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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40 MIPs
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	21
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 10x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic33fj12gp202-i-ss

High-Performance, 16-Bit Digital Signal Controllers

Operating Range:

- Up to 40 MIPS operation (at 3.0-3.6V):
  - Industrial temperature range (-40°C to +85°C)
  - Extended temperature range (-40°C to +125°C)

High-Performance DSC CPU:

- Modified Harvard architecture
- C compiler optimized instruction set
- 16 bit wide data path
- 24 bit wide instructions
- Linear program memory addressing up to 4M instruction words
- Linear data memory addressing up to 64 Kbytes
- 83 base instructions, mostly one word/one cycle
- Sixteen 16-bit general purpose registers
- Two 40-bit accumulators with rounding and saturation options
- Flexible and powerful addressing modes:
  - Indirect
  - Modulo
  - Bit-Reversed
- Software stack
- 16 x 16 fractional/integer multiply operations
- 32/16 and 16/16 divide operations
- Single-cycle multiply and accumulate:
  - Accumulator write back for DSP operations
  - Dual data fetch
- Up to ±16-bit shifts for up to 40-bit data

Interrupt Controller:

- 5-cycle latency
- Up to 21 available interrupt sources
- Up to three external interrupts
- Seven programmable priority levels
- Four processor exceptions

On-Chip Flash and SRAM:

- Flash program memory (12 Kbytes)
- Data SRAM (1024 bytes)
- Boot and General Security for Program Flash

Digital I/O:

- Peripheral Pin Select Functionality
- Up to 21 programmable digital I/O pins
- Wake-up/interrupt-on-change for up to 21 pins
- Output pins can drive from 3.0V to 3.6V
- Up to 5V output with open drain configurations on 5V tolerant pins
- 4 mA sink on all I/O pins

System Management:

- Flexible clock options:
  - External, crystal, resonator, internal RC
  - Fully integrated Phase-Locked Loop (PLL)
  - Extremely low-jitter PLL
- Power-up Timer
- Oscillator Start-up Timer/Stabilizer
- Watchdog Timer with its own RC oscillator
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitor
- Reset by multiple sources

Power Management:

- On-chip 2.5V voltage regulator
- Switch between clock sources in real time
- Idle, Sleep and Doze modes with fast wake-up

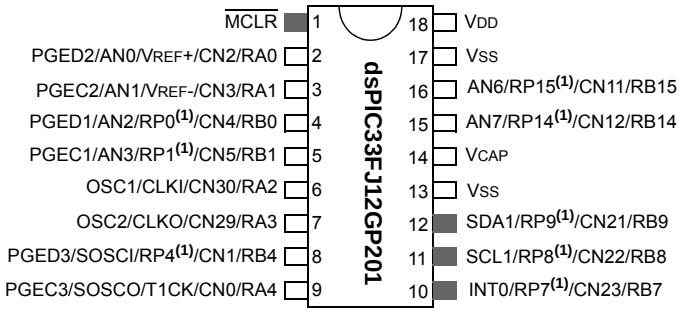
Timers/Capture/Compare:

- Timer/Counters, up to three 16-bit timers:
  - Can pair up to make one 32-bit timer
  - One timer runs as Real-Time Clock with external 32.768 kHz oscillator
  - Programmable prescaler
- Input Capture (up to four channels):
  - Capture on up, down, or both edges
  - 16-bit capture input functions
  - 4-deep FIFO on each capture
- Output Compare (up to two channels):
  - Single or Dual 16-bit Compare mode
  - 16-bit Glitchless PWM Mode

