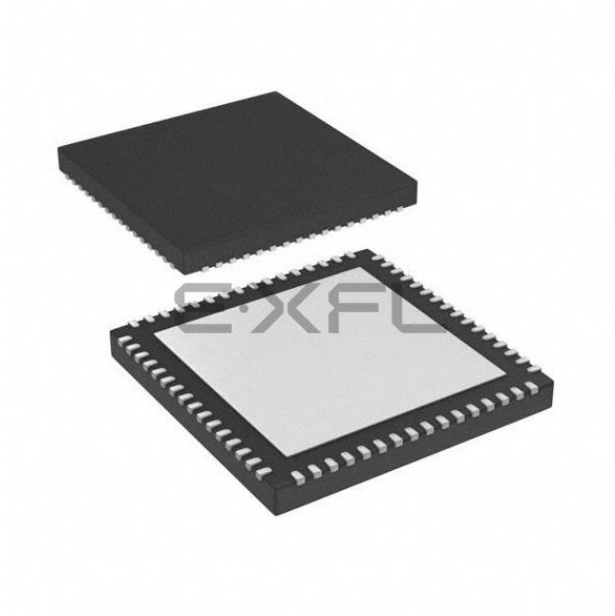
Microchip Technology - PIC32MX250F256HT-50I/MR Datasheet



Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	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 ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-QFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx250f256ht-50i-mr

NOTES:

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 (MFLO) 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 MFLO 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.

REGISTER 4-3: BMXDUDBA: DATA RAM USER DATA BASE 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-0	R-0
	BMXDUDBA<15:8>							
7:0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	BMXDUDBA<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 15-10 **BMXDUDBA<15:10>:** DRM User Data Base Address bits

When non-zero, the value selects the relative base address for User mode data space in RAM, the value must be greater than BMXDKPBA.

bit 9-0 **BMXDUDBA<9:0>:** Read-Only bits

Value is always '0', which forces 1 KB increments

Note 1: At Reset, the value in this register is forced to zero, which causes all of the RAM to be allocated to Kernel mode data usage.

2: The value in this register must be less than or equal to BMXDRMSZ.

 © 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

6.0 FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

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 5. "Flash Program Memory"** (DS60001121) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices contain an internal Flash program memory for executing user code. There are three methods by which the user can program this memory:

- Run-Time Self-Programming (RTSP)
- EJTAG Programming
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)

RTSP is performed by software executing from either Flash or RAM memory. Information about RTSP techniques is available in **Section 5. "Flash Program Memory"** (DS60001121) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual".*

EJTAG is performed using the EJTAG port of the device and an EJTAG capable programmer.

ICSP is performed using a serial data connection to the device and allows much faster programming times than RTSP.

The EJTAG and ICSP methods are described in the "*PIC32 Flash Programming Specification*" (DS60001145), which can be downloaded from the Microchip web site.

Note: On PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices, the Flash page size is 1 KB and the row size is 128 bytes (256 IW and 32 IW, respectively).

REGISTER 8-3: REFOCON: REFERENCE OSCILLATOR 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	RODIV<14:8>(1)						
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
	RODIV<7:0>(3)							
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0, HC	R-0, HS, HC
	ON	—	SIDL	OE	RSLP(2)	—	DIVSWEN	ACTIVE
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	ROSEL<3:0>(1)			

Legend:	HC = Hardware Clearable	HS = Hardware Settable	
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 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 30-16 **RODIV<14:0>:** Reference Clock Divider bits(1)
This value selects the Reference Clock Divider bits. See Figure 8-1 for more information.

bit 15 **ON:** Output Enable bit
1 = Reference Oscillator Module enabled
0 = Reference Oscillator Module disabled

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

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

bit 12 **OE:** Reference Clock Output Enable bit
1 = Reference clock is driven out on REFCLKO pin
0 = Reference clock is not driven out on REFCLKO pin

bit 11 **RSLP:** Reference Oscillator Module Run in Sleep bit(2)
1 = Reference Oscillator Module output continues to run in Sleep
0 = Reference Oscillator Module output is disabled in Sleep

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

bit 9 **DIVSWEN:** Divider Switch Enable bit
1 = Divider switch is in progress
0 = Divider switch is complete

bit 8 **ACTIVE:** Reference Clock Request Status bit
1 = Reference clock request is active
0 = Reference clock request is not active

bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: The ROSEL and RODIV bits should not be written while the ACTIVE bit is '1', as undefined behavior may result.

