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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.

### Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

#### Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I <sup>2</sup> C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I <sup>2</sup> S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
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 13x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-VFTLA Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	44-VTLA (6x6)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx110f016dt-i-tl">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx110f016dt-i-tl</a>

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

**TABLE 4: PIN NAMES FOR 28-PIN USB DEVICES**

28-PIN SOIC, SPDIP, SSOP (TOP VIEW) <sup>(1,2,3)</sup>							
	1	28	1	28	1	28	
	SSOP		SOIC		SPDIP		
<b>PIC32MX210F016B</b> <b>PIC32MX220F032B</b> <b>PIC32MX230F064B</b> <b>PIC32MX230F256B</b> <b>PIC32MX250F128B</b> <b>PIC32MX270F256B</b>							
Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	MCLR	15	V <sub>BUS</sub>	1		15	
2	PGED3/VREF+/CVREF+/AN0/C3INC/RPA0/CTED1/PMD7/RA0	16	TDI/RPB7/CTED3/PMD5/INT0/RB7	2		16	
3	PGEC3/VREF-/CVREF-/AN1/RPA1/CTED2/PMD6/RA1	17	TCK/RPB8/SCL1/CTED10/PMD4/RB8	3		17	
4	PGED1/AN2/C1IND/C2INB/C3IND/RPB0/PMD0/RB0	18	TDO/RPB9/SDA1/CTED4/PMD3/RB9	4		18	
5	PGEC1/AN3/C1INC/C2INA/RPB1/CTED12/PMD1/RB1	19	V <sub>SS</sub>	5		19	
6	AN4/C1INB/C2IND/RPB2/SDA2/CTED13/PMD2/RB2	20	V <sub>CAP</sub>	6		20	
7	AN5/C1INA/C2INC/RTCC/RPB3/SCL2/PMWR/RB3	21	PGED2/RPB10/D+/CTED11/RB10	7		21	
8	V <sub>SS</sub>	22	PGEC2/RPB11/D-/RB11	8		22	
9	OSC1/CLKI/RPA2/RA2	23	V <sub>USB3V3</sub>	9		23	
10	OSC2/CLKO/RPA3/PMA0/RA3	24	AN11/RPB13/CTPLS/PMRD/RB13	10		24	
11	SOSCI/RPB4/RB4	25	CVREFOUT/AN10/C3INB/RPB14/V <sub>BUSON</sub> /SCK1/CTED5/RB14	11		25	
12	SOSCO/RPA4/T1CK/CTED9/PMA1/RA4	26	AN9/C3INA/RPB15/SCK2/CTED6/PMCS1/RB15	12		26	
13	V <sub>DD</sub>	27	AV <sub>SS</sub>	13		27	
14	TMS/RPB5/USBID/RB5	28	AV <sub>DD</sub>	14		28	

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

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

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## Referenced Sources

This device data sheet is based on the following individual chapters of the “PIC32 Family Reference Manual”. These documents should be considered as the general reference for the operation of a particular module or device feature.

<p><b>Note:</b> To access the following documents, refer to the <i>Documentation &gt; Reference Manuals</i> section of the Microchip PIC32 website: <a href="http://www.microchip.com/pic32">http://www.microchip.com/pic32</a></p>
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- **Section 1. “Introduction”** (DS60001127)
- **Section 2. “CPU”** (DS60001113)
- **Section 3. “Memory Organization”** (DS60001115)
- **Section 5. “Flash Program Memory”** (DS60001121)
- **Section 6. “Oscillator Configuration”** (DS60001112)
- **Section 7. “Resets”** (DS60001118)
- **Section 8. “Interrupt Controller”** (DS60001108)
- **Section 9. “Watchdog Timer and Power-up Timer”** (DS60001114)
- **Section 10. “Power-Saving Features”** (DS60001130)
- **Section 12. “I/O Ports”** (DS60001120)
- **Section 13. “Parallel Master Port (PMP)”** (DS60001128)
- **Section 14. “Timers”** (DS60001105)
- **Section 15. “Input Capture”** (DS60001122)
- **Section 16. “Output Compare”** (DS60001111)
- **Section 17. “10-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)”** (DS60001104)
- **Section 19. “Comparator”** (DS60001110)
- **Section 20. “Comparator Voltage Reference (CVREF)”** (DS60001109)
- **Section 21. “Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)”** (DS60001107)
- **Section 23. “Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)”** (DS60001106)
- **Section 24. “Inter-Integrated Circuit (I<sup>2</sup>C)”** (DS60001116)
- **Section 27. “USB On-The-Go (OTG)”** (DS60001126)
- **Section 29. “Real-Time Clock and Calendar (RTCC)”** (DS60001125)
- **Section 31. “Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller”** (DS60001117)
- **Section 32. “Configuration”** (DS60001124)
- **Section 33. “Programming and Diagnostics”** (DS60001129)
- **Section 37. “Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)”** (DS60001167)

