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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40 MIPS
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, Motor Control PWM, QEI, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	15
Program Memory Size	12KB (12K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 4x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj12mc201t-i-ss

3.6.1 MULTIPLIER

The 17-bit x 17-bit multiplier is capable of signed or unsigned operation and can multiplex its output using a scaler to support either 1.31 fractional (Q31) or 32-bit integer results. Unsigned operands are zero-extended into the 17th bit of the multiplier input value. Signed operands are sign-extended into the 17th bit of the multiplier input value. The output of the 17-bit x 17-bit multiplier/scaler is a 33-bit value that is sign-extended to 40 bits. Integer data is inherently represented as a signed 2's complement value, where the Most Significant bit (MSb) is defined as a sign bit. The range of an N-bit 2's complement integer is -2^{N-1} to $2^{N-1} - 1$.

- For a 16-bit integer, the data range is -32768 (0x8000) to 32767 (0x7FFF) including 0.
- For a 32-bit integer, the data range is -2,147,483,648 (0x8000 0000) to 2,147,483,647 (0x7FFF FFFF).

When the multiplier is configured for fractional multiplication, the data is represented as a 2's complement fraction, where the MSb is defined as a sign bit and the radix point is implied to lie just after the sign bit (QX format). The range of an N-bit 2's complement fraction with this implied radix point is -1.0 to $(1 - 2^{1-N})$. For a 16-bit fraction, the Q15 data range is -1.0 (0x8000) to 0.999969482 (0x7FFF) including 0 and has a precision of 3.01518×10^{-5} . In Fractional mode, the 16 x 16 multiply operation generates a 1.31 product that has a precision of 4.65661×10^{-10} .

The same multiplier is used to support the MCU multiply instructions, which include integer 16-bit signed, unsigned and mixed sign multiply operations.

The **MUL** instruction can be directed to use byte- or word-sized operands. Byte operands will direct a 16-bit result, and word operands will direct a 32-bit result to the specified register(s) in the W array.

3.6.2 DATA ACCUMULATORS AND ADDER/SUBTRACTER

The data accumulator consists of a 40-bit adder/subtractor with automatic sign extension logic. It can select one of two accumulators (A or B) as its pre-accumulation source and post-accumulation destination. For the **ADD** and **LAC** instructions, the data to be accumulated or loaded can be optionally scaled using the barrel shifter prior to accumulation.

3.6.2.1 Adder/Subtractor, Overflow and Saturation

The adder/subtractor is a 40-bit adder with an optional zero input into one side, and either true or complement data into the other input.

- In the case of addition, the Carry/Borrow input is active-high and the other input is true data (not complemented).
- In the case of subtraction, the Carry/Borrow input is active-low and the other input is complemented.

The adder/subtractor generates Overflow Status bits, SA/SB and OA/OB, which are latched and reflected in the STATUS register:

- Overflow from bit 39: this is a catastrophic overflow in which the sign of the accumulator is destroyed.
- Overflow into guard bits 32 through 39: this is a recoverable overflow. This bit is set whenever all the guard bits are not identical to each other.

The adder has an additional saturation block that controls accumulator data saturation, if selected. It uses the result of the adder, the Overflow Status bits described previously and the SAT<A:B> (CORCON<7:6>) and ACCSAT (CORCON<4>) mode control bits to determine when and to what value, to saturate.

Six STATUS register bits support saturation and overflow:

- OA: ACCA overflowed into guard bits
- OB: ACCB overflowed into guard bits
- SA: ACCA saturated (bit 31 overflow and saturation)
or
ACCA overflowed into guard bits and saturated (bit 39 overflow and saturation)
- SB: ACCB saturated (bit 31 overflow and saturation)
or
ACCB overflowed into guard bits and saturated (bit 39 overflow and saturation)
- OAB: Logical OR of OA and OB
- SAB: Logical OR of SA and SB

The OA and OB bits are modified each time data passes through the adder/subtractor. When set, they indicate that the most recent operation has overflowed into the accumulator guard bits (bits 32 through 39). The OA and OB bits can also optionally generate an arithmetic warning trap when OA and OB are set and the corresponding Overflow Trap Flag Enable bits (OVATE, OVBTE) in the INTCON1 register are set (refer to **Section 7.0 "Interrupt Controller"**). This allows the user application to take immediate action; for example, to correct system gain.

