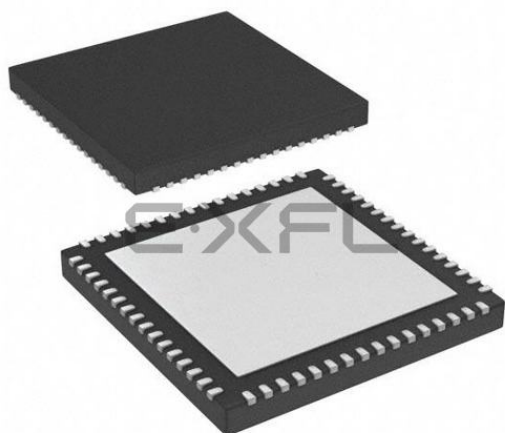




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Details

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	512KB (512K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64K 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/pic32mx270f512h-i-mr

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

TABLE 4: PIN NAMES FOR 100-PIN GENERAL PURPOSE DEVICES

100-PIN TQFP (TOP VIEW)			
PIC32MX130F128L PIC32MX150F256L PIC32MX170F512L		100 1	
Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	AN28/RG15	36	Vss
2	VDD	37	VDD
3	AN22/RPE5/PMD5/RE5	38	TCK/CTED2/RA1
4	AN23/PMD6/RE6	39	AN34/RPF13/SCK3/RF13
5	AN27/PMD7/RE7	40	AN35/RPF12/RF12
6	AN29/RPC1/RC1	41	AN12/PMA11/RB12
7	AN30/RPC2/RC2	42	AN13/PMA10/RB13
8	AN31/RPC3/RC3	43	AN14/RPB14/CTED5/PMA1/RB14
9	RPC4/CTED7/RC4	44	AN15/RPB15/OCFB/CTED6/PMA0/RB15
10	AN16/C1IND/RPG6/SCK2/PMA5/RG6	45	Vss
11	AN17/C1INC/RPG7/PMA4/RG7	46	VDD
12	AN18/C2IND/RPG8/PMA3/RG8	47	AN36/RPD14/RD14
13	MCLR	48	AN37/RPD15/SCK4/RD15
14	AN19/C2INC/RPG9/PMA2/RG9	49	RPF4/PMA9/RF4
15	Vss	50	RPF5/PMA8/RF5
16	VDD	51	RPF3/RF3
17	TMS/CTED1/RA0	52	AN38/RPF2/RF2
18	AN32/RPE8/RE8	53	AN39/RPF8/RF8
19	AN33/RPE9/RE9	54	RPF7/RF7
20	AN5/C1INA/RPB5/RB5	55	RPF6/SCK1/INT0/RF6
21	AN4/C1INB/RB4	56	SDA1/RG3
22	PGED3/AN3/C2INA/RPB3/RB3	57	SCL1/RG2
23	PGEC3/AN2/CTCMP/C2INB/RPB2/CTED13/RB2	58	SCL2/RA2
24	PGEC1/AN1/RPB1/CTED12/RB1	59	SDA2/RA3
25	PGED1/AN0/RPB0/RB0	60	TDI/CTED9/RA4
26	PGEC2/AN6/RPB6/RB6	61	TDO/RA5
27	PGED2/AN7/RPB7/CTED3/RB7	62	VDD
28	VREF-/PMA7/RA9	63	OSC1/CLKI/RC12
29	VREF+/PMA6/RA10	64	OSC2/CLKO/RC15
30	AVDD	65	Vss
31	AVss	66	RPA14/RA14
32	AN8/RPB8/CTED10/RB8	67	RPA15/RA15
33	AN9/RPB9/CTED4/RB9	68	RPD8/RTCC/RD8
34	CVREFOUT/AN10/RPB10/CTED11/PMA13/RB10	69	RPD9/RD9
35	AN11/PMA12/RB11	70	RPD10/PMA15/RD10

- 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 (RAX-RGx) can be used as a change notification pin (CNAX-CNGx). See **Section 11.0 “I/O Ports”** for more information.
- 3: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.

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

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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.

