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"[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.

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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
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	21
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 10x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-SSOP (0.209", 5.30mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	28-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx110f016b-i-ss

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 5-1: NVMCON: PROGRAMMING 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 WR	R/W-0 WREN	R-0 WRERR ⁽¹⁾	R-0 LVDERR ⁽¹⁾	R-0 LVDSTAT ⁽¹⁾	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —
7:0	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
NVMOP<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 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 15 **WR:** Write Control bit

This bit is writable when WREN = 1 and the unlock sequence is followed.

1 = Initiate a Flash operation. Hardware clears this bit when the operation completes

0 = Flash operation is complete or inactive

bit 14 **WREN:** Write Enable bit

This is the only bit in this register reset by a device Reset.

1 = Enable writes to WR bit and enables LVD circuit

0 = Disable writes to WR bit and disables LVD circuit

bit 13 **WRERR:** Write Error bit⁽¹⁾

This bit is read-only and is automatically set by hardware.

1 = Program or erase sequence did not complete successfully

0 = Program or erase sequence completed normally

bit 12 **LVDERR:** Low-Voltage Detect Error bit (LVD circuit must be enabled)⁽¹⁾

This bit is read-only and is automatically set by hardware.

1 = Low-voltage detected (possible data corruption, if WRERR is set)

0 = Voltage level is acceptable for programming

bit 11 **LVDSTAT:** Low-Voltage Detect Status bit (LVD circuit must be enabled)⁽¹⁾

This bit is read-only and is automatically set and cleared by the hardware.

1 = Low-voltage event is active

0 = Low-voltage event is not active

bit 10-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **NVMOP<3:0>:** NVM Operation bits

These bits are writable when WREN = 0.

1111 = Reserved

.

.

.

0111 = Reserved

0110 = No operation

0101 = Program Flash Memory (PFM) erase operation: erases PFM, if all pages are not write-protected

0100 = Page erase operation: erases page selected by NVMADDR, if it is not write-protected

0011 = Row program operation: programs row selected by NVMADDR, if it is not write-protected

0010 = No operation

0001 = Word program operation: programs word selected by NVMADDR, if it is not write-protected

0000 = No operation

Note 1: This bit is cleared by setting NVMOP == 'b0000, and initiating a Flash operation (i.e., WR).

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REGISTER 5-4: NVMDATA: FLASH PROGRAM DATA 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
	NVMDATA<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
	NVMDATA<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
	NVMDATA<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
	NVMDATA<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 **NVMDATA<31:0>**: Flash Programming Data bits

Note: The bits in this register are only reset by a Power-on Reset (POR).

REGISTER 5-5: NVMSRCADDR: SOURCE DATA 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
	NVMSRCADDR<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
	NVMSRCADDR<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
	NVMSRCADDR<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
	NVMSRCADDR<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 **NVMSRCADDR<31:0>**: Source Data Address bits

The system physical address of the data to be programmed into the Flash when the NVMOP<3:0> bits (NVMSRCADDR<3:0>) are set to perform row programming.

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REGISTER 7-6: IPCx: INTERRUPT PRIORITY CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 9-8 **IS01<1:0>**: Interrupt Subpriority bits

- 11 = Interrupt subpriority is 3
- 10 = Interrupt subpriority is 2
- 01 = Interrupt subpriority is 1
- 00 = Interrupt subpriority is 0

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

bit 4-2 **IP00<2:0>**: Interrupt Priority bits

- 111 = Interrupt priority is 7
- .
- .
- .
- 010 = Interrupt priority is 2
- 001 = Interrupt priority is 1
- 000 = Interrupt is disabled

bit 1-0 **IS00<1:0>**: Interrupt Subpriority bits

- 11 = Interrupt subpriority is 3
- 10 = Interrupt subpriority is 2
- 01 = Interrupt subpriority is 1
- 00 = Interrupt subpriority is 0

Note: This register represents a generic definition of the IPCx register. Refer to Table 7-1 for the exact bit definitions.
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REGISTER 9-14: DCHxSPTR: DMA CHANNEL 'x' SOURCE POINTER REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	CHSPTR<15:8>							
7:0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	CHSPTR<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 15-0 **CHSPTR<15:0>**: Channel Source Pointer bits

1111111111111111 = Points to byte 65,535 of the source

•
•
•

0000000000000001 = Points to byte 1 of the source

0000000000000000 = Points to byte 0 of the source

Note: When in Pattern Detect mode, this register is reset on a pattern detect.

