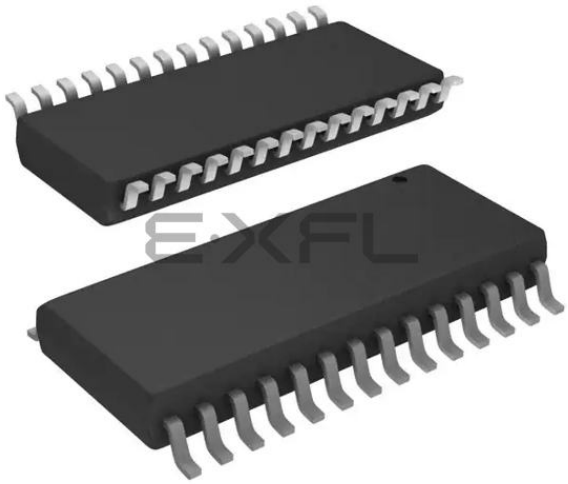

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## What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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 | 72MHz |
| Connectivity | I²C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG |
| Peripherals | Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, HLVD, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT |
| Number of I/O | 17 |
| Program Memory Size | 256KB (256K x 8) |
| Program Memory Type | FLASH |
| EEPROM Size | - |
| RAM Size | 64K x 8 |
| Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd) | 2.5V ~ 3.6V |
| Data Converters | A/D 9x10b |
| Oscillator Type | Internal |
| Operating Temperature | -40°C ~ 85°C (TA) |
| Mounting Type | Surface Mount |
| Package / Case | 28-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width) |
| Supplier Device Package | 28-SOIC |
| Purchase URL | https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx274f256b-i-so |

**TABLE 8: PIN NAMES FOR 28-PIN GENERAL PURPOSE DEVICES WITHOUT VBAT**

**28-PIN QFN (TOP VIEW)(1,2,3.4)**

**PIC32MX154F128B**
**PIC32MX174F256B**

28 1

| Pin # | Full Pin Name | Pin # | Full Pin Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PGED2/AN2/C1IND/C2INB/C3IND/RPB0/RB0 | 15 | TDO/RPB9/SDA1/CTED4/PMD3/RB9 |
| 2 | PGEC2/AN3/C1INC/C2INA/LVDIN/RPB1/CTED12/RB1 | 16 | VSS |
| 3 | AN4/C1INB/C2IND/RPB2/SDA2/CTED13/RB2 | 17 | VCAP |
| 4 | AN5/C1INA/C2INC/RTCC/RPB3/SCL2/RB3 | 18 | PGED1/RPB10/CTED11/PMD2/RB10 |
| 5 | VSS | 19 | PGEC1/TMS/RPB11/PMD1/RB11 |
| 6 | OSC1/CLKI/RPA2/RA2 | 20 | AN12/PMD0/RB12 |
| 7 | OSC2/CLKO/RPA3/PMA0/RA3 | 21 | AN11/RPB13/CTPLS/PMRD/RB13 |
| 8 | SOSCI/RPB4/RB4(5) | 22 | CVREFOUT/AN10/C3INB/RPB14/SCK1/CTED5/PMWR/RB14 |
| 9 | SOSCO/RPA4/T1CK/CTED9/RA4 | 23 | AN9/C3INA/RPB15/SCK2/CTED6/PMCS1/RB15 |
| 10 | VDD | 24 | AVSS |
| 11 | PGED3/RPB5/ASDA2/PMD7/RB5 | 25 | AVDD |
| 12 | PGEC3/RPB6/ASCL2/PMD6/RB6 | 26 | $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ |
| 13 | TDI/RPB7/CTED3/PMD5/INT0/RB7 | 27 | VREF+/AN0/C3INC/RPA0/ASDA1/CTED1/PMA1/RA0 |
| 14 | TCK/RPB8/SCL1/CTED10/PMD4/RB8 | 28 | VREF-/AN1/RPA1/ASCL1/CTED2/RA1 |

**Note 1:** The RPn pins can be used by remappable peripherals. See Table 1 for the available peripherals and **12.3 "Peripheral Pin Select"** for restrictions.
**2:** Every I/O port pin (RAx-RBx) can be used as a change notification pin (CNAx-CNBx). See **12.0 "I/O Ports"** for more information.
**3:** The metal plane at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to VSS externally.
**4:** Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.
**5:** This is an input-only pin.

**TABLE 1-1: ADC PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS**

| Pin Name | Pin Number[1] | | | Pin Type | Buffer Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 28-pin QFN | 28-pin SOIC | 44-pin QFN/ TQFP | | | |
| **Analog-to-Digital Converter** | | | | | | |
| AN0 | 27 | 2 | 19 | I | Analog | Analog input channels. |
| AN1 | 28 | 3 | 20 | I | Analog | |
| AN2 | 1 | 4 | 21 | I | Analog | |
| AN3 | 2 | 5 | 22 | I | Analog | |
| AN4 | 3 | 6 | 23 | I | Analog | |
| AN5 | 4 | 7 | 24 | I | Analog | |
| AN6 | — | — | 25 | I | Analog | |
| AN7 | — | — | 26 | I | Analog | |
| AN8 | — | — | 27 | I | Analog | |
| AN9 | 23 | 26 | 15 | I | Analog | |
| AN10 | 22 | 25 | 14 | I | Analog | |
| AN11[3] | 21 | 24 | 11 | I | Analog | |
| AN12 | 20[2] | 23[2] | 10 | I | Analog | |

**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; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select; — = N/A

**Note 1:** Pin numbers are provided for reference only. See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for device pin availability.