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

TABLE 5-1: INTERRUPT IRQ, VECTOR AND BIT LOCATION (CONTINUED)

Interrupt Source ⁽¹⁾	IRQ #	Vector #	Interrupt Bit Location				Persistent Interrupt
			Flag	Enable	Priority	Sub-priority	
CNA – PORTA Input Change Interrupt	44	33	IFS1<12>	IEC1<12>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
CNB – PORTB Input Change Interrupt	45	33	IFS1<13>	IEC1<13>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
CNC – PORTC Input Change Interrupt	46	33	IFS1<14>	IEC1<14>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
CND – PORTD Input Change Interrupt	47	33	IFS1<15>	IEC1<15>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
CNE – PORTE Input Change Interrupt	48	33	IFS1<16>	IEC1<16>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
CNF – PORTF Input Change Interrupt	49	33	IFS1<17>	IEC1<17>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
CNG – PORTG Input Change Interrupt	50	33	IFS1<18>	IEC1<18>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
PMP – Parallel Master Port	51	34	IFS1<19>	IEC1<19>	IPC8<20:18>	IPC8<17:16>	Yes
PMPE – Parallel Master Port Error	52	34	IFS1<20>	IEC1<20>	IPC8<20:18>	IPC8<17:16>	Yes
SPI2E – SPI2 Fault	53	35	IFS1<21>	IEC1<21>	IPC8<28:26>	IPC8<25:24>	Yes
SPI2RX – SPI2 Receive Done	54	35	IFS1<22>	IEC1<22>	IPC8<28:26>	IPC8<25:24>	Yes
SPI2TX – SPI2 Transfer Done	55	35	IFS1<23>	IEC1<23>	IPC8<28:26>	IPC8<25:24>	Yes
U2E – UART2 Error	56	36	IFS1<24>	IEC1<24>	IPC9<4:2>	IPC9<1:0>	Yes
U2RX – UART2 Receiver	57	36	IFS1<25>	IEC1<25>	IPC9<4:2>	IPC9<1:0>	Yes
U2TX – UART2 Transmitter	58	36	IFS1<26>	IEC1<26>	IPC9<4:2>	IPC9<1:0>	Yes
I2C2B – I2C2 Bus Collision Event	59	37	IFS1<27>	IEC1<27>	IPC9<12:10>	IPC9<9:8>	Yes
I2C2S – I2C2 Slave Event	60	37	IFS1<28>	IEC1<28>	IPC9<12:10>	IPC9<9:8>	Yes
I2C2M – I2C2 Master Event	61	37	IFS1<29>	IEC1<29>	IPC9<12:10>	IPC9<9:8>	Yes
U3E – UART3 Error	62	38	IFS1<30>	IEC1<30>	IPC9<20:18>	IPC9<17:16>	Yes
U3RX – UART3 Receiver	63	38	IFS1<31>	IEC1<31>	IPC9<20:18>	IPC9<17:16>	Yes
U3TX – UART3 Transmitter	64	38	IFS2<0>	IEC2<0>	IPC9<20:18>	IPC9<17:16>	Yes
U4E – UART4 Error	65	39	IFS2<1>	IEC2<1>	IPC9<28:26>	IPC9<25:24>	Yes
U4RX – UART4 Receiver	66	39	IFS2<2>	IEC2<2>	IPC9<28:26>	IPC9<25:24>	Yes
U4TX – UART4 Transmitter	67	39	IFS2<3>	IEC2<3>	IPC9<28:26>	IPC9<25:24>	Yes
U5E – UART5 Error ⁽²⁾	68	40	IFS2<4>	IEC2<4>	IPC10<4:2>	IPC10<1:0>	Yes
U5RX – UART5 Receiver ⁽²⁾	69	40	IFS2<5>	IEC2<5>	IPC10<4:2>	IPC10<1:0>	Yes
U5TX – UART5 Transmitter ⁽²⁾	70	40	IFS2<6>	IEC2<6>	IPC10<4:2>	IPC10<1:0>	Yes
CTMU – CTMU Event ⁽²⁾	71	41	IFS2<7>	IEC2<7>	IPC10<12:10>	IPC10<9:8>	Yes
DMA0 – DMA Channel 0	72	42	IFS2<8>	IEC2<8>	IPC10<20:18>	IPC10<17:16>	No
DMA1 – DMA Channel 1	73	43	IFS2<9>	IEC2<9>	IPC10<28:26>	IPC10<25:24>	No
DMA2 – DMA Channel 2	74	44	IFS2<10>	IEC2<10>	IPC11<4:2>	IPC11<1:0>	No
DMA3 – DMA Channel 3	75	45	IFS2<11>	IEC2<11>	IPC11<12:10>	IPC11<9:8>	No
CMP3 – Comparator 3 Interrupt	76	46	IFS2<12>	IEC2<12>	IPC11<20:18>	IPC11<17:16>	No
CAN1 – CAN1 Event	77	47	IFS2<13>	IEC2<13>	IPC11<28:26>	IPC11<25:24>	Yes
SPI3E – SPI3 Fault	78	48	IFS2<14>	IEC2<14>	IPC12<4:2>	IPC12<1:0>	Yes
SPI3RX – SPI3 Receive Done	79	48	IFS2<15>	IEC2<15>	IPC12<4:2>	IPC12<1:0>	Yes
SPI3TX – SPI3 Transfer Done	80	48	IFS2<16>	IEC2<16>	IPC12<4:2>	IPC12<1:0>	Yes
SPI4E – SPI4 Fault ⁽²⁾	81	49	IFS2<17>	IEC2<17>	IPC12<12:10>	IPC12<9:8>	Yes
SPI4RX – SPI4 Receive Done ⁽²⁾	82	49	IFS2<18>	IEC2<18>	IPC12<12:10>	IPC12<9:8>	Yes
SPI4TX – SPI4 Transfer Done ⁽²⁾	83	49	IFS2<19>	IEC2<19>	IPC12<12:10>	IPC12<9:8>	Yes