3.6.3.1 Round Logic

The round logic is a combinational block that performs a conventional (biased) or convergent (unbiased) round function during an accumulator write (store). The Round mode is determined by the state of the RND bit in the CORCON register. It generates a 16-bit, 1.15 data value that is passed to the data space write saturation logic. If rounding is not indicated by the instruction, a truncated 1.15 data value is stored and the least significant word (lsw) is simply discarded.

Conventional rounding will zero-extend bit 15 of the accumulator and will add it to the ACCxH word (bits 16 through 31 of the accumulator).

- If the ACCxL word (bits 0 through 15 of the accumulator) is between 0x8000 and 0xFFFF (0x8000 included), ACCxH is incremented.
- If ACCxL is between 0x0000 and 0x7FFF, ACCxH is left unchanged.

A consequence of this algorithm is that over a succession of random rounding operations, the value tends to be biased slightly positive.

Convergent (or unbiased) rounding operates in the same manner as conventional rounding, except when ACCxL equals 0x8000. In this case, the Least Significant bit (LSb), bit 16 of the accumulator, of ACCxH is examined:

- If it is '1', ACCxH is incremented.
- If it is '0', ACCxH is not modified.

Assuming that bit 16 is effectively random in nature, this scheme removes any rounding bias that may accumulate.

The `SAC` and `SAC.R` instructions store either a truncated (`SAC`), or rounded (`SAC.R`) version of the contents of the target accumulator to data memory via the X bus, subject to data saturation (see **Section 3.6.3.2 "Data Space Write Saturation"**). For the `MAC` class of instructions, the accumulator write-back operation functions in the same manner, addressing combined MCU (X and Y) data space though the X bus. For this class of instructions, the data is always subject to rounding.

3.6.3.2 Data Space Write Saturation

In addition to adder/subtractor saturation, writes to data space can also be saturated, but without affecting the contents of the source accumulator. The data space write saturation logic block accepts a 16-bit, 1.15 fractional value from the round logic block as its input, together with overflow status from the original source (accumulator) and the 16-bit round adder. These inputs are combined and used to select the appropriate 1.15 fractional value as output to write to data space memory.

If the SATDW bit in the CORCON register is set, data (after rounding or truncation) is tested for overflow and adjusted accordingly:

- For input data greater than 0x007FFF, data written to memory is forced to the maximum positive 1.15 value, 0x7FFF.
- For input data less than 0xFF8000, data written to memory is forced to the maximum negative 1.15 value, 0x8000.

The MSb of the source (bit 39) is used to determine the sign of the operand being tested.

If the SATDW bit in the CORCON register is not set, the input data is always passed through unmodified under all conditions.

3.6.4 BARREL SHIFTER

The barrel shifter can perform up to 16-bit arithmetic or logic right shifts, or up to 16-bit left shifts, in a single cycle. The source can be either of the two DSP accumulators or the X bus (to support multi-bit shifts of register or memory data).

The shifter requires a signed binary value to determine both the magnitude (number of bits) and direction of the shift operation. A positive value shifts the operand right. A negative value shifts the operand left. A value of '0' does not modify the operand.

The barrel shifter is 40 bits wide, thereby obtaining a 40-bit result for DSP shift operations and a 16-bit result for MCU shift operations. Data from the X bus is presented to the barrel shifter between bit positions 16 and 31 for right shifts, and between bit positions 0 and 16 for left shifts.

