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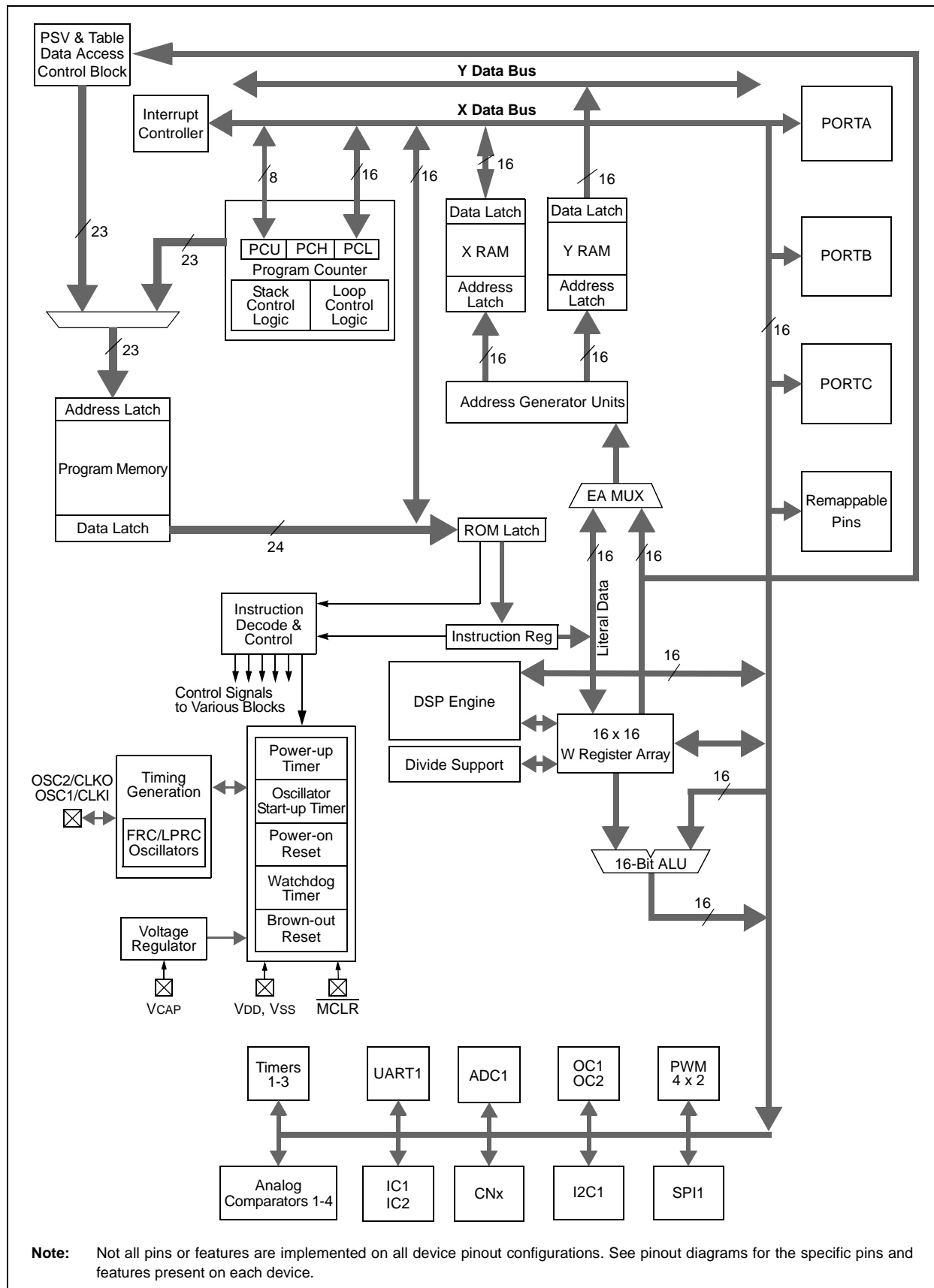
Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	50 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	21
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-QFN-S (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj16gs402t-50i-mm

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

FIGURE 1-1: dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 BLOCK DIAGRAM



dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

3.3 Special MCU Features

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices feature a 17-bit by 17-bit single-cycle multiplier that is shared by both the MCU ALU and DSP engine. The multiplier can perform signed, unsigned and mixed sign multiplication. Using a 17-bit by 17-bit multiplier for 16-bit by 16-bit multiplication not only allows you to perform mixed sign multiplication, it also achieves accurate results for special operations, such as $(-1.0) \times (1.0)$.

The dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices support 16/16 and 32/16 divide operations, both fractional and integer. All divide instructions are iterative operations. They must be executed within a REPEAT loop, resulting in a total execution time of 19 instruction cycles. The divide operation can be interrupted during any of those 19 cycles without loss of data.

A 40-bit barrel shifter is used to perform up to a 16-bit left or right shift in a single cycle. The barrel shifter can be used by both MCU and DSP instructions.

FIGURE 3-1: dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 CPU CORE BLOCK DIAGRAM

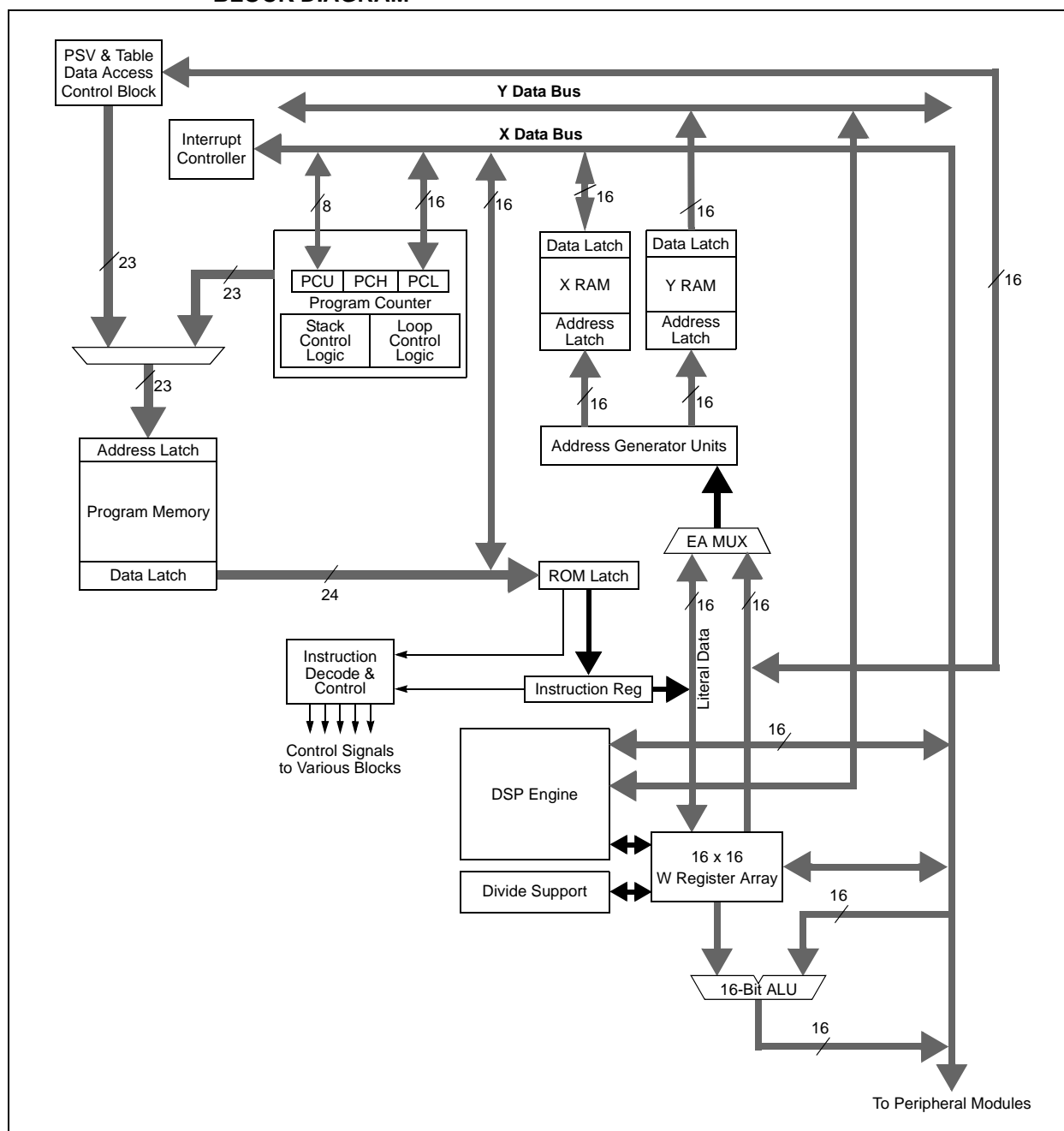


TABLE 4-8: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ16GS402/404 DEVICES ONLY

