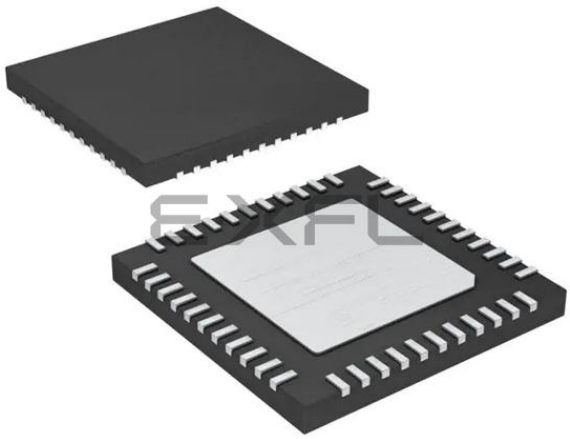


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

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

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	dsPIC
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	30 MIPs
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	30
Program Memory Size	24KB (8K x 24)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1K x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 13x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	44-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/dspic30f3014-30i-ml

CMOS Technology:

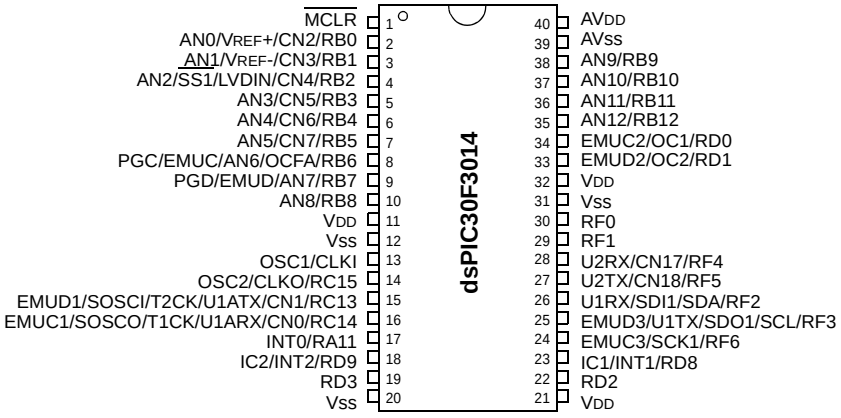
- Low-Power, High-Speed Flash Technology
- Wide Operating Voltage Range (2.5V to 5.5V)
- Industrial and Extended Temperature Ranges
- Low-Power Consumption

dsPIC30F3014/4013 Controller Family

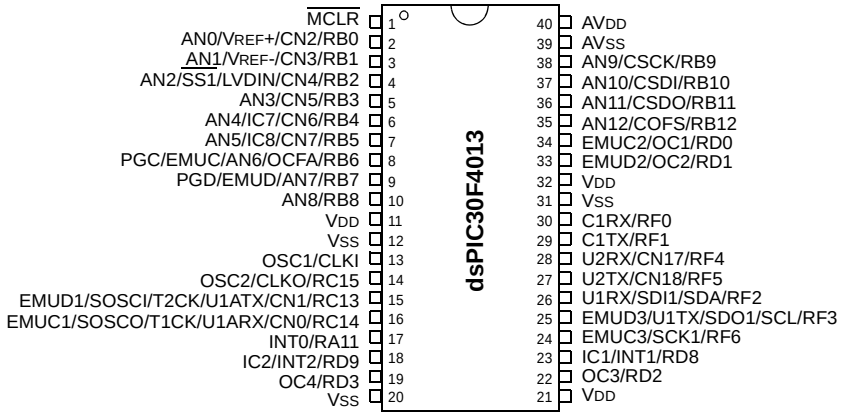
Device	Pins	Program Memory		SRAM Bytes	EEPROM Bytes	Timer 16-Bit	Input Cap	Output Comp/ Std PWM	Codec Interface	A/D 12-Bit 200 Ksps	UART	SPI	I^2C^{TM}	CAN
		Bytes	Instructions											
dsPIC30F3014	40/44	24K	8K	2048	1024	3	2	2	—	13 ch	2	1	1	0
dsPIC30F4013	40/44	48K	16K	2048	1024	5	4	4	AC'97, I^2S	13 ch	2	1	1	1

Pin Diagrams

40-Pin PDIP



40-Pin PDIP



NOTES:

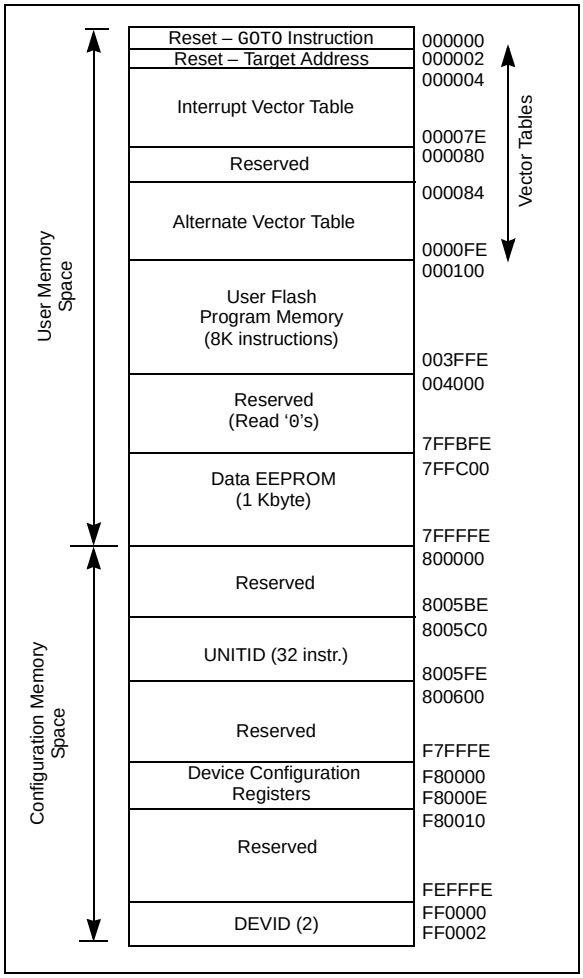
3.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

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 *"16-bit MCU and DSC Programmer's Reference Manual"* (DS70157).

3.1 Program Address Space

The program address space is 4M instruction words. It is addressable by a 24-bit value from either the 23-bit PC, table instruction Effective Address (EA) or data space EA, when program space is mapped into data space as defined by Table 3-1. Note that the program space address is incremented by two between successive program words in order to provide compatibility with data space addressing.