REGISTER 7-9: IEC0: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 0

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	AD1IE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	SPI1IE	SPI1EIE	T3IE
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
T2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	—	T1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	INT0IE
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 **AD1IE:** ADC1 Conversion Complete Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 12 **U1TXIE:** UART1 Transmitter Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 11 **U1RXIE:** UART1 Receiver Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 10 **SPI1IE:** SPI1 Event Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 9 **SPI1EIE:** SPI1 Event Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 8 **T3IE:** Timer3 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 7 **T2IE:** Timer2 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 6 **OC2IE:** Output Compare Channel 2 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 5 **IC2IE:** Input Capture Channel 2 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **T1IE:** Timer1 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled
- bit 2 **OC1IE:** Output Compare Channel 1 Interrupt Enable bit
 1 = Interrupt request enabled
 0 = Interrupt request not enabled

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REGISTER 7-11: IEC3: INTERRUPT ENABLE CONTROL REGISTER 3

R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
FLTA1IE	—	—	—	—	QEIE	PWM1IE	—
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 **FLTA1IE:** PWM1 Fault A Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 14-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10 **QEIE:** QEI Event Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

bit 9 **PWM1IE:** PWM1 Error Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Interrupt request enabled

0 = Interrupt request not enabled

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

REGISTER 7-18: IPC5: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER 5

U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	IC8IP<2:0>			—	IC7IP<2:0>		
bit 15				bit 8			

U-0	U-1	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	—	INT1IP<2:0>		
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 **IC8IP<2:0>:** Input Capture Channel 8 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 **IC7IP<2:0>:** Input Capture Channel 7 Interrupt Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 7-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **INT1IP<2:0>:** External Interrupt 1 Priority bits

111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)

•
•
•

001 = Interrupt is priority 1

000 = Interrupt source is disabled

NOTES:

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REGISTER 8-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER^(1,3) (CONTINUED)

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

- Note 1:** Writes to this register require an unlock sequence. Refer to **Section 7. "Oscillator"** (DS70186) in the *"dsPIC33F/PIC24H 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 transition clock source between the two PLL modes.
- 3:** This register is reset only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

REGISTER 9-1: PMD1: PERIPHERAL MODULE DISABLE CONTROL REGISTER 1

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—	—	T3MD	T2MD	T1MD	QEIMD	PWM1MD	—
bit 15							bit 8

R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
I2C1MD	—	U1MD	—	SPI1MD	—	—	AD1MD ⁽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 **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 **QEIMD:** QEI Module Disable bit

1 = QEI module is disabled

0 = QEI module is enabled

bit 9 **PWM1MD:** PWM1 Module Disable bit

1 = PWM1 module is disabled

0 = PWM1 module is enabled

bit 18 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **I2C1MD:** I²C1 Module Disable bit

1 = I²C1 module is disabled

0 = I²C1 module is enabled

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

bit 5 **U1MD:** UART1 Module Disable bit

1 = UART1 module is disabled

0 = UART1 module is enabled

bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **SPI1MD:** SPI1 Module Disable bit

1 = SPI1 module is disabled

0 = SPI1 module is enabled

bit 2-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 0 **AD1MD:** ADC1 Module Disable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = ADC1 module is disabled

0 = ADC1 module is enabled

Note 1: PCFGx bits have no effect if the ADC module is disabled by setting this bit. When the bit is set, all port pins that have been multiplexed with ANx will be in Digital mode.

10.4 Peripheral Pin Select

Peripheral pin select configuration enables peripheral set selection and placement on a wide range of I/O pins. By increasing the pinout options available on a particular device, programmers can better tailor the microcontroller to their entire application, rather than trimming the application to fit the device.

The peripheral pin select configuration feature operates over a fixed subset of digital I/O pins. Programmers can independently map the input and/or output of most digital peripherals to any one of these I/O pins. Peripheral pin select is performed in software, and generally does not require the device to be reprogrammed. Hardware safeguards are included that prevent accidental or spurious changes to the peripheral mapping, once it has been established.

10.4.1 AVAILABLE PINS

The peripheral pin select feature is used with a range of up to 16 pins. The number of available pins depends on the particular device and its pin count. Pins that support the peripheral pin select feature include the designation “RPn” in their full pin designation, where “RP” designates a remappable peripheral and “n” is the remappable pin number.

10.4.2 CONTROLLING PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT

Peripheral pin select features are controlled through two sets of special function registers: one to map peripheral inputs, and one to map 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.