**2:** Pin number for General Purpose devices only.

**3:** This pin is not available on VBAT devices.

**TABLE 1-9: SPI1 AND SPI2 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS**

| Pin Name | Pin Number[1] | | | Pin Type | Buffer Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 28-pin QFN | 28-pin SOIC | 44-pin QFN/ TQFP | | | |
| **Serial Peripheral Interface 1** | | | | | | |
| SCK1 | 22 | 25 | 14 | I/O | ST | Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for SPI1 |
| SDI1 | PPS | PPS | PPS | I | ST | SPI1 Data In |
| SDO1 | PPS | PPS | PPS | O | — | SPI1 Data Out |
| SS1 | PPS | PPS | PPS | I/O | ST | SPI1 Slave Synchronization or Frame Pulse I/O |
| **Serial Peripheral Interface 2** | | | | | | |
| SCK2 | 23 | 26 | 15 | I/O | ST | Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for SPI2 |
| SDI2 | PPS | PPS | PPS | I | ST | SPI2 Data In |
| SDO2 | PPS | PPS | PPS | O | — | SPI2 Data Out |
| SS2 | PPS | PPS | PPS | I/O | ST | SPI2 Slave Synchronization or Frame Pulse I/O |

**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; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select; — = N/A

**Note 1:** Pin numbers are provided for reference only. See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for device pin availability.

**TABLE 1-10: I2C1 AND I2C2 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS**

| Pin Name | Pin Number[1] | | | Pin Type | Buffer Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 28-pin QFN | 28-pin SOIC | 44-pin QFN/ TQFP | | | |
| **Inter-Integrated Circuit 1** | | | | | | |
| SCL1 | 14 | 17 | 44 | I/O | ST | Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for I2C1 |
| SDA1 | 15 | 18 | 1 | I/O | ST | Synchronous Serial Data Input/Output for I2C1 |
| ASCL1 | 28 | 3 | 20 | I/O | ST | Alternative Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for I2C1 |
| ASDA1 | 27 | 2 | 19 | I/O | ST | Alternative Synchronous Serial Data Input/Output for I2C1 |
| **Inter-Integrated Circuit 2** | | | | | | |
| SCL2 | 4 | 7 | 24 | I/O | ST | Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for I2C2 |
| SDA2 | 3 | 6 | 23 | I/O | ST | Synchronous Serial Data Input/Output for I2C2 |
| ASCL2 | 12[2] | 15[2] | 42[2] | I/O | ST | Alternative Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for I2C2 |
| ASDA2 | 11[2] | 14[2] | 41[2] | I/O | ST | Alternative Synchronous Serial Data Input/Output for I2C2 |

**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; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select; — = N/A

**Note 1:** Pin numbers are provided for reference only. See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for device pin availability.

**2:** This pin is not available for devices with USB.

### 2.8.1 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR DESIGN CONSIDERATION

The following example assumptions are used to calculate the Primary Oscillator loading capacitor values:

- CIN = PIC32_OSC2_Pin Capacitance = ~4-5 pF
- COUT = PIC32_OSC1_Pin Capacitance = ~4-5 pF
- C1 and C2 = XTAL manufacturing recommended loading capacitance
- Estimated PCB stray capacitance, (i.e.,12 mm length) = 2.5 pF

**EXAMPLE 2-1: CRYSTAL LOAD CAPACITOR CALCULATION**

Crystal manufacturer recommended: $C1 = C2 = 15\ pF$

Therefore:

$$C_{LOAD} = \{( [C_{IN} + C1] * [C_{OUT} + C2] ) / [C_{IN} + C1 + C2 + C_{OUT}] \} + \text{estimated oscillator PCB stray capacitance}$$

$$= \{( [5 + 15][5 + 15] ) / [5 + 15 + 15 + 5] \} + 2.5\ pF$$

$$= \{( [20][20]) / [40] \} + 2.5$$

$$= 10 + 2.5 = 12.5\ pF$$

Rounded to the nearest standard value or 13 pF in this example for Primary Oscillator crystals “C1” and “C2”.

The following tips are used to increase oscillator gain, (i.e., to increase peak-to-peak oscillator signal):

- Select a crystal with a lower “minimum” power drive rating
- Select an crystal oscillator with a lower XTAL manufacturing “ESR” rating.
- Add a parallel resistor across the crystal. The smaller the resistor value the greater the gain. It is recommended to stay in the range of 600k to 1M
- C1 and C2 values also affect the gain of the oscillator. The lower the values, the higher the gain.
- C2/C1 ratio also affects gain. To increase the gain, make C1 slightly smaller than C2, which will also help start-up performance.

**Note:** Do not add excessive gain such that the oscillator signal is clipped, flat on top of the sine wave. If so, you need to reduce the gain or add a series resistor, RS, as shown in circuit “C” in Figure 2-4. Failure to do so will stress and age the crystal, which can result in an early failure. Adjust the gain to trim the max peak-to-peak to ~VDD-0.6V. When measuring the oscillator signal you must use a FET scope probe or a probe with ≤ 1.5 pF or the scope probe itself will unduly change the gain and peak-to-peak levels.

