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"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

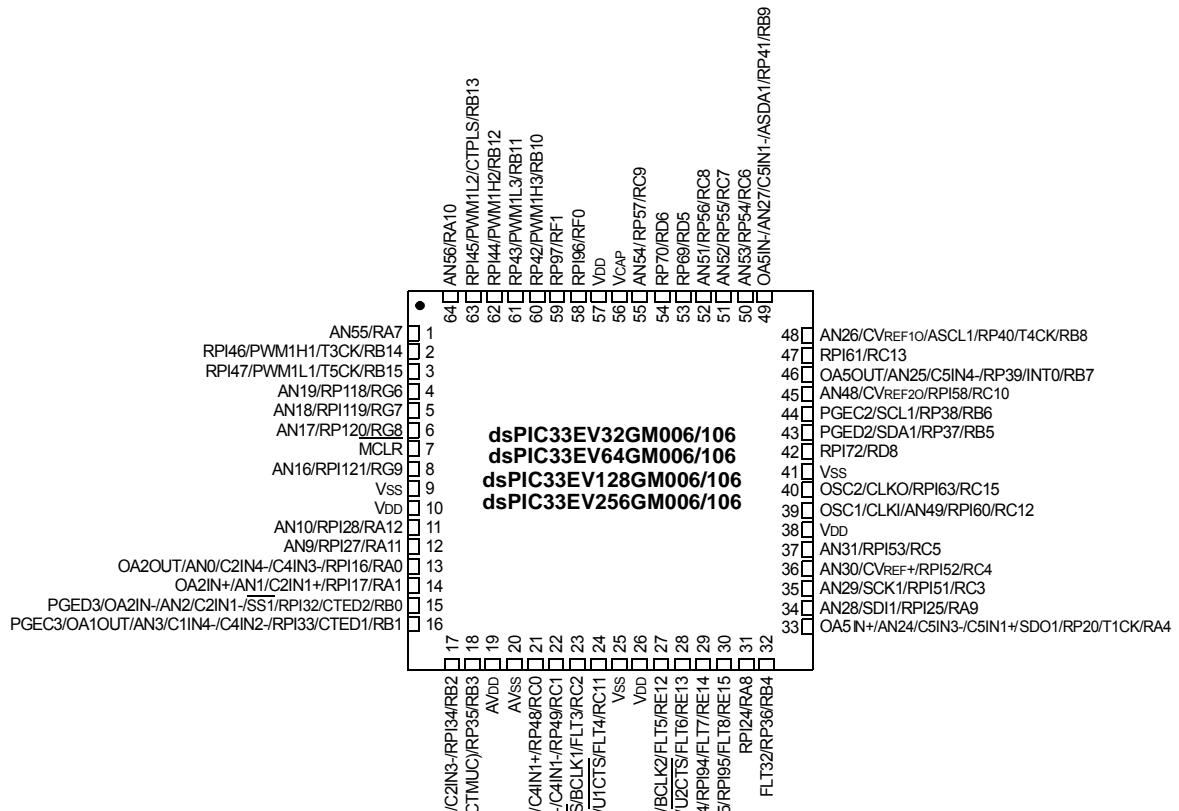
Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	70 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, Motor Control PWM, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	64KB (22K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 36x10/12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-VQFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33ev64gm006-i-mr

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.
- 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 OA_x input is used; otherwise, the AN_x 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.

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 NOP, do not have any operands.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

REGISTER 23-3: CTMUICON: CTMU CURRENT CONTROL REGISTER⁽³⁾

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'