Pin Diagrams

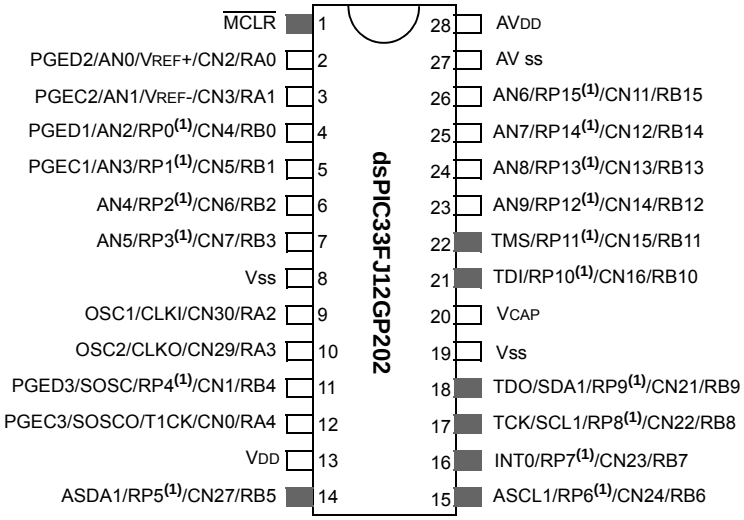
18-PIN PDIP, SOIC

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant



28-PIN SPDIP, SOIC, SSOP

■ = Pins are up to 5V tolerant

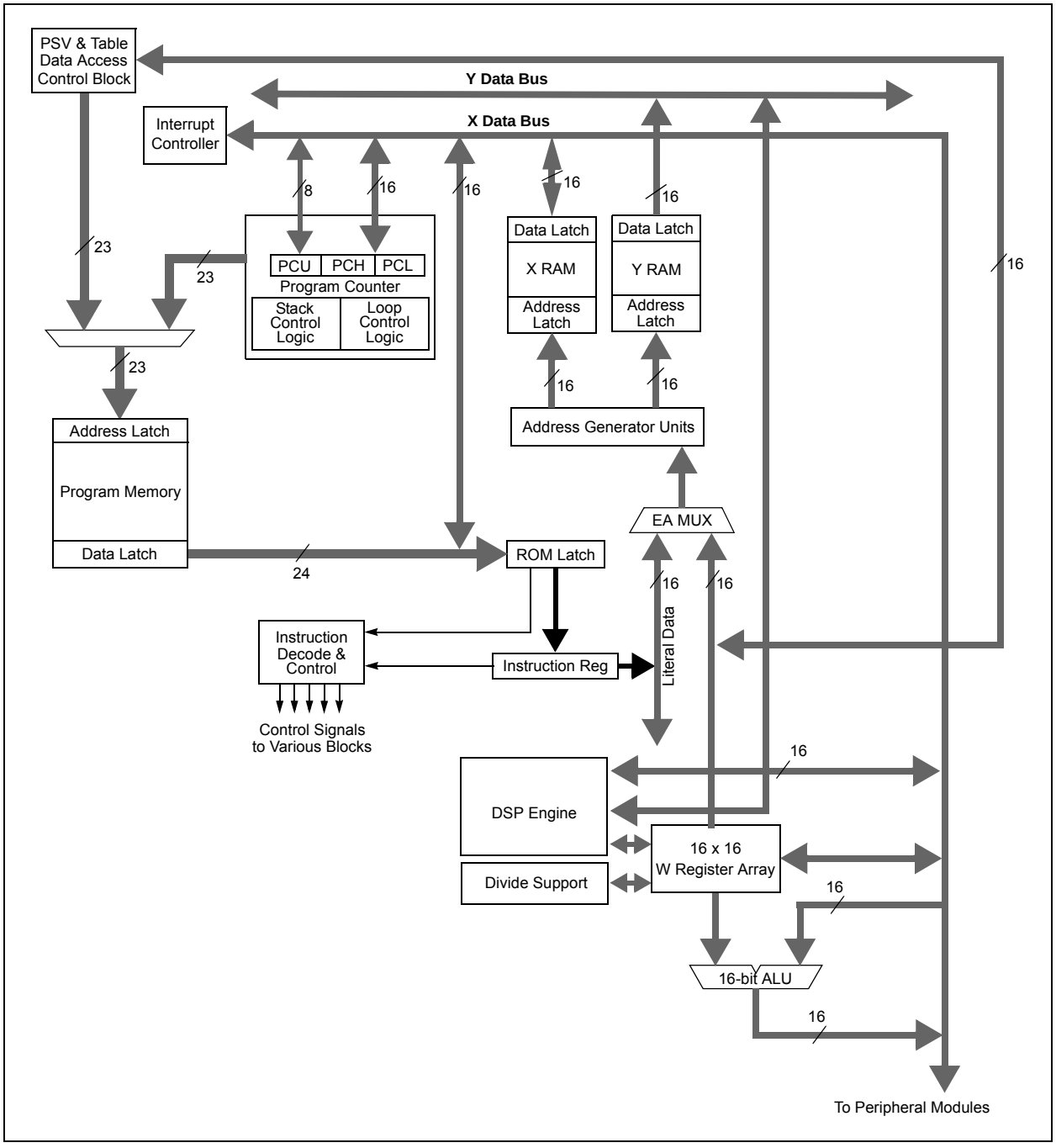


Note 1: The RPn pins can be used by any remappable peripheral. See Table 1 for the list of available peripherals.

The dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 supports 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: dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 CPU CORE BLOCK DIAGRAM



3.5 Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

The dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 ALU is 16 bits wide and is capable of addition, subtraction, bit shifts and logic operations. Unless otherwise mentioned, arithmetic operations are 2's complement in nature. Depending on the operation, the ALU can affect the values of the Carry (C), Zero (Z), Negative (N), Overflow (OV) and Digit Carry (DC) Status bits in the SR register. The C and DC Status bits operate as Borrow and Digit Borrow bits, respectively, for subtraction operations.

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

The dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 CPU incorporates hardware support for both multiplication and division. This includes a dedicated hardware multiplier and support hardware for 16-bit-divisor division.

Refer to the *"16-bit MCU and DSC Programmer's Reference Manual"* (DS70157) for information on the SR bits affected by each instruction.

3.5.1 MULTIPLIER

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

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

3.5.2 DIVIDER

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

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

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

3.6 DSP Engine

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

The dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 is a single-cycle instruction flow architecture; therefore, concurrent operation of the DSP engine with MCU instruction flow is not possible. However, some MCU ALU and DSP engine resources can be used concurrently by the same instruction (e.g., ED, EDAC).

