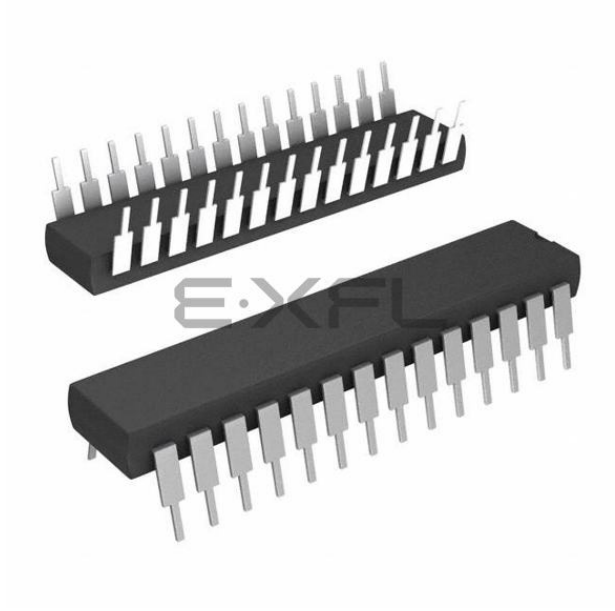

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## Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

| Details | |
|---|---|
| Product Status | Active |
| Core Processor | dsPIC |
| Core Size | 16-Bit |
| Speed | 20 MIPS |
| Connectivity | I²C, SPI, UART/USART |
| Peripherals | Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT |
| Number of I/O | 20 |
| Program Memory Size | 12KB (4K x 24) |
| Program Memory Type | FLASH |
| EEPROM Size | - |
| RAM Size | 1K x 8 |
| Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd) | 2.5V ~ 5.5V |
| Data Converters | A/D 10x12b |
| Oscillator Type | Internal |
| Operating Temperature | -40°C ~ 125°C (TA) |
| Mounting Type | Through Hole |
| Package / Case | 28-DIP (0.300", 7.62mm) |
| Supplier Device Package | 28-SPDIP |
| Purchase URL | https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic30f2012-20e-sp |

**NOTES:**

## 7.0 I/O PORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | This data sheet summarizes features of this group of dsPIC30F devices and is not intended to be a complete reference source. For more information on the CPU, peripherals, register descriptions and general device functionality, refer to the "*dsPIC30F Family Reference Manual*" (DS70046). |

All of the device pins (except VDD, VSS, $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ and OSC1/CLKI) are shared between the peripherals and the parallel I/O ports.

All I/O input ports feature Schmitt Trigger inputs for improved noise immunity.

### 7.1 Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

When a peripheral is enabled and the peripheral is actively driving an associated pin, the use of the pin as a general purpose output pin is disabled. The I/O pin can be read, but the output driver for the parallel port bit is disabled. If a peripheral is enabled, but the peripheral is not actively driving a pin, that pin can be driven by a port.

All port pins have three registers directly associated with the operation of the port pin. The Data Direction register (TRISx) determines whether the pin is an input or an output. If the data direction bit is a '1', then the pin is an input. All port pins are defined as inputs after a Reset. Reads from the latch (LATx), read the latch. Writes to the latch, write the latch (LATx). Reads from the port (PORTx), read the port pins and writes to the port pins, write the latch (LATx).

Any bit and its associated data and Control registers that are not valid for a particular device are disabled. That means the corresponding LATx and TRISx registers and the port pin read as zeros.

When a pin is shared with another peripheral or function that is defined as an input only, it is nevertheless regarded as a dedicated port because there is no other competing source of outputs.

A parallel I/O (PIO) port that shares a pin with a peripheral is, in general, subservient to the peripheral. The peripheral's output buffer data and control signals are provided to a pair of multiplexers. The multiplexers select whether the peripheral or the associated port has ownership of the output data and control signals of the I/O pad cell. Figure 7-1 illustrates how ports are shared with other peripherals and the associated I/O cell (pad) to which they are connected.

The format of the registers for the shared ports, (PORTB, PORTC, PORTD and PORTF) are shown in Table 7-1 through Table 7-6.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | The actual bits in use vary between devices. |

**FIGURE 7-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF A SHARED PORT STRUCTURE**

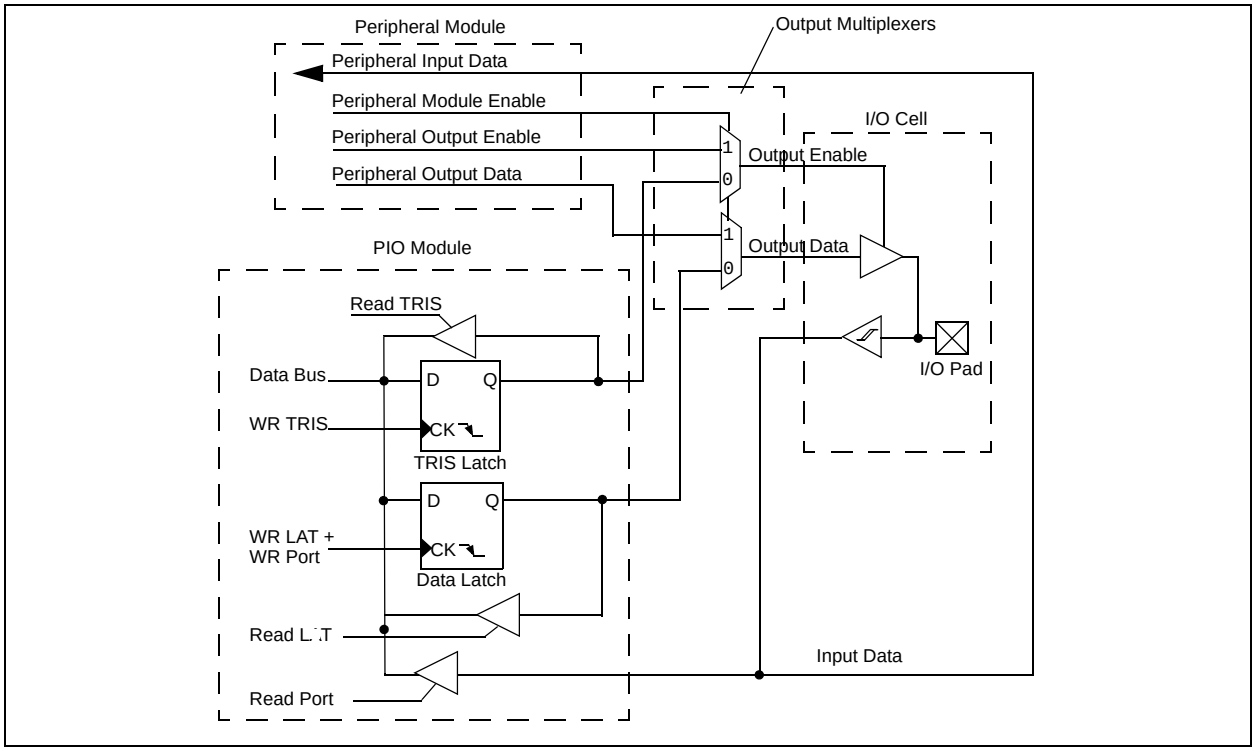


**TABLE 7-1: PORTB REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC30F2011/3012**

| SFR 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 | Reset State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRISB | 02C6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | TRISB7 | TRISB6 | TRISB5 | TRISB4 | TRISB3 | TRISB2 | TRISB1 | TRISB0 | 0000 0000 1111 1111 |
| PORTB | 02C8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | RB7 | RB6 | RB5 | RB4 | RB3 | RB2 | RB1 | RB0 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| LATB | 02CB | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | LATB7 | LATB6 | LATB5 | LATB4 | LATB3 | LATB2 | LATB1 | LATB0 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |

**Legend:** — = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

**TABLE 7-2: PORTB REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC30F2012/3013**

| SFR 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 | Reset State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRISB | 02C6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | TRISB9 | TRISB8 | TRISB7 | TRISB6 | TRISB5 | TRISB4 | TRISB3 | TRISB2 | TRISB1 | TRISB0 | 0000 0011 1111 1111 |
| PORTB | 02C8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | RB9 | RB8 | RB7 | RB6 | RB5 | RB4 | RB3 | RB2 | RB1 | RB0 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| LATB | 02CB | — | — | — | — | — | — | LATB9 | LATB8 | LATB7 | LATB6 | LATB5 | LATB4 | LATB3 | LATB2 | LATB1 | LATB0 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |

**Legend:** — = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

**TABLE 7-3: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC30F2011/2012/3012/3013**

| SFR 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 | Reset State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRISC | 02CC | TRISC15 | TRISC14 | TRISC13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1110 0000 0000 0000 |
| PORTC | 02CE | RC15 | RC14 | RC13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| LATC | 02D0 | LATC15 | LATC14 | LATC13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |

**Legend:** — = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

**TABLE 7-4: PORTD REGISTER MAP FOR dsPIC30F2011/3012**

| SFR 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 | Reset State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRISD | 02D2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | TRISD0 | 0000 0000 0000 0001 |
| PORTD | 02D4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | RD0 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| LATD | 02D6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | LATD0 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |

**Legend:** — = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

**FIGURE 10-2: 16-BIT TIMER2 BLOCK DIAGRAM**

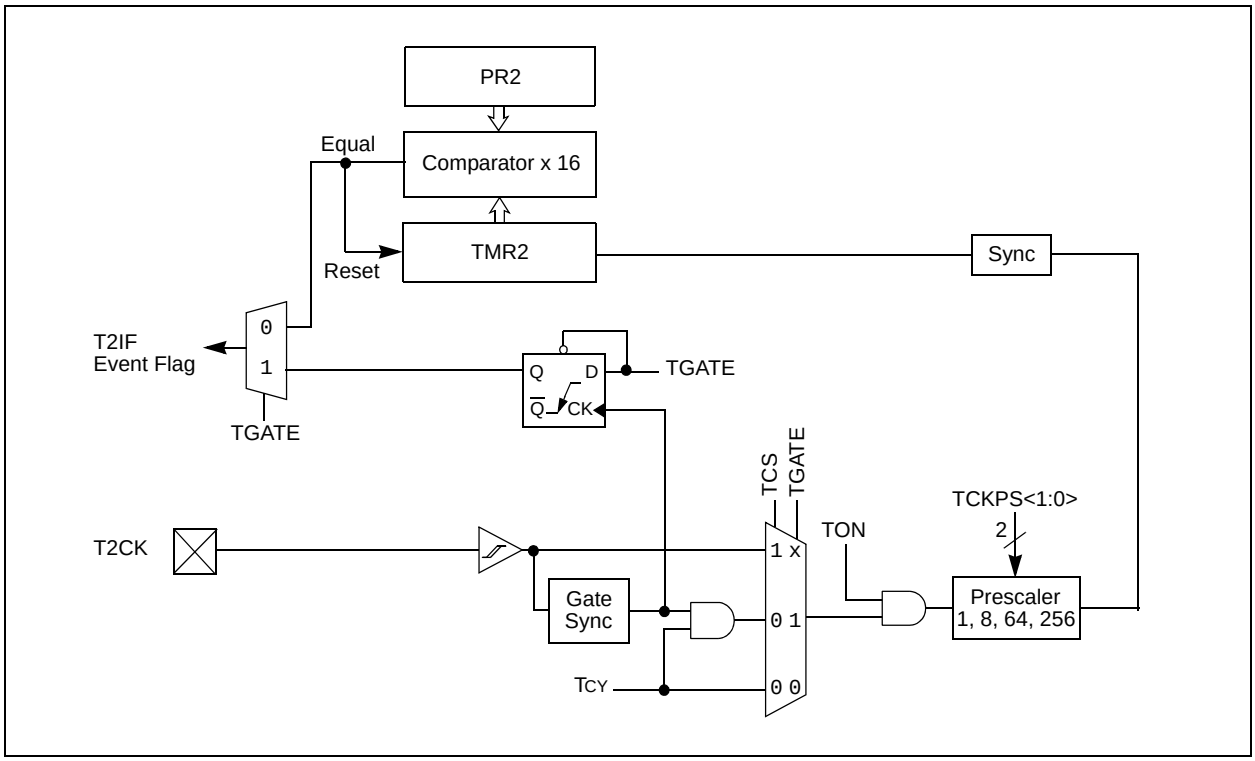
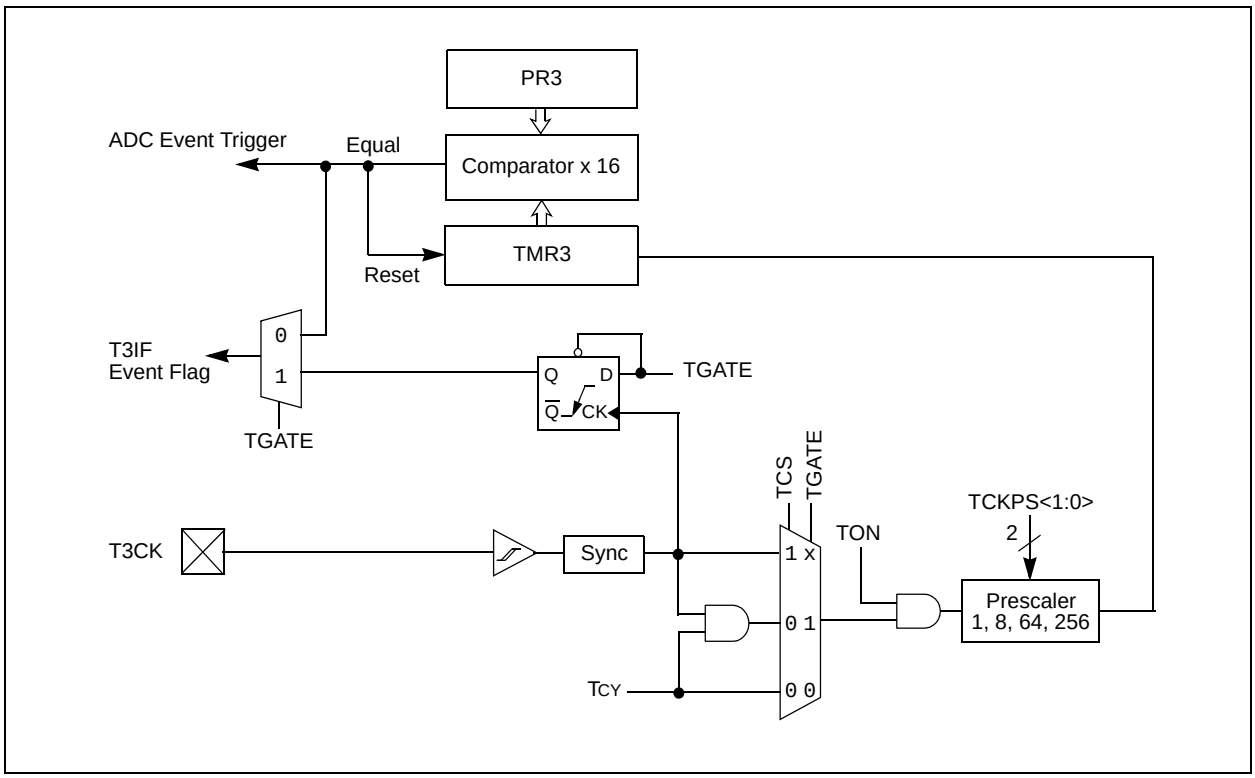