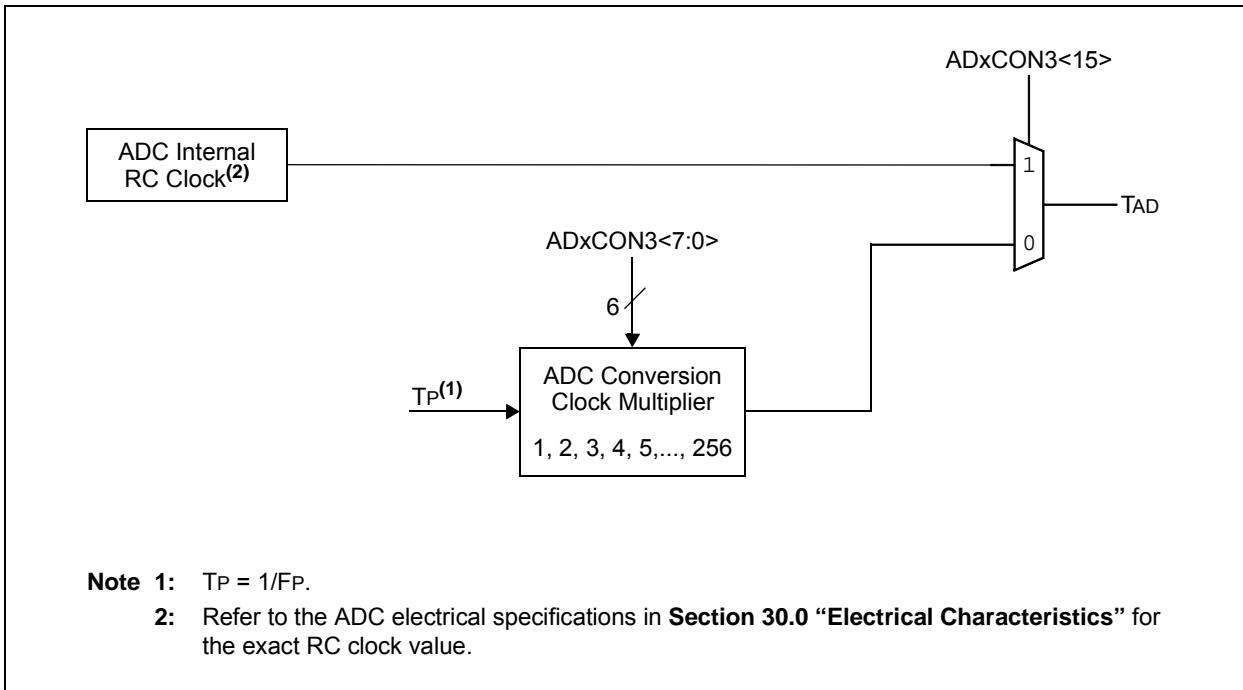
Note 1: This current range is not available for use with the internal temperature measurement diode.

2: Refer to the CTMU Current Source Specifications (Table 30-53) in **Section 30.0 “Electrical Characteristics”** for the current range selection values.

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.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 24-2: ADCx CONVERSION CLOCK PERIOD BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/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 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/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						
—	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 (CVREF20 Pin) bit⁽¹⁾
1 = Voltage level is output on the CVREF20 pin
0 = Voltage level is disconnected from the CVREF20 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
1111111 = 127/128 x VREF input voltage
•
•
•
0000000 = 0.0 volts

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

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 $V_{BORMIN} < VDD < V_{DDMIN}$. 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: $P_{INT} = V_{DD} \times (I_{DD} - \sum I_{OH})$	PD	$P_{INT} + P_{I/O}$			W
I/O Pin Power Dissipation: $I/O = \sum (\{V_{DD} - V_{OH}\} \times I_{OH}) + \sum (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$					
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	PDMAX	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			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.

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-13: DC CHARACTERISTICS: PROGRAM MEMORY

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
D130	EP	Program Flash Memory 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'011111 (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