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

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

- Fractional or integer DSP multiply (IF)
- Signed or unsigned DSP multiply (US)
- Conventional or convergent rounding (RND)
- Automatic saturation on/off for ACCA (SATA), ACCB (SATB) and writes to data memory (SATDW)
- Accumulator Saturation mode selection (ACCSAT)

A block diagram of the DSP engine is shown in Figure 3-3.

TABLE 3-1: DSP INSTRUCTIONS SUMMARY

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

TABLE 4-1: CPU CORE REGISTERS MAP (CONTINUED)

SFR 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
XMODSRT	0048	XS<15:1>															0	xxxx
XMODEND	004A	XE<15:1>															1	xxxx
YMODSRT	004C	YS<15:1>															0	xxxx
YMODEND	004E	YE<15:1>															1	xxxx
XBREV	0050	BREN	XB<14:0>															xxxx
DISICNT	0052	—	—	Disable Interrupts Counter Register														xxxx

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

TABLE 4-2: CHANGE NOTIFICATION REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ12GP202

SFR 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
CNEN1	0060	CN15IE	CN14IE	CN13IE	CN12IE	CN11IE	—-	—	—	CN7IE	CN6IE	CN5IE	CN4IE	CN3IE	CN2IE	CN1IE	CN0IE	0000
CNEN2	0062	—	CN30IE	CN29IE	—	CN27IE	—	—	CN24IE	CN23IE	CN22IE	CN21IE	—	—	—	—	CN16IE	0000
CNPU1	0068	CN15PUE	CN14PUE	CN13PUE	CN12PUE	CN11PUE	—	—	—	CN7PUE	CN6PUE	CN5PUE	CN4PUE	CN3PUE	CN2PUE	CN1PUE	CN0PUE	0000
CNPU2	006A	—	CN30PUE	CN29PUE	—	CN27PUE	—	—	CN24PUE	CN23PUE	CN22PUE	CN21PUE	—	—	—	—	CN16PUE	0000

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

TABLE 4-3: CHANGE NOTIFICATION REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ12GP201

SFR 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
CNEN1	0060	—	—	—	CN12IE	CN11IE	—	—	—	—	—	CN5IE	CN4IE	CN3IE	CN2IE	CN1IE	CN0IE	0000
CNEN2	0062	—	CN30IE	CN29IE	—	—	—	—	—	CN23IE	CN22IE	CN21IE	—	—	—	—	—	0000
CNPU1	0068	—	—	—	CN12PUE	CN11PUE	—	—	—	—	—	CN5PUE	CN4PUE	CN3PUE	CN2PUE	CN1PUE	CN0PUE	0000
CNPU2	006A	—	CN30PUE	CN29PUE	—	—	—	—	—	CN23PUE	CN22PUE	CN21PUE	—	—	—	—	—	0000

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

TABLE 4-15: ADC1 REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC33FJ12GP202

File Name	Addr	Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	All Resets
ADC1BUF0	0300	ADC Data Buffer 0																xxxx
ADC1BUF1	0302	ADC Data Buffer 1																xxxx
ADC1BUF2	0304	ADC Data Buffer 2																xxxx
ADC1BUF3	0306	ADC Data Buffer 3																xxxx
ADC1BUF4	0308	ADC Data Buffer 4																xxxx
ADC1BUF5	030A	ADC Data Buffer 5																xxxx
ADC1BUF6	030C	ADC Data Buffer 6																xxxx
ADC1BUF7	030E	ADC Data Buffer 7																xxxx
ADC1BUF8	0310	ADC Data Buffer 8																xxxx
ADC1BUF9	0312	ADC Data Buffer 9																xxxx
ADC1BUFA	0314	ADC Data Buffer 10																xxxx
ADC1BUFB	0316	ADC Data Buffer 11																xxxx
ADC1BUFC	0318	ADC Data Buffer 12																xxxx
ADC1BUFD	031A	ADC Data Buffer 13																xxxx
ADC1BUFE	031C	ADC Data Buffer 14																xxxx
ADC1BUFF	031E	ADC Data Buffer 15																xxxx
AD1CON1	0320	ADON	—	ADSIDL	—	—	AD12B	FORM<1:0>		SSRC<2:0>			—	SIMSAM	ASAM	SAMP	DONE	0000
AD1CON2	0322	VCFG<2:0>			—	—	CSCNA	CHPS<1:0>		BUFS	—	SMPI<3:0>				BUFM	ALTS	0000
AD1CON3	0324	ADRC	—	—	SAMC<4:0>					ADCS<7:0>								0000
AD1CHS123	0326	—	—	—	—	—	CH123NB<1:0>		CH123SB	—	—	—	—	—	CH123NA<1:0>		CH123SA	0000
AD1CHS0	0328	CH0NB	—	—	CH0SB<4:0>					CH0NA	—	—	CH0SA<4:0>					0000
AD1PCFGL	032C	—	—	—	—	—	—	PCFG9	PCFG8	PCFG7	PCFG6	PCFG5	PCFG4	PCFG3	PCFG2	PCFG1	PCFG0	0000
AD1CSSL	0330	—	—	—	—	—	—	CSS9	CSS8	CSS7	CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0	0000

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

6.9.0.2 UNINITIALIZED W REGISTER RESET

Any attempts to use the uninitialized W register as an address pointer will Reset the device. The W register array (with the exception of W15) is cleared during all Resets and is considered uninitialized until written to.

