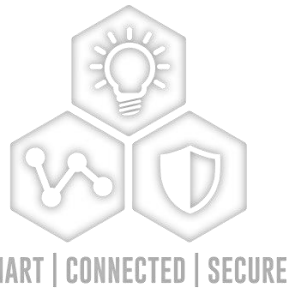
dsPIC33CK 入門

A Leading Provider of Smart, Connected and Secure Embedded Control Solutions



Linda Lai

2024/3/26

大綱

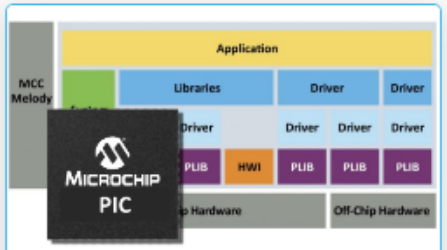
- **dsPIC33CK DSC**介紹
- 開發工具介紹
- 入門程式(開發環境及硬體測試)
  - 實驗1：基礎I/O控制
  - 實驗2：透過UART顯示信息
- 內建硬體程式開發
  - 實驗3：Timer
  - 實驗4：Timer (SCCP)
  - 實驗5：Clock
  - 實驗6：Config(Special Features)

參考資料 – MICROCHIP UNIVERSITY

dsPIC33C Peripheral Deep Dive

This class presents deep-dive information on the architecture, setup, demonstration and pitfalls of the most common dsPIC33C peripherals. (Jan 2023)

83 min



MCC Melody API Reference for PIC® MCUs

MCC Melody components are the collective name for the provided libraries, drivers, Peripheral Libraries (PLIBs) and Hardware Initializers (HWIs). For select components, the MCC Melody API references now include a "How to use the ..." sections, which are a series of use cases. (Jan 2023)

67 min

使用 Curiosity Nano 平台進行快速產品原型製作

本課程將幫助您充分利用 Curiosity Nano 開發平台。

57 min

Rapid Prototyping with the Curiosity Nano Platform

This course will help you to get the most out of the Curiosity Nano development platform. (Nov 2021)

57 min

https://mu.microchip.com

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參考資料 – CAE專家教室

PIC1001課程

為基於學習 **MCC(MPLAB Code Configurator)**程式庫產生器 而開發, 課程中採用 **APP041**實驗板, 並引入 **PIM模組子板** 概念，使用者可以透過購買不同的PIM模組子板, 來更換所需的**MCU 8/16/32-bit** 微控制器.

APP041實驗板出廠已配置了 **PIC24FJ128GB106 16-bit MCU**, 而本課程會再搭配 **dsPIC33CK256MP506 (APP041-3 PIM模組子板)** 來上課, 為學習如何使用 **MCC**程式庫產生器,提供了一個基礎且紮實的入門課程.

本課程共計 **14章節** 與 **17個動手操作實驗**.

PIC1001-Melody課程 NEW

為基於學習 **MCC(MPLAB Code Configurator) Melody** 程式庫產生器 的 基礎驅動程式(Driver) 與 周邊函式庫 **Peripheral Library(PLIB)** 而開發, 課程中採用 **APP041** 實驗板, 主晶片為 **dsPIC33CK 16-bit MCU**, 並引入 **PIM模組子板** 概念，使用者可以透過購買不同的PIM模組子板, 來更換所需的**MCU 8/16/32-bit** 微控制器.

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https://www.microchip.com.tw/modules/tadnews/page.php?ncsn=2&nsn=222#PageTab8

dsPIC33CK - DSC

Digital Signal Controllers

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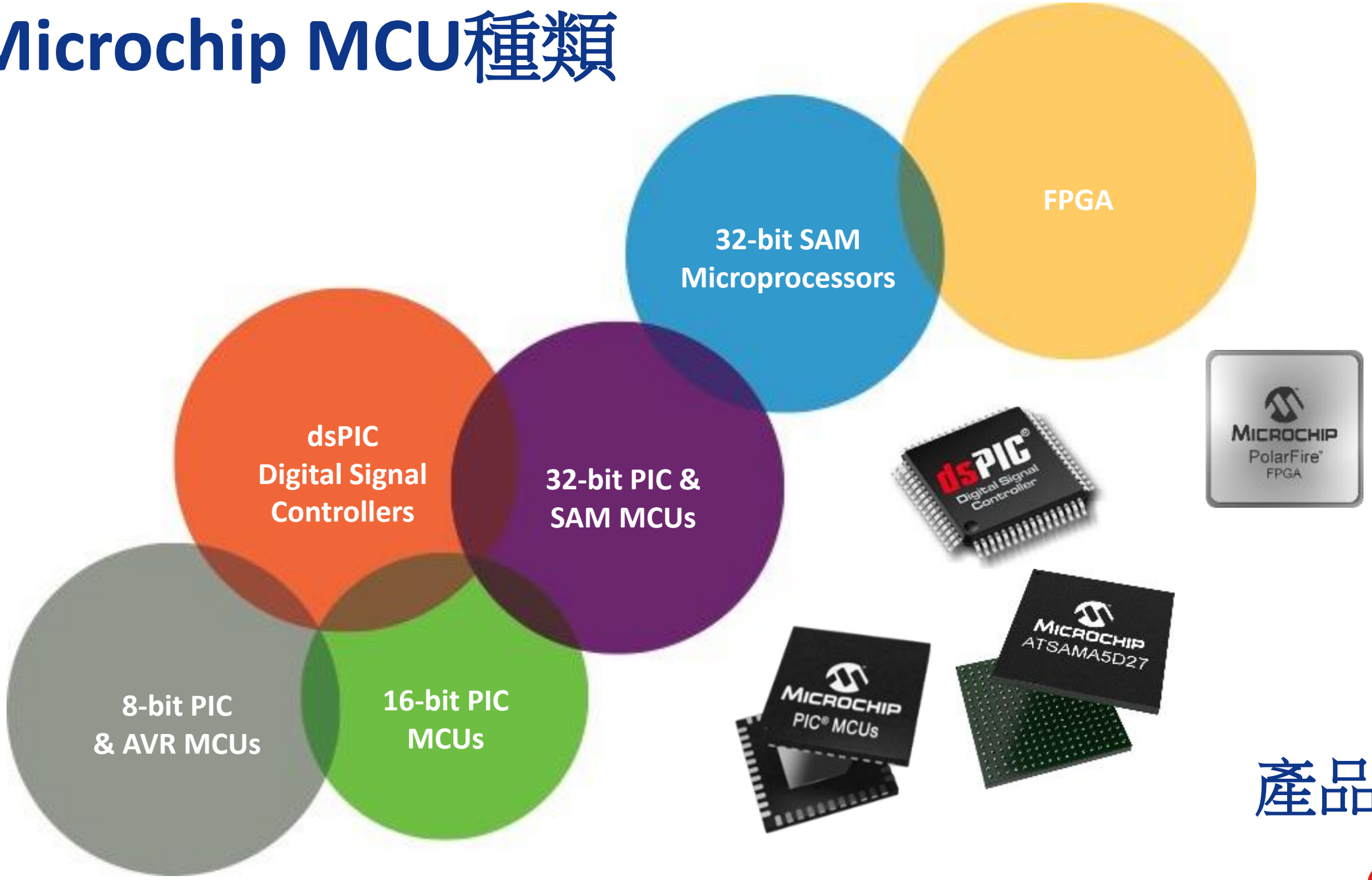
Microchip MCU種類

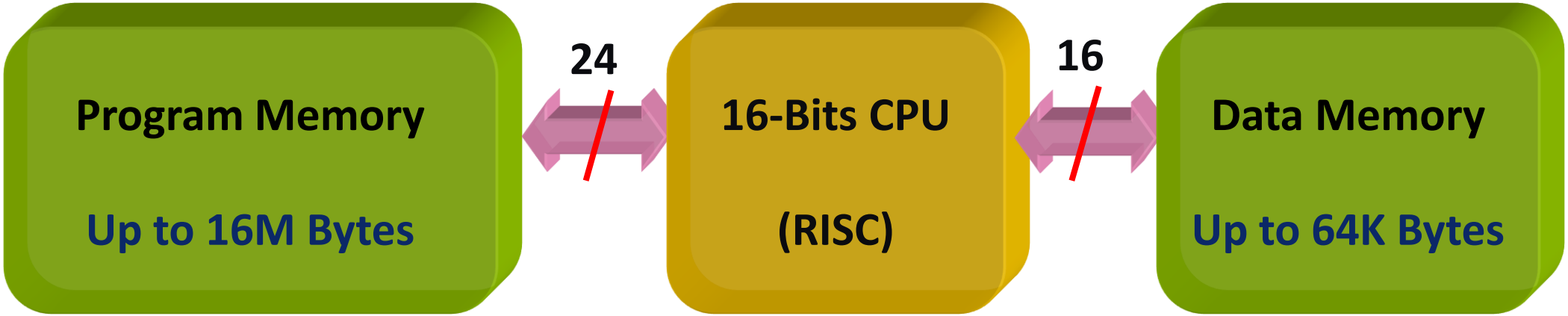


產品多樣

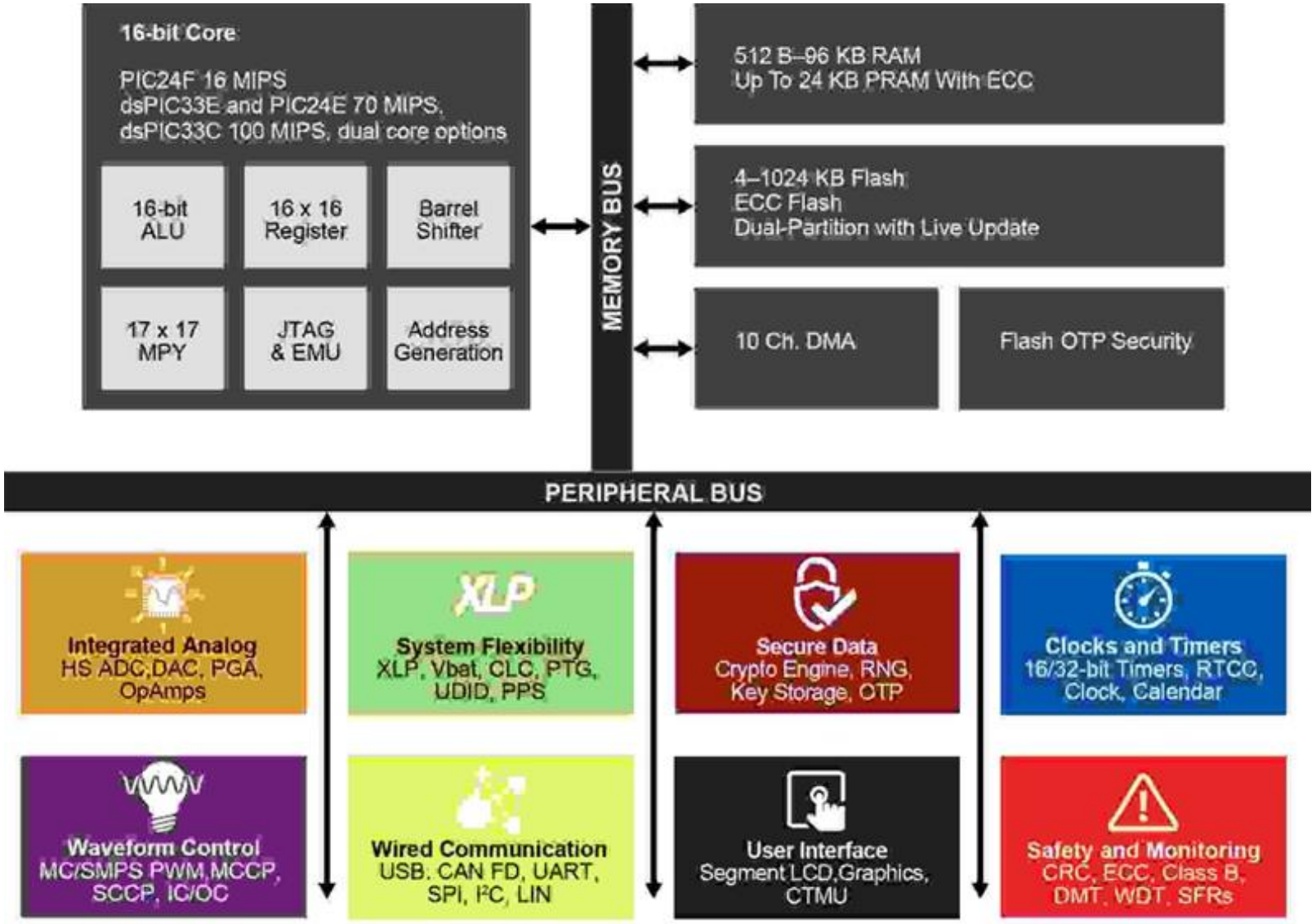
16-bits 核心架構

- **Microchip 16-bits PIC/dsPIC® MCU 是哈佛架構 (Harvard)**
  - 意思是程式記憶體跟資料記憶體各自擁有獨立的匯流排.

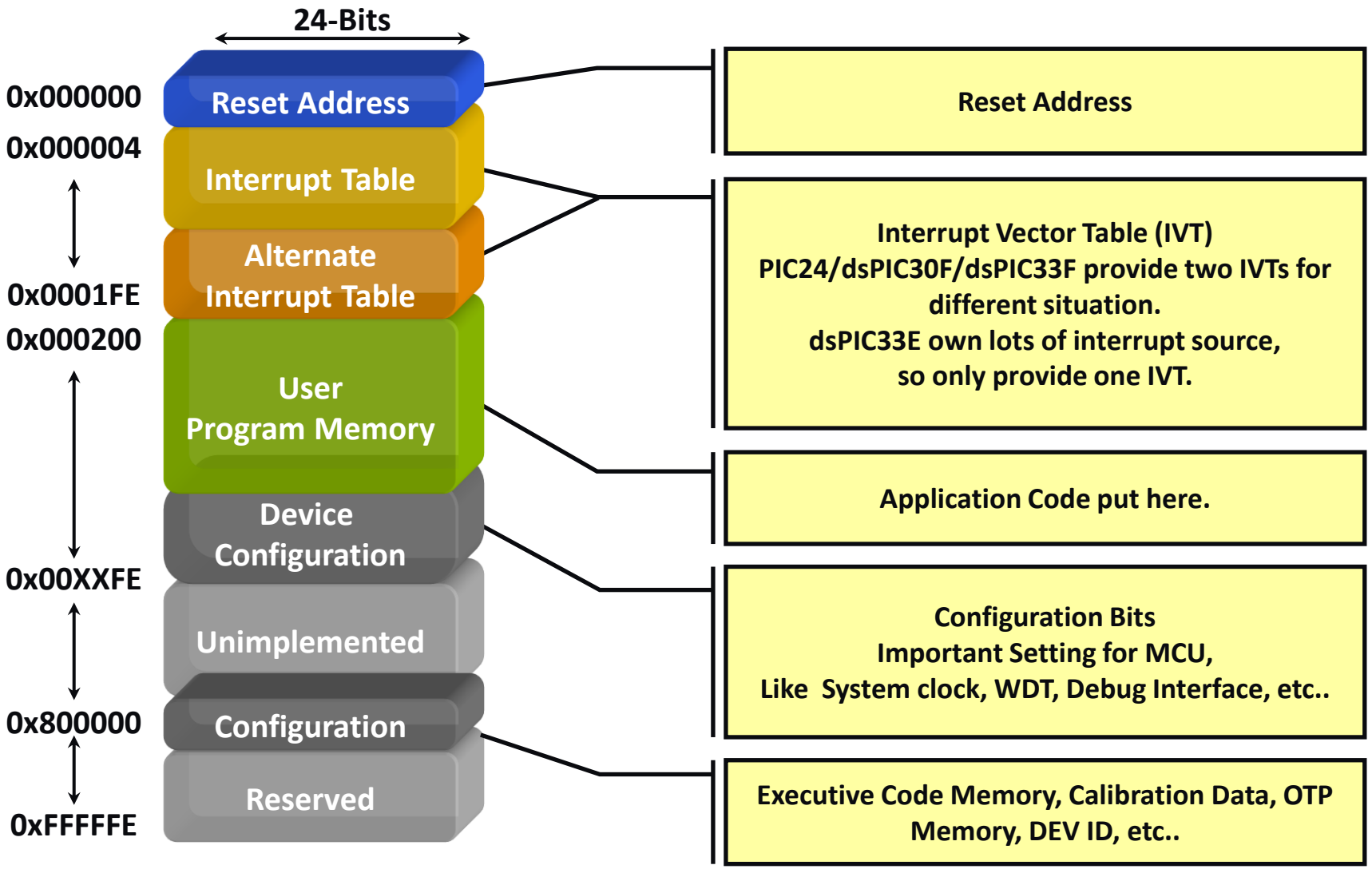
- **程式記憶體匯流排為24-bits, 最大到16M Bytes**
- **資料記憶體匯流排為16-bits, 最大到64K Bytes**



16-bits MCU方塊圖



程式記憶體規劃



Program Memory Mapping @dsPIC33CK64MC105

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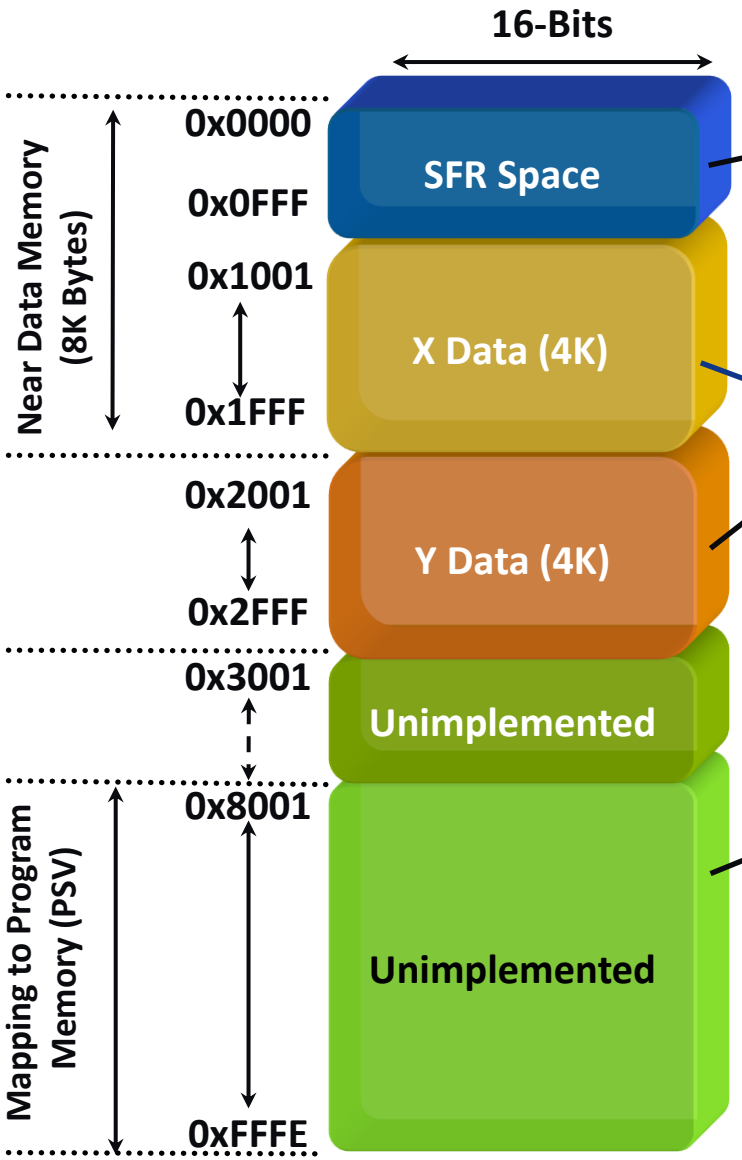
資料記憶體規劃

The 8K byte area is referred as the near data space.

The 64K byte area is referred as the far data space.



The first 4K bytes are primarily occupied with Special Function Registers (SFRs).

X Data, Y Data area only for DSP Engine For Dual Access Operation.

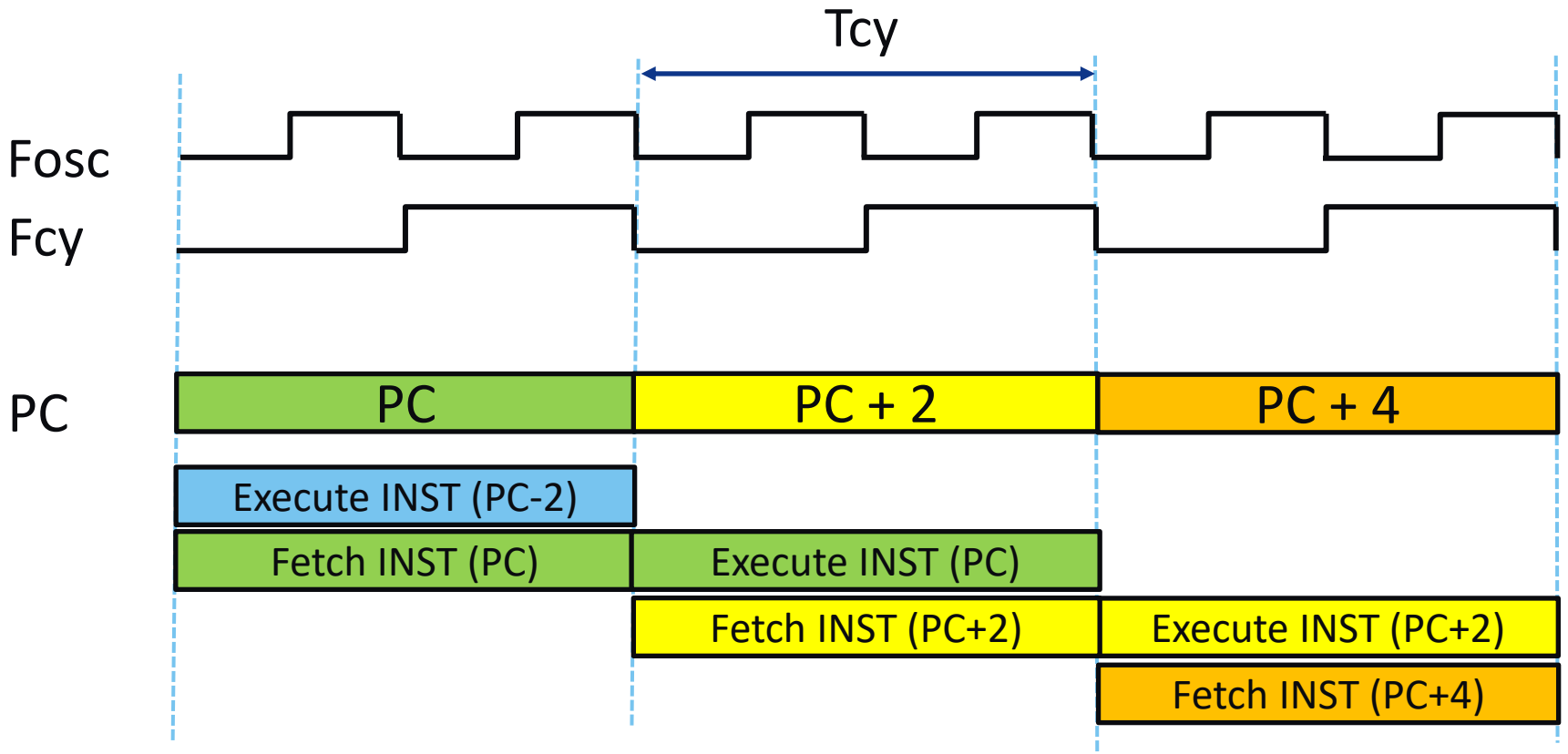
All Data is X Data area for PIC24 series.

0x8000 ~ 0xFFFF is mapping area for PSV use

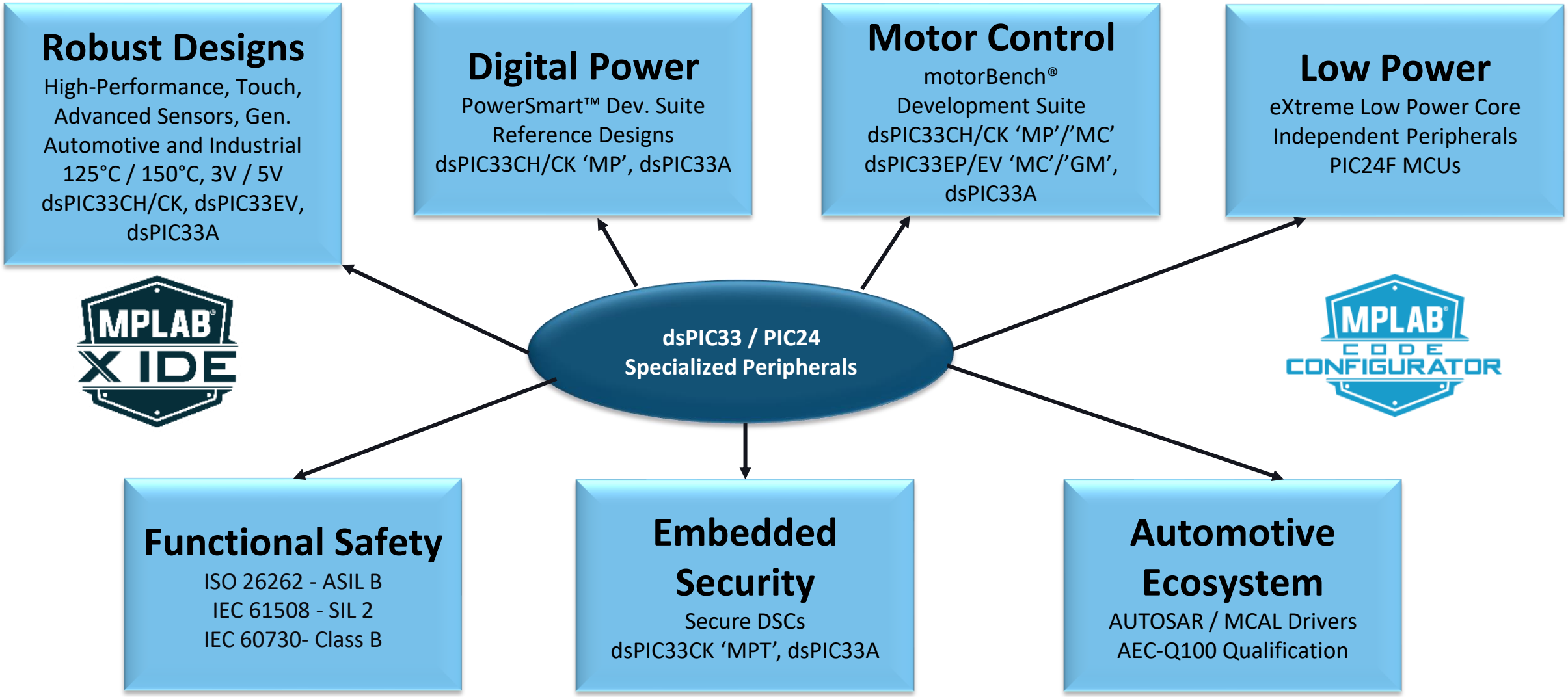
Data Memory Mapping @dsPIC33CK64MC105

dsPIC33C 指令執行流程

兩個震盪器的Clock 完成一個指令週期

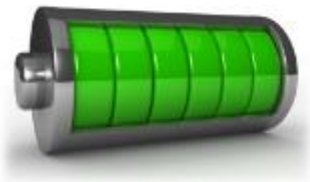


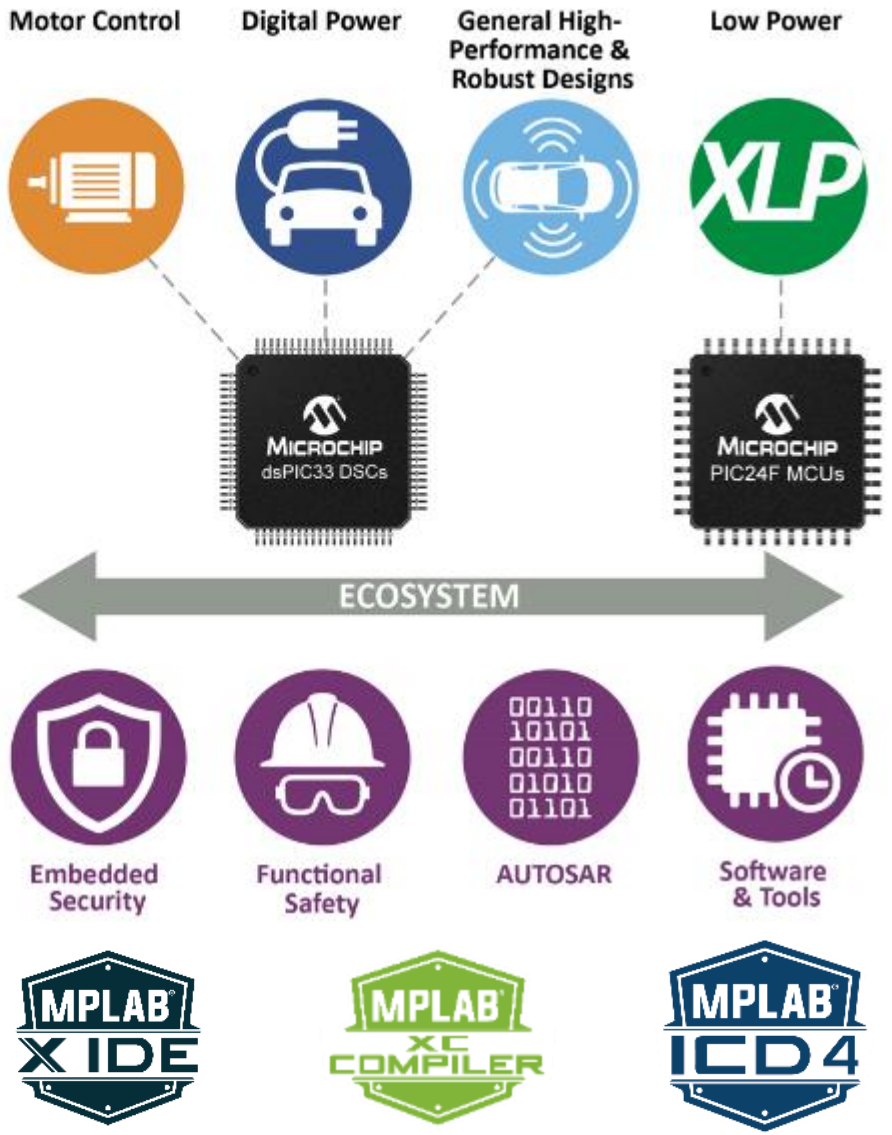
dsPIC33 DSCs and PIC24 MCUs – 強項



dsPIC33 DSCs / PIC24 MCUs - 強項

- **dsPIC33 = High-Performance, Real-Time Control**
  - **Robust and General High-Performance Embedded Designs**
    - Reliable operations in extreme conditions (150°C), AEC Q100 Grade 0
    - Advanced sensor interfacing, real-time control, touch and general high-performance designs in automotive and industrial
  - **Motor Control**
    - Market leader in high efficiency and performance motor control
    - Simplifying motor control with motorBench® Development Suite
  - **Digital Power**
    - Market leader in >300W power supplies
    - Automotive expansion in DC/DC, OBC, wireless power, USB PD
    - Large momentum for wireless power: automotive, appliance, tools
    - Simplifying digital power with PowerSmart™ Development Suite
- **PIC24F = Low Cost, Low Power, High Memory**
  - Low-cost, low-power families with more memory and faster peripherals
  - Stay in the PIC® ecosystem! - Easy migration from 8-bit PIC MCUs
- **Functional Safety with dsPIC33 DSCs and PIC24 MCUs**
  - Certified Functional Safety Solution for ISO 26262, IEC 61508, IEC 60730
- **Embedded Security with dsPIC33 DSCs and PIC24 MCUs**
  - dsPIC33C MPT Secure DSCs and dsPIC33A DSCs with integrated subsystem
  - Robust security together with ATECC608/TA100
- **Automotive Ecosystem for dsPIC33C DSCs**
  - AUTOSAR, MCAL Drivers and Tools



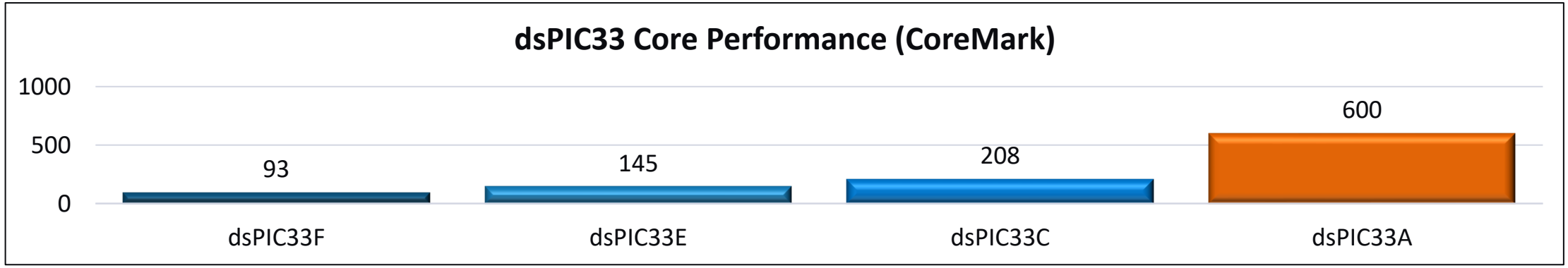


dsPIC33 DSC 的發展

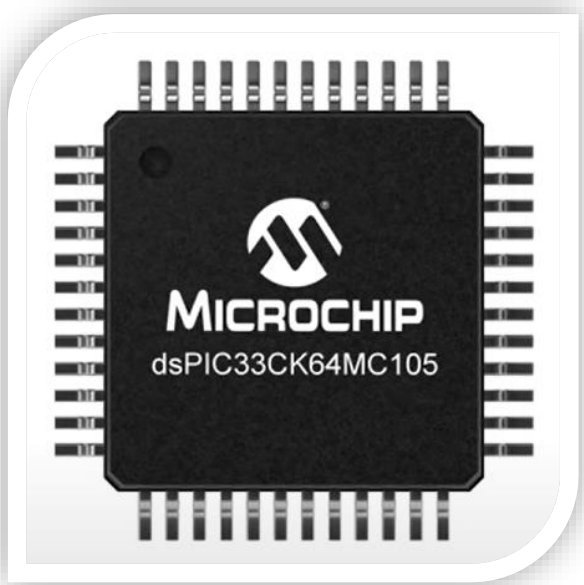
Increasing Performance and Integration with each generation

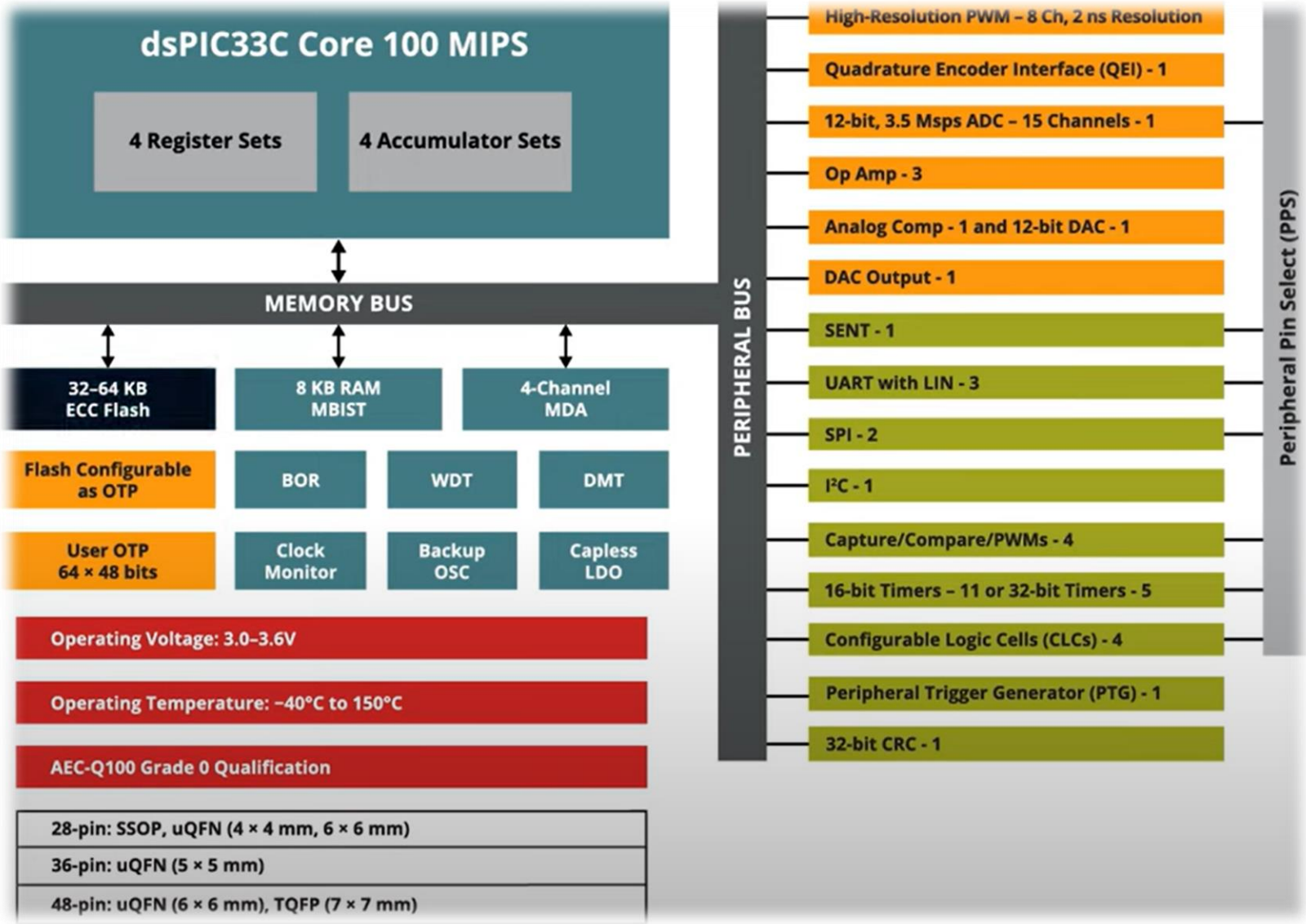
dsPIC33F	dsPIC33E	dsPIC33C	dsPIC33A
• 40 MHz • Single core • Flexible PWMs • Multiple S/H 10-bit ADC • 16 – 256 KB Flash	• 70 MHz • Single core • Improved PWMs • 12-bit ADC • Integrated Op-Amps • 32 – 512 KB Flash • 5x5 mm package	• 100 MHz • Single/dual cores • Improved PWMs • 3.5 Msps ADCs • Integrated PGAs • Functional safety • 4x4 mm package	• 200+ MHz • Single/dual cores • 32-bit math operations, DP-FPU • Faster ADCs & Op-Amp • Functional Safety and Security • Step up from dsPIC33C/E • Backwards compatibility

As performance requirements increase, dsPIC33A DSCs provide a next step up in performance while preserving legacy code and ecosystem. The dsPIC33A DSCs offer common peripherals and look and feel to the older dsPIC33 generations and provide an easy migration path forward and still maintain low latency real-time control



本課程用的MCU - dsPIC33CK64MC105





開發工具介紹

X IDE,XC,MCC及相關硬體

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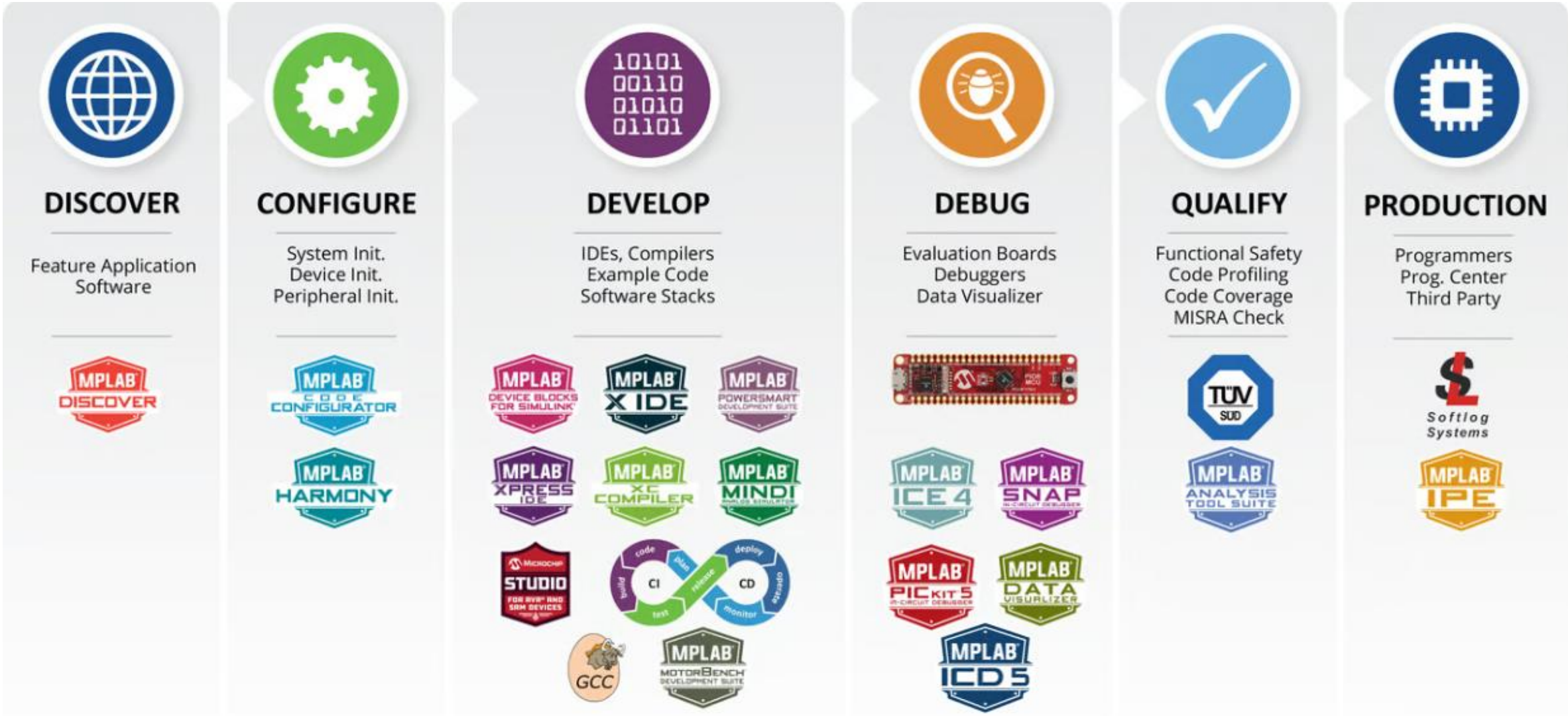
Microchip 開發工具

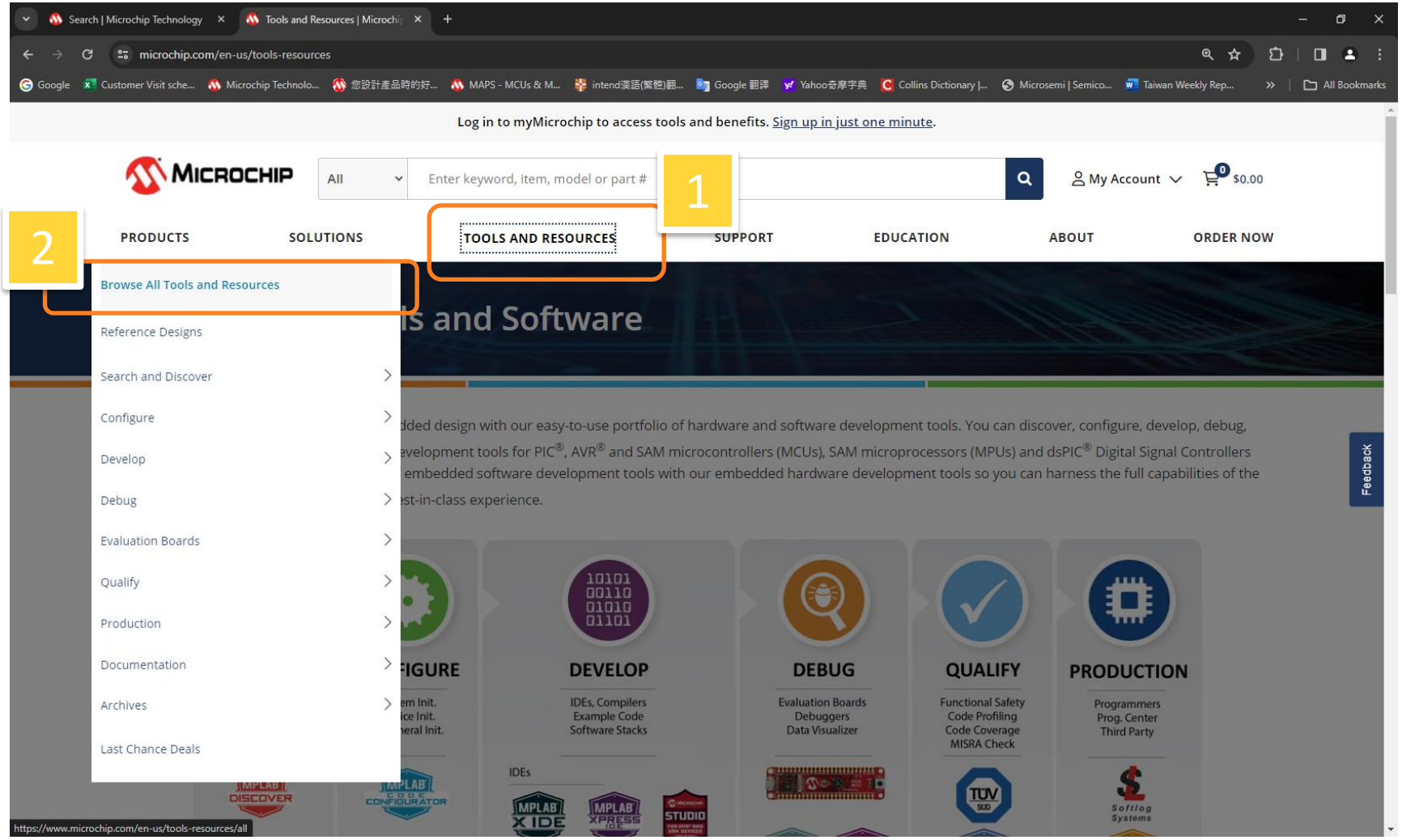


https://www.microchip.com/en-us/tools-resources

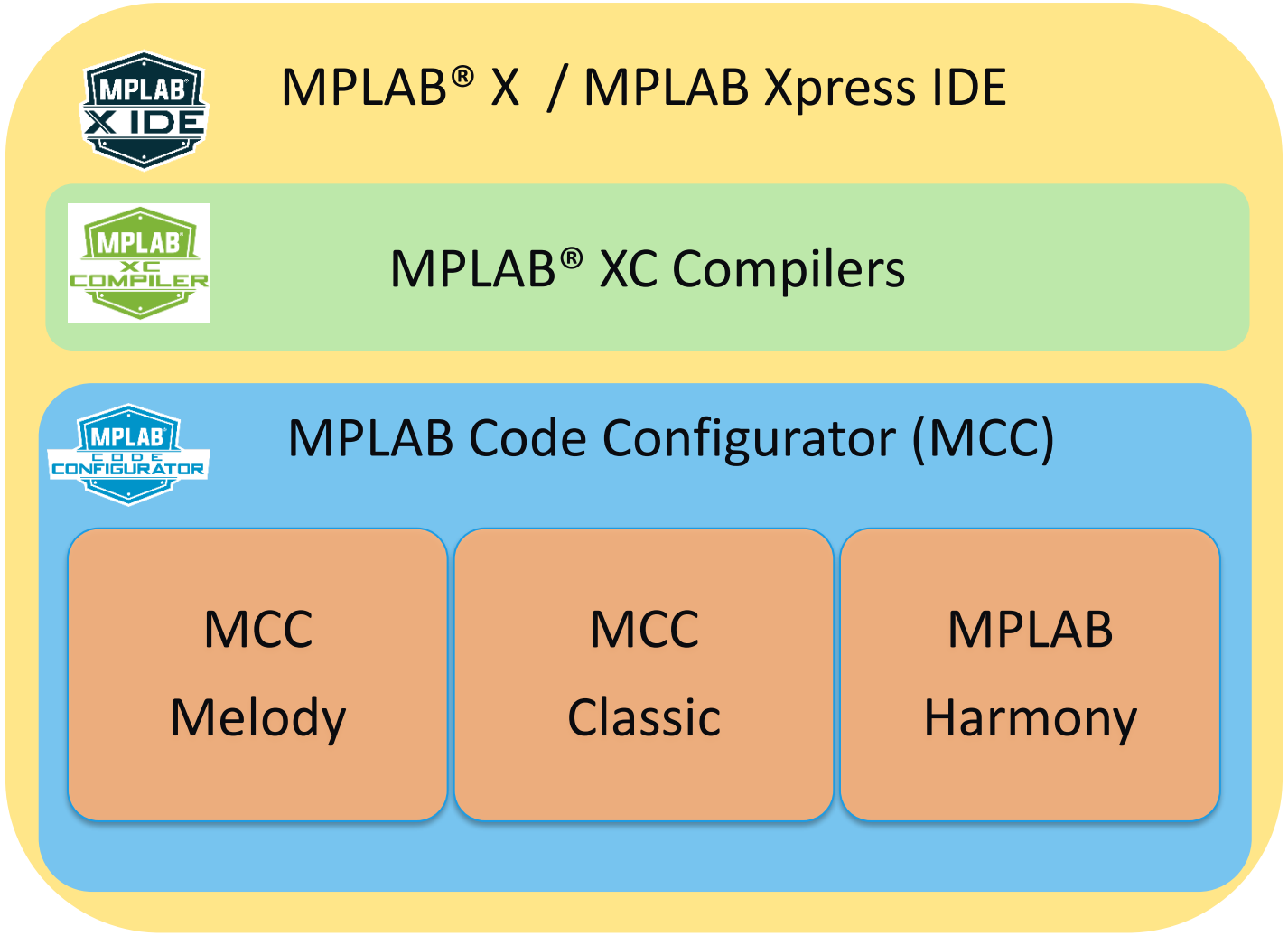
MICROCHIP

Microchip 開發工具

從首頁進入方式



應用軟體架構



IDE 用於產生專案及除錯

MCC 透過圖形化界面規劃後，產生周邊硬體驅動程式及程式碼到IDE中

XC 根據所載入的程式碼編譯成HEX

各項目錄
支援軟硬體規劃設定，並根據用戶規劃產生程式碼

課程使用軟體

- **MPLAB X IDE v6.20** https://www.microchip.com/mplab/mplab-x-ide
- **MPLAB XC16 v2.10** https://www.microchip.com/mplab/compilers
- 在IDE介面中下載
  - **MPLAB® MCC v5.5.0**

    https://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/aemDocuments/documents/DEV/ProductDocuments/SupportingCollateral/mcc-installer-5.5.0-windows.exe
  - **MPLAB® MCC Melody Libraries**
  - **dsPIC33CK-MP DFP v1.11.346. (Device Family Pack)**

舊版軟體下載連結 https://www.microchip.com/en-us/tools-resources/archives/mplab-ecosystem

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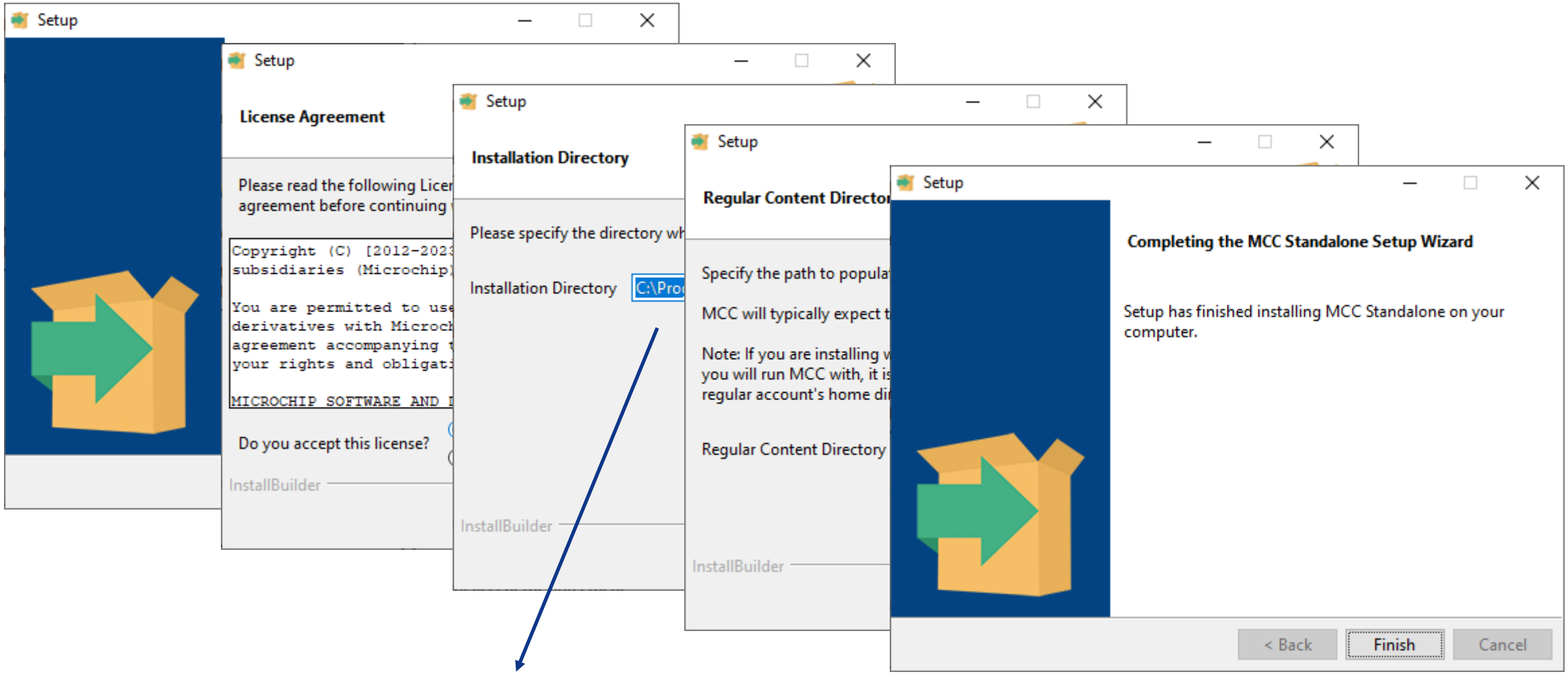
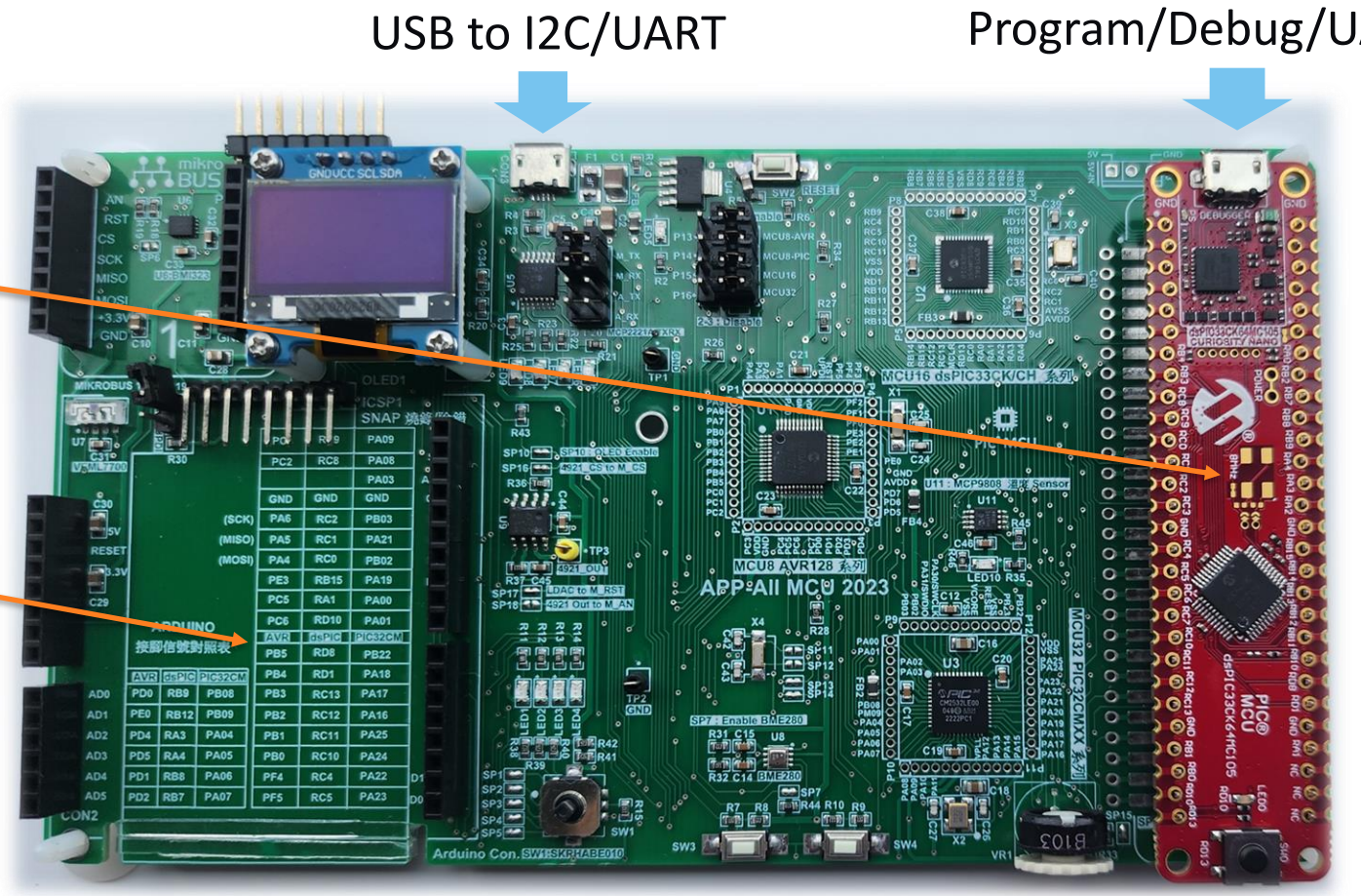
MCC 離線版安裝



- **C:\Program Files\Microchip\mcc\MccStandalone-5.5.0**

課程使用實驗板

- dsPIC33CK Curiosity Nano
- APP-All MCU 2023

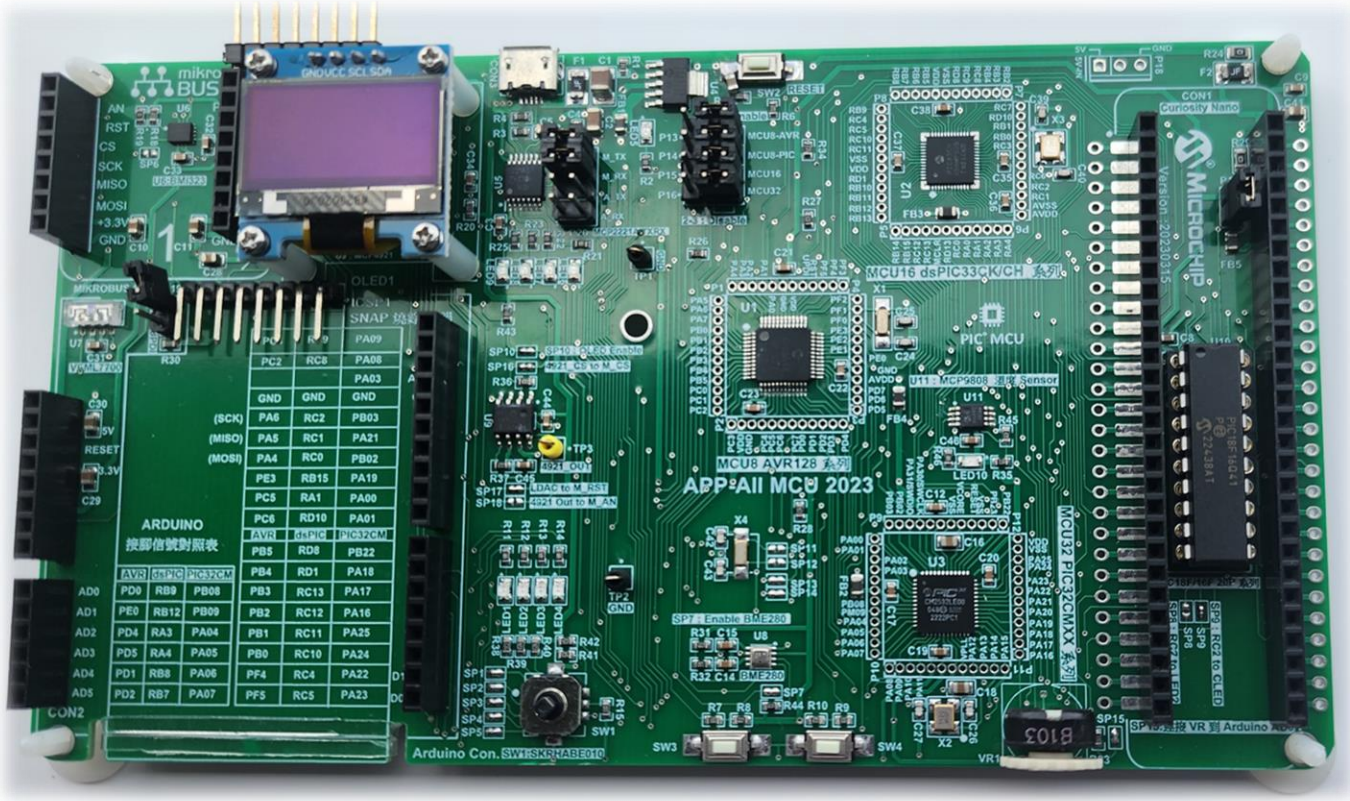


dsPIC33CK Curiosity Nano特色

- 內建Debugger
  - 板子資訊已內建到MPLAB X IDE中
  - 支援燒錄及除錯
  - 電源/狀態指示燈(綠色)
  - 一個邏輯分析腳 (DGI GPIO)
  - 虛擬COM port (CDC)
- USB 供電
  - 電源可調
  - MIC5353 LDO由Debugger控制
  - 1.8-3.6v 輸出電壓
  - 最大輸出電流500 mA (受環境溫度和輸出電壓限制)
- 使用dsPIC33CK64MC105
  - The High Performance 100 MHz
  - 64KB of ECC Flash and 8KB of RAM
- 一個LED (黃色)
- 一個按鍵

APP-All MCU 2023 內建的周邊

- I2C 介面的
  - 六軸 IMU - BOSCH BMI323
  - Lighting Sensor – Vishay 的VEML7700-TT
  - Humidity sensor - BOSCH BME280
  - 溫度 Sensor – Microchip MCP9808
  - OLED Display - 單色128 * 64
- SPI 介面的
  - DAC – Microchip MCP4921



- 2個 WS2812B One-Wire Color LED
- 1個 MCP2221A 作實驗板上的UART 以及 I2C 介面轉換至 USB 的介面 IC
- 1個 ALPS 的SKRHABE010 五向開關

實驗一

基礎I/O控制

入門實驗

實驗一：基礎I/O控制

- 本實驗目的：
  - 確認開發環境設定完成
    - 驗證電腦安裝的軟體X IDE,XC,MCC正常運作
    - 紅板上內建的燒錄及除錯可正常運行
    - MCU可以受所撰寫的程式控制IO