FIGURE 3-1: dsPIC30F3014 PROGRAM SPACE MEMORY MAP



User program space access is restricted to the lower 4M instruction word address range (0x000000 to 0x7FFFFE) for all accesses other than TBLRD/TBLWT, which use TBLPAG<7> to determine user or configuration space access. In Table 3-1, bit 23 allows access to the Device ID, the User ID and the Configuration bits; otherwise, bit 23 is always clear.

FIGURE 3-2: dsPIC30F4013 PROGRAM SPACE MEMORY MAP

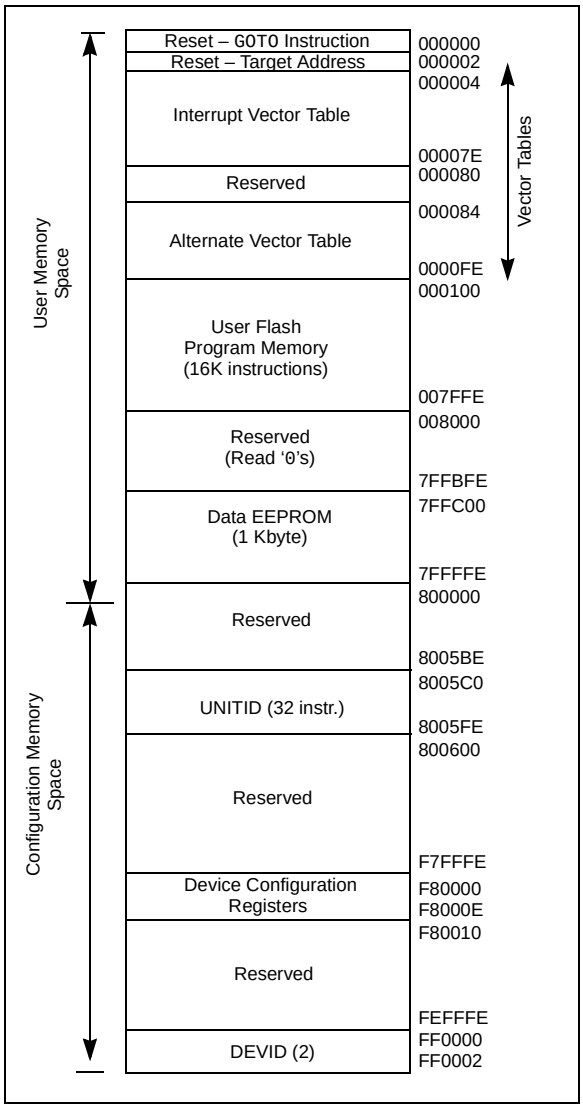


FIGURE 3-8: DATA SPACE FOR MCU AND DSP (MAC CLASS) INSTRUCTIONS EXAMPLE

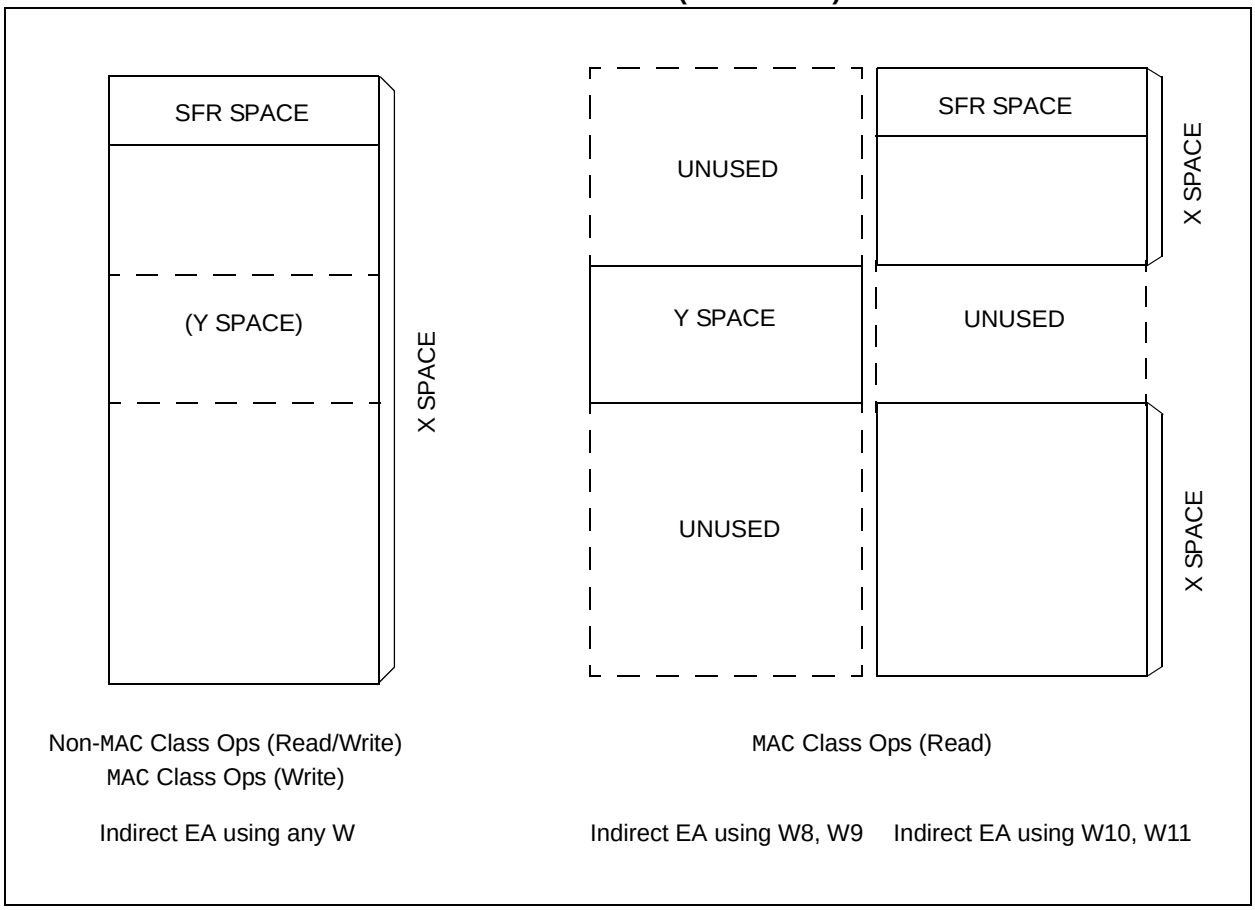


TABLE 3-3: CORE REGISTER MAP(1) (CONTINUED)