**FIGURE 10-3: 16-BIT TIMER3 BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### 11.1.2 CAPTURE BUFFER OPERATION

Each capture channel has an associated FIFO buffer which is four 16-bit words deep. There are two status flags which provide status on the FIFO buffer:

- ICBNE – Input Capture Buffer Not Empty
- ICOV – Input Capture Overflow

The ICBNE is set on the first input capture event and remains set until all capture events have been read from the FIFO. As each word is read from the FIFO, the remaining words are advanced by one position within the buffer.

In the event that the FIFO is full with four capture events, and a fifth capture event occurs prior to a read of the FIFO, an overflow condition occurs and the ICOV bit is set to a logic '1'. The fifth capture event is lost and is not stored in the FIFO. No additional events are captured until all four events have been read from the buffer.

If a FIFO read is performed after the last read and no new capture event has been received, the read will yield indeterminate results.

#### 11.1.3 TIMER2 AND TIMER3 SELECTION MODE

The input capture module consists of up to 8 input capture channels. Each channel can select between one of two timers for the time base, Timer2 or Timer3.

Selection of the timer resource is accomplished through SFR bit, ICTMR (ICxCON<7>). Timer3 is the default timer resource available for the input capture module.

#### 11.1.4 HALL SENSOR MODE

When the input capture module is set for capture on every edge, rising and falling, ICM<2:0> = 001, the following operations are performed by the input capture logic:

- The input capture interrupt flag is set on every edge, rising and falling.
- The interrupt on Capture mode setting bits, ICI<1:0>, is ignored since every capture generates an interrupt.
- A capture overflow condition is not generated in this mode.

### 11.2 Input Capture Operation During Sleep and Idle Modes

An input capture event generates a device wake-up or interrupt, if enabled, if the device is in CPU Idle or Sleep mode.

Independent of the timer being enabled, the input capture module wakes up from the CPU Sleep or Idle mode when a capture event occurs if ICM<2:0> = 111 and the interrupt enable bit is asserted. The same wake-up can generate an interrupt if the conditions for processing the interrupt have been satisfied. The wake-up feature is useful as a method of adding extra external pin interrupts.

#### 11.2.1 INPUT CAPTURE IN CPU SLEEP MODE

CPU Sleep mode allows input capture module operation with reduced functionality. In the CPU Sleep mode, the ICI<1:0> bits are not applicable and the input capture module can only function as an external interrupt source.

The capture module must be configured for interrupt only on rising edge (ICM<2:0> = 111) in order for the input capture module to be used while the device is in Sleep mode. The prescale settings of 4:1 or 16:1 are not applicable in this mode.

#### 11.2.2 INPUT CAPTURE IN CPU IDLE MODE

CPU Idle mode allows input capture module operation with full functionality. In the CPU Idle mode, the Interrupt mode selected by the ICI<1:0> bits is applicable, as well as the 4:1 and 16:1 capture prescale settings which are defined by control bits ICM<2:0>. This mode requires the selected timer to be enabled. Moreover, the ICSIDL bit must be asserted to a logic '0'.

If the input capture module is defined as ICM<2:0> = 111 in CPU Idle mode, the input capture pin serves only as an external interrupt pin.

### 11.3 Input Capture Interrupts

The input capture channels have the ability to generate an interrupt based on the selected number of capture events. The selection number is set by control bits, ICI<1:0> (ICxCON<6:5>).

Each channel provides an interrupt flag (ICxIF) bit. The respective capture channel interrupt flag is located in the corresponding IFSx register.

Enabling an interrupt is accomplished via the respective capture channel interrupt enable (ICxIE) bit. The capture interrupt enable bit is located in the corresponding IEC Control register.

## 12.1 Timer2 and Timer3 Selection Mode

Each output compare channel can select between one of two 16-bit timers, Timer2 or Timer3.

The selection of the timers is controlled by the OCTSEL bit (OCxCON<3>). Timer2 is the default timer resource for the output compare module.

## 12.2 Simple Output Compare Match Mode

When control bits OCM<2:0> (OCxCON<2:0>) = 001, 010 or 011, the selected output compare channel is configured for one of three simple Output Compare Match modes:

- Compare forces I/O pin low
- Compare forces I/O pin high
- Compare toggles I/O pin

The OCxR register is used in these modes. The OCxR register is loaded with a value and is compared to the selected incrementing timer count. When a compare occurs, one of these Compare Match modes occurs. If the counter resets to zero before reaching the value in OCxR, the state of the OCx pin remains unchanged.

## 12.3 Dual Output Compare Match Mode

When control bits OCM<2:0> (OCxCON<2:0>) = 100 or 101, the selected output compare channel is configured for one of two Dual Output Compare modes, which are:

- Single Output Pulse mode
- Continuous Output Pulse mode

### 12.3.1 SINGLE PULSE MODE

For the user to configure the module for the generation of a single output pulse, the following steps are required (assuming timer is off):

- Determine instruction cycle time TCY.
- Calculate desired pulse width value based on TCY.
- Calculate time to start pulse from timer start value of 0x0000.
- Write pulse width start and stop times into OCxR and OCxRS Compare registers (x denotes channel 1 to N).
- Set Timer Period register to value equal to or greater than value in OCxRS Compare register.
- Set OCM<2:0> = 100.
- Enable timer, TON bit (TxCON<15>) = 1.

