Microchip Technology - PIC32MX330F064LT-V/TL Datasheet

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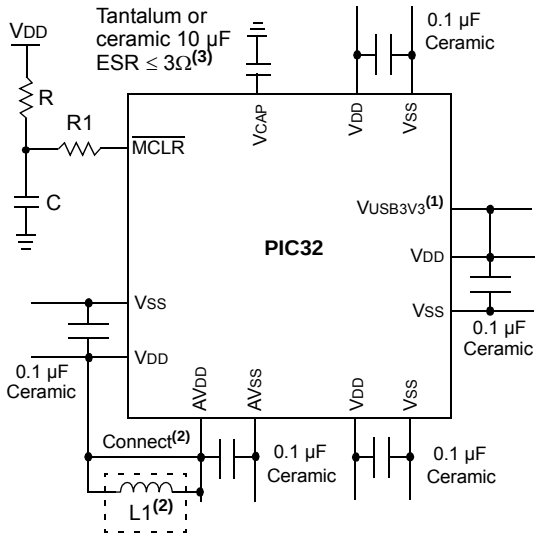
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	80MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	85
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 28x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	124-VFTLA Dual Rows, Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	124-VTLA (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx330f064lt-v-tl

NOTES:

FIGURE 2-1: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CONNECTION



Note 1: If the USB module is not used, this pin must be connected to VDD.

2: As an option, instead of a hard-wired connection, an inductor (L1) can be substituted between VDD and AVDD to improve ADC noise rejection. The inductor impedance should be less than 3Ω and the inductor capacity greater than 10 mA.

Where:

$$f = \frac{FCNV}{2}$$ (i.e., ADC conversion rate/2)

$$f = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sqrt{LC})}$$

$$L = \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi f\sqrt{C})}\right)^2$$

1: Aluminum or electrolytic capacitors should not be used. ESR ≤ 3Ω from -40ºC to 125ºC @ SYSCLK frequency (i.e., MIPS).

2.2.1 BULK CAPACITORS

The use of a bulk capacitor is recommended to improve power supply stability. Typical values range from 4.7 µF to 47 µF. This capacitor should be located as close to the device as possible.

2.3 Capacitor on Internal Voltage Regulator (VCAP)

2.3.1 INTERNAL REGULATOR MODE

A low-ESR (3 ohm) capacitor is required on the VCAP pin, which is used to stabilize the internal voltage regulator output. The VCAP pin must not be connected to VDD, and must have a CEFC capacitor, with at least a 6V rating, connected to ground. The type can be ceramic or tantalum. Refer to **Section 31.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for additional information on CEFC specifications.

2.4 Master Clear (MCLR) Pin

The MCLR pin provides two specific device functions:

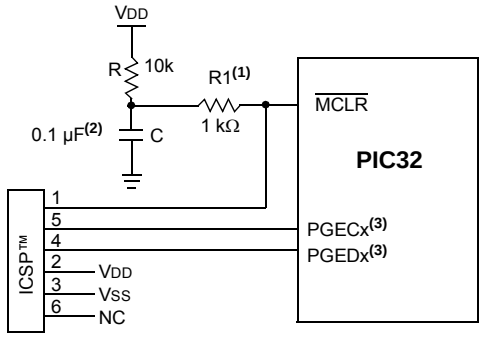
- Device Reset
- Device programming and debugging

Pulling The MCLR pin low generates a device Reset. Figure 2-2 illustrates a typical MCLR circuit. During device programming and debugging, the resistance and capacitance that can be added to the pin must be considered. Device programmers and debuggers drive the MCLR pin. Consequently, specific voltage levels (VIH and VIL) and fast signal transitions must not be adversely affected. Therefore, specific values of R and C will need to be adjusted based on the application and PCB requirements.

For example, as illustrated in Figure 2-2, it is recommended that the capacitor C, be isolated from the MCLR pin during programming and debugging operations.

Place the components illustrated in Figure 2-2 within one-quarter inch (6 mm) from the MCLR pin.