REGISTER 9-15: DCHxDPTR: DMA CHANNEL 'x' DESTINATION POINTER REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	CHDPTR<15:8>							
7:0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	CHDPTR<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 15-0 **CHDPTR<15:0>**: Channel Destination Pointer bits

1111111111111111 = Points to byte 65,535 of the destination

•
•
•

0000000000000001 = Points to byte 1 of the destination

0000000000000000 = Points to byte 0 of the destination

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REGISTER 10-11: U1CON: USB 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R-x	R-x	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	JSTATE	SE0	PKTDIS ⁽⁴⁾ TOKBUSY ^(1,5)	USBRST	HOSTEN ⁽²⁾	RESUME ⁽³⁾	PPBRST	USBEN ⁽⁴⁾ SOFEN ⁽⁵⁾

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 **JSTATE:** Live Differential Receiver JSTATE flag bit

1 = JSTATE was detected on the USB

0 = No JSTATE was detected

bit 6 **SE0:** Live Single-Ended Zero flag bit

1 = Single-Ended Zero was detected on the USB

0 = No Single-Ended Zero was detected

bit 5 **PKTDIS:** Packet Transfer Disable bit⁽⁴⁾

1 = Token and packet processing is disabled (set upon SETUP token received)

0 = Token and packet processing is enabled

TOKBUSY: Token Busy Indicator bit^(1,5)

1 = Token is being executed by the USB module

0 = No token is being executed

bit 4 **USBRST:** Module Reset bit⁽⁵⁾

1 = USB reset generated

0 = USB reset terminated

bit 3 **HOSTEN:** Host Mode Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = USB host capability is enabled

0 = USB host capability is disabled

bit 2 **RESUME:** RESUME Signaling Enable bit⁽³⁾

1 = RESUME signaling is activated

0 = RESUME signaling is disabled

Note 1: Software is required to check this bit before issuing another token command to the U1TOK register (see Register 10-15).

2: All host control logic is reset any time that the value of this bit is toggled.

3: Software must set RESUME for 10 ms if the part is a function, or for 25 ms if the part is a host, and then clear it to enable remote wake-up. In Host mode, the USB module will append a Low-Speed EOP to the RESUME signaling when this bit is cleared.

4: Device mode.

5: Host mode.

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11.1 Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

All port pins have 10 registers directly associated with their operation as digital I/O. The data direction register (TRISx) determines whether the pin is an input or an output. If the data direction bit is a '1', then the pin is an input. All port pins are defined as inputs after a Reset. Reads from the latch (LATx) read the latch. Writes to the latch write the latch. Reads from the port (PORTx) read the port pins, while writes to the port pins write the latch.

11.1.1 OPEN-DRAIN CONFIGURATION

In addition to the PORTx, LATx, and TRISx registers for data control, some port pins can also be individually configured for either digital or open-drain output. This is controlled by the Open-Drain Control register, ODCx, associated with each port. Setting any of the bits configures the corresponding pin to act as an open-drain output.

The open-drain feature allows the generation of outputs higher than VDD (e.g., 5V) on any desired 5V-tolerant pins by using external pull-up resistors. The maximum open-drain voltage allowed is the same as the maximum VIH specification.

See the “**Pin Diagrams**” section for the available pins and their functionality.

11.1.2 CONFIGURING ANALOG AND DIGITAL PORT PINS

The ANSELx register controls the operation of the analog port pins. The port pins that are to function as analog inputs must have their corresponding ANSEL and TRIS bits set. In order to use port pins for I/O functionality with digital modules, such as Timers, UARTs, etc., the corresponding ANSELx bit must be cleared.

The ANSELx register has a default value of 0xFFFF; therefore, all pins that share analog functions are analog (not digital) by default.

If the TRIS bit is cleared (output) while the ANSELx bit is set, the digital output level (VOH or VOL) is converted by an analog peripheral, such as the ADC module or Comparator module.

When the PORT register is read, all pins configured as analog input channels are read as cleared (a low level).

Pins configured as digital inputs do not convert an analog input. Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input (including the ANx pins) can cause the input buffer to consume current that exceeds the device specifications.

11.1.3 I/O PORT WRITE/READ TIMING

One instruction cycle is required between a port direction change or port write operation and a read operation of the same port. Typically this instruction would be a NOP.

11.1.4 INPUT CHANGE NOTIFICATION

The input change notification function of the I/O ports allows the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family devices to generate interrupt requests to the processor in response to a change-of-state on selected input pins. This feature can detect input change-of-states even in Sleep mode, when the clocks are disabled. Every I/O port pin can be selected (enabled) for generating an interrupt request on a change-of-state.

Five control registers are associated with the CN functionality of each I/O port. The CNENx registers contain the CN interrupt enable control bits for each of the input pins. Setting any of these bits enables a CN interrupt for the corresponding pins.