2: This bit is ignored when the ROSEL<3:0> bits = 0000 or 0001.

3: While the ON bit is set to '1', writes to these bits do not take effect until the DIVSWEN bit is also set to '1'.

9.1 Control Registers

TABLE 9-1: DMA GLOBAL 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	
3000	DMACON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	—	SUSPEND	DMABUSY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
3010	DMASTAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RDWR	DMACH<2:0>			0000
3020	DMAADDR	31:16	DMAADDR<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	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.

TABLE 9-2: DMA CRC 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	
3030	DCRCCON	31:16	—	—	BYTO<1:0>		WBO	—	—	BITO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	PLEN<4:0>					CRCEN	CRCAPP	CRCTYP	—	—	CRCCH<2:0>			0000
3040	DCRCDATA	31:16	DCRCDATA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
3050	DCRCXOR	31:16	DCRCXOR<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	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 their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for more information.

Preliminary
© 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 9-4: DCRCCON: DMA CRC CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 6 **CRCAPP:** CRC Append Mode bit(1)
1 = The DMA transfers data from the source into the CRC but NOT to the destination. When a block transfer completes the DMA writes the calculated CRC value to the location given by CHxDSA
0 = The DMA transfers data from the source through the CRC obeying WBO as it writes the data to the destination

bit 5 **CRCTYP:** CRC Type Selection bit
1 = The CRC module will calculate an IP header checksum
0 = The CRC module will calculate a LFSR CRC

bit 4-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **CRCCH<2:0>:** CRC Channel Select bits
111 = CRC is assigned to Channel 7
110 = CRC is assigned to Channel 6
101 = CRC is assigned to Channel 5
100 = CRC is assigned to Channel 4
011 = CRC is assigned to Channel 3
010 = CRC is assigned to Channel 2
001 = CRC is assigned to Channel 1
000 = CRC is assigned to Channel 0

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

REGISTER 9-9: DCHxINT: DMA CHANNEL 'x' INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 4 **CHDHIF:** Channel Destination Half Full Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Channel Destination Pointer has reached midpoint of destination (CHDPTR = CHDSIZ/2)
0 = No interrupt is pending

bit 3 **CHBCIF:** Channel Block Transfer Complete Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A block transfer has been completed (the larger of CHSSIZ/CHDSIZ bytes has been transferred), or a pattern match event occurs
0 = No interrupt is pending

bit 2 **CHCCIF:** Channel Cell Transfer Complete Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A cell transfer has been completed (CHCSIZ bytes have been transferred)
0 = No interrupt is pending

bit 1 **CHTAIF:** Channel Transfer Abort Interrupt Flag bit
1 = An interrupt matching CHAIRQ has been detected and the DMA transfer has been aborted
0 = No interrupt is pending

bit 0 **CHERIF:** Channel Address Error Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A channel address error has been detected
Either the source or the destination address is invalid.
0 = No interrupt is pending

 © 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 9-10: DCHxSSA: DMA CHANNEL 'x' SOURCE START 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
	CHSSA<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
	CHSSA<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
	CHSSA<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
	CHSSA<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 **CHSSA<31:0>** Channel Source Start Address bits
Channel source start address.

Note: This must be the physical address of the source.

REGISTER 9-11: DCHxDSA: DMA CHANNEL 'x' DESTINATION START 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
	CHDSA<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
	CHDSA<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
	CHDSA<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
	CHDSA<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 **CHDSA<31:0>:** Channel Destination Start Address bits
Channel destination start address.

Note: This must be the physical address of the destination.

REGISTER 10-3: U1OTGSTAT: USB OTG 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R-0	U-0	R-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	U-0	R-0
	ID	—	LSTATE	—	SESVD	SESEND	—	VBUSVD

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 **ID:** ID Pin State Indicator bit
- 1 = No cable is attached or a Type-B cable has been plugged into the USB receptacle
- 0 = A Type-A cable has been plugged into the USB receptacle

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

bit 5 **LSTATE:** Line State Stable Indicator bit
- 1 = USB line state (U1CON<SE0> and U1CON<JSTATE>) has been stable for the previous 1 ms
- 0 = USB line state (U1CON<SE0> and U1CON<JSTATE>) has not been stable for the previous 1 ms

bit 4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **SESVD:** Session Valid Indicator bit
- 1 = VBUS voltage is above Session Valid on the A or B device
- 0 = VBUS voltage is below Session Valid on the A or B device

bit 2 **SESEND:** B-Device Session End Indicator bit
- 1 = VBUS voltage is below Session Valid on the B device
- 0 = VBUS voltage is above Session Valid on the B device

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

bit 0 **VBUSVD:** A-Device VBUS Valid Indicator bit
- 1 = VBUS voltage is above Session Valid on the A device
- 0 = VBUS voltage is below Session Valid on the A device

 © 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 10-20: U1CNFG1: USB CONFIGURATION 1 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	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
	UTEYE	—	—	USBSIDL	USBSIDL	—	—	UASUSPND

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 **UTEYE:** USB Eye-Pattern Test Enable bit
- 1 = Eye-Pattern Test enabled
- 0 = Eye-Pattern Test disabled

bit 6-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4 **USBSIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit
- 1 = Discontinue module operation when device enters Idle mode
- 0 = Continue module operation in Idle mode

bit 3 **LSDEV:** Low-Speed Device Enable bit
- 1 = USB module operates in Low-Speed Device mode only
- 0 = USB module operates in OTG, Host, or Full-Speed Device mode

bit 2-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

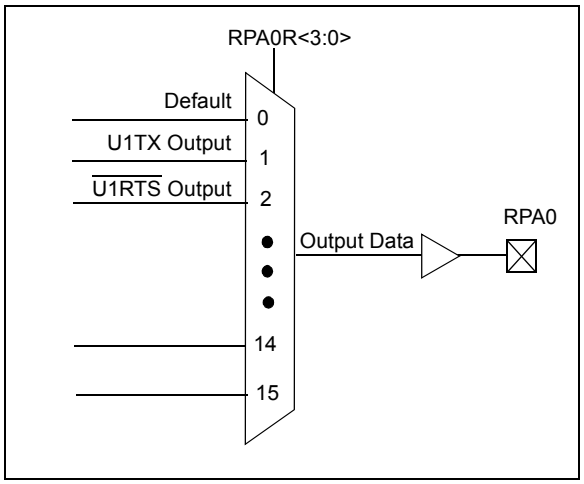
bit 0 **UASUSPND:** Automatic Suspend Enable bit
- 1 = USB module automatically suspends upon entry to Sleep mode. See the USUSPEND bit (U1PWRC<1>) in Register 10-5.
- 0 = USB module does not automatically suspend upon entry to Sleep mode. Software must use the USUSPEND bit (U1PWRC<1>) to suspend the module, including the USB 48 MHz clock

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.

 © 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

18.1 Control Registers

TABLE 18-1: I2C1 AND I2C2 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	
5000	I2C1CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	SCLREL	STRICT	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN	BFFF
5010	I2C1STAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W	RBF	TBF	0000
5020	I2C1ADD	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Address Register										0000
5030	I2C1MSK	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Address Mask Register										0000
5040	I2C1BRG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	Baud Rate Generator Register												0000
5050	I2C1TRN	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register								0000
5060	I2C1RCV	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register								0000
5100	I2C2CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	SCLREL	STRICT	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN	BFFF
5110	I2C2STAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D_A	P	S	R_W	RBF	TBF	0000
5120	I2C2ADD	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Address Register										0000
5130	I2C2MSK	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Address Mask Register										0000
5140	I2C2BRG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	Baud Rate Generator Register												0000
5150	I2C2TRN	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register								0000
5160	I2C2RCV	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register								0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table except I2CxRCV 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.

© 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 21-1: RTCCON: RTC CONTROL REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	CAL<9:8>	
23:16	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CAL<7:0>							
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON(1,2)	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R/W-0
	RTSECSEL(3)	RTCCLKON	—	—	RTCWREN(4)	RTCSYNC	HALFSEC(5)	RTCOE

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

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

bit 25-16 **CAL<9:0>:** RTC Drift Calibration bits, which contain a signed 10-bit integer value
0111111111 = Maximum positive adjustment, adds 511 RTC clock pulses every one minute
•
•
•
0000000001 = Minimum positive adjustment, adds 1 RTC clock pulse every one minute
0000000000 = No adjustment
1111111111 = Minimum negative adjustment, subtracts 1 RTC clock pulse every one minute
•
•
•
1000000000 = Maximum negative adjustment, subtracts 512 clock pulses every one minute

bit 15 **ON:** RTCC On bit(1,2)
1 = RTCC module is enabled
0 = RTCC module is disabled

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

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit
1 = Disables the PBCLK to the RTCC when CPU enters in Idle mode
0 = Continue normal operation in Idle mode

bit 12-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **RTSECSEL:** RTCC Seconds Clock Output Select bit(3)
1 = RTCC Seconds Clock is selected for the RTCC pin
0 = RTCC Alarm Pulse is selected for the RTCC pin

bit 6 **RTCCLKON:** RTCC Clock Enable Status bit
1 = RTCC Clock is actively running
0 = RTCC Clock is not running

bit 5-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

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

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

REGISTER 21-6: ALRMDATE: ALARM DATE VALUE 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-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	MONTH10<3:0>				MONTH01<3:0>			
15:8	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	DAY10<1:0>				DAY01<3:0>			
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	—	—	—	—	WDAY01<3:0>			

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

bit 23-20 **MONTH10<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of months bits, 10s place digits; contains a value of 0 or 1

bit 19-16 **MONTH01<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of months bits, 1s place digit; contains a value from 0 to 9

bit 15-12 **DAY10<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of days bits, 10s place digits; contains a value from 0 to 3

bit 11-8 **DAY01<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of days bits, 1s place digit; contains a value from 0 to 9

bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **WDAY01<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of weekdays bits, 1s place digit; contains a value from 0 to 6

 © 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

REGISTER 22-5: AD1CSSL: ADC INPUT SCAN SELECT 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
	CSSL31(2)	CSSL30(1)	CSSL29(1)	CSSL28(1)	CSSL27	CSSL26	CSSL25	CSSL24
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
	CSSL23	CSSL21	CSSL21	CSSL20	CSSL19	CSSL18	CSSL17	CSSL16
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
	CSSL15	CSSL14	CSSL13	CSSL12	CSSL11	CSSL10	CSSL9	CSSL8
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
	CSSL7	CSSL6	CSSL5	CSSL4	CSSL3	CSSL2	CSSL1	CSSL0

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 **CSSL<31:0>:** ADC Input Pin Scan Selection bits
1 = Select ANx for input scan; CSSLx = ANx, where 'x' = 0-31
0 = Skip ANx for input scan; CSSLx = ANx, where 'x' = 0-31

Note 1: For devices with 64 pins, CSSL28 selects IVREF (Band Gap) for scan; CSSL29 selects CTMU temperature diode for scan; and CSSL30 selects CTMU input for scan

2: On devices with less than 32 analog inputs, all CSSLx bits can be selected; however, inputs selected for scan without a corresponding input on the device will convert to VREFL.

REGISTER 22-6: AD1CSSL2: ADC INPUT SCAN SELECT REGISTER 2

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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	CSSL50(1)	CSSL49(1)	CSSL48(1)
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
	CSSL47	CSSL46	CSSL45	CSSL44	CSSL43	CSSL42	CSSL41	CSSL40
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
	CSSL39	CSSL38	CSSL37	CSSL36	CSSL35	CSSL34	CSSL33	CSSL32

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 31-19 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 18-0 **CSSL<50:32>:** ADC Input Pin Scan Selection bits
1 = Select ANx for input scan; CSSLx = ANx, where 'x' = 32-50
0 = Skip ANx for input scan; CSSLx = ANx, where 'x' = 32-50

Note 1: For devices with 100 or more pins, CSSL48 selects IVREF (Band Gap) for scan; CSSL49 selects CTMU temperature diode for scan; and CSSL50 selects CTMU input for scan

Note: The ANx inputs in this register only support devices with 100 or more pins.