To initiate another single pulse, issue another write to set OCM<2:0> = 100.

### 12.3.2 CONTINUOUS PULSE MODE

For the user to configure the module for the generation of a continuous stream of output pulses, the following steps are required:

- Determine instruction cycle time TCY.
- Calculate desired pulse value based on TCY.
- Calculate timer to start pulse width from timer start value of 0x0000.
- Write pulse width start and stop times into OCxR and OCxRS (x denotes channel 1 to N) Compare registers, respectively.
- Set Timer Period register to value equal to or greater than value in OCxRS Compare register.
- Set OCM<2:0> = 101.
- Enable timer, TON bit (TxCON<15>) = 1.

## 12.4 Simple PWM Mode

When control bits OCM<2:0> (OCxCON<2:0>) = 110 or 111, the selected output compare channel is configured for the PWM mode of operation. When configured for the PWM mode of operation, OCxR is the main latch (read-only) and OCxRS is the secondary latch. This enables glitchless PWM transitions.

The user must perform the following steps in order to configure the output compare module for PWM operation:

1. Set the PWM period by writing to the appropriate period register.
2. Set the PWM duty cycle by writing to the OCxRS register.
3. Configure the output compare module for PWM operation.
4. Set the TMRx prescale value and enable the Timer, TON bit (TxCON<15>) = 1.

### 12.4.1 INPUT PIN FAULT PROTECTION FOR PWM

When control bits OCM<2:0> (OCxCON<2:0>) = 111, the selected output compare channel is again configured for the PWM mode of operation with the additional feature of input Fault protection. While in this mode, if a logic ‘0’ is detected on the OCFA/B pin, the respective PWM output pin is placed in the high impedance input state. The OCFLT bit (OCxCON<4>) indicates whether a Fault condition has occurred. This state is maintained until both of the following events have occurred:

- The external Fault condition has been removed.
- The PWM mode has been re-enabled by writing to the appropriate control bits.

### 12.4.2 PWM PERIOD

The PWM period is specified by writing to the PRx register. The PWM period can be calculated using Equation 12-1.

**EQUATION 12-1:**

$$PWM\ period = [(PRx) + 1] \cdot 4 \cdot Tosc \cdot (TMRx\ prescale\ value)$$

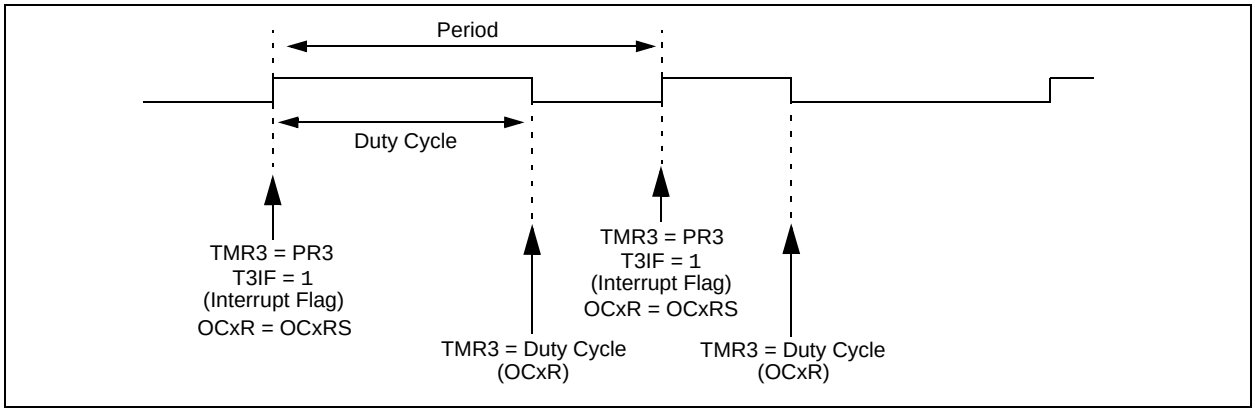
PWM frequency is defined as 1/[PWM period].

When the selected TMRx is equal to its respective period register, PRx, the following four events occur on the next increment cycle:

- TMRx is cleared.
- The OCx pin is set.
  - Exception 1: If PWM duty cycle is 0x0000, the OCx pin remains low.
  - Exception 2: If duty cycle is greater than PRx, the pin remains high.
- The PWM duty cycle is latched from OCxRS into OCxR.
- The corresponding timer interrupt flag is set.

See Figure 12-2 for key PWM period comparisons. Timer3 is referred to in Figure 12-2 for clarity.

**FIGURE 12-2: PWM OUTPUT TIMING**



## 12.5 Output Compare Operation During CPU Sleep Mode

When the CPU enters Sleep mode, all internal clocks are stopped. Therefore, when the CPU enters the Sleep state, the output compare channel drives the pin to the active state that was observed prior to entering the CPU Sleep state.

For example, if the pin was high when the CPU entered the Sleep state, the pin remains high. Likewise, if the pin was low when the CPU entered the Sleep state, the pin remains low. In either case, the output compare module resumes operation when the device wakes up.

## 12.6 Output Compare Operation During CPU Idle Mode

When the CPU enters the Idle mode, the output compare module can operate with full functionality.

The output compare channel operates during the CPU Idle mode if the OCSIDL bit (OCxCON<13>) is at logic '0' and the selected time base (Timer2 or Timer3) is enabled and the TSIDL bit of the selected timer is set to logic '0'.

## 12.7 Output Compare Interrupts

The output compare channels have the ability to generate an interrupt on a compare match, for whichever Match mode has been selected.

For all modes except the PWM mode, when a compare event occurs, the respective interrupt flag (OCxIF) is asserted and an interrupt is generated if enabled. The OCxIF bit is located in the corresponding IFS register and must be cleared in software. The interrupt is enabled via the respective compare interrupt enable (OCxIE) bit located in the corresponding IEC Control register.

For the PWM mode, when an event occurs, the respective timer interrupt flag (T2IF or T3IF) is asserted and an interrupt is generated if enabled. The IF bit is located in the IFS0 register and must be cleared in software. The interrupt is enabled via the respective timer interrupt enable bit (T2IE or T3IE) located in the IEC0 Control register. The output compare interrupt flag is never set during the PWM mode of operation.

**TABLE 12-1: OUTPUT COMPARE REGISTER MAP**

| SFR 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 | Reset State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OC1RS | 0180 | Output Compare 1 Secondary Register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| OC1R | 0182 | Output Compare 1 Main Register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| OC1CON | 0184 | — | — | OCSIDL | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | OCFLT | OCTSEL | OCM<2:0> | | | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| OC2RS | 0186 | Output Compare 2 Secondary Register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| OC2R | 0188 | Output Compare 2 Main Register | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |
| OC2CON | 018A | — | — | OCSIDL | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | OCFLT | OCTSEL | OCM<2:0> | | | 0000 0000 0000 0000 |

**Legend:** — = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

**Note:** Refer to the "*dsPIC30F Family Reference Manual*" (DS70046) for descriptions of register bit fields.

## 15.0 UNIVERSAL ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (UART) MODULE

**Note:** This data sheet summarizes features of this group of dsPIC30F devices and is not intended to be a complete reference source. For more information on the CPU, peripherals, register descriptions and general device functionality, refer to the "*dsPIC30F Family Reference Manual*" (DS70046).