SFR Name	Address (Home)	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
CORCON	0044	—	—	—	US	EDT	DL2	DL1	DL0	SATA	SATB	SATDW	ACCSAT	IPL3	PSV	RND	IF	0000 0000 0010 0000
MODCON	0046	XMODEN	YMODEN	—	—	BWM<3:0>				YWM<3:0>				XWM<3:0>				0000 0000 0000 0000
XMODSRT	0048	XS<15:1>															0	uuuu uuuu uuuu uuu0
XMODEND	004A	XE<15:1>															1	uuuu uuuu uuuu uuu1
YMODSRT	004C	YS<15:1>															0	uuuu uuuu uuuu uuu0
YMODEND	004E	YE<15:1>															1	uuuu uuuu uuuu uuu1
XBREV	0050	BREN	XB<14:0>															uuuu uuuu uuuu uuuu
DISICNT	0052	—	—	DISICNT<13:0>														0000 0000 0000 0000

Legend: u = uninitialized bit; — = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

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

8.1 Interrupt Priority

The user-assignable interrupt priority (IP<2:0>) bits for each individual interrupt source are located in the 3 LSbs of each nibble within the IPCx register(s). Bit 3 of each nibble is not used and is read as a '0'. These bits define the priority level assigned to a particular interrupt by the user.

Note: The user-assignable priority levels start at 0 as the lowest priority and Level 7 as the highest priority.

Since more than one interrupt request source may be assigned to a specific user-assigned priority level, a means is provided to assign priority within a given level. This method is called "Natural Order Priority" and is final.

Natural Order Priority is determined by the position of an interrupt in the vector table, and only affects interrupt operation when multiple interrupts with the same user-assigned priority become pending at the same time.

Table 8-1 and Table 8-2 list the interrupt numbers, corresponding interrupt sources and associated vector numbers for the dsPIC30F3014 and dsPIC30F4013 devices, respectively.

Note 1: The natural order priority scheme has 0 as the highest priority and 53 as the lowest priority.

2: The natural order priority number is the same as the INT number.

The ability for the user to assign every interrupt to one of seven priority levels means that the user can assign a very high overall priority level to an interrupt with a low natural order priority. For example, the PLVD (Programmable Low-Voltage Detect) can be given a priority of 7. The INT0 (External Interrupt 0) may be assigned to priority Level 1, thus giving it a very low effective priority.

TABLE 8-1: dsPIC30F3014 INTERRUPT VECTOR TABLE

INT Number	Vector Number	Interrupt Source
Highest Natural Order Priority		
0	8	INT0 – External Interrupt 0
1	9	IC1 – Input Capture 1
2	10	OC1 – Output Compare 1
3	11	T1 – Timer1
4	12	IC2 – Input Capture 2
5	13	OC2 – Output Compare 2
6	14	T2 – Timer2
7	15	T3 – Timer3
8	16	SPI1
9	17	U1RX – UART1 Receiver
10	18	U1TX – UART1 Transmitter
11	19	ADC – ADC Convert Done
12	20	NVM – NVM Write Complete
13	21	SI2C – I^2C™ Slave Interrupt
14	22	MI2C – I^2C Master Interrupt
15	23	Input Change Interrupt
16	24	INT1 – External Interrupt 1
17-22	25-30	Reserved
23	31	INT2 – External Interrupt 2
24	32	U2RX – UART2 Receiver
25	33	U2TX – UART2 Transmitter
26	34	Reserved
27	35	C1 – Combined IRQ for CAN1
28-41	36-49	Reserved
42	50	LVD – Low-Voltage Detect
43-53	51-61	Reserved
Lowest Natural Order Priority		

8.5 Alternate Vector Table

In program memory, the Interrupt Vector Table (IVT) is followed by the Alternate Interrupt Vector Table (AIVT), as shown in Figure 8-1. Access to the alternate vector table is provided by the ALTIVT bit in the INTCON2 register. If the ALTIVT bit is set, all interrupt and exception processes use the alternate vectors instead of the default vectors. The alternate vectors are organized in the same manner as the default vectors. The AIVT supports emulation and debugging efforts by providing a means to switch between an application and a support environment without requiring the interrupt vectors to be reprogrammed. This feature also enables switching between applications for evaluation of different software algorithms at run time.

If the AIVT is not required, the program memory allocated to the AIVT may be used for other purposes. AIVT is not a protected section and may be freely programmed by the user.

8.6 Fast Context Saving

A context saving option is available using shadow registers. Shadow registers are provided for the DC, N, OV, Z and C bits in SR, and the registers, W0 through W3. The shadows are only one level deep. The shadow registers are accessible using the `PUSH.S` and `POP.S` instructions only.

When the processor vectors to an interrupt, the `PUSH.S` instruction can be used to store the current value of the aforementioned registers into their respective shadow registers.

If an ISR of a certain priority uses the `PUSH.S` and `POP.S` instructions for fast context saving, then a higher priority ISR should not include the same instructions. Users must save the key registers in software during a lower priority interrupt if the higher priority ISR uses fast context saving.

8.7 External Interrupt Requests

The interrupt controller supports up to five external interrupt request signals, INT0-INT4. These inputs are edge sensitive; they require a low-to-high or a high-to-low transition to generate an interrupt request. The INTCON2 register has three bits, INT0EP-INT2EP, that select the polarity of the edge detection circuitry.

8.8 Wake-up from Sleep and Idle

The interrupt controller may be used to wake-up the processor from either Sleep or Idle mode, if Sleep or Idle mode is active when the interrupt is generated.

If an enabled interrupt request of sufficient priority is received by the interrupt controller, then the standard interrupt request is presented to the processor. At the same time, the processor wakes up from Sleep or Idle and begins execution of the Interrupt Service Routine (ISR) needed to process the interrupt request.

