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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, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	49
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 28x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx250f256h-v-pt

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

The MIPS architecture defines that the result of a multiply or divide operation be placed in the HI and LO registers. Using the Move-From-HI (MFHI) and Move-From-LO (MFL0) instructions, these values can be transferred to the General Purpose Register file.

In addition to the HI/LO targeted operations, the MIPS32® architecture also defines a multiply instruction, MUL, which places the least significant results in the primary register file instead of the HI/LO register pair. By avoiding the explicit MFL0 instruction required when using the LO register, and by supporting multiple destination registers, the throughput of multiply-intensive operations is increased.

Two other instructions, Multiply-Add (MADD) and Multiply-Subtract (MSUB), are used to perform the multiply-accumulate and multiply-subtract operations. The MADD instruction multiplies two numbers and then adds the product to the current contents of the HI and LO registers. Similarly, the MSUB instruction multiplies two operands and then subtracts the product from the HI and LO registers. The MADD and MSUB operations are commonly used in DSP algorithms.

3.2.3 SYSTEM CONTROL COPROCESSOR (CP0)

In the MIPS architecture, CP0 is responsible for the virtual-to-physical address translation, the exception control system, the processor's diagnostics capability, the operating modes (Kernel, User and Debug) and whether interrupts are enabled or disabled. Configuration information, such as presence of options like MIPS16e®, is also available by accessing the CP0 registers, listed in Table 3-2.

TABLE 3-2: COPROCESSOR 0 REGISTERS

Register Number	Register Name	Function
0-6	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family core.
7	HWREna	Enables access via the RDHWR instruction to selected hardware registers.
8	BadVAddr ⁽¹⁾	Reports the address for the most recent address-related exception.
9	Count ⁽¹⁾	Processor cycle count.
10	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family core.
11	Compare ⁽¹⁾	Timer interrupt control.
12	Status ⁽¹⁾	Processor status and control.
12	IntCtl ⁽¹⁾	Interrupt system status and control.
13	Cause ⁽¹⁾	Cause of last general exception.
14	EPC ⁽¹⁾	Program counter at last exception.
15	PRId	Processor identification and revision.
15	EBASE	Exception vector base register.
16	Config	Configuration register.
16	Config1	Configuration register 1.
16	Config2	Configuration register 2.
16	Config3	Configuration register 3.
17-22	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family core.
23	Debug ⁽²⁾	Debug control and exception status.
24	DEPC ⁽²⁾	Program counter at last debug exception.
25-29	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family core.
30	ErrorEPC ⁽¹⁾	Program counter at last error.
31	DESAVE ⁽²⁾	Debug handler scratchpad register.

Note 1: Registers used in exception processing.

2: Registers used during debug.

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Coprocessor 0 also contains the logic for identifying and managing exceptions. Exceptions can be caused by a variety of sources, including alignment errors in data, external events or program errors. Table 3-3 lists the exception types in order of priority.

TABLE 3-3: MIPS32® M4K® PROCESSOR CORE EXCEPTION TYPES

Exception	Description
Reset	Assertion $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ or a Power-on Reset (POR).
DSS	EJTAG debug single step.
DINT	EJTAG debug interrupt. Caused by the assertion of the external <i>EJ_DINT</i> input or by setting the <i>EjtagBrk</i> bit in the ECR register.
NMI	Assertion of NMI signal.
Interrupt	Assertion of unmasked hardware or software interrupt signal.
DIB	EJTAG debug hardware instruction break matched.
AdEL	Fetch address alignment error. Fetch reference to protected address.
IBE	Instruction fetch bus error.
DBp	EJTAG breakpoint (execution of SDBBP instruction).
Sys	Execution of SYSCALL instruction.
Bp	Execution of BREAK instruction.
RI	Execution of a reserved instruction.
CpU	Execution of a coprocessor instruction for a coprocessor that is not enabled.
CEU	Execution of a <i>CorExtend</i> instruction when <i>CorExtend</i> is not enabled.
Ov	Execution of an arithmetic instruction that overflowed.
Tr	Execution of a trap (when trap condition is true).
DDBL/DDBS	EJTAG Data Address Break (address only) or EJTAG data value break on store (address + value).
AdEL	Load address alignment error. Load reference to protected address.
AdES	Store address alignment error. Store to protected address.
DBE	Load or store bus error.
DDBL	EJTAG data hardware breakpoint matched in load data compare.