6.9.0.3 SECURITY RESET

If a Program Flow Change (PFC) or Vector Flow Change (VFC) targets a restricted location in a protected segment (Boot and Secure Segment), that operation will cause a security Reset.

The PFC occurs when the Program Counter is reloaded as a result of a Call, Jump, Computed Jump, Return, Return from Subroutine, or other form of branch instruction.

The VFC occurs when the Program Counter is reloaded with an Interrupt or Trap vector.

Refer to **Section 19.8 "Code Protection and CodeGuard™ Security"** for more information on Security Reset.

6.10 Using the RCON Status Bits

The user application can read the Reset Control register (RCON) after any device Reset to determine the cause of the Reset.

Note:	The status bits in the RCON register should be cleared after they are read so that the next RCON register value after a device Reset will be meaningful.

Table 6-3 provides a summary of Reset Flag Bit operation.

TABLE 6-3: RESET FLAG BIT OPERATION

Flag Bit	Set by:	Cleared by:
TRAPR (RCON<15>)	Trap conflict event	POR, BOR
IOPWR (RCON<14>)	Illegal opcode, or uninitialized W register access, or Security Reset	POR, BOR
CM (RCON<9>)	Configuration Mismatch	POR, BOR
EXTR (RCON<7>)	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Reset	POR
SWR (RCON<6>)	RESET instruction	POR, BOR
WDTO (RCON<4>)	WDT Time-out	PWRSAV instruction, CLRWDT instruction, POR, BOR
SLEEP (RCON<3>)	PWRSAV #SLEEP instruction	POR, BOR
IDLE (RCON<2>)	PWRSAV #IDLE instruction	POR, BOR
BOR (RCON<1>)	POR, BOR	
POR (RCON<0>)	POR	

Note: All Reset flag bits can be set or cleared by user software.

TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT VECTORS

Vector Number	Interrupt Request (IRQ) Number	IVT Address	AIVT Address	Interrupt Source
8	0	0x000014	0x000114	INT0 – External Interrupt 0
9	1	0x000016	0x000116	IC1 – Input Capture 1
10	2	0x000018	0x000118	OC1 – Output Compare 1
11	3	0x00001A	0x00011A	T1 – Timer1
12	4	0x00001C	0x00011C	Reserved
13	5	0x00001E	0x00011E	IC2 – Input Capture 2
14	6	0x000020	0x000120	OC2 – Output Compare 2
15	7	0x000022	0x000122	T2 – Timer2
16	8	0x000024	0x000124	T3 – Timer3
17	9	0x000026	0x000126	SPI1E – SPI1 Error
18	10	0x000028	0x000128	SPI1 – SPI1 Transfer Done
19	11	0x00002A	0x00012A	U1RX – UART1 Receiver
20	12	0x00002C	0x00012C	U1TX – UART1 Transmitter
21	13	0x00002E	0x00012E	ADC1 – ADC1
22	14	0x000030	0x000130	Reserved
23	15	0x000032	0x000132	Reserved
24	16	0x000034	0x000134	SI2C1 – I2C1 Slave Events
25	17	0x000036	0x000136	MI2C1 – I2C1 Master Events
26	18	0x000038	0x000138	Reserved
27	19	0x00003A	0x00013A	Change Notification Interrupt
28	20	0x00003C	0x00013C	INT1 – External Interrupt 1
29	21	0x00003E	0x00013E	Reserved
30	22	0x000040	0x000140	IC7 – Input Capture 7
31	23	0x000042	0x000142	IC8 – Input Capture 8
32	24	0x000044	0x000144	Reserved
33	25	0x000046	0x000146	Reserved
34	26	0x000048	0x000148	Reserved
35	27	0x00004A	0x00014A	Reserved
36	28	0x00004C	0x00014C	Reserved
37	29	0x00004E	0x00014E	INT2 – External Interrupt 2
38	30	0x000050	0x000150	Reserved
39	31	0x000052	0x000152	Reserved
40	32	0x000054	0x000154	Reserved
41	33	0x000056	0x000156	Reserved
42	34	0x000058	0x000158	Reserved
43	35	0x00005A	0x00015A	Reserved
44	36	0x00005C	0x00015C	Reserved
45	37	0x00005E	0x00015E	Reserved
46	38	0x000060	0x000160	Reserved
47	39	0x000062	0x000162	Reserved
48	40	0x000064	0x000164	Reserved
49	41	0x000066	0x000166	Reserved
50	42	0x000068	0x000168	Reserved
51	43	0x00006A	0x00016A	Reserved
52	44	0x00006C	0x00016C	Reserved
53	45	0x00006E	0x00016E	Reserved

REGISTER 7-17: IPC7: INTERRUPT PRIORITY 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	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
—	INT2IP<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 15-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6-4 **INT2IP<2:0>:** External Interrupt 2 Priority bits
111 = Interrupt is priority 7 (highest priority interrupt)
•
•
•
001 = Interrupt is priority 1
000 = Interrupt source is disabled

bit 3-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

REGISTER 10-5: RPINR10: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTERS 10

U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
—	—	—	IC8R<4:0>				
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
—	—	—	IC7R<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 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **IC8R<4:0>:** Assign Input Capture 8 (IC8) to the corresponding pin RPn pin bits

11111 = Input tied to Vss
01111 = Input tied to RP15
•
•
•
00001 = Input tied to RP1
00000 = Input tied to RP0

bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **IC7R<4:0>:** Assign Input Capture 7 (IC7) to the corresponding pin RPn pin bits

11111 = Input tied to Vss
01111 = Input tied to RP15
•
•
•
00001 = Input tied to RP1
00000 = Input tied to RP0

17.0 UNIVERSAL ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (UART)

Note 1: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 17. "UART"** (DS70188) of the *"dsPIC33F/PIC24H Family Reference Manual"*, which is available on the Microchip website (www.microchip.com).

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

The Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) module is one of the serial I/O modules available in the dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 device family. The UART is a full-duplex asynchronous system that can communicate with peripheral devices, such as personal computers, LIN, and RS-232, and RS-485 interfaces. The module also supports a hardware flow control option with the $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins and also includes an IrDA® encoder and decoder.

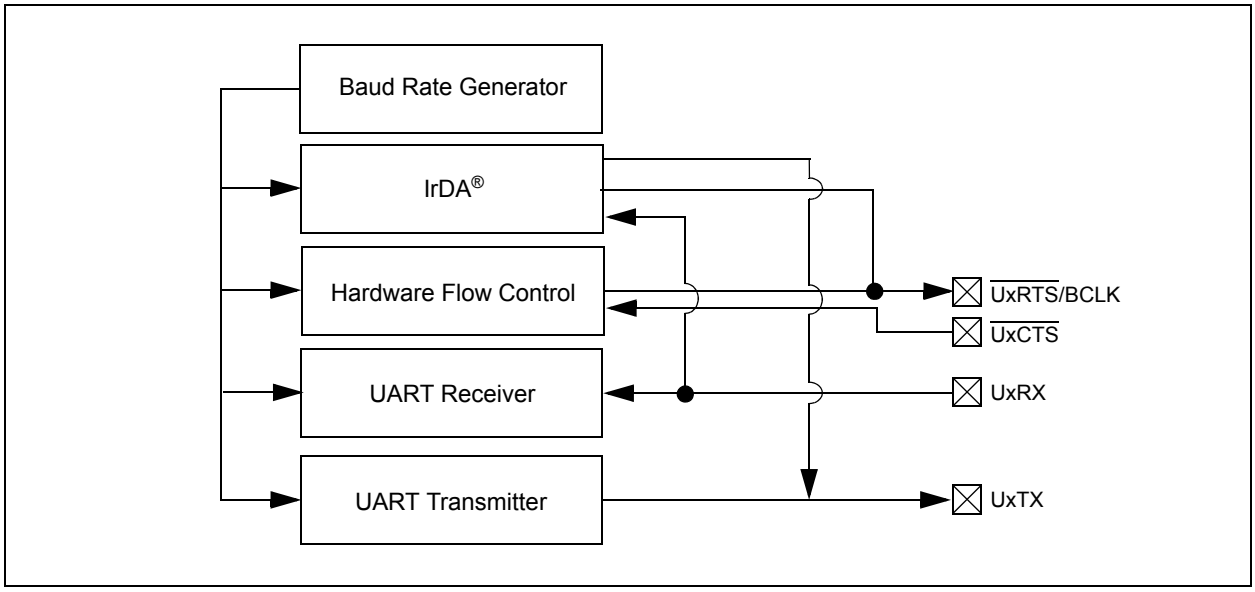
The primary features of the UART module are:

- Full-Duplex, 8-bit, or 9-bit Data Transmission through the UxTX and UxRX pins
- Even, Odd, or No Parity options (for 8-bit data)
- One or two stop bits
- Hardware Flow Control Option with $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins
- Fully Integrated Baud Rate Generator with 16-bit prescaler
- Baud rates ranging from 10 Mbps to 38 bps at 40 MIPS
- 4-deep First-In First-Out (FIFO) Transmit Data Buffer
- 4-Deep FIFO Receive Data Buffer
- Parity, framing, and buffer overrun error detection
- Support for 9-bit mode with Address Detect (9th bit = 1)
- Transmit and Receive interrupts
- A separate interrupt for all UART error conditions
- Loopback mode for diagnostic support
- Support for Sync and Break characters
- Support for automatic baud rate detection
- IrDA® encoder and decoder logic
- 16x baud clock output for IrDA® support

A simplified block diagram of the UART module is shown in Figure 17-1. The UART module consists of these key hardware elements:

- Baud Rate Generator
- Asynchronous Transmitter
- Asynchronous Receiver

FIGURE 17-1: UART SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 17-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 4 **URXINV:** 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 **Section 17. "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).

Most instructions are a single word. Certain double-word instructions were designed to provide all of the required information in these 48 bits. In the second word, the 8 MSbs are '0's. If this second word is executed as an instruction (by itself), it will execute as a NOP. The double-word instructions execute in two instruction cycles.

Most single-word instructions are executed in a single instruction cycle, unless a conditional test is true, or the program counter is changed as a result of the instruction. In these cases, the execution takes two instruction cycles with the additional instruction cycle(s) executed as a NOP. Notable exceptions are the BRA (unconditional/computed branch), indirect CALL/GOTO, all table reads and writes and RETURN/RETFIE instructions, which are single-word instructions but take two or three cycles. Certain instructions that involve skipping over the subsequent instruction require either two or three cycles if the skip is performed, depending on whether the instruction being skipped is a single-word or two-word instruction. Moreover, double-word moves require two cycles.

Note: For more details on the instruction set, refer to the *"16-bit MCU and DSC Programmer's Reference Manual"* (DS70157).

TABLE 20-1: SYMBOLS USED IN OPCODE DESCRIPTIONS

Field	Description
#text	Means literal defined by "text"
(text)	Means "content of text"
[text]	Means "the location addressed by text"
{ }	Optional field or operation
<n:m>	Register bit field
.b	Byte mode selection
.d	Double-Word mode selection
.S	Shadow register select
.w	Word mode selection (default)
Acc	One of two accumulators {A, B}
AWB	Accumulator write back destination address register ∈ {W13, [W13] + = 2}
bit4	4-bit bit selection field (used in word addressed instructions) ∈ {0...15}
C, DC, N, OV, Z	MCU Status bits: Carry, Digit Carry, Negative, Overflow, Sticky Zero
Expr	Absolute address, label or expression (resolved by the linker)
f	File register address ∈ {0x0000...0x1FFF}
lit1	1-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0,1}
lit4	4-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...15}
lit5	5-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...31}
lit8	8-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...255}
lit10	10-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...255} for Byte mode, {0:1023} for Word mode
lit14	14-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...16384}
lit16	16-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...65535}
lit23	23-bit unsigned literal ∈ {0...8388608}; LSb must be '0'
None	Field does not require an entry, may be blank
OA, OB, SA, SB	DSP Status bits: ACCA Overflow, ACCB Overflow, ACCA Saturate, ACCB Saturate
PC	Program Counter
Slit10	10-bit signed literal ∈ {-512...511}
Slit16	16-bit signed literal ∈ {-32768...32767}
Slit6	6-bit signed literal ∈ {-16...16}
Wb	Base W register ∈ {W0..W15}
Wd	Destination W register ∈ { Wd, [Wd], [Wd++], [Wd--], [++Wd], [--Wd] }
Wdo	Destination W register ∈ { Wnd, [Wnd], [Wnd++], [Wnd--], [++Wnd], [--Wnd], [Wnd+Wb] }
Wm,Wn	Dividend, Divisor working register pair (direct addressing)

TABLE 20-2: INSTRUCTION SET OVERVIEW

Base Instr #	Assembly Mnemonic	Assembly Syntax		Description	# of Words	# of Cycles	Status Flags Affected
1	ADD	ADD	Acc	Add Accumulators	1	1	OA,OB,SA,SB
		ADD	f	f = f + WREG	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD	f,WREG	WREG = f + WREG	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD	#lit10,Wn	Wd = lit10 + Wd	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD	Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Wb + Ws	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD	Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = Wb + lit5	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADD	Wso,#Slit4,Acc	16-bit Signed Add to Accumulator	1	1	OA,OB,SA,SB
2	ADDC	ADDC	f	f = f + WREG + (C)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC	f,WREG	WREG = f + WREG + (C)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC	#lit10,Wn	Wd = lit10 + Wd + (C)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC	Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Wb + Ws + (C)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
		ADDC	Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = Wb + lit5 + (C)	1	1	C,DC,N,OV,Z
3	AND	AND	f	f = f .AND. WREG	1	1	N,Z
		AND	f,WREG	WREG = f .AND. WREG	1	1	N,Z
		AND	#lit10,Wn	Wd = lit10 .AND. Wd	1	1	N,Z
		AND	Wb,Ws,Wd	Wd = Wb .AND. Ws	1	1	N,Z
		AND	Wb,#lit5,Wd	Wd = Wb .AND. lit5	1	1	N,Z
4	ASR	ASR	f	f = Arithmetic Right Shift f	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		ASR	f,WREG	WREG = Arithmetic Right Shift f	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		ASR	Ws,Wd	Wd = Arithmetic Right Shift Ws	1	1	C,N,OV,Z
		ASR	Wb,Wns,Wnd	Wnd = Arithmetic Right Shift Wb by Wns	1	1	N,Z
		ASR	Wb,#lit5,Wnd	Wnd = Arithmetic Right Shift Wb by lit5	1	1	N,Z
5	BCLR	BCLR	f,#bit4	Bit Clear f	1	1	None
		BCLR	Ws,#bit4	Bit Clear Ws	1	1	None
6	BRA	BRA	C,Expr	Branch if Carry	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	GE,Expr	Branch if greater than or equal	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	GEU,Expr	Branch if unsigned greater than or equal	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	GT,Expr	Branch if greater than	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	GTU,Expr	Branch if unsigned greater than	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	LE,Expr	Branch if less than or equal	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	LEU,Expr	Branch if unsigned less than or equal	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	LT,Expr	Branch if less than	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	LTU,Expr	Branch if unsigned less than	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	N,Expr	Branch if Negative	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	NC,Expr	Branch if Not Carry	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	NN,Expr	Branch if Not Negative	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	NOV,Expr	Branch if Not Overflow	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	NZ,Expr	Branch if Not Zero	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	OA,Expr	Branch if Accumulator A overflow	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	OB,Expr	Branch if Accumulator B overflow	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	OV,Expr	Branch if Overflow	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	SA,Expr	Branch if Accumulator A saturated	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	SB,Expr	Branch if Accumulator B saturated	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	Expr	Branch Unconditionally	1	2	None
		BRA	Z,Expr	Branch if Zero	1	1 (2)	None
		BRA	Wn	Computed Branch	1	2	None
7	BSET	BSET	f,#bit4	Bit Set f	1	1	None
		BSET	Ws,#bit4	Bit Set Ws	1	1	None
8	BSW	BSW.C	Ws,Wb	Write C bit to Ws<Wb>	1	1	None
		BSW.Z	Ws,Wb	Write Z bit to Ws<Wb>	1	1	None
9	BTG	BTG	f,#bit4	Bit Toggle f	1	1	None
		BTG	Ws,#bit4	Bit Toggle Ws	1	1	None

