. The write to these bits may be verified by reading the DMTCTL/H register and observing the counter being reset.

All Other

Write Patterns = Sets the BAD2 bit; the value of STEP1<7:0> will remain unchanged and the new value being written to STEP2<7:0> will be captured. These bits are cleared when a DMT Reset event occurs.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 14-4: DMTSTAT: DEADMAN TIMER STATUS REGISTER

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

R-0, HC	R-0, HC	R-0, HC	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0
BAD1	BAD2	DMTEVENT	—	—	—	—	WINOPN
bit 7						bit 0	

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

- bit 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 7 **BAD1:** Deadman Timer Bad STEP1<7:0> Value Detect bit
 - 1 = Incorrect STEP1<7:0> value was detected
 - 0 = Incorrect STEP1<7:0> value was not detected
- bit 6 **BAD2:** Deadman Timer Bad STEP2<7:0> Value Detect bit
 - 1 = Incorrect STEP2<7:0> value was detected
 - 0 = Incorrect STEP2<7:0> value was not detected
- bit 5 **DMTEVENT:** Deadman Timer Event bit
 - 1 = Deadman Timer event was detected (counter expired, or bad STEP1<7:0> or STEP2<7:0> value was entered prior to counter increment)
 - 0 = Deadman Timer event was not detected
- bit 4-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 0 **WINOPN:** Deadman Timer Clear Window bit
 - 1 = Deadman Timer clear window is open
 - 0 = Deadman Timer clear window is not open

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 14-5: DMTCNTL: DEADMAN TIMER COUNT REGISTER LOW

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
COUNTER<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **COUNTER<15:0>**: Read Current Contents of Lower DMT Counter bits

REGISTER 14-6: DMTCNTH: DEADMAN TIMER COUNT REGISTER HIGH

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
COUNTER<31:24>							
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
COUNTER<23:16>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **COUNTER<31:16>**: Read Current Contents of Higher DMT Counter bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 14-7: DMT PSCNTL: DMT POST CONFIGURE COUNT STATUS REGISTER LOW

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PSCNT<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **PSCNT<15:0>**: Lower DMT Instruction Count Value Configuration Status bits
This is always the value of the FDMTCNTL Configuration register.

REGISTER 14-8: DMT PSCNTH: DMT POST CONFIGURE COUNT STATUS REGISTER HIGH

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PSCNT<31:24>							
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
PSCNT<23:16>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **PSCNT<31:16>**: Higher DMT Instruction Count Value Configuration Status bits
This is always the value of the FDMTCNTH Configuration register.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 14-9: DMTPSINTVL: DMT POST CONFIGURE INTERVAL STATUS REGISTER LOW

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PSINTV<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **PSINTV<15:0>**: Lower DMT Window Interval Configuration Status bits
 This is always the value of the FDMTINTVL Configuration register.

REGISTER 14-10: DMTPSINTVH: DMT POST CONFIGURE INTERVAL STATUS REGISTER HIGH

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PSINTV<31:24>							
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
PSINTV<23:16>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **PSINTV<31:16>**: Higher DMT Window Interval Configuration Status bits
 This is always the value of the FDMTINTVH Configuration register.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 14-11: DMTHOLDREG: DMT HOLD REGISTER⁽¹⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
UPRCNT<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 15-0 **UPRCNT<15:0>**: Value of the DMTCNTH register when DMTCNTL and DMTCNTH were Last Read bits

Note 1: The DMTHOLDREG register is initialized to '0' on Reset, and is only loaded when the DMTCNTL and DMTCNTH registers are read.

15.0 INPUT CAPTURE

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Input Capture” (DS70000352) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The input capture module is useful in applications requiring frequency (period) and pulse measurement. The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices support 4 input capture channels.

Key features of the input capture module include:

- Hardware-Configurable for 32-Bit Operation in All Modes by Cascading Two Adjacent modules
- Synchronous and Trigger Modes of Output Compare Operation, with up to 31 User-Selectable Trigger/Sync Sources Available
- A 4-Level FIFO Buffer for Capturing and Holding Timer Values for Several Events
- Configurable Interrupt Generation
- Up to Six Clock Sources Available for Each Module, Driving a Separate Internal 16-Bit Counter

Figure 15-1 shows a block diagram of the Input capture module.

FIGURE 15-1: INPUT CAPTURE x MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

15.1 Input Capture Control Registers

REGISTER 15-1: ICxCON1: INPUT CAPTURE x CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	ICSIDL	ICTSEL2	ICTSEL1	ICTSEL0	—	—
bit 15						bit 8	

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0, HC, HS	R-0, HC, HS	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	ICI1	ICI0	ICOV	ICBNE	ICM2	ICM1	ICM0
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	HC = Hardware Clearable bit	HS = Hardware Settable 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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **ICSIDL:** Input Capture x Stop in Idle Mode Control bit
 1 = Input Capture x will halt in CPU Idle mode
 0 = Input Capture x will continue to operate in CPU Idle mode
- bit 12-10 **ICTSEL<2:0>:** Input Capture x Timer Select bits
 111 = Peripheral clock (FP) is the clock source of the ICx
 110 = Reserved
 101 = Reserved
 100 = T1CLK is the clock source of the ICx (only the synchronous clock is supported)
 011 = T5CLK is the clock source of the ICx
 010 = T4CLK is the clock source of the ICx
 001 = T2CLK is the clock source of the ICx
 000 = T3CLK is the clock source of the ICx
- bit 9-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6-5 **ICI<1:0>:** Number of Captures per Interrupt Select bits (this field is not used if ICM<2:0> = 001 or 111)
 11 = Interrupt on every fourth capture event
 10 = Interrupt on every third capture event
 01 = Interrupt on every second capture event
 00 = Interrupt on every capture event
- bit 4 **ICOV:** Input Capture x Overflow Status Flag bit (read-only)
 1 = Input Capture x buffer overflow has occurred
 0 = Input Capture x buffer overflow has not occurred
- bit 3 **ICBNE:** Input Capture x Buffer Not Empty Status bit (read-only)
 1 = Input Capture x buffer is not empty, at least one more capture value can be read
 0 = Input Capture x buffer is empty
- bit 2-0 **ICM<2:0>:** Input Capture x Mode Select bits
 111 = Input Capture x functions as an interrupt pin only in CPU Sleep and Idle modes (rising edge detect only, all other control bits are not applicable)
 110 = Unused (module is disabled)
 101 = Capture mode, every 16th rising edge (Prescaler Capture mode)
 100 = Capture mode, every 4th rising edge (Prescaler Capture mode)
 011 = Capture mode, every rising edge (Simple Capture mode)
 010 = Capture mode, every falling edge (Simple Capture mode)
 001 = Capture mode, every edge, rising and falling (Edge Detect mode (ICI<1:0>) is not used in this mode)
 000 = Input Capture x module is turned off

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 15-2: ICxCON2: INPUT CAPTURE x CONTROL REGISTER 2

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC32 ⁽¹⁾
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0, HS	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-1
ICTRIG ⁽²⁾	TRIGSTAT ⁽³⁾	—	SYNCSEL4 ⁽⁴⁾	SYNCSEL3 ⁽⁴⁾	SYNCSEL2 ⁽⁴⁾	SYNCSEL1 ⁽⁴⁾	SYNCSEL0 ⁽⁴⁾
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HS = Hardware Settable bit
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set
	'0' = Bit is cleared
	x = Bit is unknown

- bit 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 8 **IC32:** Input Capture x 32-Bit Timer Mode Select bit (Cascade mode)⁽¹⁾
 1 = Odd ICx and even ICx form a single 32-bit input capture module
 0 = Cascade module operation is disabled
- bit 7 **ICTRIG:** Input Capture x Trigger Operation Select bit⁽²⁾
 1 = Input source is used to trigger the input capture timer (Trigger mode)
 0 = Input source is used to synchronize the input capture timer to the timer of another module (Synchronization mode)
- bit 6 **TRIGSTAT:** Timer Trigger Status bit⁽³⁾
 1 = ICxTMR has been triggered and is running
 0 = ICxTMR has not been triggered and is being held clear
- bit 5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

- Note 1:** The IC32 bit in both the odd and even ICx must be set to enable Cascade mode.
- Note 2:** The input source is selected by the SYNCSEL<4:0> bits of the ICxCON2 register.
- Note 3:** This bit is set by the selected input source (selected by the SYNCSEL<4:0> bits); it can be read, set and cleared in software.
- Note 4:** Do not use the ICx module as its own sync or trigger source.
- Note 5:** This option should only be selected as a trigger source and not as a synchronization source.
- Note 6:** When the source ICx timer rolls over, then in the next clock cycle, trigger or synchronization occurs.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 15-2: ICxCON2: INPUT CAPTURE x CONTROL REGISTER 2 (CONTINUED)

bit 4-0 **SYNCSEL<4:0>**: Input Source Select for Synchronization and Trigger Operation bits⁽⁴⁾

- 11111 = Reserved
- 11110 = Reserved
- 11101 = Reserved
- 11100 = CTMU trigger is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 11011 = ADC1 interrupt is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁵⁾
- 11010 = Analog Comparator 3 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁵⁾
- 11001 = Analog Comparator 2 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁵⁾
- 11000 = Analog Comparator 1 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁵⁾
- 10111 = Analog Comparator 5 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁵⁾
- 10110 = Analog Comparator 4 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁵⁾
- 10101 = Reserved
- 10100 = Reserved
- 10011 = Input Capture 4 interrupt is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 10010 = Input Capture 3 interrupt is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 10001 = Input Capture 2 interrupt is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 10000 = Input Capture 1 interrupt is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 01111 = GP Timer5 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 01110 = GP Timer4 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 01101 = GP Timer3 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 01100 = GP Timer2 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 01011 = GP Timer1 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 01010 = Reserved
- 01001 = Reserved
- 01000 = Input Capture 4 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁶⁾
- 00111 = Input Capture 3 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁶⁾
- 00110 = Input Capture 2 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁶⁾
- 00101 = Input Capture 1 is the source for the capture timer synchronization⁽⁶⁾
- 00100 = Output Compare 4 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 00011 = Output Compare 3 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 00010 = Output Compare 2 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 00001 = Output Compare 1 is the source for the capture timer synchronization
- 00000 = Reserved

- Note 1:** The IC32 bit in both the odd and even ICx must be set to enable Cascade mode.
- 2:** The input source is selected by the SYNCSEL<4:0> bits of the ICxCON2 register.
- 3:** This bit is set by the selected input source (selected by the SYNCSEL<4:0> bits); it can be read, set and cleared in software.
- 4:** Do not use the ICx module as its own sync or trigger source.
- 5:** This option should only be selected as a trigger source and not as a synchronization source.
- 6:** When the source ICx timer rolls over, then in the next clock cycle, trigger or synchronization occurs.

16.0 OUTPUT COMPARE

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Output Compare” (DS70005157) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

sources for its time base. The module compares the value of the timer with the value of one or two Compare registers, depending on the operating mode selected. The state of the output pin changes when the timer value matches the Compare register value. The output compare module generates either a single output pulse, or a sequence of output pulses, by changing the state of the output pin on the compare match events. The output compare module can also generate interrupts on compare match events and trigger DMA data transfers.

Figure 16-1 shows a block diagram of the output compare module.

Note: For more information on OCxR and OCxRS register restrictions, refer to the “Output Compare” (DS70005157) section in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices support up to 4 output compare modules. The output compare module can select one of eight available clock

FIGURE 16-1: OUTPUT COMPARE x MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

16.1 Output Compare Control Registers

REGISTER 16-1: OCxCON1: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	OCSIDL	OCTSEL2	OCTSEL1	OCTSEL0	—	—
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0, HSC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ENFLTA	—	—	OCFLTA	TRIGMODE	OCM2	OCM1	OCM0
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	HSC = Hardware Settable/Clearable 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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **OCSIDL:** Output Compare x Stop in Idle Mode Control bit
 - 1 = Output Compare x halts in CPU Idle mode
 - 0 = Output Compare x continues to operate in CPU Idle mode
- bit 12-10 **OCTSEL<2:0>:** Output Compare x Clock Select bits
 - 111 = Peripheral clock (FP)
 - 110 = Reserved
 - 101 = Reserved
 - 100 = T1CLK is the clock source of the OCx (only the synchronous clock is supported)
 - 011 = T5CLK is the clock source of the OCx
 - 010 = T4CLK is the clock source of the OCx
 - 001 = T3CLK is the clock source of the OCx
 - 000 = T2CLK is the clock source of the OCx
- bit 9-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 7 **ENFLTA:** Output Compare x Fault A Input Enable bit
 - 1 = Output Compare Fault A (OCFA) input is enabled
 - 0 = Output Compare Fault A (OCFA) input is disabled
- bit 6-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 4 **OCFLTA:** PWM Fault A Condition Status bit
 - 1 = PWM Fault A condition on the OCFA pin has occurred
 - 0 = PWM Fault A condition on the OCFA pin has not occurred
- bit 3 **TRIGMODE:** Trigger Status Mode Select bit
 - 1 = TRIGSTAT (OCxCON2<6>) is cleared when OCxRS = OCxTMR or in software
 - 0 = TRIGSTAT is cleared only by software

Note 1: OCxR and OCxRS are double-buffered in PWM mode only.

REGISTER 16-1: OCxCON1: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

- bit 2-0 **OCM<2:0>**: Output Compare x Mode Select bits
- 111 = Center-Aligned PWM mode: Output sets high when OCxTMR = OCxR and sets low when OCxTMR = OCxRS⁽¹⁾
 - 110 = Edge-Aligned PWM mode: Output sets high when OCxTMR = 0 and sets low when OCxTMR = OCxR⁽¹⁾
 - 101 = Double Compare Continuous Pulse mode: Initializes OCx pin low, toggles OCx state continuously on alternate matches of OCxR and OCxRS
 - 100 = Double Compare Single-Shot mode: Initializes OCx pin low, toggles OCx state on matches of OCxR and OCxRS for one cycle
 - 011 = Single Compare mode: Compare event with OCxR, continuously toggles OCx pin
 - 010 = Single Compare Single-Shot mode: Initializes OCx pin high, compare event with OCxR, forces OCx pin low
 - 001 = Single Compare Single-Shot mode: Initializes OCx pin low, compare event with OCxR, forces OCx pin high
 - 000 = Output compare channel is disabled

Note 1: OCxR and OCxRS are double-buffered in PWM mode only.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 16-2: OCxCON2: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
FLTMD	FLTOUT	FLTTRIEN	OCINV	—	—	—	OC32
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
OCTRIG	TRIGSTAT	OCTRIS	SYNCSEL4	SYNCSEL3	SYNCSEL2	SYNCSEL1	SYNCSEL0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HS = Hardware Settable 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 **FLTMD:** Fault Mode Select bit
 1 = Fault mode is maintained until the Fault source is removed; the OCFLTA bit is cleared in software and a new PWM period starts
 0 = Fault mode is maintained until the Fault source is removed and a new PWM period starts
- bit 14 **FLTOUT:** Fault Out bit
 1 = PWM output is driven high on a Fault
 0 = PWM output is driven low on a Fault
- bit 13 **FLTTRIEN:** Fault Output State Select bit
 1 = OCx pin is tri-stated on a Fault condition
 0 = OCx pin I/O state is defined by the FLTOUT bit on a Fault condition
- bit 12 **OCINV:** Output Compare x Invert bit
 1 = OCx output is inverted
 0 = OCx output is not inverted
- bit 11-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 8 **OC32:** Cascade Two OCx Modules Enable bit (32-bit operation)
 1 = Cascade module operation is enabled
 0 = Cascade module operation is disabled
- bit 7 **OCTRIG:** Output Compare x Trigger/Sync Select bit
 1 = Triggers OCx from the source designated by the SYNCSELx bits
 0 = Synchronizes OCx with the source designated by the SYNCSELx bits
- bit 6 **TRIGSTAT:** Timer Trigger Status bit
 1 = Timer source has been triggered and is running
 0 = Timer source has not been triggered and is being held clear
- bit 5 **OCTRIS:** Output Compare x Output Pin Direction Select bit
 1 = Output Compare x is tri-stated
 0 = Output Compare x module drives the OCx pin

- Note 1:** Do not use the OCx module as its own synchronization or trigger source.
- Note 2:** When the OCy module is turned off, it sends a trigger out signal. If the OCx module uses the OCy module as a trigger source, the OCy module must be unselected as a trigger source prior to disabling it.

REGISTER 16-2: OCxCON2: OUTPUT COMPARE x CONTROL REGISTER 2 (CONTINUED)

bit 4-0 **SYNCSEL<4:0>**: Trigger/Synchronization Source Selection bits

- 11111 = OCxRS compare event is used for synchronization
- 11110 = INT2 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 11101 = INT1 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 11100 = CTMU Trigger is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 11011 = ADC1 interrupt is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 11010 = Analog Comparator 3 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 11001 = Analog Comparator 2 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 11000 = Analog Comparator 1 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 10111 = Analog Comparator 5 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 10110 = Analog Comparator 4 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 10101 = Capture timer is unsynchronized
- 10100 = Capture timer is unsynchronized
- 10011 = Input Capture 4 interrupt is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 10010 = Input Capture 3 interrupt is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 10001 = Input Capture 2 interrupt is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 10000 = Input Capture 1 interrupt is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 01111 = GP Timer5 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 01110 = GP Timer4 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 01101 = GP Timer3 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 01100 = GP Timer2 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 01011 = GP Timer1 is the source for compare timer synchronization
- 01010 = Compare timer is unsynchronized
- 01001 = Compare timer is unsynchronized
- 01000 = Capture timer is unsynchronized
- 00101 = Compare timer is unsynchronized
- 00100 = Output Compare 4 is the source for compare timer synchronization^(1,2)
- 00011 = Output Compare 3 is the source for compare timer synchronization^(1,2)
- 00010 = Output Compare 2 is the source for compare timer synchronization^(1,2)
- 00001 = Output Compare 1 is the source for compare timer synchronization^(1,2)
- 00000 = Compare timer is unsynchronized

Note 1: Do not use the OCx module as its own synchronization or trigger source.

2: When the OCy module is turned off, it sends a trigger out signal. If the OCx module uses the OCy module as a trigger source, the OCy module must be unselected as a trigger source prior to disabling it.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

17.0 HIGH-SPEED PWM MODULE

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**High-Speed PWM**” (DS70645) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices support a dedicated Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) module with up to 6 outputs.

The high-speed PWMx module consists of the following major features:

- Three PWM Generators
- Two PWM Outputs per PWM Generator
- Individual Period and Duty Cycle for each PWM Pair
- Duty Cycle, Dead Time, Phase Shift and Frequency Resolution of 8.32 ns
- Independent Fault and Current-Limit Inputs for Six PWM Outputs
- Redundant Output
- Center-Aligned PWM mode
- Output Override Control
- Chop mode (also known as Gated mode)
- Special Event Trigger
- Prescaler for Input Clock
- PWMxL and PWMxH Output Pin Swapping
- Independent PWM Frequency, Duty Cycle and Phase-Shift Changes for each PWM Generator
- Dead-Time Compensation
- Enhanced Leading-Edge Blanking (LEB) Functionality
- Frequency Resolution Enhancement
- PWM Capture Functionality

Note: In Edge-Aligned PWM mode, the duty cycle, dead time, phase shift and frequency resolution are 8.32 ns at 60 MIPS.

The high-speed PWMx module contains up to three PWM generators. Each PWM generator provides two PWM outputs: PWMxH and PWMxL. The master time base generator provides a synchronous signal as a common time base to synchronize the various PWM outputs. The individual PWM outputs are available on the output pins of the device. The input Fault signals and current-limit signals, when enabled, can monitor and protect the system by placing the PWM outputs into a known “safe” state.

Each PWMx can generate a trigger to the ADC module to sample the analog signal at a specific instance during the PWM period. In addition, the high-speed PWMx module also generates a Special Event Trigger to the ADC module based on the master time base.

The high-speed PWMx module can synchronize itself with an external signal or can act as a synchronizing source to any external device. The SYNC11 input pin, that utilizes PPS, can synchronize the high-speed PWMx module with an external signal. The SYNC01 pin is an output pin that provides a synchronous signal to an external device.

Figure 17-1 illustrates an architectural overview of the high-speed PWMx module and its interconnection with the CPU and other peripherals.

17.1 PWM Faults

The PWMx module incorporates multiple external Fault inputs as follows:

- FLT1 and FLT2, available on 28-pin, 44-pin and 64-pin packages, which are remappable using the PPS feature
- FLT3, available on 44-pin and 64-pin packages, which is available as a fixed pin
- FLT4-FLT8, available on 64-pin packages, which are available as fixed pins
- FLT32 is available on a fixed pin on all devices

These Faults provide a safe and reliable way to safely shut down the PWM outputs when the Fault input is asserted.

17.1.1 PWM FAULTS AT RESET

During any Reset event, the PWMx module maintains ownership of the Class B Fault, FLT32. At Reset, this Fault is enabled in Latched mode to ensure the fail-safe power-up of the application. The application software must clear the PWM Fault before enabling the high-speed motor control PWMx module. To clear the Fault condition, the FLT32 pin must first be pulled low externally or the internal pull-down resistor in the CNPDx register can be enabled.

Note: The Fault mode may be changed using the FLTMOD<1:0> bits (FCLCONx<1:0>), regardless of the state of FLT32.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

17.1.2 WRITE-PROTECTED REGISTERS

On dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices, write protection is implemented for the IOCONx and FCLCONx registers. The write protection feature prevents any inadvertent writes to these registers. This protection feature can be controlled by the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FDEVOPT<0>). The default state of the write protection feature is enabled (PWMLOCK = 1). The write protection feature can be disabled by configuring PWMLOCK = 0.

To gain write access to these locked registers, the user application must write two consecutive values (0xABCD and 0x4321) to the PWMKEY register to perform the unlock operation. The write access to the IOCONx or FCLCONx registers must be the next SFR access following the unlock process. There can be no other SFR accesses during the unlock process and subsequent write access. To write to both the IOCONx and FCLCONx registers requires two unlock operations.

The correct unlocking sequence is described in [Example 17-1](#).

EXAMPLE 17-1: PWM1 WRITE-PROTECTED REGISTER UNLOCK SEQUENCE

```
; FLT32 pin must be pulled low externally in order to clear and disable the fault
; Writing to FCLCON1 register requires unlock sequence

mov #0xabcd, w10      ; Load first unlock key to w10 register
mov #0x4321, w11      ; Load second unlock key to w11 register
mov #0x0000, w0       ; Load desired value of FCLCON1 register in w0
mov w10, PWMKEY      ; Write first unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w11, PWMKEY      ; Write second unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w0, FCLCON1      ; Write desired value to FCLCON1 register

; Set PWM ownership and polarity using the IOCON1 register
; Writing to IOCON1 register requires unlock sequence

mov #0xabcd, w10      ; Load first unlock key to w10 register
mov #0x4321, w11      ; Load second unlock key to w11 register
mov #0xF000, w0       ; Load desired value of IOCON1 register in w0
mov w10, PWMKEY      ; Write first unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w11, PWMKEY      ; Write second unlock key to PWMKEY register
mov w0, IOCON1       ; Write desired value to IOCON1 register
```


dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 17-1: HIGH-SPEED PWMx MODULE ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 17-2: HIGH-SPEED PWMx MODULE REGISTER INTERCONNECTION DIAGRAM



17.2 PWM Resources

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

Note: In case the above link is not accessible, enter this URL in your browser:
<http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en555464>

17.2.1 KEY RESOURCES

- **“High-Speed PWM”** (DS70645) in the *“dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”*
- Code Samples
- Application Notes
- Software Libraries
- Webinars
- All Related *“dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”* Sections
- Development Tools

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

17.3 PWMx Control Registers

REGISTER 17-1: PTCN: PWMx TIME BASE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	HS-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PTEN	—	PTSIDL	SESTAT	SEIEN	EIPU ⁽¹⁾	SYNCPOL ⁽¹⁾	SYNCOEN ⁽¹⁾
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
SYNCEN ⁽¹⁾	SYNCSRC2 ⁽¹⁾	SYNCSRC1 ⁽¹⁾	SYNCSRC0 ⁽¹⁾	SEVTPS3 ⁽¹⁾	SEVTPS2 ⁽¹⁾	SEVTPS1 ⁽¹⁾	SEVTPS0 ⁽¹⁾
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HC = Hardware Clearable bit	HS = Hardware Settable 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 **PTEN:** PWMx Module Enable bit
1 = PWMx module is enabled
0 = PWMx module is disabled
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **PTSIDL:** PWMx Time Base Stop in Idle Mode bit
1 = PWMx time base halts in CPU Idle mode
0 = PWMx time base runs in CPU Idle mode
- bit 12 **SESTAT:** Special Event Interrupt Status bit
1 = Special event interrupt is pending
0 = Special event interrupt is not pending
- bit 11 **SEIEN:** Special Event Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Special event interrupt is enabled
0 = Special event interrupt is disabled
- bit 10 **EIPU:** Enable Immediate Period Updates bit⁽¹⁾
1 = Active Period register is updated immediately
0 = Active Period register updates occur on PWMx cycle boundaries
- bit 9 **SYNCPOL:** Synchronize Input and Output Polarity bit⁽¹⁾
1 = SYNCI1/SYNCO1 polarity is inverted (active-low)
0 = SYNCI1/SYNCO1 is active-high
- bit 8 **SYNCOEN:** Primary Time Base Sync Enable bit⁽¹⁾
1 = SYNCO1 output is enabled
0 = SYNCO1 output is disabled
- bit 7 **SYNCEN:** External Time Base Synchronization Enable bit⁽¹⁾
1 = External synchronization of primary time base is enabled
0 = External synchronization of primary time base is disabled

Note 1: These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. In addition, when using the SYNCI1 feature, the user application must program the Period register with a value that is slightly larger than the expected period of the external synchronization input signal.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-1: PTCO_N: PWM_x TIME BASE CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 6-4 **SYNCSRC<2:0>**: Synchronous Source Selection bits⁽¹⁾
 111 = Reserved
 •
 •
 100 = Reserved
 011 = Reserved
 010 = Reserved
 001 = Reserved
 000 = SYNC11 input from PPS
- bit 3-0 **SEVTPS<3:0>**: Special Event Trigger Output Postscaler Select bits⁽¹⁾
 1111 = 1:16 postscaler generates a Special Event Trigger on every sixteenth compare match event
 •
 •
 •
 0001 = 1:2 postscaler generates a Special Event Trigger on every second compare match event
 0000 = 1:1 postscaler generates a Special Event Trigger on every compare match event

Note 1: These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. In addition, when using the SYNC11 feature, the user application must program the Period register with a value that is slightly larger than the expected period of the external synchronization input signal.

REGISTER 17-2: PTCO_{N2}: PWM_x PRIMARY MASTER CLOCK DIVIDER SELECT REGISTER

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	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	PCLKDIV<2:0> ⁽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 15-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 2-0 **PCLKDIV<2:0>**: PWM_x Input Clock Prescaler (Divider) Select bits⁽¹⁾
 111 = Reserved
 110 = Divide-by-64
 101 = Divide-by-32
 100 = Divide-by-16
 011 = Divide-by-8
 010 = Divide-by-4
 001 = Divide-by-2
 000 = Divide-by-1, maximum PWM_x timing resolution (power-on default)

Note 1: These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. Changing the clock selection during operation will yield unpredictable results.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-3: PTPER: PWMx PRIMARY MASTER TIME BASE PERIOD REGISTER

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

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

REGISTER 17-4: SEVTCMP: PWMx PRIMARY SPECIAL EVENT COMPARE REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SEVTCMP<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **SEVTCMP<15:0>**: Special Event Compare Count Value bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-5: CHOP: PWMx CHOP CLOCK GENERATOR REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CHPCLKEN	—	—	—	—	—	CHOPCLK9	CHOPCLK8
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
CHOPCLK7	CHOPCLK6	CHOPCLK5	CHOPCLK4	CHOPCLK3	CHOPCLK2	CHOPCLK1	CHOPCLK0
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 **CHPCLKEN:** Enable Chop Clock Generator bit
 1 = Chop clock generator is enabled
 0 = Chop clock generator is disabled
- bit 14-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9-0 **CHOPCLK<9:0>:** Chop Clock Divider bits
 The frequency of the chop clock signal is given by the following expression:
 Chop Frequency = (FP/PCLKDIV<2:0>)/(CHOPCLK<9:0> + 1)

REGISTER 17-6: MDC: PWMx MASTER DUTY CYCLE REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
MDC<15:8>							
bit 15						bit 8	

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

Legend:

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

- bit 15-0 **MDC<15:0>:** PWMx Master Duty Cycle Value bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-7: PWMCONx: PWMx CONTROL REGISTER

HS-0, HC	HS-0, HC	HS-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
FLTSTAT ⁽¹⁾	CLSTAT ⁽¹⁾	TRGSTAT	FLTIEN	CLIEN	TRGIEN	ITB ⁽²⁾	MDCS ⁽²⁾
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
DTC1	DTC0	DTCP ⁽³⁾	—	—	CAM ^(2,4)	XPRES ⁽⁵⁾	IUE ⁽²⁾
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	HC = Hardware Clearable bit	HS = Hardware Settable 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 **FLTSTAT:** Fault Interrupt Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Fault interrupt is pending
 0 = Fault interrupt is not pending
 This bit is cleared by setting FLTIEN = 0.
- bit 14 **CLSTAT:** Current-Limit Interrupt Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Current-limit interrupt is pending
 0 = Current-limit interrupt is not pending
 This bit is cleared by setting CLIEN = 0.
- bit 13 **TRGSTAT:** Trigger Interrupt Status bit
 1 = Trigger interrupt is pending
 0 = Trigger interrupt is not pending
 This bit is cleared by setting TRGIEN = 0.
- bit 12 **FLTIEN:** Fault Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Fault interrupt is enabled
 0 = Fault interrupt is disabled and the FLTSTAT bit is cleared
- bit 11 **CLIEN:** Current-Limit Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Current-limit interrupt is enabled
 0 = Current-limit interrupt is disabled and the CLSTAT bit is cleared
- bit 10 **TRGIEN:** Trigger Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Trigger event generates an interrupt request
 0 = Trigger event interrupts are disabled and the TRGSTAT bit is cleared
- bit 9 **ITB:** Independent Time Base Mode bit⁽²⁾
 1 = PHASEx register provides time base period for this PWM generator
 0 = PTPER register provides timing for this PWM generator
- bit 8 **MDCS:** Master Duty Cycle Register Select bit⁽²⁾
 1 = MDC register provides duty cycle information for this PWM generator
 0 = PDCx register provides duty cycle information for this PWM generator

- Note 1:** Software must clear the interrupt status here and in the corresponding IFSx bit in the interrupt controller.
- Note 2:** These bits should not be changed after the PWMx is enabled (PTEN = 1).
- Note 3:** DTC<1:0> = 11 for DTCP to be effective; else, DTCP is ignored.
- Note 4:** The Independent Time Base (ITB = 1) mode must be enabled to use Center-Aligned mode. If ITB = 0, the CAM bit is ignored.
- Note 5:** To operate in External Period Reset mode, the ITB bit must be '1' and the CLMOD bit in the FCLCONx register must be '0'.

REGISTER 17-7: PWMCONx: PWMx CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 7-6	DTC<1:0> : Dead-Time Control bits 11 = Dead-Time Compensation mode 10 = Dead-time function is disabled 01 = Negative dead time is actively applied for Complementary Output mode 00 = Positive dead time is actively applied for all Output modes
bit 5	DTCP : Dead-Time Compensation Polarity bit ⁽³⁾ <u>When Set to '1'</u> : If DTCMPx = 0, PWMxL is shortened and PWMxH is lengthened. If DTCMPx = 1, PWMxH is shortened and PWMxL is lengthened. <u>When Set to '0'</u> : If DTCMPx = 0, PWMxH is shortened and PWMxL is lengthened. If DTCMPx = 1, PWMxL is shortened and PWMxH is lengthened.
bit 4-3	Unimplemented : Read as '0'
bit 2	CAM : Center-Aligned Mode Enable bit ^(2,4) 1 = Center-Aligned mode is enabled 0 = Edge-Aligned mode is enabled
bit 1	XPRES : External PWMx Reset Control bit ⁽⁵⁾ 1 = Current-limit source resets the time base for this PWM generator if it is in Independent Time Base mode 0 = External pins do not affect PWMx time base
bit 0	IUE : Immediate Update Enable bit ⁽²⁾ 1 = Updates to the active MDC/PDCx/DTRx/ALTDTRx/PHASEx registers are immediate 0 = Updates to the active MDC/PDCx/DTRx/ALTDTRx/PHASEx registers are synchronized to the PWMx period boundary

- Note 1:** Software must clear the interrupt status here and in the corresponding IFSx bit in the interrupt controller.
- 2:** These bits should not be changed after the PWMx is enabled (PTEN = 1).
- 3:** DTC<1:0> = 11 for DTCP to be effective; else, DTCP is ignored.
- 4:** The Independent Time Base (ITB = 1) mode must be enabled to use Center-Aligned mode. If ITB = 0, the CAM bit is ignored.
- 5:** To operate in External Period Reset mode, the ITB bit must be '1' and the CLMOD bit in the FCLCONx register must be '0'.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-8: PDCx: PWMx GENERATOR DUTY CYCLE REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PDCx<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **PDCx<15:0>**: PWMx Generator Duty Cycle Value bits

REGISTER 17-9: PHASEx: PWMx PRIMARY PHASE-SHIFT REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PHASEx<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **PHASEx<15:0>**: PWMx Phase-Shift Value or Independent Time Base Period for the PWM Generator bits

Note 1: If ITB (PWMCONx<9>) = 0, the following applies based on the mode of operation:
 Complementary, Redundant and Push-Pull Output modes (PMOD<1:0> (IOCONx<11:10>) = 00, 01 or 10), PHASEx<15:0> = Phase-shift value for PWMxH and PWMxL outputs.

2: If ITB (PWMCONx<9>) = 1, the following applies based on the mode of operation:
 Complementary, Redundant and Push-Pull Output modes (PMOD<1:0> (IOCONx<11:10>) = 00, 01 or 10), PHASEx<15:0> = Independent Time Base period value for PWMxH and PWMxL.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-10: DTRx: PWMx DEAD-TIME REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	DTRx<13:8>					
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
DTRx<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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
 bit 13-0 **DTRx<13:0>:** Unsigned 14-Bit Dead-Time Value for PWMx Dead-Time Unit bits

REGISTER 17-11: ALTDTRx: PWMx ALTERNATE DEAD-TIME REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	ALTDTRx<13:8>					
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
ALTDTRx<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 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
 bit 13-0 **ALTDTRx<13:0>:** Unsigned 14-Bit Alternate Dead-Time Value for PWMx Dead-Time Unit bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-12: TRGCONx: PWMx TRIGGER CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
TRGDIV3	TRGDIV2	TRGDIV1	TRGDIV0	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	TRGSTR5 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSTR4 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSTR3 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSTR2 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSTR1 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSTR0 ⁽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 15-12 **TRGDIV<3:0>**: Trigger Output Divider bits

1111 = Triggers output for every 16th trigger event
 1110 = Triggers output for every 15th trigger event
 1101 = Triggers output for every 14th trigger event
 1100 = Triggers output for every 13th trigger event
 1011 = Triggers output for every 12th trigger event
 1010 = Triggers output for every 11th trigger event
 1001 = Triggers output for every 10th trigger event
 1000 = Triggers output for every 9th trigger event
 0111 = Triggers output for every 8th trigger event
 0110 = Triggers output for every 7th trigger event
 0101 = Triggers output for every 6th trigger event
 0100 = Triggers output for every 5th trigger event
 0011 = Triggers output for every 4th trigger event
 0010 = Triggers output for every 3rd trigger event
 0001 = Triggers output for every 2nd trigger event
 0000 = Triggers output for every trigger event

bit 11-6 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **TRGSTR<5:0>**: Trigger Postscaler Start Enable Select bits⁽¹⁾

111111 = Waits 63 PWM cycles before generating the first trigger event after the module is enabled
 •
 •
 •
 000010 = Waits 2 PWM cycles before generating the first trigger event after the module is enabled
 000001 = Waits 1 PWM cycle before generating the first trigger event after the module is enabled
 000000 = Waits 0 PWM cycles before generating the first trigger event after the module is enabled

Note 1: The secondary PWM generator cannot generate PWMx trigger interrupts.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-13: IOCONx: PWMx I/O CONTROL REGISTER⁽²⁾

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PENH	PENL	POLH	POLL	PMOD1 ⁽¹⁾	PMOD0 ⁽¹⁾	OVRENH	OVRENL
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
OVRDAT1	OVRDAT0	FLTDAT1	FLTDAT0	CLDAT1	CLDAT0	SWAP	OSYNC
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 **PENH:** PWMxH Output Pin Ownership bit
1 = PWMx module controls the PWMxH pin
0 = GPIO module controls the PWMxH pin
- bit 14 **PENL:** PWMxL Output Pin Ownership bit
1 = PWMx module controls the PWMxL pin
0 = GPIO module controls the PWMxL pin
- bit 13 **POLH:** PWMxH Output Pin Polarity bit
1 = PWMxH pin is active-low
0 = PWMxH pin is active-high
- bit 12 **POLL:** PWMxL Output Pin Polarity bit
1 = PWMxL pin is active-low
0 = PWMxL pin is active-high
- bit 11-10 **PMOD<1:0>:** PWMx I/O Pin Mode bits⁽¹⁾
11 = Reserved; do not use
10 = PWMx I/O pin pair is in the Push-Pull Output mode
01 = PWMx I/O pin pair is in the Redundant Output mode
00 = PWMx I/O pin pair is in the Complementary Output mode
- bit 9 **OVRENH:** Override Enable for PWMxH Pin bit
1 = OVRDAT1 controls the output on the PWMxH pin
0 = PWMx generator controls the PWMxH pin
- bit 8 **OVRENL:** Override Enable for PWMxL Pin bit
1 = OVRDAT0 controls the output on the PWMxL pin
0 = PWMx generator controls the PWMxL pin
- bit 7-6 **OVRDAT<1:0>:** Data for PWMxH, PWMxL Pins if Override is Enabled bits
If OVRRENH = 1, PWMxH is driven to the state specified by OVRDAT1.
If OVRRENL = 1, PWMxL is driven to the state specified by OVRDAT0.
- bit 5-4 **FLTDAT<1:0>:** Data for PWMxH and PWMxL Pins if FLTMOD is Enabled bits
If Fault is active, PWMxH is driven to the state specified by FLTDAT1.
If Fault is active, PWMxL is driven to the state specified by FLTDAT0.
- bit 3-2 **CLDAT<1:0>:** Data for PWMxH and PWMxL Pins if CLMOD is Enabled bits
If current limit is active, PWMxH is driven to the state specified by CLDAT1.
If current limit is active, PWMxL is driven to the state specified by CLDAT0.

- Note 1:** These bits should not be changed after the PWMx module is enabled (PTEN = 1).
- Note 2:** If the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FDEVOPT<0>) is a '1', the IOCONx register can only be written after the unlock sequence has been executed.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-13: IOCONx: PWMx I/O CONTROL REGISTER⁽²⁾ (CONTINUED)

- bit 1 **SWAP**: SWAP PWMxH and PWMxL Pins bit
 1 = PWMxH output signal is connected to the PWMxL pin; PWMxL output signal is connected to the PWMxH pin
 0 = PWMxH and PWMxL pins are mapped to their respective pins
- bit 0 **OSYNC**: Output Override Synchronization bit
 1 = Output overrides through the OVRDAT<1:0> bits are synchronized to the PWMx time base
 0 = Output overrides through the OVRDAT<1:0> bits occur on the next CPU clock boundary

- Note 1:** These bits should not be changed after the PWMx module is enabled (PTEN = 1).
Note 2: If the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FDEVOPT<0>) is a '1', the IOCONx register can only be written after the unlock sequence has been executed.

REGISTER 17-14: TRIGx: PWMx PRIMARY TRIGGER COMPARE VALUE REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
TRGCMP<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

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

Legend:

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

- bit 15-0 **TRGCMP<15:0>**: Trigger Control Value bits
 When the primary PWMx functions in the local time base, this register contains the compare values that can trigger the ADC module.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-15: FCLCONx: PWMx FAULT CURRENT-LIMIT CONTROL REGISTER⁽¹⁾

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	CLSRC4	CLSRC3	CLSRC2	CLSRC1	CLSRC0	CLPOL ⁽²⁾	CLMOD
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
FLTSRC4	FLTSRC3	FLTSRC2	FLTSRC1	FLTSRC0	FLTPOL ⁽²⁾	FLTMOD1	FLTMOD0
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 14-10 **CLSRC<4:0>:** Current-Limit Control Signal Source Select for PWM Generator x bits

11111 = Fault 32

11110 = Reserved

•

•

•

01100 = Op Amp/Comparator 5

01011 = Comparator 4

01010 = Op Amp/Comparator 3

01001 = Op Amp/Comparator 2

01000 = Op Amp/Comparator 1

00111 = Fault 8

00110 = Fault 7

00101 = Fault 6

00100 = Fault 5

00011 = Fault 4

00010 = Fault 3

00001 = Fault 2

00000 = Fault 1 (**default**)

bit 9 **CLPOL:** Current-Limit Polarity for PWM Generator x bit⁽²⁾

1 = The selected current-limit source is active-low

0 = The selected current-limit source is active-high

bit 8 **CLMOD:** Current-Limit Mode Enable for PWM Generator x bit

1 = Current-Limit mode is enabled

0 = Current-Limit mode is disabled

Note 1: If the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FDEVOPT<0>) is a '1', the FCLCONx register can only be written after the unlock sequence has been executed.

2: These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. Changing the clock selection during operation will yield unpredictable results.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-15: FCLCONx: PWMx FAULT CURRENT-LIMIT CONTROL REGISTER⁽¹⁾ (CONTINUED)

- bit 7-3 **FLTSRC<4:0>**: Fault Control Signal Source Select for PWM Generator x bits
- 11111 = Fault 32 (**default**)
 - 11110 = Reserved
 -
 -
 -
 - 01100 = Op Amp/Comparator 5
 - 01011 = Comparator 4
 - 01010 = Op Amp/Comparator 3
 - 01001 = Op Amp/Comparator 2
 - 01000 = Op Amp/Comparator 1
 - 00111 = Fault 8
 - 00110 = Fault 7
 - 00101 = Fault 6
 - 00100 = Fault 5
 - 00011 = Fault 4
 - 00010 = Fault 3
 - 00001 = Fault 2
 - 00000 = Fault 1
- bit 2 **FLTPOL**: Fault Polarity for PWM Generator x bit⁽²⁾
- 1 = The selected Fault source is active-low
 - 0 = The selected Fault source is active-high
- bit 1-0 **FLTMOD<1:0>**: Fault Mode for PWM Generator x bits
- 11 = Fault input is disabled
 - 10 = Reserved
 - 01 = The selected Fault source forces the PWMxH, PWMxL pins to FLTDAT<1:0> values (cycle)
 - 00 = The selected Fault source forces the PWMxH, PWMxL pins to FLTDAT<1:0> values (latched condition)

Note 1: If the PWMLOCK Configuration bit (FDEVOPT<0>) is a '1', the FCLCONx register can only be written after the unlock sequence has been executed.

2: These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. Changing the clock selection during operation will yield unpredictable results.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-16: LEBCONx: PWMx LEADING-EDGE BLANKING CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	—	—
bit 15						bit 8	

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	BCH ⁽¹⁾	BCL ⁽¹⁾	BPHH	BPHL	BPLH	BPLL
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:

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

- bit 15 **PHR:** PWMxH Rising Edge Trigger Enable bit
 1 = Rising edge of PWMxH will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
 0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the rising edge of PWMxH
- bit 14 **PHF:** PWMxH Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
 1 = Falling edge of PWMxH will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
 0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the falling edge of PWMxH
- bit 13 **PLR:** PWMxL Rising Edge Trigger Enable bit
 1 = Rising edge of PWMxL will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
 0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the rising edge of PWMxL
- bit 12 **PLF:** PWMxL Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
 1 = Falling edge of PWMxL will trigger the Leading-Edge Blanking counter
 0 = Leading-Edge Blanking ignores the falling edge of PWMxL
- bit 11 **FLTLEBEN:** Fault Input Leading-Edge Blanking Enable bit
 1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to the selected Fault input
 0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to the selected Fault input
- bit 10 **CLLEBEN:** Current-Limit Input Leading-Edge Blanking Enable bit
 1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to the selected current-limit input
 0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to the selected current-limit input
- bit 9-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5 **BCH:** Blanking in Selected Blanking Signal High Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when selected blanking signal is high
 0 = No blanking when the selected blanking signal is high
- bit 4 **BCL:** Blanking in Selected Blanking Signal Low Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when selected blanking signal is low
 0 = No blanking when the selected blanking signal is low
- bit 3 **BPHH:** Blanking in PWMxH High Enable bit
 1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the PWMxH output is high
 0 = No blanking when the PWMxH output is high
- bit 2 **BPHL:** Blanking in PWMxH Low Enable bit
 1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the PWMxH output is low
 0 = No blanking when the PWMxH output is low
- bit 1 **BPLH:** Blanking in PWMxL High Enable bit
 1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the PWMxL output is high
 0 = No blanking when the PWMxL output is high
- bit 0 **BPLL:** Blanking in PWMxL Low Enable bit
 1 = State blanking (of current-limit and/or Fault input signals) when the PWMxL output is low
 0 = No blanking when the PWMxL output is low

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-17: LEBDLYx: PWMx LEADING-EDGE BLANKING DELAY REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	LEB<11:8>			
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
LEB<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 15-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
 bit 11-0 **LEB<11:0>:** Leading-Edge Blanking Delay for Current-Limit and Fault Inputs bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 17-18: AUXCONx: PWMx AUXILIARY CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	BLANKSEL3	BLANKSEL2	BLANKSEL1	BLANKSEL0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CHOPSEL3	CHOPSEL2	CHOPSEL1	CHOPSEL0	CHOPHEN	CHOPLLEN
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 **BLANKSEL<3:0>:** PWMx State Blank Source Select bits
 The selected state blank signal will block the current-limit and/or Fault input signals (if enabled through the BCH and BCL bits in the LEBCONx register).
 1001 = Reserved
 •
 •
 •
 0100 = Reserved
 0011 = PWM3H is selected as the state blank source
 0010 = PWM2H is selected as the state blank source
 0001 = PWM1H is selected as the state blank source
 0000 = No state blanking
- bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 5-2 **CHOPSEL<3:0>:** PWMx Chop Clock Source Select bits
 The selected signal will enable and disable (Chop) the selected PWMx outputs.
 1001 = Reserved
 •
 •
 •
 0100 = Reserved
 0011 = PWM3H is selected as the chop clock source
 0010 = PWM2H is selected as the chop clock source
 0001 = PWM1H is selected as the chop clock source
 0000 = Chop clock generator is selected as the chop clock source
- bit 1 **CHOPHEN:** PWMxH Output Chopping Enable bit
 1 = PWMxH chopping function is enabled
 0 = PWMxH chopping function is disabled
- bit 0 **CHOPLLEN:** PWMxL Output Chopping Enable bit
 1 = PWMxL chopping function is enabled
 0 = PWMxL chopping function is disabled

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

18.0 SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)**” (DS70005185) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) module is a synchronous serial interface, useful for communicating with other peripheral or microcontroller devices. These peripheral devices can be serial EEPROMs, shift registers, display drivers, ADC Converters, etc. The SPI module is compatible with the Motorola® SPI and SIOP interfaces.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X device family offers two SPI modules on a single device, SPI1 and SPI2, that are functionally identical. Each SPI module includes an eight-word FIFO buffer and allows DMA bus connections. When using the SPI module with DMA, FIFO operation can be disabled.