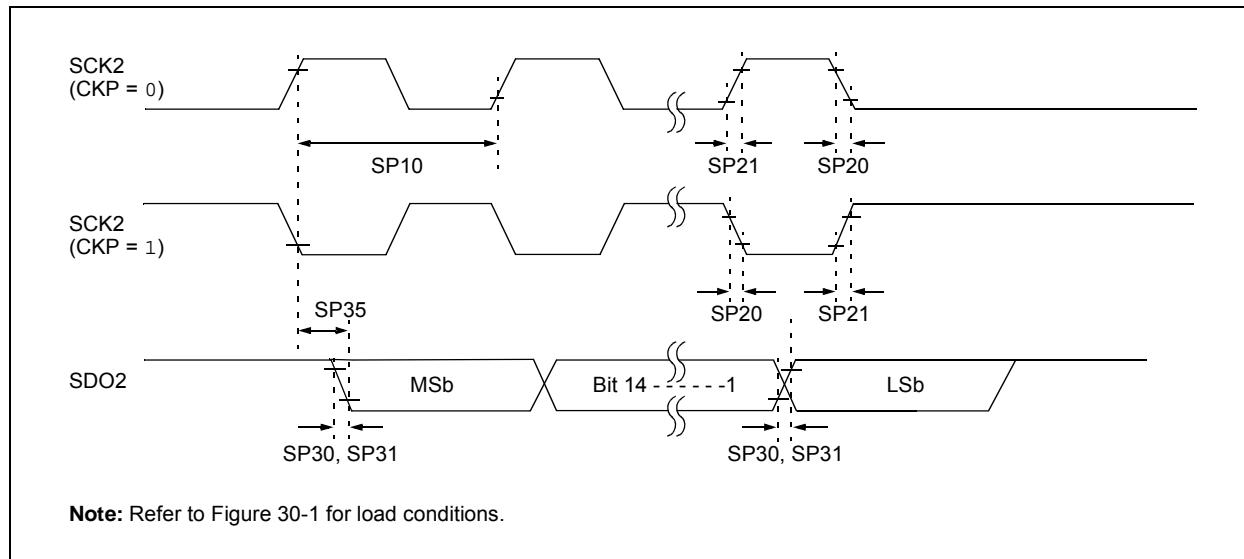
DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
DVR10	VBG	Internal Band Gap Reference Voltage	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-30: SPI2 MAXIMUM DATA/CLOCK RATE SUMMARY

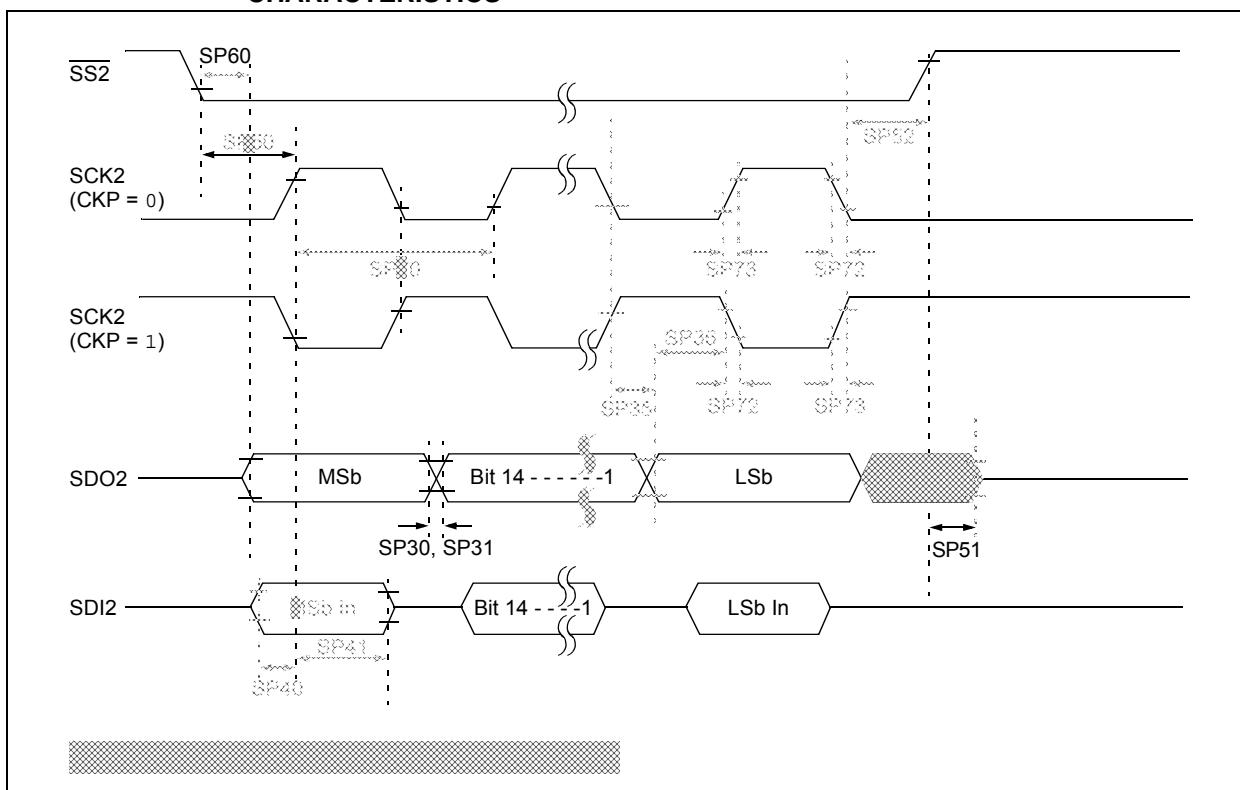
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)			
Maximum Data Rate	Master Transmit Only (Half-Duplex)	Master Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	Slave Transmit/Receive (Full-Duplex)	CKE	CKP	SMP
15 MHz	Table 30-31	—	—	0,1	0,1	0,1
9 MHz	—	Table 30-32	—	1	0,1	1
9 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



