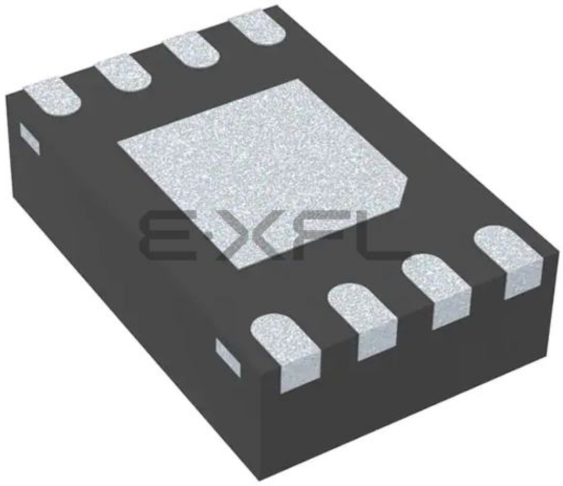

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	PIC
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	-
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	3
Program Memory Size	896B (512 x 14)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 3x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	8-VFDFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	8-DFN (2x3)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic10f322t-i-mc

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3.3 Code Protection

Code protection allows the device to be protected from unauthorized access. Program memory protection and data memory protection are controlled independently. Internal access to the program memory and data memory are unaffected by any code protection setting.

3.3.1 PROGRAM MEMORY PROTECTION

The entire program memory space is protected from external reads and writes by the $\overline{\text{CP}}$ bit in Configuration Word. When $\overline{\text{CP}}$ = `0`, external reads and writes of program memory are inhibited and a read will return all '`0`'s. The CPU can continue to read program memory, regardless of the protection bit settings. Writing the program memory is dependent upon the write protection setting. See **Section 3.4 "Write Protection"** for more information.

3.4 Write Protection

Write protection allows the device to be protected from unintended self-writes. Applications, such as boot loader software, can be protected while allowing other regions of the program memory to be modified.

The WRT<1:0> bits in Configuration Word define the size of the program memory block that is protected.

3.5 User ID

Four memory locations (2000h-2003h) are designated as ID locations where the user can store checksum or other code identification numbers. These locations are readable and writable during normal execution. See **Section 3.6 "Device ID and Revision ID"** for more information on accessing these memory locations. For more information on checksum calculation, see the "PIC10(L)F320/322 Flash Memory Programming Specification" (DS41572).

5.1 Power-On Reset (POR)

The POR circuit holds the device in Reset until V_{DD} has reached an acceptable level for minimum operation. Slow rising V_{DD}, fast operating speeds or analog performance may require greater than minimum V_{DD}. The PWRT, BOR or $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ features can be used to extend the start-up period until all device operation conditions have been met.

5.1.1 POWER-UP TIMER (PWRT)

The Power-up Timer provides a nominal 64 ms time-out on POR or Brown-out Reset.

The device is held in Reset as long as PWRT is active. The PWRT delay allows additional time for the V_{DD} to rise to an acceptable level. The Power-up Timer is enabled by clearing the $\overline{\text{PWRTE}}$ bit in Configuration Word.

The Power-up Timer starts after the release of the POR and BOR.

For additional information, refer to Application Note AN607, *"Power-up Trouble Shooting"* (DS00607).

5.2 Brown-Out Reset (BOR)

The BOR circuit holds the device in Reset when V_{DD} reaches a selectable minimum level. Between the POR and BOR, complete voltage range coverage for execution protection can be implemented.

The Brown-out Reset module has four operating modes controlled by the BOREN<1:0> bits in Configuration Word. The four operating modes are:

- BOR is always on
- BOR is off when in Sleep
- BOR is controlled by software
- BOR is always off

Refer to Table 5-1 for more information.

The Brown-out Reset voltage level is selectable by configuring the BORV bit in Register 3-1.

A V_{DD} noise rejection filter prevents the BOR from triggering on small events. If V_{DD} falls below V_{BOR} for a duration greater than parameter T_{BORDC}, the device will reset. See Figure 5-2 for more information.

TABLE 5-1: BOR OPERATING MODES

BOREN<1:0>	SBOREN	Device Mode	BOR Mode	Device Operation upon: Release of POR/Wake- up from Sleep
11	X	X	Active	Waits for BOR ready[(1)] (BORRDY = 1)
10	X	Awake	Active	Waits for BOR ready (BORRDY = 1)
		Sleep	Disabled	
01	1	X	Active	Waits for BOR ready[(1)] (BORRDY = 1)
	0	X	Disabled	Begins immediately (BORRDY = x)
00	X	X	Disabled	

Note 1: In these specific cases, "Release of POR" and "Wake-up from Sleep", there is no delay in start-up. The BOR ready flag, (BORRDY = 1), will be set before the CPU is ready to execute instructions because the BOR circuit is forced on by the BOREN<1:0> bits.

5.2.1 BOR IS ALWAYS ON

When the BOREN bits of Configuration Word are programmed to '11', the BOR is always on. The device start-up will be delayed until the BOR is ready and V_{DD} is higher than the BOR threshold.

BOR protection is active during Sleep. The BOR does not delay wake-up from Sleep.

5.2.2 BOR IS OFF IN SLEEP

When the BOREN bits of Configuration Word are programmed to '10', the BOR is on, except in Sleep. The device start-up will be delayed until the BOR is ready and V_{DD} is higher than the BOR threshold.

BOR protection is not active during Sleep. The device wake-up will be delayed until the BOR is ready.

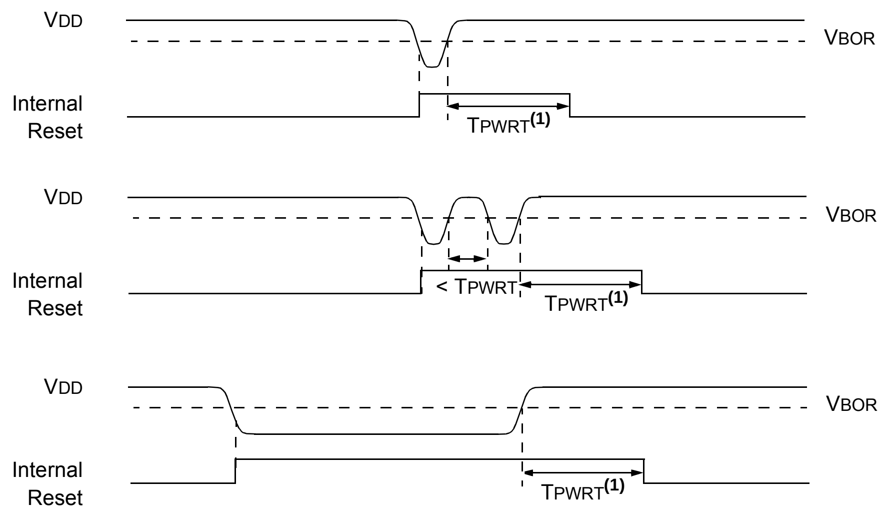
5.2.3 BOR CONTROLLED BY SOFTWARE

When the BOREN bits of Configuration Word are programmed to '01', the BOR is controlled by the SBOREN bit of the BORCON register. The device start-up is not delayed by the BOR ready condition or the V_{DD} level.

BOR protection begins as soon as the BOR circuit is ready. The status of the BOR circuit is reflected in the BORRDY bit of the BORCON register.

BOR protection is unchanged by Sleep.

FIGURE 5-2: BROWN-OUT SITUATIONS



Note 1: TPWRT delay only if $\overline{\text{PWRTE}}$ bit is programmed to '0'.

5.3 Register Definition: BOR Control

REGISTER 5-1: BORCON: BROWN-OUT RESET CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-1/u	R/W-0/u	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-q/u
SBOREN	BORFS(1)	—	—	—	—	—	BORRDY
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	q = Value depends on condition

bit 7 **SBOREN:** Software Brown-out Reset Enable bit
If BOREN <1:0> in Configuration Word ≠ 01:
SBOREN is read/write, but has no effect on the BOR.
If BOREN <1:0> in Configuration Word = 01:
1 = BOR enabled
0 = BOR disabled

bit 6 **BORFS:** Brown-out Reset Fast Start bit(1)
If BOREN<1:0> = 11 (Always on) or BOREN<1:0> = 00 (Always off)
BORFS is Read/Write, but has no effect.
If BOREN <1:0> = 10 (Disabled in Sleep) or BOREN<1:0> = 01 (Under software control):
1 = Band gap is forced on always (covers Sleep/wake-up/operating cases)
0 = Band gap operates normally, and may turn off

bit 5-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 0 **BORRDY:** Brown-out Reset Circuit Ready Status bit
1 = The Brown-out Reset circuit is active
0 = The Brown-out Reset circuit is inactive

Note 1: BOREN<1:0> bits are located in Configuration Word.

7.0 POWER-DOWN MODE (SLEEP)

The Power-Down mode is entered by executing a SLEEP instruction.

Upon entering Sleep mode, the following conditions exist:

1. WDT will be cleared but keeps running, if enabled for operation during Sleep.
2. $\overline{PD}$ bit of the STATUS register is cleared.
3. $\overline{TO}$ bit of the STATUS register is set.
4. CPU clock is disabled.
5. 31 kHz LFINTOSC is unaffected and peripherals that operate from it may continue operation in Sleep.
6. ADC is unaffected, if the dedicated FRC clock is selected.
7. I/O ports maintain the status they had before SLEEP was executed (driving high, low or high-impedance).
8. Resets other than WDT are not affected by Sleep mode.

Refer to individual chapters for more details on peripheral operation during Sleep.

To minimize current consumption, the following conditions should be considered:

- I/O pins should not be floating
- External circuitry sinking current from I/O pins
- Internal circuitry sourcing current from I/O pins
- Current draw from pins with internal weak pull-ups
- Modules using 31 kHz LFINTOSC
- CWG and NCO modules using HFINTOSC

I/O pins that are high-impedance inputs should be pulled to V_{DD} or V_{SS} externally to avoid switching currents caused by floating inputs.

Examples of internal circuitry that might be sourcing current include the FVR module. See **Section 12.0 "Fixed Voltage Reference (FVR)"** for more information on these modules.

7.1 Wake-up from Sleep

The device can wake-up from Sleep through one of the following events:

1. External Reset input on $\overline{MCLR}$ pin, if enabled
2. BOR Reset, if enabled
3. POR Reset
4. Watchdog Timer, if enabled
5. Any external interrupt
6. Interrupts by peripherals capable of running during Sleep (see individual peripheral for more information)

The first three events will cause a device Reset. The last three events are considered a continuation of program execution. To determine whether a device Reset or wake-up event occurred, refer to **Section 5.10 "Determining the Cause of a Reset"**.

When the SLEEP instruction is being executed, the next instruction (PC + 1) is prefetched. For the device to wake-up through an interrupt event, the corresponding interrupt enable bit must be enabled. Wake-up will occur regardless of the state of the GIE bit. If the GIE bit is disabled, the device continues execution at the instruction after the SLEEP instruction. If the GIE bit is enabled, the device executes the instruction after the SLEEP instruction, the device will then call the Interrupt Service Routine. In cases where the execution of the instruction following SLEEP is not desirable, the user should have a NOP after the SLEEP instruction.

The WDT is cleared when the device wakes up from Sleep, regardless of the source of wake-up.

The Complementary Waveform Generator (CWG) and the Numerically Controlled Oscillator (NCO) modules can utilize the HFINTOSC oscillator as their respective clock source. Under certain conditions, when the HFINTOSC is selected for use with the CWG or NCO modules, the HFINTOSC will remain active during Sleep. This will have a direct effect on the Sleep mode current. Please refer to **21.0 "Complementary Waveform Generator (CWG) Module"** and **20.0 "Numerically Controlled Oscillator (NCO) Module"** for more information.

9.4 User ID, Device ID and Configuration Word Access

Instead of accessing program memory, the User ID's, Device ID/Revision ID and Configuration Word can be accessed when CFGS = 1 in the PMCON1 register. This is the region that would be pointed to by PC<13> = 1, but not all addresses are accessible. Different access may exist for reads and writes. Refer to Table 9-2.

When read access is initiated on an address outside the parameters listed in Table 9-2, the PMDATH:PMDATL register pair is cleared, reading back '0's.

TABLE 9-2: USER ID, DEVICE ID AND CONFIGURATION WORD ACCESS (CFGS = 1)

Address	Function	Read Access	Write Access
2000h-2003h	User IDs	Yes	Yes
2006h	Device ID/Revision ID	Yes	No
2007h	Configuration Word	Yes	No

EXAMPLE 9-4: CONFIGURATION WORD AND DEVICE ID ACCESS

```
* This code block will read 1 word of program memory at the memory address:
*   PROG_ADDR_LO (must be 00h-08h) data will be returned in the variables;
*   PROG_DATA_HI, PROG_DATA_LO

    BANKSEL  PMADRL           ; not required on devices with 1 Bank of SFRs
    MOVLW    PROG_ADDR_LO     ;
    MOVWF    PMADRL           ; Store LSB of address
    CLRF     PMADRH           ; Clear MSB of address

    BSF      PMCON1,CFGS      ; Select Configuration Space
    BCF      INTCON,GIE       ; Disable interrupts
    BSF      PMCON1,RD        ; Initiate read
    NOP                       ; Executed (See Figure 9-2)
    NOP                       ; Ignored (See Figure 9-2)
    BSF      INTCON,GIE       ; Restore interrupts

    MOVF     PMDATL,W         ; Get LSB of word
    MOVWF    PROG_DATA_LO     ; Store in user location
    MOVF     PMDATH,W         ; Get MSB of word
    MOVWF    PROG_DATA_HI     ; Store in user location
```


10.2 Register Definitions: PORTA

REGISTER 10-1: PORTA: PORTA REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-x/x	R/W-x/x	R/W-x/x	R/W-x/x
—	—	—	—	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	

bit 7-4 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’

bit 3-0 **RA<3:0>:** PORTA I/O Value bits (RA3 is read-only)

Note 1: Writes to PORTx are actually written to the corresponding LATx register. Reads from PORTx register return actual I/O pin values.

REGISTER 10-2: TRISA: PORTA TRI-STATE REGISTER

U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1	R/W-1/1
—	—	—	—	—(1)	TRISA2	TRISA1	TRISA0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	

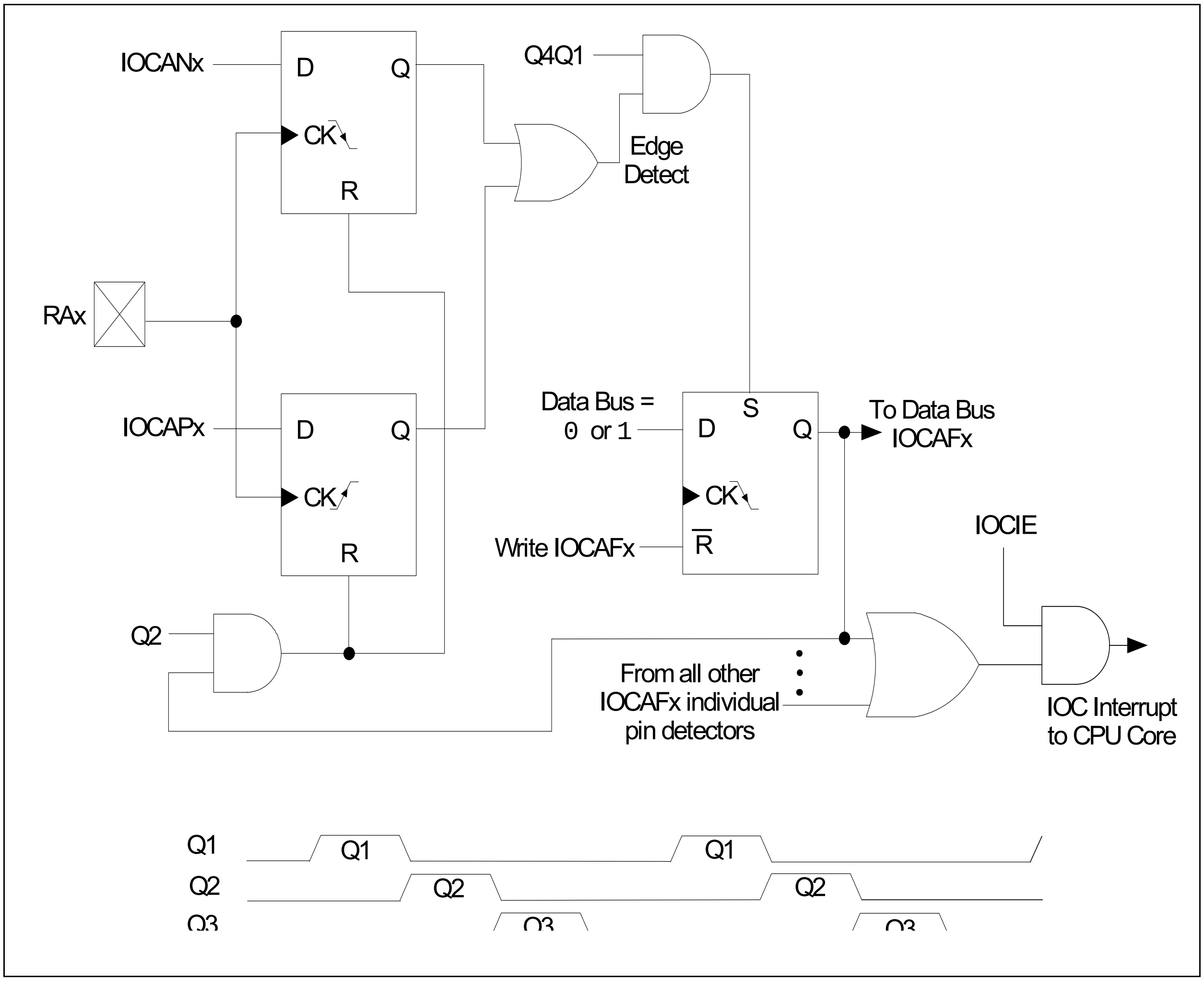
bit 7-4 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’.

bit 3 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘1’.

bit 2-0 **TRISA<2:0>:** RA<2:0> Port I/O Tri-State Control bits
1 = Port output driver is disabled
0 = Port output driver is enabled

Note 1: Unimplemented, read as ‘1’.

FIGURE 11-1: INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE BLOCK DIAGRAM



12.3 FVR Control Registers

REGISTER 12-1: FVRCON: FIXED VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONTROL REGISTER

R/W-0/0	R-q/q	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0
FVREN	FVRRDY(1)	TSEN(3)	TSRNG(3)	—	—	ADFVR<1:0>	
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	q = Value depends on condition

bit 7 **FVREN:** Fixed Voltage Reference Enable bit
1 = Fixed Voltage Reference is enabled
0 = Fixed Voltage Reference is disabled

bit 6 **FVRRDY:** Fixed Voltage Reference Ready Flag bit(1)
1 = Fixed Voltage Reference output is ready for use
0 = Fixed Voltage Reference output is not ready or not enabled

bit 5 **TSEN:** Temperature Indicator Enable bit(3)
1 = Temperature Indicator is enabled
0 = Temperature Indicator is disabled

bit 4 **TSRNG:** Temperature Indicator Range Selection bit(3)
1 = $V_{OUT} = V_{DD} - 4V_T$ (High Range)
0 = $V_{OUT} = V_{DD} - 2V_T$ (Low Range)

bit 3-2 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0 '

bit 1-0 **ADFVR<1:0>:** ADC Fixed Voltage Reference Selection bit
11 = ADC Fixed Voltage Reference Peripheral output is 4x (4.096V)(2)
10 = ADC Fixed Voltage Reference Peripheral output is 2x (2.048V)(2)
01 = ADC Fixed Voltage Reference Peripheral output is 1x (1.024V)
00 = ADC Fixed Voltage Reference Peripheral output is off.

Note 1: FVRRDY indicates the true state of the FVR.
2: Fixed Voltage Reference output cannot exceed V_{DD}.
3: See **Section 14.0 "Temperature Indicator Module"** for additional information.

TABLE 12-2: SUMMARY OF REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH FIXED VOLTAGE REFERENCE

Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Register on page
FVRCON	FVREN	FVRRDY	TSEN	TSRNG	—	—	ADFVR<1:0>		78

Legend: Shaded cells are not used with the Fixed Voltage Reference.

13.0 INTERNAL VOLTAGE REGULATOR (IVR)

The Internal Voltage Regulator (IVR), which provides operation above 3.6V is available on:

- PIC10F320
- PIC10F322

This circuit regulates a voltage for the internal device logic while permitting the V_{DD} and I/O pins to operate at a higher voltage. When V_{DD} approaches the regulated voltage, the IVR output automatically tracks the input voltage.

The IVR operates in one of three power modes based on user configuration and peripheral selection. The operating power modes are:

- High
- Low
- Power-Save Sleep mode

Power modes are selected automatically depending on the device operation, as shown in Table 13-1. Tracking mode is selected automatically when V_{DD} drops below the safe operating voltage of the core.

Note:	IVR is disabled in Tracking mode, but will consume power. See **Section 24.0 "Electrical Specifications"** for more information.

TABLE 13-1: IVR POWER MODES - REGULATED

VREGPM1 Bit	Sleep Mode	Memory Bias Power Mode	IVR Power Mode
x	No	EC Mode or INTOSC = 16 MHz (HP Bias)	High
		INTOSC = 1 to 8 MHz (MP Bias)	
		INTOSC = 31 kHz to 500 kHz (LP Bias)	Low
0	Yes	Don't Care	Low
1	Yes	No HFINTOSC No Peripherals	Power Save(1)

Note 1: Forced to Low-Power mode by any of the following conditions:

- BOR is enabled
- HFINTOSC is an active peripheral source
- Self-write is active
- ADC is in an active conversion

15.2.5 A/D CONVERSION PROCEDURE

This is an example procedure for using the ADC to perform an Analog-to-Digital conversion:

1. Configure Port:
   - Disable pin output driver (Refer to the TRIS register)
   - Configure pin as analog (Refer to the ANSEL register)
   - Disable weak pull-ups either globally (Refer to the OPTION_REG register) or individually (Refer to the appropriate WPUX register)
2. Configure the ADC module:
   - Select ADC conversion clock
   - Select ADC input channel
   - Turn on ADC module
3. Configure ADC interrupt (optional):
   - Clear ADC interrupt flag
   - Enable ADC interrupt
   - Enable peripheral interrupt
   - Enable global interrupt(1)
4. Wait the required acquisition time(2).
5. Start conversion by setting the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit.
6. Wait for ADC conversion to complete by one of the following:
   - Polling the GO/$\overline{\text{DONE}}$ bit
   - Waiting for the ADC interrupt (interrupts enabled)
7. Read ADC Result.
8. Clear the ADC interrupt flag (required if interrupt is enabled).

Note 1:	The global interrupt can be disabled if the user is attempting to wake-up from Sleep and resume in-line code execution.
2:	Refer to **Section 15.4 "A/D Acquisition Requirements"**.

18.1.5 PWM RESOLUTION

The resolution determines the number of available duty cycles for a given period. For example, a 10-bit resolution will result in 1024 discrete duty cycles, whereas an 8-bit resolution will result in 256 discrete duty cycles.

The maximum PWM resolution is ten bits when PR2 is 255. The resolution is a function of the PR2 register value as shown by Equation 18-4.

EQUATION 18-4: PWM RESOLUTION

$$Resolution = \frac{\log[4(PR2 + 1)]}{\log(2)} \text{ bits}$$

> Note: If the pulse-width value is greater than the period the assigned PWM pin(s) will remain unchanged.

TABLE 18-1: EXAMPLE PWM FREQUENCIES AND RESOLUTIONS (FOSC = 20 MHz)

PWM Frequency	0.31 kHz	4.88 kHz	19.53 kHz	78.12 kHz	156.3 kHz	208.3 kHz
Timer Prescale (1, 4, 64)	64	4	1	1	1	1
PR2 Value	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0x3F	0x1F	0x17
Maximum Resolution (bits)	10	10	10	8	7	6.6

TABLE 18-2: EXAMPLE PWM FREQUENCIES AND RESOLUTIONS (FOSC = 8 MHz)

PWM Frequency	0.31 kHz	4.90 kHz	19.61 kHz	76.92 kHz	153.85 kHz	200.0 kHz
Timer Prescale (1, 4, 64)	64	4	1	1	1	1
PR2 Value	0x65	0x65	0x65	0x19	0x0C	0x09
Maximum Resolution (bits)	8	8	8	6	5	5

18.1.6 OPERATION IN SLEEP MODE

In Sleep mode, the TMR2 register will not increment and the state of the module will not change. If the PWMx pin is driving a value, it will continue to drive that value. When the device wakes up, TMR2 will continue from its previous state.

18.1.7 CHANGES IN SYSTEM CLOCK FREQUENCY

The PWM frequency is derived from the system clock frequency (FOSC). Any changes in the system clock frequency will result in changes to the PWM frequency. Refer to **Section 4.0 “Oscillator Module”** for additional details.

18.1.8 EFFECTS OF RESET

Any Reset will force all ports to Input mode and the PWM registers to their Reset states.

18.1.9 SETUP FOR PWM OPERATION USING PWMx PINS

The following steps should be taken when configuring the module for PWM operation using the PWMx pins:

1. Disable the PWMx pin output driver(s) by setting the associated TRIS bit(s).
2. Clear the PWMxCON register.
3. Load the PR2 register with the PWM period value.
4. Clear the PWMxDCH register and bits <7:6> of the PWMxDCL register.
5. Configure and start Timer2:
   - Clear the TMR2IF interrupt flag bit of the PIR1 register. See Note below.
   - Configure the T2CKPS bits of the T2CON register with the Timer2 prescale value.
   - Enable Timer2 by setting the TMR2ON bit of the T2CON register.
6. Enable PWM output pin and wait until Timer2 overflows, TMR2IF bit of the PIR1 register is set. See Note below.
7. Enable the PWMx pin output driver(s) by clearing the associated TRIS bit(s) and setting the PWMxOE bit of the PWMxCON register.
8. Configure the PWM module by loading the PWMxCON register with the appropriate values.

Note 1:	In order to send a complete duty cycle and period on the first PWM output, the above steps must be followed in the order given. If it is not critical to start with a complete PWM signal, then move Step 8 to replace Step 4.
2:	For operation with other peripherals only, disable PWMx pin outputs.

19.1 CLCx Setup

Programming the CLCx module is performed by configuring the four stages in the logic signal flow. The four stages are:

- Data selection
- Data gating
- Logic function selection
- Output polarity

Each stage is setup at run time by writing to the corresponding CLCx Special Function Registers. This has the added advantage of permitting logic reconfiguration on-the-fly during program execution.

19.1.1 DATA SELECTION

There are eight signals available as inputs to the configurable logic. Four 8-input multiplexers are used to select the inputs to pass on to the next stage.

Data inputs are selected with the CLCxSEL0 and CLCxSEL1 registers (Register 19-3 and Register 19-4, respectively).

Data selection is through four multiplexers as indicated on the left side of Figure 19-2. Data inputs in the figure are identified by a generic numbered input name.

Table 19-1 correlates the generic input name to the actual signal for each CLC module. The columns labeled lcxd1 through lcxd4 indicate the MUX output for the selected data input. D1S through D4S are abbreviations for the MUX select input codes: LCxD1S<2:0> through LCxD4S<2:0>, respectively. Selecting a data input in a column excludes all other inputs in that column.

Note:	Data selections are undefined at power-up.

TABLE 19-1: CLCx DATA INPUT SELECTION

Data Input	lcxd1 D1S	lcxd2 D2S	lcxd3 D3S	lcxd4 D4S	CLC 1
CLCxIN[0]	000	000	000	000	CLCx
CLCxIN[1]	001	001	001	001	CLCxIN1
CLCxIN[2]	010	010	010	010	CLCxIN2
CLCxIN[3]	011	011	011	011	PWM1
CLCxIN[4]	100	100	100	100	PWM2
CLCxIN[5]	101	101	101	101	NCOx
CLCxIN[6]	110	110	110	110	FOSC
CLCxIN[7]	111	111	111	111	LFINTOSC

19.1.2 DATA GATING

Outputs from the input multiplexers are directed to the desired logic function input through the data gating stage. Each data gate can direct any combination of the four selected inputs.

Note:	Data gating is undefined at power-up.

The gate stage is more than just signal direction. The gate can be configured to direct each input signal as inverted or non-inverted data. Directed signals are ANDed together in each gate. The output of each gate can be inverted before going on to the logic function stage.

The gating is in essence a 1-to-4 input AND/NAND/OR/NOR gate. When every input is inverted and the output is inverted, the gate is an OR of all enabled data inputs. When the inputs and output are not inverted, the gate is an AND or all enabled inputs.

Table 19-2 summarizes the basic logic that can be obtained in gate 1 by using the gate logic select bits. The table shows the logic of four input variables, but each gate can be configured to use less than four. If no inputs are selected, the output will be zero or one, depending on the gate output polarity bit.

TABLE 19-2: DATA GATING LOGIC

CLCxGLS0	LCxGyPOL	Gate Logic
0x55	1	AND
0x55	0	NAND
0xAA	1	NOR
0xAA	0	OR
0x00	0	Logic 0
0x00	1	Logic 1

It is possible (but not recommended) to select both the true and negated values of an input. When this is done, the gate output is zero, regardless of the other inputs, but may emit logic glitches (transient-induced pulses). If the output of the channel must be zero or one, the recommended method is to set all gate bits to zero and use the gate polarity bit to set the desired level.

Data gating is configured with the logic gate select registers as follows:

- Gate 1: CLCxGLS0 (Register 19-5)
- Gate 2: CLCxGLS1 (Register 19-6)
- Gate 3: CLCxGLS2 (Register 19-7)
- Gate 4: CLCxGLS3 (Register 19-8)

Register number suffixes are different than the gate numbers because other variations of this module have multiple gate selections in the same register.

Data gating is indicated in the right side of Figure 19-2. Only one gate is shown in detail. The remaining three gates are configured identically with the exception that the data enables correspond to the enables for that gate.

REGISTER 19-8: CLCxGLS3: GATE 4 LOGIC SELECT REGISTER

R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
LCxG4D4T	LCxG4D4N	LCxG4D3T	LCxG4D3N	LCxG4D2T	LCxG4D2N	LCxG4D1T	LCxG4D1N
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	

bit 7 **LCxG4D4T:** Gate 4 Data 4 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd4T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd4T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 6 **LCxG4D4N:** Gate 4 Data 4 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd4N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd4N is not gated into lcxg4

bit 5 **LCxG4D3T:** Gate 4 Data 3 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd3T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd3T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 4 **LCxG4D3N:** Gate 4 Data 3 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd3N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd3N is not gated into lcxg4

bit 3 **LCxG4D2T:** Gate 4 Data 2 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd2T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd2T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 2 **LCxG4D2N:** Gate 4 Data 2 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd2N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd2N is not gated into lcxg4

bit 1 **LCxG4D1T:** Gate 4 Data 1 True (non-inverted) bit
1 = lcxd1T is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd1T is not gated into lcxg4

bit 0 **LCxG4D1N:** Gate 4 Data 1 Negated (inverted) bit
1 = lcxd1N is gated into lcxg4
0 = lcxd1N is not gated into lcxg4

FIGURE 21-3: DEAD-BAND OPERATION, CWGxDBR = 01H, CWGxDBF = 02H

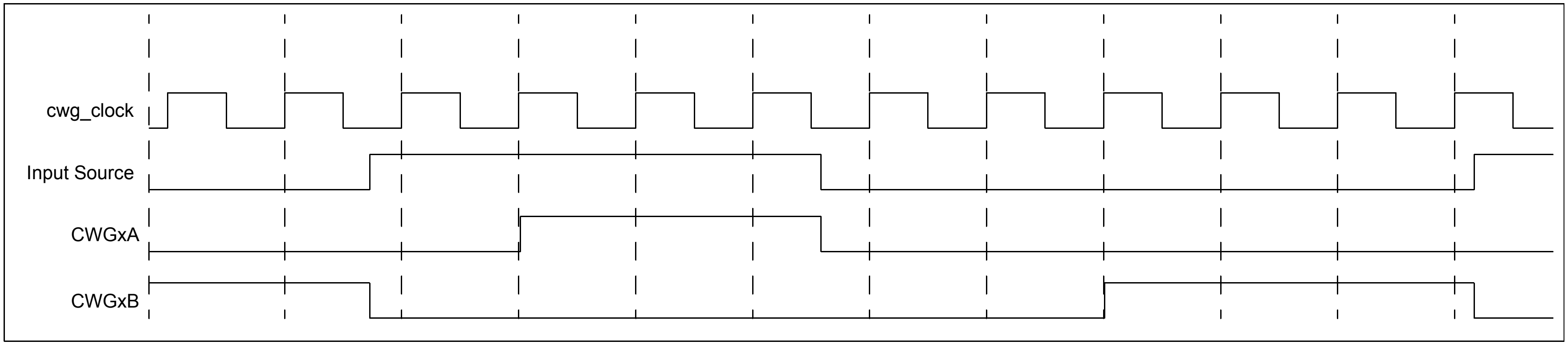
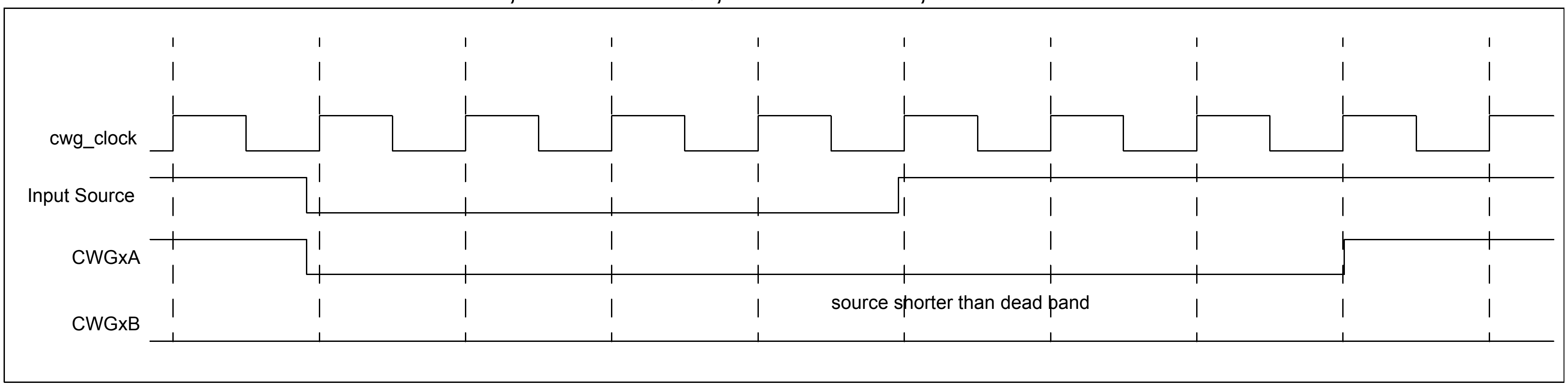


FIGURE 21-4: DEAD-BAND OPERATION, CWGxDBR = 03H, CWGxDBF = 04H, SOURCE SHORTER THAN DEAD BAND



21.12 CWG Control Registers

REGISTER 21-1: CWGxCON0: CWG CONTROL REGISTER 0

R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	R/W-0/0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0/0
GxEN	GxOEB	GxOEA	GxPOLB	GxPOLA	—	—	GxCS0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	q = Value depends on condition

bit 7 **GxEN:** CWGx Enable bit
1 = Module is enabled
0 = Module is disabled

bit 6 **GxOEB:** CWGxB Output Enable bit
1 = CWGxB is available on appropriate I/O pin
0 = CWGxB is not available on appropriate I/O pin

bit 5 **GxOEA:** CWGxA Output Enable bit
1 = CWGxA is available on appropriate I/O pin
0 = CWGxA is not available on appropriate I/O pin

bit 4 **GxPOLB:** CWGxB Output Polarity bit
1 = Output is inverted polarity
0 = Output is normal polarity

bit 3 **GxPOLA:** CWGxA Output Polarity bit
1 = Output is inverted polarity
0 = Output is normal polarity

bit 2-1 **Unimplemented**: Read as ‘0’

bit 0 **GxCS0:** CWGx Clock Source Select bit
1 = HFINTOSC
0 = FOSC

REGISTER 21-4: CWGxDBR: COMPLEMENTARY WAVEFORM GENERATOR (CWGx) RISING DEAD-BAND COUNT REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
—	—	CWGxDBR<5:0>					
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	q = Value depends on condition

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 5-0 **CWGxDBR<5:0>:** Complementary Waveform Generator (CWGx) Rising Counts bits
`11 1111` = 63-64 counts of dead band
`11 1110` = 62-63 counts of dead band

•
•
•

`00 0010` = 2-3 counts of dead band
`00 0001` = 1-2 counts of dead band
`00 0000` = 0 counts of dead band

REGISTER 21-5: CWGxDBF: COMPLEMENTARY WAVEFORM GENERATOR (CWGx) FALLING DEAD-BAND COUNT REGISTER

U-0	U-0	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u	R/W-x/u
—	—	CWGxDBF<5:0>					
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:		
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as ‘0’
u = Bit is unchanged	x = Bit is unknown	-n/n = Value at POR and BOR/Value at all other Resets
‘1’ = Bit is set	‘0’ = Bit is cleared	q = Value depends on condition

bit 7-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 5-0 **CWGxDBF<5:0>:** Complementary Waveform Generator (CWGx) Falling Counts bits
`11 1111` = 63-64 counts of dead band
`11 1110` = 62-63 counts of dead band

•
•
•

`00 0010` = 2-3 counts of dead band
`00 0001` = 1-2 counts of dead band
`00 0000` = 0 counts of dead band. Dead-band generation is bypassed.

BTFSS	Bit Test f, Skip if Set
Syntax:	[*label*] BTFSS f,b
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ $0 \leq b < 7$
Operation:	skip if (f<b>) = `1`
Status Affected:	None
Description:	If bit ‘b’ in register ‘f’ is ‘`0`’, the next instruction is executed. If bit ‘b’ is ‘`1`’, then the next instruction is discarded and a `NOP` is executed instead, making this a 2-cycle instruction.

CALL	Call Subroutine
Syntax:	[*label*] CALL k
Operands:	$0 \leq k \leq 2047$
Operation:	(PC)+ 1→ TOS, k → PC<10:0>, (PCLATH<4:3>) → PC<12:11>
Status Affected:	None
Description:	Call Subroutine. First, return address (PC + 1) is pushed onto the stack. The 11-bit immediate address is loaded into PC bits <10:0>. The upper bits of the PC are loaded from PCLATH. `CALL` is a 2-cycle instruction.