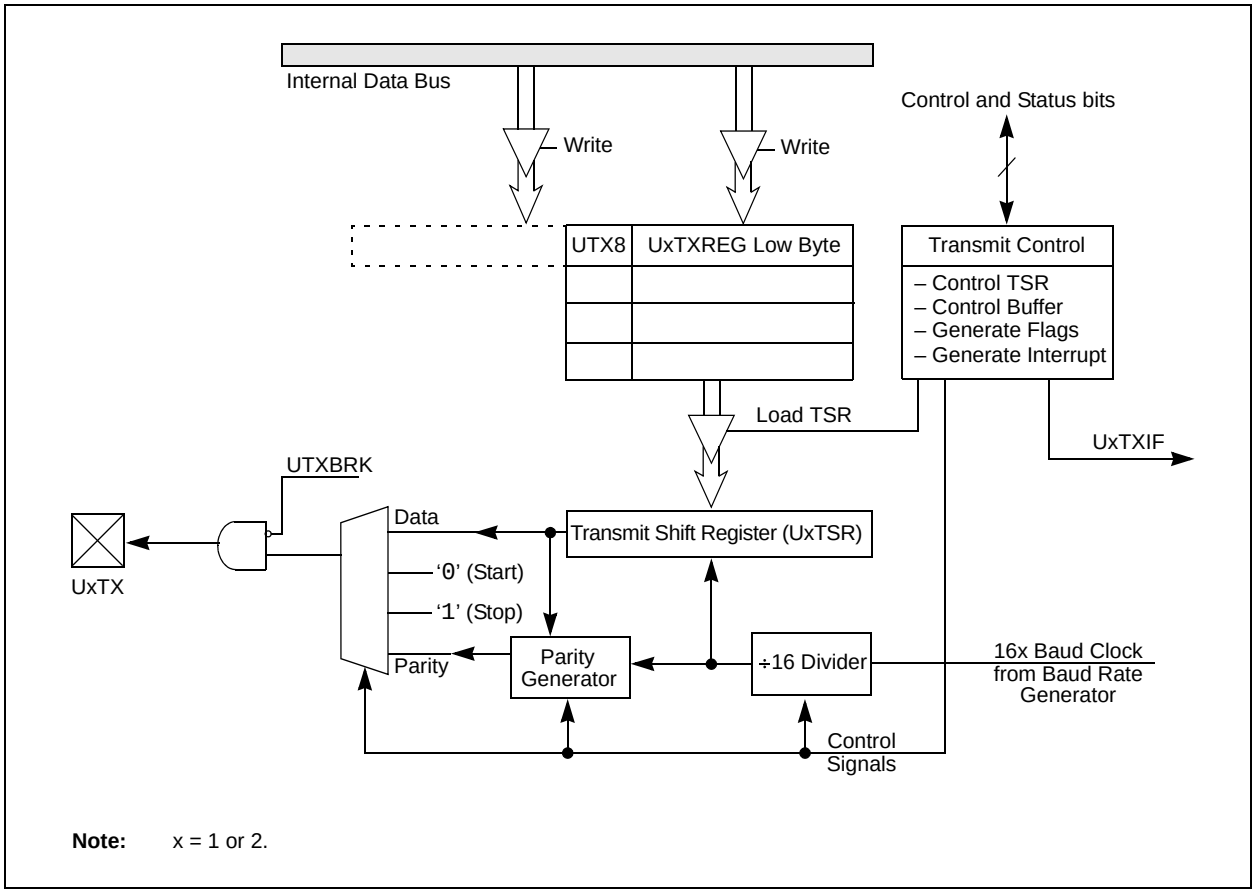
This section describes the Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter Communications module. The dsPIC30F2011/2012/3012 processors have one UART module (UART1). The dsPIC30F3013 processor has two UART modules (UART1 and UART2).

### 15.1 UART Module Overview

The key features of the UART module are:

- Full-duplex, 8 or 9-bit data communication
- Even, odd or no parity options (for 8-bit data)
- One or two Stop bits
- Fully integrated Baud Rate Generator with 16-bit prescaler
- Baud rates range from 38 bps to 1.875 Mbps at a 30 MHz instruction rate
- 4-word deep transmit data buffer
- 4-word deep receive data buffer
- Parity, framing and buffer overrun error detection
- Support for interrupt only on address detect (9th bit = 1)
- Separate transmit and receive interrupts
- Loopback mode for diagnostic support
- Alternate receive and transmit pins for UART1

**FIGURE 15-1: UART TRANSMITTER BLOCK DIAGRAM**




**Note:** x = 1 or 2.

## 17.4 Watchdog Timer (WDT)

### 17.4.1 WATCHDOG TIMER OPERATION

The primary function of the Watchdog Timer (WDT) is to reset the processor in the event of a software malfunction. The WDT is a free-running timer which runs off an on-chip RC oscillator, requiring no external component. Therefore, the WDT timer will continue to operate even if the main processor clock (e.g., the crystal oscillator) fails.

### 17.4.2 ENABLING AND DISABLING THE WDT

The Watchdog Timer can be “Enabled” or “Disabled” only through a Configuration bit (FWDTEN) in the Configuration register, FWDT.

Setting FWDTEN = 1 enables the Watchdog Timer. The enabling is done when programming the device. By default, after chip erase, FWDTEN bit = 1. Any device programmer capable of programming dsPIC30F devices allows programming of this and other Configuration bits.

If enabled, the WDT will increment until it overflows or “times out”. A WDT time-out will force a device Reset (except during Sleep). To prevent a WDT time-out, the user must clear the Watchdog Timer using a CLRWDT instruction.

If a WDT times out during Sleep, the device will wake-up. The WDTO bit in the RCON register will be cleared to indicate a wake-up resulting from a WDT time-out.

Setting FWDTEN = 0 allows user software to enable/disable the Watchdog Timer via the SWDTEN (RCON<5>) control bit.

## 17.5 Low-Voltage Detect

The Low-Voltage Detect (LVD) module is used to detect when the $V_{DD}$ of the device drops below a threshold value, $V_{LVD}$, which is determined by the LVDL<3:0> bits (RCON<11:8>) and is thus user programmable. The internal voltage reference circuitry requires a nominal amount of time to stabilize, and the BGST bit (RCON<13>) indicates when the voltage reference has stabilized.

In some devices, the LVD threshold voltage may be applied externally on the LVDIN pin.

The LVD module is enabled by setting the LVDEN bit (RCON<12>).