FIGURE 2-2: EXAMPLE OF MCLR PIN CONNECTIONS

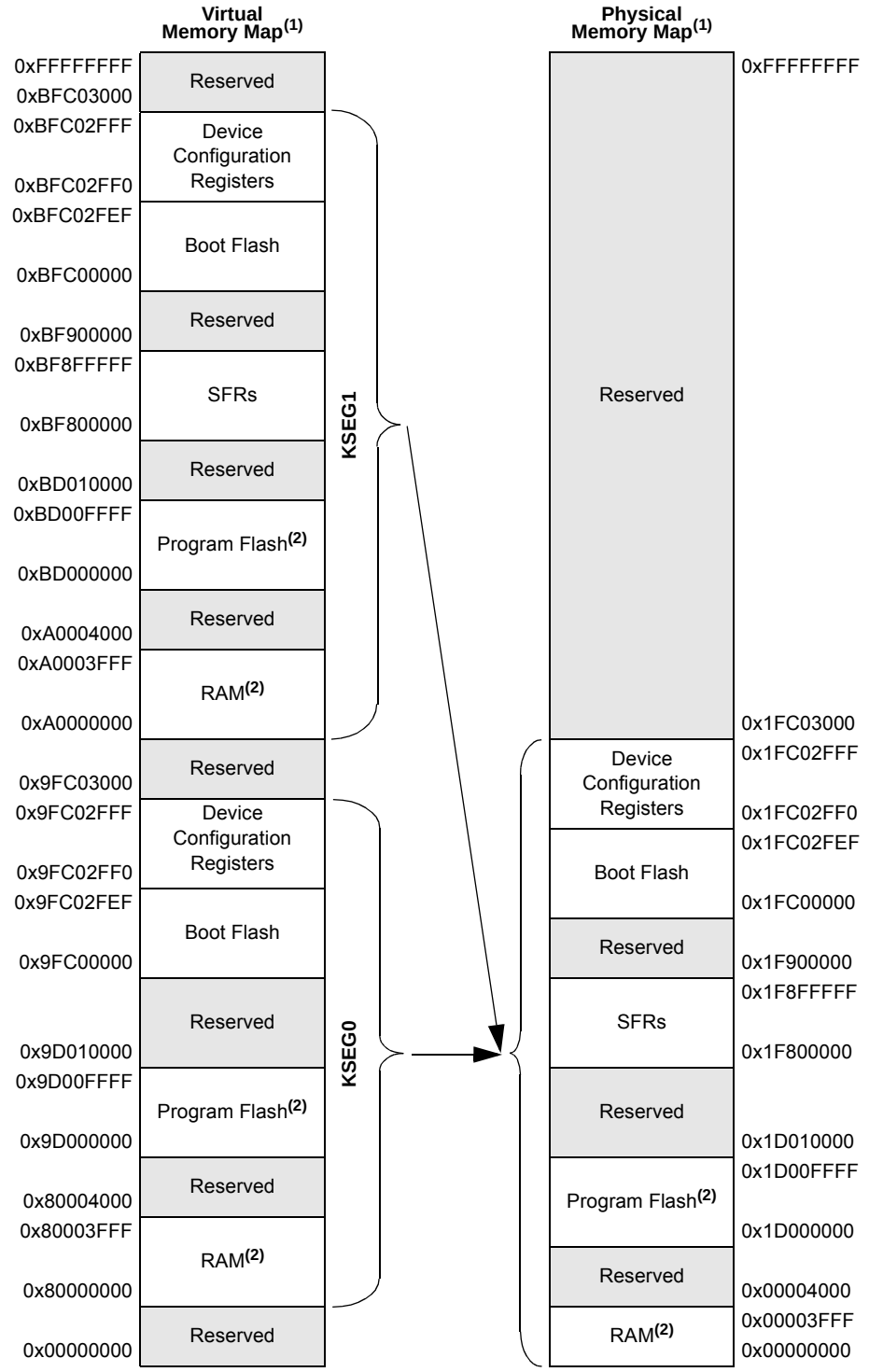


Note 1: 470Ω ≤ R1 ≤ 1kΩ will limit any current flowing into MCLR from the external capacitor C, in the event of MCLR pin breakdown, due to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) or Electrical Overstress (EOS). Ensure that the MCLR pin VIH and VIL specifications are met without interfering with the Debug/Programmer tools.

2: The capacitor can be sized to prevent unintentional Resets from brief glitches or to extend the device Reset period during POR.

3: No pull-ups or bypass capacitors are allowed on active debug/program PGECx/PGEDx pins.

FIGURE 4-1: MEMORY MAP FOR DEVICES WITH 64 KB OF PROGRAM MEMORY



Note 1: Memory areas are not shown to scale.

2: The size of this memory region is programmable (see **Section 3. "Memory Organization"** (DS60001115) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*) and can be changed by initialization code provided by end-user development tools (refer to the specific development tool documentation for information).

REGISTER 4-4: BMXDUPBA: DATA RAM USER PROGRAM BASE ADDRESS REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0
	BMXDUPBA<15:8>							
7:0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	BMXDUPBA<7:0>							

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 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 15-10 **BMXDUPBA<15:10>:** DRM User Program Base Address bits

When non-zero, the value selects the relative base address for User mode program space in RAM, BMXDUPBA must be greater than BMXDUDBA.

bit 9-0 **BMXDUPBA<9:0>:** Read-Only bits

Value is always '0', which forces 1 KB increments

Note 1: At Reset, the value in this register is forced to zero, which causes all of the RAM to be allocated to Kernel mode data usage.

2: The value in this register must be less than or equal to BMXDRMSZ.

TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT IRQ, VECTOR AND BIT LOCATION