3.3 Power Management

The MIPS® M4K® processor core offers a number of power management features, including low-power design, active power management and power-down modes of operation. The core is a static design that supports slowing or Halting the clocks, which reduces system power consumption during Idle periods.

3.3.1 INSTRUCTION-CONTROLLED POWER MANAGEMENT

The mechanism for invoking Power-Down mode is through execution of the WAIT instruction. For more information on power management, see **Section 27.0 “Power-Saving Features”**.

3.3.2 LOCAL CLOCK GATING

The majority of the power consumed by the PIC32MX-1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family core is in the clock tree and clocking registers. The PIC32MX family uses extensive use of local gated-clocks to reduce this dynamic power consumption.

3.4 EJTAG Debug Support

The MIPS® M4K® processor core provides for an Enhanced JTAG (EJTAG) interface for use in the software debug of application and kernel code. In addition to standard User mode and Kernel modes of operation, the M4K® core provides a Debug mode that is entered after a debug exception (derived from a hardware breakpoint, single-step exception, etc.) is taken and continues until a Debug Exception Return (DERET) instruction is executed. During this time, the processor executes the debug exception handler routine.

The EJTAG interface operates through the Test Access Port (TAP), a serial communication port used for transferring test data in and out of the core. In addition to the standard JTAG instructions, special instructions defined in the EJTAG specification define which registers are selected and how they are used.

TABLE 9-3: DMA CHANNEL 0 THROUGH CHANNEL 3 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	
3280	DCH2CPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHCPTR<15:0>															0000		
3290	DCH2DAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHPDAT<7:0>										0000
32A0	DCH3CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHBUSY	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHCHNS	CHEN	CHAED	CHCHN	CHAEN	—	CHEDET	CHPRI<1:0>		0000	
32B0	DCH3ECON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHAIRQ<7:0>										00FF
		15:0	CHSIRQ<7:0>							CFORCE	CABORT	PATEN	SIRQEN	AIRQEN	—	—	—	FFF8		
32C0	DCH3INT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHSDIE	CHSHIE	CHDDIE	CHDHIE	CHBCIE	CHCCIE	CHTAIE	CHERIE	0000	
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHSDIF	CHSHIF	CHDDIF	CHDHIF	CHBCIF	CHCCIF	CHTAIF	CHERIF	0000	
32D0	DCH3SSA	31:16	CHSSA<31:0>															0000		
		15:0																0000		
32E0	DCH3DSA	31:16	CHDSA<31:0>															0000		
		15:0																0000		
32F0	DCH3SSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHSSIZ<15:0>															0000		
3300	DCH3DSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHDSIZ<15:0>															0000		
3310	DCH3SPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHSPTR<15:0>															0000		
3320	DCH3DPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHDPTR<15:0>															0000		
3330	DCH3CSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHCSIZ<15:0>															0000		
3340	DCH3CPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	CHCPTR<15:0>															0000		
3350	DCH3DAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000	
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHPDAT<7:0>									

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.

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

REGISTER 9-4: DCRCCON: DMA CRC 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
	—	—	BYTO<1:0>		WBO ⁽¹⁾	—	—	BITO
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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	PLEN<4:0>				
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CRCCEN	CRCCAPP ⁽¹⁾	CRCTYP	—	—	CRCCH<2:0>		

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

bit 29-28 **BYTO<1:0>:** CRC Byte Order Selection bits

11 = Endian byte swap on half-word boundaries (i.e., source half-word order with reverse source byte order per half-word)

10 = Swap half-words on word boundaries (i.e., reverse source half-word order with source byte order per half-word)