File Name	SFR Addr	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
INTCON1	0080	NSTDIS	OVAERR	OVBERR	COVAERR	COVBERR	OVATE	OVBT	COVTE	SFTACERR	DIV0ERR	—	MATHERR	ADDRERR	STKERR	OSCFAIL	—	0000
INTCON2	0082	ALTIVT	DISI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP	0000
IFS0	0084	—	—	ADIF	U1TXIF	U1RXIF	SPI1IF	SPI1EIF	T3IF	T2IF	OC2IF	IC2IF	—	T1IF	OC1IF	IC1IF	INT0IF	0000
IFS1	0086	—	—	INT2IF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT1IF	CNIF	—	MI2C1IF	SI2C1IF	0000
IFS3	008A	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IFS4	008C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1EIF	—	0000
IFS5	008E	PWM2IF	PWM1IF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IFS6	0090	ADCP1IF	ADCP0IF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWM3IF	0000
IFS7	0092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP3IF	ADCP2IF	0000
IEC0	0094	—	—	ADIE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE	T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	—	T1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	INT0IE	0000
IEC1	0096	—	—	INT2IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT1IE	CNIE	—	MI2C1IE	SI2C1IE	0000
IEC3	009A	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC4	009C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1EIE	—	0000
IEC5	009E	PWM2IE	PWM1IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC6	00A0	ADCP1IE	ADCP0IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWM3IE	0000
IEC7	00A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP3IE	ADCP2IE	0000
IPC0	00A4	—	T1IP2	T1IP1	T1IP0	—	OC1IP2	OC1IP1	OC1IP0	—	IC1IP2	IC1IP1	IC1IP0	—	INT0IP2	INT0IP1	INT0IP0	4444
IPC1	00A6	—	T2IP2	T2IP1	T2IP0	—	OC2IP2	OC2IP1	OC2IP0	—	IC2IP2	IC2IP1	IC2IP0	—	—	—	—	4440
IPC2	00A8	—	U1RXIP2	U1RXIP1	U1RXIP0	—	SPI1IP2	SPI1IP1	SPI1IP0	—	SPI1EIP2	SPI1EIP1	SPI1EIP0	—	T3IP2	T3IP1	T3IP0	4444
IPC3	00AA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADIP2	ADIP1	ADIP0	—	U1TXIP2	U1TXIP1	U1TXIP0	0044
IPC4	00AC	—	CNIP2	CNIP1	CNIP0	—	—	—	—	—	MI2C1IP2	MI2C1IP1	MI2C1IP0	—	SI2C1IP2	SI2C1IP1	SI2C1IP0	4044
IPC5	00AE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP2	INT1IP1	INT1IP0	0004
IPC7	00B2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT2IP2	INT2IP1	INT2IP0	—	—	—	—	0040
IPC14	00C0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIP2	PSEMIP1	PSEMIP0	—	—	—	—	0040
IPC16	00C4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1EIP2	U1EIP1	U1EIP0	—	—	—	—	0040
IPC23	00D2	—	PWM2IP2	PWM2IP1	PWM2IP0	—	PWM1IP2	PWM1IP1	PWM1IP0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC24	00D4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWM3IP2	PWM3IP1	PWM3IP0	0004
IPC27	00DA	—	ADCP1IP2	ADCP1IP1	ADCP1IP0	—	ADCP0IP2	ADCP0IP1	ADCP0IP0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC28	00DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP3IP2	ADCP3IP1	ADCP3IP0	—	ADCP2IP2	ADCP2IP1	ADCP2IP0	0044
INTTREG	00E0	—	—	—	—	ILR3	ILR2	ILR1	ILR0	—	VECNUM6	VECNUM5	VECNUM4	VECNUM3	VECNUM2	VECNUM1	VECNUM0	0000

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

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

5.2 RTSP Operation

The dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 Flash program memory array is organized into rows of 64 instructions or 192 bytes. RTSP allows the user application to erase a page of memory, which consists of eight rows (512 instructions) at a time, and to program one row or one word at a time. Table 24-12 shows typical erase and programming times. The 8-row erase pages and single row write rows are edge-aligned from the beginning of program memory, on boundaries of 1536 bytes and 192 bytes, respectively.

