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

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

Details

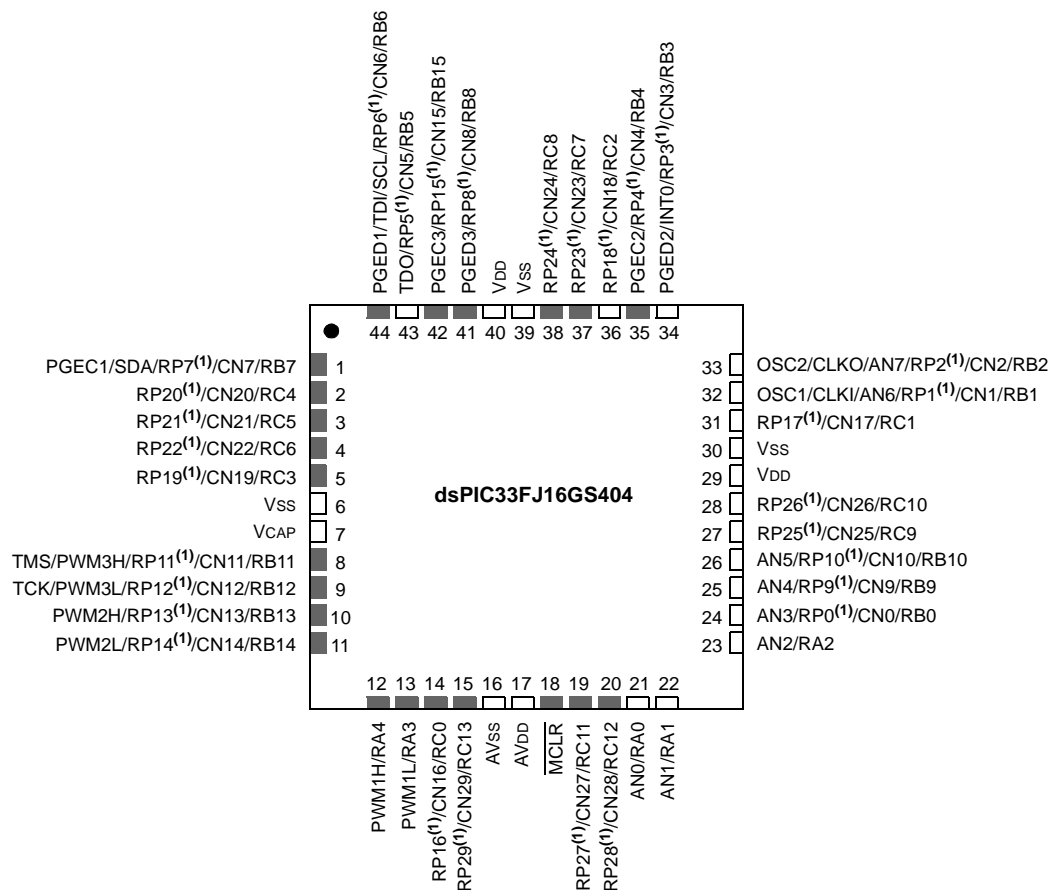
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40 MIPs
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 150°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj16gs404-h-pt

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

44-Pin QFN⁽²⁾

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant



- Note** 1: The RPN pins can be used by any remappable peripheral. See **Table 1** for the list of available peripherals.
 2: The metal plane at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to VSS externally.

TABLE 4-9: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ16GS502 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	ALTIPT	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	AC1IF	MI2C1IF	SI2C1IF	0000
IFS3	008A	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IFS4	008C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1EIF	—	0000
IFS5	008E	PWM2IF	PWM1IF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IFS6	0090	ADCP1IF	ADCP0IF	—	—	—	—	AC4IF	AC3IF	AC2IF	—	—	—	—	—	PWM4IF	PWM3IF	0000
IFS7	0092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP6IF	—	—	ADCP3IF	ADCP2IF	0000
IEC0	0094	—	—	ADIE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE	T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	—	T1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	INT0IE	0000
IEC1	0096	—	—	INT2IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INT1IE	CNIE	AC1IE	MI2C1IE	SI2C1IE	0000
IEC3	009A	—	—	—	—	—	—	PSEMIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC4	009C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1EIE	—	0000
IEC5	009E	PWM2IE	PWM1IE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
IEC6	00A0	ADCP1IE	ADCP0IE	—	—	—	—	AC4IE	AC3IE	AC2IE	—	—	—	—	—	PWM4IE	PWM3IE	0000
IEC7	00A2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP6IE	—	—	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	—	AC1IP2	AC1IP1	AC1IP0	—	MI2C1IP2	MI2C1IP1	MI2C1IP0	—	SI2C1IP2	SI2C1IP1	SI2C1IP0	4444
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PWM4IP2	PWM4IP1	PWM4IP0	—	PWM3IP2	PWM3IP1	PWM3IP0	0044
IPC25	00D6	—	AC2IP2	AC2IP1	AC2IP0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4000
IPC26	00D8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	AC4IP2	AC4IP1	AC4IP0	—	AC3IP2	AC3IP1	AC3IP0	0044
IPC27	00DA	—	ADCP1IP2	ADCP1IP1	ADCP1IP0	—	ADCP0IP2	ADCP0IP1	ADCP0IP0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4400
IPC28	00DC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP3IP2	ADCP3IP1	ADCP3IP0	—	ADCP2IP2	ADCP2IP1	ADCP2IP0	0044
IPC29	00DE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADCP6IP2	ADCP6IP1	ADCP6IP0	0004
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