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

FIGURE 30-16: SPI2 SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/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)			
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
			400 kHz mode	0.6	—	μs
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	0.5	—	μs
IS20	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	—	100	ns
IS21	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	—	300	ns
IS25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	100	—	ns
IS26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	μs
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	μs
			1 MHz mode ⁽¹⁾	0	0.3	μs
IS30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs
			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
			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
			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).

2: The typical value for this parameter is 130 ns.

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

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

TABLE 30-54: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 1): 4.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)				
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 2	— —	mA mA	ADC operating in 10-bit mode (see Note 1) 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.

33.3 I_{DOZE}

FIGURE 33-9: TYPICAL I_{DOZE} vs. V_{DD} (DOZE 1:2, 70 MIPS)

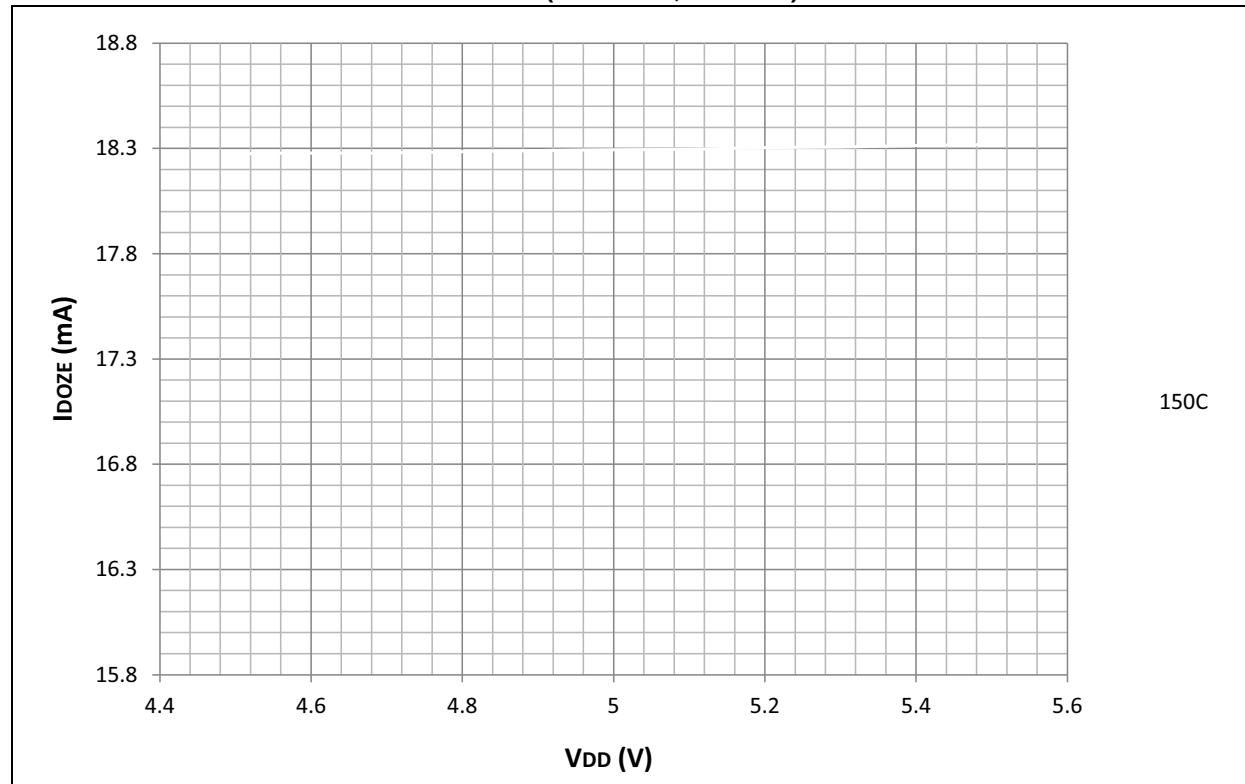
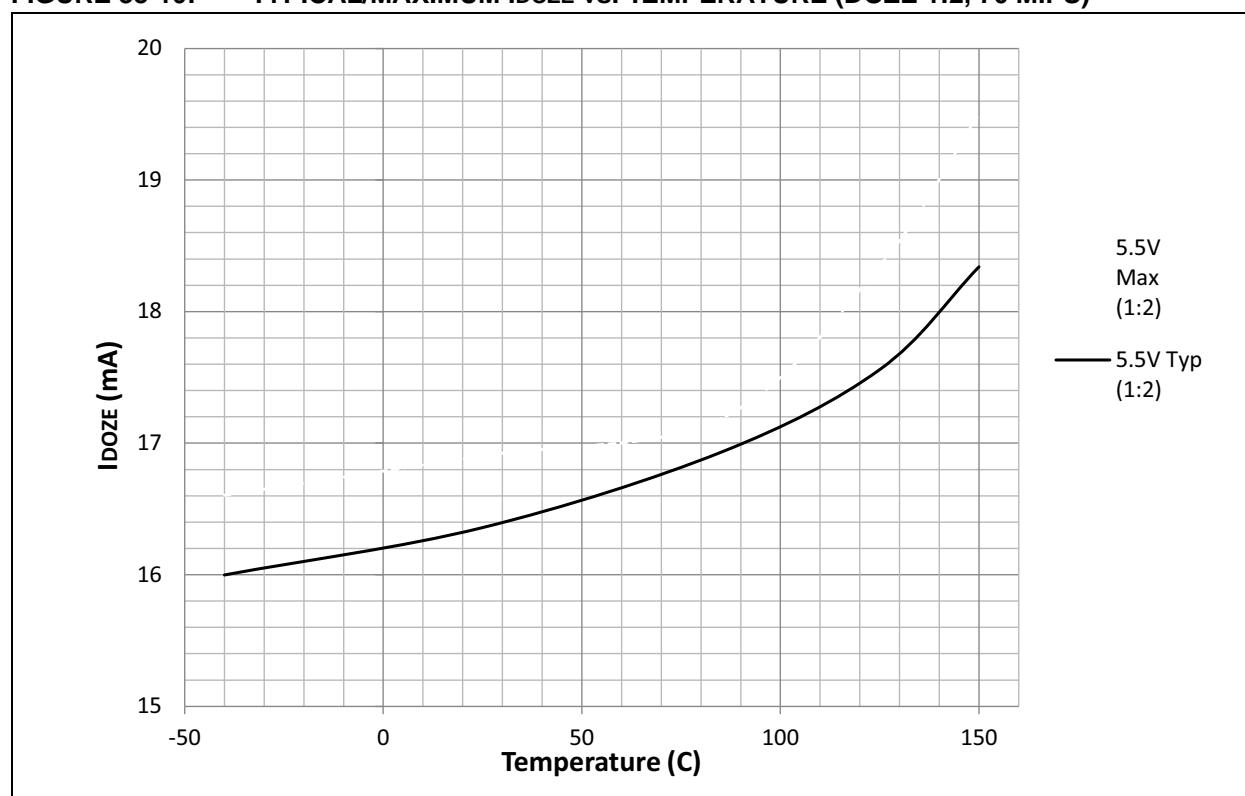


FIGURE 33-10: TYPICAL/MAXIMUM I_{DOZE} vs. TEMPERATURE (DOZE 1:2, 70 MIPS)