01 = Endian byte swap on word boundaries (i.e., reverse source byte order)

00 = No swapping (i.e., source byte order)

bit 27 **WBO:** CRC Write Byte Order Selection bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Source data is written to the destination re-ordered as defined by BYTO<1:0>

0 = Source data is written to the destination unaltered

bit 26-25 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 24 **BITO:** CRC Bit Order Selection bit⁽¹⁾

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 1 (CRC module is in IP Header mode):

1 = The IP header checksum is calculated Least Significant bit (LSb) first (i.e., reflected)

0 = The IP header checksum is calculated Most Significant bit (MSb) first (i.e., not reflected)

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 0 (CRC module is in LFSR mode):

1 = The LFSR CRC is calculated Least Significant bit first (i.e., reflected)

0 = The LFSR CRC is calculated Most Significant bit first (i.e., not reflected)

bit 23-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **PLEN<4:0>:** Polynomial Length bits⁽¹⁾

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 1 (CRC module is in IP Header mode):

These bits are unused.

When CRCTYP (DCRCCON<15>) = 0 (CRC module is in LFSR mode):

Denotes the length of the polynomial – 1.

bit 7 **CRCCEN:** CRC Enable bit

1 = CRC module is enabled and channel transfers are routed through the CRC module

0 = CRC module is disabled and channel transfers proceed normally

Note 1: When WBO = 1, unaligned transfers are not supported and the CRCCAPP bit cannot be set.

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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 CFORCE	S-0 CABORT	R/W-0 PATEN	R/W-0 SIRQEN	R/W-0 AIRQEN	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —

Legend:	S = Settable bit
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set
	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
	'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 5-1: "Interrupt IRQ, Vector and Bit Location" for the list of available interrupt IRQ sources.

10.1 Control Registers

TABLE 10-1: USB REGISTER MAP

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	
5040	U1OTGIR ⁽²⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIF	T1MSECIF	LSTATEIF	ACTVIF	SESVDIF	SESENDIF	—	VBUSVDIF	0000
5050	U1OTGIE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIE	T1MSECIE	LSTATEIE	ACTVIE	SESVDIE	SESENDIE	—	VBUSVDIE	0000
5060	U1OTGSTAT ⁽³⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ID	—	LSTATE	—	SESVD	SESEND	—	VBUSVD	0000
5070	U1OTGCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DPPULUP	DMPULUP	DPPULDWN	DMPULDWN	VBUSON	OTGEN	VBUSCHG	VBUSDIS	0000
5080	U1PWRC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UACTPND ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	USLPGRD	USBBUSY	—	USUSPEND	USBPWR	0000
5200	U1IR ⁽²⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STALLIF	ATTACHIF	RESUMEIF	IDLEIF	TRNIF	SOFIF	UERRIF	URSTIF DETACHIF	0000 0000
5210	U1IE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	STALLIE	ATTACHIE	RESUMEIE	IDLEIE	TRNIE	SOFIE	UERRIE	URSTIE DETACHIE	0000 0000
5220	U1EIR ⁽²⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BTSEF	BMXEF	DMAEF	BTOEF	DFN8EF	CRC16EF	CRC5EF EOFEF	PIDEF	0000 0000
5230	U1EIE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BTSEE	BMXEE	DMAEE	BTOEE	DFN8EE	CRC16EE	CRC5EE EOFEE	PIDEE	0000 0000
5240	U1STAT ⁽³⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ENDPT<3:0>				DIR	PPBI	—	—	0000
5250	U1CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	JSTATE	SE0	PKTDIS TOKBUSY	USBRST	HOSTEN	RESUME	PPBRST	USBEN SOFEN	0000 0000
5260	U1ADDR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSPDEN	DEVADDR<6:0>							0000
5270	U1BDTP1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BDTPTRL<15:9>							—	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 (except as noted) 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.

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

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

4: Reset value for this bit is undefined.