## 17.6 Power-Saving Modes

There are two power-saving states that can be entered through the execution of a special instruction, PWRSAV; these are Sleep and Idle.

The format of the PWRSAV instruction is as follows:

PWRSAV <parameter>, where ‘parameter’ defines Idle or Sleep mode.

### 17.6.1 SLEEP MODE

In Sleep mode, the clock to the CPU and peripherals is shut down. If an on-chip oscillator is being used, it is shut down.

The Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is not functional during Sleep since there is no clock to monitor. However, LPRC clock remains active if WDT is operational during Sleep.

The brown-out protection circuit and the Low-Voltage Detect circuit, if enabled, will remain functional during Sleep.

The processor wakes up from Sleep if at least one of the following conditions has occurred:

- any interrupt that is individually enabled and meets the required priority level
- any Reset (POR, BOR and $\overline{MCLR}$)
- WDT time-out

On waking up from Sleep mode, the processor will restart the same clock that was active prior to entry into Sleep mode. When clock switching is enabled, bits COSC<2:0> will determine the oscillator source that will be used on wake-up. If clock switch is disabled, then there is only one system clock.

| **Note:** | If a POR or BOR occurred, the selection of the oscillator is based on the FOS<2:0> and FPR<4:0> Configuration bits. |
|---|---|

If the clock source is an oscillator, the clock to the device will be held off until OST times out (indicating a stable oscillator). If PLL is used, the system clock is held off until LOCK = 1 (indicating that the PLL is stable). In either case, $T_{POR}$, $T_{LOCK}$ and $T_{PWRT}$ delays are applied.

If EC, FRC, LPRC or ERC oscillators are used, then a delay of $T_{POR}$ (~ 10 µs) is applied. This is the smallest delay possible on wake-up from Sleep.

Moreover, if LP oscillator was active during Sleep and LP is the oscillator used on wake-up, then the start-up delay will be equal to $T_{POR}$. PWRT delay and OST timer delay are not applied. In order to have the smallest possible start-up delay when waking up from Sleep, one of these faster wake-up options should be selected before entering Sleep.

## 18.0 INSTRUCTION SET SUMMARY

**Note:** This data sheet summarizes features of this group of dsPIC30F devices and is not intended to be a complete reference source. For more information on the CPU, peripherals, register descriptions and general device functionality, refer to the "*dsPIC30F Family Reference Manual*" (DS70046). For more information on the device instruction set and programming, refer to the "*dsPIC30F Programmer's Reference Manual*" (DS70030).

The dsPIC30F instruction set adds many enhancements to the previous PIC® MCU instruction sets, while maintaining an easy migration from PIC MCU instruction sets.

Most instructions are a single program memory word (24 bits). Only three instructions require two program memory locations.

Each single-word instruction is a 24-bit word divided into an 8-bit opcode which specifies the instruction type, and one or more operands which further specify the operation of the instruction.

The instruction set is highly orthogonal and is grouped into five basic categories:

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

Table 18-1 shows the general symbols used in describing the instructions.

The dsPIC30F instruction set summary in Table 18-2 lists all the instructions, along with the status flags affected by each instruction.

Most word or byte-oriented W register instructions (including barrel shift instructions) have three operands:

- The first source operand which is typically a register 'Wb' without any address modifier
- The second source operand which is typically a register 'Ws' with or without an address modifier
- The destination of the result which is typically a register 'Wd' with or without an address modifier

However, word or byte-oriented file register instructions have two operands:

- The file register specified by the value 'f'
- The destination, which could either be the file register 'f' or the W0 register, which is denoted as 'WREG'

Most bit-oriented instructions (including simple rotate/shift instructions) have two operands:

- The W register (with or without an address modifier) or file register (specified by the value of 'Ws' or 'f')
- The bit in the W register or file register (specified by a literal value or indirectly by the contents of register 'Wb')

The literal instructions that involve data movement may use some of the following operands:

- A literal value to be loaded into a W register or file register (specified by the value of 'k')
- The W register or file register where the literal value is to be loaded (specified by 'Wb' or 'f')

However, literal instructions that involve arithmetic or logical operations use some of the following operands:

- The first source operand which is a register 'Wb' without any address modifier
- The second source operand which is a literal value
- The destination of the result (only if not the same as the first source operand) which is typically a register 'Wd' with or without an address modifier

The MAC class of DSP instructions may use some of the following operands:

- The accumulator (A or B) to be used (required operand)
- The W registers to be used as the two operands
- The X and Y address space prefetch operations
- The X and Y address space prefetch destinations
- The accumulator write-back destination

The other DSP instructions do not involve any multiplication, and may include:

- The accumulator to be used (required)
- The source or destination operand (designated as Wso or Wdo, respectively) with or without an address modifier
- The amount of shift specified by a W register 'Wn' or a literal value

The control instructions may use some of the following operands:

- A program memory address
- The mode of the table read and table write instructions

**TABLE 18-2: 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 |

## 19.11 PICkit 2 Development Programmer/Debugger and PICkit 2 Debug Express

The PICkit™ 2 Development Programmer/Debugger is a low-cost development tool with an easy to use interface for programming and debugging Microchip's Flash families of microcontrollers. The full featured Windows® programming interface supports baseline (PIC10F, PIC12F5xx, PIC16F5xx), midrange (PIC12F6xx, PIC16F), PIC18F, PIC24, dsPIC30, dsPIC33, and PIC32 families of 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit microcontrollers, and many Microchip Serial EEPROM products. With Microchip's powerful MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE) the PICkit™ 2 enables in-circuit debugging on most PIC® microcontrollers. In-Circuit-Debugging runs, halts and single steps the program while the PIC microcontroller is embedded in the application. When halted at a breakpoint, the file registers can be examined and modified.

The PICkit 2 Debug Express include the PICkit 2, demo board and microcontroller, hookup cables and CDROM with user's guide, lessons, tutorial, compiler and MPLAB IDE software.

