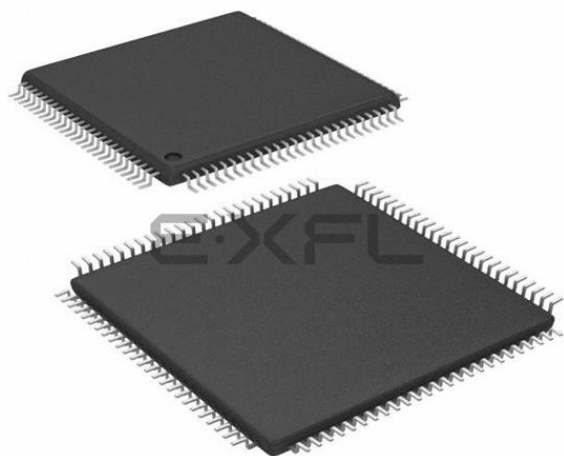




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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	85
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 48x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx150f256l-v-pf

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

2.7.1 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR DESIGN CONSIDERATION

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

- C_{IN} = PIC32_OSC2_Pin Capacitance = ~4-5 pF
- C_{OUT} = PIC32_OSC1_Pin Capacitance = ~4-5 pF
- C_1 and C_2 = 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: $C_1 = C_2 = 15 \text{ pF}$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{LOAD} &= \{ ([C_{IN} + C_1] * [C_{OUT} + C_2]) / [C_{IN} + C_1 + C_2 + C_{OUT}] \} \\ &\quad + \text{estimated oscillator PCB stray capacitance} \\ &= \{ ([5 + 15][5 + 15]) / [5 + 15 + 15 + 5] \} + 2.5 \text{ pF} \\ &= \{ ([20][20]) / [40] \} + 2.5 \\ &= 10 + 2.5 = 12.5 \text{ pF} \end{aligned}$$

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):

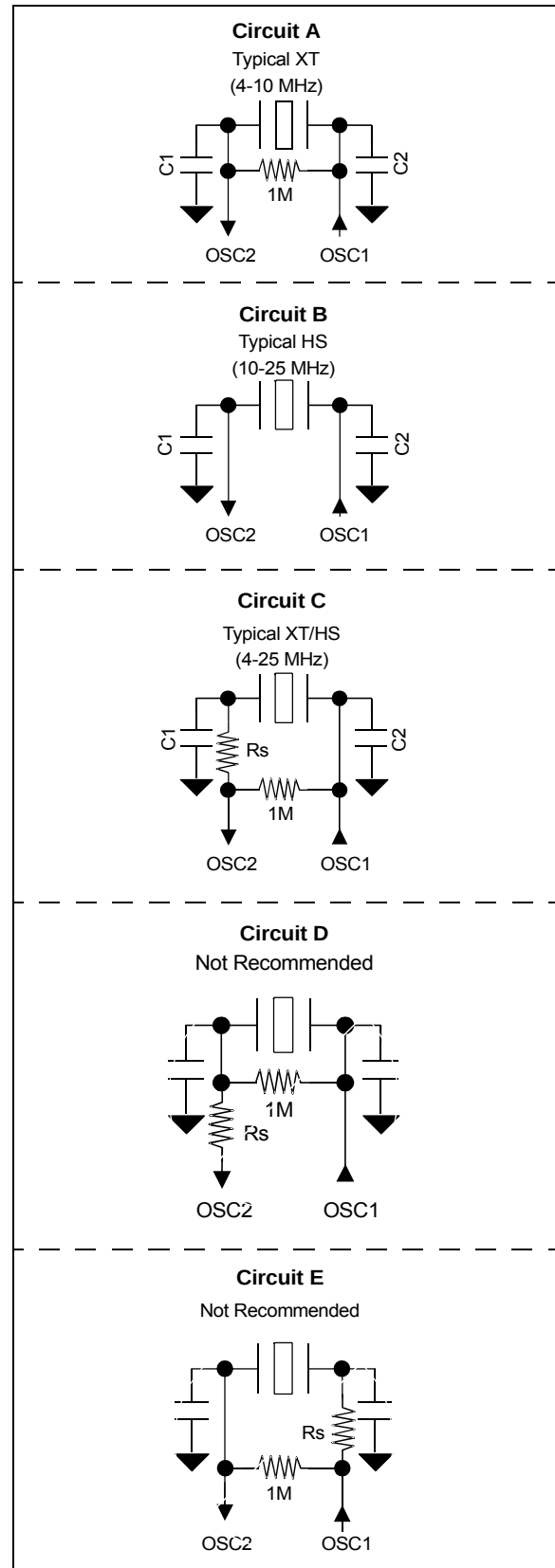
- Select a crystal with a lower "minimum" power drive rating
- Select an crystal oscillator with a lower XTAL manufacturing "ESR" rating.
- Add a parallel resistor across the crystal. The smaller the resistor value the greater the gain. It is recommended to stay in the range of 600k to 1M
- C_1 and C_2 values also affect the gain of the oscillator. The lower the values, the higher the gain.
- C_2/C_1 ratio also affects gain. To increase the gain, make C_1 slightly smaller than C_2 , 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, R_S , 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 $\sim V_{DD} - 0.6V$. When measuring the oscillator signal you must use a FET scope probe or a probe with $\leq 1.5 \text{ pF}$ or the scope probe itself will unduly change the gain and peak-to-peak levels.