REGISTER 24-1: CMxCON: COMPARATOR 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0
	ON(1)	COE	CPOL(2)	—	—	—	—	COUT
7:0	R/W-1	R/W-1	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1
	EVPOL<1:0>		—	CREF	—	—	CCH<1:0>	

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:** Comparator ON bit(1)
- 1 = Module is enabled. Setting this bit does not affect the other bits in this register
- 0 = Module is disabled and does not consume current. Clearing this bit does not affect the other bits in this register

bit 14 **COE:** Comparator Output Enable bit
- 1 = Comparator output is driven on the output CxOUT pin
- 0 = Comparator output is not driven on the output CxOUT pin

bit 13 **CPOL:** Comparator Output Inversion bit(2)
- 1 = Output is inverted
- 0 = Output is not inverted

bit 12-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8 **COUT:** Comparator Output bit
- 1 = Output of the Comparator is a '1'
- 0 = Output of the Comparator is a '0'

bit 7-6 **EVPOL<1:0>:** Interrupt Event Polarity Select bits
- 11 = Comparator interrupt is generated on a low-to-high or high-to-low transition of the comparator output
- 10 = Comparator interrupt is generated on a high-to-low transition of the comparator output
- 01 = Comparator interrupt is generated on a low-to-high transition of the comparator output
- 00 = Comparator interrupt generation is disabled

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

bit 4 **CREF:** Comparator Positive Input Configure bit
- 1 = Comparator non-inverting input is connected to the internal CVREF
- 0 = Comparator non-inverting input is connected to the CXINA pin

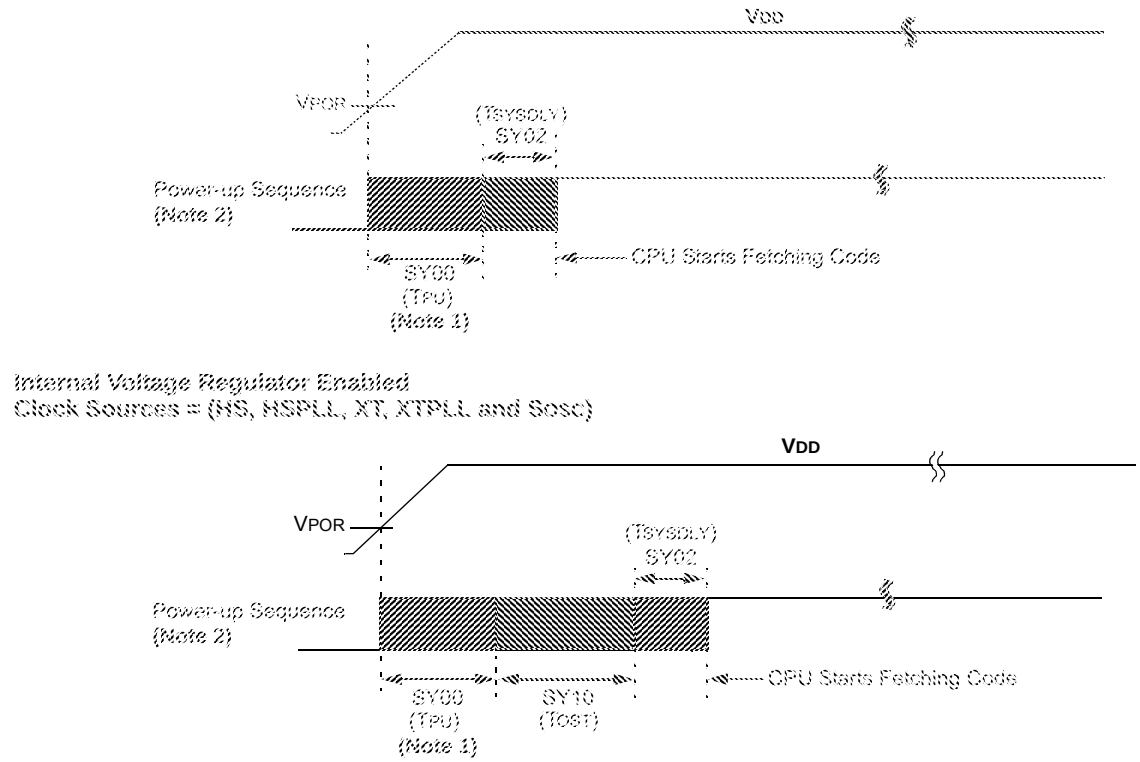
bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1-0 **CCH<1:0>:** Comparator Negative Input Select bits for Comparator
- 11 = Comparator inverting input is connected to the IVREF
- 10 = Comparator inverting input is connected to the CxIND pin
- 01 = Comparator inverting input is connected to the CxINC pin
- 00 = Comparator inverting input is connected to the CxINB pin

Note 1: When using the 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.