## 19.12 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.

## 19.13 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

**TABLE 20-7: DC CHARACTERISTICS: POWER-DOWN CURRENT ($I_{PD}$)**

| DC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)<br>Operating temperature -40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C for Industrial<br>-40°C ≤TA ≤+125°C for Extended | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Parameter No.** | **Typical(1)** | **Max** | **Units** | **Conditions** | | |
| **Power-Down Current ($I_{PD}$)(2)** | | | | | | |
| DC60a | 0.3 | — | µA | 25°C | 3.3V | Base Power-Down Current(3) |
| DC60b | 1.3 | 30.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC60c | 16.0 | 60.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC60e | 0.5 | — | µA | 25°C | 5V | |
| DC60f | 3.7 | 45.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC60g | 25.0 | 90.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC61a | 6.0 | 9.0 | µA | 25°C | 3.3V | Watchdog Timer Current: $\Delta I_{WDT}$(3) |
| DC61b | 6.0 | 9.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC61c | 6.0 | 9.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC61e | 13.0 | 20.0 | µA | 25°C | 5V | |
| DC61f | 12.0 | 20.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC61g | 12.0 | 20.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC62a | 4.0 | 10.0 | µA | 25°C | 3.3V | Timer1 w/32 kHz Crystal: $\Delta I_{TI32}$(3) |
| DC62b | 5.0 | 10.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC62c | 4.0 | 10.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC62e | 4.0 | 15.0 | µA | 25°C | 5V | |
| DC62f | 6.0 | 15.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC62g | 5.0 | 15.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC63a | 33.0 | 53.0 | µA | 25°C | 3.3V | BOR On: $\Delta I_{BOR}$(3) |
| DC63b | 35.0 | 53.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC63c | 19.0 | 53.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC63e | 38.0 | 62.0 | µA | 25°C | 5V | |
| DC63f | 41.0 | 62.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC63g | 41.0 | 62.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC66a | 21.0 | 40.0 | µA | 25°C | 3.3V | Low-Voltage Detect: $\Delta I_{LVD}$(3) |
| DC66b | 26.0 | 40.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC66c | 27.0 | 40.0 | µA | 125°C | | |
| DC66e | 25.0 | 44.0 | µA | 25°C | 5V | |
| DC66f | 27.0 | 44.0 | µA | 85°C | | |
| DC66g | 29.0 | 44.0 | µA | 125°C | | |

**Note 1:** Data in the Typical column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

**2:** Base $I_{PD}$ is measured with all peripherals and clocks shut down. All I/Os are configured as inputs and pulled high. LVD, BOR, WDT, etc. are all switched off.

**3:** The Δ current is the additional current consumed when the module is enabled. This current should be added to the base $I_{PD}$ current.

**TABLE 20-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS**

| DC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)<br>Operating temperature -40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C for Industrial<br>-40°C ≤TA ≤+125°C for Extended | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Param No.** | **Symbol** | **Characteristic** | **Min** | **Typ(1)** | **Max** | **Units** | **Conditions** |
| | VIL | **Input Low Voltage(2)** | | | | | |
| DI10 | | I/O pins:<br>with Schmitt Trigger buffer | VSS | — | 0.2 VDD | V | |
| DI15 | | $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ | VSS | — | 0.2 VDD | V | |
| DI16 | | OSC1 (in XT, HS and LP modes) | VSS | — | 0.2 VDD | V | |
| DI17 | | OSC1 (in RC mode)(3) | VSS | — | 0.3 VDD | V | |
| DI18 | | SDA, SCL | VSS | — | 0.3 VDD | V | SM bus disabled |
| DI19 | | SDA, SCL | VSS | — | 0.8 | V | SM bus enabled |
| | VIH | **Input High Voltage(2)** | | | | | |
| DI20 | | I/O pins:<br>with Schmitt Trigger buffer | 0.8 VDD | — | VDD | V | |
| DI25 | | $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ | 0.8 VDD | — | VDD | V | |
| DI26 | | OSC1 (in XT, HS and LP modes) | 0.7 VDD | — | VDD | V | |
| DI27 | | OSC1 (in RC mode)(3) | 0.9 VDD | — | VDD | V | |
| DI28 | | SDA, SCL | 0.7 VDD | — | VDD | V | SM bus disabled |
| DI29 | | SDA, SCL | 2.1 | — | VDD | V | SM bus enabled |
| | ICNPU | **CNxx Pull-up Current(2)** | | | | | |
| DI30 | | | 50 | 250 | 400 | µA | VDD = 5V, VPIN = VSS |
| | IIL | **Input Leakage Current(2)(4)(5)** | | | | | |
| DI50 | | I/O ports | — | 0.01 | ±1 | µA | VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD,<br>Pin at high impedance |
| DI51 | | Analog input pins | — | 0.50 | — | µA | VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD,<br>Pin at high impedance |
| DI55 | | $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ | — | 0.05 | ±5 | µA | VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD |
| DI56 | | OSC1 | — | 0.05 | ±5 | µA | VSS ≤VPIN ≤VDD, XT, HS and LP Osc mode |

**Note 1:** Data in “Typ” column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

**2:** These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.

**3:** In RC oscillator configuration, the OSC1/CLKI pin is a Schmitt Trigger input. It is not recommended that the dsPIC30F device be driven with an external clock while in RC mode.

**4:** 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.

**5:** Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.

**TABLE 20-33: I²C™ BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)**

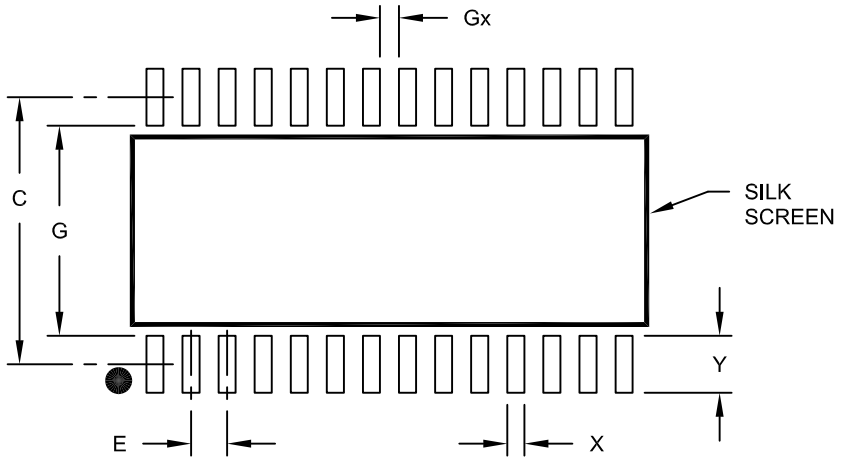
| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated)<br>Operating temperature -40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C for Industrial<br>-40°C ≤TA ≤+125°C for Extended | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Param No.** | **Symbol** | **Characteristic** | | **Min(1)** | **Max** | **Units** | **Conditions** |
| IM10 | TLO:SCL | Clock Low Time | 100 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| IM11 | THI:SCL | Clock High Time | 100 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| IM20 | TF:SCL | SDA and SCL Fall Time | 100 kHz mode | — | 300 | ns | CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | 20 + 0.1 CB | 300 | ns | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | — | 100 | ns | |
| IM21 | TR:SCL | SDA and SCL Rise Time | 100 kHz mode | — | 1000 | ns | CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | 20 + 0.1 CB | 300 | ns | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | — | 300 | ns | |
| IM25 | TSU:DAT | Data Input Setup Time | 100 kHz mode | 250 | — | ns | |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | 100 | — | ns | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | — | — | ns | |
| IM26 | THD:DAT | Data Input Hold Time | 100 kHz mode | 0 | — | ns | |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | 0 | 0.9 | µs | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | — | — | ns | |
| IM30 | TSU:STA | Start Condition Setup Time | 100 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | Only relevant for Repeated Start condition |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| IM31 | THD:STA | Start Condition Hold Time | 100 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | After this period the first clock pulse is generated |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| IM33 | TSU:STO | Stop Condition Setup Time | 100 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | µs | |
| IM34 | THD:STO | Stop Condition Hold Time | 100 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | ns | |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | ns | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | TCY/2 (BRG + 1) | — | ns | |
| IM40 | TAA:SCL | Output Valid From Clock | 100 kHz mode | — | 3500 | ns | |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | — | 1000 | ns | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | — | — | ns | |
| IM45 | TBF:SDA | Bus Free Time | 100 kHz mode | 4.7 | — | µs | Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start |
| | | | 400 kHz mode | 1.3 | — | µs | |
| | | | 1 MHz mode(2) | — | — | µs | |
| IM50 | CB | Bus Capacitive Loading | | — | 400 | pF | |

**Note 1:** BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator. Refer to **Section 21. "Inter-Integrated Circuit™ (I²C)"** (DS70068) in the *dsPIC30F Family Reference Manual* (DS70046).