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

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

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

5.3 Programming Operations

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

The programming time depends on the FRC accuracy (see Table 24-20) and the value of the FRC Oscillator Tuning register (see Register 8-4). Use the following formula to calculate the minimum and maximum values for the Row Write Time, Page Erase Time, and Word Write Cycle Time parameters (see Table 24-12).

EQUATION 5-1: PROGRAMMING TIME

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

For example, if the device is operating at +125°C, the FRC accuracy will be ±5%. If the TUN<5:0> bits (see Register 8-4) are set to 'b111111, the minimum row write time is equal to Equation 5-2.

EQUATION 5-2: MINIMUM ROW WRITE TIME

$$T_{RW} = \frac{11064 \text{ Cycles}}{7.37 \text{ MHz} \times (1 + 0.05) \times (1 - 0.00375)} = 1.435 \text{ ms}$$

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

EQUATION 5-3: MAXIMUM ROW WRITE TIME

$$T_{RW} = \frac{11064 \text{ Cycles}}{7.37 \text{ MHz} \times (1 - 0.05) \times (1 - 0.00375)} = 1.586 \text{ ms}$$

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

5.4 Control Registers

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

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

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

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 7-4: INTCON2: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER 2

R/W-0	R-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
ALTIVT	DISI	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 **ALTIVT:** Enable Alternate Interrupt Vector Table bit

1 = Use alternate vector table

0 = Use standard (default) vector table

bit 14 **DISI:** DISI Instruction Status bit

1 = DISI instruction is active

0 = DISI instruction is not active

bit 13-3 **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

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 7-33: IPC28: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 28

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	ADCP5IP2	ADCP5IP1	ADCP5IP0	—	ADCP4IP2	ADCP4IP1	ADCP4IP0
bit 15				bit 8			

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	ADCP3IP2	ADCP3IP1	ADCP3IP0	—	ADCP2IP2	ADCP2IP1	ADCP2IP0
bit 7				bit 0			

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 14-12 **ADCP5IP<2:0>:** ADC Pair 5 Conversion Done Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is Priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 10-8 **ADCP4IP<2:0>:** ADC Pair 4 Conversion Done Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is Priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 6-4 **ADCP3IP<2:0>:** ADC Pair 3 Conversion Done Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is Priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 2-0 **ADCP2IP<2:0>:** ADC Pair 2 Conversion Done Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is Priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

NOTES:

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 15-18: LEBCONx: LEADING-EDGE BLANKING 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
PHR	PHF	PLR	PLF	FLTLEBEN	CLLEBEN	LEB6	LEB5
bit 15						bit 8	

R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
LEB4	LEB3	LEB2	LEB1	LEB0	—	—	—
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 LEB counter
0 = LEB ignores the rising edge of PWMxH
- bit 14 **PHF:** PWMH Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Falling edge of PWMxH will trigger the LEB counter
0 = LEB ignores the falling edge of PWMxH
- bit 13 **PLR:** PWML Rising Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Rising edge of PWMxL will trigger the LEB counter
0 = LEB ignores the rising edge of PWMxL
- bit 12 **PLF:** PWML Falling Edge Trigger Enable bit
1 = Falling edge of PWMxL will trigger the LEB counter
0 = LEB ignores the falling edge of PWMxL
- bit 11 **FLTLEBEN:** Fault Input LEB Enable bit
1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to selected Fault input
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to selected Fault input
- bit 10 **CLLEBEN:** Current-Limit LEB Enable bit
1 = Leading-Edge Blanking is applied to selected current-limit input
0 = Leading-Edge Blanking is not applied to selected current-limit input
- bit 9-3 **LEB<6:0>:** Leading-Edge Blanking for Current-Limit and Fault Inputs bits
The value is 8.32 nsec increments.
- bit 2-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: Configure this register in word format.

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 18-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER (CONTINUED)

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 “**UART**” (DS70188) in the “*dsPIC33F/PIC24H 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).

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 18-2: 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 enable; 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) will reset the receiver 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 “UART” (DS70188) in the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual” for information on enabling the UART module for transmit operation.