CLRF	Clear f
Syntax:	[*label*] CLRF f
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$
Operation:	00h → (f) `1` → Z
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	The contents of register ‘f’ are cleared and the Z bit is set.

CLRW	Clear W
Syntax:	[*label*] CLRW
Operands:	None
Operation:	00h → (W) `1` → Z
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	W register is cleared. Zero bit (Z) is set.

CLRWDT	Clear Watchdog Timer
Syntax:	[*label*] CLRWDT
Operands:	None
Operation:	00h → WDT `0` → WDT prescaler, `1` → $\overline{TO}$ `1` → $\overline{PD}$
Status Affected:	$\overline{TO}$, $\overline{PD}$
Description:	`CLRWDT` instruction resets the Watchdog Timer. It also resets the prescaler of the WDT. Status bits $\overline{TO}$ and $\overline{PD}$ are set.

COMF	Complement f
Syntax:	[*label*] COMF f,d
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ d ∈ [`0`,`1`]
Operation:	($\bar{f}$) → (destination)
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	The contents of register ‘f’ are complemented. If ‘d’ is ‘`0`’, the result is stored in W. If ‘d’ is ‘`1`’, the result is stored back in register ‘f’.

DECF	Decrement f
Syntax:	[*label*] DECF f,d
Operands:	$0 \leq f \leq 127$ d ∈ [`0`,`1`]
Operation:	(f) - 1 → (destination)
Status Affected:	Z
Description:	Decrement register ‘f’. If ‘d’ is ‘`0`’, the result is stored in the W register. If ‘d’ is ‘`1`’, the result is stored back in register ‘f’.

TABLE 24-9: RESET, WATCHDOG TIMER, POWER-UP TIMER AND BROWN-OUT RESET PARAMETERS

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)							
Param No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**	**Min.**	**Typ†**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
30	TMCL	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Pulse Width (low)	2 5	— —	— —	μs μs	VDD = 3.3-5V, -40°C to +85°C VDD = 3.3-5V
31	TWDTLP	Low-Power Watchdog Timer Time-out Period	10	16	27	ms	VDD = 3.3V-5V 1:16 Prescaler used
33*	TPWRT	Power-up Timer Period, $\overline{\text{PWRTE}}$ = 0	40	64	140	ms	
34*	TIOZ	I/O high-impedance from $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ Low or Watchdog Timer Reset	—	—	2.0	μs	
35	VBOR	Brown-out Reset Voltage(1)	2.55 2.30 1.80	2.70 2.40 1.90	2.85 2.55 2.05	V V V	BORV = 0 BORV = 1 (PIC10F320/322) BORV = 1 (PIC10LF320/322)
36*	VHYST	Brown-out Reset Hysteresis	0	25	50	mV	-40°C to +85°C
37*	TBORDC	Brown-out Reset DC Response Time	1	3	5	μs	VDD ≤ VBOR
38	VLPBOR	Low-Power Brown-Out Reset Voltage	1.8	2.1	2.5	V	LPBOR = 1

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in “Typ” column is at 3.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

Note 1: To ensure these voltage tolerances, VDD and VSS must be capacitively decoupled as close to the device as possible. 0.1 μF and 0.01 μF values in parallel are recommended.

FIGURE 24-10: TIMER0 AND TIMER1 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMINGS

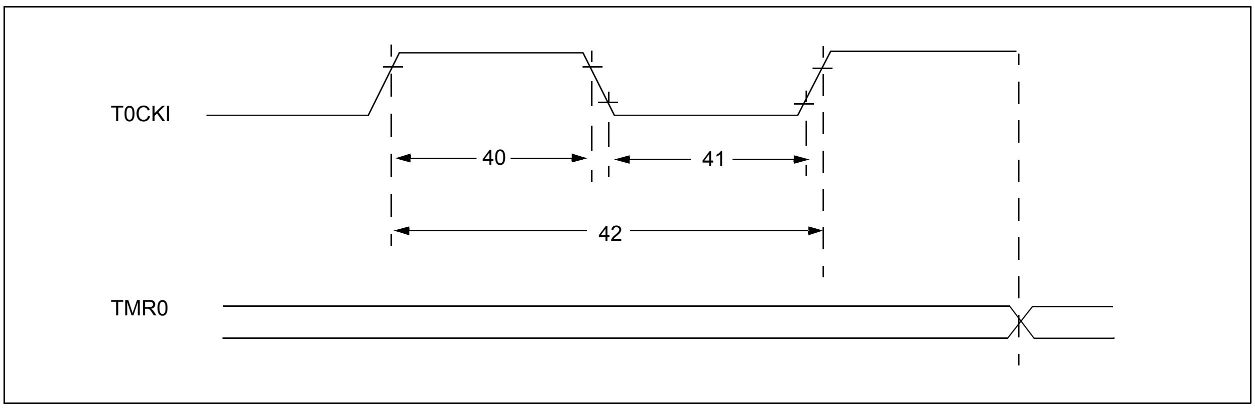


TABLE 24-10: TIMER0 EXTERNAL CLOCK REQUIREMENTS

Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise stated)								
Param No.	**Sym.**	**Characteristic**		**Min.**	**Typ†**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
40*	TT0H	T0CKI High Pulse Width	No Prescaler	0.5 TCY + 20	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	10	—	—	ns	
41*	TT0L	T0CKI Low Pulse Width	No Prescaler	0.5 TCY + 20	—	—	ns	
			With Prescaler	10	—	—	ns	
42*	TT0P	T0CKI Period		Greater of: 20 or $\frac{\text{TCY} + 40}{\text{N}}$	—	—	ns	N = prescale value (2, 4, ..., 256)

* These parameters are characterized but not tested.

† Data in “Typ” column is at 3.0V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. These parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.