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

11.0 I/O PORTS

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 12. "I/O Ports"** (DS60001120) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

General purpose I/O pins are the simplest of peripherals. They allow the PIC® MCU to monitor and control other devices. To add flexibility and functionality, some pins are multiplexed with alternate functions. These functions depend on which peripheral features are on the device. In general, when a peripheral is functioning, that pin may not be used as a general purpose I/O pin.

The following are the key features of this module:

- Individual output pin open-drain enable or disable
- Individual input pin weak pull-up and pull-down
- Monitor selective inputs and generate interrupt when change in pin state is detected
- Operation during CPU Sleep and Idle modes
- Fast bit manipulation using CLR, SET and INV registers

Figure 11-1 illustrates a block diagram of a typical multiplexed I/O port.

FIGURE 11-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF A TYPICAL MULTIPLEXED PORT STRUCTURE

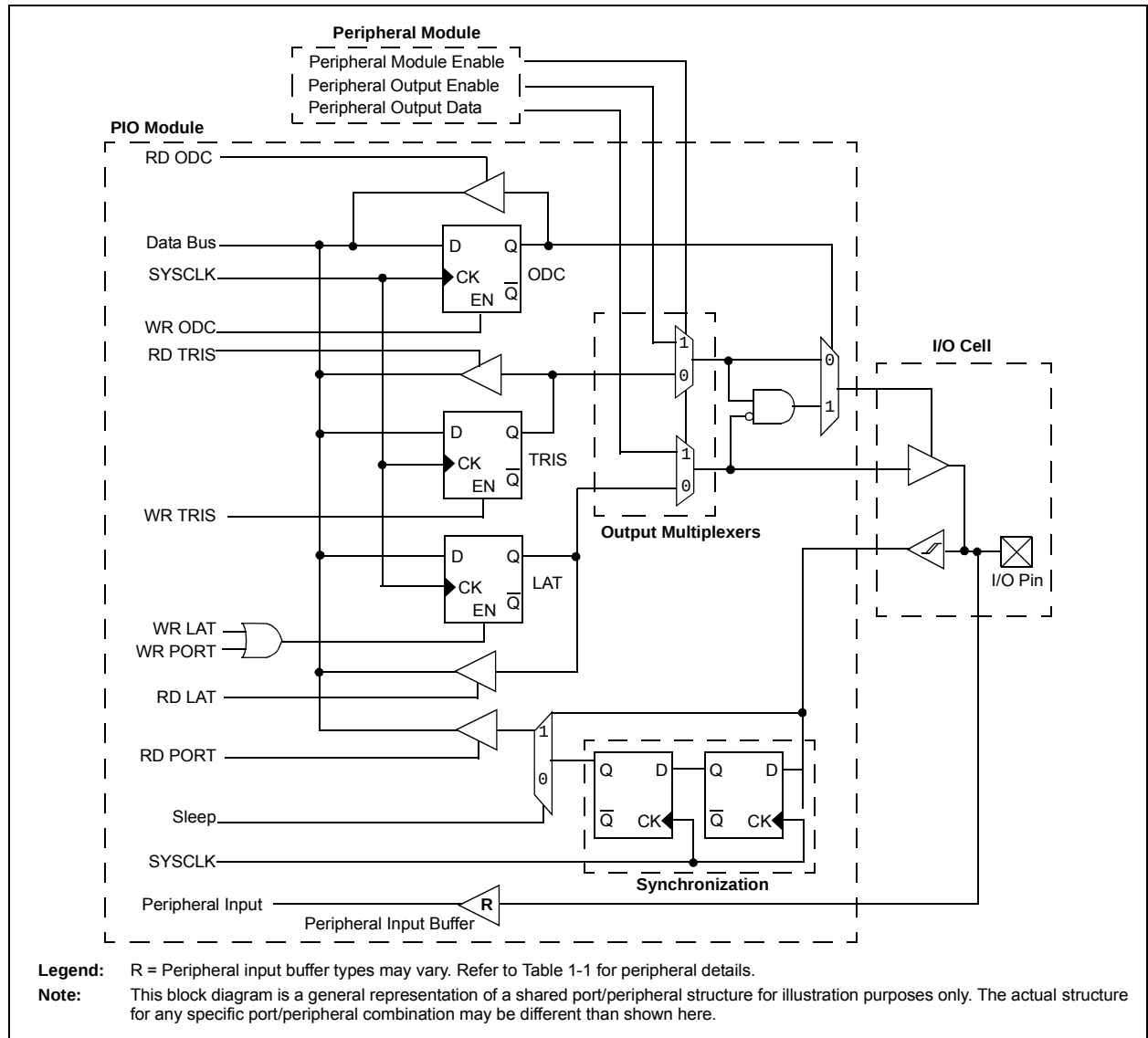


TABLE 11-10: PORTE REGISTER MAP FOR 64-PIN DEVICES ONLY

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSELE7	ANSELE6	ANSELE5	ANSELE4	—	ANSELE2	—	—	03F4
6410	TRISE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISE7	TRISE6	TRISE5	TRISE4	TRISE3	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	00FF
6420	PORTE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RE7	RE6	RE5	RE4	RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0	xxxx
6440	LATE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATE7	LATE6	LATE5	LATE4	LATE3	LATE2	LATE1	LATE0	xxxx
6440	ODCE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCE7	ODCE6	ODCE5	ODCE4	ODCE3	ODCE2	ODCE1	ODCE0	0000
6450	CNPUE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUE7	CNPUE6	CNPUE5	CNPUE4	CNPDE3	CNPUE2	CNPUE1	CNPUE0	0000
6460	CNPDE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEE7	CNIEE6	CNIEE5	CNIEE4	CNIEE3	CNIEE2	CNIEE1	CNIEE0	0000
6490	CNSTATE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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.