- 結果呈現：
  - 黃色LED 一秒閃一次

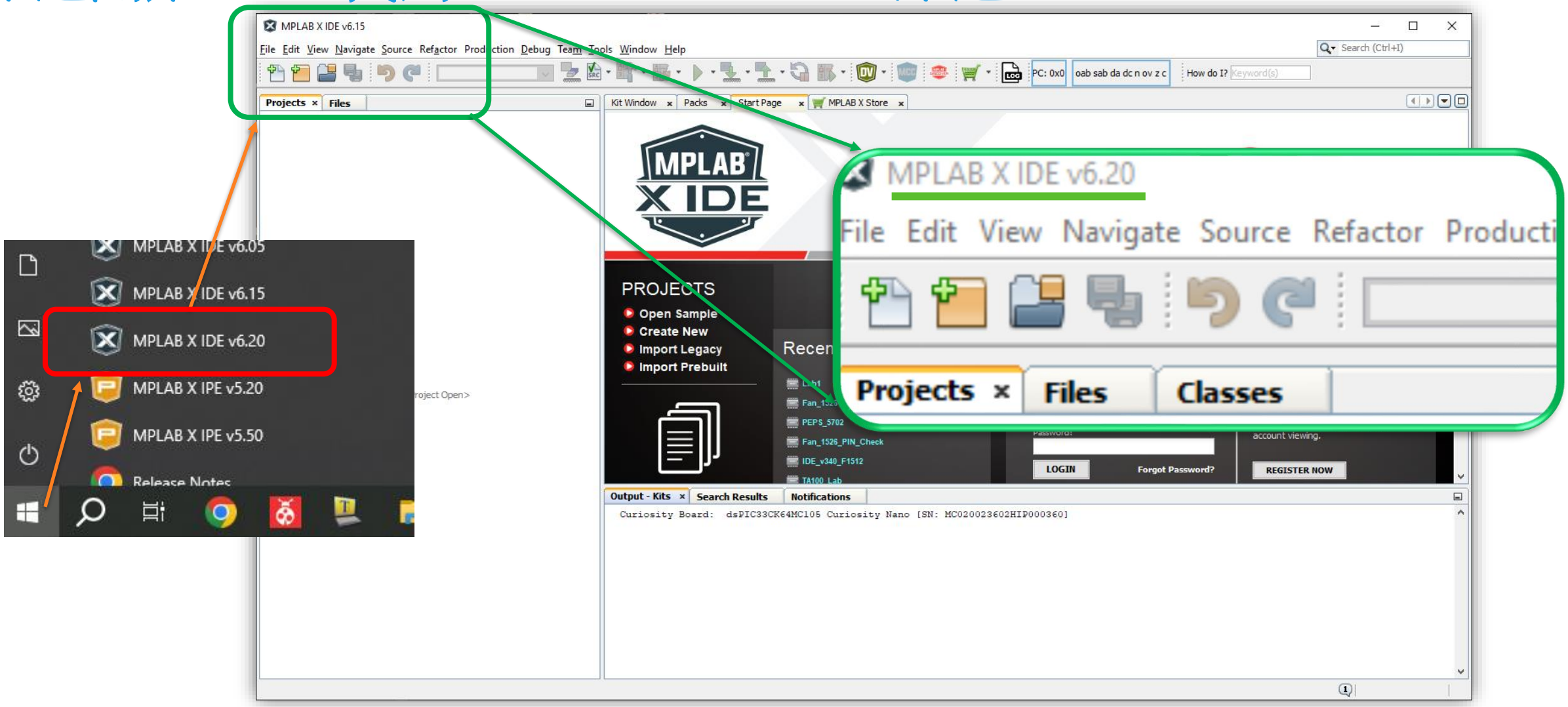
前置作業

確認軟體IDE、XC、MCC

確認硬體EVB、USB

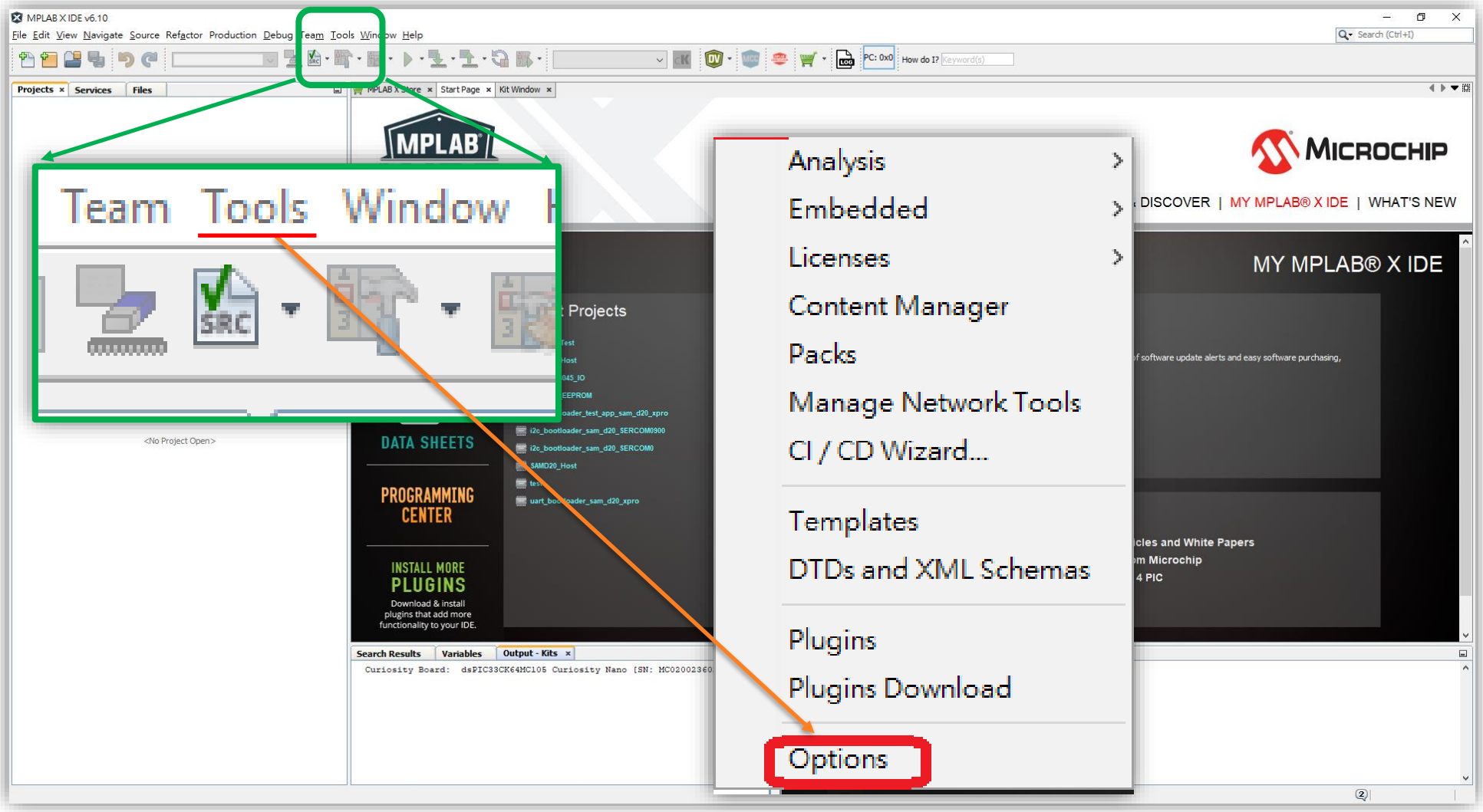
1. 開啟MPLAB X IDE

點選開始 --> 找到MPLAB X IDE v6.20點選



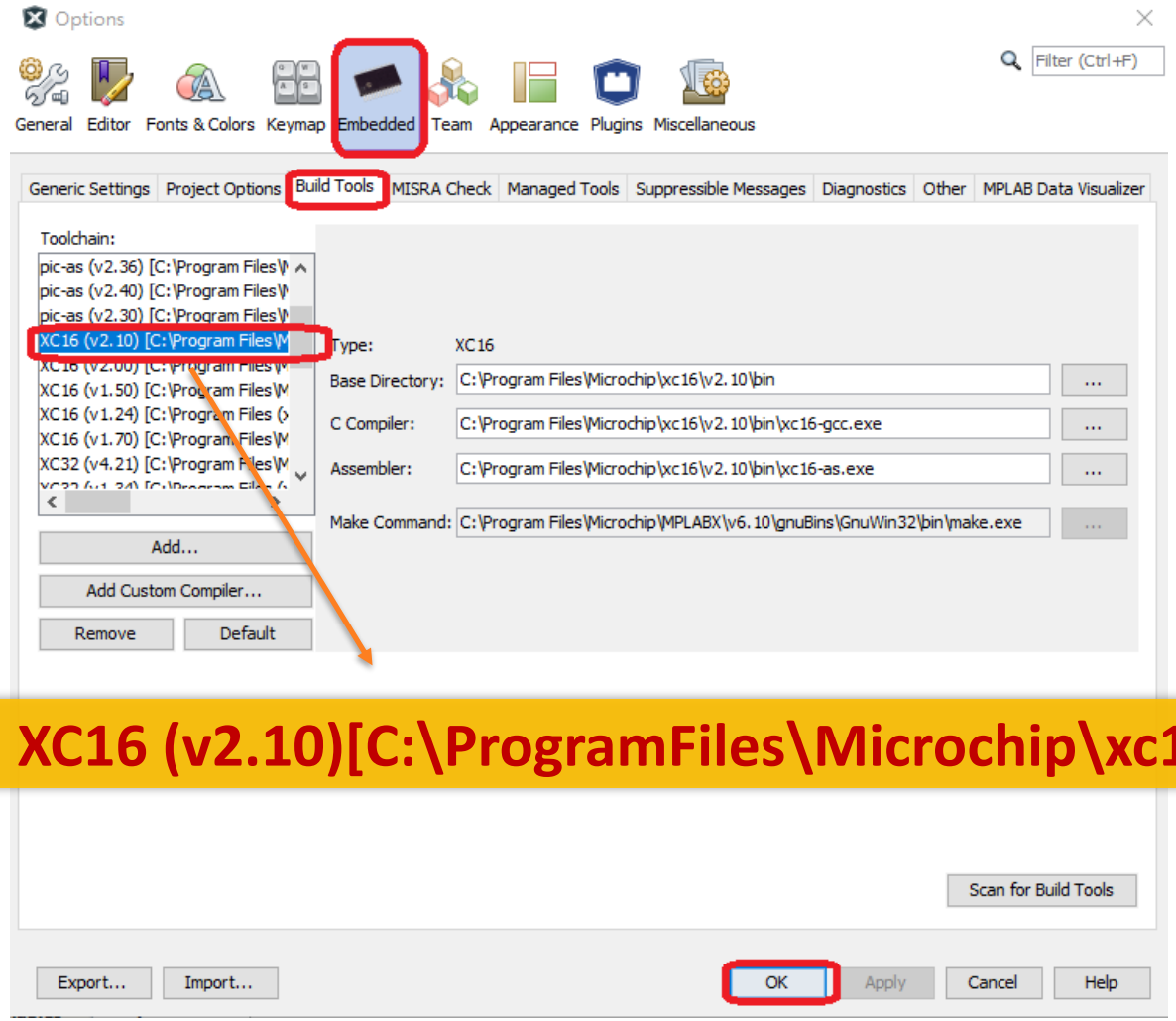
2. 確認XC16已安裝

選Tools --> Options



2.1確認XC16已安裝

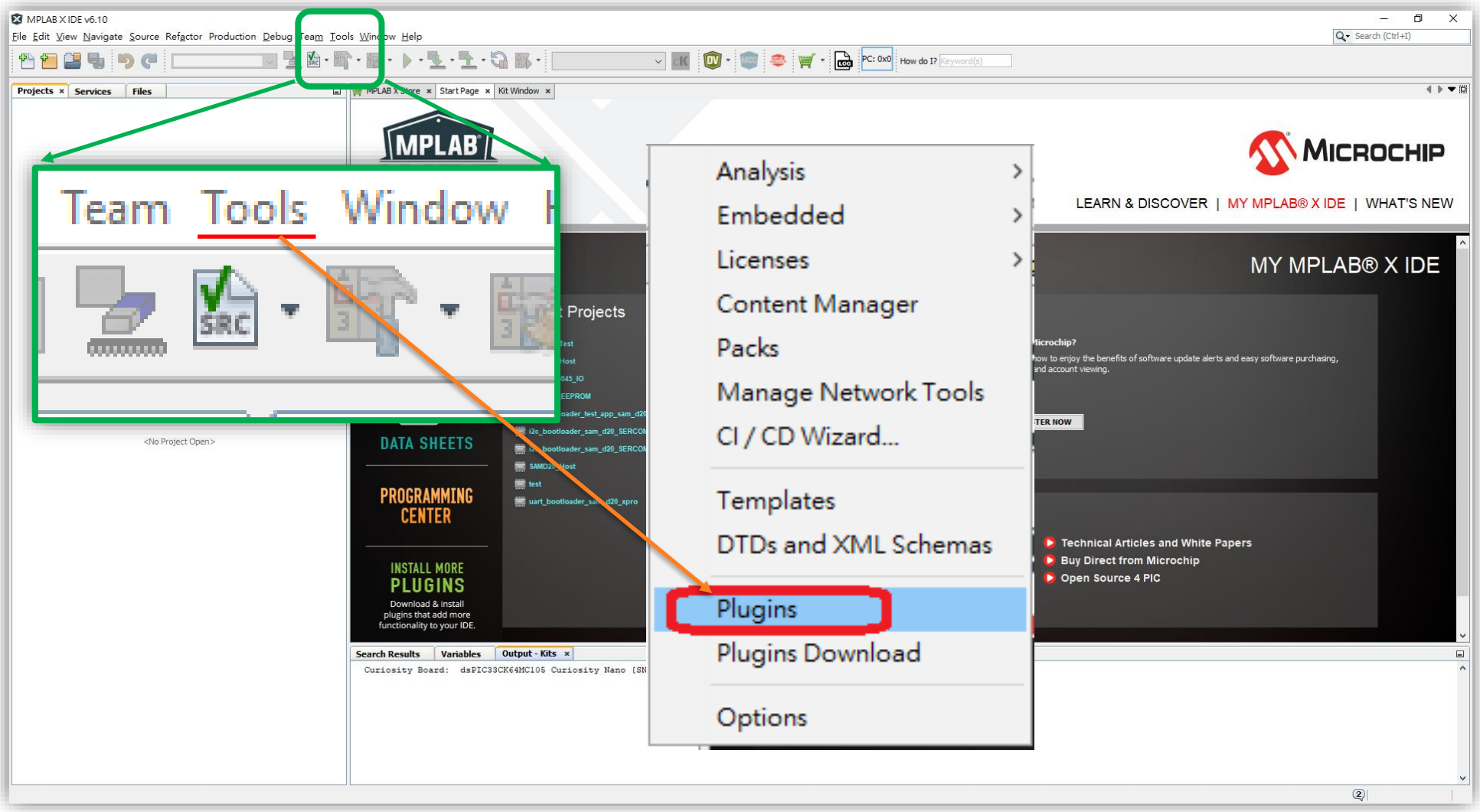
確認XC16 v2.1已安裝



確認有 XC16 (v2.10)[C:\ProgramFiles\Microchip\xc16\v2.10\bin

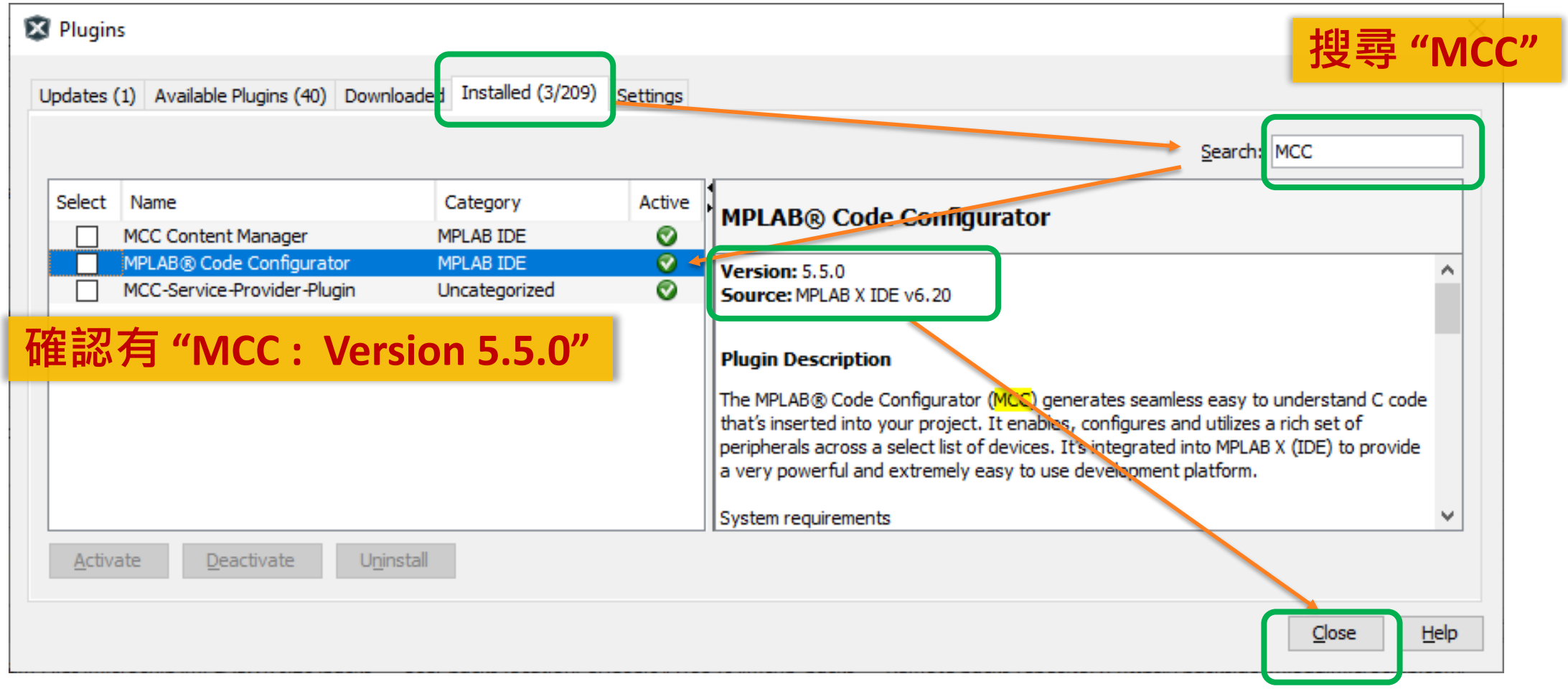
3. 確認MCC已安裝

選Tools --> Plugins



3.1確認MCC已安裝

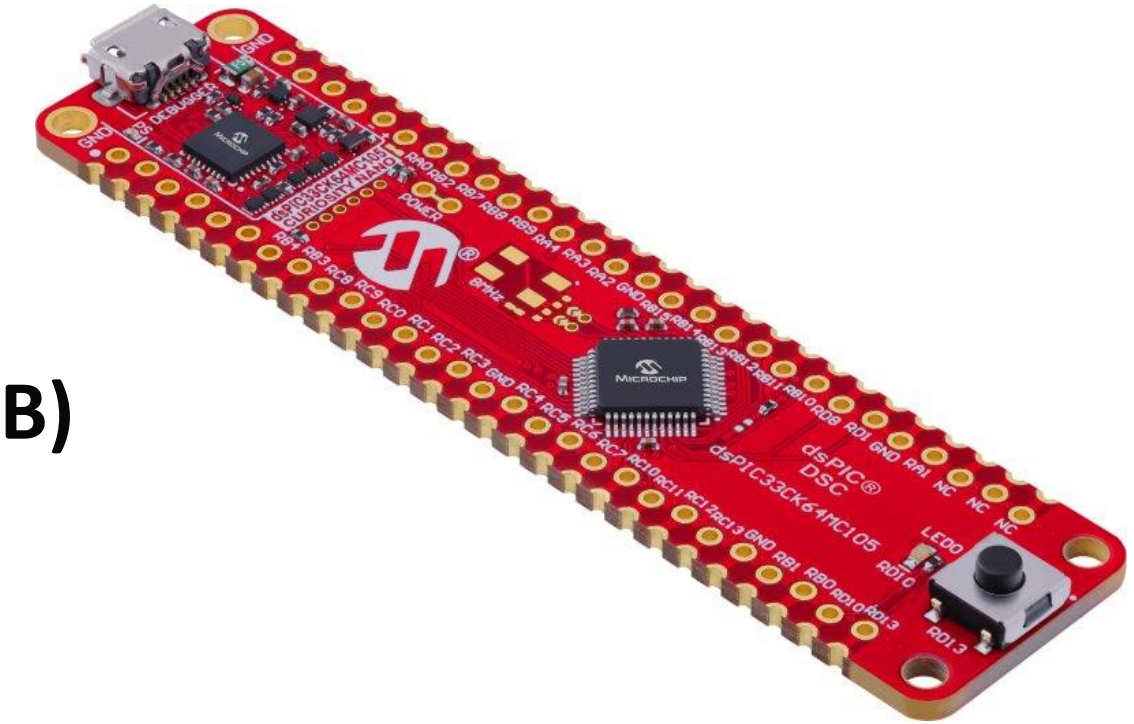
確認MCC v5.3.7已啟動(Active)



4.確認硬體

入門實驗，一塊板子、一條USB線

- **dsPIC33CK Curiosity Nano**



- **1條Micro USB (新版是Type C USB)**

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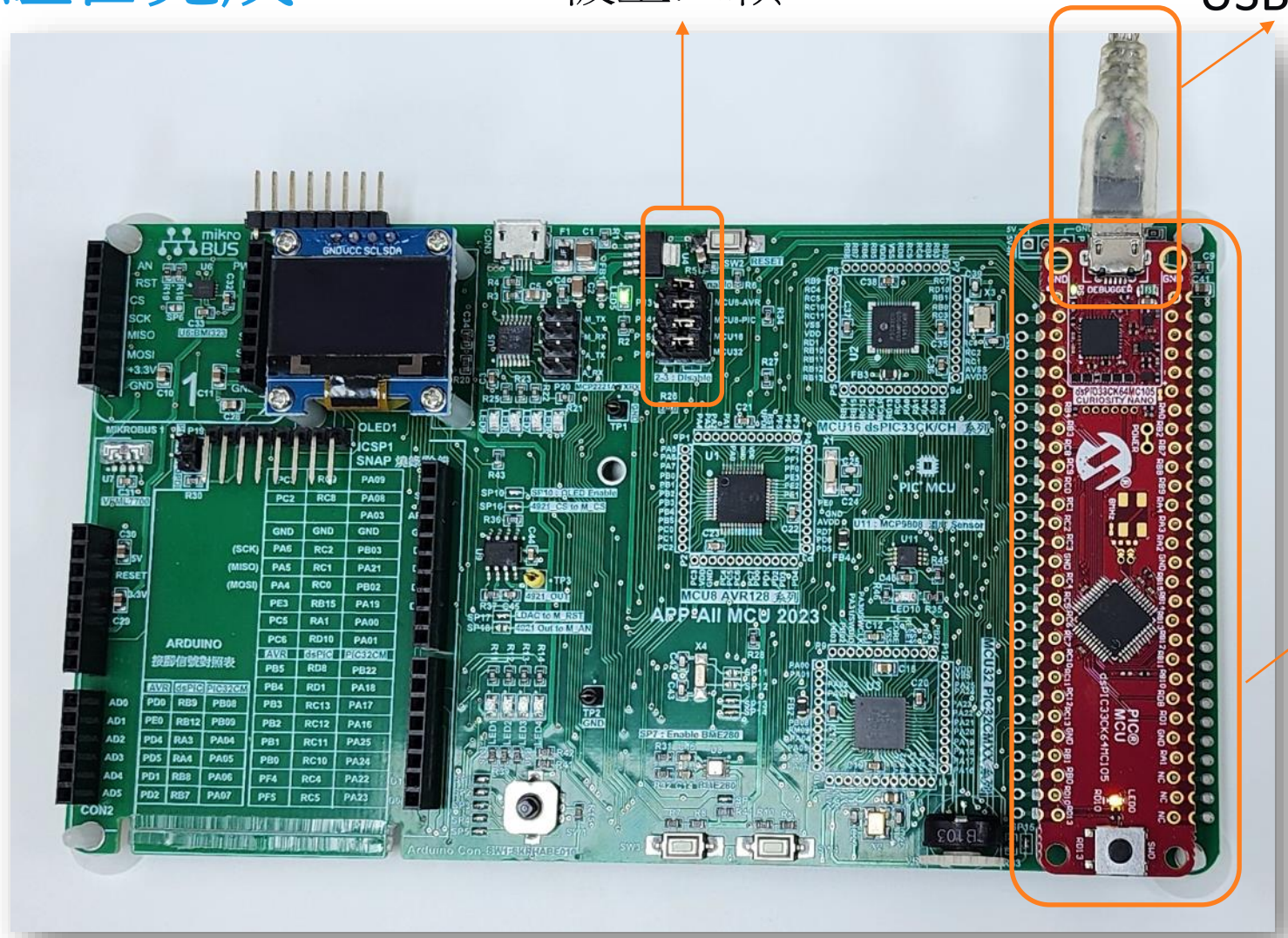
4.1 確認硬體

周邊實驗，組合完成

RESET板上四顆MCU

USB接到電腦



接到載板上→
連接板上的
LED等...

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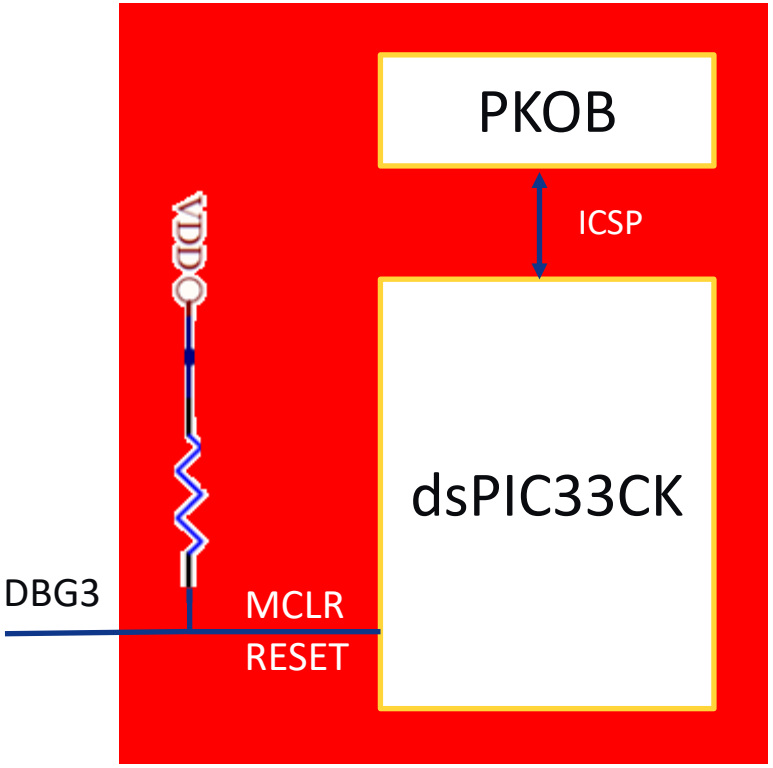
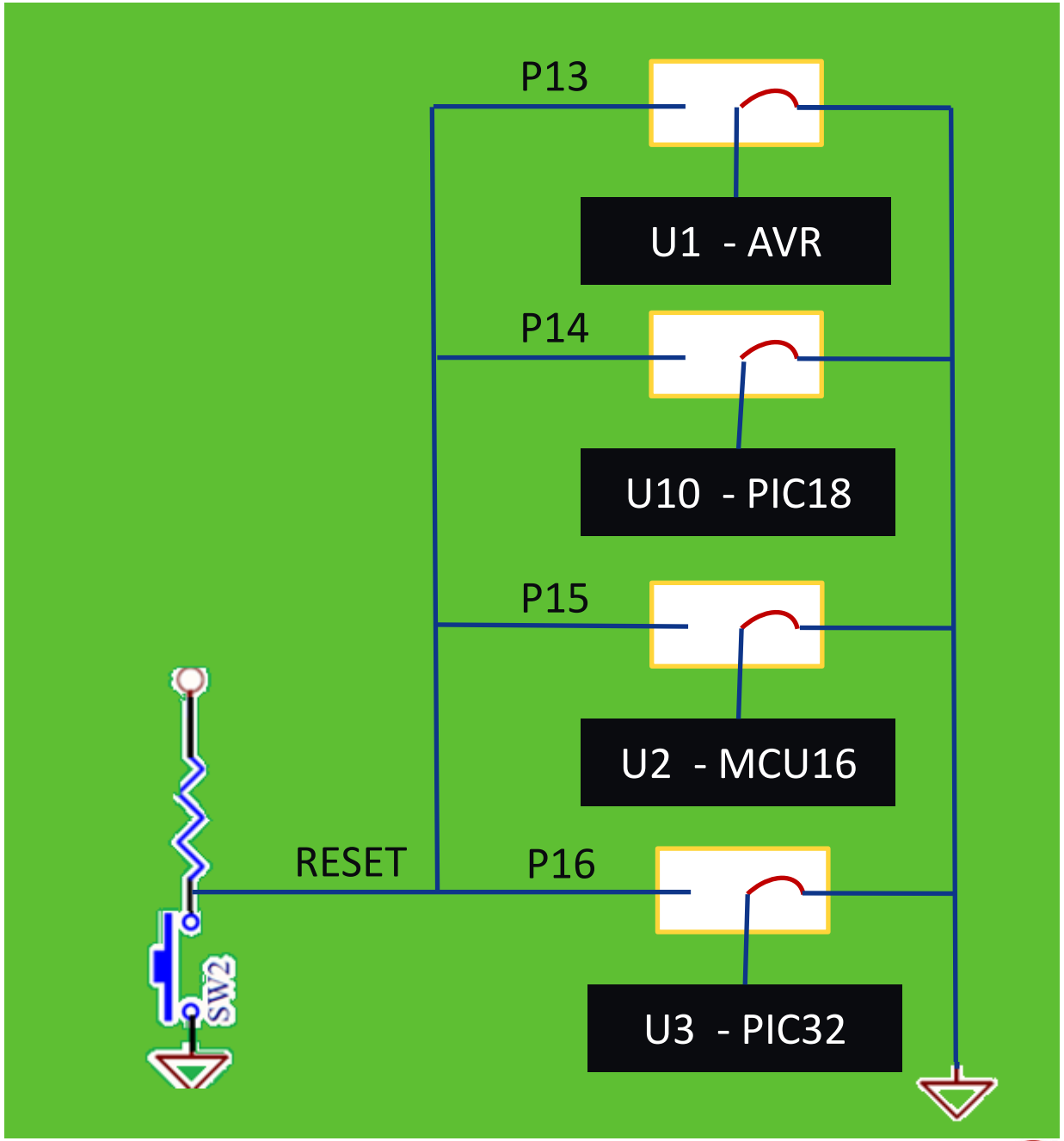
4.2 RESET架構圖

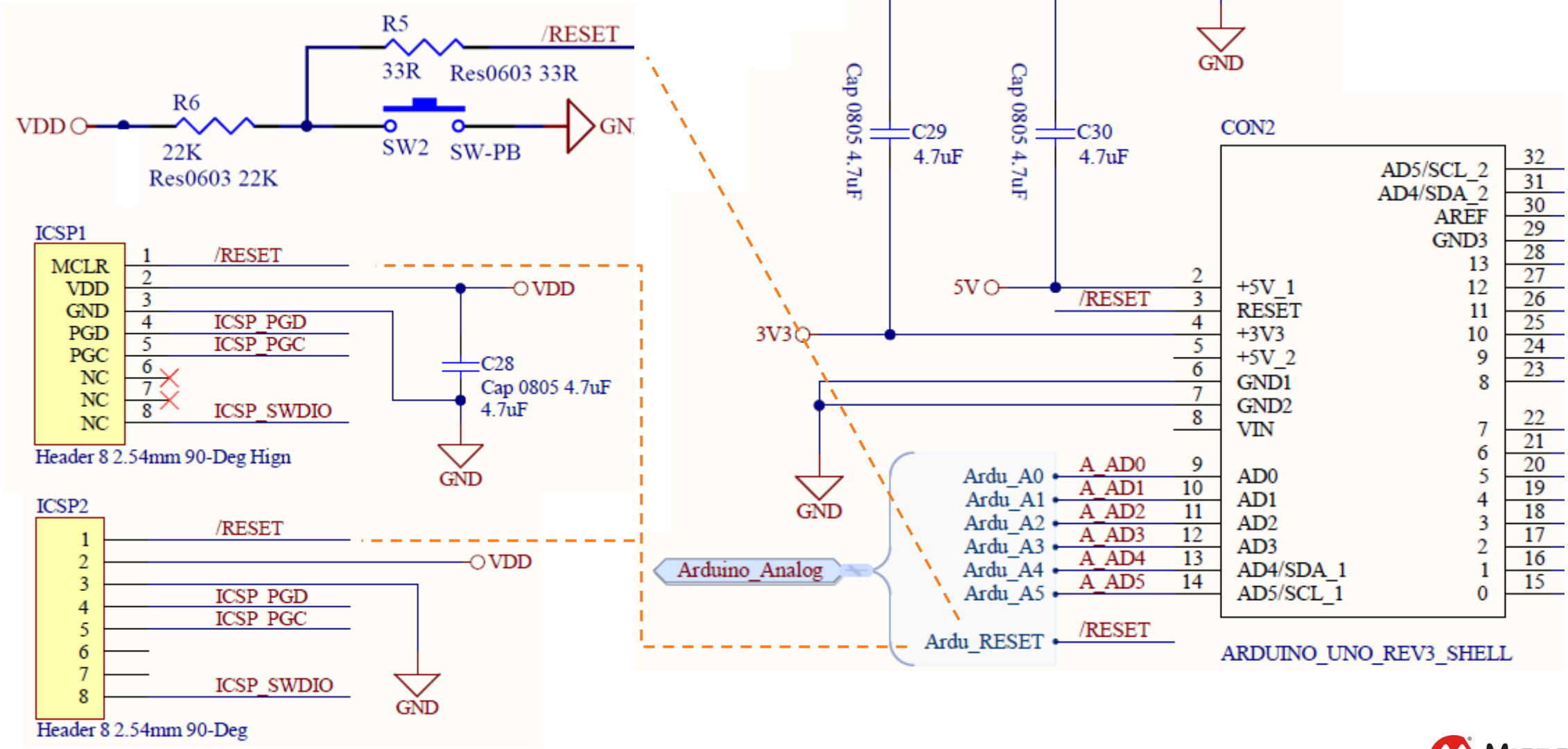
RESET 相關連線





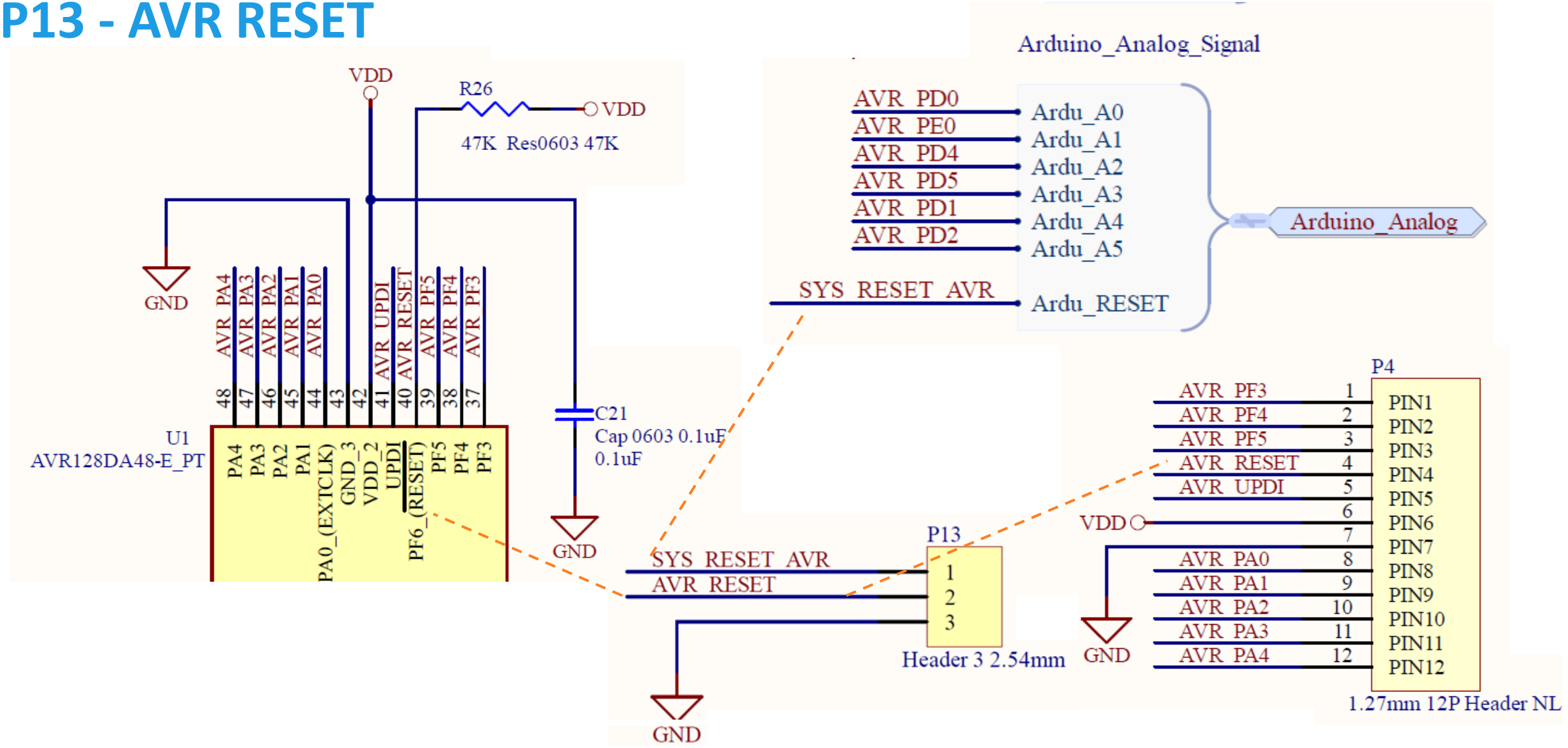
4.3 RESET相關電路

SW2 - /RESET



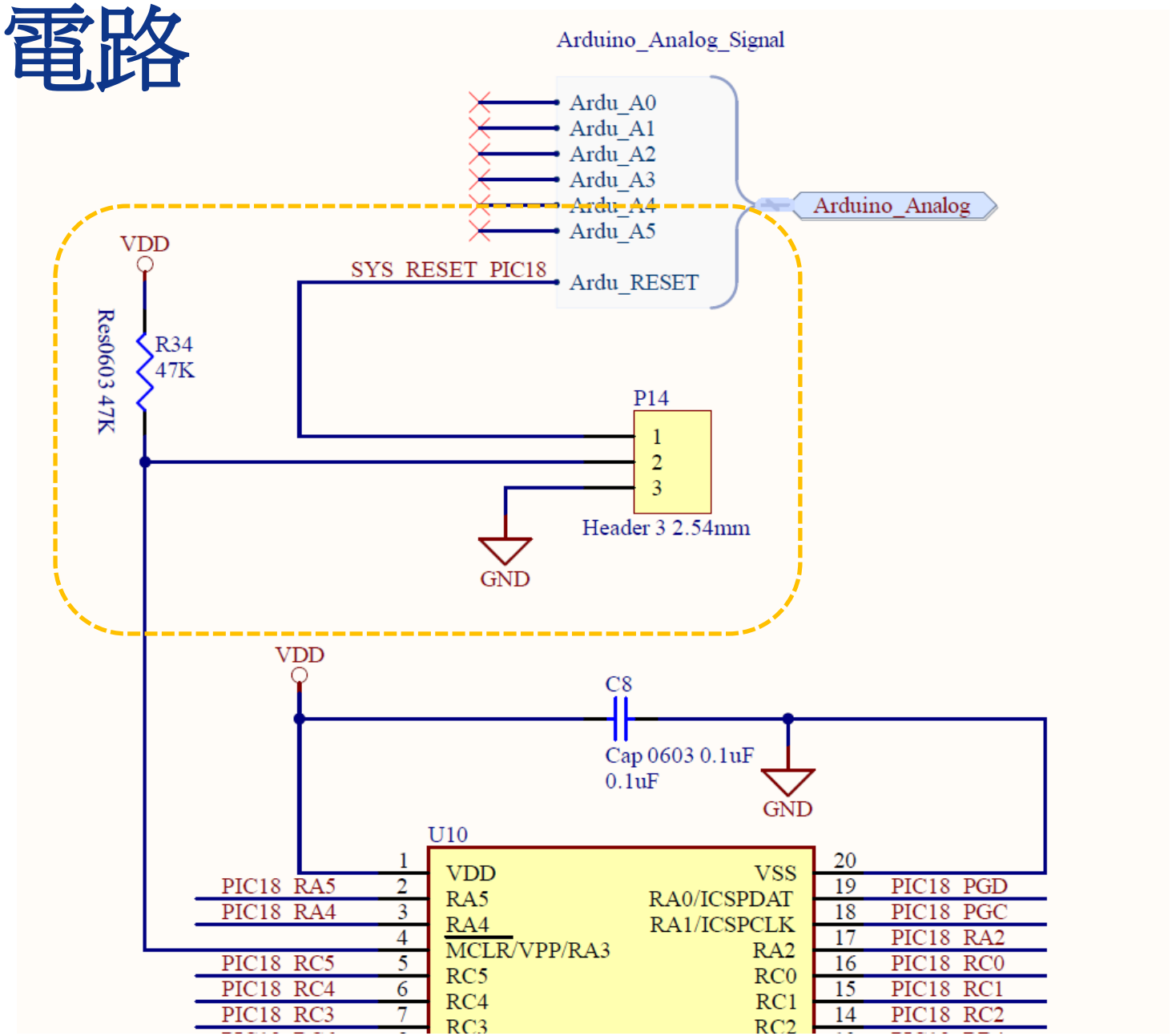
4.4 RESET相關電路

P13 - AVR RESET



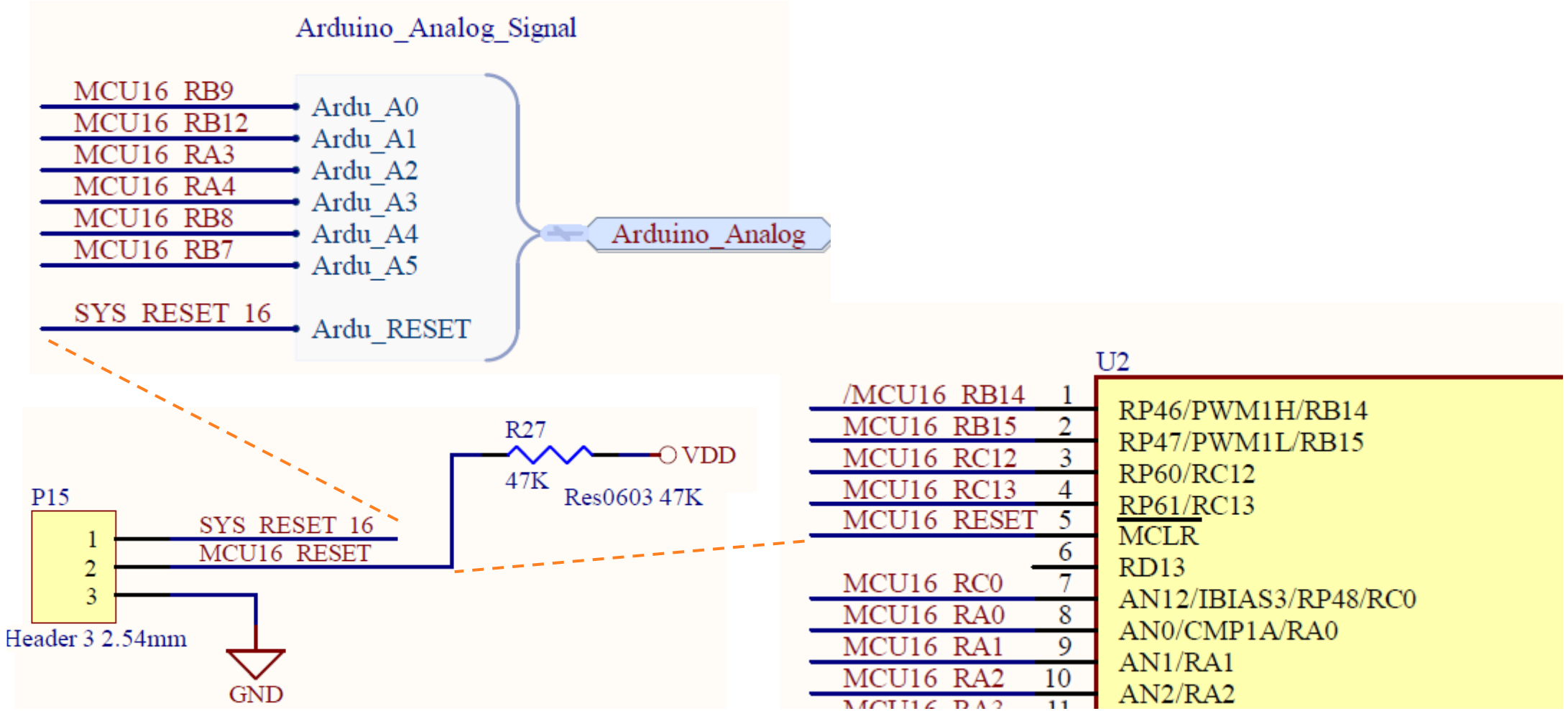
4.5 RESET相關電路

P14 - PIC18 RESET



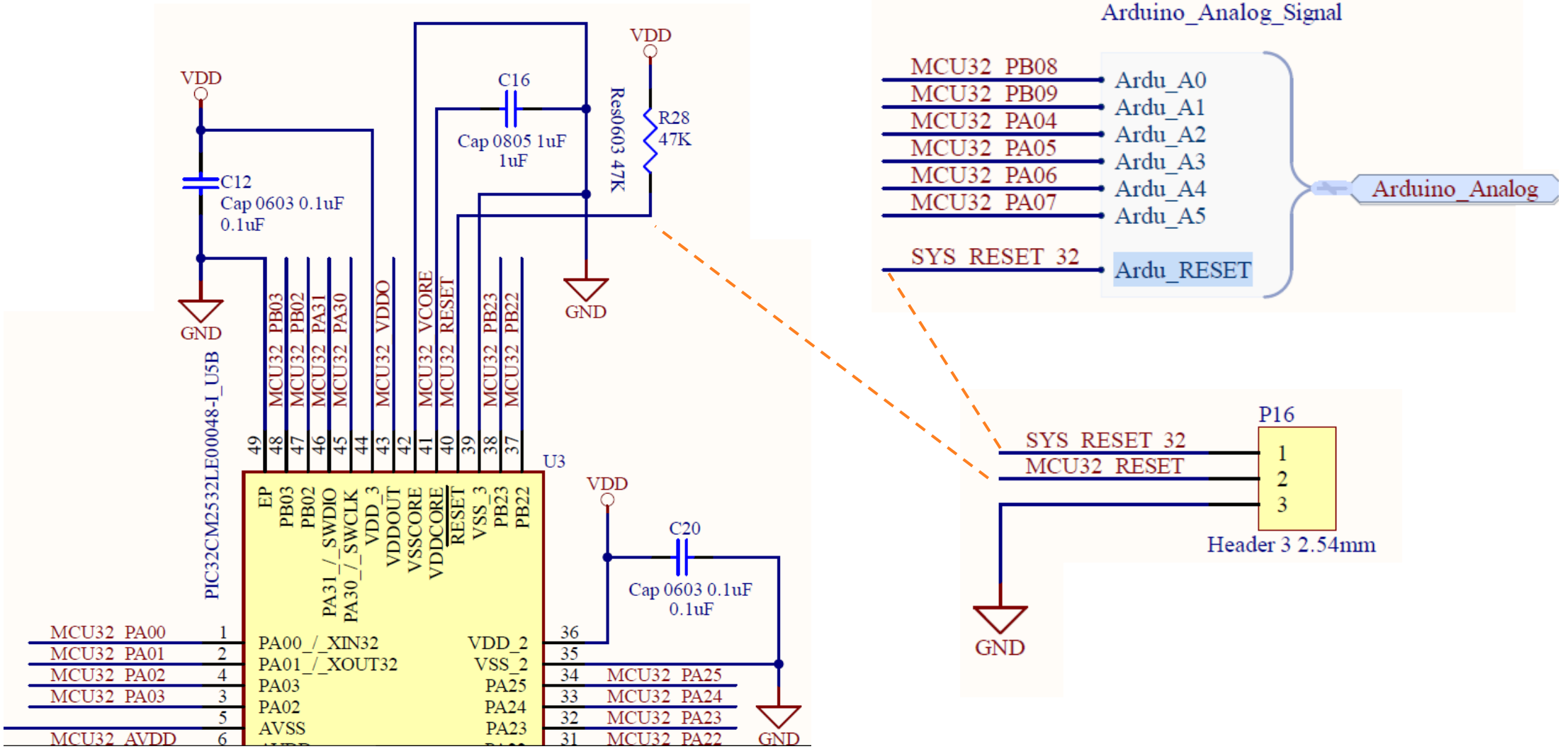
4.6 RESET相關電路

P15 – MCU16 RESET



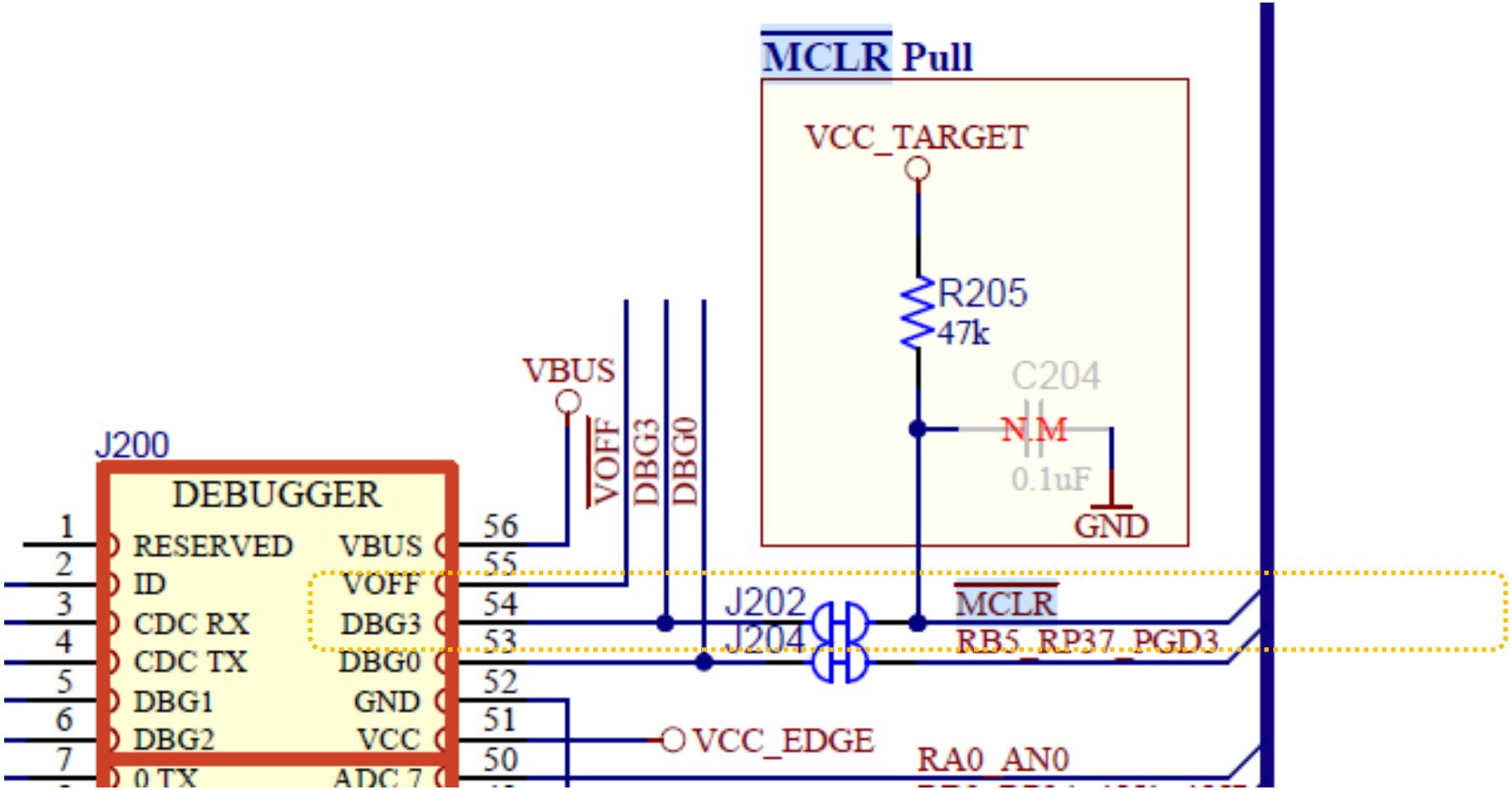
4.7 RESET相關電路

P17 - PIC32 RESET



4.8 RESET相關電路

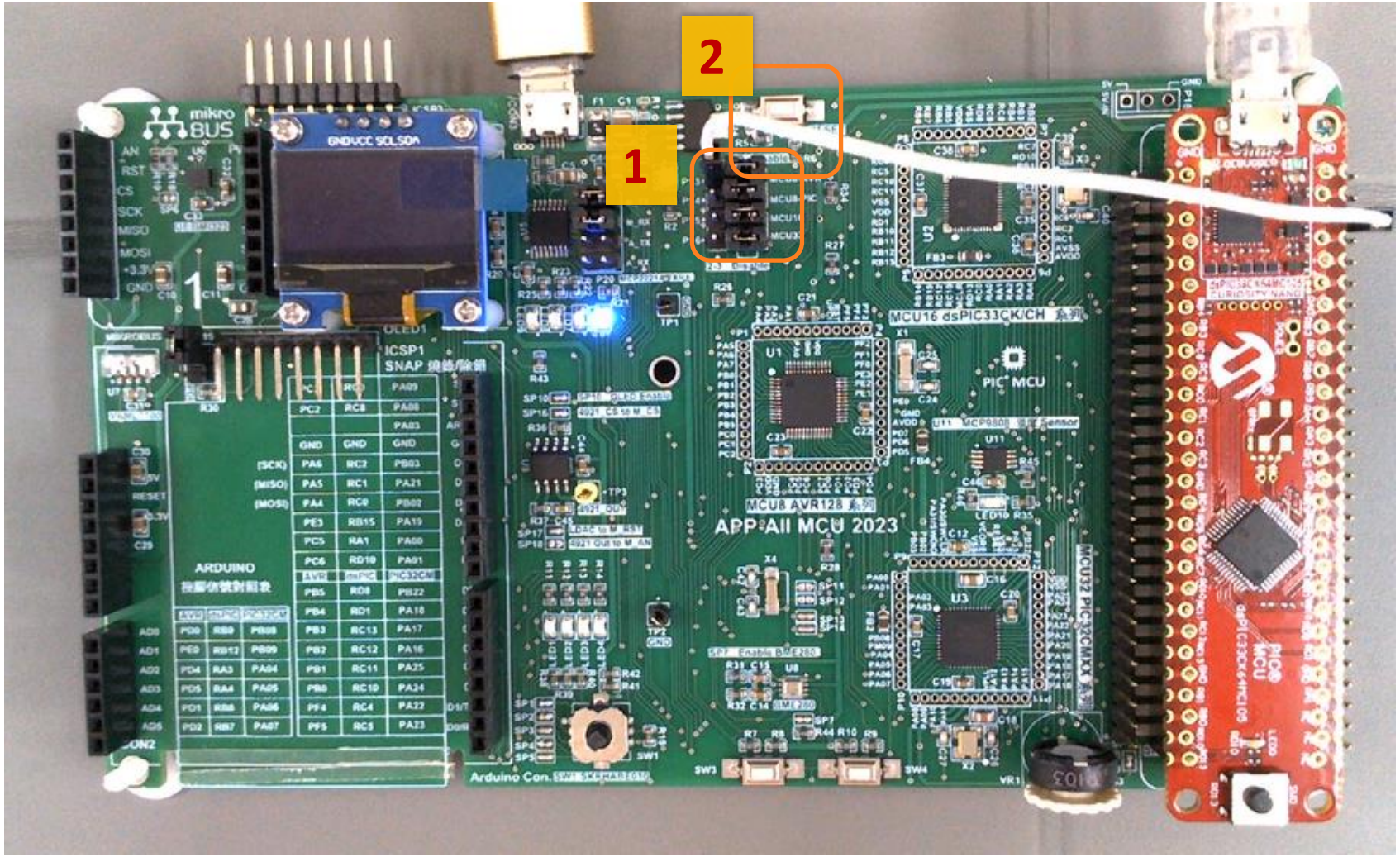
小板(dsPIC33CK) RESET



4.9 RESET相關線路

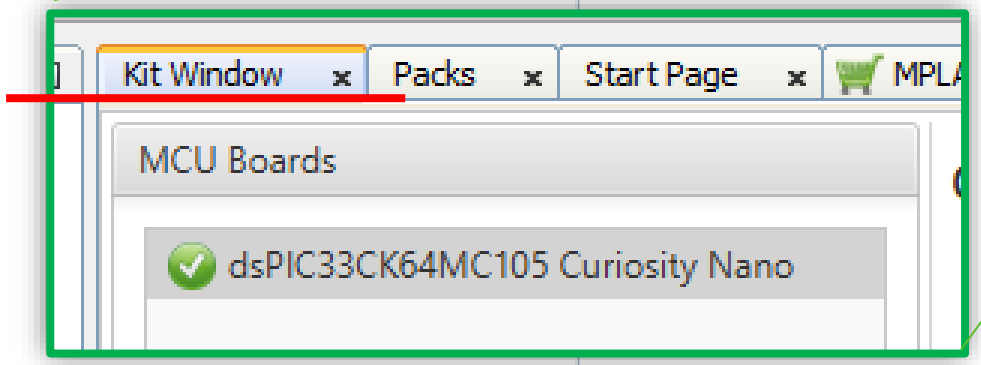
1. RESET板上四顆MCU P13~15 pin2-3短路

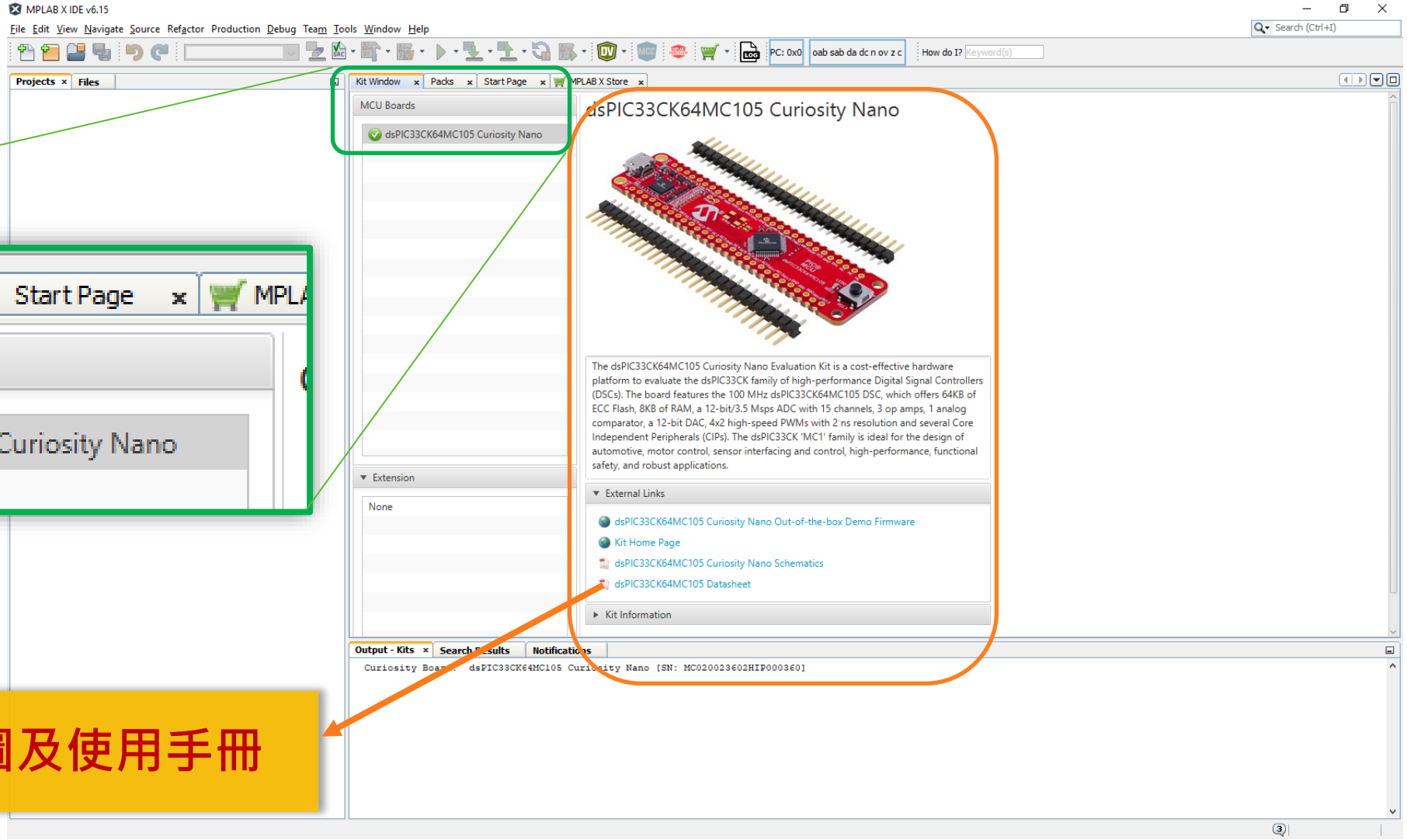
2. 接上白線讓SW2控制dsPIC33CK的 MCLR (可不接)



5.開啟MPLAB X IDE

抓到dsPIC33CKMC105 demo board





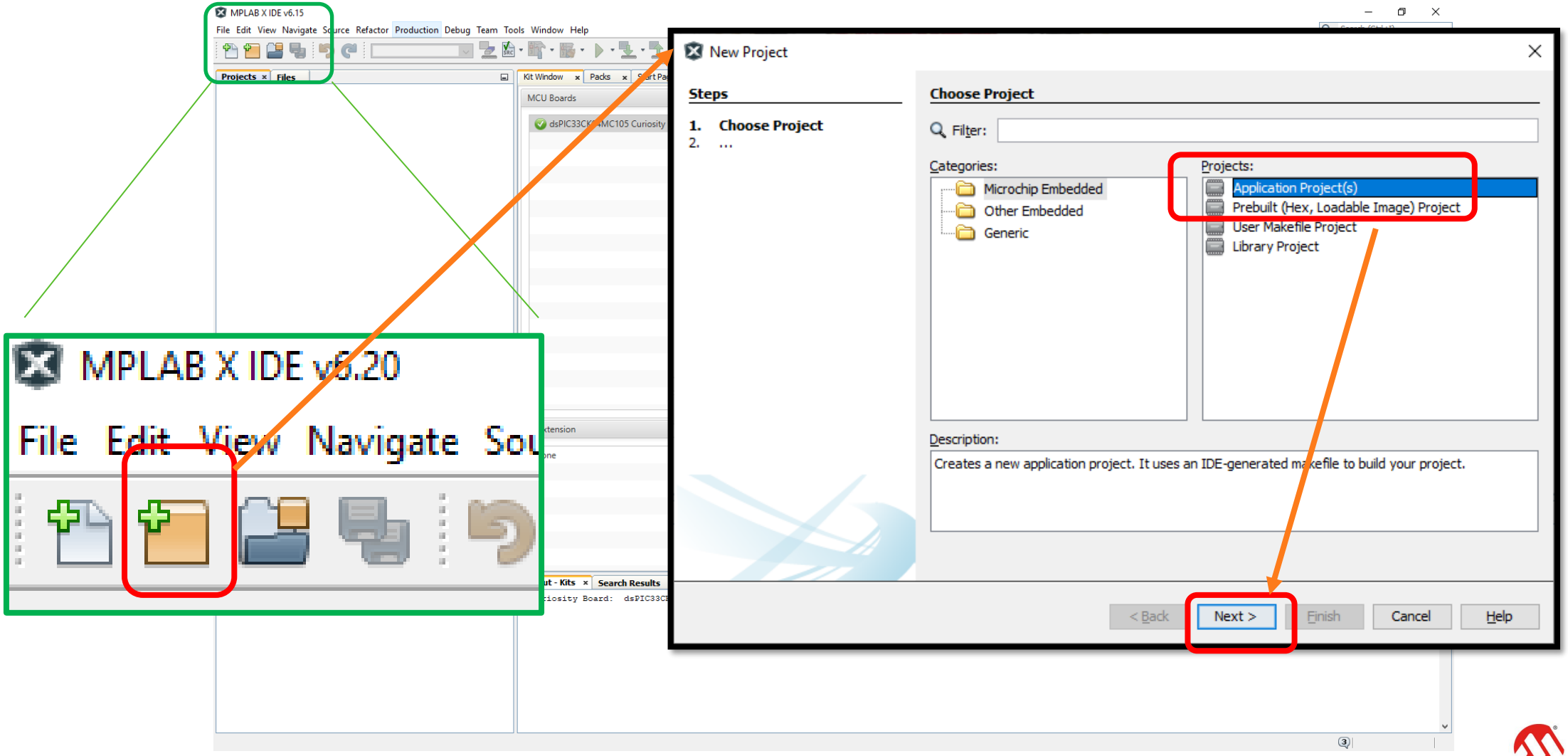
此板子相關電路圖及使用手冊

實驗步驟

實驗一

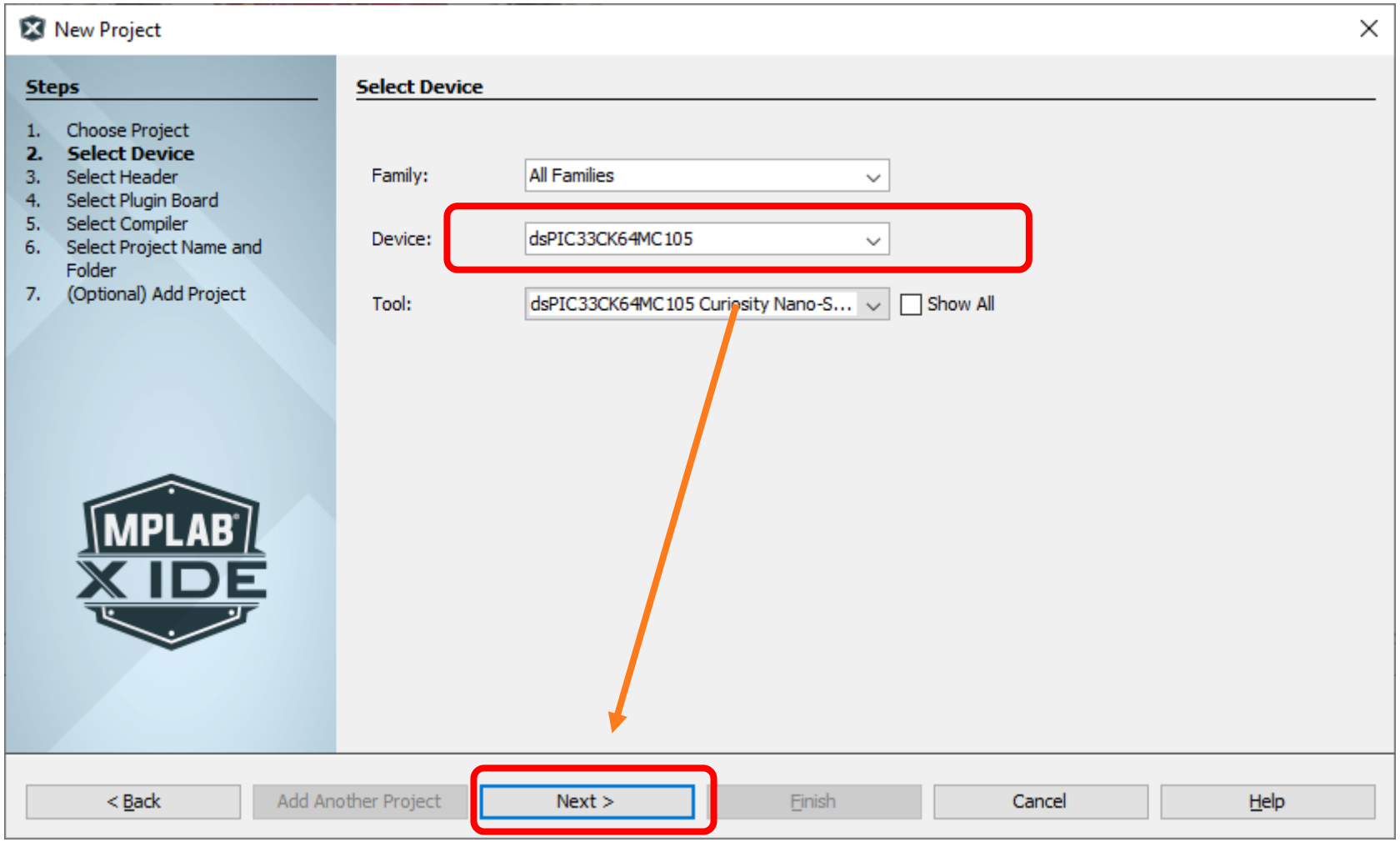
1.開一個新的專案

點選  啟動Project精靈，選Application Project(s)