22.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 electrical characteristics. Additional information will be provided in future revisions of this document as it becomes available.

Absolute maximum ratings for the dsPIC33FJ12GP201/202 family are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect device reliability. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above the parameters indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied.

Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

Ambient temperature under bias ..... -40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C
Voltage on V_{DD} with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.3V to +4.0V
Voltage on any pin that is not 5V tolerant with respect to V_{SS}(4) ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to V_{SS} when $V_{DD} \geq 3.0V$(4) ..... -0.3V to +5.6V
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to V_{SS} when $V_{DD} < 3.0V$(4) ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Maximum current out of V_{SS} pin ..... 300 mA
Maximum current into V_{DD} pin(2) ..... 250 mA
Maximum output current sunk by any I/O pin(3) ..... 4 mA
Maximum output current sourced by any I/O pin(3) ..... 4 mA
Maximum current sunk by all ports ..... 200 mA
Maximum current sourced by all ports(2) ..... 200 mA

Note 1: Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” can cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only, and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect device reliability.

2: Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation (see Table 22-2).

3: Exceptions are CLKOUT, which is able to sink/source 25 mA, and the V_{REF}+, V_{REF}-, SCLx, SDAx, PGECx, and PGEDx pins, which are able to sink/source 12 mA.

4: See the **“Pin Diagrams”** section for 5V tolerant pins.

TABLE 22-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: IDLE CURRENT (I_{IDLE})

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**		
Idle Current (I_{IDLE}): Core OFF Clock ON Base Current(2)						
DC40d	3	25	mA	-40°C	3.3V	10 MIPS(3)
DC40a	3	25	mA	+25°C		
DC40b	3	25	mA	+85°C		
DC40c	3	25	mA	+125°C		
DC41d	4	25	mA	-40°C	3.3V	16 MIPS(3)
DC41a	4	25	mA	+25°C		
DC41b	5	25	mA	+85°C		
DC41c	5	25	mA	125°C		
DC42d	6	25	mA	-40°C	3.3V	20 MIPS(3)
DC42a	6	25	mA	+25°C		
DC42b	7	25	mA	+85°C		
DC42c	7	25	mA	+125°C		
DC43d	9	25	mA	-40°C	3.3V	30 MIPS(3)
DC43a	9	25	mA	+25°C		
DC43b	9	25	mA	+85°C		
DC43c	9	25	mA	+125°C		
DC44d	10	25	mA	-40°C	3.3V	40 MIPS
DC44a	10	25	mA	+25°C		
DC44b	10	25	mA	+85°C		
DC44c	10	25	mA	+125°C		

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

2: Base I_{IDLE} current is measured with core off, clock on and all modules turned off. Peripheral Module Disable SFR registers are zeroed. All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to V_{SS}.

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

TABLE 22-9: 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**
	IIL	**Input Leakage Current(2,3)**					
DI50		I/O Pins 5V Tolerant(4)	—	—	±2	µA	VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD, Pin at high-impedance
DI51		I/O Pins Not 5V Tolerant(4)	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD, 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	VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD, 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		$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	—	—	±2	µA	VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD
DI56		OSC1	—	—	±2	µA	VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD, 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 $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ 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: VIL source < (VSS – 0.3). Characterized but not tested.