FIGURE 10-2: 16-BIT TIMER2 BLOCK DIAGRAM

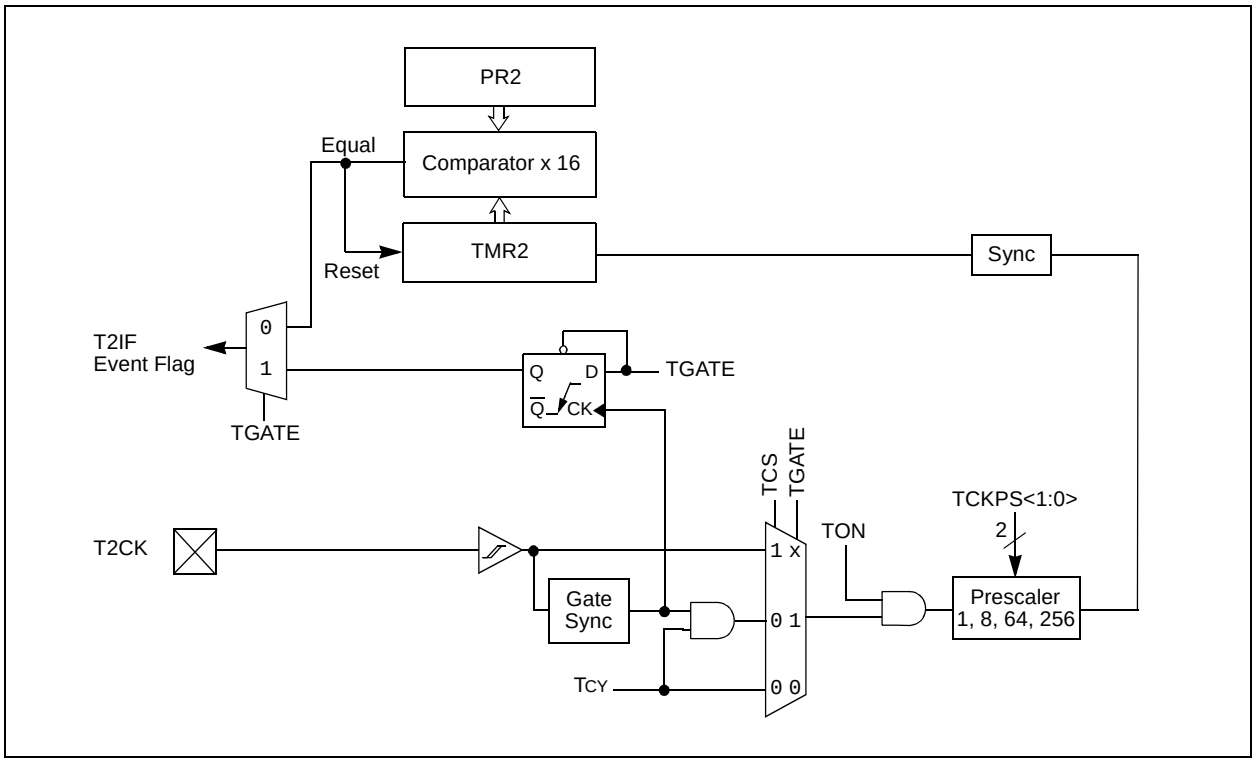
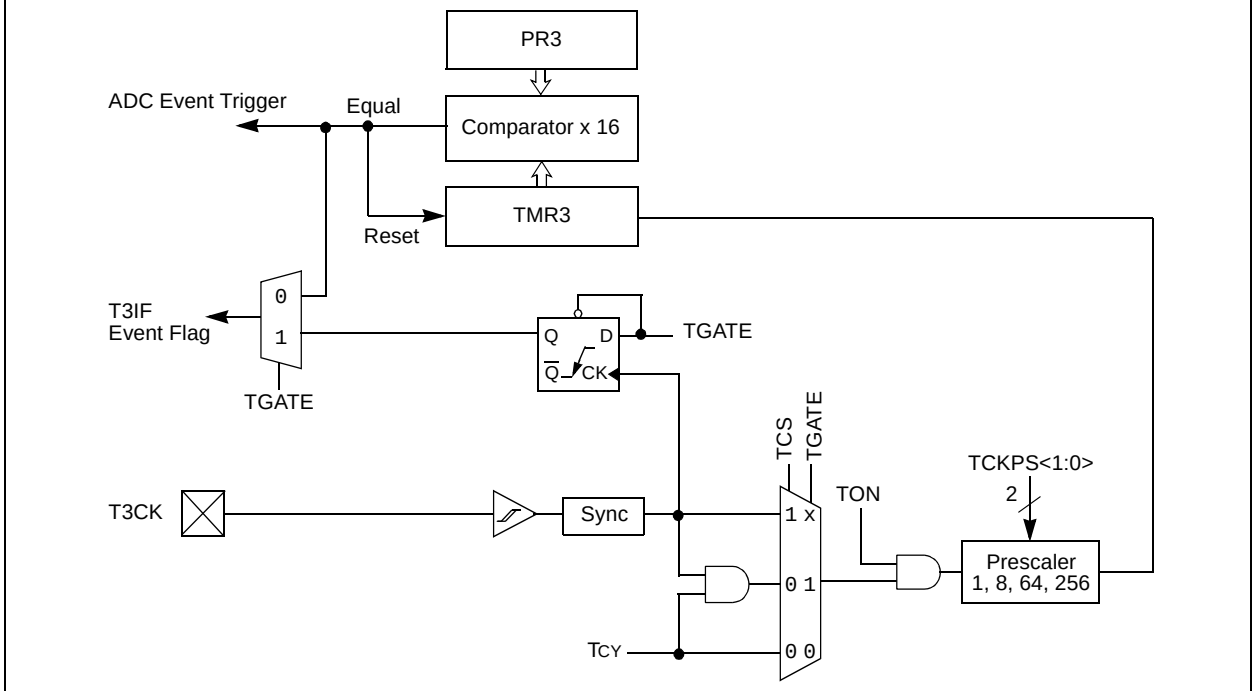


FIGURE 10-3: 16-BIT TIMER3 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: T3CK pin does not exist on dsPIC30F3014/4013 devices. The block diagram shown here illustrates the schematic of Timer3 as implemented on the dsPIC30F6014 device.

14.7 Interrupts

The I²C module generates two interrupt flags, MI2CIF (I²C Master Interrupt Flag) and SI2CIF (I²C Slave Interrupt Flag). The MI2CIF interrupt flag is activated on completion of a master message event. The SI2CIF interrupt flag is activated on detection of a message directed to the slave.