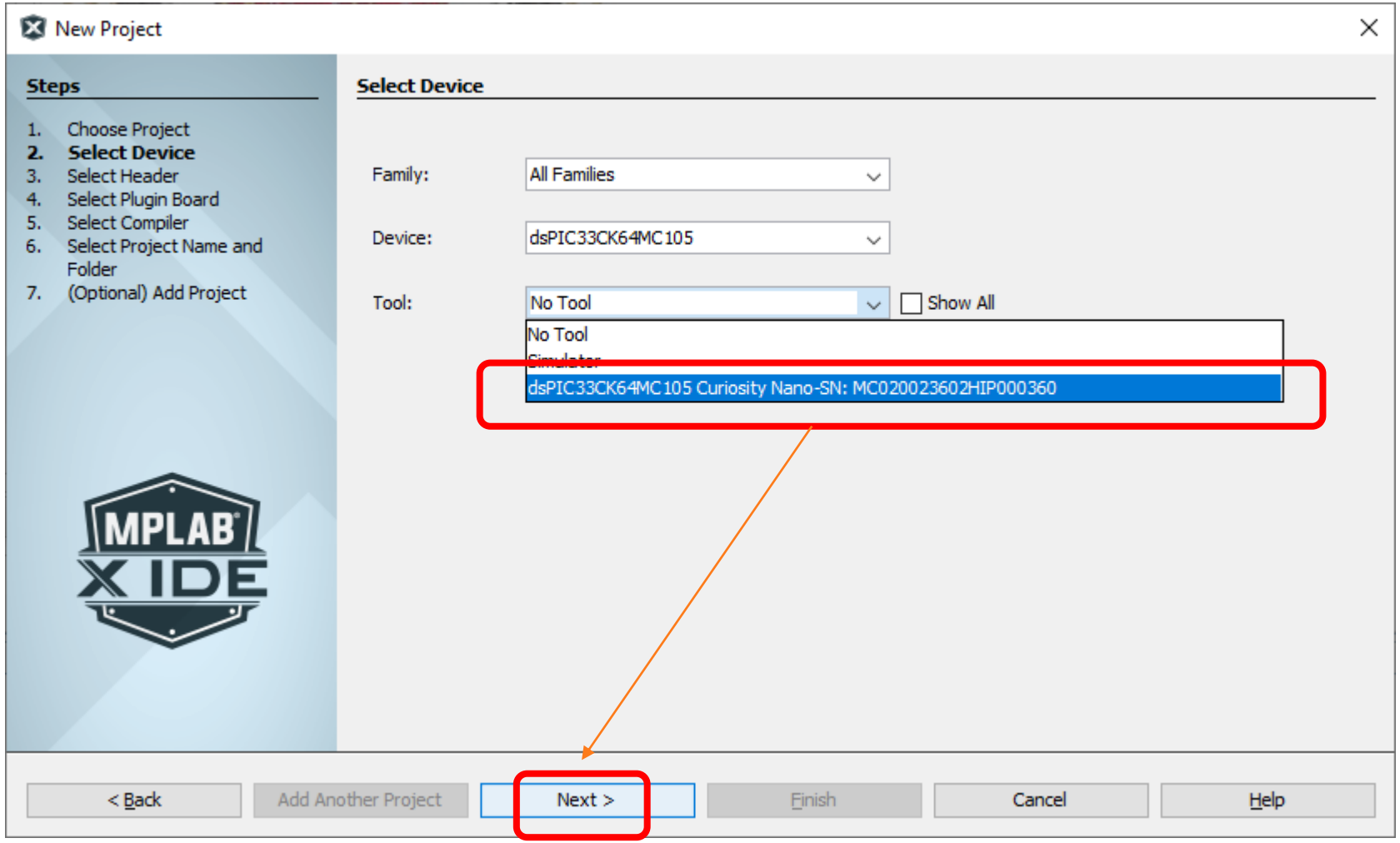
2. 選IC型號

dsPIC33CK64MC105



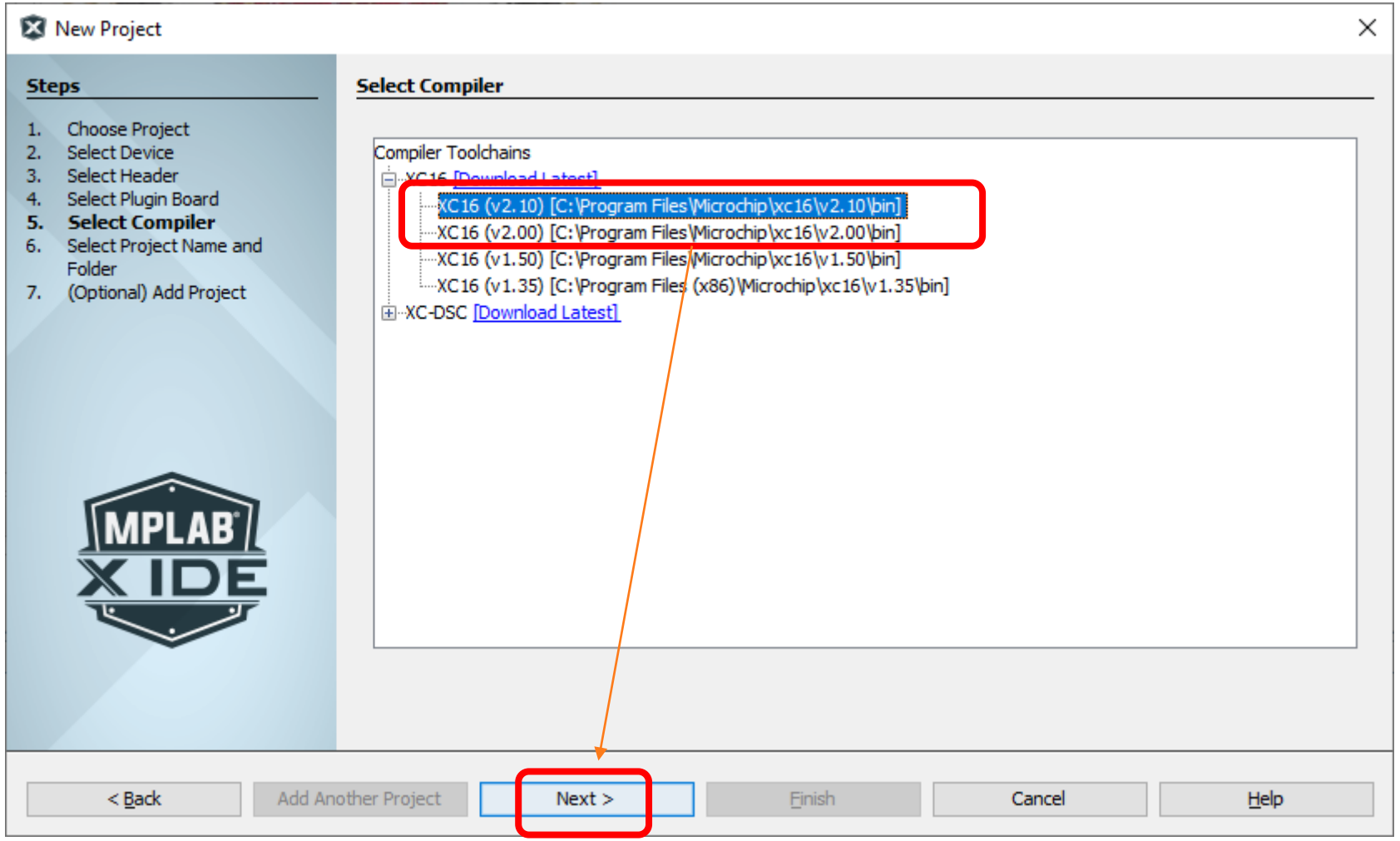
3. 選燒錄器(Tool)

dsPIC33CK64MC105 Curiosity Nano-SN:xxxx



4. 選編輯軟體

XC16 (v2.10)

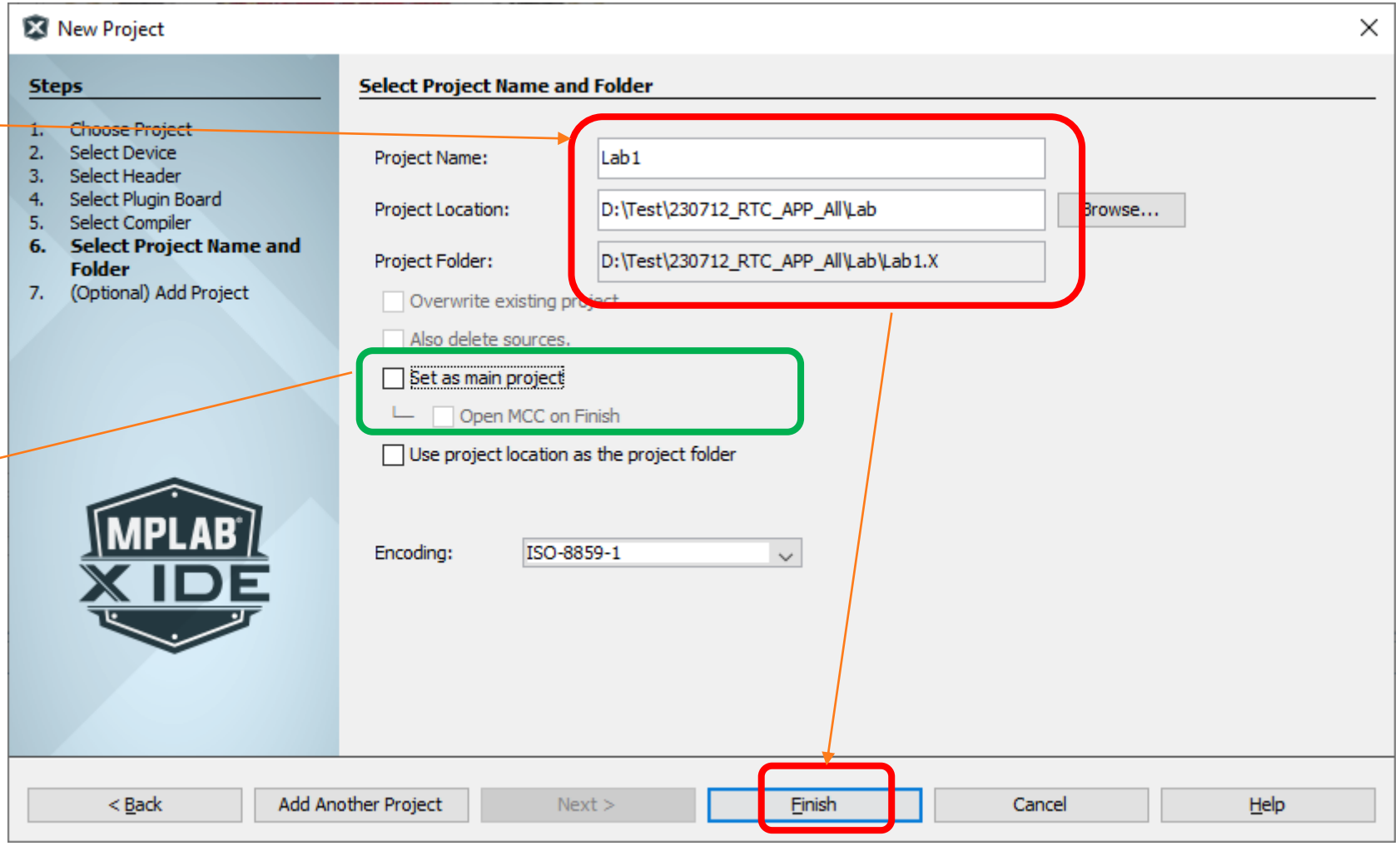


5.設定專案名稱

Lab1

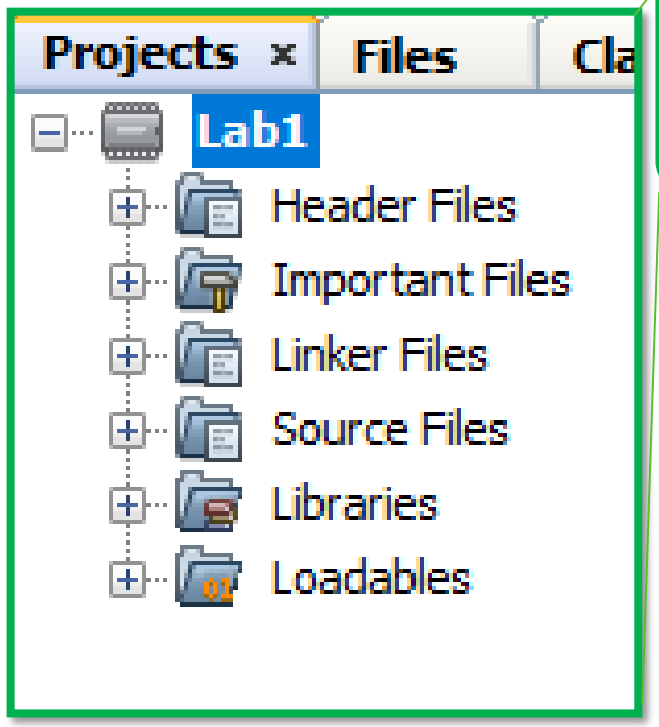
- **Lab1**
  - 此專案名字可自訂
  - 但不能太長
  - 不要中文或特殊符號

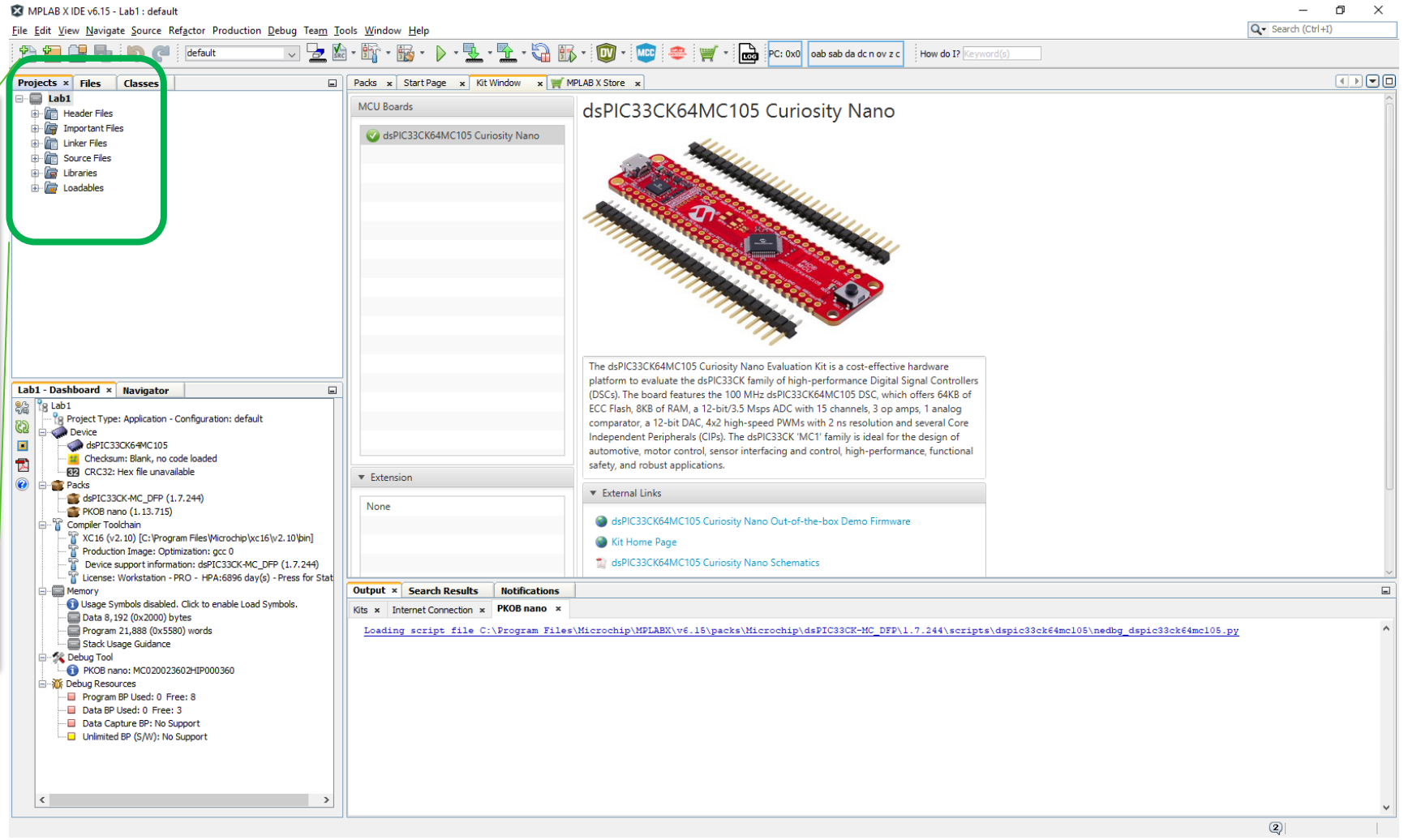
- **Set as main project**
  - Open MCC on Finish
  - 取消打勾，就不會直接開MCC



6.專案框架完成

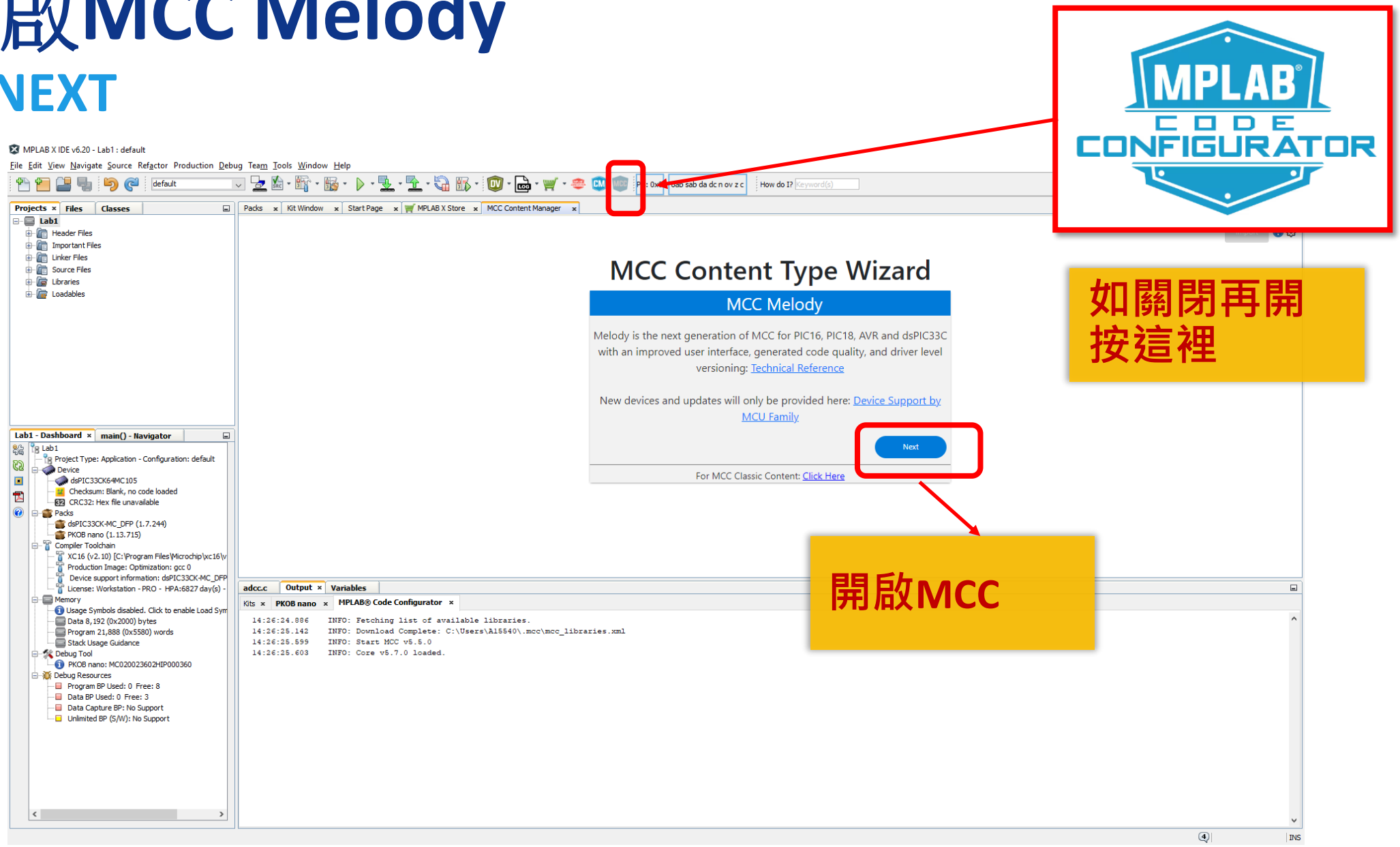
此時資料夾是空的





7.開啟MCC Melody

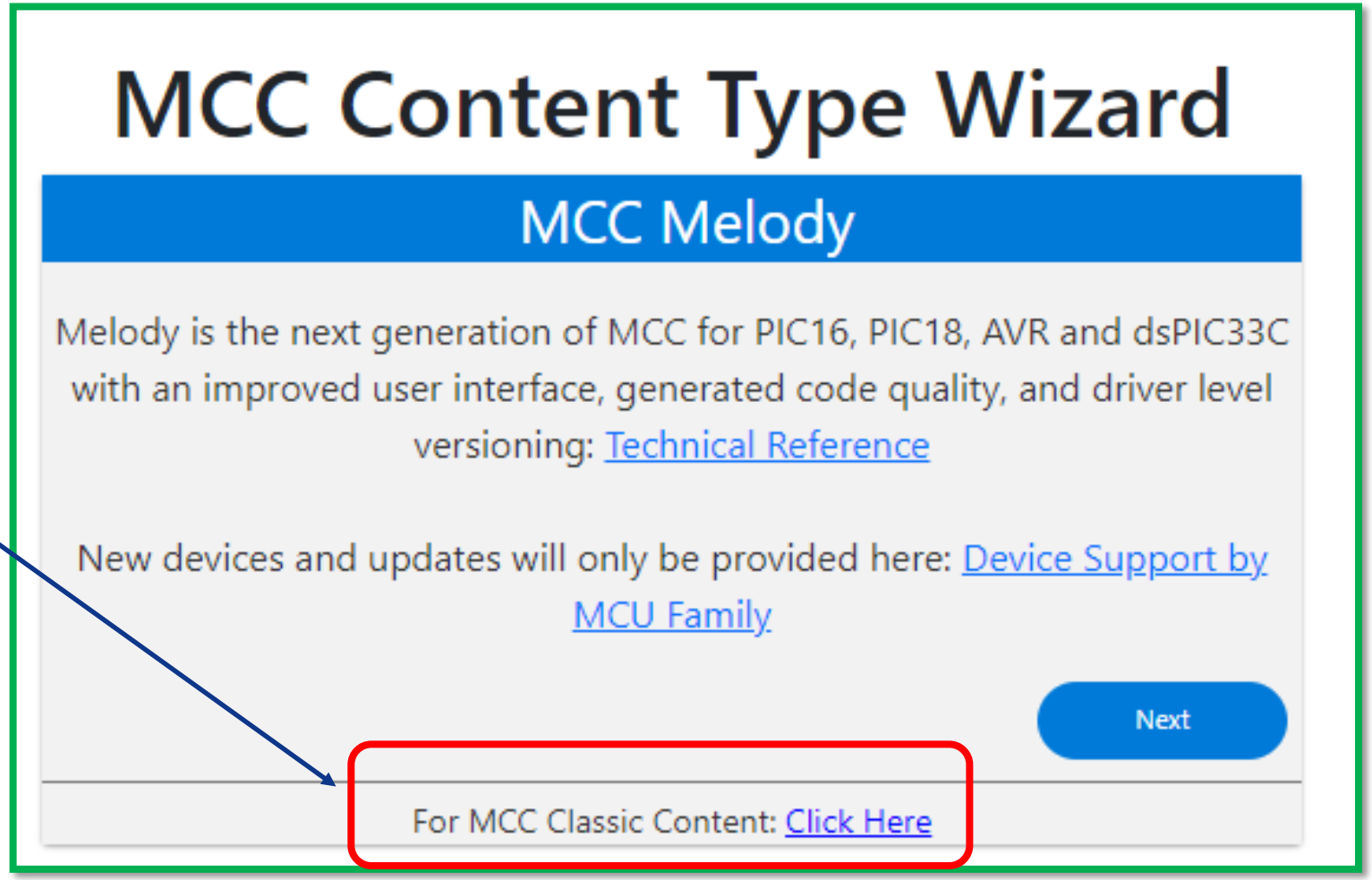
點選 NEXT



8.選用MCC

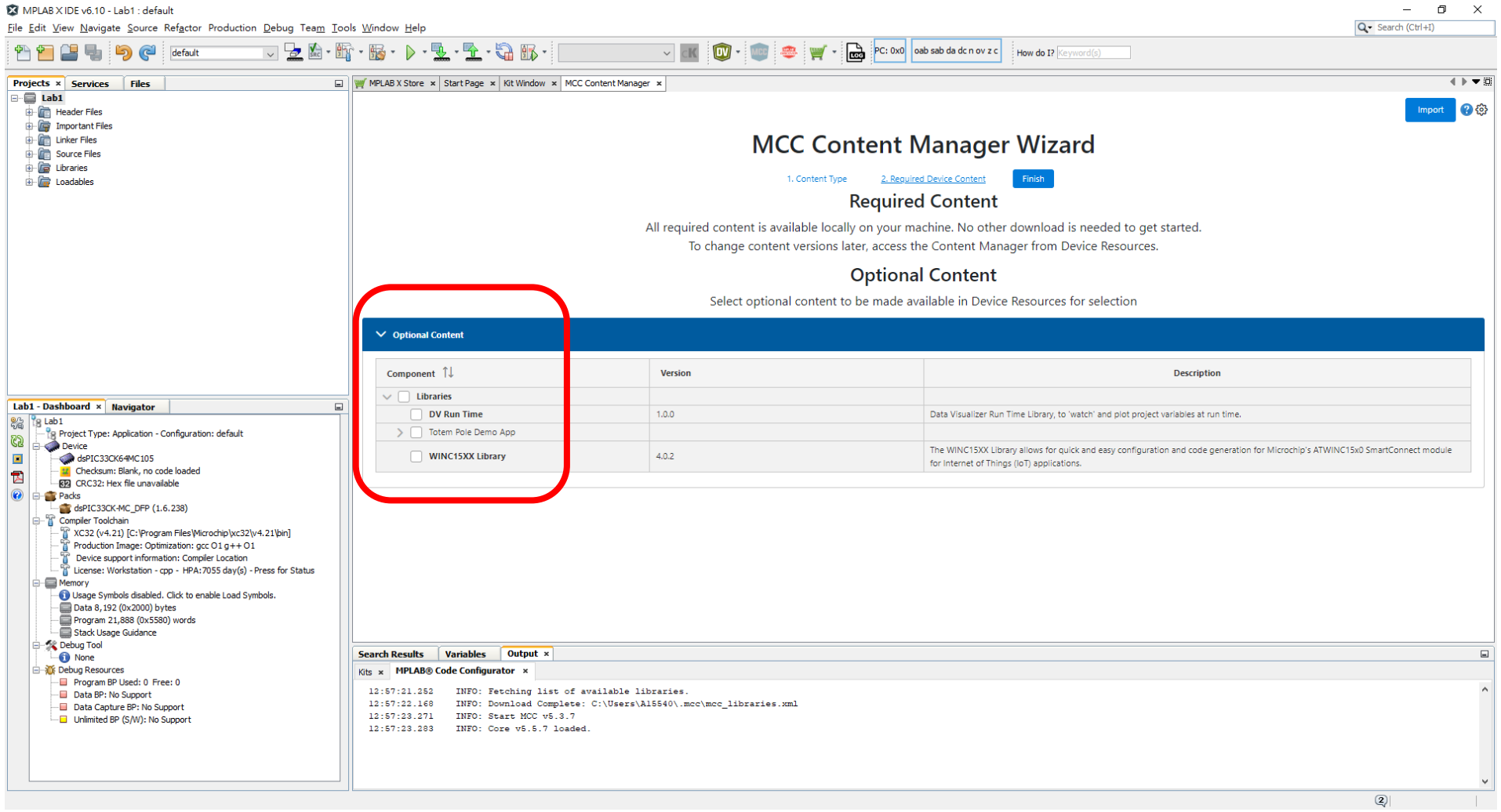
MPLAB IDE v6.20默認開啟Melody

要用Classic要選



9.選所需程式庫

根據專案需求選程式庫，可以不選



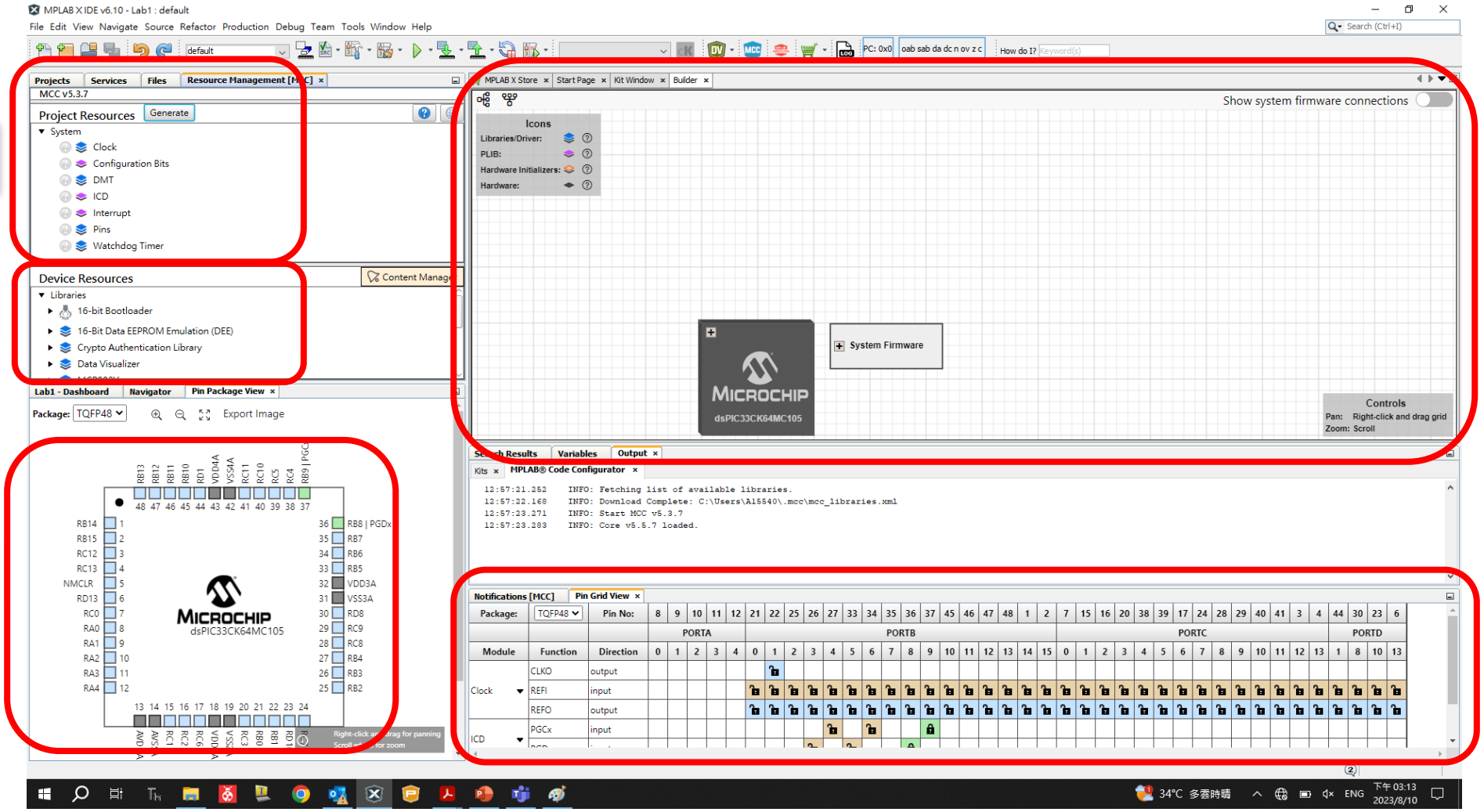
10. MCC GUI

開啟

IC使用資源

IC可用資源

腳位規劃

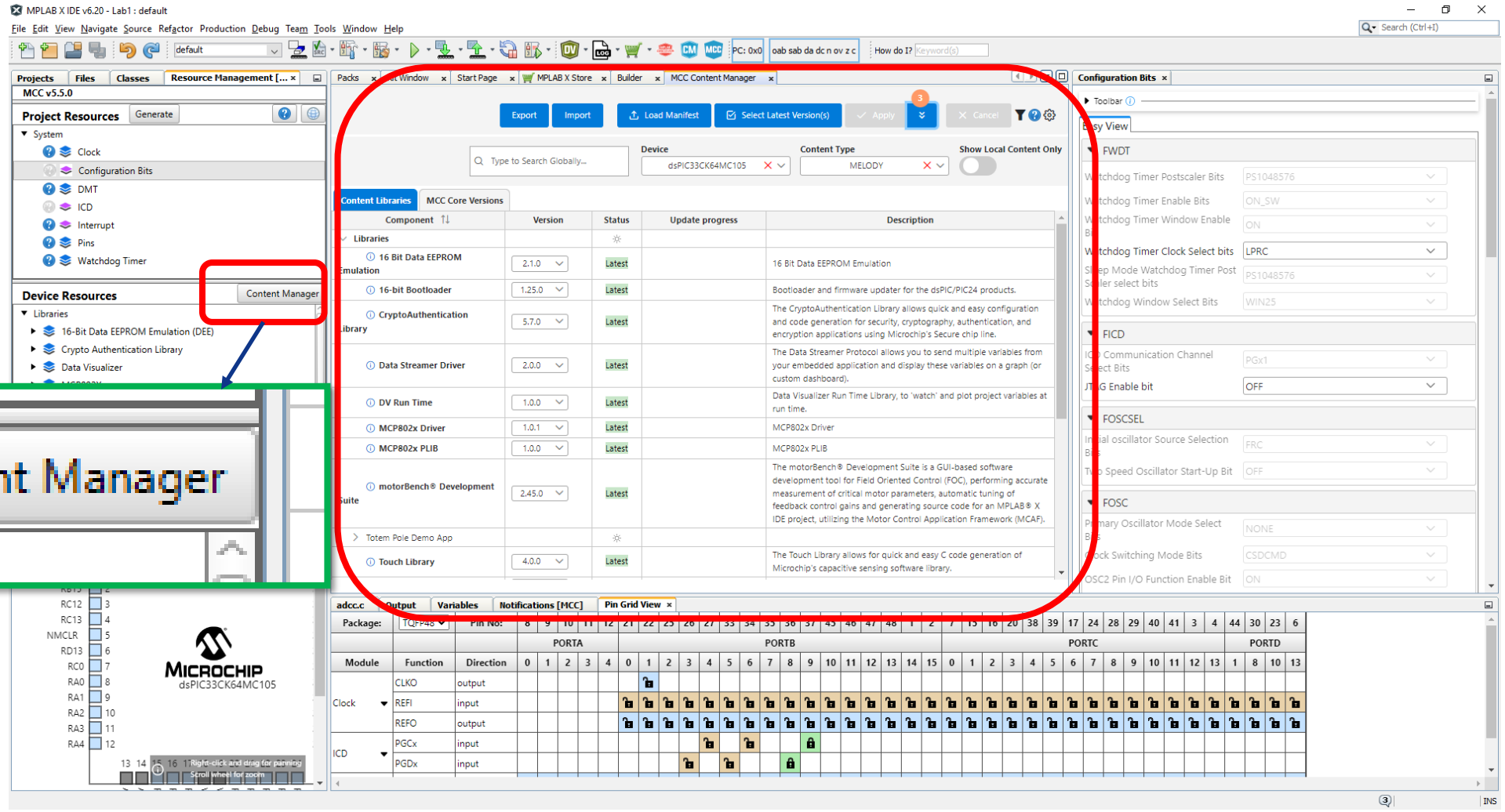


MCC
程式庫
設計
架構圖

腳位功能
規劃

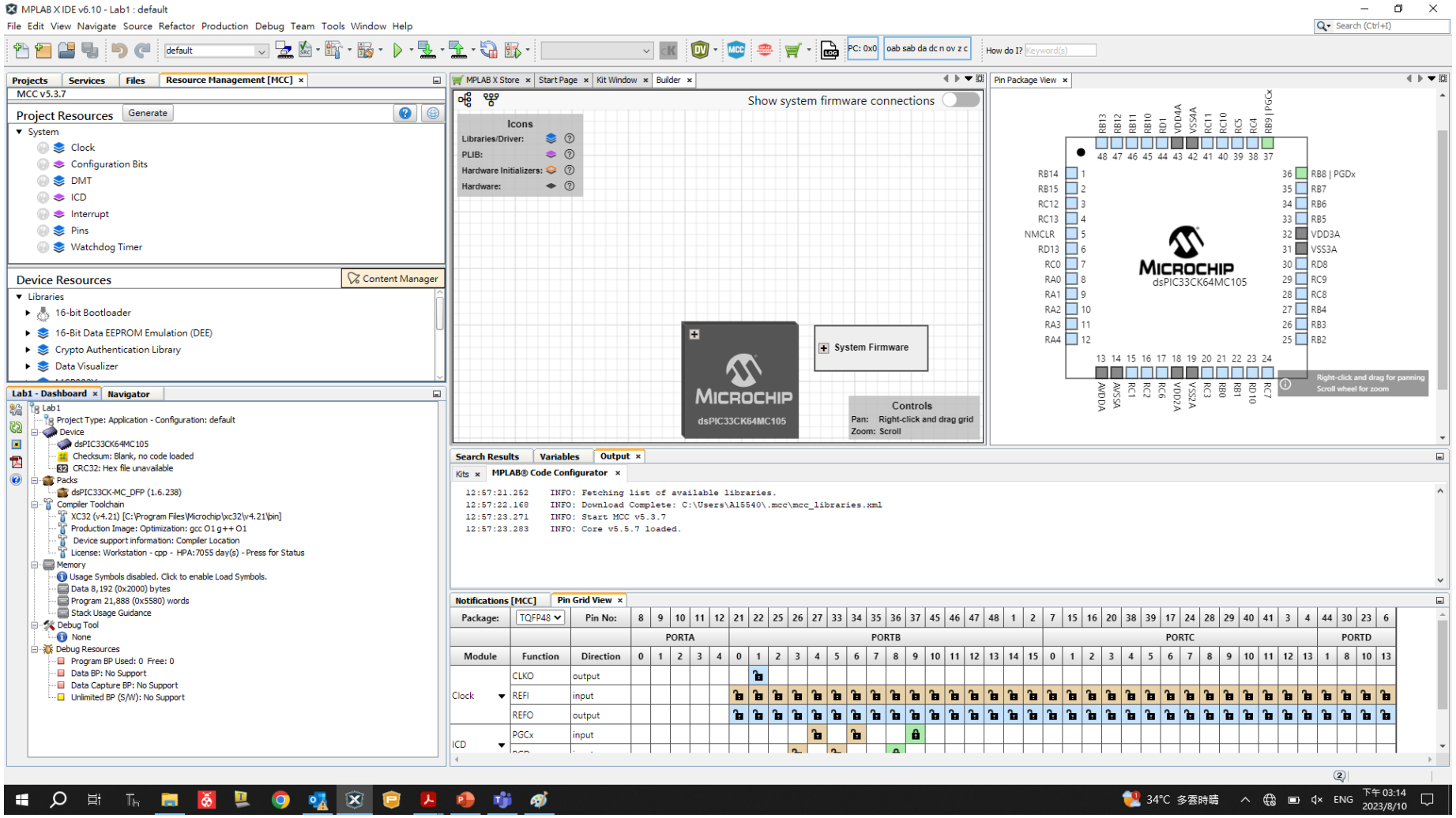
11.下載MCC資料

Content Manager –選擇其它程式庫



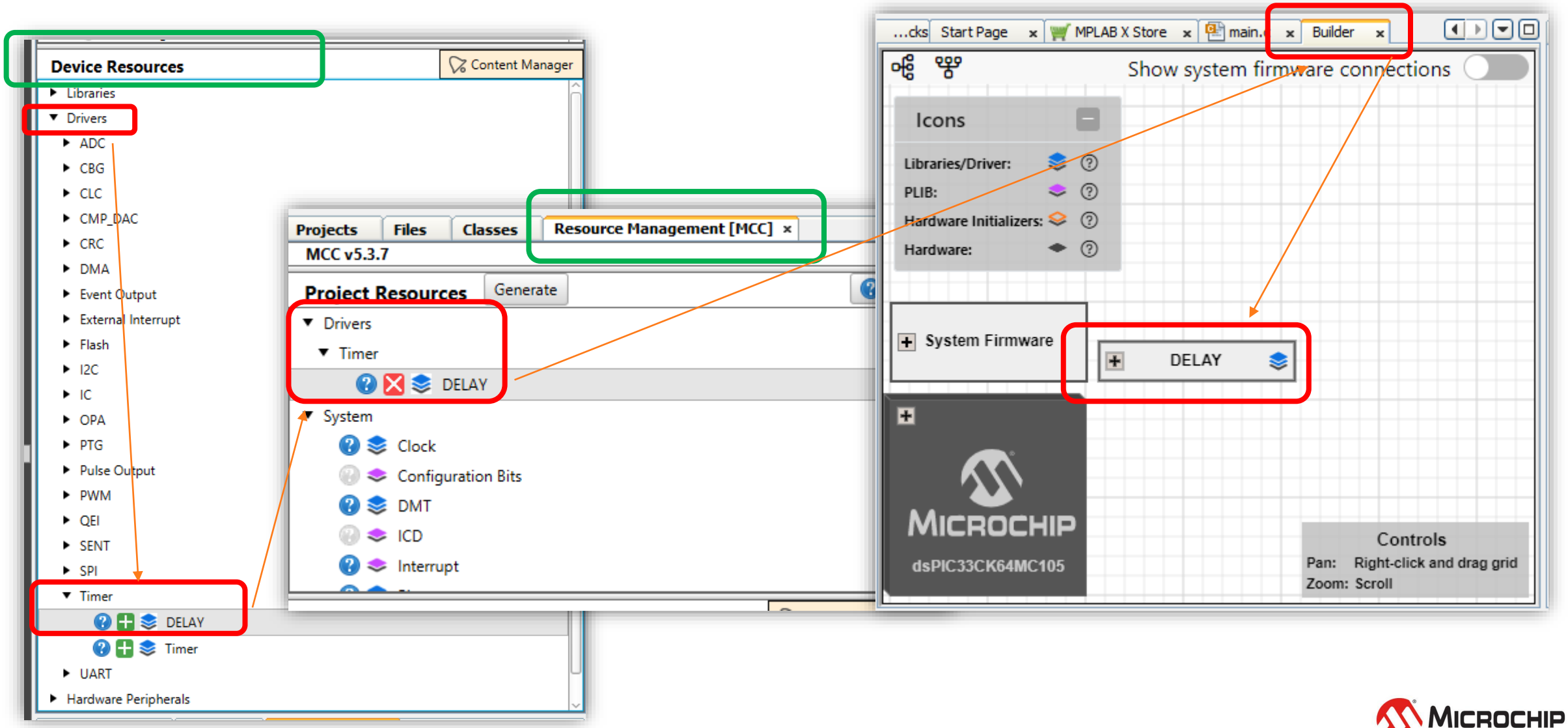
12.重新排版

可以用拖曳方式，調成你喜歡的配置



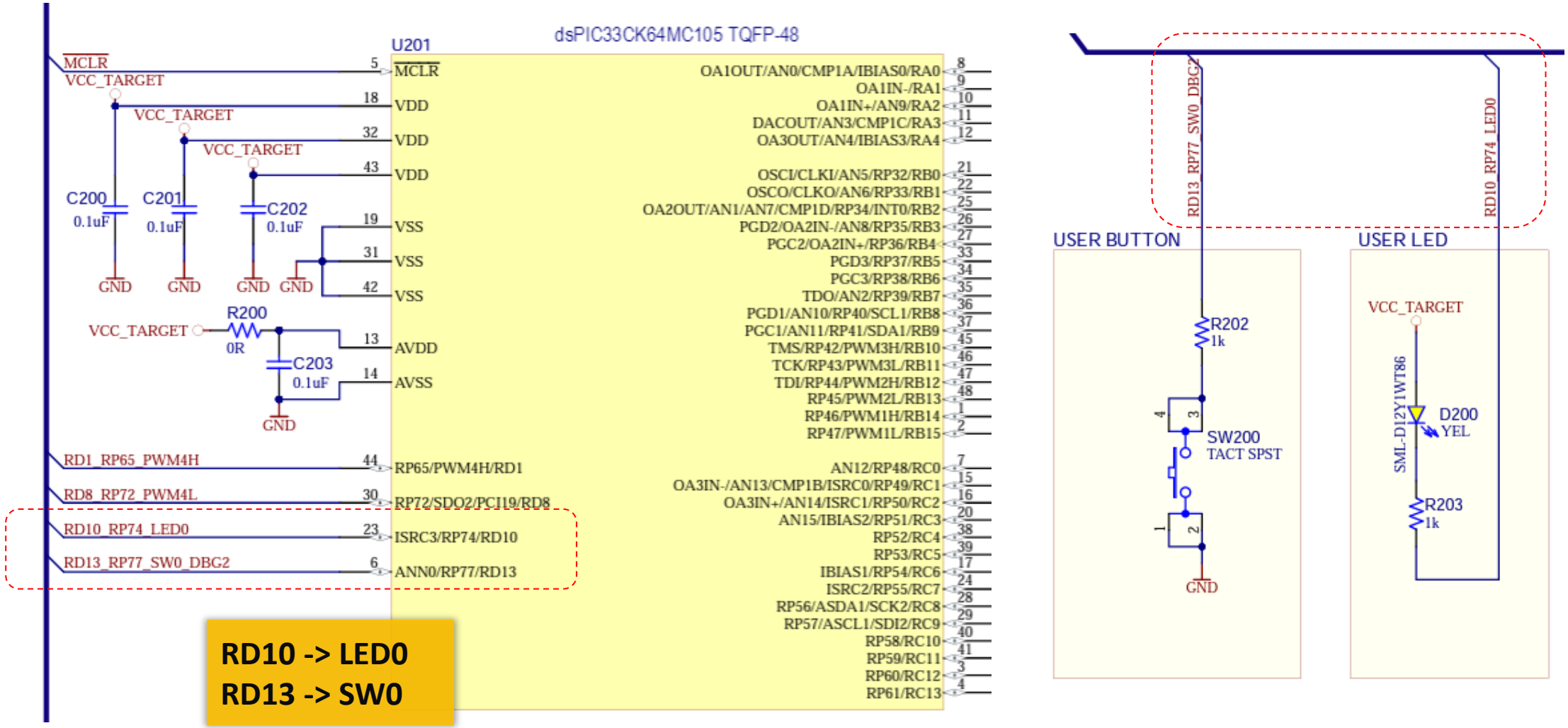
13.加入Delay函式

到Drivers->Timer->點選DELAY



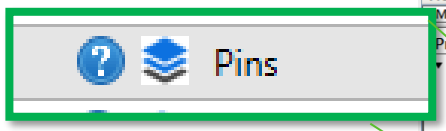
14.確認接脚

dsPIC33CK64MC105_Curiosity_Nano_Schematics.pdf

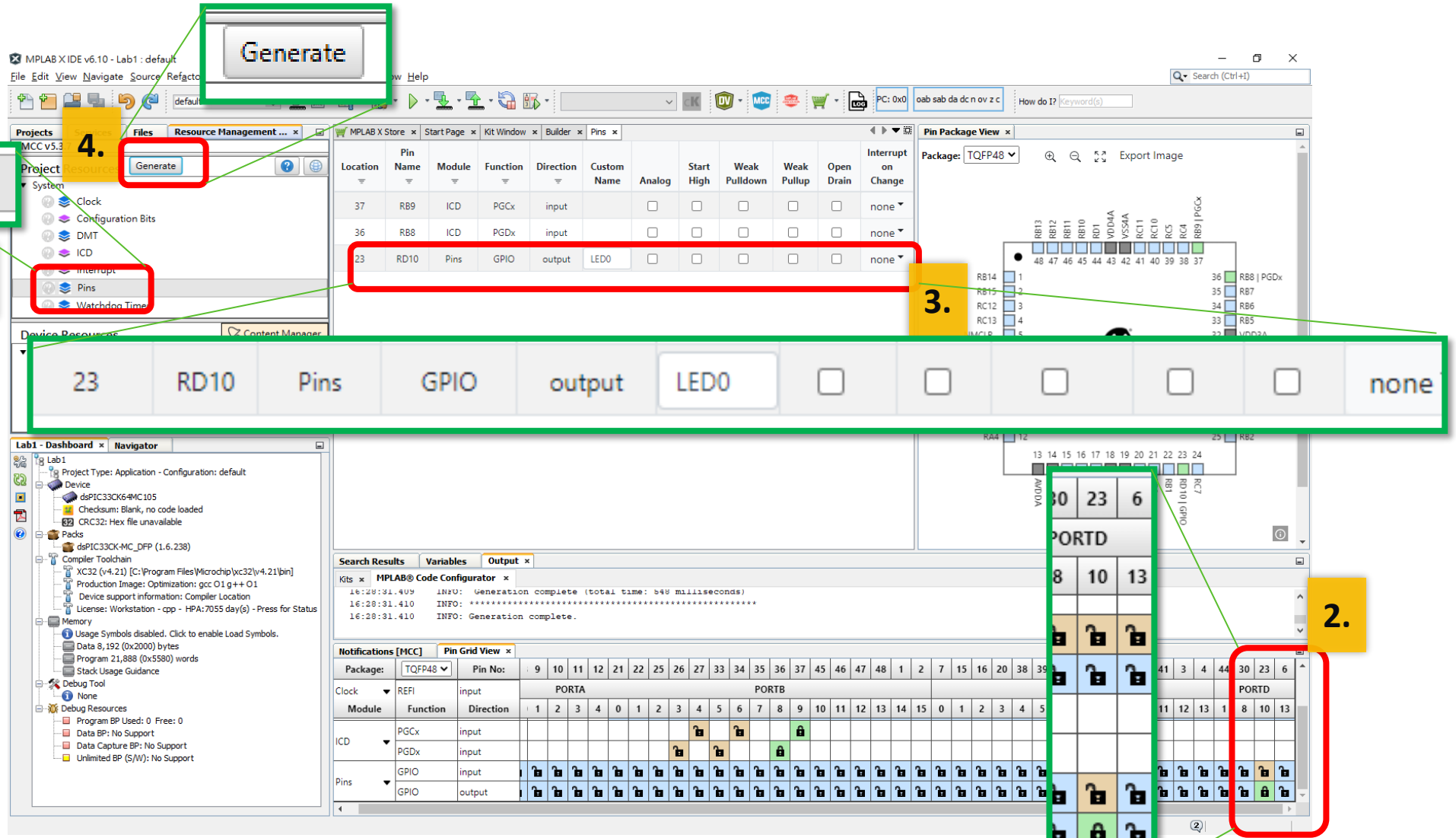


15.設定LED0

1. 點Pins

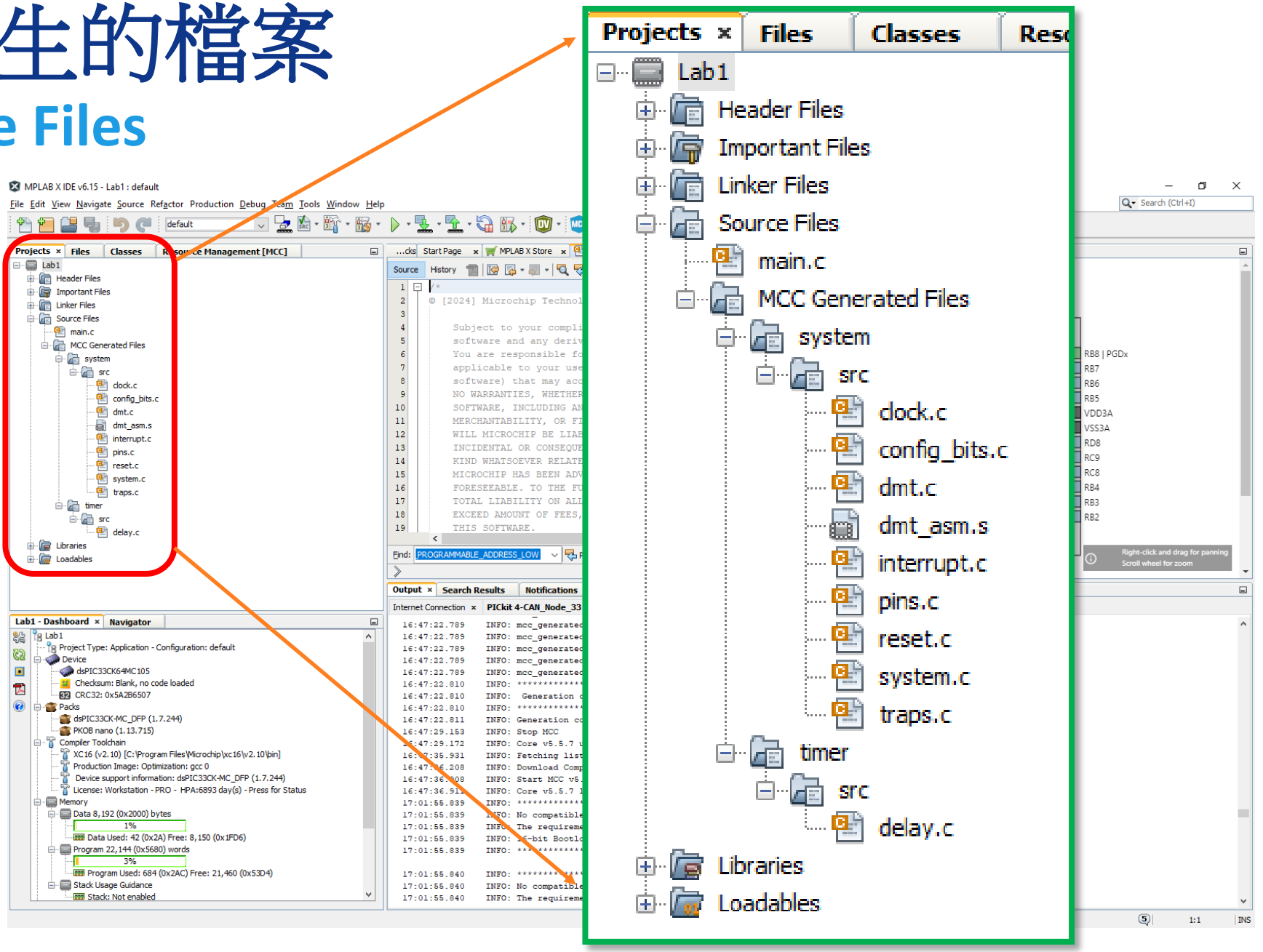


2. 點RD10
   設輸出
3. 改名
   LED0
4. 產生
   CODE



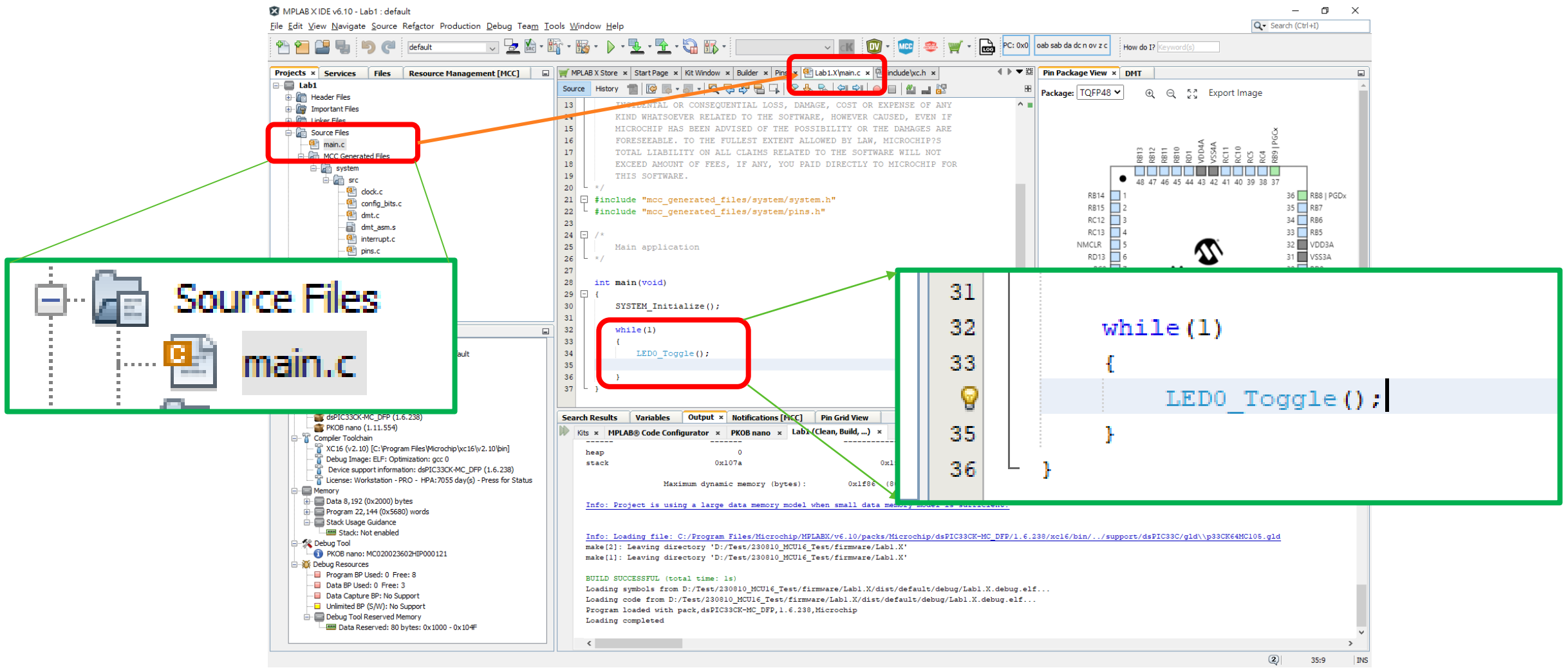
16. 產生的檔案

在Source Files

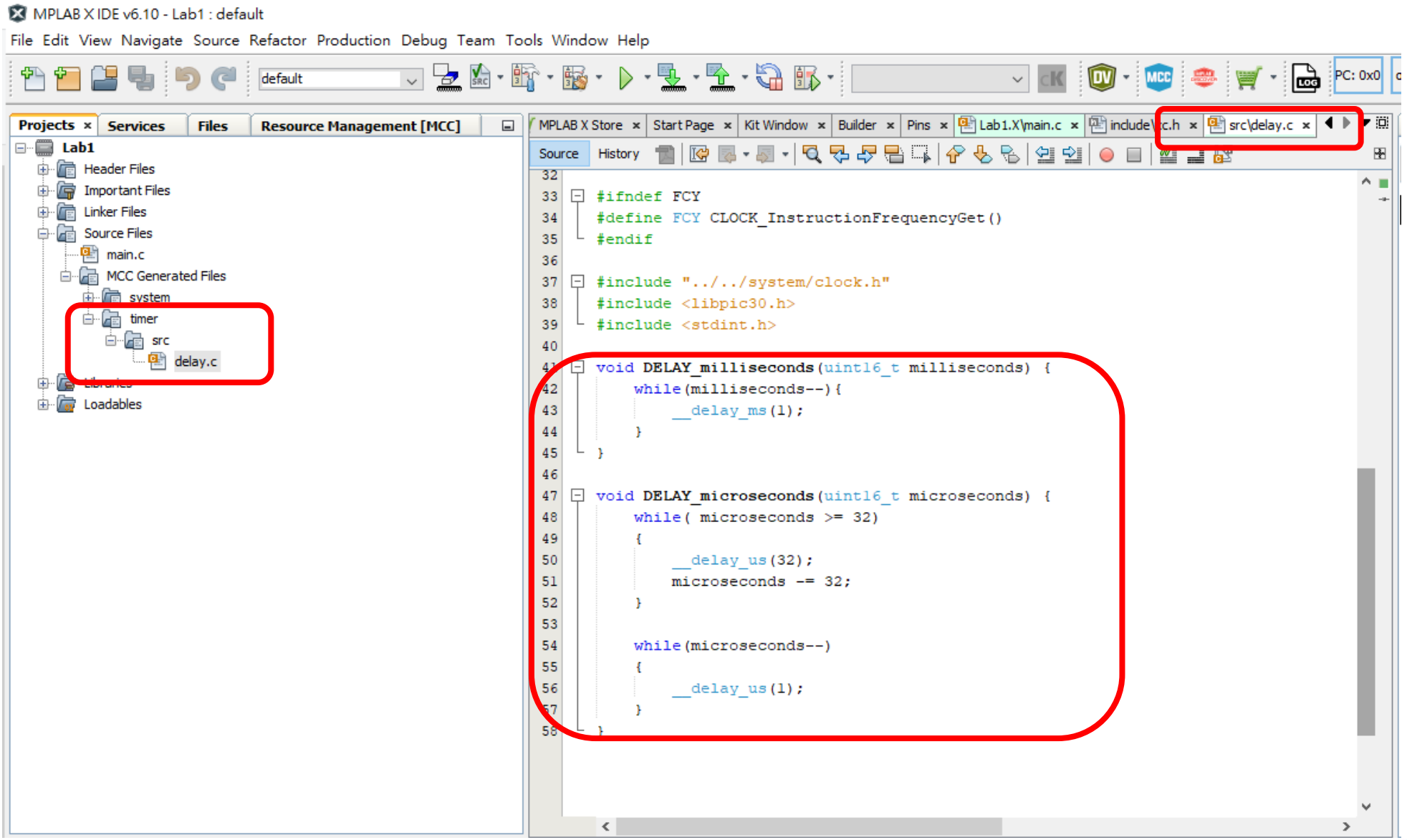


17. 寫程式 - LED

開啟main.c → 在while (1) →加入 LED0_Toggle(); →達到LED反向



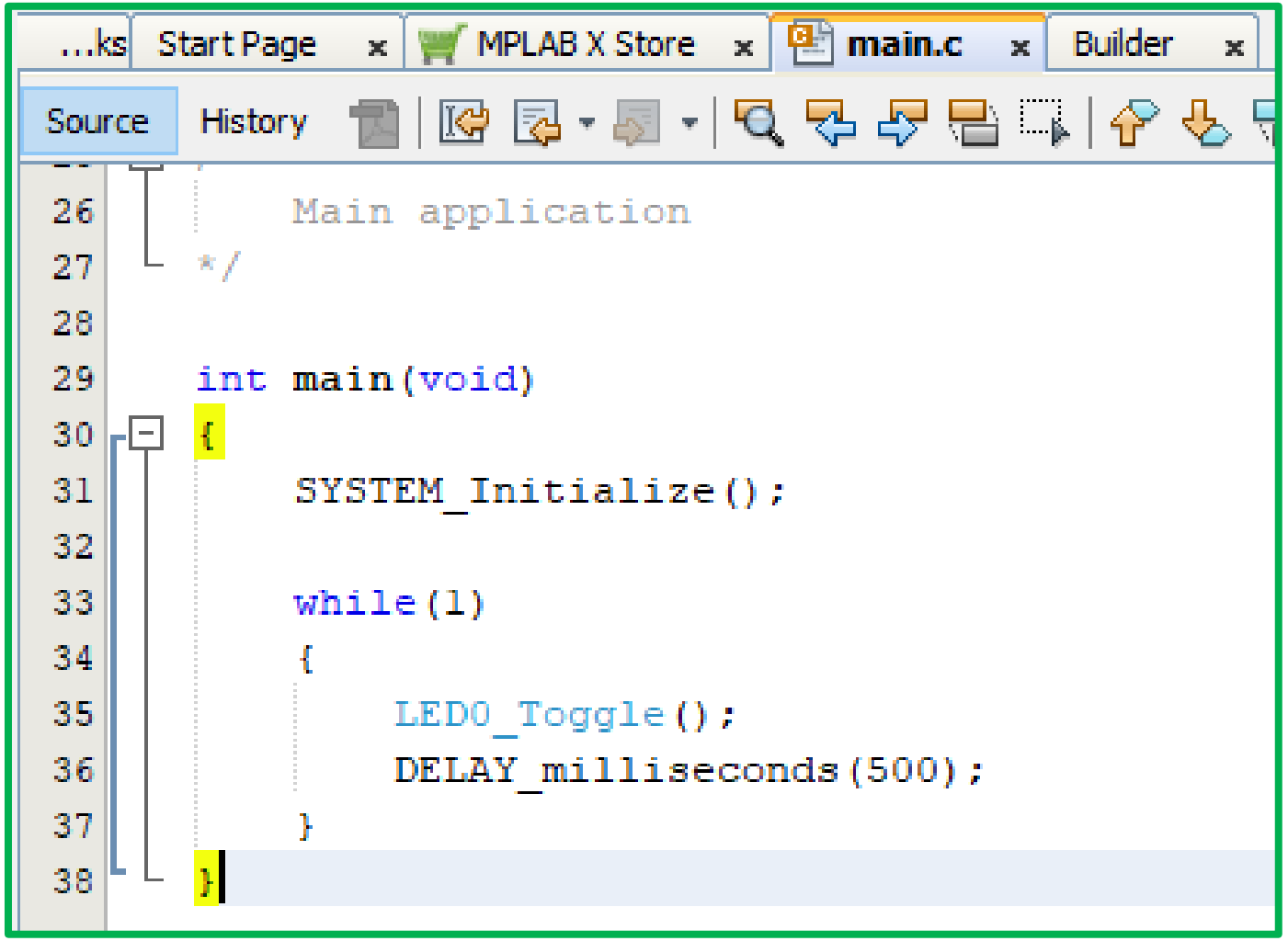
18. Delay函式



19. 寫程式 - Delay

加入延時 500ms

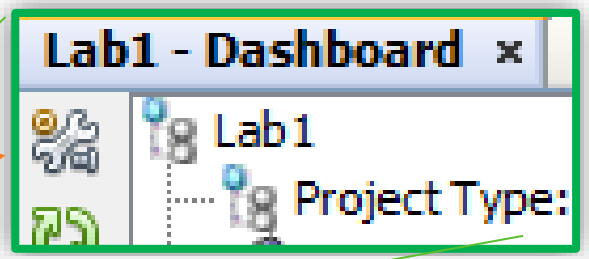
- **MCC產生的delay.c**
  - 含有delay函式
- **加一行delay減緩 LED 反向速度**
- **DELAY_milliseconds(500);**