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

## 2.8.1 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR DESIGN CONSIDERATION

The following example assumptions 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 12 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):

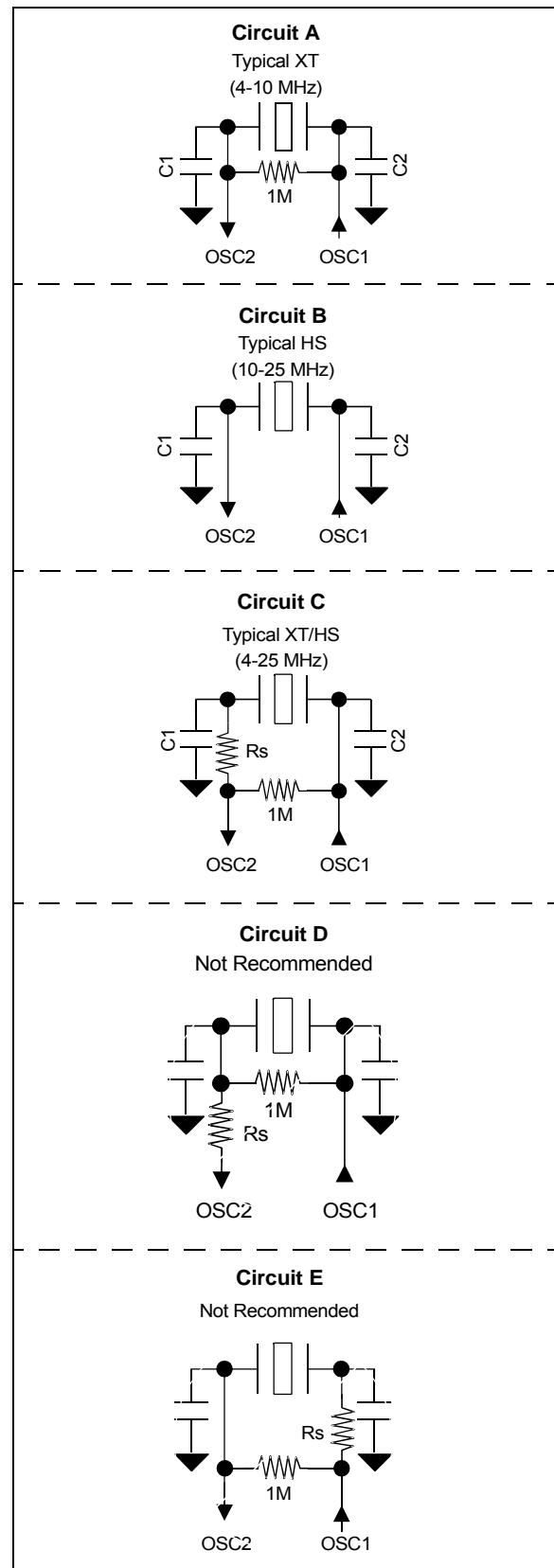
- Select a crystal with a lower "minimum" power drive rating
- Select an crystal oscillator with a lower XTAL manufacturing "ESR" rating.
- Add a parallel resistor across the crystal. The smaller the resistor value the greater the gain. It is recommended to stay in the range of 600k to 1M
- C1 and C2 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.

### 2.8.1.1 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 28/36/44-PIN FAMILY

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## 8.0 OSCILLATOR CONFIGURATION

**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 6. “Oscillator Configuration”** (DS60001112), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site ([www.microchip.com/pic32](http://www.microchip.com/pic32)).

The PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family oscillator system has the following modules and features:

- Four external and internal oscillator options as clock sources
- On-Chip PLL with user-selectable input divider, multiplier and output divider to boost operating frequency on select internal and external oscillator sources
- On-Chip user-selectable divisor postscaler on select oscillator sources
- Software-controllable switching between various clock sources
- A Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) that detects clock failure and permits safe application recovery or shutdown
- Dedicated On-Chip PLL for USB peripheral

A block diagram of the oscillator system is provided in Figure 8-1.

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

**REGISTER 9-10: DCHxSSA: DMA CHANNEL 'x' SOURCE START ADDRESS REGISTER**

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

**Legend:**

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 31-0 **CHSSA<31:0>** Channel Source Start Address bits

Channel source start address.

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

**REGISTER 9-11: DCHxDSA: DMA CHANNEL 'x' DESTINATION START ADDRESS REGISTER**

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

**Legend:**

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 31-0 **CHDSA<31:0>** Channel Destination Start Address bits

Channel destination start address.

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

**TABLE 10-1: USB REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)**

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	Register Name <sup>(f)</sup>	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	
5280	U1FRML <sup>(3)</sup>	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRML<7:0>								0000
5290	U1FRMH <sup>(3)</sup>	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FRMH<2:0>			0000
52A0	U1TOK	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PID<3:0>				EP<3:0>				0000
52B0	U1SOF	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNT<7:0>								0000
52C0	U1BDTP2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BDTPTRH<7:0>								0000
52D0	U1BDTP3	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BDTPTRU<7:0>								0000
52E0	U1CNFG1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	UTEYE	UOEMON	—	USBSIDL	—	—	—	UASUSPND	0001
5300	U1EP0	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LSPD	RETRYDIS	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5310	U1EP1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5320	U1EP2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5330	U1EP3	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5340	U1EP4	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5350	U1EP5	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5360	U1EP6	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5370	U1EP7	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000
5380	U1EP8	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK	0000

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

- Note** 1: With the exception of those noted, all registers in this table (except as noted) have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8, and 0xC respectively. See **Section 11.2 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.
- 2: This register does not have associated SET and INV registers.
- 3: This register does not have associated CLR, SET and INV registers.
- 4: Reset value for this bit is undefined.

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

**REGISTER 11-1: [pin name]R: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	[pin name]R<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 31-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **[pin name]R<3:0>**: Peripheral Pin Select Input bits

Where [pin name] refers to the pins that are used to configure peripheral input mapping. See Table 11-1 for input pin selection values.

**Note:** Register values can only be changed if the Configuration bit, IOLOCK (CFGCON<13>), = 0.

**REGISTER 11-2: RPnR: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT OUTPUT 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	RPnR<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 31-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **RPnR<3:0>**: Peripheral Pin Select Output bits

See Table 11-2 for output pin selection values.

**Note:** Register values can only be changed if the Configuration bit, IOLOCK (CFGCON<13>), = 0.



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

**REGISTER 12-1: T1CON: TYPE A TIMER CONTROL REGISTER**

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON <sup>(1)</sup>	—	SIDL	TWDIS	TWIP	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
	TGATE	—	TCKPS<1:0>		—	TSYNC	TCS	—

**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:** Timer On bit<sup>(1)</sup>

1 = Timer is enabled

0 = Timer is disabled

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 **TWDIS:** Asynchronous Timer Write Disable bit

1 = Writes to Timer1 are ignored until pending write operation completes

0 = Back-to-back writes are enabled (Legacy Asynchronous Timer functionality)

bit 11 **TWIP:** Asynchronous Timer Write in Progress bit

In Asynchronous Timer mode:

1 = Asynchronous write to the Timer1 register in progress

0 = Asynchronous write to Timer1 register is complete

In Synchronous Timer mode:

This bit is read as '0'.

bit 10-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **TGATE:** Timer Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit

When TCS = 1:

This bit is ignored.

When TCS = 0:

1 = Gated time accumulation is enabled

0 = Gated time accumulation is disabled

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

bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:** Timer Input Clock Prescale Select bits

11 = 1:256 prescale value

10 = 1:64 prescale value

01 = 1:8 prescale value

00 = 1:1 prescale value

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

## 14.1 Watchdog Timer Control Registers

**TABLE 14-1: WATCHDOG TIMER CONTROL REGISTER MAP**

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name <sup>(1)</sup>	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	
0000	WDTCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SWDTPS<4:0>					WDTWINEN	WDTCLR	0000

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

**Note 1:** All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 “CLR, SET and INV Registers”** for more information.