#### 2.8.1.1 Additional Microchip References

- AN588 *“PICmicro® Microcontroller Oscillator Design Guide”*
- AN826 *“Crystal Oscillator Basics and Crystal Selection for rfPIC™ and PICmicro® Devices”*
- AN849 *“Basic PICmicro® Oscillator Design”*

**FIGURE 2-4: PRIMARY CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT RECOMMENDATIONS**

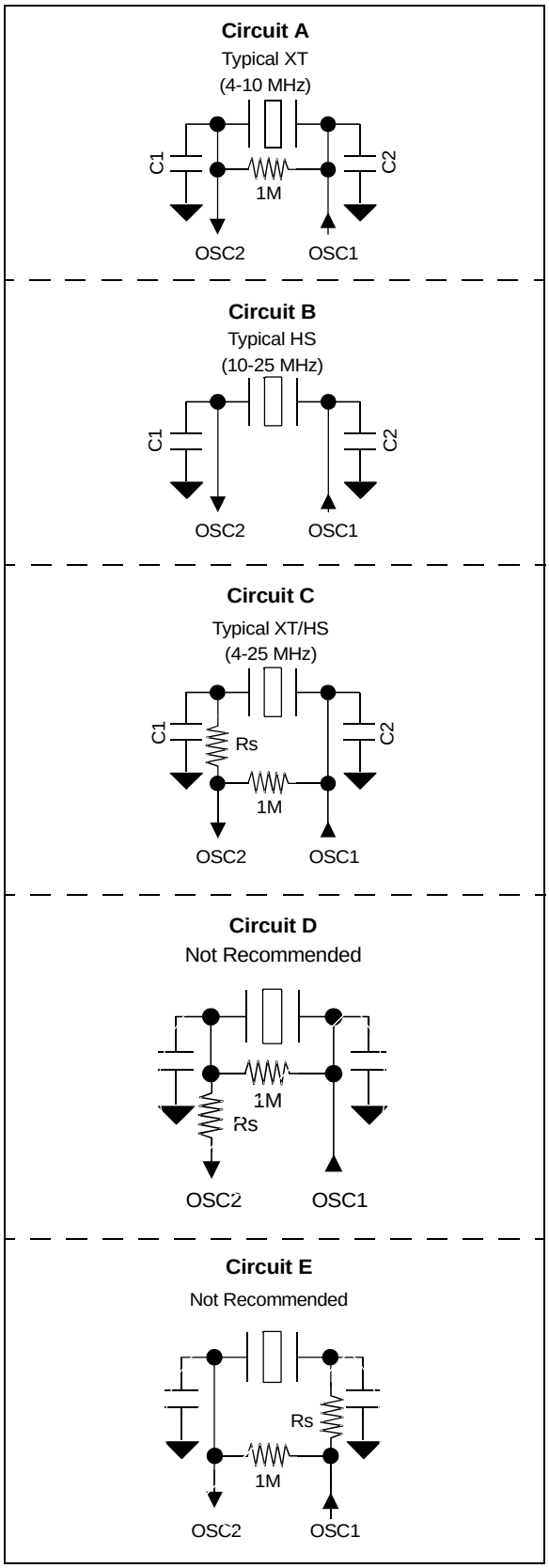


**TABLE 7-2: INTERRUPT REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)**

| 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 | |
| 1100 | IPC7 | 31:16 | — | — | — | SPI1IP<2:0> | | | SPI1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | USBIP<2:0>(2) | | | USBIS<1:0>(2) | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | CMP3IP<2:0> | | | CMP3IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | CMP2IP<2:0> | | | CMP2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 1110 | IPC8 | 31:16 | — | — | — | PMPIP<2:0> | | | PMPIS<1:0> | | — | — | — | CNIP<2:0> | | | CNIS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | I2C1IP<2:0> | | | I2C1IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | U1IP<2:0> | | | U1IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 1120 | IPC9 | 31:16 | — | — | — | CTMUIP<2:0> | | | CTMUIS<1:0> | | — | — | — | I2C2IP<2:0> | | | I2C2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| | | 15:0 | — | — | — | U2IP<2:0> | | | U2IS<1:0> | | — | — | — | SPI2IP<2:0> | | | SPI2IS<1:0> | | 0000 |
| 1130 | IPC10 | 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 |

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

**Note 1:** With the exception of those 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 **12.2 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

**2:** These bits are not available on PIC32MX1XX devices.

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

**REGISTER 8-2: OSCTUN: FRC TUNING 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 | R-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15:8 | U-0 | R-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7:0 | U-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
| | — | — | TUN<5:0>(1) | | | | | |

| Legend: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R = Readable bit | W = Writable bit | U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0' | |
| -n = Value at POR | '1' = Bit is set | '0' = Bit is cleared | x = Bit is unknown |

bit 31-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **TUN<5:0>:** FRC Oscillator Tuning bits(1)

100000 = Center frequency -2%
100001 =
•
•
•
111111 =
000000 = Center frequency; Oscillator runs at nominal frequency (8 MHz)
000001 =
•
•
•
011110 =
011111 = Center frequency +2%

**Note 1:** OSCTUN functionality has been provided to help customers compensate for temperature effects on the FRC frequency over a wide range of temperatures. The tuning step size is an approximation, and is neither characterized, nor tested.

**Note:** Writes to this register require an unlock sequence. Refer to **Section 42. "Oscillators with Enhanced PLL"** (DS60001250) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"* for details.

## 9.0 DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA) CONTROLLER

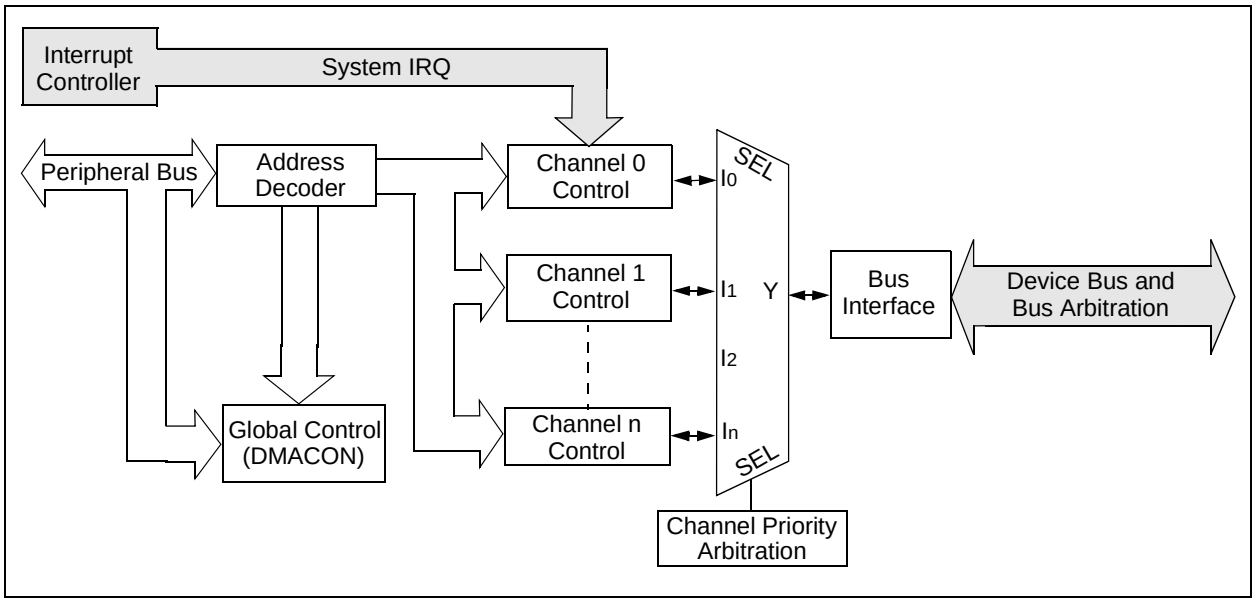
**Note:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/44-pin XLP Family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 31. "Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller"** (DS60001117), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

The PIC32 Direct Memory Access (DMA) controller is a bus master module useful for data transfers between different devices without CPU intervention. The source and destination of a DMA transfer can be any of the memory mapped modules existent in the PIC32, such as Peripheral Bus devices: SPI, UART, PMP, etc., or memory itself. Figure 9-1 show a block diagram of the DMA Controller module.

The DMA Controller module has the following key features:

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

**FIGURE 9-1: DMA BLOCK DIAGRAM**



**REGISTER 9-8: DCHxECON: DMA CHANNEL 'x' EVENT 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 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23:16 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 |
| | CHAIRQ<7:0>(1) | | | | | | | |
| 15:8 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 | R/W-1 |
| | CHSIRQ<7:0>(1) | | | | | | | |
| 7:0 | S-0 | S-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | CFORCE | CABORT | PATEN | SIRQEN | AIRQEN | — | — | — |

| Legend: | S = Settable bit | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 31-24 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 23-16 **CHAIRQ<7:0>:** Channel Transfer Abort IRQ bits(1)
- 11111111 = Interrupt 255 will abort any transfers in progress and set CHAIF flag
- •
- •
- •
- 00000001 = Interrupt 1 will abort any transfers in progress and set CHAIF flag
- 00000000 = Interrupt 0 will abort any transfers in progress and set CHAIF flag

bit 15-8 **CHSIRQ<7:0>:** Channel Transfer Start IRQ bits(1)
- 11111111 = Interrupt 255 will initiate a DMA transfer
- •
- •
- •
- 00000001 = Interrupt 1 will initiate a DMA transfer
- 00000000 = Interrupt 0 will initiate a DMA transfer

bit 7 **CFORCE:** DMA Forced Transfer bit
- 1 = A DMA transfer is forced to begin when this bit is written to a '1'
- 0 = This bit always reads '0'

bit 6 **CABORT:** DMA Abort Transfer bit
- 1 = A DMA transfer is aborted when this bit is written to a '1'
- 0 = This bit always reads '0'

bit 5 **PATEN:** Channel Pattern Match Abort Enable bit
- 1 = Abort transfer and clear CHEN on pattern match
- 0 = Pattern match is disabled

bit 4 **SIRQEN:** Channel Start IRQ Enable bit
- 1 = Start channel cell transfer if an interrupt matching CHSIRQ occurs
- 0 = Interrupt number CHSIRQ is ignored and does not start a transfer

bit 3 **AIRQEN:** Channel Abort IRQ Enable bit
- 1 = Channel transfer is aborted if an interrupt matching CHAIRQ occurs
- 0 = Interrupt number CHAIRQ is ignored and does not terminate a transfer

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

**Note 1:** See **Table 7-1: "Interrupt IRQ, Vector and Bit Location"** for the list of available interrupt IRQ sources.

## 10.0 PREFETCH CACHE

**Note:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/44-pin XLP Family family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 4. "Prefetch Cache"** (DS60001119), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

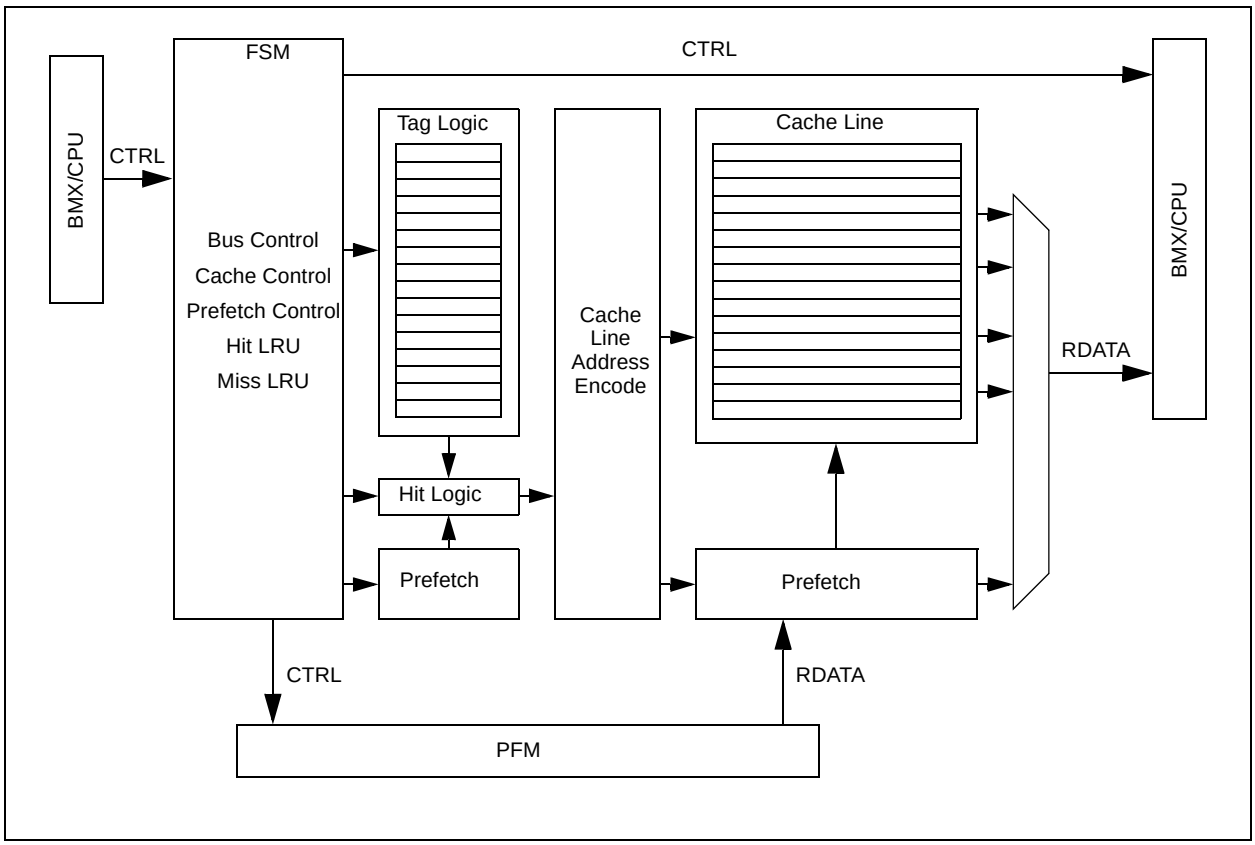
Prefetch cache increases performance for applications executing out of the cacheable program Flash memory regions by implementing instruction caching, constant data caching and instruction prefetching.

The following are key features of the Prefetch Cache module:

- 16 fully associative lockable cache lines
- 16-byte cache lines
- Up to four cache lines allocated to data
- Two cache lines with address mask to hold repeated instructions
- Pseudo LRU replacement policy
- All cache lines are software writable
- 16-byte parallel memory fetch
- Predictive instruction prefetch

A simplified block diagram of the Prefetch Cache module is illustrated in Figure 10-1.

**FIGURE 10-1: PREFETCH CACHE MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM**



**REGISTER 11-9: U1EIE: USB ERROR INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER**

| Bit Range | Bit 31/23/15/7 | Bit 30/22/14/6 | Bit 29/21/13/5 | Bit 28/20/12/4 | Bit 27/19/11/3 | Bit 26/18/10/2 | Bit 25/17/9/1 | Bit 24/16/8/0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31:24 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23:16 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15:8 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7:0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
| | BTSEE | BMXEE | DMAEE | BTOEE | DFN8EE | CRC16EE | CRC5EE(1) / EOFEE(2) | PIDEE |

| Legend: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R = Readable bit | W = Writable bit | U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0' | |
| -n = Value at POR | '1' = Bit is set | '0' = Bit is cleared | x = Bit is unknown |

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

bit 7 **BTSEE:** Bit Stuff Error Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = BTSEF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = BTSEF interrupt is disabled

bit 6 **BMXEE:** Bus Matrix Error Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = BMXEF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = BMXEF interrupt is disabled

bit 5 **DMAEE:** DMA Error Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = DMAEF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = DMAEF interrupt is disabled

bit 4 **BTOEE:** Bus Turnaround Time-out Error Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = BTOEF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = BTOEF interrupt is disabled

bit 3 **DFN8EE:** Data Field Size Error Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = DFN8EF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = DFN8EF interrupt is disabled

bit 2 **CRC16EE:** CRC16 Failure Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = CRC16EF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = CRC16EF interrupt is disabled

bit 1 **CRC5EE:** CRC5 Host Error Interrupt Enable bit(1)
- 1 = CRC5EF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = CRC5EF interrupt is disabled

**EOFEE:** EOF Error Interrupt Enable bit(2)
- 1 = EOF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = EOF interrupt is disabled

bit 0 **PIDEE:** PID Check Failure Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = PIDEF interrupt is enabled
- 0 = PIDEF interrupt is disabled

