



# **MICROCHIP**

---

***Regional Training Centers***

## **Section 1**

### **Microchip 16-Bits Microcontroller Architecture**

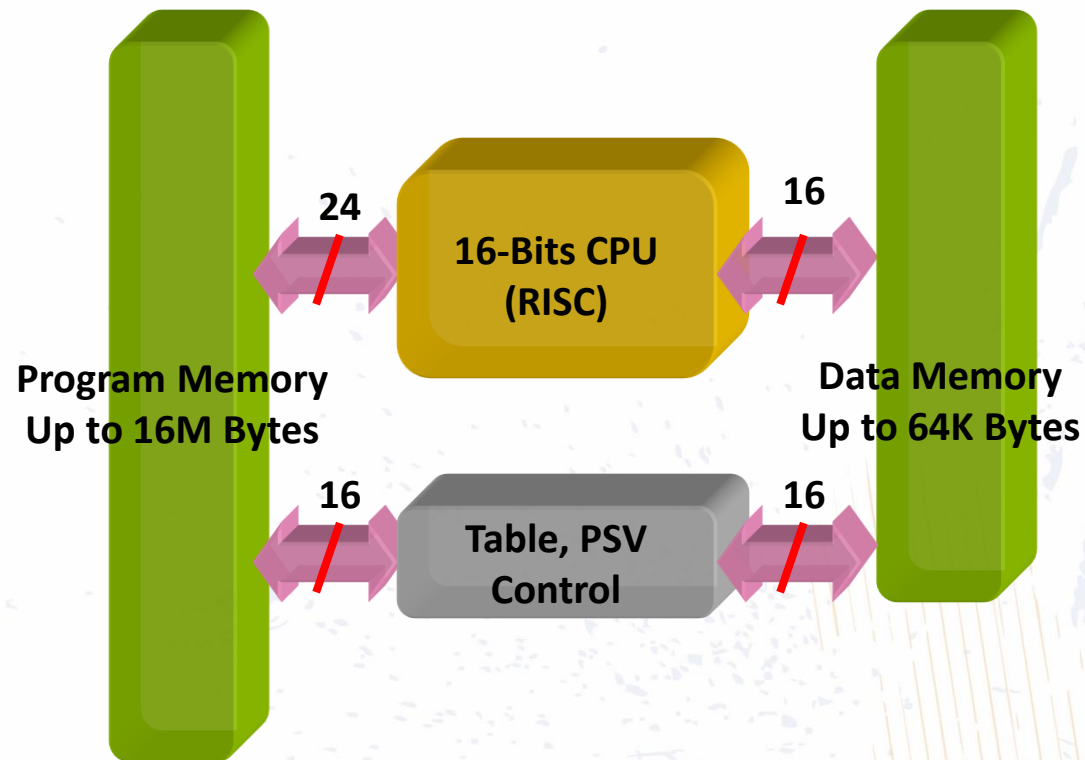
# Microchip 16 Bits MCU Series

Microchip 16 Bits MCU include below:

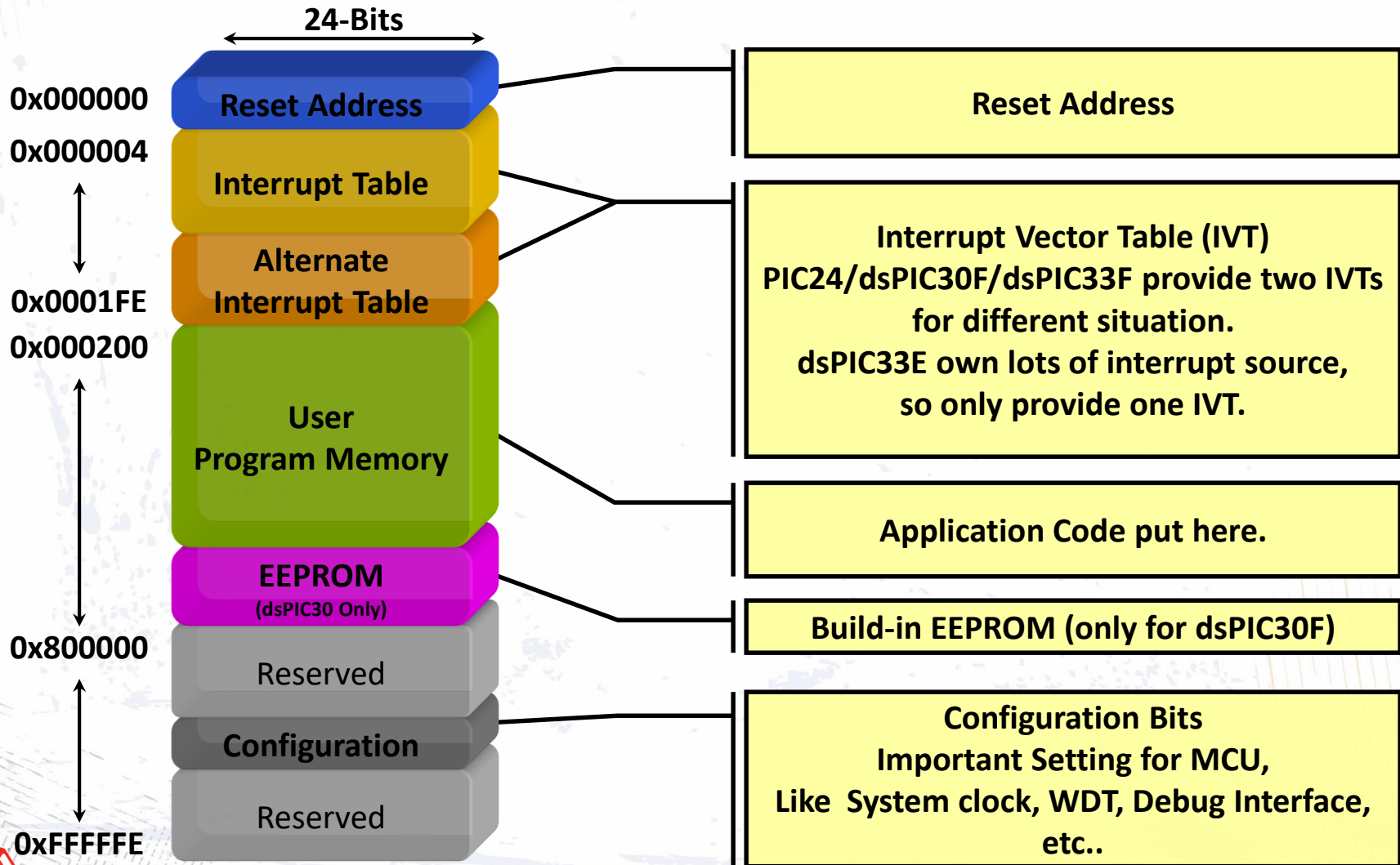
- ◆ **PIC24FJ (16 MIPS)**
  - ◆ Very high CP. Low price and high performance.
- ◆ **PIC24HJ (40 MIPS)**
  - ◆ Add DMA, promote performance to 40 MIPS.
- ◆ **PIC24EP(70 MIPS)**
  - ◆ Newest generation, promote performance to 70 MIPS.
- ◆ **dsPIC30F (30 MIPS)**
  - ◆ Base on PIC24FJ, Add DSP.
- ◆ **dsPIC33FJ (40 MIPS)**
  - ◆ Base on PIC24HJ, Add DSP.
- ◆ **dsPIC33EP(60 MIPS)**
  - ◆ Newest generation, Add DSP & USB OTG, promote performance to 60 MIPS.