Interrupt Source(1)	IRQ #	Vector #	Interrupt Bit Location				Persistent Interrupt
			Flag	Enable	Priority	Sub-priority	
Highest Natural Order Priority							
CT – Core Timer Interrupt	0	0	IFS0<0>	IEC0<0>	IPC0<4:2>	IPC0<1:0>	No
CS0 – Core Software Interrupt 0	1	1	IFS0<1>	IEC0<1>	IPC0<12:10>	IPC0<9:8>	No
CS1 – Core Software Interrupt 1	2	2	IFS0<2>	IEC0<2>	IPC0<20:18>	IPC0<17:16>	No
INT0 – External Interrupt	3	3	IFS0<3>	IEC0<3>	IPC0<28:26>	IPC0<25:24>	No
T1 – Timer1	4	4	IFS0<4>	IEC0<4>	IPC1<4:2>	IPC1<1:0>	No
IC1E – Input Capture 1 Error	5	5	IFS0<5>	IEC0<5>	IPC1<12:10>	IPC1<9:8>	Yes
IC1 – Input Capture 1	6	5	IFS0<6>	IEC0<6>	IPC1<12:10>	IPC1<9:8>	Yes
OC1 – Output Compare 1	7	6	IFS0<7>	IEC0<7>	IPC1<20:18>	IPC1<17:16>	No
INT1 – External Interrupt 1	8	7	IFS0<8>	IEC0<8>	IPC1<28:26>	IPC1<25:24>	No
T2 – Timer2	9	8	IFS0<9>	IEC0<9>	IPC2<4:2>	IPC2<1:0>	No
IC2E – Input Capture 2	10	9	IFS0<10>	IEC0<10>	IPC2<12:10>	IPC2<9:8>	Yes
IC2 – Input Capture 2	11	9	IFS0<11>	IEC0<11>	IPC2<12:10>	IPC2<9:8>	Yes
OC2 – Output Compare 2	12	10	IFS0<12>	IEC0<12>	IPC2<20:18>	IPC2<17:16>	No
INT2 – External Interrupt 2	13	11	IFS0<13>	IEC0<13>	IPC2<28:26>	IPC2<25:24>	No
T3 – Timer3	14	12	IFS0<14>	IEC0<14>	IPC3<4:2>	IPC3<1:0>	No
IC3E – Input Capture 3	15	13	IFS0<15>	IEC0<15>	IPC3<12:10>	IPC3<9:8>	Yes
IC3 – Input Capture 3	16	13	IFS0<16>	IEC0<16>	IPC3<12:10>	IPC3<9:8>	Yes
OC3 – Output Compare 3	17	14	IFS0<17>	IEC0<17>	IPC3<20:18>	IPC3<17:16>	No
INT3 – External Interrupt 3	18	15	IFS0<18>	IEC0<18>	IPC3<28:26>	IPC3<25:24>	No
T4 – Timer4	19	16	IFS0<19>	IEC0<19>	IPC4<4:2>	IPC4<1:0>	No
IC4E – Input Capture 4 Error	20	17	IFS0<20>	IEC0<20>	IPC4<12:10>	IPC4<9:8>	Yes
IC4 – Input Capture 4	21	17	IFS0<21>	IEC0<21>	IPC4<12:10>	IPC4<9:8>	Yes
OC4 – Output Compare 4	22	18	IFS0<22>	IEC0<22>	IPC4<20:18>	IPC4<17:16>	No
INT4 – External Interrupt 4	23	19	IFS0<23>	IEC0<23>	IPC4<28:26>	IPC4<25:24>	No
T5 – Timer5	24	20	IFS0<24>	IEC0<24>	IPC5<4:2>	IPC5<1:0>	No
IC5E – Input Capture 5 Error	25	21	IFS0<25>	IEC0<25>	IPC5<12:10>	IPC5<9:8>	Yes
IC5 – Input Capture 5	26	21	IFS0<26>	IEC0<26>	IPC5<12:10>	IPC5<9:8>	Yes
OC5 – Output Compare 5	27	22	IFS0<27>	IEC0<27>	IPC5<20:18>	IPC5<17:16>	No
AD1 – ADC1 Convert done	28	23	IFS0<28>	IEC0<28>	IPC5<28:26>	IPC5<25:24>	Yes
FSCM – Fail-Safe Clock Monitor	29	24	IFS0<29>	IEC0<29>	IPC6<4:2>	IPC6<1:0>	No
RTCC – Real-Time Clock and Calendar	30	25	IFS0<30>	IEC0<30>	IPC6<12:10>	IPC6<9:8>	No
FCE – Flash Control Event	31	26	IFS0<31>	IEC0<31>	IPC6<20:18>	IPC6<17:16>	No
CMP1 – Comparator Interrupt	32	27	IFS1<0>	IEC1<0>	IPC6<28:26>	IPC6<25:24>	No
CMP2 – Comparator Interrupt	33	28	IFS1<1>	IEC1<1>	IPC7<4:2>	IPC7<1:0>	No
USB – USB Interrupts	34	29	IFS1<2>	IEC1<2>	IPC7<12:10>	IPC7<9:8>	Yes
SPI1E – SPI1 Fault	35	30	IFS1<3>	IEC1<3>	IPC7<20:18>	IPC7<17:16>	Yes
SPI1RX – SPI1 Receive Done	36	30	IFS1<4>	IEC1<4>	IPC7<20:18>	IPC7<17:16>	Yes
SPI1TX – SPI1 Transfer Done	37	30	IFS1<5>	IEC1<5>	IPC7<20:18>	IPC7<17:16>	Yes
U1E – UART1 Fault	38	31	IFS1<6>	IEC1<6>	IPC7<28:26>	IPC7<25:24>	Yes
U1RX – UART1 Receive Done	39	31	IFS1<7>	IEC1<7>	IPC7<28:26>	IPC7<25:24>	Yes
U1TX – UART1 Transfer Done	40	31	IFS1<8>	IEC1<8>	IPC7<28:26>	IPC7<25:24>	Yes
I2C1B – I2C1 Bus Collision Event	41	32	IFS1<9>	IEC1<9>	IPC8<4:2>	IPC8<1:0>	Yes
I2C1S – I2C1 Slave Event	42	32	IFS1<10>	IEC1<10>	IPC8<4:2>	IPC8<1:0>	Yes
I2C1M – I2C1 Master Event	43	32	IFS1<11>	IEC1<11>	IPC8<4:2>	IPC8<1:0>	Yes
CNA – PORTA Input Change Interrupt	44	33	IFS1<12>	IEC1<12>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes

Note 1: Not all interrupt sources are available on all devices. See **TABLE 1: "PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 Controller Family Features"** for the list of available peripherals.

REGISTER 7-2: INTSTAT: INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	SRIPL<2:0>(1)		
7:0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	VEC<5:0>(1)					

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 31-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10-8 **SRIPL<2:0>:** Requested Priority Level bits(1)

111-000 = The priority level of the latest interrupt presented to the CPU

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **VEC<5:0>:** Interrupt Vector bits(1)

11111-00000 = The interrupt vector that is presented to the CPU

Note 1: This value should only be used when the interrupt controller is configured for Single Vector mode.

REGISTER 7-3: IPTMR: INTERRUPT PROXIMITY TIMER REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	IPTMR<31:24>							
23:16	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	IPTMR<23:16>							
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	IPTMR<15:8>							
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	IPTMR<7:0>							

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 31-0 **IPTMR<31:0>:** Interrupt Proximity Timer Reload bits
Used by the Interrupt Proximity Timer as a reload value when the Interrupt Proximity timer is triggered by an interrupt event.