**Note 1:** Device mode.
**2:** Host mode.

**Note:** For an interrupt to propagate the USBIF register, the UERRIE (U1IE<1>) bit must be set.

**REGISTER 11-21: U1EP0-U1EP15: USB ENDPOINT 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 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23:16 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15:8 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7:0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
| | LSPD | RETRYDIS | — | EPCONDIS | EPRXEN | EPTXEN | EPSTALL | EPHSHK |

| **Legend:** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R = Readable bit | W = Writable bit | U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0' | |
| -n = Value at POR | '1' = Bit is set | '0' = Bit is cleared | x = Bit is unknown |

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

bit 7 **LSPD:** Low-Speed Direct Connection Enable bit (Host mode and U1EP0 only)
1 = Direct connection to a Low-Speed device enabled
0 = Direct connection to a Low-Speed device disabled; hub required with PRE_PID

bit 6 **RETRYDIS:** Retry Disable bit (Host mode and U1EP0 only)
1 = Retry NAKed transactions disabled
0 = Retry NAKed transactions enabled; retry done in hardware

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

bit 4 **EPCONDIS:** Bidirectional Endpoint Control bit
If EPTXEN = 1 and EPRXEN = 1:
1 = Disable Endpoint n from Control transfers; only TX and RX transfers allowed
0 = Enable Endpoint n for Control (SETUP) transfers; TX and RX transfers also allowed
Otherwise, this bit is ignored.

bit 3 **EPRXEN:** Endpoint Receive Enable bit
1 = Endpoint n receive is enabled
0 = Endpoint n receive is disabled

bit 2 **EPTXEN:** Endpoint Transmit Enable bit
1 = Endpoint n transmit is enabled
0 = Endpoint n transmit is disabled

bit 1 **EPSTALL:** Endpoint Stall Status bit
1 = Endpoint n was stalled
0 = Endpoint n was not stalled

bit 0 **EPHSHK:** Endpoint Handshake Enable bit
1 = Endpoint Handshake is enabled
0 = Endpoint Handshake is disabled (typically used for isochronous endpoints)

**REGISTER 12-3: CNCONx: CHANGE NOTICE CONTROL FOR PORTx REGISTER (x = A, B, C)**

| 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 | U-0 | R/W-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 |
| | ON | — | SIDL | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7:0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-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 **ON:** Change Notice (CN) Control ON bit
- 1 = CN is enabled
- 0 = CN is disabled

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in Idle Control bit
- 1 = Idle mode halts CN operation
- 0 = Idle does not affect CN operation

bit 12-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

**REGISTER 13-1: T1CON: TYPE A TIMER 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 | 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 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
| | ON(1) | — | SIDL | TWDIS | TWIP | — | TECS<1:0> | |
| 7:0 | R/W-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | U-0 |
| | TGATE | — | TCKPS<1:0> | | — | TSYNC | TCS | — |

| 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 **ON:** Timer On bit(1)
- 1 = Timer is enabled
- 0 = Timer is disabled

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit
- 1 = Discontinue module operation when the device enters Idle mode
- 0 = Continue module operation when the device enters Idle mode

bit 12 **TWDIS:** Asynchronous Timer Write Disable bit
- 1 = Writes to Timer1 are ignored until pending write operation completes
- 0 = Back-to-back writes are enabled (Legacy Asynchronous Timer functionality)

bit 11 **TWIP:** Asynchronous Timer Write in Progress bit

In Asynchronous Timer mode:
- 1 = Asynchronous write to the Timer1 register in progress
- 0 = Asynchronous write to Timer1 register is complete

In Synchronous Timer mode:
This bit is read as '0'.

bit 10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9-8 **TECS<1:0>:** Timer1 External Clock Selection bits
- 11 = Reserved
- 10 = External clock comes from the LPRC
- 01 = External clock comes from the T1CK pin
- 00 = External clock comes from the SOSC

bit 7 **TGATE:** Timer Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit

When TCS = 1:
This bit is ignored.

When TCS = 0:
- 1 = Gated time accumulation is enabled
- 0 = Gated time accumulation is disabled

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

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

**NOTES:**

**REGISTER 23-1: RTCCON: REAL-TIME CLOCK AND CALENDAR 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 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | CAL<9:8> | |
| 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 |
| | CAL<7:0> | | | | | | | |
| 15:8 | R/W-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | U-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 | R/W-0 |
| | ON(1) | — | SIDL | — | — | RTCCLKSEL<1:0> | | RTC OUTSEL<1>(2) |
| 7:0 | R/W-0 | R-0 | U-0 | U-0 | R/W-0 | R-0 | R-0 | R/W-0 |
| | RTC OUTSEL<0>(2) | RTC CLKON | — | — | RTC WREN(3) | RTC SYNC | HALFSEC(4) | RTCOE |

| 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 31-26 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 25-16 **CAL<9:0>:** Real-Time Clock Drift Calibration bits, which contain a signed 10-bit integer value

0111111111 = Maximum positive adjustment, adds 511 real-time clock pulses every one minute
•
•
•
0000000001 = Minimum positive adjustment, adds 1 real-time clock pulse every one minute
0000000000 = No adjustment
1111111111 = Minimum negative adjustment, subtracts 1 real-time clock pulse every one minute
•
•
•
1000000000 = Minimum negative adjustment, subtracts 512 real-time clock pulses every one minute

bit 15 **ON:** RTCC On bit(1)

1 = RTCC module is enabled
0 = RTCC module is disabled

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit

1 = Disables RTCC operation when CPU enters Idle mode
0 = Continue normal operation when CPU enters Idle mode

bit 12-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

**Note 1:** The ON bit is only writable when RTCWREN = 1.
**2:** Requires RTCOE = 1 (RTCCON<0>) for the output to be active.
**3:** The RTCWREN bit can be set only when the write sequence is enabled.
**4:** This bit is read-only. It is cleared to '0' on a write to the seconds bit fields (RTCTIME<14:8>).

**Note:** This register is reset only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

**REGISTER 24-4: AD1CHS: ADC INPUT SELECT REGISTER (CONTINUED)**

bit 20-16 **CH0SA<4:0>:** Positive Input Select bits for Sample A Multiplexer Setting

11111 = Reserved
•
•
•
10010 = Reserved
10001 = Channel 0 positive input is $V_{DD}/2$
10000 = Channel 0 positive input is $V_{BAT}$
01111 = Reserved
01110 = Channel 0 positive input is $IV_{REF}$ **(1)**
01101 = Channel 0 positive input is CTMU temperature sensor (CTMUT) **(2)**
01100 = Channel 0 positive input is AN12 **(3)**
•
•
•
00001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1
00000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0

bit 15-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

**Note 1:** See **26.0 "Comparator Voltage Reference ($CV_{REF}$)"** for more information.

**2:** See **28.0 "Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)"** for more information.

**3:** AN12 is only available on 44-pin devices. AN6-AN8 are not available on 28-pin devices.

### 29.5.1 CONTROLLING CONFIGURATION CHANGES

Because peripherals can be disabled during run time, some restrictions on disabling peripherals are needed to prevent accidental configuration changes. PIC32 devices include two features to prevent alterations to enabled or disabled peripherals:

- Control register lock sequence
- Configuration bit select lock

#### 29.5.1.1 Control Register Lock

Under normal operation, writes to the PMDx registers are not allowed. Attempted writes appear to execute normally, but the contents of the registers remain unchanged. To change these registers, they must be unlocked in hardware. The register lock is controlled by the Configuration bit, PMDLOCK (CFGCON<12>). Setting PMDLOCK prevents writes to the control registers; clearing PMDLOCK allows writes.

To set or clear PMDLOCK, an unlock sequence must be executed. Refer to **Section 6. "Oscillator"** (DS60001112) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"* for details.

#### 29.5.1.2 Configuration Bit Select Lock

As an additional level of safety, the device can be configured to prevent more than one write session to the PMDx registers. The Configuration bit, PMDL1WAY (DEVCFG3<28>), blocks the PMDLOCK bit from being cleared after it has been set once. If PMDLOCK remains set, the register unlock procedure does not execute, and the peripheral pin select control registers cannot be written to. The only way to clear the bit and re-enable PMD functionality is to perform a device Reset.

**TABLE 33-38: PARALLEL SLAVE PORT REQUIREMENTS**

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V 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** |
| PS1 | TdtV2wrH | Data In Valid before $\overline{WR}$ or $\overline{CS}$ Inactive (setup time) | 20 | — | — | ns | — |
| PS2 | TwrH2dtI | $\overline{WR}$ or $\overline{CS}$ Inactive to Data-In Invalid (hold time) | 40 | — | — | ns | — |
| PS3 | TrdL2dtV | $\overline{RD}$ and $\overline{CS}$ Active to Data-Out Valid | — | — | 60 | ns | — |
| PS4 | TrdH2dtI | $\overline{RD}$ Active or $\overline{CS}$ Inactive to Data-Out Invalid | 0 | — | 10 | ns | — |
| PS5 | Tcs | $\overline{CS}$ Active Time | TPB + 40 | — | — | ns | — |
| PS6 | TWR | $\overline{WR}$ Active Time | TPB + 25 | — | — | ns | — |
| PS7 | TRD | $\overline{RD}$ Active Time | TPB + 25 | — | — | ns | — |