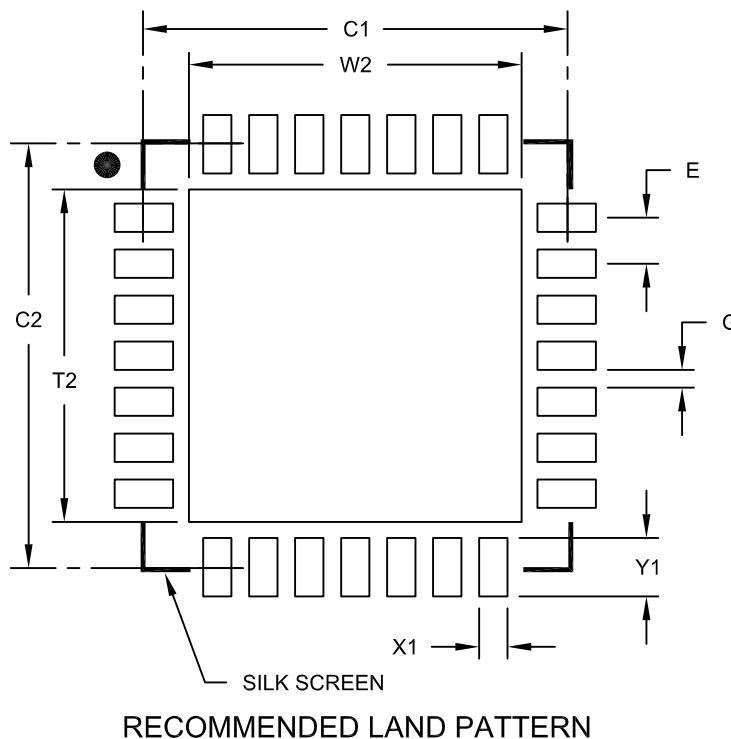


dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

NOTES:

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>



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		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

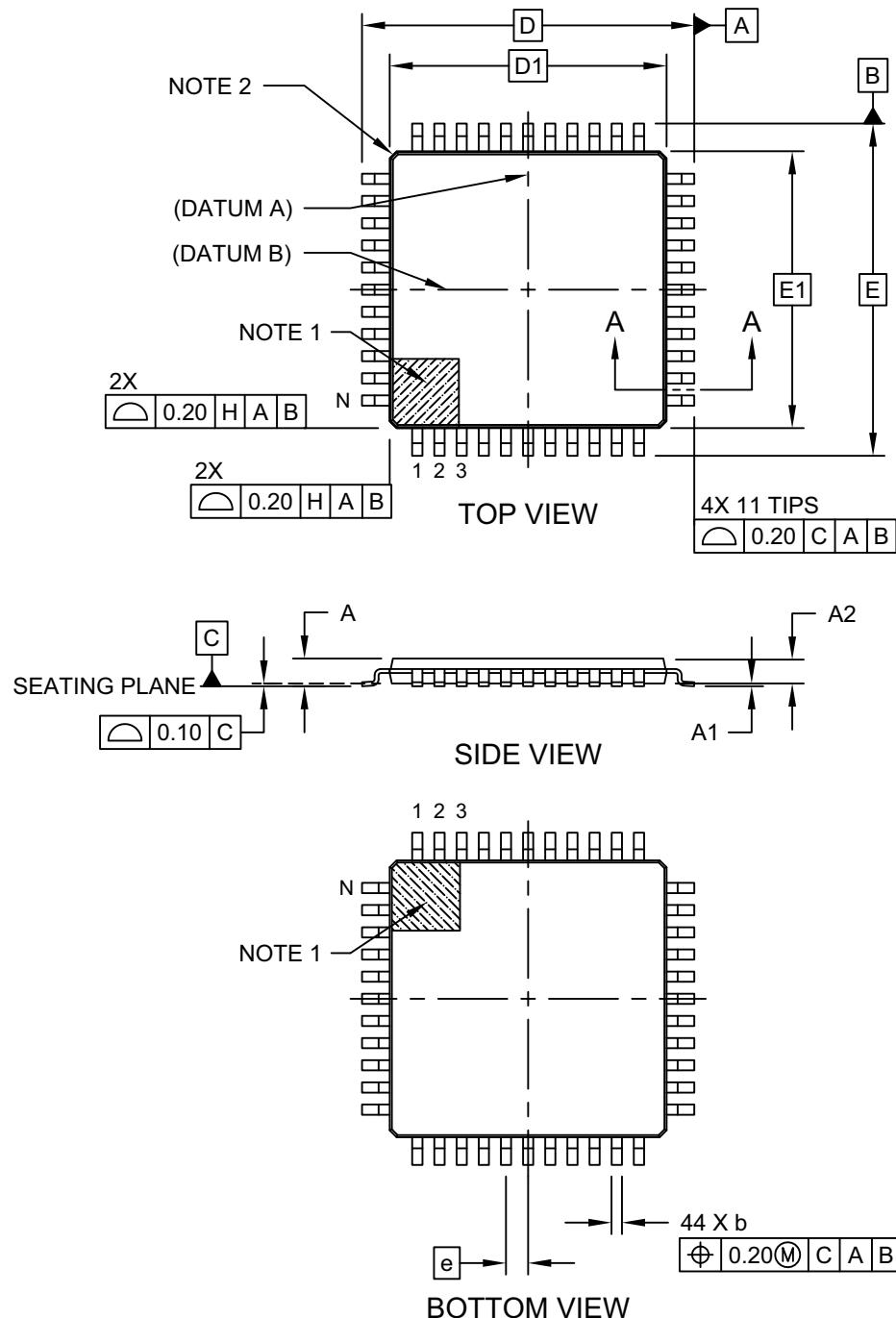
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2124A

dsPIC33EVXXXGM00X/10X FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) - 10x10x1.0 mm Body [TQFP]

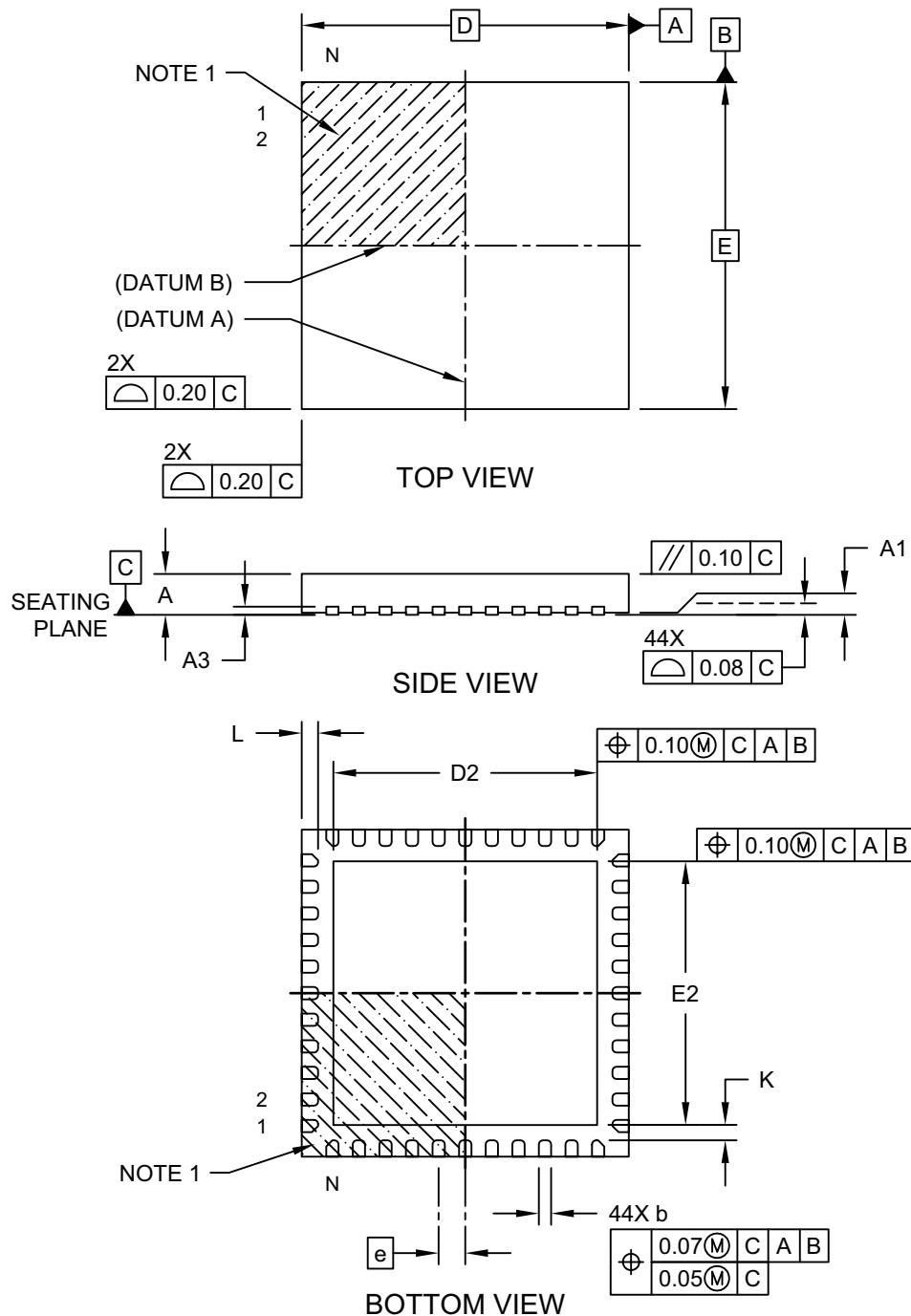
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-076C Sheet 1 of 2