REGISTER 7-13: IEC1: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	—	INT2IE	—	—	—	—	—
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
—	—	—	INT1IE	CNIE	AC1IE	MI2C1IE	SI2C1IE
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 **INT2IE:** External Interrupt 2 Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 12-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4 **INT1IE:** External Interrupt 1 Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 3 **CNIE:** Input Change Notification Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 2 **AC1IE:** Analog Comparator 1 Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 1 **MI2C1IE:** I2C1 Master Events Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 0 **SI2C1IE:** I2C1 Slave Events Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 7-18: IEC7: INTERRUPT ENABLE 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	ADCP6IE	ADCP5IE	ADCP4IE	ADCP3IE	ADCP2IE
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 **ADCP6IE:** ADC Pair 6 Conversion Done Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request is enabled

0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 3 **ADCP5IE:** ADC Pair 5 Conversion Done Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request is enabled

0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 2 **ADCP4IE:** ADC Pair 4 Conversion Done Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request is enabled

0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 1 **ADCP3IE:** ADC Pair 3 Conversion Done Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request is enabled

0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

bit 0 **ADCP2IE:** ADC Pair 2 Conversion Done Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request is enabled

0 = Interrupt request is not enabled

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 7-28: IPC23: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 23

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

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 14-12 **PWM2IP<2:0>:** PWM2 Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is Priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

bit 10-8 **PWM1IP<2:0>:** PWM1 Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is Priority 7 (highest priority)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is Priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

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

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 7-35: INTTREG: INTERRUPT CONTROL AND STATUS REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	—	—	—	ILR3	ILR2	ILR1	ILR0
bit 15				bit 8			

U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
—	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 15-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 11-8 **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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-0 **VECNUM<6:0>:** Vector Number of Pending Interrupt bits

0111111 = Interrupt vector pending is Number 135

•
•
•

0000001 = Interrupt vector pending is Number 9

0000000 = Interrupt vector pending is Number 8

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

10.2 Open-Drain Configuration

In addition to the PORTx, LATx and TRISx registers for data control, some digital-only port pins can also be individually configured for either digital or open-drain output. This is controlled by the Open-Drain Control 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 higher than VDD (for example, 5V) on any desired 5V tolerant pins by using external pull-up resistors. The maximum open-drain voltage allowed is the same as the maximum VIH specification.

Refer to “Pin Diagrams” for the available pins and their functionality.

10.3 Configuring Analog Port Pins

The ADPCFG and TRISx registers control the operation of the Analog-to-Digital (A/D) port pins. The port pins that are to function as analog inputs must have their corresponding TRISx bit set (input). If the TRISx bit is cleared (output), the digital output level (VOH or VOL) will be converted.

The ADPCFG register has a default value of 0x0000; therefore, all pins that share ANx functions are analog (not digital) by default.

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

Pins configured as digital inputs will 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.

10.4 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. An example is shown in Example 10-1.

10.5 Input Change Notification

The Input Change Notification (ICN) function of the I/O ports allows the dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04 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. Depending on the device pin count, up to 30 external signals (CNx pin) can be selected (enabled) for generating an interrupt request on a Change-of-State.

Four control registers are associated with the CN module. The CNEN1 and CNEN2 registers contain the interrupt enable control bits for each of the CN input pins. Setting any of these bits enables a CN interrupt for the corresponding pins.