The CNSTATx register indicates whether a change occurred on the corresponding pin since the last read of the PORTx bit.

Each I/O pin also has a weak pull-up and a weak pull-down connected to it. The pull-ups act as a current source or sink source connected to the pin, and eliminate the need for external resistors when push-button or keypad devices are connected. The pull-ups and pull-downs are enabled separately using the CNPUx and the CNPDx registers, which contain the control bits for each of the pins. Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-ups and/or pull-downs for the corresponding pins.

Note: Pull-ups and pull-downs on change notification pins should always be disabled when the port pin is configured as a digital output.

An additional control register (CNCONx) is shown in Register 11-3.

11.2 CLR, SET and INV Registers

Every I/O module register has a corresponding CLR (clear), SET (set) and INV (invert) register designed to provide fast atomic bit manipulations. As the name of the register implies, a value written to a SET, CLR or INV register effectively performs the implied operation, but only on the corresponding base register and only bits specified as '1' are modified. Bits specified as '0' are not modified.

Reading SET, CLR and INV registers returns undefined values. To see the affects of a write operation to a SET, CLR, or INV register, the base register must be read.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 17-2: SPIxCON2: SPI 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 SPISGNEXT	U-0 —	U-0 —	R/W-0 FRMERREN	R/W-0 SPIROVEN	R/W-0 SPITUREN	R/W-0 IGNROV	R/W-0 IGNTUR
7:0	R/W-0 AUDEN ⁽¹⁾	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	R/W-0 AUDMONO ^(1,2)	U-0 —	R/W-0 AUDMOD<1:0> ^(1,2)	R/W-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 **SPISGNEXT:** Sign Extend Read Data from the RX FIFO bit

1 = Data from RX FIFO is sign extended

0 = Data from RX FIFO is not sign extended

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

bit 12 **FRMERREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via FRMERR bit

1 = Frame Error overflow generates error events

0 = Frame Error does not generate error events

bit 11 **SPIROVEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPIROV bit

1 = Receive overflow generates error events

0 = Receive overflow does not generate error events

bit 10 **SPITUREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPITUR bit

1 = Transmit underrun generates error events

0 = Transmit underrun does not generate error events

bit 9 **IGNROV:** Ignore Receive Overflow bit (for Audio Data Transmissions)

1 = A ROV is not a critical error; during ROV data in the FIFO is not overwritten by receive data

0 = A ROV is a critical error that stops SPI operation

bit 8 **IGNTUR:** Ignore Transmit Underrun bit (for Audio Data Transmissions)

1 = A TUR is not a critical error and zeros are transmitted until the SPIxTXB is not empty

0 = A TUR is a critical error that stops SPI operation

bit 7 **AUDEN:** Enable Audio CODEC Support bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Audio protocol enabled

0 = Audio protocol disabled

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

bit 3 **AUDMONO:** Transmit Audio Data Format bit^(1,2)

1 = Audio data is mono (Each data word is transmitted on both left and right channels)

0 = Audio data is stereo

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

bit 1-0 **AUDMOD<1:0>:** Audio Protocol Mode bit^(1,2)

11 = PCM/DSP mode

10 = Right-Justified mode

01 = Left-Justified mode

00 = I²S mode

Note 1: This bit can only be written when the ON bit = 0.

2: This bit is only valid for AUDEN = 1.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

NOTES:

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 19-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —
23:16	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —	U-0 —
15:8	R/W-0 ON ⁽¹⁾	U-0 —	R/W-0 SIDL	R/W-0 IREN	R/W-0 RTSMD	U-0 —	R/W-0 UEN<1:0>	R/W-0 —
7:0	R/W-0 WAKE	R/W-0 LPBACK	R/W-0 ABAUD	R/W-0 RXINV	R/W-0 BRGH	R/W-0 PDSEL<1:0>	R/W-0 —	R/W-0 STSEL

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:** UARTx Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = UARTx is enabled. UARTx pins are controlled by UARTx as defined by the UEN<1:0> and UTXEN control bits.

0 = UARTx is disabled. All UARTx pins are controlled by corresponding bits in the PORTx, TRISx and LATx registers; UARTx power consumption is minimal.