Note: In this section, the SPI modules are referred to together as SPIx, or separately as SPI1 and SPI2. Special Function Registers follow a similar notation. For example, SPIxCON refers to the control register for the SPI1 and SPI2 modules.

The SPI1 module uses dedicated pins which allow for a higher speed when using SPI1. The SPI2 module takes advantage of the Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) feature to allow for greater flexibility in pin configuration of this module, but results in a lower maximum speed. See **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for more information.

The SPIx serial interface consists of the following four pins:

- SDIx: Serial Data Input
- SDOx: Serial Data Output
- SCKx: Shift Clock Input or Output
- SSx/FSYNCx: Active-Low Slave Select or Frame Synchronization I/O Pulse

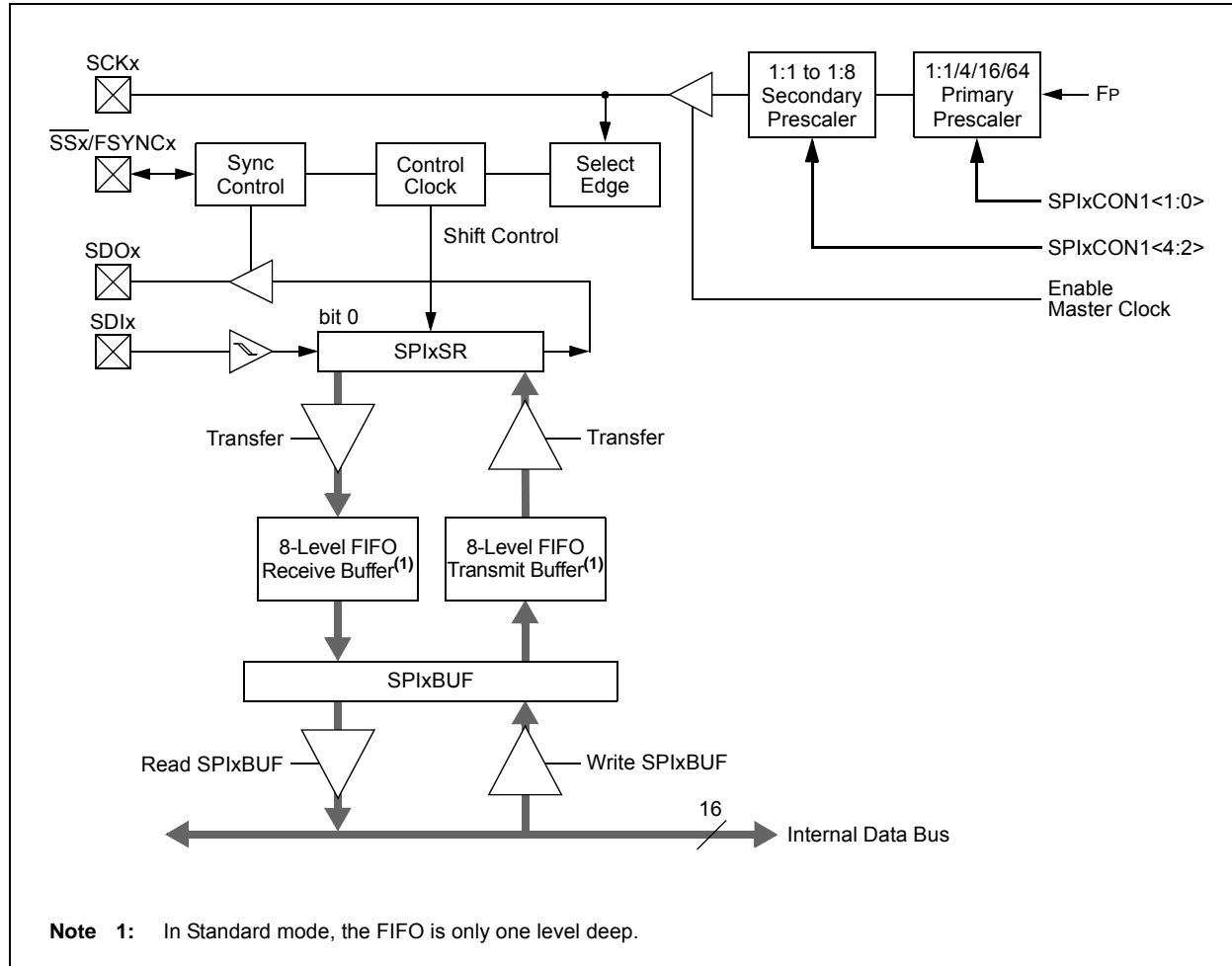
Note: All of the 4 pins of the SPIx serial interface must be configured as digital in the ANSELx registers.

The SPIx module can be configured to operate with two, three or four pins. In 3-pin mode, \overline{SSx} is not used. In 2-pin mode, neither SDOx nor \overline{SSx} is used.

Figure 18-1 illustrates the block diagram of the SPIx module in Standard and Enhanced modes.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 18-1: SPIx MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



18.1 SPI Helpful Tips

1. In Frame mode, if there is a possibility that the master may not be initialized before the slave:

- a) If FRMPOL (SPIxCON2<13>) = 1, use a pull-down resistor on \overline{SSx} .
- b) If FRMPOL = 0, use a pull-up resistor on \overline{SSx} .

Note: This insures that the first frame transmission after initialization is not shifted or corrupted.

2. In Non-Framed 3-Wire mode (i.e., not using \overline{SSx} from a master):

- a) If CKP (SPIxCON1<6>) = 1, always place a pull-up resistor on \overline{SSx} .
- b) If CKP = 0, always place a pull-down resistor on \overline{SSx} .

Note: This will insure that during power-up and initialization, the master/slave will not lose sync due to an errant SCKx transition that would cause the slave to accumulate data shift errors, for both transmit and receive, appearing as corrupted data.

3. FRMEN (SPIxCON2<15>) = 1 and SSEN (SPIxCON1<7>) = 1 are exclusive and invalid. In Frame mode, SCKx is continuous and the Frame Sync pulse is active on the \overline{SSx} pin, which indicates the start of a data frame.

Note: Not all third-party devices support Frame mode timing. For more information, refer to the SPI specifications in [Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”](#).

4. In Master mode only, set the SMP bit (SPIxCON1<9>) to a '1' for the fastest SPI data rate possible. The SMP bit can only be set at the same time or after the MSTEN bit (SPIxCON1<5>) is set.

To avoid invalid slave read data to the master, the user's master software must ensure enough time for slave software to fill its write buffer before the user application initiates a master write/read cycle. It is always advisable to preload the SPIxBUF Transmit register in advance of the next master transaction cycle. SPIxBUF is transferred to the SPIx Shift register and is empty once the data transmission begins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

18.2 SPI Control Registers

REGISTER 18-1: SPIxSTAT: SPIx STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SPIEN	—	SPISIDL	—	—	SPIBEC2	SPIBEC1	SPIBEC0
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/C-0, HS	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0, HS, HC	R-0, HS, HC
SRMPT	SPIROV	SRXMPT	SISEL2	SISEL1	SISEL0	SPITBF	SPIRBF
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	HC = Hardware Clearable bit	HS = Hardware Settable 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
		C = Clearable bit

- bit 15 **SPIEN:** SPIx Enable bit
 1 = Enables the SPIx module and configures SCKx, SDOx, SDIx and \overline{SSx} as serial port pins
 0 = Disables the SPIx module
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **SPISIDL:** SPIx Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues the SPIx module operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues the SPIx module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10-8 **SPIBEC<2:0>:** SPIx Buffer Element Count bits (valid in Enhanced Buffer mode)
Master mode:
 Number of SPIx transfers are pending.
Slave mode:
 Number of SPIx transfers are unread.
- bit 7 **SRMPT:** SPIx Shift Register (SPIxSR) Empty bit (valid in Enhanced Buffer mode)
 1 = The SPIx Shift register is empty and ready to send or receive the data
 0 = The SPIx Shift register is not empty
- bit 6 **SPIROV:** SPIx Receive Overflow Flag bit
 1 = A new byte/word is completely received and discarded; the user application has not read the previous data in the SPIxBUF register
 0 = Overflow has not occurred
- bit 5 **SRXMPT:** SPIx Receive FIFO Empty bit (valid in Enhanced Buffer mode)
 1 = RX FIFO is empty
 0 = RX FIFO is not empty
- bit 4-2 **SISEL<2:0>:** SPIx Buffer Interrupt Mode bits (valid in Enhanced Buffer mode)
 111 = Interrupt when the SPIx transmit buffer is full (SPITBF bit is set)
 110 = Interrupt when the last bit is shifted into SPIxSR, and as a result, the TX FIFO is empty
 101 = Interrupt when the last bit is shifted out of SPIxSR and the transmit is complete
 100 = Interrupt when one data is shifted into SPIxSR, and as a result, the TX FIFO has one open memory location
 011 = Interrupt when the SPIx receive buffer is full (SPIRBF bit is set)
 010 = Interrupt when the SPIx receive buffer is 3/4 or more full
 001 = Interrupt when data is available in the SPIx receive buffer (SRMPT bit is set)
 000 = Interrupt when the last data in the SPIx receive buffer is read, and as a result, the buffer is empty (SRXMPT bit is set)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 18-1: SPIxSTAT: SPIx STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 1 **SPITBF:** SPIx Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Transmit has not yet started, the SPIxTXB bit is full
0 = Transmit has started, the SPIxTXB bit is empty
Standard Buffer mode:
Automatically set in hardware when the core writes to the SPIxBUF location, loading SPIxTXB. Automatically cleared in hardware when the SPIx module transfers data from SPIxTXB to SPIxSR.
Enhanced Buffer mode:
Automatically set in the hardware when the CPU writes to the SPIxBUF location, loading the last available buffer location. Automatically cleared in hardware when a buffer location is available for a CPU write operation.
- bit 0 **SPIRBF:** SPIx Receive Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Receive is complete, the SPIxRXB bit is full
0 = Receive is incomplete, the SPIxRXB bit is empty
Standard Buffer mode:
Automatically set in the hardware when SPIx transfers data from SPIxSR to SPIxRXB. Automatically cleared in hardware when the core reads the SPIxBUF location, reading SPIxRXB.
Enhanced Buffer mode:
Automatically set in hardware when SPIx transfers data from SPIxSR to the buffer, filling the last unread buffer location. Automatically cleared in hardware when a buffer location is available for a transfer from SPIxSR.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 18-2: SPIxCON1: SPIx CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	DISSCK	DISSDO	MODE16	SMP	CKE ⁽¹⁾
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
SSEN ⁽²⁾	CKP	MSTEN	SPRE2 ⁽³⁾	SPRE1 ⁽³⁾	SPRE0 ⁽³⁾	PPRE1 ⁽³⁾	PPRE0 ⁽³⁾
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

- bit 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 12 **DISSCK:** Disable SCKx Pin bit (SPI Master modes only)
 1 = Internal SPI clock is disabled, pin functions as I/O
 0 = Internal SPI clock is enabled
- bit 11 **DISSDO:** Disable SDOx Pin bit
 1 = SDOx pin is not used by the module; pin functions as I/O
 0 = SDOx pin is controlled by the module
- bit 10 **MODE16:** Word/Byte Communication Select bit
 1 = Communication is word-wide (16 bits)
 0 = Communication is byte-wide (8 bits)
- bit 9 **SMP:** SPIx Data Input Sample Phase bit
Master mode:
 1 = Input data is sampled at the end of data output time
 0 = Input data is sampled at the middle of data output time
Slave mode:
 SMP must be cleared when SPIx is used in Slave mode.
- bit 8 **CKE:** Clock Edge Select bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Serial output data changes on transition from active clock state to Idle clock state (refer to bit 6)
 0 = Serial output data changes on transition from Idle clock state to active clock state (refer to bit 6)
- bit 7 **SSEN:** Slave Select Enable bit (Slave mode)⁽²⁾
 1 = \overline{SSx} pin is used for Slave mode
 0 = \overline{SSx} pin is not used by the module; pin is controlled by port function
- bit 6 **CKP:** Clock Polarity Select bit
 1 = Idle state for clock is a high level; active state is a low level
 0 = Idle state for clock is a low level; active state is a high level
- bit 5 **MSTEN:** Master Mode Enable bit
 1 = Master mode
 0 = Slave mode

Note 1: The CKE bit is not used in Framed SPI modes. Program this bit to '0' for Framed SPI modes (FRMEN = 1).

2: This bit must be cleared when FRMEN = 1.

3: Do not set both primary and secondary prescalers to the value of 1:1.

REGISTER 18-2: SPIxCON1: SPIx CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 4-2 **SPRE<2:0>**: Secondary Prescale bits (Master mode)⁽³⁾

111 = Secondary prescale 1:1

110 = Secondary prescale 2:1

•

•

•

000 = Secondary prescale 8:1

bit 1-0 **PPRE<1:0>**: Primary Prescale bits (Master mode)⁽³⁾

11 = Primary prescale 1:1

10 = Primary prescale 4:1

01 = Primary prescale 16:1

00 = Primary prescale 64:1

Note 1: The CKE bit is not used in Framed SPI modes. Program this bit to '0' for Framed SPI modes (FRMEN = 1).

2: This bit must be cleared when FRMEN = 1.

3: Do not set both primary and secondary prescalers to the value of 1:1.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 18-3: SPIxCON2: SPIx CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
FRMEN	SPIFSD	FRMPOL	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	FRMDLY	SPIBEN
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 **FRMEN:** Framed SPIx Support bit
 1 = Framed SPIx support is enabled (\overline{SSx} pin is used as the Frame Sync pulse input/output)
 0 = Framed SPIx support is disabled
- bit 14 **SPIFSD:** SPIx Frame Sync Pulse Direction Control bit
 1 = Frame Sync pulse input (slave)
 0 = Frame Sync pulse output (master)
- bit 13 **FRMPOL:** Frame Sync Pulse Polarity bit
 1 = Frame Sync pulse is active-high
 0 = Frame Sync pulse is active-low
- bit 12-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **FRMDLY:** Frame Sync Pulse Edge Select bit
 1 = Frame Sync pulse coincides with the first bit clock
 0 = Frame Sync pulse precedes the first bit clock
- bit 0 **SPIBEN:** SPIx Enhanced Buffer Enable bit
 1 = Enhanced buffer is enabled
 0 = Enhanced buffer is disabled (Standard mode)

19.0 INTER-INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (I²C)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)**” (DS70000195) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices contains one Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) module, I2C1.

The I²C module provides complete hardware support for both Slave and Multi-Master modes of the I²C serial communication standard, with a 16-bit interface.

The I²C module has the following 2-pin interface:

- The SCLx pin is clock.
- The SDAx pin is data.

The I²C module offers the following key features:

- I²C Interface Supporting Both Master and Slave modes of Operation
- I²C Slave mode Supports 7 and 10-Bit Addressing
- I²C Master mode Supports 7 and 10-Bit Addressing
- I²C Port allows Bidirectional Transfers between Master and Slaves
- Serial Clock Synchronization for I²C Port can be used as a Handshake Mechanism to Suspend and Resume Serial Transfer (SCLREL control)
- I²C Supports Multi-Master Operation, Detects Bus Collision and Arbitrates Accordingly
- Support for Address Bit Masking up to Lower 7 Bits
- I²C Slave Enhancements:
 - SDAx hold time selection of SMBus (300 ns or 150 ns)
 - Start/Stop bit interrupt enables

Figure 19-1 shows a block diagram of the I²C module.

19.1 I²C Baud Rate Generator

The Baud Rate Generator (BRG) used for I²C mode operation is used to set the SCL clock frequency for 100 kHz, 400 kHz and 1 MHz. The BRG reload value is contained in the I2CxBRG register. The BRG will automatically begin counting on a write to the I2CxTRN register.

Equation 19-1 and Equation 19-2 provide the BRG reload formula and F_{SCL} frequency, respectively.

EQUATION 19-1: BRG FORMULA

$$I2CxBRG = \left(\left(\frac{1}{F_{SCL}} - Delay \right) \times \frac{FCY}{2} \right) - 2$$

Where:

Delay varies from 110 ns to 130 ns.

EQUATION 19-2: F_{SCL} FREQUENCY

$$F_{SCL} = FCY / ((I2CxBRG + 2) * 2)$$

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 19-1: I2Cx BLOCK DIAGRAM (x = 1)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

19.2 I²C Control Registers

REGISTER 19-1: I2CxCON1: I2Cx CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/S-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
I2CEN	—	I2CSIDL	SCLREL ⁽¹⁾	STRICT	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0, HC
GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	S = Settable bit	HC = Hardware Clearable 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 **I2CEN:** I2Cx Enable bit (writable from SW only)
 1 = Enables the I²C module and configures the SDAx and SCLx pins as serial port pins
 0 = Disables the I²C module and all I²C pins are controlled by port functions
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **I2CSIDL:** I2Cx Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12 **SCLREL:** SCLx Release Control bit (I²C Slave mode only)⁽¹⁾
 Module resets and (I2CEN = 0) sets SCLREL = 1.
 If STREN = 0:⁽²⁾
 1 = Releases clock
 0 = Forces clock low (clock stretch)
 If STREN = 1:
 1 = Releases clock
 0 = Holds clock low (clock stretch); user may program this bit to '0', clock stretch at the next SCLx low
- bit 11 **STRICT:** Strict I²C Reserved Address Rule Enable bit
 1 = Strict reserved addressing is enforced
 In Slave mode, the device does not respond to reserved address space and addresses falling in that category are NACKed.
 0 = Reserved addressing would be Acknowledged
 In Slave mode, the device will respond to an address falling in the reserved address space. When there is a match with any of the reserved addresses, the device will generate an ACK.
- bit 10 **A10M:** 10-Bit Slave Address Flag bit
 1 = I2CxADD is a 10-bit slave address
 0 = I2CxADD is a 7-bit slave address
- bit 9 **DISSLW:** Slew Rate Control Disable bit
 1 = Slew rate control is disabled for Standard Speed mode (100 kHz, also disabled for 1 MHz mode)
 0 = Slew rate control is enabled for High-Speed mode (400 kHz)
- bit 8 **SMEN:** SMBus Input Levels Enable bit
 1 = Enables the input logic so thresholds are compliant with the SMBus specification
 0 = Disables the SMBus-specific inputs

Note 1: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission; automatically cleared to '0' at the end of slave reception.

2: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 19-1: I2CxCON1: I2Cx CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

- bit 7 **GCEN:** General Call Enable bit (I²C Slave mode only)
1 = Enables interrupt when a general call address is received in I2CxRSR; module is enabled for reception
0 = General call address is disabled.
- bit 6 **STREN:** SCLx Clock Stretch Enable bit
In I²C Slave mode only, used in conjunction with the SCLREL bit.
1 = Enables clock stretching
0 = Disables clock stretching
- bit 5 **ACKDT:** Acknowledge Data bit
In I²C Master mode, during Master Receive mode. The value that will be transmitted when the user initiates an Acknowledge sequence at the end of a receive.
In I²C Slave mode when AHEN = 1 or DHEN = 1. The value that the slave will transmit when it initiates an Acknowledge sequence at the end of an address or data reception.
1 = NACK is sent
0 = ACK is sent
- bit 4 **ACKEN:** Acknowledge Sequence Enable bit
In I²C Master mode only; applicable during Master Receive mode.
1 = Initiates Acknowledge sequence on SDAx and SCLx pins, and transmits ACKDT data bit
0 = Acknowledge sequence is Idle
- bit 3 **RCEN:** Receive Enable bit (I²C Master mode only)
1 = Enables Receive mode for I²C, automatically cleared by hardware at the end of 8-bit receive data byte
0 = Receive sequence is not in progress
- bit 2 **PEN:** Stop Condition Enable bit (I²C Master mode only)
1 = Initiates Stop condition on SDAx and SCLx pins
0 = Stop condition is Idle
- bit 1 **RSEN:** Restart Condition Enable bit (I²C Master mode only)
1 = Initiates Restart condition on SDAx and SCLx pins
0 = Restart condition is Idle
- bit 0 **SEN:** Start Condition Enable bit (I²C Master mode only)
1 = Initiates Start condition on SDAx and SCLx pins
0 = Start condition is Idle

Note 1: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission; automatically cleared to '0' at the end of slave reception.

2: Automatically cleared to '0' at the beginning of slave transmission.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 19-2: I2CxCON2: I2Cx CONTROL REGISTER 2

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

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	PCIE	SCIE	BOEN	SDAHT	SBCDE	AHEN	DHEN
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 15-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6 **PCIE:** Stop Condition Interrupt Enable bit (I²C Slave mode only).
 1 = Enables interrupt on detection of Stop condition
 0 = Stop detection interrupts are disabled
- bit 5 **SCIE:** Start Condition Interrupt Enable bit (I²C Slave mode only)
 1 = Enables interrupt on detection of Start or Restart conditions
 0 = Start detection interrupts are disabled
- bit 4 **BOEN:** Buffer Overwrite Enable bit (I²C Slave mode only)
 1 = The I2CxRCV register bit is updated and an ACK is generated for a received address/data byte,
 ignoring the state of the I2COV bit only if the RBF bit = 0
 0 = The I2CxRCV register bit is only updated when I2COV is clear
- bit 3 **SDAHT:** SDAx Hold Time Selection bit
 1 = Minimum of 300 ns hold time on SDAx after the falling edge of SCLx
 0 = Minimum of 100 ns hold time on SDAx after the falling edge of SCLx
- bit 2 **SBCDE:** Slave Mode Bus Collision Detect Enable bit (I²C Slave mode only)
 If, on the rising edge of SCLx, SDAx is sampled low when the module is outputting a high state, the
 BCL bit is set and the bus goes Idle. This Detection mode is only valid during data and ACK transmit
 sequences.
 1 = Slave bus collision interrupts are enabled
 0 = Slave bus collision interrupts are disabled
- bit 1 **AHEN:** Address Hold Enable bit (I²C Slave mode only)
 1 = Following the 8th falling edge of SCLx for a matching received address byte; the SCLREL bit
 (I2CxCON1<12>) will be cleared and the SCLx will be held low
 0 = Address holding is disabled
- bit 0 **DHEN:** Data Hold Enable bit (I²C Slave mode only)
 1 = Following the 8th falling edge of SCLx for a received data byte; slave hardware clears the SCLREL
 bit (I2CxCON1<12>) and the SCLx is held low
 0 = Data holding is disabled

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 19-3: I2CxSTAT: I2Cx STATUS REGISTER

R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	U-0	U-0	R/C-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC
ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	ACKTIM	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10
bit 15						bit 8	

R/C-0, HS	R/C-0, HS	R-0, HSC	R/C-0, HSC	R/C-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC	R-0, HSC
IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W	RBF	TBF
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	C = Clearable bit	HSC = Hardware Settable/Clearable 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
		HS = Hardware Settable bit

- bit 15 **ACKSTAT:** Acknowledge Status bit (updated in all Master and Slave modes)
1 = Acknowledge was not received from slave
0 = Acknowledge was received from slave
- bit 14 **TRSTAT:** Transmit Status bit (when operating as I²C master; applicable to master transmit operation)
1 = Master transmit is in progress (8 bits + $\overline{\text{ACK}}$)
0 = Master transmit is not in progress
- bit 13 **ACKTIM:** Acknowledge Time Status bit (valid in I²C Slave mode only)
1 = Indicates I²C bus is in an Acknowledge sequence, set on 8th falling edge of SCLx clock
0 = Not an Acknowledge sequence, cleared on 9th rising edge of SCLx clock
- bit 12-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10 **BCL:** Bus Collision Detect bit (Master/Slave mode; cleared when I²C module is disabled, I2CEN = 0)
1 = A bus collision has been detected during a master or slave transmit operation
0 = Bus collision has not been detected
- bit 9 **GCSTAT:** General Call Status bit (cleared after Stop detection)
1 = General call address was received
0 = General call address was not received
- bit 8 **ADD10:** 10-Bit Address Status bit (cleared after Stop detection)
1 = 10-bit address was matched
0 = 10-bit address was not matched
- bit 7 **IWCOL:** Write Collision Detect bit
1 = An attempt to write to the I2CxTRN register failed because the I²C module is busy; must be cleared in software
0 = Collision has not occurred
- bit 6 **I2COV:** I2Cx Receive Overflow Flag bit
1 = A byte was received while the I2CxRCV register is still holding the previous byte; I2COV is a “don't care” in Transmit mode, must be cleared in software
0 = Overflow has not occurred
- bit 5 **D_A:** Data/Address bit (when operating as I²C slave)
1 = Indicates that the last byte received was data
0 = Indicates that the last byte received or transmitted was an address
- bit 4 **P:** I2Cx Stop bit
Updated when Start, Reset or Stop is detected; cleared when the I²C module is disabled, I2CEN = 0.
1 = Indicates that a Stop bit has been detected last
0 = Indicates that a Stop bit was not detected last

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 19-3: I2CxSTAT: I2Cx STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 **S:** I2Cx Start bit
 Updated when Start, Reset or Stop is detected; cleared when the I²C module is disabled, I2CEN = 0.
 1 = Indicates that a Start (or Repeated Start) bit has been detected last
 0 = Indicates that a Start bit was not detected last
- bit 2 **R_W:** Read/Write Information bit (when operating as I²C slave)
 1 = Read: Indicates that the data transfer is output from the slave
 0 = Write: Indicates that the data transfer is input to the slave
- bit 1 **RBF:** Receive Buffer Full Status bit
 1 = Receive is complete, the I2CxRCV bit is full
 0 = Receive is not complete, the I2CxRCV bit is empty
- bit 0 **TBF:** Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
 1 = Transmit is in progress, I2CxTRN is full (8 bits of data)
 0 = Transmit is complete, I2CxTRN is empty

REGISTER 19-4: I2CxMSK: I2Cx SLAVE MODE ADDRESS MASK REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	MSK<9:8>	
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
MSK<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 15-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9-0 **MSK<9:0>:** I2Cx Mask for Address Bit x Select bits
 1 = Enables masking for bit x of the incoming message address; bit match is not required in this position
 0 = Disables masking for bit x; bit match is required in this position

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

20.0 SINGLE-EDGE NIBBLE TRANSMISSION (SENT)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of this group of dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. For more information on Single-Edge Nibble Transmission, refer to “**Single-Edge Nibble Transmission (SENT) Module**” (DS70005145) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

20.1 Module Introduction

The Single-Edge Nibble Transmission (SENT) module is based on the SAE J2716, “*SENT – Single-Edge Nibble Transmission for Automotive Applications*”. The SENT protocol is a one-way, single wire time modulated serial communication, based on successive falling edges. It is intended for use in applications where high-resolution sensor data needs to be communicated from a sensor to an Engine Control Unit (ECU).

The SENTx module has the following major features:

- Selectable Transmit or Receive mode
- Synchronous or Asynchronous Transmit modes
- Automatic Data Rate Synchronization
- Optional Automatic Detection of CRC Errors in Receive mode
- Optional Hardware Calculation of CRC in Transmit mode
- Support for Optional Pause Pulse Period
- Data Buffering for One Message Frame
- Selectable Data Length for Transmit/Receive from 3 to 6 Nibbles
- Automatic Detection of Framing Errors

SENT protocol timing is based on a predetermined time unit, T_{TICK} . Both the transmitter and receiver must be preconfigured for T_{TICK} , which can vary from 3 to 90 μs . A SENT message frame starts with a Sync pulse. The purpose of the Sync pulse is to allow the receiver to calculate the data rate of the message encoded by the transmitter. The SENT specification allows messages to be validated with up to a 20% variation in T_{TICK} . This allows for the transmitter and receiver to run from different clocks that may be inaccurate, and drift with time and temperature. The data nibbles are 4 bits in length and are encoded as the data value + 12 ticks. This yields a 0 value of 12 ticks and the maximum value, 0xF, of 27 ticks.

A SENT message consists of the following:

- A synchronization/calibration period of 56 tick times
- A status nibble of 12-27 tick times
- Up to six data nibbles of 12-27 tick times
- A CRC nibble of 12-27 tick times
- An optional pause pulse period of 12-768 tick times

[Figure 20-1](#) shows a block diagram of the SENTx module.

[Figure 20-2](#) shows the construction of a typical 6-nibble data frame, with the numbers representing the minimum or maximum number of tick times for each section.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 20-1: SENTx MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



FIGURE 20-2: SENTx PROTOCOL DATA FRAMES



20.2 Transmit Mode

By default, the SENTx module is configured for transmit operation. The module can be configured for continuous asynchronous message frame transmission, or alternatively, for Synchronous mode triggered by software. When enabled, the transmitter will send a Sync followed by the appropriate number of data nibbles, an optional CRC and optional pause pulse. The tick period used by the SENTx transmitter is set by writing a value to the TICKTIME<15:0> (SENTxCON2<15:0>) bits. The tick period calculations are shown in [Equation 20-1](#).

EQUATION 20-1: TICK PERIOD CALCULATION

$$TICKTIME<15:0> = \frac{TTICK}{TCLK} - 1$$

An optional pause pulse can be used in Asynchronous mode to provide a fixed message frame time period. The frame period used by the SENTx transmitter is set by writing a value to the FRAMETIME<15:0> (SENTxCON3<15:0>) bits. The formulas used to calculate the value of frame time are shown in [Equation 20-2](#).

EQUATION 20-2: FRAME TIME CALCULATIONS

$$FRAMETIME<15:0> = TTICK/TFRAME$$

$$FRAMETIME<15:0> \geq 122 + 27N$$

$$FRAMETIME<15:0> \geq 848 + 12N$$

Where:

TFRAME = Total time of the message from ms

N = The number of data nibbles in message, 1-6

Note: The module will not produce a pause period with less than 12 ticks, regardless of the FRAMETIME<15:0> value. FRAMETIME<15:0> values beyond 2047 will have no effect on the length of a data frame.

20.2.1 TRANSMIT MODE CONFIGURATION

20.2.1.1 Initializing the SENTx Module:

Perform the following steps to initialize the module:

1. Write RCVEN (SENTxCON1<11>) = 0 for Transmit mode.
2. Write TXM (SENTxCON1<10>) = 0 for Asynchronous Transmit mode or TXM = 1 for Synchronous mode.
3. Write NIBCNT<2:0> (SENTxCON1<2:0>) for the desired data frame length.
4. Write CRCEN (SENTxCON1<8>) for hardware or software CRC calculation.
5. Write PPP (SENTxCON1<7>) for optional pause pulse.
6. If PPP = 1, write TFRAME to SENTxCON3.
7. Write SENTxCON2 with the appropriate value for desired tick period.
8. Enable interrupts and set interrupt priority.
9. Write initial status and data values to SENTxDATH/L.
10. If CRCEN = 0, calculate CRC and write the value to CRC<3:0> (SENTxDATL<3:0>).
11. Set the SNTEN (SENTxCON1<15>) bit to enable the module.

User software updates to SENTxDATH/L must be performed after the completion of the CRC and before the next message frame's status nibble. The recommended method is to use the message frame completion interrupt to trigger data writes.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

20.3 Receive Mode

The module can be configured for receive operation by setting the RCVEN (SENTxCON1<11>) bit. The time between each falling edge is compared to SYNCMIN<15:0> (SENTxCON3<15:0>) and SYNCMAX<15:0> (SENTxCON2<15:0>), and if the measured time lies between the minimum and maximum limits, the module begins to receive data. The validated Sync time is captured in the SENTxSYNC register and the tick time is calculated. Subsequent falling edges are verified to be within the valid data width and the data is stored in the SENTxDATH/L register. An interrupt event is generated at the completion of the message and the user software should read the SENTx Data register before the reception of the next nibble. The equation for SYNCMIN<15:0> and SYNCMAX<15:0> is shown in Equation 20-3.

EQUATION 20-3: SYNCMIN<15:0> AND SYNCMAX<15:0> CALCULATIONS

$$TICK = TCLK \cdot (TICKTIME<15:0> + 1)$$

$$FRAMETIME<15:0> = TICK/TFRAME$$

$$SyncCount = 8 \times FRCV \times TICK$$

$$SYNCMIN<15:0> = 0.8 \times SyncCount$$

$$SYNCMAX<15:0> = 1.2 \times SyncCount$$

$$FRAMETIME<15:0> \geq 122 + 27N$$

$$FRAMETIME<15:0> \geq 848 + 12N$$

Where:

$TFRAME$ = Total time of the message from ms

N = The number of data nibbles in message, 1-6

$FRCV$ = $FCY \times$ prescaler

$TCLK$ = $FCY/Prescaler$

For $TICK = 3.0 \mu s$ and $FCLK = 4 MHz$, $SYNCMIN<15:0> = 76$.

Note: To ensure a Sync period can be identified, the value written to SYNCMIN<15:0> must be less than the value written to SYNCMAX<15:0>.

20.3.1 RECEIVE MODE CONFIGURATION

20.3.1.1 Initializing the SENTx Module:

Perform the following steps to initialize the module:

1. Write RCVEN (SENTxCON1<11>) = 1 for Receive mode.
2. Write NIBCNT<2:0> (SENTxCON1<2:0>) for the desired data frame length.
3. Write CRCEN (SENTxCON1<8>) for hardware or software CRC validation.
4. Write PPP (SENTxCON1<7>) = 1 if pause pulse is present.
5. Write SENTxCON2 with the value of SYNCMAXx (Nominal Sync Period + 20%).
6. Write SENTxCON3 with the value of SYNCMINx (Nominal Sync Period - 20%).
7. Enable interrupts and set interrupt priority.
8. Set the SNTEN (SENTxCON1<15>) bit to enable the module.

The data should be read from the SENTxDATH/L register after the completion of the CRC and before the next message frame's status nibble. The recommended method is to use the message frame completion interrupt trigger.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 20-1: SENTxCON1: SENTx CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
SNTEN	—	SNTSIDL	—	RCVEN	TXM ⁽¹⁾	TXPOL ⁽¹⁾	CRCCEN
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
PPP	SPCEN ⁽²⁾	—	PS	—	NIBCNT2	NIBCNT1	NIBCNT0
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 **SNTEN:** SENTx Enable bit
 1 = SENTx is enabled
 0 = SENTx is disabled
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **SNTSIDL:** SENTx Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 11 **RCVEN:** SENTx Receive Enable bit
 1 = SENTx operates as a receiver
 0 = SENTx operates as a transmitter (sensor)
- bit 10 **TXM:** SENTx Transmit Mode bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = SENTx transmits data frame only when triggered using the SYNCTXEN status bit
 0 = SENTx transmits data frames continuously while SNTEN = 1
- bit 9 **TXPOL:** SENTx Transmit Polarity bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = SENTx data output pin is low in the Idle state
 0 = SENTx data output pin is high in the Idle state
- bit 8 **CRCCEN:** CRC Enable bit
 Module in Receive Mode (RCVEN = 1):
 1 = SENTx performs CRC verification on received data using the preferred J2716 method
 0 = SENTx does not perform CRC verification on received data
 Module in Transmit Mode (RCVEN = 1):
 1 = SENTx automatically calculates CRC using the preferred J2716 method
 0 = SENTx does not calculate CRC
- bit 7 **PPP:** Pause Pulse Present bit
 1 = SENTx is configured to transmit/receive SENT messages with pause pulse
 0 = SENTx is configured to transmit/receive SENT messages without pause pulse
- bit 6 **SPCEN:** Short PWM Code Enable bit⁽²⁾
 1 = SPC control from external source is enabled
 0 = SPC control from external source is disabled
- bit 5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 4 **PS:** SENTx Module Clock Prescaler (divider) bits
 1 = Divide-by-4
 0 = Divide-by-1

Note 1: This bit has no function in Receive mode (RCVEN = 1).
Note 2: This bit has no function in Transmit mode (RCVEN = 0).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 20-1: SENTxCON1: SENTx CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

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

bit 2-0 **NIBCNT<2:0>:** Nibble Count Control bits

111 = Reserved; do not use

110 = Module transmits/receives 6 data nibbles in a SENT data pocket

101 = Module transmits/receives 5 data nibbles in a SENT data pocket

100 = Module transmits/receives 4 data nibbles in a SENT data pocket

011 = Module transmits/receives 3 data nibbles in a SENT data pocket

010 = Module transmits/receives 2 data nibbles in a SENT data pocket

001 = Module transmits/receives 1 data nibbles in a SENT data pocket

000 = Reserved; do not use

Note 1: This bit has no function in Receive mode (RCVEN = 1).

2: This bit has no function in Transmit mode (RCVEN = 0).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 20-2: SENTxSTAT: SENTx STATUS REGISTER

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

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R/C-0	R-0	R/W-0, HC
PAUSE	NIB2	NIB1	NIB0	CRCERR	FRMERR	RXIDLE	SYNCTXEN ⁽¹⁾
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Clearable bit	HC = Hardware Clearable 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 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **PAUSE:** Pause Period Status bit

- 1 = The module is transmitting/receiving a pause period
- 0 = The module is not transmitting/receiving a pause period

bit 6-4 **NIB<2:0>:** Nibble Status bit

Module in Transmit Mode (RCVEN = 0):

- 111 = Module is transmitting a CRC nibble
- 110 = Module is transmitting Data Nibble 6
- 101 = Module is transmitting Data Nibble 5
- 100 = Module is transmitting Data Nibble 4
- 011 = Module is transmitting Data Nibble 3
- 010 = Module is transmitting Data Nibble 2
- 001 = Module is transmitting Data Nibble 1
- 000 = Module is transmitting a status nibble or pause period, or is not transmitting

Module in Receive Mode (RCVEN = 1):

- 111 = Module is receiving a CRC nibble or was receiving this nibble when an error occurred
- 110 = Module is receiving Data Nibble 6 or was receiving this nibble when an error occurred
- 101 = Module is receiving Data Nibble 5 or was receiving this nibble when an error occurred
- 100 = Module is receiving Data Nibble 4 or was receiving this nibble when an error occurred
- 011 = Module is receiving Data Nibble 3 or was receiving this nibble when an error occurred
- 010 = Module is receiving Data Nibble 2 or was receiving this nibble when an error occurred
- 001 = Module is receiving Data Nibble 1 or was receiving this nibble when an error occurred
- 000 = Module is receiving a status nibble or waiting for Sync

bit 3 **CRCERR:** CRC Status bit (Receive mode only)

- 1 = A CRC error occurred for the 1-6 data nibbles in SENTxDATH/L
- 0 = A CRC error has not occurred

bit 2 **FRMERR:** Framing Error Status bit (Receive mode only)

- 1 = A data nibble was received with less than 12 tick periods or greater than 27 tick periods
- 0 = Framing error has not occurred

bit 1 **RXIDLE:** SENTx Receiver Idle Status bit (Receive mode only)

- 1 = The SENTx data bus has been Idle (high) for a period of SYNCMAX<15:0> or greater
- 0 = The SENTx data bus is not Idle

Note 1: In Receive mode (RCVEN = 1), the SYNCTXEN bit is read-only.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 20-2: SENTxSTAT: SENTx STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 0

SYNCTXEN: SENTx Synchronization Period Status/Transmit Enable bit⁽¹⁾

Module in Receive Mode (RCVEN = 1):

1 = A valid synchronization period was detected; the module is receiving nibble data

0 = No synchronization period has been detected; the module is not receiving nibble data

Module in Asynchronous Transmit Mode (RCVEN = 0, TXM = 0):

The bit always reads as '1' when the module is enabled, indicating the module transmits SENTx data frames continuously. The bit reads '0' when the module is disabled.

Module in Synchronous Transmit Mode (RCVEN = 0, TXM = 1):

1 = The module is transmitting a SENTx data frame

0 = The module is not transmitting a data frame, user software may set SYNCTXEN to start another data frame transmission

Note 1: In Receive mode (RCVEN = 1), the SYNCTXEN bit is read-only.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 20-3: SENTxDATL: SENTx RECEIVE DATA REGISTER LOW⁽¹⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
DATA4<3:0>				DATA5<3:0>			
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
DATA6<3:0>				CRC<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 15-12 **DATA4<3:0>**: Data Nibble 4 Data bits
 bit 11-8 **DATA5<3:0>**: Data Nibble 5 Data bits
 bit 7-4 **DATA6<3:0>**: Data Nibble 6 Data bits
 bit 3-0 **CRC<3:0>**: CRC Nibble Data bits

Note 1: Register bits are read-only in Receive mode (RCVEN = 1). In Transmit mode, the CRC<3:0> bits are read-only when automatic CRC calculation is enabled (RCVEN = 0, CRCEN = 1).

REGISTER 20-4: SENTxDATH: SENTx RECEIVE DATA REGISTER HIGH⁽¹⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
STAT<3:0>				DATA1<3:0>			
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
DATA2<3:0>				DATA3<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 15-12 **STAT<3:0>**: Status Nibble Data bits
 bit 11-8 **DATA1<3:0>**: Data Nibble 1 Data bits
 bit 7-4 **DATA2<3:0>**: Data Nibble 2 Data bits
 bit 3-0 **DATA3<3:0>**: Data Nibble 3 Data bits

Note 1: Register bits are read-only in Receive mode (RCVEN = 1). In Transmit mode, the CRC<3:0> bits are read-only when automatic CRC calculation is enabled (RCVEN = 0, CRCEN = 1).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

21.0 UNIVERSAL ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (UART)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” (DS70000582) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family of devices contains two UART modules.

The Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) module is one of the serial I/O modules available in the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X device family. The UART is a full-duplex, asynchronous system that can communicate with peripheral devices, such as personal computers, LIN/J2602, RS-232 and RS-485 interfaces. The module also supports a

hardware flow control option with the \overline{UxCTS} and \overline{UxRTS} pins, and also includes an IrDA® encoder and decoder.

Note: Hardware flow control using \overline{UxRTS} and \overline{UxCTS} is not available on all pin count devices. See the “**Pin Diagrams**” section for availability.