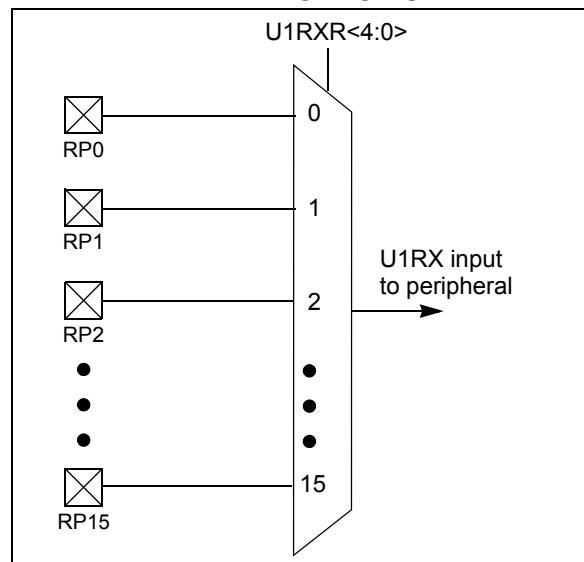
10.4.2.1 Input Mapping

The inputs of the peripheral pin select options are mapped on the basis of the peripheral. A control register associated with a peripheral dictates the pin it will be mapped to. The RPNRx registers are used to configure peripheral input mapping (see Register 10-1 through Register 10-13). Each register contains sets of 5-bit fields, with each set associated with one of the remappable peripherals. Programming a given peripheral's bit field with an appropriate 5-bit value maps the RPn pin with that 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 selections supported by the device.

Figure 10-2 Illustrates remappable pin selection for U1RX input.

Note: For input mapping only, the Peripheral Pin Select (PPS) functionality does not have priority over the TRISx settings. Therefore, when configuring the RPx pin for input, the corresponding bit in the TRISx register must also be configured for input (i.e., set to '1').

FIGURE 10-2: REMAPPABLE MUX INPUT FOR U1RX



REGISTER 10-6: 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

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	—	OCFAR<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 **OCFAR<4:0>:** Assign Output Capture A (OCFA) to the corresponding RPn pin

11111 = Input tied Vss

01111 = Input tied to RP15

.

.

.

00001 = Input tied to RP1

00000 = Input tied to RP0

REGISTER 10-7: RPINR12: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER 12

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-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	—	FLTA1R<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 **FLTA1R<4:0>:** Assign PWM1 Fault ($\overline{\text{FLTA1}}$) to the corresponding RPn pin

11111 = Input tied Vss

01111 = Input tied to RP15

.

.