2: Setting this bit will invert the signal to the comparator interrupt generator as well. This will result in an interrupt being generated on the opposite edge from the one selected by EVPOL<1:0>.

FIGURE 31-4: POWER-ON RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note 1: The power-up period will be extended if the power-up sequence completes before the device exits from BOR ($V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$).

2: Includes interval voltage regulator stabilization delay.

32.2 AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters

The information contained in this section defines PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin AC characteristics and timing parameters.

TABLE 32-5: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
MOS10	FOSC	External CLKI Frequency (External clocks allowed only in EC and ECPLL modes)	DC 4	— —	50 50	MHz MHz	EC **(Note 2)** ECPLL **(Note 1)**

Note 1: PLL input requirements: 4 MHz ≤ FPLLIN ≤ 5 MHz (use PLL prescaler to reduce Fosc). This parameter is characterized, but tested at 10 MHz only at manufacturing.

2: This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.

TABLE 32-6: SPIx MASTER MODE (CKE = 0) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
MSP10	TscL	SCKx Output Low Time **(Note 1,2)**	TSCK/2	—	—	ns	—
MSP11	TscH	SCKx Output High Time **(Note 1,2)**	TSCK/2	—	—	ns	—

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

2: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 40 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

TABLE 32-7: SPIx MODULE MASTER MODE (CKE = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
MSP10	TscL	SCKx Output Low Time **(Note 1,2)**	TSCK/2	—	—	ns	—
MSP11	TscH	SCKx Output High Time **(Note 1,2)**	TSCK/2	—	—	ns	—

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

2: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 40 ns. Therefore, the clock generated in Master mode must not violate this specification.

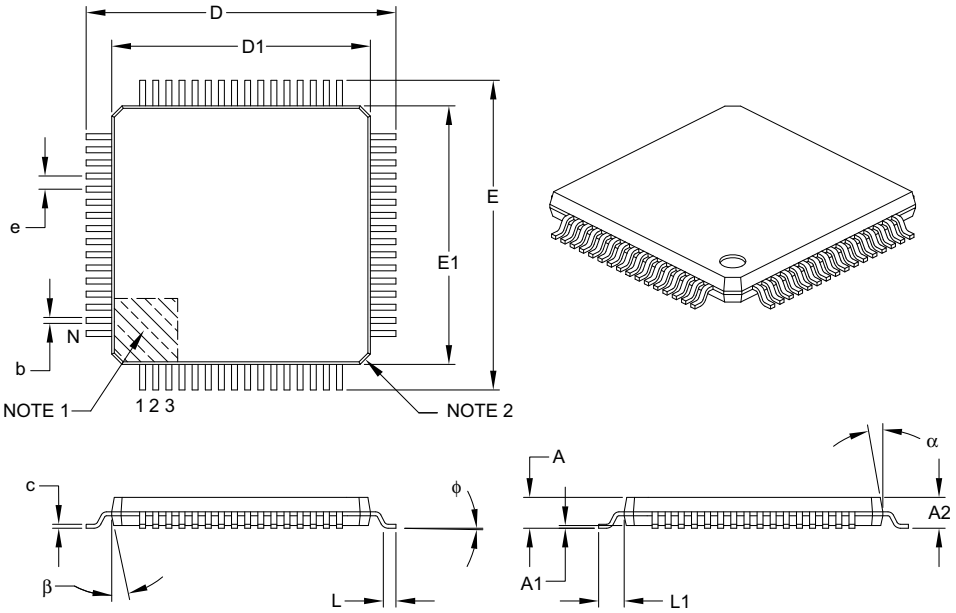
 © 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.

34.2 Package Details

The following sections give the technical details of the packages.

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

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N		64	
Lead Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	3.5°	7°
Overall Width	E		12.00 BSC	
Overall Length	D		12.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		10.00 BSC	
Molded Package Length	D1		10.00 BSC	
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.17	0.22	0.27
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	11°	12°	13°

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
3. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-085B

 © 2014-2016 Microchip Technology Inc.