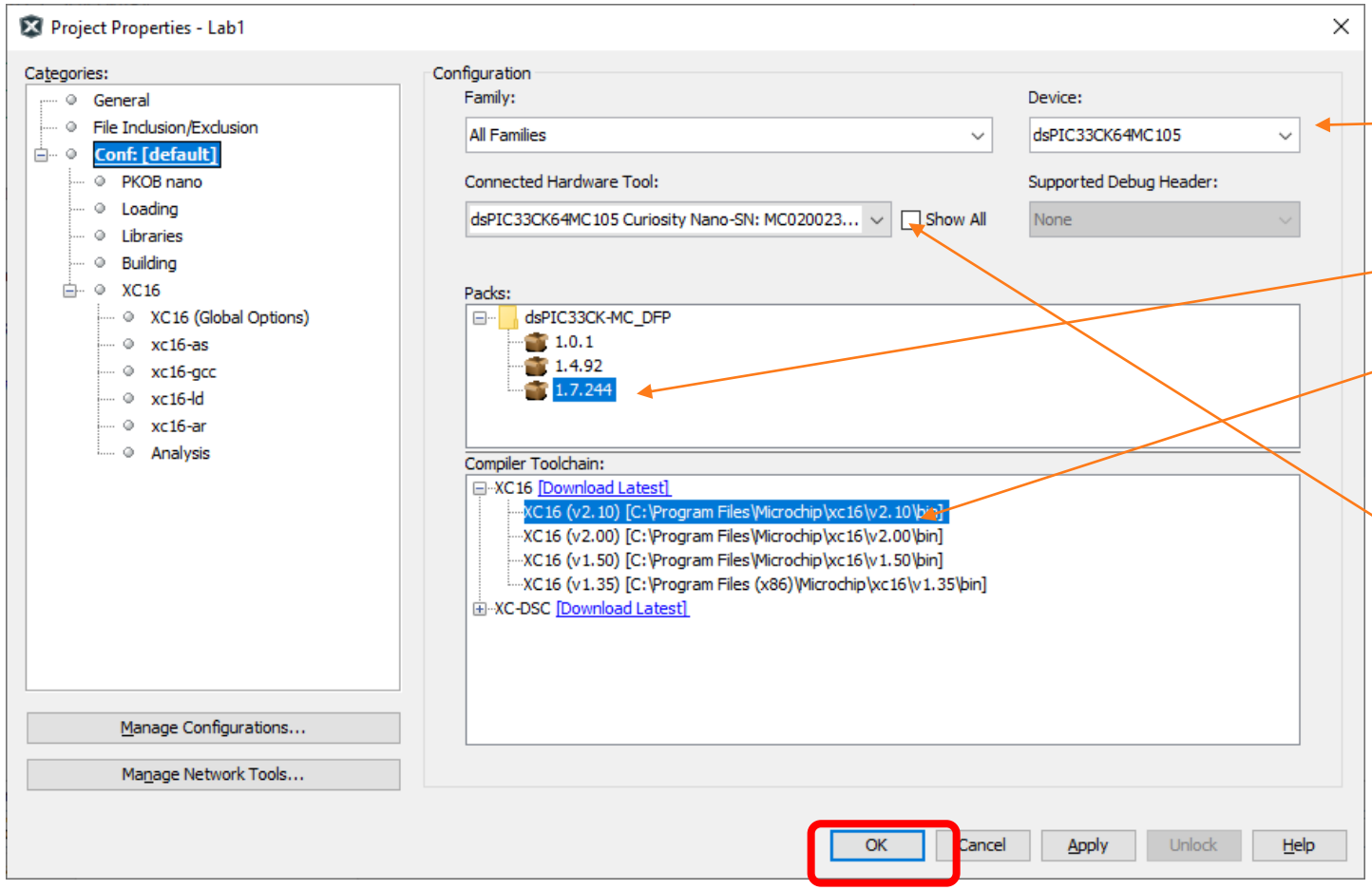


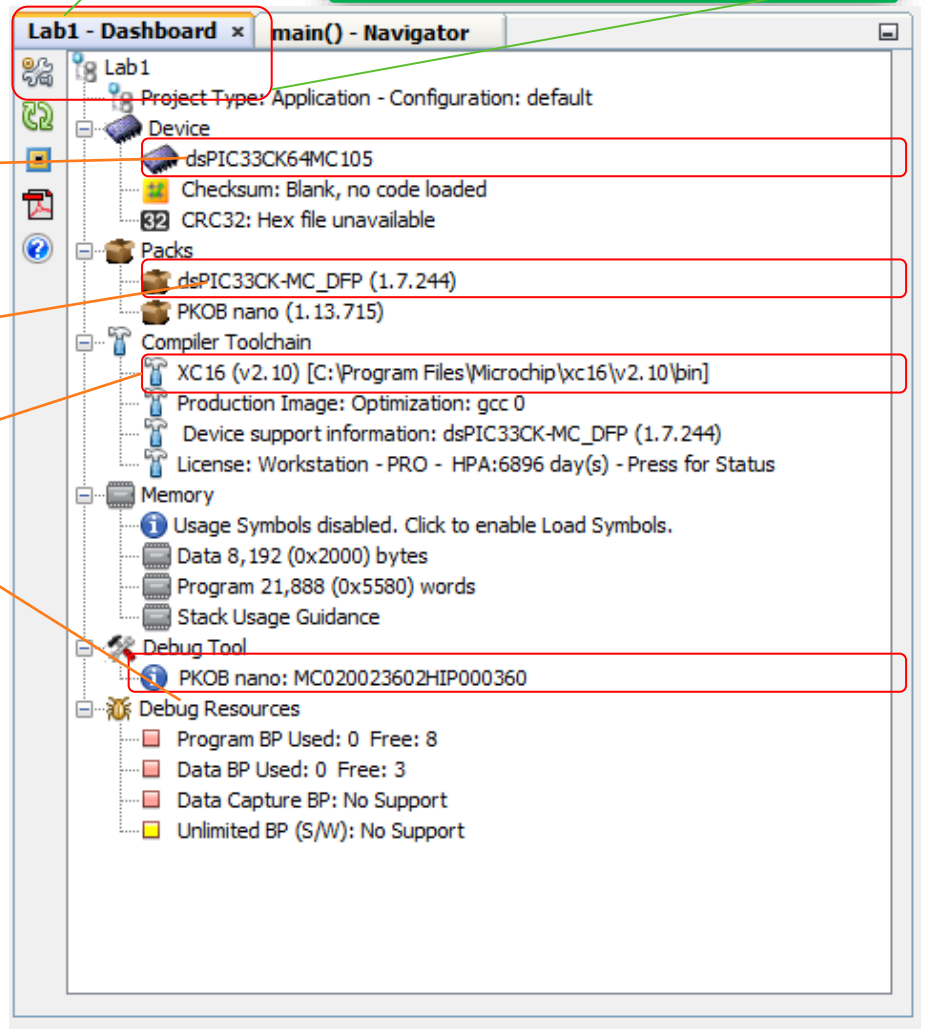
20.確認編譯環境(Dashboard)

Device\DFP\XC16\Debug Tool

1. 點選 後可修改

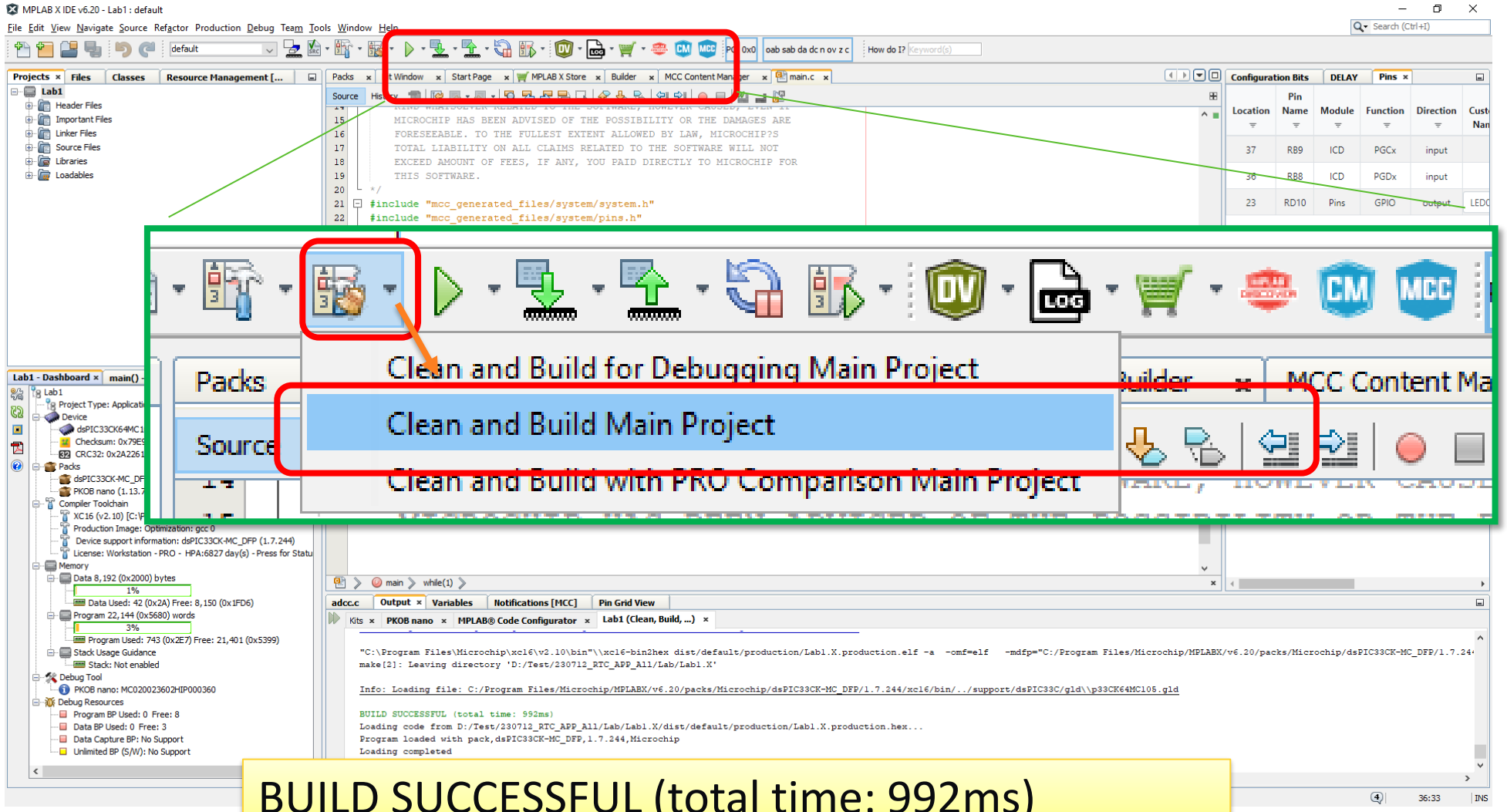




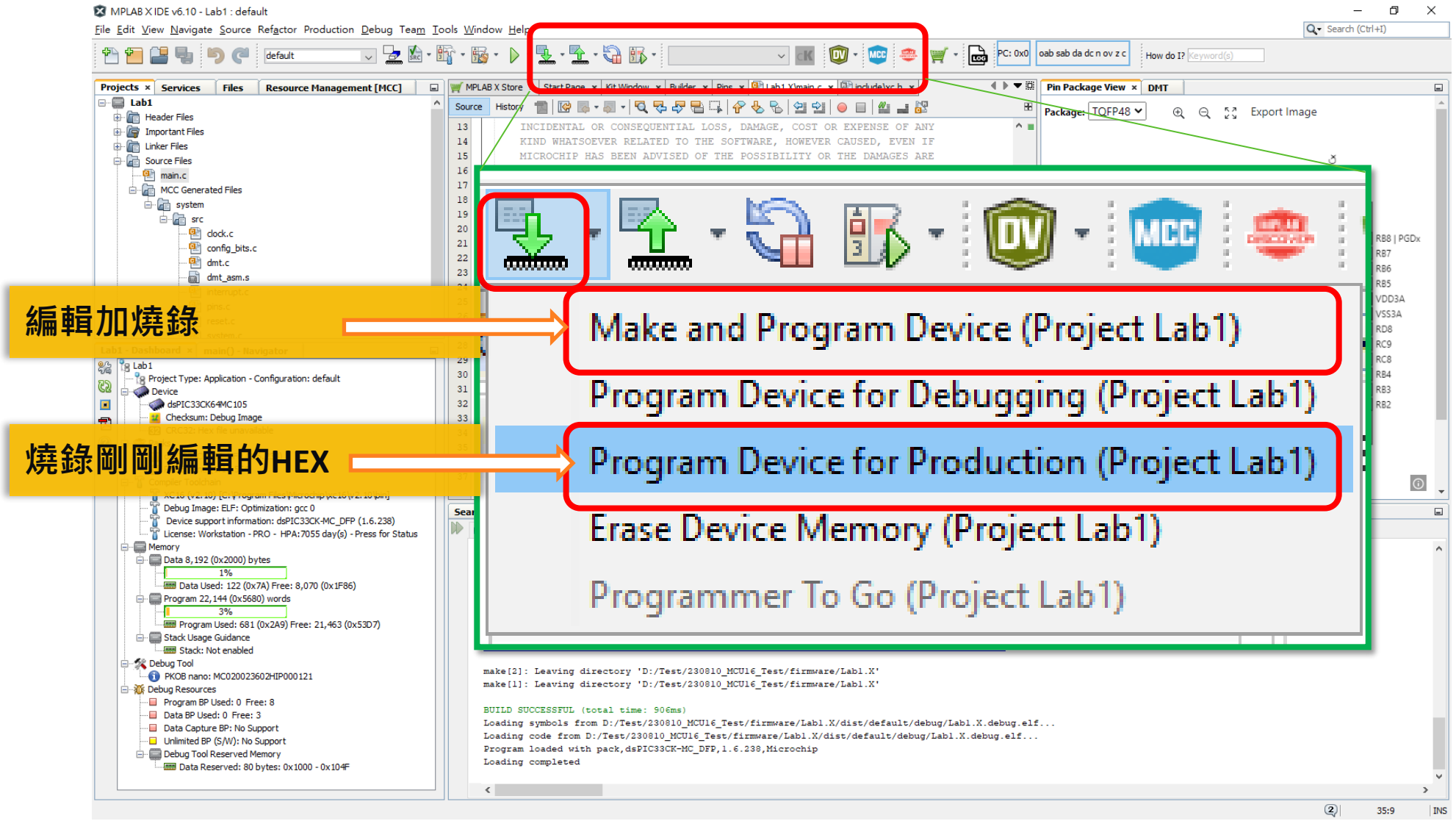


21.啟動編輯

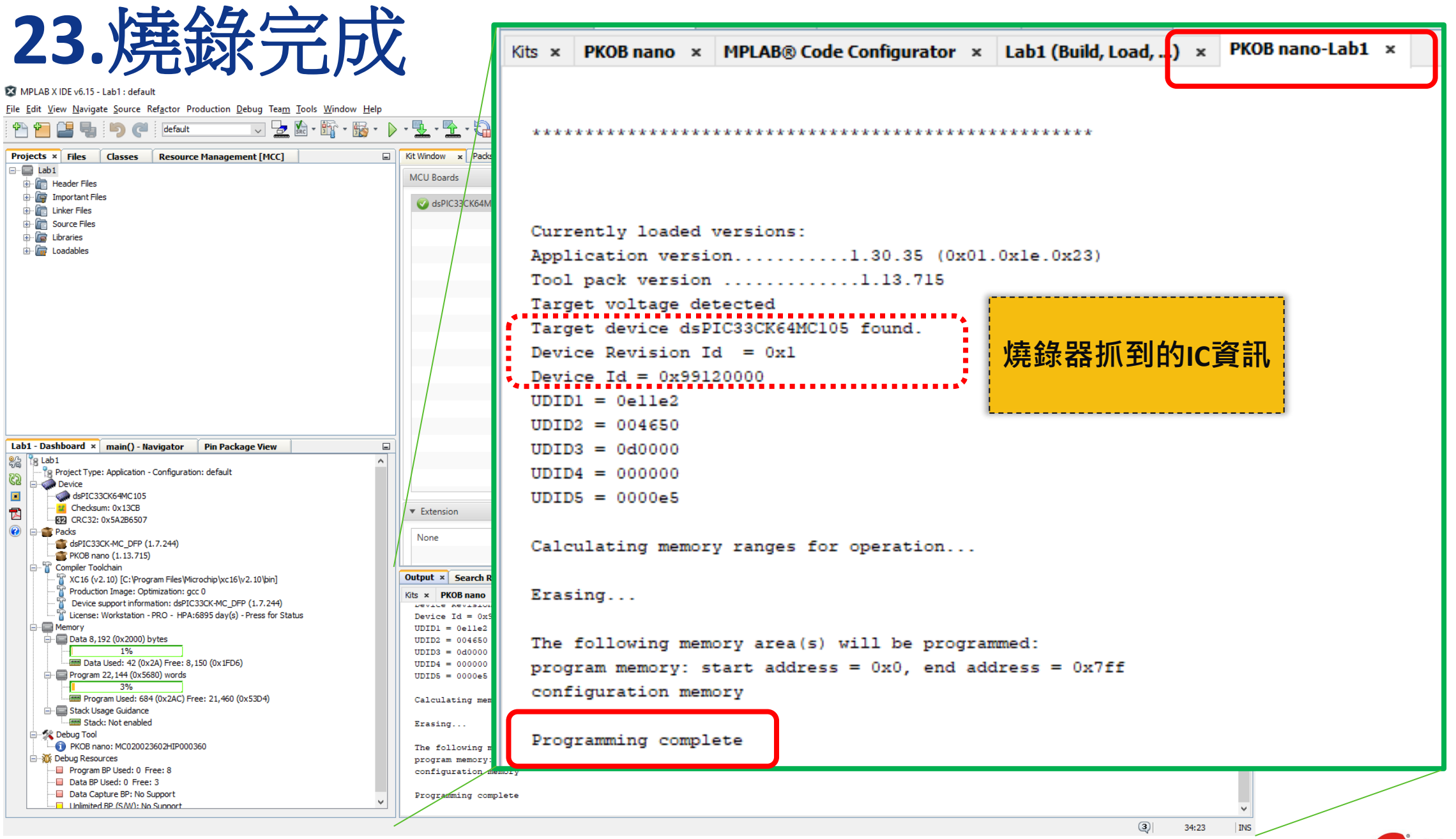
Clean and Build Project(Lab1)



22.啟動燒錄



23.燒錄完成



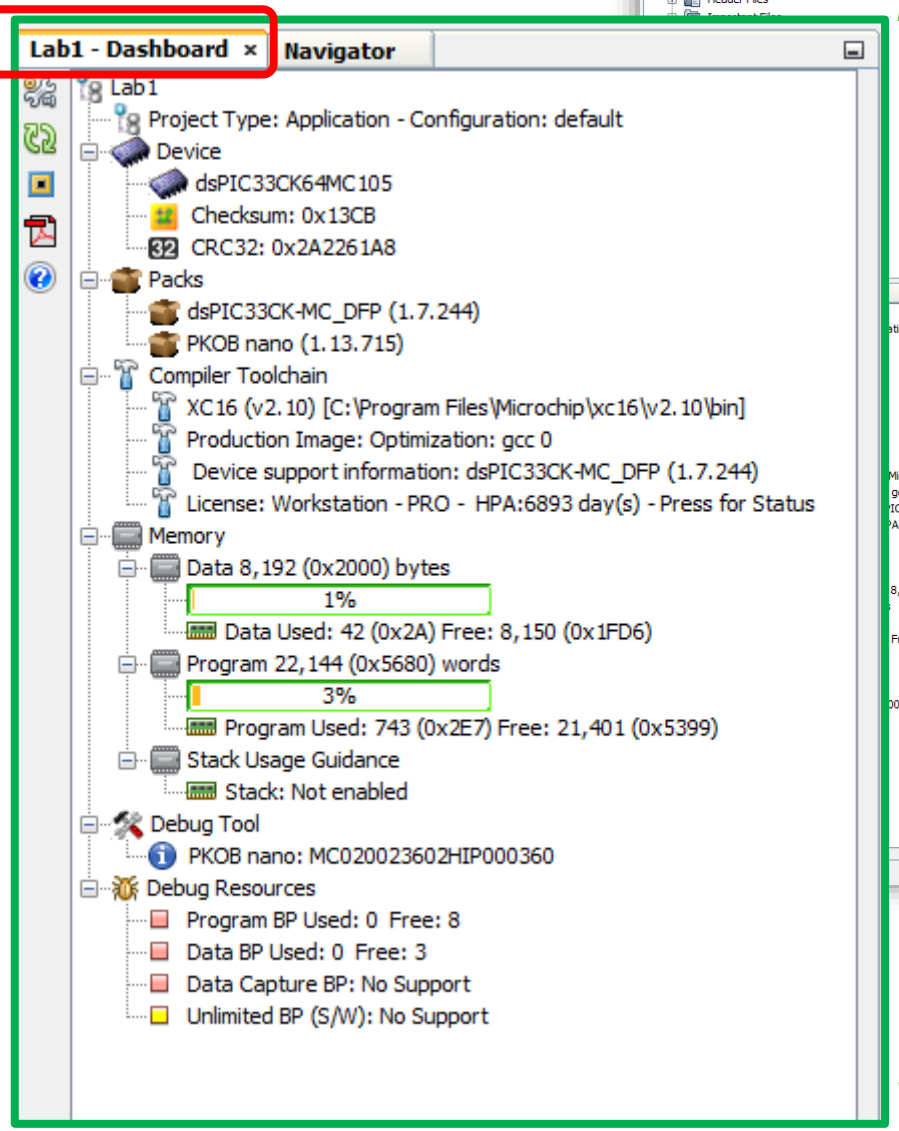
Kits × | PKOB nano × | MPLAB® Code Configurator × | Lab1 (Build, Load, ...) × | PKOB nano-Lab1 ×

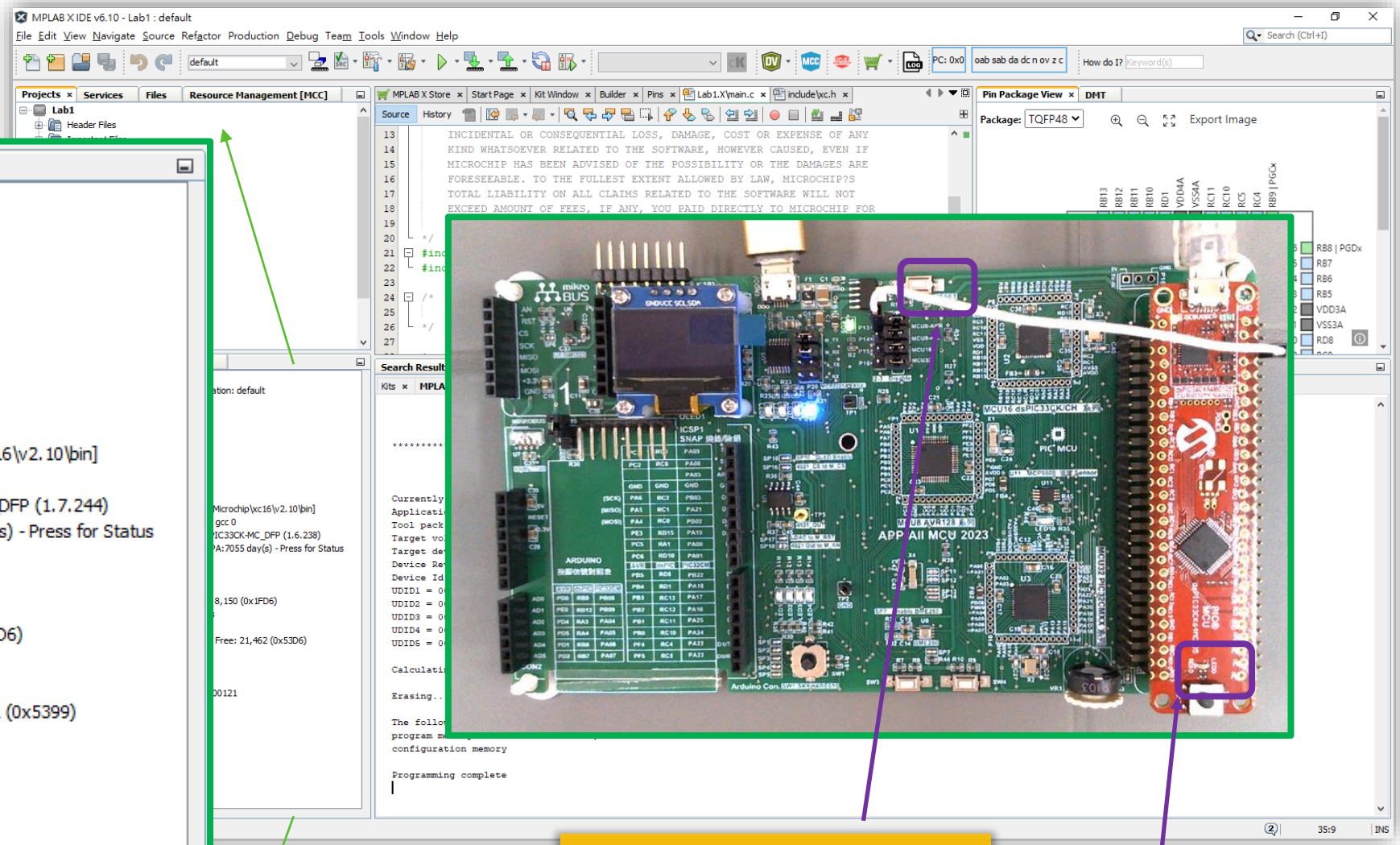
```
**********************************************************


Currently loaded versions:
Application version...........1.30.35 (0x01.0xle.0x23)
Tool pack version .............1.13.715
Target voltage detected
Target device dsPIC33CK64MC105 found.
Device Revision Id  = 0x1
Device Id = 0x99120000
UDID1 = 0elle2
UDID2 = 004650
UDID3 = 0d0000
UDID4 = 000000
UDID5 = 0000e5

Calculating memory ranges for operation...

Erasing...

The following memory area(s) will be programmed:
program memory: start address = 0x0, end address = 0x7ff
configuration memory

Programming complete
```

燒錄器抓到的IC資訊

24.結果

LED0閃爍



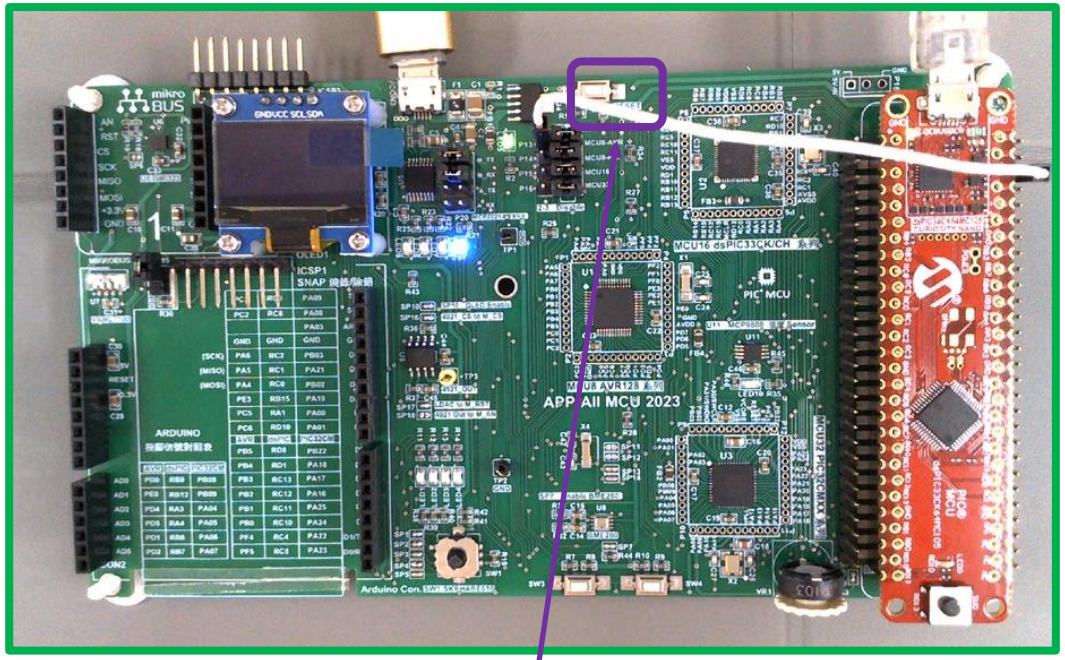


如果有接白色RESET線
要按一下RESET鈕(SW2)

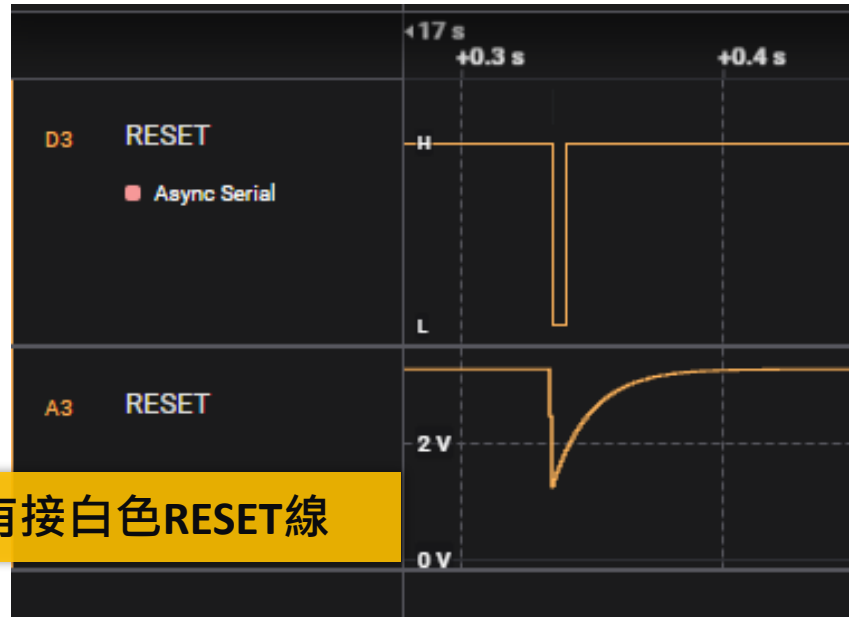
LED0閃爍

25. RESET

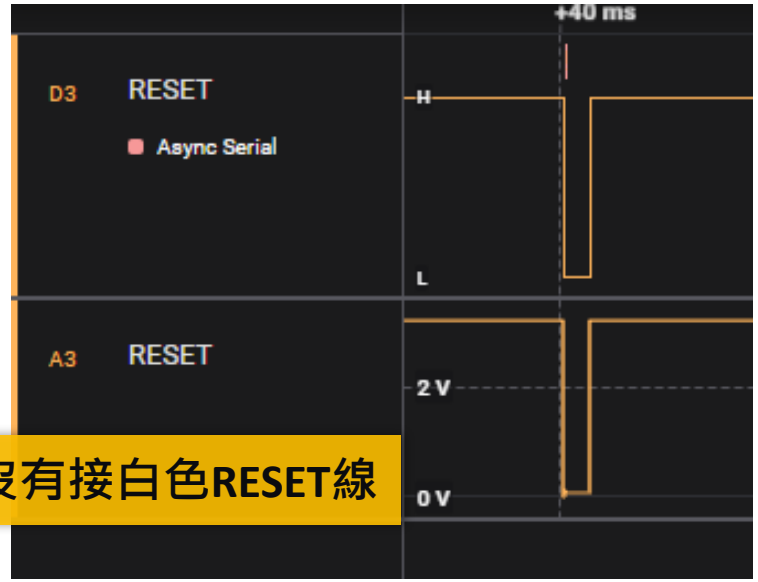
要再按一次的原因



因紅板內建燒錄器
RESET Pin驅動能力不足驅動綠板
燒完後，需要按一下RESET鈕(SW2)
讓MCU Reset 完全



有接白色RESET線



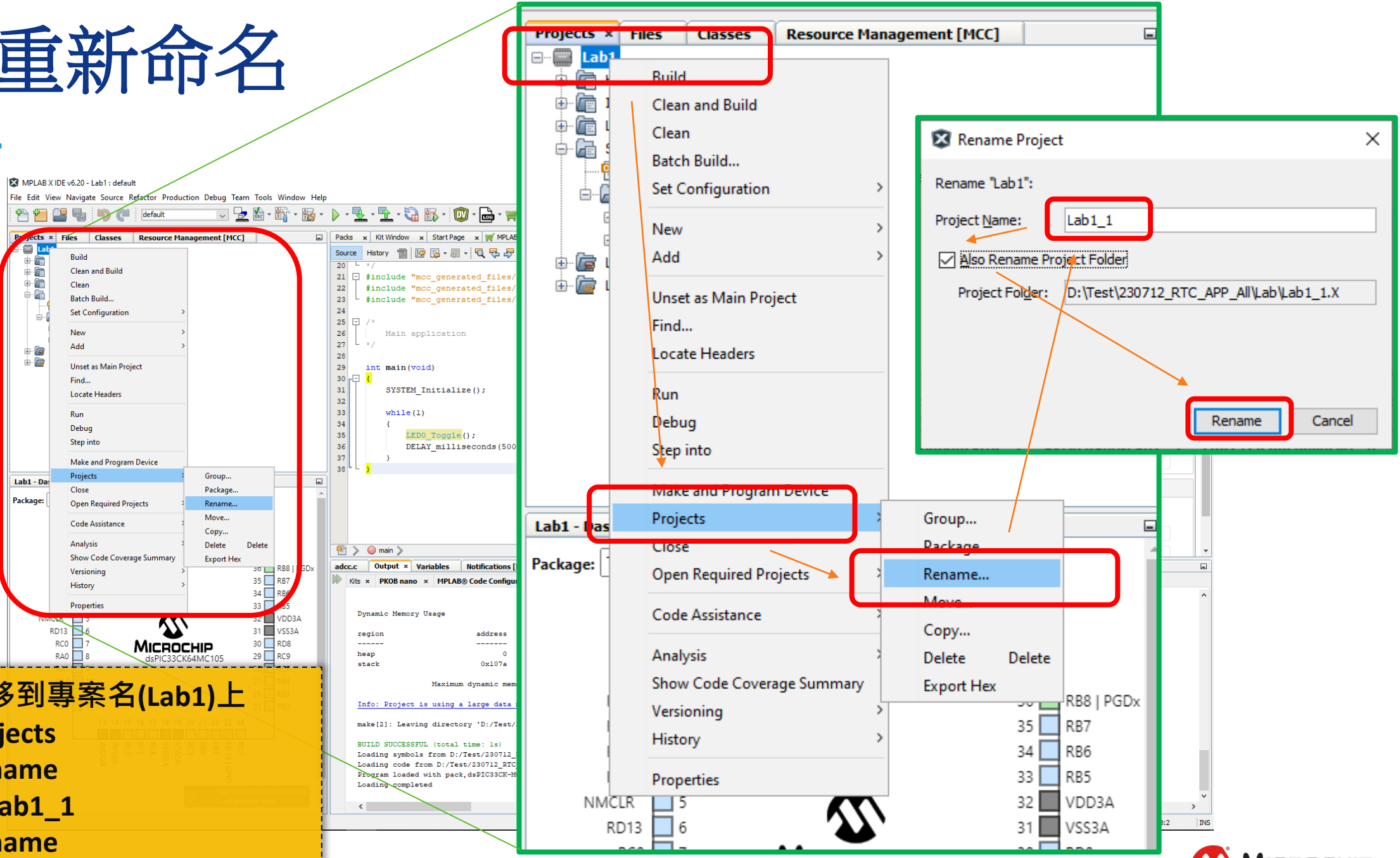
沒有接白色RESET線

26.成果

- 以上步驟完成，看到**LED**閃爍代表
  - MPLAB X IDE → 安裝OK
  - MCC → 安裝OK
  - XC16 → 安裝OK
  - EVB(紅板) → 燒錄功能 OK
  - dsPIC33 → 型號正確 OK
  - 可以開始進一步練習

專案重新命名

Lab1_1



1. 滑鼠移到專案名(Lab1)上
2. 選Projects
3. 選Rename
4. 改為Lab1_1
5. 按Rename

測試input

Lab1_1 透過SW0控制LED0

1) 延續Lab1
2) 開啟MCC
3) 設定輸入(參考步驟14,15)
   a) Project Resource→點Pins
   b) 在Pins /input處→點RD13
   c) IO_RD13改名成SW0
   d) 並在同一行，勾選Weak Pullup
   e) 在產生一次Code
4) 改Code (如右圖) (參考步驟17)
   到main.c 的while(1){…}
5) 燒入(參考步驟22)
6) 結果: 按SW0 -> LED0 亮

```
29      int main(void)
30      {
31          SYSTEM_Initialize();
32
33          while(1)
34          {
35      //          LED0_Toggle();
36      //          DELAY_milliseconds(500);
37
38              if(SW0_GetValue())
39              {   LED0_SetHigh(); }
40              else
41              {   LED0_SetLow();  }
42
43          }
44      }
```

實驗二

透過UART(非同步串列通訊)顯示信息

入門實驗

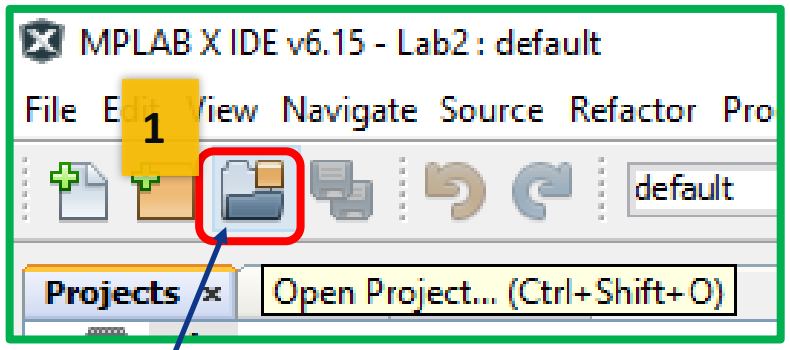
實驗二：透過UART(非同步串列通訊)顯示信息

- 本實驗目的：
  - 確認底板正常
    - 訊號可以通過 115200-8-N-1格式傳到底板
    - MCP2221動作正常
    - 方便後續輸出除錯訊息

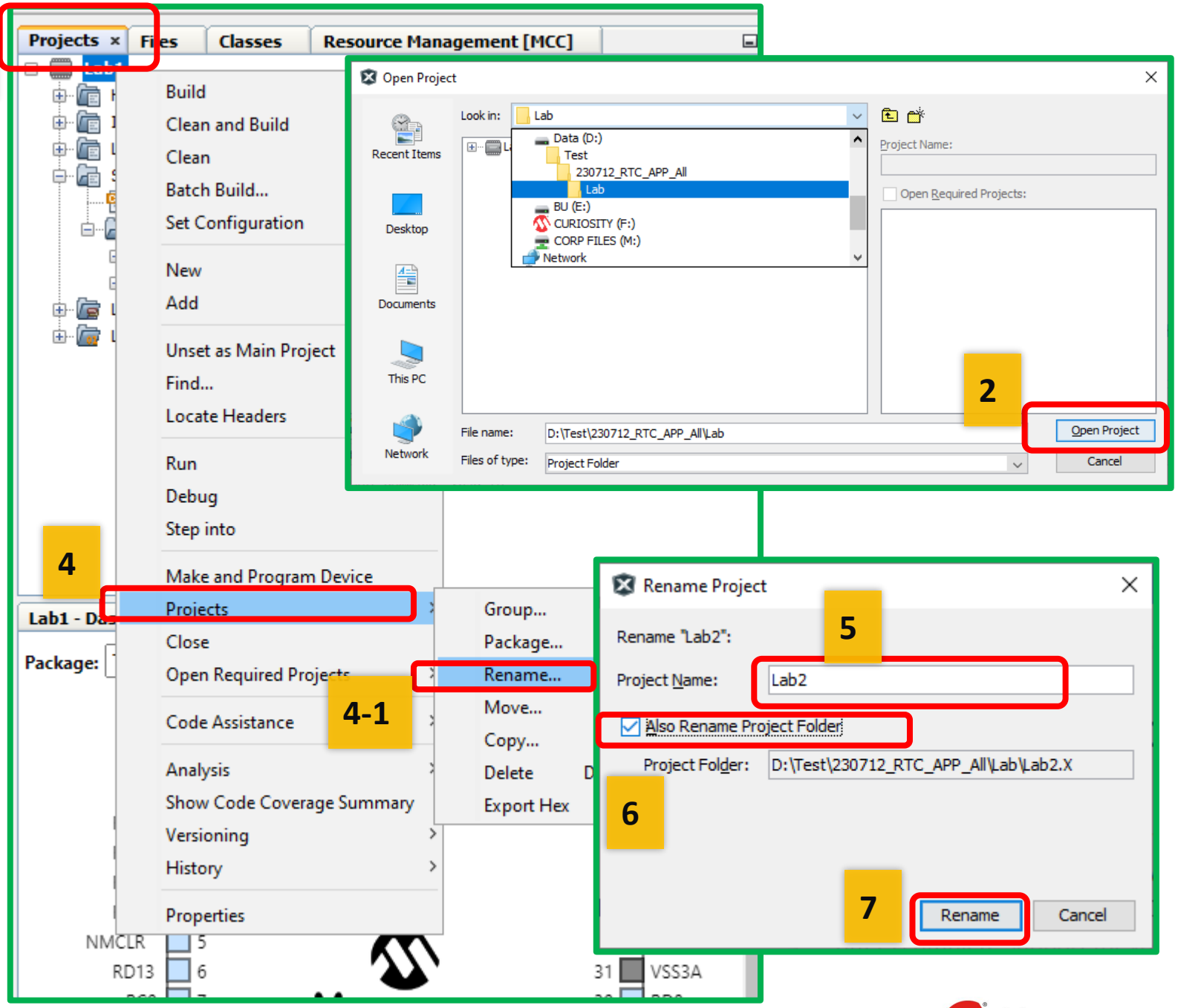
- 結果呈現：
  - 在電腦終端機上顯示字串
    - dsPIC33: Hi

1.建立Lab2

將Lab 1改名成Lab2



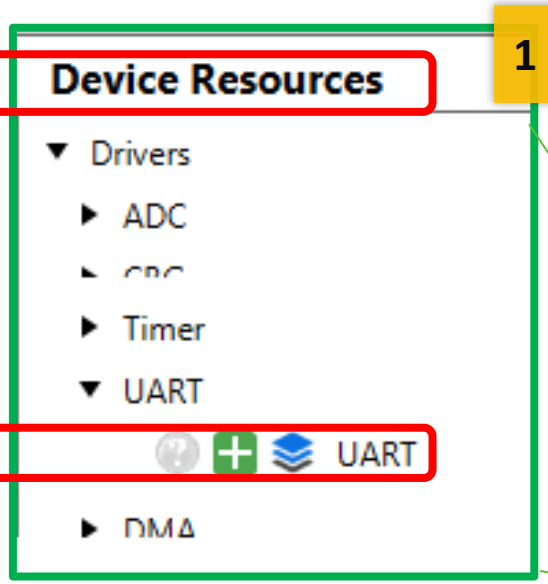
1) 點選 →開啟專案
2) 到對映路徑中選取→Lab1
3) 到Projects 在Lab1上
   滑鼠點右鍵
4) 找到Projects → Rename
5) 修改成Lab2
6) 勾選順便改資料夾名
7) 按 Rename 完成名稱修改



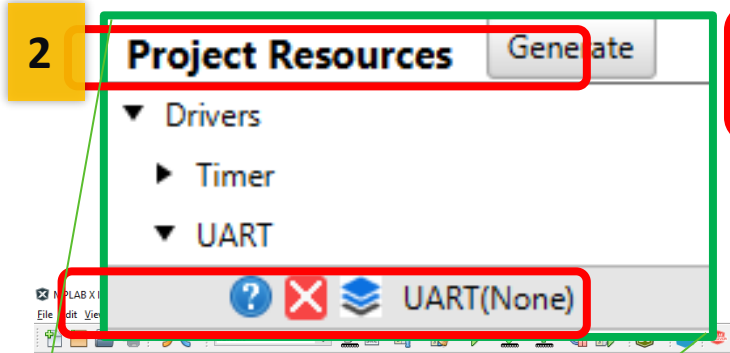
MICROCHIP

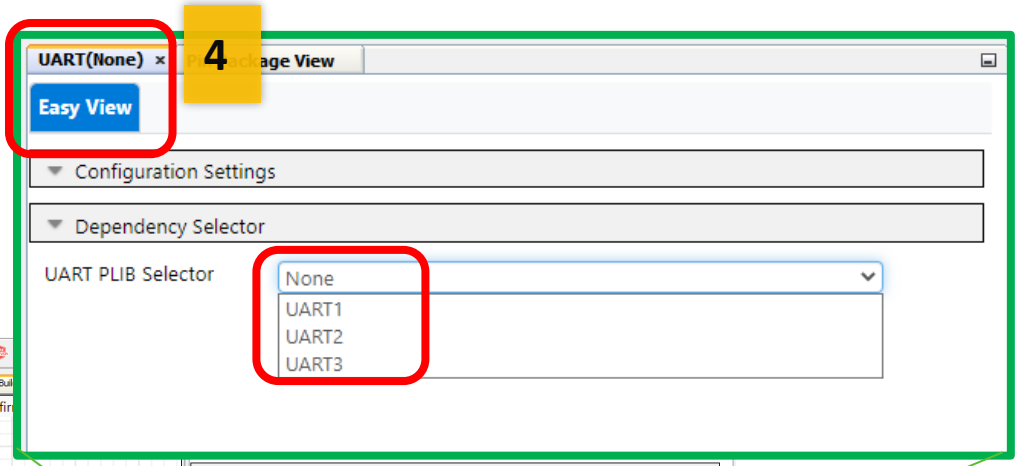
2. 在MCC中選取UART

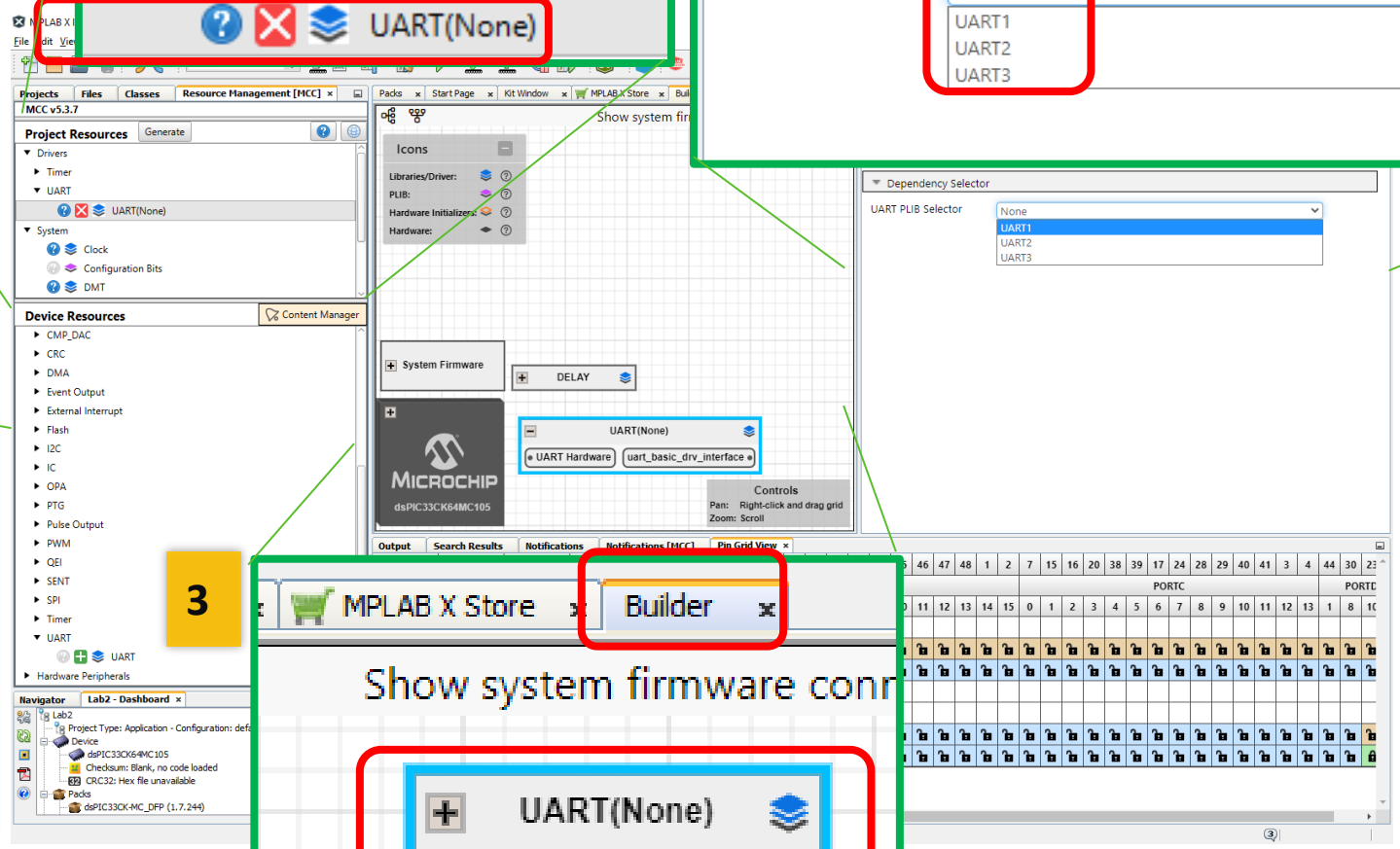
選UART1



1) 到Device Resources
   找Drivers ,找UART ,點選
2) 到Project Resources
   找Drivers ,找UART ,點選
3) 到Builder,點選UART(None)
4) 到UART Easy View,選定硬體UART1