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REGISTER 14-1: WDTCON: WATCHDOG 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON ^(1,2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	R-y	R-y	R-y	R-y	R-y	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	SWDTPS<4:0>					WDTWINEN	WDTCLR

Legend:	y = Values 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 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 15 **ON:** Watchdog Timer Enable bit^(1,2)

1 = Enables the WDT if it is not enabled by the device configuration
0 = Disable the WDT if it was enabled in software

bit 14-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-2 **SWDTPS<4:0>:** Shadow Copy of Watchdog Timer Postscaler Value from Device Configuration bits
On reset, these bits are set to the values of the WDTPS <4:0> of Configuration bits.

bit 1 **WDTWINEN:** Watchdog Timer Window Enable bit

1 = Enable windowed Watchdog Timer
0 = Disable windowed Watchdog Timer

bit 0 **WDTCLR:** Watchdog Timer Reset bit

1 = Writing a '1' will clear the WDT
0 = Software cannot force this bit to a '0'

- Note 1:** A read of this bit results in a '1' if the Watchdog Timer is enabled by the device configuration or software.
Note 2: When using the 1:1 PBCLK divisor, the user software should not read or write the peripheral's SFRs in the SYSCLK cycle immediately following the instruction that clears the module's ON bit.

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

REGISTER 20-1: PMCON: PARALLEL PORT 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, HC RDSTART	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	R/W-0 DUALBUF	U-0 —
15:8	R/W-0 ON ⁽¹⁾	U-0 —	R/W-0 SIDL	R/W-0 ADRMUX<1:0>	R/W-0	R/W-0 PMPTTL	R/W-0 PTWREN	R/W-0 PTRDEN
7:0	R/W-0 CSF<1:0> ⁽²⁾	R/W-0	R/W-0 ALP ⁽²⁾	R/W-0 CS2P ⁽²⁾	R/W-0 CS1P ⁽²⁾	U-0 —	R/W-0 WRSP	R/W-0 RDSP

Legend:

R = Readable bit
-n = Value at POR

HC = Hardware cleared

W = Writable bit

'1' = Bit is set

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 23 **RDSTART:** Start a Read on the PMP Bus bit⁽³⁾

1 = Start a read cycle on the PMP bus

0 = No effect

This bit is cleared by hardware at the end of the read cycle when the BUSY bit (PMMODE<15>) = 0.

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

bit 17 **DUALBUF:** Parallel Master Port Dual Read/Write Buffer Enable bit

This bit is only valid in Master mode.

1 = PMP uses separate registers for reads and writes

Reads: PMRADDR and PMRDIN

Writes: PMRWADDR and PMDOUT

0 = PMP uses legacy registers for reads and writes

Reads/Writes: PMADDR and PMRDIN

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

bit 15 **ON:** Parallel Master Port Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = PMP enabled

0 = PMP disabled, no off-chip access performed

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

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

1 = Discontinue module operation when device enters Idle mode

0 = Continue module operation in Idle mode

bit 12-11 **ADRMUX<1:0>:** Address/Data Multiplexing Selection bits

11 = Lower 8 bits of address are multiplexed on PMD<15:0> pins

10 = All 16 bits of address are multiplexed on PMD<7:0> pins

01 = Lower 8 bits of address are multiplexed on PMD<7:0> pins, upper bits are on PMA<15:8>

00 = Address and data appear on separate pins

bit 10 **PMPTTL:** PMP Module TTL Input Buffer Select bit

1 = PMP module uses TTL input buffers

0 = PMP module uses Schmitt Trigger input buffer

bit 9 **PTWREN:** Write Enable Strobe Port Enable bit

1 = PMWR/PMENB port enabled

0 = PMWR/PMENB port disabled

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

2: These bits have no effect when their corresponding pins are used as address lines.

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REGISTER 20-9: PMRADDR: PARALLEL PORT READ 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	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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	RCS2 ⁽¹⁾	RCS1 ⁽³⁾	RADDR<13:8>					
	RADDR15 ⁽²⁾	RADDR14 ⁽⁴⁾						
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
	RADDR<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 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 15 **RCS2:** Chip Select 2 bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Chip Select 2 is active

0 = Chip Select 2 is inactive (RADDR15 function is selected)

bit 15 **RADDR<15>:** Target Address bit 15⁽²⁾

bit 14 **RCS1:** Chip Select 1 bit⁽³⁾

1 = Chip Select 1 is active

0 = Chip Select 1 is inactive (RADDR14 function is selected)

bit 14 **RADDR<14>:** Target Address bit 14⁽⁴⁾

bit 13-0 **RADDR<13:0>:** Address bits

Note 1: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 10 or 01.

2: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 00.

3: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 10.

4: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 00 or 01.

Note: This register is only used when the DUALBUF bit (PMCON<17>) is set to '1'.

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

REGISTER 21-2: RTCALRM: RTC ALARM CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 7-0 **ARPT<7:0>**: Alarm Repeat Counter Value bits⁽³⁾

11111111 =Alarm will trigger 256 times

.
.
.

00000000 =Alarm will trigger one time

The counter decrements on any alarm event. The counter only rolls over from 0x00 to 0xFF if CHIME = 1.

- Note 1:** Hardware clears the ALRMEN bit anytime the alarm event occurs, when ARPT<7:0> = 00 and CHIME = 0.
- 2:** This field should not be written when the RTCC ON bit = '1' (RTCCON<15>) and ALRMSYNC = 1.
- 3:** This assumes a CPU read will execute in less than 32 PBCLKs.

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

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REGISTER 23-3: C1INT: CAN INTERRUPT 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	U-0	U-0	U-0
	IVRIE	WAKIE	CERRIE	SERRIE	RBOVIE	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	MODIE	CTMRIE	RBIE	TBIE
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	IVRIF	WAKIF	CERRIF	SERRIF ⁽¹⁾	RBOVIF	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	MODIF	CTMRIF	RBIF	TBIF

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 **IVRIE:** Invalid Message Received Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 30 **WAKIE:** CAN Bus Activity Wake-up Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 29 **CERRIE:** CAN Bus Error Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 28 **SERRIE:** System Error Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 27 **RBOVIE:** Receive Buffer Overflow Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 26-20 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 19 **MODIE:** Mode Change Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 18 **CTMRIE:** CAN Timestamp Timer Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 17 **RBIE:** Receive Buffer Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 16 **TBIE:** Transmit Buffer Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt request is enabled
0 = Interrupt request is not enabled
- bit 15 **IVRIF:** Invalid Message Received Interrupt Flag bit
1 = An invalid messages interrupt has occurred
0 = An invalid message interrupt has not occurred

Note 1: This bit can only be cleared by turning the CAN module Off and On by clearing or setting the ON bit (C1CON<15>).