Each CN pin also has a weak pull-up connected to it. The pull-ups act as a current source connected to the pin, and eliminate the need for external resistors when the push button or keypad devices are connected. The pull-ups are enabled separately using the CNPU1 and CNPU2 registers, which contain the control bits for each of the CN pins. Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-ups for the corresponding pins.

Note: Pull-ups on Change Notification pins should always be disabled when the port pin is configured as a digital output.

EQUATION 10-1: PORT WRITE/READ EXAMPLE

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


dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 10-22: 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
—	—	RP15R5	RP15R4	RP15R3	RP15R2	RP15R1	RP15R0
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
—	—	RP14R5	RP14R4	RP14R3	RP14R2	RP14R1	RP14R0
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 **RP15R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP15 Output Pin bits
(see Table 10-2 for peripheral function numbers)

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **RP14R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP14 Output Pin bits
(see Table 10-2 for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is not implemented in the dsPIC33FJ06GS101 device.

REGISTER 10-23: 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
—	—	RP17R5	RP17R4	RP17R3	RP17R2	RP17R1	RP17R0
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
—	—	RP16R5	RP16R4	RP16R3	RP16R2	RP16R1	RP16R0
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 **RP17R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP17 Output Pin bits
(see Table 10-2 for peripheral function numbers)

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **RP16R<5:0>:** Peripheral Output Function is Assigned to RP16 Output Pin bits
(see Table 10-2 for peripheral function numbers)

Note 1: This register is implemented in the dsPIC33FJ16GS404 and dsPIC33FJ16GS504 devices only.

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

NOTES:

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 15-14: IOCONx: PWMx I/O CONTROL 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
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 ⁽²⁾	FLTDAT0 ⁽²⁾	CLDAT1 ⁽²⁾	CLDAT0 ⁽²⁾	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:** PWMH Output Pin Ownership bit
1 = PWM module controls the PWMxH pin
0 = GPIO module controls the PWMxH pin
- bit 14 **PENL:** PWML Output Pin Ownership bit
1 = PWM module controls the PWMxL pin
0 = GPIO module controls the PWMxL pin
- bit 13 **POLH:** PWMH Output Pin Polarity bit
1 = PWMxH pin is active-low
0 = PWMxH pin is active-high
- bit 12 **POLL:** PWML Output Pin Polarity bit
1 = PWMxL pin is active-low
0 = PWMxL pin is active-high
- bit 11-10 **PMOD<1:0>:** PWM # I/O Pin Mode bits⁽¹⁾
11 = PWM I/O pin pair is in the True Independent Output mode
10 = PWM I/O pin pair is in the Push-Pull Output mode
01 = PWM I/O pin pair is in the Redundant Output mode
00 = PWM I/O pin pair is in the Complementary Output mode
- bit 9 **OVRENH:** Override Enable for PWMxH Pin bit
1 = OVRDAT<1> provides data for output on the PWMxH pin
0 = PWM generator provides data for the PWMxH pin
- bit 8 **OVRENL:** Override Enable for PWMxL Pin bit
1 = OVRDAT<0> provides data for output on the PWMxL pin
0 = PWM generator provides data for the PWMxL pin
- bit 7-6 **OVRDAT<1:0>:** Data for PWMxH and PWMxL Pins if Override is Enabled bits
If OVRRENH = 1, then OVRDAT<1> provides data for PWMxH
If OVRRENL = 1, then OVRDAT<0> provides data for PWMxL
- bit 5-4 **FLTDAT<1:0>:** State for PWMxH and PWMxL Pins if FLTMOD is Enabled bits⁽²⁾
FCLCONx<IFLTMOD> = 0: Normal Fault mode:
If Fault is active, then FLTDAT<1> provides the state for PWMxH
If Fault is active, then FLTDAT<0> provides the state for PWMxL
FCLCONx<IFLTMOD> = 1: Independent Fault mode:
If current-limit is active, then FLTDAT<1> provides data for PWMxH
If Fault is active, then FLTDAT<0> provides the state for PWMxL

Note 1: These bits should be changed only when PTEN = 0. Changing the clock selection during operation will yield unpredictable results.

2: The state represents the active/inactive state of the PWM module depending on the POLH and POLL bit settings.