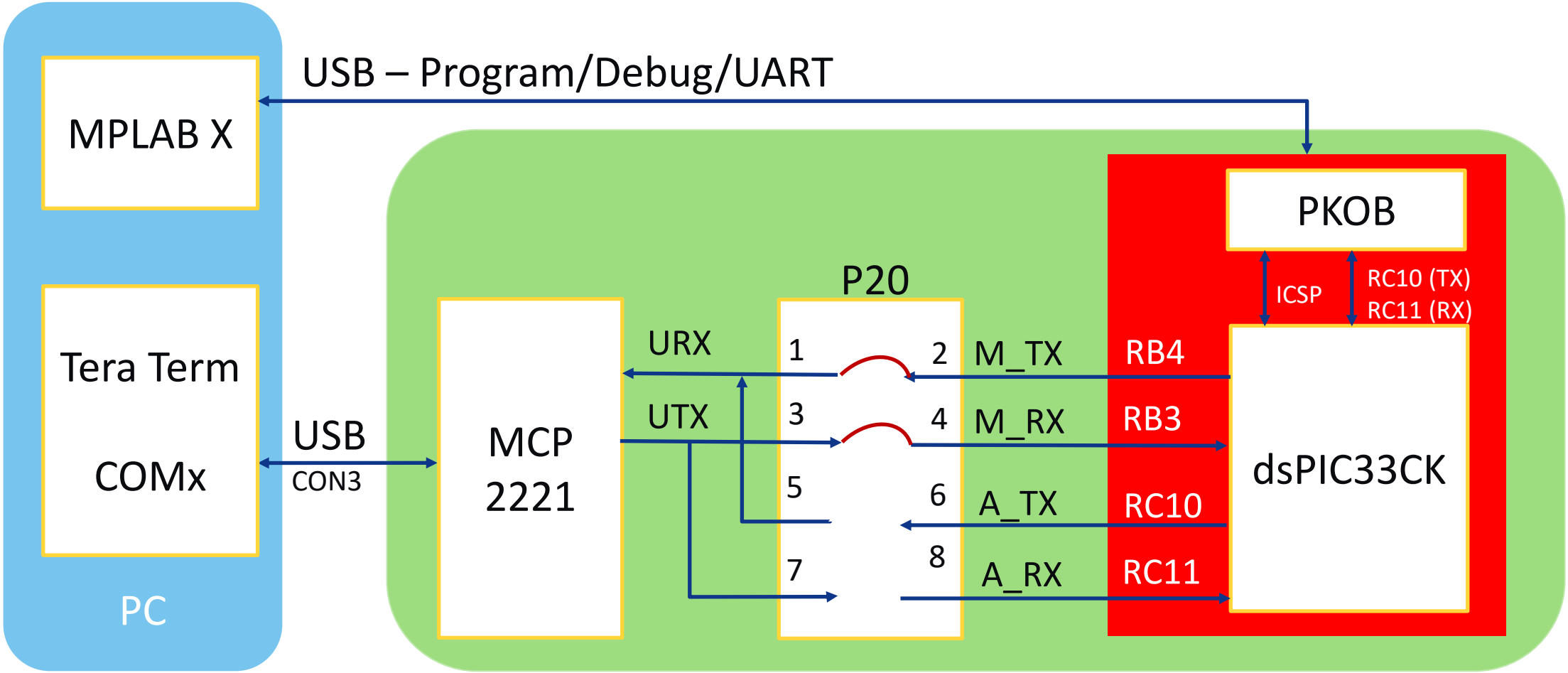






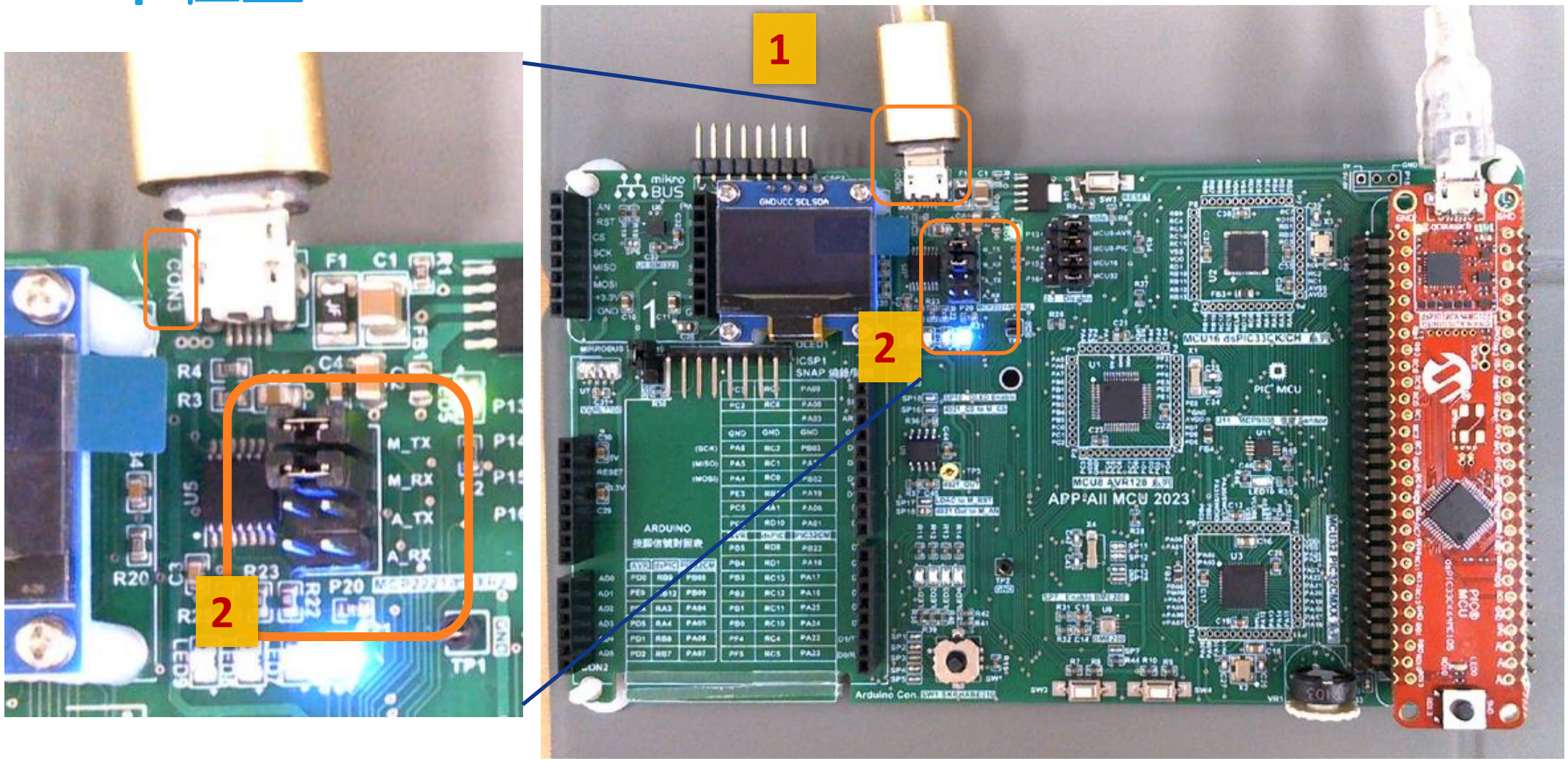
3.架構圖

UART 相關連線



3-2. UART 相關接線

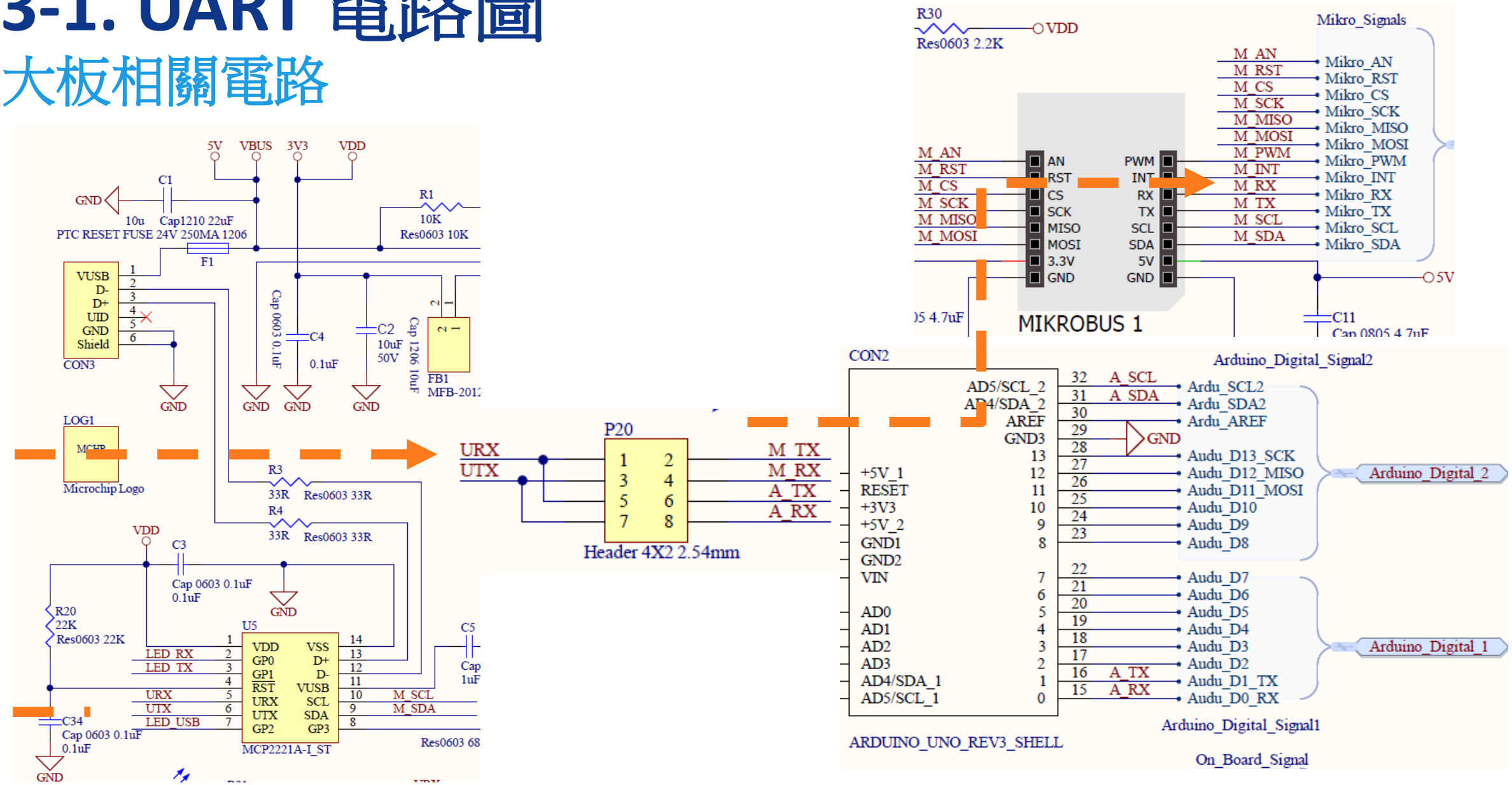
P20-Jump 位置



MICROCHIP

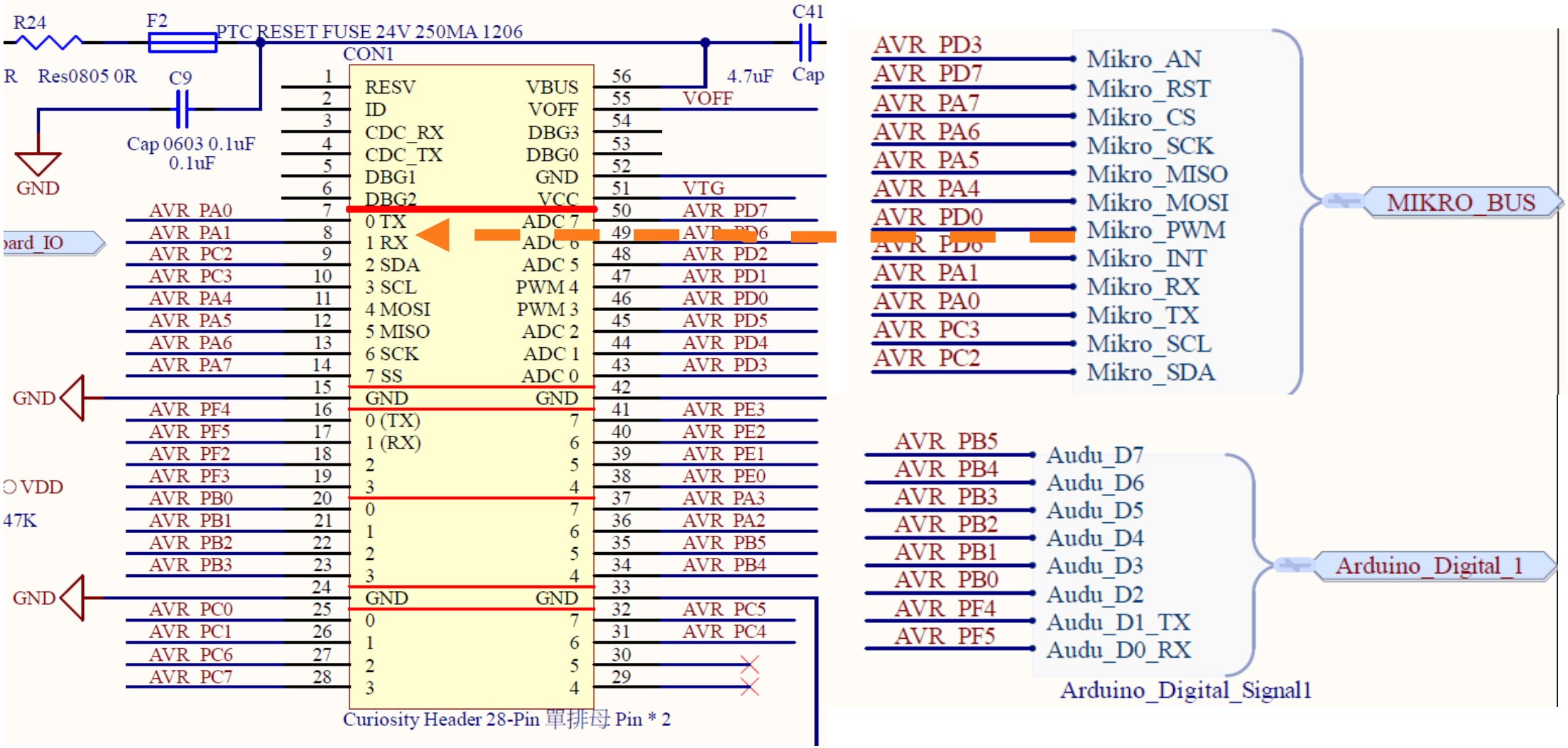
3-1. UART 電路圖

大板相關電路



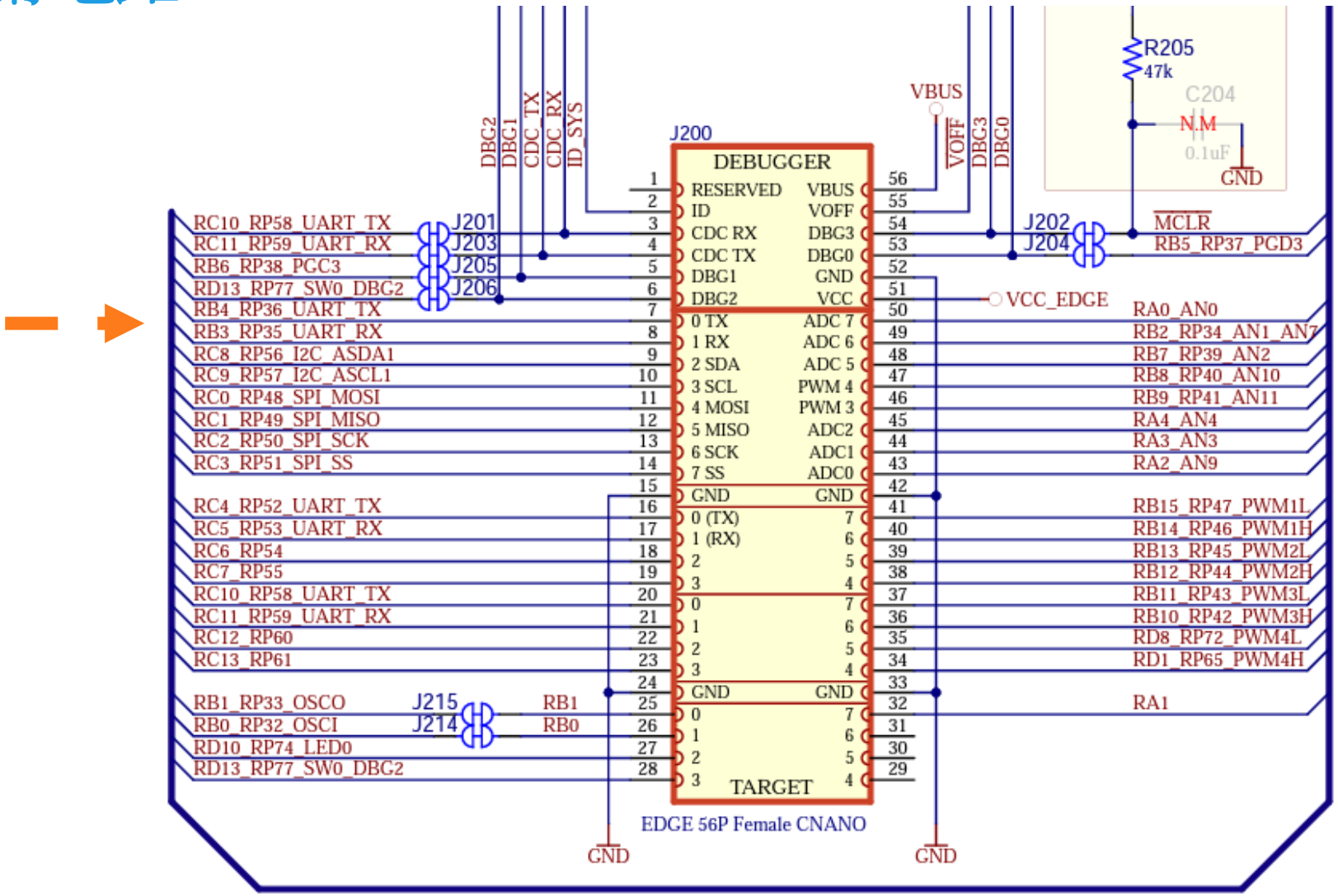
3-2. UART電路圖

大板相關電路



3-3. UART電路圖

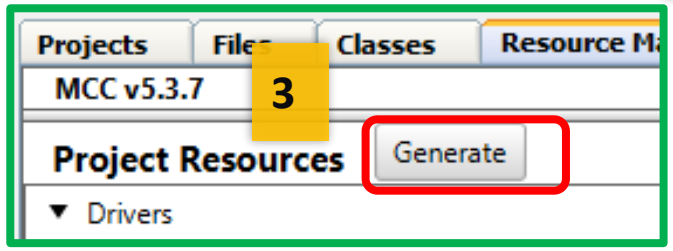
小板相關電路

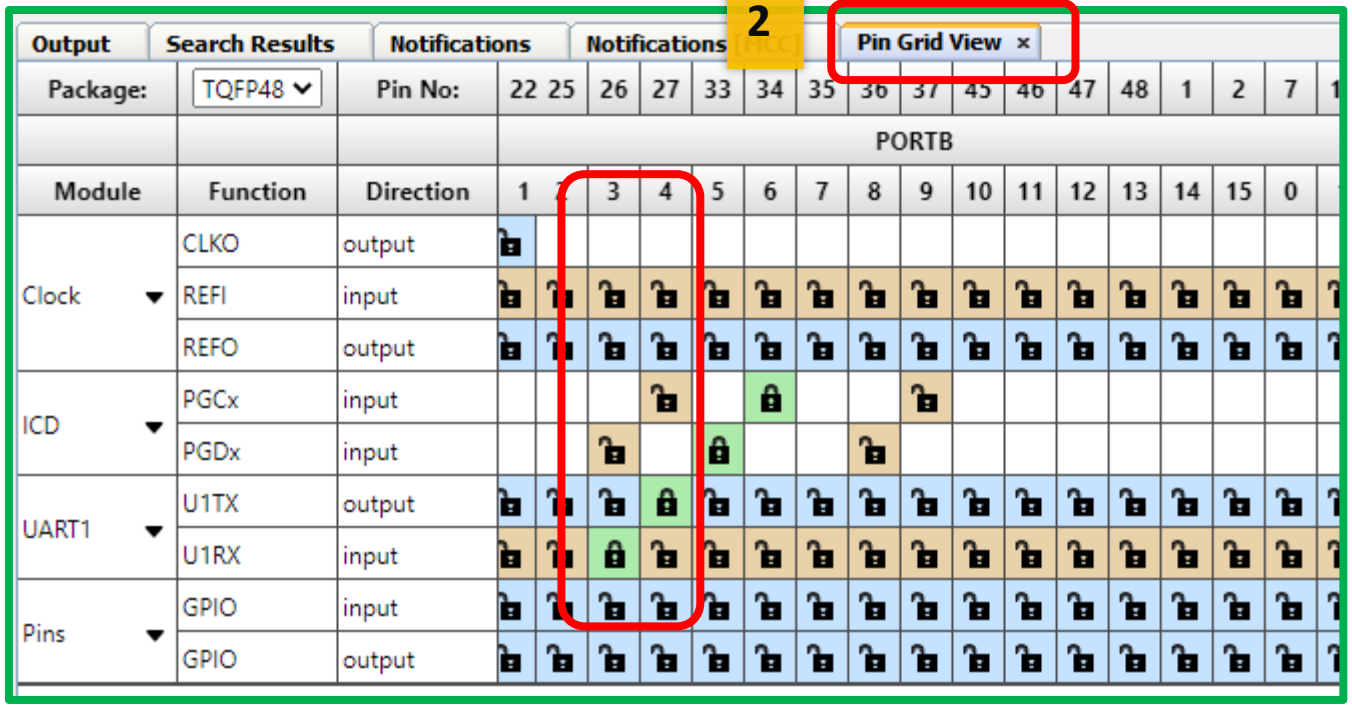


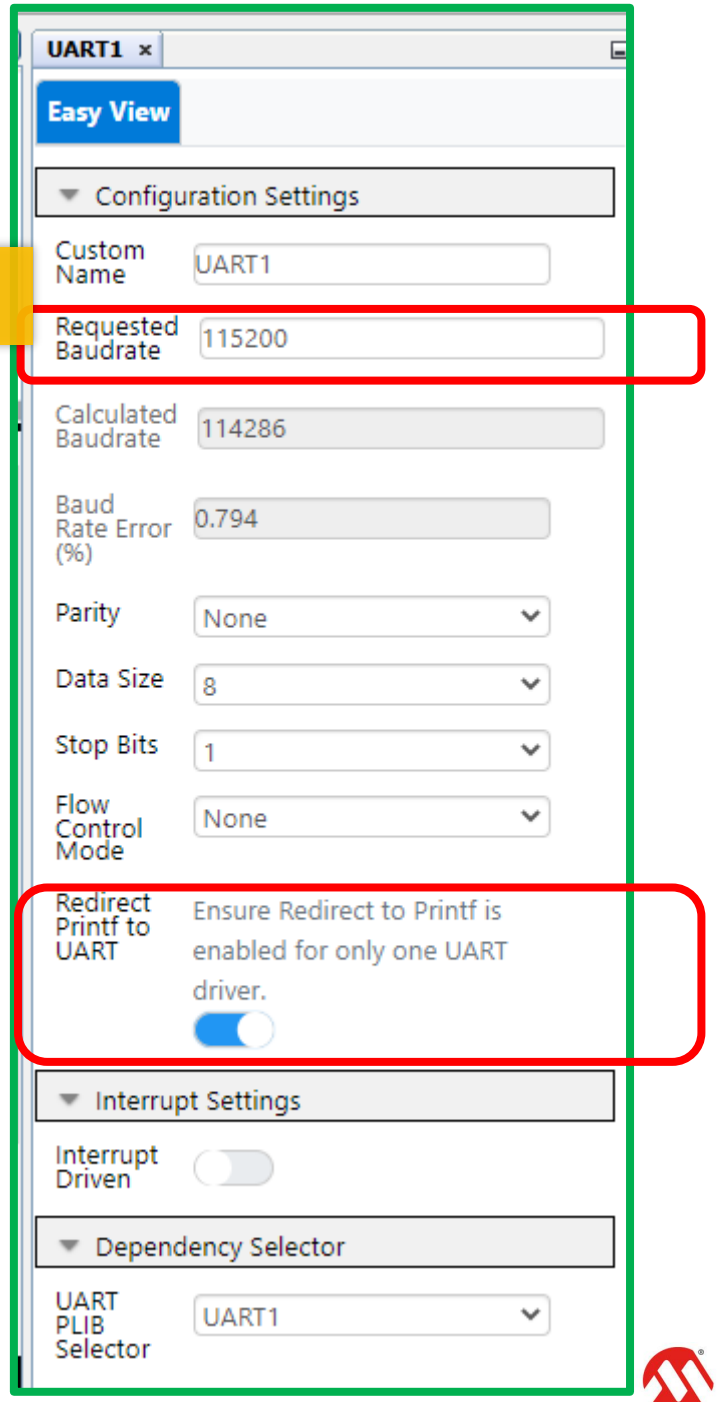
4.確認UART腳位

設腳位RB4 TX, RB3 RX

1) 到UART1, Easy View
   改115200-8-N-1
   Redirect printf to UART
2) 到Pin Grid View
   設RB4 TX, RB3 RX
3) 產生Code







MICROCHIP

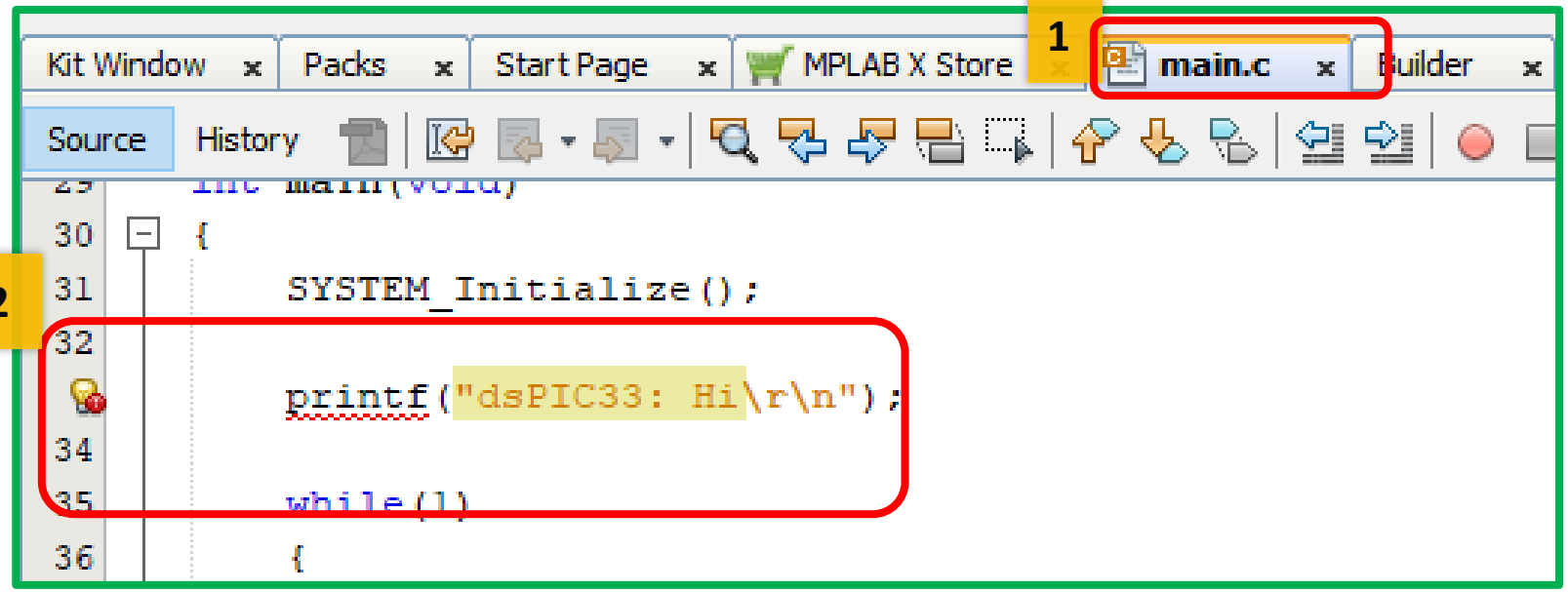
5.寫程式

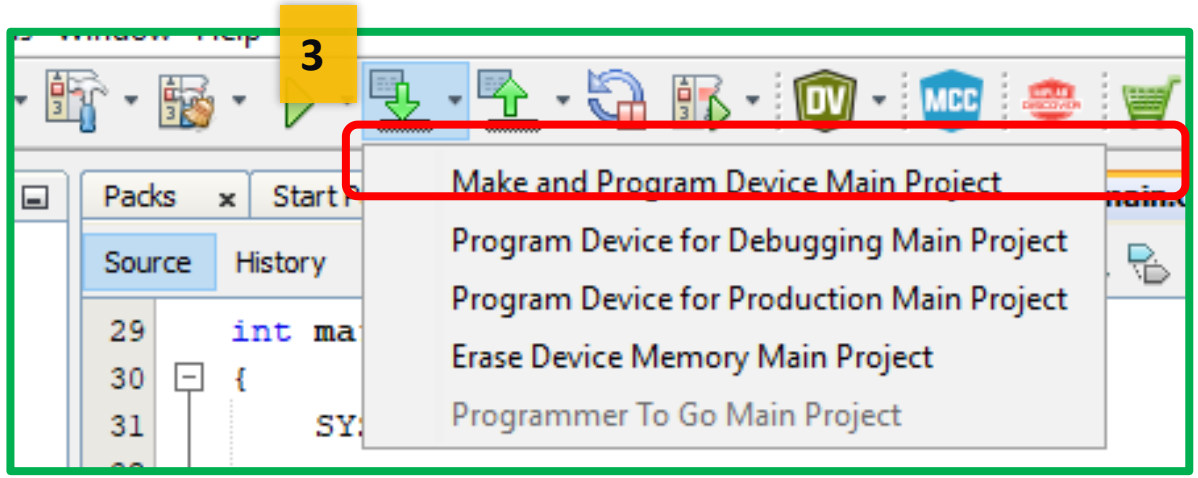
printf(“Hi”);

1) 到main.c

2) 到while(1); 上一行
寫 printf("dsPIC33: Hi\r\n");

3) 燒錄

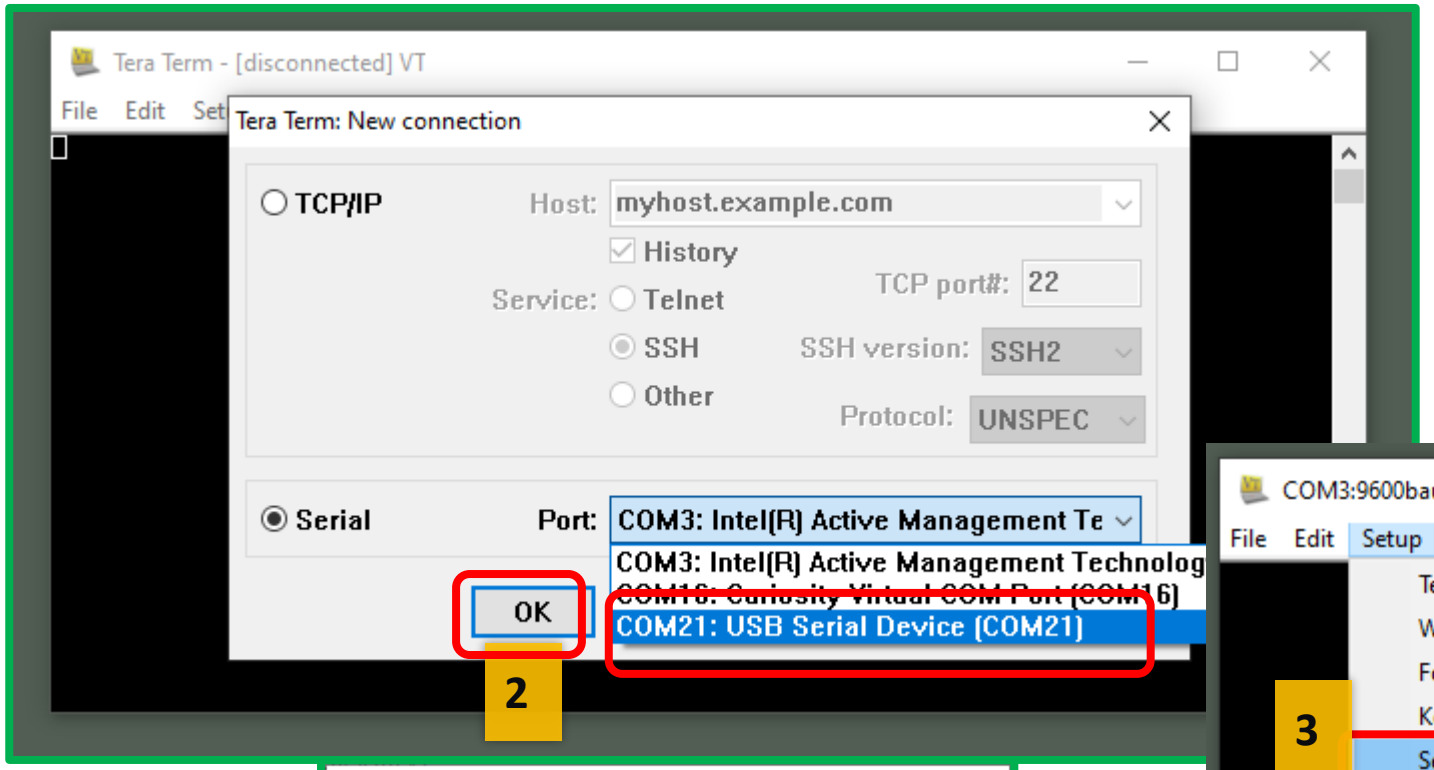


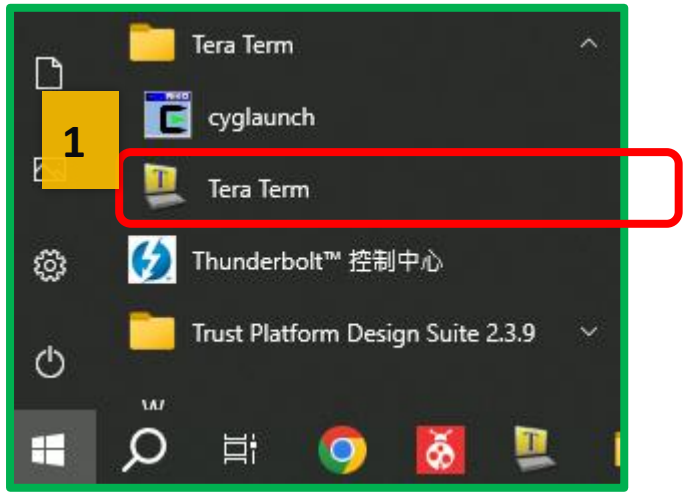


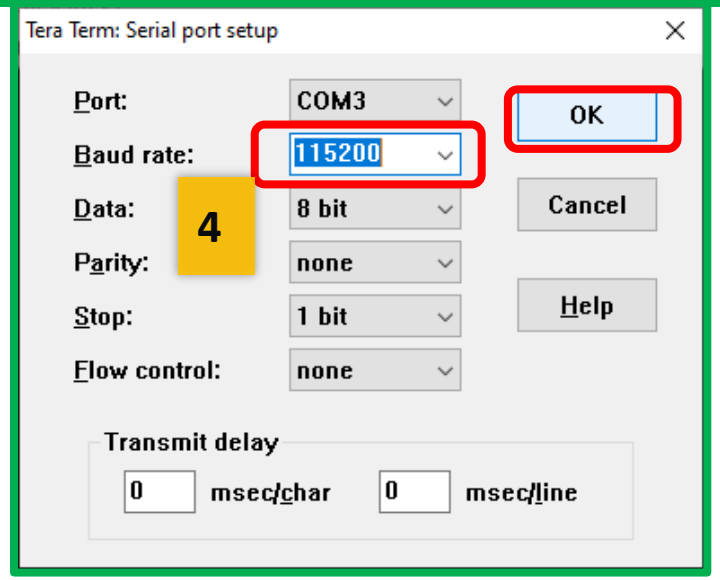
6.結果

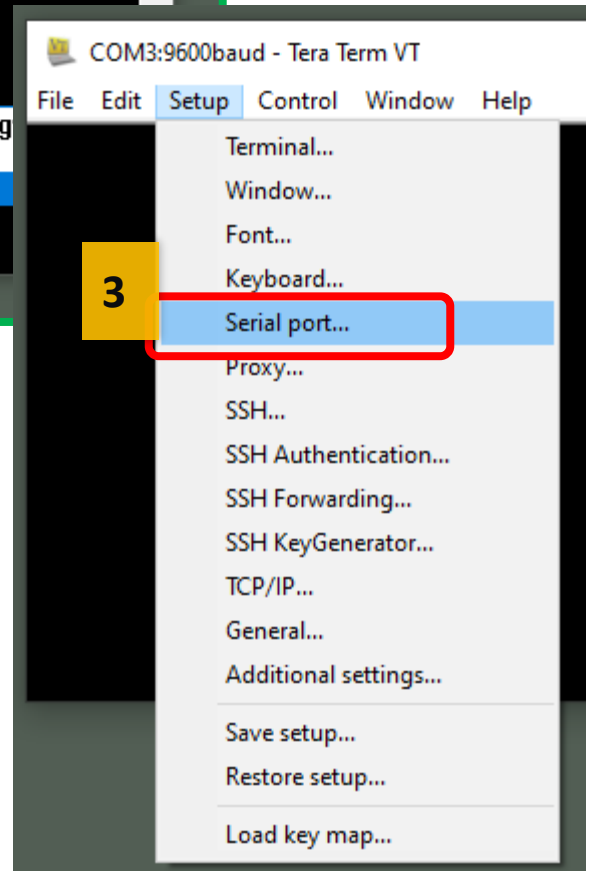
顯示dsPIC33:Hi

1) 開啟Tera Term
2) 找到COM port
   COM21
3) Setup -> Serial port
4) Baud rate → 115200







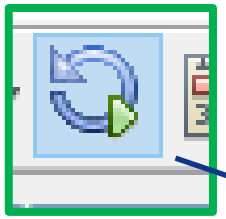


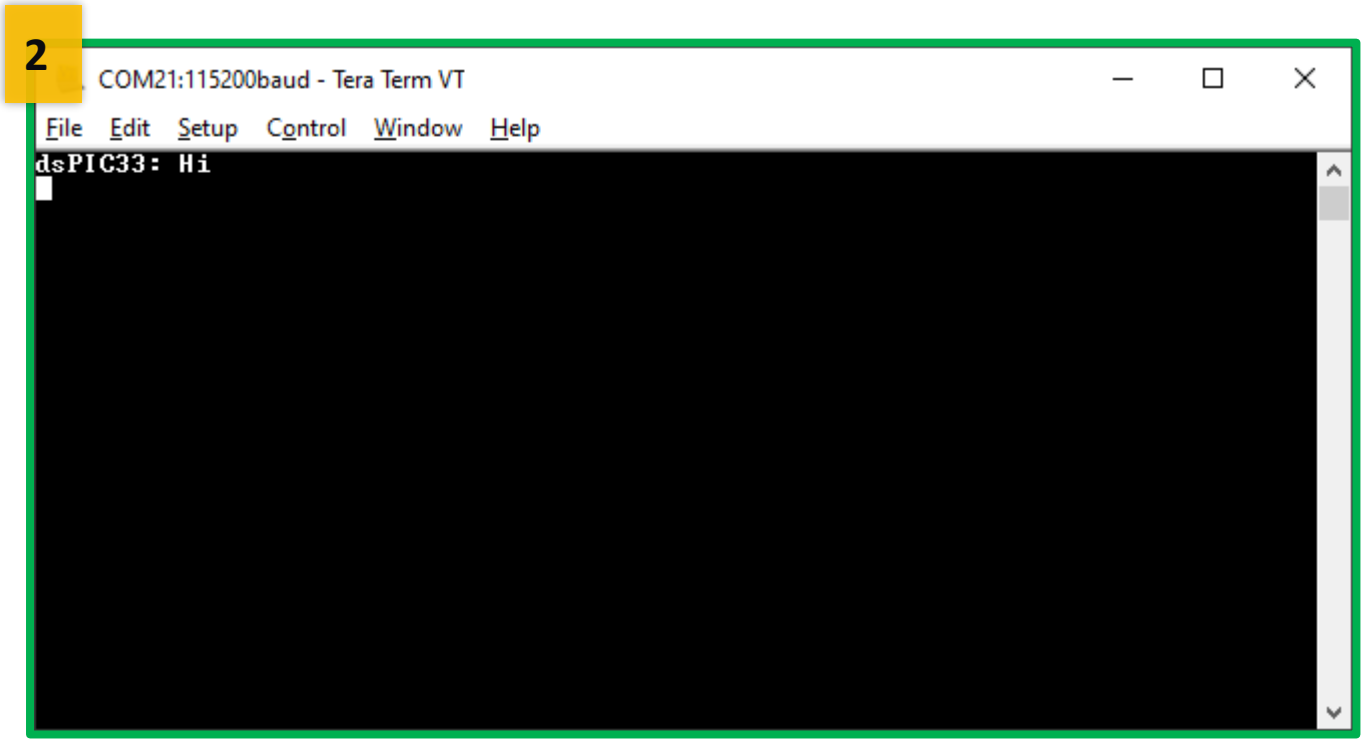
6-1.結果

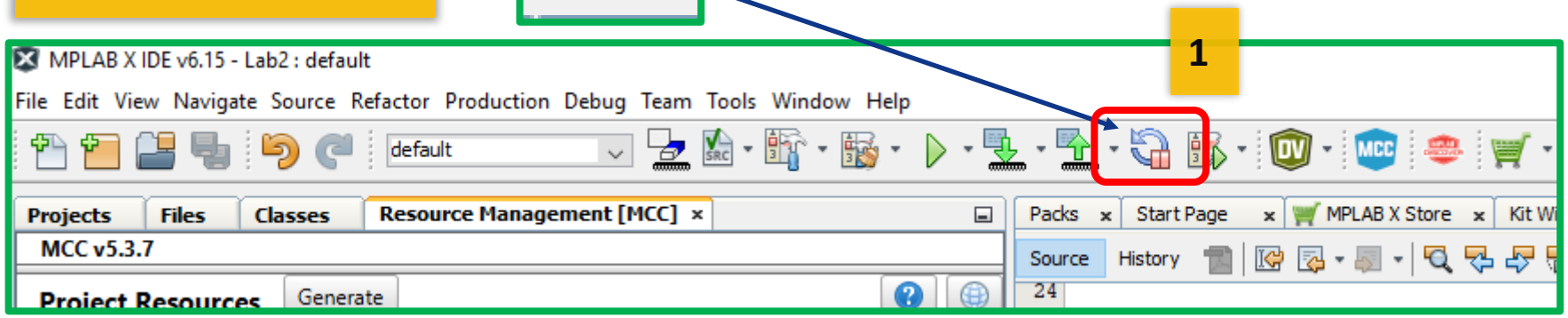
PC上顯示 dsPIC33: Hi

1) 按MPLAB 上的 Reset icon
2) Tera Term 上顯示Hi

進階測試：
根據步驟3架構圖
修改腳位由紅板上
內建的UART輸出到
另一個COM PORT







MICROCHIP

內建硬體程式開發

Timer/PWM/Config

MICROCHIP

實驗三

Timer

內建硬體程式開發

實驗三：Timer

- **本實驗目的：**
  - 架設計時器
    - 最常用的硬體”時間或計數”
    - 用輪詢(Polling)
    - 用中斷(Interrupt)

- **結果**
  - 一個LED 每秒只亮100ms (Polling 或 Interrupt)

背景知識

dsPIC33CK datasheet

確認IC內建Timer數量

Datasheet：只有一個16-bit Timer???

TABLE 1: dsPIC33CK64MC105 FAMILY

Product	Pins	Program Memory	Data Memory	General Purpose I/O/PPS	High-Resolution PWM (Generators)	12-Bit ADC (External Channels)	Remappable Peripherals					Op Amplifiers	Comparators	12-Bit DACs	I^2C	QEI	SENT	32-Bit CRC	PTG	Current Bias Generator	DMA (Channels)	Packages
							Dedicated 16-Bit Timers(3)	UARTs	SCCP(1)	CLC	SPI/I^2S											
dsPIC33CK32MC102	28	32K	8K	21/16	4	11(2)	1	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	SSOP/UQFN
dsPIC33CK32MC103	36	32K	8K	27/22	4	15(2)	1	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	UQFN
dsPIC33CK32MC105	48	32K	8K	39/34	4	15(2)	1	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	UQFN/TQFP
dsPIC33CK64MC102	28	64K	8K	21/16	4	11(2)	1	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	SSOP/UQFN
dsPIC33CK64MC103	36	64K	8K	27/22	4	15(2)	1	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	UQFN
dsPIC33CK64MC105	48	64K	8K	39/34	4	15(2)	1	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	UQFN/TQFP

計時器：Timer

16-bit x 1 + (16-bit x 8 或 32-bit x4)

最多可以有
9個16-bit計時器：

1個16-bit
的專用計時器

8個16-bit
由4個SCCP設成
的計時器

dsPIC33CK64MC105 FAMILY

Peripheral Features

- Two Four-Wire SPI modules (up to 50 Mbps):
  - 16-byte FIFO
  - Variable width
  - I^2S mode
- One I^2C Host and Client w/Address Masking and IPMI Support
- Three Protocol UARTs with Automated Handling Support for:
  - LIN 2.2
  - DMX
  - Smart card (ISO 7816)
- One SENT module
- Timers/Counters:
  - One dedicated 16-bit timer/counter
- Four Single Output Capture/Compare/PWM/Timer (SCCP) modules:
  - Flexible configuration as PWM, input capture, output compare or timers
  - Two 16-bit timers or one 32-bit timer in each module
  - PWM resolution down to 2.5 ns
  - Single PWM output

Debug Features

- Three Programming and Debugging Interfaces:
  - Two-wire ICSP™ interface with non-intrusive access and real-time data exchange with application
- Three Complex, Five Simple Breakpoints
- IEEE Standard 1149.2 Compatible (JTAG) Boundary Scan

Safety Features

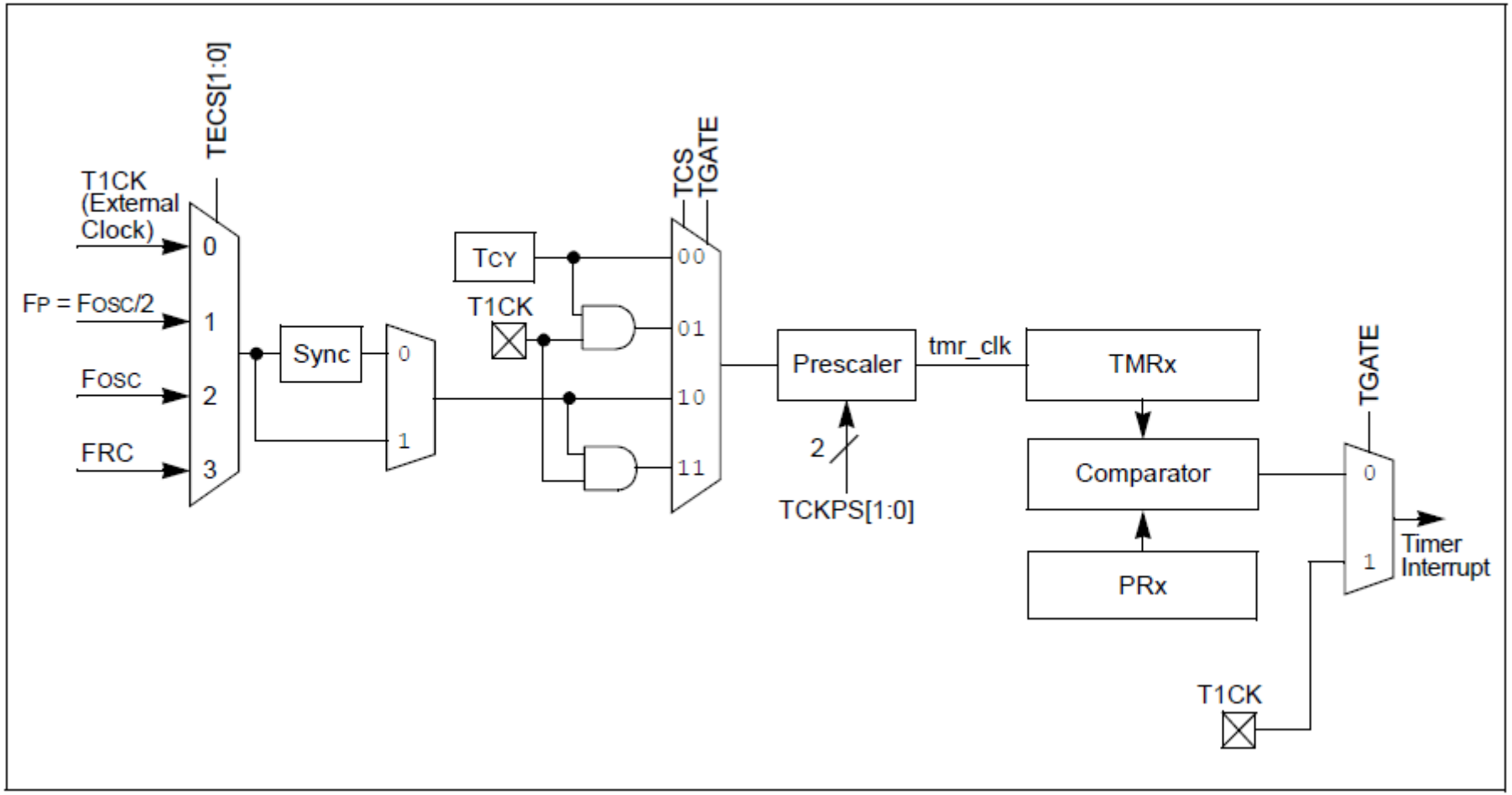
- Backup Fast RC Oscillator (BFRC)
- Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Capless Internal Voltage Regulator
- Clock Monitor System with Backup Oscillator
- CodeGuard™ Security
- Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
- Dual Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Fail-Safe Clock Monitoring (FSCM)
- Flash Error Correcting Code (ECC)
- Flash OTP by ICSP™ Write Inhibit
- RAM Memory Built-In Self-Test (MBIST)
- Two-Speed Start-up

MICROCHIP

Timer架構

專用16-bit 計時/計數器

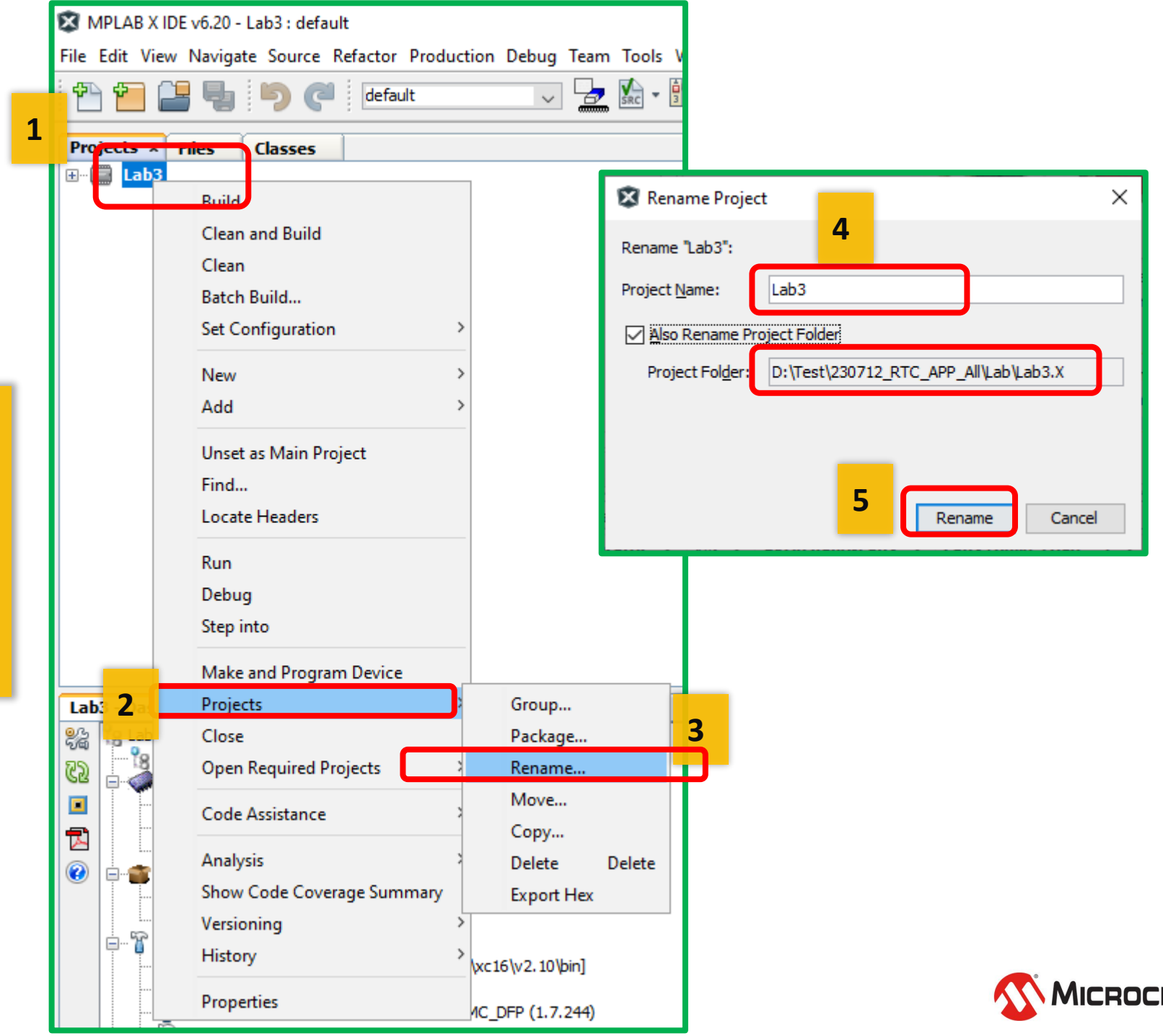
FIGURE 19-1: 16-BIT TIMER1 MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



1.建立Lab3

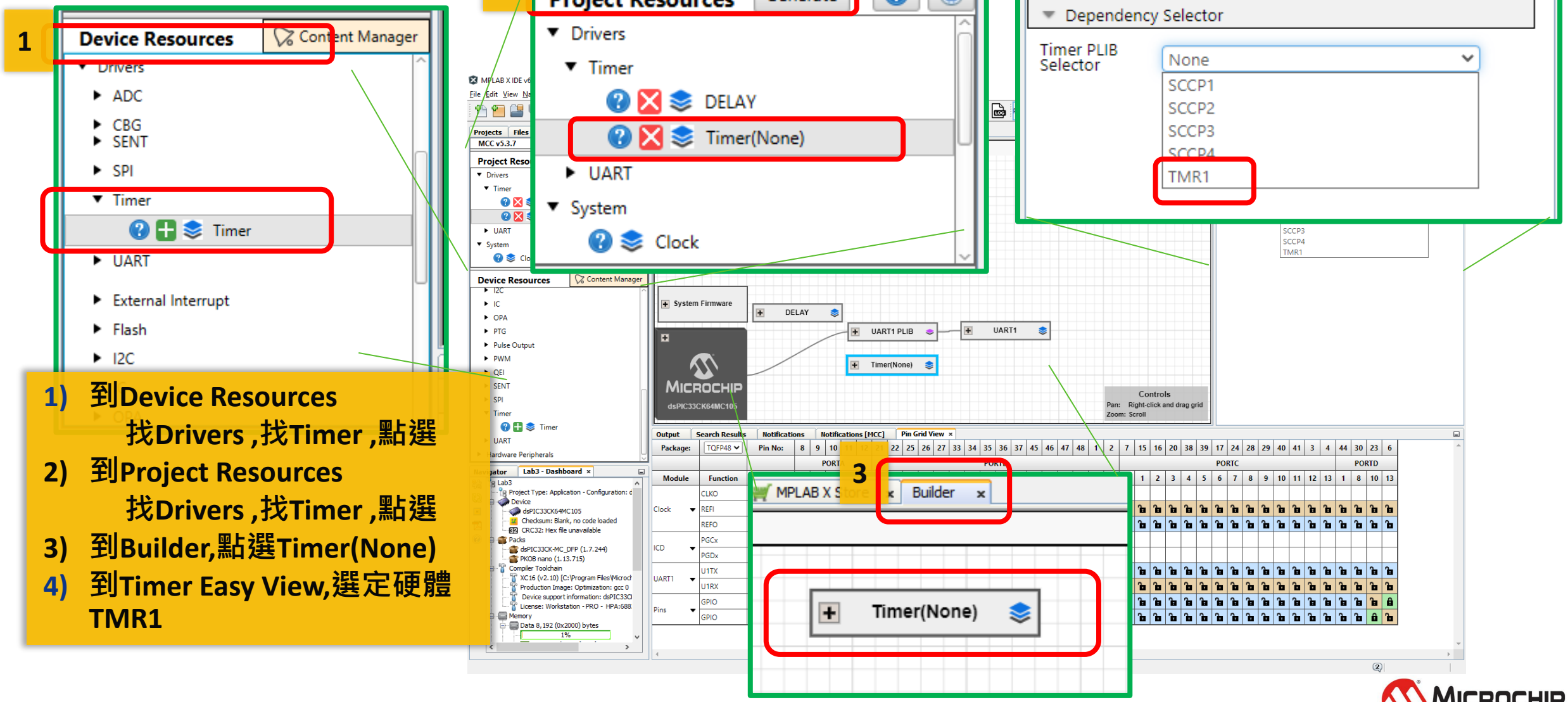
將Lab 2改名成Lab3

1) 到Projects 在Lab2上
   滑鼠點右鍵
2) 找到Projects -> Rename
3) 修改成Lab3
4) 勾選順便改資料夾名
5) 按 Rename 完成名稱修改



2. 在MCC中選取Timer

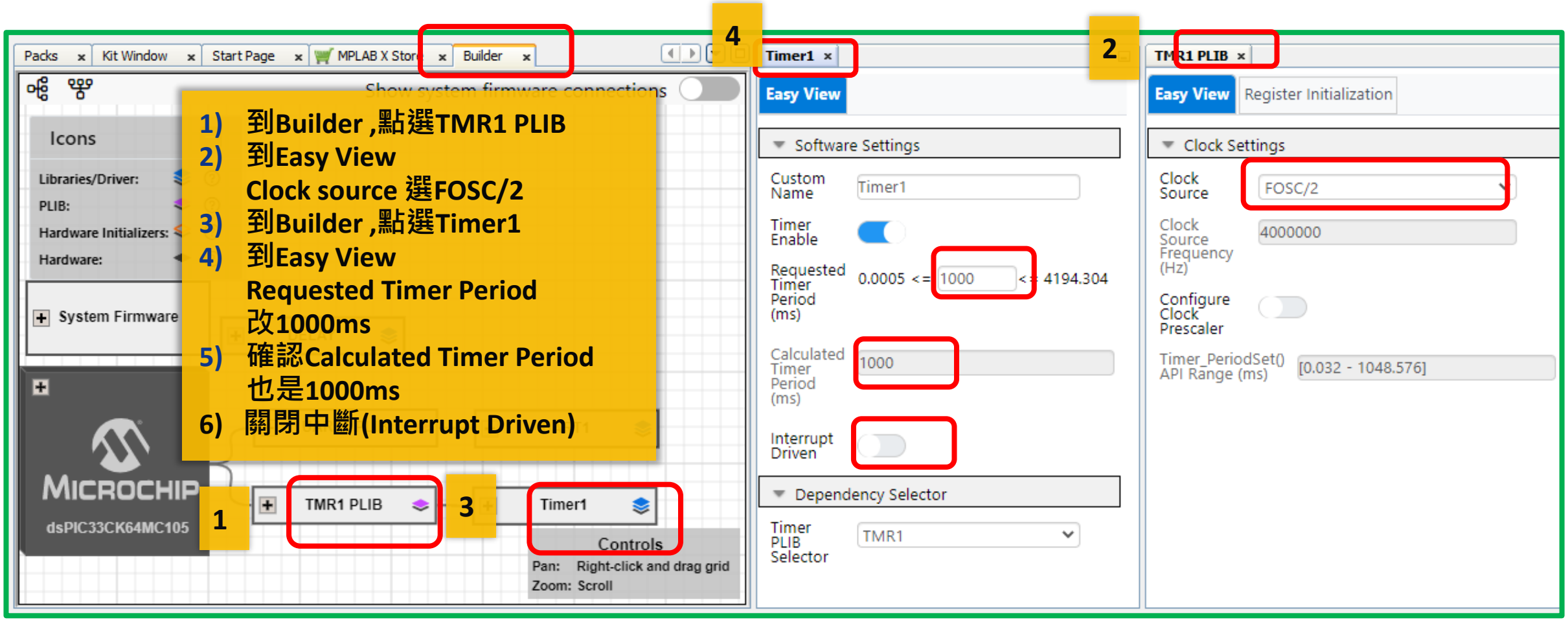
選Timer1



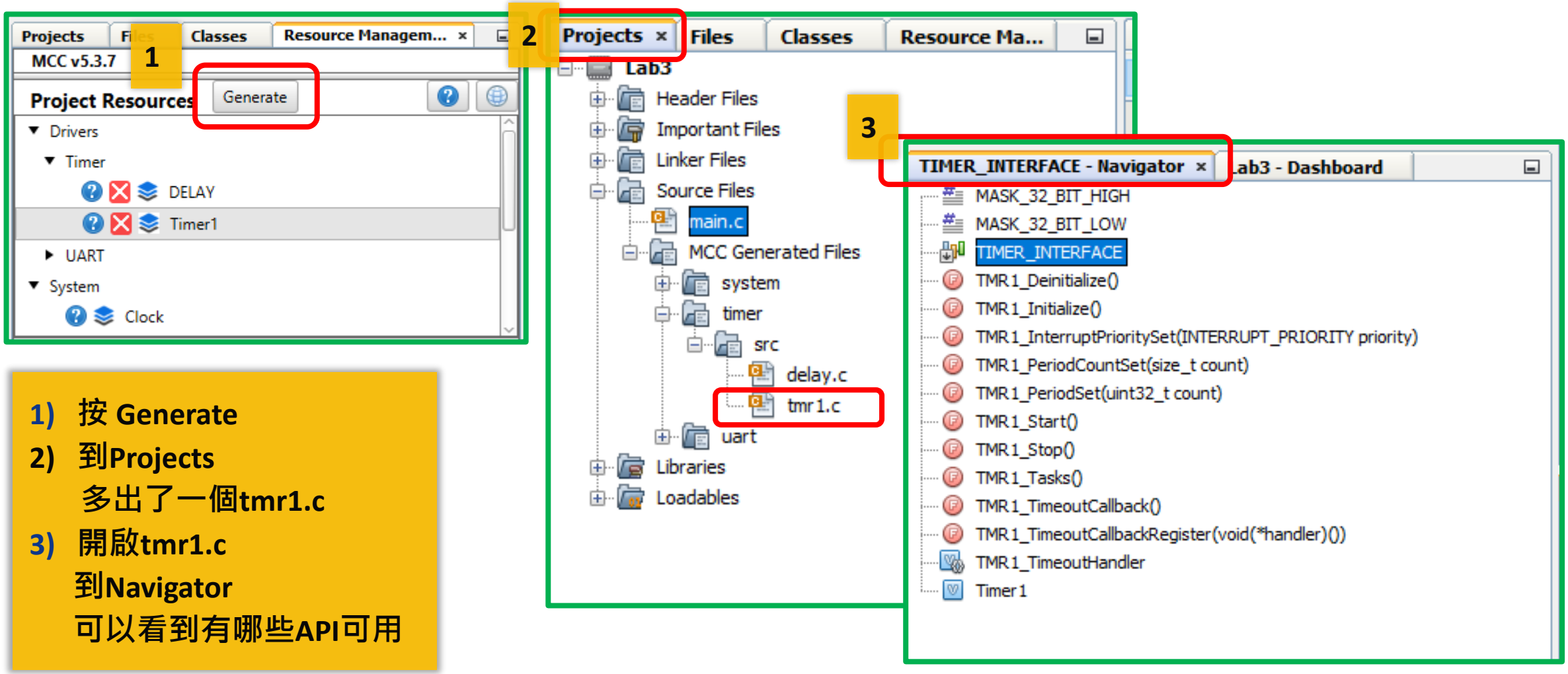
1) 到Device Resources
   找Drivers ,找Timer ,點選
2) 到Project Resources
   找Drivers ,找Timer ,點選
3) 到Builder,點選Timer(None)
4) 到Timer Easy View,選定硬體TMR1

3. 設定Timer

設定1 sec => 1000ms



4. 產生CODE



1) 按 Generate
2) 到Projects
   多出了一個tmr1.c
3) 開啟tmr1.c
   到Navigator
   可以看到有哪些API可用

MICROCHIP

5. 寫CODE

LED0 - 1 Hz

1) 到main.c
   的While(1) {}內
   寫TMR1_Task();
2) 到tmr1.c
3) 開頭處
   #include "../../system/pins.h“
4) TMR1_TimeoutCallback(void)
   {}內寫
   LED0_SetLow();
   DELAY_milliseconds(100);
   LED0_SetHigh();

1

```
29  int main(void)
30  {
31      SYSTEM_Initialize();
32
34      printf("dsPIC33: Hi\r\n");
34
35      while(1)
36      {
37          TMR1_Tasks();
38      }
39
```

2

3

4

```
38  // Section: Included Files
39  #include "../tmr1.h"
40  #include "../timer_interface.h"
41  #include "../../system/pins.h"
42
43  // Section: Data Type Definitions
125 void __attribute__ ((weak)) TMR1_TimeoutCallback( void )
126 {
127     LED0_SetLow();
128     DELAY_milliseconds(100);
129     LED0_SetHigh();
130 }
```

6.結果

Lab3_0

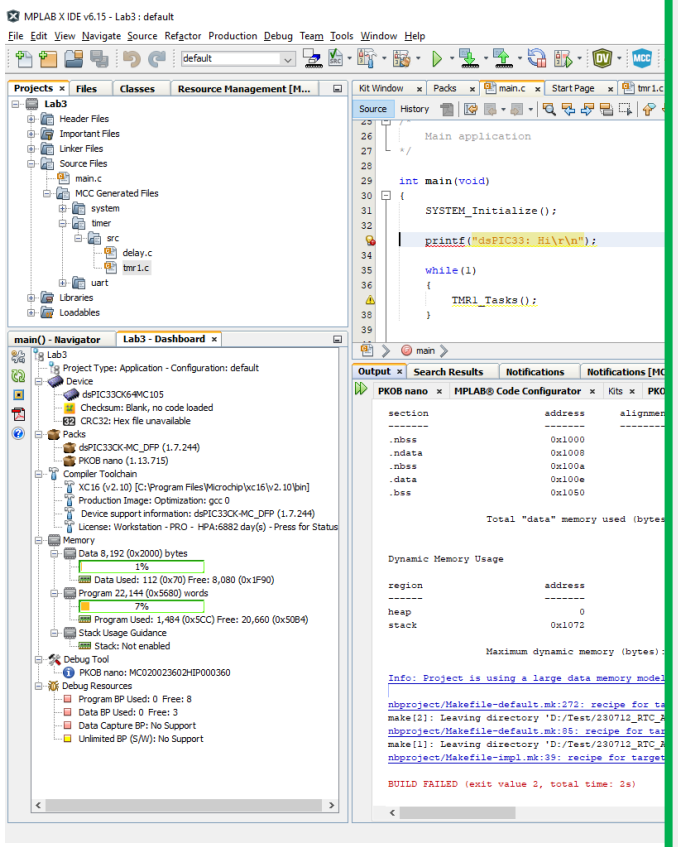
1)燒錄測試

2)結果

紅板上**LED0 , 每秒亮100ms**

7. 補充：出現此錯誤

代表沒寫到這行 #include "./../../system/pins.h“



Output × | Search Results | Notifications | Notifications [MCC] | Pin Grid View

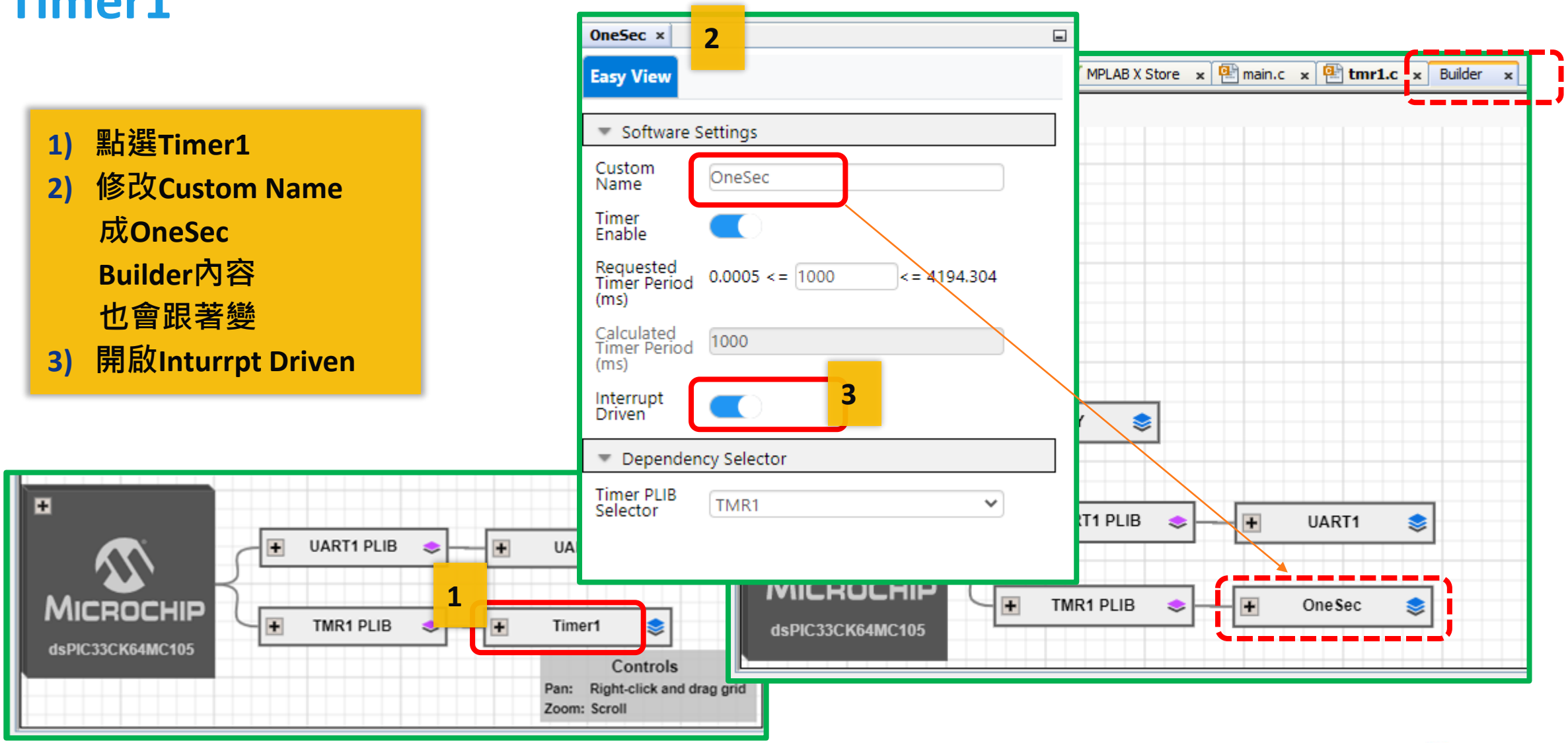
PKOB nano × | MPLAB® Code Configurator × | Kits × | PKOB nano-Lab2 × | Lab3 (Clean, Build, ...) ×

```
section                  address      alignment gaps     total length   (dec)
-------                  -------      --------------     ------------------
.nbss                    0x1000                  0              0x8   (8)
.ndata                   0x1008                  0              0x2   (2)
.nbss                    0x100a                  0              0x4   (4)
.data                    0x100e                  0             0x42   (66)
.bss                     0x1050                  0             0x22   (34)

                Total "data" memory used (bytes):            0x72   (114) 1%


Dynamic Memory Usage

region                   address                    maximum length   (dec)
------                   -------                    ----------------------
heap                           0                                 0   (0)
stack                    0x1072                           0x1f8e   (8078)

                Maximum dynamic memory (bytes):          0x1f8e   (8078)

Info: Project is using a large data memory model when small data memory model is sufficient.

nbproject/Makefile-default.mk:272: recipe for target 'dist/default/production/Lab3.X.production.hex' failed
make[2]: Leaving directory 'D:/Test/230712_RTC_APP_All/Lab/Lab3.X'
nbproject/Makefile-default.mk:85: recipe for target '.build-conf' failed
make[1]: Leaving directory 'D:/Test/230712_RTC_APP_All/Lab/Lab3.X'
nbproject/Makefile-impl.mk:39: recipe for target '.build-impl' failed

BUILD FAILED (exit value 2, total time: 2s)
```

8.改用中斷方式

Timer1

1) 點選Timer1
2) 修改Custom Name
   成OneSec
   Builder內容
   也會跟著變
3) 開啟Inturrpt Driven