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

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

1 = Discontinue module operation when the device enters Idle mode

0 = Continue module operation when the device enters Idle mode

bit 12 **IREN:** IrDA Encoder and Decoder Enable bit

1 = IrDA is enabled

0 = IrDA is disabled

bit 11 **RTSMD:** Mode Selection for UxRTS Pin bit

1 = UxRTS pin is in Simplex mode

0 = UxRTS pin is in Flow Control mode

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

bit 9-8 **UEN<1:0>:** UARTx Enable bits

11 = UxTX, UxRX and UxBCLK pins are enabled and used; UxCTS pin is controlled by corresponding bits in the PORTx register

10 = UxTX, UxRX, UxCTS and UxRTS pins are enabled and used

01 = UxTX, UxRX and UxRTS pins are enabled and used; UxCTS pin is controlled by corresponding bits in the PORTx register

00 = UxTX and UxRX pins are enabled and used; UxCTS and UxRTS/UxBCLK pins are controlled by corresponding bits in the PORTx register

bit 7 **WAKE:** Enable Wake-up on Start bit Detect During Sleep Mode bit

1 = Wake-up enabled

0 = Wake-up disabled

bit 6 **LPBACK:** UARTx Loopback Mode Select bit

1 = Loopback mode is enabled

0 = Loopback mode is disabled

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

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

- bit 5 **ABAUD**: Auto-Baud Enable bit
 1 = Enable baud rate measurement on the next character – requires reception of Sync character (0x55);
 cleared by hardware upon completion
 0 = Baud rate measurement disabled or completed
- bit 4 **RXINV**: Receive Polarity Inversion bit
 1 = UxRX Idle state is '0'
 0 = UxRX Idle state is '1'
- bit 3 **BRGH**: High Baud Rate Enable bit
 1 = High-Speed mode – 4x baud clock enabled
 0 = Standard Speed mode – 16x baud clock enabled
- bit 2-1 **PDSEL<1:0>**: Parity and Data Selection bits
 11 = 9-bit data, no parity
 10 = 8-bit data, odd parity
 01 = 8-bit data, even parity
 00 = 8-bit data, no parity
- bit 0 **STSEL**: Stop Selection bit
 1 = 2 Stop bits
 0 = 1 Stop bit

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

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REGISTER 19-2: UxSTA: UARTx STATUS AND 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	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADM_EN
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
	ADDR<7:0>							
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-1
	UTXISEL<1:0>		UTXINV	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-1	R-0	R-0	R/W-0	R-0
	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA

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 31-25 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 24 **ADM_EN:** Automatic Address Detect Mode Enable bit

1 = Automatic Address Detect mode is enabled

0 = Automatic Address Detect mode is disabled

bit 23-16 **ADDR<7:0>:** Automatic Address Mask bits

When the ADM_EN bit is '1', this value defines the address character to use for automatic address detection.

bit 15-14 **UTXISEL<1:0>:** TX Interrupt Mode Selection bits

11 = Reserved, do not use

10 = Interrupt is generated and asserted while the transmit buffer is empty

01 = Interrupt is generated and asserted when all characters have been transmitted

00 = Interrupt is generated and asserted while the transmit buffer contains at least one empty space

bit 13 **UTXINV:** Transmit Polarity Inversion bit

If IrDA mode is disabled (i.e., IREN (UxMODE<12>) is '0'):

1 = UxTX Idle state is '0'

0 = UxTX Idle state is '1'

If IrDA mode is enabled (i.e., IREN (UxMODE<12>) is '1'):

1 = IrDA encoded UxTX Idle state is '1'

0 = IrDA encoded UxTX Idle state is '0'

bit 12 **URXEN:** Receiver Enable bit

1 = UARTx receiver is enabled. UxRX pin is controlled by UARTx (if ON = 1)

0 = UARTx receiver is disabled. UxRX pin is ignored by the UARTx module. UxRX pin is controlled by port.

bit 11 **UTXBRK:** Transmit Break bit

1 = Send Break on next transmission. Start bit followed by twelve '0' bits, followed by Stop bit; cleared by hardware upon completion

0 = Break transmission is disabled or completed

bit 10 **UTXEN:** Transmit Enable bit

1 = UARTx transmitter is enabled. UxTX pin is controlled by UARTx (if ON = 1).

0 = UARTx transmitter is disabled. Any pending transmission is aborted and buffer is reset. UxTX pin is controlled by port.

bit 9 **UTXBF:** Transmit Buffer Full Status bit (read-only)

1 = Transmit buffer is full

0 = Transmit buffer is not full, at least one more character can be written

bit 8 **TRMT:** Transmit Shift Register is Empty bit (read-only)

1 = Transmit shift register is empty and transmit buffer is empty (the last transmission has completed)

0 = Transmit shift register is not empty, a transmission is in progress or queued in the transmit buffer

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

20.0 PARALLEL MASTER PORT (PMP)

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-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 13. "Parallel Master Port (PMP)"** (DS60001128), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

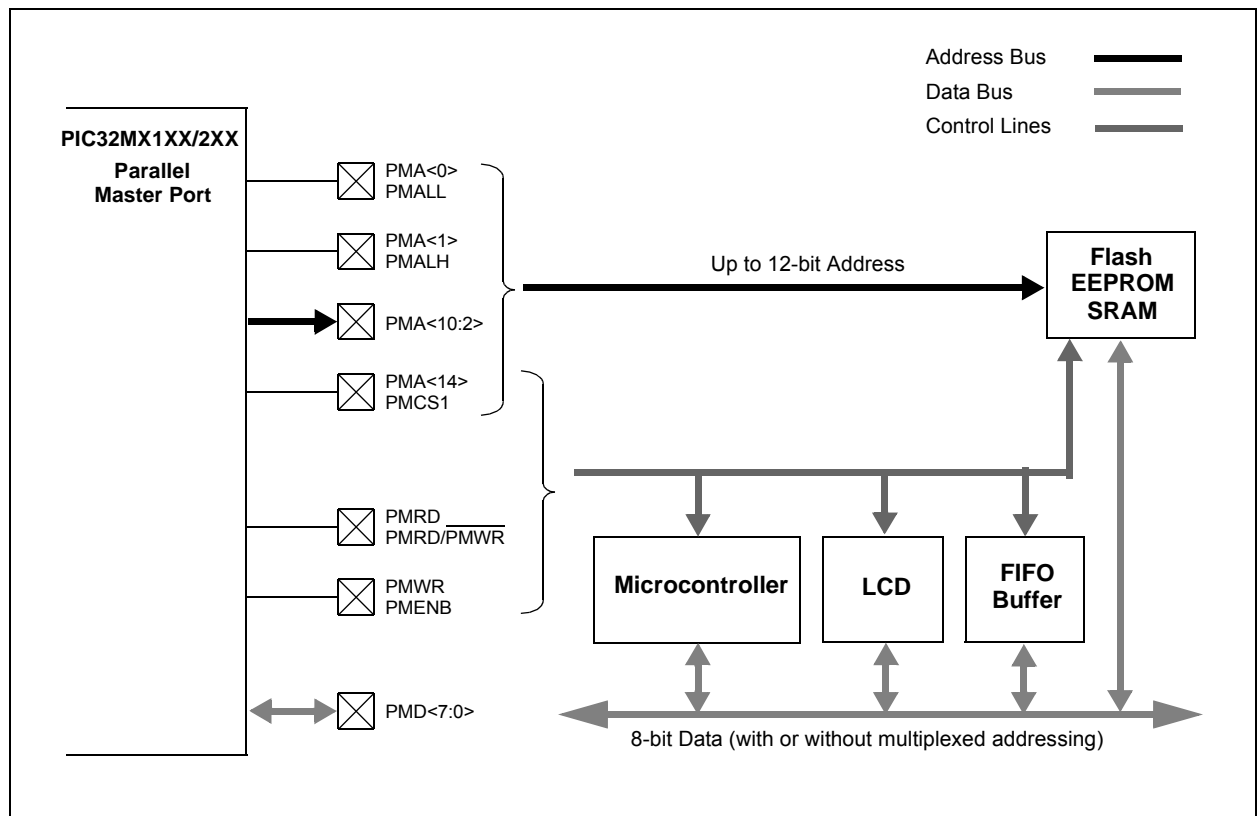
The PMP is a parallel 8-bit input/output module specifically designed to communicate with a wide variety of parallel devices, such as communications peripherals, LCDs, external memory devices and microcontrollers. Because the interface to parallel peripherals varies significantly, the PMP module is highly configurable.

Key features of the PMP module include:

- Fully multiplexed address/data mode
- Demultiplexed or partially multiplexed address/data mode
 - up to 11 address lines with single Chip Select
 - up to 12 address lines without Chip Select
- One Chip Select line
- Programmable strobe options
 - Individual read and write strobes or;
 - Read/write strobe with enable strobe
- Address auto-increment/auto-decrement
- Programmable address/data multiplexing
- Programmable polarity on control signals
- Legacy parallel slave port support
- Enhanced parallel slave support
 - Address support
 - 4-byte deep auto-incrementing buffer
- Programmable Wait states
- Selectable input voltage levels

Figure 20-1 illustrates the PMP module block diagram.

FIGURE 20-1: PMP MODULE PINOUT AND CONNECTIONS TO EXTERNAL DEVICES



PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 21-4: RTCDATE: RTC 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	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	YEAR10<3:0>				YEAR01<3:0>			
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	—	—	—	MONTH10	MONTH01<3:0>			
15:8	U-0	U-0	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	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	—	—	—	—	—	WDAY01<2:0>		

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 31-28 **YEAR10<3:0>**: Binary-Coded Decimal Value of Years bits, 10s place digit; contains a value from 0 to 9

bit 27-24 **YEAR01<3:0>**: Binary-Coded Decimal Value of Years bits, 1s place digit; contains a value from 0 to 9

bit 23-21 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 20 **MONTH10**: Binary-Coded Decimal Value of Months bits, 10s place digit; 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 15-14 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 13-12 **DAY10<1:0>**: Binary-Coded Decimal Value of Days bits, 10s place digit; contains a value of 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 7-3 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **WDAY01<2:0>**: Binary-Coded Decimal Value of Weekdays bits; contains a value from 0 to 6

Note: This register is only writable when RTCWREN = 1 (RTCCON<3>).

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 27-3: DEVCFG2: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD 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-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —
23:16	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	R/P —	R/P —	R/P —
15:8	R/P UPLLEN ⁽¹⁾	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	r-1 —	R/P —	R/P —	R/P —
7:0	r-1 —	R/P-1 —	R/P —	R/P-1 —	r-1 —	R/P —	R/P —	R/P —
			FPLLMUL<2:0>				FPLLIDIV<2:0>	

Legend:	r = Reserved bit	P = Programmable 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 31-19 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 18-16 **FPLLIDIV<2:0>:** Default PLL Output Divisor bits

111 = PLL output divided by 256
 110 = PLL output divided by 64
 101 = PLL output divided by 32
 100 = PLL output divided by 16
 011 = PLL output divided by 8
 010 = PLL output divided by 4
 001 = PLL output divided by 2
 000 = PLL output divided by 1

bit 15 **UPLLEN:** USB PLL Enable bit⁽¹⁾
 1 = Disable and bypass USB PLL
 0 = Enable USB PLL

bit 14-11 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 10-8 **UPLLDIV<2:0>:** USB PLL Input Divider bits⁽¹⁾

111 = 12x divider
 110 = 10x divider
 101 = 6x divider
 100 = 5x divider
 011 = 4x divider
 010 = 3x divider
 010 = 3x divider
 001 = 2x divider
 000 = 1x divider

bit 7 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 6-4 **FPLLMUL<2:0>:** PLL Multiplier bits

111 = 24x multiplier
 110 = 21x multiplier
 101 = 20x multiplier
 100 = 19x multiplier
 011 = 18x multiplier
 010 = 17x multiplier
 001 = 16x multiplier
 000 = 15x multiplier

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

Note 1: This bit is only available on PIC32MX2XX devices.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

27.3 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family devices' core and digital logic are designed to operate at a nominal 1.8V. To simplify system designs, most devices in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family 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 27-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in **Section 30.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

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

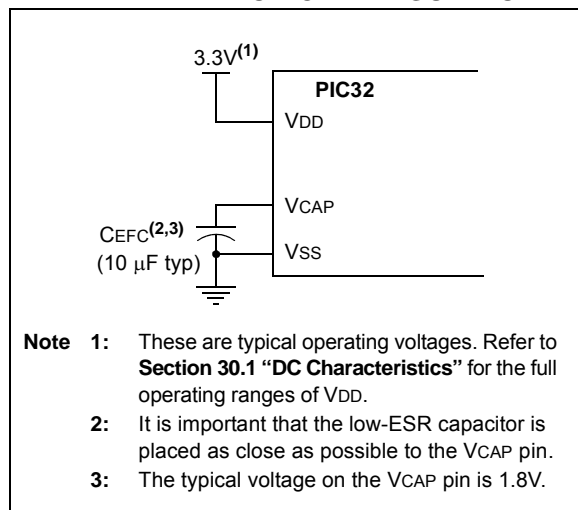
27.3.1 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND POR

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.

27.3.2 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND BOR

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family 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 30.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

FIGURE 27-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP REGULATOR



27.4 Programming and Diagnostics

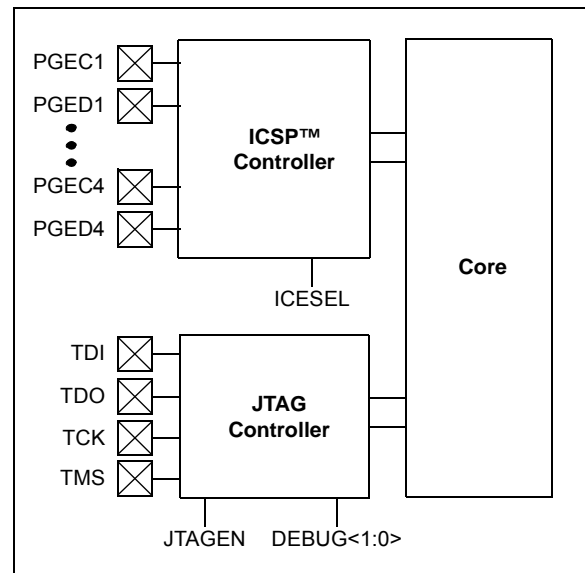
PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family devices provide a complete range of programming and diagnostic features that can increase the flexibility of any application using them. These features allow system designers to include:

- 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, and a trace controller, that provide a range of functions to the application developer.

Figure 27-2 illustrates a block diagram of the programming, debugging, and trace ports.

FIGURE 27-2: BLOCK DIAGRAM OF PROGRAMMING, DEBUGGING AND TRACE PORTS



PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

29.11 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.

29.12 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 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

TABLE 30-32: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

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. ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
IM10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	—
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	—
IM11	THI:SCL	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	—
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	—
IM20	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	$20 + 0.1 C_b$	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	—	100	ns	
IM21	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	$20 + 0.1 C_b$	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	—	300	ns	
IM25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	100	—	ns	
IM26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	μs	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	0	0.3	μs	
IM30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	
IM31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	
IM33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	—
			400 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	μs	
IM34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode (Note 2)	$TPB * (BRG + 2)$	—	ns	

Note 1: BRG is the value of the I²C Baud Rate Generator.

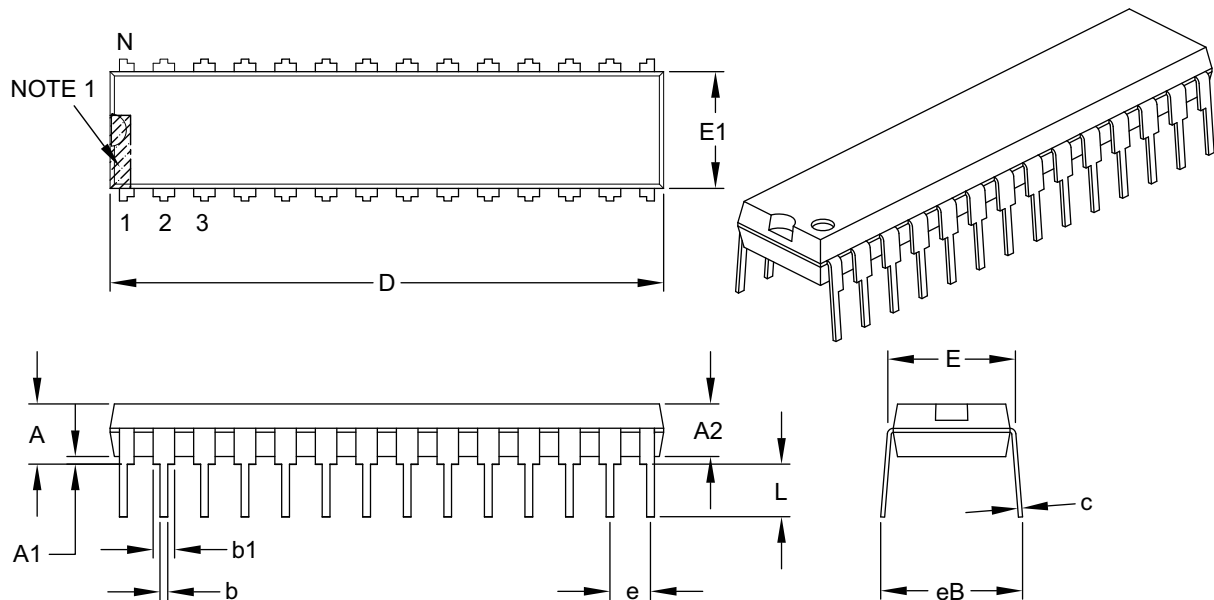
2: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I2Cx pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

3: The typical value for this parameter is 104 ns.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

28-Lead Skinny Plastic Dual In-Line (SP) – 300 mil Body [SPDIP]

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



Dimension Limits	Units	INCHES		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	28		
Pitch	e	.100 BSC		
Top to Seating Plane	A	–	–	.200
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.120	.135	.150
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.290	.310	.335
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.285	.295
Overall Length	D	1.345	1.365	1.400
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.110	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1	.040	.050	.070
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB	–	–	.430

Notes:

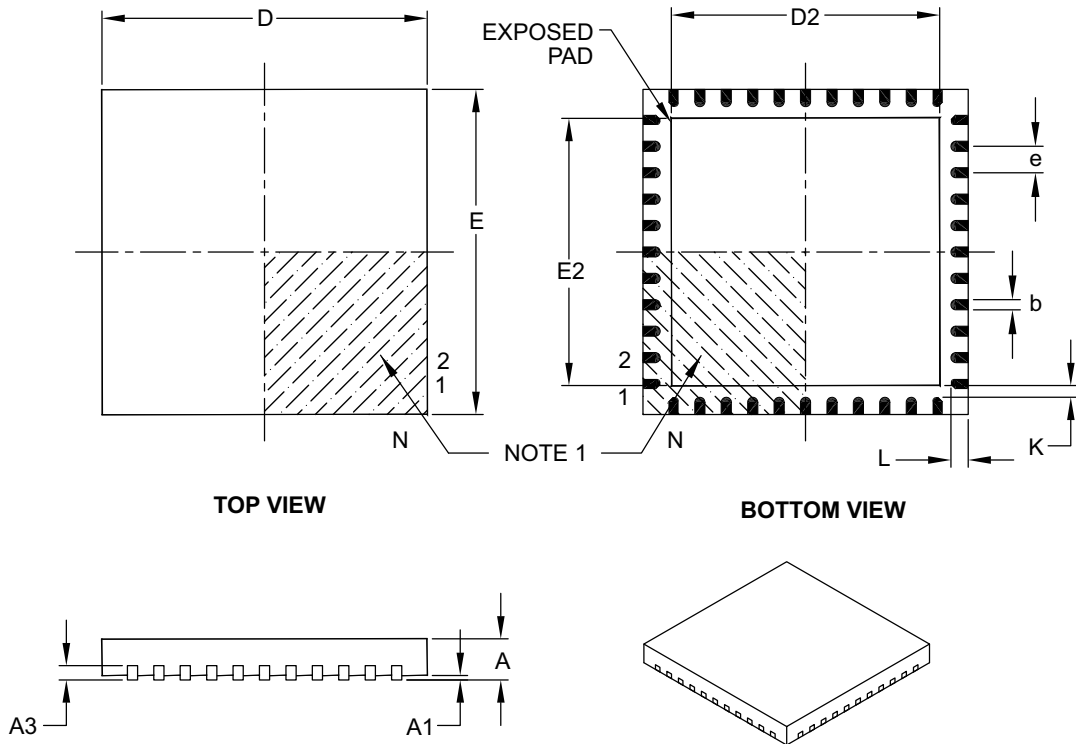
- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- § Significant Characteristic.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-070B

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

44-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) – 8x8 mm Body [QFN]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	44		
Pitch	e	0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3	0.20 REF		
Overall Width	E	8.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	6.30	6.45	6.80
Overall Length	D	8.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	6.30	6.45	6.80
Contact Width	b	0.25	0.30	0.38
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	—	—

Notes:

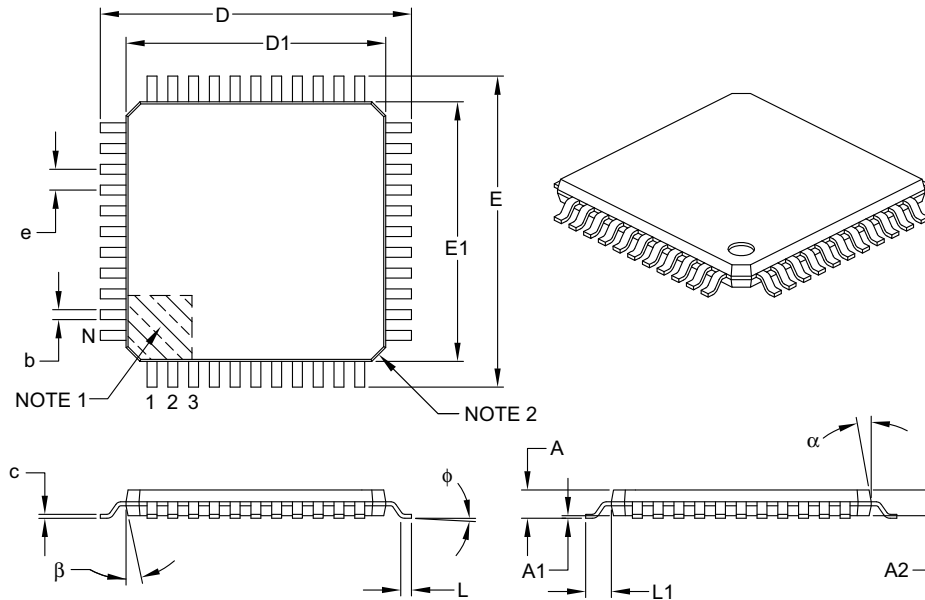
- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Package is saw singulated.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
 - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
 - REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-103B

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

44-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		44		
Lead Pitch	e		0.80 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		0.30	0.37	0.45
Mold Draft Angle Top	α		11°	12°	13°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β		11°	12°	13°

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
- Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 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 C04-076B