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

REGISTER 19-6: ADCPC1: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERT PAIR 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
IRQEN3 ⁽¹⁾	PEND3 ⁽¹⁾	SWTRG3 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSRC34 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSRC33 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSRC32 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSRC31 ⁽¹⁾	TRGSRC30 ⁽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
IRQEN2 ⁽²⁾	PEND2 ⁽²⁾	SWTRG2 ⁽²⁾	TRGSRC24 ⁽²⁾	TRGSRC23 ⁽²⁾	TRGSRC22 ⁽²⁾	TRGSRC21 ⁽²⁾	TRGSRC20 ⁽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 **IRQEN3:** Interrupt Request Enable 3 bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Enables IRQ generation when requested conversion of Channels AN7 and AN6 is completed

0 = IRQ is not generated

bit 14 **PEND3:** Pending Conversion Status 3 bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Conversion of Channels AN7 and AN6 is pending; set when selected trigger is asserted

0 = Conversion is complete

bit 13 **SWTRG3:** Software Trigger 3 bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Starts conversion of AN7 and AN6 (if selected by the TRGSRCx bits)⁽³⁾

This bit is automatically cleared by hardware when the PEND3 bit is set.

0 = Conversion has not started

Note 1: These bits are available in the dsPIC33FJ16GS402/404, dsPIC33FJ16GS504, dsPIC33FJ16GS502 and dsPIC33FJ06GS101 devices only.

2: These bits are available in the dsPIC33FJ16GS502, dsPIC33FJ16GS504, dsPIC33FJ06GS102, dsPIC33FJ06GS202 and dsPIC33FJ16GS402/404 devices only.

3: The trigger source must be set as a global software trigger prior to setting this bit to '1'. If other conversions are in progress, then the conversion will be performed when the conversion resources are available.

23.0 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

23.1 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

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.

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TABLE 24-7: DC CHARACTERISTICS: POWER-DOWN CURRENT (IPD)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended			
Parameter No.	Typical ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions		
Power-Down Current (IPD) ^(2,4)						
DC60d	125	500	μA	-40°C	3.3V	Base Power-Down Current
DC60a	135	500	μA	+25°C		
DC60b	235	500	μA	+85°C		
DC60c	565	950	μA	+125°C		
DC61d	40	50	μA	-40°C	3.3V	Watchdog Timer Current: ΔIWD _T ⁽³⁾
DC61a	40	50	μA	+25°C		
DC61b	40	50	μA	+85°C		
DC61c	80	90	μA	+125°C		

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

2: IPD (Sleep) current is measured as follows:

- CPU core is off, oscillator is configured in EC mode and external clock 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 inputs and pulled to V_{SS}
- MCLR = V_{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 stand-by while the device is in Sleep mode)
- JTAG disabled

3: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when the WDT module is enabled. This current should be added to the base IPD current.

4: These currents are measured on the device containing the most memory in this family.

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TABLE 24-34: SPIx SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 0, SMP = 0) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min	Typ ⁽²⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
SP70	TscP	Maximum SCKx Input Frequency	—	—	15	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCKx Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCKx Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after SCKx Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SSx} \downarrow$ to SCKx \uparrow or SCKx Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SSx} \uparrow$ to SDOx Output High-Impedance ⁽⁴⁾	10	—	50	ns	
SP52	Tsch2ssH TscL2ssH	\overline{SSx} after SCKx Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4
SP60	TssL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after \overline{SSx} Edge	—	—	50	ns	

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

2: Data in "Typ" column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 66.7 ns. Therefore, the SCKx clock generated by the Master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

dsPIC33FJ06GS101/X02 and dsPIC33FJ16GSX02/X04

TABLE 24-37: SPIx SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 0, CKP = 0, SMP = 0) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min	Typ ⁽²⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
SP70	TscP	Maximum SCKx Input Frequency	—	—	11	MHz	See Note 3
SP72	TscF	SCKx Input Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP73	TscR	SCKx Input Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO32 and Note 4
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See Parameter DO31 and Note 4
SP35	Tsch2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after SCKx Edge	—	6	20	ns	
SP36	TdoV2scH, TdoV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP41	Tsch2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	30	—	—	ns	
SP50	TssL2scH, TssL2scL	$\overline{SSx} \downarrow$ to SCKx \uparrow or SCKx Input	120	—	—	ns	
SP51	TssH2doZ	$\overline{SSx} \uparrow$ to SDOx Output High-Impedance	10	—	50	ns	See Note 4
SP52	Tsch2ssH, TscL2ssH	\overline{SSx} after SCKx Edge	1.5 TCY + 40	—	—	ns	See Note 4

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

2: Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, +25°C unless otherwise stated.

3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 91 ns. Therefore, the SCKx clock generated by the Master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

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APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision B (June 2008)

Revision A (January 2008)

This is the initial revision of this document.

This revision includes minor typographical and formatting changes throughout the data sheet text. In addition, redundant information was removed that is now available in the respective chapters of the *dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual*, which can be obtained from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com).

The major changes are referenced by their respective section in the following table.

TABLE A-1: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section Name	Update Description
“High-Performance, 16-bit Digital Signal Controllers”	Moved location of Note 1 (RPn pin) references (see “Pin Diagrams”).
Section 3.0 “Memory Organization”	<p>Updated CPU Core Register map SFR reset value for CORCON (see Table 3-1).</p> <p>Removed Interrupt Controller Register Map SFR IPC29 and updated reset values for IPC0, IPC1, IPC14, IPC16, IPC23, IPC24, IPC27, and IPC28 (see Table 3-5).</p> <p>Removed Interrupt Controller Register Map SFR IPC24 and IPC29 and updated reset values for IPC0, IPC1, IPC2, IPC14, IPC16, IPC23, IPC27, and IPC28 (see Table 3-6).</p> <p>Removed Interrupt Controller Register Map SFR IPC24 and updated reset values for IPC1, IPC2, IPC4, IPC14, IPC16, IPC23, IPC24, IPC27, and IPC28 (see Table 3-7).</p> <p>Updated Interrupt Controller Register Map SFR reset values for IPC1, IPC14, IPC16, IPC23, IPC24, IPC27, and IPC28 (see Table 3-8).</p> <p>Updated Interrupt Controller Register Map SFR reset values for IPC1, IPC14, IPC16, IPC23, IPC24, IPC25, IPC26, IPC27, IPC28, and IPC29 (see Table 3-9).</p> <p>Updated Interrupt Controller Register Map SFR reset values for IPC1, IPC4, IPC14, IPC16, IPC23, IPC24, IPC25, IPC26, IPC27, IPC28, and IPC29 (see Table 3-10).</p> <p>Added SFR definitions for RPOR16 and RPOR17 (see Table 3-34, Table 3-35, and Table 3-36).</p> <p>Updated bit definitions for PORTA, PORTB, and PORTC SFRs (ODCA, ODCB, and ODCC) (see Table 3-37, Table 3-38, Table 3-39, and Table 3-40).</p> <p>Updated bit definitions and reset value for System Control Register map SFR CLKDIV (see Table 3-41).</p> <p>Added device-specific information to title of PMD Register Map (see Table 3-47).</p> <p>Added device-specific PMD Register Maps (see Table 3-46, Table 3-45, and Table 3-43).</p>

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Revision C and D (March 2009)

This revision includes minor typographical and formatting changes throughout the data sheet text.

Global changes include:

- Changed all instances of OSC1 to OSC1 and OSC0 to OSC2
- Changed all instances of PGCx/EMUCx and PGDx/EMUDx (where x = 1, 2, or 3) to PGECx and PGEDx
- Changed all instances of VDDCORE and VDDCORE/VCAP to VCAP/VDDCORE

Other major changes are referenced by their respective section in the following table.

TABLE A-2: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section Name	Update Description
“High-Performance, 16-bit Digital Signal Controllers”	Added “Application Examples” to list of features Updated all pin diagrams to denote the pin voltage tolerance (see “Pin Diagrams”). Added Note 2 to the 28-Pin QFN-S and 44-Pin QFN pin diagrams, which references pin connections to VSS.
Section 1.0 “Device Overview”	Added ACMP1-ACMP4 pin names and Peripheral Pin Select capability column to Pinout I/O Descriptions (see Table 1-1).
Section 2.0 “Guidelines for Getting Started with 16-bit Digital Signal Controllers”	Added new section to the data sheet that provides guidelines on getting started with 16-bit Digital Signal Controllers.
Section 3.0 “CPU”	Updated CPU Core Block Diagram with a connection from the DSP Engine to the Y Data Bus (see Figure 3-1). Vertically extended the X and Y Data Bus lines in the DSP Engine Block Diagram (see Figure 3-3).
Section 4.0 “Memory Organization”	Updated Reset value for ADCON in Table 4-25. Removed reference to dsPIC33FJ06GS102 devices in the PMD Register Map and updated bit definitions for PMD1 and PMD6, and removed PMD7 (see Table 4-43). Added a new PMD Register Map, which references dsPIC33FJ06GS102 devices (see Table 4-44). Updated RAM stack address and SPLIM values in the third paragraph of Section 4.2.6 “Software Stack” Removed Section 4.2.7 “Data Ram Protection Feature” .
Section 5.0 “Flash Program Memory”	Updated Section 5.3 “Programming Operations” with programming time formula.

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