The primary features of the UARTx module are:

- Full-Duplex, 8 or 9-Bit Data Transmission through the $UxTX$ and $UxRX$ Pins
- Even, Odd or No Parity Options (for 8-bit data)
- One or Two Stop Bits
- Hardware Flow Control Option with \overline{UxCTS} and \overline{UxRTS} Pins
- Fully Integrated Baud Rate Generator with 16-Bit Prescaler
- Baud Rates Ranging from 4.375 Mbps to 67 bps at 16x mode at 70 MIPS
- Baud Rates Ranging from 17.5 Mbps to 267 bps at 4x mode at 70 MIPS
- 4-Deep First-In First-Out (FIFO) Transmit Data Buffer
- 4-Deep FIFO Receive Data Buffer
- Parity, Framing and Buffer Overrun Error Detection
- Support for 9-Bit mode with Address Detect (9th bit = 1)
- Transmit and Receive Interrupts
- A Separate Interrupt for All UART Error Conditions

FIGURE 21-1: UARTx SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



21.1 UART Helpful Tips

1. In multi-node direct connect UART networks, UART receive inputs react to the complementary logic level defined by the URXINV bit (UxMODE<4>), which defines the Idle state, the default of which is logic high (i.e., URXINV = 0). Because remote devices do not initialize at the same time, it is likely that one of the devices, because the RX line is floating, will trigger a Start bit detection and will cause the first byte received, after the device has been initialized, to be invalid. To avoid this situation, the user should use a pull-up or pull-down resistor on the RX pin, depending on the value of the URXINV bit.
 - a) If URXINV = 0, use a pull-up resistor on the RX pin.
 - b) If URXINV = 1, use a pull-down resistor on the RX pin.
2. The first character received on wake-up from Sleep mode, caused by activity on the UxRX pin of the UART module, will be invalid. In Sleep mode, peripheral clocks are disabled. By the time the oscillator system has restarted and stabilized from Sleep mode, the baud rate bit sampling clock, relative to the incoming UxRX bit timing, is no longer synchronized, resulting in the first character being invalid. This is to be expected.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

21.2 UART Control Registers

REGISTER 21-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
UARTEN ⁽¹⁾	—	USIDL	IREN ⁽²⁾	RTSMD	—	UEN1	UEN0
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	URXINV	BRGH	PDSEL1	PDSEL0	STSEL
bit 7						bit 0	

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

- bit 15 **UARTEN:** UARTx Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = UARTx is enabled; all UARTx pins are controlled by UARTx as defined by UEN<1:0>
 0 = UARTx is disabled; all UARTx pins are controlled by PORT latches; UARTx power consumption is minimal
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **USIDL:** UARTx Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12 **IREN:** IrDA[®] Encoder and Decoder Enable bit⁽²⁾
 1 = IrDA encoder and decoder are enabled
 0 = IrDA encoder and decoder are disabled
- bit 11 **RTSMD:** Mode Selection for \overline{UxRTS} Pin bit
 1 = \overline{UxRTS} pin is in Simplex mode
 0 = \overline{UxRTS} pin is in Flow Control mode
- bit 10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9-8 **UEN<1:0>:** UARTx Pin Enable bits
 11 = UxTX, UxRX and BCLKx pins are enabled and used; \overline{UxCTS} pin is controlled by PORT latches⁽³⁾
 10 = UxTX, UxRX, \overline{UxCTS} and \overline{UxRTS} pins are enabled and used⁽⁴⁾
 01 = UxTX, UxRX and \overline{UxRTS} pins are enabled and used; \overline{UxCTS} pin is controlled by PORT latches⁽⁴⁾
 00 = UxTX and UxRX pins are enabled and used; \overline{UxCTS} and \overline{UxRTS} /BCLKx pins are controlled by PORT latches
- bit 7 **WAKE:** UARTx Wake-up on Start bit Detect During Sleep Mode Enable bit
 1 = UARTx continues to sample the UxRX pin; interrupt is generated on the falling edge, bit is cleared in hardware on the following rising edge
 0 = Wake-up is not enabled
- bit 6 **LPBACK:** UARTx Loopback Mode Select bit
 1 = Loopback mode is enabled
 0 = Loopback mode is disabled

- Note 1:** Refer to “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” (DS70000582) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” for information on enabling the UART module for receive or transmit operation.
- 2:** This feature is only available for the 16x BRG mode (BRGH = 0).
- 3:** This feature is only available on 44-pin and 64-pin devices.
- 4:** This feature is only available on 64-pin devices.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 21-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 5 **ABAUD**: Auto-Baud Enable bit
1 = Baud rate measurement on the next character is enabled – requires reception of a Sync field (55h) before other data; cleared in hardware upon completion
0 = Baud rate measurement is disabled or has completed
- bit 4 **URXINV**: UARTx Receive Polarity Inversion bit
1 = UxRX Idle state is '0'
0 = UxRX Idle state is '1'
- bit 3 **BRGH**: High Baud Rate Enable bit
1 = BRG generates 4 clocks per bit period (4x baud clock, High-Speed mode)
0 = BRG generates 16 clocks per bit period (16x baud clock, Standard mode)
- bit 2-1 **PDSEL<1:0>**: Parity and Data Selection bits
11 = 9-bit data, no parity
10 = 8-bit data, odd parity
01 = 8-bit data, even parity
00 = 8-bit data, no parity
- bit 0 **STSEL**: Stop Bit Selection bit
1 = Two Stop bits
0 = One Stop bit

Note 1: Refer to “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” (DS70000582) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” for information on enabling the UART module for receive or transmit operation.

2: This feature is only available for the 16x BRG mode (BRGH = 0).

3: This feature is only available on 44-pin and 64-pin devices.

4: This feature is only available on 64-pin devices.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 21-2: UxSTA: UARTx STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R-0	R-1
UTXISEL1	UTXINV	UTXISEL0	—	UTXBRK	UTXEN ⁽¹⁾	UTXBF	TRMT
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-1	R-0	R-0	R/C-0	R-0
URXISEL1	URXISEL0	ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:	C = Clearable bit	HC = Hardware Clearable 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 15,13 **UTXISEL<1:0>**: UARTx Transmission Interrupt Mode Selection bits
 11 = Reserved; do not use
 10 = Interrupt when a character is transferred to the Transmit Shift Register (TSR), and as a result, the transmit buffer becomes empty
 01 = Interrupt when the last character is shifted out of the Transmit Shift Register; all transmit operations are completed
 00 = Interrupt when a character is transferred to the Transmit Shift Register (this implies there is at least one character open in the transmit buffer)
- bit 14 **UTXINV**: UARTx Transmit Polarity Inversion bit
 If IREN = 0:
 1 = UxTX Idle state is '0'
 0 = UxTX Idle state is '1'
 If IREN = 1:
 1 = IrDA[®] encoded UxTX Idle state is '1'
 0 = IrDA encoded UxTX Idle state is '0'
- bit 12 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 11 **UTXBRK**: UARTx Transmit Break bit
 1 = Sends Sync Break on next transmission – Start bit, followed by twelve '0' bits, followed by Stop bit; cleared by hardware upon completion
 0 = Sync Break transmission is disabled or has completed
- bit 10 **UTXEN**: UARTx Transmit Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Transmit is enabled, UxTX pin is controlled by UARTx
 0 = Transmit is disabled, any pending transmission is aborted and the buffer is reset; UxTX pin is controlled by the PORT
- bit 9 **UTXBF**: UARTx Transmit Buffer Full Status bit (read-only)
 1 = Transmit buffer is full
 0 = Transmit buffer is not full, at least one more character can be written
- bit 8 **TRMT**: Transmit Shift Register (TSR) Empty bit (read-only)
 1 = Transmit Shift Register is empty and transmit buffer is empty (the last transmission has completed)
 0 = Transmit Shift Register is not empty, a transmission is in progress or queued
- bit 7-6 **URXISEL<1:0>**: UARTx Receive Interrupt Mode Selection bits
 11 = Interrupt is set on UxRSR transfer, making the receive buffer full (i.e., has 4 data characters)
 10 = Interrupt is set on UxRSR transfer, making the receive buffer 3/4 full (i.e., has 3 data characters)
 0x = Interrupt is set when any character is received and transferred from the UxRSR to the receive buffer; receive buffer has one or more characters

Note 1: Refer to “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” (DS70000582) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” for information on enabling the UART module for transmit operation.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 21-2: UxSTA: UARTx STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 5 **ADDEN**: Address Character Detect bit (bit 8 of received data = 1)
1 = Address Detect mode is enabled; if 9-bit mode is not selected, this does not take effect
0 = Address Detect mode is disabled
- bit 4 **RIDLE**: Receiver Idle bit (read-only)
1 = Receiver is Idle
0 = Receiver is active
- bit 3 **PERR**: Parity Error Status bit (read-only)
1 = Parity error has been detected for the current character (character at the top of the receive FIFO)
0 = Parity error has not been detected
- bit 2 **FERR**: Framing Error Status bit (read-only)
1 = Framing error has been detected for the current character (character at the top of the receive FIFO)
0 = Framing error has not been detected
- bit 1 **OERR**: Receive Buffer Overrun Error Status bit (clear/read-only)
1 = Receive buffer has overflowed
0 = Receive buffer has not overflowed; clearing a previously set OERR bit (1 → 0 transition) resets the receive buffer and the UxRSR to the empty state
- bit 0 **URXDA**: UARTx Receive Buffer Data Available bit (read-only)
1 = Receive buffer has data, at least one more character can be read
0 = Receive buffer is empty

Note 1: Refer to “**Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)**” (DS70000582) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” for information on enabling the UART module for transmit operation.

22.0 CONTROLLER AREA NETWORK (CAN) MODULE (dsPIC33EVXXGM10X DEVICES ONLY)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Enhanced Controller Area Network (ECAN™)**” (DS70353) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

22.1 Overview

The Controller Area Network (CAN) module is a serial interface, useful for communicating with other CAN modules or microcontroller devices. This interface/protocol was designed to allow communications within noisy environments. The dsPIC33EVXXGM10X devices contain one CAN module.

The CAN module is a communication controller implementing the CAN 2.0 A/B protocol, as defined in the BOSCH CAN specification. The module supports CAN 1.2, CAN 2.0A, CAN 2.0B Passive and CAN 2.0B Active versions of the protocol. The module implementation is a full CAN system. The CAN specification is not covered within this data sheet. The reader can refer to the BOSCH CAN specification for further details.

The CAN module features are as follows:

- Implementation of the CAN Protocol, CAN 1.2, CAN 2.0A and CAN 2.0B
- Standard and Extended Data Frames
- 0 to 8-Byte Data Length
- Programmable Bit Rate, up to 1 Mbit/sec
- Automatic Response to Remote Transmission Requests
- Up to Eight Transmit Buffers with Application Specified Prioritization and Abort Capability (each buffer can contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 32 Receive Buffers (each buffer can contain up to 8 bytes of data)
- Up to 16 Full (Standard/Extended Identifier) Acceptance Filters
- Three Full Acceptance Filter Masks
- DeviceNet™ Addressing Support
- Programmable Wake-up Functionality with Integrated Low-Pass Filter
- Programmable Loopback Mode Supports Self-Test Operation
- Signaling through Interrupt Capabilities for All CAN Receiver and Transmitter Error States
- Programmable Clock Source
- Programmable Link to Input Capture 2 (IC2) module for Timestamping and Network Synchronization
- Low-Power Sleep and Idle Modes

The CAN bus module consists of a protocol engine and message buffering/control. The CAN protocol engine handles all functions for receiving and transmitting messages on the CAN bus. Messages are transmitted by first loading the appropriate data registers. Status and errors can be checked by reading the appropriate registers. Any message detected on the CAN bus is checked for errors, and then matched against filters to see if it should be received and stored in one of the Receive registers.

[Figure 22-1](#) shows a block diagram of the CANx module.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 22-1: CANx MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



22.2 Modes of Operation

The CANx 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 OPMODEx bits until a change in mode is acceptable, generally during bus Idle time, which is defined as at least 11 consecutive recessive bits.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

22.3 CAN Control Registers

REGISTER 22-1: CxCTRL1: CANx CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	CSIDL	ABAT	CANCKS	REQOP2	REQOP1	REQOP0
bit 15						bit 8	

R-1	R-0	R-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
OPMODE2	OPMODE1	OPMODE0	—	CANCAP	—	—	WIN
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:** CANx Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12 **ABAT:** Abort All Pending Transmissions bit
 1 = Signals all transmit buffers to abort transmission
 0 = Module will clear this bit when all transmissions are aborted
- bit 11 **CANCKS:** CANx Module Clock (FCAN) Source Select bit
 1 = FCAN is equal to 2 * FP
 0 = FCAN is equal to FP
- bit 10-8 **REQOP<2:0>:** Request Operation Mode bits
 111 = Sets Listen All Messages mode
 110 = Reserved
 101 = Reserved
 100 = Sets Configuration mode
 011 = Sets Listen Only mode
 010 = Sets Loopback mode
 001 = Sets Disable mode
 000 = Sets Normal Operation mode
- bit 7-5 **OPMODE<2:0>:** Operation Mode bits
 111 = Module is in Listen All Messages mode
 110 = Reserved
 101 = Reserved
 100 = Module is in Configuration mode
 011 = Module is in Listen Only mode
 010 = Module is in Loopback mode
 001 = Module is in Disable mode
 000 = Module is in Normal Operation mode
- bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **CANCAP:** CANx Message Receive Timer Capture Event Enable bit
 1 = Enables input capture based on CAN message receive
 0 = Disables CAN capture
- bit 2-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 0 **WIN:** SFR Map Window Select bit
 1 = Uses filter window
 0 = Uses buffer window

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-2: CxCTRL2: CANx CONTROL REGISTER 2

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-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	DNCNT<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 **DNCNT<4:0>:** DeviceNet™ Filter Bit Number bits
 10010-11111 = Invalid selection
 10001 = Compare up to Data Byte 3, bit 6 with EID<17>
 •
 •
 •
 00001 = Compare up to Data Byte 1, bit 7 with EID<0>
 00000 = Do not compare data bytes

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-3: CxVEC: CANx INTERRUPT CODE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	FILHIT4	FILHIT3	FILHIT2	FILHIT1	FILHIT0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R-1	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	ICODE6	ICODE5	ICODE4	ICODE3	ICODE2	ICODE1	ICODE0
bit 7							bit 0

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

- bit 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 12-8 **FILHIT<4:0>:** Filter Hit Number bits
 - 10000-11111 = Reserved
 - 01111 = Filter 15
 -
 -
 -
 - 00001 = Filter 1
 - 00000 = Filter 0
- bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6-0 **ICODE<6:0>:** Interrupt Flag Code bits
 - 1000101-1111111 = Reserved
 - 1000100 = FIFO almost full interrupt
 - 1000011 = Receiver overflow interrupt
 - 1000010 = Wake-up interrupt
 - 1000001 = Error interrupt
 - 1000000 = No interrupt
 -
 -
 -
 - 0010000-0111111 = Reserved
 - 0001111 = RB15 buffer interrupt
 -
 -
 -
 - 0001001 = RB9 buffer interrupt
 - 0001000 = RB8 buffer interrupt
 - 0000111 = TRB7 buffer interrupt
 - 0000110 = TRB6 buffer interrupt
 - 0000101 = TRB5 buffer interrupt
 - 0000100 = TRB4 buffer interrupt
 - 0000011 = TRB3 buffer interrupt
 - 0000010 = TRB2 buffer interrupt
 - 0000001 = TRB1 buffer interrupt
 - 0000000 = TRB0 Buffer interrupt

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-4: CxCTRL: CANx FIFO CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
DMABS2	DMABS1	DMABS0	—	—	—	—	—
bit 15						bit 8	

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	FSA5	FSA4	FSA3	FSA2	FSA1	FSA0
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:

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

bit 15-13 **DMABS<2:0>**: DMA Buffer Size bits

- 111 = Reserved
- 110 = 32 buffers in RAM
- 101 = 24 buffers in RAM
- 100 = 16 buffers in RAM
- 011 = 12 buffers in RAM
- 010 = 8 buffers in RAM
- 001 = 6 buffers in RAM
- 000 = 4 buffers in RAM

bit 12-6 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **FSA<5:0>**: FIFO Area Starts with Buffer bits

- 11111 = Receive Buffer RB31
- 11110 = Receive Buffer RB30
-
-
-
- 00001 = TX/RX Buffer TRB1
- 00000 = TX/RX Buffer TRB0

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-5: CxFIFO: CANx FIFO STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	FBP5	FBP4	FBP3	FBP2	FBP1	FBP0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	FNRB5	FNRB4	FNRB3	FNRB2	FNRB1	FNRB0
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 13-8 **FBP<5:0>:** FIFO Buffer Pointer bits

011111 = RB31 buffer

011110 = RB30 buffer

•

•

•

000001 = TRB1 buffer

000000 = TRB0 buffer

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **FNRB<5:0>:** FIFO Next Read Buffer Pointer bits

011111 = RB31 buffer

011110 = RB30 buffer

•

•

•

000001 = TRB1 buffer

000000 = TRB0 buffer

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-6: CxINTF: CANx INTERRUPT FLAG REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	TXBO	TXBP	RXBP	TXWAR	RXWAR	EWARN
bit 15							bit 8

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	U-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
IVRIF	WAKIF	ERRIF	—	FIFOIF	RBOVIF	RBIF	TBIF
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the bit
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set
	'0' = Bit is cleared
	x = Bit is unknown
	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

- bit 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **TXBO:** Transmitter in Error State Bus Off bit
1 = Transmitter is in Bus Off state
0 = Transmitter is not in Bus Off state
- bit 12 **TXBP:** Transmitter in Error State Bus Passive bit
1 = Transmitter is in Bus Passive state
0 = Transmitter is not in Bus Passive state
- bit 11 **RXBP:** Receiver in Error State Bus Passive bit
1 = Receiver is in Bus Passive state
0 = Receiver is not in Bus Passive state
- bit 10 **TXWAR:** Transmitter in Error State Warning bit
1 = Transmitter is in Error Warning state
0 = Transmitter is not in Error Warning state
- bit 9 **RXWAR:** Receiver in Error State Warning bit
1 = Receiver is in Error Warning state
0 = Receiver is not in Error Warning state
- bit 8 **EWARN:** Transmitter or Receiver in Error State Warning bit
1 = Transmitter or receiver is in Error Warning state
0 = Transmitter or receiver is not in Error Warning state
- bit 7 **IVRIF:** Invalid Message Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred
- bit 6 **WAKIF:** Bus Wake-up Activity Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred
- bit 5 **ERRIF:** Error Interrupt Flag bit (multiple sources in CxINTF<13:8> register)
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred
- bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **FIFOIF:** FIFO Almost Full Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred
- bit 2 **RBOVIF:** RX Buffer Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Interrupt request has occurred
0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-6: CxINTF: CANx INTERRUPT FLAG REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 1 **RBIF:** RX Buffer Interrupt Flag bit
 1 = Interrupt request has occurred
 0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

- bit 0 **TBIF:** TX Buffer Interrupt Flag bit
 1 = Interrupt request has occurred
 0 = Interrupt request has not occurred

REGISTER 22-7: CxINTE: CANx INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER

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	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
IVRIE	WAKIE	ERRIE	—	FIFOIE	RBOVIE	RBIE	TBIE
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 **IVRIE:** Invalid Message Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request is enabled
 0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

- bit 6 **WAKIE:** Bus Wake-up Activity Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request is enabled
 0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

- bit 5 **ERRIE:** Error Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request is enabled
 0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

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

- bit 3 **FIFOIE:** FIFO Almost Full Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request is enabled
 0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

- bit 2 **RBOVIE:** RX Buffer Overflow Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request is enabled
 0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

- bit 1 **RBIE:** RX Buffer Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request is enabled
 0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

- bit 0 **TBIE:** TX Buffer Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request is enabled
 0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-8: CxEC: CANx TRANSMIT/RECEIVE ERROR COUNT REGISTER

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
TERRCNT<7:0>							
bit 15							
bit 8							

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

REGISTER 22-9: CxCFG1: CANx 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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-10: CxCFG2: CANx BAUD RATE CONFIGURATION REGISTER 2

U-0	R/W-x	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	WAKFIL	—	—	—	SEG2PH2	SEG2PH1	SEG2PH0
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
SEG2PHTS	SAM	SEG1PH2	SEG1PH1	SEG1PH0	PRSEG2	PRSEG1	PRSEG0
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 **WAKFIL:** Select CAN Bus Line Filter for Wake-up bit
 - 1 = Uses CAN bus line filter for wake-up
 - 0 = CAN bus line filter is not used for wake-up
- bit 13-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10-8 **SEG2PH<2:0>:** Phase Segment 2 bits
 - 111 = Length is 8 x Tq
 -
 -
 -
 - 000 = Length is 1 x Tq
- bit 7 **SEG2PHTS:** Phase Segment 2 Time Select bit
 - 1 = Freely programmable
 - 0 = Maximum of SEG1PH<2:0> bits or Information Processing Time (IPT), whichever is greater
- bit 6 **SAM:** Sample of the CAN Bus Line bit
 - 1 = Bus line is sampled three times at the sample point
 - 0 = Bus line is sampled once at the sample point
- bit 5-3 **SEG1PH<2:0>:** Phase Segment 1 bits
 - 111 = Length is 8 x Tq
 -
 -
 -
 - 000 = Length is 1 x Tq
- bit 2-0 **PRSEG<2:0>:** Propagation Time Segment bits
 - 111 = Length is 8 x Tq
 -
 -
 -
 - 000 = Length is 1 x Tq

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-11: CxFEN1: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER ENABLE REGISTER 1

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

R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
FLTEN<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **FLTEN<15:0>**: Enable Filter n to Accept Messages bits
 1 = Enables Filter n
 0 = Disables Filter n

REGISTER 22-12: CxBUFNT1: CANx FILTERS 0-3 BUFFER POINTER REGISTER 1

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
F3BP3	F3BP2	F3BP1	F3BP0	F2BP3	F2BP2	F2BP1	F2BP0
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
F1BP3	F1BP2	F1BP1	F1BP0	F0BP3	F0BP2	F0BP1	F0BP0
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 **F3BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 3 bits
 1111 = Filter hits received in RX FIFO buffer
 1110 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 14
 .
 .
 .
 0001 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 1
 0000 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 0

bit 11-8 **F2BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 2 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

bit 7-4 **F1BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 1 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

bit 3-0 **F0BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 0 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-13: CxBUFPNT2: CANx FILTERS 4-7 BUFFER POINTER 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
F7BP3	F7BP2	F7BP1	F7BP0	F6BP3	F6BP2	F6BP1	F6BP0
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
F5BP3	F5BP2	F5BP1	F5BP0	F4BP3	F4BP2	F4BP1	F4BP0
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 **F7BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 7 bits
 1111 = Filter hits received in RX FIFO buffer
 1110 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 14
 .
 .
 .
 0001 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 1
 0000 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 0
- bit 11-8 **F6BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 6 bits (same values as bits 15-12)
- bit 7-4 **F5BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 5 bits (same values as bits 15-12)
- bit 3-0 **F4BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 4 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-14: CxBUFNT3: CANx FILTERS 8-11 BUFFER POINTER REGISTER 3

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
F11BP3	F11BP2	F11BP1	F11BP0	F10BP3	F10BP2	F10BP1	F10BP0
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
F9BP3	F9BP2	F9BP1	F9BP0	F8BP3	F8BP2	F8BP1	F8BP0
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 **F11BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 11 bits
 - 1111 = Filter hits received in RX FIFO buffer
 - 1110 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 14
 -
 -
 -
 - 0001 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 1
 - 0000 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 0
- bit 11-8 **F10BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 10 bits (same values as bits 15-12)
- bit 7-4 **F9BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 9 bits (same values as bits 15-12)
- bit 3-0 **F8BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 8 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-15: CxBUFPNT4: CANx FILTERS 12-15 BUFFER POINTER REGISTER 4

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
F15BP3	F15BP2	F15BP1	F15BP0	F14BP3	F14BP2	F14BP1	F14BP0
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
F13BP3	F13BP2	F13BP1	F13BP0	F12BP3	F12BP2	F12BP1	F12BP0
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 **F15BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 15 bits
 1111 = Filter hits received in RX FIFO buffer
 1110 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 14
 •
 •
 •
 0001 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 1
 0000 = Filter hits received in RX Buffer 0
- bit 11-8 **F14BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 14 bits (same values as bits 15-12)
- bit 7-4 **F13BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 13 bits (same values as bits 15-12)
- bit 3-0 **F12BP<3:0>**: RX Buffer Mask for Filter 12 bits (same values as bits 15-12)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-16: CxRXFnSID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER n STANDARD IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-15)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID2	SID1	SID0	—	EXIDE	—	EID17	EID16
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 **SID<10:0>**: Standard Identifier bits
 1 = Message address bit, SIDx, must be '1' to match filter
 0 = Message address bit, SIDx, must be '0' to match filter

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

bit 3 **EXIDE**: Extended Identifier Enable bit
 If MIDE = 1:
 1 = Matches only messages with Extended Identifier addresses
 0 = Matches only messages with Standard Identifier addresses
 If MIDE = 0:
 Ignores EXIDE bit.

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

bit 1-0 **EID<17:16>**: Extended Identifier bits
 1 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '1' to match filter
 0 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '0' to match filter

REGISTER 22-17: CxRXFnEID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER n EXTENDED IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-15)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID<15:8>							
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
EID<7:0>							
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **EID<15:0>**: Extended Identifier bits
 1 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '1' to match filter
 0 = Message address bit, EIDx, must be '0' to match filter

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-18: CxFMSKSEL1: CANx FILTERS 7-0 MASK SELECTION REGISTER 1

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
F7MSK1	F7MSK0	F6MSK1	F6MSK0	F5MSK1	F5MSK0	F4MSK1	F4MSK0
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
F3MSK1	F3MSK0	F2MSK1	F2MSK0	F1MSK1	F1MSK0	F0MSK1	F0MSK0
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 **F7MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 7 bit
 11 = Reserved
 10 = Acceptance Mask 2 registers contain the mask
 01 = Acceptance Mask 1 registers contain the mask
 00 = Acceptance Mask 0 registers contain the mask
- bit 13-12 **F6MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 6 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 11-10 **F5MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 5 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 9-8 **F4MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 4 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 7-6 **F3MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 3 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 5-4 **F2MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 2 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 3-2 **F1MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 1 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 1-0 **F0MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 0 bit (same values as bits 15-14)

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-19: CxFMSKSEL2: CANx FILTERS 15-8 MASK SELECTION 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
F15MSK1	F15MSK0	F14MSK1	F14MSK0	F13MSK1	F13MSK0	F12MSK1	F12MSK0
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
F11MSK1	F11MSK0	F10MSK1	F10MSK0	F9MSK1	F9MSK0	F8MSK1	F8MSK0
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 **F15MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 15 bit
 11 = Reserved
 10 = Acceptance Mask 2 registers contain the mask
 01 = Acceptance Mask 1 registers contain the mask
 00 = Acceptance Mask 0 registers contain the mask
- bit 13-12 **F14MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 14 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 11-10 **F13MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 13 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 9-8 **F12MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 12 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 7-6 **F11MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 11 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 5-4 **F10MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 10 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 3-2 **F9MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 9 bit (same values as bits 15-14)
- bit 1-0 **F8MSK<1:0>**: Mask Source for Filter 8 bit (same values as bits 15-14)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-20: CxRXMnSID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER MASK n STANDARD IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-2)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6	SID5	SID4	SID3
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x
SID2	SID1	SID0	—	MIDE	—	EID17	EID16
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 **SID<10:0>**: Standard Identifier bits
1 = Includes bit, SIDx, in filter comparison
0 = Bit, SIDx, is a don't care in filter comparison
- bit 4 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 3 **MIDE**: Identifier Receive Mode bit
1 = Matches only message types (standard or extended address) that correspond to the EXIDE bit in the filter
0 = Matches either standard or extended address message if filters match, i.e., if:
(Filter SID) = (Message SID) or if (Filter SID/EID) = (Message SID/EID)
- bit 2 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 1-0 **EID<17:16>**: Extended Identifier bits
1 = Includes bit, EIDx, in filter comparison
0 = Bit, EIDx, is a don't care in filter comparison

REGISTER 22-21: CxRXMnEID: CANx ACCEPTANCE FILTER MASK n EXTENDED IDENTIFIER REGISTER (n = 0-2)

R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
EID<15:8>							
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
EID<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

- bit 15-0 **EID<15:0>**: Extended Identifier bits
1 = Includes bit, EIDx, in filter comparison
0 = Bit, EIDx, is a don't care in filter comparison

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-22: CxRXFUL1: CANx RECEIVE BUFFER FULL REGISTER 1

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the 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 15-0 **RXFUL<15:0>**: Receive Buffer n Full bits
 1 = Buffer is full (set by module)
 0 = Buffer is empty (cleared by user software)

REGISTER 22-23: CxRXFUL2: CANx RECEIVE BUFFER FULL REGISTER 2

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL<31:24>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXFUL<23:16>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the 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 15-0 **RXFUL<31:16>**: Receive Buffer n Full bits
 1 = Buffer is full (set by module)
 0 = Buffer is empty (cleared by user software)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-24: CxRXOVF1: CANx RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW REGISTER 1

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the 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 15-0 **RXOVF<15:0>**: Receive Buffer n Overflow bits
 1 = Module attempted to write to a full buffer (set by module)
 0 = No overflow condition (cleared by user software)

REGISTER 22-25: CxRXOVF2: CANx RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW REGISTER 2

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF<31:24>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0	R/C-0
RXOVF<23:16>							
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:	C = Writable bit, but only '0' can be written to clear the 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 15-0 **RXOVF<31:16>**: Receive Buffer n Overflow bits
 1 = Module attempted to write to a full buffer (set by module)
 0 = No overflow condition (cleared by user software)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 22-26: CxTRmnCON: CANx TX/RX BUFFER mn CONTROL REGISTER (m = 0,2,4,6; n = 1,3,5,7)

R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
TXENn	TXABTn	TXLARBn	TXERRn	TXREQn	RTRENn	TXnPRI1	TXnPRI0
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
TXENm	TXABTm ⁽¹⁾	TXLARBm ⁽¹⁾	TXERRm ⁽¹⁾	TXREQm	RTRENm	TXmPRI1	TXmPRI0
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 See Definition for bits 7-0, controls Buffer n.
- bit 7 **TXENm**: TX/RX Buffer Selection bit
 1 = Buffer, TRBm, is a transmit buffer
 0 = Buffer, TRBm, is a receive buffer
- bit 6 **TXABTm**: Message Aborted bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Message was aborted
 0 = Message completed transmission successfully
- bit 5 **TXLARBm**: Message Lost Arbitration bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Message lost arbitration while being sent
 0 = Message did not lose arbitration while being sent
- bit 4 **TXERRm**: Error Detected During Transmission bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = A bus error occurred while the message was being sent
 0 = A bus error did not occur while the message was being sent
- bit 3 **TXREQm**: Message Send Request bit
 1 = Requests that a message be sent; the bit automatically clears when the message is successfully sent
 0 = Clearing the bit to '0' while set requests a message abort
- bit 2 **RTRENm**: Auto-Remote Transmit Enable bit
 1 = When a remote transmit is received, TXREQ will be set
 0 = When a remote transmit is received, TXREQ will be unaffected
- bit 1-0 **TXmPRI<1:0>**: Message Transmission Priority bits
 11 = Highest message priority
 10 = High intermediate message priority
 01 = Low intermediate message priority
 00 = Lowest message priority

Note 1: This bit is cleared when TXREQm is set.

Note: The buffers, SID, EID, DLC, Data Field and Receive Status registers, are located in DMA RAM.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

22.4 CAN Message Buffers

CAN Message Buffers are part of RAM memory. They are not CAN Special Function Registers. The user application must directly write into the RAM area that is configured for CAN Message Buffers. The location and size of the buffer area is defined by the user application.

BUFFER 22-1: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 0

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	—	SID10	SID9	SID8	SID7	SID6
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
SID5	SID4	SID3	SID2	SID1	SID0	SRR	IDE
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

- bit 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 12-2 **SID<10:0>:** Standard Identifier bits
- bit 1 **SRR:** Substitute Remote Request bit
 When IDE = 0:
 1 = Message will request remote transmission
 0 = Normal message
 When IDE = 1:
 The SRR bit must be set to '1'.
- bit 0 **IDE:** Extended Identifier bit
 1 = Message will transmit an Extended Identifier
 0 = Message will transmit a Standard Identifier

BUFFER 22-2: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 1

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
—	—	—	—	EID<17:14>			
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
EID<13:6>							
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 11-0 **EID<17:6>:** Extended Identifier bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

BUFFER 22-3: CANx 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
 When IDE = 1:
 1 = Message will request remote transmission
 0 = Normal message
 When IDE = 0:
 The RTR bit is ignored.
- bit 8 **RB1**: Reserved Bit 1
 User must set this bit to '0' per CAN protocol.
- bit 7-5 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 4 **RB0**: Reserved Bit 0
 User must set this bit to '0' per CAN protocol.
- bit 3-0 **DLC<3:0>**: Data Length Code bits

BUFFER 22-4: CANx 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<15:8>							
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<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 **Byte 1<15:8>**: CANx Message Byte 1 bits
- bit 7-0 **Byte 0<7:0>**: CANx Message Byte 0 bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

BUFFER 22-5: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 4

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 3<15:8>							
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 2<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 **Byte 3<15:8>**: CANx Message Byte 3 bits

bit 7-0 **Byte 2<7:0>**: CANx Message Byte 2 bits

BUFFER 22-6: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 5

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 5<15:8>							
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 4<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 **Byte 5<15:8>**: CANx Message Byte 5 bits

bit 7-0 **Byte 4<7:0>**: CANx Message Byte 4 bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

BUFFER 22-7: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 6

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 7<15:8>								
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 6<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 **Byte 7<15:8>**: CANx Message Byte 7 bits

bit 7-0 **Byte 6<7:0>**: CANx Message Byte 6 bits

BUFFER 22-8: CANx MESSAGE BUFFER WORD 7

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	
—	—	—	FILHIT<4:0> ⁽¹⁾					
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 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **FILHIT<4:0>**: Filter Hit Code bits⁽¹⁾
 Encodes number of filter that resulted in writing this buffer.

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

Note 1: Only written by module for receive buffers, unused for transmit buffers.

23.0 CHARGE TIME MEASUREMENT UNIT (CTMU)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)**” (DS70661) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available on the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to [Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”](#) in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

Together with other on-chip analog modules, the CTMU can be used to precisely measure time, measure capacitance, measure relative changes in capacitance or generate output pulses that are independent of the system clock.

The CTMU module is ideal for interfacing with capacitive-based sensors. The CTMU is controlled through three registers: CTMUCON1, CTMUCON2 and CTMUICON. CTMUCON1 and CTMUCON2 enable the module and control edge source selection, edge source polarity selection and edge sequencing. The CTMUICON register controls the selection and trim of the current source.

The Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU) is a flexible analog module that provides accurate differential time measurement between pulse sources, as well as asynchronous pulse generation. Its key features include:

- Nine Edge Input Trigger Sources
- Polarity Control for Each Edge Source
- Control of Edge Sequence
- Control of Response to Edges
- Time Measurement Resolution Down to 200 ps
- Accurate Current Source Suitable for Capacitive Measurement
- On-Chip Temperature Measurement using a Built-in Diode
- Pulse Generation Generates a Pulse using the C1INB Comparator Input and Outputs the Pulse onto the CTPLS Remappable Output

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 23-1: CTMU BLOCK DIAGRAM



23.1 CTMU Control Registers

REGISTER 23-1: CTMUCON1: CTMU CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CTMUEN	—	CTMUSIDL	TGEN ⁽²⁾	EDGEN	EDGSEQEN	IDISSEN ⁽¹⁾	CTTRIG
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 **CTMUEN:** CTMU Enable bit
 1 = Module is enabled
 0 = Module is disabled
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **CTMUSIDL:** CTMU Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12 **TGEN:** Time Generation Enable bit⁽²⁾
 1 = Edge delay generation is enabled
 0 = Edge delay generation is disabled
- bit 11 **EDGEN:** Edge Enable bit
 1 = Hardware modules are used to trigger edges (TMRx, CTEDx, etc.)
 0 = Software is used to trigger edges (manual set of EDGxSTAT)
- bit 10 **EDGSEQEN:** Edge Sequence Enable bit
 1 = Edge 1 event must occur before Edge 2 event can occur
 0 = No edge sequence is needed
- bit 9 **IDISSEN:** Analog Current Source Control bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Analog current source output is grounded
 0 = Analog current source output is not grounded
- bit 8 **CTTRIG:** ADC Trigger Control bit
 1 = CTMU triggers the ADC start of conversion
 0 = CTMU does not trigger the ADC start of conversion
- bit 7-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: The ADC module Sample-and-Hold (S&H) capacitor is not automatically discharged between sample/conversion cycles. Any software using the ADC as part of a capacitance measurement must discharge the ADC capacitor before conducting the measurement. The IDISSEN bit, when set to '1', performs this function. The ADC must be sampling while the IDISSEN bit is active to connect the discharge sink to the capacitor array.

2: If the TGEN bit is set to '1', then the CMP1 module should be selected as the Edge 2 source in the EDG2SELx bits field; otherwise, the module will not function.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 23-2: CTMUCON2: CTMU 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
EDG1MOD	EDG1POL	EDG1SEL3	EDG1SEL2	EDG1SEL1	EDG1SEL0	EDG2STAT	EDG1STAT
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
EDG2MOD	EDG2POL	EDG2SEL3	EDG2SEL2	EDG2SEL1	EDG2SEL0	—	—
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 **EDG1MOD:** Edge 1 Edge Sampling Mode Selection bit
 - 1 = Edge 1 is edge-sensitive
 - 0 = Edge 1 is level-sensitive
- bit 14 **EDG1POL:** Edge 1 Polarity Select bit
 - 1 = Edge 1 is programmed for a positive edge response
 - 0 = Edge 1 is programmed for a negative edge response
- bit 13-10 **EDG1SEL<3:0>:** Edge 1 Source Select bits
 - 1111 = Fosc
 - 1110 = OSCI pin
 - 1101 = FRC Oscillator
 - 1100 = BFRC Oscillator
 - 1011 = Internal LPRC Oscillator
 - 1010 = Reserved
 - 1001 = Reserved
 - 1000 = Reserved
 - 0111 = Reserved
 - 0110 = Reserved
 - 0101 = Reserved
 - 0100 = Reserved
 - 0011 = CTED1 pin
 - 0010 = CTED2 pin
 - 0001 = OC1 module
 - 0000 = TMR1 module
- bit 9 **EDG2STAT:** Edge 2 Status bit
 - Indicates the status of Edge 2 and can be written to control the edge source.
 - 1 = Edge 2 has occurred
 - 0 = Edge 2 has not occurred
- bit 8 **EDG1STAT:** Edge 1 Status bit
 - Indicates the status of Edge 1 and can be written to control the edge source.
 - 1 = Edge 1 has occurred
 - 0 = Edge 1 has not occurred
- bit 7 **EDG2MOD:** Edge 2 Edge Sampling Mode Selection bit
 - 1 = Edge 2 is edge-sensitive
 - 0 = Edge 2 is level-sensitive
- bit 6 **EDG2POL:** Edge 2 Polarity Select bit
 - 1 = Edge 2 is programmed for a positive edge response
 - 0 = Edge 2 is programmed for a negative edge response

REGISTER 23-2: CTMUCON2: CTMU CONTROL REGISTER 2 (CONTINUED)

bit 5-2 **EDG2SEL<3:0>**: Edge 2 Source Select bits

1111 = Fosc
1110 = OSCI pin
1101 = FRC Oscillator
1100 = BFRC Oscillator
1011 = Internal LPRC Oscillator
1010 = Reserved
1001 = Reserved
1000 = Reserved
0111 = Reserved
0110 = Reserved
0101 = Reserved
0100 = CMP1 module
0011 = CTED2 pin
0010 = CTED1 pin
0001 = OCMP1 module
0000 = IC1 module

bit 1-0 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 23-3: CTMUICON: CTMU CURRENT CONTROL REGISTER⁽³⁾

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ITRIM5	ITRIM4	ITRIM3	ITRIM2	ITRIM1	ITRIM0	IRNG1 ⁽²⁾	IRNG0 ⁽²⁾
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 15-10 **ITRIM<5:0>**: Current Source Trim bits
 011111 = Maximum positive change from nominal current + 62%
 011110 = Maximum positive change from nominal current + 60%
 •
 •
 •
 000010 = Minimum positive change from nominal current + 4%
 000001 = Minimum positive change from nominal current + 2%
 000000 = Nominal current output specified by IRNG<1:0>
 111111 = Minimum negative change from nominal current – 2%
 111110 = Minimum negative change from nominal current – 4%
 •
 •
 •
 100010 = Maximum negative change from nominal current – 60%
 100001 = Maximum negative change from nominal current – 62%

bit 9-8 **IRNG<1:0>**: Current Source Range Select bits⁽²⁾
 11 = 100 × Base Current
 10 = 10 × Base Current
 01 = Base Current Level
 00 = 1000 × Base Current⁽¹⁾

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

- Note 1:** This current range is not available for use with the internal temperature measurement diode.
Note 2: Refer to the CTMU Current Source Specifications (Table 30-53) in Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics” for the current range selection values.
Note 3: Current sources are not generated when 12-Bit ADC mode is chosen. Current sources are active only when 10-Bit ADC mode is chosen.

24.0 10-BIT/12-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**” (DS70621) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The Analog-to-Digital (ADC) module in the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices supports up to 36 analog input channels.

The ADC module can be configured by the user as either a 10-bit, 4 Sample-and-Hold (S&H) ADC (default configuration) or a 12-bit, 1 S&H ADC.

Note: The ADC module needs to be disabled before modifying the AD12B bit.

24.1 Key Features

24.1.1 10-BIT ADC CONFIGURATION

The 10-bit ADC configuration has the following key features:

- Successive Approximation (SAR) Conversion
- Conversion Speeds of up to 1.1 Msps
- Up to 36 Analog Input Pins
- Connections to Four Internal Op Amps
- Connections to the Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU) and Temperature Measurement Diode
- Simultaneous Sampling of:
 - Up to four analog input pins
 - Four op amp outputs
- Combinations of Analog Inputs and Op Amp Outputs
- Automatic Channel Scan mode
- Selectable Conversion Trigger Source
- Selectable Buffer Fill modes
- Four Result Alignment Options (signed/unsigned, fractional/integer)
- Operation during CPU Sleep and Idle Modes

24.1.2 12-BIT ADC CONFIGURATION

The 12-bit ADC configuration supports all the features listed previously, with the exception of the following:

- In the 12-bit configuration, conversion speeds of up to 500 ksps are supported
- There is only one S&H amplifier in the 12-bit configuration. Therefore, simultaneous sampling of multiple channels is not supported.

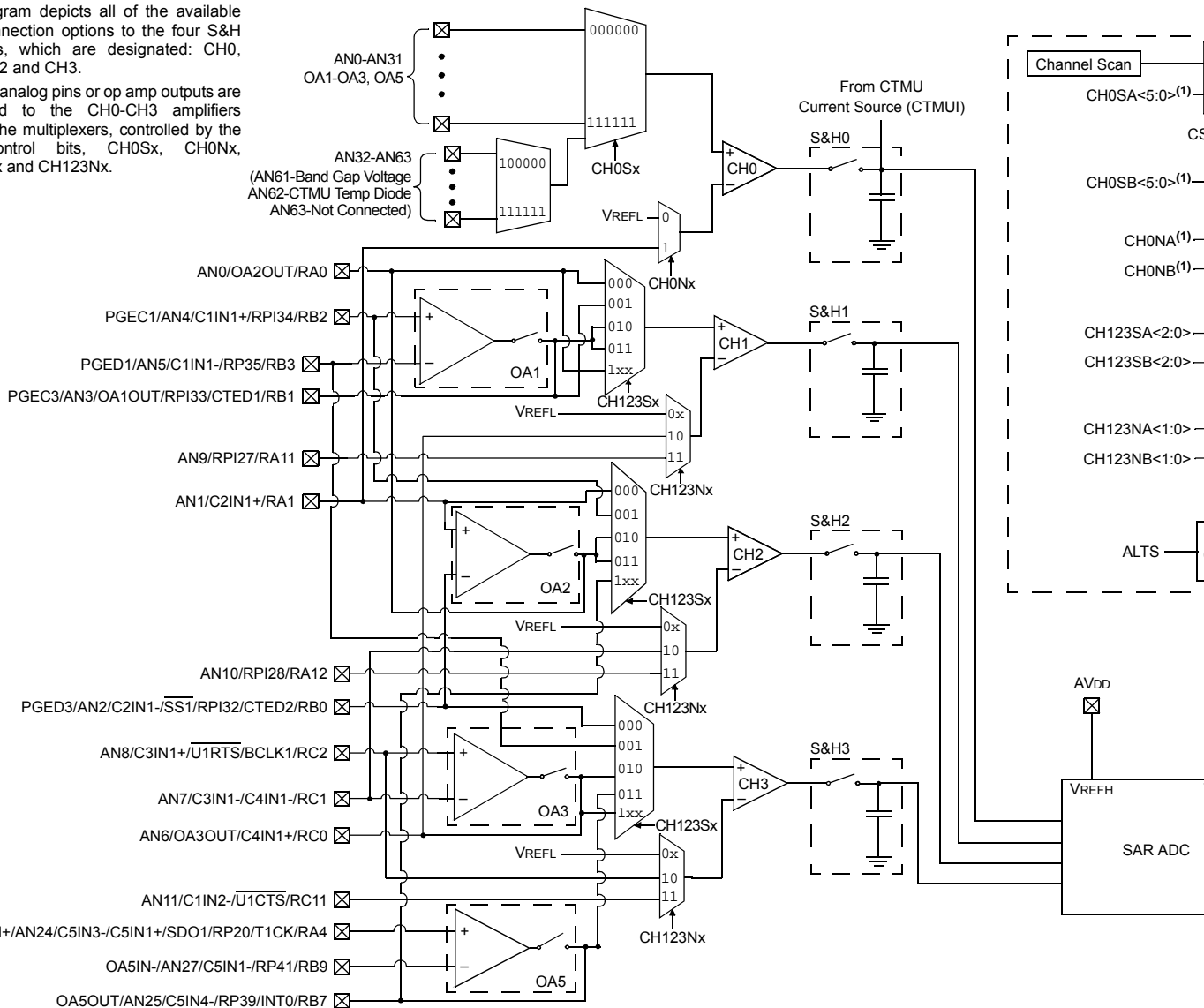
The ADC has up to 36 analog inputs. The analog inputs, AN32 through AN63, are multiplexed, thus providing flexibility in using any of these analog inputs in addition to the analog inputs, AN0 through AN31. Since AN32 through AN63 are multiplexed, do not use two channels simultaneously, since it may result in erroneous output from the module. These analog inputs are shared with op amp inputs and outputs, comparator inputs and external voltage references. When op amp/comparator functionality is enabled, the analog input that shares that pin is no longer available. The actual number of analog input pins and op amps depends on the specific device.