14.8 Slope Control

The I²C standard requires slope control on the SDA and SCL signals for Fast mode (400 kHz). The control bit, DISSLW, enables the user to disable slew rate control if desired. It is necessary to disable the slew rate control for 1 MHz mode.

14.9 IPMI Support

The control bit, IPMIEN, enables the module to support Intelligent Peripheral Management Interface (IPMI). When this bit is set, the module accepts and acts upon all addresses.

14.10 General Call Address Support

The general call address can address all devices. When this address is used, all devices should, in theory, respond with an Acknowledgement.

The general call address is one of eight addresses reserved for specific purposes by the I²C protocol. It consists of all '0's with R_W = 0.

The general call address is recognized when the General Call Enable (GCEN) bit is set (I2CCON<7> = 1). Following a Start bit detection, 8 bits are shifted into I2CRSR and the address is compared with I2CADD, and is also compared with the general call address which is fixed in hardware.

If a general call address match occurs, the I2CRSR is transferred to the I2CRCV after the eighth clock, the RBF flag is set and on the falling edge of the ninth bit ($\overline{ACK}$ bit), the Master Event Interrupt Flag (MI2CIF) is set.

When the interrupt is serviced, the source for the interrupt can be checked by reading the contents of the I2CRCV to determine if the address was device-specific or a general call address.

14.11 I²C Master Support

As a master device, six operations are supported:

- Assert a Start condition on SDA and SCL.
- Assert a Restart condition on SDA and SCL.
- Write to the I2CTRN register initiating transmission of data/address.
- Generate a Stop condition on SDA and SCL.
- Configure the I²C port to receive data.
- Generate an $\overline{ACK}$ condition at the end of a received byte of data.

14.12 I²C Master Operation

The master device generates all of the serial clock pulses and the Start and Stop conditions. A transfer is ended with a Stop condition or with a Repeated Start condition. Since the Repeated Start condition is also the beginning of the next serial transfer, the I²C bus is not released.

In Master Transmitter mode, serial data is output through SDA, while SCL outputs the serial clock. The first byte transmitted contains the slave address of the receiving device (7 bits) and the data direction bit. In this case, the data direction bit (R_W) is logic '0'. Serial data is transmitted 8 bits at a time. After each byte is transmitted, an $\overline{ACK}$ bit is received. Start and Stop conditions are output to indicate the beginning and the end of a serial transfer.

In Master Receive mode, the first byte transmitted contains the slave address of the transmitting device (7 bits) and the data direction bit. In this case, the data direction bit (R_W) is logic '1'. Thus, the first byte transmitted is a 7-bit slave address, followed by a '1' to indicate the receive bit. Serial data is received via SDA while SCL outputs the serial clock. Serial data is received 8 bits at a time. After each byte is received, an $\overline{ACK}$ bit is transmitted. Start and Stop conditions indicate the beginning and end of transmission.

14.12.1 I²C MASTER TRANSMISSION

Transmission of a data byte, a 7-bit address or the second half of a 10-bit address, is accomplished by simply writing a value to I2CTRN register. The user should only write to I2CTRN when the module is in a Wait state. This action sets the Buffer Full Flag (TBF) and allow the Baud Rate Generator to begin counting and start the next transmission. Each bit of address/data is shifted out onto the SDA pin after the falling edge of SCL is asserted. The Transmit Status Flag, TRSTAT (I2CSTAT<14>), indicates that a master transmit is in progress.

20.0 SYSTEM INTEGRATION

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 *"16-bit MCU and DSC Programmer's Reference Manual"* (DS70157).

There are several features intended to maximize system reliability, minimize cost through elimination of external components, provide power-saving operating modes and offer code protection:

- Oscillator Selection
- Reset
  - Power-on Reset (POR)
  - Power-up Timer (PWRT)
  - Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)
  - Programmable Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Low-Voltage Detect
- Power-Saving modes (Sleep and Idle)
- Code Protection
- Unit ID Locations
- In-Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP)

dsPIC30F devices have a Watchdog Timer which is permanently enabled via the Configuration bits or can be software controlled. It runs off its own RC oscillator for added reliability. There are two timers that offer necessary delays on power-up. One is the Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST), intended to keep the chip in Reset until the crystal oscillator is stable. The other is the Power-up Timer (PWRT) which provides a delay on power-up only, designed to keep the part in Reset while the power supply stabilizes. With these two timers on-chip, most applications need no external Reset circuitry.

Sleep mode is designed to offer a very low-current Power-Down mode. The user can wake-up from Sleep through external Reset, Watchdog Timer wake-up, or through an interrupt. Several oscillator options are also made available to allow the part to fit a wide variety of applications. In the Idle mode, the clock sources are still active but the CPU is shut off. The RC oscillator option saves system cost while the LP crystal option saves power.

20.1 Oscillator System Overview

The dsPIC30F oscillator system has the following modules and features:

- Various external and internal oscillator options as clock sources
- An on-chip PLL to boost internal operating frequency
- A clock switching mechanism between various clock sources
- Programmable clock postscaler for system power savings
- A Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) that detects clock failure and takes fail-safe measures
- Clock Control register (OSCCON)
- Configuration bits for main oscillator selection

Configuration bits determine the clock source upon Power-on Reset (POR) and Brown-out Reset (BOR). Thereafter, the clock source can be changed between permissible clock sources. The OSCCON register controls the clock switching and reflects system clock related status bits.

Table 20-1 provides a summary of the dsPIC30F oscillator operating modes. A simplified diagram of the oscillator system is shown in Figure 20-1.

20.2 Oscillator Configurations

20.2.1 INITIAL CLOCK SOURCE SELECTION

While coming out of Power-on Reset or Brown-out Reset, the device selects its clock source based on:

a) FOS<2:0> Configuration bits that select one of four oscillator groups,

b) and FPR<4:0> Configuration bits that select one of 13 oscillator choices within the primary group.

The selection is as shown in Table 20-2.

20.2.2 OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMER (OST)

In order to ensure that a crystal oscillator (or ceramic resonator) has started and stabilized, an Oscillator Start-up Timer is included. It is a simple 10-bit counter that counts 1024 TOSC cycles before releasing the oscillator clock to the rest of the system. The time-out period is designated as TOST. The TOST time is involved every time the oscillator has to restart (i.e., on POR, BOR and wake-up from Sleep). The Oscillator Start-up Timer is applied to the LP, XT, XTL and HS Oscillator modes (upon wake-up from Sleep, POR and BOR) for the primary oscillator.