2.7.1.1 Additional Microchip References

- AN588 "PICmicro® Microcontroller Oscillator Design Guide"
- AN826 "Crystal Oscillator Basics and Crystal Selection for rPIC™ and PICmicro® Devices"
- AN849 "Basic PICmicro® Oscillator Design"

FIGURE 2-4: PRIMARY CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT RECOMMENDATIONS



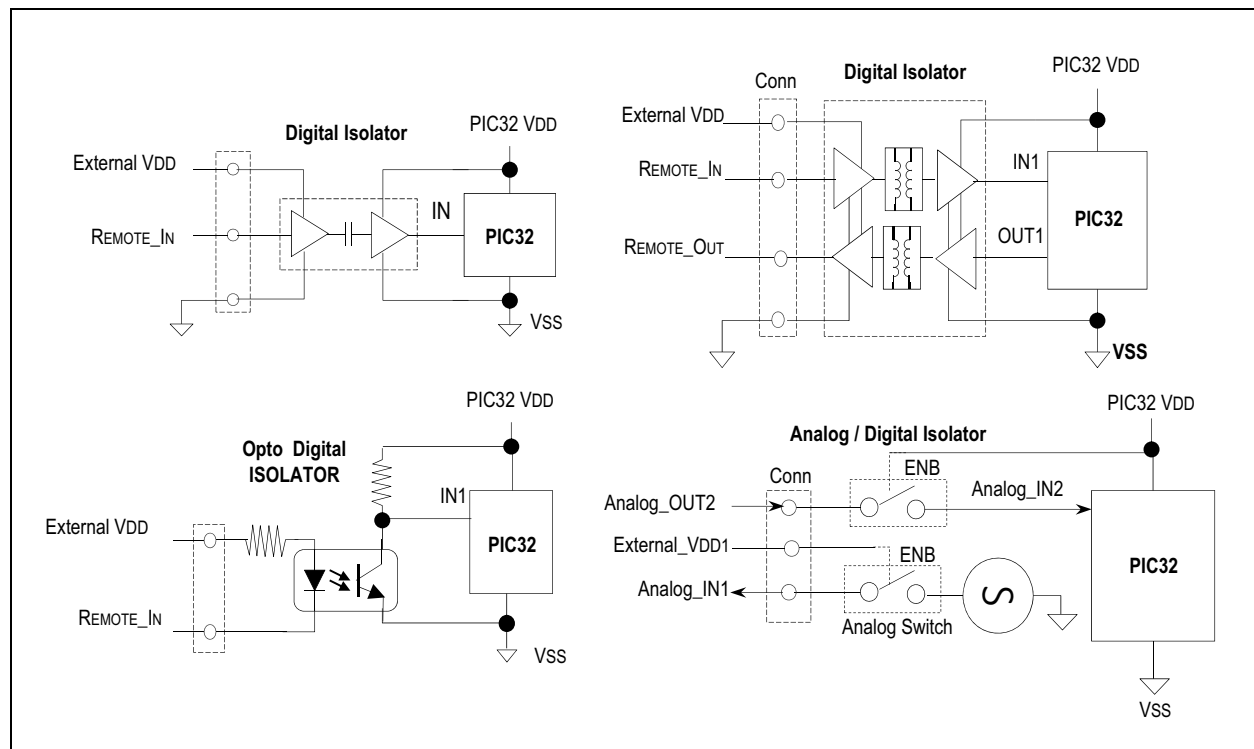
PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

Without proper signal isolation, on non-5V tolerant pins, the remote signal can power the PIC32 device through the high side ESD protection diodes. Besides violating the absolute maximum rating specification when VDD of the PIC32 device is restored and ramping up or ramping down, it can also negatively affect the internal Power-on Reset (POR) and Brown-out Reset (BOR) circuits, which can lead to improper initialization of internal PIC32 logic circuits. In these cases, it is recommended to implement digital or analog signal isolation as depicted in Figure 2-6, as appropriate. This is indicative of all industry microcontrollers and not just Microchip products.

TABLE 2-1: EXAMPLES OF DIGITAL/ANALOG ISOLATORS WITH OPTIONAL LEVEL TRANSLATION

Example Digital/Analog Signal Isolation Circuits	Inductive Coupling	Capacitive Coupling	Opto Coupling	Analog/Digital Switch
ADuM7241 / 40 ARZ (1 Mbps)	X	—	—	—
ADuM7241 / 40 CRZ (25 Mbps)	X	—	—	—
ISO721	—	X	—	—
LTV-829S (2 Channel)	—	—	X	—
LTV-849S (4 Channel)	—	—	X	—
FSA266 / NC7WB66	—	—	—	X

FIGURE 2-6: DIGITAL/ANALOG SIGNAL ISOLATION CIRCUITS



PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 6-2: NVMKEY: PROGRAMMING UNLOCK REGISTER

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 31-0 **NVMKEY<31:0>**: Unlock Register bits

These bits are write-only, and read as '0' on any read.

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

REGISTER 6-3: NVMADDR: FLASH ADDRESS REGISTER

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 31-0 **NVMADDR<31:0>**: Flash Address bits

Bulk/Chip/PFM Erase: Address is ignored

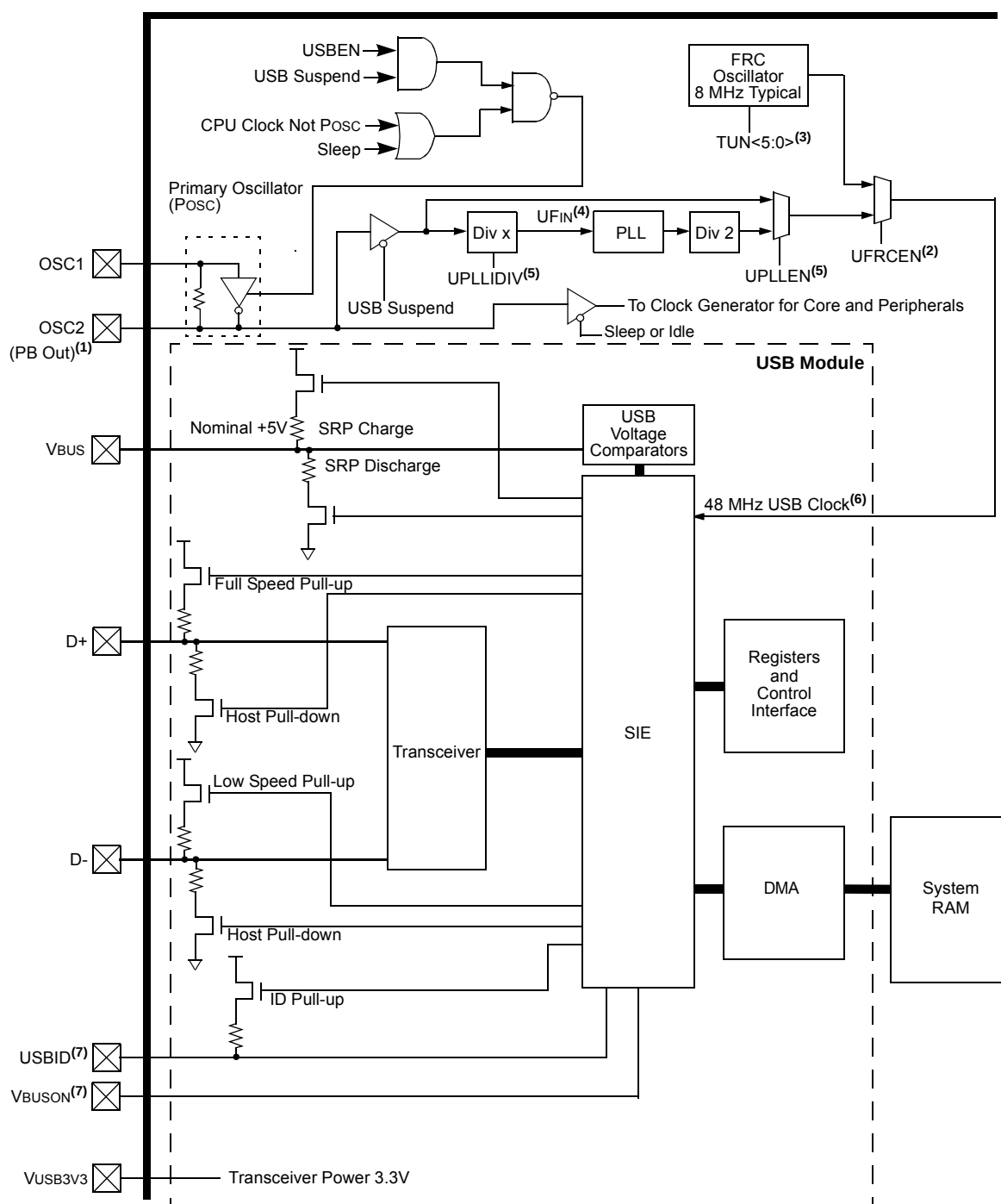
Page Erase: Address identifies the page to erase

Row Program: Address identifies the row to program

Word Program: Address identifies the word to program

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

FIGURE 10-1: PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX USB INTERFACE DIAGRAM



- Note 1:** PB clock is only available on this pin for select EC modes.
- Note 2:** This bit field is contained in the OSCCON register.
- Note 3:** This bit field is contained in the OSCTRM register.
- Note 4:** USB PLL UFIN requirements: 4 MHz.
- Note 5:** This bit field is contained in the DEVCFG2 register.
- Note 6:** A 48 MHz clock is required for proper USB operation.
- Note 7:** Pins can be used as GPIO when the USB module is disabled or if the USB is enabled but DEVCFG3<31:30> = '0b00.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 10-2: U1OTGIE: USB OTG 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	U-0	R/W-0
	IDIE	T1MSECIE	LSTATEIE	ACTVIE	SESVIE	SESENDIE	—	VBUSVDIE

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 **IDIE:** ID Interrupt Enable bit

1 = ID interrupt enabled

0 = ID interrupt disabled

bit 6 **T1MSECIE:** 1 Millisecond Timer Interrupt Enable bit

1 = 1 millisecond timer interrupt enabled

0 = 1 millisecond timer interrupt disabled

bit 5 **LSTATEIE:** Line State Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Line state interrupt enabled

0 = Line state interrupt disabled

bit 4 **ACTVIE:** Bus Activity Interrupt Enable bit

1 = ACTIVITY interrupt enabled

0 = ACTIVITY interrupt disabled

bit 3 **SESVIE:** Session Valid Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Session valid interrupt enabled

0 = Session valid interrupt disabled

bit 2 **SESENDIE:** B-Session End Interrupt Enable bit

1 = B-session end interrupt enabled

0 = B-session end interrupt disabled

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

bit 0 **VBUSVDIE:** A-VBUS Valid Interrupt Enable bit

1 = A-VBUS valid interrupt enabled

0 = A-VBUS valid interrupt disabled

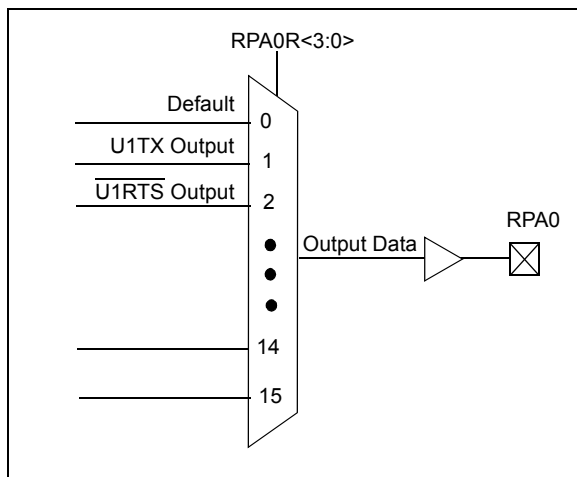
PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

11.3.5 OUTPUT MAPPING

In contrast to inputs, the outputs of the peripheral pin select options are mapped on the basis of the pin. In this case, a control register associated with a particular pin dictates the peripheral output to be mapped. The RPNR registers (Register 11-2) are used to control output mapping. Like the [pin name]R registers, each register contains sets of 4 bit fields. The value of the bit field corresponds to one of the peripherals, and that peripheral's output is mapped to the pin (see Table 11-2 and Figure 11-3).

A null output is associated with the output register reset value of '0'. This is done to ensure that remappable outputs remain disconnected from all output pins by default.

FIGURE 11-3: EXAMPLE OF MULTIPLEXING OF REMAPPABLE OUTPUT FOR RPA0



11.3.6 CONTROLLING CONFIGURATION CHANGES

Because peripheral remapping can be changed during run time, some restrictions on peripheral remapping are needed to prevent accidental configuration changes. PIC32 devices include two features to prevent alterations to the peripheral map:

- Control register lock sequence
- Configuration bit select lock

11.3.6.1 Control Register Lock

Under normal operation, writes to the RPNR and [pin name]R 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 IOLOCK Configuration bit (CFGCON<13>). Setting IOLOCK prevents writes to the control registers; clearing IOLOCK allows writes.

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

11.3.6.2 Configuration Bit Select Lock

As an additional level of safety, the device can be configured to prevent more than one write session to the RPNR and [pin name]R registers. The IOL1WAY Configuration bit (DEVCFG3<29>) blocks the IOLOCK bit from being cleared after it has been set once. If IOLOCK 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 peripheral remapping is to perform a device Reset.

In the default (unprogrammed) state, IOL1WAY is set, restricting users to one write session.

TABLE 11-4: PORTB REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	Register Name(s)	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	
6100	ANSELB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ANSELB15	ANSELB14	ANSELB13	ANSELB12	ANSELB11	ANSELB10	ANSELB9	ANSELB8	ANSELB7	ANSELB6	ANSELB5	ANSELB4	ANSELB3	ANSELB2	ANSELB1	ANSELB0	FFFF
6110	TRISB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TRISB15	TRISB14	TRISB13	TRISB12	TRISB11	TRISB10	TRISB9	TRISB8	TRISB7	TRISB6	TRISB5	TRISB4	TRISB3	TRISB2	TRISB1	TRISB0	FFFF
6120	PORTB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	RB15	RB14	RB13	RB12	RB11	RB10	RB9	RB8	RB7	RB6	RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1	RB0	xxxx
6130	LATB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	LATB15	LATB14	LATB13	LATB12	LATB11	LATB10	LATB9	LATB8	LATB7	LATB6	LATB5	LATB4	LATB3	LATB2	LATB1	LATB0	xxxx
6140	ODCB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ODCB15	ODCB14	ODCB13	ODCB12	ODCB11	ODCB10	ODCB9	ODCB8	ODCB7	ODCB6	ODCB5	ODCB4	ODCB3	ODCB2	ODCB1	ODCB0	0000
6150	CNPUB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CNPUB15	CNPUB14	CNPUB13	CNPUB12	CNPUB11	CNPUB10	CNPUB9	CNPUB8	CNPUB7	CNPUB6	CNPUB5	CNPUB4	CNPUB3	CNPUB2	CNPUB1	CNPUB0	0000
6160	CNPDB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CNPDB15	CNPDB14	CNPDB13	CNPDB12	CNPDB11	CNPDB10	CNPDB9	CNPDB8	CNPDB7	CNPDB6	CNPDB5	CNPDB4	CNPDB3	CNPDB2	CNPDB1	CNPDB0	0000
6170	CNCONB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6180	CNENB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CNIEB15	CNIEB14	CNIEB13	CNIEB12	CNIEB11	CNIEB10	CNIEB9	CNIEB8	CNIEB7	CNIEB6	CNIEB5	CNIEB4	CNIEB3	CNIEB2	CNIEB1	CNIEB0	0000
6190	CNSTATB	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CN STATB15	CN STATB14	CN STATB13	CN STATB12	CN STATB11	CN STATB10	CN STATB9	CN STATB8	CN STATB7	CN STATB6	CN STATB5	CN STATB4	CN STATB3	CN STATB2	CN STATB1	CN STATB0	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 its virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 “CLR, SET, and INV Registers”** for more information.

TABLE 11-13: PORTF REGISTER MAP FOR PIC32MX120F064H, PIC32MX130F128H, PIC32MX150F256H, AND PIC32MX170F512H DEVICES ONLY

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	Register Name ⁽¹⁾	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
6510	TRISF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISF6	TRISF5	TRISF4	TRISF3	TRISF2	TRISF1	TRISF0	007F
6520	PORTF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RF6	RF5	RF4	RF3	RF2	RF1	RF0	xxxx
6530	LATF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATF6	LATF5	LATF4	LATF3	LATF2	LATF1	LATF0	xxxx
6540	ODCF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCF6	ODCF5	ODCF4	ODCF3	ODCF2	ODCF1	ODCF0	0000
6550	CNPUF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUF6	CNPUF5	CNPUF4	CNPUF3	CNPUF2	CNPUF1	CNPUF0	0000
6560	CNPDF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDF6	CNPDF5	CNPDF4	CNPDF3	CNPDF2	CNPDF1	CNPDF0	0000
6570	CNCONF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6580	CNENF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEF6	CNIEF5	CNIEF4	CNIEF3	CNIEF2	CNIEF1	CNIEF0	0000
6590	CNSTATF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN STATF6	CN STATF5	CN STATF4	CN STATF3	CN STATF2	CN STATF1	CN STATF0	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 its virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 “CLR, SET, and INV Registers”** for more information.

15.0 INPUT CAPTURE

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 15. "Input Capture"** (DS60001122) of the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

The Input Capture module is useful in applications requiring frequency (period) and pulse measurement.

The Input Capture module captures the 16-bit or 32-bit value of the selected Time Base registers when an event occurs at the ICx pin. The following events cause capture events:

- Simple capture event modes:
 - Capture timer value on every falling edge of input at ICx pin
 - Capture timer value on every rising edge of input at ICx pin
 - Capture timer value on every edge (rising and falling)
 - Capture timer value on every edge (rising and falling), specified edge first.

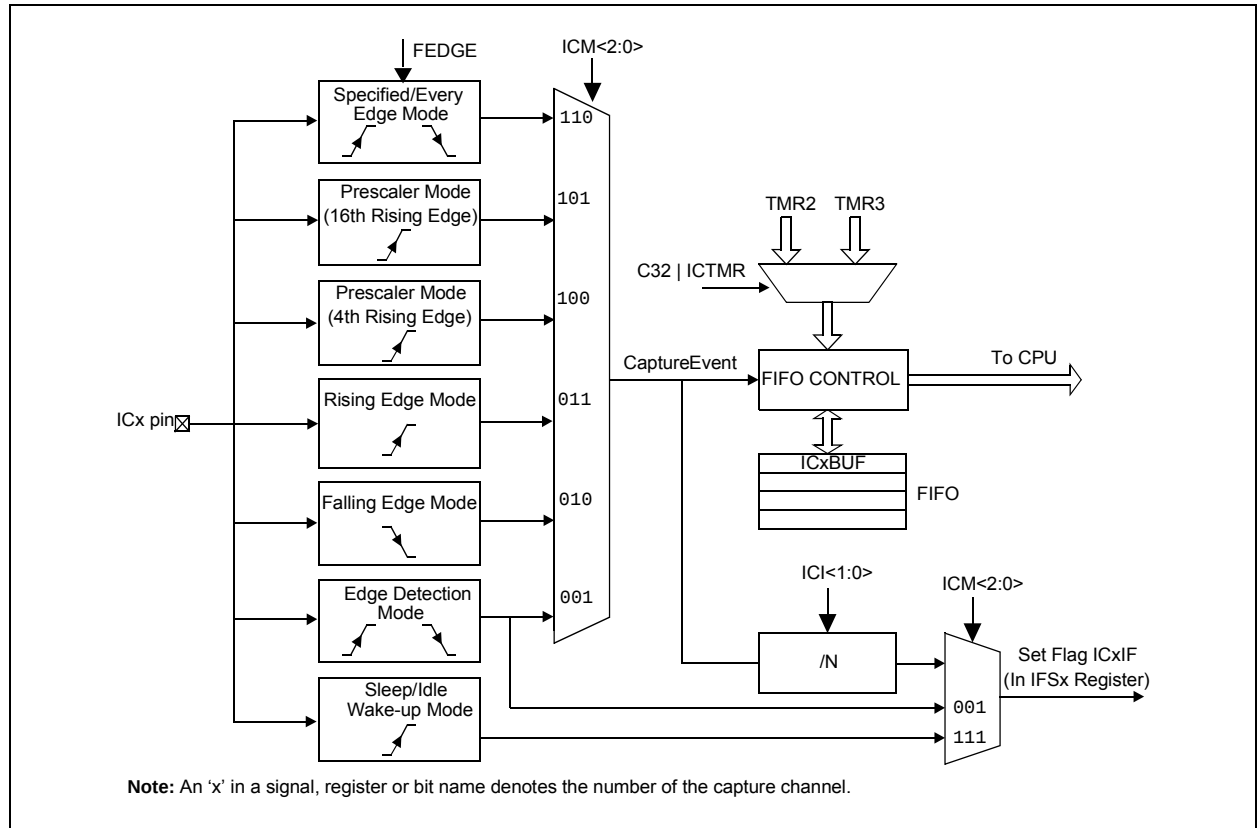
- Prescaler capture event modes:
 - Capture timer value on every 4th rising edge of input at ICx pin
 - Capture timer value on every 16th rising edge of input at ICx pin

Each input capture channel can select between one of two 16-bit timers (Timer2 or Timer3) for the time base, or two 16-bit timers (Timer2 and Timer3) together to form a 32-bit timer. The selected timer can use either an internal or external clock.

The other operational features include:

- Device wake-up from capture pin during CPU Sleep and Idle modes
- Interrupt on input capture event
- 4-word FIFO buffer for capture values
Interrupt optionally generated after 1, 2, 3, or 4 buffer locations are filled
- Input capture can also be used to provide additional sources of external interrupts

FIGURE 15-1: INPUT CAPTURE BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 17-1: SPIxCON: SPI 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	R/W-0 FRMEN	R/W-0 FRMSYNC	R/W-0 FRMPOL	R/W-0 MSEN	R/W-0 FRMSYPW	FRMCNT<2:0>		
23:16	R/W-0 MCLKSEL ⁽²⁾	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	R/W-0 SPIFE	R/W-0 ENHBUF ⁽²⁾
15:8	R/W-0 ON ⁽⁴⁾	U-0 —	R/W-0 SIDL	R/W-0 DISSDO	R/W-0 MODE32	R/W-0 MODE16	R/W-0 SMP	R/W-0 CKE ⁽³⁾
7:0	R/W-0 SSEN	R/W-0 CKP ⁽⁴⁾	R/W-0 MSTEN	R/W-0 DISSDI	R/W-0 STXISEL<1:0>	R/W-0 SRXISEL<1:0>	R/W-0	R/W-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 **FRMEN**: Framed SPI Support bit
1 = Framed SPI support is enabled ($\overline{SSx}$ pin used as FSYNC input/output)
0 = Framed SPI support is disabled
- bit 30 **FRMSYNC**: Frame Sync Pulse Direction Control on $\overline{SSx}$ pin bit (Framed SPI mode only)
1 = Frame sync pulse input (Slave mode)
0 = Frame sync pulse output (Master mode)
- bit 29 **FRMPOL**: Frame Sync Polarity bit (Framed SPI mode only)
1 = Frame pulse is active-high
0 = Frame pulse is active-low
- bit 28 **MSEN**: Master Mode Slave Select Enable bit
1 = Slave select SPI support enabled. The $\overline{SS}$ pin is automatically driven during transmission in Master mode. Polarity is determined by the FRMPOL bit.
0 = Slave select SPI support is disabled.
- bit 27 **FRMSYPW**: Frame Sync Pulse Width bit
1 = Frame sync pulse is one character wide
0 = Frame sync pulse is one clock wide
- bit 26-24 **FRMCNT<2:0>**: Frame Sync Pulse Counter bits. Controls the number of data characters transmitted per pulse. This bit is only valid in FRAMED_SYNC mode.
111 = Reserved; do not use
110 = Reserved; do not use
101 = Generate a frame sync pulse on every 32 data characters
100 = Generate a frame sync pulse on every 16 data characters
011 = Generate a frame sync pulse on every 8 data characters
010 = Generate a frame sync pulse on every 4 data characters
001 = Generate a frame sync pulse on every 2 data characters
000 = Generate a frame sync pulse on every data character
- bit 23 **MCLKSEL**: Master Clock Enable bit⁽²⁾
1 = REFCLK is used by the Baud Rate Generator
0 = PBCLK is used by the Baud Rate Generator

bit 22-18 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

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

2: This bit can only be written when the ON bit = 0.

3: This bit is not used in the Framed SPI mode. The user should program this bit to '0' for the Framed SPI mode (FRMEN = 1).

4: When AUDEN = 1, the SPI module functions as if the CKP bit is equal to '1', regardless of the actual value of CKP.

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REGISTER 22-4: AD1CHS: ADC INPUT SELECT REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 21-16 **CH0SA<5:0>**: Positive Input Select bits for Sample A Multiplexer Setting

For 64-pin devices:

011110 = Channel 0 positive input is Open⁽¹⁾

011101 = Channel 0 positive input is CTMU temperature sensor (CTMUT)⁽²⁾

011100 = Channel 0 positive input is IVREF⁽³⁾

011011 = Channel 0 positive input is AN27

•
•
•

000001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1

000000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0

For 100-pin devices:

110010 = Channel 0 positive input is Open⁽¹⁾

110001 = Channel 0 positive input is CTMU temperature sensor (CTMUT)⁽²⁾

110000 = Channel 0 positive input is IVREF⁽³⁾

101111 = Channel 0 positive input is AN47

•
•
•

0000001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1

0000000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0

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

Note 1: This selection is only used with CTMU capacitive and time measurement.

2: See **Section 26.0 “Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)”** for more information.

3: Internal precision 1.2V reference. See **Section 24.0 “Comparator”** for more information.

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NOTES:

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REGISTER 24-2: CMSTAT: COMPARATOR STATUS REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	—	—	—	—	—	C3OUT	C2OUT	C1OUT

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 31-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in IDLE Control bit

1 = All Comparator modules are disabled in IDLE mode

0 = All Comparator modules continue to operate in the IDLE mode

bit 12-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2 **C3OUT:** Comparator Output bit

1 = Output of Comparator 3 is a '1'

0 = Output of Comparator 3 is a '0'

bit 1 **C2OUT:** Comparator Output bit

1 = Output of Comparator 2 is a '1'

0 = Output of Comparator 2 is a '0'

bit 0 **C1OUT:** Comparator Output bit

1 = Output of Comparator 1 is a '1'

0 = Output of Comparator 1 is a '0'

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25.0 COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE (CVREF)

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 20. “Comparator Voltage Reference (CVREF)”** (DS60001109) in the “PIC32 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

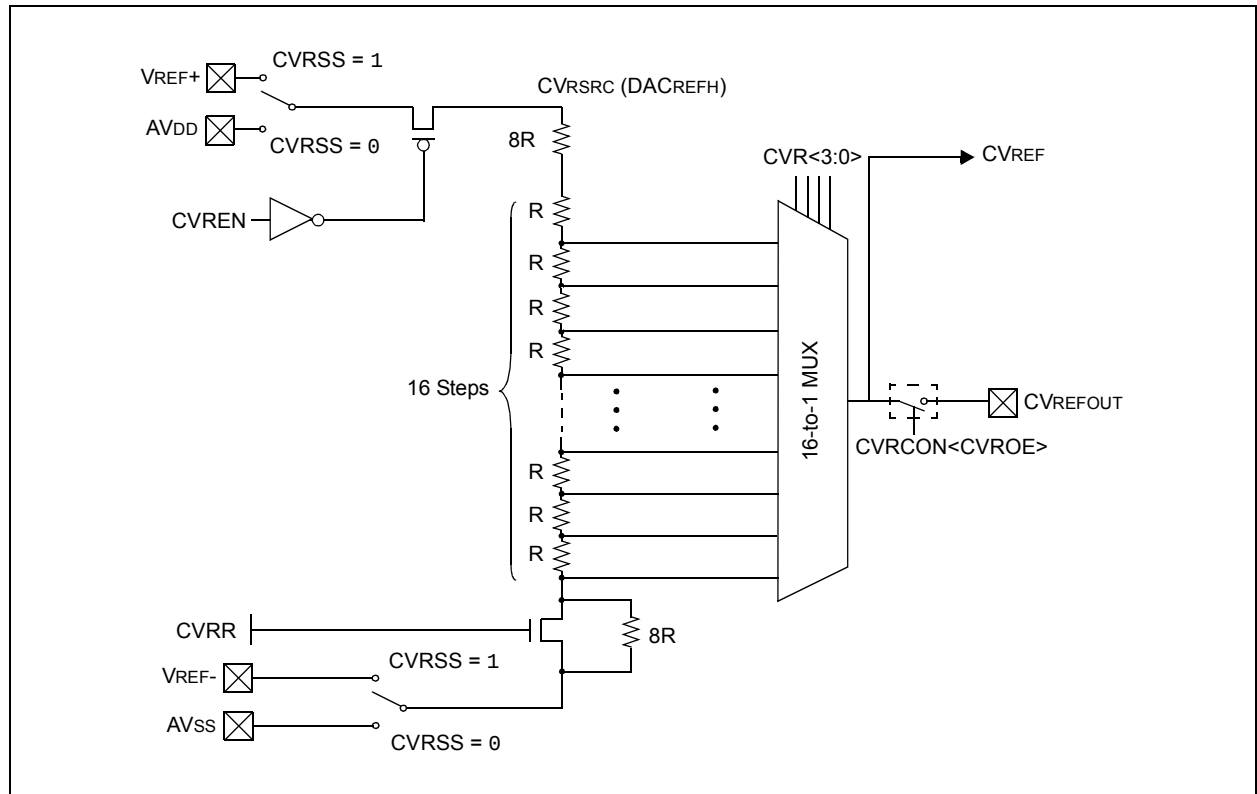
The CVREF module is a 16-tap, resistor ladder network that provides a selectable reference voltage. Although its primary purpose is to provide a reference for the analog comparators, it also may be used independently of them.

A block diagram of the module is illustrated in Figure 25-1. The resistor ladder is segmented to provide two ranges of voltage reference values and has a power-down function to conserve power when the reference is not being used. The module's supply reference can be provided from either device VDD/VSS or an external voltage reference. The CVREF output is available for the comparators and typically available for pin output.

The CVREF module has the following features:

- High and low range selection
- Sixteen output levels available for each range
- Internally connected to comparators to conserve device pins
- Output can be connected to a pin

FIGURE 25-1: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM



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30.11 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.

30.12 Third-Party Development Tools

Microchip also offers a great collection of tools from third-party vendors. These tools are carefully selected to offer good value and unique functionality.

- Device Programmers and Gang Programmers from companies, such as SoftLog and CCS
- Software Tools from companies, such as Gimpel and Trace Systems
- Protocol Analyzers from companies, such as Saleae and Total Phase
- Demonstration Boards from companies, such as MikroElektronika, Digilent® and Olimex
- Embedded Ethernet Solutions from companies, such as EZ Web Lynx, WIZnet and IPLogika®

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

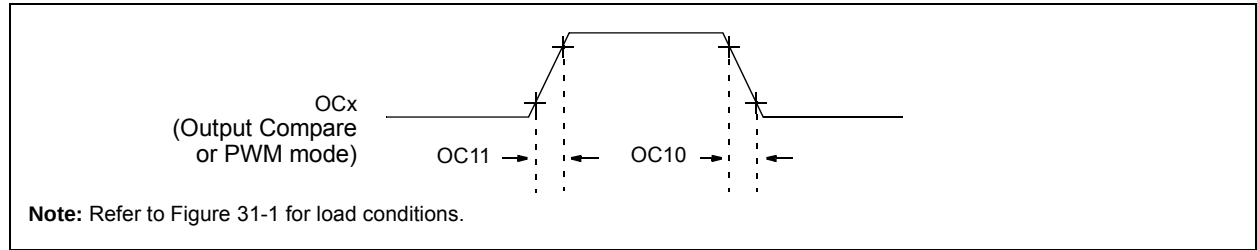


TABLE 31-26: OUTPUT COMPARE MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typical ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
OC10	TccF	OCx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32
OC11	TccR	OCx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31