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

E

Electrical Characteristics.....	341
AC	351, 408
Equations	
BRG Formula	229
Device Operating Frequency	124
Fosc Calculation.....	124
Frame Time Calculations	239
Fscl Frequency	229
Fvco Calculation.....	124
SYNCMIN and SYNCMAX Calculations	240
Tick Period Calculation	239
Errata	11

F

Flash Program Memory	83
Control Registers	85
Error Correcting Code (ECC).....	85
Operations	84
Resources.....	85
RTSP Operation.....	84
Table Instructions.....	83
Flexible Configuration	317

G

Getting Started with 16-Bit DSCs.....	17
Connection Requirements	17
CPU Logic Filter Capacitor Connection (VCAP)	18
Decoupling Capacitors	17
External Oscillator Pins.....	19
ICSP Pins.....	19
Master Clear (MCLR) Pin.....	18
Oscillator Value Conditions on Device Start-up	19
Unused I/Os	19

H

High Temperature	
Thermal Operating Conditions	404
High-Speed PWM	199
Control Registers	204
Faults	199
Resources	203
High-Temperature Electrical Characteristics.....	403
Absolute Maximum Ratings	403

I

I/O Ports	143
Configuring Analog/Digital Port Pins	144
Helpful Tips	151
High-Voltage Detect (HVD).....	151
Open-Drain Configuration	144
Parallel I/O (PIO).....	143
Peripheral Pin Select (PPS).....	145
Slew Rate Selection.....	145
Write/Read Timing	144
In-Circuit Debugger	326
MPLAB ICD 3.....	339
PICkit 3 Programmer	339
In-Circuit Emulation.....	317
In-Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP)	317, 326
Input Capture	189
Control Registers	190
Input Change Notification (ICN)	144

Instruction Addressing Modes	74
File Register Instructions	74
Fundamental Modes Supported	75
MAC Instructions	75
MCU Instructions	74
Move and Accumulator Instructions	75
Other Instructions	75

Instruction Set

Overview	330
Summary	327
Symbols Used in Opcode	328
Interfacing Program and Data Memory Spaces.....	79
Inter-Integrated Circuit (I^2C)	229
Baud Rate Generator	229
Control Registers	231

Inter-Integrated Circuit. See I^2C .

Internal LPRC Oscillator

Use with WDT	325
--------------------	-----

Internet Address	493
------------------------	-----

Interrupt Controller

Control and Status Registers.....	100
IECx.....	100
IFSx.....	100
INTCON1.....	100
INTCON2.....	100
INTCON3.....	100
INTCON4.....	100
INTTREG.....	100
IPCx.....	100
Reset Sequence	100
Interrupt Vector Table (IVT)	95
Details.....	98

M

Memory Maps

EDS	72
Memory Organization	31
Microchip Internet Web Site.....	493
Modulo Addressing	76
Applicability.....	77
Operation Example.....	76
Start and End Address	76
W Address Register Selection	76
MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer	339
MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System	339
MPLAB X Integrated Development	

Environment Software	337
----------------------------	-----

MPLINK Object Linker/MPLIB Object Librarian	338
---	-----

O

Op Amp/Comparator.....	301
Control Registers	303
Oscillator Configuration	123
Bit Values for Clock Selection	125
CPU Clocking System	124
Output Compare	193
Control Registers	194

P

Packaging	461
Details	463
Marking	461, 462
Peripheral Module Disable (PMD)	135