TABLE 20-2: CONFIGURATION BIT VALUES FOR CLOCK SELECTION

Oscillator Mode	Oscillator Source	FOS<2:0>			FPR<4:0>					OSC2 Function
ECIO w/PLL 4x	PLL	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	I/O
ECIO w/PLL 8x	PLL	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	I/O
ECIO w/PLL 16x	PLL	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	I/O
FRC w/PLL 4x	PLL	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	I/O
FRC w/PLL 8x	PLL	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	I/O
FRC w/PLL 16x	PLL	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	I/O
XT w/PLL 4x	PLL	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	OSC2
XT w/PLL 8x	PLL	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	OSC2
XT w/PLL 16x	PLL	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	OSC2
HS2 w/PLL 4x	PLL	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	OSC2
HS2 w/PLL 8x	PLL	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	OSC2
HS2 w/PLL 16x	PLL	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	OSC2
HS3 w/PLL 4x	PLL	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	OSC2
HS3 w/PLL 8x	PLL	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	OSC2
HS3 w/PLL 16x	PLL	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	OSC2
ECIO	External	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	I/O
XT	External	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	OSC2
HS	External	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	OSC2
EXT	External	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	CLKO
ERC	External	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	CLKO
ERCIO	External	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	I/O
XTL	External	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	OSC2
LP	Secondary	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	**(Notes 1, 2)**
FRC	Internal FRC	0	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	**(Notes 1, 2)**
LPRC	Internal LPRC	0	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	**(Notes 1, 2)**

Note 1: The OSC2 pin is either usable as a general purpose I/O pin functionality only depending on the Primary Oscillator mode selection (FPR<4:0>).

2: Note that OSC1 pin cannot be used as an I/O pin even if the secondary oscillator or an internal clock source is selected at all times.

REGISTER 20-2: OSCTUN: FRC OSCILLATOR TUNING REGISTER

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	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
—	—	—	—	TUN<3:0>			
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 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 3-0 **TUN<3:0>:** TUN Field Lower Two bits

The four-bit field specified by TUN<3:0> specifies the user tuning capability for the internal fast RC oscillator (nominal 7.37 MHz).

0111 = Maximum frequency
0110 =
0101 =
0100 =
0011 =
0010 =
0001 =
0000 = Center frequency, oscillator is running at calibrated frequency
1111 =
1110 =
1101 =
1100 =
1011 =
1010 =
1001 =
1000 = Minimum frequency

Table 20-5 shows the Reset conditions for the RCON register. Since the control bits within the RCON register are R/W, the information in the table means that all the bits are negated prior to the action specified in the condition column.

TABLE 20-5: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR RCON REGISTER: CASE 1

Condition	Program Counter	TRAPR	IOPUWR	EXTR	SWR	WDTO	IDLE	SLEEP	POR	BOR
Power-on Reset	0x000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brown-out Reset	0x000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
$\overline{MCLR}$ Reset during normal operation	0x000000	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Software Reset during normal operation	0x000000	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
$\overline{MCLR}$ Reset during Sleep	0x000000	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
$\overline{MCLR}$ Reset during Idle	0x000000	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
WDT Time-out Reset	0x000000	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WDT Wake-up	PC + 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Interrupt Wake-up from Sleep	PC + 2(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Clock Failure Trap	0x000004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trap Reset	0x000000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Operation Trap	0x000000	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

Note 1: When the wake-up is due to an enabled interrupt, the PC is loaded with the corresponding interrupt vector.

Table 20-6 shows a second example of the bit conditions for the RCON register. In this case, it is not assumed the user has set/cleared specific bits prior to action specified in the condition column.

TABLE 20-6: INITIALIZATION CONDITION FOR RCON REGISTER: CASE 2

Condition	Program Counter	TRAPR	IOPUWR	EXTR	SWR	WDTO	IDLE	SLEEP	POR	BOR
Power-on Reset	0x000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brown-out Reset	0x000000	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	0	1
$\overline{MCLR}$ Reset during normal operation	0x000000	u	u	1	0	0	0	0	u	u
Software Reset during normal operation	0x000000	u	u	0	1	0	0	0	u	u
$\overline{MCLR}$ Reset during Sleep	0x000000	u	u	1	u	0	0	1	u	u
$\overline{MCLR}$ Reset during Idle	0x000000	u	u	1	u	0	1	0	u	u
WDT Time-out Reset	0x000000	u	u	0	0	1	0	0	u	u
WDT Wake-up	PC + 2	u	u	u	u	1	u	1	u	u
Interrupt Wake-up from Sleep	PC + 2(1)	u	u	u	u	u	u	1	u	u
Clock Failure Trap	0x000004	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Trap Reset	0x000000	1	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Illegal Operation Reset	0x000000	u	1	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

Legend: u = unchanged, x = unknown, – = unimplemented bit, read as '0'

Note 1: When the wake-up is due to an enabled interrupt, the PC is loaded with the corresponding interrupt vector.

TABLE 21-2: 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

23.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of dsPIC30F electrical characteristics. Additional information will be provided in future revisions of this document as it becomes available.

For detailed information about the dsPIC30F architecture and core, refer to the *"dsPIC30F Family Reference Manual"* (DS70046).

Absolute maximum ratings for the dsPIC30F family are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods may 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(†)

Ambient temperature under bias ..... -40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C
Voltage on any pin with respect to V_{SS} (except V_{DD} and $\overline{MCLR}$) **(Note 1)** ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Voltage on V_{DD} with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.3V to +5.5V
Voltage on $\overline{MCLR}$ with respect to V_{SS} ..... 0V to +13.25V
Maximum current out of V_{SS} pin ..... 300 mA
Maximum current into V_{DD} pin **(Note 2)** ..... 250 mA
Input clamp current, I_{IK} (V_I < 0 or V_I > V_{DD}) ..... ±20 mA
Output clamp current, I_{OK} (V_O < 0 or V_O > V_{DD}) ..... ±20 mA
Maximum output current sunk by any I/O pin ..... 25 mA
Maximum output current sourced by any I/O pin ..... 25 mA
Maximum current sunk by all ports ..... 200 mA
Maximum current sourced by all ports **(Note 2)** ..... 200 mA

Note 1: Voltage spikes below Vss at the $\overline{MCLR}/V_{PP}$ pin, inducing currents greater than 80 mA, may cause latch-up. Thus, a series resistor of 50-100W should be used when applying a "low" level to the $\overline{MCLR}/V_{PP}$ pin, rather than pulling this pin directly to Vss.