Lowest Natural Order Priority

Note 1: Not all interrupt sources are available on all devices. See **TABLE 1: “PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin Controller Family Features”** for the list of available peripherals.

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

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

10.0 USB ON-THE-GO (OTG)

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 27. “USB On-The-Go (OTG)”** (DS60001126) in the *“PIC32 Family Reference Manual”*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) module contains analog and digital components to provide a USB 2.0 full-speed and low-speed embedded host, full-speed device or OTG implementation with a minimum of external components. This module in Host mode is intended for use as an embedded host and therefore does not implement a UHCI or OHCI controller.

The USB module consists of the clock generator, the USB voltage comparators, the transceiver, the Serial Interface Engine (SIE), a dedicated USB DMA controller, pull-up and pull-down resistors, and the register interface. A block diagram of the PIC32 USB OTG module is presented in Figure 10-1.

The clock generator provides the 48 MHz clock required for USB full-speed and low-speed communication. The voltage comparators monitor the voltage on the VBUS pin to determine the state of the bus. The transceiver provides the analog translation between the USB bus and the digital logic. The SIE is a state machine that transfers data to and from the endpoint buffers and generates the hardware protocol for data transfers. The USB DMA controller transfers data between the data buffers in RAM and the SIE. The integrated pull-up and pull-down resistors eliminate the need for external signaling components. The register interface allows the CPU to configure and communicate with the module.

The PIC32 USB module includes the following features:

- USB Full-speed support for host and device
- Low-speed host support
- USB OTG support
- Integrated signaling resistors
- Integrated analog comparators for VBUS monitoring
- Integrated USB transceiver
- Transaction handshaking performed by hardware
- Endpoint buffering anywhere in system RAM
- Integrated DMA to access system RAM and Flash

Note: The implementation and use of the USB specifications, and other third party specifications or technologies, may require licensing; including, but not limited to, USB Implementers Forum, Inc. (also referred to as USB-IF). The user is fully responsible for investigating and satisfying any applicable licensing obligations.

TABLE 11-6: PORTC REGISTER MAP FOR 64-PIN DEVICES ONLY

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	Register Name(s)	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
6200	ANSELC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSELC3	ANSELC2	ANSELC1	—	000E
6210	TRISC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TRISC15	TRISC14	TRISC13	TRISC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F000
6220	PORTC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	RC15	RC14	RC13	RC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
6230	LATC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	LATC15	LATC14	LATC13	LATC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
6240	ODCC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ODCC15	ODCC14	ODCC13	ODCC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6250	CNPUC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CNPUC15	CNPUC14	CNPUC13	CNPUC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6260	CNPDC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CNPDC15	CNPDC14	CNPDC13	CNPDC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6270	CNCONC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6280	CNENC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CNIEC15	CNIEC14	CNIEC13	CNIEC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6290	CNSTATC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CNSTATC15	CNSTATC14	CNSTATC13	CNSTATC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 15-1: ICxCON: INPUT CAPTURE 'x' CONTROL REGISTER ('x' = 1 THROUGH 5)

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	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	ON ⁽¹⁾	—	SIDL	—	—	—	FEDGE	C32
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	ICTMR	ICI<1:0>		ICOV	ICBNE	ICM<2:0>		

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit

-n = Bit Value at POR: ('0', '1', x = unknown)

P = Programmable bit r = Reserved bit

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

bit 15 **ON:** Input Capture Module Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Module enabled

0 = Disable and reset module, disable clocks, disable interrupt generation and allow SFR modifications

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

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

1 = Halt in CPU Idle mode

0 = Continue to operate in CPU Idle mode

bit 12-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9 **FEDGE:** First Capture Edge Select bit (only used in mode 6, ICM<2:0> = 110)

1 = Capture rising edge first

0 = Capture falling edge first

bit 8 **C32:** 32-bit Capture Select bit

1 = 32-bit timer resource capture

0 = 16-bit timer resource capture

bit 7 **ICTMR:** Timer Select bit (Does not affect timer selection when C32 (ICxCON<8>) is '1')

0 = Timer3 is the counter source for capture

1 = Timer2 is the counter source for capture

bit 6-5 **ICI<1:0>:** Interrupt Control bits

11 = Interrupt on every fourth capture event

10 = Interrupt on every third capture event

01 = Interrupt on every second capture event

00 = Interrupt on every capture event

bit 4 **ICOV:** Input Capture Overflow Status Flag bit (read-only)

1 = Input capture overflow occurred

0 = No input capture overflow occurred

bit 3 **ICBNE:** Input Capture Buffer Not Empty Status bit (read-only)

1 = Input capture buffer is not empty; at least one more capture value can be read

0 = Input capture buffer is empty

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 bit.