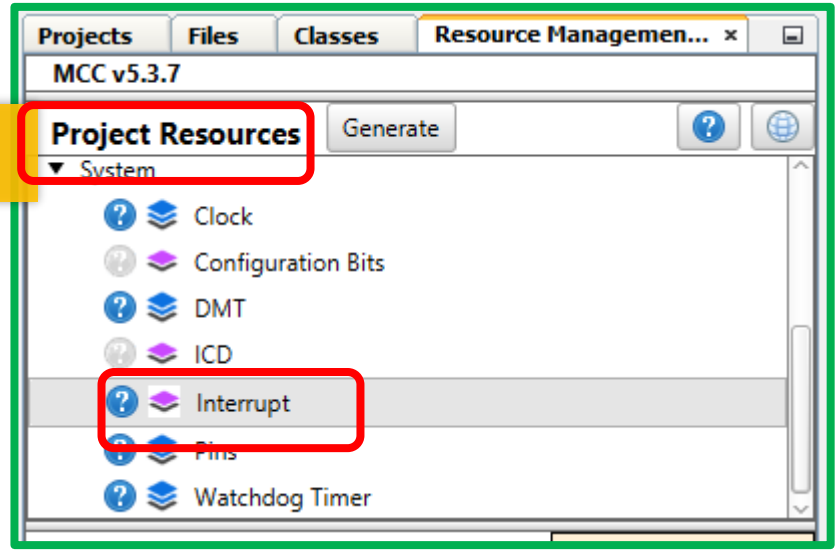


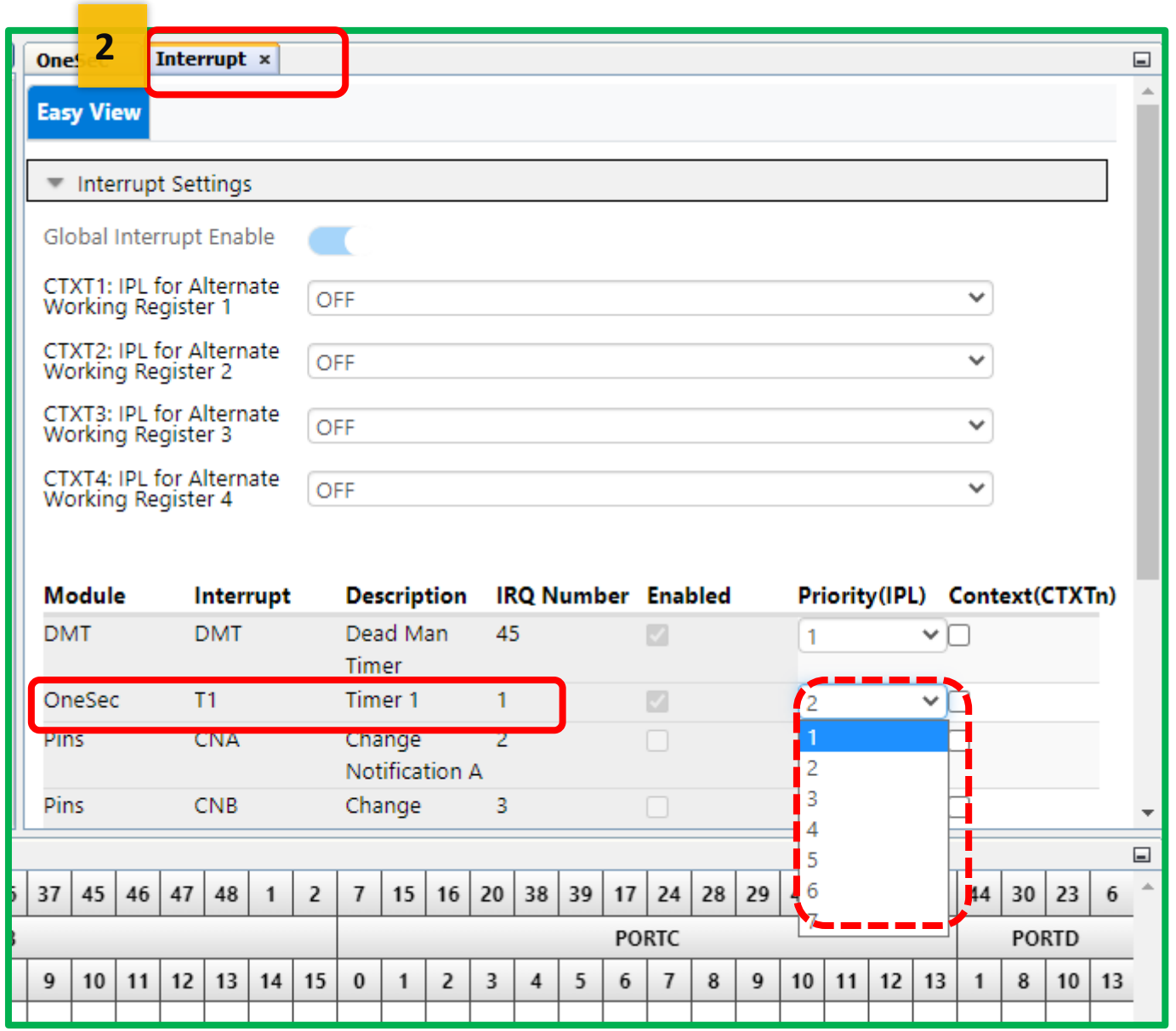
9.設定中斷

設定中斷優先權

1) 到Project Resource, 點Interrupt
2) 到Easy View , 找到OneSec
   修改優先權等級 IPL 為 2

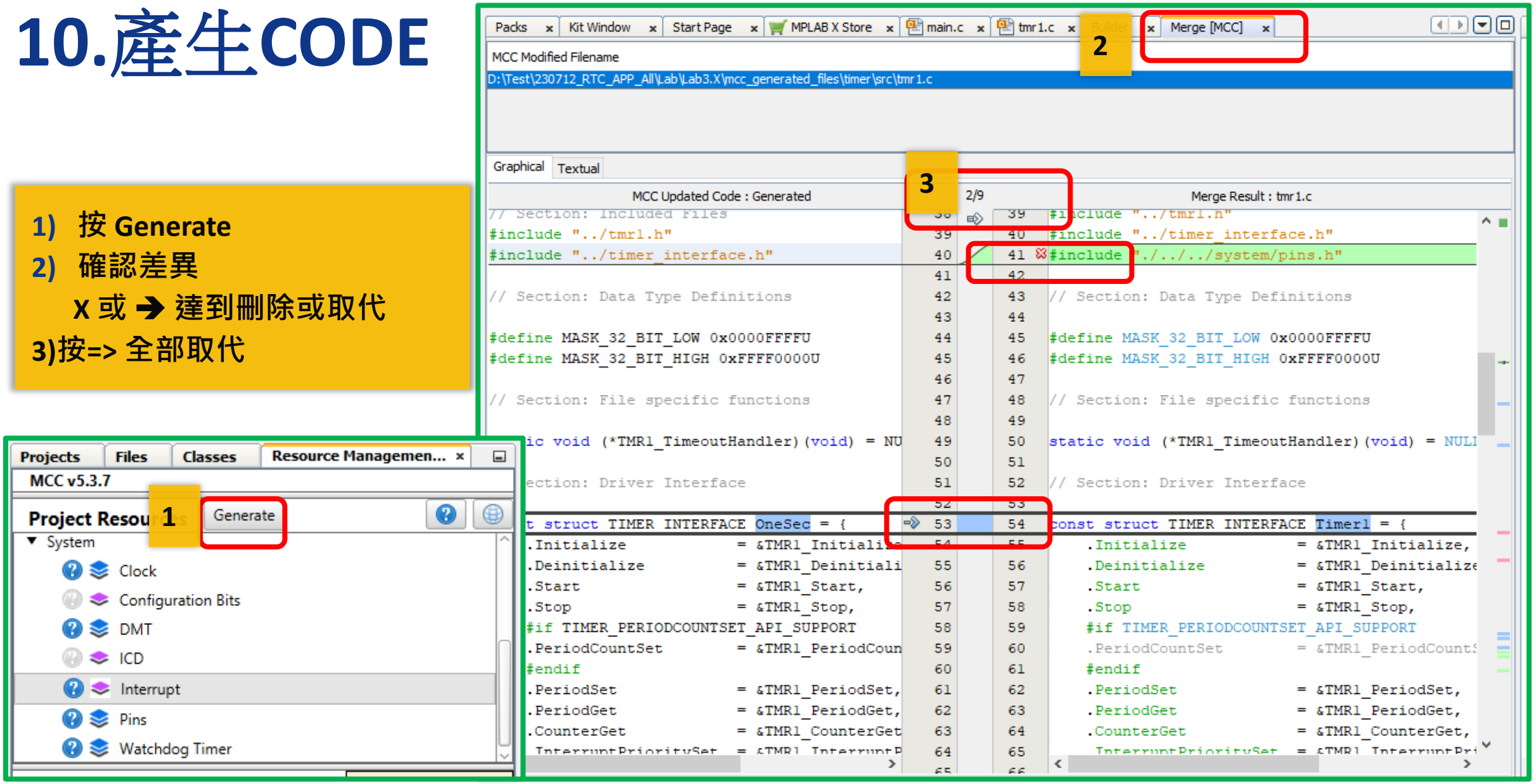
軟體可調優先權最高7
硬體內定優先權最高15





10.產生CODE

1) 按 Generate
2) 確認差異
   X 或 ➔ 達到刪除或取代
3)按=> 全部取代



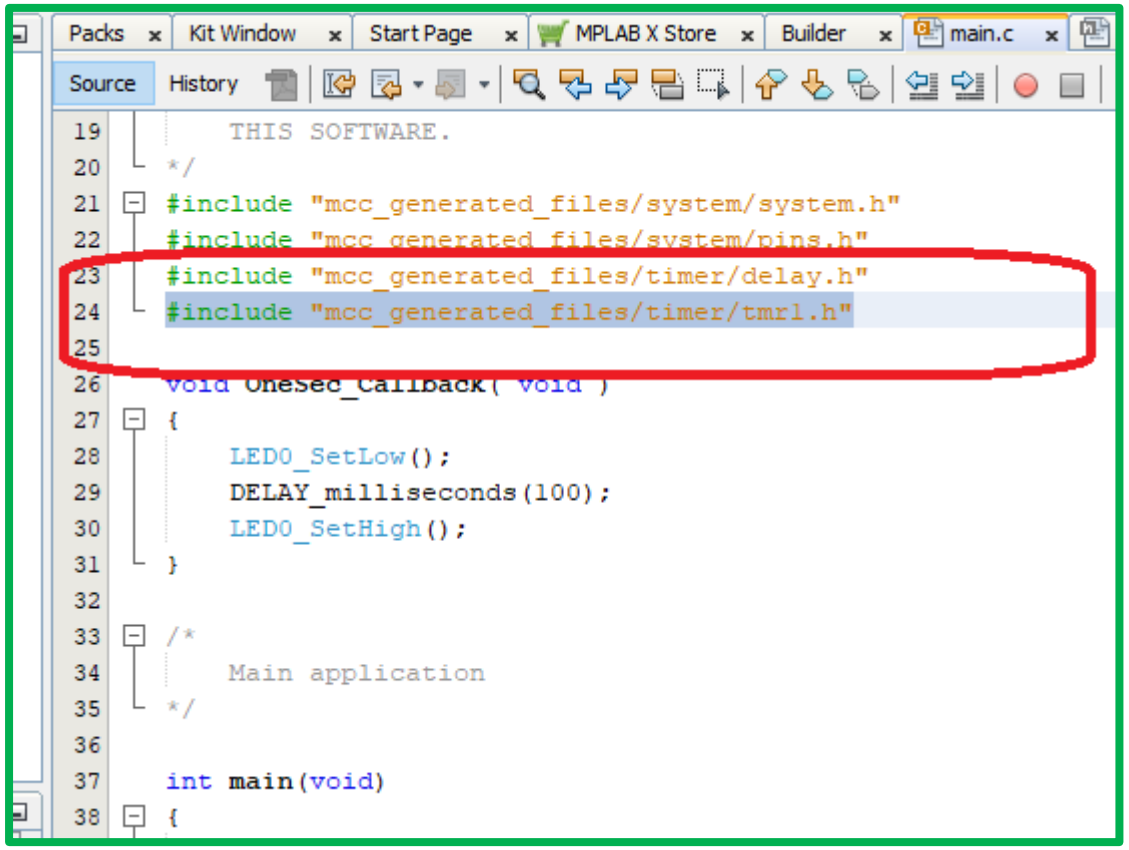
11.寫CODE

tmr1.h

1) 在main.c

2) 開頭加入

#include "mcc_generated_files/timer/tmr1.h“



12.寫CODE
用CallBack寫法

1) 繼續修改main.c

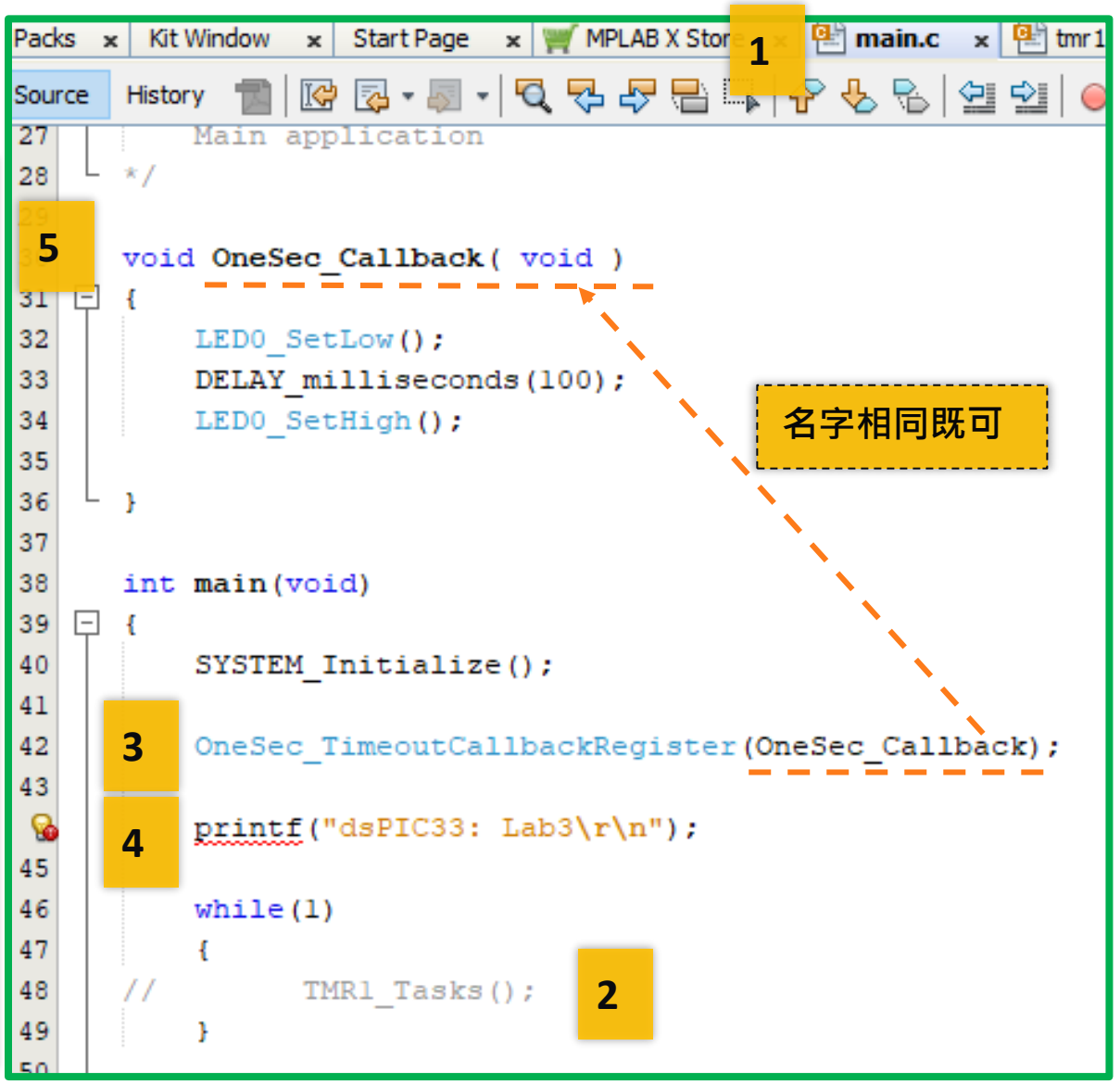
2) 刪除while(1)中之前加的程式

3) 在SYSTEM_Initialize後告知中斷時要呼叫的函式
OneSec_TimeoutCallbackRegister(OneSec_Callback);

4) 修改printf("dsPIC33: Lab3\r\n");
方便辨識是否是執行新程式

5) 告知中斷後要做的事

```
void OneSec_Callback( void )
{
   LED0_SetLow();
   DELAY_milliseconds(100);
   LED0_SetHigh();
}
```



12.結果

Lab3

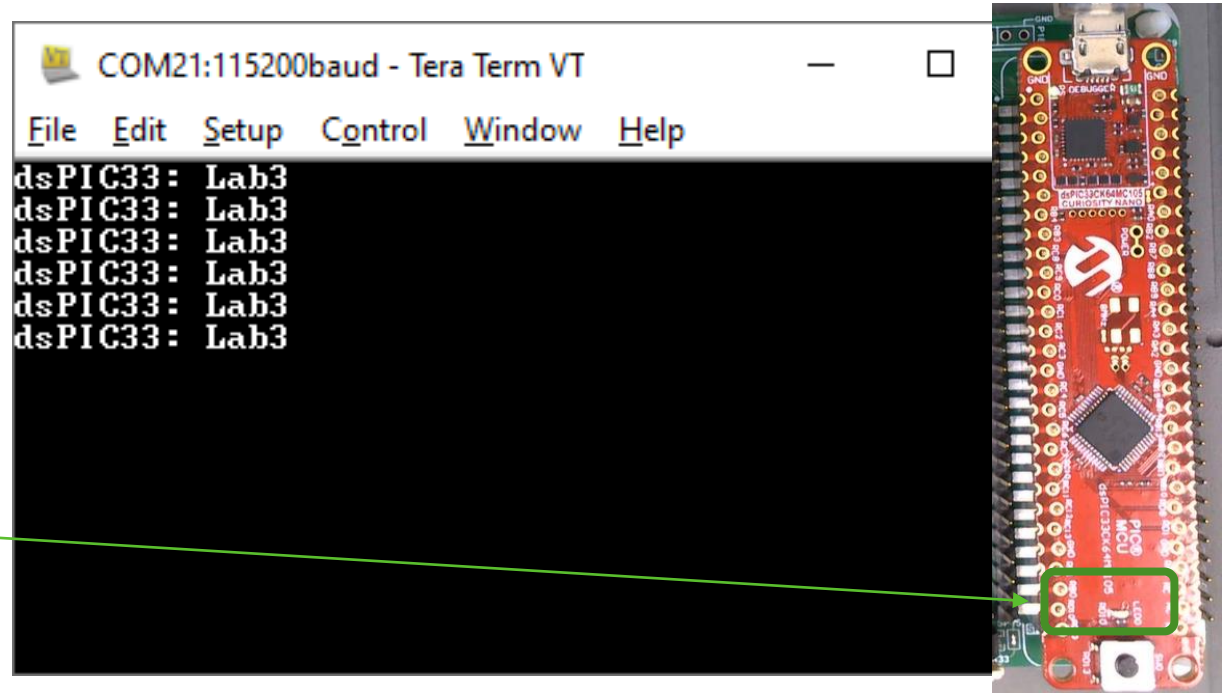
1)燒錄測試

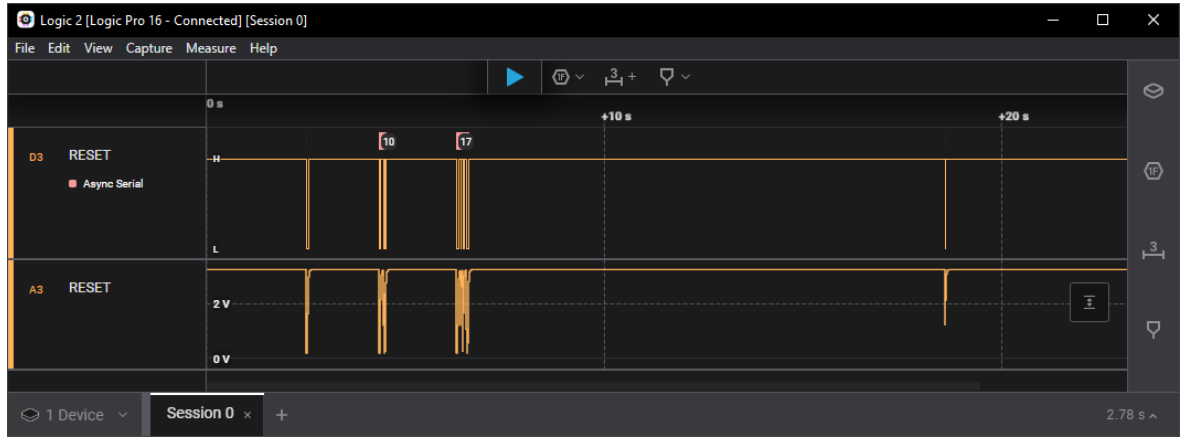
2)成果

紅板上LED0

每秒亮100ms

PC顯示 dsPIC33: Lab3





- 會顯示很多行dsPIC33: Lab3?
- 是因為燒錄時會拉放RESET多次

實驗四

Timer(SCCP)

內建硬體程式開發

實驗四：Timer(SCCP)

- 本實驗目的：
  - 架設計時器
    - 用一個SCCP完成兩個16-bit Timer
    - 分別控制底板的LED1 ,LED2 /LED3, LED4

- 結果
  - LED1,2 亮1 Hz
  - LED3,4 亮2 Hz

背景知識

dsPIC33CK datasheet

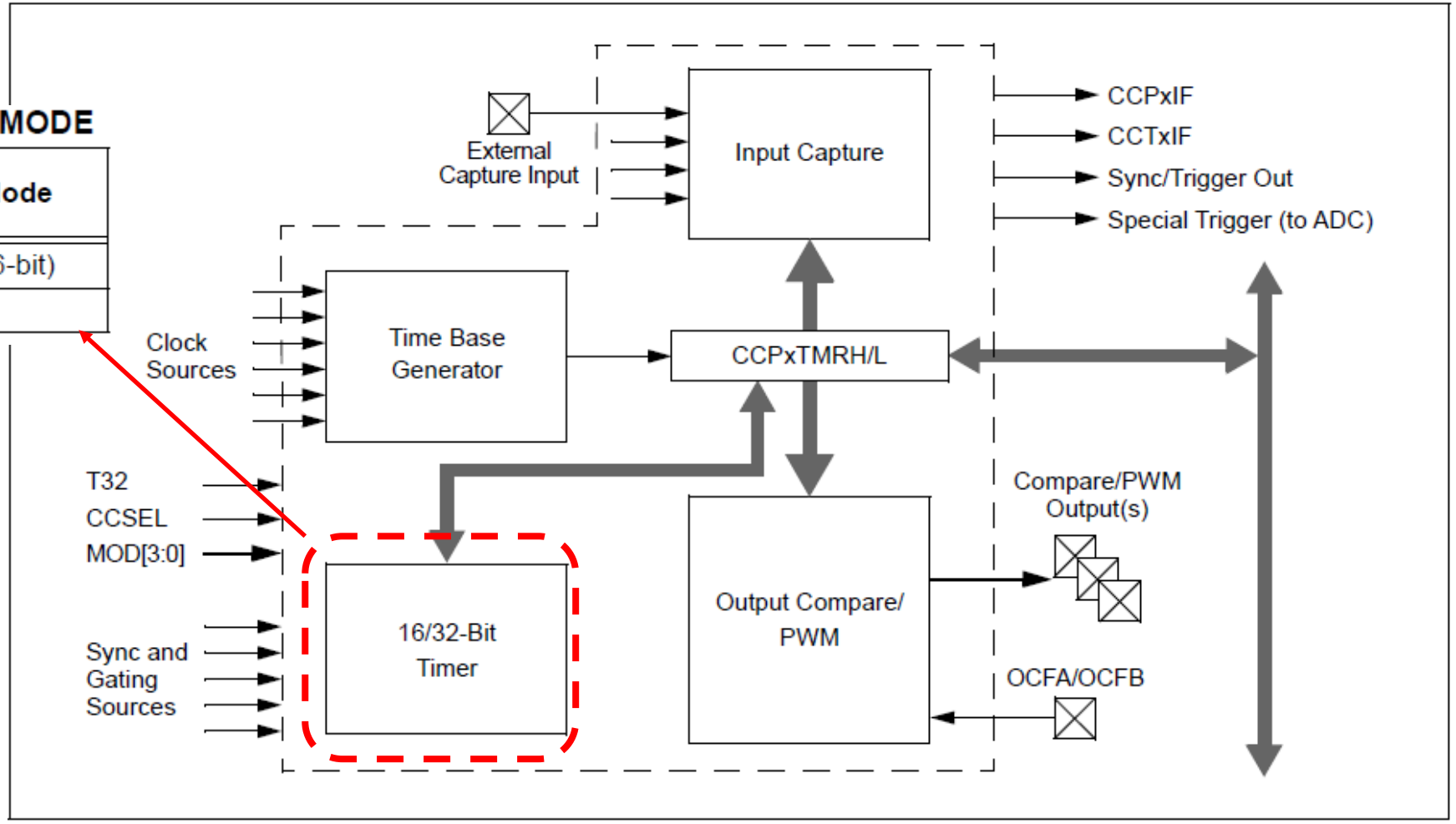
SCCP架構

SCCP(Single Output Capture/Compare/PWM/Timer modules)

TABLE 20-1: TIMER OPERATION MODE

T32 (CCPxCON1L[5])	Operating Mode
0	Dual Timer Mode (16-bit)
1	Timer Mode (32-bit)

FIGURE 20-1: SCCPx CONCEPTUAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



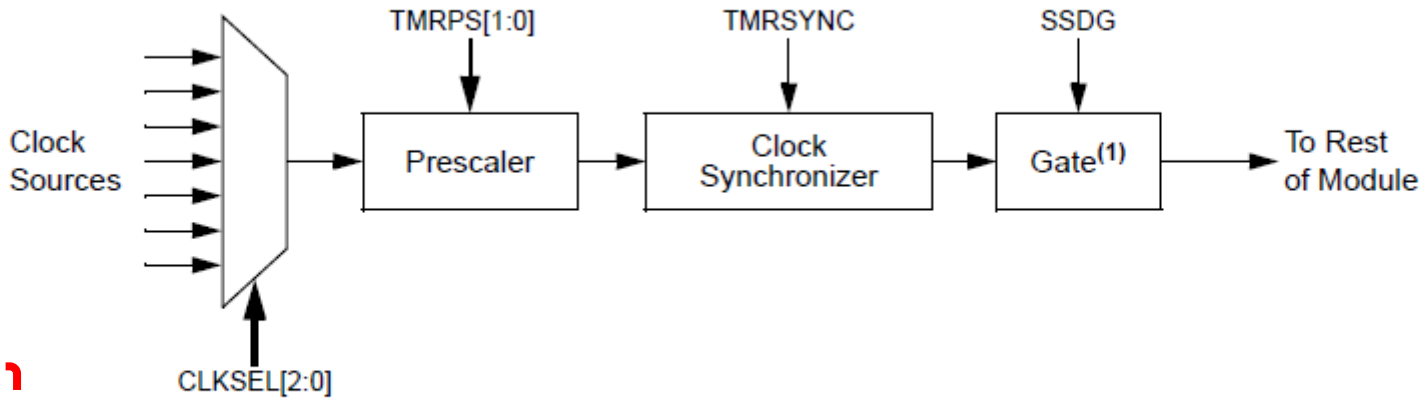
SCCP架構

SCCP(Single Output Capture/Compare/PWM/Timer modules)

CLKSEL[2:0]: CCPx Time Base Clock Select bits

111 = PPS TxCK input
110 = CLC4
101 = CLC3
100 = CLC2
011 = CLC1
010 = Reserved
001 = Reference Clock (REFCLKO)
000 = Peripheral Clock (FP = FOSC/2)

FIGURE 20-2: TIMER CLOCK GENERATOR



Note 1: Gating is available in Timer modes only.

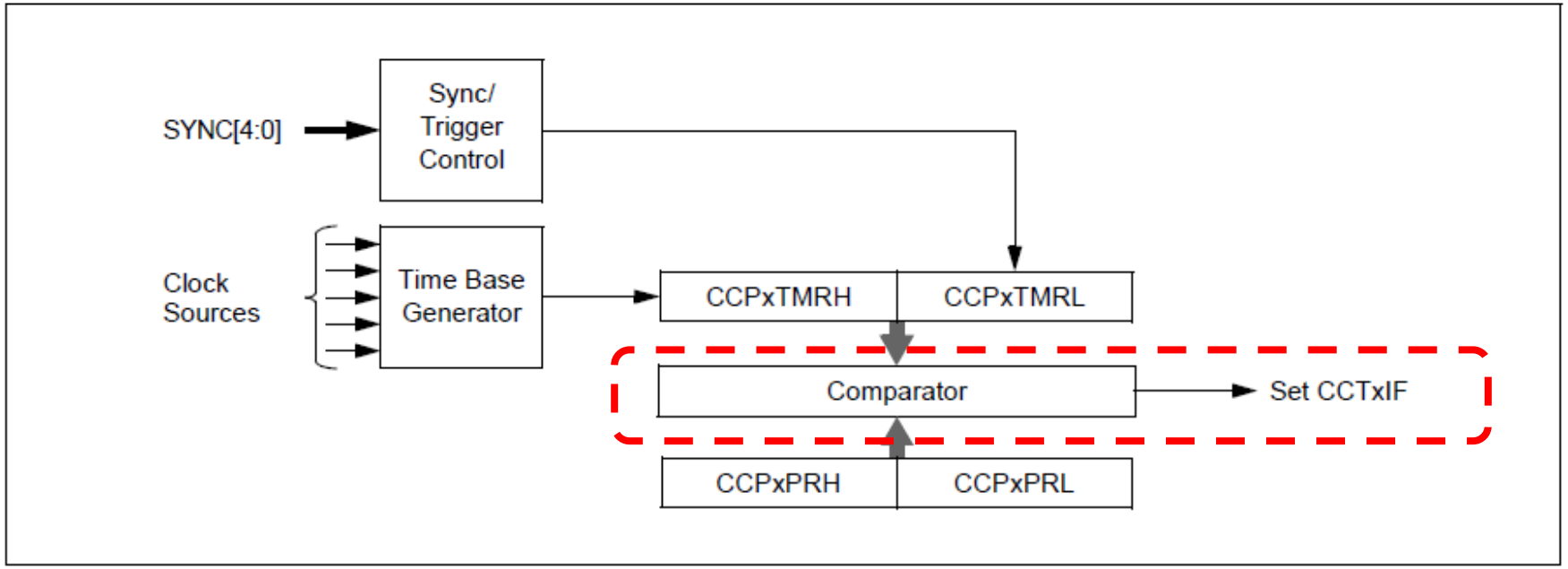
SCCP架構

設定成：一個32-bit 計時器

TABLE 20-5: SYNCHRONIZATION SOURCES

SYNC[4:0]	Synchronization Source
00000	None; Timer with Rollover on CCPxPR Match or FFFFh
10100	UART3 RX Edge Detect
10101	UART3 TX Edge Detect
10111	Comparator 1 Output
11000-11110	Reserved
11111	None; Timer with Auto-Rollover (FFFFh → 0000h)

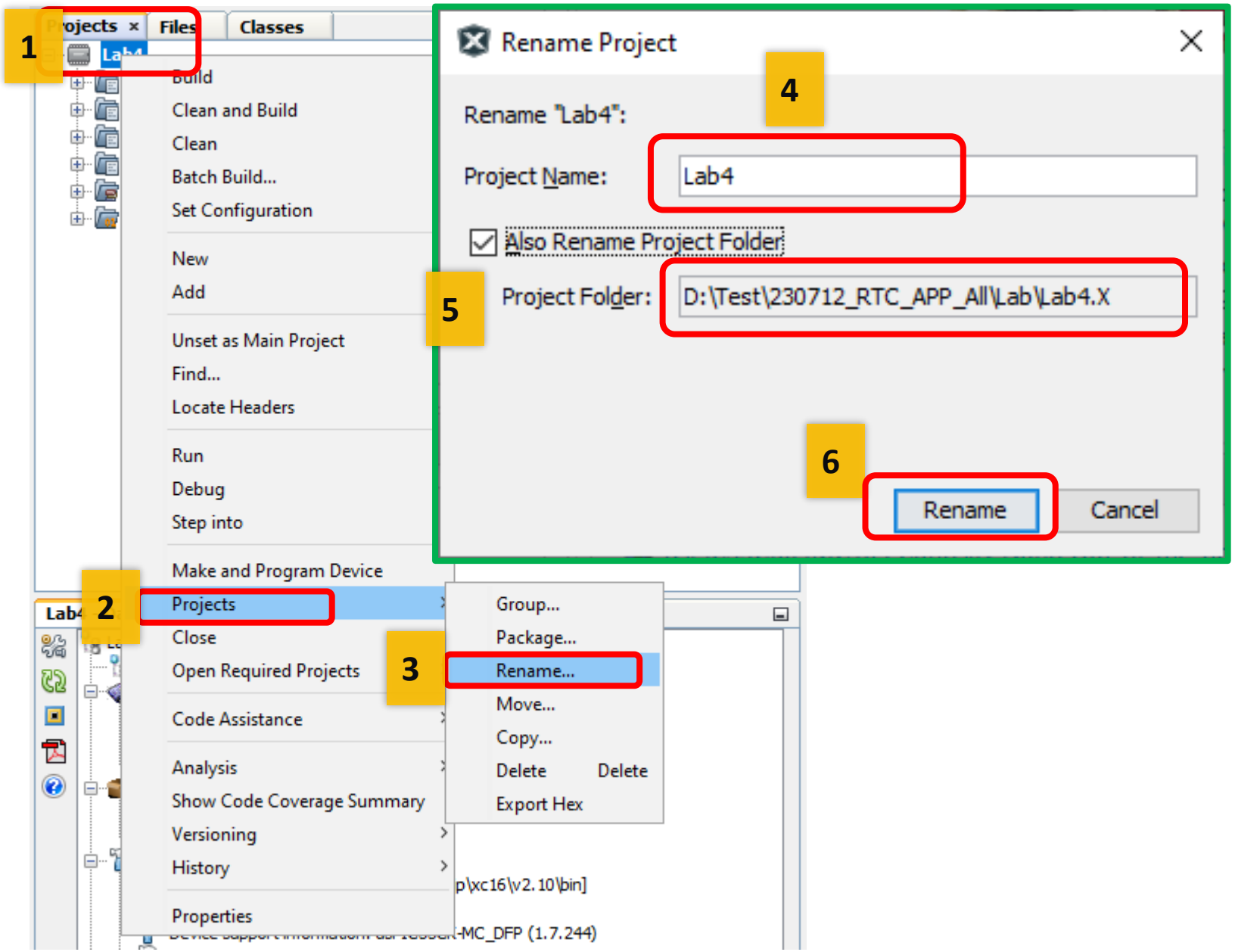
FIGURE 20-4: 32-BIT TIMER MODE



1.建立Lab4

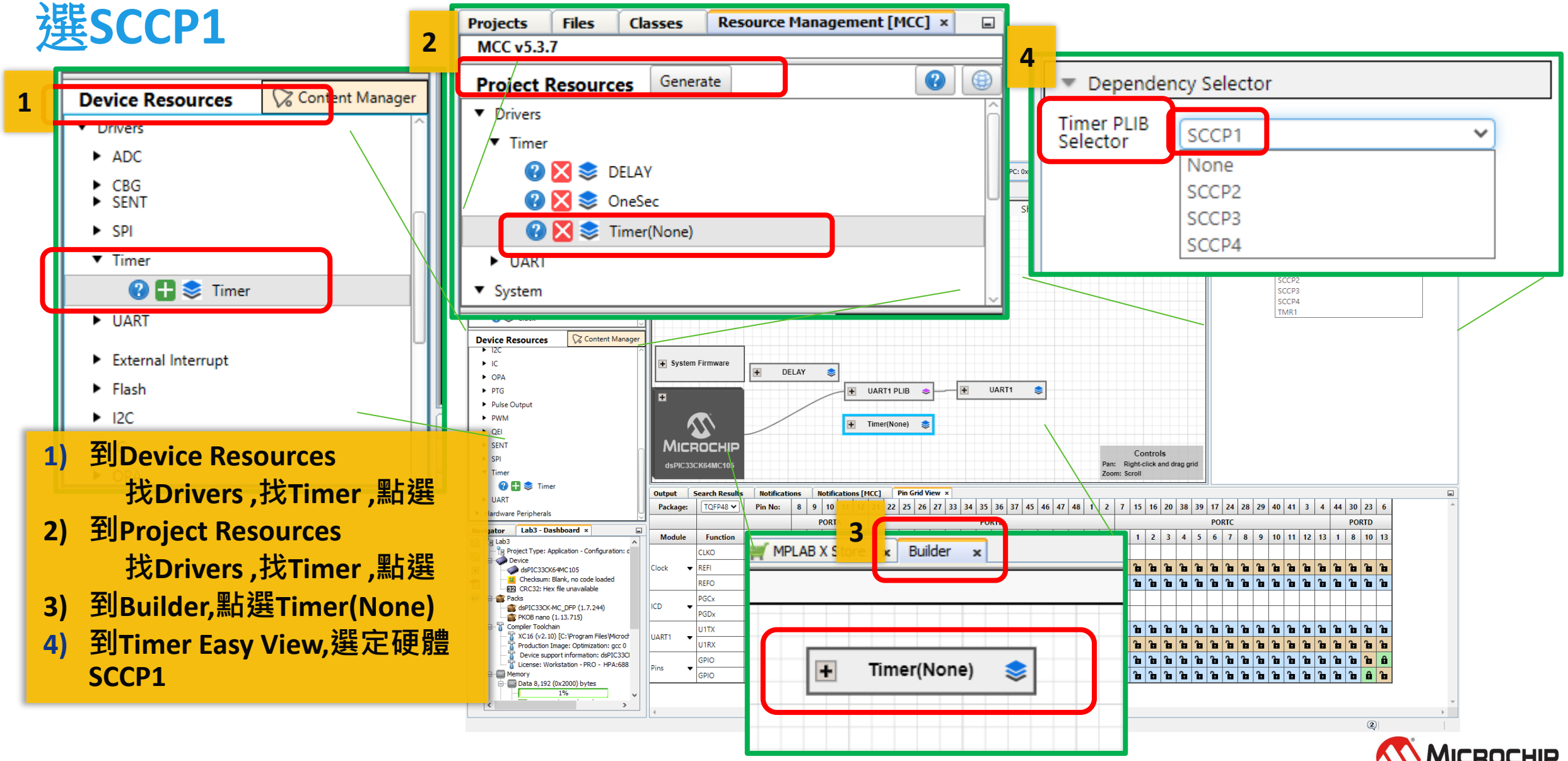
將Lab 3改名成Lab4

1) 到Projects 在Lab3上
   滑鼠點右鍵
2) 找到Projects
3) 找到Rename
4) 修改成Lab4
5) 勾選順便改資料夾名
6) 按 Rename - 完成名稱修改



2. 再加一組Timer

選SCCP1

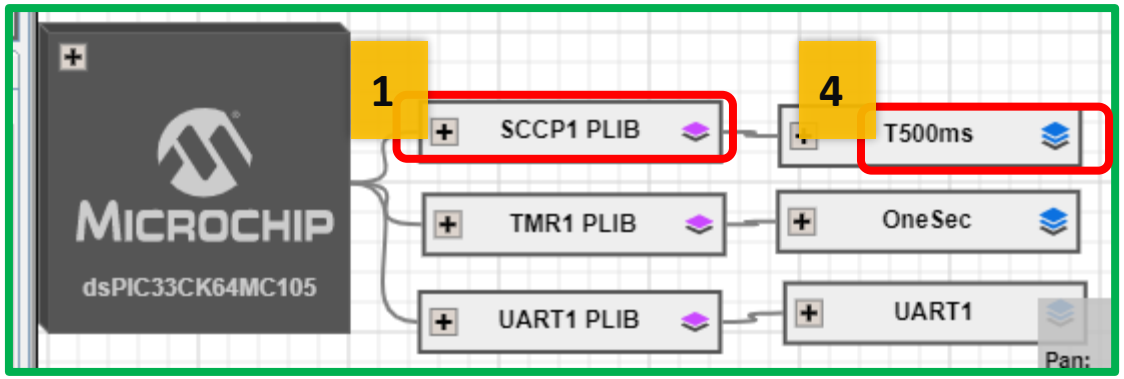


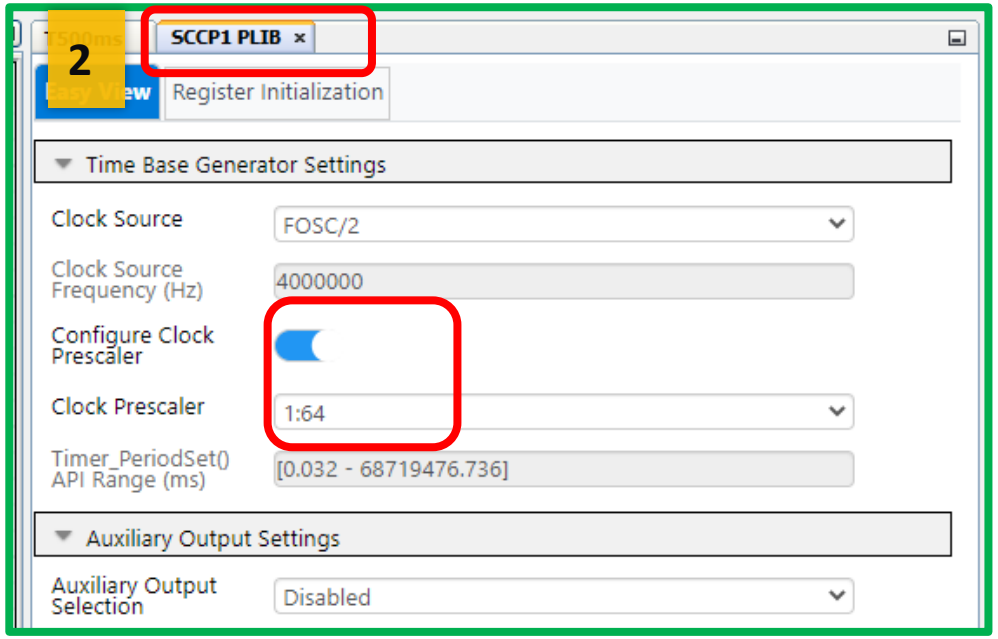
1) 到Device Resources
   找Drivers ,找Timer ,點選
2) 到Project Resources
   找Drivers ,找Timer ,點選
3) 到Builder,點選Timer(None)
4) 到Timer Easy View,選定硬體SCCP1

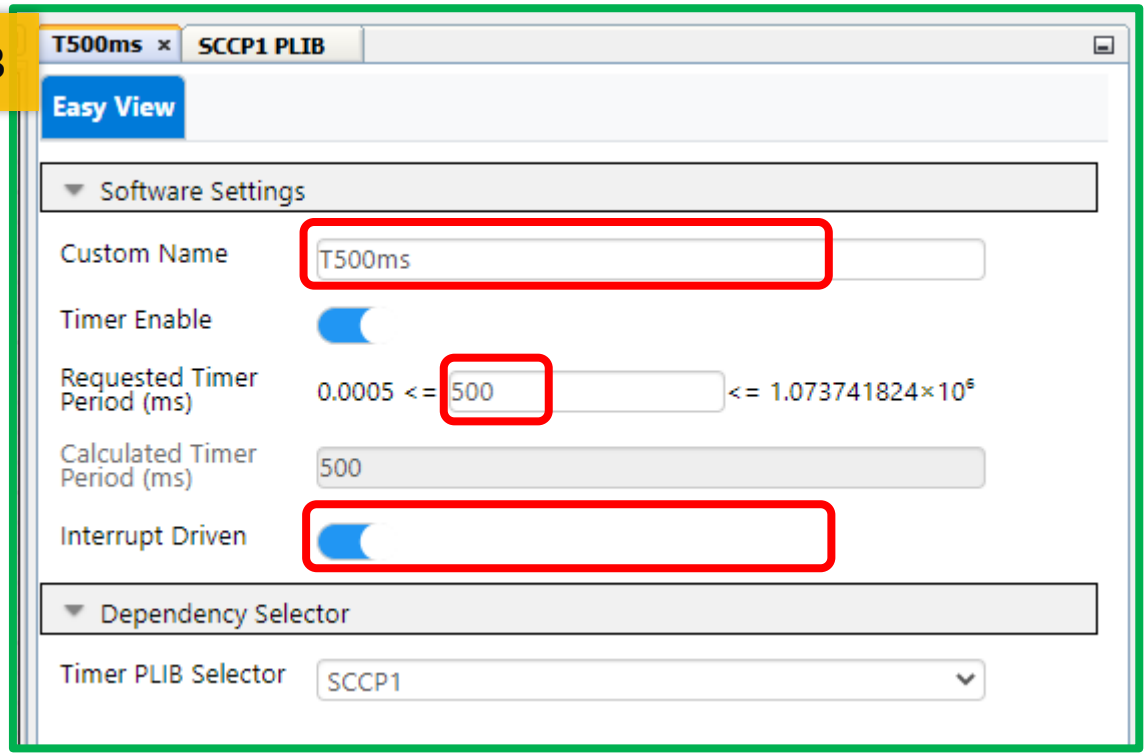
2. 設定SCCP

選SCCP1

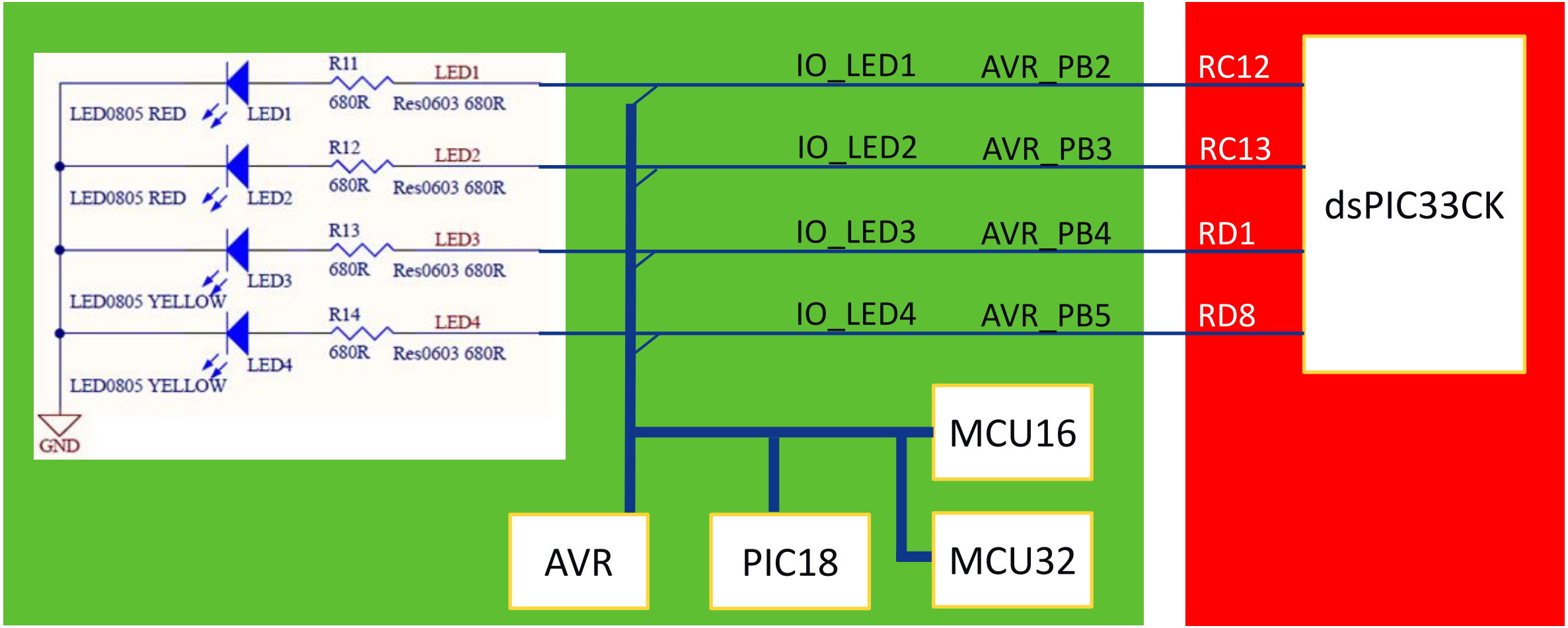
1) 選SCCP1 PLIB
2) 設Clock Prescaler 1:64
3) 選Timer1 設，Custom Name 改名 T500ms 500ms , 開Interrupt
4) 名字連動成T500ms





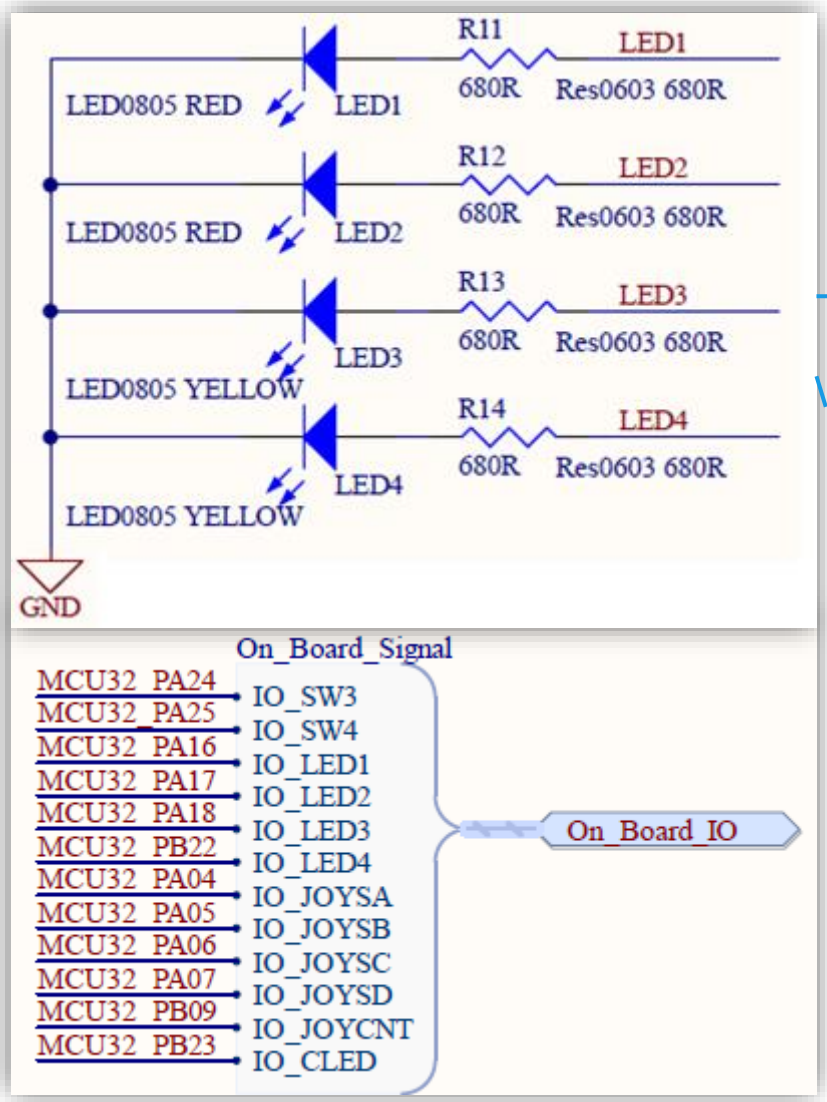


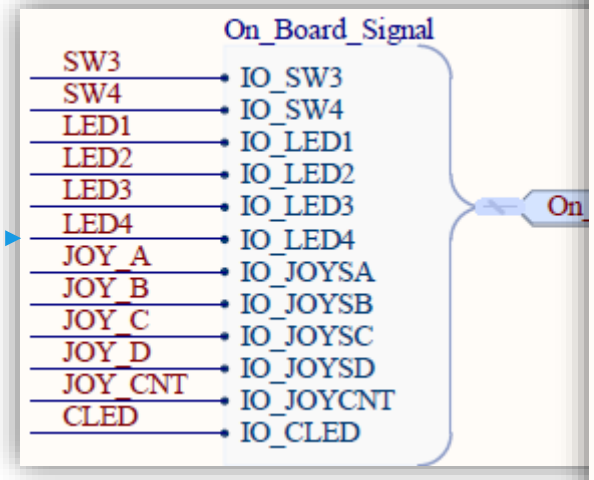
3. LED架構圖

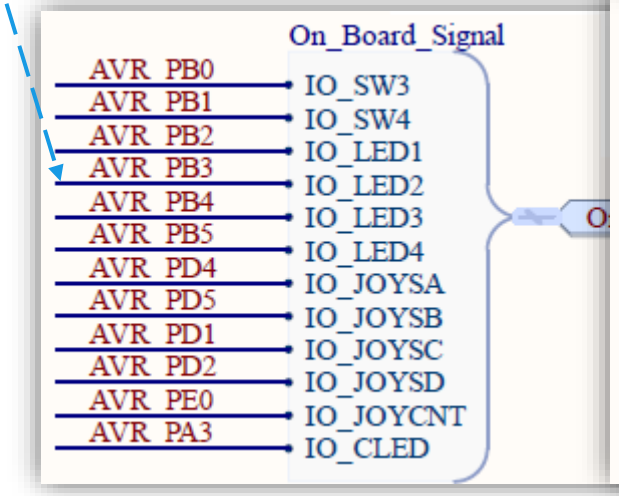


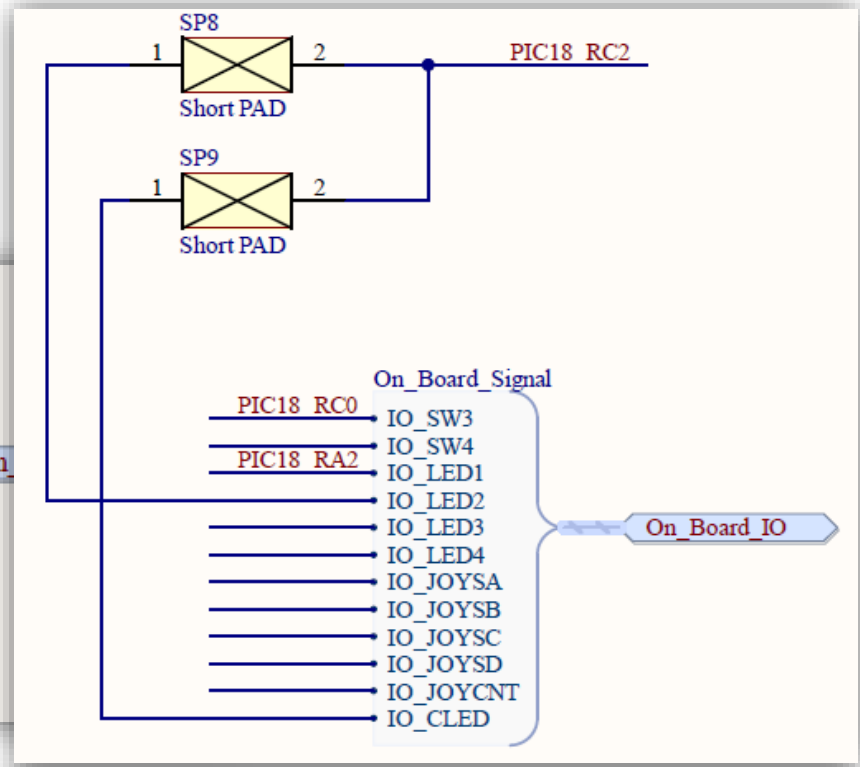
3-1. LED架構圖

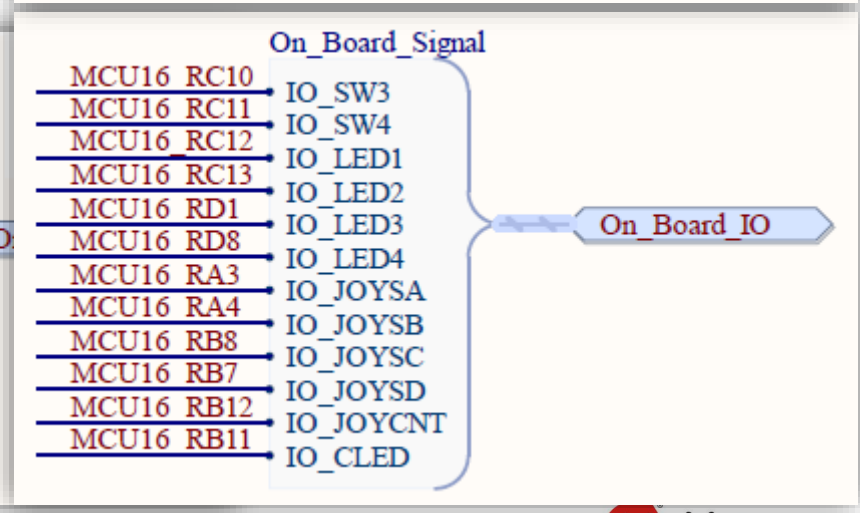
LED電路 (APP_CuriosityNano2Arduino_V20230315.pdf)





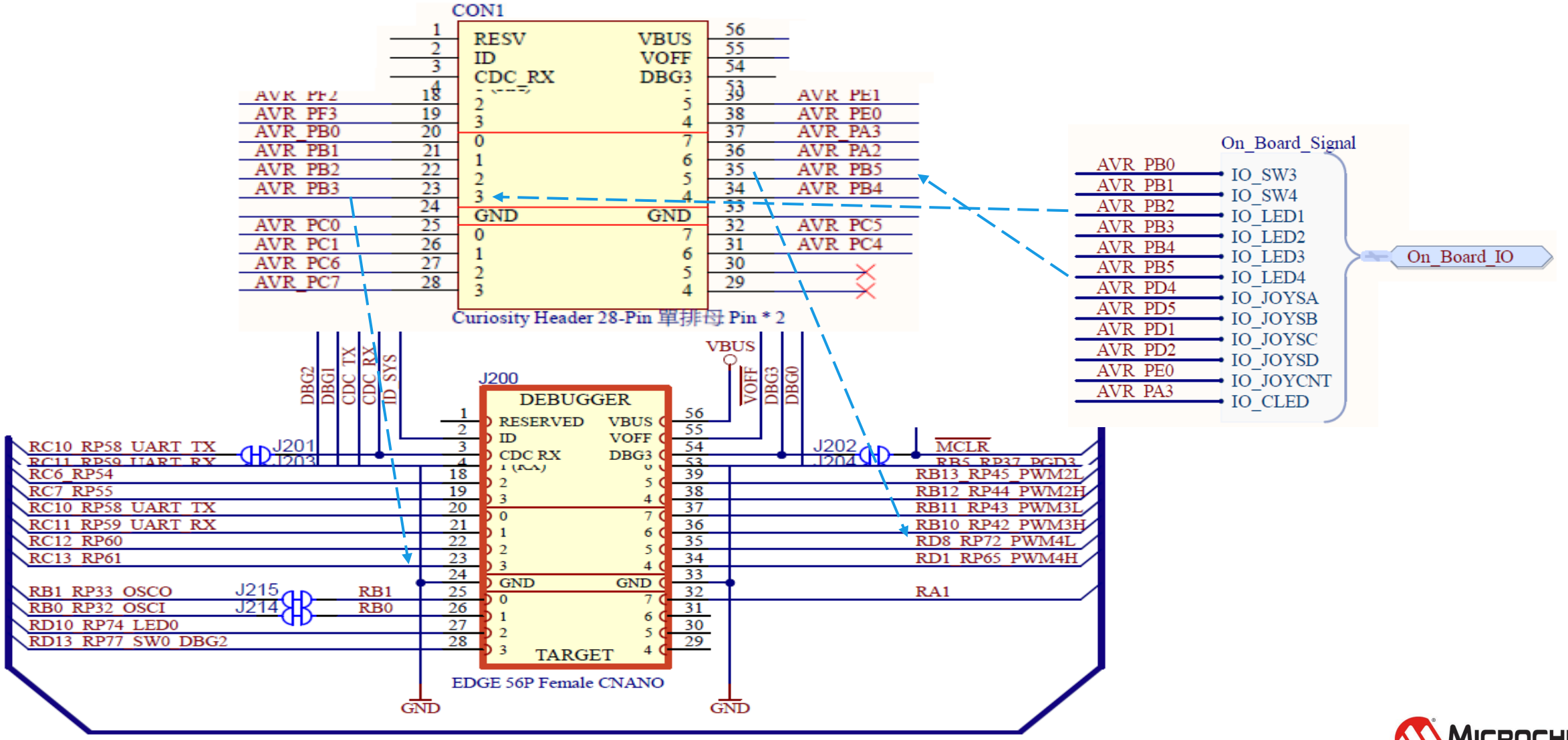




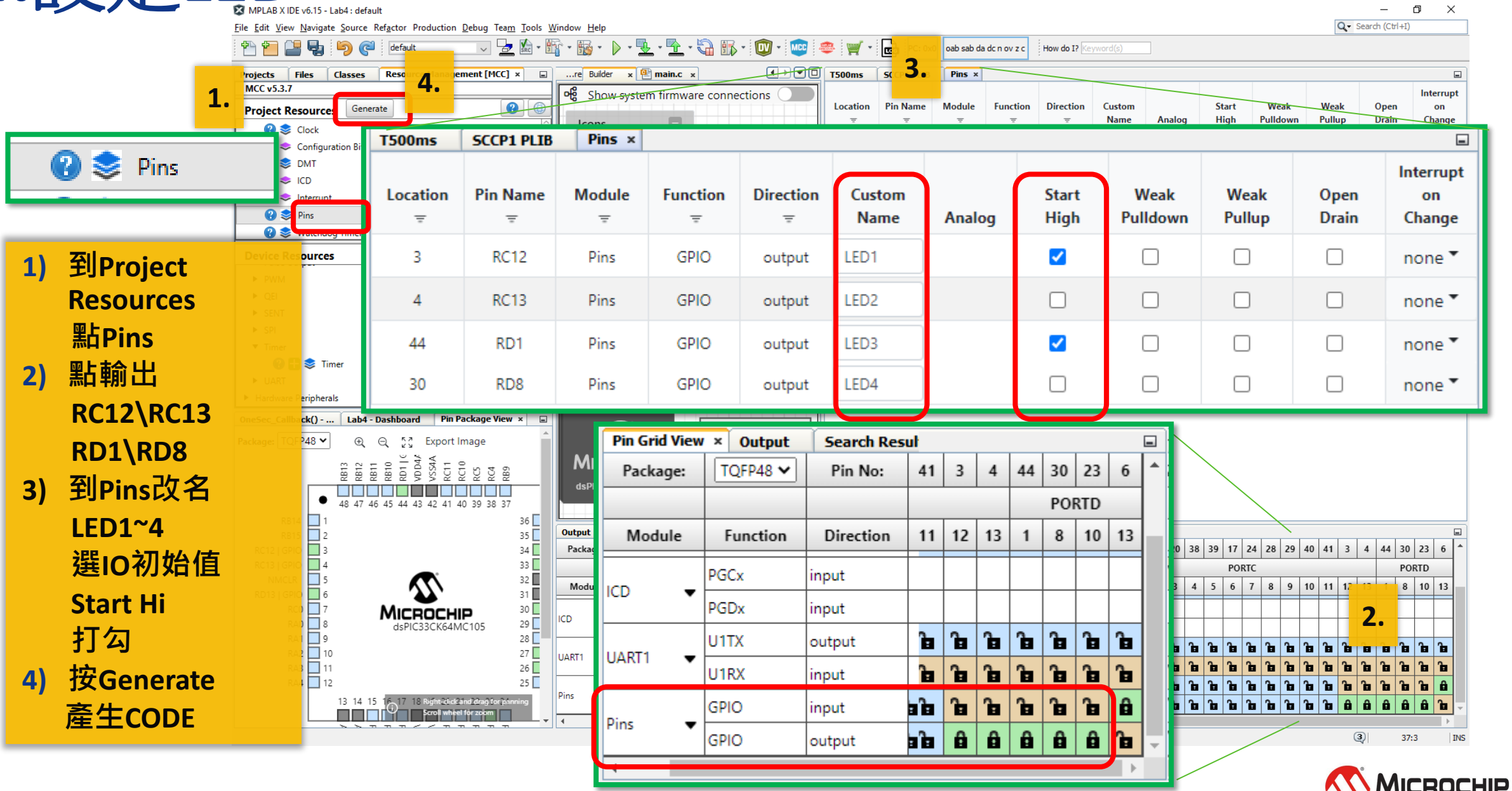


3-2. LED架構圖

LED電路 (APP_CuriosityNano2Arduino_V20230315.pdf \ dsPIC33CK64MC105_Curiosity_Nano_Schematics)



4.設定LED



1) 到Project Resources 點Pins
2) 點輸出 RC12\RC13 RD1\RD8
3) 到Pins改名 LED1~4 選IO初始值 Start Hi 打勾
4) 按Generate 產生CODE

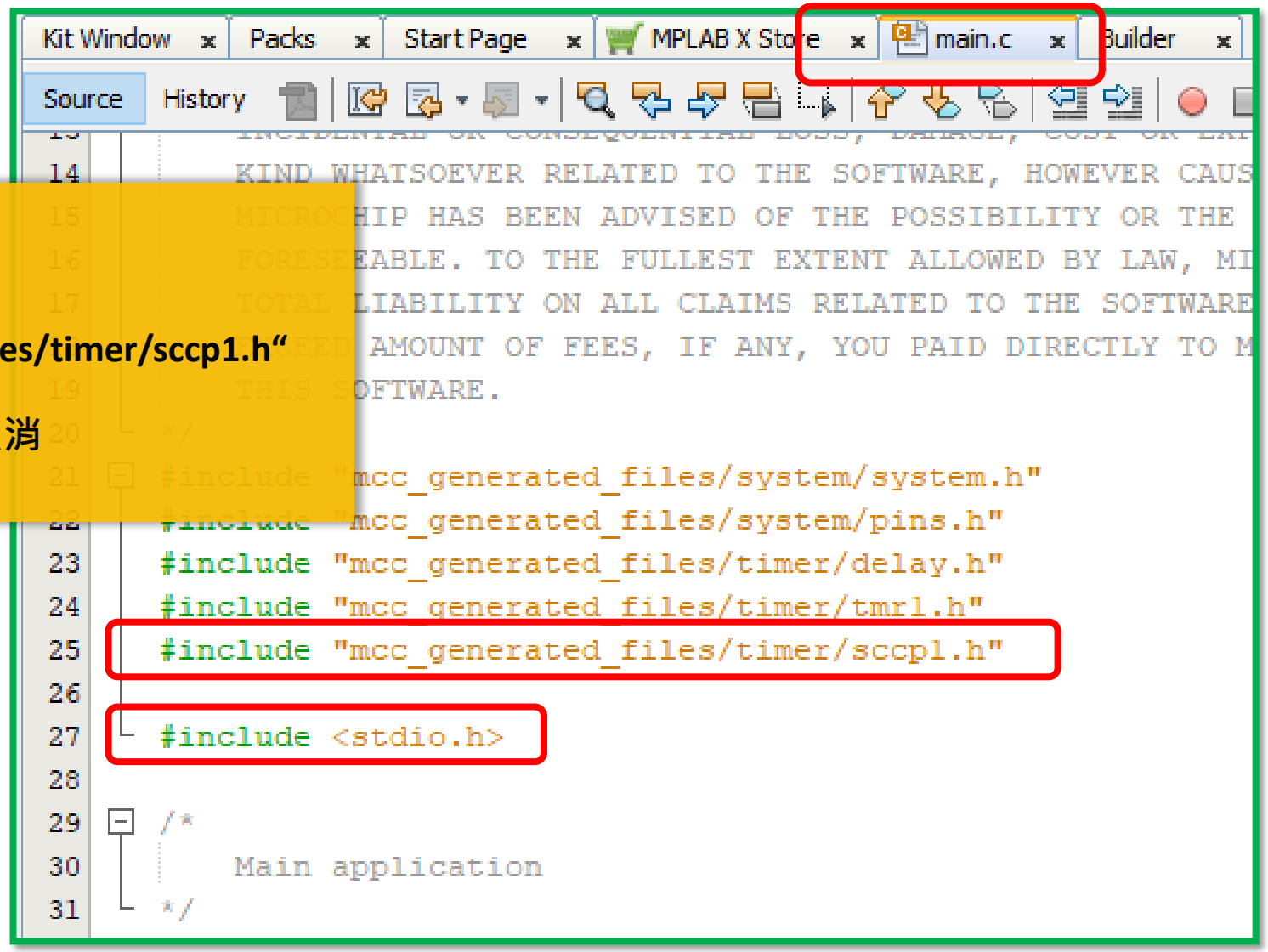
5. 寫CODE

sccp1.h

1) 在main.c

2) 開頭加入
#include "mcc_generated_files/timer/sccp1.h“

PS, 如果要讓printf (); 警告取消
加入#include <stdio.h>




```
66
67      printf("Lab4-1 \r\n");
68
```

5-1. 寫Code

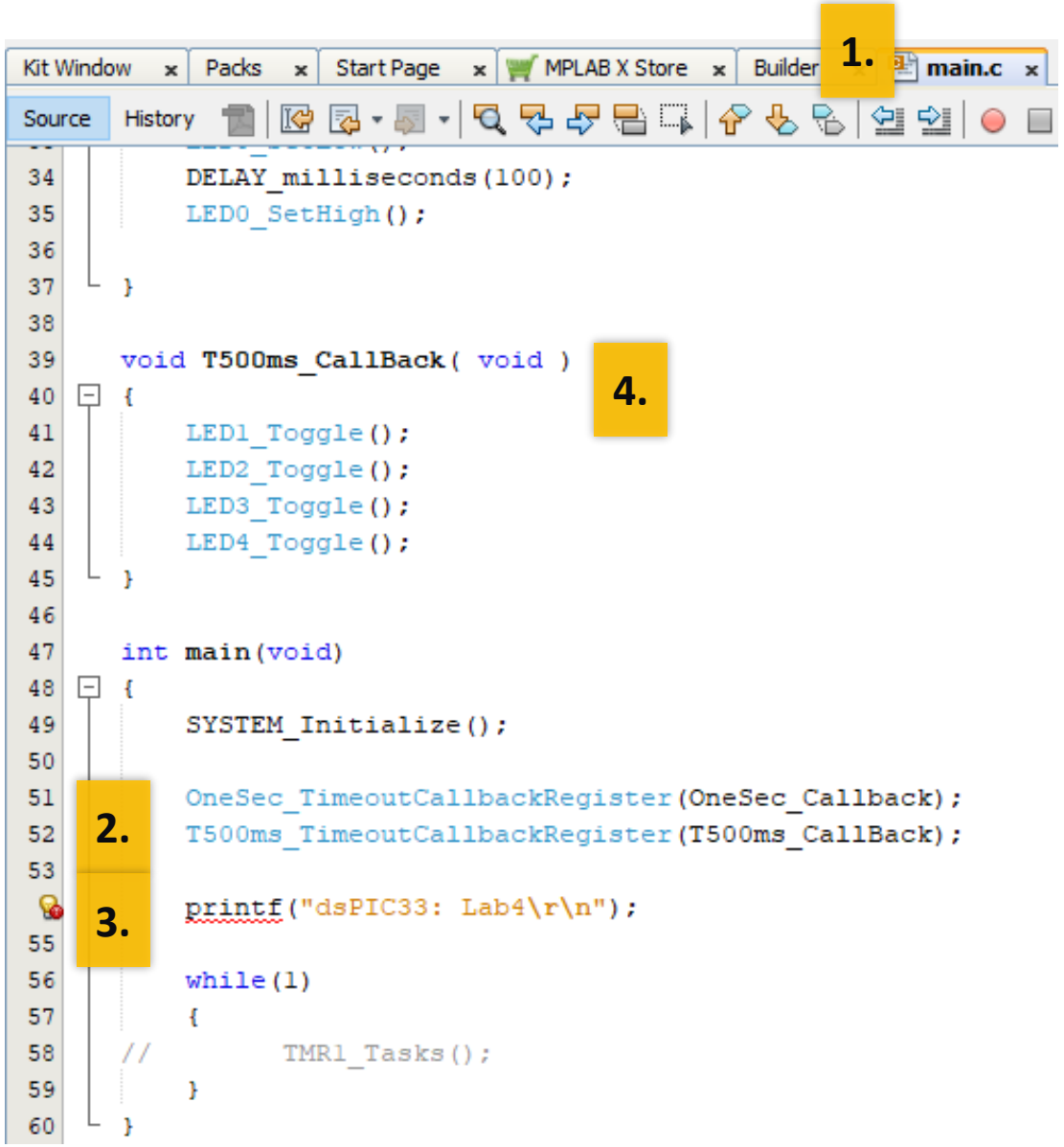
1) 繼續在 **main.c**
2) 加入

```
T500ms_TimeoutCallbackRegister(T500ms_CallBack);
```

3) 改 printf(“dsPIC33: Lab4\r\n");
4) 加入

```
void T500ms_CallBack( void )
{
   LED1_Toggle();
   LED2_Toggle();
   LED3_Toggle();
   LED4_Toggle();
}
```

