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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	81
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 48x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx250f256lt-i-pf

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

TABLE 3: PIN NAMES FOR 64-PIN USB DEVICES

64-PIN QFN ⁽⁴⁾ AND TQFP (TOP VIEW)			
PIC32MX230F128H PIC32MX530F128H PIC32MX250F256H PIC32MX550F256H PIC32MX270F512H PIC32MX570F512H		64	1
		QFN ⁽⁴⁾	TQFP ¹
Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	AN22/RPE5/PMD5/RE5	33	USBID/RPF3/RF3
2	AN23/PMD6/RE6	34	VBUS
3	AN27/PMD7/RE7	35	VUSB3V3
4	AN16/C1IND/RPG6/SCK2/PMA5/RG6	36	D-
5	AN17/C1INC/RPG7/PMA4/RG7	37	D+
6	AN18/C2IND/RPG8/PMA3/RG8	38	VDD
7	MCLR	39	OSC1/CLKI/RC12
8	AN19/C2INC/RPG9/PMA2/RG9	40	OSC2/CLKO/RC15
9	VSS	41	VSS
10	VDD	42	RPD8/RTCC/RD8
11	AN5/C1INA/RPB5/VBUSON/RB5	43	RPD9/SDA1/RD9
12	AN4/C1INB/RB4	44	RPD10/SCL1/PMA15/RD10
13	PGED3/AN3/C2INA/RPB3/RB3	45	RPD11/PMA14/RD11
14	PGEC3/AN2/CTCMP/C2INB/RPB2/CTED13/RB2	46	RPD0/INT0/RD0
15	PGEC1/VREF-/AN1/RPB1/CTED12/RB1	47	SOSCI/RPC13/RC13
16	PGED1/VREF+/AN0/RPB0/PMA6/RB0	48	SOSCO/RPC14/T1CK/RC14
17	PGEC2/AN6/RPB6/RB6	49	AN24/RPD1/RD1
18	PGED2/AN7/RPB7/CTED3/RB7	50	AN25/RPD2/SCK1/RD2
19	AVDD	51	AN26/C3IND/RPD3/RD3
20	AVSS	52	RPD4/PMWR/RD4
21	AN8/RPB8/CTED10/RB8	53	RPD5/PMRD/RD5
22	AN9/RPB9/CTED4/PMA7/RB9	54	C3INC/RD6
23	TMS/CVREFOUT/AN10/RPB10/CTED11/PMA13/RB10	55	C3INB/RD7
24	TDO/AN11/PMA12/RB11	56	VCAP
25	VSS	57	VDD
26	VDD	58	C3INA/RPF0/RF0
27	TCK/AN12/PMA11/RB12	59	RPF1/RF1
28	TDI/AN13/PMA10/RB13	60	PMD0/RE0
29	AN14/RPB14/SCK3/CTED5/PMA1/RB14	61	PMD1/RE1
30	AN15/RPB15/OCFB/CTED6/PMA0/RB15	62	AN20/PMD2/RE2
31	RPF4/SDA2/PMA9/RF4	63	RPE3/CTPLS/PMD3/RE3
32	RPF5/SCL2/PMA8/RF5	64	AN21/PMD4/RE4

- Note**
- 1: The RPN pins can be used by remappable peripherals. See Table 1 for the available peripherals and **Section 11.3 “Peripheral Pin Select”** for restrictions.
 - 2: Every I/O port pin (RBx-RGx) can be used as a change notification pin (CNBx-CNGx). See **Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”** for more information.
 - 3: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.
 - 4: The metal plane at the bottom of the QFN device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to VSS externally.

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

2.7.1 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR DESIGN CONSIDERATION

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

- C_{IN} = PIC32_OSC2_Pin Capacitance = ~4-5 pF
- C_{OUT} = PIC32_OSC1_Pin Capacitance = ~4-5 pF
- $C1$ and $C2$ = XTAL manufacturing recommended loading capacitance
- Estimated PCB stray capacitance, (i.e., 12 mm length) = 2.5 pF

EXAMPLE 2-1: CRYSTAL LOAD CAPACITOR CALCULATION

Crystal manufacturer recommended: $C1 = C2 = 15 \text{ pF}$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{LOAD} &= \{ ([C_{IN} + C1] * [C_{OUT} + C2]) / [C_{IN} + C1 + C2 + C_{OUT}] \} \\ &\quad + \text{estimated oscillator PCB stray capacitance} \\ &= \{ ([5 + 15][5 + 15]) / [5 + 15 + 15 + 5] \} + 2.5 \text{ pF} \\ &= \{ ([20][20]) / [40] \} + 2.5 \\ &= 10 + 2.5 = 12.5 \text{ pF} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

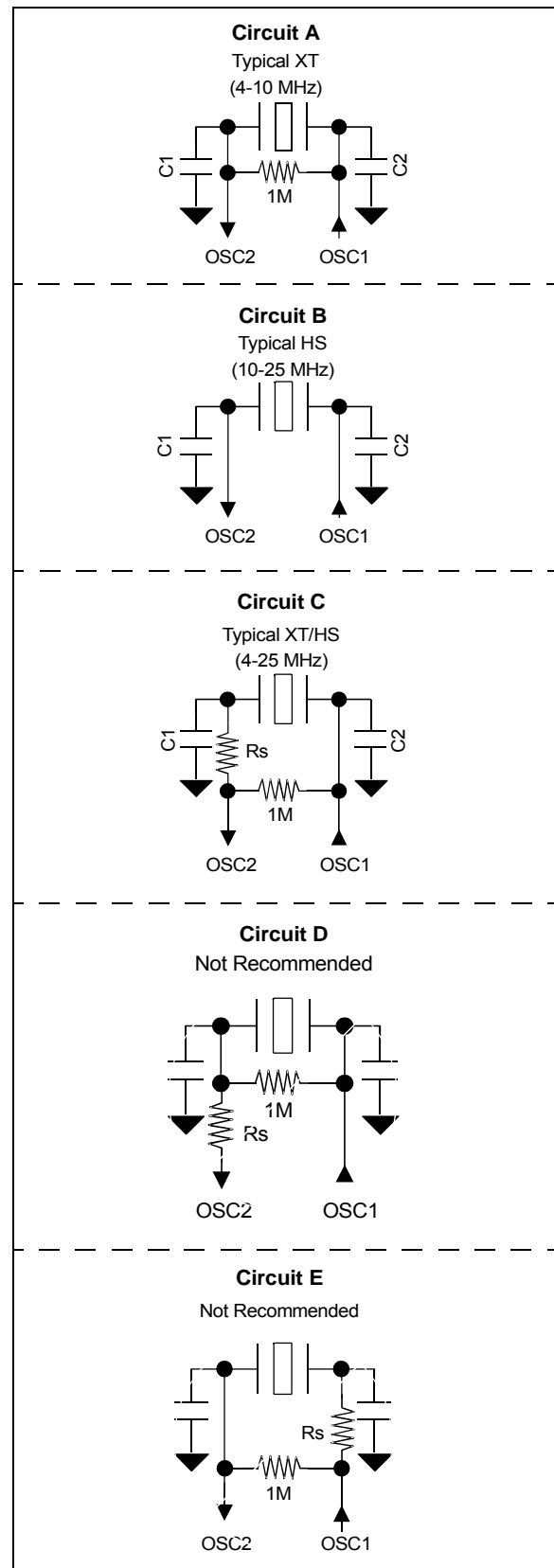
- Select a crystal with a lower "minimum" power drive rating
- Select an crystal oscillator with a lower XTAL manufacturing "ESR" rating.
- Add a parallel resistor across the crystal. The smaller the resistor value the greater the gain. It is recommended to stay in the range of 600k to 1M
- $C1$ and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

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

2.7.1.1 Additional Microchip References

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

FIGURE 2-4: PRIMARY CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT RECOMMENDATIONS



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

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'.

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

REGISTER 10-1: U1OTGIR: USB OTG INTERRUPT 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/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	U-0	R/WC-0, HS
	IDIF	T1MSECIF	LSTATEIF	ACTVIF	SESVDIF	SESENDIF	—	VBUSVDIF

Legend:	WC = Write '1' to clear	HS = Hardware Settable bit
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 7 **IDIF:** ID State Change Indicator bit

- 1 = Change in ID state detected
- 0 = No change in ID state detected

bit 6 **T1MSECIF:** 1 Millisecond Timer bit

- 1 = 1 millisecond timer has expired
- 0 = 1 millisecond timer has not expired

bit 5 **LSTATEIF:** Line State Stable Indicator bit

- 1 = USB line state has been stable for 1millisecond, but different from last time
- 0 = USB line state has not been stable for 1 millisecond

bit 4 **ACTVIF:** Bus Activity Indicator bit

- 1 = Activity on the D+, D-, ID or VBUS pins has caused the device to wake-up
- 0 = Activity has not been detected

bit 3 **SESVDIF:** Session Valid Change Indicator bit

- 1 = VBUS voltage has dropped below the session end level
- 0 = VBUS voltage has not dropped below the session end level

bit 2 **SESENDIF:** B-Device VBUS Change Indicator bit

- 1 = A change on the session end input was detected
- 0 = No change on the session end input was detected

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

bit 0 **VBUSVDIF:** A-Device VBUS Change Indicator bit

- 1 = Change on the session valid input detected
- 0 = No change on the session valid input detected

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

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

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

REGISTER 10-8: U1EIR: USB ERROR INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 1 **CRC5EF:** CRC5 Host Error Flag bit⁽⁴⁾
1 = Token packet rejected due to CRC5 error
0 = Token packet accepted
EOFEF: EOF Error Flag bit^(3,5)
1 = EOF error condition detected
0 = No EOF error condition

bit 0 **PIDEF:** PID Check Failure Flag bit
1 = PID check failed
0 = PID check passed

- Note 1:** This type of error occurs when the module's request for the DMA bus is not granted in time to service the module's demand for memory, resulting in an overflow or underflow condition, and/or the allocated buffer size is not sufficient to store the received data packet causing it to be truncated.
- 2:** This type of error occurs when more than 16-bit-times of Idle from the previous End-of-Packet (EOP) has elapsed.
- 3:** This type of error occurs when the module is transmitting or receiving data and the SOF counter has reached zero.
- 4:** Device mode.
- 5:** Host mode.

15.0 INPUT CAPTURE

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

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

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

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

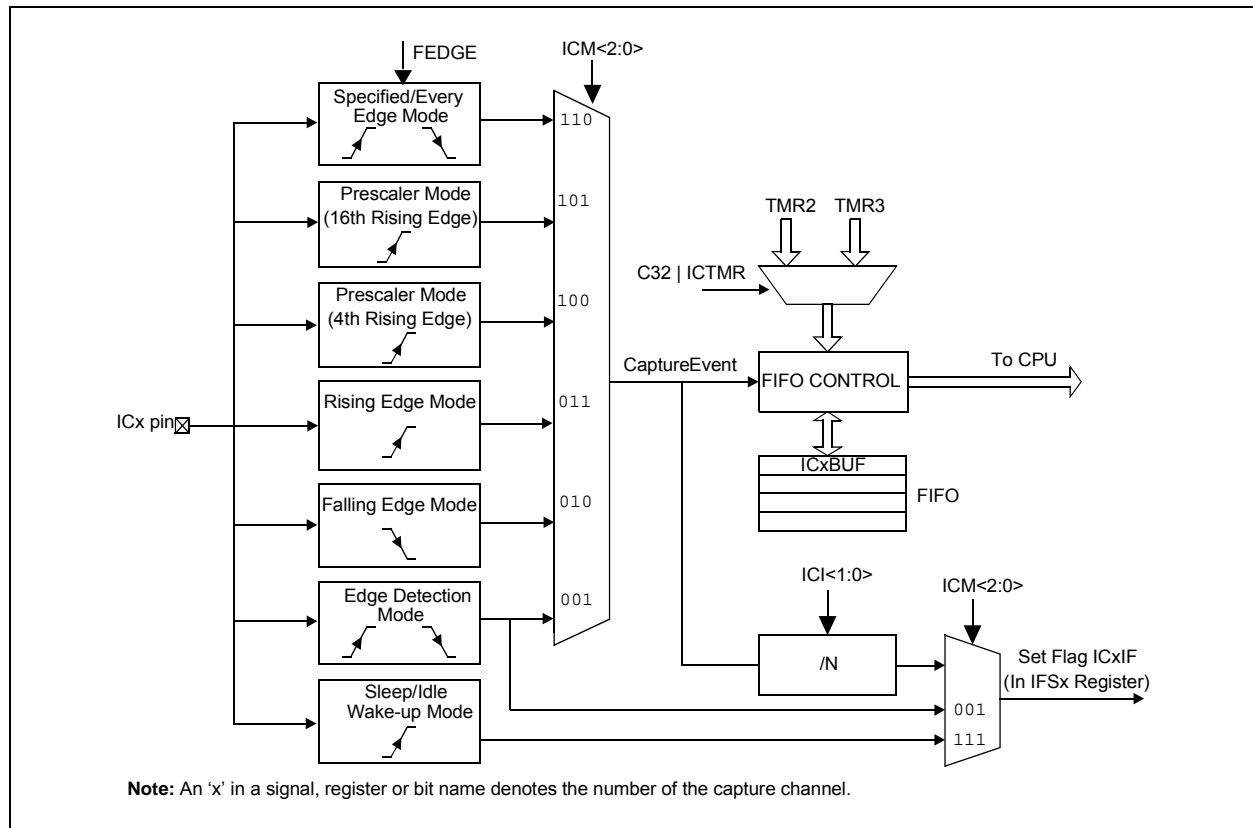
- Prescaler capture event modes:
 - Capture timer value on every 4th rising edge of input at ICx pin
 - Capture timer value on every 16th rising edge of input at ICx pin

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

The other operational features include:

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

FIGURE 15-1: INPUT CAPTURE BLOCK DIAGRAM



16.1 Control Registers

TABLE 16-1: OUTPUT COMPARE 1 THROUGH OUTPUT COMPARE 5 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	
3000	OC1CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3010	OC1R	31:16	OC1R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3020	OC1RS	31:16	OC1RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3200	OC2CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3210	OC2R	31:16	OC2R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3220	OC2RS	31:16	OC2RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3400	OC3CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3410	OC3R	31:16	OC3R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3420	OC3RS	31:16 15:0	OC3RS<31:0>																xxxx xxxx
3600	OC4CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3610	OC4R	31:16	OC4R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3620	OC4RS	31:16 15:0	OC4RS<31:0>																xxxx xxxx
3800	OC5CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OC32	OCFLT	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>			0000
3810	OC5R	31:16	OC5R<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
3820	OC5RS	31:16	OC5RS<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx

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

NOTES:

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

19.0 UNIVERSAL ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (UART)

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 21. “Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)”** (DS60001107) in the “PIC32 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

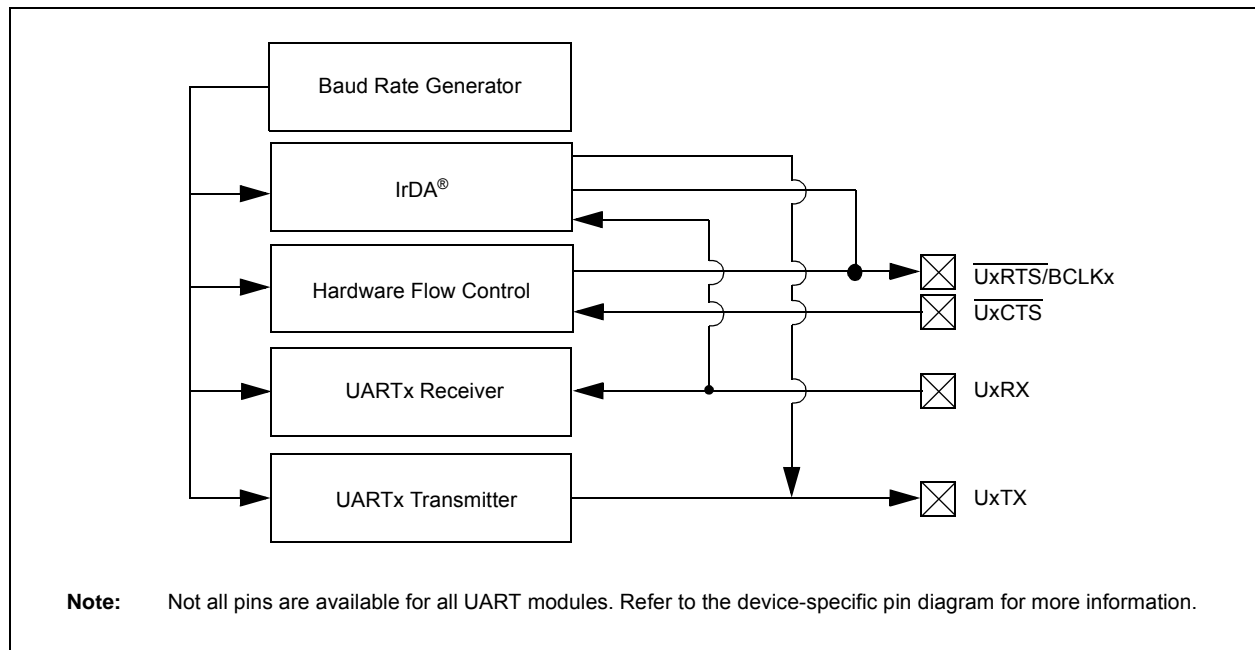
The UART module is one of the serial I/O modules available in PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family devices. The UART is a full-duplex, asynchronous communication channel that communicates with peripheral devices and personal computers through protocols, such as RS-232, RS-485, LIN and IrDA®. The module also supports the hardware flow control option, with UxCTS and UxRTS pins, and also includes an IrDA encoder and decoder.

The primary features of the UART module are:

- Full-duplex, 8-bit or 9-bit data transmission
- Even, odd or no parity options (for 8-bit data)
- One or two Stop bits
- Hardware auto-baud feature
- Hardware flow control option
- Fully integrated Baud Rate Generator (BRG) with 16-bit prescaler
- Baud rates ranging from 38 bps to 12.5 Mbps at 50 MHz
- 8-level deep First-In-First-Out (FIFO) transmit data buffer
- 8-level deep FIFO receive data buffer
- Parity, framing and buffer overrun error detection
- Support for interrupt-only on address detect (9th bit = 1)
- Separate transmit and receive interrupts
- Loopback mode for diagnostic support
- LIN Protocol support
- IrDA encoder and decoder with 16x baud clock output for external IrDA encoder/decoder support

Figure 19-1 illustrates a simplified block diagram of the UART.

FIGURE 19-1: UART SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



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

REGISTER 23-12: C1FLTCON2: CAN FILTER CONTROL 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	FLTEN11	MSEL11<1:0>		FSEL11<4:0>				
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
	FLTEN10	MSEL10<1:0>		FSEL10<4:0>				
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
	FLTEN9	MSEL9<1:0>		FSEL9<4:0>				
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
	FLTEN8	MSEL8<1:0>		FSEL8<4:0>				

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 **FLTEN11:** Filter 11 Enable bit

1 = Filter is enabled

0 = Filter is disabled

bit 30-29 **MSEL11<1:0>:** Filter 11 Mask Select bits

11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected

10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected

01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected

00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected

bit 28-24 **FSEL11<4:0>:** FIFO Selection bits

11111 = Reserved

.

.

.

10000 = Reserved

01111 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 15

.

.

.

00000 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 0

bit 23 **FLTEN10:** Filter 10 Enable bit

1 = Filter is enabled

0 = Filter is disabled

bit 22-21 **MSEL10<1:0>:** Filter 10 Mask Select bits

11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected

10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected

01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected

00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected

Note: The bits in this register can only be modified if the corresponding filter enable (FLTENn) bit is '0'.

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

NOTES:

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

28.3 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices' core and digital logic are designed to operate at a nominal 1.8V. To simplify system designs, most devices in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family incorporate an on-chip regulator providing the required core logic voltage from VDD.

A low-ESR capacitor (such as tantalum) must be connected to the VCAP pin (see Figure 28-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in **Section 31.1 “DC Characteristics”**.

Note: It is important that the low-ESR capacitor is placed as close as possible to the VCAP pin.

28.3.1 HIGH VOLTAGE DETECT (HVD)

The HVD module monitors the core voltage at the VCAP pin. If a voltage above the required level is detected on VCAP, the I/O pins are disabled and the device is held in Reset as long as the HVD condition persists. See parameter HV10 (VHVD) in Table 31-11 in **Section 31.1 “DC Characteristics”** for more information.

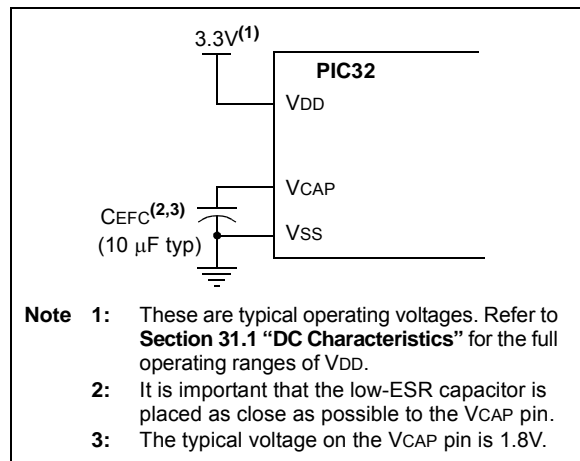
28.3.2 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND POR

It takes a fixed delay for the on-chip regulator to generate an output. During this time, designated as TPU, code execution is disabled. TPU is applied every time the device resumes operation after any power-down, including Sleep mode.

28.3.3 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND BOR

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices also have a simple brown-out capability. If the voltage supplied to the regulator is inadequate to maintain a regulated level, the regulator Reset circuitry will generate a Brown-out Reset. This event is captured by the BOR flag bit (RCON<1>). The brown-out voltage levels are specific in **Section 31.1 “DC Characteristics”**.

FIGURE 28-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP REGULATOR



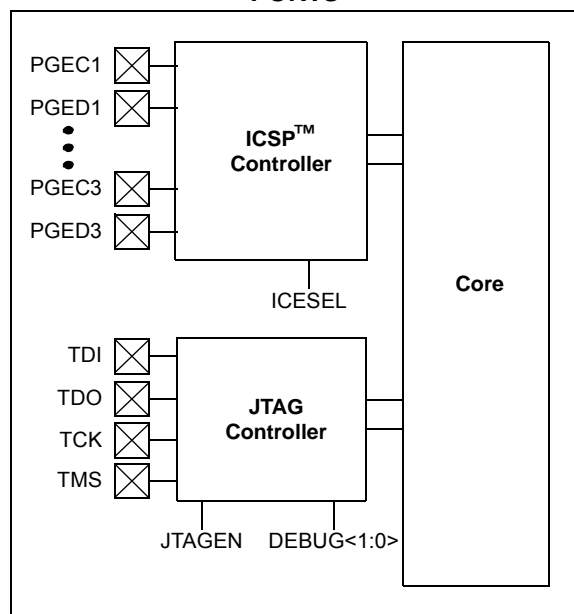
28.4 Programming and Diagnostics

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices provide a complete range of programming and diagnostic features that can increase the flexibility of any application using them. These features allow system designers to include:

- Simplified field programmability using two-wire In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) interfaces
- Debugging using ICSP
- Programming and debugging capabilities using the EJTAG extension of JTAG
- JTAG boundary scan testing for device and board diagnostics

PIC32 devices incorporate two programming and diagnostic modules that provide a range of functions to the application developer.

FIGURE 28-2: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF PROGRAMMING, DEBUGGING AND TRACE PORTS



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

30.11 Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits, and Starter Kits

A wide variety of demonstration, development and evaluation boards for various PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs allows quick application development on fully functional systems. Most boards include prototyping areas for adding custom circuitry and provide application firmware and source code for examination and modification.

The boards support a variety of features, including LEDs, temperature sensors, switches, speakers, RS-232 interfaces, LCD displays, potentiometers and additional EEPROM memory.

The demonstration and development boards can be used in teaching environments, for prototyping custom circuits and for learning about various microcontroller applications.

In addition to the PICDEM™ and dsPICDEM™ demonstration/development board series of circuits, Microchip has a line of evaluation kits and demonstration software for analog filter design, KEELOQ® security ICs, CAN, IrDA®, PowerSmart battery management, SEEVAL® evaluation system, Sigma-Delta ADC, flow rate sensing, plus many more.

Also available are starter kits that contain everything needed to experience the specified device. This usually includes a single application and debug capability, all on one board.

Check the Microchip web page (www.microchip.com) for the complete list of demonstration, development and evaluation kits.

30.12 Third-Party Development Tools

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

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

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

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

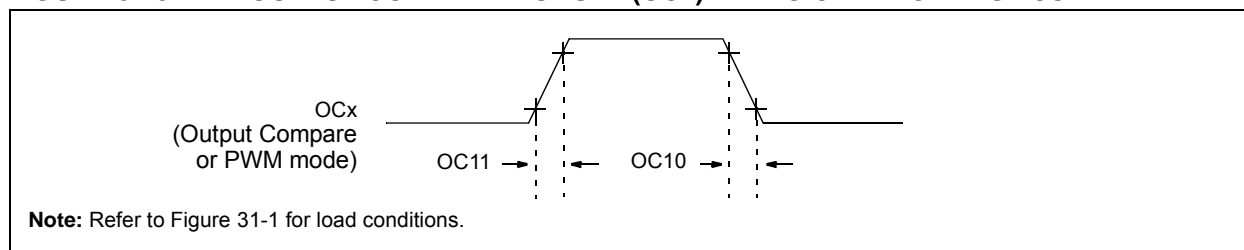


TABLE 31-26: OUTPUT COMPARE MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

FIGURE 31-9: OCx/PWM MODULE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

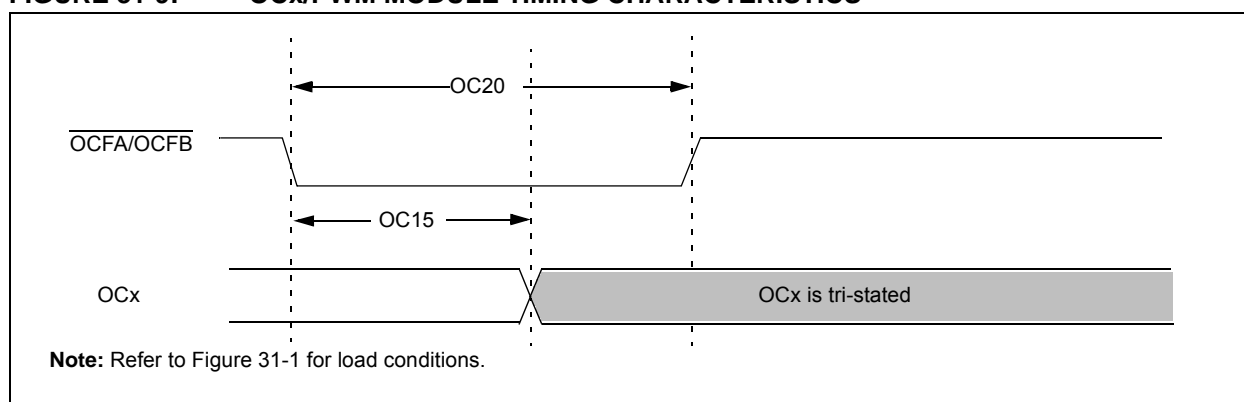


TABLE 31-27: SIMPLE OCx/PWM MODE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TABLE 31-34: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 5): 2.5V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
Device Supply							
AD01	AVDD	Module VDD Supply	Greater of VDD – 0.3 or 2.5	—	Lesser of VDD + 0.3 or 3.6	V	—
AD02	AVSS	Module VSS Supply	VSS	—	AVDD	V	(Note 1)
Reference Inputs							
AD05 AD05a	VREFH	Reference Voltage High	AVSS + 2.0 2.5	— —	AVDD 3.6	V V	(Note 1) VREFH = AVDD (Note 3)
AD06	VREFL	Reference Voltage Low	AVSS	—	VREFH – 2.0	V	(Note 1)
AD07	VREF	Absolute Reference Voltage (VREFH – VREFL)	2.0	—	AVDD	V	(Note 3)
AD08 AD08a	IREF	Current Drain	— —	250 —	400 3	μA μA	ADC operating ADC off
Analog Input							
AD12	VINH-VINL	Full-Scale Input Span	VREFL	—	VREFH	V	—
AD13	VINL	Absolute VINL Input Voltage	AVSS – 0.3	—	AVDD/2	V	—
AD14	VIN	Absolute Input Voltage	AVSS – 0.3	—	AVDD + 0.3	V	—
AD15	—	Leakage Current	—	± 0.001	± 0.610	μA	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V Source Impedance = 10 k Ω
AD17	RIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	5k	Ω	(Note 1)
ADC Accuracy – Measurements with External VREF+/VREF-							
AD20c	Nr	Resolution	10 data bits			bits	—
AD21c	INL	Integral Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V
AD22c	DNL	Differential Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V (Note 2)
AD23c	GERR	Gain Error	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V
AD24c	EOFF	Offset Error	> -1	—	< 1	Lsb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.3V
AD25c	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed

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

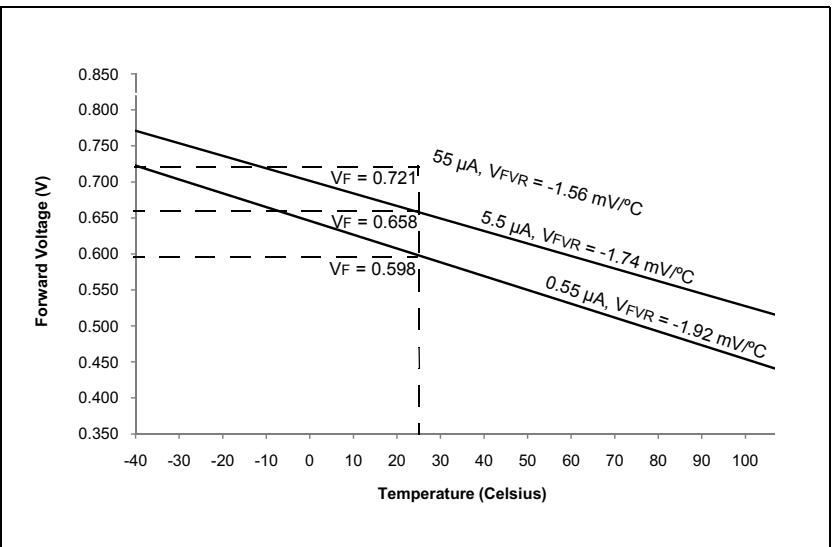
2: With no missing codes.

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

4: Characterized with a 1 kHz sine wave.

5: The ADC module is functional at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < 2.5\text{V}$, but with degraded performance. Unless otherwise stated, module functionality is tested, but not characterized.

FIGURE 33-5: TYPICAL CTMU TEMPERATURE DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE



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