10.0 DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA) CONTROLLER

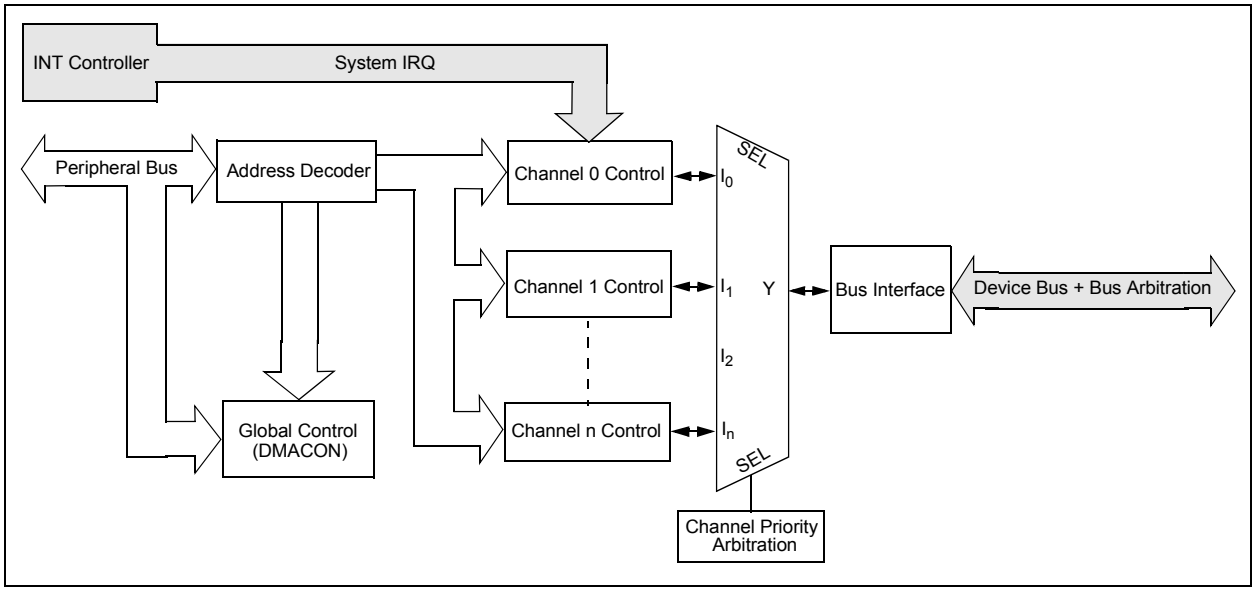
Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 31. "Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller"** (DS60001117), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

The PIC32 Direct Memory Access (DMA) controller is a bus master module useful for data transfers between different devices without CPU intervention. The source and destination of a DMA transfer can be any of the memory mapped modules existent in the PIC32 (such as Peripheral Bus (PBUS) devices: SPI, UART, PMP, etc.) or memory itself.

Following are some of the key features of the DMA controller module:

- Four identical channels, each featuring:
  - Auto-increment source and destination address registers
  - Source and destination pointers
  - Memory to memory and memory to peripheral transfers
- Automatic word-size detection:
  - Transfer granularity, down to byte level
  - Bytes need not be word-aligned at source and destination
- Fixed priority channel arbitration
- Flexible DMA channel operating modes:
  - Manual (software) or automatic (interrupt) DMA requests
  - One-Shot or Auto-Repeat Block Transfer modes
  - Channel-to-channel chaining
- Flexible DMA requests:
  - A DMA request can be selected from any of the peripheral interrupt sources
  - Each channel can select any (appropriate) observable interrupt as its DMA request source
  - A DMA transfer abort can be selected from any of the peripheral interrupt sources
  - Pattern (data) match transfer termination
- Multiple DMA channel status interrupts:
  - DMA channel block transfer complete
  - Source empty or half empty
  - Destination full or half full
  - DMA transfer aborted due to an external event
  - Invalid DMA address generated
- DMA debug support features:
  - Most recent address accessed by a DMA channel
  - Most recent DMA channel to transfer data
- CRC Generation module:
  - CRC module can be assigned to any of the available channels
  - CRC module is highly configurable

FIGURE 10-1: DMA BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 10-18: DCHxDAT: DMA CHANNEL 'x' PATTERN DATA REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CHPDAT<7:0>							

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 31-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7-0 **CHPDAT<7:0>:** Channel Data Register bits

Pattern Terminate mode:
Data to be matched must be stored in this register to allow terminate on match.

All other modes:
Unused.

NOTES:

14.0 TIMER2/3, TIMER4/5

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 14. "Timers"** (DS60001105), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

The PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 family of devices features four synchronous 16-bit timers (default) that can operate as a free-running interval timer for various timing applications and counting external events. The following modes are supported:

- Synchronous internal 16-bit timer
- Synchronous internal 16-bit gated timer
- Synchronous external 16-bit timer

Two 32-bit synchronous timers are available by combining Timer2 with Timer3 and Timer4 with Timer5. The 32-bit timers can operate in three modes:

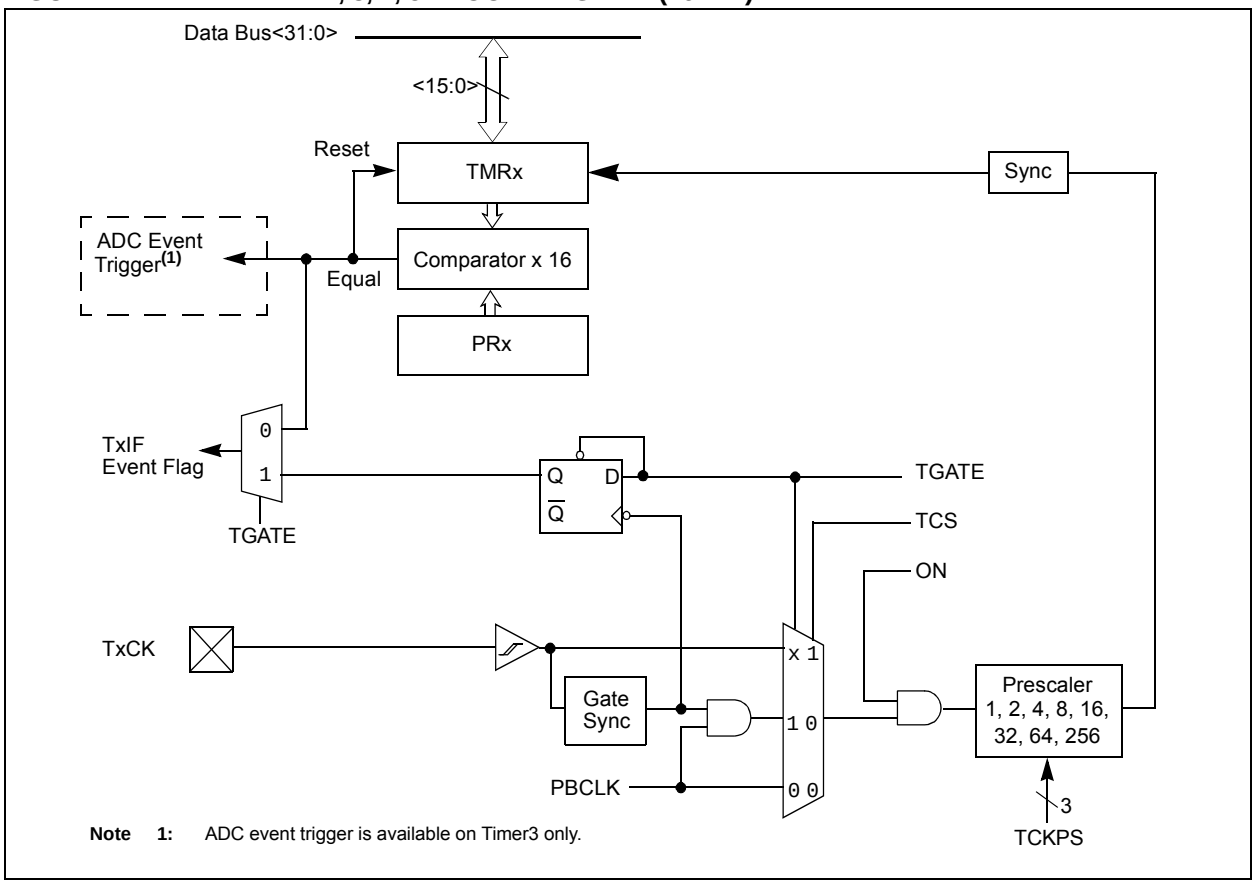
- Synchronous internal 32-bit timer
- Synchronous internal 32-bit gated timer
- Synchronous external 32-bit timer

Note: In this chapter, references to registers, TxCON, TMRx and PRx, use 'x' to represent Timer2 through 5 in 16-bit modes. In 32-bit modes, 'x' represents Timer2 or 4; 'y' represents Timer3 or 5.

14.1 Additional Supported Features

- Selectable clock prescaler
- Timers operational during CPU idle
- Time base for Input Capture and Output Compare modules (Timer2 and Timer3 only)
- ADC event trigger (Timer3 in 16-bit mode, Timer2/3 in 32-bit mode)
- Fast bit manipulation using CLR, SET, and INV registers

FIGURE 14-1: TIMER2, 3, 4, 5 BLOCK DIAGRAM (16-BIT)



Note 1: ADC event trigger is available on Timer3 only.

REGISTER 16-1: ICxCON: INPUT CAPTURE 'x' CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 2-0 **ICM<2:0>:** Input Capture Mode Select bits

111 = Interrupt-Only mode (only supported while in Sleep mode or Idle mode)
110 = Simple Capture Event mode – every edge, specified edge first and every edge thereafter
101 = Prescaled Capture Event mode – every sixteenth rising edge
100 = Prescaled Capture Event mode – every fourth rising edge
011 = Simple Capture Event mode – every rising edge
010 = Simple Capture Event mode – every falling edge
001 = Edge Detect mode – every edge (rising and falling)
000 = Input Capture module is disabled

Note 1: When using 1:1 PBCLK divisor, the user software should not read/write the peripheral's SFRs in the SYSCLK cycle immediately following the instruction that clears the module's ON bit.

17.1 Control Registers

TABLE 17-1: OUTPUT COMPARE 1 THROUGH OUTPUT COMPARE 5 REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name(1)	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
3000	OC1CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3010	OC1R	31:16	OC1R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3020	OC1RS	31:16	OC1RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3200	OC2CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3210	OC2R	31:16	OC2R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3220	OC2RS	31:16	OC2RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3400	OC3CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3410	OC3R	31:16	OC3R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3420	OC3RS	31:16	OC3RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3600	OC4CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3610	OC4R	31:16	OC4R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3620	OC4RS	31:16	OC4RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3800	OC5CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3810	OC5R	31:16	OC5R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3820	OC5RS	31:16	OC5RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx

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

Note 1: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.2 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for more information.

REGISTER 19-1: I2CxCON: I^{2}C CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 7 **GCEN:** General Call Enable bit (when operating as I^{2}C slave)
1 = Enable interrupt when a general call address is received in the I2CxRSR (module is enabled for reception)
0 = General call address disabled

bit 6 **STREN:** SCLx Clock Stretch Enable bit (when operating as I^{2}C slave)
Used in conjunction with SCLREL bit.
1 = Enable software or receive clock stretching
0 = Disable software or receive clock stretching

bit 5 **ACKDT:** Acknowledge Data bit (when operating as I^{2}C master, applicable during master receive)
Value that is transmitted when the software initiates an Acknowledge sequence.
1 = Send NACK during Acknowledge
0 = Send ACK during Acknowledge

bit 4 **ACKEN:** Acknowledge Sequence Enable bit
(when operating as I^{2}C master, applicable during master receive)
1 = Initiate Acknowledge sequence on SDAx and SCLx pins and transmit ACKDT data bit. Hardware clear at end of master Acknowledge sequence.
0 = Acknowledge sequence not in progress

bit 3 **RCEN:** Receive Enable bit (when operating as I^{2}C master)
1 = Enables Receive mode for I^{2}C. Hardware clear at end of eighth bit of master receive data byte.
0 = Receive sequence not in progress

bit 2 **PEN:** Stop Condition Enable bit (when operating as I^{2}C master)
1 = Initiate Stop condition on SDAx and SCLx pins. Hardware clear at end of master Stop sequence.
0 = Stop condition not in progress

bit 1 **RSEN:** Repeated Start Condition Enable bit (when operating as I^{2}C master)
1 = Initiate Repeated Start condition on SDAx and SCLx pins. Hardware clear at end of master Repeated Start sequence.
0 = Repeated Start condition not in progress

bit 0 **SEN:** Start Condition Enable bit (when operating as I^{2}C master)
1 = Initiate Start condition on SDAx and SCLx pins. Hardware clear at end of master Start sequence.
0 = Start condition not in progress

Note 1: When using the 1:1 PBCLK divisor, the user software should not read/write the peripheral's SFRs in the SYSCLK cycle immediately following the instruction that clears the module's ON bit.

REGISTER 19-2: I2CxSTAT: I^{2}C STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 4 **P:** Stop bit
1 = Indicates that a Stop bit has been detected last
0 = Stop bit was not detected last
Hardware set or clear when Start, Repeated Start or Stop detected.

bit 3 **S:** Start bit
1 = Indicates that a Start (or Repeated Start) bit has been detected last
0 = Start bit was not detected last
Hardware set or clear when Start, Repeated Start or Stop detected.

bit 2 **R_W:** Read/Write Information bit (when operating as I^{2}C slave)
1 = Read – indicates data transfer is output from slave
0 = Write – indicates data transfer is input to slave
Hardware set or clear after reception of I^{2}C device address byte.

bit 1 **RBF:** Receive Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Receive complete, I2CxRCV is full
0 = Receive not complete, I2CxRCV is empty
Hardware set when I2CxRCV is written with received byte. Hardware clear when software reads I2CxRCV.

bit 0 **TBF:** Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Transmit in progress, I2CxTRN is full
0 = Transmit complete, I2CxTRN is empty
Hardware set when software writes I2CxTRN. Hardware clear at completion of data transmission.

20.2 Timing Diagrams

Figure 20-2 and Figure 20-3 illustrate typical receive and transmit timing for the UART module.

FIGURE 20-2: UART RECEPTION

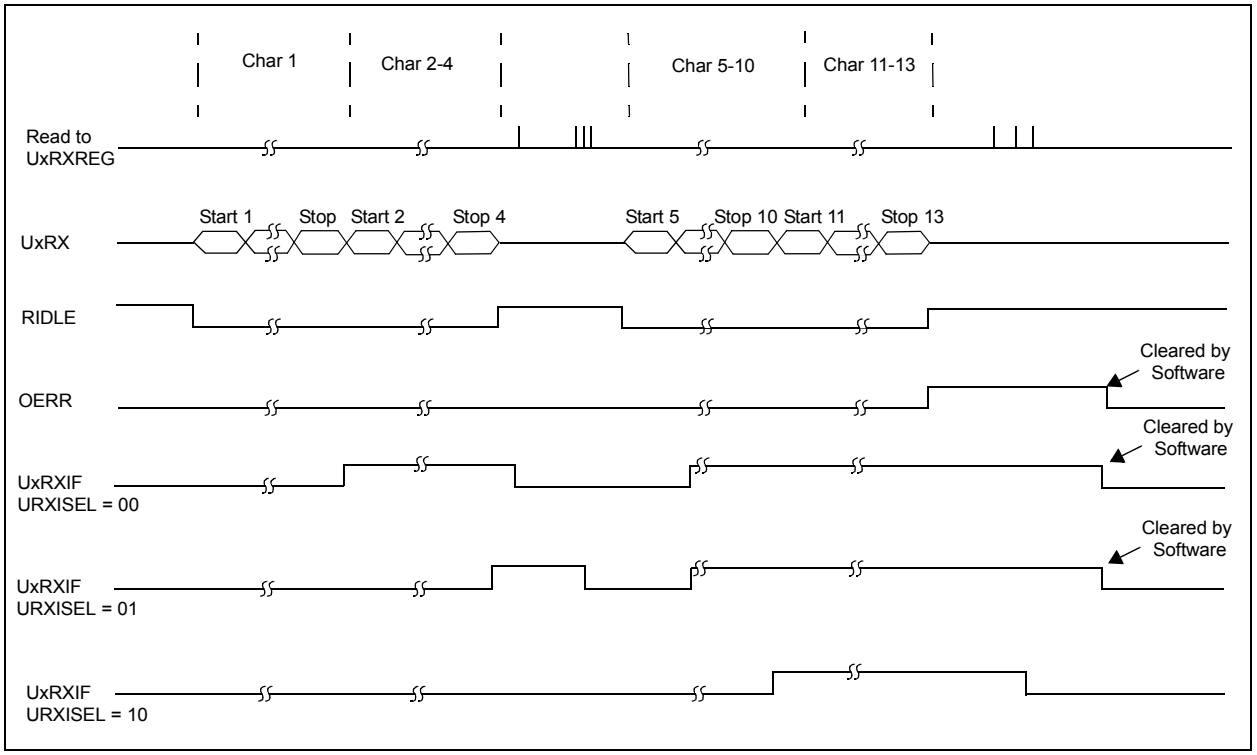
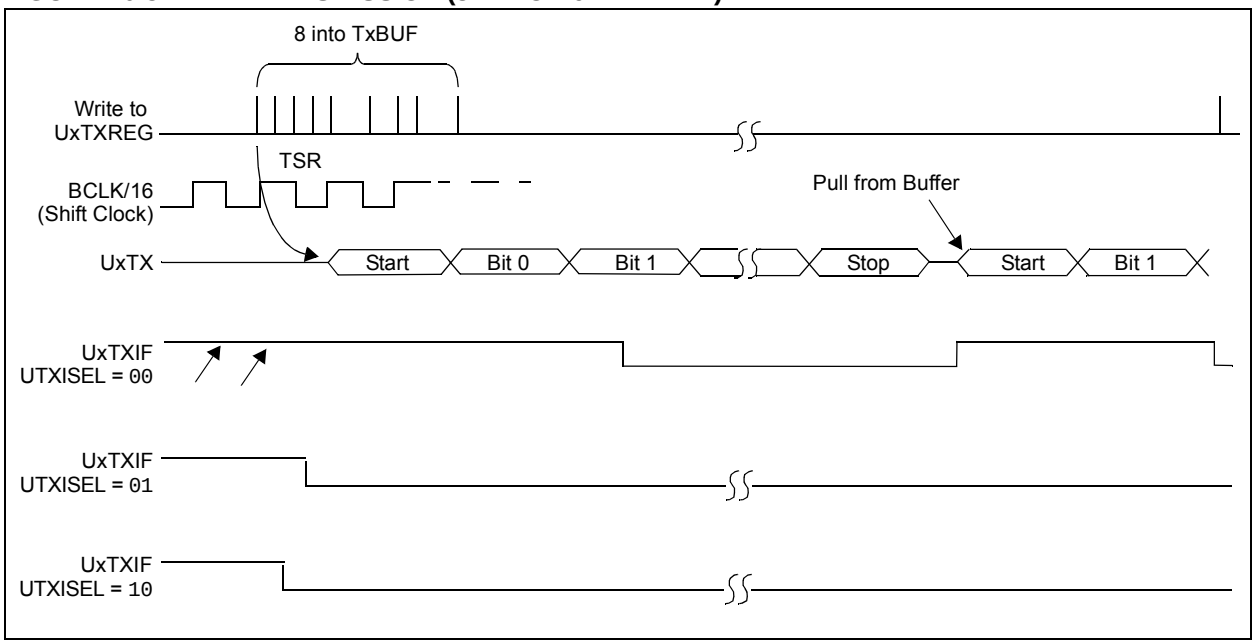


FIGURE 20-3: TRANSMISSION (8-BIT OR 9-BIT DATA)



24.0 COMPARATOR

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 19. "Comparator"** (DS60001110), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

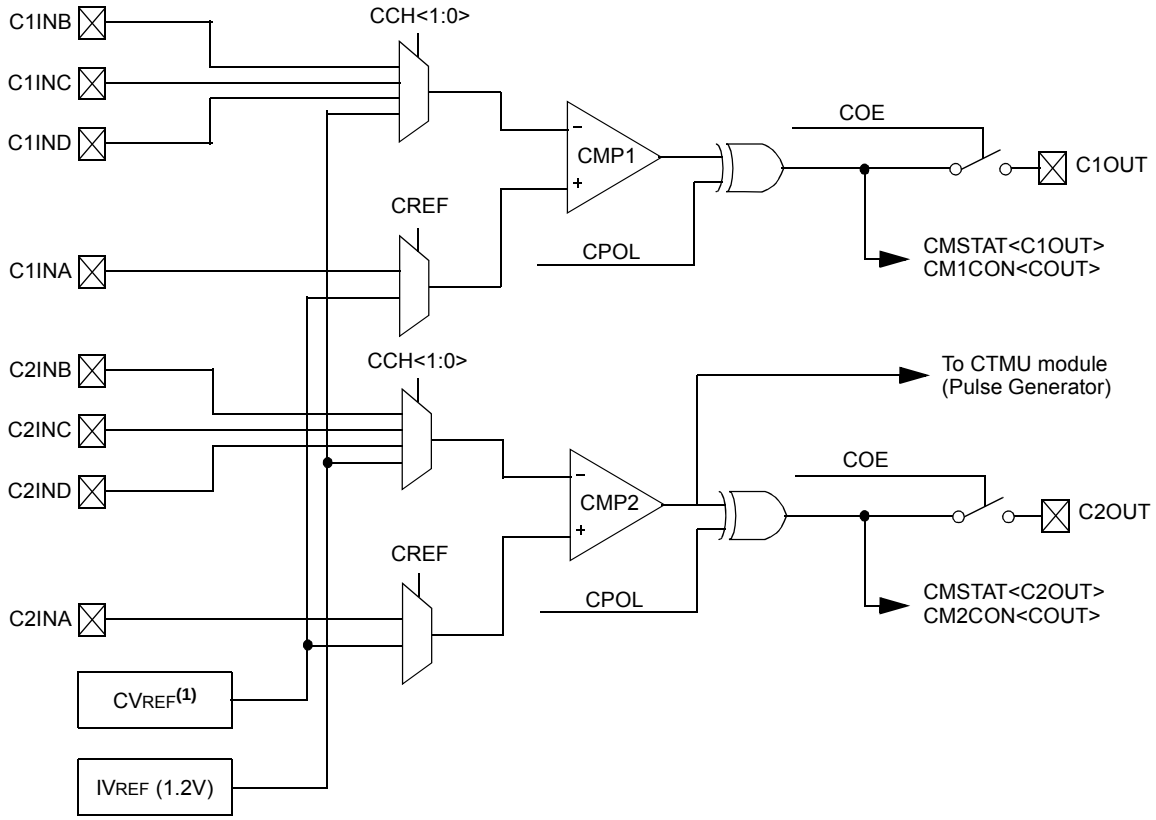
The Analog Comparator module contains two comparators that can be configured in a variety of ways.

The following are key features of this module:

- Selectable inputs available include:
  - Analog inputs multiplexed with I/O pins
  - On-chip internal absolute voltage reference (IVREF)
  - Comparator voltage reference (CVREF)
- Outputs can be Inverted
- Selectable interrupt generation

A block diagram of the comparator module is provided in Figure 24-1.

FIGURE 24-1: COMPARATOR BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: Internally connected. See **Section 25.0 "Comparator Voltage Reference (CVREF)"** for more information.

TABLE 31-15: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for Commercial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Comments**
D312	TSET	Internal 4-bit DAC Comparator Reference Settling time.	—	—	10	µs	See **Note 1**
D313	DACREFH	CVREF Input Voltage Reference Range	AVSS	—	AVDD	V	CVRSRC with CVRSS = 0
			VREF-	—	VREF+	V	CVRSRC with CVRSS = 1
D314	DVREF	CVREF Programmable Output Range	0	—	0.625 x DACREFH	V	0 to 0.625 DACREFH with DACREFH/24 step size
			0.25 x DACREFH	—	0.719 x DACREFH	V	0.25 x DACREFH to 0.719 DACREFH with DACREFH/32 step size
D315	DACRES	Resolution	—	—	DACREFH/24		CVRCON<CVRR> = 1
			—	—	DACREFH/32		CVRCON<CVRR> = 0
D316	DACACC	Absolute Accuracy(2)	—	—	1/4	LSB	DACREFH/24, CVRCON<CVRR> = 1
			—	—	1/2	LSB	DACREFH/32, CVRCON<CVRR> = 0

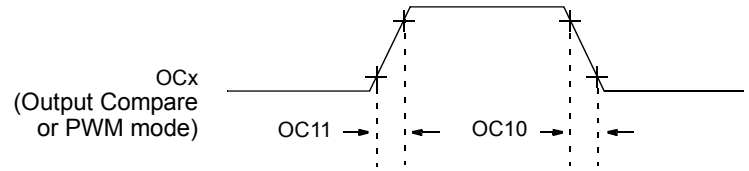
Note 1: Settling time was measured while CVRR = 1 and CVR<3:0> transitions from '0000' to '1111'. This parameter is characterized, but is not tested in manufacturing.

2: These parameters are characterized but not tested.

TABLE 31-16: INTERNAL VOLTAGE REGULATOR SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for Commercial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Comments**
D321	CEFC	External Filter Capacitor Value	8	10	—	µF	Capacitor must be low series resistance (3 ohm). Typical voltage on the VCAP pin is 1.8V.

FIGURE 31-8: OUTPUT COMPARE MODULE (OCx) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 31-1 for load conditions.

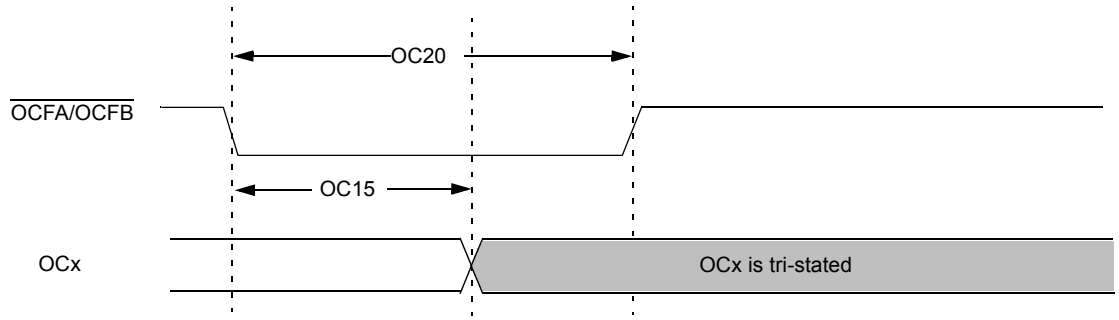
TABLE 31-27: OUTPUT COMPARE MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for Commercial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Typical(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
OC10	TccF	OCx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32
OC11	TccR	OCx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31

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

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

FIGURE 31-9: OCx/PWM MODULE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 31-1 for load conditions.

TABLE 31-28: SIMPLE OCx/PWM MODE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

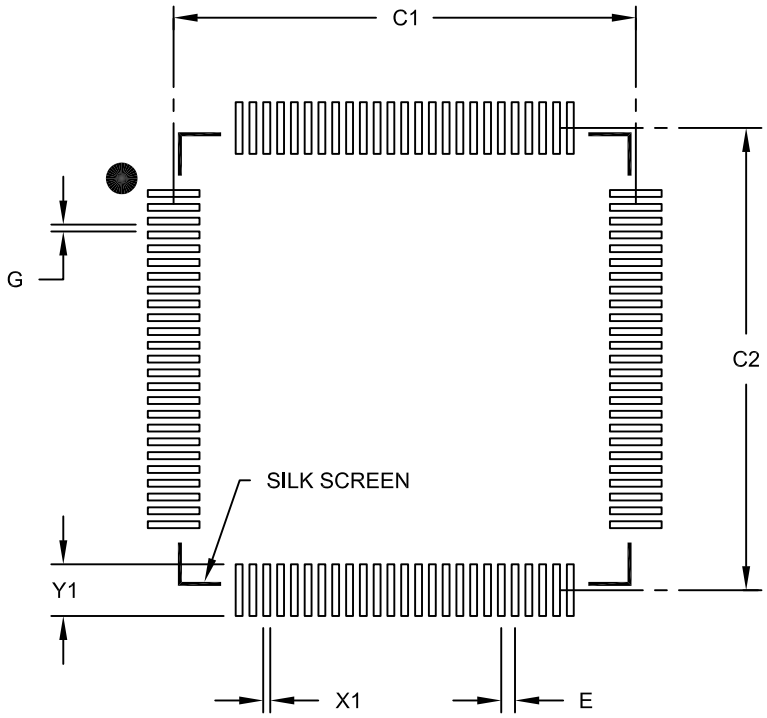
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for Commercial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min**	**Typical(2)**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
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 "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

100-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT)-12x12x1mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.40 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		13.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		13.40	
Contact Pad Width (X100)	X1			0.20
Contact Pad Length (X100)	Y1			1.50
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2100B

NOTES: