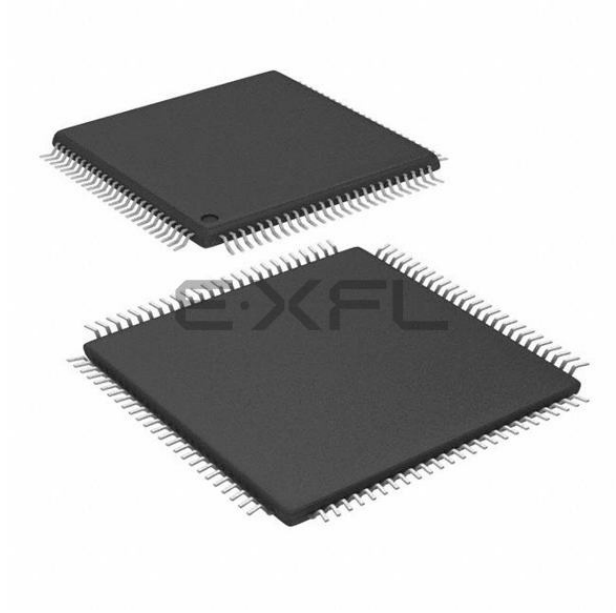
Microchip Technology - PIC32MX230F128LT-50I/PT Datasheet



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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	50MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	81
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 48x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx230f128lt-50i-pt

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number		Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	64-pin QFN/ TQFP	100-pin TQFP			
AN0	16	25	I	Analog	Analog input channels.
AN1	15	24	I	Analog	
AN2	14	23	I	Analog	
AN3	13	22	I	Analog	
AN4	12	21	I	Analog	
AN5	11	20	I	Analog	
AN6	17	26	I	Analog	
AN7	18	27	I	Analog	
AN8	21	32	I	Analog	
AN9	22	33	I	Analog	
AN10	23	34	I	Analog	
AN11	24	35	I	Analog	
AN12	27	41	I	Analog	
AN13	28	42	I	Analog	
AN14	29	43	I	Analog	
AN15	30	44	I	Analog	
AN16	4	10	I	Analog	
AN17	5	11	I	Analog	
AN18	6	12	I	Analog	
AN19	8	14	I	Analog	
AN20	62	98	I	Analog	
AN21	64	100	I	Analog	
AN22	1	3	I	Analog	
AN23	2	4	I	Analog	
AN24	49	76	I	Analog	
AN25	50	77	I	Analog	
AN26	51	78	I	Analog	
AN27	3	5	I	Analog	
AN28	—	1	I	Analog	
AN29	—	6	I	Analog	
AN30	—	7	I	Analog	
AN31	—	8	I	Analog	
AN32	—	18	I	Analog	
AN33	—	19	I	Analog	
AN34	—	39	I	Analog	
AN35	—	40	I	Analog	

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

Note 1: This pin is only available on devices without a USB module.

2: This pin is only available on devices with a USB module.

3: This pin is not available on 64-pin devices with a USB module.

4: This pin is only available on 100-pin devices without a USB module.

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

Pin Name	Pin Number		Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	64-pin QFN/ TQFP	100-pin TQFP			
PMA2	8	14	O	TTL/ST	Parallel Master Port data (Demultiplexed Master mode) or Address/Data (Multiplexed Master modes)
PMA3	6	12	O	TTL/ST	
PMA4	5	11	O	TTL/ST	
PMA5	4	10	O	TTL/ST	
PMA6	16	29	O	TTL/ST	
PMA7	22	28	O	TTL/ST	
PMA8	32	50	O	TTL/ST	
PMA9	31	49	O	TTL/ST	
PMA10	28	42	O	TTL/ST	
PMA11	27	41	O	TTL/ST	
PMA12	24	35	O	TTL/ST	
PMA13	23	34	O	TTL/ST	
PMA14	45	71	O	TTL/ST	
PMA15	44	70	O	TTL/ST	
PMCS1	45	71	O	TTL/ST	Parallel Master Port data (Demultiplexed Master mode) or Address/Data (Multiplexed Master modes)
PMCS2	44	70	O	TTL/ST	
PMD0	60	93	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD1	61	94	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD2	62	98	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD3	63	99	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD4	64	100	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD5	1	3	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD6	2	4	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD7	3	5	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD8	—	90	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD9	—	89	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD10	—	88	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD11	—	87	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD12	—	79	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD13	—	80	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD14	—	83	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD15	—	84	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMRD	53	82	O	—	Parallel Master Port Read Strobe
PMWR	52	81	O	—	Parallel Master Port Write Strobe
V_{BUS} **(2)**	34	54	I	Analog	USB Bus Power Monitor

