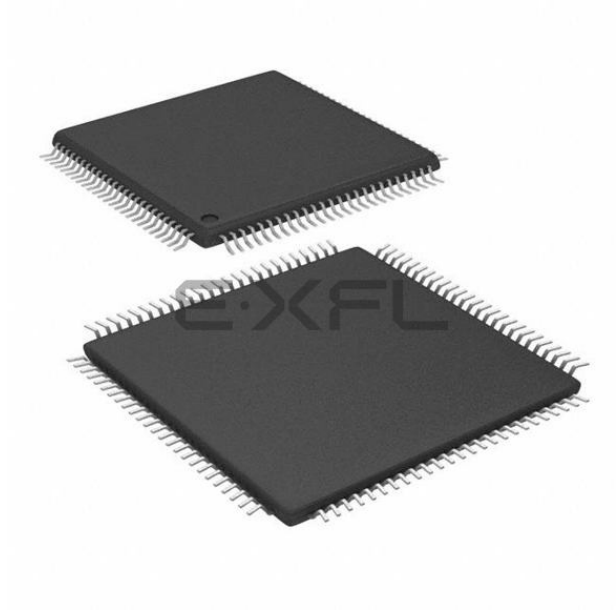
Microchip Technology - PIC32MX350F256LT-I/PT Datasheet



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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
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	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 28x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx350f256lt-i-pt

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	64-pin QFN/ TQFP	100-pin TQFP	124-pin VTLA			
RE0	60	93	B52	I/O	ST	PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port
RE1	61	94	A64	I/O	ST	
RE2	62	98	A66	I/O	ST	
RE3	63	99	B56	I/O	ST	
RE4	64	100	A67	I/O	ST	
RE5	1	3	B2	I/O	ST	
RE6	2	4	A4	I/O	ST	
RE7	3	5	B3	I/O	ST	
RE8	—	18	A11	I/O	ST	
RE9	—	19	B10	I/O	ST	
RF0	58	87	B49	I/O	ST	PORTF is a bidirectional I/O port
RF1	59	88	A60	I/O	ST	
RF2	34(1)	52	A36	I/O	ST	
RF3	33	51	A35	I/O	ST	
RF4	31	49	B27	I/O	ST	
RF5	32	50	A32	I/O	ST	
RF6	35(1)	55(1)	B30(1)	I/O	ST	
RF7	—	54(1)	A37(1)	I/O	ST	
RF8	—	53	B29	I/O	ST	
RF12	—	40	A27	I/O	ST	
RF13	—	39	B22	I/O	ST	
RG0	—	90	A61	I/O	ST	PORTG is a bidirectional I/O port
RG1	—	89	B50	I/O	ST	
RG2	37(1)	57(1)	B31	I/O	ST	
RG3	36(1)	56(1)	A38	I/O	ST	
RG6	4	10	A7	I/O	ST	
RG7	5	11	B6	I/O	ST	
RG8	6	12	A8	I/O	ST	
RG9	8	14	A9	I/O	ST	
RG12	—	96	A65	I/O	ST	
RG13	—	97	B55	I/O	ST	
RG14	—	95	B54	I/O	ST	
RG15	—	1	A2	I/O	ST	
T1CK	48	74	B40	I	ST	Timer1 External Clock Input
T2CK	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	Timer2 External Clock Input
T3CK	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	Timer3 External Clock Input
T4CK	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	Timer4 External Clock Input
T5CK	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	Timer5 External Clock Input

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
TTL = TTL input buffer

Note 1: This pin is only available on devices without a USB module.
2: This pin is only available on devices with a USB module.
3: This pin is not available on 64-pin devices.

3.2 Architecture Overview

The MIPS32® M4K® processor core contains several logic blocks working together in parallel, providing an efficient high-performance computing engine. The following blocks are included with the core:

- Execution Unit
- Multiply/Divide Unit (MDU)
- System Control Coprocessor (CP0)
- Fixed Mapping Translation (FMT)
- Dual Internal Bus interfaces
- Power Management
- MIPS16e® Support
- Enhanced JTAG (EJTAG) Controller

3.2.1 EXECUTION UNIT

The MIPS32® M4K® processor core execution unit implements a load/store architecture with single-cycle ALU operations (logical, shift, add, subtract) and an autonomous multiply/divide unit. The core contains thirty-two 32-bit General Purpose Registers (GPRs) used for integer operations and address calculation. One additional register file shadow set (containing thirty-two registers) is added to minimize context switching overhead during interrupt/exception processing. The register file consists of two read ports and one write port and is fully bypassed to minimize operation latency in the pipeline.

The execution unit includes:

- 32-bit adder used for calculating the data address
- Address unit for calculating the next instruction address
- Logic for branch determination and branch target address calculation
- Load aligner
- Bypass multiplexers used to avoid stalls when executing instruction streams where data producing instructions are followed closely by consumers of their results
- Leading Zero/One detect unit for implementing the `CLZ` and `CLO` instructions
- Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) for performing bitwise logical operations
- Shifter and store aligner

3.2.2 MULTIPLY/DIVIDE UNIT (MDU)

The MIPS32® M4K® processor core includes a Multiply/Divide Unit (MDU) that contains a separate pipeline for multiply and divide operations. This pipeline operates in parallel with the Integer Unit (IU) pipeline and does not stall when the IU pipeline stalls. This allows MDU operations to be partially masked by system stalls and/or other integer unit instructions.

The high-performance MDU consists of a 32x16 booth recoded multiplier, result/accumulation registers (HI and LO), a divide state machine, and the necessary multiplexers and control logic. The first number shown ('32' of 32x16) represents the *rs* operand. The second number ('16' of 32x16) represents the *rt* operand. The PIC32 core only checks the value of the latter (*rt)* operand to determine how many times the operation must pass through the multiplier. The 16x16 and 32x16 operations pass through the multiplier once. A 32x32 operation passes through the multiplier twice.

The MDU supports execution of one 16x16 or 32x16 multiply operation every clock cycle; 32x32 multiply operations can be issued every other clock cycle. Appropriate interlocks are implemented to stall the issuance of back-to-back 32x32 multiply operations. The multiply operand size is automatically determined by logic built into the MDU.

Divide operations are implemented with a simple 1 bit per clock iterative algorithm. An early-in detection checks the sign extension of the dividend (*rs*) operand. If *rs* is 8 bits wide, 23 iterations are skipped. For a 16-bit wide *rs*, 15 iterations are skipped and for a 24-bit wide *rs*, 7 iterations are skipped. Any attempt to issue a subsequent `MDU` instruction while a divide is still active causes an IU pipeline stall until the divide operation is completed.

Table 3-1 lists the repeat rate (peak issue rate of cycles until the operation can be reissued) and latency (number of cycles until a result is available) for the PIC32 core multiply and divide instructions. The approximate latency and repeat rates are listed in terms of pipeline clocks.

TABLE 3-1: MIPS32® M4K® PROCESSOR CORE HIGH-PERFORMANCE INTEGER MULTIPLY/ DIVIDE UNIT LATENCIES AND REPEAT RATES

Op code	Operand Size (mul *rt*) (div *rs*)	Latency	Repeat Rate
`MULT/MULTU, MADD/MADDU, MSUB/MSUBU`	16 bits	1	1
	32 bits	2	2
`MUL`	16 bits	2	1
	32 bits	3	2
`DIV/DIVU`	8 bits	12	11
	16 bits	19	18
	24 bits	26	25
	32 bits	33	32

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4.0 MEMORY ORGANIZATION

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.For detailed information, refer to **Section 3. "Memory Organization"** (DS60001115), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 microcontrollers provide 4 GB of unified virtual memory address space. All memory regions, including program, data memory, SFRs and Configuration registers, reside in this address space at their respective unique addresses. The program and data memories can be optionally partitioned into user and kernel memories. In addition, the data memory can be made executable, allowing PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 devices to execute from data memory.

Key features include:

- 32-bit native data width
- Separate User (KUSEG) and Kernel (KSEG0/KSEG1) mode address space
- Flexible program Flash memory partitioning
- Flexible data RAM partitioning for data and program space
- Separate boot Flash memory for protected code
- Robust bus exception handling to intercept runaway code
- Simple memory mapping with Fixed Mapping Translation (FMT) unit
- Cacheable (KSEG0) and non-cacheable (KSEG1) address regions

4.1 Memory Layout

PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 microcontrollers implement two address schemes: virtual and physical. All hardware resources, such as program memory, data memory and peripherals, are located at their respective physical addresses. Virtual addresses are exclusively used by the CPU to fetch and execute instructions as well as access peripherals. Physical addresses are used by bus master peripherals, such as DMA and the Flash controller, that access memory independently of the CPU.

The memory maps for the PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 devices are illustrated in Figure 4-1 through Figure 4-4.

REGISTER 5-2: NVMKEY: PROGRAMMING UNLOCK 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	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0
	NVMKEY<31:24>							
23:16	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0
	NVMKEY<23:16>							
15:8	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0
	NVMKEY<15:8>							
7:0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0	W-0
	NVMKEY<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 **NVMKEY<31:0>:** Unlock Register bits
These bits are write-only, and read as '0' on any read

Note: This register is used as part of the unlock sequence to prevent inadvertent writes to the PFM.

REGISTER 5-3: NVMADDR: FLASH 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	NVMADDR<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
	NVMADDR<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
	NVMADDR<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
	NVMADDR<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 **NVMADDR<31:0>:** Flash Address bits
Bulk/Chip/PFM Erase: Address is ignored
Page Erase: Address identifies the page to erase
Row Program: Address identifies the row to program
Word Program: Address identifies the word to program

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TABLE 10-3: DMA CHANNEL 0 THROUGH CHANNEL 3 REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	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	
3170	DCH1SSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHSSIZ<15:0>																0000
3180	DCH1DSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHDSIZ<15:0>																0000
3190	DCH1SPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHSPTR<15:0>																0000
31A0	DCH1DPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHDPTR<15:0>																0000
31B0	DCH1CSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHCSIZ<15:0>																0000
31C0	DCH1CPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHCPTR<15:0>																0000
31D0	DCH1DAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHPDAT<7:0>								0000
31E0	DCH2CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHBUSY	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHCHNS	CHEN	CHAED	CHCHN	CHAEN	—	CHEDET	CHPRI<1:0>		0000
31F0	DCH2ECON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHAIRQ<7:0>								00FF
		15:0	CHSIRQ<7:0>								CFORCE	CABORT	PATEN	SIRQEN	AIRQEN	—	—	—	FFF8
3200	DCH2INT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHSDIE	CHSHIE	CHDDIE	CHDHIE	CHBCIE	CHCCIE	CHTAIE	CHERIE	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHSDIF	CHSHIF	CHDDIF	CHDHIF	CHBCIF	CHCCIF	CHTAIF	CHERIF	0000
3210	DCH2SSA	31:16	CHSSA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
3220	DCH2DSA	31:16	CHDSA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
3230	DCH2SSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHSSIZ<15:0>																0000
3240	DCH2DSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHDSIZ<15:0>																0000
3250	DCH2SPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHSPTR<15:0>																0000
3260	DCH2DPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHDPTR<15:0>																0000
3270	DCH2CSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHCSIZ<15:0>																0000

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.

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REGISTER 10-4: DCRCCON: DMA CRC CONTROL 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
	—	—	BYTO<1:0>		WBO(1)	—	—	BITO(1)
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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	PLEN<4:0>				
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CRCEN	CRCAPP(1)	CRCTYP	—	—	CRCCH<2:0>		

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 31-30 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 29-28 **BYTO<1:0>:** CRC Byte Order Selection bits
- 11 = Endian byte swap on half-word boundaries (i.e., source half-word order with reverse source byte order per half-word)
- 10 = Swap half-words on word boundaries (i.e., reverse source half-word order with source byte order per half-word)
- 01 = Endian byte swap on word boundaries (i.e., reverse source byte order)
- 00 = No swapping (i.e., source byte order)

bit 27 **WBO:** CRC Write Byte Order Selection bit(1)
- 1 = Source data is written to the destination re-ordered as defined by BYTO<1:0>
- 0 = Source data is written to the destination unaltered

bit 26-25 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 24 **BITO:** CRC Bit Order Selection bit(1)

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 1 (CRC module is in IP Header mode):
- 1 = The IP header checksum is calculated Least Significant bit (LSb) first (i.e., reflected)
- 0 = The IP header checksum is calculated Most Significant bit (MSb) first (i.e., not reflected)

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 0 (CRC module is in LFSR mode):
- 1 = The LFSR CRC is calculated Least Significant bit first (i.e., reflected)
- 0 = The LFSR CRC is calculated Most Significant bit first (i.e., not reflected)

bit 23-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **PLEN<4:0>:** Polynomial Length bits(1)

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 1 (CRC module is in IP Header mode):
These bits are unused.

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 0 (CRC module is in LFSR mode):
Denotes the length of the polynomial – 1.

bit 7 **CRCEN:** CRC Enable bit
- 1 = CRC module is enabled and channel transfers are routed through the CRC module
- 0 = CRC module is disabled and channel transfers proceed normally

Note 1: When WBO = 1, unaligned transfers are not supported and the CRCAPP bit cannot be set.

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12.1 Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

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

12.1.1 OPEN-DRAIN CONFIGURATION

In addition to the PORTx, LATx, and TRISx registers for data control, some port pins can also be individually configured for either digital or open-drain output. This is controlled by the Open-Drain Control register, ODCx, associated with each port. Setting any of the bits configures the corresponding pin to act as an open-drain output.

The open-drain feature allows the presence of outputs higher than VDD (e.g., 5V) on any desired 5V-tolerant pins by using external pull-up resistors. The maximum open-drain voltage allowed is the same as the maximum VIH specification.

See the **"Device Pin Tables"** section for the available pins and their functionality.

12.1.2 CONFIGURING ANALOG AND DIGITAL PORT PINS

The ANSELx register controls the operation of the analog port pins. The port pins that are to function as analog inputs must have their corresponding ANSEL and TRIS bits set. In order to use port pins for I/O functionality with digital modules, such as Timers, UARTs, etc., the corresponding ANSELx bit must be cleared.

The ANSELx register has a default value of 0xFFFF; therefore, all pins that share analog functions are analog (not digital) by default.

If the TRIS bit is cleared (output) while the ANSELx bit is set, the digital output level (VOH or VOL) is converted by an analog peripheral, such as the ADC module or Comparator module.

When the PORT register is read, all pins configured as analog input channels are read as cleared (a low level).

Pins configured as digital inputs do not convert an analog input. Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input (including the ANx pins) can cause the input buffer to consume current that exceeds the device specifications.

12.1.3 I/O PORT WRITE/READ TIMING

One instruction cycle is required between a port direction change or port write operation and a read operation of the same port. Typically this instruction would be an NOP.

12.1.4 INPUT CHANGE NOTIFICATION

The input change notification function of the I/O ports allows the PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 devices to generate interrupt requests to the processor in response to a change-of-state on selected input pins. This feature can detect input change-of-states even in Sleep mode, when the clocks are disabled. Every I/O port pin can be selected (enabled) for generating an interrupt request on a change-of-state.

Five control registers are associated with the CN functionality of each I/O port. The CNENx registers contain the CN interrupt enable control bits for each of the input pins. Setting any of these bits enables a CN interrupt for the corresponding pins.

The CNSTATx register indicates whether a change occurred on the corresponding pin since the last read of the PORTx bit.

Each I/O pin also has a weak pull-up and every I/O pin has a weak pull-down connected to it. The pull-ups act as a current source or sink source connected to the pin, and eliminate the need for external resistors when push-button or keypad devices are connected. The pull-ups and pull-downs are enabled separately using the CNPUx and the CNPDx registers, which contain the control bits for each of the pins. Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-ups and/or pull-downs for the corresponding pins.

Note:	Pull-ups and pull-downs on change notification pins should always be disabled when the port pin is configured as a digital output. They should also be disabled on 5V tolerant pins when the pin voltage can exceed VDD.

An additional control register (CNCONx) is shown in Register 12-3.

12.2 CLR, SET, and INV Registers

Every I/O module register has a corresponding CLR (clear), SET (set) and INV (invert) register designed to provide fast atomic bit manipulations. As the name of the register implies, a value written to a SET, CLR or INV register effectively performs the implied operation, but only on the corresponding base register and only bits specified as '1' are modified. Bits specified as '0' are not modified.

Reading SET, CLR and INV registers returns undefined values. To see the affects of a write operation to a SET, CLR or INV register, the base register must be read.

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TABLE 12-16: PORTG REGISTER MAP FOR PIC32MX330F064H, PIC32MX350F128H, PIC32MX350F256H, PIC32MX370F512H, PIC32MX430F064H, PIC32MX450F128H, PIC32MX450F256H, AND PIC32MX470F512H DEVICES ONLY

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	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	
6600	ANSELG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSELG9	ANSELG8	ANSELG7	ANSELG6	—	—	—	—	—	—	01C0
6610	TRISG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISG9	TRISG8	TRISG7	TRISG6	—	—	TRISG3	TRISG2	—	—	xxxx
6620	PORTG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	RG9	RG8	RG7	RG6	—	—	RG3(2)	RG2(2)	—	—	xxxx
6630	LATG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATG9	LATG8	LATG7	LATG6	—	—	LATG3	LATG2	—	—	xxxx
6640	ODCG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCG9	ODCG8	ODCG7	ODCG6	—	—	ODCG3	ODCG2	—	—	xxxx
6650	CNPUG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUG9	CNPUG8	CNPUG7	CNPUG6	—	—	CNPUG3	CNPUG2	—	—	xxxx
6660	CNPDG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDG9	CNPDG8	CNPDG7	CNPDG6	—	—	CNPDG3	CNPDG2	—	—	xxxx
6670	CNCONG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6680	CNENG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEG9	CNIEG8	CNIEG7	CNIEG6	—	—	CNIEG3	CNIEG2	—	—	xxxx
6690	CNSTATG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN STATG9	CN STATG8	CN STATG7	CN STATG6	—	—	CN STATG3	CN STATG2	—	—	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 its virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.2 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for more information.

2: This bit is only available on devices without a USB module.

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NOTES:

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20.0 UNIVERSAL ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (UART)

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 21. "Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)"** (DS60001107), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

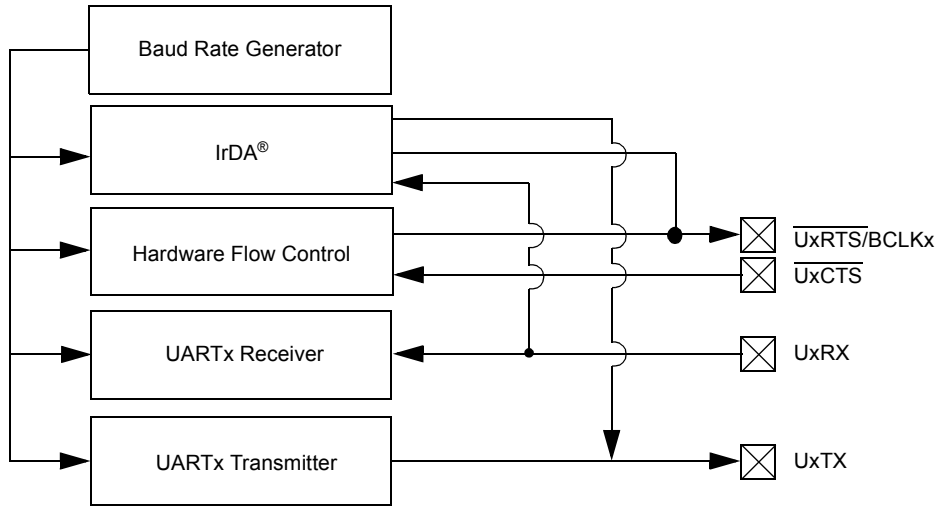
The UART module is one of the serial I/O modules available in the PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 family of devices. The UART is a full-duplex, asynchronous communication channel that communicates with peripheral devices and personal computers through protocols, such as RS-232, RS-485, LIN and IrDA®. The module also supports the hardware flow control option, with $\overline{\text{UxCTS}}$ and $\overline{\text{UxRTS}}$ pins, and also includes an IrDA encoder and decoder.

The primary features of the UART module are:

- Full-duplex, 8-bit or 9-bit data transmission
- Even, Odd or No Parity options (for 8-bit data)
- One or two Stop bits
- Hardware auto-baud feature
- Hardware flow control option
- Fully integrated Baud Rate Generator (BRG) with 16-bit prescaler
- Baud rates ranging from 76 bps to 30 Mbps at 120 MHz
- 8-level deep First-In-First-Out (FIFO) transmit data buffer
- 8-level deep FIFO receive data buffer
- Parity, framing and buffer overrun error detection
- Support for interrupt-only on address detect (9th bit = 1)
- Separate transmit and receive interrupts
- Loopback mode for diagnostic support
- LIN Protocol support
- IrDA encoder and decoder with 16x baud clock output for external IrDA encoder/decoder support

Figure 20-1 illustrates a simplified block diagram of the UART.

FIGURE 20-1: UART SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: Not all pins are available for all UART modules. Refer to the device-specific pin diagram for more information.

REGISTER 21-2: PMMODE: PARALLEL PORT MODE 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-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	BUSY	IRQM<1:0>		INCM<1:0>		MODE16	MODE<1:0>	
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
	WAITB<1:0>(1)		WAITM<3:0>(1)				WAITE<1:0>(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 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 15 **BUSY:** Busy bit (Master mode only)
- 1 = Port is busy
- 0 = Port is not busy

bit 14-13 **IRQM<1:0>:** Interrupt Request Mode bits
- 11 = Reserved, do not use
- 10 = Interrupt generated when Read Buffer 3 is read or Write Buffer 3 is written (Buffered PSP mode) or on a read or write operation when PMA<1:0> =11 (Addressable Slave mode only)
- 01 = Interrupt generated at the end of the read/write cycle
- 00 = No Interrupt generated

bit 12-11 **INCM<1:0>:** Increment Mode bits
- 11 = Slave mode read and write buffers auto-increment (MODE<1:0> = 00 only)
- 10 = Decrement ADDR<15:0> by 1 every read/write cycle(2)
- 01 = Increment ADDR<15:0> by 1 every read/write cycle(2)
- 00 = No increment or decrement of address

bit 10 **MODE16:** 8/16-bit Mode bit
- 1 = 16-bit mode: a read or write to the data register invokes a single 16-bit transfer
- 0 = 8-bit mode: a read or write to the data register invokes a single 8-bit transfer

bit 9-8 **MODE<1:0>:** Parallel Port Mode Select bits
- 11 = Master mode 1 (PMCSx, PMRD/PMWR, PMENB, PMA<x:0>, PMD<7:0> and PMD<8:15>(3))
- 10 = Master mode 2 (PMCSx, PMRD, PMWR, PMA<x:0>, PMD<7:0> and PMD<8:15>(3))
- 01 = Enhanced Slave mode, control signals (PMRD, PMWR, PMCS, PMD<7:0> and PMA<1:0>)
- 00 = Legacy Parallel Slave Port, control signals (PMRD, PMWR, PMCS and PMD<7:0>)

bit 7-6 **WAITB<1:0>:** Data Setup to Read/Write Strobe Wait States bits(1)
- 11 = Data wait of 4 TPB; multiplexed address phase of 4 TPB
- 10 = Data wait of 3 TPB; multiplexed address phase of 3 TPB
- 01 = Data wait of 2 TPB; multiplexed address phase of 2 TPB
- 00 = Data wait of 1 TPB; multiplexed address phase of 1 TPB (default)

Note 1: Whenever WAITM<3:0> = 0000, WAITB and WAITE bits are ignored and forced to 1 TPB cycle for a write operation; WAITB = 1 TPB cycle, WAITE = 0 TPB cycles for a read operation.

2: Address bits, A15 and A14, are not subject to automatic increment/decrement if configured as Chip Select CS2 and CS1.

3: These pins are active when MODE16 = 1 (16-bit mode).

REGISTER 21-3: PMADDR: PARALLEL PORT 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/W-0	R/W-0
	CS2(1)	CS1(3)	ADDR<13:8>					
	ADDR15(2)	ADDR14(4)						
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
	ADDR<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 **CS2:** Chip Select 2 bit(1)
- 1 = Chip Select 2 is active
- 0 = Chip Select 2 is inactive

bit 15 **ADDR<15>:** Destination Address bit 15(2)

bit 14 **CS1:** Chip Select 1 bit(3)
- 1 = Chip Select 1 is active
- 0 = Chip Select 1 is inactive

bit 14 **ADDR<14>:** Destination Address bit 14(4)

bit 13-0 **ADDR<13:0>:** Address bits

Note 1: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 10 or 01.
2: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 00.
3: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 10.
4: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 00 or 01.

29.0 INSTRUCTION SET

The PIC32MX330/350/370/430/450/470 family instruction set complies with the MIPS32® Release 2 instruction set architecture. The PIC32 device family does not support the following features:

- Core extend instructions
- Coprocessor 1 instructions
- Coprocessor 2 instructions

Note: Refer to *"MIPS32® Architecture for Programmers Volume II: The MIPS32® Instruction Set"* at www.imgtec.com for more information.

TABLE 31-5: DC CHARACTERISTICS: OPERATING CURRENT (IDD)

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		
Parameter No.	**Typical(3)**	**Maximum**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
Operating Current (IDD)(1,2)					
DC20	2.5	4	mA	4 MHz	
DC21	6	9	mA	10 MHz **(Note 4)**	
DC22	11	17	mA	20 MHz **(Note 4)**	
DC23	21	32	mA	40 MHz **(Note 4)**	
DC24	30	45	mA	60 MHz **(Note 4)**	
DC25	40	60	mA	80 MHz	
DC25a	50	75	mA	100 MHz, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C	
DC25c	72	84	mA	120 MHz, 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C	
DC26	100	—	µA	+25ºC, 3.3V	LPRC (31 kHz) **(Note 4)**

Note 1: A device's IDD supply current is mainly a function of the operating voltage and frequency. Other factors, such as PBCLK (Peripheral Bus Clock) frequency, number of peripheral modules enabled, internal code execution pattern, execution from Program Flash memory vs. SRAM, I/O pin loading and switching rate, oscillator type, as well as temperature, can have an impact on the current consumption.

2: The test conditions for IDD measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator mode is EC (for 8 MHz and below) and EC+PLL (for above 8 MHz) with OSC1 driven by external square wave from rail-to-rail, (OSC1 input clock input over/undershoot < 100 mV required)
- OSC2/CLKO is configured as an I/O input pin
- USB PLL oscillator is disabled if the USB module is implemented, PBCLK divisor = 1:8
- CPU, program Flash, and SRAM data memory are operational, program Flash memory Wait states = 7, Program Cache and Prefetch are disabled and SRAM data memory Wait states = 1
- No peripheral modules are operating (ON bit = 0), but the associated PMD bit is clear
- WDT, Clock Switching, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor, and Secondary Oscillator are disabled
- All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to VSS
- $\overline{MCLR}$ = VDD
- CPU executing `while(1)` statement from Flash
- RTCC and JTAG are disabled

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

4: This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.

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TABLE 31-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT 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.	**Symb.**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typ.(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
		Input Low Voltage					
DI10	VIL	I/O Pins with PMP	VSS	—	0.15 VDD	V	
		I/O Pins	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI18		SDAx, SCLx	VSS	—	0.3 VDD	V	SMBus disabled **(Note 4)**
DI19		SDAx, SCLx	VSS	—	0.8	V	SMBus enabled **(Note 4)**
		Input High Voltage					
DI20	VIH	I/O Pins not 5V-tolerant**(5)**	0.65 VDD	—	VDD	V	**(Note 4,6)**
		I/O Pins 5V-tolerant with PMP**(5)**	0.25 VDD + 0.8V	—	5.5	V	**(Note 4,6)**
		I/O Pins 5V-tolerant**(5)**	0.65 VDD	—	5.5	V	
DI28		SDAx, SCLx	0.65 VDD	—	5.5	V	SMBus disabled **(Note 4,6)**
DI29		SDAx, SCLx	2.1	—	5.5	V	SMBus enabled, 2.3V ≤ VPIN ≤ 5.5 **(Note 4,6)**
DI30	ICNPU	**Change Notification Pull-up Current**	—	—	-50	µA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VSS **(Note 3,6)**
DI31	ICNPD	**Change Notification Pull-down Current(4)**	—	50	—	µA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VDD

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: The leakage current on the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.

3: Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.

4: This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.

5: See the **"Device Pin Tables"** section for the 5V tolerant pins.

6: The VIH specifications are only in relation to externally applied inputs, and not with respect to the user-selectable internal pull-ups. External open drain input signals utilizing the internal pull-ups of the PIC32 device are guaranteed to be recognized only as a logic "high" internally to the PIC32 device, provided that the external load does not exceed the minimum value of ICNPU. For External "input" logic inputs that require a pull-up source, to guarantee the minimum VIH of those components, it is recommended to use an external pull-up resistor rather than the internal pull-ups of the PIC32 device.

7: VIL source < (VSS - 0.3). Characterized but not tested.

8: VIH source > (VDD + 0.3) for non-5V tolerant pins only.

9: Digital 5V tolerant pins do not have an internal high side diode to VDD, and therefore, cannot tolerate any "positive" input injection current.

10: Injection currents > | 0 | can affect the ADC results by approximately 4 to 6 counts (i.e., VIH Source > (VDD + 0.3) or VIL source < (VSS - 0.3)).

11: Any number and/or combination of I/O pins not excluded under IICL or IICH conditions are permitted provided the "absolute instantaneous" sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified limit. If **Note 7**, IICL = (((Vss - 0.3) - VIL source) / Rs). If **Note 8**, IICH = ((IICH source - (VDD + 0.3)) / RS). RS = Resistance between input source voltage and device pin. If (VSS - 0.3) ≤ VSOURCE ≤ (VDD + 0.3), injection current = 0.

TABLE 31-14: COMPARATOR SPECIFICATIONS

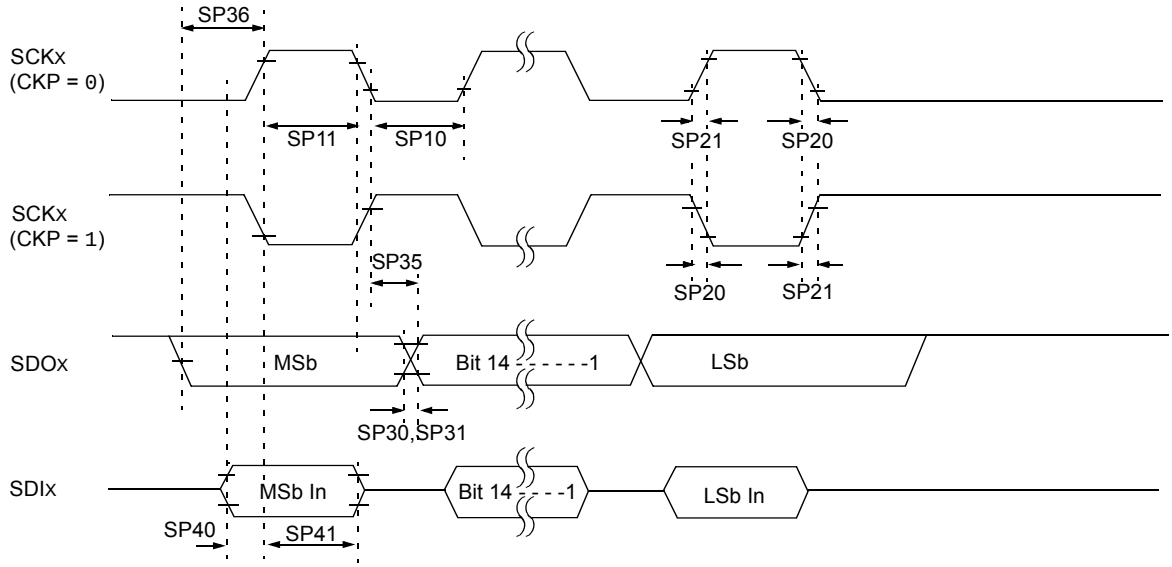
DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature 0°C ≤ TA ≤ +70°C for Commercial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Comments**
D300	VIOFF	Input Offset Voltage	—	±7.5	±25	mV	AVDD = VDD, AVSS = VSS
D301	VICM	Input Common Mode Voltage	0	—	VDD	V	AVDD = VDD, AVSS = VSS **(Note 2)**
D302	CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	55	—	—	dB	Max VICM = (VDD - 1)V **(Note 2)**
D303	TRESP	Response Time	—	150	400	ns	AVDD = VDD, AVSS = VSS **(Notes 1,2)**
D304	ON2OV	Comparator Enabled to Output Valid	—	—	10	μs	Comparator module is configured before setting the comparator ON bit **(Note 2)**
D305	IVREF	Internal Voltage Reference	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	—

Note 1: Response time measured with one comparator input at (VDD – 1.5)/2, while the other input transitions from VSS to VDD.

2: These parameters are characterized but not tested.

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

FIGURE 31-11: SPIx MODULE MASTER MODE (CKE = 1) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



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

TABLE 31-30: SPIx MODULE MASTER MODE (CKE = 1) 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.**	**Typ.(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SP10	TscL	SCKx Output Low Time **(Note 3)**	Tsck/2	—	—	ns	—
SP11	TscH	SCKx Output High Time **(Note 3)**	Tsck/2	—	—	ns	—
SP20	TscF	SCKx Output Fall Time **(Note 4)**	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32
SP21	TscR	SCKx Output Rise Time **(Note 4)**	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32
SP30	TdoF	SDOx Data Output Fall Time **(Note 4)**	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32
SP31	TdoR	SDOx Data Output Rise Time **(Note 4)**	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31
SP35	TscH2doV, TscL2doV	SDOx Data Output Valid after SCKx Edge	—	—	15	ns	VDD > 2.7V
			—	—	20	ns	VDD < 2.7V
SP36	TdoV2sc, TdoV2scL	SDOx Data Output Setup to First SCKx Edge	15	—	—	ns	—
SP40	TdiV2scH, TdiV2scL	Setup Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	15	—	—	ns	VDD > 2.7V
			20	—	—	ns	VDD < 2.7V
SP41	TscH2diL, TscL2diL	Hold Time of SDIx Data Input to SCKx Edge	15	—	—	ns	VDD > 2.7V
			20	—	—	ns	VDD < 2.7V

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.

3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 40 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.

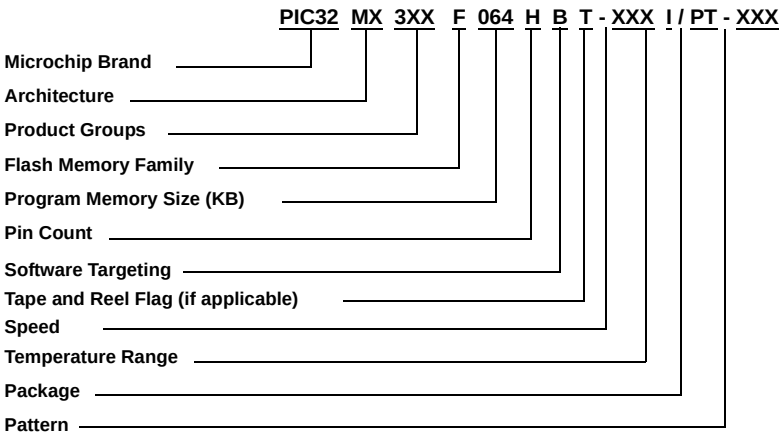
TABLE 31-34: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE) (CONTINUED)

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**		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
IS34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 1)**	250		ns	
IS40	TAA:SCL	Output Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	0	3500	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	0	1000	ns	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 1)**	0	350	ns	
IS45	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	µs	The amount of time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 1)**	0.5	—	µs	
IS50	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	—

Note 1: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I2Cx pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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



Example:

PIC32MX330F064H-I/PT:
General purpose PIC32,
32-bit RISC MCU,
64 KB program memory,
64-pin, Industrial temperature,
TQFP package.

Flash Memory Family

Architecture	MX = 32-bit RISC MCU core
Product Groups	3XX = General purpose microcontroller family 4XX = General purpose with USB microcontroller family
Flash Memory Family	F = Flash program memory
Program Memory Size	064 = 6 4KB 128 = 128KB 256 = 256KB 512 = 512KB
Pin Count	H = 64-pin L = 100-pin
Software Targeting	B = Targeted for Bluetooth Audio Break-in devices
Speed	blank = up to 100 MHz 120 = up to 120 MHz
Temperature Range	blank = 0°C to +70°C (Commercial) I = -40°C to +85°C (Industrial) V = -40°C to +105°C (V-Temp)
Package	MR = 64-Lead (9x9x0.9 mm) QFN with 5.40x5.40 Exposed Pad (Plastic Quad Flat) RG = 64-Lead (9x9x0.9 mm) QFN with 4.7x4.7 Exposed Pad (Plastic Quad Flat) PT = 64-Lead (10x10x1 mm) TQFP (Thin Quad Flatpack) PT = 100-Lead (12x12x1 mm) TQFP (Thin Quad Flatpack) PF = 100-Lead (14x14x1 mm) TQFP (Thin Quad Flatpack) TL = 124-Lead (9x9x0.9 mm) VTLA (Very Thin Leadless Array)
Pattern	Three-digit QTP, SQTP, Code or Special Requirements (blank otherwise) ES = Engineering Sample

Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

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- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
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