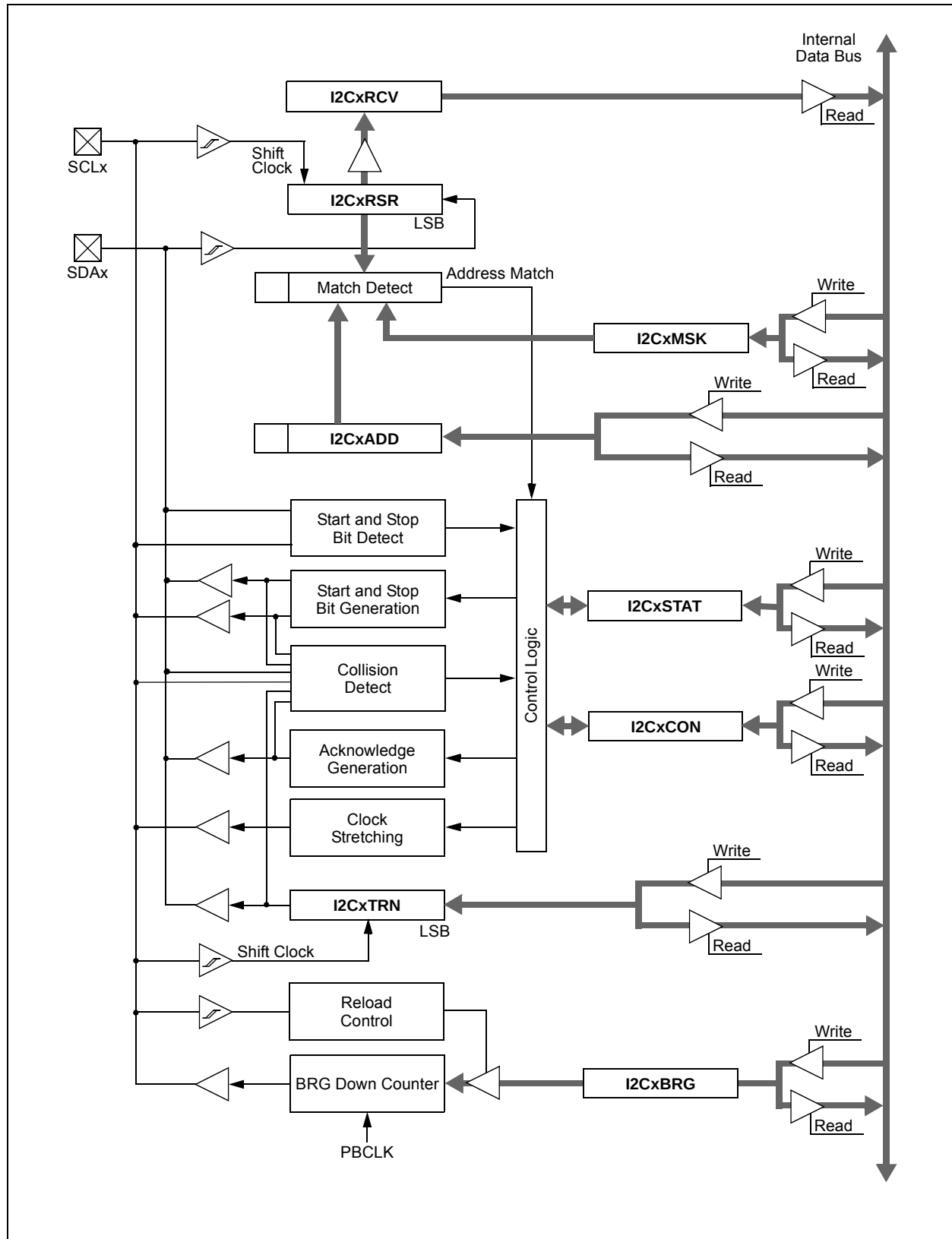
PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 17-3: SPIxSTAT: SPI STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 **SPITBE:** SPI Transmit Buffer Empty Status bit
1 = Transmit buffer, SPIxTXB is empty
0 = Transmit buffer, SPIxTXB is not empty
Automatically set in hardware when SPI transfers data from SPIxTXB to SPIxSR.
Automatically cleared in hardware when SPIxBUF is written to, loading SPIxTXB.
- bit 2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 1 **SPITBF:** SPI Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Transmit not yet started, SPITXB is full
0 = Transmit buffer is not full
Standard Buffer Mode:
Automatically set in hardware when the core writes to the SPIBUF location, loading SPITXB.
Automatically cleared in hardware when the SPI module transfers data from SPITXB to SPISR.
Enhanced Buffer Mode:
Set when CWPTR + 1 = SRPTR; cleared otherwise
- bit 0 **SPIRBF:** SPI Receive Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Receive buffer, SPIxRXB is full
0 = Receive buffer, SPIxRXB is not full
Standard Buffer Mode:
Automatically set in hardware when the SPI module transfers data from SPIxSR to SPIxRXB.
Automatically cleared in hardware when SPIxBUF is read from, reading SPIxRXB.
Enhanced Buffer Mode:
Set when SWPTR + 1 = CRPTR; cleared otherwise

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FIGURE 18-1: I²C BLOCK DIAGRAM



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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

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REGISTER 22-2: AD1CON2: ADC 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	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	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0
	VCFG<2:0>			OFFCAL	—	CSCNA	—	—
7:0	R-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	BUFS	—	SMPI<3:0>				BUFM	ALTS

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 15-13 **VCFG<2:0>:** Voltage Reference Configuration bits

	VREFH	VREFL
000	AVDD	AVss
001	External VREF+ pin	AVss
010	AVDD	External VREF- pin
011	External VREF+ pin	External VREF- pin
1xx	AVDD	AVss

bit 12 **OFFCAL:** Input Offset Calibration Mode Select bit

1 = Enable Offset Calibration mode

Positive and negative inputs of the sample and hold amplifier are connected to VREFL

0 = Disable Offset Calibration mode

The inputs to the sample and hold amplifier are controlled by AD1CHS or AD1CSSL

bit 11 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 10 **CSCNA:** Input Scan Select bit

1 = Scan inputs

0 = Do not scan inputs

bit 9-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **BUFS:** Buffer Fill Status bit

Only valid when BUFM = 1.

1 = ADC is currently filling buffer 0x8-0xF, user should access data in 0x0-0x7

0 = ADC is currently filling buffer 0x0-0x7, user should access data in 0x8-0xF

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

bit 5-2 **SMPI<3:0>:** Sample/Convert Sequences Per Interrupt Selection bits

1111 = Interrupts at the completion of conversion for each 16th sample/convert sequence

1110 = Interrupts at the completion of conversion for each 15th sample/convert sequence

.

.

.

0001 = Interrupts at the completion of conversion for each 2nd sample/convert sequence

0000 = Interrupts at the completion of conversion for each sample/convert sequence

bit 1 **BUFM:** ADC Result Buffer Mode Select bit

1 = Buffer configured as two 8-word buffers, ADC1BUF7-ADC1BUF0, ADC1BUFF-ADC1BUF8

0 = Buffer configured as one 16-word buffer ADC1BUFF-ADC1BUF0

bit 0 **ALTS:** Alternate Input Sample Mode Select bit

1 = Uses Sample A input multiplexer settings for first sample, then alternates between Sample B and

Sample A input multiplexer settings for all subsequent samples

0 = Always use Sample A input multiplexer settings

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REGISTER 22-3: AD1CON3: ADC CONTROL REGISTER 3

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

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 **ADRC:** ADC Conversion Clock Source bit

1 = Clock derived from FRC

0 = Clock derived from Peripheral Bus Clock (PBCLK)

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

bit 12-8 **SAMC<4:0>:** Auto-Sample Time bits⁽¹⁾

11111 = 31 TAD

•

•

•

00001 = 1 TAD

00000 = 0 TAD (Not allowed)

bit 7-0 **ADCS<7:0>:** ADC Conversion Clock Select bits⁽²⁾

11111111 = $TPB \cdot 2 \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = 512 \cdot TPB = TAD$

•

•

•

00000001 = $TPB \cdot 2 \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = 4 \cdot TPB = TAD$

00000000 = $TPB \cdot 2 \cdot (ADCS<7:0> + 1) = 2 \cdot TPB = TAD$

Note 1: This bit is only used if the SSRC<2:0> bits (AD1CON1<7:5>) = 111.

2: This bit is not used if the ADRC bit (AD1CON3<15>) = 1.

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REGISTER 23-17: C1FIFOINTn: CAN FIFO INTERRUPT REGISTER 'n' ('n' = 0 THROUGH 15) (CONTINUED)

- bit 9 **TXHALFIF:** FIFO Transmit FIFO Half Empty Interrupt Flag bit⁽¹⁾
 TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)
 1 = FIFO is $\leq$ half full
 0 = FIFO is $>$ half full

 TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)
 Unused, reads '0'
- bit 8 **TXEMPTYIF:** Transmit FIFO Empty Interrupt Flag bit⁽¹⁾
 TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)
 1 = FIFO is empty
 0 = FIFO is not empty, at least 1 message queued to be transmitted

 TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)
 Unused, reads '0'
- bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 3 **RXOVFLIF:** Receive FIFO Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
 TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)
 Unused, reads '0'

 TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)
 1 = Overflow event has occurred
 0 = No overflow event occurred
- bit 2 **RXFULLIF:** Receive FIFO Full Interrupt Flag bit⁽¹⁾
 TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)
 Unused, reads '0'

 TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)
 1 = FIFO is full
 0 = FIFO is not full
- bit 1 **RXHALFIF:** Receive FIFO Half Full Interrupt Flag bit⁽¹⁾
 TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)
 Unused, reads '0'

 TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)
 1 = FIFO is $\geq$ half full
 0 = FIFO is $<$ half full
- bit 0 **RXEMPTYIF:** Receive Buffer Not Empty Interrupt Flag bit⁽¹⁾
 TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)
 Unused, reads '0'

 TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)
 1 = FIFO is not empty, has at least 1 message
 0 = FIFO is empty

Note 1: This bit is read-only and reflects the status of the FIFO.

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REGISTER 24-2: CMSTAT: COMPARATOR STATUS REGISTER

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

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

1 = All Comparator modules are disabled in IDLE mode

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

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

bit 2 **C3OUT:** Comparator Output bit

1 = Output of Comparator 3 is a '1'

0 = Output of Comparator 3 is a '0'

bit 1 **C2OUT:** Comparator Output bit

1 = Output of Comparator 2 is a '1'

0 = Output of Comparator 2 is a '0'

bit 0 **C1OUT:** Comparator Output bit

1 = Output of Comparator 1 is a '1'

0 = Output of Comparator 1 is a '0'

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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TABLE 31-4: DC TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Operating Voltage							
DC10	VDD	Supply Voltage (Note 2)	2.3	—	3.6	V	—
DC12	VDR	RAM Data Retention Voltage (Note 1)	1.75	—	—	V	—
DC16	VPOR	VDD Start Voltage to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	1.75	—	2.1	V	—
DC17	SVDD	VDD Rise Rate to Ensure Internal Power-on Reset Signal	0.00005	—	0.115	V/ μs	—

Note 1: This is the limit to which VDD can be lowered without losing RAM data.

2: Overall functional device operation at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$ is tested, but not characterized. All device Analog modules, such as ADC, etc., will function, but with degraded performance below V_{DDMIN} . Refer to parameter BO10 in Table 31-10 for BOR values.

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FIGURE 31-3: I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

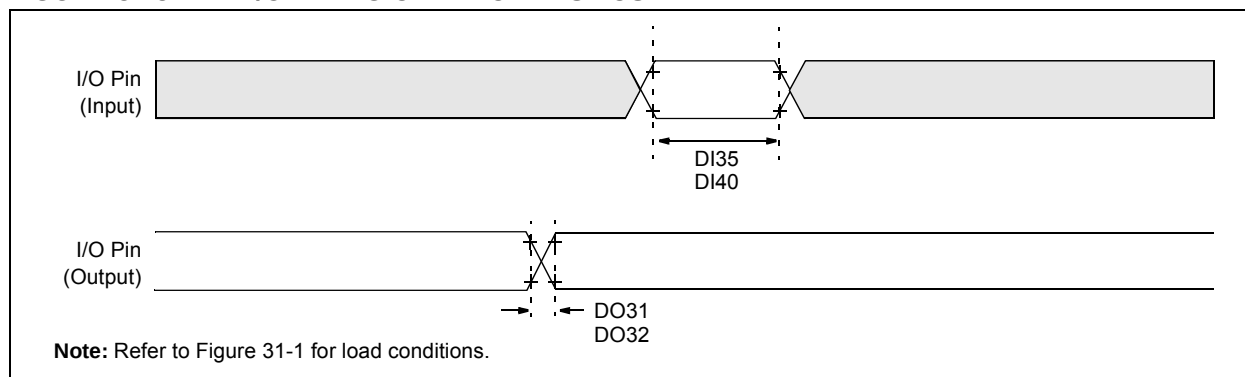


TABLE 31-21: I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

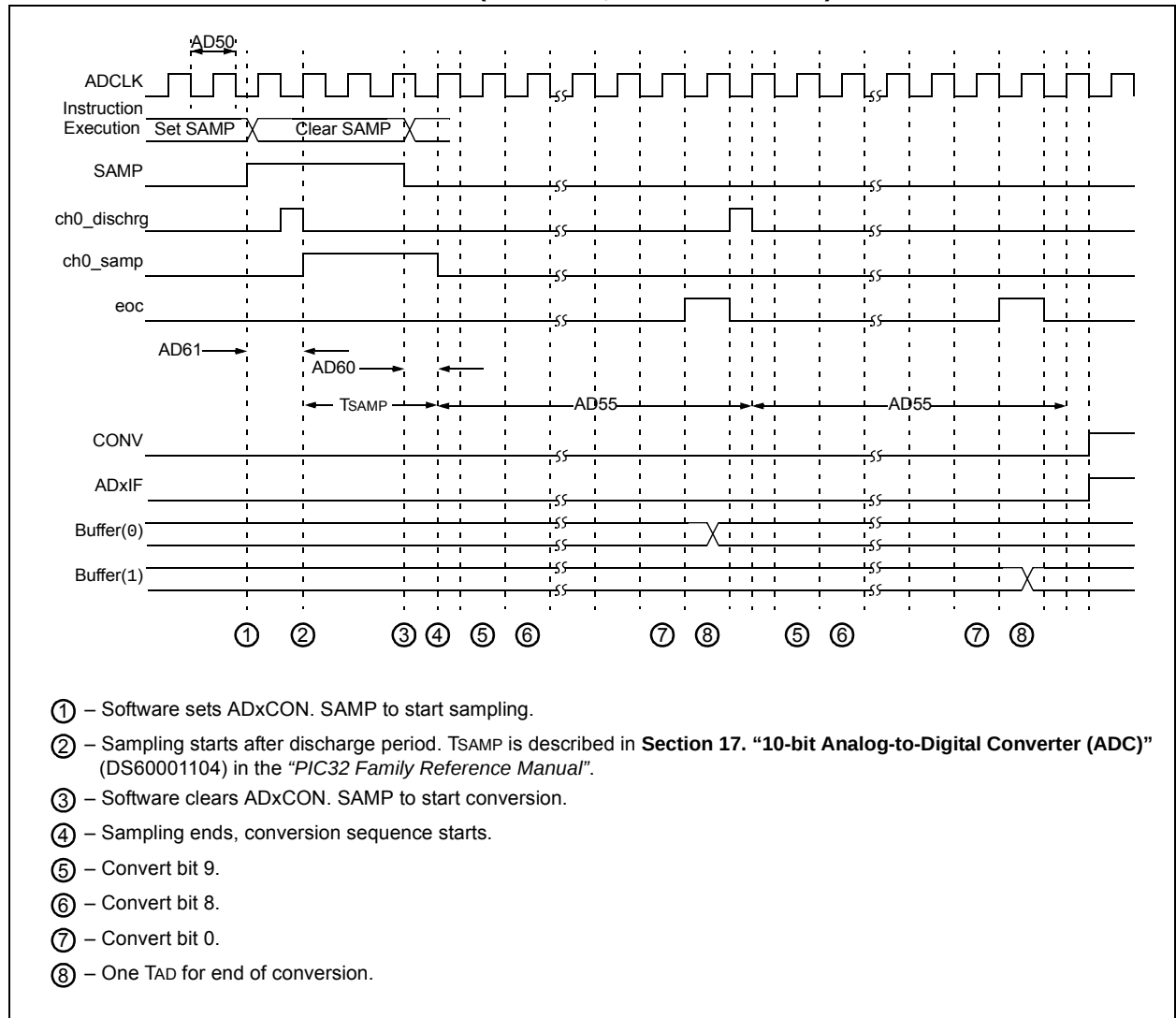
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics ⁽²⁾	Min.	Typical ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DO31	TioR	Port Output Rise Time	—	5	15	ns	$V_{DD} < 2.5\text{V}$
			—	5	10	ns	$V_{DD} > 2.5\text{V}$
DO32	TioF	Port Output Fall Time	—	5	15	ns	$V_{DD} < 2.5\text{V}$
			—	5	10	ns	$V_{DD} > 2.5\text{V}$
DI35	TINP	INTx Pin High or Low Time	10	—	—	ns	—
DI40	TRBP	CNx High or Low Time (input)	2	—	—	TSYSCLK	—

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.

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

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



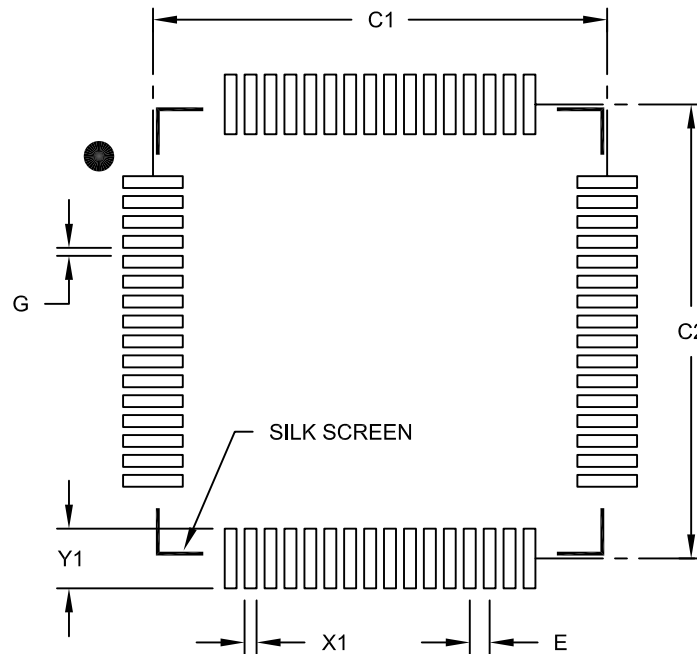
PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

NOTES:

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

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

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.50 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		11.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		11.40	
Contact Pad Width (X64)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X64)	Y1			1.50
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2085B