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

21.2 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

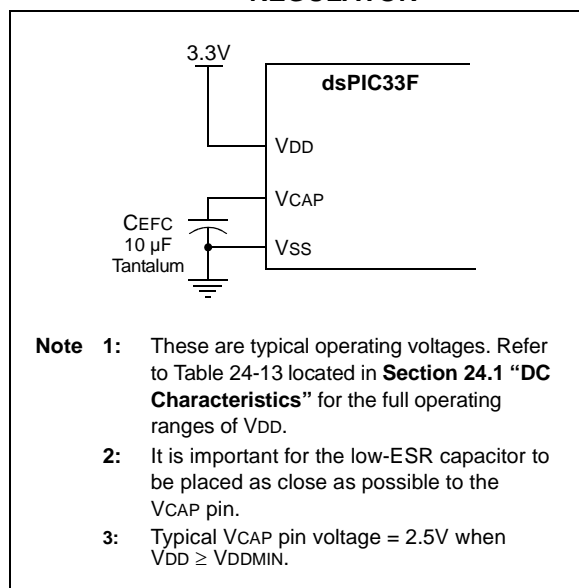
The dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices power their core digital logic at a nominal 2.5V. This can create a conflict for designs that are required to operate at a higher typical voltage, such as 3.3V. To simplify system design, all devices in the dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 families incorporate an on-chip voltage regulator that allows the device to run its core logic from VDD.

The regulator provides power to the core from the other VDD pins. When the regulator is enabled, a low-ESR (less than 5 ohms) capacitor (such as tantalum or ceramic) must be connected to the VCAP pin (Figure 21-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in Table 24-13 located in Section 24.1 “DC Characteristics”.

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

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

FIGURE 21-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP VOLTAGE REGULATOR^(1,2,3)



21.3 BOR: Brown-out Reset

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

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

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

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

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

22.0 INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the latest sections in the “dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual”, which are available on the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The dsPIC33F instruction set is identical to that of the dsPIC30F.

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 five basic categories:

- Word or byte-oriented operations
- Bit-oriented operations
- Literal operations
- DSP operations
- Control operations

Table 22-1 shows the general symbols used in describing the instructions.

The dsPIC33F instruction set summary in Table 22-2 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 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

23.6 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.

23.7 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.

23.8 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.

23.9 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™).

23.10 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.

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

24.2 AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters

This section defines dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 AC characteristics and timing parameters.

TABLE 24-14: TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS – AC

AC CHARACTERISTICS	Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (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
	Operating voltage V_{DD} range as described in Table 24-1.

FIGURE 24-1: LOAD CONDITIONS FOR DEVICE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

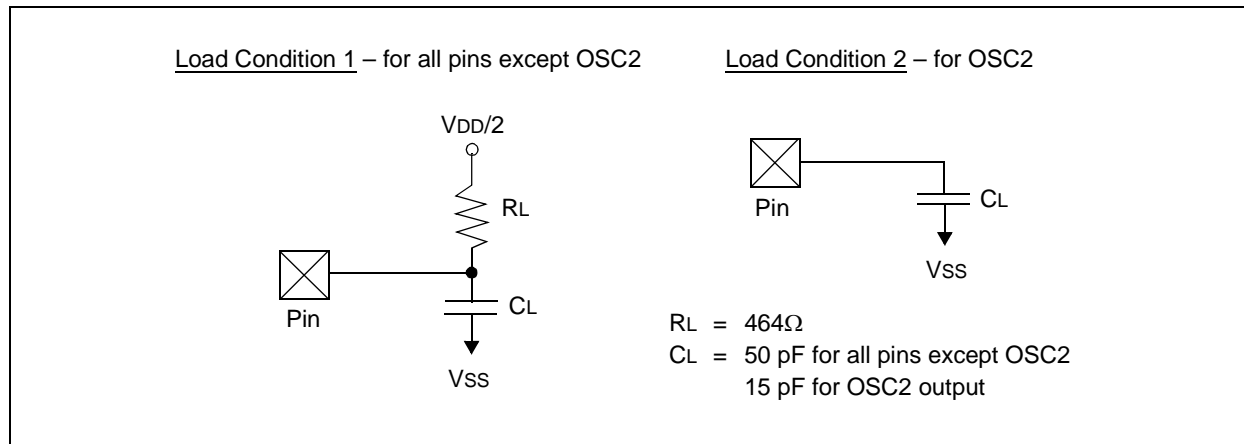
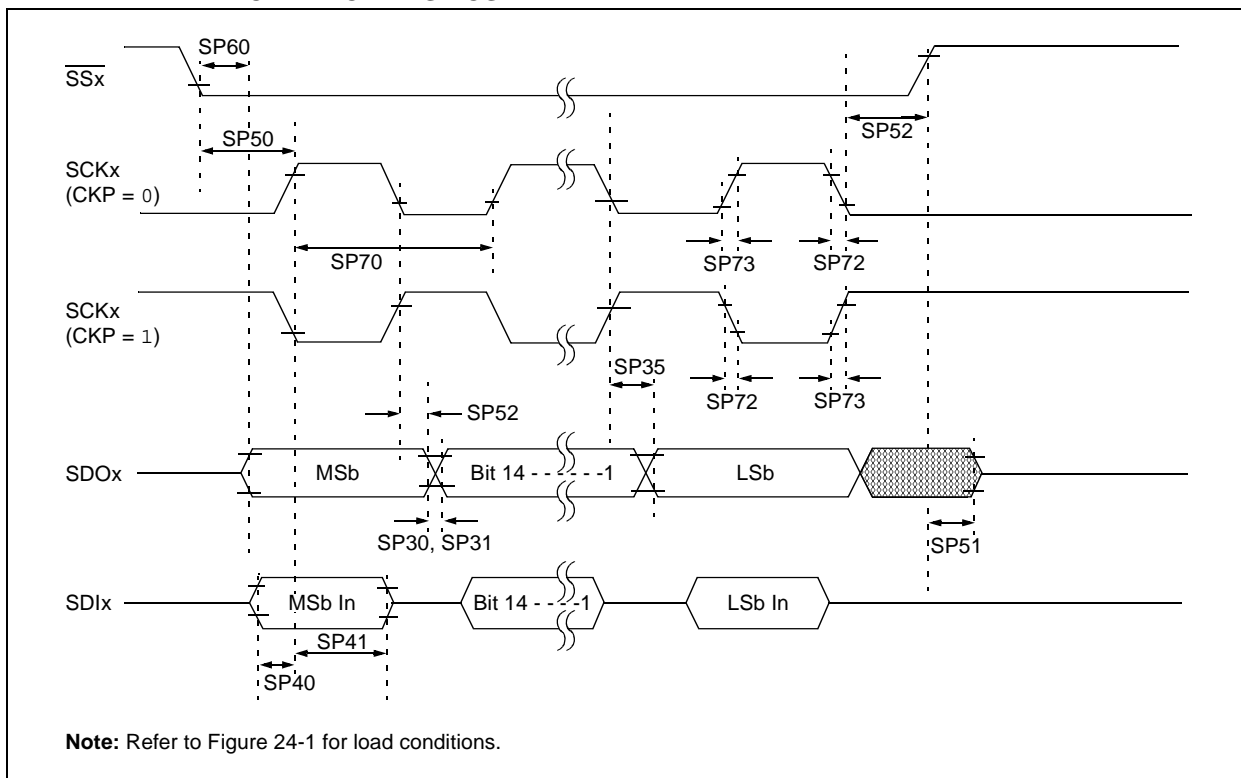


TABLE 24-15: CAPACITIVE LOADING REQUIREMENTS ON OUTPUT PINS

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

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

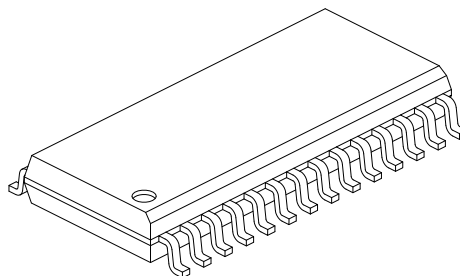
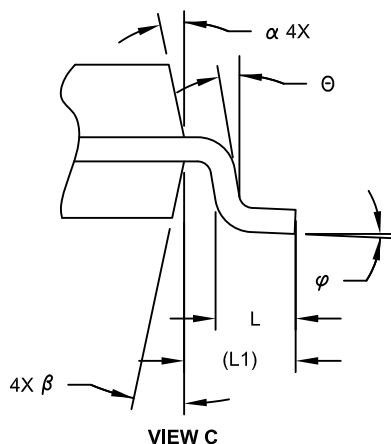
FIGURE 24-16: SPIx SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

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:

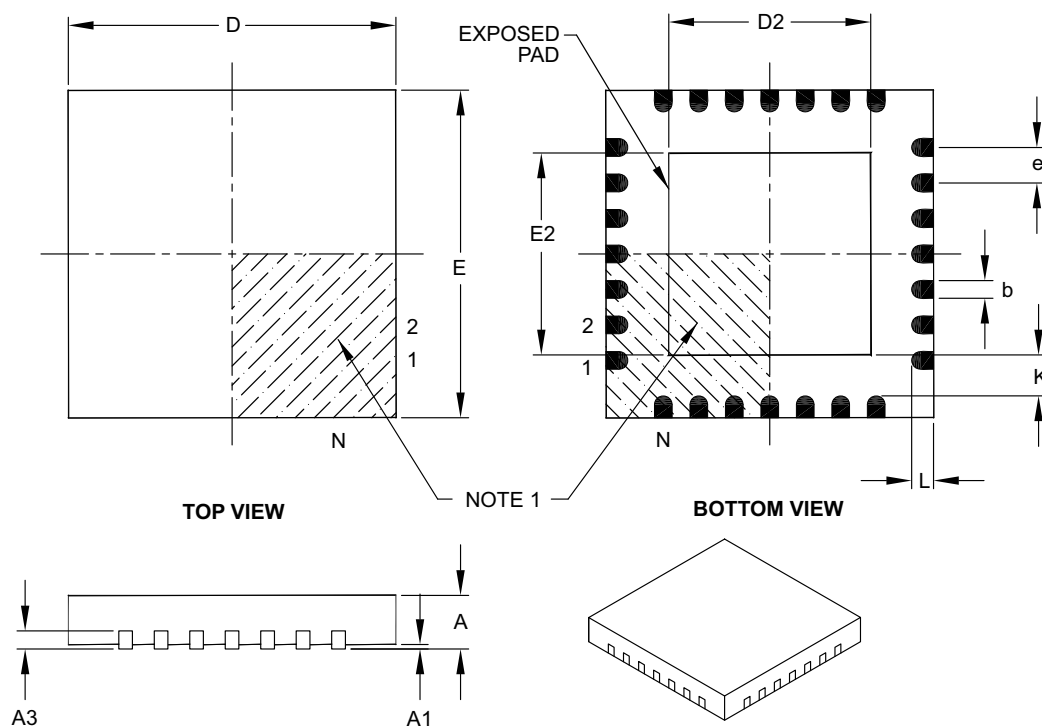
- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- § Significant Characteristic
- Dimension D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs, which shall not exceed 0.15 mm per end. Dimension E1 does not include interlead flash or protrusion, which shall not 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

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

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
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
Contact 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
Contact Width	b	0.23	0.38	0.43
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	–	–

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Package is saw singulated.
- 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 C04-124B

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

TABLE A-1: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES (CONTINUED)

Section Name	Update Description
Section 23.0 “Electrical Characteristics”	<p>Updated Typ values for Thermal Packaging Characteristics (Table 23-3).</p> <p>Removed Typ value for DC Temperature and Voltage Specifications Parameter DC12 (Table 23-4).</p> <p>Updated all Typ values and conditions for DC Characteristics: Operating Current (IDD), updated last sentence in Note 2 (Table 23-5).</p> <p>Updated all Typ values for DC Characteristics: Idle Current (IDLE) (see Table 23-6).</p> <p>Updated all Typ values for DC Characteristics: Power Down Current (IPD) (see Table 23-7).</p> <p>Updated all Typ values for DC Characteristics: Doze Current (IDOZE) (see Table 23-8).</p> <p>Added Note 4 (reference to new table containing digital-only and analog pin information, as well as Current Sink/Source capabilities) in the I/O Pin Input Specifications (Table 23-9).</p> <p>Updated Max value for BOR electrical characteristics Parameter BO10 (see Table 23-11).</p> <p>Swapped Min and Typ values for Program Memory Parameters D136 and D137 (Table 23-12).</p> <p>Updated Typ values for Internal RC Accuracy Parameter F20 and added Extended temperature range to table heading (see Table 23-19).</p> <p>Removed all values for Reset, Watchdog Timer, Oscillator Start-up Timer, and Power-up Timer Parameter SY20 and updated conditions, which now refers to Section 20.4 “Watchdog Timer (WDT)” and LPRC Parameter F21a (see Table 23-22).</p> <p>Added specifications to High-Speed PWM Module Timing Requirements for Tap Delay (Table 23-29).</p> <p>Updated Min and Max values for 10-bit High-Speed Analog-to-Digital Module Parameters AD01 and AD11 (see Table 23-36).</p> <p>Updated Max value and unit of measure for DAC AC Specification (see Table 23-40).</p>

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

NOTES:

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

NOTES: