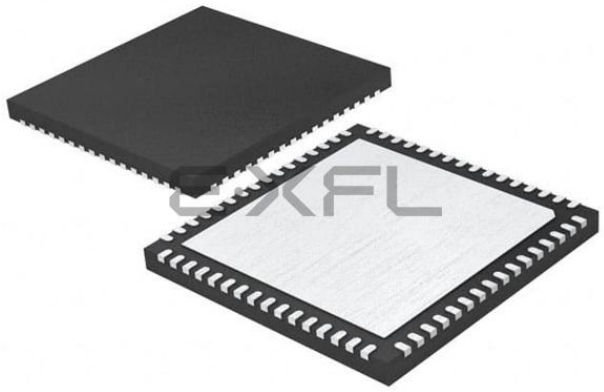

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## What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

## Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

| Details | |
|---|---|
| Product Status | Active |
| Core Processor | MIPS32® M4K™ |
| Core Size | 32-Bit Single-Core |
| Speed | 40MHz |
| Connectivity | I²C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG |
| Peripherals | Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT |
| Number of I/O | 53 |
| Program Memory Size | 32KB (32K x 8) |
| Program Memory Type | FLASH |
| EEPROM Size | - |
| RAM Size | 8K x 8 |
| Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd) | 2.3V ~ 3.6V |
| Data Converters | A/D 16x10b |
| Oscillator Type | Internal |
| Operating Temperature | -40°C ~ 85°C (TA) |
| Mounting Type | Surface Mount |
| Package / Case | 64-VFQFN Exposed Pad |
| Supplier Device Package | 64-VQFN (9x9) |
| Purchase URL | https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx420f032h-40i-mr |

## Pin Diagrams (Continued)

**64-Pin TQFP (USB)**

= Pins are up to 5V tolerant

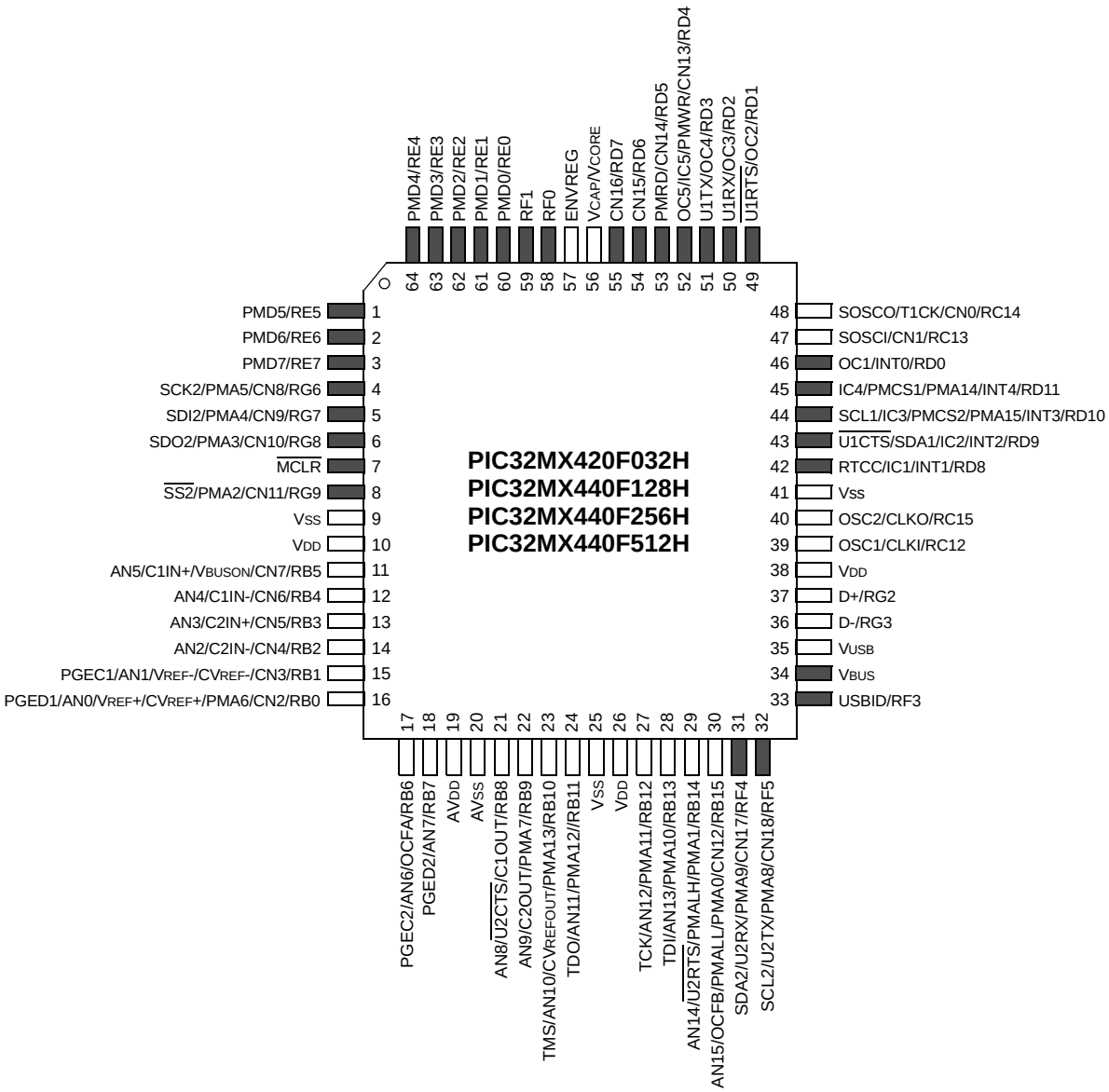
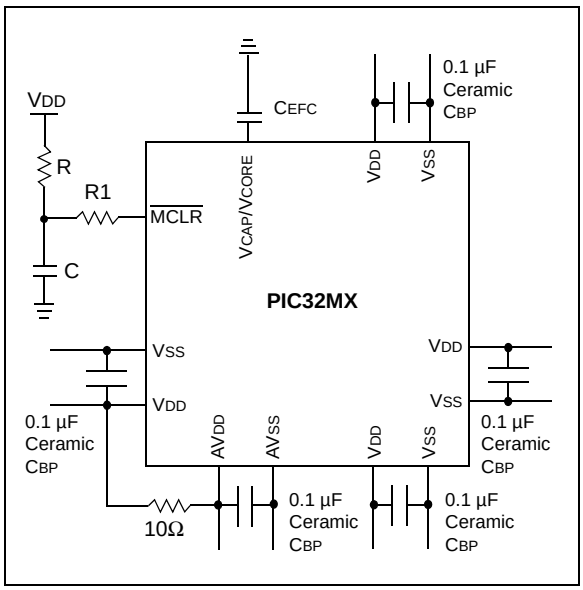


**FIGURE 2-1: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CONNECTION**




### 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/VCORE)

### 2.3.1 INTERNAL REGULATOR MODE

A low-ESR (< 1 Ohm) capacitor is required on the VCAP/VCORE pin, which is used to stabilize the internal voltage regulator output. The VCAP/VCORE 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 29.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for additional information on CEFC specifications. This mode is enabled by connecting the ENVREG pin to VDD.

### 2.3.2 EXTERNAL REGULATOR MODE

In this mode the core voltage is supplied externally through the VCORE/VCAP pin. A low-ESR capacitor of 10 µF is recommended on the VCAP/VCORE pin. This mode is enabled by grounding the ENVREG pin.

The placement of this capacitor should be close to the VCAP/VCORE. It is recommended that the trace length not exceed one-quarter inch (6 mm). Refer to **Section 26.3 "On-Chip Voltage Regulator"** for details.

## 2.4 Master Clear (MCLR) Pin

The MCLR pin provides for two specific device functions:

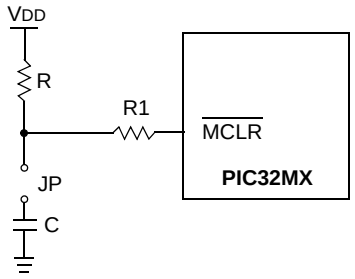
- Device Reset
- Device Programming and Debugging

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

**FIGURE 2-2: EXAMPLE OF MCLR PIN CONNECTIONS**




**Note 1:** R ≤10 kΩ is recommended. A suggested starting value is 10 kΩ Ensure that the MCLR pin VIH and VIL specifications are met.

**2:** R1 ≤ 470Ω 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.

**3:** The capacitor can be sized to prevent unintentional resets from brief glitches or to extend the device reset period during POR.

**TABLE 4-5: INTERRUPT REGISTERS MAP FOR PIC32MX440F128H, PIC32MX440F256H AND PIC32MX440F512H DEVICES ONLY(1)**

| Virtual Address (BF88_#) | Register Name | 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 | |
| 1000 | INTCON | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | SS0 | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | MVEC | — | TPC<2:0> | | | — | — | — | INT4EP | INT3EP | INT2EP | INT1EP | INT0EP | 0000 |
| 1010 | INTSTAT(2) | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | — | — | SRIPL<2:0> | | | — | — | VEC<5:0> | | | | | | 0000 |
| 1020 | IPTMR | 31:16 | IPTMR<31:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 |
| 1030 | IFS0 | 31:16 | I2C1MIF | I2C1SIF | I2C1BIF | U1TXIF | U1RXIF | U1EIF | — | — | — | OC5IF | IC5IF | T5IF | INT4IF | OC4IF | IC4IF | T4IF | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | INT3IF | OC3IF | IC3IF | T3IF | INT2IF | OC2IF | IC2IF | T2IF | INT1IF | OC1IF | IC1IF | T1IF | INT0IF | CS1IF | CS0IF | CTIF | 0000 |
| 1040 | IFS1 | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | USBIF | FCEIF | — | — | — | — | DMA3IF | DMA2IF | DMA1IF | DMA0IF | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | RTCCIF | FSCMIF | I2C2MIF | I2C2SIF | I2C2BIF | U2TXIF | U2RXIF | U2EIF | SPI2RXIF | SPI2TXIF | SPI2EIF | CMP2IF | CMP1IF | PMPIF | AD1IF | CNIF | 0000 |
| 1060 | IEC0 | 31:16 | I2C1MIE | I2C1SIE | I2C1BIE | U1TXIE | U1RXIE | U1EIE | — | — | — | OC5IE | IC5IE | T5IE | INT4IE | OC4IE | IC4IE | T4IE | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | INT3IE | OC3IE | IC3IE | T3IE | INT2IE | OC2IE | IC2IE | T2IE | INT1IE | OC1IE | IC1IE | T1IE | INT0IE | CS1IE | CS0IE | CTIE | 0000 |
| 1070 | IEC1 | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | USBIE | FCEIE | — | — | — | — | DMA3IE | DMA2IE | DMA1IE | DMA0IE | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | RTCCIE | FSCMIE | I2C2MIE | I2C2SIE | I2C2BIE | U2TXIE | U2RXIE | U2EIE | SPI2RXIE | SPI2TXIE | SPI2EIE | CMP2IE | CMP1IE | PMPIE | AD1IE | CNIE | 0000 |
| 1090 | IPC0 | 31:16 | — | — | — | INT0IP<2:0> | | | INT0IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | CS1IP<2:0> | | | CS1IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | CS0IP<2:0> | | | CS0IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | CTIP<2:0> | | | CTIS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 10A0 | IPC1 | 31:16 | — | — | — | INT1IP<2:0> | | | INT1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | OC1IP<2:0> | | | OC1IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | IC1IP<2:0> | | | IC1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | T1IP<2:0> | | | T1IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 10B0 | IPC2 | 31:16 | — | — | — | INT2IP<2:0> | | | INT2IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | OC2IP<2:0> | | | OC2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | IC2IP<2:0> | | | IC2IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | T2IP<2:0> | | | T2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 10C0 | IPC3 | 31:16 | — | — | — | INT3IP<2:0> | | | INT3IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | OC3IP<2:0> | | | OC3IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | IC3IP<2:0> | | | IC3IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | T3IP<2:0> | | | T3IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 10D0 | IPC4 | 31:16 | — | — | — | INT4IP<2:0> | | | INT4IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | OC4IP<2:0> | | | OC4IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | IC4IP<2:0> | | | IC4IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | T4IP<2:0> | | | T4IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 10E0 | IPC5 | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | OC5IP<2:0> | | | OC5IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | IC5IP<2:0> | | | IC5IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | T5IP<2:0> | | | T5IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 10F0 | IPC6 | 31:16 | — | — | — | AD1IP<2:0> | | | AD1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | CNIP<2:0> | | | CNIS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | I2C1IP<2:0> | | | I2C1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | U1IP<2:0> | | | U1IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 1100 | IPC7 | 31:16 | — | — | — | SPI2IP<2:0> | | | SPI2IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | CMP2IP<2:0> | | | CMP2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | CMP1IP<2:0> | | | CMP1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | PMPIP<2:0> | | | PMPIS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 1110 | IPC8 | 31:16 | — | — | — | RTCCIP<2:0> | | | RTCCIS<1:0> | | — | — | — | FSCMIP<2:0> | | | FSCMIS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | I2C2IP<2:0> | | | I2C2IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | U2IP<2:0> | | | U2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 1120 | IPC9 | 31:16 | — | — | — | DMA3IP<2:0> | | | DMA3IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | DMA2IP<2:0> | | | DMA2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | DMA1IP<2:0> | | | DMA1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | DMA0IP<2:0> | | | DMA0IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 1140 | IPC11 | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | USBIP<2:0> | | | USBIS<1:0> | | — | — | — | FCEIP<2:0> | | | FCEIS<1:0> | | 0000 |

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

**Note 1:** Except where noted, 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 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

**2:** This register does not have associated CLR, SET, and INV registers.

**TABLE 4-12: SPI1-2 REGISTERS MAP(1,2)**

| Virtual Address (BF80_#) | Register Name | 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 | |
| 5800 | SPI1CON | 31:16 | FRMEN | FRMSYNC | FRMPOL | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | SPIFE | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | ON | — | SIDL | DISSDO | MODE32 | MODE16 | SMP | CKE | SSEN | CKP | MSTEN | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| 5810 | SPI1STAT | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | — | SPIBUSY | — | — | — | — | SPIROV | — | — | SPITBE | — | — | SPIRBF | 0008 |
| 5820 | SPI1BUF | 31:16 | DATA<31:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 |
| 5830 | SPI1BRG | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | BRG<8:0> | | | | | | | | | 0000 |
| 5A00 | SPI2CON | 31:16 | FRMEN | FRMSYNC | FRMPOL | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | SPIFE | — | 0008 |
| | | 15:0 | ON | — | SIDL | DISSDO | MODE32 | MODE16 | SMP | CKE | SSEN | CKP | MSTEN | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| 5A10 | SPI2STAT | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | — | SPIBUSY | — | — | — | — | SPIROV | — | — | SPITBE | — | — | SPIRBF | 0008 |
| 5A20 | SPI2BUF | 31:16 | DATA<31:0> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0000 |
| 5A30 | SPI2BRG | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | BRG<8:0> | | | | | | | | | 0000 |

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

**Note 1:** All registers in this table except SPIxBUF have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

**2:** SPI2 Module is not present on PIC32MX420FXXXX/440FXXXX devices.

**TABLE 4-23: PORTC REGISTERS MAP FOR PIC32MX320F128L, PIC32MX340F128L, PIC32MX360F256L, PIC32MX360F512L, PIC32MX440F128L, PIC32MX460F256L AND PIC32MX460F512L DEVICES ONLY(1)**

| Virtual Address (BF88_#) | Register Name | 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 | |
| 6080 | TRISC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | TRISC15 | TRISC14 | TRISC13 | TRISC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | TRISC4 | TRISC3 | TRISC2 | TRISC1 | — | F01E |
| 6090 | PORTC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | RC15 | RC14 | RC13 | RC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | RC4 | RC3 | RC2 | RC1 | — | xxxx |
| 60A0 | LATC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | LATC15 | LATC14 | LATC13 | LATC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | LATC4 | LATC3 | LATC2 | LATC1 | — | xxxx |
| 60B0 | ODCC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | ODCC15 | ODCC14 | ODCC13 | ODCC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | ODCC4 | ODCC3 | ODCC2 | ODCC1 | — | 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 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

**TABLE 4-24: PORTC REGISTERS MAP FOR PIC32MX320F032H, PIC32MX320F064H, PIC32MX320F128H, PIC32MX340F128H, PIC32MX340F256H, PIC32MX340F512H, PIC32MX420F032H, PIC32MX440F128H, PIC32MX440F256H AND PIC32MX440F512H DEVICES ONLY(1)**

| Virtual Address (BF88_#) | Register Name | 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 | |
| 6080 | TRISC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | TRISC15 | TRISC14 | TRISC13 | TRISC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | F000 |
| 6090 | PORTC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | RC15 | RC14 | RC13 | RC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | xxxx |
| 60A0 | LATC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | LATC15 | LATC14 | LATC13 | LATC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | xxxx |
| 60B0 | ODCC | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | ODCC15 | ODCC14 | ODCC13 | ODCC12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 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 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

**TABLE 4-29: PORTF REGISTERS MAP FOR PIC32MX320F128L, PIC32MX340F128L, PIC32MX360F256L AND PIC32MX360F512L DEVICES ONLY(1)**

| Virtual Address (BF88_#) | Register Name | 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 | |
| 6140 | TRISF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | TRISF13 | TRISF12 | — | — | — | TRISF8 | TRISF7 | TRISF6 | TRISF5 | TRISF4 | TRISF3 | TRISF2 | TRISF1 | TRISF0 | 31FF |
| 6150 | PORTF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | RF13 | RF12 | — | — | — | RF8 | RF7 | RF6 | RF5 | RF4 | RF3 | RF2 | RF1 | RF0 | xxxx |
| 6160 | LATF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | LATF13 | LATF12 | — | — | — | LATF8 | LATF7 | LATF6 | LATF5 | LATF4 | LATF3 | LATF2 | LATF1 | LATF0 | xxxx |
| 6170 | ODCF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | ODCF13 | ODCF12 | — | — | — | ODCF8 | ODCF7 | ODCF6 | ODCF5 | ODCF4 | ODCF3 | ODCF2 | ODCF1 | ODCF0 | 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 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

**TABLE 4-30: PORTF REGISTERS MAP FOR PIC32MX440F128L, PIC32MX460F256L AND PIC32MX460F512L DEVICES ONLY(1)**

| Virtual Address (BF88_#) | Register Name | 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 | |
| 6140 | TRISF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | TRISF13 | TRISF12 | — | — | — | TRISF8 | — | — | TRISF5 | TRISF4 | TRISF3 | TRISF2 | TRISF1 | TRISF0 | 313F |
| 6150 | PORTF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | RF13 | RF12 | — | — | — | RF8 | — | — | RF5 | RF4 | RF3 | RF2 | RF1 | RF0 | xxxx |
| 6160 | LATF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | LATF13 | LATF12 | — | — | — | LATF8 | — | — | LATF5 | LATF4 | LATF3 | LATF2 | LATF1 | LATF0 | xxxx |
| 6170 | ODCF | 31:16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | ODCF13 | ODCF12 | — | — | — | ODCF8 | — | — | ODCF5 | ODCF4 | ODCF3 | ODCF2 | ODCF1 | ODCF0 | 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 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

**NOTES:**

**TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT IRQ AND VECTOR LOCATION (CONTINUED)**

| Interrupt Source(1) | IRQ | Vector Number | Interrupt Bit Location | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest Natural Order Priority | | | Flag | Enable | Priority | Subpriority |
| SPI2E – SPI2 Fault | 37 | 31 | IFS1<5> | IEC1<5> | IPC7<28:26> | IPC7<25:24> |
| SPI2TX – SPI2 Transfer Done | 38 | 31 | IFS1<6> | IEC1<6> | IPC7<28:26> | IPC7<25:24> |
| SPI2RX – SPI2 Receive Done | 39 | 31 | IFS1<7> | IEC1<7> | IPC7<28:26> | IPC7<25:24> |
| U2E – UART2 Error | 40 | 32 | IFS1<8> | IEC1<8> | IPC8<4:2> | IPC8<1:0> |
| U2RX – UART2 Receiver | 41 | 32 | IFS1<9> | IEC1<9> | IPC8<4:2> | IPC8<1:0> |
| U2TX – UART2 Transmitter | 42 | 32 | IFS1<10> | IEC1<10> | IPC8<4:2> | IPC8<1:0> |
| I2C2B – I2C2 Bus Collision Event | 43 | 33 | IFS1<11> | IEC1<11> | IPC8<12:10> | IPC8<9:8> |
| I2C2S – I2C2 Slave Event | 44 | 33 | IFS1<12> | IEC1<12> | IPC8<12:10> | IPC8<9:8> |
| I2C2M – I2C2 Master Event | 45 | 33 | IFS1<13> | IEC1<13> | IPC8<12:10> | IPC8<9:8> |
| FSCM – Fail-Safe Clock Monitor | 46 | 34 | IFS1<14> | IEC1<14> | IPC8<20:18> | IPC8<17:16> |
| RTCC – Real-Time Clock and Calendar | 47 | 35 | IFS1<15> | IEC1<15> | IPC8<28:26> | IPC8<25:24> |
| DMA0 – DMA Channel 0 | 48 | 36 | IFS1<16> | IEC1<16> | IPC9<4:2> | IPC9<1:0> |
| DMA1 – DMA Channel 1 | 49 | 37 | IFS1<17> | IEC1<17> | IPC9<12:10> | IPC9<9:8> |
| DMA2 – DMA Channel 2 | 50 | 38 | IFS1<18> | IEC1<18> | IPC9<20:18> | IPC9<17:16> |
| DMA3 – DMA Channel 3 | 51 | 39 | IFS1<19> | IEC1<19> | IPC9<28:26> | IPC9<25:24> |
| FCE – Flash Control Event | 56 | 44 | IFS1<24> | IEC1<24> | IPC11<4:2> | IPC11<1:0> |
| USB | 57 | 45 | IFS1<25> | IEC1<25> | IPC11<12:10> | IPC11<9:8> |
| Lowest Natural Order Priority | | | | | | |

**Note 1:** Not all interrupt sources are available on all devices. See **TABLE 1: "PIC32MX General Purpose – Features"** and **TABLE 2: "PIC32MX USB – Features"** for available peripherals.

**NOTES:**

## 11.0 USB ON-THE-GO (OTG)

**Note 1:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX3XX/4XX family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 27. "USB On-The-Go (OTG)"** (DS61126) of the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

**2:** Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 "Memory Organization"** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) module contains analog and digital components to provide a USB 2.0 full-speed and low-speed embedded host, full-speed device, or OTG implementation with a minimum of external components. This module in Host mode is intended for use as an embedded host and therefore does not implement a UHCI or OHCI controller.

The USB module consists of the clock generator, the USB voltage comparators, the transceiver, the Serial Interface Engine (SIE), a dedicated USB DMA controller, pull-up and pull-down resistors, and the register interface. A block diagram of the PIC32MX USB OTG module is presented in Figure 11-1.

The clock generator provides the 48 MHz clock required for USB full-speed and low-speed communication. The voltage comparators monitor the voltage on the VBUS pin to determine the state of the bus. The transceiver provides the analog translation between the USB bus and the digital logic. The SIE is a state machine that transfers data to and from the endpoint buffers, and generates the hardware protocol for data transfers. The USB DMA controller transfers data between the data buffers in RAM and the SIE. The integrated pull-up and pull-down resistors eliminate the need for external signaling components. The register interface allows the CPU to configure and communicate with the module.

The PIC32MX USB module includes the following features:

- USB Full-Speed Support for Host and Device
- Low-Speed Host Support
- USB OTG Support
- Integrated Signaling Resistors
- Integrated Analog Comparators for VBUS Monitoring
- Integrated USB Transceiver
- Transaction Handshaking Performed by Hardware
- Endpoint Buffering Anywhere in System RAM
- Integrated DMA to Access System RAM and Flash

**Note:** The implementation and use of the USB specifications, as well as other third-party specifications or technologies, may require licensing; including, but not limited to, USB Implementers Forum, Inc. (also referred to as USB-IF). The user is fully responsible for investigating and satisfying any applicable licensing obligations.

## 12.1 Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

All port pins have three registers (TRIS, LAT and PORT) that are directly associated with their operation.

TRIS is a data direction or tri-state control register that determines whether a digital pin is an input or an output. Setting a TRISx register bit = 1 configures the corresponding I/O pin as an input; setting a TRISx register bit = 0 configures the corresponding I/O pin as an output. All port I/O pins are defined as inputs after a device Reset. Certain I/O pins are shared with analog peripherals and default to analog inputs after a device Reset.

PORT is a register used to read the current state of the signal applied to the port I/O pins. Writing to a PORTx register performs a write to the port's latch, LATx register, latching the data to the port's I/O pins.

LAT is a register used to write data to the port I/O pins. The LATx latch register holds the data written to either the LATx or PORTx registers. Reading the LATx latch register reads the last value written to the corresponding port or latch register.

Not all port I/O pins are implemented on some devices, therefore, the corresponding PORTx, LATx and TRISx register bits will read as zeros.

### 12.1.1 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | Using a PORTxINV register to toggle a bit is recommended because the operation is performed in hardware atomically, using fewer instructions as compared to the traditional read-modify-write method shown below:<br>PORTC ^= 0x0001; |

### 12.1.2 DIGITAL INPUTS

Pins are configured as digital inputs by setting the corresponding TRIS register bits = 1. When configured as inputs, they are either TTL buffers or Schmitt Triggers. Several digital pins share functionality with analog inputs and default to the analog inputs at POR. Setting the corresponding bit in the AD1PCFG register = 1 enables the pin as a digital pin.

The maximum input voltage allowed on the input pins is the same as the maximum VIH specification. Refer to **Section 29.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for VIH specification details.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | Analog levels on any pin that is defined as a digital input (including the ANx pins) may cause the input buffer to consume current that exceeds the device specifications. |

### 12.1.3 ANALOG INPUTS

Certain pins can be configured as analog inputs used by the ADC and Comparator modules. Setting the corresponding bits in the AD1PCFG register = 0 enables the pin as an analog input pin and must have the corresponding TRIS bit set = 1 (input). If the TRIS bit is cleared = 0 (output), the digital output level (VOH or VOL) will be converted. Any time a port I/O pin is configured as analog, its digital input is disabled and the corresponding PORTx register bit will read '0'. The AD1PCFG Register has a default value of 0x0000; therefore, all pins that share ANx functions are analog (not digital) by default.

### 12.1.4 DIGITAL OUTPUTS

Pins are configured as digital outputs by setting the corresponding TRIS register bits = 0. When configured as digital outputs, these pins are CMOS drivers or can be configured as open drain outputs by setting the corresponding bits in the ODCx Open-Drain Configuration register.

The open-drain feature allows the generation 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 **"Pin Diagrams"** section for the available pins and their functionality.

### 12.1.5 ANALOG OUTPUTS

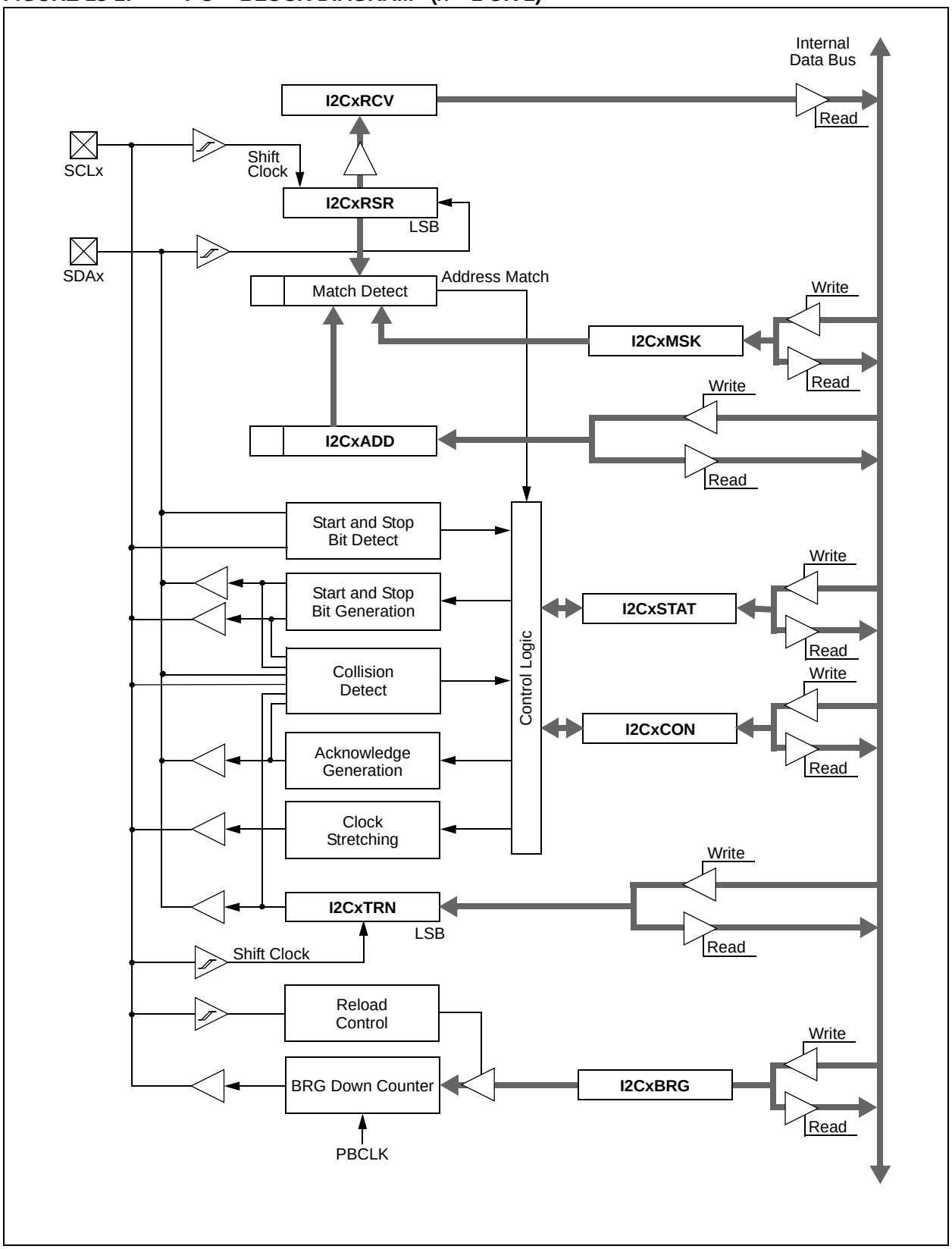
Certain pins can be configured as analog outputs, such as the CVREF output voltage used by the comparator module. Configuring the Comparator Reference module to provide this output will present the analog output voltage on the pin, independent of the TRIS register setting for the corresponding pin.

### 12.1.6 INPUT CHANGE NOTIFICATION

The input change notification function of the I/O ports (CNx) allows devices to generate interrupt requests in response to change of state on selected pin.

Each CNx pin also has a weak pull-up, which acts as a current source connected to the pin. The pull-ups are enabled by setting corresponding bit in CNPUE register.

**FIGURE 18-1: I²C™ BLOCK DIAGRAM (X = 1 OR 2)**



## 23.0 COMPARATOR

**Note 1:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX3XX/4XX family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. Refer to **Section 19. "Comparator"** (DS61110) of the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

**2:** Some registers and associated bits described in this section may not be available on all devices. Refer to **Section 4.0 "Memory Organization"** in this data sheet for device-specific register and bit information.

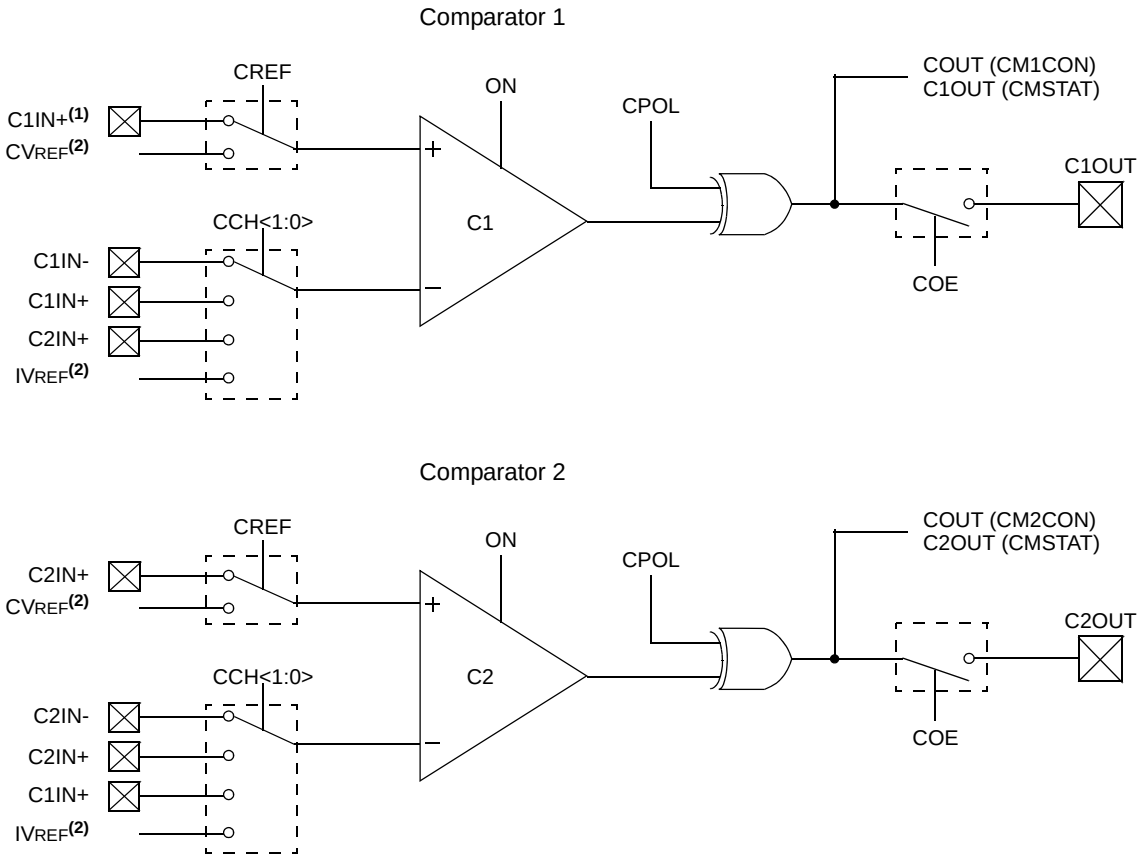
The PIC32MX3XX/4XX Analog Comparator module contains one or more comparator(s) that can be configured in a variety of ways.

Following are some of the key features of this module:

- Selectable inputs available include:
  - Analog inputs multiplexed with I/O pins
  - On-chip internal absolute voltage reference ($IV_{REF}$)
  - Comparator voltage reference ($CV_{REF}$)
- Outputs can be inverted
- Selectable interrupt generation

A block diagram of the comparator module is illustrated in Figure 23-1.

**FIGURE 23-1: COMPARATOR BLOCK DIAGRAM**




**Note 1:** On USB variants, when USB is enabled, this pin is controlled by the USB module and therefore is not available as a comparator input.

**2:** Internally connected.

## 28.11 PICkit 2 Development Programmer/Debugger and PICkit 2 Debug Express

The PICkit™ 2 Development Programmer/Debugger is a low-cost development tool with an easy to use interface for programming and debugging Microchip's Flash families of microcontrollers. The full featured Windows® programming interface supports baseline (PIC10F, PIC12F5xx, PIC16F5xx), midrange (PIC12F6xx, PIC16F), PIC18F, PIC24, dsPIC30, dsPIC33, and PIC32 families of 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit microcontrollers, and many Microchip Serial EEPROM products. With Microchip's powerful MPLAB Integrated Development Environment (IDE) the PICkit™ 2 enables in-circuit debugging on most PIC® microcontrollers. In-Circuit-Debugging runs, halts and single steps the program while the PIC microcontroller is embedded in the application. When halted at a breakpoint, the file registers can be examined and modified.

The PICkit 2 Debug Express include the PICkit 2, demo board and microcontroller, hookup cables and CDROM with user's guide, lessons, tutorial, compiler and MPLAB IDE software.

## 28.12 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at VDDMIN and VDDMAX for maximum reliability. It features a large LCD display (128 x 64) for menus and error messages and a modular, detachable socket assembly to support various package types. The ICSP™ cable assembly is included as a standard item. In Stand-Alone mode, the MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer can read, verify and program PIC devices without a PC connection. It can also set code protection in this mode. The MPLAB PM3 connects to the host PC via an RS-232 or USB cable. The MPLAB PM3 has high-speed communications and optimized algorithms for quick programming of large memory devices and incorporates an MMC card for file storage and data applications.

## 28.13 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

## 29.1 DC Characteristics

**TABLE 29-1: OPERATING MIPS VS. VOLTAGE**

| Characteristic | VDD Range (in Volts) | Temp. Range (in °C) | Max. Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PIC32MX3XX/4XX |
| DC5 | 2.3V-3.6V | -40°C to +85°C | 80 MHz **(Note 1)** |
| DC5b | 2.3V-3.6V | -40°C to +105°C | 80 MHz **(Note 1)** |

**Note 1:** 40 MHz maximum for PIC32MX320F032H and PIC32MX420F032H devices.

**TABLE 29-2: THERMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS**

| Rating | Symbol | Min. | Typical | Max. | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Industrial Temperature Devices** | | | | | |
| Operating Junction Temperature Range | TJ | -40 | — | +125 | °C |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range | TA | -40 | — | +85 | °C |
| **V-Temp Temperature Devices** | | | | | |
| Operating Junction Temperature Range | TJ | -40 | — | +140 | °C |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range | TA | -40 | — | +105 | °C |
| Power Dissipation:<br>Internal Chip Power Dissipation:<br>PINT = VDD x (IDD – S IOH)<br>I/O Pin Power Dissipation:<br>I/O = S ({VDD – VOH} x IOH) + S (VOL x IOL)) | PD | PINT + PI/O | | | W |
| Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation | PDMAX | (TJ – TA)/θJA | | | W |