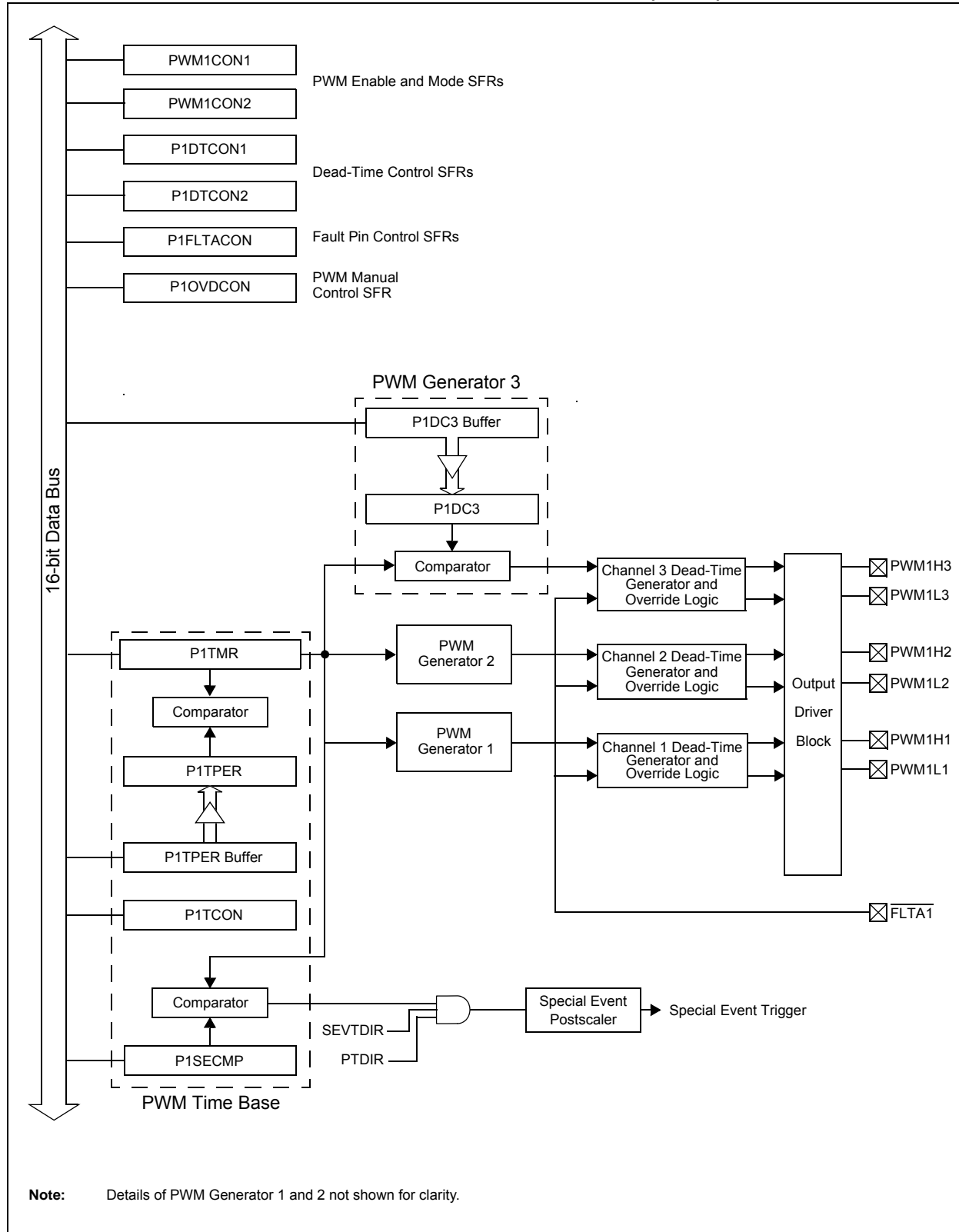
.

00001 = Input tied to RP1

00000 = Input tied to RP0

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FIGURE 15-1: 6-CHANNEL PWM MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM (PWM1)



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REGISTER 15-4: PxSECMP: 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
SEVTDIR ⁽¹⁾	SEVTCMP<14:8> ⁽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
SEVTCMP<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 **SEVTDIR:** Special Event Trigger Time Base Direction bit⁽¹⁾

1 = A Special Event Trigger will occur when the PWM time base is counting down

0 = A Special Event Trigger will occur when the PWM time base is counting up

bit 14-0 **SEVTCMP<14:0>:** Special Event Compare Value bits⁽²⁾

Note 1: SEVTDIR is compared with PTDIR (PxTMR<15>) to generate the Special Event Trigger.

2: PxSECMP<14:0> is compared with PxTMR<14:0> to generate the Special Event Trigger.

REGISTER 15-11: PxDC1: PWM DUTY CYCLE 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
PDC1<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
PDC1<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 **PDC1<15:0>**: PWM Duty Cycle 1 Value bits

REGISTER 15-12: P1DC2: PWM DUTY CYCLE 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
PDC2<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
PDC2<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 **PDC2<15:0>**: PWM Duty Cycle 2 Value bits

REGISTER 15-13: P1DC3: PWM DUTY CYCLE 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
PDC3<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
PDC3<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 **PDC3<15:0>**: PWM Duty Cycle 3 Value bits

TABLE 21-2: dsPIC33F CONFIGURATION BITS DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Bit Field	Register	RTSP Effect	Description
FWDTEN	FWDT	Immediate	Watchdog Timer Enable bit 1 = Watchdog Timer always enabled (LPRC oscillator cannot be disabled. Clearing the SWDTEN bit in the RCON register will have no effect.) 0 = Watchdog Timer enabled/disabled by user software (LPRC can be disabled by clearing the SWDTEN bit in the RCON register)
WINDIS	FWDT	Immediate	Watchdog Timer Window Enable bit 1 = Watchdog Timer in Non-Window mode 0 = Watchdog Timer in Window mode
WDTPRE	FWDT	Immediate	Watchdog Timer Prescaler bit 1 = 1:128 0 = 1:32
WDTPOST<3:0>	FWDT	Immediate	Watchdog Timer Postscaler bits 1111 = 1:32,768 1110 = 1:16,384 . . . 0001 = 1:2 0000 = 1:1
PWMPIN	FPOR	Immediate	Motor Control PWM Module Pin Mode bit 1 = PWM module pins controlled by PORT register at device Reset (tri-stated) 0 = PWM module pins controlled by PWM module at device Reset (configured as output pins)
HPOL	FPOR	Immediate	Motor Control PWM High Side Polarity bit 1 = PWM module high side output pins have active-high output polarity 0 = PWM module high side output pins have active-low output polarity
LPOL	FPOR	Immediate	Motor Control PWM Low Side Polarity bit 1 = PWM module low side output pins have active-high output polarity 0 = PWM module low side output pins have active-low output polarity
FPWRT<2:0>	FPOR	Immediate	Power-on Reset Timer Value Select bits 111 = PWRT = 128 ms 110 = PWRT = 64 ms 101 = PWRT = 32 ms 100 = PWRT = 16 ms 011 = PWRT = 8 ms 010 = PWRT = 4 ms 001 = PWRT = 2 ms 000 = PWRT = Disabled
ALT2C	FPOR	Immediate	Alternate I ² C pins 1 = I ² C mapped to SDA1/SCL1 pins 0 = I ² C mapped to ASDA1/ASCL1 pins
JTAGEN	FICD	Immediate	JTAG Enable bit 1 = JTAG enabled 0 = JTAG disabled
ICS<1:0>	FICD	Immediate	ICD Communication Channel Select bits 11 = Communicate on PGEC1 and PGED1 10 = Communicate on PGEC2 and PGED2 01 = Communicate on PGEC3 and PGED3 00 = Reserved, do not use

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TABLE 24-9: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
DI50	I _{IL}	Input Leakage Current ^(2,3) I/O Pins 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±2	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance
DI51		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±1	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C
DI51a		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±2	μA	Shared with external reference pins, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C
DI51b		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±3.5	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , Pin at high-impedance, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C
DI51c		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	±8	μA	Analog pins shared with external reference pins, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C
DI55		MCLR	—	—	±2	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD}
DI56		OSC1	—	—	±2	μA	V _{SS} ≤ V _{PIN} ≤ V _{DD} , XT and HS modes

- Note 1:** Data in “Typ” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.
- 2:** The leakage current on the MCLR pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.
- 3:** Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.
- 4:** See “Pin Diagrams” for a list of 5V tolerant pins.
- 5:** V_{IL} source < (V_{SS} – 0.3). Characterized but not tested.
- 6:** Non-5V tolerant pins V_{IH} source > (V_{DD} + 0.3), 5V tolerant pins V_{IH} source > 5.5V. Characterized but not tested.
- 7:** Digital 5V tolerant pins cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current from input sources > 5.5V.
- 8:** Injection currents > | 0 | can affect the ADC results by approximately 4-6 counts.
- 9:** 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.
- 10:** These parameters are characterized, but not tested.

TABLE 24-12: DC CHARACTERISTICS: PROGRAM MEMORY

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽³⁾	Min	Typ ⁽¹⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
Program Flash Memory							
D130a	EP	Cell Endurance	10,000	—	—	E/W	-40° C to +125° C
D131	VPR	VDD for Read	V _{MIN}	—	3.6	V	V _{MIN} = Minimum operating voltage
D132B	VPEW	VDD for Self-Timed Write	V _{MIN}	—	3.6	V	V _{MIN} = Minimum operating voltage
D134	TRETD	Characteristic Retention	20	—	—	Year	Provided no other specifications are violated
D135	IDDP	Supply Current during Programming	—	10	—	mA	
D136a	TRW	Row Write Time	1.32	—	1.74	ms	TRW = 11064 FRC cycles, TA = +85°C, See Note 2
D136b	TRW	Row Write Time	1.28	—	1.79	ms	TRW = 11064 FRC cycles, TA = +125°C, See Note 2
D137a	TPE	Page Erase Time	20.1	—	26.5	ms	TPE = 168517 FRC cycles, TA = +85°C, See Note 2
D137b	TPE	Page Erase Time	19.5	—	27.3	ms	TPE = 168517 FRC cycles, TA = +125°C, See Note 2
D138a	TWW	Word Write Cycle Time	42.3	—	55.9	μs	TWW = 355 FRC cycles, TA = +85°C, See Note 2
D138b	TWW	Word Write Cycle Time	41.1	—	57.6	μs	TWW = 355 FRC cycles, TA = +125°C, See Note 2

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

2: Other conditions: FRC = 7.37 MHz, TUN<5:0> = b'011111 (for Min), TUN<5:0> = b'100000 (for Max). This parameter depends on the FRC accuracy (see Table 24-18) and the value of the FRC Oscillator Tuning register (see Register 8-4). For complete details on calculating the Minimum and Maximum time see **Section 5.3 "Programming Operations"**.

3: These parameters are ensured by design, but are not characterized or tested in manufacturing.

TABLE 24-13: INTERNAL VOLTAGE REGULATOR SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 3.0V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Comments
	CEFC	External Filter Capacitor Value ⁽¹⁾	4.7	10	—	μF	Capacitor must be low series resistance (< 5 ohms)

Note 1: Typical VCAP pin voltage = 2.5V when VDD ≥ VDDMIN.

TABLE 24-29: MOTOR CONTROL PWM MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
MP10	T _{FPWM}	PWM Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter D032
MP11	T _{RPWM}	PWM Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter D031
MP20	T _{FD}	Fault Input ↓ to PWM I/O Change	—	—	50	ns	—
MP30	T _{FH}	Minimum Pulse Width	50	—	—	ns	—

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

FIGURE 24-12: QEA/QEB INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

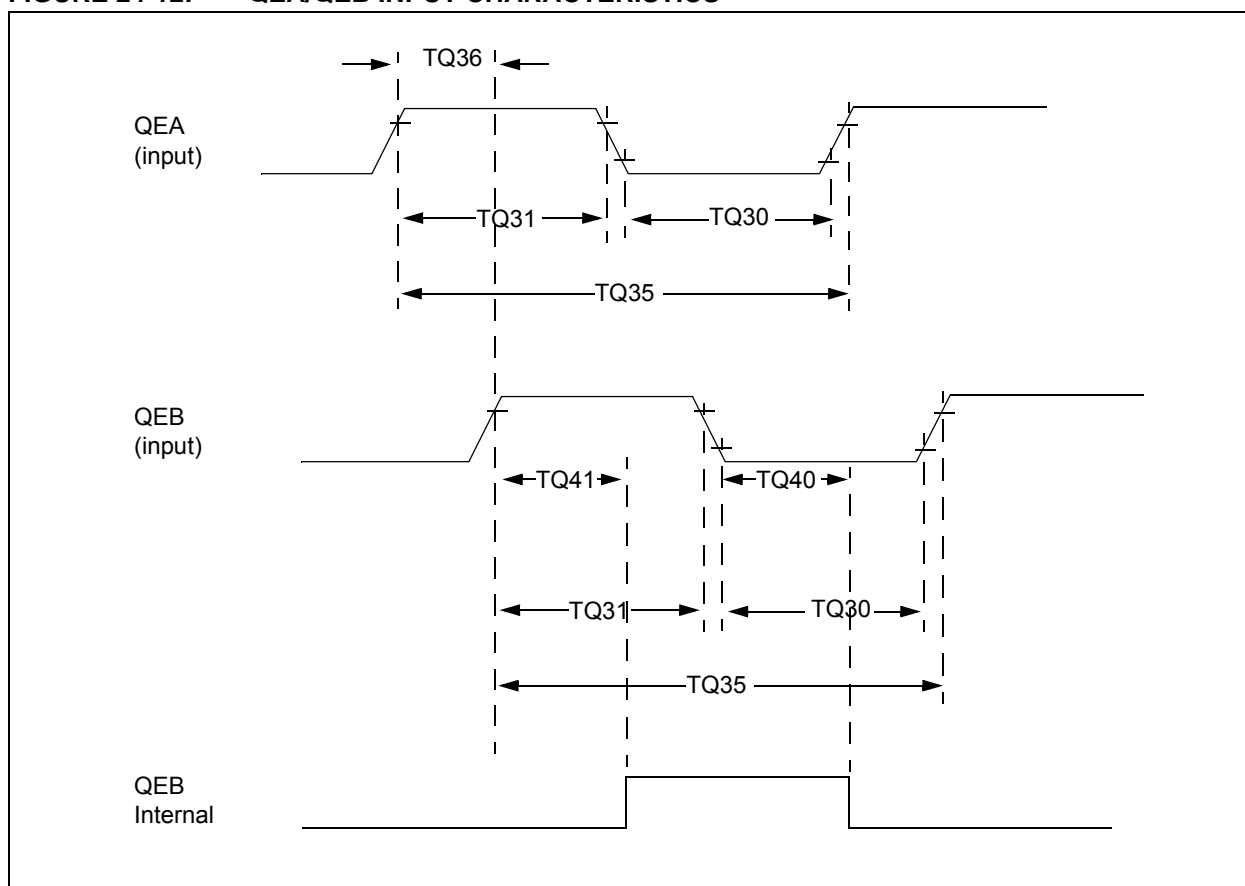


TABLE 24-37: SPIx SLAVE MODE (FULL-DUPLEX, CKE = 1, CKP = 1, SMP = 0) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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 SCK 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 ⁽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 91 ns. Therefore, the SCK clock generated by the Master must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

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TABLE 25-1: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section Name	Update Description
Section 23.0 “Electrical Characteristics”	<p>Updated Max MIPS value for -40°C to +125°C temperature range in Operating MIPS vs. Voltage (see Table 23-1).</p> <p>Added 20-pin SOIC and 28-pin SSOP package information to Thermal Packaging Characteristics and updated Typical values for all devices (see Table 23-3).</p> <p>Removed Typ value for parameter DC12 (see Table 23-4).</p> <p>Updated Note 2 in Table 23-7: DC Characteristics: Power-Down Current (IPD).</p> <p>Updated MIPS conditions for parameters DC24c, DC44c, DC72a, DC72f, and DC72g (see Table 23-5, Table 23-6, and Table 23-8).</p> <p>Added Note 4 (reference to new table containing digital-only and analog pin information to I/O Pin Input Specifications (see Table 23-9).</p> <p>Updated Program Memory parameters (D136a, D136b, D137a, D137b, D138a, and D138b) and added Note 2 (see Table 23-12).</p> <p>Updated Max value for Internal RC Accuracy parameter F21 for -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C condition and added Note 2 (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 F21 (Table 23-21).</p> <p>Updated Min value for Input Capture Timing Requirements parameter IC15 (see Table 23-26).</p> <p>The following changes were made to the ADC Module Specifications (Table 23-38):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Min value for ADC Module Specification parameter AD07. • Updated Typ value for parameter AD08 • Added references to Note 1 for parameters AD12 and AD13 • Removed Note 2. <p>The following changes were made to the ADC Module Specifications (12-bit Mode) (Table 23-39):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Min and Max values for both AD21a parameters (measurements with <i>internal</i> and <i>external</i> VREF+/VREF-). • Updated Min, Typ, and Max values for parameter AD24a. • Updated Max value for parameter AD32a. • Removed Note 1. • Removed VREFL from Conditions for parameters AD21a, AD22a, AD23a, and AD24a (measurements with <i>internal</i> VREF+/VREF-). <p>The following changes were made to the ADC Module Specifications (10-bit Mode) (Table 23-40):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Min and Max values for parameter AD21b (measurements with <i>external</i> VREF+/VREF-). • Removed ± symbol from Min, Typ, and Max values for parameters AD23b and AD24b (measurements with <i>internal</i> VREF+/VREF-). • Updated Typ and Max values for parameter AD32b. • Removed Note 1. • Removed VREFL from Conditions for parameters AD21a, AD22a, AD23a, and AD24a (measurements with <i>internal</i> VREF+/VREF-). <p>Updated Min and Typ values for parameters AD60, AD61, AD62, and AD63 and removed Note 3 (see Table 23-41 and Table 23-42).</p>

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