25.1 Control Registers

TABLE 25-1: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE 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	
9800	CVRCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CVROE	CVRR	CVRSS	CVR<3:0>				0000

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

Note 1: The register in this table has 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.

26.1 Control Registers

TABLE 26-1: CTMU 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
A200	CTMUCON	31:16	EDG1MOD	EDG1POL	EDG1SEL<3:0>				EDG2STAT	EDG1STAT	EDG2MOD	EDG2POL	EDG2SEL<3:0>				—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	CTMUSIDL	TGEN	EDGEN	EDGSEQEN	IDISSEN	CTTRIG	ITRIM<5:0>						IRNG<1:0>		0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table 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.

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NOTES:

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31.0 40 MHz ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an overview of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin Family electrical characteristics for devices that operate at 40 MHz. Refer to **Section 32.0 “50 MHz Electrical Characteristics”** for additional specifications for operations at higher frequency. Additional information will be provided in future revisions of this document as it becomes available.

Absolute maximum ratings for the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin Family 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 +105°C
Storage temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage on VDD with respect to VSS	-0.3V to +4.0V
Voltage on any pin that is not 5V tolerant, with respect to VSS (Note 3)	-0.3V to (VDD + 0.3V)
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to VSS when VDD ≥ 2.3V (Note 3)	-0.3V to +5.5V
Voltage on any 5V tolerant pin with respect to VSS when VDD < 2.3V (Note 3)	-0.3V to +3.6V
Voltage on D+ or D- pin with respect to VUSB3V3	-0.3V to (VUSB3V3 + 0.3V)
Voltage on VBUS with respect to VSS	-0.3V to +5.5V
Maximum current out of VSS pin(s)	300 mA
Maximum current into VDD 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 31-2).

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

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FIGURE 31-18: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION (10-BIT MODE) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (ASAM = 0, SSRC<2:0> = 000)