A block diagram of the ADC module with connection options is shown in [Figure 24-1](#). [Figure 24-2](#) shows a block diagram of the ADC conversion clock period.

FIGURE 24-1: ADCx MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM WITH CONNECTION OPTIONS FOR ANx PINS AND OP AMPS

This diagram depicts all of the available ADC connection options to the four S&H amplifiers, which are designated: CH0, CH1, CH2 and CH3.

The ANx analog pins or op amp outputs are connected to the CH0-CH3 amplifiers through the multiplexers, controlled by the SFR control bits, CH0Sx, CH0Nx, CH123Sx and CH123Nx.



- Note 1:** Channels 1, 2 and 3 are not applicable for the 12-bit mode of operation.
Note 2: When ADDMAEN (ADxCON4<8>) = 0, ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF are used.
Note 3: When ADDMAEN (ADxCON4<8>) = 1 enabling DMA, only ADC1BUF0 is used.

FIGURE 24-2: ADCx CONVERSION CLOCK PERIOD BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

24.2 ADC Helpful Tips

1. The SMP1x control bits in the ADxCON2 registers:
 - a) Determine when the ADC interrupt flag is set and an interrupt is generated, if enabled.
 - b) When the CSCNA bit in the ADxCON2 register is set to '1', this determines when the ADC analog scan channel list, defined in the ADxCSSL/ADxCSSH registers, starts over from the beginning.
 - c) When the DMA peripheral is not used (ADDMAEN = 0), this determines when the ADC Result Buffer Pointer to ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF gets reset back to the beginning at ADC1BUF0.
 - d) When the DMA peripheral is used (ADDMAEN = 1), this determines when the DMA Address Pointer is incremented after a sample/conversion operation. ADC1BUF0 is the only ADC buffer used in this mode. The ADC Result Buffer Pointer to ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF gets reset back to the beginning at ADC1BUF0. The DMA address is incremented after completion of every 32nd sample/conversion operation. Conversion results are stored in the ADC1BUF0 register for transfer to RAM using the DMA peripheral.
2. When the DMA module is disabled (ADDMAEN = 0), the ADC has 16 result buffers. ADC conversion results are stored sequentially in ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF, regardless of which analog inputs are being used subject to the SMP1x bits and the condition described in 1.c) above. There is no relationship between the ANx input being measured and which ADC buffer (ADC1BUF0-ADC1BUFF) that the conversion results will be placed in.
3. When the DMA module is enabled (ADDMAEN = 1), the ADC module has only 1 ADC result buffer (i.e., ADCxBUF0) per ADC peripheral and the ADC conversion result must be read, either by the CPU or DMA Controller, before the next ADC conversion is complete to avoid overwriting the previous value.
4. The DONE bit (ADxCON1<0>) is only cleared at the start of each conversion and is set at the completion of the conversion, but remains set indefinitely, even through the next sample phase until the next conversion begins. If application code is monitoring the DONE bit in any kind of software loop, the user must consider this behavior because the CPU code execution is faster than the ADC. As a result, in Manual Sample mode, particularly where the user's code is setting the SAMP bit (ADxCON1<1>), the DONE bit should also be cleared by the user application just before setting the SAMP bit.
5. Enabling op amps, comparator inputs and external voltage references can limit the availability of analog inputs (ANx pins). For example, when Op Amp 2 is enabled, the pins for AN0, AN1 and AN2 are used by the op amp's inputs and output. This negates the usefulness of Alternate Input mode since the MUX A selections use AN0-AN2. Carefully study the ADC block diagram to determine the configuration that will best suit your application. For configuration examples, refer to "**Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**" (DS70621) in the "*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*".

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

24.3 ADC Control Registers

REGISTER 24-1: ADxCON1: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADON	—	ADSIDL	ADDMABM	—	AD12B	FORM1	FORM0
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, HC, HS	R/C-0, HC, HS
SSRC2	SSRC1	SSRC0	SSRCG	SIMSAM	ASAM	SAMP	DONE ⁽¹⁾
bit 7							bit 0

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

- bit 15 **ADON:** ADCx Operating Mode bit
1 = ADCx module is operating
0 = ADCx is off
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **ADSIDL:** ADCx Stop in Idle Mode bit
1 = Discontinues module operation when the device enters Idle mode
0 = Continues module operation in Idle mode
- bit 12 **ADDMABM:** ADCx DMA Buffer Build Mode bit
1 = DMA buffers are written in the order of conversion; the module provides an address to the DMA channel that is the same as the address used for the non-DMA stand-alone buffer
0 = DMA buffers are written in Scatter/Gather mode; the module provides a Scatter/Gather mode address to the DMA channel based on the index of the analog input and the size of the DMA buffer
- bit 11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10 **AD12B:** ADCx 10-Bit or 12-Bit Operation Mode bit
1 = 12-bit, 1-channel ADC operation
0 = 10-bit, 4-channel ADC operation
- bit 9-8 **FORM<1:0>:** Data Output Format bits
For 10-Bit Operation:
11 = Signed fractional (DOUT = sddd dddd dd00 0000, where s = .NOT.d<9>)
10 = Fractional (DOUT = dddd dddd dd00 0000)
01 = Signed integer (DOUT = ssss sssd dddd dddd, where s = .NOT.d<9>)
00 = Integer (DOUT = 0000 00dd dddd dddd)
For 12-Bit Operation:
11 = Signed fractional (DOUT = sddd dddd dddd 0000, where s = .NOT.d<11>)
10 = Fractional (DOUT = dddd dddd dddd 0000)
01 = Signed integer (DOUT = ssss sddd dddd dddd, where s = .NOT.d<11>)
00 = Integer (DOUT = 0000 dddd dddd dddd)

Note 1: Do not clear the DONE bit in software if auto-sample is enabled (ASAM = 1).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-1: ADxCON1: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

- bit 7-5 **SSRC<2:0>**: Sample Clock Source Select bits
 If SSRCG = 1:
 111 = Reserved
 110 = Reserved
 101 = Reserved
 100 = Reserved
 011 = Reserved
 010 = PWM Generator 3 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion
 001 = PWM Generator 2 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion
 000 = PWM Generator 1 primary trigger compare ends sampling and starts conversion
 If SSRCG = 0:
 111 = Internal counter ends sampling and starts conversion (auto-convert)
 110 = CTMU ends sampling and starts conversion
 101 = Reserved
 100 = Timer5 compare ends sampling and starts conversion
 011 = PWM primary Special Event Trigger ends sampling and starts conversion
 010 = Timer3 compare ends sampling and starts conversion
 001 = Active transition on the INT0 pin ends sampling and starts conversion
 000 = Clearing the Sample bit (SAMP) ends sampling and starts conversion (Manual mode)
- bit 4 **SSRCG**: Sample Trigger Source Group bit
 See SSRC<2:0> for details.
- bit 3 **SIMSAM**: Simultaneous Sample Select bit (only applicable when CHPS<1:0> = 01 or 1x)
 In 12-Bit Mode (AD12B = 1), SIMSAM is Unimplemented and is Read as '0':
 1 = Samples CH0, CH1, CH2, CH3 simultaneously (when CHPS<1:0> = 1x) or samples CH0 and CH1
 simultaneously (when CHPS<1:0> = 01)
 0 = Samples multiple channels individually in sequence
- bit 2 **ASAM**: ADCx Sample Auto-Start bit
 1 = Sampling begins immediately after last conversion; SAMP bit is auto-set
 0 = Sampling begins when SAMP bit is set
- bit 1 **SAMP**: ADCx Sample Enable bit
 1 = ADCx Sample-and-Hold amplifiers are sampling
 0 = ADCx Sample-and-Hold amplifiers are holding
 If ASAM = 0, software can write '1' to begin sampling. Automatically set by hardware if ASAM = 1. If
 SSRC<2:0> = 000, software can write '0' to end sampling and start conversion. If SSRC<2:0> ≠ 000,
 automatically cleared by hardware to end sampling and start conversion.
- bit 0 **DONE**: ADCx Conversion Status bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = ADCx conversion cycle is completed.
 0 = ADCx conversion has not started or is in progress
 Automatically set by hardware when conversion is complete. Software can write '0' to clear DONE bit
 status (software not allowed to write '1'). Clearing this bit does NOT affect any operation in progress.
 Automatically cleared by hardware at the start of a new conversion.

Note 1: Do not clear the DONE bit in software if auto-sample is enabled (ASAM = 1).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-2: ADxCON2: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
VCFG2 ⁽¹⁾	VCFG1 ⁽¹⁾	VCFG0 ⁽¹⁾	—	—	CSCNA	CHPS1	CHPS0
bit 15						bit 8	

R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
BUFS	SMPI4	SMPI3	SMPI2	SMPI1	SMPI0	BUFM	ALTS
bit 7						bit 0	

Legend:

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

bit 15-13 **VCFG<2:0>**: Converter Voltage Reference Configuration bits⁽¹⁾

Value	VREFH	VREFL
xxx	AVDD	AVSS

bit 12-11 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 10 **CSCNA**: Input Scan Select bit

1 = Scans inputs for CH0+ during Sample MUX A
 0 = Does not scan inputs

bit 9-8 **CHPS<1:0>**: Channel Select bits

In 12-Bit Mode (AD21B = 1), CHPS<1:0> bits are Unimplemented and are Read as '0':

1x = Converts CH0, CH1, CH2 and CH3
 01 = Converts CH0 and CH1
 00 = Converts CH0

bit 7 **BUFS**: Buffer Fill Status bit (only valid when BUFM = 1)

1 = ADCx is currently filling the second half of the buffer; the user application should access data in the first half of the buffer
 0 = ADCx is currently filling the first half of the buffer; the user application should access data in the second half of the buffer

bit 6-2 **SMPI<4:0>**: Increment Rate bits

When ADDMAEN = 0:

x1111 = Generates interrupt after completion of every 16th sample/conversion operation
 x1110 = Generates interrupt after completion of every 15th sample/conversion operation

•
•
•

x0001 = Generates interrupt after completion of every 2nd sample/conversion operation
 x0000 = Generates interrupt after completion of every sample/conversion operation

When ADDMAEN = 1:

11111 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every 32nd sample/conversion operation
 11110 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every 31st sample/conversion operation

•
•
•

00001 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every 2nd sample/conversion operation
 00000 = Increments the DMA address after completion of every sample/conversion operation

Note 1: The ADCx VREFH Input is connected to AVDD and the VREFL input is connected to AVSS.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-2: ADxCON2: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 2 (CONTINUED)

- bit 1 **BUFm**: Buffer Fill Mode Select bit
1 = Starts buffer filling the first half of the buffer on the first interrupt and the second half of the buffer on the next interrupt
0 = Always starts filling the buffer from the Start address
- bit 0 **ALTS**: Alternate Input Sample Mode Select bit
1 = Uses channel input selects for Sample MUX A on the first sample and Sample MUX B on the next sample
0 = Always uses channel input selects for Sample MUX A

Note 1: The ADCx VREFH Input is connected to AVDD and the VREFL input is connected to AVSS.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-3: ADxCON3: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 3

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
ADRC	—	—	SAMC4 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC3 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC2 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC1 ⁽¹⁾	SAMC0 ⁽¹⁾
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
ADCS7 ⁽²⁾	ADCS6 ⁽²⁾	ADCS5 ⁽²⁾	ADCS4 ⁽²⁾	ADCS3 ⁽²⁾	ADCS2 ⁽²⁾	ADCS1 ⁽²⁾	ADCS0 ⁽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 **ADRC:** ADCx Conversion Clock Source bit

- 1 = ADCx internal RC clock
- 0 = Clock derived from system clock

bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **SAMC<4:0>:** Auto-Sample Time bits⁽¹⁾

11111 = 31 TAD

•

•

•

00001 = 1 TAD

00000 = 0 TAD

bit 7-0 **ADCS<7:0>:** ADCx Conversion Clock Select bits⁽²⁾

11111111 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 256 = TAD$

•

•

•

0000010 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 3 = TAD$

0000001 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 2 = TAD$

0000000 = $TP \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = TP \cdot 1 = TAD$

Note 1: These bits are only used if SSRG<2:0> (ADxCON1<7:5>) = 111 and SSRG (ADxCON1<4>) = 0.

2: These bits are not used if ADRC (ADxCON3<15>) = 1.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-4: ADxCON4: ADCx CONTROL REGISTER 4

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADDMAEN
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	DMABL2	DMABL1	DMABL0
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 15-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 8 **ADDMAEN:** ADCx DMA Enable bit
 - 1 = Conversion results are stored in the ADC1BUF0 register for transfer to RAM using DMA
 - 0 = Conversion results are stored in the ADC1BUF0 through ADC1BUFF registers; DMA will not be used
- bit 7-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 2-0 **DMABL<2:0>:** Selects Number of DMA Buffer Locations per Analog Input bits
 - 111 = Allocates 128 words of buffer to each analog input
 - 110 = Allocates 64 words of buffer to each analog input
 - 101 = Allocates 32 words of buffer to each analog input
 - 100 = Allocates 16 words of buffer to each analog input
 - 011 = Allocates 8 words of buffer to each analog input
 - 010 = Allocates 4 words of buffer to each analog input
 - 001 = Allocates 2 words of buffer to each analog input
 - 000 = Allocates 1 word of buffer to each analog input

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-5: ADxCHS123: ADCx INPUT CHANNELS 1, 2, 3 SELECT REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	CH123SB2	CH123SB1	CH123NB1	CH123NB0	CH123SB0
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	CH123SA2	CH123SA1	CH123NA1	CH123NA0	CH123SA0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

- bit 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 12-11 **CH123SB<2:1>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample B bits
 1xx = CH1 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH2 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
 011 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5)
 010 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
 001 = CH1 positive input is AN3, CH2 positive input is AN4, CH3 positive input is AN5
 000 = CH1 positive input is AN0, CH2 positive input is AN1, CH3 positive input is AN2
- bit 10-9 **CH123NB<1:0>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Negative Input Select for Sample B bits
 11 = CH1 negative input is AN9, CH2 negative input is AN10, CH3 negative input is AN11
 10 = CH1 negative input is AN6, CH2 negative input is AN7, CH3 negative input is AN8
 0x = CH1, CH2, CH3 negative inputs are VREFL
- bit 8 **CH123SB0:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample B bit
 See bits<12:11> for bit selections.
- bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 4-3 **CH123SA<2:1>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample A bits
 1xx = CH1 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH2 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
 011 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN25 (Op Amp 5)
 010 = CH1 positive input is AN3 (Op Amp 1), CH2 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2), CH3 positive input is AN6 (Op Amp 3)
 001 = CH1 positive input is AN3, CH2 positive input is AN4, CH3 positive input is AN5
 000 = CH1 positive input is AN0, CH2 positive input is AN1, CH3 positive input is AN2
- bit 2-1 **CH123NA<1:0>:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Negative Input Select for Sample A bits
 11 = CH1 negative input is AN9, CH2 negative input is AN10, CH3 negative input is AN11
 10 = CH1 negative input is AN6, CH2 negative input is AN7, CH3 negative input is AN8
 0x = CH1, CH2, CH3 negative inputs are VREFL
- bit 0 **CH123SA0:** Channels 1, 2, 3 Positive Input Select for Sample A bit
 See bits<4:3> for bit selections.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-6: ADxCHS0: ADCx INPUT CHANNEL 0 SELECT REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NB	—	CH0SB5 ^(1,3)	CH0SB4 ^(1,3)	CH0SB3 ^(1,3)	CH0SB2 ^(1,3)	CH0SB1 ^(1,3)	CH0SB0 ^(1,3)
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CH0NA	—	CH0SA5 ^(1,3)	CH0SA4 ^(1,3)	CH0SA3 ^(1,3)	CH0SA2 ^(1,3)	CH0SA1 ^(1,3)	CH0SA0 ^(1,3)
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:

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

bit 15 **CH0NB:** Channel 0 Negative Input Select for Sample MUX B bit

1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1⁽¹⁾
 0 = Channel 0 negative input is VREFL

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

bit 13-8 **CH0SB<5:0>:** Channel 0 Positive Input Select for Sample MUX B bits^(1,3)

111111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN63
 111110 = Channel 0 positive input is AN62
 111101 = Channel 0 positive input is AN61 (internal band gap voltage)
 •
 •
 •
 011111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN31
 011110 = Channel 0 positive input is AN30
 •
 •
 •
 000001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1
 000000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2)⁽²⁾

bit 7 **CH0NA:** Channel 0 Negative Input Select for Sample MUX A bit

1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1⁽¹⁾
 0 = Channel 0 negative input is VREFL

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

- Note 1:** AN0 to AN7 are repurposed when comparator and op amp functionality are enabled. See [Figure 24-1](#) to determine how enabling a particular op amp or comparator affects selection choices for Channels 1, 2 and 3.
- Note 2:** If the op amp is selected (OPAEN bit (CMxCON<10>) = 1), the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.
- Note 3:** See the "[Pin Diagrams](#)" section for the available analog channels for each device.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-6: ADxCHS0: ADCx INPUT CHANNEL 0 SELECT REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 5-0 **CH0SA<5:0>**: Channel 0 Positive Input Select for Sample MUX A bits^(1,3)

- 111111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN63 (Unconnected)
- 111110 = Channel 0 positive input is AN62 (CTMU temperature diode)
- 111101 = Channel 0 positive input is AN61 (internal band gap voltage)
-
-
-
- 011111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN31
- 011110 = Channel 0 positive input is AN30
-
-
-
- 000001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1
- 000000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0 (Op Amp 2)⁽²⁾

- Note 1:** AN0 to AN7 are repurposed when comparator and op amp functionality are enabled. See [Figure 24-1](#) to determine how enabling a particular op amp or comparator affects selection choices for Channels 1, 2 and 3.
- 2:** If the op amp is selected (OPAEN bit (CMxCON<10>) = 1), the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.
- 3:** See the [“Pin Diagrams”](#) section for the available analog channels for each device.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-7: ADxCSSH: ADCx INPUT SCAN SELECT REGISTER HIGH⁽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
CSS31	CSS30	CSS29	CSS28	CSS27	CSS26 ⁽¹⁾	CSS25 ⁽¹⁾	CSS24 ⁽¹⁾
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	CSS19	CSS18	CSS17	CSS16
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 **CSS31:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan
- bit 14 **CSS30:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan
- bit 13 **CSS29:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bits
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan
- bit 12 **CSS28:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan
- bit 11 **CSS27:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan
- bit 10 **CSS26:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Selects OA3/AN6 for input scan
 0 = Skips OA3/AN6 for input scan
- bit 9 **CSS25:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Selects OA2/AN0 for input scan
 0 = Skips OA2/AN0 for input scan
- bit 8 **CSS24:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Selects OA1/AN3 for input scan
 0 = Skips OA1/AN3 for input scan
- bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **CSS19:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan
- bit 2 **CSS18:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan

- Note 1:** If the op amp is selected (OPAEN bit (CMxCON<10>) = 1), the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.
- 2:** All bits in this register can be selected by the user application. However, inputs selected for scan without a corresponding input on the device convert VREFL.

REGISTER 24-7: ADxCSSH: ADCx INPUT SCAN SELECT REGISTER HIGH⁽²⁾ (CONTINUED)

bit 1 **CSS17:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit

1 = Selects ANx for input scan

0 = Skips ANx for input scan

bit 0 **CSS16:** ADCx Input Scan Selection bit

1 = Selects ANx for input scan

0 = Skips ANx for input scan

Note 1: If the op amp is selected (OPAEN bit (CMxCON<10>) = 1), the OAx input is used; otherwise, the ANx input is used.

2: All bits in this register can be selected by the user application. However, inputs selected for scan without a corresponding input on the device convert VREFL.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 24-8: ADxCSSL: ADCx INPUT SCAN SELECT REGISTER LOW^(1,2)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
CSS<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

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

Legend:

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

bit 15-0 **CSS<15:0>**: ADCx Input Scan Selection bits
 1 = Selects ANx for input scan
 0 = Skips ANx for input scan

- Note 1:** On devices with less than 16 analog inputs, all bits in this register can be selected by the user application. However, inputs selected for scan without a corresponding input on the device convert VREFL.
- 2:** CSSx = ANx, where 'x' = 0-5.

25.0 OP AMP/COMPARATOR MODULE

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “Op Amp/Comparator” (DS70000357) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

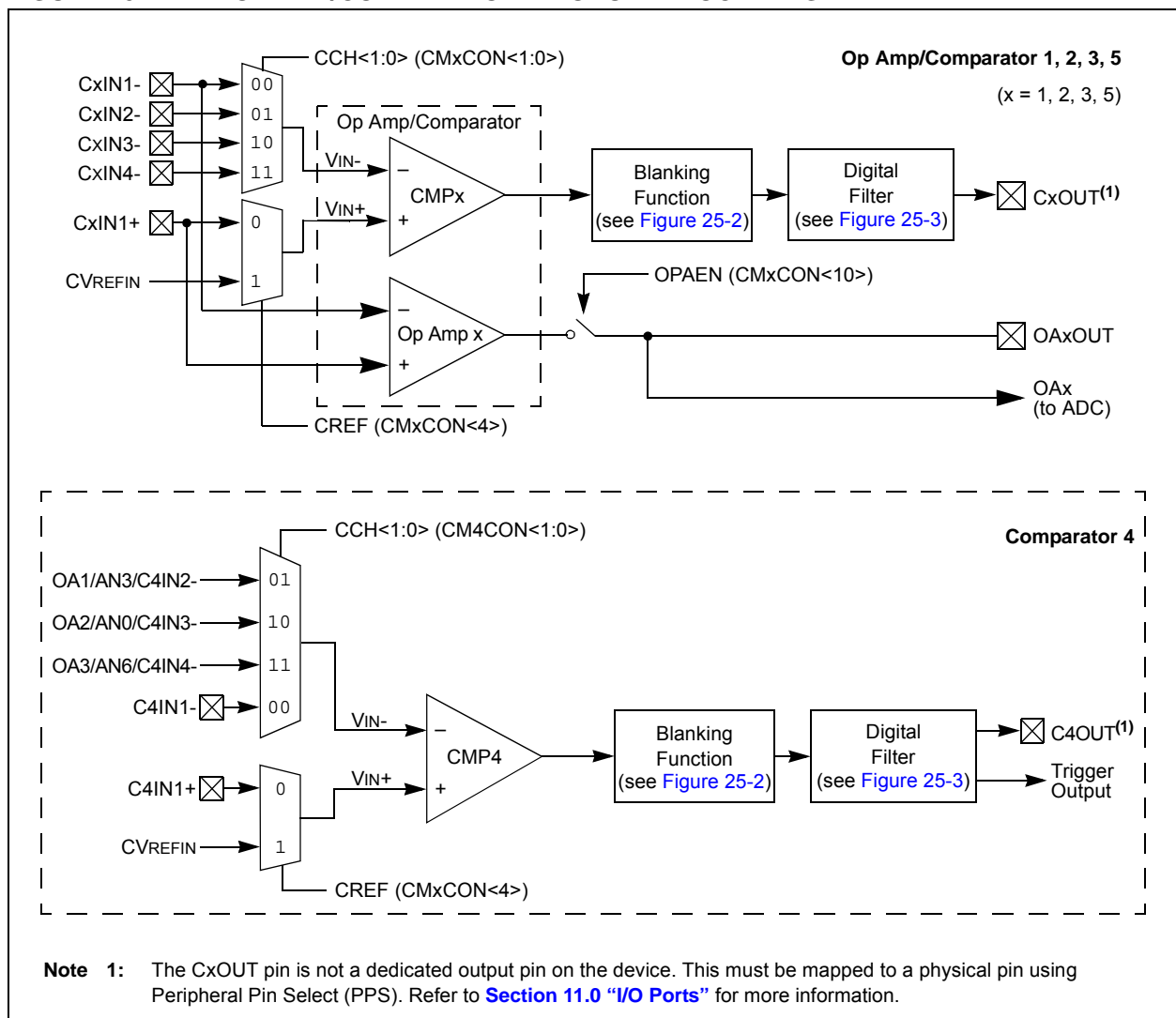
The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices contain up to five comparators that can be configured in various ways. CMP1, CMP2, CMP3 and CMP5 also have the option to be configured as op amps, with the output being brought to an external pin for gain/filtering connections. As shown in **Figure 25-1**, individual comparator options are specified by the comparator module’s Special Function Register (SFR) control bits.

The following options allow users to:

- Select the Edge for Trigger and Interrupt Generation
- Configure the Comparator Voltage Reference
- Configure Output Blanking and Masking
- Configure as a Comparator or Op Amp (CMP1, CMP2, CMP3 and CMP5 only)

Note: Not all op amp/comparator input/output connections are available on all devices. See the “Pin Diagrams” section for available connections.

FIGURE 25-1: OP AMP/COMPARATOR x MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Figure 25-2, shows the user-programmable blanking function block diagram.

FIGURE 25-2: USER-PROGRAMMABLE BLANKING FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM



Figure 25-3, shows the digital filter interconnect block diagram.

FIGURE 25-3: DIGITAL FILTER INTERCONNECT BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

25.1 Op Amp/Comparator Control Registers

REGISTER 25-1: CMSTAT: OP AMP/COMPARATOR STATUS REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
PSIDL	—	—	C5EVT ⁽¹⁾	C4EVT ⁽¹⁾	C3EVT ⁽¹⁾	C2EVT ⁽¹⁾	C1EVT ⁽¹⁾
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	C5OUT ⁽²⁾	C4OUT ⁽²⁾	C3OUT ⁽²⁾	C2OUT ⁽²⁾	C1OUT ⁽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 **PSIDL:** Op Amp/Comparator Stop in Idle Mode bit
 1 = Discontinues operation of all op amps/comparators when device enters Idle mode
 0 = Continues operation of all op amps/comparators in Idle mode

bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **C5EVT:C1EVT:** Op Amp/Comparator 1-5 Event Status bits⁽¹⁾
 1 = Op amp/comparator event occurred
 0 = Op amp/comparator event did not occur

bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **C5OUT:C1OUT:** Op Amp/Comparator 1-5 Output Status bits⁽²⁾
When CPOL = 0:
 1 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$
 0 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$
When CPOL = 1:
 1 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$
 0 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$

Note 1: Reflects the value of the of the CEVT bit in the respective Op Amp/Comparator Control register, CMxCON<9>.

2: Reflects the value of the COUT bit in the respective Op Amp/Comparator Control register, CMxCON<8>.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 25-2: CMxCON: COMPARATOR x CONTROL REGISTER (x = 1, 2, 3 OR 5)

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0
CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	OPAEN ⁽²⁾	CEVT	COUT
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EVPOL1 ⁽³⁾	EVPOL0 ⁽³⁾	—	CREF ⁽¹⁾	—	—	CCH1 ⁽¹⁾	CCH0 ⁽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 **CON:** Op Amp/Comparator x Enable bit
 1 = Op Amp/Comparator x is enabled
 0 = Op Amp/Comparator x is disabled
- bit 14 **COE:** Comparator x Output Enable bit
 1 = Comparator output is present on the CxOUT pin
 0 = Comparator output is internal only
- bit 13 **CPOL:** Comparator x Output Polarity Select bit
 1 = Comparator output is inverted
 0 = Comparator output is not inverted
- bit 12-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 10 **OPAEN:** Op Amp x Enable bit⁽²⁾
 1 = Op Amp x is enabled
 0 = Op Amp x is disabled
- bit 9 **CEVT:** Comparator x Event bit
 1 = Comparator event, according to EVPOL<1:0> settings, occurred; disables future triggers and interrupts until the bit is cleared
 0 = Comparator event did not occur
- bit 8 **COUT:** Comparator x Output bit
 When CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
 1 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$
 0 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$
 When CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
 1 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$
 0 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$

- Note 1:** Inputs that are selected and not available will be tied to Vss. See the “Pin Diagrams” section for available inputs for each package.
- 2:** The op amp and the comparator can be used simultaneously in these devices. The OPAEN bit only enables the op amp while the comparator is still functional.
- 3:** After configuring the comparator, either for a high-to-low or low-to-high COUT transition (EVPOL<1:0> (CMxCON<7:6>) = 10 or 01), the Comparator x Event bit, CEVT (CMxCON<9>), and the Comparator Interrupt Flag, CMPIF (IFS1<2>), must be cleared before enabling the Comparator Interrupt Enable bit, CMPIE (IEC1<2>).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 25-2: CMxCON: COMPARATOR x CONTROL REGISTER (x = 1, 2, 3 OR 5) (CONTINUED)

- bit 7-6 **EVPOL<1:0>**: Trigger/Event/Interrupt Polarity Select bits⁽³⁾
- 11 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated on any change of the comparator output (while CEVT = 0)
 - 10 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated only on high-to-low transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)
 - If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.
 - If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
High-to-low transition of the comparator output.
 - 01 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated only on low-to-high transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)
 - If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
High-to-low transition of the comparator output.
 - If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.
 - 00 = Trigger/event/interrupt generation is disabled
- bit 5 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 4 **CREF**: Comparator x Reference Select bit (VIN+ input)⁽¹⁾
- 1 = VIN+ input connects to the internal CVREFIN voltage
 - 0 = VIN+ input connects to the CxIN1+ pin
- bit 3-2 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 1-0 **CCH<1:0>**: Op Amp/Comparator x Channel Select bits⁽¹⁾
- 11 = Inverting input of op amp/comparator connects to the CxIN4- pin
 - 10 = Inverting input of op amp/comparator connects to the CxIN3- pin
 - 01 = Inverting input of op amp/comparator connects to the CxIN2- pin
 - 00 = Inverting input of op amp/comparator connects to the CxIN1- pin

- Note 1:** Inputs that are selected and not available will be tied to Vss. See the “Pin Diagrams” section for available inputs for each package.
- 2:** The op amp and the comparator can be used simultaneously in these devices. The OPAEN bit only enables the op amp while the comparator is still functional.
- 3:** After configuring the comparator, either for a high-to-low or low-to-high COUT transition (EVPOL<1:0> (CMxCON<7:6>) = 10 or 01), the Comparator x Event bit, CEVT (CMxCON<9>), and the Comparator Interrupt Flag, CMPIF (IFS1<2>), must be cleared before enabling the Comparator Interrupt Enable bit, CMPIE (IEC1<2>).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 25-3: CM4CON: COMPARATOR 4 CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-0
CON	COE	CPOL	—	—	—	CEVT	COUT
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
EVPOL1 ⁽²⁾	EVPOL0 ⁽²⁾	—	CREF ⁽¹⁾	—	—	CCH1 ⁽¹⁾	CCH0 ⁽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 **CON:** Op Amp/Comparator 4 Enable bit
 1 = Comparator is enabled
 0 = Comparator is disabled
- bit 14 **COE:** Comparator 4 Output Enable bit
 1 = Comparator output is present on the C4OUT pin
 0 = Comparator output is internal only
- bit 13 **CPOL:** Comparator 4 Output Polarity Select bit
 1 = Comparator output is inverted
 0 = Comparator output is not inverted
- bit 12-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 9 **CEVT:** Comparator 4 Event bit
 1 = Comparator event, according to EVPOL<1:0> settings, occurred; disables future triggers and interrupts until the bit is cleared
 0 = Comparator event did not occur
- bit 8 **COUT:** Comparator 4 Output bit
 When CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
 1 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$
 0 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$
 When CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
 1 = $V_{IN+} < V_{IN-}$
 0 = $V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$

- Note 1:** Inputs that are selected and not available will be tied to Vss. See the “Pin Diagrams” section for available inputs for each package.
- 2:** After configuring the comparator, either for a high-to-low or low-to-high COUT transition (EVPOL<1:0> (CMxCON<7:6>) = 10 or 01), the comparator Event bit, CEVT (CMxCON<9>), and the Comparator Combined Interrupt Flag, CMPIF (IFS1<2>), must be cleared before enabling the Comparator Interrupt Enable bit, CMPIE (IEC1<2>).

REGISTER 25-3: CM4CON: COMPARATOR 4 CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 7-6 **EVPOL<1:0>**: Trigger/Event/Interrupt Polarity Select bits⁽²⁾
- 11 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated on any change of the comparator output (while CEVT = 0)
 - 10 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated only on high-to-low transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)
 - If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.
 - If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
High-to-low transition of the comparator output.
 - 01 = Trigger/event/interrupt generated only on low-to-high transition of the polarity selected comparator output (while CEVT = 0)
 - If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
High-to-low transition of the comparator output.
 - If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
Low-to-high transition of the comparator output.
 - 00 = Trigger/event/interrupt generation is disabled
- bit 5 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 4 **CREF**: Comparator 4 Reference Select bit (VIN+ input)⁽¹⁾
- 1 = VIN+ input connects to the internal CVREFIN voltage
 - 0 = VIN+ input connects to the C4IN1+ pin
- bit 3-2 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 1-0 **CCH<1:0>**: Comparator 4 Channel Select bits⁽¹⁾
- 11 = VIN- input of comparator connects to the C4IN4- pin
 - 10 = VIN- input of comparator connects to the C4IN3- pin
 - 01 = VIN- input of comparator connects to the C4IN2- pin
 - 00 = VIN- input of comparator connects to the C4IN1- pin

Note 1: Inputs that are selected and not available will be tied to Vss. See the “Pin Diagrams” section for available inputs for each package.

- 2:** After configuring the comparator, either for a high-to-low or low-to-high COUT transition (EVPOL<1:0> (CMxCON<7:6>) = 10 or 01), the comparator Event bit, CEVT (CMxCON<9>), and the Comparator Combined Interrupt Flag, CMPIF (IFS1<2>), must be cleared before enabling the Comparator Interrupt Enable bit, CMPIE (IEC1<2>).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 25-4: CMxMSKSRC: COMPARATOR x MASK SOURCE SELECT CONTROL REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	RW-0
—	—	—	—	SELSRCC3	SELSRCC2	SELSRCC1	SELSRCC0
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
SELSRCB3	SELSRCB2	SELSRCB1	SELSRCB0	SELSRCA3	SELSRCA2	SELSRCA1	SELSRCA0
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 **SELSRCC<3:0>:** Mask C Input Select bits

- 1111 = FLT4
- 1110 = FLT2
- 1101 = Reserved
- 1100 = Reserved
- 1011 = Reserved
- 1010 = Reserved
- 1001 = Reserved
- 1000 = Reserved
- 0111 = Reserved
- 0110 = Reserved
- 0101 = PWM3H
- 0100 = PWM3L
- 0011 = PWM2H
- 0010 = PWM2L
- 0001 = PWM1H
- 0000 = PWM1L

bit 7-4 **SELSRCB<3:0>:** Mask B Input Select bits

- 1111 = FLT4
- 1110 = FLT2
- 1101 = Reserved
- 1100 = Reserved
- 1011 = Reserved
- 1010 = Reserved
- 1001 = Reserved
- 1000 = Reserved
- 0111 = Reserved
- 0110 = Reserved
- 0101 = PWM3H
- 0100 = PWM3L
- 0011 = PWM2H
- 0010 = PWM2L
- 0001 = PWM1H
- 0000 = PWM1L

**REGISTER 25-4: CMxMSKSRG: COMPARATOR x MASK SOURCE SELECT
CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)**

bit 3-0 **SELSRCA<3:0>**: Mask A Input Select bits

1111 = FLT4
1110 = FLT2
1101 = Reserved
1100 = Reserved
1011 = Reserved
1010 = Reserved
1001 = Reserved
1000 = Reserved
0111 = Reserved
0110 = Reserved
0101 = PWM3H
0100 = PWM3L
0011 = PWM2H
0010 = PWM2L
0001 = PWM1H
0000 = PWM1L

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 25-5: CMxMSKCON: COMPARATOR x MASK GATING CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
HLMS	—	OCEN	OCNEN	OBEN	OBNEN	OAEN	OANEN
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
NAGS	PAGS	ACEN	ACNEN	ABEN	ABNEN	AAEN	AANEN
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 **HLMS:** High or Low-Level Masking Select bit
 1 = The masking (blinking) function will prevent any asserted ('0') comparator signal from propagating
 0 = The masking (blinking) function will prevent any asserted ('1') comparator signal from propagating
- bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 13 **OCEN:** OR Gate C Input Enable bit
 1 = MCI is connected to OR gate
 0 = MCI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 12 **OCNEN:** OR Gate C Input Inverted Enable bit
 1 = Inverted MCI is connected to OR gate
 0 = Inverted MCI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 11 **OBEN:** OR Gate B Input Enable bit
 1 = MBI is connected to OR gate
 0 = MBI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 10 **OBNEN:** OR Gate B Input Inverted Enable bit
 1 = Inverted MBI is connected to OR gate
 0 = Inverted MBI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 9 **OAEN:** OR Gate A Input Enable bit
 1 = MAI is connected to OR gate
 0 = MAI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 8 **OANEN:** OR Gate A Input Inverted Enable bit
 1 = Inverted MAI is connected to OR gate
 0 = Inverted MAI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 7 **NAGS:** AND Gate Output Inverted Enable bit
 1 = Inverted ANDI is connected to OR gate
 0 = Inverted ANDI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 6 **PAGS:** AND Gate Output Enable bit
 1 = ANDI is connected to OR gate
 0 = ANDI is not connected to OR gate
- bit 5 **ACEN:** AND Gate C Input Enable bit
 1 = MCI is connected to AND gate
 0 = MCI is not connected to AND gate
- bit 4 **ACNEN:** AND Gate C Input Inverted Enable bit
 1 = Inverted MCI is connected to AND gate
 0 = Inverted MCI is not connected to AND gate

REGISTER 25-5: CMxMSKCON: COMPARATOR x MASK GATING CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 **ABEN:** AND Gate B Input Enable bit
 1 = MBI is connected to AND gate
 0 = MBI is not connected to AND gate
- bit 2 **ABNEN:** AND Gate B Input Inverted Enable bit
 1 = Inverted MBI is connected to AND gate
 0 = Inverted MBI is not connected to AND gate
- bit 1 **AAEN:** AND Gate A Input Enable bit
 1 = MAI is connected to AND gate
 0 = MAI is not connected to AND gate
- bit 0 **AANEN:** AND Gate A Input Inverted Enable bit
 1 = Inverted MAI is connected to AND gate
 0 = Inverted MAI is not connected to AND gate

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 25-6: CM_xFLTR: COMPARATOR x FILTER CONTROL REGISTER

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

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	CFSEL2	CFSEL1	CFSEL0	CFLTREN	CFDIV2	CFDIV1	CFDIV0
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 15-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6-4 **CFSEL<2:0>:** Comparator x Filter Input Clock Select bits
 - 111 = T5CLK⁽¹⁾
 - 110 = T4CLK⁽²⁾
 - 101 = T3CLK⁽¹⁾
 - 100 = T2CLK⁽²⁾
 - 011 = Reserved
 - 010 = SYNCO1⁽³⁾
 - 001 = Fosc⁽⁴⁾
 - 000 = Fp⁽⁴⁾
- bit 3 **CFLTREN:** Comparator x Filter Enable bit
 - 1 = Digital filter is enabled
 - 0 = Digital filter is disabled
- bit 2-0 **CFDIV<2:0>:** Comparator x Filter Clock Divide Select bits
 - 111 = Clock divide 1:128
 - 110 = Clock divide 1:64
 - 101 = Clock divide 1:32
 - 100 = Clock divide 1:16
 - 011 = Clock divide 1:8
 - 010 = Clock divide 1:4
 - 001 = Clock divide 1:2
 - 000 = Clock divide 1:1

- Note 1:** See the Type C Timer Block Diagram (Figure 13-2).
Note 2: See the Type B Timer Block Diagram (Figure 13-1).
Note 3: See the High-Speed PWMx Module Register Interconnection Diagram (Figure 17-2).
Note 4: See the Oscillator System Diagram (Figure 9-1).

26.0 COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to “**Op Amp/Comparator**” (DS70000357) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

2: Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

26.1 Configuring the Comparator Voltage Reference

The comparator voltage reference module is controlled through the CVRxCON registers ([Register 26-1](#) and [Register 26-2](#)). The comparator voltage reference provides a range of output voltages with 128 distinct levels. The comparator reference supply voltage can come from either VDD and VSS, or the external CVREF+ and AVSS pins. The voltage source is selected by the CVRSS bit (CVRxCON<11>). The settling time of the comparator voltage reference must be considered when changing the CVREF output.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 26-1: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: CVREF20 and CVROE (CVR2CON<14>) is not available on the 28-pin devices.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

26.2 Comparator Voltage Reference Registers

REGISTER 26-1: CVR1CON: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONTROL REGISTER 1

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
CVREN	CVROE	—	—	CVRSS	VREFSEL	—	—
bit 15						bit 8	
U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	CVR6	CVR5	CVR4	CVR3	CVR2	CVR1	CVR0
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 **CVREN:** Comparator Voltage Reference Enable bit
 1 = Comparator voltage reference circuit is powered on
 0 = Comparator voltage reference circuit is powered down
- bit 14 **CVROE:** Comparator Voltage Reference Output Enable (CVREF10 Pin) bit
 1 = Voltage level is output on the CVREF10 pin
 0 = Voltage level is disconnected from the CVREF10 pin
- bit 13-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 11 **CVRSS:** Comparator Voltage Reference Source Selection bit
 1 = Comparator reference source, CVRSRC = CVREF+ – AVSS
 0 = Comparator reference source, CVRSRC = AVDD – AVSS
- bit 10 **VREFSEL:** Voltage Reference Select bit
 1 = CVREFIN = CVREF+
 0 = CVREFIN is generated by the resistor network
- bit 9-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6-0 **CVR<6:0>:** Comparator Voltage Reference Value Selection bits
 1111111 = 127/128 x VREF input voltage
 •
 •
 •
 0000000 = 0.0 volts

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 26-2: CVR2CON: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
CVREN	CVROE ⁽¹⁾	—	—	CVRSS	VREFSEL	—	—
bit 15							bit 8

U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	CVR6	CVR5	CVR4	CVR3	CVR2	CVR1	CVR0
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 **CVREN:** Comparator Voltage Reference Enable bit
 1 = Comparator voltage reference circuit is powered on
 0 = Comparator voltage reference circuit is powered down
- bit 14 **CVROE:** Comparator Voltage Reference Output Enable (CVREF2O Pin) bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Voltage level is output on the CVREF2O pin
 0 = Voltage level is disconnected from the CVREF2O pin
- bit 13-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 11 **CVRSS:** Comparator Voltage Reference Source Selection bit
 1 = Comparator reference source, CVRSRC = CVREF+ – AVSS
 0 = Comparator reference source, CVRSRC = AVDD – AVSS
- bit 10 **VREFSEL:** Voltage Reference Select bit
 1 = Comparator Reference Source 2 (CVR2) provides inverting input voltage when VREFSEL (CVR1CON<10>) = 0
 0 = Comparator Reference Source 1 (CVR1) provides inverting input voltage when VREFSEL (CVR1CON<10>) = 0
- bit 9-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 6-0 **CVR<6:0>:** Comparator Voltage Reference Value Selection bits
 11111111 = 127/128 x VREF input voltage
 •
 •
 •
 00000000 = 0.0 volts

Note 1: CVROE (CVR2CON<14>) is not available on the 28-pin devices.

27.0 SPECIAL FEATURES

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the related section of the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices include several features intended to maximize application flexibility and reliability, and minimize cost through elimination of external components. These are:

- Flexible Configuration
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Code Protection and CodeGuard™ Security
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- In-Circuit Emulation

27.1 Configuration Bits

In dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices, the Configuration bytes are implemented as volatile memory. This means that configuration data must be programmed each time the device is powered up. Configuration data is stored at the top of the on-chip program memory space, known as the Flash Configuration bytes. Their specific locations are shown in [Table 27-1](#). The configuration data is automatically loaded from the Flash Configuration bytes to the proper Configuration Shadow registers during device Resets.

Note: Configuration data is reloaded on all types of device Resets.

When creating applications for these devices, users should always specifically allocate the location of the Flash Configuration bytes for configuration data in their code for the compiler. This is to ensure that program code is not stored in this address when the code is compiled.

The upper 2 bytes of all Flash Configuration Words in program memory should always be ‘1111 1111 1111 1111’. This makes them appear to be NOP instructions in the remote event that their locations are ever executed by accident. Since Configuration bits are not implemented in the corresponding locations, writing ‘1’s to these locations has no effect on device operation.

Note: Performing a page erase operation on the last page of program memory clears the Flash Configuration bytes, enabling code protection as a result. Therefore, users should avoid performing page erase operations on the last page of program memory.

The Configuration Flash bytes map is shown in [Table 27-1](#).

TABLE 27-1: CONFIGURATION WORD REGISTER MAP

File Name	Address	Device Memory Size (Kbytes)	Bits 23-16	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
FSEC	005780	32	—	AIVTDIS	—	—	—	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0	CWRP	GSS1	GSS0	GWRP	—	BSEN
	00AB80	64														
	015780	128														
	02AB80	256														
FBSLIM	005790	32	—	—	—	—	BSLIM<12:0>									
	00AB90	64														
	015790	128														
	02AB90	256														
Reserved	005794	32	—	Reserved ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	00AB94	64														
	015794	128														
	02AB94	256														
FOSCSEL	005798	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IESO	—	—	—	—
	00AB98	64														
	015798	128														
	02AB98	256														
FOSC	00579C	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PLLKEN	FCKSM1	FCKSM0	IOL1WAY	—	—
	00AB9C	64														
	01579C	128														
	02AB9C	256														
FWDT	0057A0	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	WDTWIN1	WDTWIN0	WINDIS	FWDTEN1	FWDTEN0	WDTPRE	WDTPS3
	00ABA0	64														
	0157A0	128														
	02ABA0	256														
FPOR	0057A4	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	00ABA4	64														
	0157A4	128														
	02ABA4	256														
FICD	0057A8	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reserved ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—
	00ABA8	64														
	0157A8	128														
	02ABA8	256														

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '1'.

Note 1: This bit is reserved and must be programmed as '0'.

2: This bit is reserved and must be programmed as '1'.

TABLE 27-1: CONFIGURATION WORD REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

File Name	Address	Device Memory Size (Kbytes)	Bits 23-16	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
FDMTINTVL	0057AC	32	—	DMTIVT<15:0>												
	00ABAC	64														
	0157AC	128														
	02ABAC	256														
FDMTINTVH	0057B0	32	—	DMTIVT<31:16>												
	00ABB0	64														
	0157B0	128														
	02ABB0	256														
FDMTCNTL	0057B4	32	—	DMTCNT<15:0>												
	00ABB4	64														
	0157B4	128														
	02ABB4	256														
FDMTCNTH	0057B8	32	—	DMTCNT<31:16>												
	00AB8	64														
	0157B8	128														
	02ABB8	256														
FDMT	0057BC	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	00ABBC	64														
	0157BC	128														
	02ABBC	256														
FDEVOPT	0057C0	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	00ABC0	64														
	0157C0	128														
	02ABC0	256														
FALTREG	0057C4	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CTXT2<2:0>			—	
	00ABC4	64														
	0157C4	128														
	02ABC4	256														

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '1'.

Note 1: This bit is reserved and must be programmed as '0'.

2: This bit is reserved and must be programmed as '1'.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 27-2: dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X CONFIGURATION BITS DESCRIPTION

Bit Field	Register	Description
BWRP	FSEC	Boot Segment Write-Protect bit 1 = User program memory is not write-protected 0 = User program memory is write-protected
BSS<1:0>	FSEC	Boot Segment Code Flash Protection Level bits 11 = No protection (other than BWRP write protection) 10 = Standard security 0x = High security
BSEN	FSEC	Boot Segment Control bit 1 = No Boot Segment 0 = Boot Segment size is determined by BSLIM<12:0>
GWRP	FSEC	General Segment Write-Protect bit 1 = User program memory is not write-protected 0 = User program memory is write-protected
GSS<1:0>	FSEC	General Segment Code Flash Protection Level bits 11 = No protection (other than GWRP write protection) 10 = Standard security 0x = High security
CWRP	FSEC	Configuration Segment Write-Protect bit 1 = Configuration Segment is not write-protected 0 = Configuration Segment is write-protected
CSS<2:0>	FSEC	Configuration Segment Code Flash Protection Level bits 111 = No protection (other than CWRP write protection) 110 = Standard security 10x = Enhanced security 0xx = High security
AIVTDIS	FSEC	Alternate Interrupt Vector Table Disable bit 1 = Disables AIVT 0 = Enables AIVT
BSLIM<12:0>	FBSLIM	Boot Segment Code Flash Page Address Limit bits Contains the page address of the first active General Segment page. The value to be programmed is the inverted page address, such that programming additional '0's can only increase the Boot Segment size. For example, 0x1FFD = 2 pages or 1024 instruction words.
FNOSC<2:0>	FOSCSEL	Initial Oscillator Source Selection bits 111 = Internal Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator with Postscaler 110 = Internal Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator with Divide-by-16 101 = LPRC Oscillator 100 = Reserved 011 = Primary (XT, HS, EC) Oscillator with PLL 010 = Primary (XT, HS, EC) Oscillator 001 = Internal Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator with PLL 000 = FRC Oscillator
IESO	FOSCSEL	Two-Speed Oscillator Start-up Enable bit 1 = Starts up device with FRC, then automatically switches to the user-selected oscillator source when ready 0 = Starts up device with user-selected oscillator source
POSCMD<1:0>	FOSC	Primary Oscillator Mode Select bits 11 = Primary Oscillator is disabled 10 = HS Crystal Oscillator mode 01 = XT Crystal Oscillator mode 00 = EC (External Clock) mode

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 27-2: dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X CONFIGURATION BITS DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Bit Field	Register	Description
OSCIOFNC	FOSC	OSC2 Pin Function bit (except in XT and HS modes) 1 = OSC2 is the clock output 0 = OSC2 is the general purpose digital I/O pin
IOL1WAY	FOSC	Peripheral Pin Select Configuration bit 1 = Allows only one reconfiguration 0 = Allows multiple reconfigurations
FCKSM<1:0>	FOSC	Clock Switching Mode bits 1x = Clock switching is disabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled 01 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled 00 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is enabled
PLLKEN	FOSC	PLL Lock Wait Enable bit 1 = Clock switches to the PLL source; will wait until the PLL lock signal is valid 0 = Clock switch will not wait for PLL lock
WDTPS<3:0>	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Postscaler bits 1111 = 1:32,768 1110 = 1:16,384 • • • 0001 = 1:2 0000 = 1:1
WDTPRE	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Prescaler bit 1 = 1:128 0 = 1:32
FWDTEN<1:0>	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Enable bits 11 = WDT is enabled in hardware 10 = WDT is controlled through the SWDTEN bit 01 = WDT is enabled only while device is active and disabled in Sleep; the SWDTEN bit is disabled 00 = WDT and the SWDTEN bit are disabled
WINDIS	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Window Enable bit 1 = Watchdog Timer is in Non-Window mode 0 = Watchdog Timer is in Window mode
WDTWIN<1:0>	FWDT	Watchdog Timer Window Select bits 11 = WDT window is 25% of WDT period 10 = WDT window is 37.5% of WDT period 01 = WDT window is 50% of WDT period 00 = WDT window is 75% of WDT period
BOREN	FPOR	Brown-out Reset (BOR) Detection Enable bit 1 = BOR is enabled 0 = BOR is disabled
ICS<1:0>	FICD	ICD Communication Channel Select bits 11 = Communicates on PGEC1 and PGED1 10 = Communicates on PGEC2 and PGED2 01 = Communicates on PGEC3 and PGED3 00 = Reserved, do not use
DMTIVT<15:0>	FDMTINTVL	Lower 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Window Interval bits
DMTIVT<31:16>	FDMTINTVH	Upper 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Window Interval bits
DMTCNT<15:0>	FDMTCNTL	Lower 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Instruction Count Time-out Value bits

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 27-2: dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X CONFIGURATION BITS DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Bit Field	Register	Description
DMTCNT<31:16>	FDMCNTH	Upper 16 Bits of 32-Bit Field that Configures the DMT Instruction Count Time-out Value bits
DMTEN	FDMT	Deadman Timer Enable bit 1 = Deadman Timer is enabled and cannot be disabled by software 0 = Deadman Timer is disabled and can be enabled by software
PWMLOCK	FDEVOPT	PWM Lock Enable bit 1 = Certain PWM registers may only be written after a key sequence 0 = PWM registers may be written without a key sequence
ALTI2C1	FDEVOPT	Alternate I ² C Pins for I2C1 bit 1 = I2C1 is mapped to the SDA1/SCL1 pins 0 = I2C1 is mapped to the ASDA1/ASCL1 pins
CTXT1<2:0>	FALTREG	Specifies the Alternate Working Register Set 1 Association with Interrupt Priority Level (IPL) bits 111 = Not assigned 110 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 6 101 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 5 100 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 4 011 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 3 010 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 2 001 = Alternate Register Set 1 is assigned to IPL Level 1 000 = Not assigned
CTXT2<2:0>	FALTREG	Specifies the Alternate Working Register Set 2 Association with Interrupt Priority Level (IPL) bits 111 = Not assigned 110 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 6 101 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 5 100 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 4 011 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 3 010 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 2 001 = Alternate Register Set 2 is assigned to IPL Level 1 000 = Not assigned

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

27.2 User OTP Memory

Locations, 800F80h-800FFEh, are a One-Time-Programmable (OTP) memory area. The user OTP words can be used for storing product information, such as serial numbers, system manufacturing dates, manufacturing lot numbers and other application-specific information.

27.3 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All of the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family devices power their core digital logic at a nominal 1.8V. This can create a conflict for designs that are required to operate at a higher typical voltage, such as 5.0V. To simplify system design, all devices in the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family 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. A low-ESR (less than 1 Ohm) capacitor (such as tantalum or ceramic) must be connected to the VCAP pin (see [Figure 27-1](#)). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in [Table 30-5](#), located in [Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”](#).

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

FIGURE 27-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REGULATOR^(1,2,3)



27.4 Brown-out Reset (BOR)

The Brown-out Reset (BOR) module is based on an internal voltage reference circuit that monitors the regulated supply voltage, VCAP. 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 is applied. The total delay in this case is TFSCM. Refer to Parameter SY35 in [Table 30-22](#) of [Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”](#) for specific TFSCM values.

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 mode and resets the device should VDD fall below the BOR threshold voltage.

27.5 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

For dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family devices, the WDT is driven by the LPRC oscillator. When the WDT is enabled, the clock source is also enabled.

27.5.1 PRESCALER/POSTSCALER

The nominal WDT clock source from LPRC is 32 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 kHz input, the prescaler yields a WDT Time-out Period (TWDT), as shown in Parameter SY12 in Table 30-22.

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.

The WDT, prescaler and postscaler are reset:

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

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

27.5.2 SLEEP AND IDLE MODES

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

27.5.3 ENABLING WDT

The WDT is enabled or disabled by the FWDTEN<1:0> Configuration bits in the FWDT Configuration register. When the FWDTEN<1:0> Configuration bits are set, the WDT is always enabled.

The WDT can be optionally controlled in software when the FWDTENx Configuration bits have been programmed to '00'. The WDT is enabled in software by setting the SWDTEN control bit (RCON<5>). The SWDTEN control bit is cleared on any device Reset. The software WDT option allows the user application to enable the WDT for critical code segments and disable the WDT during non-critical segments for maximum power savings.

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

27.5.4 WDT WINDOW

The Watchdog Timer has an optional Windowed mode enabled by programming the WINDIS bit in the WDT Configuration register (FWDT<7>). In the Windowed mode (WINDIS = 0), the WDT should be cleared based on the settings in the programmable Watchdog Timer Window (WDTWIN<1:0>) select bits.

FIGURE 27-2: WDT BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

27.6 In-Circuit Serial Programming

The dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family devices 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 device just before shipping the product. Serial programming also allows the most recent firmware or a custom firmware to be programmed. Refer to “*dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X Families Flash Programming Specification*” (DS70005137) for details about In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™).

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

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

27.7 In-Circuit Debugger

When MPLAB® ICD 3 or REAL ICE™ 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 PGECx (Emulation/Debug Clock) and PGEDx (Emulation/Debug Data) pin functions.

Any of the following 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 MCLR, VDD, VSS and the PGECx/PGEDx 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 (PGECx and PGEDx).

27.8 Code Protection and CodeGuard™ Security

The dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family devices offer Intermediate CodeGuard Security that supports General Segment (GS) security, Boot Segment (BS) security and Configuration Segment (CS) security. This feature helps protect individual Intellectual Properties.

Note: Refer to “**CodeGuard™ Intermediate Security**” (DS70005182) in the “*dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual*” for further information on usage, configuration and operation of CodeGuard Security.

28.0 INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the related section of the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The dsPIC33EV instruction set is almost identical to that of the dsPIC30F and dsPIC33F.

Most instructions are a single program memory word (24 bits). Only three instructions require two program memory locations.

Each single-word instruction is a 24-bit word, divided into an 8-bit opcode, which specifies the instruction type and one or more operands, which further specify the operation of the instruction.

The instruction set is highly orthogonal and is grouped into following five basic categories:

- Word or byte-oriented operations
- Bit-oriented operations
- Literal operations
- DSP operations
- Control operations

Table 28-1 lists the general symbols used in describing the instructions.

The dsPIC33E instruction set summary in Table 28-2 lists all the instructions, along with the Status Flags affected by each instruction.

Most word or byte-oriented W register instructions (including barrel shift instructions) have the following three operands:

- The first source operand, which is typically a register ‘Wb’ without any address modifier
- The second source operand, which is typically a register ‘Ws’ with or without an address modifier
- The destination of the result, which is typically a register ‘Wd’ with or without an address modifier

However, word or byte-oriented file register instructions have two operands:

- The file register specified by the value ‘f’
- The destination, which could be either the file register ‘f’ or the W0 register, which is denoted as ‘WREG’

Most bit-oriented instructions (including simple rotate/shift instructions) have two operands:

- The W register (with or without an address modifier) or file register (specified by the value of ‘Ws’ or ‘f’)
- The bit in the W register or file register (specified by a literal value or indirectly by the contents of register ‘Wb’)

The literal instructions that involve data movement can use some of the following operands:

- A literal value to be loaded into a W register or file register (specified by ‘k’)
- The W register or file register where the literal value is to be loaded (specified by ‘Wb’ or ‘f’)

However, literal instructions that involve arithmetic or logical operations use some of the following operands:

- The first source operand, which is a register ‘Wb’ without any address modifier
- The second source operand, which is a literal value
- The destination of the result (only if not the same as the first source operand), which is typically a register ‘Wd’ with or without an address modifier

The MAC class of DSP instructions can use some of the following operands:

- The accumulator (A or B) to be used (required operand)
- The W registers to be used as the two operands
- The X and Y address space prefetch operations
- The X and Y address space prefetch destinations
- The accumulator write-back destination

The other DSP instructions do not involve any multiplication and can include:

- The accumulator to be used (required)
- The source or destination operand (designated as Wso or Wdo, respectively) with or without an address modifier
- The amount of shift specified by a W register ‘Wn’ or a literal value

The control instructions can use some of the following operands:

- A program memory address
- The mode of the Table Read and Table Write instructions

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Most instructions are a single word. Certain double-word instructions are designed to provide all the required information in these 48 bits. In the second word, the 8 MSBs are '0's. If this second word is executed as an instruction (by itself), it executes as a NOP.

The double-word instructions execute in two instruction cycles.

Most single-word instructions are executed in a single instruction cycle, unless a conditional test is true, or the Program Counter is changed as a result of the instruction, or a PSV or Table Read is performed. In

these cases, the execution takes multiple instruction cycles with the additional instruction cycle(s) executed as a NOP. Certain instructions that involve skipping over the subsequent instruction require either two or three cycles if the skip is performed, depending on whether the instruction being skipped is a single-word or two-word instruction. Moreover, double-word moves require two cycles.

Note: For more details on the instruction set, refer to the "16-bit MCU and DSC Programmer's Reference Manual" (DS70157).

TABLE 28-1: SYMBOLS USED IN OPCODE DESCRIPTIONS

Field	Description
#text	Means literal defined by "text"
(text)	Means "content of text"
[text]	Means "the location addressed by text"
{ }	Optional field or operation
a ∈ {b, c, d}	a is selected from the set of values b, c, d
<n:m>	Register bit field
.b	Byte mode selection
.d	Double-Word mode selection
.S	Shadow register select
.w	Word mode selection (default)
Acc	One of two accumulators {A, B}
AWB	Accumulator Write-Back Destination Address register ∈ {W13, [W13]+ = 2}
bit4	4-bit bit selection field (used in word-addressed instructions) ∈ {0...15}
C, DC, N, OV, Z	MCU Status bits: Carry, Digit Carry, Negative, Overflow, Sticky Zero
Expr	Absolute address, label or expression (resolved by the linker)
f	File register address ∈ {0x0000...0x1FFF}
lit1	1-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0,1}
lit4	4-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...15}
lit5	5-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...31}
lit8	8-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...255}
lit10	10-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...255} for Byte mode, {0:1023} for Word mode
lit14	14-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...16384}
lit16	16-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...65535}
lit23	23-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...8388608}; LSb must be '0'
None	Field does not require an entry, can be blank
OA, OB, SA, SB	DSP Status bits: ACCA Overflow, ACCB Overflow, ACCA Saturate, ACCB Saturate
PC	Program Counter
Slit10	10-bit signed literal ∈ {-512...511}
Slit16	16-bit signed literal ∈ {-32768...32767}
Slit6	6-bit signed literal ∈ {-16...16}
Wb	Base W register ∈ {W0...W15}
Wd	Destination W register ∈ { Wd, [Wd], [Wd++], [Wd--], [++Wd], [--Wd] }
Wdo	Destination W register ∈ { Wnd, [Wnd], [Wnd++], [Wnd--], [++Wnd], [--Wnd], [Wnd+Wb] }
Wm,Wn	Dividend, Divisor Working register pair (Direct Addressing)

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-1: SYMBOLS USED IN OPCODE DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Field	Description
Wm*Wm	Multiplicand and Multiplier Working register pair for Square instructions $\in \{W4 * W4, W5 * W5, W6 * W6, W7 * W7\}$
Wm*Wn	Multiplicand and Multiplier Working register pair for DSP instructions $\in \{W4 * W5, W4 * W6, W4 * W7, W5 * W6, W5 * W7, W6 * W7\}$
Wn	One of 16 Working registers $\in \{W0...W15\}$
Wnd	One of 16 Destination Working registers $\in \{W0...W15\}$
Wns	One of 16 Source Working registers $\in \{W0...W15\}$
WREG	W0 (Working register used in file register instructions)
Ws	Source W register $\in \{Ws, [Ws], [Ws++] , [Ws--], [++Ws], [--Ws] \}$
Wso	Source W register $\in \{Wns, [Wns], [Wns++] , [Wns--], [++Wns], [--Wns], [Wns+Wb] \}$
Wx	X Data Space Prefetch Address register for DSP instructions $\in \{[W8] + = 6, [W8] + = 4, [W8] + = 2, [W8], [W8] - = 6, [W8] - = 4, [W8] - = 2, [W9] + = 6, [W9] + = 4, [W9] + = 2, [W9], [W9] - = 6, [W9] - = 4, [W9] - = 2, [W9 + W12], \text{none}\}$
Wxd	X Data Space Prefetch Destination register for DSP instructions $\in \{W4...W7\}$
Wy	Y Data Space Prefetch Address register for DSP instructions $\in \{[W10] + = 6, [W10] + = 4, [W10] + = 2, [W10], [W10] - = 6, [W10] - = 4, [W10] - = 2, [W11] + = 6, [W11] + = 4, [W11] + = 2, [W11], [W11] - = 6, [W11] - = 4, [W11] - = 2, [W11 + W12], \text{none}\}$
Wyd	Y Data Space Prefetch Destination register for DSP instructions $\in \{W4...W7\}$

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
1	ADD	ADD <i>Acc</i>	Add Accumulators	1	1	OA,OB,SA,SB
		ADD <i>f</i>	$f = f + WREG$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD <i>f, WREG</i>	$WREG = f + WREG$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD <i>#lit10, Wn</i>	$Wd = lit10 + Wd$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD <i>Wb, Ws, Wd</i>	$Wd = Wb + Ws$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD <i>Wb, #lit5, Wd</i>	$Wd = Wb + lit5$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD <i>Wso, #Slit4, Acc</i>	16-bit Signed Add to Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,SA,SB
2	ADDC	ADDC <i>f</i>	$f = f + WREG + (C)$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC <i>f, WREG</i>	$WREG = f + WREG + (C)$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC <i>#lit10, Wn</i>	$Wd = lit10 + Wd + (C)$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC <i>Wb, Ws, Wd</i>	$Wd = Wb + Ws + (C)$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC <i>Wb, #lit5, Wd</i>	$Wd = Wb + lit5 + (C)$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
3	AND	AND <i>f</i>	$f = f .AND. WREG$	1	1	N,Z
		AND <i>f, WREG</i>	$WREG = f .AND. WREG$	1	1	N,Z
		AND <i>#lit10, Wn</i>	$Wd = lit10 .AND. Wd$	1	1	N,Z
		AND <i>Wb, Ws, Wd</i>	$Wd = Wb .AND. Ws$	1	1	N,Z
		AND <i>Wb, #lit5, Wd</i>	$Wd = Wb .AND. lit5$	1	1	N,Z
4	ASR	ASR <i>f</i>	$f = \text{Arithmetic Right Shift } f$	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		ASR <i>f, WREG</i>	$WREG = \text{Arithmetic Right Shift } f$	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		ASR <i>Ws, Wd</i>	$Wd = \text{Arithmetic Right Shift } Ws$	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		ASR <i>Wb, Wns, Wnd</i>	$Wnd = \text{Arithmetic Right Shift } Wb \text{ by } Wns$	1	1	N,Z
		ASR <i>Wb, #lit5, Wnd</i>	$Wnd = \text{Arithmetic Right Shift } Wb \text{ by } lit5$	1	1	N,Z
5	BCLR	BCLR <i>f, #bit4</i>	Bit Clear <i>f</i>	1	1	None
		BCLR <i>Ws, #bit4</i>	Bit Clear <i>Ws</i>	1	1	None
6	BRA	BRA <i>C, Expr</i>	Branch if Carry	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>GE, Expr</i>	Branch if greater than or equal	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>GEU, Expr</i>	Branch if unsigned greater than or equal	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>GT, Expr</i>	Branch if greater than	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>GTU, Expr</i>	Branch if unsigned greater than	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>LE, Expr</i>	Branch if less than or equal	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>LEU, Expr</i>	Branch if unsigned less than or equal	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>LT, Expr</i>	Branch if less than	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>LTU, Expr</i>	Branch if unsigned less than	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>N, Expr</i>	Branch if Negative	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>NC, Expr</i>	Branch if Not Carry	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>NN, Expr</i>	Branch if Not Negative	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>NOV, Expr</i>	Branch if Not Overflow	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>NZ, Expr</i>	Branch if Not Zero	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>OA, Expr</i>	Branch if Accumulator A overflow	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>OB, Expr</i>	Branch if Accumulator B overflow	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>OV, Expr</i>	Branch if Overflow	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>SA, Expr</i>	Branch if Accumulator A saturated	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>SB, Expr</i>	Branch if Accumulator B saturated	1	1 (4)	None
		BRA <i>Expr</i>	Branch Unconditionally	1	4	None
BRA <i>Z, Expr</i>	Branch if Zero	1	1 (4)	None		
BRA <i>Wn</i>	Computed Branch	1	4	None		
7	BSET	BSET <i>f, #bit4</i>	Bit Set <i>f</i>	1	1	None
		BSET <i>Ws, #bit4</i>	Bit Set <i>Ws</i>	1	1	None

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
8	BSW	BSW.C Ws,Wb	Write C bit to Ws<Wb>	1	1	None
		BSW.Z Ws,Wb	Write Z bit to Ws<Wb>	1	1	None
9	BTG	BTG f,#bit4	Bit Toggle f	1	1	None
		BTG Ws,#bit4	Bit Toggle Ws	1	1	None
10	BTSC	BTSC f,#bit4	Bit Test f, Skip if Clear	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
		BTSC Ws,#bit4	Bit Test Ws, Skip if Clear	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
11	BTSS	BTSS f,#bit4	Bit Test f, Skip if Set	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
		BTSS Ws,#bit4	Bit Test Ws, Skip if Set	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
12	BTST	BTST f,#bit4	Bit Test f	1	1	Z
		BTST.C Ws,#bit4	Bit Test Ws to C	1	1	C
		BTST.Z Ws,#bit4	Bit Test Ws to Z	1	1	Z
		BTST.C Ws,Wb	Bit Test Ws<Wb> to C	1	1	C
		BTST.Z Ws,Wb	Bit Test Ws<Wb> to Z	1	1	Z
13	BTSTS	BTSTS f,#bit4	Bit Test then Set f	1	1	Z
		BTSTS.C Ws,#bit4	Bit Test Ws to C, then Set	1	1	C
		BTSTS.Z Ws,#bit4	Bit Test Ws to Z, then Set	1	1	Z
14	CALL	CALL lit23	Call subroutine	2	4	SFA
		CALL Wn	Call indirect subroutine	1	4	SFA
		CALL.L Wn	Call indirect subroutine (long address)	1	4	SFA
15	CLR	CLR f	f = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR WREG	WREG = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR Ws	Ws = 0x0000	1	1	None
		CLR Acc,Wx,Wxd,Wy,Wyd,AWB	Clear Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,SA,SB
16	CLRWDT	CLRWDT	Clear Watchdog Timer	1	1	WDTO,Sleep
17	COM	COM f	f = \bar{f}	1	1	N,Z
		COM f,WREG	WREG = \bar{f}	1	1	N,Z
		COM Ws,Wd	Wd = \overline{Ws}	1	1	N,Z
18	CP	CP f	Compare f with WREG	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CP Wb,#lit8	Compare Wb with lit8	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CP Wb,Ws	Compare Wb with Ws (Wb – Ws)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
19	CP0	CP0 f	Compare f with 0x0000	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CP0 Ws	Compare Ws with 0x0000	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
20	CPB	CPB f	Compare f with WREG, with Borrow	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CPB Wb,#lit8	Compare Wb with lit8, with Borrow	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		CPB Wb,Ws	Compare Wb with Ws, with Borrow (Wb – Ws – C)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
21	CPSEQ	CPSEQ Wb,Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if =	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBEQ	CPBEQ Wb,Wn,Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if =	1	1 (5)	None
22	CPSGT	CPSGT Wb,Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if >	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBGT	CPBGT Wb,Wn,Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if >	1	1 (5)	None
23	CPSLT	CPSLT Wb,Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if <	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBLT	CPBLT Wb,Wn,Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if <	1	1 (5)	None
24	CPSNE	CPSNE Wb,Wn	Compare Wb with Wn, skip if ≠	1	1 (2 or 3)	None
	CPBNE	CPBNE Wb,Wn,Expr	Compare Wb with Wn, branch if ≠	1	1 (5)	None

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
25	CTXTSWP	CTXTSWP #lit3	Switch CPU register context to context defined by lit3	1	2	None
		CTXTSWP Wn	Switch CPU register context to context defined by Wn	1	2	None
26	DAW	DAW Wn	Wn = decimal adjust Wn	1	1	C
27	DEC	DEC f	$f = f - 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC f, WREG	WREG = $f - 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC Ws, Wd	Wd = Ws - 1	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
28	DEC2	DEC2 f	$f = f - 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC2 f, WREG	WREG = $f - 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		DEC2 Ws, Wd	Wd = Ws - 2	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
29	DISI	DISI #lit14	Disable Interrupts for k instruction cycles	1	1	None
30	DIV	DIV.S Wm, Wn	Signed 16/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
		DIV.SD Wm, Wn	Signed 32/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
		DIV.U Wm, Wn	Unsigned 16/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
		DIV.UD Wm, Wn	Unsigned 32/16-bit Integer Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
31	DIVF	DIVF Wm, Wn	Signed 16/16-bit Fractional Divide	1	18	N,Z,C,OV
32	DO	DO #lit15, Expr	Do code to PC + Expr, lit15 + 1 times	2	2	None
		DO Wn, Expr	Do code to PC + Expr, (Wn) + 1 times	2	2	None
33	ED	ED Wm*Wm, Acc, Wx, Wy, Wxd	Euclidean Distance (no accumulate)	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
34	EDAC	EDAC Wm*Wm, Acc, Wx, Wy, Wxd	Euclidean Distance	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
35	EXCH	EXCH Wns, Wnd	Swap Wns with Wnd	1	1	None
36	FBCL	FBCL Ws, Wnd	Find Bit Change from Left (MSb) Side	1	1	C
37	FF1L	FF1L Ws, Wnd	Find First One from Left (MSb) Side	1	1	C
38	FF1R	FF1R Ws, Wnd	Find First One from Right (LSb) Side	1	1	C
39	GOTO	GOTO Expr	Go to address	2	4	None
		GOTO Wn	Go to indirect	1	4	None
		GOTO.L Wn	Go to indirect (long address)	1	4	None
40	INC	INC f	$f = f + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC f, WREG	WREG = $f + 1$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC Ws, Wd	Wd = Ws + 1	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
41	INC2	INC2 f	$f = f + 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC2 f, WREG	WREG = $f + 2$	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		INC2 Ws, Wd	Wd = Ws + 2	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
42	IOR	IOR f	$f = f .IOR. WREG$	1	1	N,Z
		IOR f, WREG	WREG = $f .IOR. WREG$	1	1	N,Z
		IOR #lit10, Wn	Wd = lit10 .IOR. Wd	1	1	N,Z
		IOR Wb, Ws, Wd	Wd = Wb .IOR. Ws	1	1	N,Z
		IOR Wb, #lit5, Wd	Wd = Wb .IOR. lit5	1	1	N,Z
43	LAC	LAC Wso, #Slit4, Acc	Load Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
44	LNK	LNK #lit14	Link Frame Pointer	1	1	SFA
45	LSR	LSR f	f = Logical Right Shift f	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		LSR f, WREG	WREG = Logical Right Shift f	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		LSR Ws, Wd	Wd = Logical Right Shift Ws	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		LSR Wb, Wns, Wnd	Wnd = Logical Right Shift Wb by Wns	1	1	N,Z
		LSR Wb, #lit5, Wnd	Wnd = Logical Right Shift Wb by lit5	1	1	N,Z

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
46	MAC	MAC $Wm * Wn, Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd, AWB$	Multiply and Accumulate	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
		MAC $Wm * Wm, Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd$	Square and Accumulate	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
47	MOV	MOV f, Wn	Move f to Wn	1	1	None
		MOV f	Move f to f	1	1	None
		MOV $f, WREG$	Move f to WREG	1	1	None
		MOV $\#lit16, Wn$	Move 16-bit literal to Wn	1	1	None
		MOV.b $\#lit8, Wn$	Move 8-bit literal to Wn	1	1	None
		MOV Wn, f	Move Wn to f	1	1	None
		MOV Wso, Wdo	Move Ws to Wd	1	1	None
		MOV $WREG, f$	Move WREG to f	1	1	None
		MOV.D Wns, Wd	Move Double from W(ns):W(ns + 1) to Wd	1	2	None
MOV.D Ws, Wnd	Move Double from Ws to W(nd + 1):W(nd)	1	2	None		
48	MOVPAG	MOVPAG $\#lit10, DSRPAG$	Move 10-bit literal to DSRPAG	1	1	None
		MOVPAG $\#lit9, DSWPAG$	Move 9-bit literal to DSWPAG	1	1	None
		MOVPAG $\#lit8, TBLPAG$	Move 8-bit literal to TBLPAG	1	1	None
		MOVPAGW $Ws, DSRPAG$	Move Ws<9:0> to DSRPAG	1	1	None
		MOVPAGW $Ws, DSWPAG$	Move Ws<8:0> to DSWPAG	1	1	None
		MOVPAGW $Ws, TBLPAG$	Move Ws<7:0> to TBLPAG	1	1	None
49	MOVSAC	MOVSAC $Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd, AWB$	Prefetch and store accumulator	1	1	None
50	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
51	MPY.N	MPY.N $Wm * Wn, Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd$	-(Multiply Wm by Wn) to Accumulator	1	1	None
52	MSC	MSC $Wm * Wm, Acc, Wx, Wxd, Wy, Wyd, AWB$	Multiply and Subtract from Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
53	MUL	MUL.SS Wb, Ws, Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = signed(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.SS Wb, Ws, Acc	Accumulator = signed(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.SU Wb, Ws, Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = signed(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.SU Wb, Ws, Acc	Accumulator = signed(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.SU Wb, #lit5, Acc	Accumulator = signed(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
		MUL.US Wb, Ws, Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = unsigned(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.US Wb, Ws, Acc	Accumulator = unsigned(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.UU Wb, Ws, Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.UU Wb, #lit5, Acc	Accumulator = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
		MUL.UU Wb, Ws, Acc	Accumulator = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MULW.SS Wb, Ws, Wnd	Wnd = signed(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MULW.SU Wb, Ws, Wnd	Wnd = signed(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MULW.US Wb, Ws, Wnd	Wnd = unsigned(Wb) * signed(Ws)	1	1	None
		MULW.UU Wb, Ws, Wnd	Wnd = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(Ws)	1	1	None
		MUL.SU Wb, #lit5, Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = signed(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
		MUL.SU Wb, #lit5, Wnd	Wnd = signed(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
		MUL.UU Wb, #lit5, Wnd	{Wnd + 1, Wnd} = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
		MUL.UU Wb, #lit5, Wnd	Wnd = unsigned(Wb) * unsigned(lit5)	1	1	None
MUL	f	W3:W2 = f * WREG	1	1	None	
54	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
55	NOP	NOP	No Operation	1	1	None
		NOPR	No Operation	1	1	None
56	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
57	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
58	PWRSVAV	PWRSVAV #lit1	Go into Sleep or Idle mode	1	1	WDTO,Sleep
59	RCALL	RCALL Expr	Relative Call	1	4	SFA
		RCALL Wn	Computed Call	1	4	SFA
60	REPEAT	REPEAT #lit15	Repeat Next Instruction lit15 + 1 times	1	1	None
		REPEAT Wn	Repeat Next Instruction (Wn) + 1 times	1	1	None
61	RESET	RESET	Software device Reset	1	1	None
62	RETFIE	RETFIE	Return from interrupt	1	6 (5)	SFA

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
63	RETLW	RETLW #lit10,Wn	Return with literal in Wn	1	6 (5)	SFA
64	RETURN	RETURN	Return from Subroutine	1	6 (5)	SFA
65	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
66	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
67	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
68	RRNC	RRNC f	f = Rotate Right (No Carry) f	1	1	N,Z
		RRNC f,WREG	WREG = Rotate Right (No Carry) f	1	1	N,Z
		RRNC Ws,Wd	Wd = Rotate Right (No Carry) Ws	1	1	N,Z
69	SAC	SAC Acc,#Slit4,Wdo	Store Accumulator	1	1	None
		SAC.R Acc,#Slit4,Wdo	Store Rounded Accumulator	1	1	None
70	SE	SE Ws,Wnd	Wnd = sign-extended Ws	1	1	C,N,Z
71	SETM	SETM f	f = 0xFFFF	1	1	None
		SETM WREG	WREG = 0xFFFF	1	1	None
		SETM Ws	Ws = 0xFFFF	1	1	None
72	SFTAC	SFTAC Acc,Wn	Arithmetic Shift Accumulator by (Wn)	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
		SFTAC Acc,#Slit6	Arithmetic Shift Accumulator by Slit6	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
73	SL	SL f	f = Left Shift f	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		SL f,WREG	WREG = Left Shift f	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		SL Ws,Wd	Wd = Left Shift Ws	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		SL Wb,Wns,Wnd	Wnd = Left Shift Wb by Wns	1	1	N,Z
		SL Wb,#lit5,Wnd	Wnd = Left Shift Wb by lit5	1	1	N,Z
74	SUB	SUB Acc	Subtract Accumulators	1	1	OA,OB,OAB,SA,SB,SAB
		SUB f	f = f - WREG	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUB f,WREG	WREG = f - WREG	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUB #lit10,Wn	Wn = Wn - lit10	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUB Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Wb - Ws	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUB Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = Wb - lit5	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
75	SUBB	SUBB f	f = f - WREG - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBB f,WREG	WREG = f - WREG - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBB #lit10,Wn	Wn = Wn - lit10 - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBB Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Wb - Ws - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBB Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = Wb - lit5 - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
76	SUBR	SUBR f	f = WREG - f	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBR f,WREG	WREG = WREG - f	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBR Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Ws - Wb	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBR Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = lit5 - Wb	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
77	SUBBR	SUBBR f	f = WREG - f - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBBR f,WREG	WREG = WREG - f - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBBR Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Ws - Wb - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		SUBBR Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = lit5 - Wb - (\bar{C})	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 28-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax	Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
78	SWAP	SWAP .b Wn	Wn = nibble swap Wn	1	1	None
		SWAP Wn	Wn = byte swap Wn	1	1	None
79	TBLRDH	TBLRDH Ws, Wd	Read Prog<23:16> to Wd<7:0>	1	5	None
80	TBLRDL	TBLRDL Ws, Wd	Read Prog<15:0> to Wd	1	5	None
81	TBLWTH	TBLWTH Ws, Wd	Write Ws<7:0> to Prog<23:16>	1	2	None
82	TBLWTL	TBLWTL Ws, Wd	Write Ws to Prog<15:0>	1	2	None
83	ULNK	ULNK	Unlink Frame Pointer	1	1	SFA
84	XOR	XOR f	f = f .XOR. WREG	1	1	N,Z
		XOR f, WREG	WREG = f .XOR. WREG	1	1	N,Z
		XOR #lit10, Wn	Wd = lit10 .XOR. Wd	1	1	N,Z
		XOR Wb, Ws, Wd	Wd = Wb .XOR. Ws	1	1	N,Z
		XOR Wb, #lit5, Wd	Wd = Wb .XOR. lit5	1	1	N,Z
85	ZE	ZE Ws, Wnd	Wnd = Zero-extend Ws	1	1	C,Z,N

Note: Read and Read-Modify-Write (e.g., bit operations and logical operations) on non-CPU SFRs incur an additional instruction cycle.

29.0 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The PIC® microcontrollers (MCU) and dsPIC® digital signal controllers (DSC) are supported with a full range of software and hardware development tools:

- Integrated Development Environment
 - MPLAB® X IDE Software
- Compilers/Assemblers/Linkers
 - MPLAB XC Compiler
 - MPASM™ Assembler
 - MPLINK™ Object Linker/
MPLIB™ Object Librarian
 - MPLAB Assembler/Linker/Librarian for
Various Device Families
- Simulators
 - MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator
- Emulators
 - MPLAB REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator
- In-Circuit Debuggers/Programmers
 - MPLAB ICD 3
 - PICKit™ 3
- Device Programmers
 - MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer
- Low-Cost Demonstration/Development Boards,
Evaluation Kits and Starter Kits
- Third-party development tools

29.1 MPLAB X Integrated Development Environment Software

The MPLAB X IDE is a single, unified graphical user interface for Microchip and third-party software, and hardware development tool that runs on Windows®, Linux and Mac OS® X. Based on the NetBeans IDE, MPLAB X IDE is an entirely new IDE with a host of free software components and plug-ins for high-performance application development and debugging. Moving between tools and upgrading from software simulators to hardware debugging and programming tools is simple with the seamless user interface.

With complete project management, visual call graphs, a configurable watch window and a feature-rich editor that includes code completion and context menus, MPLAB X IDE is flexible and friendly enough for new users. With the ability to support multiple tools on multiple projects with simultaneous debugging, MPLAB X IDE is also suitable for the needs of experienced users.

Feature-Rich Editor:

- Color syntax highlighting
- Smart code completion makes suggestions and provides hints as you type
- Automatic code formatting based on user-defined rules
- Live parsing

User-Friendly, Customizable Interface:

- Fully customizable interface: toolbars, toolbar buttons, windows, window placement, etc.
- Call graph window

Project-Based Workspaces:

- Multiple projects
- Multiple tools
- Multiple configurations
- Simultaneous debugging sessions

File History and Bug Tracking:

- Local file history feature
- Built-in support for Bugzilla issue tracker

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

29.2 MPLAB XC Compilers

The MPLAB XC Compilers are complete ANSI C compilers for all of Microchip's 8, 16, and 32-bit MCU and DSC devices. These compilers provide powerful integration capabilities, superior code optimization and ease of use. MPLAB XC Compilers run on Windows, Linux or MAC OS X.

For easy source level debugging, the compilers provide debug information that is optimized to the MPLAB X IDE.

The free MPLAB XC Compiler editions support all devices and commands, with no time or memory restrictions, and offer sufficient code optimization for most applications.

MPLAB XC Compilers include an assembler, linker and utilities. The assembler generates relocatable object files that can then be archived or linked with other relocatable object files and archives to create an executable file. MPLAB XC Compiler uses the assembler to produce its object file. Notable features of the assembler include:

- Support for the entire device instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command-line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB X IDE compatibility

29.3 MPASM Assembler

The MPASM Assembler is a full-featured, universal macro assembler for PIC10/12/16/18 MCUs.

The MPASM Assembler generates relocatable object files for the MPLINK Object Linker, Intel® standard HEX files, MAP files to detail memory usage and symbol reference, absolute LST files that contain source lines and generated machine code, and COFF files for debugging.

The MPASM Assembler features include:

- Integration into MPLAB X IDE projects
- User-defined macros to streamline assembly code
- Conditional assembly for multipurpose source files
- Directives that allow complete control over the assembly process

29.4 MPLINK Object Linker/ MPLIB Object Librarian

The MPLINK Object Linker combines relocatable objects created by the MPASM Assembler. It can link relocatable objects from precompiled libraries, using directives from a linker script.

The MPLIB Object Librarian manages the creation and modification of library files of precompiled code. When a routine from a library is called from a source file, only the modules that contain that routine will be linked in with the application. This allows large libraries to be used efficiently in many different applications.

The object linker/library features include:

- Efficient linking of single libraries instead of many smaller files
- Enhanced code maintainability by grouping related modules together
- Flexible creation of libraries with easy module listing, replacement, deletion and extraction

29.5 MPLAB Assembler, Linker and Librarian for Various Device Families

MPLAB Assembler produces relocatable machine code from symbolic assembly language for PIC24, PIC32 and dsPIC DSC devices. MPLAB XC Compiler uses the assembler to produce its object file. The assembler generates relocatable object files that can then be archived or linked with other relocatable object files and archives to create an executable file. Notable features of the assembler include:

- Support for the entire device instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command-line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB X IDE compatibility

29.6 MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator

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

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

29.7 MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System

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

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

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

29.8 MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System

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

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

29.9 PICkit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer

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

29.10 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

29.11 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

29.12 Third-Party Development Tools

Microchip also offers a great collection of tools from third-party vendors. These tools are carefully selected to offer good value and unique functionality.

- Device Programmers and Gang Programmers from companies, such as SoftLog and CCS
- Software Tools from companies, such as Gimpel and Trace Systems
- Protocol Analyzers from companies, such as Saleae and Total Phase
- Demonstration Boards from companies, such as MikroElektronika, Digilent® and Olimex
- Embedded Ethernet Solutions from companies, such as EZ Web Lynx, WIZnet and IPLogika®

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

30.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family electrical characteristics. Additional information will be provided in future revisions of this document as it becomes available.

Absolute maximum ratings for the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above the parameters indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

Ambient temperature under bias	-40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature	-65°C to +160°C
Voltage on VDD with respect to VSS	-0.3V to +6.0V
Voltage on VCAP with respect to VSS	1.62V to 1.98V
Maximum current out of VSS pin	350 mA
Maximum current into VDD pin ⁽²⁾	350 mA
Maximum current sunk by any I/O pin.....	20 mA
Maximum current sourced by I/O pin	18 mA
Maximum current sourced/sunk by all ports ⁽²⁾	200 mA

Note 1: Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

2: Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation (see [Table 30-2](#)).

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

30.1 DC Characteristics

TABLE 30-1: OPERATING MIPS vs. VOLTAGE

Characteristic	VDD Range (in Volts)	Temperature Range (in °C)	Maximum MIPS
			dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X Family
I-Temp	4.5V to 5.5V ^(1,2)	-40°C to +85°C	70
E-Temp	4.5V to 5.5V ^(1,2)	-40°C to +125°C	60

Note 1: Device is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested but not characterized. Refer to Parameter **BO10** in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

2: When BOR is enabled, the device will work from 4.7V to 5.5V.

Note 1: Customer operating voltage range is specified as: 4.5V to 5.5V.

TABLE 30-2: 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	—	+140	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-40	—	+125	°C
Power Dissipation: Internal Chip Power Dissipation: $P_{INT} = V_{DD} \times (I_{DD} - \sum I_{OH})$ I/O Pin Power Dissipation: $I/O = \sum (\{V_{DD} - V_{OH}\} \times I_{OH}) + \sum (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$	PD	P _{INT} + P _{I/O}			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	PD _{MAX}	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			W

TABLE 30-3: THERMAL PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Package Thermal Resistance, 64-Pin QFN, 9x9x0.9 mm	θ_{JA}	28.0	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 64-Pin TQFP, 10x10x1 mm	θ_{JA}	48.3	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-Pin QFN, 8x8 mm	θ_{JA}	29.0	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-Pin TQFP, 10x10x1 mm	θ_{JA}	49.8	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin QFN-S, 6x6x0.9 mm	θ_{JA}	30.0	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin SOIC, 7.50 mm	θ_{JA}	69.7	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin SSOP, 5.30 mm	θ_{JA}	71.0	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-Pin SPDIP, 300 mil	θ_{JA}	60.0	—	°C/W	1

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-4: DC TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 3): 4.5V to 5.5V (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
Operating Voltage							
DC10	VDD	Supply Voltage⁽³⁾	VBOR	—	5.5	V	
DC12	VDR	RAM Data Retention Voltage⁽²⁾	1.8	—	—	V	
DC16	VPOR	VDD Start Voltage to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	—	—	VSS	V	
DC17	SVDD	VDD Rise Rate to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	1.0	—	—	V/ms	0V-5.0V in 5 ms
DC18	VCORE	VDD Core Internal Regulator Voltage	1.62	1.8	1.98	V	Voltage is dependent on load, temperature and VDD

Note 1: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: This is the limit to which VDD may be lowered without losing RAM data.

3: VDD voltage must remain at VSS for a minimum of 200 μs to ensure POR.

TABLE 30-5: FILTER CAPACITOR (CEFC) SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated): Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended							
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Comments
	CEFC	External Filter Capacitor Value ⁽¹⁾	4.7	10	—	μF	Capacitor must have a low series resistance (< 1Ω)

Note 1: Typical VCAP Voltage = 1.8 volts when VDD ≥ VDDMIN.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: OPERATING CURRENT (IDD)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended		
Param.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions	
Operating Current (IDD)⁽¹⁾					
DC20d	4.5	5.5	mA	-40°C	5.0V 10 MIPS
DC20a	4.65	5.6	mA	+25°C	
DC20b	4.85	6.0	mA	+85°C	
DC20c	5.6	7.2	mA	+125°C	
DC22d	8.6	10.6	mA	-40°C	5.0V 20 MIPS
DC22a	8.8	10.8	mA	+25°C	
DC22b	9.1	11.1	mA	+85°C	
DC22c	9.8	12.6	mA	+125°C	
DC23d	16.8	18.5	mA	-40°C	5.0V 40 MIPS
DC23a	17.2	19.0	mA	+25°C	
DC23b	17.55	19.2	mA	+85°C	
DC23c	18.3	21.0	mA	+125°C	
DC24d	25.15	28.0	mA	-40°C	5.0V 60 MIPS
DC24a	25.5	28.0	mA	+25°C	
DC24b	25.5	28.0	mA	+85°C	
DC24c	25.55	28.5	mA	+125°C	
DC25d	29.0	31.0	mA	-40°C	5.0V 70 MIPS
DC25a	28.5	31.0	mA	+25°C	
DC25b	28.3	31.0	mA	+85°C	

Note 1: 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 and external clock is active, 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 outputs and driving low
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}} = V_{\text{DD}}$, WDT and FSCM are disabled
- CPU, SRAM, program memory and data memory are operational
- No peripheral modules are operating or being clocked (defined PMDx bits are all ones)
- CPU executing


```
while(1)
{
NOP();
}
```

2: Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-7: DC CHARACTERISTICS: IDLE CURRENT (IDLE)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended		
Parameter No.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions	
Idle Current (IDLE)⁽¹⁾					
DC40d	1.25	2	mA	-40°C	5.0V 10 MIPS
DC40a	1.25	2	mA	+25°C	
DC40b	1.5	2.6	mA	+85°C	
DC40c	1.5	2.6	mA	+125°C	
DC42d	2.3	3	mA	-40°C	5.0V 20 MIPS
DC42a	2.3	3	mA	+25°C	
DC42b	2.6	3.45	mA	+85°C	
DC42c	2.6	3.85	mA	+125°C	
DC44d	6.9	8	mA	-40°C	5.0V 70 MIPS
DC44a	6.9	8	mA	+25°C	
DC44b	7.25	8.6	mA	+85°C	

Note 1: Base Idle current (IDLE) is measured as follows:

- CPU core is off, oscillator is configured in EC mode and external clock is active, 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 outputs and driving low
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}} = \text{VDD}$, WDT and FSCM are disabled
- No peripheral modules are operating or being clocked (defined PMDx bits are all ones)
- The NVMSIDL bit (NVMCON<12>) = 1 (i.e., Flash regulator is set to standby while the device is in Idle mode)
- The VREGSF bit (RCON<11>) = 0 (i.e., Flash regulator is set to standby while the device is in Sleep mode)

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: POWER-DOWN CURRENT (IPD)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended	
Parameter No.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Power-Down Current (IPD) – dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X⁽¹⁾				
DC60d	9.25	30	μA	-40°C
DC60a	15.75	35	μA	+25°C
DC60b	67.75	250	μA	+85°C
DC60c	270	750	μA	+125°C
DC61d	1	7	μA	-40°C
DC61a	1.25	8	μA	+25°C
DC61b	3.5	12	μA	+85°C
DC61c	5	15	μA	+125°C

Note 1: IPD (Sleep) current is measured as follows:

- CPU core is off, oscillator is configured in EC mode and external clock is active, 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 outputs and driving low
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}} = V_{\text{DD}}$, WDT and FSCM are disabled
- All peripheral modules are disabled (PMDx bits are all ones)
- The VREGS bit (RCON<8>) = 0 (i.e., core regulator is set to standby while the device is in Sleep mode)
- The VREGSF bit (RCON<11>) = 0 (i.e., Flash regulator is set to standby while the device is in Sleep mode)

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when the module is enabled. This current should be added to the base IPD current.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-9: DC CHARACTERISTICS: DOZE CURRENT (IDOZE)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Parameter No.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Doze Ratio	Units	Conditions		
Doze Current (IDOZE)⁽¹⁾							
DC73a	16.0	18.25	1:2	mA	-40°C	5.0V	70 MIPS
DC73g	7.1	8.0	1:128	mA			
DC70a	16.25	18.5	1:2	mA	+25°C	5.0V	70 MIPS
DC70g	7.3	8.2	1:128	mA			
DC71a	17.0	19.0	1:2	mA	+85°C	5.0V	70 MIPS
DC71g	7.5	8.9	1:128	mA			
DC72a	17.75	19.95	1:2	mA	+125°C	5.0V	60 MIPS
DC72g	8.25	9.32	1:128	mA			

Note 1: IDOZE 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 IDOZE measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator is configured in EC mode and external clock is active, 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 outputs and driving low
- MCLR = VDD, WDT and FSCM are disabled
- CPU, SRAM, program memory and data memory are operational
- No peripheral modules are operating or being clocked (defined PMDx bits are all ones)
- CPU executing


```
while(1)
{
NOP();
}
```

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-10: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI10	V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage I/O Pins	V _{SS}	—	0.2 V _{DD}	V	
DI20	V _{IH}	Input High Voltage I/O Pins	0.75 V _{DD}	—	5.5	V	
DI30	ICNPU	Change Notification Pull-up Current	200	375	600	μA	V _{DD} = 5.0V, V _{PIN} = V _{SS}
DI31	ICNPD	Change Notification Pull-Down Current⁽⁷⁾	175	400	625	μA	V _{DD} = 5.0V, V _{PIN} = V _{DD}
DI50	I _{IL}	Input Leakage Current^(2,3) I/O Pins	-100	—	100	nA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , pin at high-impedance
DI55	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$		-700	—	700	nA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD}
DI56	OSC1		-200	—	200	nA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , XT and HS modes
DI60a	I _{ICL}	Input Low Injection Current	0	—	-5 ^(4,6)		All pins except V _{DD} , V _{SS} , AV _{DD} , AV _{SS} , $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$, V _{CAP} and RB7
DI60b	I _{ICH}	Input High Injection Current	0	—	+5 ^(5,6)	mA	All pins except V _{DD} , V _{SS} , AV _{DD} , AV _{SS} , $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$, V _{CAP} , RB7 and all 5V tolerant pins ⁽⁵⁾
DI60c	ΣI _{ICT}	Total Input Injection Current (sum of all I/O and control pins)	-20 ⁽⁷⁾	—	+20 ⁽⁷⁾		Absolute instantaneous sum of all ± input injection currents from all I/O pins (I _{ICL} + I _{ICH}) ≤ ΣI _{ICT}

Note 1: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: The leakage current on the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current can be measured at different input voltages.

3: Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.

4: V_{IL} source < (V_{SS} – 0.3). Characterized but not tested.

5: Digital 5V tolerant pins cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current from input sources > 5.5V.

6: Non-zero injection currents can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.

7: Any number and/or combination of I/O pins not excluded under I_{ICL} or I_{ICH} conditions are permitted, provided the mathematical “absolute instantaneous” sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified limit. Characterized but not tested.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-11: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min. ⁽¹⁾	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
DO16	VOL	Output Low Voltage 4x Sink Driver Pins ⁽²⁾	—	—	0.4	V	IOL = 8.8 mA, VDD = 5.0V
DO10	VOL	Output Low Voltage 8x Sink Driver Pins ⁽³⁾	—	—	0.4	V	IOL = 10.8 mA, VDD = 5.0V
DO26	VOH	Output High Voltage 4x Sink Driver Pins ⁽²⁾	VDD – 0.6	—	—	V	IOH = -8.3 mA, VDD = 5.0V
DO20	VOH	Output High Voltage 8x Sink Driver Pins	VDD – 0.6	—	—	V	IOH = -12.3 mA, VDD = 5.0V

- Note 1:** Parameters are characterized, but not tested.
Note 2: Includes all I/O pins that are not 8x sink driver pins (see below).
Note 3: Includes pins, such as RA3, RA4 and RB<15:10> for 28-pin devices, RA3, RA4, RA9 and RB<15:10> for 44-pin devices and RA4, RA7, RA9, RB<15:10> and RC15 for 64-pin devices.

TABLE 30-12: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: BOR

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min. ⁽¹⁾	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
BO10	VBOR	BOR Event on VDD Transition High-to-Low	4.15	4.285	4.4	V	VDD (see Note 2 , Note 3 and Note 4)

- Note 1:** Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested in manufacturing.
Note 2: The VBOR specification is relative to the VDD.
Note 3: The device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested but not characterized.
Note 4: The start-up VDD must rise above 4.6V.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-13: DC CHARACTERISTICS: PROGRAM MEMORY

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (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
Program Flash Memory							
D130	EP	Cell Endurance	10,000	—	—	E/W	-40°C to +125°C
D131	VPR	VDD for Read	4.5	—	5.5	V	
D132b	VPEW	VDD for Self-Timed Write	4.5	—	5.5	V	
D134	TRETD	Characteristic Retention	20	—	—	Year	Provided no other specifications are violated, -40°C to +125°C
D135	IDDP	Supply Current During Programming	—	10	—	mA	
D136a	TRW	Row Write Cycle Time	0.657	—	0.691	ms	TRW = 4965 FRC cycles, TA = +85°C (see Note 2)
D136b	TRW	Row Write Cycle Time	0.651	—	0.698	ms	TRW = 4965 FRC cycles, TA = +125°C (see Note 2)
D137a	TPE	Page Erase Time	19.44	—	20.44	ms	TPE = 146893 FRC cycles, TA = +85°C (see Note 2)
D137b	TPE	Page Erase Time	19.24	—	20.65	ms	TPE = 146893 FRC cycles, TA = +125°C (see Note 2)
D138a	Tww	Word Write Cycle Time	45.78	—	48.15	µs	Tww = 346 FRC cycles, TA = +85°C (see Note 2)
D138b	Tww	Word Write Cycle Time	45.33	—	48.64	µs	Tww = 346 FRC cycles, TA = +125°C (see Note 2)

Note 1: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: Other conditions: FRC = 7.3728 MHz, TUN<5:0> = b' 0111111 (for Min), TUN<5:0> = b' 100000 (for Max). This parameter depends on the FRC accuracy (see [Table 30-20](#)) and the value of the FRC Oscillator Tuning register.

TABLE 30-14: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: INTERNAL BAND GAP REFERENCE VOLTAGE

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (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
DVR10	VBG	Internal Band Gap Reference Voltage	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

30.2 AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters

This section defines the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family AC characteristics and timing parameters.

TABLE 30-15: TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS – AC

AC CHARACTERISTICS	<p>Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)</p> <p>Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended</p> <p>Operating voltage V_{DD} range as described in Section 30.1 “DC Characteristics”.</p>
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FIGURE 30-1: LOAD CONDITIONS FOR DEVICE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS



TABLE 30-16: CAPACITIVE LOADING REQUIREMENTS ON OUTPUT PINS

Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
DO50	Cosco	OSC2 Pin	—	—	15	pF	In XT and HS modes, when external clock is used to drive OSC1
DO56	Cio	All I/O Pins and OSC2	—	—	50	pF	EC mode
DO58	CB	SCLx, SDAx	—	—	400	pF	In I ² C mode

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING



TABLE 30-17: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Sym	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
OS10	FIN	External CLKI Frequency (External clocks allowed only in EC and ECPLL modes)	DC	—	40	MHz	EC
		Oscillator Crystal Frequency	3.5 10	— —	10 25	MHz MHz	XT HS
OS20	Tosc	$T_{osc} = 1/F_{osc}$	12.5	—	DC	ns	$T_A = +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
OS25	Tcy	Instruction Cycle Time ⁽²⁾	25	—	DC	ns	$T_A = +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
OS30	TosL, TosH	External Clock in (OSC1) High or Low Time	$0.375 \times T_{osc}$	—	$0.625 \times T_{osc}$	ns	EC
OS31	TosR, TosF	External Clock in (OSC1) Rise or Fall Time	—	—	20	ns	EC
OS40	TckR	CLKO Rise Time ⁽³⁾	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS41	TckF	CLKO Fall Time ⁽³⁾	—	5.2	—	ns	
OS42	GM	External Oscillator Transconductance ⁽⁴⁾	—	12	—	mA/V	HS, $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$
			—	6	—	mA/V	XT, $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$, $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note 1: Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: Instruction cycle period (Tcy) equals two times the input oscillator time base period. All specified values are based on characterization data for that particular oscillator type, under standard operating conditions, with the device executing code. Exceeding these specified limits may result in an unstable oscillator operation and/or higher than expected current consumption. All devices are tested to operate at "Minimum" values with an external clock applied to the OSC1 pin. When an external clock input is used, the "Maximum" cycle time limit is "DC" (no clock) for all devices.

3: Measurements are taken in EC mode. The CLKO signal is measured on the OSC2 pin.

4: This parameter is characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-18: PLL CLOCK TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (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
OS50	FPLLI	PLL Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) Input Frequency Range	0.8	—	8.0	MHz	ECPLL, XTPLL modes
OS51	FSYS	On-Chip VCO System Frequency	120	—	340	MHz	
OS52	TLOCK	PLL Start-up Time (Lock Time)	0.9	1.5	3.1	ms	
OS53	DCLK	CLKO Stability (Jitter) ⁽²⁾	-3	0.5	3	%	

Note 1: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: This jitter specification is based on clock cycle-by-clock cycle measurements. To get the effective jitter for individual time bases or communication clocks used by the application, use the following formula:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{FOSC}{\text{Time Base or Communication Clock}}}}$$

For example, if Fosc = 120 MHz and the SPI bit rate = 10 MHz, the effective jitter is as follows:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{120}{10}}} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{DCLK}{3.464}$$

TABLE 30-19: INTERNAL FRC ACCURACY

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended					
Param No.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
Internal FRC Accuracy @ FRC Frequency = 7.37 MHz⁽¹⁾							
F20a	FRC	-1	0.5	+1	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C	VDD = 4.5-5.5V
F20b	FRC	-2	1	+2	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C	VDD = 4.5-5.5V

Note 1: Frequency calibrated at +25°C and 5.0V. TUN<5:0> bits can be used to compensate for temperature drift.

TABLE 30-20: INTERNAL LPRC ACCURACY

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended					
Param No.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
LPRC @ 32.768 kHz⁽¹⁾							
F21a	LPRC	-15	5	+15	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C	VDD = 4.5-5.5V
F21b	LPRC	-30	10	+30	%	-40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C	VDD = 4.5-5.5V

Note 1: Change of LPRC frequency as VDD changes.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-3: I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-21: I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DO31	TioR	Port Output Rise Time	—	5	10	ns	
DO32	TioF	Port Output Fall Time	—	5	10	ns	
DI35	TINP	INTx Pin High or Low Time (input)	20	—	—	ns	
DI40	TRBP	CNx High or Low Time (input)	2	—	—	T _{CY}	

Note 1: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

FIGURE 30-4: BOR AND MASTER CLEAR RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-5: POWER-ON RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-22: RESET, WATCHDOG TIMER, OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMER AND POWER-UP TIMER TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SY00	TPU	Power-up Period	—	400	600	μs	
SY10	TOST	Oscillator Start-up Time	—	$1024 T_{osc}$	—	—	$T_{osc} = \text{OSC1 period}$
SY11	TPWRT	Power-up Timer Period	—	1	—	ms	Using LPRC parameters indicated in F21a/F21b (see Table 30-20)
SY12	TWDT	Watchdog Timer Time-out Period	0.8	—	1.2	ms	WDTPRE = 0, WDTPS<3:0> = 0000, using LPRC tolerances indicated in F21a/F21b (see Table 30-20) at +85°C
			3.2	—	4.8	ms	WDTPRE = 1, WDTPS<3:0> = 0000, using LPRC tolerances indicated in F21a/F21b (see Table 30-20) at +85°C
SY13	TIOZ	I/O High-Impedance from MCLR Low or Watchdog Timer Reset	0.68	0.72	1.2	μs	
SY20	TMCLR	MCLR Pulse Width (low)	2	—	—	μs	
SY30	TBOR	BOR Pulse Width (low)	1	—	—	ms	
SY35	TFSCM	Fail-Safe Clock Monitor Delay	—	500	900	μs	-40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
SY36	TVREG	Voltage Regulator Standby-to-Active mode Transition Time	—	—	30	μs	
SY37	TOSCDFRC	FRC Oscillator Start-up Delay	46	48	54	μs	
SY38	TOSCDLPRC	LPRC Oscillator Start-up Delay	—	—	70	μs	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-6: TIMER1-TIMER5 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to [Figure 30-1](#) for load conditions.

TABLE 30-23: TIMER1 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS⁽¹⁾

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended					
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽²⁾	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
TA10	TtxH	T1CK High Time	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 20 or (Tcy + 20)/N	—	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter TA15, N = Prescaler Value (1, 8, 64, 256)
		Asynchronous mode	35	—	—	ns		
TA11	TtxL	T1CK Low Time	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 20 or (Tcy + 20)/N	—	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter TA15, N = Prescaler Value (1, 8, 64, 256)
		Asynchronous mode	10	—	—	ns		
TA15	TtxP	T1CK Input Period	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 40 or (2 Tcy + 40)/N	—	—	ns	N = Prescaler Value (1, 8, 64, 256)
OS60	Ft1	T1CK Oscillator Input Frequency Range (oscillator enabled by setting TCS (T1CON<1>) bit)	DC	—	50	kHz		
TA20	TCKEXTMRL	Delay from External T1CK Clock Edge to Timer Increment	0.75 Tcy + 40	—	1.75 Tcy + 40	ns		

Note 1: Timer1 is a Type A.

Note 2: These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-24: TIMER2 AND TIMER4 (TYPE B TIMER) EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
TB10	TtxH	TxCK High Time	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 20 or (Tcy + 20)/N	—	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter TB15, N = Prescaler Value (1, 8, 64, 256)
TB11	TtxL	TxCK Low Time	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 20 or (Tcy + 20)/N	—	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter TB15, N = Prescaler Value (1, 8, 64, 256)
TB15	TtxP	TxCK Input Period	Synchronous mode	Greater of: 40 or (2 Tcy + 40)/N	—	—	ns	N = Prescaler Value (1, 8, 64, 256)
TB20	TCKEXT-MRL	Delay from External TxCK Clock Edge to Timer Increment		0.75 Tcy + 40	—	1.75 Tcy + 40	ns	

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

TABLE 30-25: TIMER3 AND TIMER5 (TYPE C TIMER) EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
TC10	TtxH	TxCK High Time	Synchronous	Tcy + 20	—	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter TC15
TC11	TtxL	TxCK Low Time	Synchronous	Tcy + 20	—	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter TC15
TC15	TtxP	TxCK Input Period	Synchronous, with Prescaler	2 Tcy + 40	—	—	ns	N = Prescaler Value (1, 8, 64, 256)
TC20	TCKEXT-MRL	Delay from External TxCK Clock Edge to Timer Increment		0.75 Tcy + 40	—	1.75 Tcy + 40	ns	

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-7: INPUT CAPTURE x (ICx) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

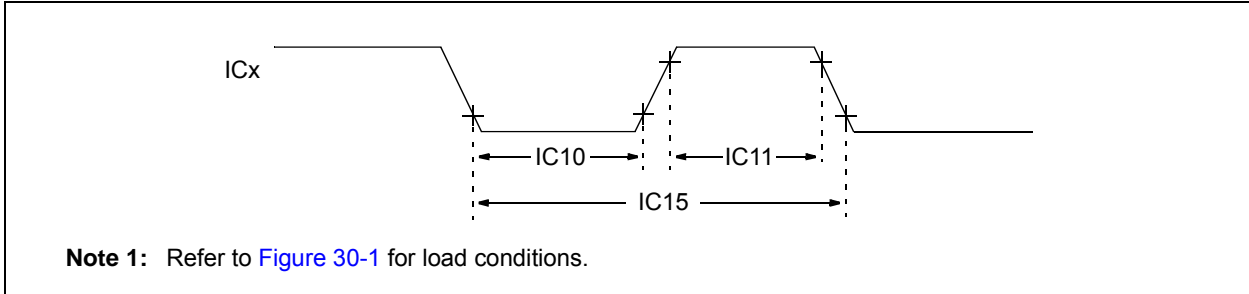


TABLE 30-26: INPUT CAPTURE x (ICx) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
IC10	TccL	ICx Input Low Time	Greater of: 12.5 + 25 or (0.5 Tcy/N) + 25	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter IC15
IC11	TccH	ICx Input High Time	Greater of: 12.5 + 25 or (0.5 Tcy/N) + 25	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter IC15
IC15	TccP	ICx Input Period	Greater of: 25 + 50 or (1 Tcy/N) + 50	—	ns	

N = Prescaler Value (1, 4, 16)

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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-8: OUTPUT COMPARE x (OCx) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-27: OUTPUT COMPARE x (OCx) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
OC10	TccF	OCx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32
OC11	TccR	OCx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31

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

FIGURE 30-9: OCx/PWMx MODULE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

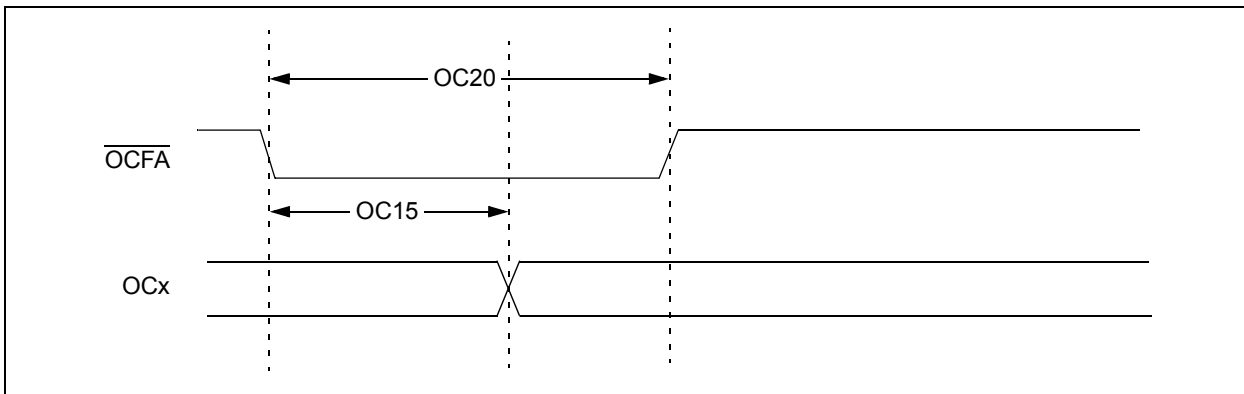


TABLE 30-28: OCx/PWMx MODE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
OC15	TFD	Fault Input to PWMx I/O Change	—	—	$T_{CY} + 20$	ns	
OC20	TFLT	Fault Input Pulse Width	$T_{CY} + 20$	—	—	ns	

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-10: HIGH-SPEED PWMx MODULE FAULT TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

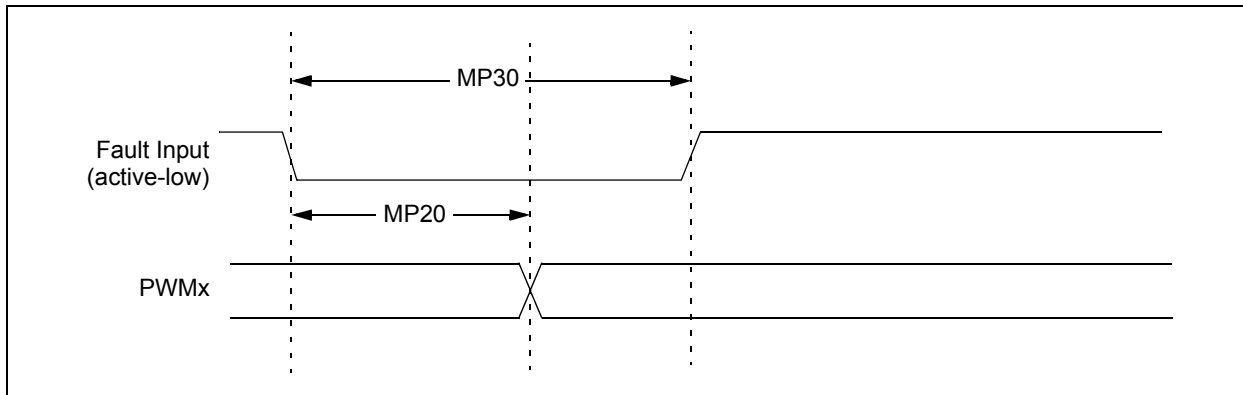


FIGURE 30-11: HIGH-SPEED PWMx MODULE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-29: HIGH-SPEED PWMx MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
MP10	T _{FPWM}	PWMx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32
MP11	T _{RPWM}	PWMx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31
MP20	T _{FD}	Fault Input ↓ to PWMx I/O Change	—	—	15	ns	
MP30	T _{FH}	Fault Input Pulse Width	15	—	—	ns	

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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-30: SPI2 MAXIMUM DATA/CLOCK RATE SUMMARY

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended			
Maximum Data Rate	Master Transmit Only (Half-Duplex)	Master Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	Slave Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	CKE	CKP	SMP
15 MHz	Table 30-31	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
9 MHz	—	Table 30-32	—	1	0,1	1
9 MHz	—	Table 30-33	—	0	0,1	1
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-34	1	0	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-35	1	1	0
15 MHz	—	—	Table 30-36	0	1	0
11 MHz	—	—	Table 30-37	0	0	0

FIGURE 30-12: SPI2 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-13: SPI2 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-31: SPI2 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	See Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCK2 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCK2 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-14: SPI2 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-32: SPI2 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Frequency	—	—	9	MHz	See Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCK2 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCK2 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2sc, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 111 ns. The clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-15: SPI2 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-33: SPI2 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Frequency	—	—	9	MHz	-40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ and see Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCK2 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCK2 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2sch, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	

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

Note 2: Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated.

Note 3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 111 ns. The clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

Note 4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-16: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-34: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Input Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK2 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK2 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS2}$ ↓ to SCK2 ↑ or SCK2 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ to SDO2 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ after SCK2 Edge	1.5 T _{cy} + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4
SP60	TssL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after $\overline{SS2}$ Edge	—	—	50	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the SCK2 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-17: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-35: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Input Frequency	—	—	11	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK2 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK2 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS2}$ ↓ to SCK2 ↑ or SCK2 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ to SDO2 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ after SCK2 Edge	1.5 T _{CY} + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4
SP60	TssL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after $\overline{SS2}$ Edge	—	—	50	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 91 ns. Therefore, the SCK2 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-18: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-36: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Input Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK2 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK2 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS2}$ ↓ to SCK2 ↑ or SCK2 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ to SDO2 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS2}$ ↑ after SCK2 Edge	1.5 T _{CY} + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
- 2:** Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.
- 3:** The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the SCK2 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.
- 4:** Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-19: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-37: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK2 Input Frequency	—	—	11	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK2 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK2 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO2 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO2 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO2 Data Output Valid after SCK2 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO2 Data Output Setup to First SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI2 Data Input to SCK2 Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{\text{SS}}2 \downarrow$ to SCK2 \uparrow or SCK2 \downarrow Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{\text{SS}}2 \uparrow$ to SDO2 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{\text{SS}}2 \uparrow$ after SCK2 Edge	$1.5 T_{CY} + 40$	—	—	ns	See Note 4

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

2: Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK2 is 91 ns. Therefore, the SCK2 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI2 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-38: SPI1 MAXIMUM DATA/CLOCK RATE SUMMARY

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended			
Maximum Data Rate	Master Transmit Only (Half-Duplex)	Master Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	Slave Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	CKE	CKP	SMP
25 MHz	Table 30-39	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
25 MHz	—	Table 30-40	—	1	0,1	1
25 MHz	—	Table 30-41	—	0	0,1	1
25 MHz	—	—	Table 30-42	1	0	0
25 MHz	—	—	Table 30-43	1	1	0
25 MHz	—	—	Table 30-44	0	1	0
25 MHz	—	—	Table 30-45	0	0	0

FIGURE 30-20: SPI1 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-21: SPI1 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY, CKE = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-39: SPI1 MASTER MODE (HALF-DUPLEX, TRANSMIT ONLY) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	See Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCK1 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCK1 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scl	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
- Note 2:** Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.
- Note 3:** The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.
- Note 4:** Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-22: SPI1 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

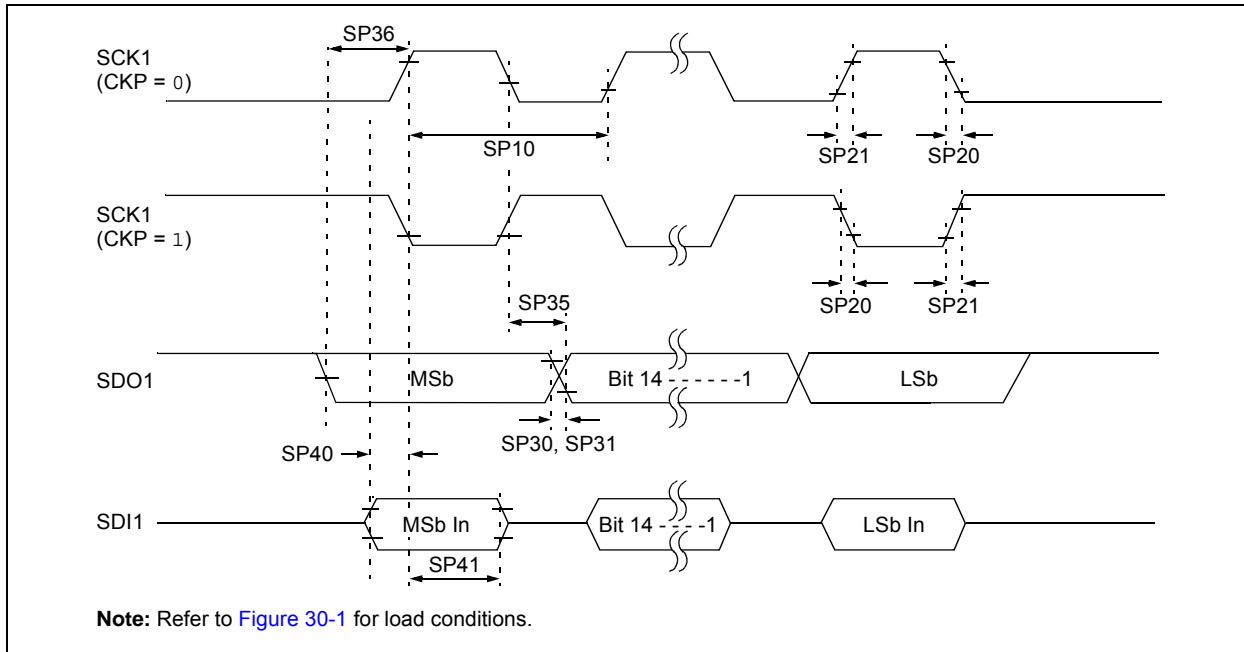


TABLE 30-40: SPI1 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	See Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCK1 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCK1 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2sc, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	15	—	—	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**FIGURE 30-23: SPI1 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-41: SPI1 MASTER MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP10	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	-40°C to +125°C and see Note 3
SP20	TscF	SCK1 Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP21	TscR	SCK1 Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
Note 2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.
Note 3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.
Note 4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**FIGURE 30-24: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-42: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2sch, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	15	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2sch, TssL2scL	$\overline{SS1}$ ↓ to SCK1 ↑ or SCK1 ↓ Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SS1}$ ↑ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{SS1}$ ↑ after SCK1 Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4
SP60	TssL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after $\overline{SS1}$ Edge	—	—	50	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

FIGURE 30-25: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-43: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2sch, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	15	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2sch, TssL2scL	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \downarrow$ to SCK1 \uparrow or SCK1 \downarrow Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \uparrow$ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \uparrow$ after SCK1 Edge	$1.5 T_{CY} + 40$	—	—	ns	See Note 4
SP60	TssL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after $\overline{\text{SS}}1$ Edge	—	—	50	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-26: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-44: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2sch, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	15	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2sch, TssL2scL	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \downarrow$ to SCK1 \uparrow or SCK1 \downarrow Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \uparrow$ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \uparrow$ after SCK1 Edge	$1.5 T_{CY} + 40$	—	—	ns	See Note 4

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
Note 2: Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.
Note 3: The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.
Note 4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**FIGURE 30-27: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS**



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

**TABLE 30-45: SPI1 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)
TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP70	FscP	Maximum SCK1 Input Frequency	—	—	25	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCK1 Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCK1 Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDO1 Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDO1 Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDO1 Data Output Valid after SCK1 Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2sch, TdoV2scL	SDO1 Data Output Setup to First SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2sch, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	20	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDI1 Data Input to SCK1 Edge	15	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2sch, TssL2scL	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \downarrow$ to SCK1 \uparrow or SCK1 \downarrow Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \uparrow$ to SDO1 Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	$\overline{\text{SS}}1 \uparrow$ after SCK1 Edge	$1.5 T_{CY} + 40$	—	—	ns	See Note 4

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
- Note 2:** Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.
- Note 3:** The minimum clock period for SCK1 is 40 ns. Therefore, the SCK1 clock generated by the master must not violate this specification.
- Note 4:** Assumes 50 pF load on all SPI1 pins.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-28: I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)



FIGURE 30-29: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-46: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended			
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽⁴⁾		Min. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
IM10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM11	THI:SCL	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM20	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	$20 + 0.1 C_b$	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	100	ns	
IM21	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	$20 + 0.1 C_b$	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	300	ns	
IM25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	40	—	ns	
IM26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	0.2	—	μs	
IM30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	$T_{CY}/2$ (BRG + 2)	—	μs	
IM40	TAA:SCL	Output Valid From Clock	100 kHz mode	—	3500	ns	
			400 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	
			1 MHz mode ⁽²⁾	—	400	ns	
IM45	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 ⁽²⁾	0.5	—	μs	
IM50	Cb	Bus Capacitive Loading	—	400	pF		
IM51	TPGD	Pulse Gobbler Delay	65	390	ns	See Note 3	

Note 1: BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator. Refer to “Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C™)” (DS70000195) in the “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual”. Please see the Microchip web site for the latest “dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual” sections.

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

3: Typical value for this parameter is 130 ns.

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

FIGURE 30-30: I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)



FIGURE 30-31: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-47: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽³⁾		Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
IS10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	μs	
			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	$20 + 0.1 \text{ Cb}$	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	$20 + 0.1 \text{ Cb}$	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	4	—	μs	
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	0.25	—	μs	
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		
IS51	TPGD	Pulse Gobbler Delay	65	390	ns	See Note 2	

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

Note 2: The typical value for this parameter is 130 ns.

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

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-32: CANx MODULE I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

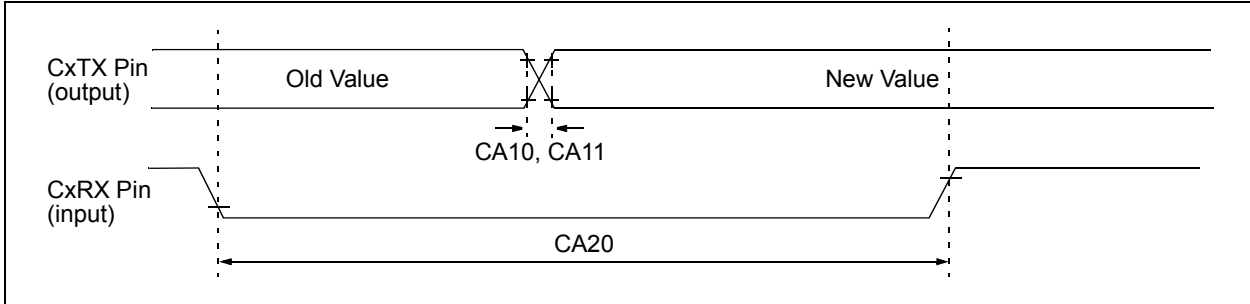


TABLE 30-48: CANx MODULE I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
CA10	TioF	Port Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32
CA11	TioR	Port Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31
CA20	TcWF	Pulse Width to Trigger CAN Wake-up Filter	120	—	—	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

FIGURE 30-33: UARTx MODULE I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



TABLE 30-49: UARTx MODULE I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ. ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
UA10	TUABAUD	UARTx Baud Time	66.67	—	—	ns	
UA11	FBAUD	UARTx Baud Frequency	—	—	15	Mbps	
UA20	TcWF	Start Bit Pulse Width to Trigger UARTx Wake-up	500	—	—	ns	

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

2: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-50: OP AMP/COMPARATOR x SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 3): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Comparator AC Characteristics							
CM10	TRESP	Response Time	—	19	80	ns	V+ input step of 100 mV, V- input held at VDD/2
CM11	TMC2OV	Comparator Mode Change to Output Valid	—	—	10	μs	
Comparator DC Characteristics							
CM30	VOFFSET	Comparator Offset Voltage	-80	±60	80	mV	
CM31	VHYST	Input Hysteresis Voltage	—	30	—	mV	
CM32	TRISE/ TFALL	Comparator Output Rise/Fall Time	—	20	—	ns	1 pF load capacitance on input
CM33	VGAIN	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	—	90	—	db	
CM34	VICM	Input Common-Mode Voltage	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	
Op Amp AC Characteristics							
CM20	SR	Slew Rate	—	9	—	V/μs	10 pF load
CM21	PM	Phase Margin	—	35	—	°C	G = 100V/V, 10 pF load
CM22	GM	Gain Margin	—	20	—	db	G = 100V/V, 10 pF load
CM23	GBW	Gain Bandwidth	—	10	—	MHz	10 pF load
Op Amp DC Characteristics							
CM40	VCMR	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	
CM41	CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	—	45	—	db	VCM = AVDD/2
CM42	VOFFSET	Op Amp Offset Voltage	-50	±6	50	mV	
CM43	VGAIN	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	—	90	—	db	
CM44	IOS	Input Offset Current	—	—	—	—	See pad leakage currents in Table 30-10
CM45	IB	Input Bias Current	—	—	—	—	See pad leakage currents in Table 30-10
CM46	IOUT	Output Current	—	—	420	μA	With minimum value of RFEEDBACK (CM48)
CM48	RFEEDBACK	Feedback Resistance Value	8	—	—	kΩ	Note 2
CM49a	VOUT	Output Voltage	AVSS + 0.075	—	AVDD - 0.075	V	IOUT = 420 μA

Note 1: Data in "Typ." column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: Resistances can vary by ±10% between op amps.

3: Device is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-51: OP AMP/COMPARATOR x VOLTAGE REFERENCE SETTLING TIME SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 2): 4.5V to 5.5V (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
VRD310	TSET	Settling Time	—	1	10	μs	See Note 1

- Note 1:** Settling time measured while CVRSS = 1 and the CVR<6:0> bits transition from '0000000' to '1111111'.
- Note 2:** Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

TABLE 30-52: OP AMP/COMPARATOR x VOLTAGE REFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
VRD311	CVRAA	Absolute Accuracy of Internal DAC Input to Comparators	—	±25	—	mV	AVDD = CVRSRC = 5.0V
VRD312	CVRAA1	Absolute Accuracy of CVREFXO Pins	—	—	+35/-65	mV	AVDD = CVRSRC = 5.0V
VRD313	CVRSRC	Input Reference Voltage	0	—	AVDD + 0.3	V	
VRD314	CVR0UT	Buffer Output Resistance	—	1.5k	—	Ω	
VRD315	CVCL	Permissible Capacitive Load (CVREFXO pins)	—	—	25	pF	
VRD316	IOCVR	Permissible Current Output (CVREFXO pins)	—	—	1	mA	
VRD317	ION	Current Consumed when Module is Enabled	—	—	500	μA	AVDD = 5.0V
VRD318	IOFF	Current Consumed when Module is Disabled	—	—	1	nA	AVDD = 5.0V

- Note 1:** Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-53: CTMU CURRENT SOURCE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
CTMU Current Source							
CTMUI1	IOUT1	Base Range	—	550	—	nA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
CTMUI2	IOUT2	10x Range	—	5.5	—	μA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
CTMUI3	IOUT3	100x Range	—	55	—	μA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 11
CTMUI4	IOUT4	1000x Range	—	550	—	μA	CTMUICON<9:8> = 00
CTMUFV1	VF	Temperature Diode Forward Voltage ^(1,2)	—	0.525	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
			—	0.585	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
			—	0.645	—	V	TA = +25°C, CTMUICON<9:8> = 11
CTMUFV2	VFVR	Temperature Diode Rate of Change ^(1,2)	—	-1.92	—	mV/°C	CTMUICON<9:8> = 01
			—	-1.74	—	mV/°C	CTMUICON<9:8> = 10
			—	-1.56	—	mV/°C	CTMUICON<9:8> = 11

Note 1: Nominal value at center point of current trim range (CTMUICON<15:10> = 000000).