6: Non-5V tolerant pins VIH source > (VDD + 0.3), 5V tolerant pins VIH 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 IICL or IICH 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 22-17: PLL CLOCK TIMING SPECIFICATIONS (VDD = 3.0V TO 3.6V)

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**	**Min**	**Typ(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
OS50	FPLLI	PLL Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) Input Frequency Range	0.8	—	8	MHz	ECPLL, HSPLL, XTPLL modes
OS51	FSYS	On-Chip VCO System Frequency	100	—	200	MHz	—
OS52	TLOCK	PLL Start-up Time (Lock Time)	0.9	1.5	3.1	mS	—
OS53	DCLK	CLKO Stability (Jitter)(2)	-3	0.5	3	%	Measured over 100 ms period

Note 1: Data in "Typ" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: These parameters are characterized by similarity, but are not tested in manufacturing. This specification is based on clock cycle by clock cycle measurements. To calculate the effective jitter for individual time bases or communication clocks use this formula:

$$Peripheral\ Clock\ Jitter = \frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{FOSC}{Peripheral\ Bit\ Rate\ Clock}\right)}}$$

For example: Fosc = 32 MHz, DCLK = 3%, SPI bit rate clock, (i.e., SCK) is 2 MHz.

$$SPI\ SCK\ Jitter = \left[\frac{DCLK}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{32\ MHz}{2\ MHz}\right)}}\right] = \left[\frac{3\%}{\sqrt{16}}\right] = \left[\frac{3\%}{4}\right] = 0.75\%$$

TABLE 22-18: AC CHARACTERISTICS: INTERNAL RC ACCURACY

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.	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
	Internal FRC Accuracy @ 7.3728 MHz(1)						
F20a	FRC	-2	—	+2	%	-40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F20b	FRC	-5	—	+5	%	-40°C ≤TA ≤+125°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

Note 1: Frequency calibrated at 25°C and 3.3V. TUN bits can be used to compensate for temperature drift.

TABLE 22-19: INTERNAL RC ACCURACY

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.	**Characteristic**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
	LPRC @ 32.768 kHz(1,2)						
F21a	LPRC	-20	±6	+20	%	-40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V
F21b	LPRC	-70	—	+70	%	-40°C ≤TA ≤+125°C	VDD = 3.0-3.6V

Note 1: Change of LPRC frequency as VDD changes.

2: LPRC accuracy impacts the Watchdog Timer Time-out Period (TWDT1). See **Section 19.4 "Watchdog Timer (WDT)"** for more information.

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (January 2007)

Initial release of this document.

Revision B (May 2007)

This revision includes the following corrections and updates:

- Minor typographical and formatting corrections throughout the data sheet text.
- New content:
  - Addition of bullet item (16-word conversion result buffer) (see **Section 18.1 "Key Features"**)
- Figure update:
  - Oscillator System Diagram (see Figure 8-1)
  - WDT Block Diagram (see Figure 19-2)
- Equation update:
  - Serial Clock Rate (see Equation 15-1)
- Register updates:
  - Clock Divisor Register (see Register 8-2)
  - PLL Feedback Divisor Register (see Register 8-3)
  - Peripheral Pin Select Input Registers (see Register 10-1 through Register 10-9)
  - ADC1 Input Channel 1, 2, 3 Select Register (see Register 18-4)
  - ADC1 Input Channel 0 Select Register (see Register 18-5)
- Table updates:
  - CNEN2 (see Table 4-2 and Table 4-3)
  - Reset Flag Bit Operation (see Table 5-1)
  - Configuration Bit Values for Clock Operation (see Table 8-1)
- Operation value update:
  - IOLOCK set/clear operation (see **Section 10.4.3.1 "Control Register Lock"**)
- The following tables in **Section 22.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** have been updated with preliminary values:
  - Updated Max MIPS for -40°C to +125°C Temp Range (see Table 22-1)
  - Added new parameters for +125°C, and updated Typical and Max values for most parameters (see Table 22-5)
  - Added new parameters for +125°C, and updated Typical and Max values for most parameters (see Table 22-6)
  - Added new parameters for +125°C, and updated Typical and Max values for most parameters (see Table 22-7)
  - Added new parameters for +125°C, and updated Typical and Max values for most parameters (see Table 22-8)
  - Updated parameter DI51, added parameter DI51a (see Table 22-9)
  - Added Note 1 (see Table 22-11)
  - Updated parameter OS30 (see Table 22-16)
  - Updated parameter OS52 (see Table 22-17)
  - Updated parameter F20, added Note 2 (see Table 22-18)
  - Updated parameter F21 (see Table 22-19)
  - Updated parameter TA15 (see Table 22-22)
  - Updated parameter TB15 (see Table 22-23)
  - Updated parameter TC15 (see Table 22-24)
  - Updated parameter IC15 (see Table 22-25)
  - Updated parameters AD05, AD06, AD07, AD08, AD10, and AD11; added parameters AD05a and AD06a; added Note 2; modified ADC Accuracy headings to include measurement information (see Table 22-34)
  - Separated the ADC Module Specifications table into three tables (see Table 22-34, Table 22-35, and Table 22-36)
  - Updated parameter AD50 (see Table 22-37)
  - Updated parameters AD50 and AD57 (see Table 22-38)

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