2: Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation. See Table 23-4

†**NOTICE:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may 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 may affect device reliability.

Note: All peripheral electrical characteristics are specified. For exact peripherals available on specific devices, please refer to the dsPIC30F3014/4013 Controller Family table.

TABLE 23-5: DC CHARACTERISTICS: OPERATING CURRENT (IDD)

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended			
Parameter No.	**Typical**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**		
Operating Current (IDD)(1)						
DC31a	2	4	mA	25°C	3.3V	0.128 MIPS LPRC (512 kHz)
DC31b	2	4	mA	85°C		
DC31c	2	4	mA	125°C		
DC31e	4	6	mA	25°C	5V	
DC31f	4	6	mA	85°C		
DC31g	4	6	mA	125°C		
DC30a	6	11	mA	25°C	3.3V	1.8 MIPS FRC (7.37 MHz)
DC30b	6	11	mA	85°C		
DC30c	7	11	mA	125°C		
DC30e	11	16	mA	25°C	5V	
DC30f	11	16	mA	85°C		
DC30g	11	16	mA	125°C		
DC23a	13	20	mA	25°C	3.3V	4 MIPS
DC23b	13	20	mA	85°C		
DC23c	14	20	mA	125°C		
DC23e	22	31	mA	25°C	5V	
DC23f	22	31	mA	85°C		
DC23g	22	31	mA	125°C		
DC24a	27	39	mA	25°C	3.3V	10 MIPS
DC24b	28	39	mA	85°C		
DC24c	28	39	mA	125°C		
DC24e	46	64	mA	25°C	5V	
DC24f	46	64	mA	85°C		
DC24g	46	64	mA	125°C		
DC27d	86	120	mA	25°C	5V	20 MIPS
DC27e	85	120	mA	85°C		
DC27f	85	120	mA	125°C		
DC29a	123	170	mA	25°C	5V	30 MIPS
DC29b	122	170	mA	85°C		

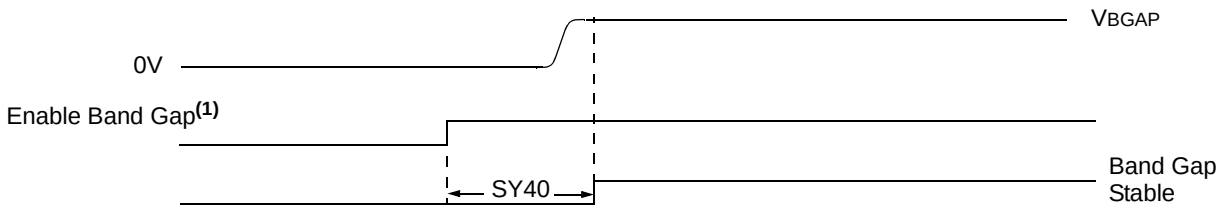
Note 1: The supply current is mainly a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors, such as I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type, internal code execution pattern and temperature, also have an impact on the current consumption. The test conditions for all IDD measurements are as follows: OSC1 driven with external square wave from rail-to-rail. All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to VDD. $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ = VDD, WDT, FSCM, LVD and BOR are disabled. CPU, SRAM, program memory and data memory are operational. No peripheral modules are operating.

TABLE 23-20: RESET, WATCHDOG TIMER, OSCILLATOR START-UP TIMER, POWER-UP TIMER AND BROWN-OUT RESET TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (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**
SY10	TmcL	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Pulse Width (low)	2	—	—	μs	-40°C to +85°C
SY11	TPWRT	Power-up Timer Period	2 10 43	4 16 32	8 32 128	ms	-40°C to +85°C, VDD = 5V User programmable
SY12	TPOR	Power-on Reset Delay	3	10	30	μs	-40°C to +85°C
SY13	TIOZ	I/O High-Impedance from $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Low or Watchdog Timer Reset	—	0.8	1.0	μs	
SY20	TWDT1 TWDT2 TWDT3	Watchdog Timer Time-out Period (no prescaler)	1.1 1.2 1.3	2.0 2.0 2.0	6.6 5.0 4.0	ms ms ms	VDD = 2.5V VDD = 3.3V, ±10% VDD = 5V, ±10%
SY25	TBOR	Brown-out Reset Pulse Width(3)	100	—	—	μs	VDD ≤ VBOR (D034)
SY30	TOST	Oscillator Start-up Timer Period	—	1024 TOSC	—	—	TOSC = OSC1 period
SY35	TFSCM	Fail-Safe Clock Monitor Delay	—	500	900	μs	-40°C to +85°C

Note 1: These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
2: Data in "Typ" column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.
3: Refer to Figure 23-2 and Table 23-11 for BOR.

FIGURE 23-7: BAND GAP START-UP TIME CHARACTERISTICS



Note 1: **Note:** Set LVDEN bit (RCON<12>) or FBORPOR<7>set.

TABLE 23-21: BAND GAP START-UP TIME REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (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**
SY40	TBGAP	Band Gap Start-up Time	—	40	65	μs	Defined as the time between the instant that the band gap is enabled and the moment that the band gap reference voltage is stable (RCON<13> status bit)

Note 1: These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
2: Data in "Typ" column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.

FIGURE 23-11: OCx/PWM MODULE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

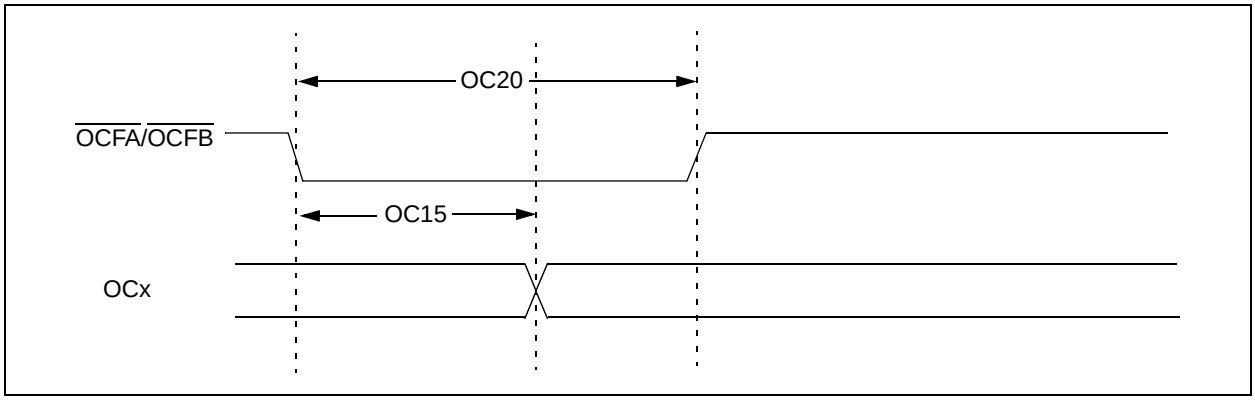


TABLE 23-27: SIMPLE OCx/PWM MODE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (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**
OC15	TFD	Fault Input to PWM I/O Change	—	—	50	ns	
OC20	TFLT	Fault Input Pulse Width	50	—	—	ns	

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

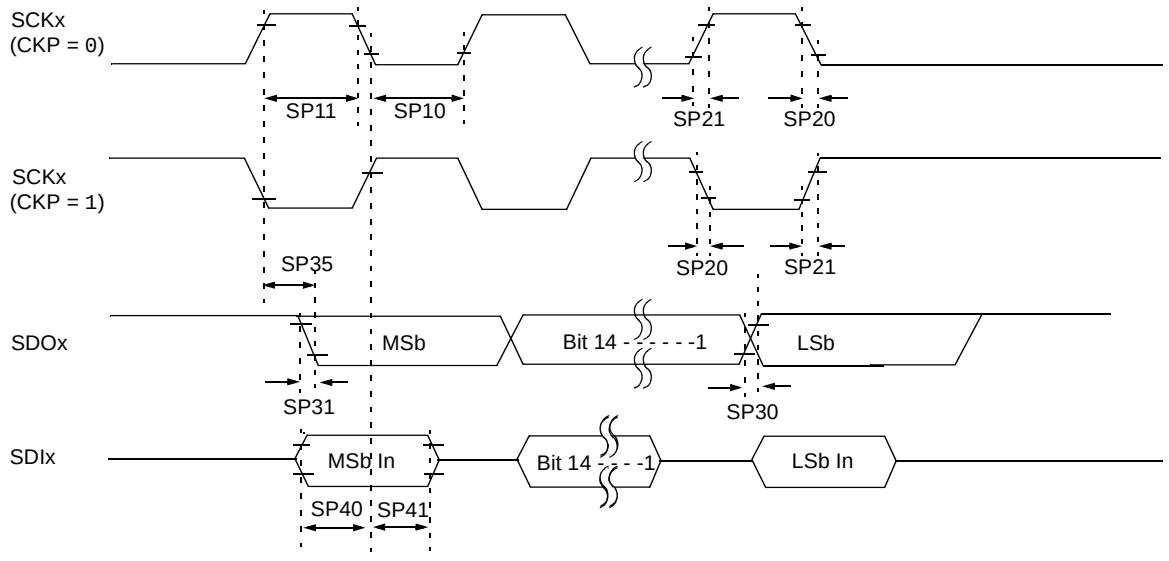
2: Data in "Typ" column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

TABLE 23-29: DCI MODULE (AC-LINK MODE) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V to 5.5V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic(1,2)**	**Min**	**Typ(3)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
CS60	TBCLKL	BIT_CLK Low Time	36	40.7	45	ns	
CS61	TBCLKH	BIT_CLK High Time	36	40.7	45	ns	
CS62	TBCLK	BIT_CLK Period	—	81.4	—	ns	Bit clock is input
CS65	TSACL	Input Setup Time to Falling Edge of BIT_CLK	—	—	10	ns	
CS66	THACL	Input Hold Time from Falling Edge of BIT_CLK	—	—	10	ns	
CS70	TSYNCLO	SYNC Data Output Low Time	—	19.5	—	µs	**Note 1**
CS71	TSYNCHI	SYNC Data Output High Time	—	1.3	—	µs	**Note 1**
CS72	TSYNC	SYNC Data Output Period	—	20.8	—	µs	**Note 1**
CS75	TRACL	Rise Time, SYNC, SDATA_OUT	—	10	25	ns	CLOAD = 50 pF, VDD = 5V
CS76	TFACL	Fall Time, SYNC, SDATA_OUT	—	10	25	ns	CLOAD = 50 pF, VDD = 5V
CS80	TOVDACL	Output Valid Delay from Rising Edge of BIT_CLK	—	—	15	ns	

Note 1: These parameters are characterized but not tested in manufacturing.
2: These values assume BIT_CLK frequency is 12.288 MHz.
3: Data in "Typ" column is at 5V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

FIGURE 23-14: SPI MODULE MASTER MODE (CKE = 0) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

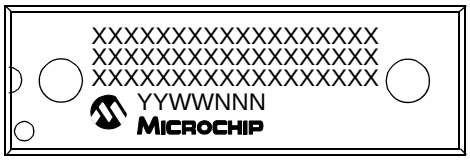


Note: Refer to Figure 23-3 for load conditions.

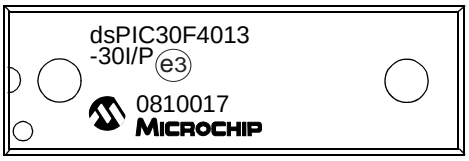
24.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

24.1 Package Marking Information

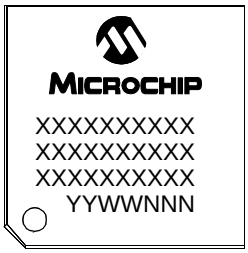
40-Lead PDIP



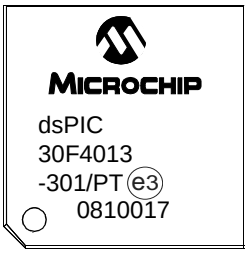
Example



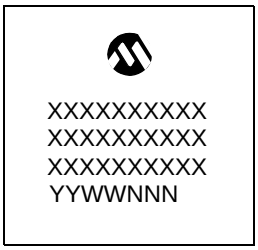
44-Lead TQFP



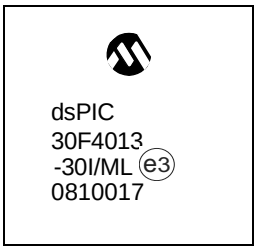
Example



44-Lead QFN



Example



Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	e3	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.