**TABLE 29-3: THERMAL PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS**

| Characteristics | Symbol | Typical | Max. | Unit | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Package Thermal Resistance, 121-Pin XBGA (10x10x1.1 mm) | θJA | 40 | — | °C/W | **1** |
| Package Thermal Resistance, 100-Pin TQFP (12x12x1 mm) | θJA | 43 | — | °C/W | **1** |
| Package Thermal Resistance, 64-Pin TQFP (10x10x1 mm) | θJA | 47 | — | °C/W | **1** |
| Package Thermal Resistance, 64-Pin QFN (9x9x0.9 mm) | θJA | 28 | — | °C/W | **1** |

**Note 1:** Junction to ambient thermal resistance, Theta-JA (θJA) numbers are achieved by package simulations.

**TABLE 29-4: DC TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS**

| DC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)<br>Operating temperature -40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C for Industrial<br>-40°C ≤TA ≤+105°C for V-Temp | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Param. No.** | **Symbol** | **Characteristics** | **Min.** | **Typical** | **Max.** | **Units** | **Conditions** |
| **Operating Voltage** | | | | | | | |
| DC10 | VDD | **Supply Voltage** | 2.3 | — | 3.6 | V | — |
| DC12 | VDR | **RAM Data Retention Voltage (Note 1)** | 1.75 | — | — | V | — |
| DC16 | VPOR | **VDD Start Voltage** to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal | 1.75 | — | 1.95 | V | — |
| DC17 | SVDD | **VDD Rise Rate** to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal | 0.05 | — | — | V/ms | — |

**Note 1:** This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered without losing RAM data.

**TABLE 29-11: DC CHARACTERISTICS: PROGRAM MEMORY(3)**

| DC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)<br>Operating temperature -40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C for Industrial<br>-40°C ≤TA ≤+105°C for V-Temp | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Param. No.** | **Symbol** | **Characteristics** | **Min.** | **Typical(1)** | **Max.** | **Units** | **Conditions** |
| | | **Program Flash Memory** | | | | | |
| D130 | EP | Cell Endurance | 1000 | — | — | E/W | — |
| D131 | VPR | VDD for Read | VMIN | — | 3.6 | V | — |
| D132 | VPEW | VDD for Erase or Write | 3.0 | — | 3.6 | V | — |
| D134 | TRETD | Characteristic Retention | 20 | — | — | Year | — |
| D135 | IDDP | Supply Current during Programming | — | 10 | — | mA | — |
| | TWW | Word Write Cycle Time | 20 | — | 40 | µs | — |
| D136 | TRW | Row Write Cycle Time(2) (128 words per row) | 3 | 4.5 | — | ms | — |
| D137 | TPE | Page Erase Cycle Time | 20 | — | — | ms | — |
| | TCE | Chip Erase Cycle Time | 80 | — | — | ms | — |
| D138 | LVDstartup | Flash LVD Delay | — | — | 6 | µs | — |

**Note 1:** Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.

**2:** The minimum SYSCLK for row programming is 4 MHz. Care should be taken to minimize bus activities during row programming, such as suspending any memory-to-memory DMA operations. If heavy bus loads are expected, selecting Bus Matrix Arbitration mode 2 (rotating priority) may be necessary. The default Arbitration mode is mode 1 (CPU has lowest priority).

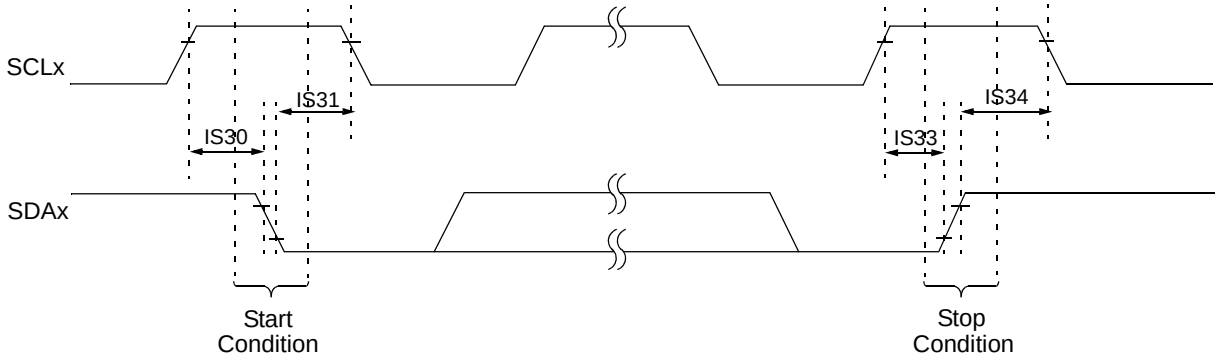
**3:** Refer to the "*PIC32MX Flash Programming Specification*" (DS61145) for operating conditions during programming and erase cycles.

**TABLE 29-12: PROGRAM FLASH MEMORY WAIT STATE CHARACTERISTICS**

| DC CHARACTERISTICS | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)<br>Operating temperature -40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C for Industrial<br>-40°C ≤TA ≤+105°C for V-Temp | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Required Flash wait states** | **SYSCLK** | **Units** | **Comments** |
| 0 Wait State | 0 to 30 | MHz | — |
| 1 Wait State | 31 to 60 | | |
| 2 Wait States | 61 to 80 | | |

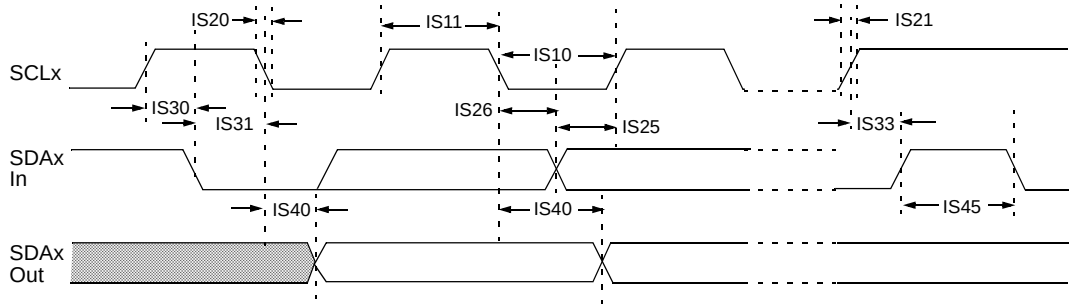
**Note 1:** 40 MHz maximum for PIC32MX320F032H and PIC32MX420F032H devices.