5) 燒錄



6.結果

Lab4

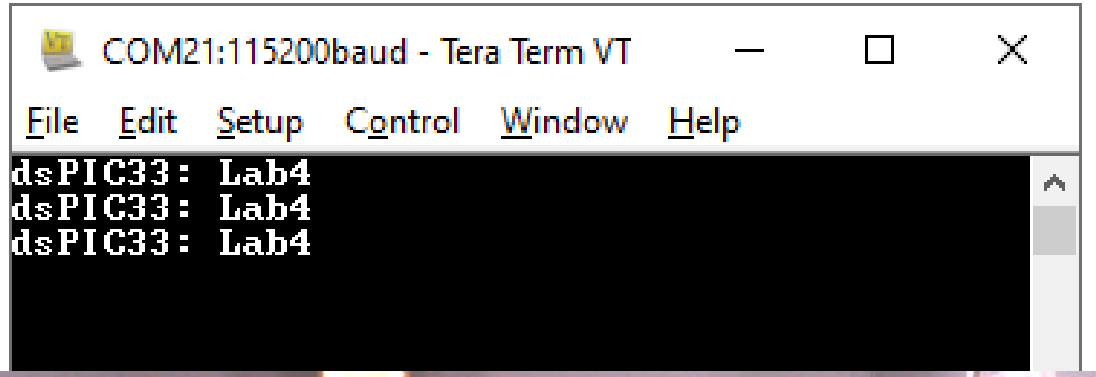
1) 燒錄測試

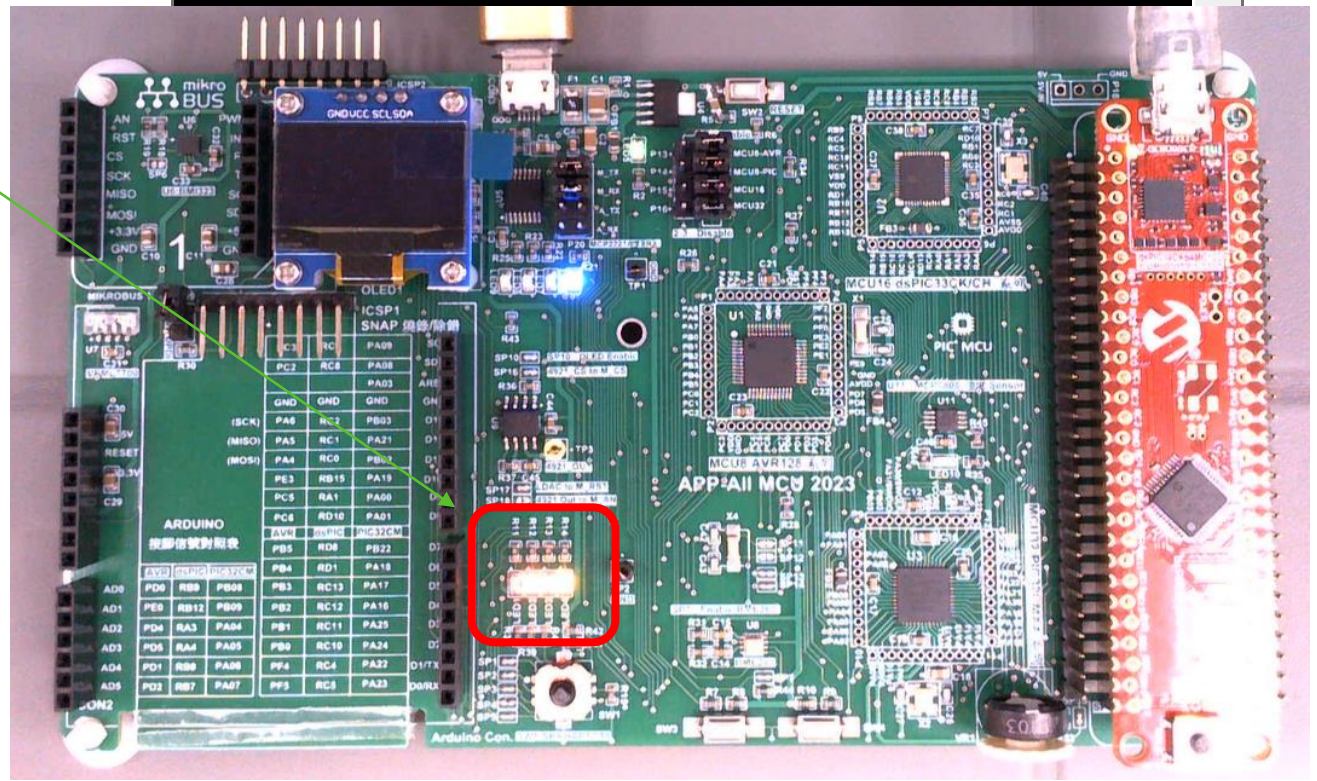
2) 成果

綠板上**LED1~4**交互閃爍

PC顯示 dsPIC33: Lab4

LED0 持續一秒閃一下





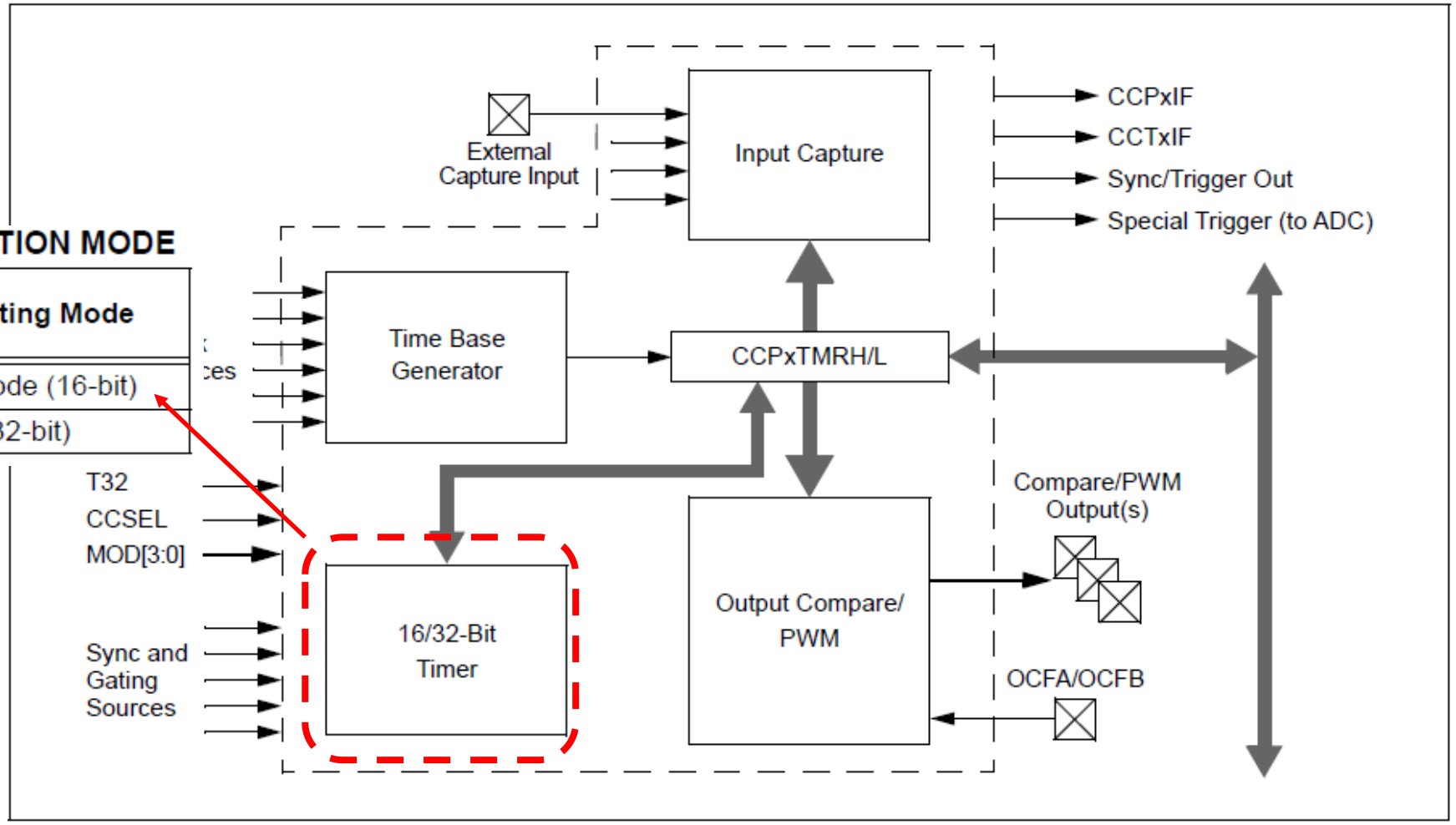
7. 改成Timer x 2

SCCP(Single Output Capture/Compare/PWM/Timer modules)

TABLE 20-1: TIMER OPERATION MODE

T32 (CCPxCON1L[5])	Operating Mode
0	Dual Timer Mode (16-bit)
1	Timer Mode (32-bit)

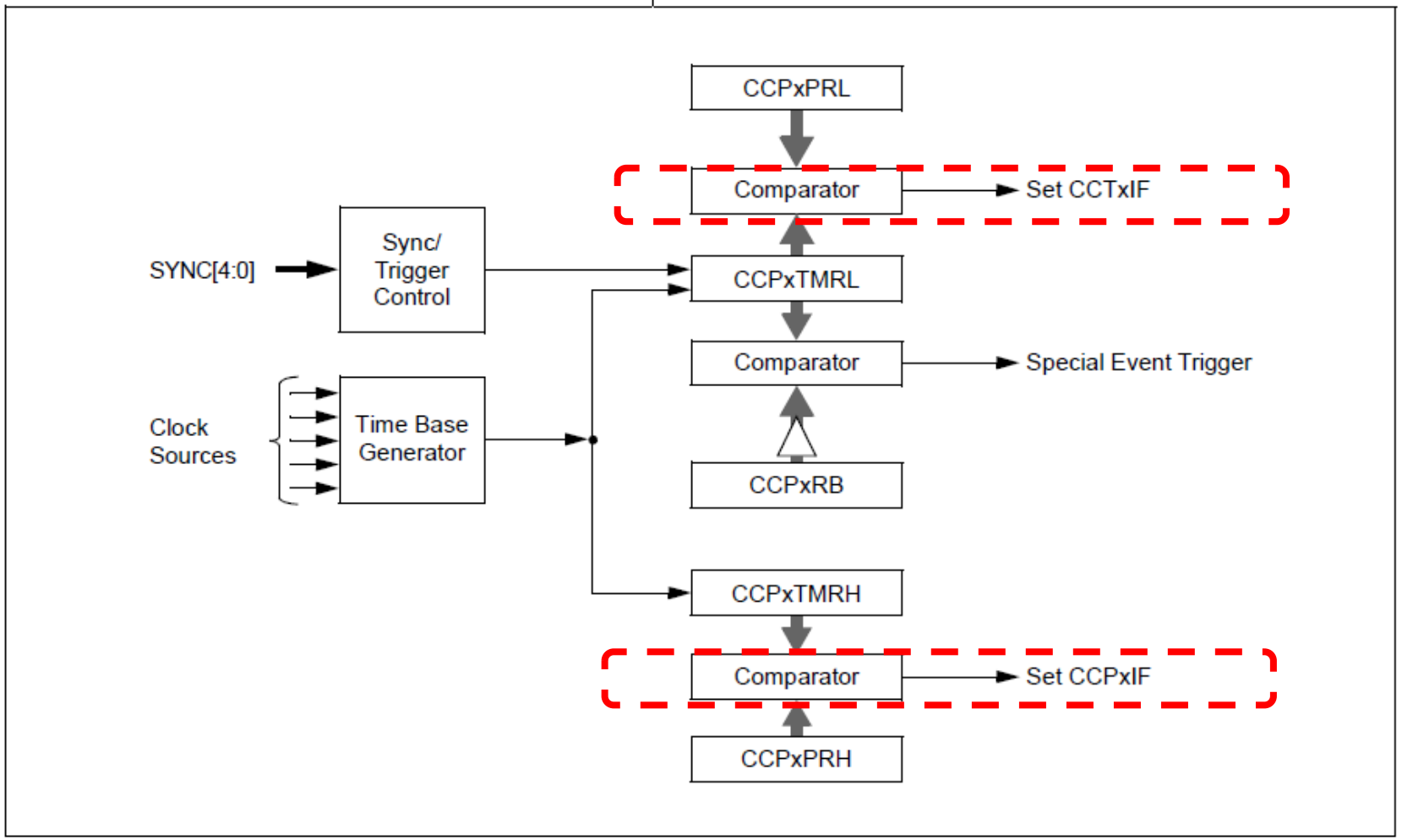
FIGURE 20-1: SCCPx CONCEPTUAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



7-1. 改成 Timer x 2

SCCP設定成：兩個16-bit 計時器

FIGURE 20-3: DUAL 16-BIT TIMER MODE



8.設定第二組Timer – 125ms

改暫存器

1) **到main.c**

2) **修改void T500ms_CallBack(void)**
讓出兩個LED剩

```
LED1_Toggle();
LED2_Toggle();
```

3) **到SYSTEM_Initialize();後**
根據啟動第二組Timer

```
SCCP1_Timer_Stop();
CCP1CON1Lbits.T32 = 0;
CCP1PRH = (0x7A11>>2);
IFS0bits.CCP1IF = 0;
IEC0bits.CCP1IE = 0;
SCCP1_Timer_Start();
```

4) 改printf(“dSPIC33: Lab4-1\r\n");

5) **到while(1){ }中**

```
if(IFS0bits.CCP1IF==1)
    {
        IFS0bits.CCP1IF = 0;
        LED3_Toggle();
        LED4_Toggle();
    }
```

6) **燒錄** 

1.

```
39
40  void T500ms_CallBack( void )
41  {
42      LED1_Toggle();
43      LED2_Toggle();
44  }
45
46  int main(void)
47  {
48      SYSTEM_Initialize();
49
50      SCCP1_Timer_Stop();
51
52      CCP1CON1Lbits.T32 = 0;
53      CCP1PRH = (0x7A11>>2);
54      IFS0bits.CCP1IF = 0;
55      IEC0bits.CCP1IE = 0;
56
57      SCCP1_Timer_Start();
58
59      OneSec_TimeoutCallbackRegister(OneSec_Callback);
60      T500ms_TimeoutCallbackRegister(T500ms_CallBack);
61
63      printf("dsPIC33: Lab4-1\r\n");
64
65      while(1)
66      {
67          if(IFS0bits.CCP1IF==1)
68          {
69              IFS0bits.CCP1IF = 0;
70              LED3_Toggle();
71              LED4_Toggle();
72          }
73  }
```

2. 3. 4. 5.

9.結果

Lab4-1

1) 燒錄測試

2) 結果

小板上

LED0閃爍 1Hz

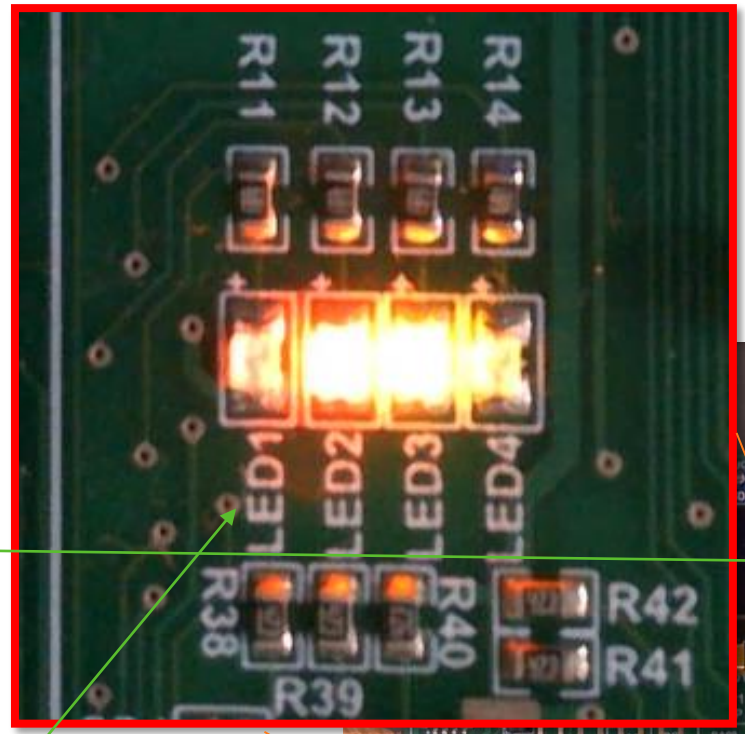
大板上

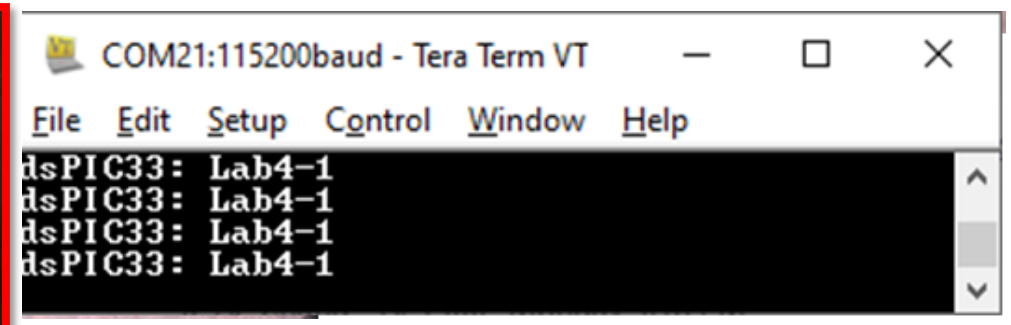
LED1~2交互慢閃 1Hz

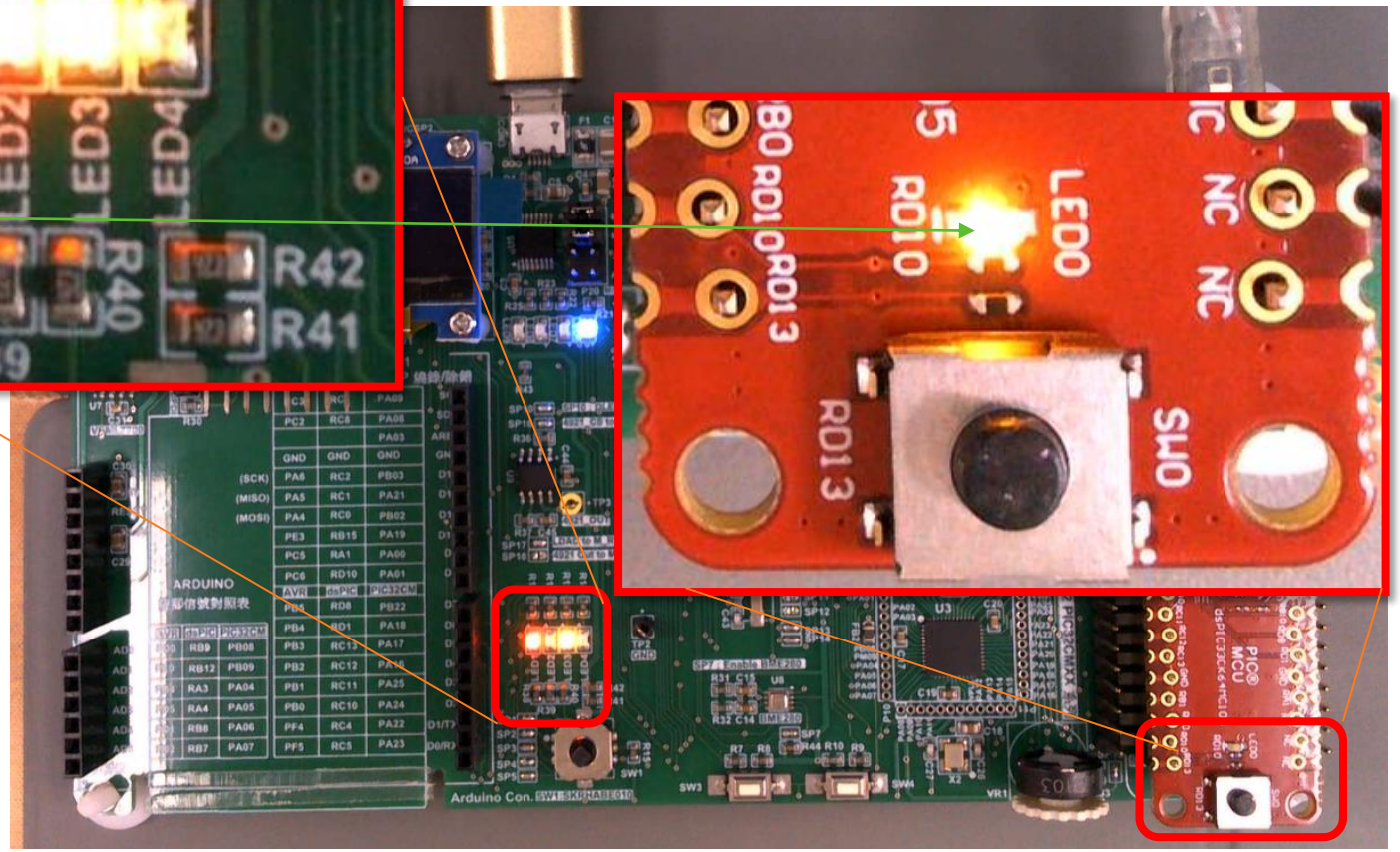
LED3~4交互快閃 2Hz

PC顯示 dsPIC33: Lab4-1

LED1 會頓一下?
是因為LED0 delay 100ms造成的







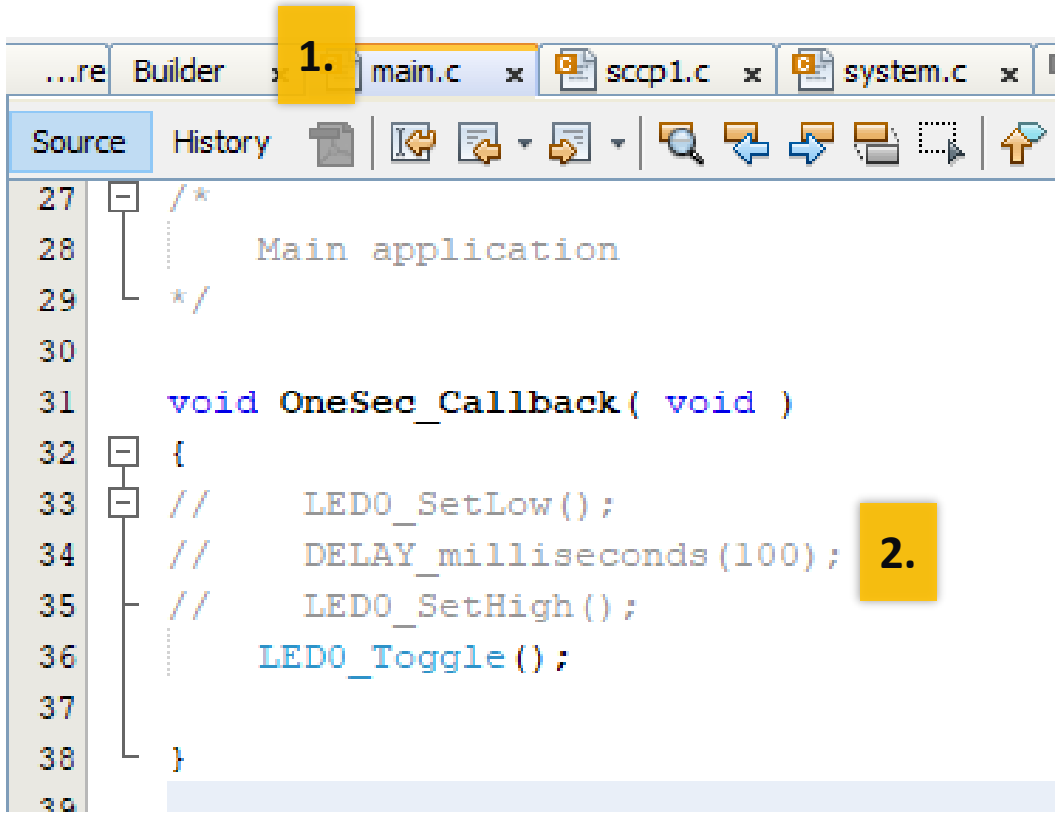
10.刪100ms Delay

再看一次結果

1) 到main.c

2) 修改

```
void OneSec_Callback( void )
{
//    LED0_SetLow();
//    DELAY_milliseconds(100);
//    LED0_SetHigh();
    LED0_Toggle();
}
```



MICROCHIP

實驗五

Clock

內建硬體程式開發

實驗五：Clock

- **本實驗目的：**
  - 了解Clock架構
    - 如何改變System Clock 設定
    - 了解Clock 對 Timer及UART影響
    - 在不同的Clock設定下，達到所需功能

- **結果呈現：**
  - UART 115200-8-N-1
  - LED0　亮1 Hz
  - LED1,2 亮1 Hz
  - LED3,4 亮2 Hz

背景知識

dsPIC33CK datasheet

Clocks架構

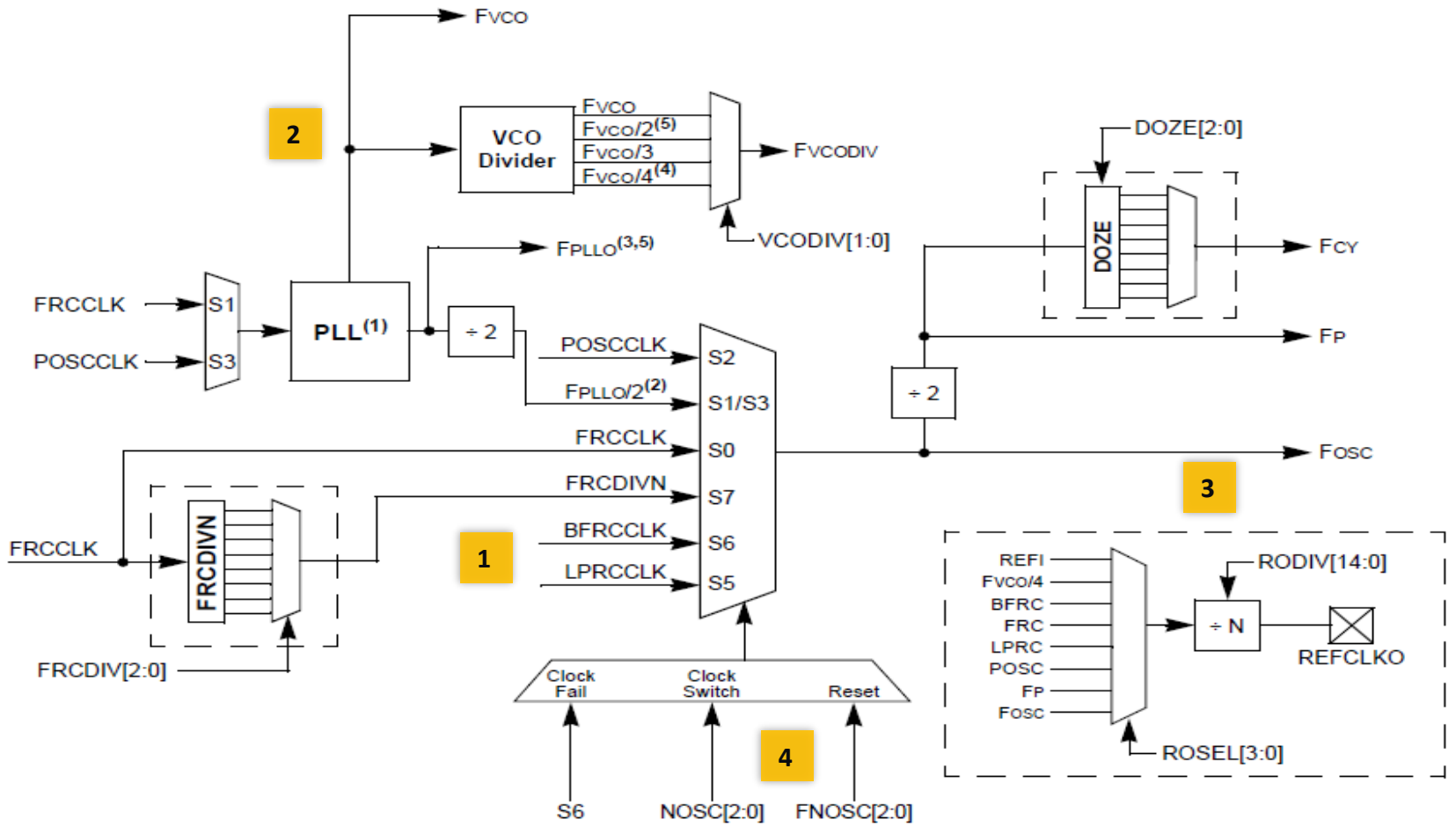
1. 具有多種不同輸入

2. 內含PLL電路
   用來除頻及倍頻

3. 硬體模組
   (Timer,PWM…)
   可選不同時脈來源

4. 軟體運行中
   可以切換Clock

FIGURE 9-2: dsPIC33CK64MC105 CORE OSCILLATOR SUBSYSTEM



Note 1: See Figure 9-3 for details of the PLL module.
2: XTPLL, HSPLL, ECPLL, FRCPLL (FPLLO).
3: Clock option for PWM.
4: Clock option for ADC.
5: Clock option for DAC.

MICROCHIP

Clock 來源

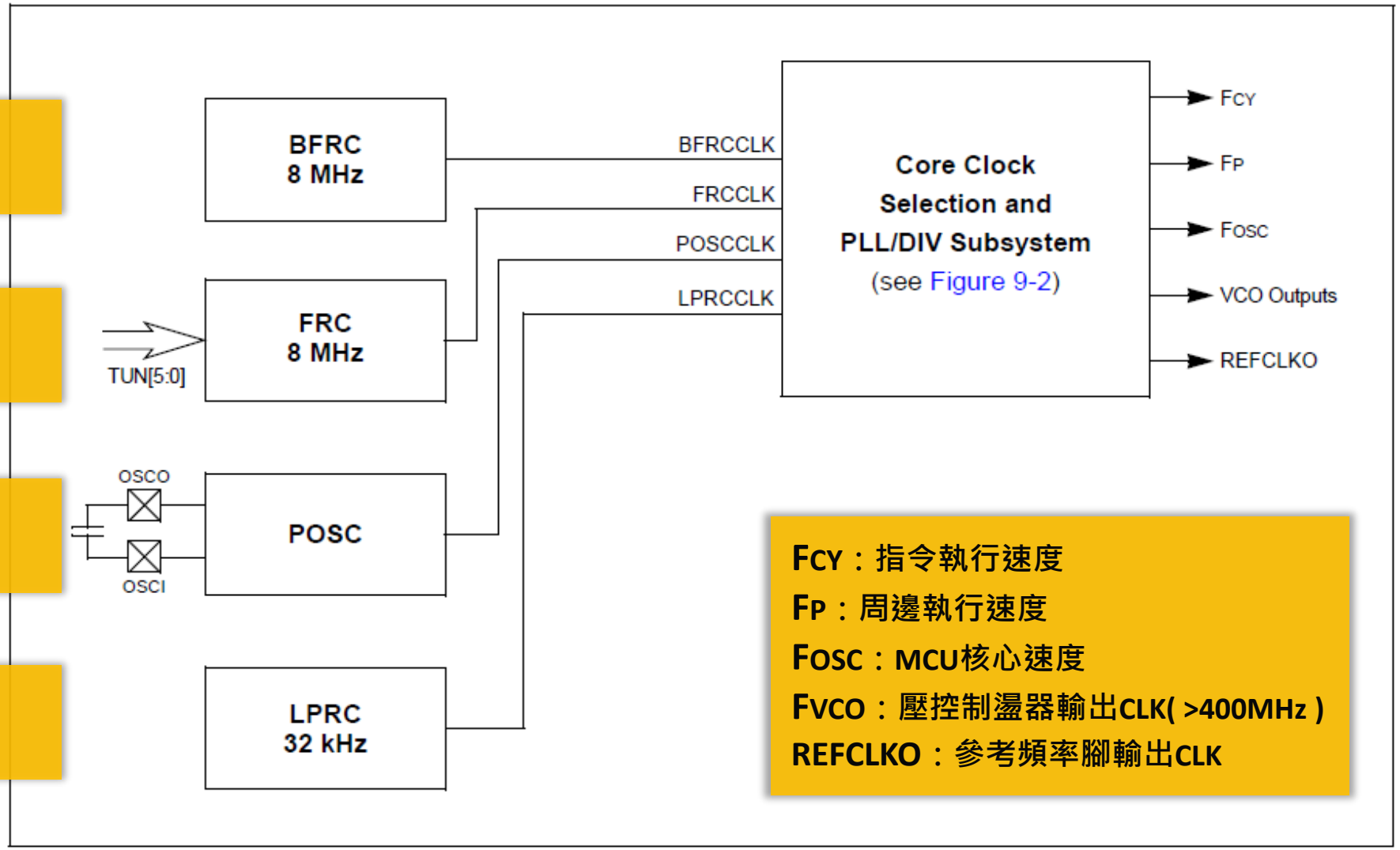
備用振盪器
Backup Internal Fast RC

內建高速振盪器
Internal Fast RC

主振盪器
Primary Oscillator

內建低速振盪器
Internal Low-Power RC

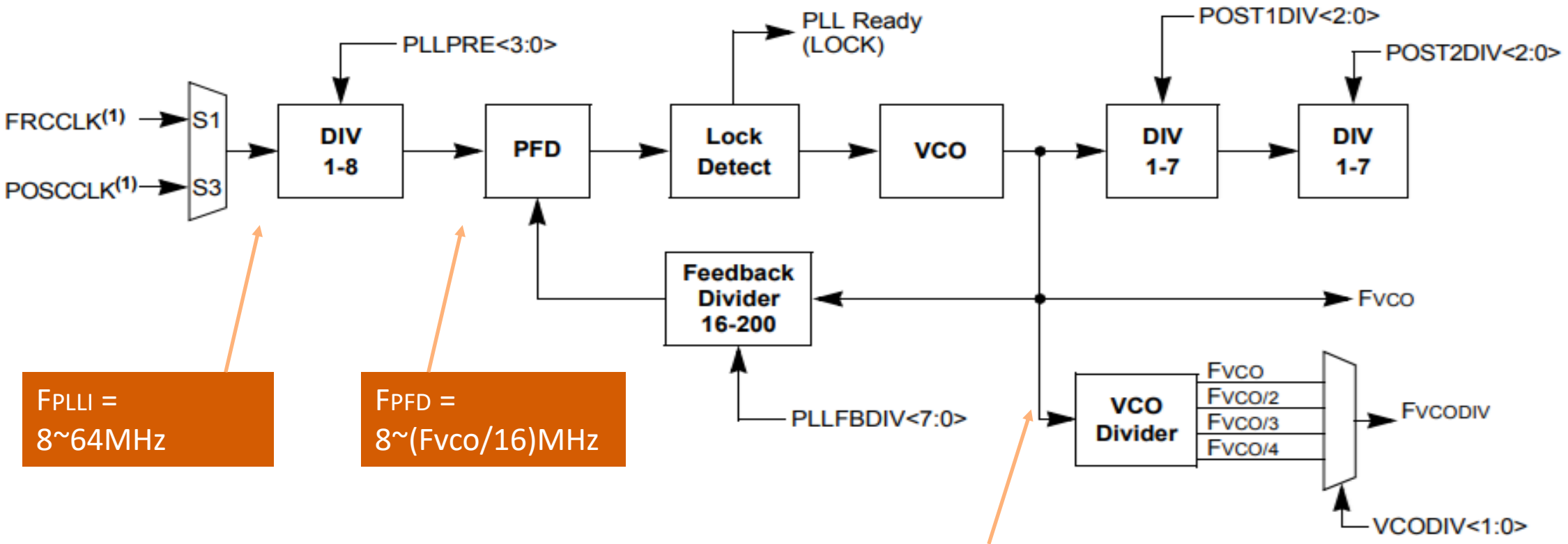
FIGURE 9-1: dsPIC33CK64MC105 CORE CLOCK SOURCES BLOCK DIAGRAM



FCY：指令執行速度
FP：周邊執行速度
FOSC：MCU核心速度
FVCO：壓控制盪器輸出CLK(>400MHz)
REFCLKO：參考頻率腳輸出CLK

MICROCHIP

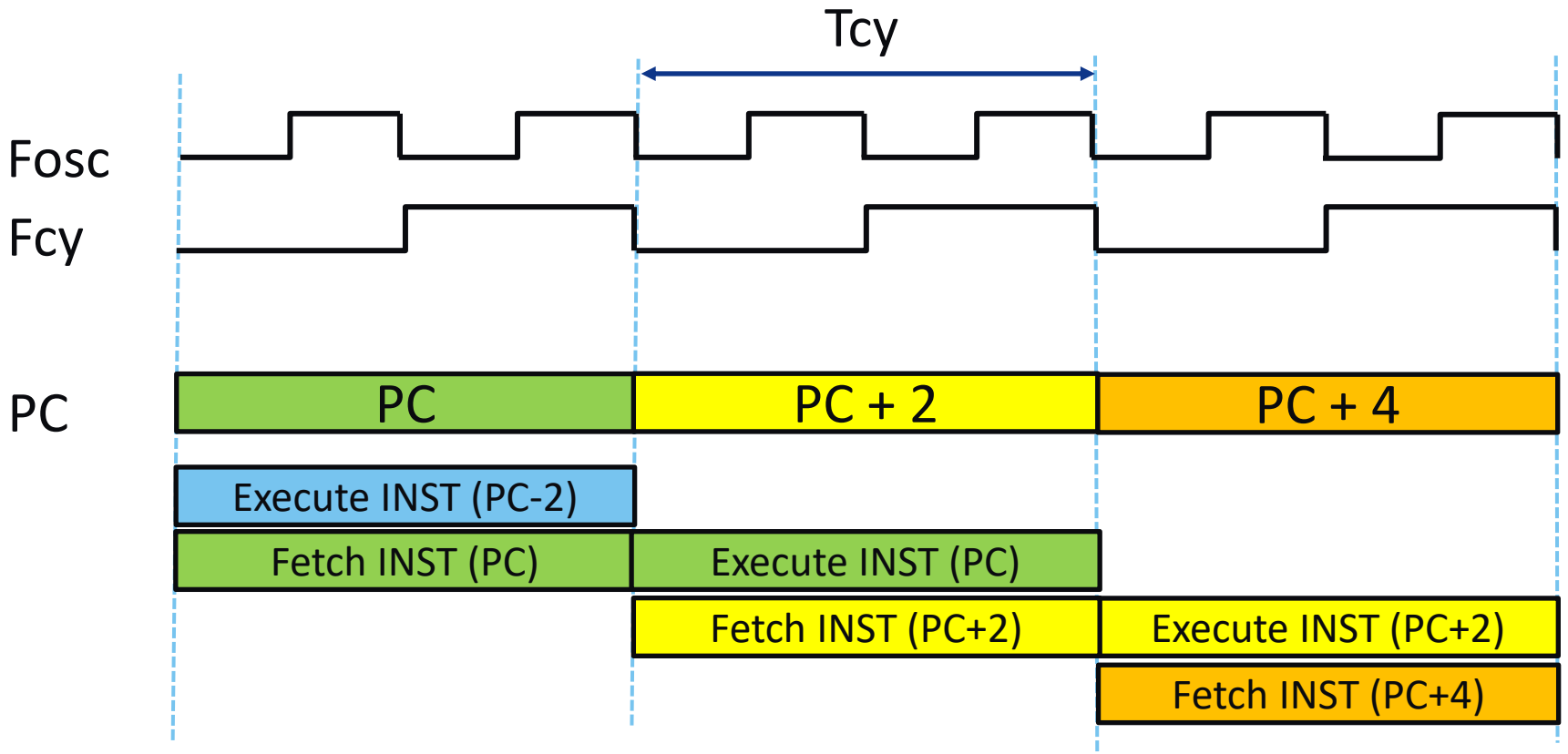
鎖相迴路(PLL)方塊圖



- VCO - 壓控振盪器 - Voltage Control Oscillator
- PFD - 相位頻率偵測器 - Phase Frequency Detector
- 每一級都有一些限制，就算瞬間超過也可能導致運行異常

dsPIC33C 指令執行流程

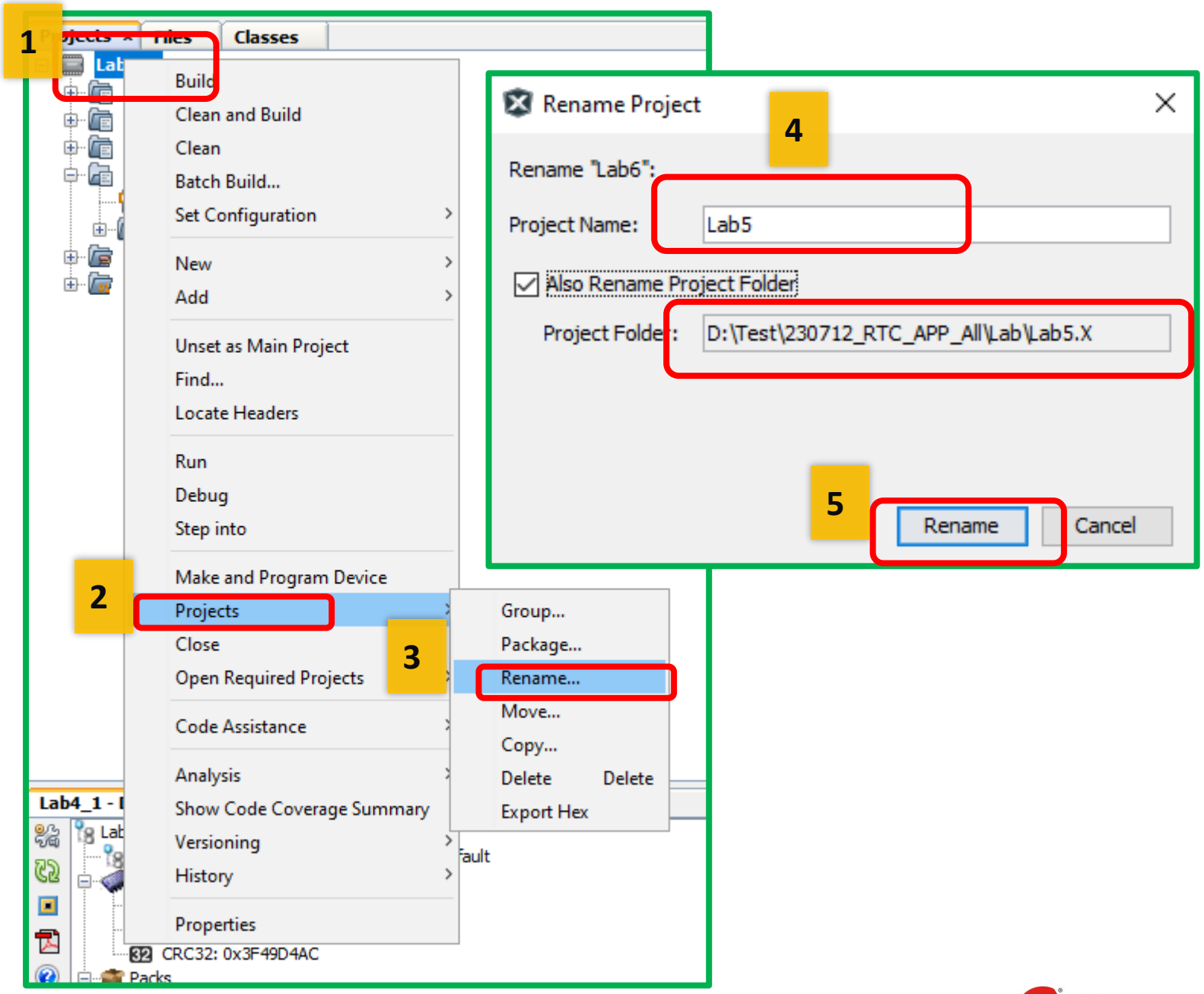
兩個震盪器的時脈 完成一個指令週期



1.建立Lab4

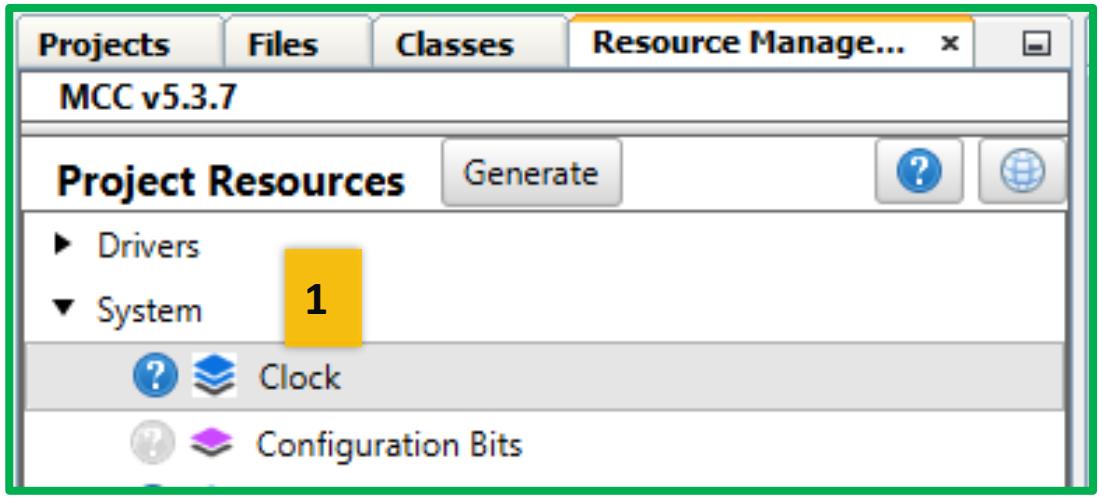
將Lab 4改名成Lab5

1) 到Projects 在Lab4上
   滑鼠點右鍵
2) 找到Projects
3) 找到Rename
3) 修改成Lab5
4) 勾選順便改資料夾名
5) 按 Rename - 完成名稱修改



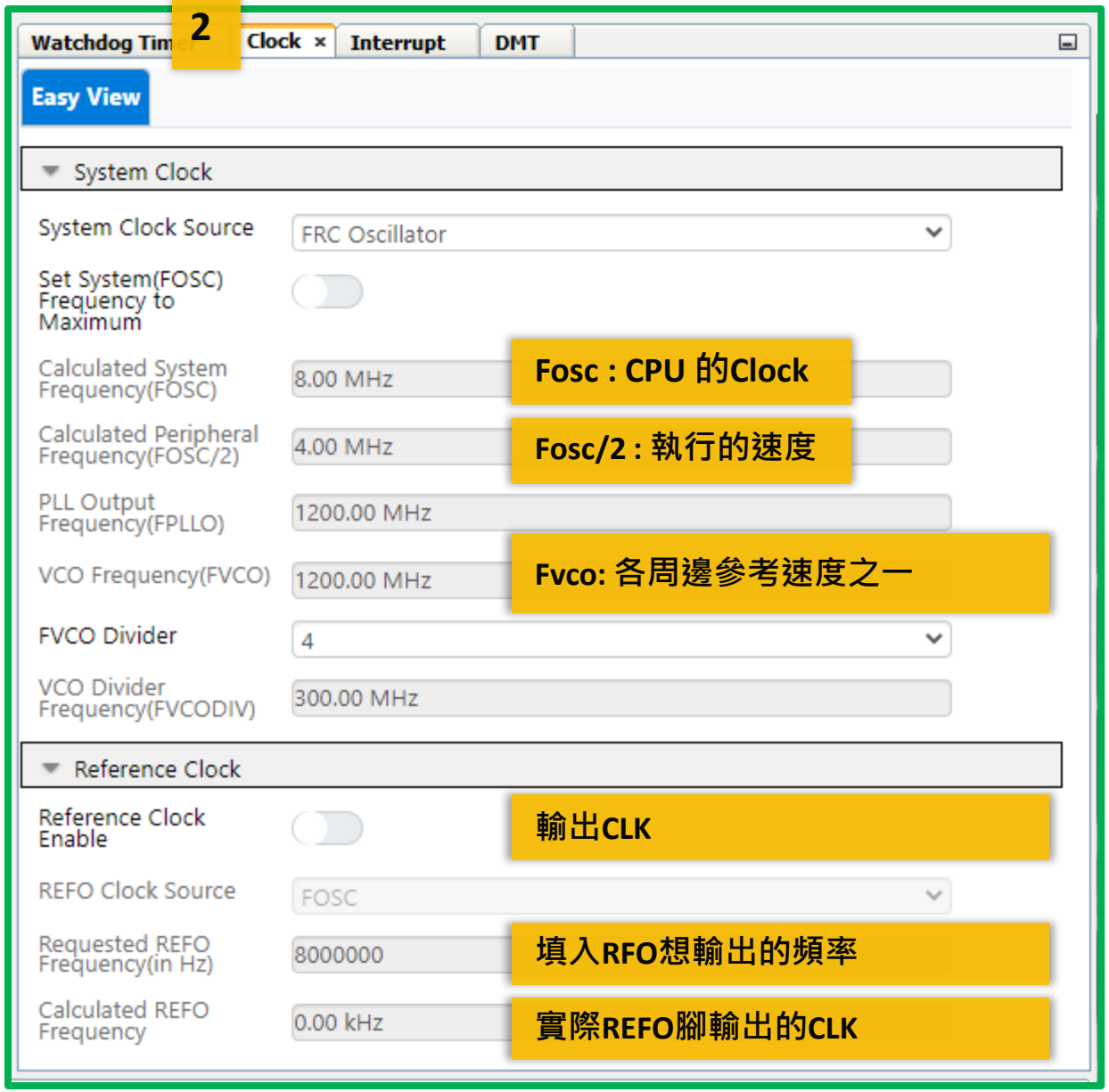
2. 開啟MCC

觀察預設值= FRC , 8MHz



1) 到Project Resources
找System ,找Clock ,點選

2) 到Clcok的 Easy View



3. 修改Fosc到最快

FRC , 200MHz

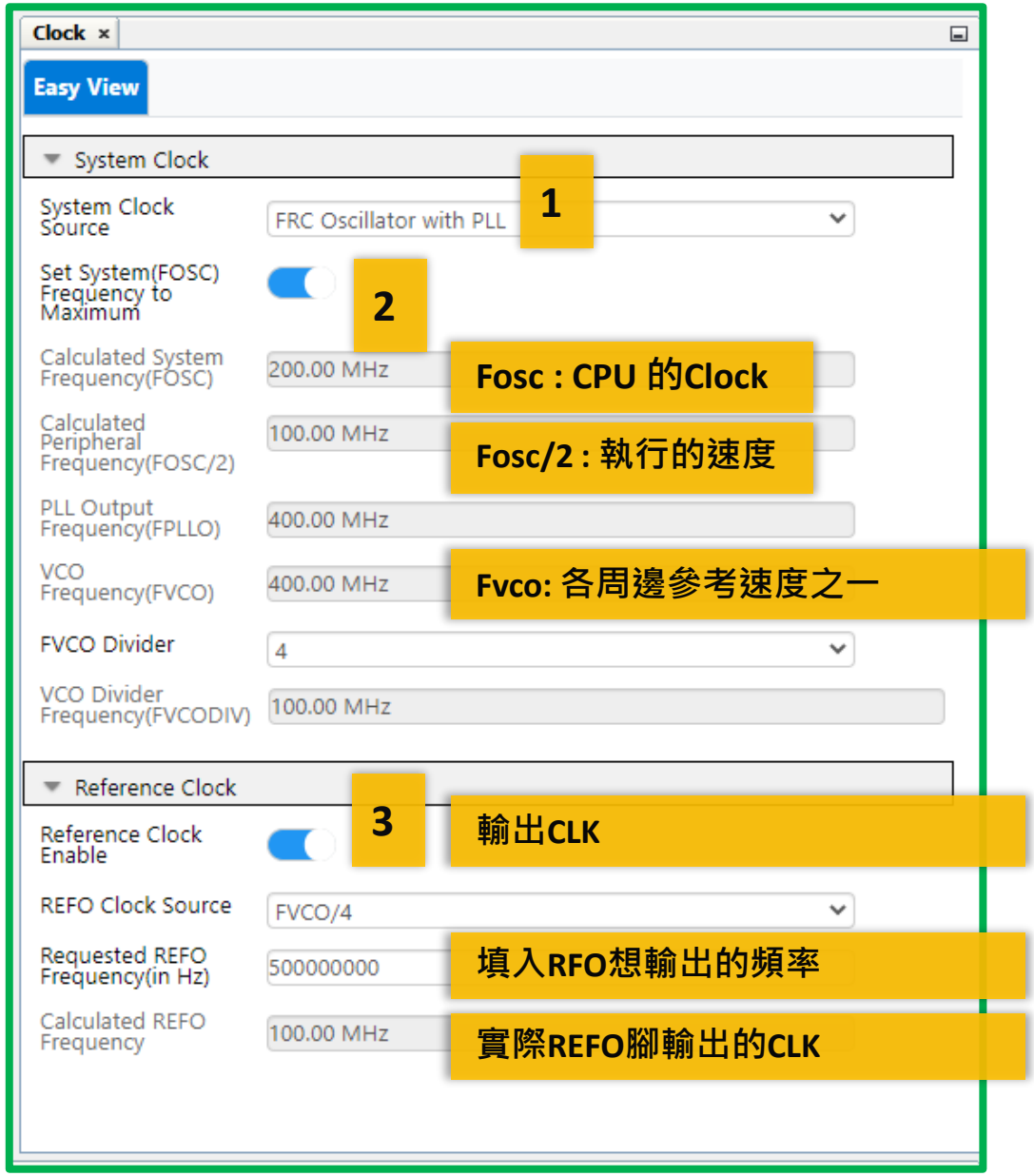
1) System Clock Source
   選內部震盪 FRC +升頻 PLL
2) 請MCC根據此Clock來源
   設到Fosc跑最快
3) 設REFO輸出頻率，填500MHz
   根據實際輸出顯示只有100MHz
4) 產生CODE

分析
上一步跟新設定後MCC內容

Fosc 8 MHz -> 200 MHz

Fvco 1200 MHz -> 400 MHz

REFO 0 MHz -> 100 MHz



4.結果

Lab5

1) 燒錄測試

2) 結果

小板上

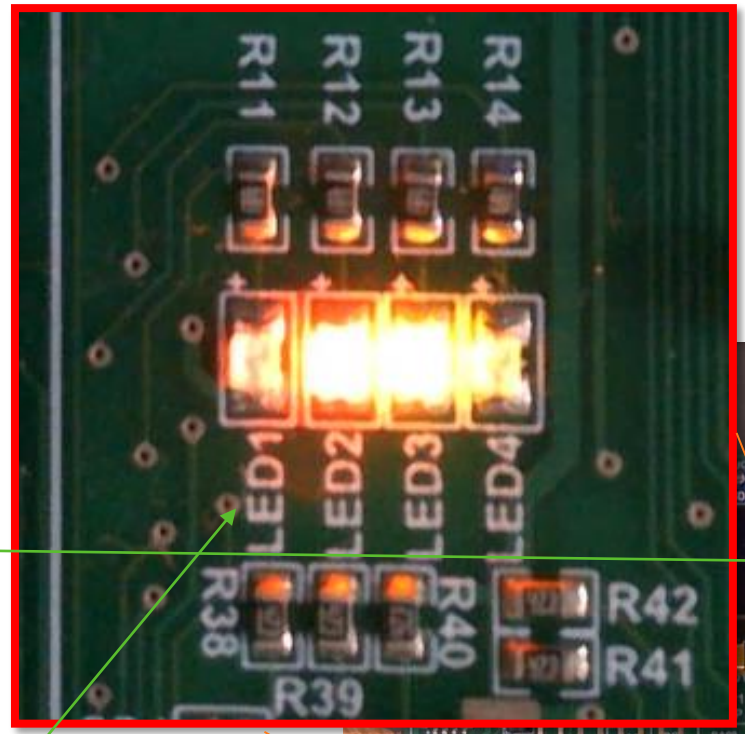
LED0看起來恆亮

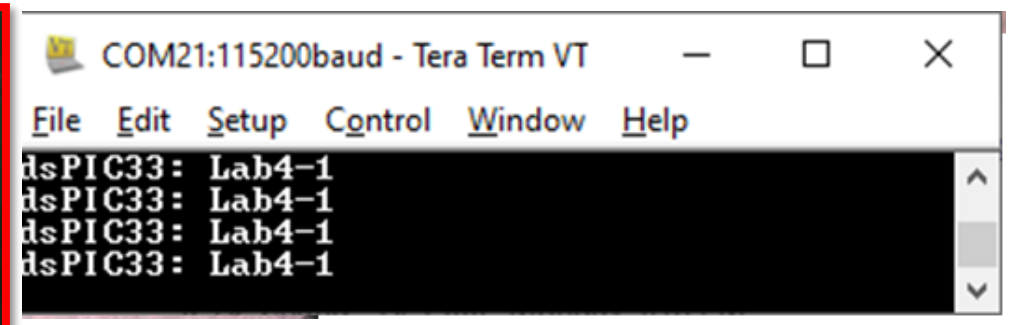
大板上

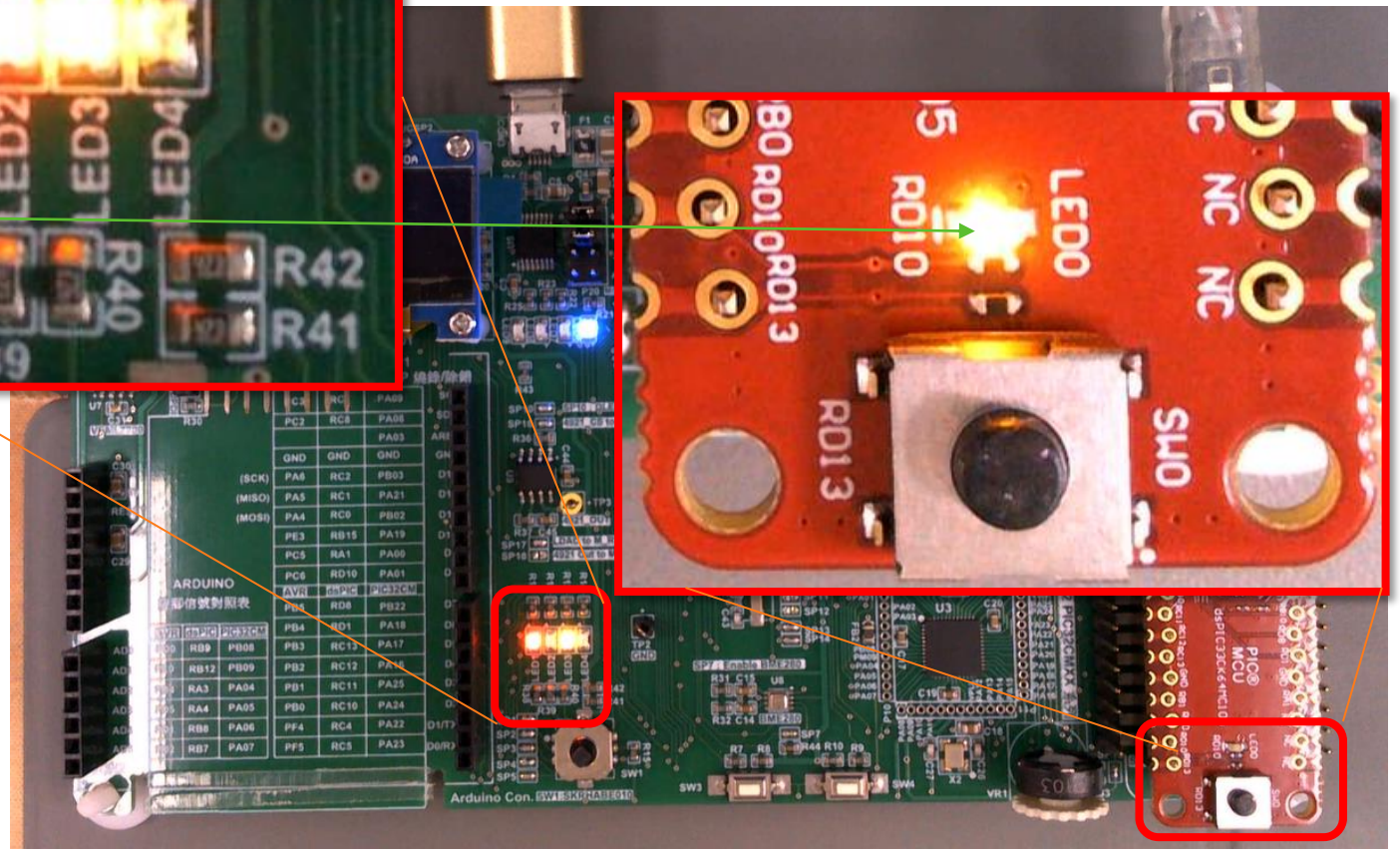
LED1~2交互快閃

LED3~4交互看起來恆亮

PC顯示 dsPIC33: Lab4-1

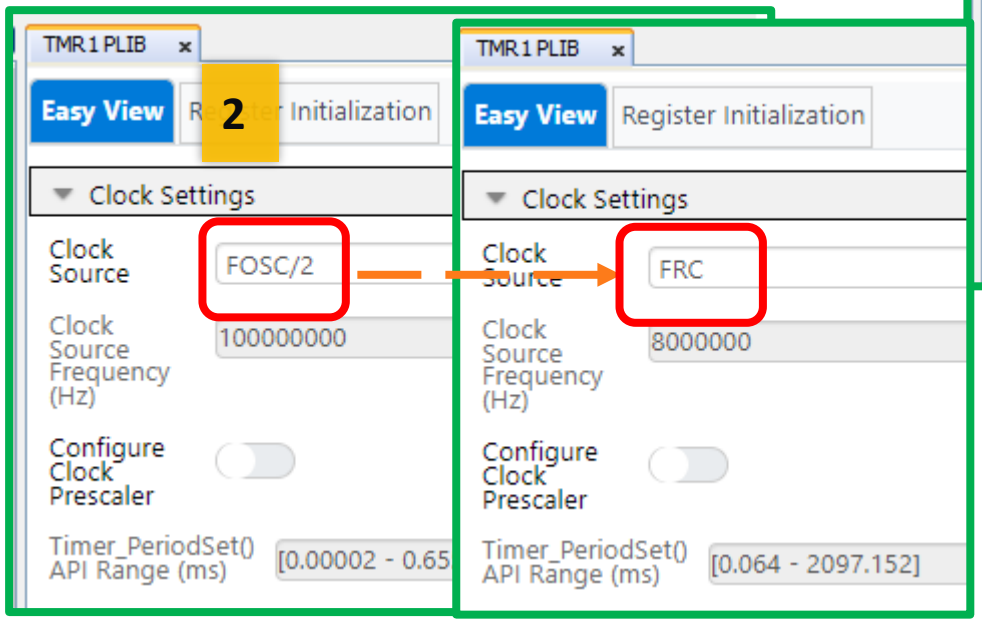


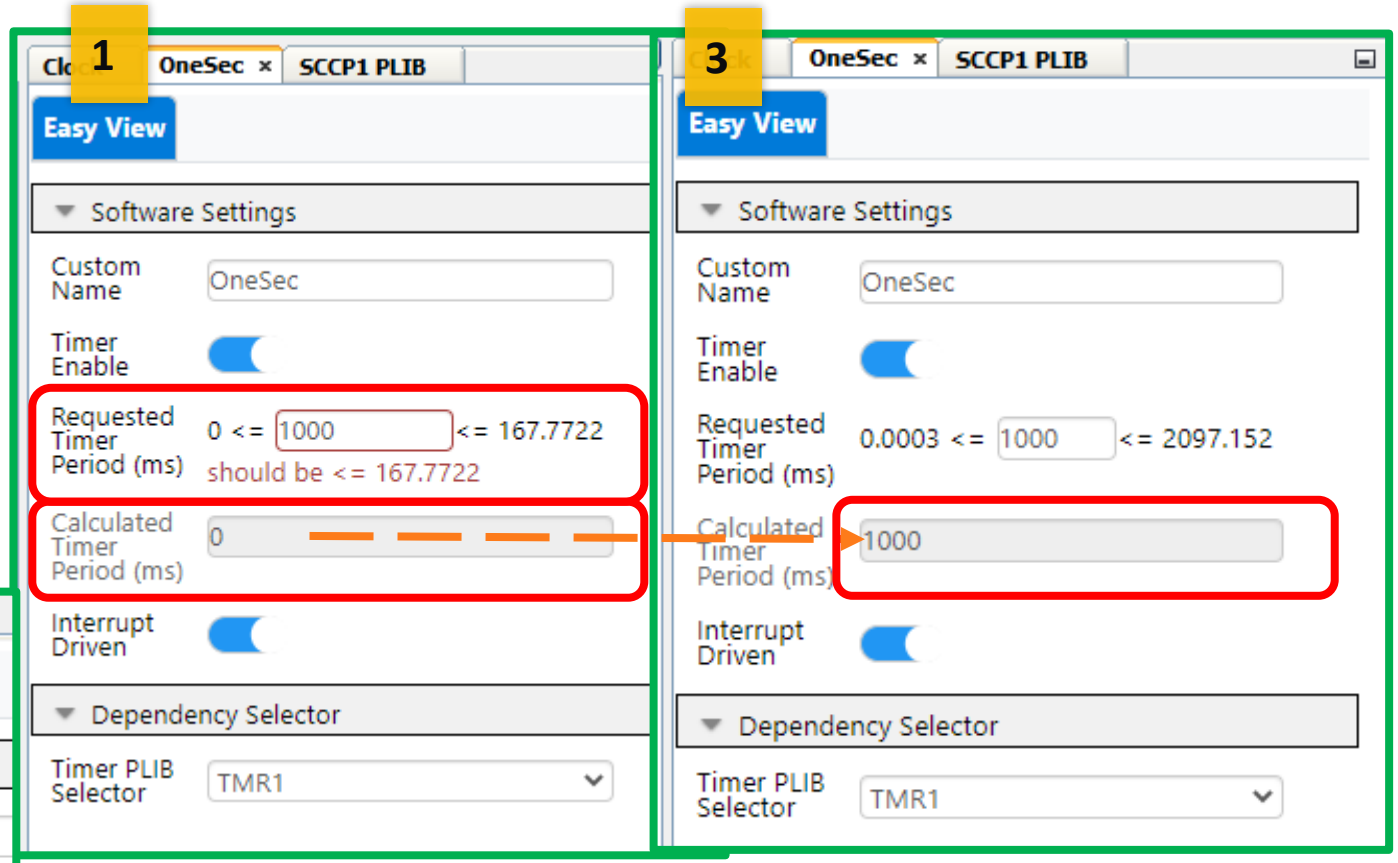




5. 修正LED0
因MCU時脈變快造成

1) 查看OneSec設定
   發現出現警告並告知實際 0ms
2) 開啟TMR1 PLIB
   改變時脈來源
   FOSC/2 = 100 MHMz→ FRC 8 MHMz
3) 查看OneSec變化



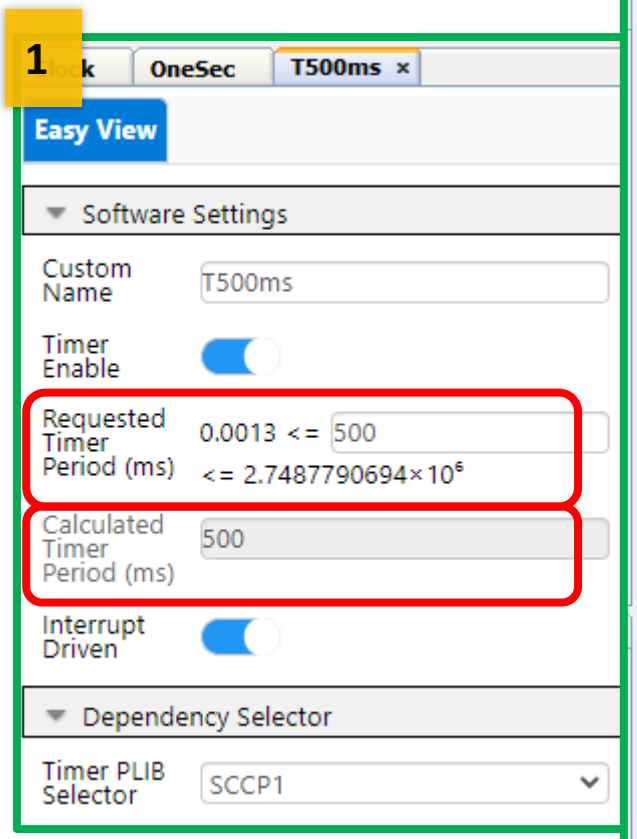


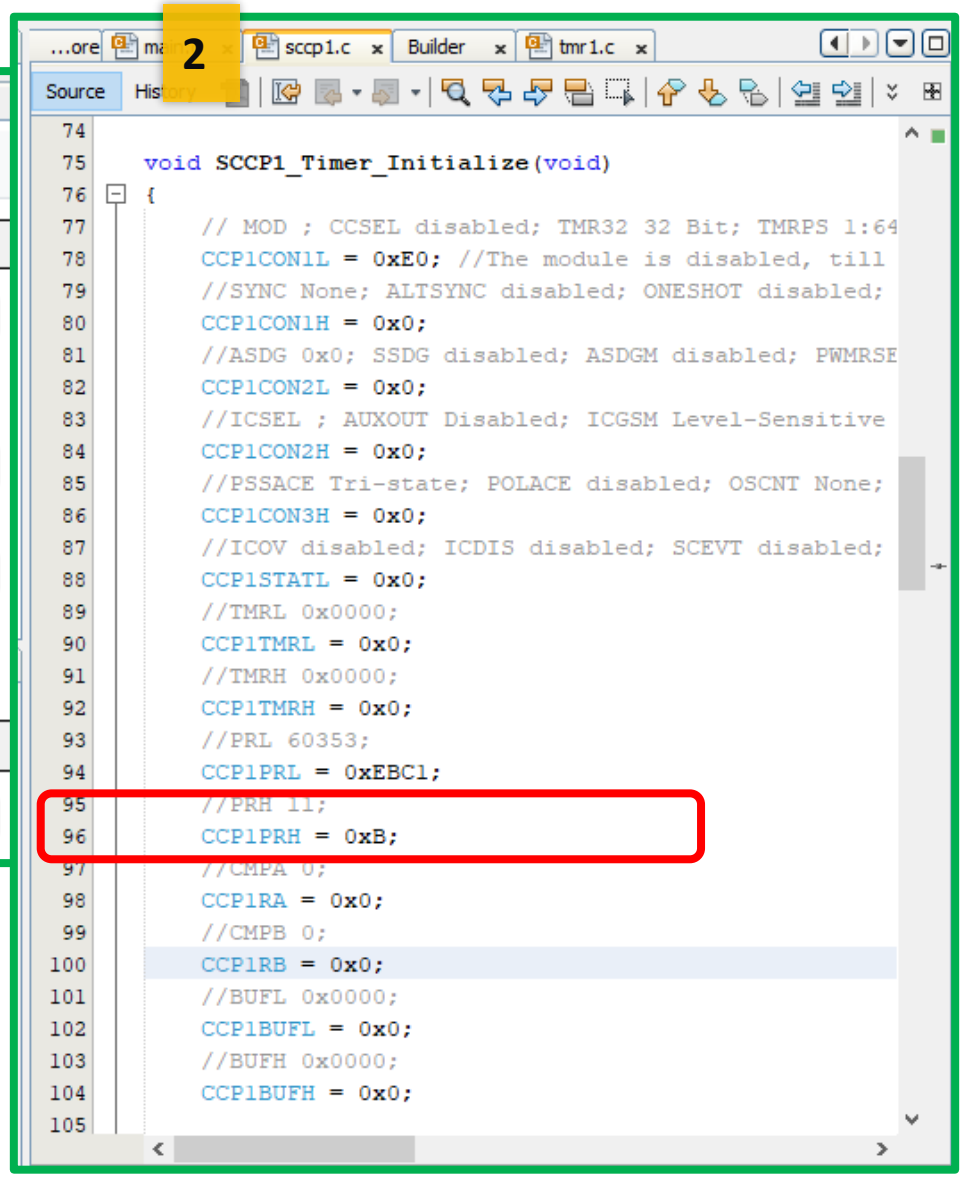
6. 修正LED1~4

T500ms

1) 查看T500ms設定
   發現沒有警告

2) 開啟sccp1.c程式
   CCP1PRH = 0xB; 不是零
   所以不能用16-bit Timer模式





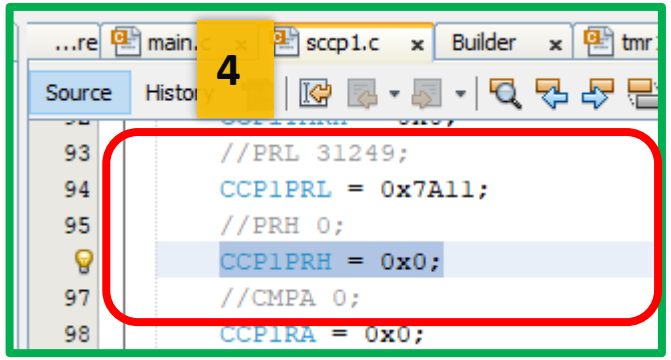
6-1. 修正LED1~4

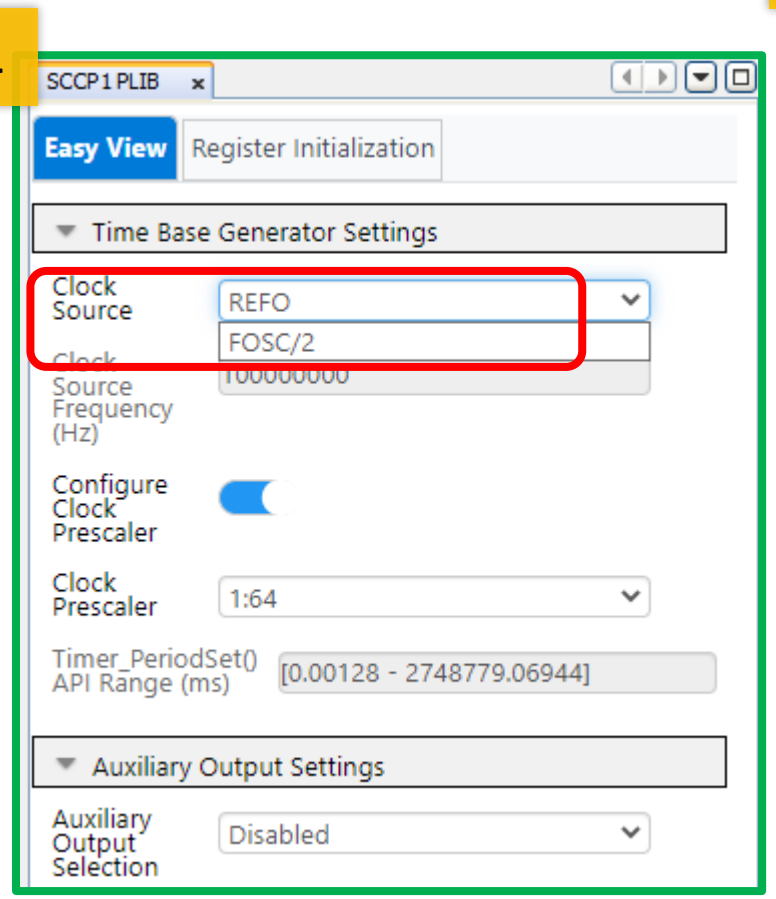
T500ms

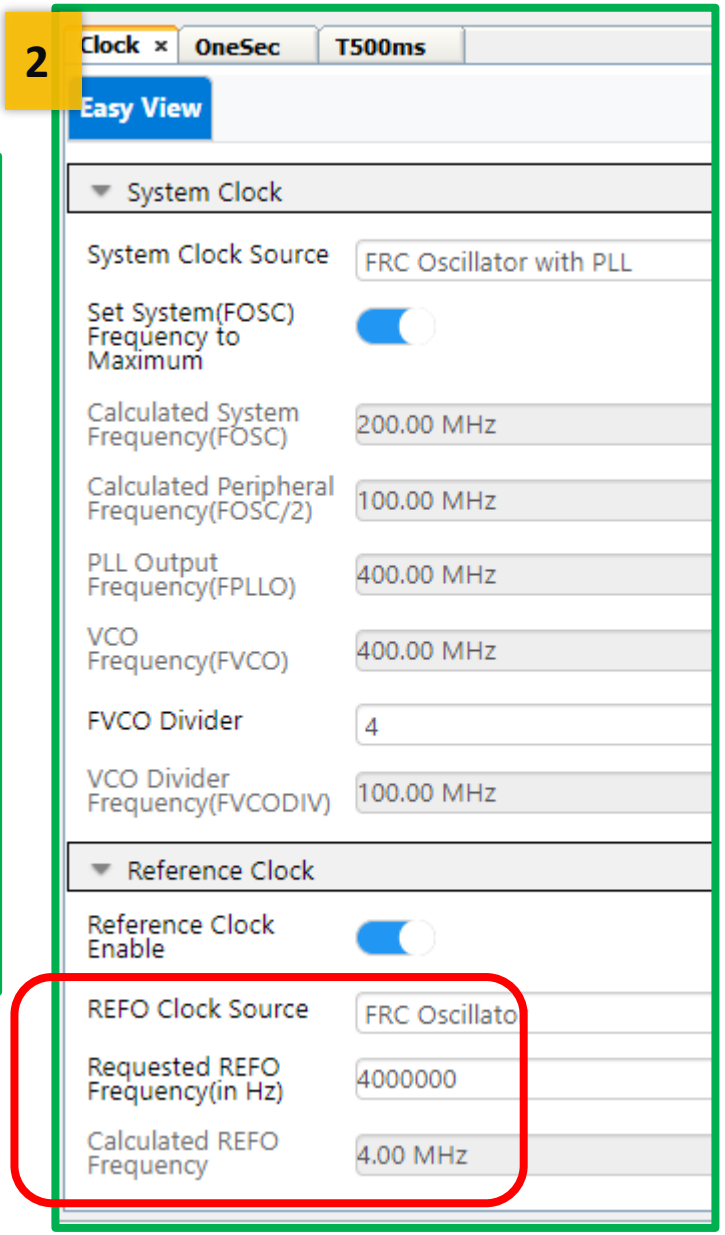
1) 開啟SCCP1 PLIB 修改頻率來源成REFO
2) 到Clock改REFO為4MHz
3) 再產生一次CODE
4) 觀看sccp1.c

CCP1PRL = 0x7A11;

CCP1PRH = 0x0;







7.結果

回復原來樣貌

1) 燒錄測試

2) 結果

小板上

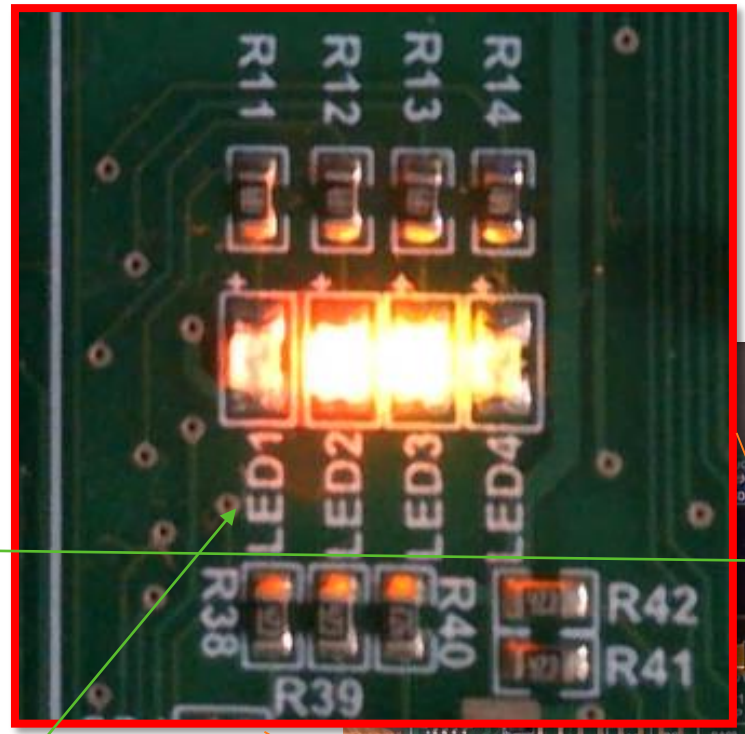
LED0閃爍 1Hz

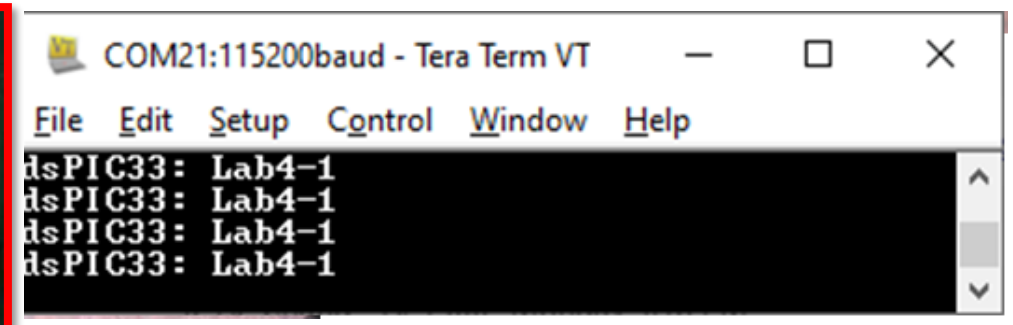
大板上

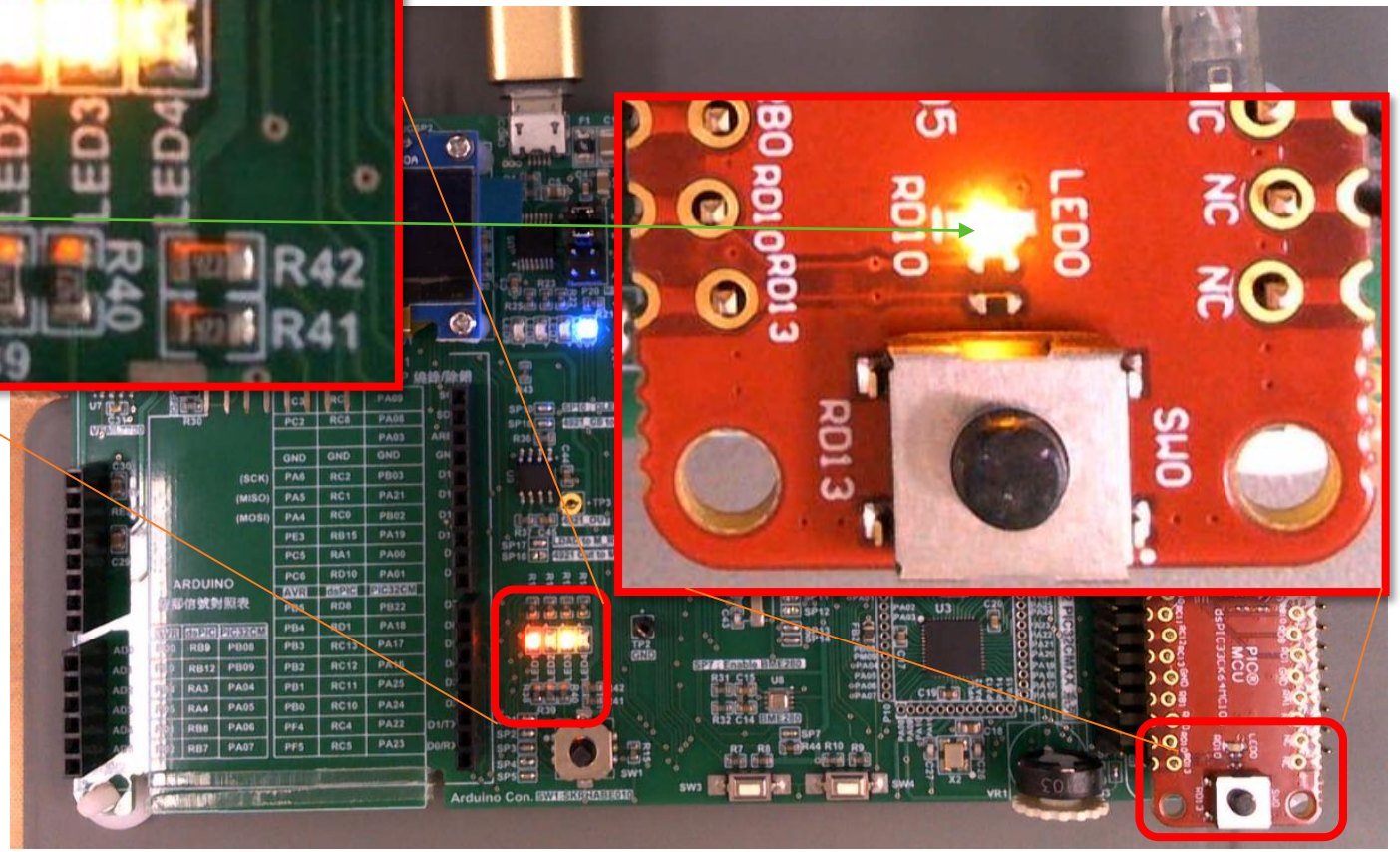
LED1~2交互慢閃 1Hz

LED3~4交互快閃 2Hz

PC顯示 dsPIC33: Lab4-1







實驗六

Config(Special Features)

內建硬體程式開發

實驗六：Config(Special Features)

- **本實驗目的：**
  - 了解Special Features有哪些設定
  - 會影響那些動作
  - 詳細內容哪裡找
  - 測試看門狗WDT

- **結果呈現：**
  - LED0　亮1 Hz
  - LED1,2 亮1 Hz
  - LED3,4 亮2 Hz

背景知識

dsPIC33CK datasheet

Config
在設什麼

- **Config：IC的特殊功能(Special Features)**
- **軟體執行前，對IC的設定**

  例如：

  時脈來源選定、看門狗(WDT)是否開啟、Flash內資料是否可透過燒錄器被讀取(Code Protection Enable)等

28.0 SPECIAL FEATURES

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the dsPIC33CK64MC105 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the related section of the *"dsPIC33/PIC24 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip website (www.microchip.com).

The dsPIC33CK64MC105 family devices include several features intended to maximize application flexibility and reliability, and minimize cost through elimination of external components. These are:

- Flexible Configuration
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Code Protection and CodeGuard™ Security
- JTAG Boundary Scan Interface
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)
- In-Circuit Emulation
- Brown-out Reset (BOR)

28.1 Configuration Bits

In dsPIC33CK64MC105 family devices, the Configuration Words are implemented as volatile memory. This means that configuration data will get loaded to volatile memory (from the Flash Configuration Words) each time the device is powered up. Configuration data are stored at the end of the on-chip program memory space, known as the Flash Configuration Words. Their specific locations are shown in Table 28-1. The configuration data are automatically loaded from the Flash Configuration Words to the proper Configuration Shadow registers during device Resets.

Note: Configuration data are reloaded on all types of device Resets.

When creating applications for these devices, users should always specifically allocate the location of the Flash Configuration Words for configuration data in their code for the compiler. This is to make certain that program code is not stored in this address when the code is compiled. Program code executing out of configuration space will cause a device Reset.

Note: Performing a page erase operation on the last page of program memory clears the Flash Configuration Words.

MICROCHIP

資料存放相關位置

記憶體安排

TABLE 28-1: dsPIC33CKXXMCX0X CONFIGURATION ADDRESSES

Register Name	64k	32k
FSEC	0x00AF00	0x005F00
FBSLIM	0x00AF10	0x005F10
FSIGN	0x00AF14	0x005F14
FOSCSEL	0x00AF18	0x005F18
FOSC	0x00AF1C	0x005F1C
FWDT	0x00AF20	0x005F20
FPOR	0x00AF24	0x005F24
FICD	0x00AF28	0x005F28
FDMTIVTL	0x00AF2C	0x005F2C
FDMTIVTH	0x00AF30	0x005F30
FDMTCNTL	0x00AF34	0x005F34
FDMTCNTH	0x00AF38	0x005F38
FDMT	0x00AF3C	0x005F3C
FDEVOPT	0x00AF40	0x005F40
FALTREG	0x00AF44	0x005F44

MICROCHIP

詳細內容

Datasheet中有各個bit說明

TABLE 28-2: CONFIGURATION REGISTERS MAP

Register Name	Bits 23-16	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
FSEC	—	AIVTDIS	—	—	—	CSS[2:0]			CWRP	GSS[1:0]		GWRP	—	BSEN	BSS[1:0]		BWRP
FBSLIM	—	—	—	—	BSLIM[12:0]												
FSIGN	—	r(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FOSCSEL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IESO	—	—	—	—	FNOSC[2:0]		
FOSC	—	—	—	—	XTBST	XTCFG[1:0]		—	PLLKEN	FCKSM[1:0]		—	—	—	OSCIOFNC	POSCMD[1:0]	
FWDT	—	FWDTEN	SWDTPS[4:0]					WDTWIN[1:0]		WINDIS	RCLKSEL[1:0]		RWDTPS[4:0]				
FPOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	r(1)	—	—	—	BISTDIS	r(1)	r(1)	—	—	—	—
FICD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	r(1)	—	JTAGEN	—	—	—	ICS[1:0]	
FDMTIVTL	—	DMTIVT[15:0]															
FDMTIVTH	—	DMTIVT[31:16]															
FDMTCNTL	—	DMTCNT[15:0]															
FDMTCNTH	—	DMTCNT[31:16]															
FDMT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMTDIS
FDEVOPT	—	—	—	SPI2PIN	—	—	SMB3EN	r(2)	r(2)	r(1)	—	—	—	ALTI2C1	r(1)	—	—
FALTREG	—	—	CTXT4[2:0]			—	CTXT3[2:0]			—	CTXT2[2:0]			—	CTXT1[2:0]		

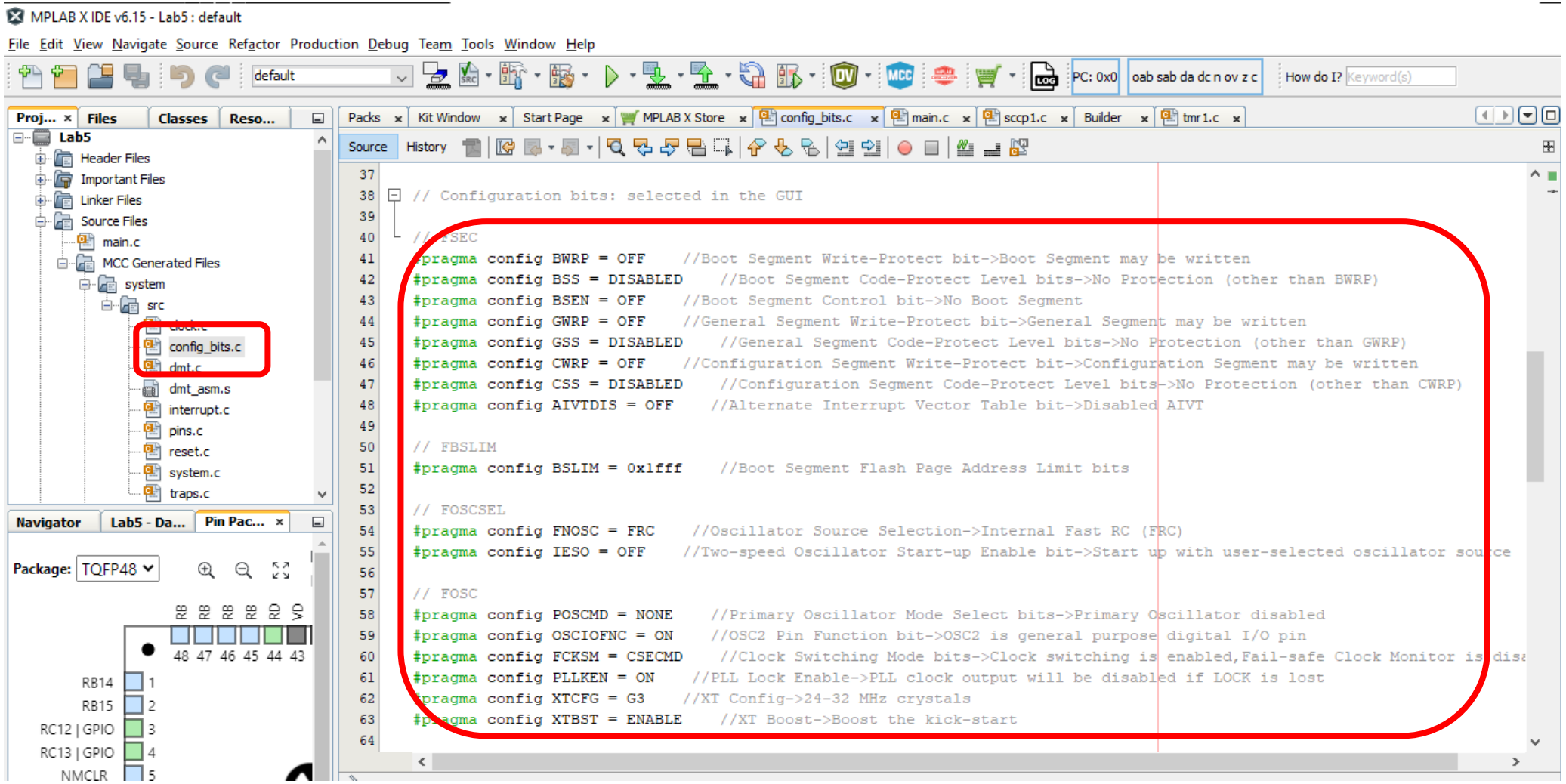
Legend: — = unimplemented bit, read as '1'; r = reserved bit.

Note 1: Bit reserved, maintain as '1'.

2: Bit reserved, maintain as '0'.

程式存放位置

xxx\Lab\Lab5.X\mcc_generated_files\system\src\config_bits.c



Config設定
常見問題

- **時脈來源(FNOSC)**
  - 須搭陪外部電路，例如選外部Oscillator卻沒接，將無法運行

- **Crystal驅動(XTCFG)**
  - 不同石英需搭配不同驅動器、耗電也不同，選錯振不起來
  - 例如4~8 MHz Gain值選0

- **啟動看門狗(FWDTEN、WDTCON)**
  - **須搭陪軟體，啟動後軟體沒定時復歸，MCU會一值RESET**

IC型號

辨別同一家族IC

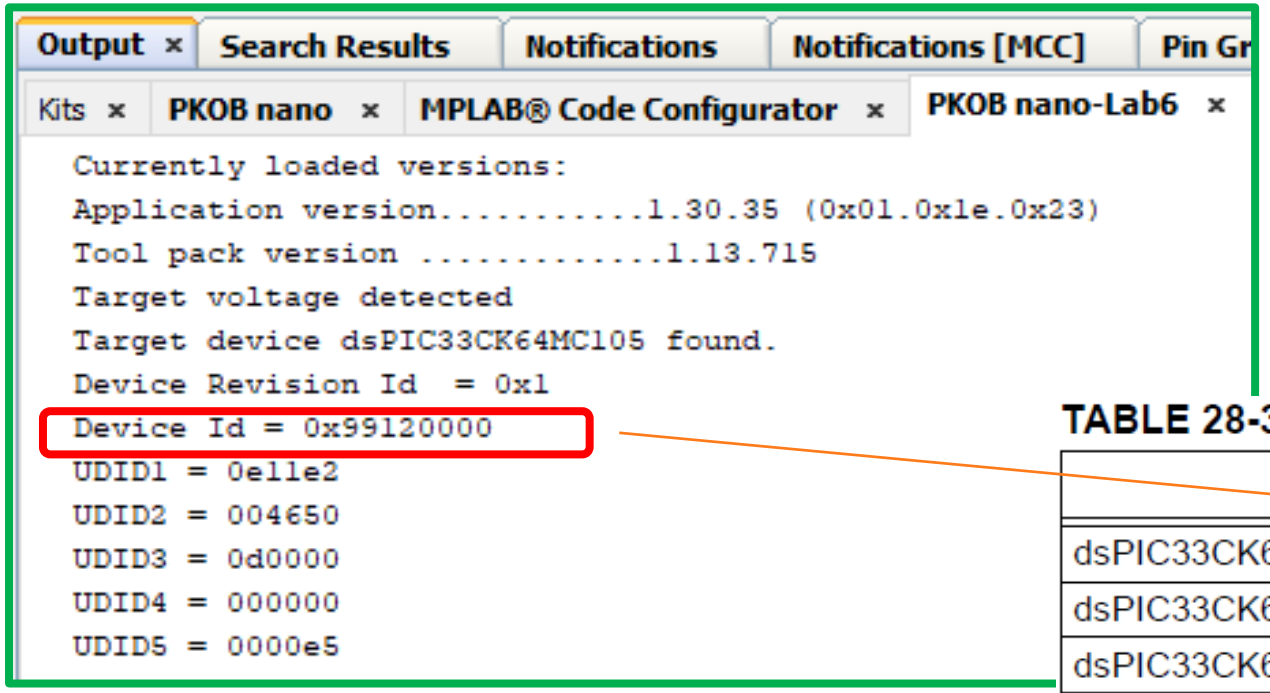


TABLE 28-3: DEVICE IDs FOR THE dsPIC33CK64MC105 FAMILY

Device	DEVID
dsPIC33CK64MC105	0x9912
dsPIC33CK64MC103	0x9911
dsPIC33CK64MC102	0x9910
dsPIC33CK32MC105	0x9902
dsPIC33CK32MC103	0x9901
dsPIC33CK32MC102	0x9900

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其他內建功能

OTP、VREG 、BOR

- **User OTP Memory**
  - 內建64 bit OTP 記憶體
  - 此區只可寫一次，可用於存工廠資訊，防止出貨後被變動

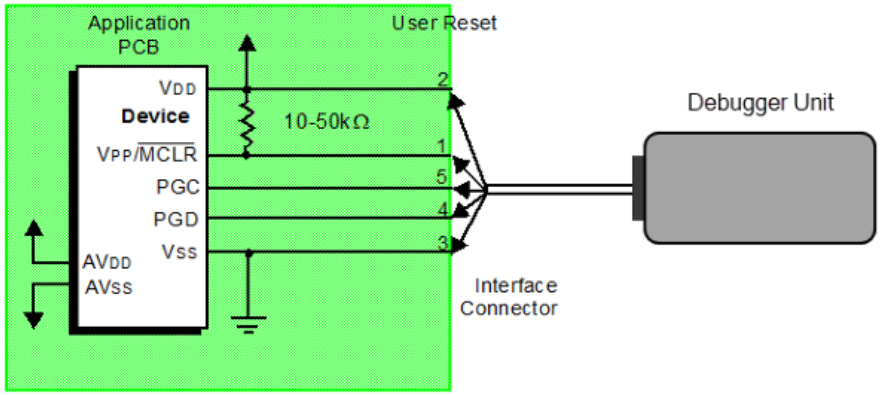
- **On-Chip Voltage Regulator(VREGCON)**
  - 可讓PLL電路跑在1.2V，達到省電，但此時系統也不能跑太快<8MHz

- **Brown-out Reset (BOR)**
  - **避免系統電壓不穩誤動作，穩定前MCU處於RESET狀態**

其他內建功能

JTAG、Code Protection

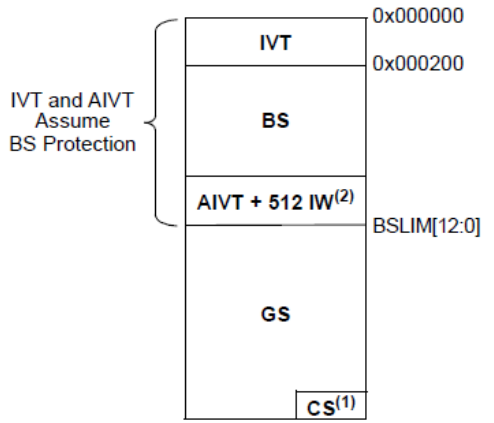
- **In-Circuit Serial Programming™(ICSP™)**
- **In-Circuit Debugger**
  - Microchip MCU的燒錄及除錯介面
  - 此IC有多組PGC及PGD，選一組連接到燒錄器(ICD、PICKit 等…)
  - 需搭陪設定，選錯debug時無法近入debug模式



- **Code Protection 及 CodeGuard™ Security**
  - 不同區，可做不同設定(No, Standard, Enhanced, High Security)
  - 開機區：Boot Segment (BS)
  - 應用程式區：General Segment(GS)
  - 硬體設定區： Configuration Segment (CS)

- IVT：中斷向量表 (Interrupt Vector Table)
- AIVT：備用中斷向量表 (Alternate Interrupt Vector Table)

FIGURE 28-3: SECURITY SEGMENTS EXAMPLE



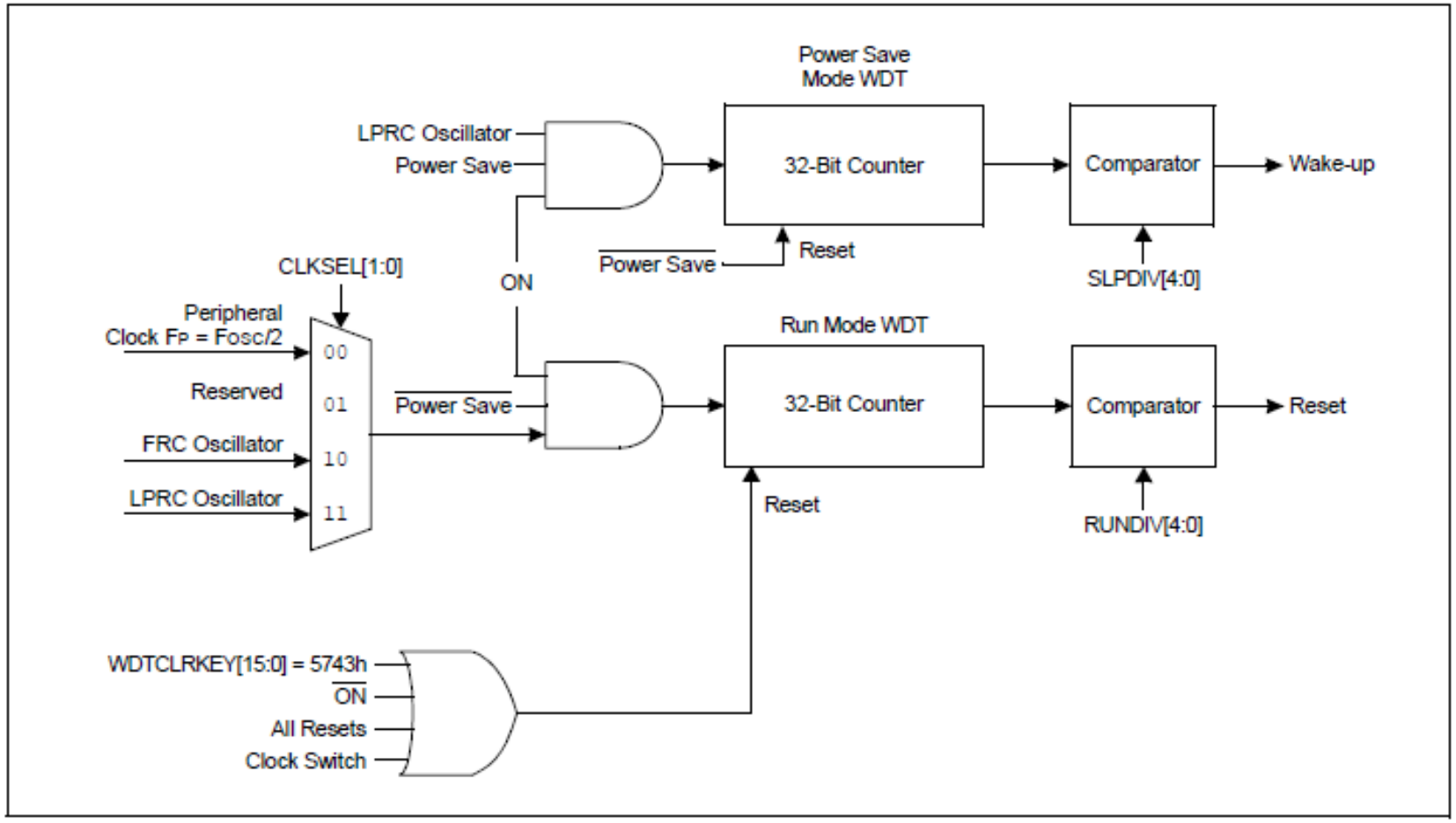
Note 1: If CS is write-protected, the last page (GS + CS) of program memory will be protected from an erase condition.

2: The last half (256 IW) of the last page of BS is unusable program memory.

Watchdog架構圖

- 可以用Config或軟體啟動
- WDT也有多個CLK來源
- 一般用跟主系統不同
- 常見32KHz
  所以Timer精細度比較差

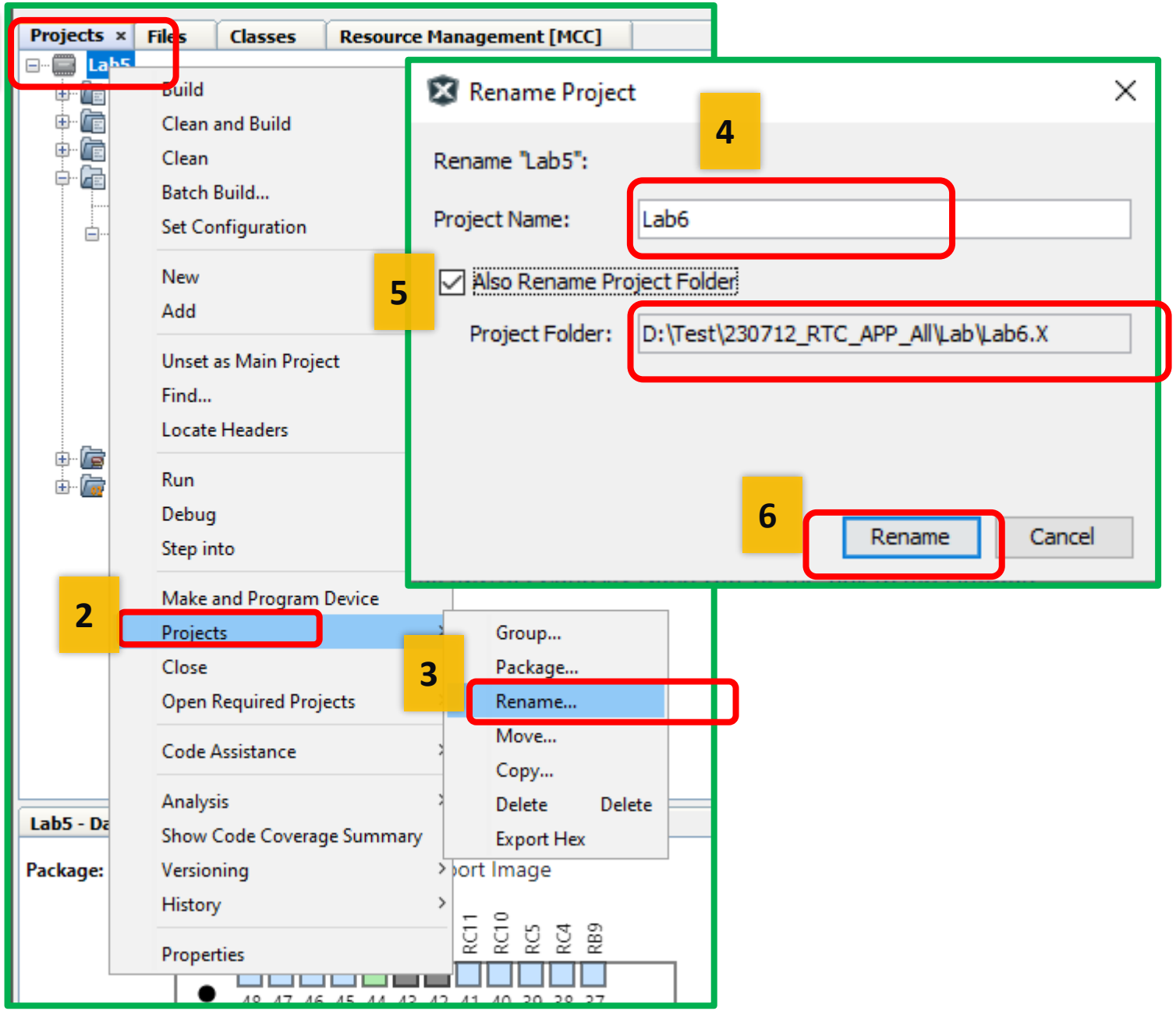
FIGURE 28-2: WATCHDOG TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM



1.建立Lab5

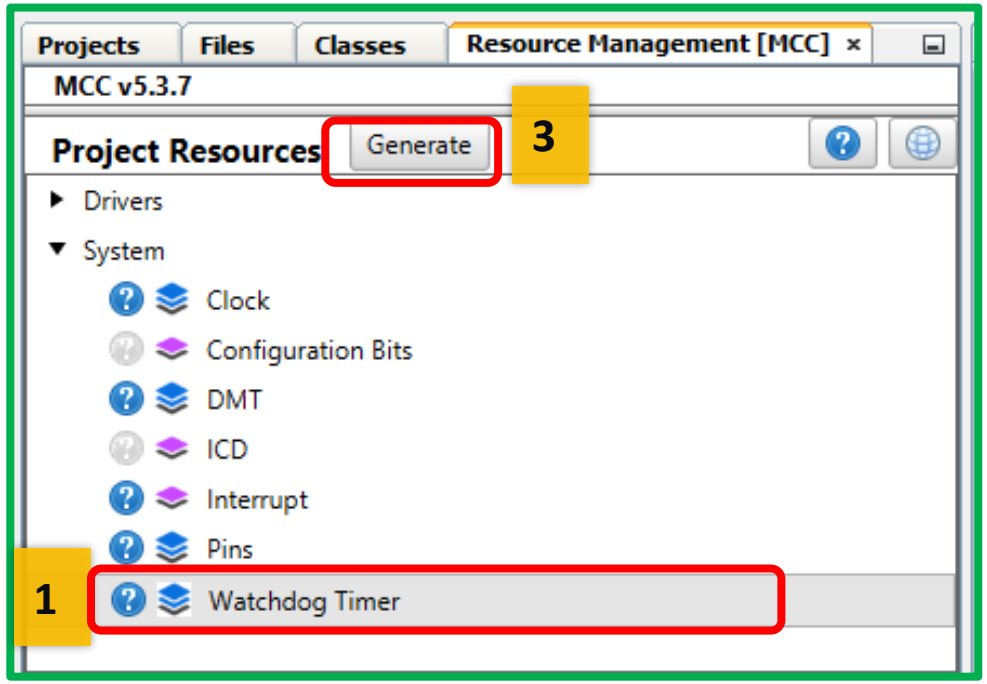
將Lab 5改名成Lab6

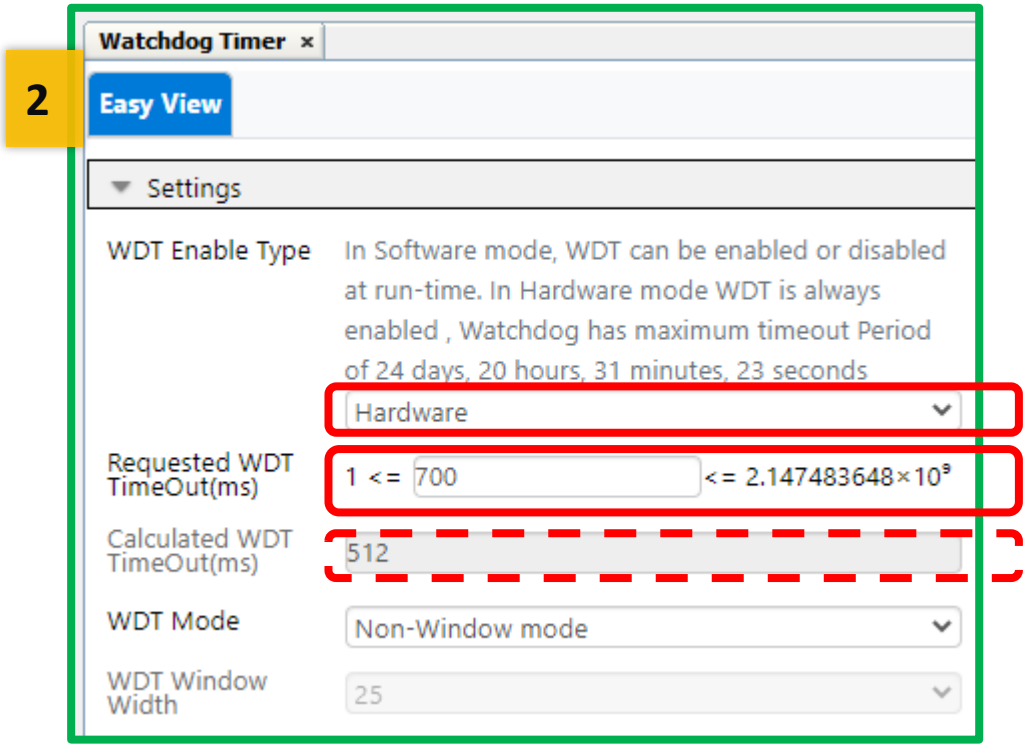
1) 到Projects 在Lab4上
   滑鼠點右鍵
2) 找到Projects
3) 找到Rename
4) 修改成Lab6
5) 勾選順便改資料夾名
6) 按 Rename - 完成名稱修改



2. 開啟MCC
設定Watchdog

1) 到Project Resources
   找System ,找Watchdog Timer,點選
2) 到Watchdog Timer的 Easy View
   選Hardware啟動
   改700ms 實際 512ms
3) 產生Code





3.結果

Lab6

1) 燒錄測試

2) 結果

小板上

LED0 看起來恆亮

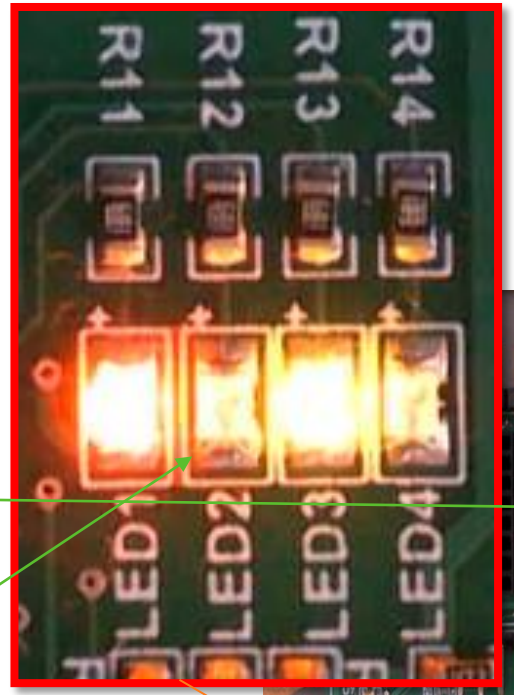
大板上

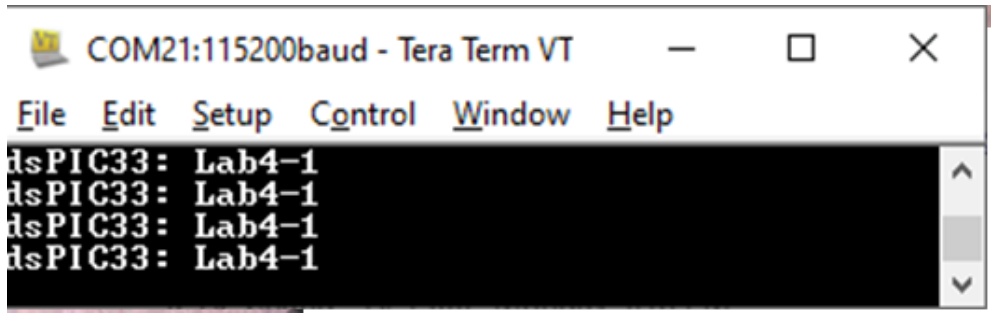
LED1 看起來恆亮

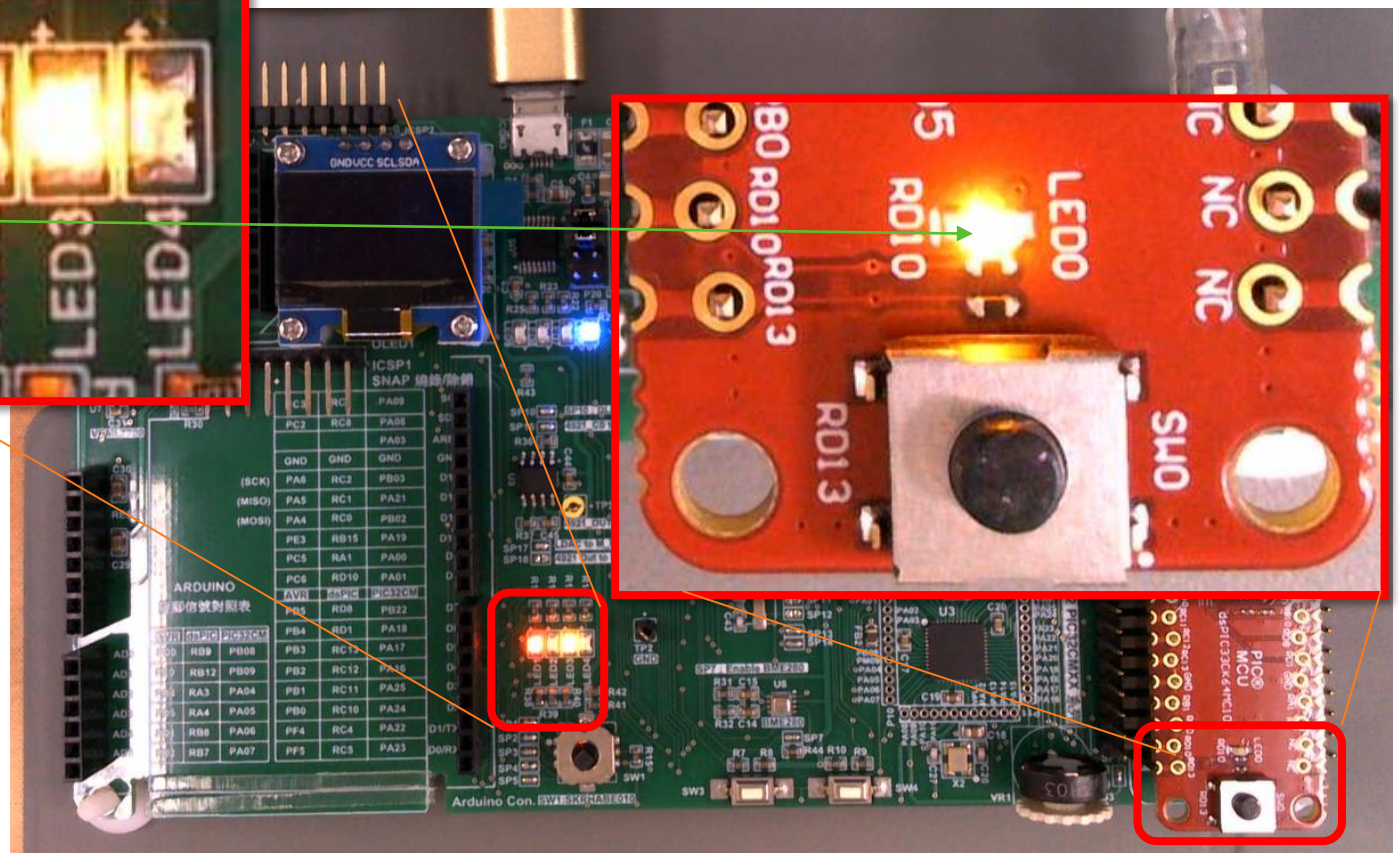
LED2 小閃一下

LED3~4交互快閃

PC顯示 dsPIC33: Lab4-1

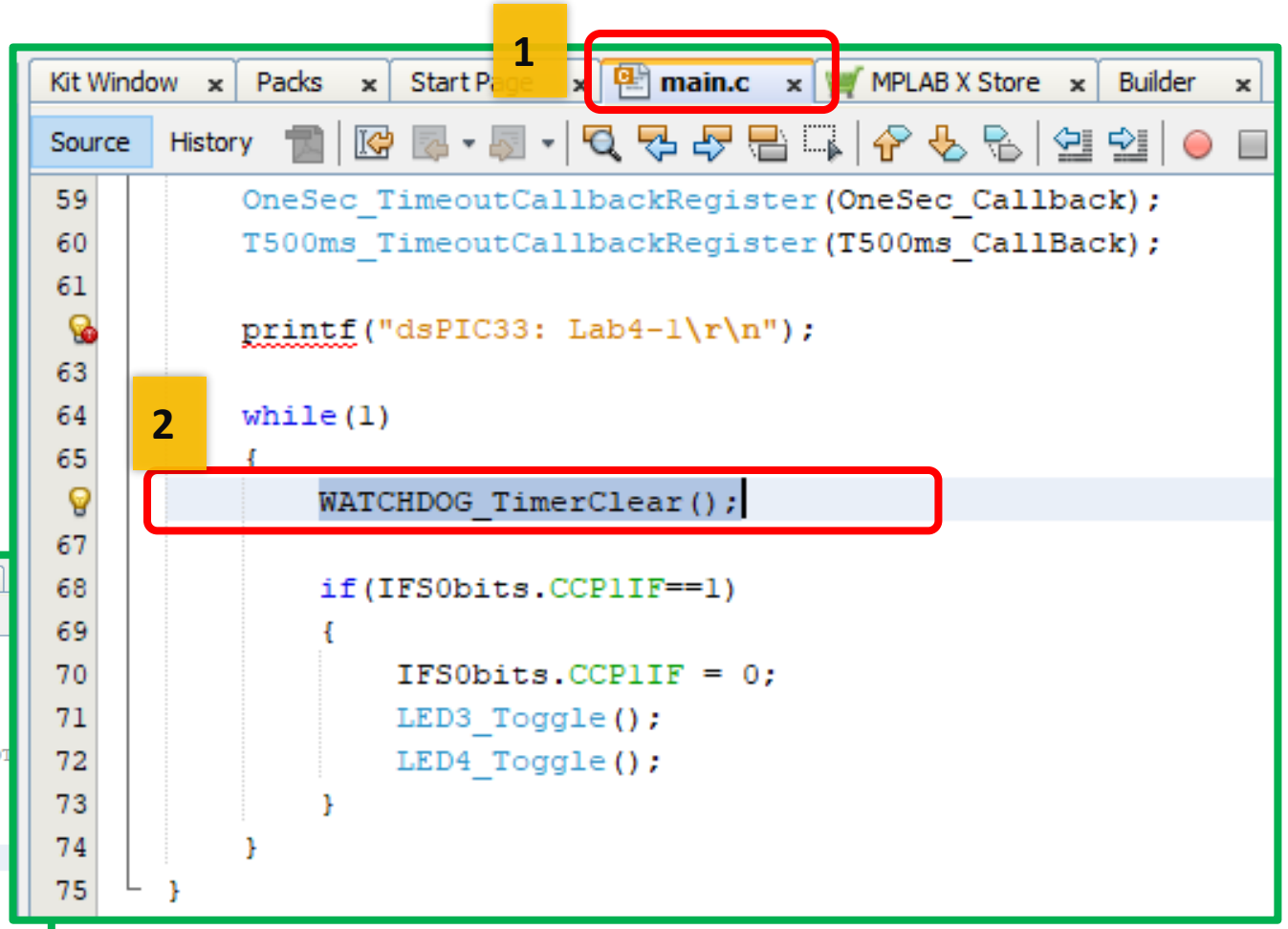


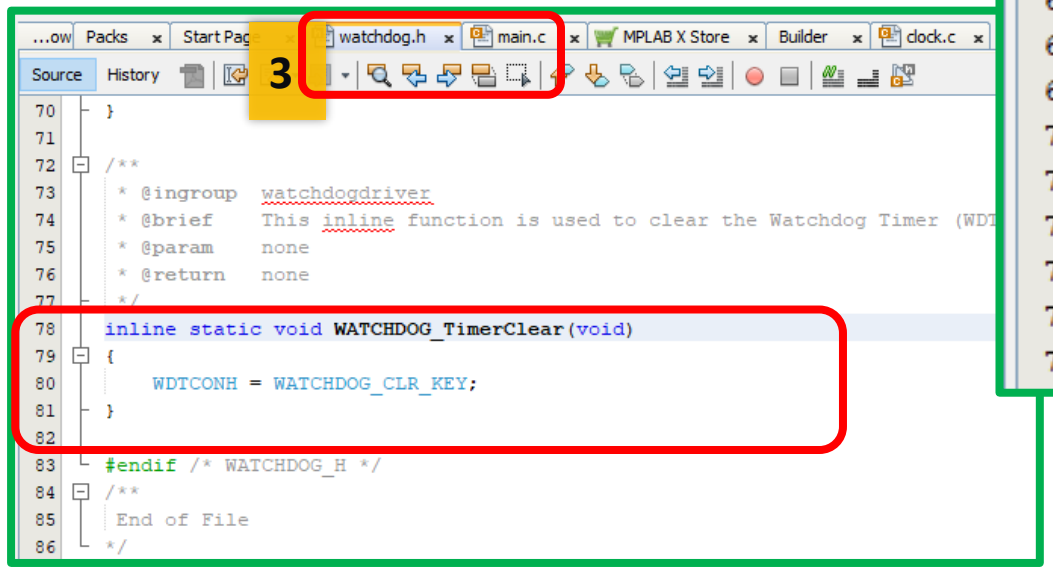




4. 修正
加入Clear WDT

1) 開啟main.c
2) 到while(1){}
   加入WATCHDOG_TimerClear();
3) 函式來源 watchdog.h
4) 燒錄





5.結果

回復原來樣貌

1) 燒錄測試

2) 結果

小板上

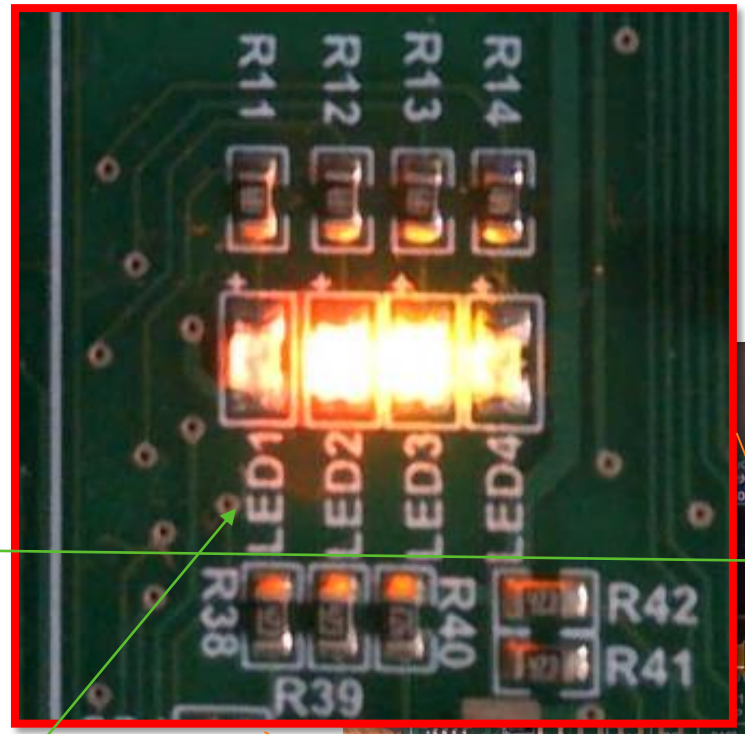
LED0閃爍 1Hz

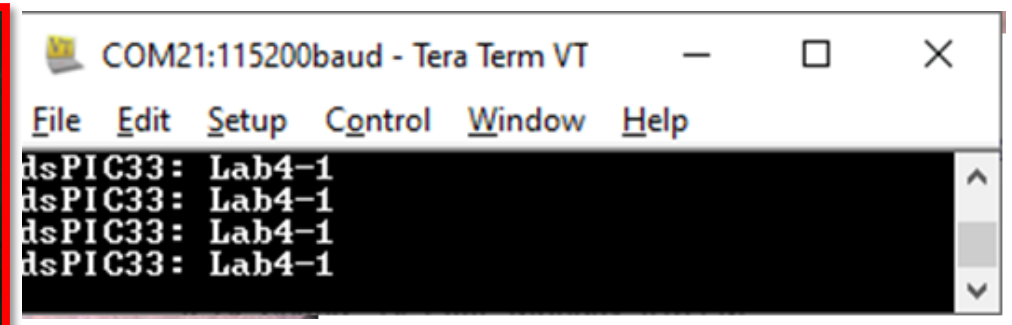
大板上

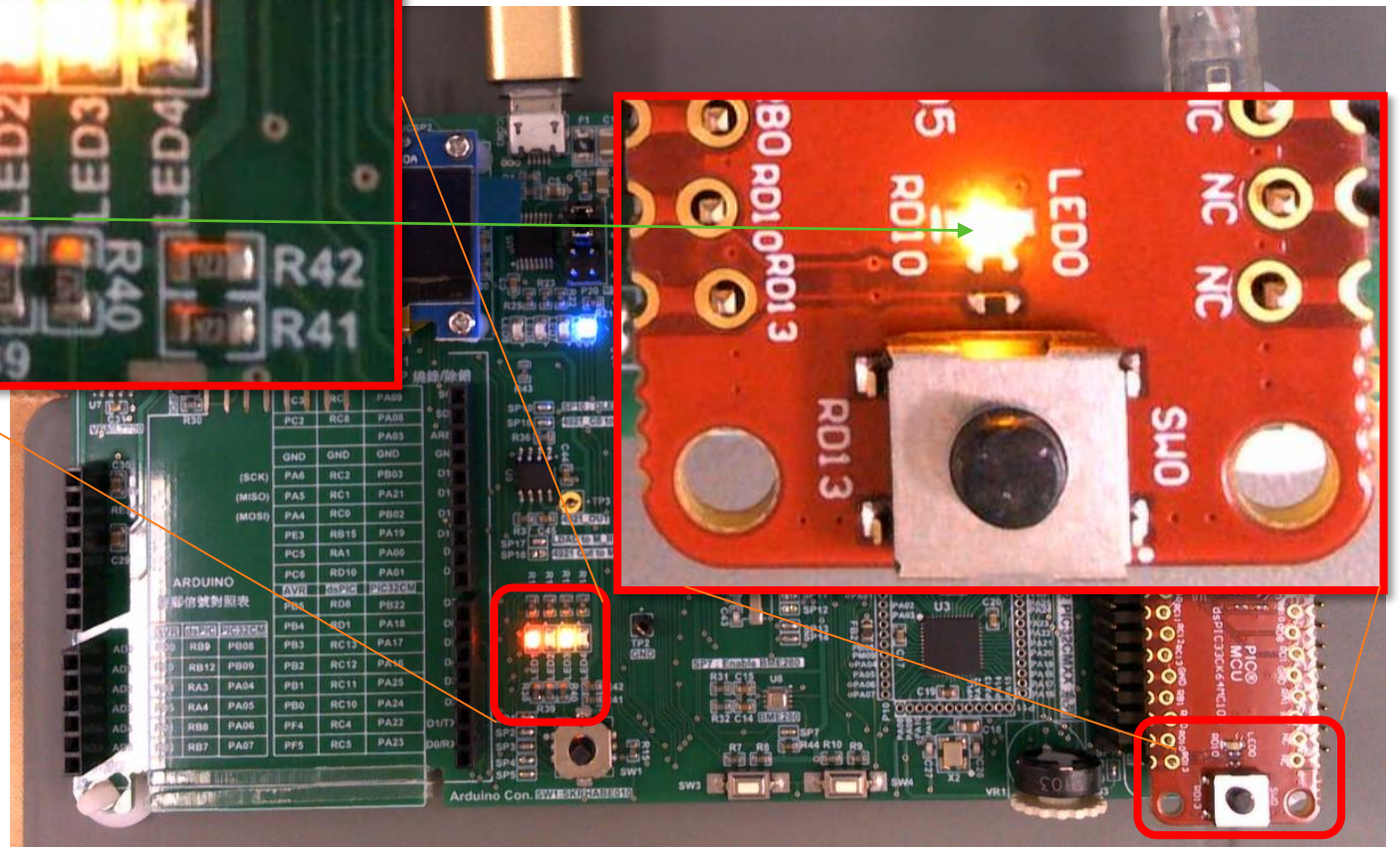
LED1~2交互慢閃 1Hz

LED3~4交互快閃 2Hz

PC顯示 dsPIC33: Lab4-1







感謝各位的參與

參考文件

- **Oscillator Module with High-Speed PLL**
  - https://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/DeviceDoc/dsPIC33-PIC24-FRM-Oscillator-Module-with-High-Speed-PLL-70005255b.pdf
- **Dual Watchdog Timer**
  - https://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/aemDocuments/documents/MCU16/ProductDocuments/ReferenceManuals/dsPIC33-PIC24-FRM-Dual-Watchdog-Timer-DS70005250.pdf
- **CodeGuard™ Intermediate Security**
  - https://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/aemDocuments/documents/OTH/ProductDocuments/ReferenceManuals/70005182a.pdf