# Harvard Architecture

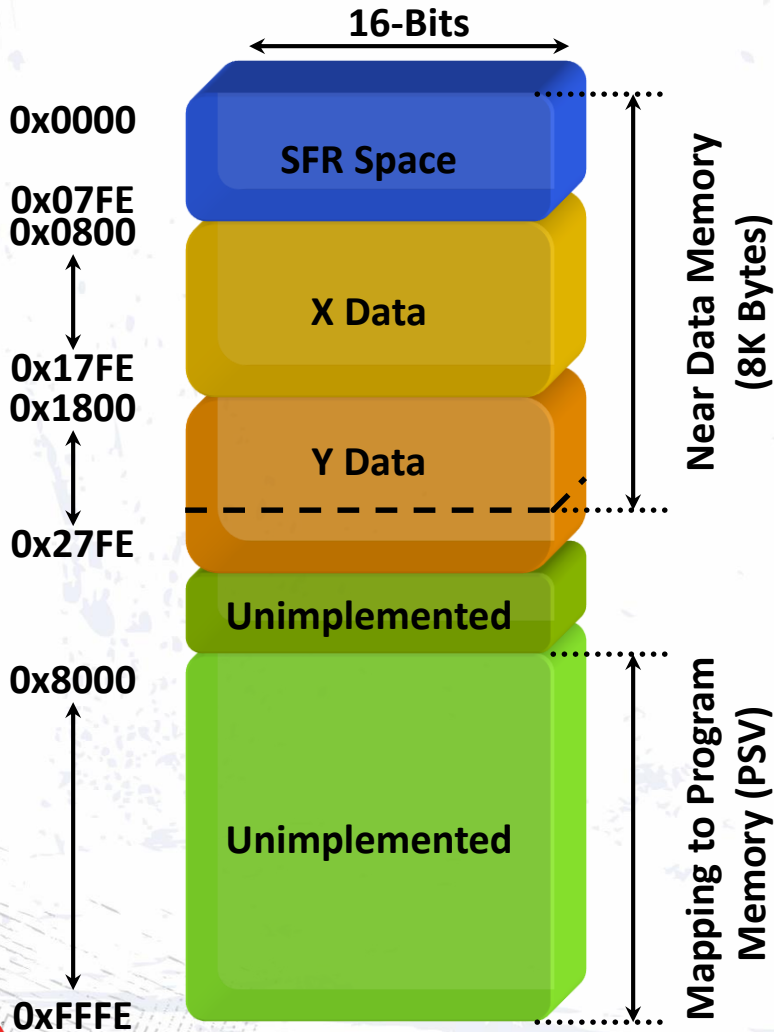
- Microchip 16-Bits MCU is **Harvard Architecture**. Program and Data Memory bus are independently.
- Data Memory's Data Bus : 16-Bits.**
- Program Memory's Data Bus : 24-Bits.**
- Provide Table and PSV mechanism to increase Program Memory access performance.



# Program Memory Mapping



# Data Memory Mapping



The 8-Kbyte area is referred to as the near data space.

The 64-Kbyte area is referred to as the far data space.

The first 2 Kbytes are primarily occupied with Special Function Registers (SFRs).

X Data, Y Data area only for DSP Engine  
For Dual Access Operation.  
All Data is X Data area for PIC24 series.

0x8000 ~ 0xFFFF is mapping area for PSV use.

# Machine & Instruction Cycle

- ◆  **$T_{osc}$ (Machine Cycle) :**

A machine cycle consists of the steps that a computer's processor executes whenever it receives a machine language instruction. (techopedia)

- ◆  **$T_{cy}$ (Instruction Cycle) :**

The basic operational process of a computer system. (wiki)

- ◆ **dsPIC30 Family**

$$1 T_{cy} = 4 T_{osc} \cdot ( F_{cy} = F_{osc} / 4 )$$

Ex: 120 MHz  $\Rightarrow$  30 MIPS,  $T_{cy} = 33\text{nS}$ .

- ◆ **PIC24F/PIC24H/dsPIC33F/dsPIC33E Family**

$$1 T_{cy} = 2 T_{osc} \cdot ( F_{cy} = F_{osc} / 2 )$$

Ex: 32 MHz  $\Rightarrow$  16 MIPS,  $T_{cy} = 62.5\text{nS}$



# Microchip 16 Bits Clocks

- Microchip 16-Bits MCU available clock sources are internal Fast RC, Low Power RC, External Crystal and Oscillator, etc..
- The clocks can be divide or multiply by PLL.
- On-chip USB PLL block to provide a stable 48 MHz clock for the USB module.
- Software-controllable switching between various clock sources.