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

Note 1: This pin is only available on devices without a USB module.

2: This pin is only available on devices with a USB module.

3: This pin is not available on 64-pin devices with a USB module.

4: This pin is only available on 100-pin devices without a USB module.

REGISTER 5-6: IPCx: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 9-8 **IS1<1:0>:** Interrupt Subpriority bits
11 = Interrupt subpriority is 3
10 = Interrupt subpriority is 2
01 = Interrupt subpriority is 1
00 = Interrupt subpriority is 0

bit 7-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-2 **IP0<2:0>:** Interrupt Priority bits
111 = Interrupt priority is 7
•
•
•
010 = Interrupt priority is 2
001 = Interrupt priority is 1
000 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 1-0 **IS0<1:0>:** Interrupt Subpriority bits
11 = Interrupt subpriority is 3
10 = Interrupt subpriority is 2
01 = Interrupt subpriority is 1
00 = Interrupt subpriority is 0

Note:	This register represents a generic definition of the IPCx register. Refer to Table 5-1 for the exact bit definitions.

REGISTER 7-1: RCON: RESET CONTROL REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	R/W-0, HS	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	HVDR	—	—	—	—	—
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	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	CMR	VREGS
7:0	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	U-0	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-1, HS	R/W-1, HS
	EXTR	SWR	—	WDTO	SLEEP	IDLE	BOR(1)	POR(1)

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

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

bit 29 **HVDR:** High Voltage Detect Reset Flag bit
- 1 = High Voltage Detect (HVD) Reset has occurred, voltage on V_{CAP} > 2.5V
- 0 = HVD Reset has not occurred

bit 28-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9 **CMR:** Configuration Mismatch Reset Flag bit
- 1 = Configuration mismatch Reset has occurred
- 0 = Configuration mismatch Reset has not occurred

bit 8 **VREGS:** Voltage Regulator Standby Enable bit
- 1 = Regulator is enabled and is on during Sleep mode
- 0 = Regulator is disabled and is off during Sleep mode

bit 7 **EXTR:** External Reset ($\overline{MCLR}$) Pin Flag bit
- 1 = Master Clear (pin) Reset has occurred
- 0 = Master Clear (pin) Reset has not occurred

bit 6 **SWR:** Software Reset Flag bit
- 1 = Software Reset was executed
- 0 = Software Reset as not executed

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

bit 4 **WDTO:** Watchdog Timer Time-out Flag bit
- 1 = WDT Time-out has occurred
- 0 = WDT Time-out has not occurred

bit 3 **SLEEP:** Wake From Sleep Flag bit
- 1 = Device was in Sleep mode
- 0 = Device was not in Sleep mode

bit 2 **IDLE:** Wake From Idle Flag bit
- 1 = Device was in Idle mode
- 0 = Device was not in Idle mode

bit 1 **BOR:** Brown-out Reset Flag bit(1)
- 1 = Brown-out Reset has occurred
- 0 = Brown-out Reset has not occurred

bit 0 **POR:** Power-on Reset Flag bit(1)
- 1 = Power-on Reset has occurred
- 0 = Power-on Reset has not occurred

Note 1: User software must clear this bit to view next detection.

REGISTER 8-4: REFOTRIM: REFERENCE OSCILLATOR TRIM 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
	ROTRIM<8:1>							
23:16	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ROTRIM<0>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Legend:	y = Value set from Configuration bits on POR		
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 31-23 **ROTRIM<8:0>:** Reference Oscillator Trim bits

111111111 = 511/512 divisor added to RODIV value
111111110 = 510/512 divisor added to RODIV value
•
•
•
100000000 = 256/512 divisor added to RODIV value
•
•
•
000000010 = 2/512 divisor added to RODIV value
000000001 = 1/512 divisor added to RODIV value
000000000 = 0/512 divisor added to RODIV value

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

Note: While the ON bit (REFOCON<15>) is '1', writes to this register do not take effect until the DIVSWEN bit is also set to '1'.

REGISTER 9-1: DMACON: DMA CONTROLLER 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	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON(1)	—	—	SUSPEND	DMABUSY(1)	—	—	—
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:** DMA On bit(1)
- 1 = DMA module is enabled
- 0 = DMA module is disabled

bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12 **SUSPEND:** DMA Suspend bit
- 1 = DMA transfers are suspended to allow CPU uninterrupted access to data bus
- 0 = DMA operates normally

bit 11 **DMABUSY:** DMA Module Busy bit(1)
- 1 = DMA module is active
- 0 = DMA module is disabled and not actively transferring data

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

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

REGISTER 9-9: DCHxINT: DMA CHANNEL 'x' INTERRUPT 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-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CHSDIE	CHSHIE	CHDDIE	CHDHIE	CHBCIE	CHCCIE	CHTAIE	CHERIE
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
	CHSDIF	CHSHIF	CHDDIF	CHDHIF	CHBCIF	CHCCIF	CHTAIF	CHERIF

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 31-24 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 23 **CHSDIE:** Channel Source Done Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 22 **CHSHIE:** Channel Source Half Empty Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 21 **CHDDIE:** Channel Destination Done Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 20 **CHDHIE:** Channel Destination Half Full Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 19 **CHBCIE:** Channel Block Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 18 **CHCCIE:** Channel Cell Transfer Complete Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 17 **CHTAIE:** Channel Transfer Abort Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 16 **CHERIE:** Channel Address Error Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Interrupt is enabled
- 0 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **CHSDIF:** Channel Source Done Interrupt Flag bit
- 1 = Channel Source Pointer has reached end of source (CHSPTR = CHSSIZ)
- 0 = No interrupt is pending

bit 6 **CHSHIF:** Channel Source Half Empty Interrupt Flag bit
- 1 = Channel Source Pointer has reached midpoint of source (CHSPTR = CHSSIZ/2)
- 0 = No interrupt is pending

bit 5 **CHDDIF:** Channel Destination Done Interrupt Flag bit
- 1 = Channel Destination Pointer has reached end of destination (CHDPTR = CHDSIZ)
- 0 = No interrupt is pending

TABLE 11-9: PORTE REGISTER MAP FOR 100-PIN 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	
6400	ANSELE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSELE9	ANSELE8	ANSELE7	ANSELE6	ANSELE5	ANSELE4	—	ANSELE2	ANSELE1	ANSELE0	03F7
6410	TRISE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISE9	TRISE8	TRISE7	TRISE6	TRISE5	TRISE4	TRISE3	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	03FF
6420	PORTE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	RE9	RE8	RE7	RE6	RE5	RE4	RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0	xxxx
6440	LATE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATE9	LATE8	LATE7	LATE6	LATE5	LATE4	LATE3	LATE2	LATE1	LATE0	xxxx
6440	ODCE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCE9	ODCE8	ODCE7	ODCE6	ODCE5	ODCE4	ODCE3	ODCE2	ODCE1	ODCE0	0000
6450	CNPUE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUE9	CNPUE8	CNPUE7	CNPUE6	CNPUE5	CNPUE4	CNPDE3	CNPUE2	CNPUE1	CNPUE0	0000
6460	CNPDE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDE9	CNPDE8	CNPDE7	CNPDE6	CNPDE5	CNPDE4	CNPDE3	CNPDE2	CNPDE1	CNPDE0	0000
6470	CNCONE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6480	CNENE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEE9	CNIEE8	CNIEE7	CNIEE6	CNIEE5	CNIEE4	CNIEE3	CNIEE2	CNIEE1	CNIEE0	0000
6490	CNSTATE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN STATE9	CN STATE8	CN STATE7	CN STATE6	CN STATE5	CN STATE4	CN STATE3	CN STATE2	CN STATE1	CN STATE0	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.

13.2 Control Registers

TABLE 13-1: TIMER2 THROUGH TIMER5 REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	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	
0800	T2CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<2:0>			T32	—	TCS	—	0000
0810	TMR2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TMR2<15:0>																0000
0820	PR2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	PR2<15:0>																FFFF
0A00	T3CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<2:0>			—	—	TCS	—	0000
0A10	TMR3	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TMR3<15:0>																0000
0A20	PR3	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	PR3<15:0>																FFFF
0C00	T4CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<2:0>			T32	—	TCS	—	0000
0C10	TMR4	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TMR4<15:0>																0000
0C20	PR4	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	PR4<15:0>																FFFF
0E00	T5CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	TGATE	TCKPS<2:0>			—	—	TCS	—	0000
0E10	TMR5	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TMR5<15:0>																0000
0E20	PR5	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	PR5<15:0>																FFFF

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 11.2 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for more information.

REGISTER 19-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 5 **ABAUD:** Auto-Baud Enable bit
1 = Enable baud rate measurement on the next character – requires reception of Sync character (0x55); cleared by hardware upon completion
0 = Baud rate measurement disabled or completed

bit 4 **RXINV:** Receive Polarity Inversion bit
1 = UxRX Idle state is '0'
0 = UxRX Idle state is '1'

bit 3 **BRGH:** High Baud Rate Enable bit
1 = High-Speed mode – 4x baud clock enabled
0 = Standard Speed mode – 16x baud clock enabled

bit 2-1 **PDSEL<1:0>:** Parity and Data Selection bits
11 = 9-bit data, no parity
10 = 8-bit data, odd parity
01 = 8-bit data, even parity
00 = 8-bit data, no parity

bit 0 **STSEL:** Stop Selection bit
1 = 2 Stop bits
0 = 1 Stop bit

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

REGISTER 20-2: PMMODE: PARALLEL PORT MODE REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	BUSY	IRQM<1:0>		INCM<1:0>		MODE16	MODE<1:0>	
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	WAITB<1:0>(1)		WAITM<3:0>(1)				WAITE<1:0>(1)	

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

bit 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTER 23-1: C1CON: CAN MODULE CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 13 **SIDLE:** CAN Stop in Idle bit
1 = CAN Stops operation when system enters Idle mode
0 = CAN continues operation when system enters Idle mode

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

bit 11 **CANBUSY:** CAN Module is Busy bit
1 = The CAN module is active
0 = The CAN module is completely disabled

bit 10-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **DNCNT<4:0>:** Device Net Filter Bit Number bits
10011-11111 = Invalid Selection (compare up to 18-bits of data with EID)
10010 = Compare up to data byte 2 bit 6 with EID17 (C1RXFn<17>)
•
•
•
00001 = Compare up to data byte 0 bit 7 with EID0 (C1RXFn<0>)
00000 = Do not compare data bytes

Note 1: If the user application clears this bit, it may take a number of cycles before the CAN module completes the current transaction and responds to this request. The user application should poll the CANBUSY bit to verify that the request has been honored.

27.0 POWER-SAVING FEATURES

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 10. "Power-Saving Features"** (DS60001130) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

This section describes power-saving features for the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family of devices. These PIC32 devices offer a total of nine methods and modes, organized into two categories, that allow the user to balance power consumption with device performance. In all of the methods and modes described in this section, power-saving is controlled by software.

27.1 Power Saving with CPU Running

When the CPU is running, power consumption can be controlled by reducing the CPU clock frequency, lowering the PBCLK and by individually disabling modules. These methods are grouped into the following categories:

- FRC Run mode: the CPU is clocked from the FRC clock source with or without postscalers.
- LPRC Run mode: the CPU is clocked from the LPRC clock source.
- SOSC Run mode: the CPU is clocked from the SOSC clock source.

In addition, the Peripheral Bus Scaling mode is available where peripherals are clocked at the programmable fraction of the CPU clock (SYSCLK).

27.2 CPU Halted Methods

The device supports two power-saving modes, Sleep and Idle, both of which Halt the clock to the CPU. These modes operate with all clock sources, as listed below:

- POSC Idle mode: the system clock is derived from the POSC. The system clock source continues to operate. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled.
- FRC Idle mode: the system clock is derived from the FRC with or without postscalers. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled.
- SOSC Idle mode: the system clock is derived from the SOSC. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled.
- LPRC Idle mode: the system clock is derived from the LPRC. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled. This is the lowest power mode for the device with a clock running.
- Sleep mode: the CPU, the system clock source and any peripherals that operate from the system clock source are Halted. Some peripherals can operate in Sleep using specific clock sources. This is the lowest power mode for the device.

27.3 Power-Saving Operation

Peripherals and the CPU can be Halted or disabled to further reduce power consumption.

27.3.1 SLEEP MODE

Sleep mode has the lowest power consumption of the device power-saving operating modes. The CPU and most peripherals are Halted. Select peripherals can continue to operate in Sleep mode and can be used to wake the device from Sleep. See the individual peripheral module sections for descriptions of behavior in Sleep.

Sleep mode includes the following characteristics:

- The CPU is Halted.
- The system clock source is typically shutdown. See **Section 27.3.3 "Peripheral Bus Scaling Method"** for specific information.
- There can be a wake-up delay based on the oscillator selection.
- The Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) does not operate during Sleep mode.
- The BOR circuit remains operative during Sleep mode.
- The WDT, if enabled, is not automatically cleared prior to entering Sleep mode.
- Some peripherals can continue to operate at limited functionality in Sleep mode. These peripherals include I/O pins that detect a change in the input signal, WDT, ADC, UART and peripherals that use an external clock input or the internal LPRC oscillator (e.g., RTCC, Timer1 and Input Capture).
- I/O pins continue to sink or source current in the same manner as they do when the device is not in Sleep.
- The USB module can override the disabling of the Posc or FRC. Refer to the USB section for specific details.
- Modules can be individually disabled by software prior to entering Sleep in order to further reduce consumption.

28.0 SPECIAL FEATURES

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family of devices. However, it is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 9. "Watchdog Timer and Power-up Timer"** (DS60001114), **Section 32. "Configuration"** (DS60001124) and **Section 33. "Programming and Diagnostics"** (DS60001129) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which are available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices include several features intended to maximize application flexibility and reliability and minimize cost through elimination of external components. These are:

- Flexible device configuration
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) interface
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)

28.1 Configuration Bits

The Configuration bits can be programmed using the following registers to select various device configurations.

- DEVCFG0: Device Configuration Word 0
- DEVCFG1: Device Configuration Word 1
- DEVCFG2: Device Configuration Word 2
- DEVCFG3: Device Configuration Word 3
- CFGCON: Configuration Control Register

In addition, the DEVID register (Register 28-6) provides device and revision information.

28.2 Registers

TABLE 28-1: DEVCFG: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD SUMMARY

Virtual Address (BFC0_#)	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	
0BF0	DEVCFG3	31:16	FVBUSONIO	FUSBIDIO	IOL1WAY	PMDL1WAY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	USERID<15:0>																xxxx
0BF4	DEVCFG2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FPLLODIV<2:0>			xxxx
		15:0	UPLLEN(1)	—	—	—	—	UPLLIDIV<2:0>(1)			—	FPLLMUL<2:0>			—	FPLLIDIV<2:0>			xxxx
0BF8	DEVCFG1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	FWDTWINSZ<1:0>		FWDTEN	WINDIS	—	WDTPS<4:0>					xxxx
		15:0	FCKSM<1:0>		FPBDIV<1:0>		—	OSCIOFNC	POSCMOD<1:0>		IESO	—	FSOSCEN	—	—	FNOSC<2:0>			xxxx
0BFC	DEVCFG0	31:16	—	—	—	CP	—	—	—	BWP	—	—	—	—	PWP<9:6>				xxxx
		15:0	PWP<5:0>				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ICESEL<1:0>		JTAGEN	DEBUG<1:0>		xxxx

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

Note 1: This bit is only available on devices with a USB module.

TABLE 28-2: DEVICE AND REVISION ID SUMMARY

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets(1)
			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	
F200	CFGCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	IOLOCK	PMDLOCK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	JTAGEN	TROEN(2)	—	TDOEN	000B
F220	DEVID	31:16	VER<3:0>				DEVID<27:16>												xxxx
		15:0	DEVID<15:0>																xxxx
F230	SYSKEY(3)	31:16	SYSKEY<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000

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

Note 1: Reset values are dependent on the device.

2: This bit is not available on 64-pin devices.

REGISTER 28-2: DEVCFG1: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 15-14 **FCKSM<1:0>:** Clock Switching and Monitor Selection Configuration bits
- 1x = Clock switching is disabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled
- 01 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled
- 00 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is enabled

bit 13-12 **FPBDIV<1:0>:** Peripheral Bus Clock Divisor Default Value bits
- 11 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 8
- 10 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 4
- 01 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 2
- 00 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 1

bit 11 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 10 **OSCIOFNC:** CLKO Enable Configuration bit
- 1 = CLKO output disabled
- 0 = CLKO output signal active on the OSCO pin; Primary Oscillator must be disabled or configured for the External Clock mode (EC) for the CLKO to be active (POSCMOD<1:0> = 11 or 00)

bit 9-8 **POSCMOD<1:0>:** Primary Oscillator Configuration bits
- 11 = Primary Oscillator disabled
- 10 = HS Oscillator mode selected
- 01 = XT Oscillator mode selected
- 00 = External Clock mode selected

bit 7 **IESO:** Internal External Switchover bit
- 1 = Internal External Switchover mode is enabled (Two-Speed Start-up is enabled)
- 0 = Internal External Switchover mode is disabled (Two-Speed Start-up is disabled)

bit 6 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 5 **FSOSCEN:** Secondary Oscillator Enable bit
- 1 = Enable Secondary Oscillator
- 0 = Disable Secondary Oscillator

bit 4-3 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 2-0 **FNOSC<2:0>:** Oscillator Selection bits
- 111 = Fast RC Oscillator with divide-by-N (FRCDIV)
- 110 = FRCDIV16 Fast RC Oscillator with fixed divide-by-16 postscaler
- 101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
- 100 = Secondary Oscillator (SOSC)
- 011 = Primary Oscillator (POSC) with PLL module (XT+PLL, HS+PLL, EC+PLL)
- 010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)**(1)**
- 001 = Fast RC Oscillator with divide-by-N with PLL module (FRCDIV+PLL)
- 000 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)

Note 1: Do not disable the POSC (POSCMOD = 11) when using this oscillator source.

TABLE 31-10: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: BOR

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.(1)**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
BO10	VBOR	BOR Event on VDD transition high-to-low(2)	2.0	—	2.3	V	—

Note 1: Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested in manufacturing.

2: Overall functional device operation at VBORMIN < VDD < VDDMIN is tested, but not characterized. All device Analog modules, such as ADC, etc., will function, but with degraded performance below VDDMIN.

TABLE 31-11: ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: HVD

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.(1)	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
HV10	VHVD	High Voltage Detect on VCAP pin	—	2.5	—	V	—

Note 1: Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested in manufacturing.

32.0 50 MHz ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin Family electrical characteristics for devices operating at 50 MHz.

The specifications for 50 MHz are identical to those shown in **Section 31.0 "40 MHz Electrical Characteristics"**, with the exception of the parameters listed in this chapter.

Parameters in this chapter begin with the letter "M", which denotes 50 MHz operation. For example, parameter DC29a in **Section 31.0 "40 MHz Electrical Characteristics"**, is the up to 40 MHz operation equivalent for MDC29a.

Absolute maximum ratings for the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin Family 50 MHz devices are listed below. Exposure to these maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions, above the parameters indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(See Note 1)

Ambient temperature under bias ..... -40°C to +85°C
Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C
Voltage on V_{DD} with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.3V to +4.0V
Voltage on any pin that is not 5V tolerant, with respect to V_{SS} **(Note 3)** ..... -0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to V_{SS} when $V_{DD} \geq 2.3V$ **(Note 3)** ..... -0.3V to +5.5V
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to V_{SS} when $V_{DD} < 2.3V$ **(Note 3)** ..... -0.3V to +3.6V
Voltage on D+ or D- pin with respect to V_{USB3V3} ..... -0.3V to (V_{USB3V3} + 0.3V)
Voltage on V_{BUS} with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.3V to +5.5V
Maximum current out of V_{SS} pin(s) ..... 300 mA
Maximum current into V_{DD} pin(s) **(Note 2)** ..... 300 mA
Maximum output current sunk by any I/O pin ..... 15 mA
Maximum output current sourced by any I/O pin ..... 15 mA
Maximum current sunk by all ports ..... 200 mA
Maximum current sourced by all ports **(Note 2)** ..... 200 mA

Note 1: Stresses above those listed under **"Absolute Maximum Ratings"** may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions, above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification, is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

2: Maximum allowable current is a function of device maximum power dissipation (see Table 32-2).

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

33.0 DC AND AC DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS GRAPHS

Note: The graphs provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for design guidance purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore, outside the warranted range.

FIGURE 33-1: VOH – 4x DRIVER PINS

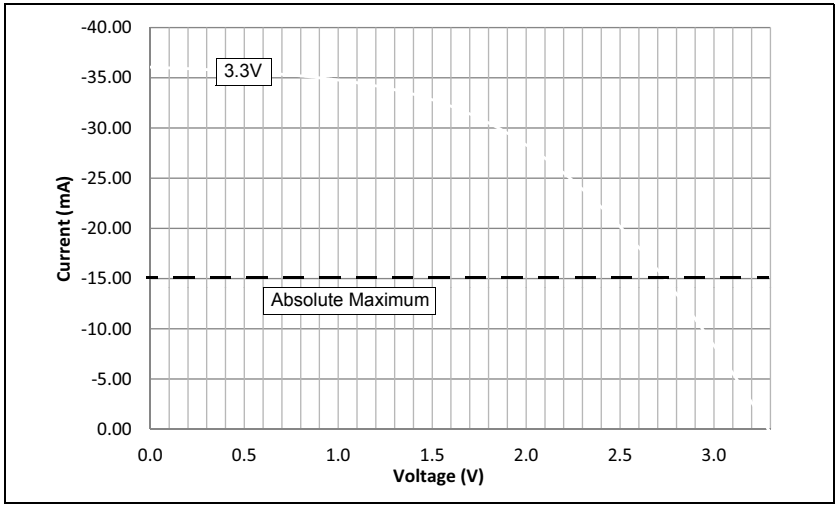


FIGURE 33-2: VOH – 8x DRIVER PINS

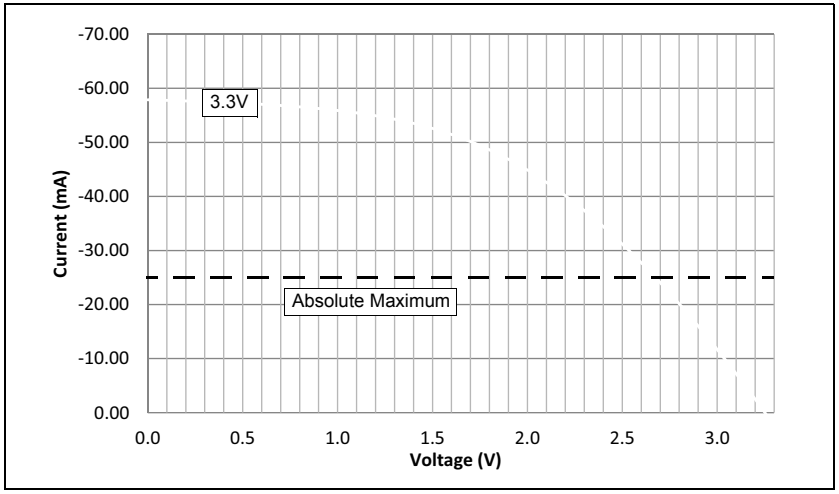


FIGURE 33-3: VOL – 4x DRIVER PINS

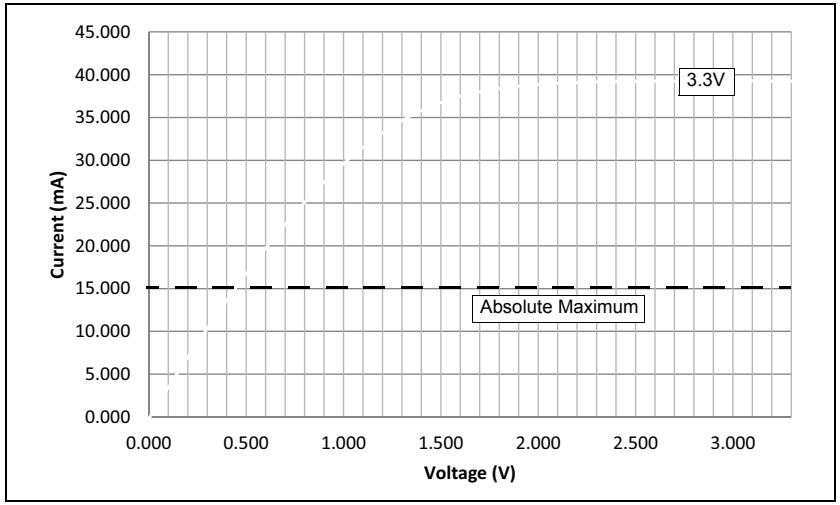
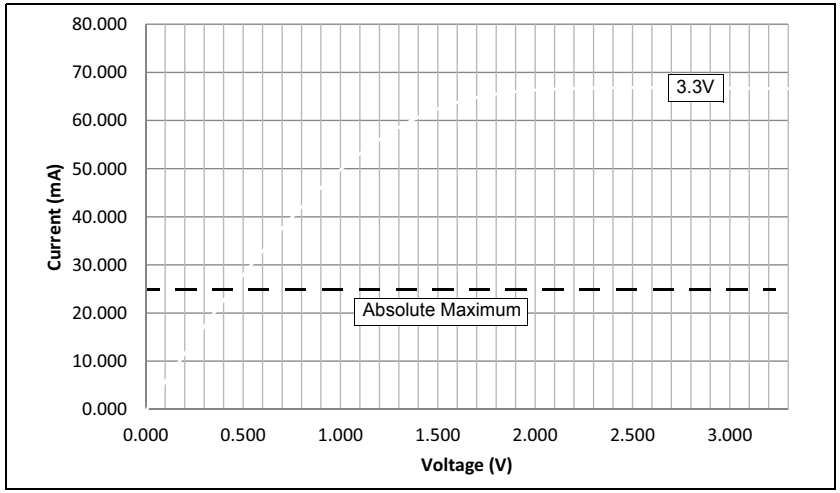
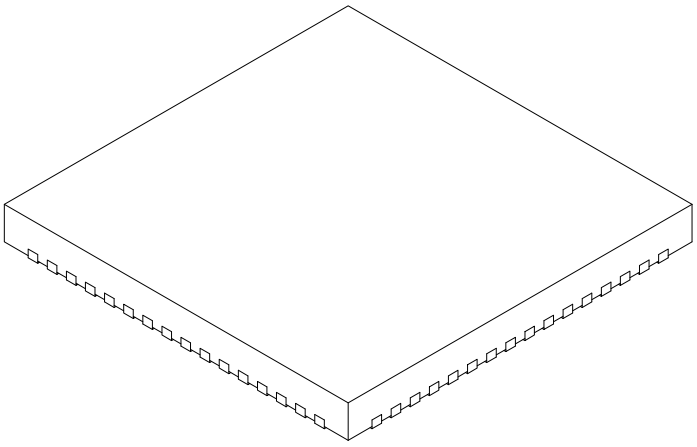


FIGURE 33-4: VOL – 8x DRIVER PINS



64-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body with 5.40 x 5.40 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	5.30	5.40	5.50
Overall Length	D		9.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	5.30	5.40	5.50
Contact Width	b	0.20	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 C04-154A Sheet 2 of 2