**FIGURE 29-16: I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)**




**Note:** Refer to Figure 29-1 for load conditions.

**FIGURE 29-17: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (SLAVE MODE)**




**Note:** Refer to Figure 29-1 for load conditions.

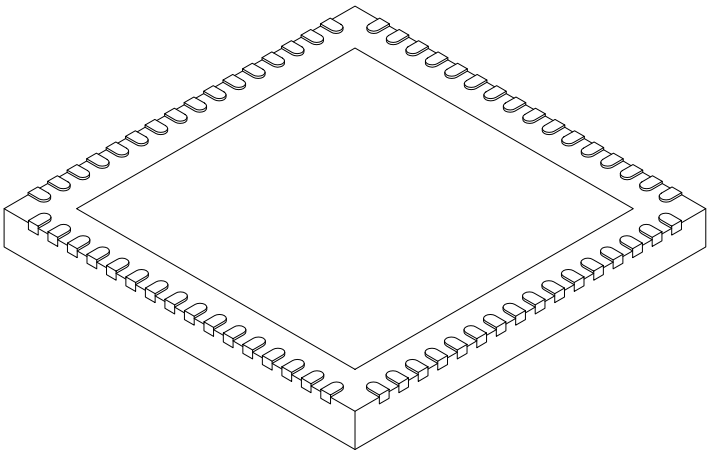
**TABLE 29-40: OTG ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated)<br>Operating temperature -40°C ≤TA ≤+85°C for Industrial<br>-40°C ≤TA ≤+105°C for V-Temp | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Param. No.** | **Symbol** | **Characteristics(1)** | **Min.** | **Typ** | **Max.** | **Units** | **Conditions** |
| USB313 | VUSB | USB Voltage | 3.0 | — | 3.6 | V | Voltage on VUSB must be in this range for proper USB operation. |
| USB315 | VILUSB | Input Low Voltage for USB Buffer | — | — | 0.8 | V | — |
| USB316 | VIHUSB | Input High Voltage for USB Buffer | 2.0 | — | — | V | — |
| USB318 | VDIFS | Differential Input Sensitivity | — | — | 0.2 | V | The difference between D+ and D- must exceed this value while VCM is met. |
| USB319 | VCM | Differential Common Mode Range | 0.8 | — | 2.5 | V | — |
| USB320 | ZOUT | Driver Output Impedance | 28.0 | — | 44.0 | Ω | — |
| USB321 | VOL | Voltage Output Low | 0.0 | — | 0.3 | V | 1.5 kΩ load connected to 3.6V. |
| USB322 | VOH | Voltage Output High | 2.8 | — | 3.6 | V | 1.5 kΩ load connected to ground. |

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

**64-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [QFN]**
**With 7.15 x 7.15 Exposed Pad [QFN]**

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



| Units | | MILLIMETERS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dimension Limits | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | | 64 | |
| Pitch | e | | 0.50 BSC | |
| Overall Height | A | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| Standoff | A1 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Contact Thickness | A3 | | 0.20 REF | |
| Overall Width | E | | 9.00 BSC | |
| Exposed Pad Width | E2 | 7.05 | 7.15 | 7.50 |
| Overall Length | D | | 9.00 BSC | |
| Exposed Pad Length | D2 | 7.05 | 7.15 | 7.50 |
| Contact Width | b | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| Contact Length | L | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 |
| Contact-to-Exposed Pad | K | 0.20 | - | - |

**Notes:**

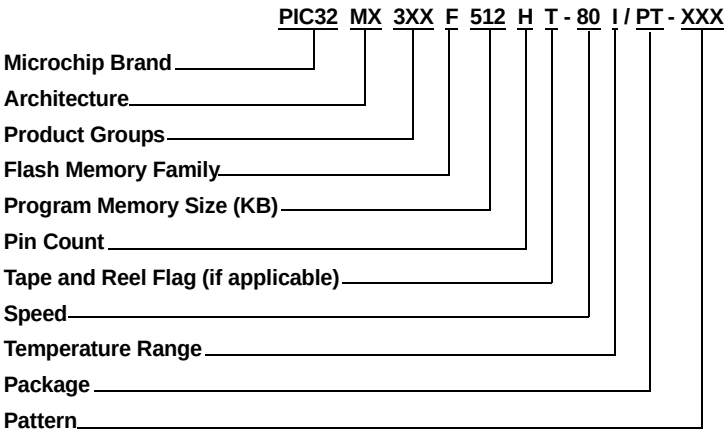
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-149C Sheet 2 of 2

## Product Identification System

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




**Examples:**

PIC32MX320F032H-40I/PT:
General purpose PIC32MX,
32 KB program memory,
64-pin, Industrial temperature,
TQFP package.

PIC32MX360F256L-80I/PT:
General purpose PIC32MX,
256 KB program memory,
100-pin, Industrial temperature,
TQFP package.

**Flash Memory Family**

| | |
|---|---|
| Architecture | MX = 32-bit RISC MCU core |
| Product Groups | 3XX = General purpose microcontroller family<br>4XX = USB |
| Flash Memory Family | F = Flash program memory |
| Program Memory Size | 32 = 32K<br>64 = 64K<br>128 = 128K<br>256 = 256K<br>512 = 512K |
| Speed | 40 = 40 MHz<br>80 = 80 MHz |
| Pin Count | H = 64-pin<br>L = 100-pin |
| Temperature Range | I = -40° C to +85° C (Industrial)<br>V = -40° C to +105° C (V-Temp) |
| Package | PT = 64-Lead (10x10x1 mm) TQFP (Thin Quad Flatpack)<br>PT = 100-Lead (12x12x1 mm) TQFP (Thin Quad Flatpack)<br>MR = 64-Lead (9x9x0.9 mm) QFN (Plastic Quad Flat)<br>BG = 121-Lead (10x10x1.1 mm) XBGA (Plastic Thin Profile Ball Grid Array) |
| Pattern | Three-digit QTP, SQTP, Code or Special Requirements (blank otherwise)<br>ES = Engineering Sample |