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

**FIGURE 33-21: PARALLEL MASTER PORT READ TIMING DIAGRAM**

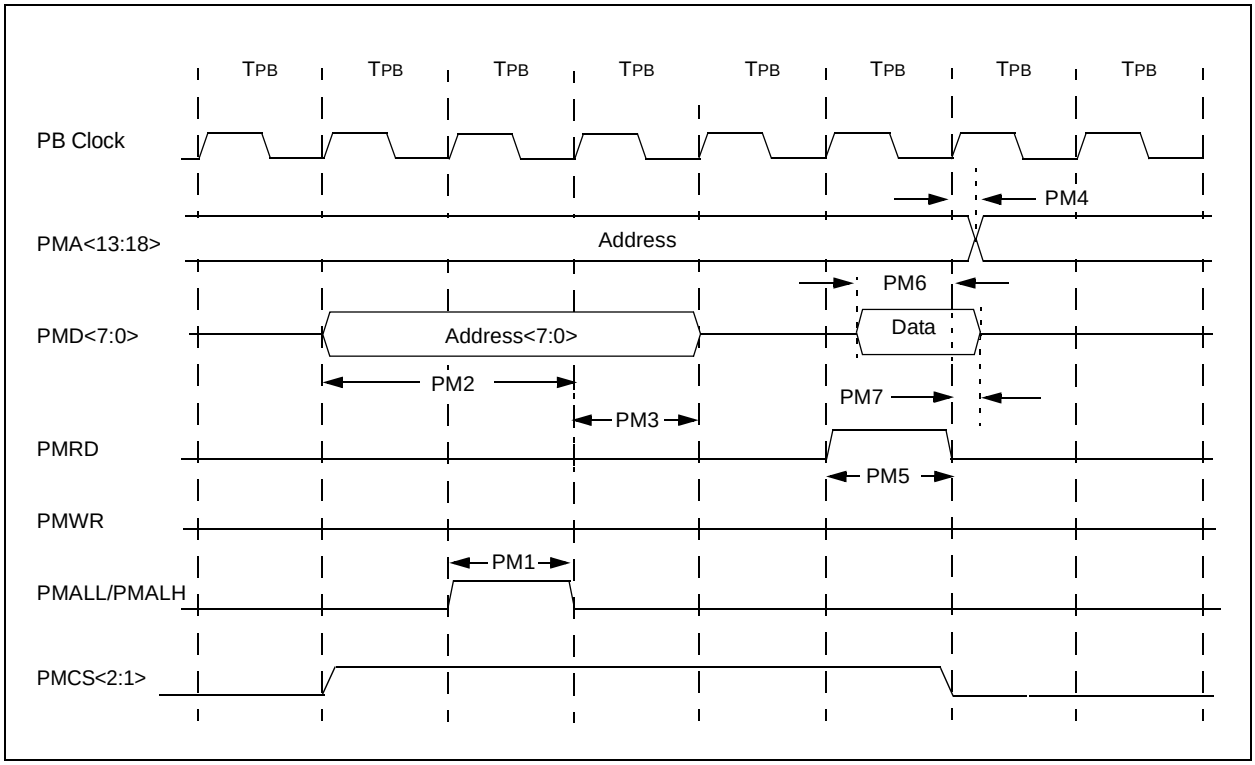


**TABLE 33-40: PARALLEL MASTER PORT WRITE TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V 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** |
| PM11 | TWR | PMWR Pulse Width | — | 1 TPB | — | — | — |
| PM12 | TDVSU | Data Out Valid before PMWR or PMENB goes Inactive (data setup time) | — | 2 TPB | — | — | — |
| PM13 | TDVHOLD | PMWR or PMEMB Invalid to Data Out Invalid (data hold time) | — | 1 TPB | — | — | — |

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

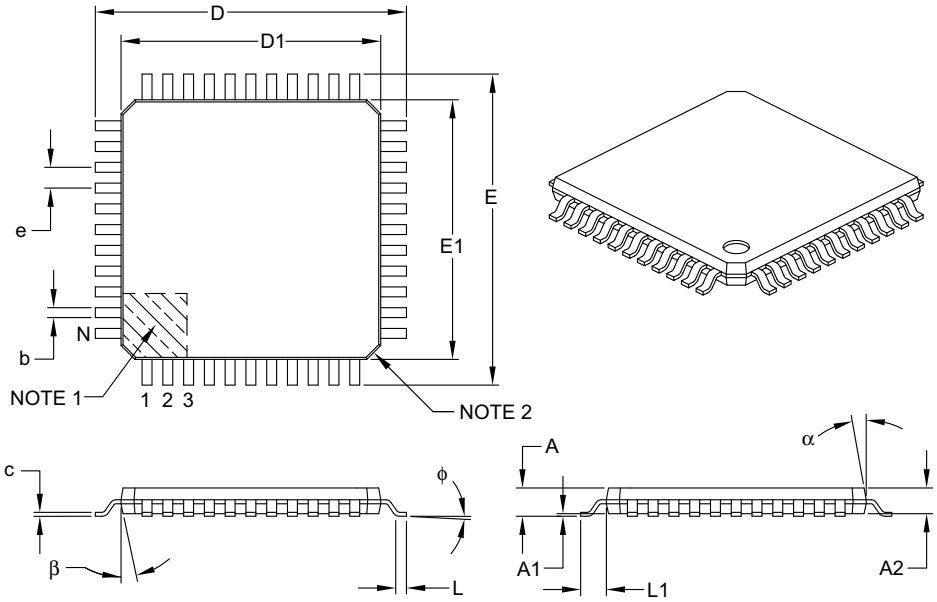
**TABLE 33-41: OTG ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

| AC CHARACTERISTICS | | | Standard Operating Conditions: 2.5V 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 | VUSB3V3 | USB Voltage | 3.0 | — | 3.6 | V | Voltage on VUSB3V3 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 | 1.425 kΩ load connected to VUSB3V3 |
| USB322 | VOH | Voltage Output High | 2.8 | — | 3.6 | V | 1.425 kΩ load connected to ground |

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

### 44-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT) – 10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm [TQFP]

**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 Leads | N | | 44 | |
| Lead Pitch | e | | 0.80 BSC | |
| Overall Height | A | – | – | 1.20 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| Standoff | A1 | 0.05 | – | 0.15 |
| Foot Length | L | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 |
| Footprint | L1 | | 1.00 REF | |
| Foot Angle | φ | 0° | 3.5° | 7° |
| Overall Width | E | | 12.00 BSC | |
| Overall Length | D | | 12.00 BSC | |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | | 10.00 BSC | |
| Molded Package Length | D1 | | 10.00 BSC | |
| Lead Thickness | c | 0.09 | – | 0.20 |
| Lead Width | b | 0.30 | 0.37 | 0.45 |
| Mold Draft Angle Top | α | 11° | 12° | 13° |
| Mold Draft Angle Bottom | β | 11° | 12° | 13° |

**Notes:**

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
3. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
4. 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 C04-076B