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

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

FIGURE 31-9: OCx/PWM MODULE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

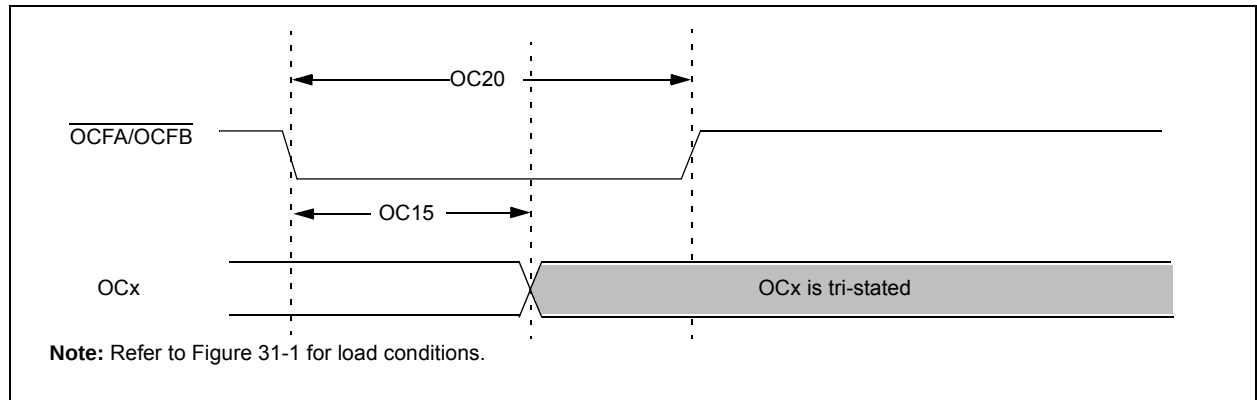


TABLE 31-27: SIMPLE OCx/PWM MODE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param No.	Symbol	Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Min	Typical ⁽²⁾	Max	Units	Conditions
OC15	TfD	Fault Input to PWM I/O Change	—	—	50	ns	—
OC20	TFLT	Fault Input Pulse Width	50	—	—	ns	—

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

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

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TABLE 31-33: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE) (CONTINUED)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics		Min.	Max.	Units	Conditions
IS34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode (Note 1)	250		ns	
IS40	TAA:SCL	Output Valid from Clock	100 kHz mode	0	3500	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	0	1000	ns	
			1 MHz mode (Note 1)	0	350	ns	
IS45	TBF:SDA	Bus Free Time	100 kHz mode	4.7	—	μs	The amount of time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1.3	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode (Note 1)	0.5	—	μs	
IS50	CB	Bus Capacitive Loading		—	400	pF	—

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

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TABLE 32-3: DC CHARACTERISTICS: IDLE CURRENT (I_{IDLE})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial	
Parameter No.	Typical ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Idle Current (I_{IDLE}): Core Off, Clock on Base Current (Note 1)				
MDC34a	9.5	24	mA	50 MHz

Note 1: The test conditions for I_{IDLE} current measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator mode is EC (for 8 MHz and below) and EC+PLL (for above 8 MHz) with OSC1 driven by external square wave from rail-to-rail, (OSC1 input clock input over/undershoot < 100 mV required)
- OSC2/CLKO is configured as an I/O input pin
- USB PLL oscillator is disabled if the USB module is implemented, PBCLK divisor = 1:8
- CPU is in Idle mode (CPU core Halted), and SRAM data memory Wait states = 1
- No peripheral modules are operating, (ON bit = 0), but the associated PMD bit is cleared
- WDT, Clock Switching, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor, and Secondary Oscillator are disabled
- All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to V_{SS}
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}} = \text{V}_{\text{DD}}$
- RTCC and JTAG are disabled

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

TABLE 32-4: DC CHARACTERISTICS: POWER-DOWN CURRENT (I_{PD})

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial	
Param. No.	Typical ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
Power-Down Current (I_{PD}) (Note 1)				
MDC40k	50	150	μA	-40°C
MDC40n	250	650	μA	+85°C
Module Differential Current				
MDC41e	15	55	μA	3.6V
MDC42e	34	55	μA	3.6V
MDC43d	1100	1800	μA	3.6V

Note 1: The test conditions for I_{PD} current measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator mode is EC (for 8 MHz and below) and EC+PLL (for above 8 MHz) with OSC1 driven by external square wave from rail-to-rail, (OSC1 input clock input over/undershoot < 100 mV required)
- OSC2/CLKO is configured as an I/O input pin
- USB PLL oscillator is disabled if the USB module is implemented, PBCLK divisor = 1:8
- CPU is in Sleep mode, and SRAM data memory Wait states = 1
- No peripheral modules are operating, (ON bit = 0), but the associated PMD bit is set
- WDT, Clock Switching, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor, and Secondary Oscillator are disabled
- All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to V_{SS}
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}} = \text{V}_{\text{DD}}$
- RTCC and JTAG are disabled

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

3: The Δ current is the additional current consumed when the module is enabled. This current should be added to the base I_{PD} current.

4: Test conditions for ADC module differential current are as follows: Internal ADC RC oscillator enabled.

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