**2:** Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I²C™ pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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




RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Contact Pitch | E | | 1.27 BSC | |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C | | 9.40 | |
| Contact Pad Width (X28) | X | | | 0.60 |
| Contact Pad Length (X28) | Y | | | 2.00 |
| Distance Between Pads | Gx | 0.67 | | |
| Distance Between Pads | G | 7.40 | | |

Notes:

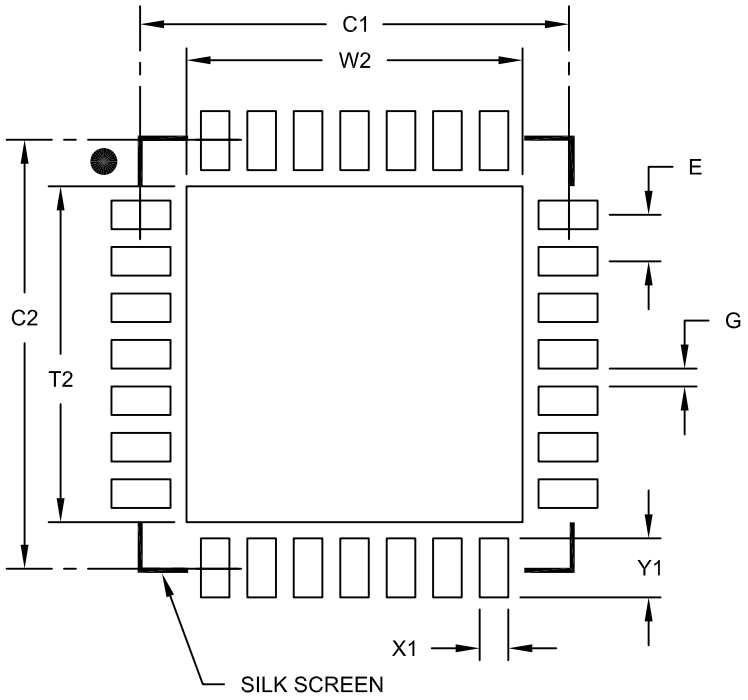
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2052A

### 28-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MM) – 6x6x0.9 mm Body [QFN-S] with 0.40 mm Contact Length

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




RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Contact Pitch | E | | 0.65 BSC | |
| Optional Center Pad Width | W2 | | | 4.70 |
| Optional Center Pad Length | T2 | | | 4.70 |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C1 | | 6.00 | |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C2 | | 6.00 | |
| Contact Pad Width (X28) | X1 | | | 0.40 |
| Contact Pad Length (X28) | Y1 | | | 0.85 |
| Distance Between Pads | G | 0.25 | | |

Notes:

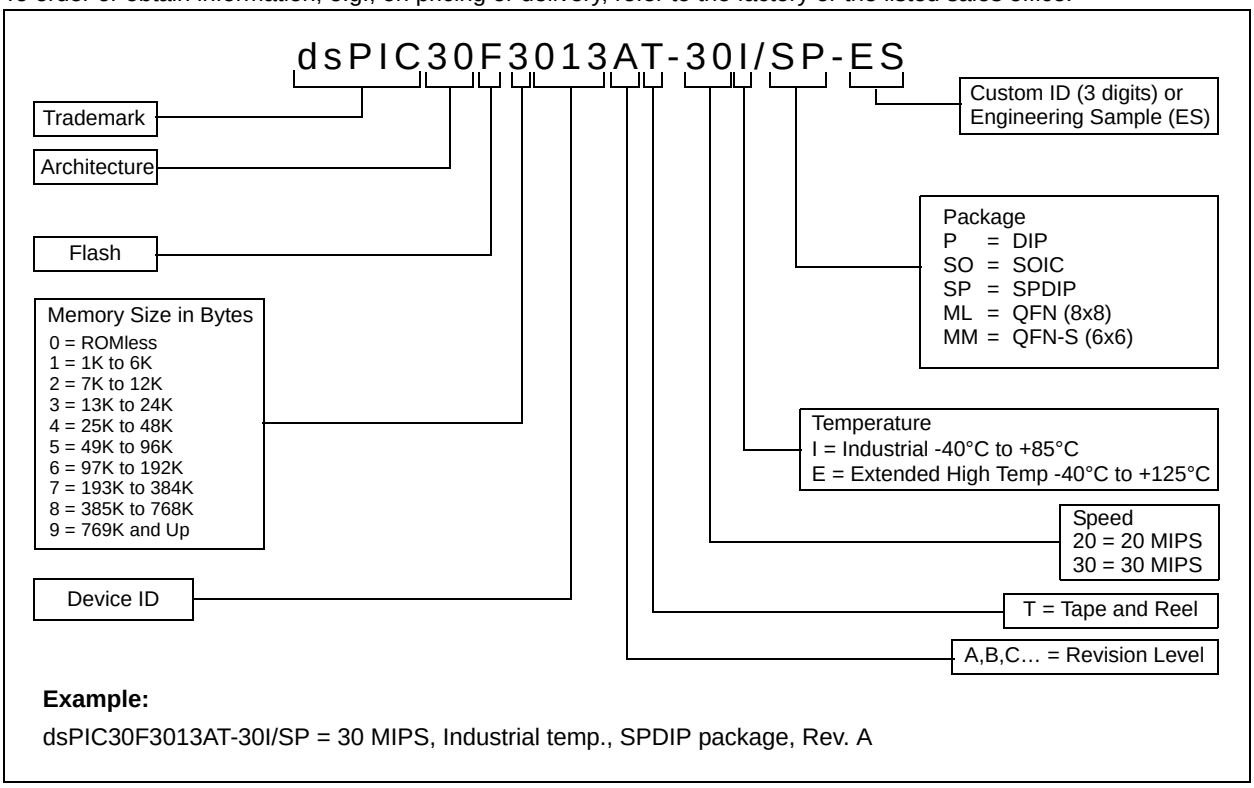
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2124A

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.




**Example:**

dsPIC30F3013AT-30I/SP = 30 MIPS, Industrial temp., SPDIP package, Rev. A