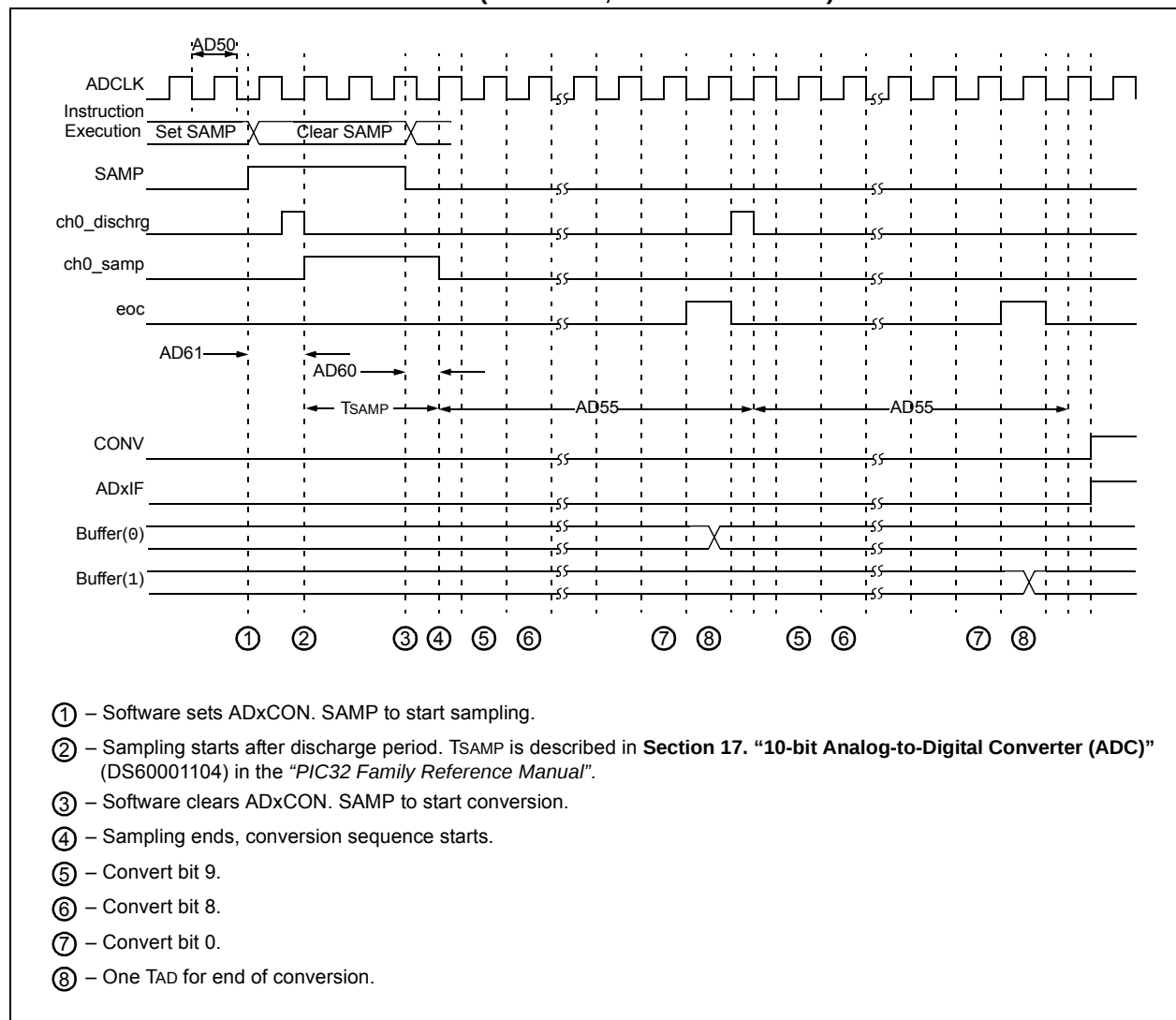
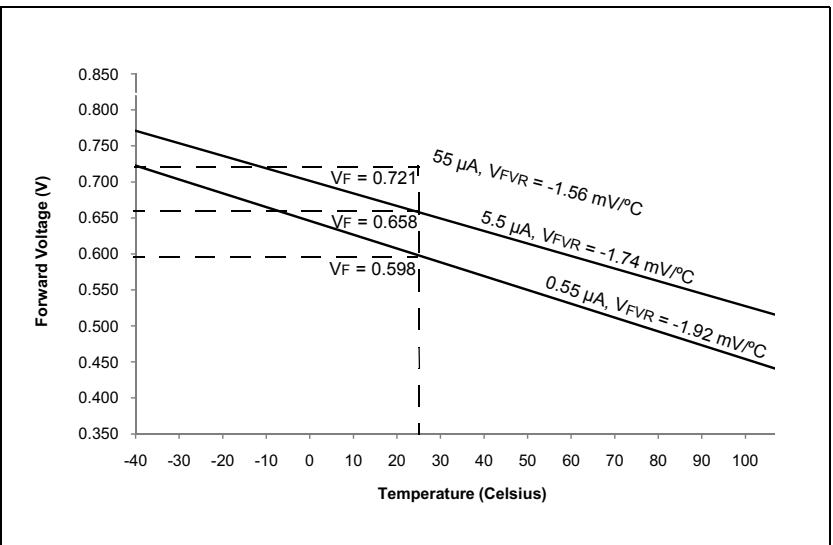


FIGURE 33-5: TYPICAL CTMU TEMPERATURE DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



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