Note 2: Parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing. Measurements are taken with the following conditions:

- VREF = AVDD = 5.0V
- ADC configured for 10-bit mode
- ADC configured for conversion speed of 500 ksps
- All PMDx bits are cleared (PMDx = 0)
- CPU executing


```
while(1)
{
NOP();
}
```
- Device operating from the FRC with no PLL

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-54: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Device Supply							
AD01	AVDD	Module VDD Supply	Greater of: VDD – 0.3 or VBOR	—	Lesser of: VDD + 0.3 or 5.5	V	
AD02	AVSS	Module VSS Supply	VSS – 0.3	—	VSS + 0.3	V	
Reference Inputs							
AD05	VREFH	Reference Voltage High	4.5	—	5.5	V	VREFH = AVDD, VREFL = AVSS = 0
AD06	VREFL	Reference Voltage Low	AVSS	—	AVDD – VBORMIN	V	See Note 1
AD06a			0	—	0	V	VREFH = AVDD, VREFL = AVSS = 0
AD07	VREF	Absolute Reference Voltage	4.5	—	5.5	V	VREF = VREFH – VREFL
AD08	IREF	Current Drain	—	—	10 600	μA μA	ADC off ADC on
AD09	IAD	Operating Current	—	5	—	mA	ADC operating in 10-bit mode (see Note 1)
			—	2	—	mA	ADC operating in 12-bit mode (see Note 1)
Analog Input							
AD12	VINH	Input Voltage Range VINH	VINL	—	VREFH	V	This voltage reflects Sample-and-Hold Channels 0, 1, 2 and 3 (CH0-CH3), positive input
AD13	VINL	Input Voltage Range VINL	VREFL	—	AVSS + 1V	V	This voltage reflects Sample-and-Hold Channels 0, 1, 2 and 3 (CH0-CH3), negative input
AD17	RIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	200	Ω	Impedance to achieve maximum performance of ADC

Note 1: Device is functional at $\text{VBORMIN} < \text{VDD} < \text{VDDMIN}$, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but is not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-55: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (12-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (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 (12-Bit Mode)							
AD20a	Nr	Resolution	12 data bits			bits	
AD21a	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-2	—	+2	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD22a	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD23a	GERR	Gain Error	-10	4	10	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD24a	EOFF	Offset Error	-10	1.75	10	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD25a	—	Monotonicity ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed
Dynamic Performance (12-Bit Mode)							
AD30a	THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	—	—	-75	dB	
AD31a	SINAD	Signal to Noise and Distortion	68.5	69.5	—	dB	
AD32a	SFDR	Spurious Free Dynamic Range	80	—	—	dB	
AD33a	FNYQ	Input Signal Bandwidth	—	—	250	kHz	
AD34a	ENOB	Effective Number of Bits	11.09	11.3	—	bits	

Note 1: Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

2: The conversion result never decreases with an increase in the input voltage.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-56: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (10-BIT MODE)

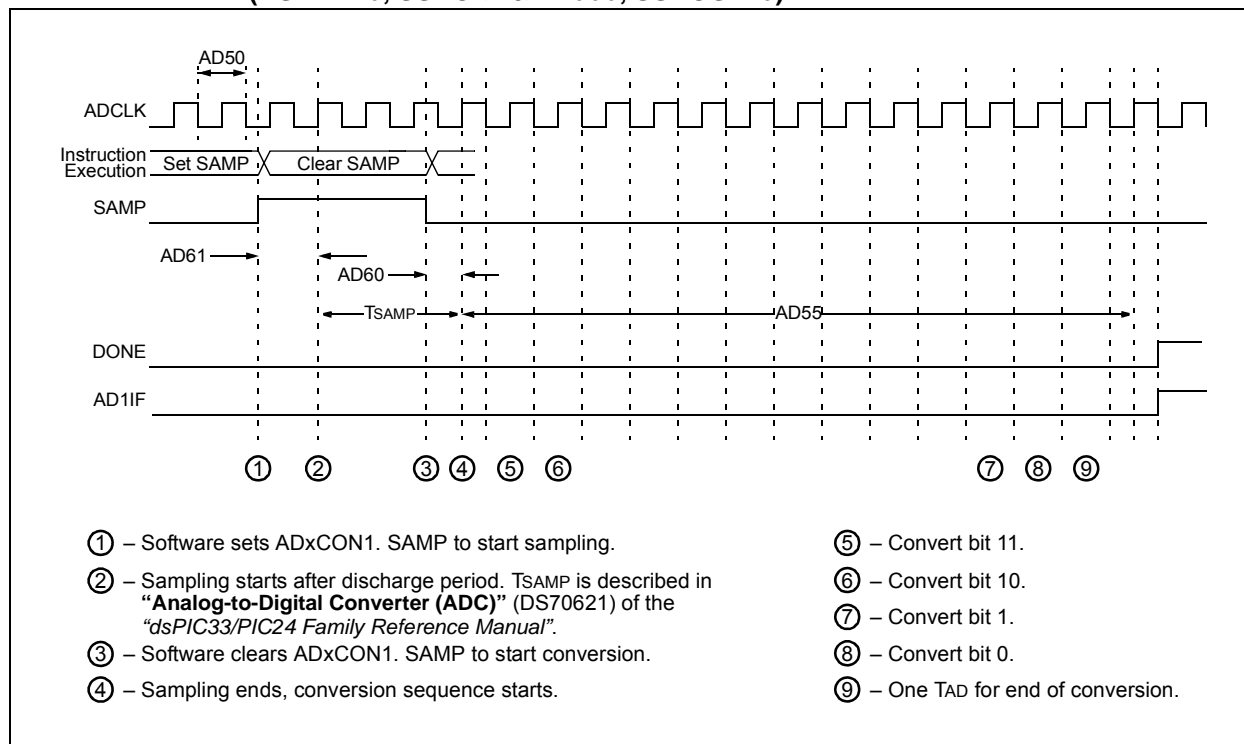
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
ADC Accuracy (10-Bit Mode)							
AD20b	Nr	Resolution	10 data bits			bits	
AD21b	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-1.5	—	+1.5	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD22b	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	≥ 1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD23b	GERR	Gain Error	1	3	6	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD24b	EOFF	Offset Error	1	2	4	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 5.5V
AD25b	—	Monotonicity ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	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: Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but is not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

2: The conversion result never decreases with an increase in the input voltage.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-34: ADC CONVERSION (12-BIT MODE) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS
(ASAM = 0, SSRC<2:0> = 000, SSRCG = 0)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-57: ADC CONVERSION (12-BIT MODE) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 2): 4.5V to 5.5V (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. ⁽⁴⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Clock Parameters							
AD50	TAD	ADC Clock Period	117.6	—	—	ns	
AD51	trc	ADC Internal RC Oscillator Period	—	250	—	ns	
Conversion Rate							
AD55	tCONV	Conversion Time	—	14	—	TAD	
AD56	FCNV	Throughput Rate	—	—	500	ksps	
AD57a	TSAMP	Sample Time when Sampling Any ANx Input	3	—	—	TAD	
AD57b	TSAMP	Sample Time when Sampling the Op Amp Outputs	3	—	—	TAD	
Timing Parameters							
AD60	tpCS	Conversion Start from Sample Trigger ⁽¹⁾	2	—	3	TAD	Auto-convert trigger is not selected
AD61	tpSS	Sample Start from Setting Sample (SAMP) bit ⁽¹⁾	2	—	3	TAD	
AD62	tcSS	Conversion Completion to Sample Start (ASAM = 1) ⁽¹⁾	—	0.5	—	TAD	
AD63	tDPU	Time to Stabilize Analog Stage from ADC Off to ADC On ⁽¹⁾	—	—	20	μs	See Note 3

- Note 1:** Because the sample caps will eventually lose charge, clock rates below 10 kHz may affect linearity performance, especially at elevated temperatures.
- 2:** Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but is not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.
- 3:** The parameter, tDPU, is the time required for the ADC module to stabilize at the appropriate level when the module is turned on (ADON (ADxCON1<15>) = 1). During this time, the ADC result is indeterminate.
- 4:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-58: ADC CONVERSION (10-BIT MODE) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (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. ⁽⁴⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Clock Parameters							
AD50	TAD	ADC Clock Period	75	—	—	ns	
AD51	trc	ADC Internal RC Oscillator Period	—	250	—	ns	
Conversion Rate							
AD55	tCONV	Conversion Time	—	12	—	TAD	
AD56	FCNV	Throughput Rate	—	—	1.1	Msp/s	Using simultaneous sampling
AD57a	TSAMP	Sample Time When Sampling Any ANx Input	2	—	—	TAD	
AD57b	TSAMP	Sample Time When Sampling the Op Amp Outputs	4	—	—	TAD	
Timing Parameters							
AD60	tPCS	Conversion Start from Sample Trigger ⁽²⁾	2	—	3	TAD	Auto-convert trigger is not selected
AD61	tPSS	Sample Start from Setting Sample (SAMP) bit ⁽²⁾	2	—	3	TAD	
AD62	tcSS	Conversion Completion to Sample Start (ASAM = 1) ⁽²⁾	—	0.5	—	TAD	
AD63	tDPU	Time to Stabilize Analog Stage from ADC Off to ADC On ⁽²⁾	—	—	20	μs	See Note 3

- Note 1:** Device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but is not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [BO10](#) in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.
- 2:** Because the sample caps will eventually lose charge, clock rates below 10 kHz may affect linearity performance, especially at elevated temperatures.
- 3:** The parameter, tDPU, is the time required for the ADC module to stabilize at the appropriate level when the module is turned on (ADON (ADxCON1<15>) = 1). During this time, the ADC result is indeterminate.
- 4:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

TABLE 30-59: DMA MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DM1	DMA Byte/Word Transfer Latency	1 Tcy ⁽²⁾	—	—	ns	

- Note 1:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
- 2:** Because DMA transfers use the CPU data bus, this time is dependent on other functions on the bus.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

31.0 HIGH-TEMPERATURE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family electrical characteristics for devices operating in an ambient temperature range of -40°C to +150°C.

The specifications between -40°C to +150°C are identical to those shown in [Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”](#) for operation between -40°C to +125°C, with the exception of the parameters listed in this section.

Parameters in this section begin with an H, which denotes High temperature. For example, Parameter [DC10](#) in [Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”](#) is the Industrial and Extended temperature equivalent of [HDC10](#).

Absolute maximum ratings for the dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X family high-temperature devices are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect device reliability. Functional operation of the device at these, or any other conditions above the parameters indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

Ambient temperature under bias ⁽²⁾	-40°C to +150°C
Storage temperature	-65°C to +160°C
Voltage on VDD with respect to VSS	-0.3V to +6.0V
Maximum current out of VSS pin	350 mA
Maximum current into VDD pin ⁽³⁾	350 mA
Maximum junction temperature	+155°C
Maximum current sunk by any I/O pin	20 mA
Maximum current sourced by I/O pin	18 mA
Maximum current sunk by all ports combined	200 mA
Maximum current sourced by all ports combined ⁽³⁾	200 mA

Note 1: Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” can cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only, and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect device reliability.

2: AEC-Q100 reliability testing for devices intended to operate at +150°C is 1,000 hours. Any design in which the total operating time from +125°C to +150°C will be greater than 1,000 hours is not warranted without prior written approval from Microchip Technology Inc.

3: Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation (see [Table 31-2](#)).

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

31.1 High-Temperature DC Characteristics

TABLE 31-1: OPERATING MIPS vs. VOLTAGE

Characteristic	VDD Range (in Volts)	Temperature Range (in °C)	Max MIPS
			dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X Family
HDC5	4.5V to 5.5V ^(1,2)	-40°C to +150°C	40

Note 1: Device is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$. Analog modules, such as the ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested but is not characterized. Refer to Parameter **BO10** in [Table 30-12](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

2: When BOR is enabled, the device will work from 4.7V to 5.5V.

TABLE 31-2: THERMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Rating	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
High-Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40	—	+155	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-40	—	+150	°C
Power Dissipation: Internal Chip Power Dissipation: $P_{INT} = V_{DD} \times (I_{DD} - \Sigma I_{OH})$ I/O Pin Power Dissipation: $I/O = \Sigma (\{V_{DD} - V_{OH}\} \times I_{OH}) + \Sigma (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$	PD	PINT + PI/O			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	PDMAX	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			W

TABLE 31-3: DC TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 3): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^\circ\text{C}$ for High Temperature				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Operating Voltage							
HDC10	VDD	Supply Voltage⁽³⁾	VBOR	—	5.5	V	
HDC12	VDR	RAM Data Retention Voltage⁽²⁾	1.8	—	—	V	
HDC16	VPOR	VDD Start Voltage to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	—	—	VSS	V	
HDC17	SVDD	VDD Rise Rate to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	1.0	—	—	V/ms	0V-5.0V in 5 ms
HDC18	VCORE	VDD Core Internal Regulator Voltage	1.62	1.8	1.98	V	Voltage is dependent on load, temperature and VDD

Note 1: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

2: This is the limit to which VDD may be lowered without losing RAM data.

3: VDD voltage must remain at VSS for a minimum of 200 μs to ensure POR.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 31-4: DC CHARACTERISTICS: POWER-DOWN CURRENT (IPD)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Units	Conditions		
Power-Down Current (IPD)						
HDC60e	1300	2500	μA	+150°C	5V	Base Power-Down Current
HDC61c	10	50	μA	+150°C	5V	Watchdog Timer Current: ΔI_{WDT}

TABLE 31-5: DC CHARACTERISTICS: IDLE CURRENT (I_{IDLE})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Units	Conditions		
HDC40e	2.6	5.0	mA	+150°C	5V	10 MIPS
HDC42e	3.6	7.0	mA	+150°C	5V	20 MIPS

TABLE 31-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: OPERATING CURRENT (I_{DD})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Units	Conditions		
HDC20e	5.9	8.0	mA	+150°C	5V	10 MIPS
HDC22e	10.3	15.0	mA	+150°C	5V	20 MIPS
HDC23e	19.0	25.0	mA	+150°C	5V	40 MIPS

TABLE 31-7: DC CHARACTERISTICS: DOZE CURRENT (I_{DOZE})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature			
Parameter No.	Typical	Max	Doze Ratio	Units	Conditions	
HDC73a	18.5	22.0	1:2	mA	+150°C	5V
HDC73g	8.35	12.0	1:128	mA		

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 31-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI10	V _{IL}	Input Low Voltage Any I/O Pins	V _{SS}	—	0.2 V _{DD}	V	
DI20	V _{IH}	Input High Voltage I/O Pins	0.75 V _{DD}	—	5.5	V	
DI30	IC _{NPU}	Change Notification Pull-up Current	200	375	600	μA	V _{DD} = 5.0V, V _{PIN} = V _{SS}
DI31	IC _{NP} D	Change Notification Pull-Down Current⁽⁷⁾	175	400	625	μA	V _{DD} = 5.0V, V _{PIN} = V _{DD}
DI50	I _{IL}	Input Leakage Current^(2,3) I/O Pins	-200	—	200	nA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , pin at high-impedance
DI55		$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	-1.5	—	1.5	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD}
DI56		OSC1	-300	—	300	nA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , XT and HS modes
DI60a	I _{ICL}	Input Low Injection Current	0	—	-5 ^(4,6)	mA	All pins except V _{DD} , V _{SS} , AV _{DD} , AV _{SS} , $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$, V _{CAP} and RB7
DI60b	I _{ICH}	Input High Injection Current	0	—	+5 ^(5,6)	mA	All pins except V _{DD} , V _{SS} , AV _{DD} , AV _{SS} , $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$, V _{CAP} , RB7 and all 5V tolerant pins ⁽⁵⁾
DI60c	∑I _{ICT}	Total Input Injection Current (sum of all I/O and control pins)	-20 ⁽⁷⁾	—	+20 ⁽⁷⁾	mA	Absolute instantaneous sum of all ± input injection currents from all I/O pins (I _{ICL} + I _{ICH}) ≤ ∑I _{ICT}

- Note 1:** Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.
- 2:** The leakage current on the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current can be measured at different input voltages.
- 3:** Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.
- 4:** V_{IL} source < (V_{SS} – 0.3). Characterized but not tested.
- 5:** Digital 5V tolerant pins cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current from input sources > 5.5V.
- 6:** Non-zero injection currents can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.
- 7:** Any number and/or combination of I/O pins not excluded under I_{ICL} or I_{ICH} conditions are permitted, provided the mathematical “absolute instantaneous” sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified limit. Characterized but not tested.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 31-9: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min. ⁽¹⁾	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
HDO16	VOL	Output Low Voltage 4x Sink Driver Pins ⁽²⁾	—	—	0.4	V	IOL = 8.8 mA, VDD = 5.0V
HDO10	VOL	Output Low Voltage 8x Sink Driver Pins ⁽³⁾	—	—	0.4	V	IOL = 10.8 mA, VDD = 5.0V
HDO26	VOH	Output High Voltage 4x Sink Driver Pins ⁽²⁾	VDD – 0.6	—	—	V	IOH = -8.3 mA, VDD = 5.0V
HDO20	VOH	Output High Voltage 8x Sink Driver Pins	VDD – 0.6	—	—	V	IOH = -12.3 mA, VDD = 5.0V

Note 1: Parameters are characterized but not tested.

2: Includes all I/O pins that are not 8x sink driver pins (see below).

3: Includes the pins, such as RA3, RA4 and RB<15:10> for 28-pin devices, RA3, RA4, RA9 and RB<15:10> for 44-pin devices, and RA4, RA7, RA9, RB<15:10> and RC15 for 64-pin devices.

TABLE 31-10: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: BOR

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min. ⁽¹⁾	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
HBO10	VBOR	BOR Event on VDD Transition High-to-Low	4.15	4.285	4.4	V	VDD (see Note 2 , Note 3 and Note 4)

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

2: The VBOR specification is relative to the VDD.

3: The device is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested but is not characterized.

4: The start-up VDD must rise above 4.6V.

TABLE 31-11: DC CHARACTERISTICS: PROGRAM MEMORY

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for High Temperature				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
HD130	EP	Program Flash Memory Cell Endurance	10,000	—	—	E/W	-40°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ⁽²⁾ 1000 E/W cycles or less and no other specifications are violated
HD134	TRETD	Characteristic Retention	20	—	—	Year	

Note 1: These parameters are assured by design, but are not characterized or tested in manufacturing.

2: Programming of the Flash memory is allowed up to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

31.2 AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters

The information contained in this section defines the dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X family AC characteristics and timing parameters for high-temperature devices. However, all AC timing specifications in this section are the same as those in [Section 30.2 “AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters”](#), with the exception of the parameters listed in this section.

Parameters in this section begin with an H, which denotes High temperature. For example, Parameter OS53 in [Section 30.2 “AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters”](#) is the Industrial and Extended temperature equivalent of HOS53.

TABLE 31-12: TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS – AC

AC CHARACTERISTICS	Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ Operating voltage VDD range as described in Table 31-1 .
---------------------------	--

FIGURE 31-1: LOAD CONDITIONS FOR DEVICE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 31-13: PLL CLOCK TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
HOS50	FPLLI	PLL Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) Input Frequency Range	0.8	—	8.0	MHz	ECPLL, XTPLL modes
HOS51	FSYS	On-Chip VCO System Frequency	120	—	340	MHz	
HOS52	TLOCK	PLL Start-up Time (Lock Time)	0.9	1.5	3.1	ms	
HOS53	DCLK	CLKO Stability (Jitter) ⁽²⁾	-3	0.5	3	%	

Note 1: Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: This jitter specification is based on clock cycle-by-clock cycle measurements. To get the effective jitter for individual time bases or communication clocks used by the application, use the following formula:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{FOSC}{\text{Time Base or Communication Clock}}}}$$

For example, if Fosc = 120 MHz and the SPI bit rate = 10 MHz, the effective jitter is as follows:

$$\text{Effective Jitter} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\frac{120}{10}}} = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{DCLK}{3.464}$$

TABLE 31-14: INTERNAL FRC ACCURACY

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Internal FRC Accuracy @ FRC Frequency = 7.3728 MHz						
HF20C	FRC	-3	1	+3	%	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ VDD = 4.5V to 5.5V

TABLE 31-15: INTERNAL LPRC ACCURACY

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
LPRC @ 32.768 kHz^(1,2)						
HF21C	LPRC	-30	10	+30	%	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ VDD = 4.5V to 5.5V

Note 1: Change of LPRC frequency as VDD changes.

2: LPRC accuracy impacts the Watchdog Timer Time-out Period (TWDT1). See [Section 27.5 “Watchdog Timer \(WDT\)”](#) for more information.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 31-16: CTMU CURRENT SOURCE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
CTMU Current Source							
HCTMUI1	IOUT1	Base Range	—	550	—	nA	CTMUICON<9.8> = 01
HCTMUI2	IOUT2	10x Range	—	5.5	—	μA	CTMUICON<9.8> = 10
HCTMUI3	IOUT3	100x Range	—	55	—	μA	CTMUICON<9.8> = 11
HCTMUI0	IOUT4	1000x Range	—	550	—	μA	CTMUICON<9.8> = 00
HCTMUFV1	VF	Temperature Diode Forward Voltage ⁽²⁾	—	0.525	—	V	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, CTMUICON<9.8> = 01
			—	0.585	—	V	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, CTMUICON<9.8> = 10
			—	0.645	—	V	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, CTMUICON<9.8> = 11

Note 1: Normal value at center point of current trim range (CTMUICON<15:10> = 000000).

2: Parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing. Measurements are taken with the following conditions:

- $V_{REF} = AV_{DD} = 5.0\text{V}$
- ADC module configured for 10-bit mode
- ADC module configured for conversion speed of 500 ksp/s
- All PMDx bits are cleared (PMDx = 0)
- CPU executing


```
while(1)
{
  NOP();
}
```
- Device operating from the FRC with no PLL

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 31-17: OP AMP/COMPARATOR x SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 3): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Comparator DC Characteristics							
HCM30	V _{OFFSET}	Comparator Offset Voltage	-80	±60	80	mV	
HCM31	V _{HYST}	Input Hysteresis Voltage	—	30	—	mV	
HCM34	V _{ICM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage	AV _{SS}	—	AV _{DD}	V	
Op Amp DC Characteristics⁽²⁾							
HCM40	V _{CMR}	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	AV _{SS}	—	AV _{DD}	V	
HCM42	V _{OFFSET}	Op Amp Offset Voltage	-50	±6	50	mV	

- Note 1:** Data in “Typ.” column is at 5.0V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.
- 2:** Resistances can vary by ±10% between op amps.
- 3:** Device is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but is not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter HBO10 in Table 31-10 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

TABLE 31-18: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (12-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
ADC Accuracy (12-Bit Mode)							
HAD20a	Nr	Resolution	12 data bits			bits	
HAD21a	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-2	—	+2	LSb	V _{INL} = AV _{SS} = V _{REFL} = 0V, AV _{DD} = V _{REFH} = 5.5V
HAD22a	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	V _{INL} = AV _{SS} = V _{REFL} = 0V, AV _{DD} = V _{REFH} = 5.5V
HAD23a	GERR	Gain Error	-10	4	10	LSb	V _{INL} = AV _{SS} = V _{REFL} = 0V, AV _{DD} = V _{REFH} = 5.5V
HAD24a	E _{OFF}	Offset Error	-10	1.75	10	LSb	V _{INL} = AV _{SS} = V _{REFL} = 0V, AV _{DD} = V _{REFH} = 5.5V

- Note 1:** Device is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but is not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter BO10 in Table 30-12 for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 31-19: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS (10-BIT MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
ADC Accuracy (10-Bit Mode)							
HAD20b	Nr	Resolution	10 data bits			bits	
HAD21b	INL	Integral Nonlinearity	-1.5	—	+1.5	LSb	$V_{INL} = AV_{SS} = V_{REFL} = 0V$, $AV_{DD} = V_{REFH} = 5.5V$
HAD22b	DNL	Differential Nonlinearity	≥ 1	—	< 1	LSb	$V_{INL} = AV_{SS} = V_{REFL} = 0V$, $AV_{DD} = V_{REFH} = 5.5V$
HAD23b	GERR	Gain Error	1	3	6	LSb	$V_{INL} = AV_{SS} = V_{REFL} = 0V$, $AV_{DD} = V_{REFH} = 5.5V$
HAD24b	E _{OFF}	Offset Error	1	2	4	LSb	$V_{INL} = AV_{SS} = V_{REFL} = 0V$, $AV_{DD} = V_{REFH} = 5.5V$

Note 1: Device is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$, but will have degraded performance. Device functionality is tested, but is not characterized. Analog modules: ADC, op amp/comparator and comparator voltage reference, will have degraded performance. Refer to Parameter [HBO10](#) in [Table 31-10](#) for the minimum and maximum BOR values.

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

32.0 CHARACTERISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL/EXTENDED TEMPERATURE DEVICES (-40°C TO +125°C)

32.1 I_{DD}

FIGURE 32-1: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM I_{DD} vs. F_{osc} (EC MODE, 10 MHz TO 70 MHz, 5.5V MAX)



FIGURE 32-2: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 10 MIPS)

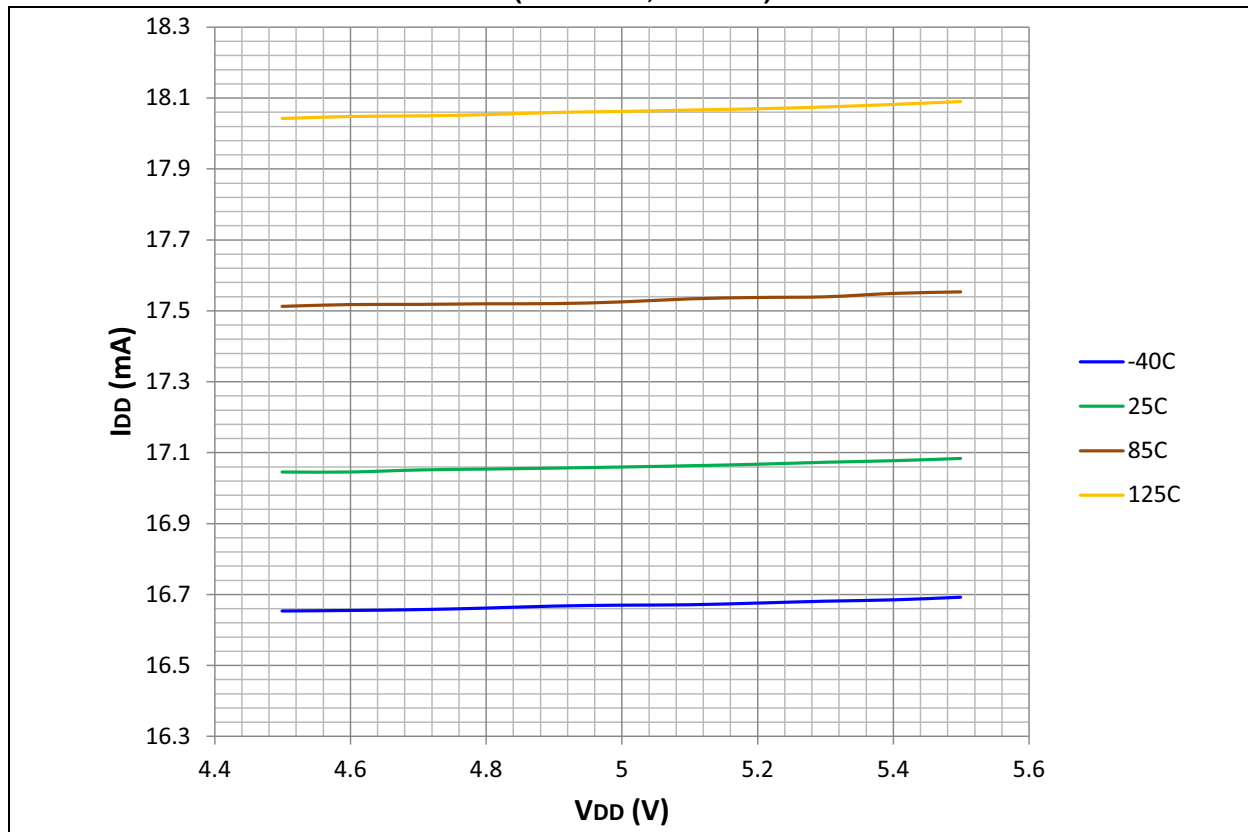


dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-3: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 20 MIPS)



FIGURE 32-4: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 40 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-5: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 60 MIPS)



FIGURE 32-6: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 70 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

32.2 IDLE

FIGURE 32-7: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM I_{IDLE} vs. F_{OSC} (EC MODE 10 MHz TO 70 MHz, 5.5V MAX)



FIGURE 32-8: TYPICAL I_{IDLE} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 10 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-9: TYPICAL I_{IDLE} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 20 MIPS)



FIGURE 32-10: TYPICAL I_{IDLE} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 40 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-11: TYPICAL I_{IDLE} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 60 MIPS)



FIGURE 32-12: TYPICAL I_{IDLE} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 70 MIPS)



32.3 IDOZE

FIGURE 32-13: TYPICAL IDOZE vs. VDD (DOZE 1:2, 70 MIPS)



FIGURE 32-14: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM IDOZE vs. TEMPERATURE (DOZE 1:2, 70 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-15: TYPICAL I_{DOZE} vs. V_{DD} (DOZE 1:128, 70 MIPS)



FIGURE 32-16: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM I_{DOZE} vs. TEMPERATURE (DOZE 1:128, 70 MIPS)



32.4 IPD

FIGURE 32-17: TYPICAL IPD vs. VDD



FIGURE 32-18: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM IPD vs. TEMPERATURE



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-19: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM ΔI_{WDT} vs. TEMPERATURE



32.5 FRC

FIGURE 32-20: TYPICAL FRC ACCURACY vs. VDD



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-21: TYPICAL FRC ACCURACY vs. TEMPERATURE (5.5V VDD)



32.6 LPRC

FIGURE 32-22: TYPICAL LPRC ACCURACY vs. VDD



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-23: TYPICAL LPRC ACCURACY vs. TEMPERATURE (5.5V V_{DD})



32.7 Leakage Current

FIGURE 32-24: TYPICAL I_{IL} vs. TEMPERATURE (MCLR)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-25: TYPICAL IIL vs. TEMPERATURE (OSC1)



FIGURE 32-26: TYPICAL IIL vs. TEMPERATURE (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

32.8 Pull-up and Pull-Down Current

FIGURE 32-27: TYPICAL PULL-UP CURRENT ($V_{PIN} = V_{SS}$) vs. TEMPERATURE



FIGURE 32-28: TYPICAL PULL-DOWN CURRENT ($V_{PIN} = 5.5V$) vs. TEMPERATURE



32.9 Voltage Input Low (V_{IL}) – Voltage Input High (V_{IH})

FIGURE 32-29: TYPICAL V_{IH}/V_{IL} vs. TEMPERATURE (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os)



32.10 Voltage Output Low (V_{OL}) – Voltage Output High (V_{OH})

FIGURE 32-30: TYPICAL V_{OH} 8x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OH} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-31: TYPICAL V_{OH} 4x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OH} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)



FIGURE 32-32: TYPICAL V_{OL} 8x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OL} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-33: TYPICAL V_{OL} 4x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OL} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)



32.11 V_{REG}

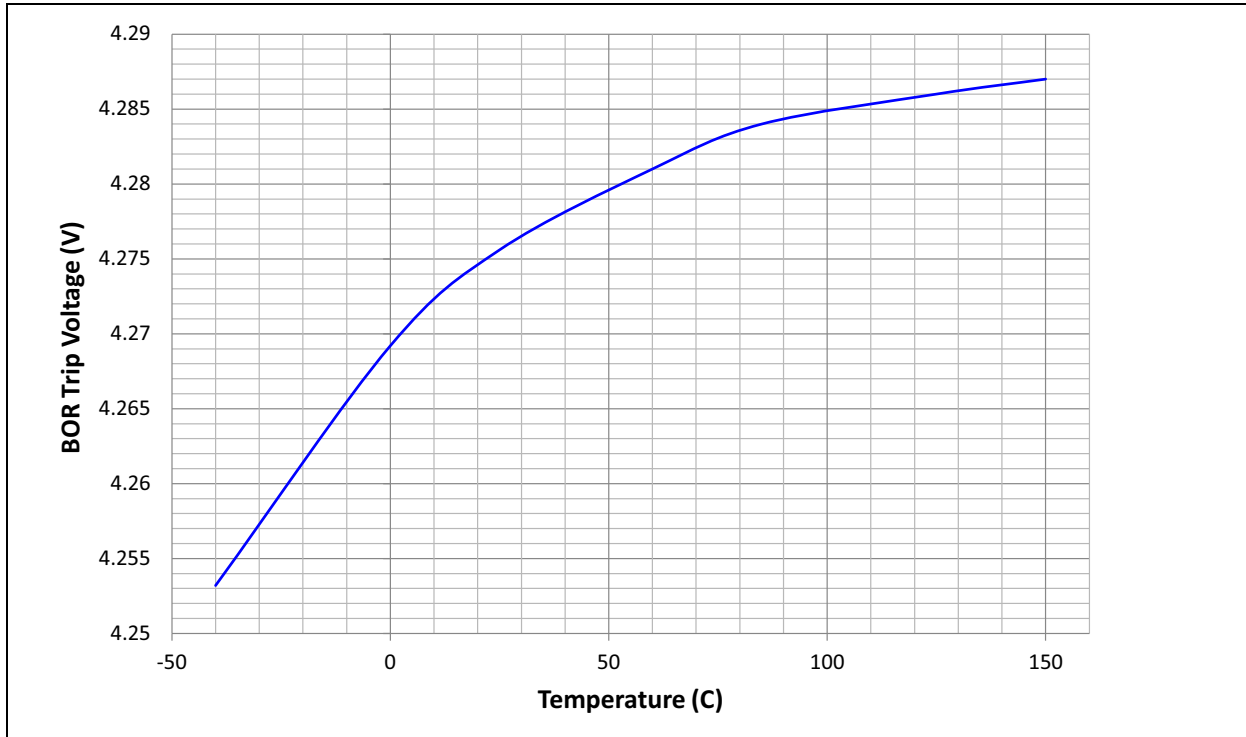
FIGURE 32-34: TYPICAL REGULATOR VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

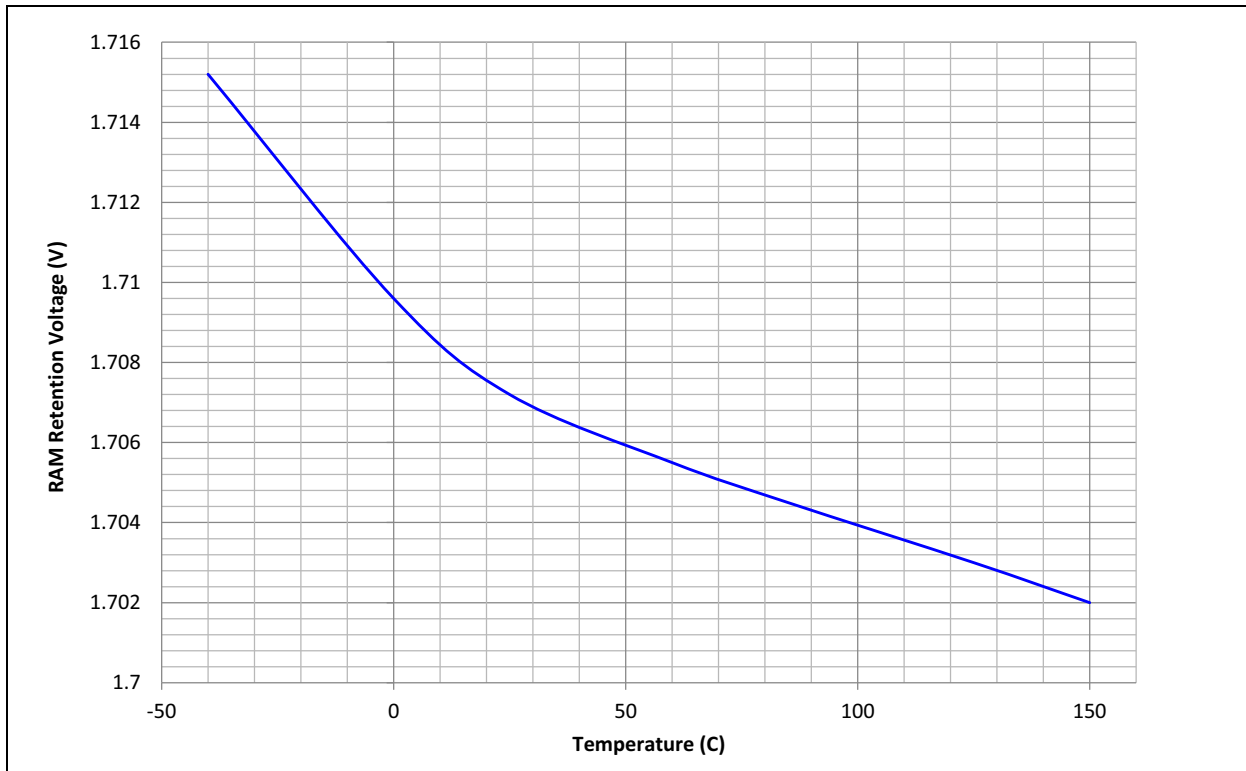
32.12 V_{BOR}

FIGURE 32-35: TYPICAL BOR TRIP RANGE vs. TEMPERATURE



32.13 RAM Retention

FIGURE 32-36: TYPICAL RAM RETENTION VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



32.14 Comparator Op Amp Offset

FIGURE 32-37: TYPICAL COMPARATOR OFFSET vs. V_{CM}



FIGURE 32-38: TYPICAL OP AMP OFFSET vs. V_{CM} OP AMP OFFSET



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

32.15 CTMU Current vs. Temperature

FIGURE 32-39: TYPICAL CTMU CURRENT (IRNG) vs. TEMPERATURE



32.16 CTMU Temperature Forward Diode

FIGURE 32-40: TYPICAL CTMU TEMPERATURE DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



32.17 ADC DNL

FIGURE 32-41: TYPICAL DNL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, -40^{\circ}C$)



FIGURE 32-42: TYPICAL DNL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +25^{\circ}C$)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-43: TYPICAL DNL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +85^{\circ}C$)



FIGURE 32-44: TYPICAL DNL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +125^{\circ}C$)



32.18 ADC INL

FIGURE 32-45: TYPICAL INL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, -40^{\circ}C$)



FIGURE 32-46: TYPICAL INL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +25^{\circ}C$)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 32-47: TYPICAL INL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +85^{\circ}C$)



FIGURE 32-48: TYPICAL INL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +125^{\circ}C$)



32.19 ADC Gain Offset Error

FIGURE 32-49: TYPICAL ADC GAIN ERROR vs. TEMPERATURE



FIGURE 32-50: TYPICAL ADC OFFSET ERROR vs. TEMPERATURE



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

33.0 CHARACTERISTICS FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE DEVICES (+150°C)

33.1 I_{DD}

FIGURE 33-1: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM I_{DD} vs. F_{OSC} (EC MODE 10 MHz TO 40 MHz, 5.5V MAX)



FIGURE 33-2: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 10 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-3: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 20 MIPS)



FIGURE 33-4: TYPICAL I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 40 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

33.2 IDLE

FIGURE 33-5: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM IDLE vs. FOSC (EC MODE 10 MHz TO 40 MHz, 5.5V MAX)



FIGURE 33-6: TYPICAL IDLE vs. VDD (EC MODE, 10 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-7: TYPICAL I_{IDLE} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 20 MIPS)



FIGURE 33-8: TYPICAL I_{IDLE} vs. V_{DD} (EC MODE, 40 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

33.3 IDOZE

FIGURE 33-9: TYPICAL IDOZE vs. VDD (DOZE 1:2, 70 MIPS)



FIGURE 33-10: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM IDOZE vs. TEMPERATURE (DOZE 1:2, 70 MIPS)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-11: TYPICAL I_{DOZE} vs. V_{DD} (DOZE 1:128, 70 MIPS)



FIGURE 33-12: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM I_{DOZE} vs. TEMPERATURE (DOZE 1:128, 70 MIPS)

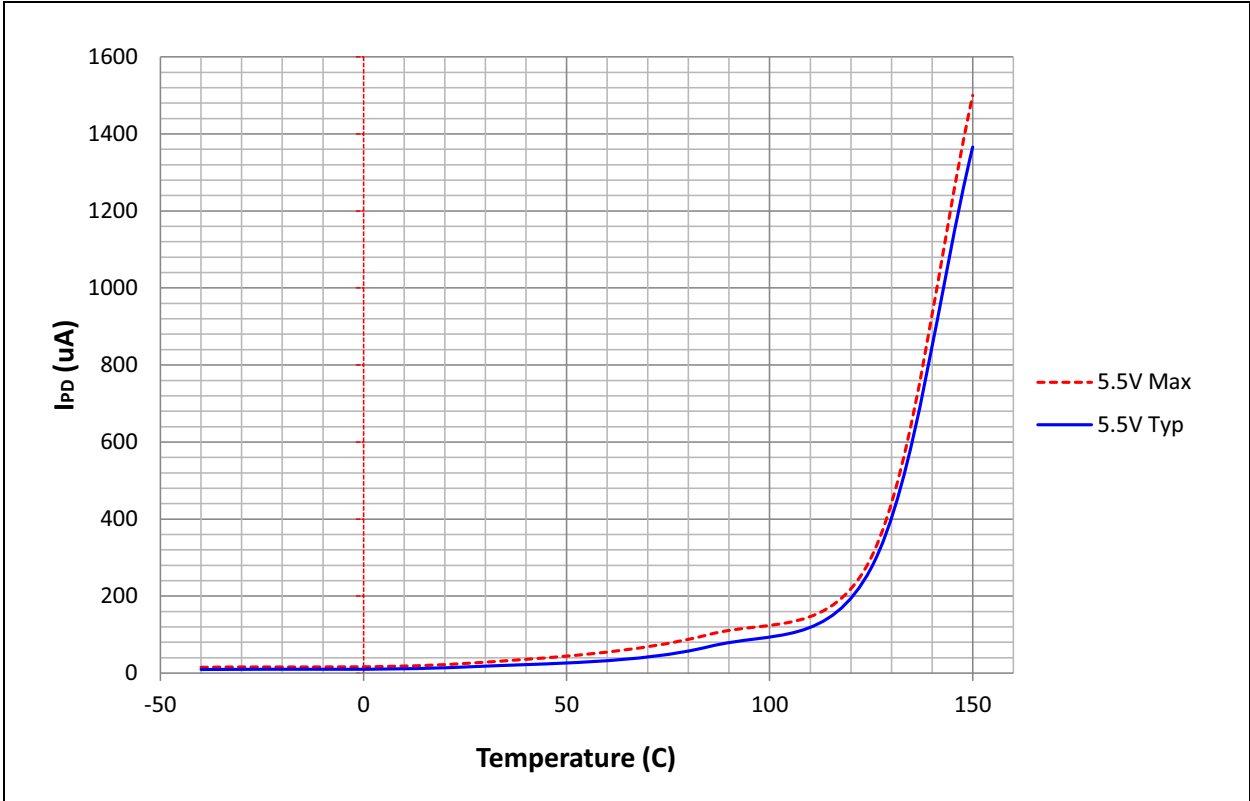


33.4 IPD

FIGURE 33-13: TYPICAL IPD vs. VDD



FIGURE 33-14: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM IPD vs. TEMPERATURE



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-15: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM ΔI_{WDT} vs. TEMPERATURE



33.5 FRC

FIGURE 33-16: TYPICAL FRC ACCURACY vs. V_{DD}



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-17: TYPICAL FRC ACCURACY vs. TEMPERATURE (5.5V VDD)



33.6 LPRC

FIGURE 33-18: TYPICAL LPRC ACCURACY vs. VDD



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-19: TYPICAL LPRC ACCURACY vs. TEMPERATURE (5.5V VDD)



33.7 Leakage Current

FIGURE 33-20: TYPICAL I_{IL} vs. TEMPERATURE (\overline{MCLR})



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-21: TYPICAL I_{IL} vs. TEMPERATURE (OSC1)



FIGURE 33-22: TYPICAL I_{IL} vs. TEMPERATURE (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

33.8 Pull-up/Pull-Down Current

FIGURE 33-23: TYPICAL PULL-DOWN CURRENT ($V_{PIN} = 5.5V$) vs. TEMPERATURE



FIGURE 33-24: TYPICAL PULL-UP CURRENT ($V_{PIN} = 5.5V$) vs. TEMPERATURE



33.9 Voltage Input High (V_{IH}) – Voltage Input Low (V_{IL})

FIGURE 33-25: TYPICAL V_{IH}/V_{IL} vs. TEMPERATURE (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

33.10 Voltage Output Low (VoL) – Voltage Output High (VoH)

FIGURE 33-26: TYPICAL VoH 8x DRIVER PINS vs. IoH (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-27: TYPICAL V_{OH} 4x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OH} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)

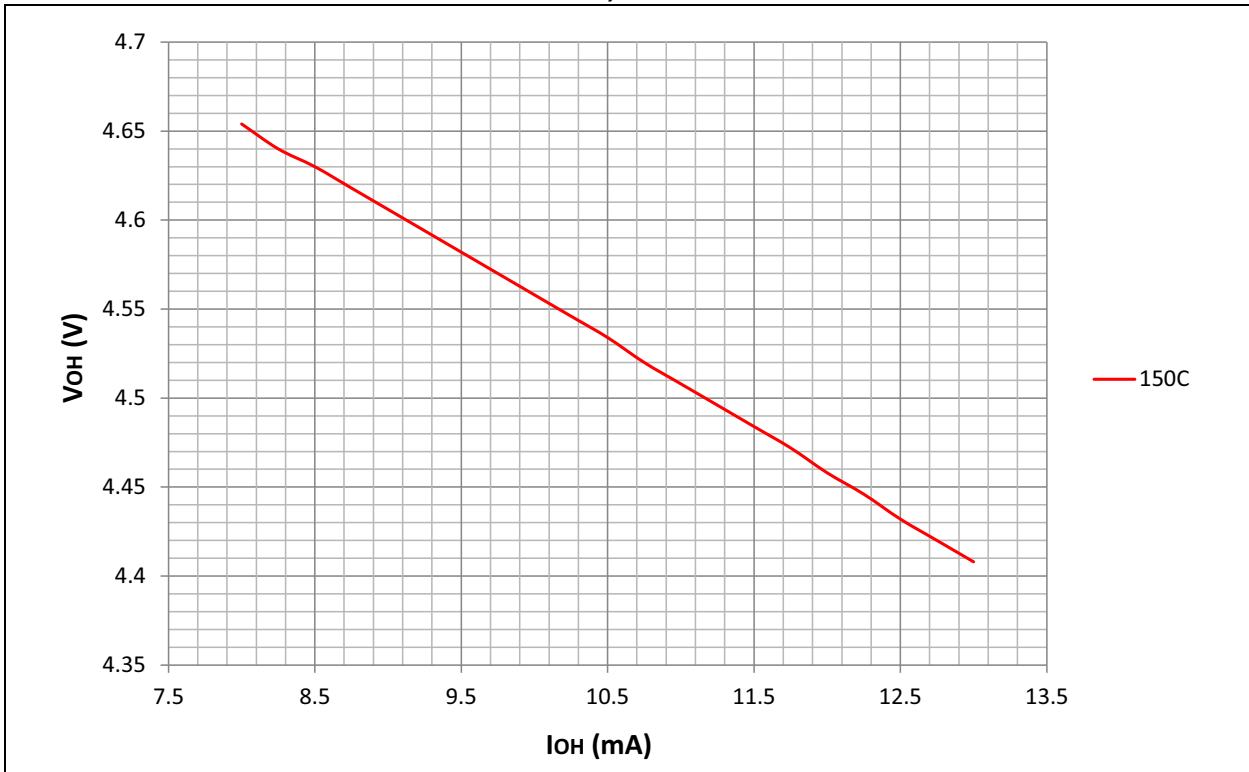


FIGURE 33-28: TYPICAL V_{OL} 8x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OL} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 33-29: TYPICAL V_{OL} 4x DRIVER PINS vs. I_{OL} (GENERAL PURPOSE I/Os, TEMPERATURES AS NOTED)



33.11 VREG

FIGURE 33-30: TYPICAL REGULATOR VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



33.12 V_{BOR}

FIGURE 33-31: TYPICAL BOR TRIP RANGE vs. TEMPERATURE



33.13 RAM Retention

FIGURE 33-32: TYPICAL RAM RETENTION VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

33.14 Comparator Op Amp Offset

FIGURE 33-33: TYPICAL COMPARATOR OFFSET vs. V_{CM}



FIGURE 33-34: TYPICAL OP AMP OFFSET vs. V_{CM}



33.15 CTMU Current V/S Temperature

FIGURE 33-35: TYPICAL CTMU CURRENT (IRNG) vs. TEMPERATURE



33.16 CTMU Temperature Forward Diode (V)

FIGURE 33-36: TYPICAL CTMU TEMPERATURE DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

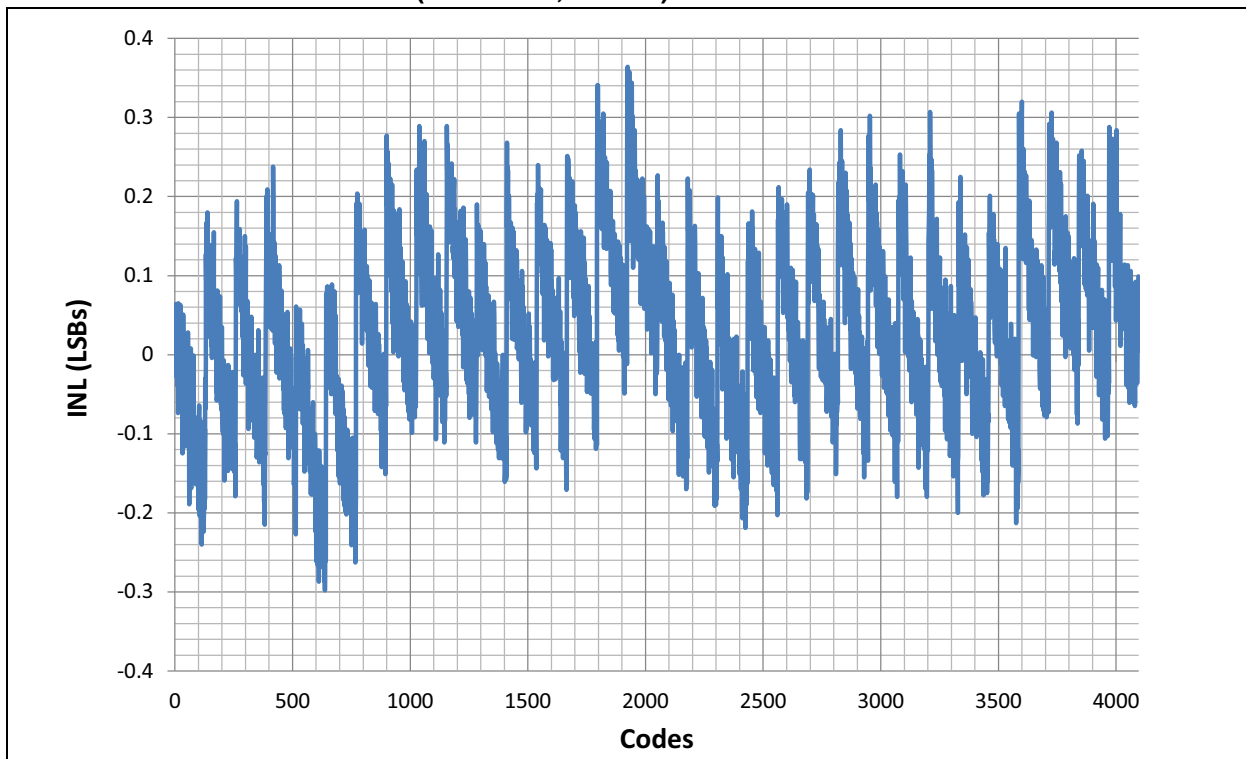
33.17 ADC DNL

FIGURE 33-37: TYPICAL DNL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +150^{\circ}C$)



33.18 ADC INL

FIGURE 33-38: TYPICAL INL ($V_{DD} = 5.5V, +150^{\circ}C$)



33.19 ADC Gain Offset Error

FIGURE 33-39: TYPICAL ADC GAIN ERROR vs. TEMPERATURE



FIGURE 33-40: TYPICAL ADC OFFSET ERROR vs. TEMPERATURE



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

34.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

34.1 Package Marking Information

28-Lead SPDIP (.300")



Example



28-Lead SOIC (.300")



Example



28-Lead SSOP



Example



28-Lead QFN-S (6x6x0.9 mm)



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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

34.1 Package Marking Information (Continued)

44-Lead TQFP (10x10x1 mm)



Example



44-Lead QFN (8x8 mm)



Example



64-Lead TQFP (10x10x1 mm)



Example



64-Lead QFN (9x9x0.9 mm)



Example



dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

34.2 Package Details

The following sections give the technical details of the packages.

28-Lead Skinny Plastic Dual In-Line (SP) – 300 mil Body [SPDIP]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	INCHES		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	28		
Pitch	e	.100 BSC		
Top to Seating Plane	A	–	–	.200
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.120	.135	.150
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.290	.310	.335
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.285	.295
Overall Length	D	1.345	1.365	1.400
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.110	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1	.040	.050	.070
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB	–	–	.430

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-070B

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-052C Sheet 1 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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



		Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		28		
Pitch	e		1.27 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	-	2.65
Molded Package Thickness	A2	2.05	-	-	-
Standoff §	A1	0.10	-	-	0.30
Overall Width	E		10.30 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1		7.50 BSC		
Overall Length	D		17.90 BSC		
Chamfer (Optional)	h	0.25	-	-	0.75
Foot Length	L	0.40	-	-	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.40 REF		
Lead Angle	θ	0°	-	-	-
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.18	-	-	0.33
Lead Width	b	0.31	-	-	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	-	-	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	-	-	15°

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- § Significant Characteristic
- Dimension D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs, which shall not exceed 0.15 mm per end. Dimension E1 does not include interlead flash or protrusion, which shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
 - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
 - REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.
- Datums A & B to be determined at Datum H.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-052C Sheet 2 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	1.27 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C		9.40	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y			2.00
Distance Between Pads	Gx	0.67		
Distance Between Pads	G	7.40		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2052A

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) – 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	28		
Pitch	e	0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	A	–	–	2.00
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.65	1.75	1.85
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	–
Overall Width	E	7.40	7.80	8.20
Molded Package Width	E1	5.00	5.30	5.60
Overall Length	D	9.90	10.20	10.50
Foot Length	L	0.55	0.75	0.95
Footprint	L1	1.25 REF		
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.25
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	4°	8°
Lead Width	b	0.22	–	0.38

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.20 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-073B

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) - 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C		7.20	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.45
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			1.75
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. C04-2073A

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MM) - 6x6x0.9mm Body [QFN-S] With 0.40 mm Terminal Length

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-124C Sheet 1 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MM) - 6x6x0.9mm Body [QFN-S] With 0.40 mm Terminal Length

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	28		
Pitch	e	0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Terminal Thickness	A3	0.20 REF		
Overall Width	E	6.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	3.65	3.70	4.70
Overall Length	D	6.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	3.65	3.70	4.70
Terminal Width	b	0.23	0.30	0.35
Terminal Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Terminal-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

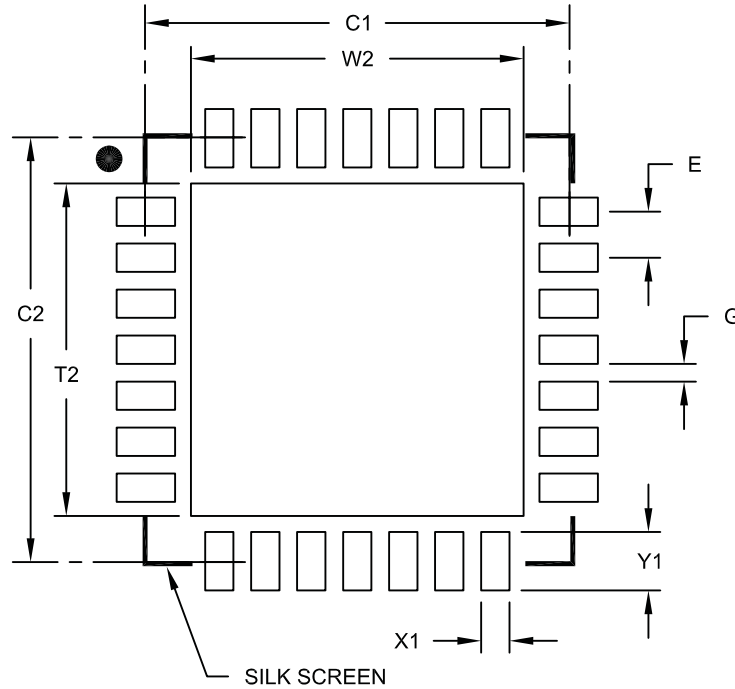
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-124C Sheet 2 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

28-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MM) – 6x6x0.9 mm Body [QFN-S] 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

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			4.70
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			4.70
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		6.00	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		6.00	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.40
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			0.85
Distance Between Pads	G	0.25		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2124A

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

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

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-076C Sheet 1 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

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

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



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

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Exact shape of each corner is optional.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-076C Sheet 2 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) 10X10X1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.80 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		11.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		11.40	
Contact Pad Width (X44)	X1			0.55
Contact Pad Length (X44)	Y1			1.50
Distance Between Pads	G	0.25		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2076B

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) - 8x8 mm Body [QFN or VQFN]

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-103D Sheet 1 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) - 8x8 mm Body [QFN or VQFN]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	44		
Pitch	e	0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Terminal Thickness	A3	0.20 REF		
Overall Width	E	8.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	6.25	6.45	6.60
Overall Length	D	8.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	6.25	6.45	6.60
Terminal Width	b	0.20	0.30	0.35
Terminal Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Terminal-to-Exposed-Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-103D Sheet 2 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) - 8x8 mm Body [QFN or VQFN]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	X2			6.60
Optional Center Pad Length	Y2			6.60
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		8.00	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		8.00	
Contact Pad Width (X44)	X1			0.35
Contact Pad Length (X44)	Y1			0.85
Contact Pad to Contact Pad (X40)	G1	0.30		
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X44)	G2	0.28		
Thermal Via Diameter	V		0.33	
Thermal Via Pitch	EV		1.20	

Notes:

- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
- For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2103C

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

64-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT)-10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-085C Sheet 1 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

64-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT)-10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N	64		
Lead Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	0.15
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1	1.00 REF		
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	3.5°	7°
Overall Width	E	12.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	12.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	10.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length	D1	10.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	-	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.17	0.22	0.27
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	11°	12°	13°

Notes:

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

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

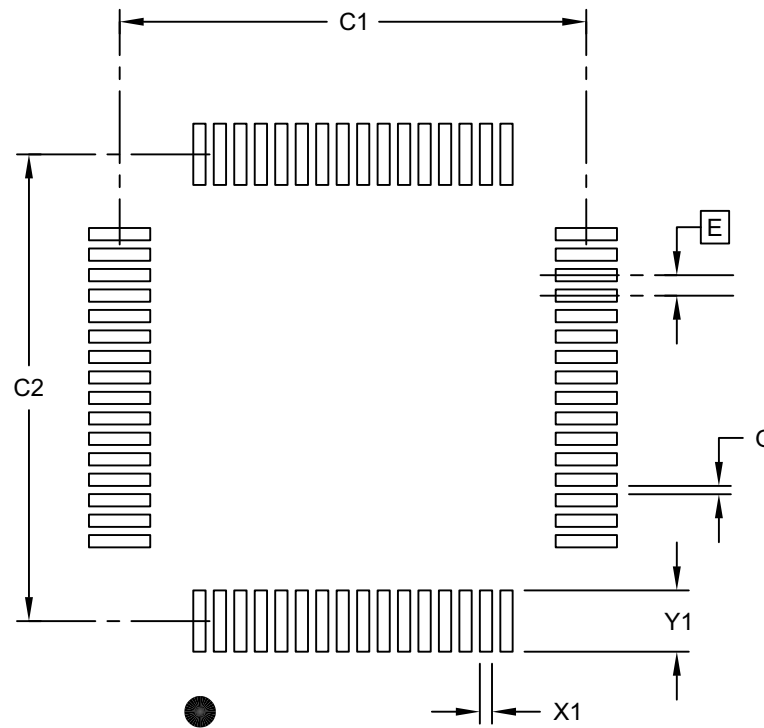
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-085C Sheet 2 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

64-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT)-10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		11.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		11.40	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			1.50
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 C04-2085B Sheet 1 of 1

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

64-Lead Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [VQFN]
With 7.15 x 7.15 Exposed Pad [Also called QFN]

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-149D [MR] Sheet 1 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

64-Lead Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [VQFN] With 7.15 x 7.15 Exposed Pad [Also called QFN]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	64		
Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3	0.20 REF		
Overall Width	E	9.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	7.05	7.15	7.25
Overall Length	D	9.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	7.05	7.15	7.25
Contact Width	b	0.18	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

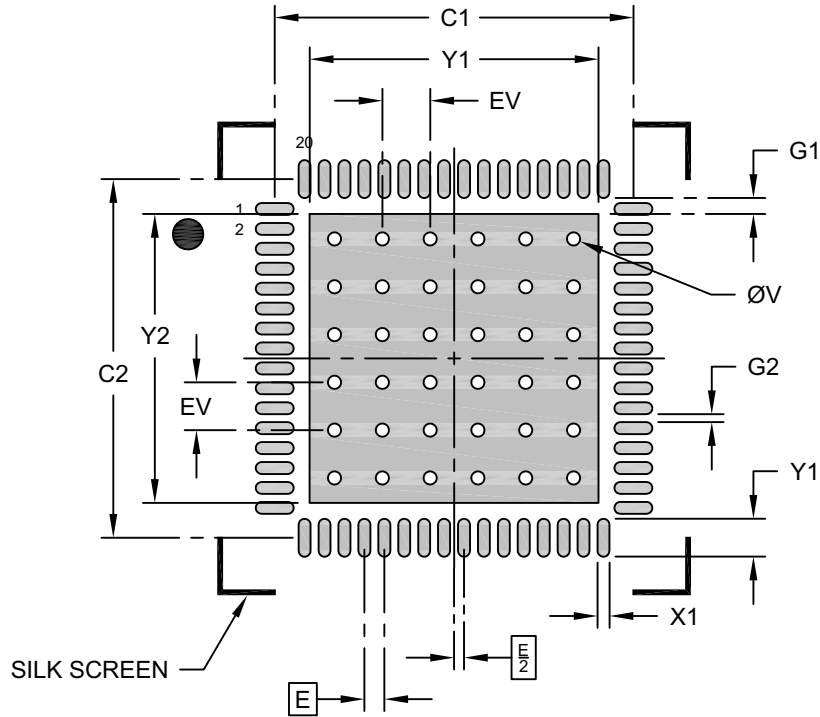
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-149D [MR] Sheet 2 of 2

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

64-Lead Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [VQFN] With 7.15 x 7.15 Exposed Pad [Also called QFN]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	X2			7.25
Optional Center Pad Length	Y2			7.25
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		9.00	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		9.00	
Contact Pad Width (X64)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X64)	Y1			0.95
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X64)	G1	0.40		
Spacing Between Contact Pads (X60)	G2	0.20		
Thermal Via Diameter	V		0.33	
Thermal Via Pitch	EV		1.20	

Notes:

- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
- For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2149C [MR]

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (December 2013)

This is the initial version of this document.

Revision B (June 2014)

This revision incorporates the following updates:

- Sections:
 - Added [Section 31.0 “High-Temperature Electrical Characteristics”](#)
 - Updated the “[Power Management](#)” section, the “[Input/Output](#)” section, [Section 3.3 “Data Space Addressing”](#), [Section 4.2 “Data Address Space”](#), [Section 4.3.2 “Extended X Data Space”](#), [Section 4.6.1 “Bit-Reversed Addressing Implementation”](#), [Section 7.4.1 “INTCON1 through INTCON4”](#), [Section 11.7 “I/O Helpful Tips”](#)
 - Updated note in [Section 17.0 “High-Speed PWM Module”](#), [Section 18.0 “Serial Peripheral Interface \(SPI\)”](#), [Section 27.8 “Code Protection and CodeGuard™ Security”](#)
 - Updated title of [Section 20.0 “Single-Edge Nibble Transmission \(SENT\)”](#)
 - Updated [Section 34.0 “Packaging Information”](#). Deleted e3, Pb-free and Industrial (I) temperature range indication throughout the section, and updated the packaging diagrams
 - Updated the “[Product Identification System](#)” section
- Registers:
 - Updated [Register 3-2](#), [Register 7-2](#), [Register 7-6](#), [Register 9-2](#), [Register 11-3](#), [Register 14-1](#), [Register 14-3](#), [Register 14-11](#), [Register 15-1](#), [Register 22-4](#)
- Figures:
 - Added [Figure 4-6](#), [Figure 4-8](#), [Figure 4-14](#), [Figure 4-15](#), [Figure 14-1](#), [Figure 16-1](#), [Figure 17-2](#), [Figure 23-1](#), [Figure 24-1](#)
- Tables:
 - Updated [Table 1](#), [Table 27-1](#), [Table 27-2](#), [Table 30-6](#), [Table 30-7](#), [Table 30-8](#), [Table 30-9](#), [Table 30-10](#), [Table 30-11](#), [Table 30-12](#), [Table 30-38](#), [Table 30-50](#), [Table 30-53](#) and added [Table 31-11](#),
- Changes to text and formatting were incorporated throughout the document

Revision C (November 2014)

This revision incorporates the following updates:

- Sections:
 - Added note in [Section 5.2 “RTSP Operation”](#)
 - Updated “[Section 5.4 “Error Correcting Code \(ECC\)”](#)”
 - Deleted 44-Terminal Very Thin Leadless Array Package (TL) - 6x6x0.9 mm Body With Exposed Pad (VTLA).
- Registers
 - Updated [Register 7-6](#)
- Figures:
 - Updated [Figure 4-1](#), [Figure 4-3](#), [Figure 4-4](#)
- Tables:
 - Updated [Table 27-2](#), [Table 31-13](#), [Table 31-14](#), [Table 31-15](#)
 - Added [Table 31-16](#), [Table 31-17](#)

Revision D (April 2015)

This revision incorporates the following updates:

- Sections:
 - Updated the Clock Management, Timers/ Output Compare/Input Capture, Communication Interfaces and Input/Output sections at the beginning of the data sheet ([Page 1](#) and [Page 2](#)).
 - Updated all pin diagrams at the beginning of the data sheet ([Page 4](#) through [Page 9](#)).
 - Added [Section 11.6 “High-Voltage Detect \(HVD\)”](#)
 - Updated [Section 13.0 “Timer2/3 and Timer4/5”](#)
 - Corrects all Buffer heading numbers in [Section 22.4 “CAN Message Buffers”](#)
- Registers
 - Updated [Register 3-2](#), [Register 25-2](#), [Register 26-2](#)
- Figures
 - Updated [Figure 26-1](#), [Figure 30-5](#), [Figure 30-32](#)
- Tables
 - Updated [Table 1](#), [Table 4-25](#), [Table 30-10](#), [Table 30-22](#), [Table 30-53](#) and [Table 31-8](#)
- Changes to text and formatting were incorporated throughout the document

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Revision E (September 2016)

This revision incorporates the following updates:

- Sections:
 - Added new [Section 32.0 “Characteristics for Industrial/Extended Temperature Devices \(-40°C to +125°C\)”](#) and [Section 33.0 “Characteristics for High-Temperature Devices \(+150°C\)”](#).
 - Updated the [Qualification and Class B Support](#) section.
 - Updated [Section 27.6 “In-Circuit Serial Programming”](#).
 - Updated [Section 34.0 “Packaging Information”](#) with the addition of the 28-Lead SSOP package information and new packaging diagram revisions.
 - Updated the [“Product Identification System”](#) section with the addition of the 28-Lead SSOP package.
- Figures:
 - Updated [Figure 4-6](#).
- Registers:
 - Updated [Register 25-2](#), [Register 25-3](#), [Register 27-1](#) and [Register 27-2](#).
- Tables:
 - Updated [Table 30-7](#), [Table 30-9](#), [Table 30-39](#), [Table 30-40](#), [Table 30-41](#), [Table 30-42](#), [Table 30-43](#), [Table 30-44](#) and [Table 30-45](#).

INDEX

A

Absolute Maximum Ratings	341
AC Characteristics	351
10-Bit ADC Conversion Requirements	401
12-Bit ADC Conversion Requirements	399
12Cx Bus Data Requirements (Master Mode)	388
ADC Module	395
ADC Module (10-Bit Mode)	397
ADC Module (12-Bit Mode)	396
CANx I/O Requirements	391
Capacitive Loading Requirements on	
Output Pins	351
DMA Module Requirements	401
External Clock Requirements	352
High Temperature	408
ADC Module (10-Bit Mode)	412
ADC Module (12-Bit Mode)	411
Internal FRC Accuracy	409
Internal LPRC Accuracy	409
PLL Clock	409
High-Speed PWMx Requirements	361
I/O Requirements	354
I2Cx Bus Data Requirements (Slave Mode)	390
Input Capture x (ICx) Requirements	359
Internal FRC Accuracy	353
Internal LPRC Accuracy	353
Load Conditions	351, 408
OCx/PWMx Mode Requirements	360
Op Amp/Comparator x Voltage Reference	
Settling Time	393
Output Compare x (OCx) Requirements	360
PLL Clock	353
Reset, Watchdog Timer, Oscillator Start-up Timer	
and Power-up Timer Requirements	356
SPI1 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0,	
CKP = x, SMP = 1) Requirements	378
SPI1 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1,	
CKP = x, SMP = 1)	376
SPI1 Master Mode (Half-Duplex,	
Transmit Only) Requirements	375
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0,	
CKP = 0, SMP = 0) Requirements	386
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0,	
CKP = 1, SMP = 0) Requirements	384
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1,	
CKP = 0, SMP = 0) Requirements	380
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1,	
CKP = 1, SMP = 0) Requirements	382
SPI2 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0,	
CKP = x, SMP = 1) Requirements	365
SPI2 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1,	
CKP = x, SMP = 1) Requirements	364
SPI2 Master Mode (Half-Duplex,	
Transmit Only) Requirements	363
SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0,	
CKP = 0, SMP = 0) Requirements	373
SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0,	
CKP = 1, SMP = 0) Requirements	371
SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1,	
CKP = 0, SMP = 0) Requirements	367
SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1,	
CKP = 1, SMP = 0) Requirements	369

Timer1 External Clock Requirements	357
Timer2 and Timer4 (Type B) External Clock	
Requirements	358
Timer3 and Timer5 (Type C) External Clock	
Requirements	358
UARTx I/O Requirements	391
ADC	
10-Bit Configuration	285
12-Bit Configuration	285
Control Registers	289
Helpful Tips	288
Key Features	285
Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT)	95
Analog-to-Digital Converter. <i>See</i> ADC.	
Assemblers	
MPASM Assembler	338
MPLAB Assembler, Linker, Librarian	338
B	
Bit-Reversed Addressing	
Example	78
Implementation	77
Sequence Table (16-Entry)	78
Block Diagrams	
16-Bit Timer1 Module	173
Accessing Program Memory with	
Table Instructions	81
ADCx Conversion Clock Period	287
ADCx with Connection Options for ANx Pins	
and Op Amps	286
Addressing for Table Registers	83
Arbiter Architecture	73
CALL Stack Frame	74
CANx Module	254
Comparator Voltage Reference Module	314
Connections for On-Chip Voltage Regulator	324
CPU Core	22
CTMU Module	280
Data Access from Program Space Address	
Generation	80
Deadman Timer Module	181
Digital Filter Interconnect	302
DMA Controller	111
dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X Family	13
EDS Read Address Generation	68
EDS Write Address Generation	69
High-Speed PWMx Architectural Overview	201
High-Speed PWMx Register Interconnection	202
I2Cx Module	230
Input Capture x Module	189
MCLR Pin Connections	18
Multiplexing Remappable Output for RPN	149
Op Amp/Comparator x Module	301
Oscillator Circuit Placement	19
Oscillator System	123
Output Compare x Module	193
Paged Data Memory Space	70
Peripheral to DMA Controller	109
PLL Module	124
Recommended Minimum Connection	18
Remappable Input for U1RX	146
Reset System	92

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

SENTx Module.....	238
Shared I/O Port Structure	143
SPIx Module.....	222
Type B Timer (Timer2 and Timer4).....	176
Type B/Type C Timer Pair (32-Bit Timer).....	177
Type C Timer (Timer3 and Timer5)	176
UARTx Module.....	247
User-Programmable Blanking Function	302
Watchdog Timer (WDT).....	325
Brown-out Reset (BOR).....	324

C

C Compilers	
MPLAB XC.....	338
CAN	
CAN Module	
Control Registers	255
Message Buffers	275
Word 0	275
Word 1	275
Word 2	276
Word 3	276
Word 4	277
Word 5	277
Word 6	278
Word 7	278
Modes of Operation	254
Overview	253
Characteristics for High-Temperature	
Devices (+150°C).....	439
Characteristics for Industrial/Extended Temperature	
Devices (-40°C to +125°C).....	413
Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)	279
Charge Time Measurement Unit. See CTMU.	
Code Examples	
Port Write/Read	144
PORTA Slew Selections	145
PWM1 Write-Protected Register	
Unlock Sequence.....	200
PWRSAV Instruction Syntax	133
Code Protection	317, 326
CodeGuard Security.....	317, 326
Comparator Voltage Reference	
Configuring.....	313
Control Registers	315
Configuration Bits	317
Description	320
Controller Area Network (CAN).....	253
Controller Area Network. See CAN.	
CPU.....	21
Addressing Modes	21
Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU).....	30
Control Registers	25
Data Space Addressing	21
DSP Engine	30
Instruction Set.....	21
Programmer's Model.....	23
CTMU	
Control Registers	281
Customer Change Notification Service	493
Customer Notification Service	493
Customer Support	493

D

Data Address Space.....	36
Alignment.....	36
Memory Map for 256-Kbyte Devices	39
Memory Map for 32-Kbyte Devices	37
Memory Map for 64/128-Kbyte Devices	38
Near Data Space	36
SFR Space	36
Width	36
Data Space	
Extended X.....	72
Memory Arbitration, Bus Master Priority	73
Paged Memory Scheme	68
DC Characteristics.....	342
Brown-out Reset (BOR).....	349
CTMU Current Source	394
Doze Current (IDOZE).....	347
Filter Capacitor (CEFC) Specifications	343
High Temperature.....	404
Brown-out Reset (BOR).....	407
CTMU Current Source.....	410
I/O Pin Input Specifications	406
I/O Pin Output Specifications.....	407
Idle Current (IDLE).....	405
Op Amp/ Comparator x.....	411
Operating Current (IDD)	405
Operating MIPS vs. Voltage	404
Power-Down Current (IPD).....	405
Program Memory.....	407
Temperature and Voltage Specifications.....	404
Doze Current (IDOZE).....	405
I/O Pin Input Specifications.....	348
I/O Pin Output Specifications.....	349
Idle Current (IDLE).....	345
Internal Band Gap Reference Voltage.....	350
Op Amp/Comparator x Specifications.....	392
Op Amp/Comparator x Voltage Reference	
Specifications	393
Operating Current (IDD)	344
Operating MIPS vs. Voltage	342
Power-Down Current (IPD).....	346
Program Memory	350
Temperature and Voltage Specifications.....	343
Thermal Operating Conditions.....	342
Deadman Timer (DMT).....	181
Control Registers	182
Deadman Timer. See DMT.	
Development Support	337
Direct Memory Access. See DMA.	
DMA Controller	
Channel to Peripheral Associations.....	110
Control Registers	111
Supported Peripherals	109
DMAC Registers	
DMAxCNT.....	111
DMAxCON	111
DMAxPAD.....	111
DMAxREQ	111
DMAxSTAH/L	111
DMAxSTBH/L	111
DMT	
Doze Mode	135

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

E			
Electrical Characteristics	341	Instruction Addressing Modes	74
AC	351, 408	File Register Instructions	74
Equations		Fundamental Modes Supported	75
BRG Formula	229	MAC Instructions	75
Device Operating Frequency	124	MCU Instructions	74
Fosc Calculation	124	Move and Accumulator Instructions	75
Frame Time Calculations	239	Other Instructions	75
FsCL Frequency	229	Instruction Set	
Fvco Calculation	124	Overview	330
SYNCMIN and SYNCMAX Calculations	240	Summary	327
Tick Period Calculation	239	Symbols Used in Opcode	328
Errata	11	Interfacing Program and Data Memory Spaces	79
F		Inter-Integrated Circuit (I ² C)	229
Flash Program Memory	83	Baud Rate Generator	229
Control Registers	85	Control Registers	231
Error Correcting Code (ECC)	85	Inter-Integrated Circuit. <i>See</i> I ² C.	
Operations	84	Internal LPRC Oscillator	
Resources	85	Use with WDT	325
RTSP Operation	84	Internet Address	493
Table Instructions	83	Interrupt Controller	
Flexible Configuration	317	Control and Status Registers	100
G		IECx	100
Getting Started with 16-Bit DSCs	17	IFSx	100
Connection Requirements	17	INTCON1	100
CPU Logic Filter Capacitor Connection (VCAP)	18	INTCON2	100
Decoupling Capacitors	17	INTCON3	100
External Oscillator Pins	19	INTCON4	100
ICSP Pins	19	INTTREG	100
Master Clear (MCLR) Pin	18	IPCx	100
Oscillator Value Conditions on Device Start-up	19	Reset Sequence	100
Unused I/Os	19	Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)	95
H		Details	98
High Temperature		M	
Thermal Operating Conditions	404	Memory Maps	
High-Speed PWM	199	EDS	72
Control Registers	204	Memory Organization	31
Faults	199	Microchip Internet Web Site	493
Resources	203	Modulo Addressing	76
High-Temperature Electrical Characteristics	403	Applicability	77
Absolute Maximum Ratings	403	Operation Example	76
I		Start and End Address	76
I/O Ports	143	W Address Register Selection	76
Configuring Analog/Digital Port Pins	144	MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer	339
Helpful Tips	151	MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System	339
High-Voltage Detect (HVD)	151	MPLAB X Integrated Development	
Open-Drain Configuration	144	Environment Software	337
Parallel I/O (PIO)	143	MPLINK Object Linker/MPLIB Object Librarian	338
Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)	145	O	
Slew Rate Selection	145	Op Amp/Comparator	301
Write/Read Timing	144	Control Registers	303
In-Circuit Debugger	326	Oscillator Configuration	123
MPLAB ICD 3	339	Bit Values for Clock Selection	125
PICkit 3 Programmer	339	CPU Clocking System	124
In-Circuit Emulation	317	Output Compare	193
In-Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP)	317, 326	Control Registers	194
Input Capture	189	P	
Control Registers	190	Packaging	461
Input Change Notification (ICN)	144	Details	463
		Marking	461, 462
		Peripheral Module Disable (PMD)	135

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

Peripheral Pin Select (PPS)		PPS Output for dsPIC33EVXXXGM002/102	
Control Registers	153	Devices	50
Input Sources, Maps Input to Function	147	PPS Output for dsPIC33EVXXXGM004/104	
Output Selection for Remappable Pins	150	Devices	50
Pinout I/O Descriptions (table)	14	PPS Output for dsPIC33EVXXXGM006/106	
Power-Saving Features	133	Devices	51
Clock Frequency and Switching	133	PWM	60
Instruction-Based Modes	133	PWM Generator 1	60
Idle	134	PWM Generator 2	61
Sleep	134	PWM Generator 3	61
Interrupts Coincident with Power Save		Reference Clock	53
Instructions	134	SENT1 Receiver	49
Program Address Space	31	SENT2 Receiver	49
Construction	79	SPI1 and SPI2	45
Data Access from Program Memory Using		System Control	53
Table Instructions	81	Timers	43
Memory Map for dsPIC33EV128GM00X/10X		UART1 and UART2	45
Devices	33	Registers	
Memory Map for dsPIC33EV256GM00X/10X		ADxCHS0 (ADCx Input Channel 0 Select)	296
Devices	34	ADxCHS123 (ADCx Input	
Memory Map for dsPIC33EV32GM00X/10X		Channels 1, 2, 3 Select)	295
Devices	31	ADxCON1 (ADCx Control 1)	289
Memory Map for dsPIC33EV64GM00X/10X		ADxCON2 (ADCx Control 2)	291
Devices	32	ADxCON3 (ADCx Control 3)	293
Table Read Instructions		ADxCON4 (ADCx Control 4)	294
TBLRDH	81	ADxCSSH (ADCx Input Scan Select High)	298
TBLRDL	81	ADxCSSL (ADCx Input Scan Select Low)	300
Program Memory		ALTDTRx (PWMx Alternate Dead-Time)	211
Interrupt/Trap Vectors	35	AUXCONx (PWMx Auxiliary Control)	219
Organization	35	CHOP (PWMx Chop Clock Generator)	207
Reset Vector	35	CLKDIV (Clock Divisor)	128
Programmer's Model		CM4CON (Comparator 4 Control)	306
Register Descriptions	23	CMSTAT (Op Amp/Comparator Status)	303
R		CMxCON (Comparator x Control,	
Referenced Sources	12	x = 1, 2, 3 or 5)	304
Register Maps		CMxFLTR (Comparator x Filter Control)	312
ADC1	46	CMxMSKCON (Comparator x Mask	
CAN1 (WIN (C1CTRL) = 0 or 1)	47	Gating Control)	310
CAN1 (WIN (C1CTRL) = 0)	47	CMxMSKSRC (Comparator x Mask Source	
CAN1 (WIN (C1CTRL) = 1)	48	Select Control)	308
Configuration Words	318	CORCON (Core Control)	27, 102
CPU Core	41	CTMUCON1 (CTMU Control 1)	281
CTMU	46	CTMUCON2 (CTMU Control 2)	282
DMAC	59	CTMUICON (CTMU Current Control)	284
DMT	52	CTXTSTAT (CPU W Register Context Status)	29
I2C1	44	CVR1CON (Comparator Voltage Reference	
Input Capture 1 through Input Capture 4	44	Control 1)	315
Interrupt Controller	55	CVR2CON (Comparator Voltage Reference	
NVM	53	Control 2)	316
Op Amp/Comparator	58	CxBUFNT1 (CANx Filters 0-3	
Output Compare	57	Buffer Pointer 1)	264
Peripheral Input Remap	52	CxBUFNT2 (CANx Filters 4-7	
PMD	54	Buffer Pointer 2)	265
PORTA for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX02 Devices	63	CxBUFNT3 (CANx Filters 8-11	
PORTA for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX04 Devices	62	Buffer Pointer 3)	266
PORTA for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 Devices	62	CxBUFNT4 (CANx Filters 12-15	
PORTB for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX02 Devices	64	Buffer Pointer 4)	267
PORTB for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX04 Devices	64	CxCFG1 (CANx Baud Rate Configuration 1)	262
PORTB for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 Devices	63	CxCFG2 (CANx Baud Rate Configuration 2)	263
PORTC for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX04 Devices	65	CxCTRL1 (CANx Control 1)	255
PORTC for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 Devices	65	CxCTRL2 (CANx Control 2)	256
PORTD for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 Devices	66	CxEC (CANx Transmit/Receive Error Count)	262
PORTE for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 Devices	66	CxCTRL (CANx FIFO Control)	258
PORTF for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 Devices	67	CxFEN1 (CANx Acceptance Filter Enable 1)	264
PORTG for dsPIC33EVXXXGMX06 Devices	67	CxFIFO (CANx FIFO Status)	259

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

CxFMSKSEL1 (CANx Filters 7-0 Mask Selection 1).....	269	I2CxMSK (I2Cx Slave Mode Address Mask).....	235
CxFMSKSEL2 (CANx Filters 15-8 Mask Selection 2).....	270	I2CxSTAT (I2Cx Status).....	234
CxINTE (CANx Interrupt Enable).....	261	ICxCON1 (Input Capture x Control 1).....	190
CxINTF (CANx Interrupt Flag).....	260	ICxCON2 (Input Capture x Control 2).....	191
CxRXFnEID (CANx Acceptance Filter n Extended Identifier).....	268	INTCON1 (Interrupt Control 1).....	103
CxRXFnSID (CANx Acceptance Filter n Standard Identifier).....	268	INTCON2 (Interrupt Control 2).....	105
CxRXFUL1 (CANx Receive Buffer Full 1).....	272	INTCON3 (Interrupt Control 3).....	106
CxRXFUL2 (CANx Receive Buffer Full 2).....	272	INTCON4 (Interrupt Control 4).....	107
CxRXMnEID (CANx Acceptance Filter Mask n Extended Identifier).....	271	INTREG (Interrupt Control and Status).....	108
CxRXMnSID (CANx Acceptance Filter Mask n Standard Identifier).....	271	IOCONx (PWMx I/O Control).....	213
CxRXOVF1 (CANx Receive Buffer Overflow 1).....	273	LEBCONx (PWMx Leading-Edge Blanking Control).....	217
CxRXOVF2 (CANx Receive Buffer Overflow 2).....	273	LEBDLYx (PWMx Leading-Edge Blanking Delay).....	218
CxTRmnCON (CANx TX/RX Buffer mn Control).....	274	MDC (PWMx Master Duty Cycle).....	207
CxVEC (CANx Interrupt Code).....	257	NVMADR (NVM Lower Address).....	88
DEVID (Device ID).....	323	NVMADRU (NVM Upper Address).....	88
DEVREV (Device Revision).....	323	NVMCON (NVM Control).....	86
DMALCA (DMA Last Channel Active Status).....	120	NVMKEY (NVM Key).....	89
DMAPPS (DMA Ping-Pong Status).....	121	NVMSRCADRH (NVM Data Memory Upper Address).....	90
DMA PWC (DMA Peripheral Write Collision Status).....	118	NVMSRCADRL (NVM Data Memory Lower Address).....	90
DMARQC (DMA Request Collision Status).....	119	OCxCON1 (Output Compare x Control 1).....	194
DMAxCNT (DMA Channel x Transfer Count).....	116	OCxCON2 (Output Compare x Control 2).....	196
DMAxCON (DMA Channel x Control).....	112	OSCCON (Oscillator Control).....	126
DMAxPAD (DMA Channel x Peripheral Address).....	116	OSCTUN (FRC Oscillator Tuning).....	131
DMAxREQ (DMA Channel x IRQ Select).....	113	PDCx (PWMx Generator Duty Cycle).....	210
DMAxSTAH (DMA Channel x Start Address A, High).....	114	PHASEx (PWMx Primary Phase-Shift).....	210
DMAxSTAL (DMA Channel x Start Address A, Low).....	114	PLLFBF (PLL Feedback Divisor).....	130
DMAxSTBH (DMA Channel x Start Address B, High).....	115	PMD1 (Peripheral Module Disable Control 1).....	136
DMAxSTBL (DMA Channel x Start Address B, Low).....	115	PMD2 (Peripheral Module Disable Control 2).....	137
DMTCLR (Deadman Timer Clear).....	183	PMD3 (Peripheral Module Disable Control 3).....	138
DMTCNTH (Deadman Timer Count High).....	185	PMD4 (Peripheral Module Disable Control 4).....	138
DMTCNTL (Deadman Timer Count Low).....	185	PMD6 (Peripheral Module Disable Control 6).....	139
DMTCON (Deadman Timer Control).....	182	PMD7 (Peripheral Module Disable Control 7).....	140
DMTHOLDREG (DMT Hold).....	188	PMD8 (Peripheral Module Disable Control 8).....	141
DMTPRECLR (Deadman Timer Preclear).....	182	PTCON (PWMx Time Base Control).....	204
DMTPSCNTH (DMT Post Configure Count Status High).....	186	PTCON2 (PWMx Primary Master Clock Divider Select).....	205
DMTPSCNTL (DMT Post Configure Count Status Low).....	186	PTPER (PWMx Primary Master Time Base Period).....	206
DMTPSINTVH (DMT Post Configure Interval Status High).....	187	PWMCONx (PWMx Control).....	208
DMTPSINTVL (DMT Post Configure Interval Status Low).....	187	RCON (Reset Control).....	93
DMTSTAT (Deadman Timer Status).....	184	REFOCON (Reference Oscillator Control).....	132
DSADRH (DMA Most Recent RAM High Address).....	117	RPINR0 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 0).....	153
DSADRL (DMA Most Recent RAM Low Address).....	117	RPINR1 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 1).....	153
DTRx (PWMx Dead-Time).....	211	RPINR11 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 11).....	157
FCLCONx (PWMx Fault Current-Limit Control).....	215	RPINR12 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 12).....	158
I2CxCON1 (I2Cx Control 1).....	231	RPINR18 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 18).....	159
I2CxCON2 (I2Cx Control 2).....	233	RPINR19 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 19).....	159
		RPINR22 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 22).....	160
		RPINR23 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 23).....	161
		RPINR26 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 26).....	161
		RPINR3 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 3).....	154
		RPINR37 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 37).....	162
		RPINR38 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 38).....	162
		RPINR39 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 39).....	163
		RPINR44 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 44).....	164
		RPINR45 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 45).....	164
		RPINR7 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 7).....	155
		RPINR8 (Peripheral Pin Select Input 8).....	156
		RPOR0 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 0).....	165
		RPOR1 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 1).....	165
		RPOR10 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 10).....	170

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

RPOR11 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 11)	170
RPOR12 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 12)	171
RPOR13 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 13)	171
RPOR2 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 2)	166
RPOR3 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 3)	166
RPOR4 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 4)	167
RPOR5 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 5)	167
RPOR6 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 6)	168
RPOR7 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 7)	168
RPOR8 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 8)	169
RPOR9 (Peripheral Pin Select Output 9)	169
SENTxCON1 (SENTx Control 1)	241
SENTxDATH (SENTx Receive Data High)	245
SENTxDATL (SENTx Receive Data Low)	245
SENTxSTAT (SENTx Status)	243
SEVTCMP (PWMx Primary Special Event Compare)	206
SPIxCON1 (SPIx Control 1)	226
SPIxCON2 (SPIx Control 2)	228
SPIxSTAT (SPIx Status and Control)	224
SR (CPU STATUS)	25, 101
T1CON (Timer1 Control)	174
TRGCONx (PWMx Trigger Control)	212
TRIGx (PWMx Primary Trigger Compare Value)	214
TxCON (Timer2 and Timer4 Control)	178
TyCON (Timer3 and Timer5 Control)	179
UxMODE (UARTx Mode)	249
UxSTA (UARTx Status and Control)	251
Resets	91
Brown-out Reset (BOR)	91
Configuration Mismatch Reset (CM)	91
Illegal Condition Reset (IOPUWR)	91
Illegal Address Mode	91
Illegal Opcode	91
Security	91
Uninitialized W Register	91
Master Clear Pin Reset (MCLR)	91
Master Reset Signal (SYSRST)	91
Power-on Reset (POR)	91
RESET Instruction (SWR)	91
Trap Conflict Reset (TRAPR)	91
Watchdog Timer Time-out Reset (WDTO)	91
Revision History	485

S

SENTx Protocol Data Frames	238
Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)	221
Serial Peripheral Interface. <i>See</i> SPI.	
Single-Edge Nibble Transmission (SENT)	237
Receive Mode	240
Transmit Mode	239
Single-Edge Nibble Transmission for Automotive Applications	237
Single-Edge Nibble Transmission. <i>See</i> SENT.	
Software Simulator	
MPLAB X SIM	339
Software Stack Pointer (SSP)	74
Special Features of the CPU	317
SPI	
Control Registers	224
Helpful Tips	223

T

Temperature and Voltage Specifications	
AC	351
High Temperature	
AC	408
Thermal Packaging Characteristics	342
Third-Party Development Tools	340
Timer1	173
Control Register	174
Timer2/3 and Timer4/5	175
Control Registers	178
Timing Diagrams	
10-Bit ADC Conversion (CHPS<1:0> = 01, SIMSAM = 0, ASAM = 0, SSRC<2:0> = 000, SSRCG = 0)	400
10-Bit ADC Conversion (CHPS<1:0> = 01, SIMSAM = 0, ASAM = 1, SSRC<2:0> = 111, SSRCG = 0, SAMC<4:0> = 00010)	400
12-Bit ADC Conversion (ASAM = 0, SSRC<2:0> = 000, SSRCG = 0)	398
BOR and Master Clear Reset	354
CANx I/O	391
External Clock	352
High-Speed PWMx Characteristics	361
High-Speed PWMx Fault	361
I/O Characteristics	354
I2Cx Bus Data (Master Mode)	387
I2Cx Bus Data (Slave Mode)	389
I2Cx Bus Start/Stop Bits (Master Mode)	387
I2Cx Bus Start/Stop Bits (Slave Mode)	389
Input Capture x (ICx)	359
OCx/PWMx Characteristics	360
Output Compare x (OCx) Characteristics	360
Power-on Reset Characteristics	355
SPI1 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	377
SPI1 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	376
SPI1 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 0)	374
SPI1 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 1)	375
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	385
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	383
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	379
SPI1 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	381
SPI2 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	365
SPI2 Master Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = x, SMP = 1)	364
SPI2 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 0)	362
SPI2 Master Mode (Half-Duplex, Transmit Only, CKE = 1)	363
SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	372
SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 0, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	370

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0)	366	V	Voltage Regulator (On-Chip)	324
SPI2 Slave Mode (Full-Duplex, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0)	368	W	Watchdog Timer (WDT).....	317, 325
Timer1-Timer5 External Clock	357		Programming Considerations	325
UARTx I/O.....	391		WWW Address	493
U			WWW, On-Line Support.....	11
UART				
Control Registers	249			
Helpful Tips	248			
Universal Asynchronous Receiver				
Transmitter (UART).....	247			
Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter. See UART.				
User OTP Memory	324			

dsPIC33EVXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

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NOTES:

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PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

	dsPIC	33	EV	XXX	GM0	0X	T	PT	-XXX
Microchip Trademark	_____								
Architecture	_____								
Core Family	_____								
Program Memory Size (Kbytes)	_____								
Product Group	_____								
Pin Count	_____								
Tape and Reel Flag (if applicable)	_____								
Package	_____								
Pattern	_____								

Architecture:	33 = 16-Bit Digital Signal Controller
Family:	EV = Enhanced Voltage
Product Group:	GM = General Purpose plus Motor Control Family
Pin Count:	02 = 28-Pin 04 = 44-Pin 06 = 64-Pin
Temperature Range	I = -40°C to +85°C (Industrial) E = -40°C to +125°C (Extended) H = -40°C to +150°C (High)
Package:	MM = Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package – (28-pin) 6x6x0.9 mm body (QFN-S) SO = Plastic Small Outline – (28-pin) 7.50 mm body (SOIC) SS = Plastic Shrink Small Outline – (28-pin) 5.30 mm body (SSOP) SP = Skinny Plastic Dual In-Line – (28-pin) 300 mil body (SPDIP) ML = Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package – (44-pin) 8x8 mm body (QFN) MR = Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package – (64-pin) 9x9x0.9 mm body (QFN) PT = Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack – (44-pin) 10x10x1 mm body (TQFP) PT = Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack – (64-pin) 10x10x1 mm body (TQFP)

Example:
dsPIC33EV256GM006-I/PT:
dsPIC33, Enhanced Voltage,
256-Kbyte Program Memory, 64-Pin,
Industrial Temperature, TQFP Package.

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