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

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NOTES:

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

## 17.0 SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI)

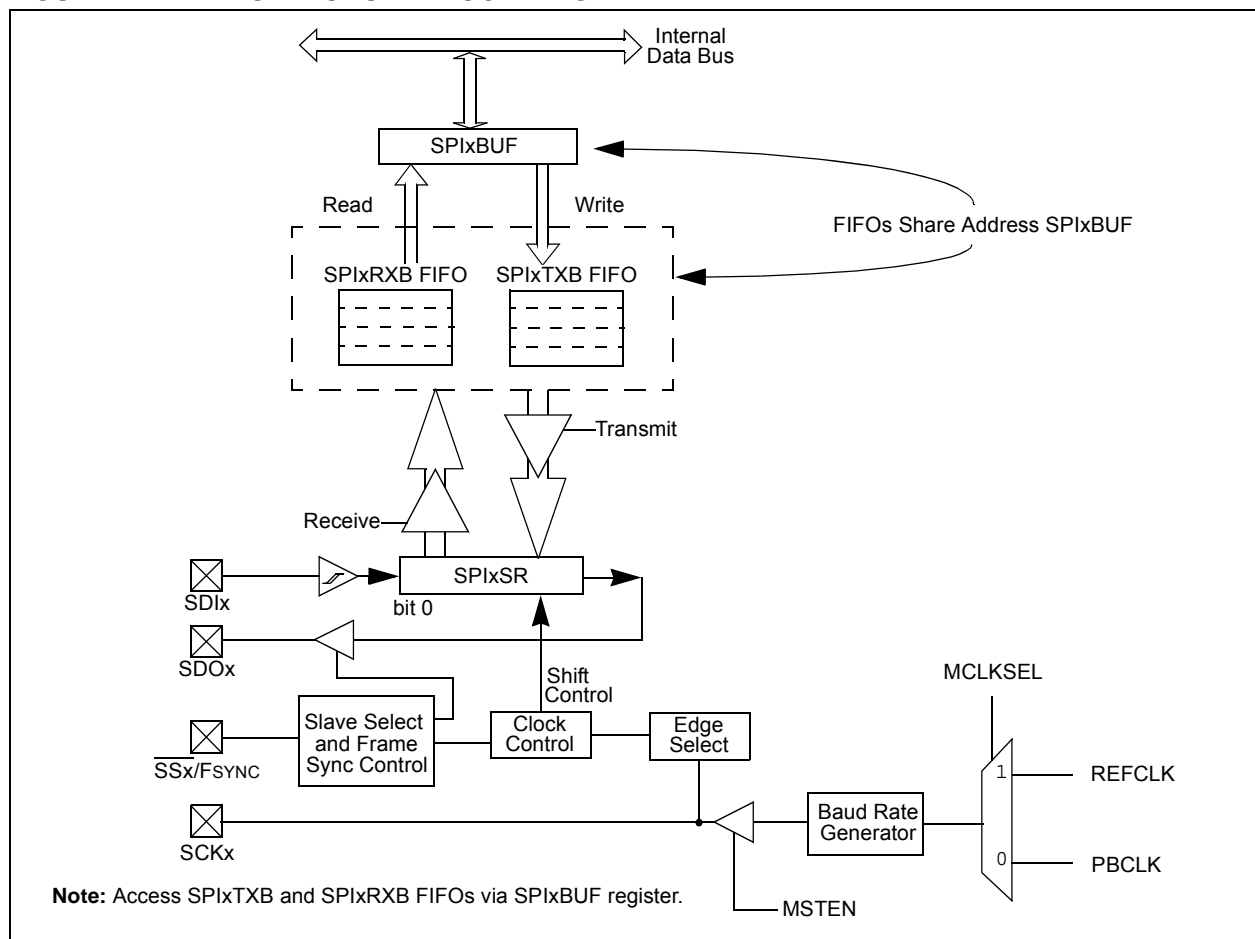
**Note:** This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 23. "Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)"** (DS60001106), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site ([www.microchip.com/pic32](http://www.microchip.com/pic32)).

The SPI module is a synchronous serial interface that is useful for communicating with external peripherals and other microcontrollers. These peripheral devices may be Serial EEPROMs, Shift registers, display drivers, Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADC), etc. The PIC32 SPI module is compatible with Motorola® SPI and SIOP interfaces.

Some of the key features of the SPI module are:

- Master mode and Slave mode support
- Four clock formats
- Enhanced Framed SPI protocol support
- User-configurable 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit data width
- Separate SPI FIFO buffers for receive and transmit
  - FIFO buffers act as 4/8/16-level deep FIFOs based on 32/16/8-bit data width
- Programmable interrupt event on every 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit data transfer
- Operation during Sleep and Idle modes
- Audio Codec Support:
  - I<sup>2</sup>S protocol
  - Left-justified
  - Right-justified
  - PCM

**FIGURE 17-1: SPI MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM**



# 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](http://www.microchip.com/pic32)).

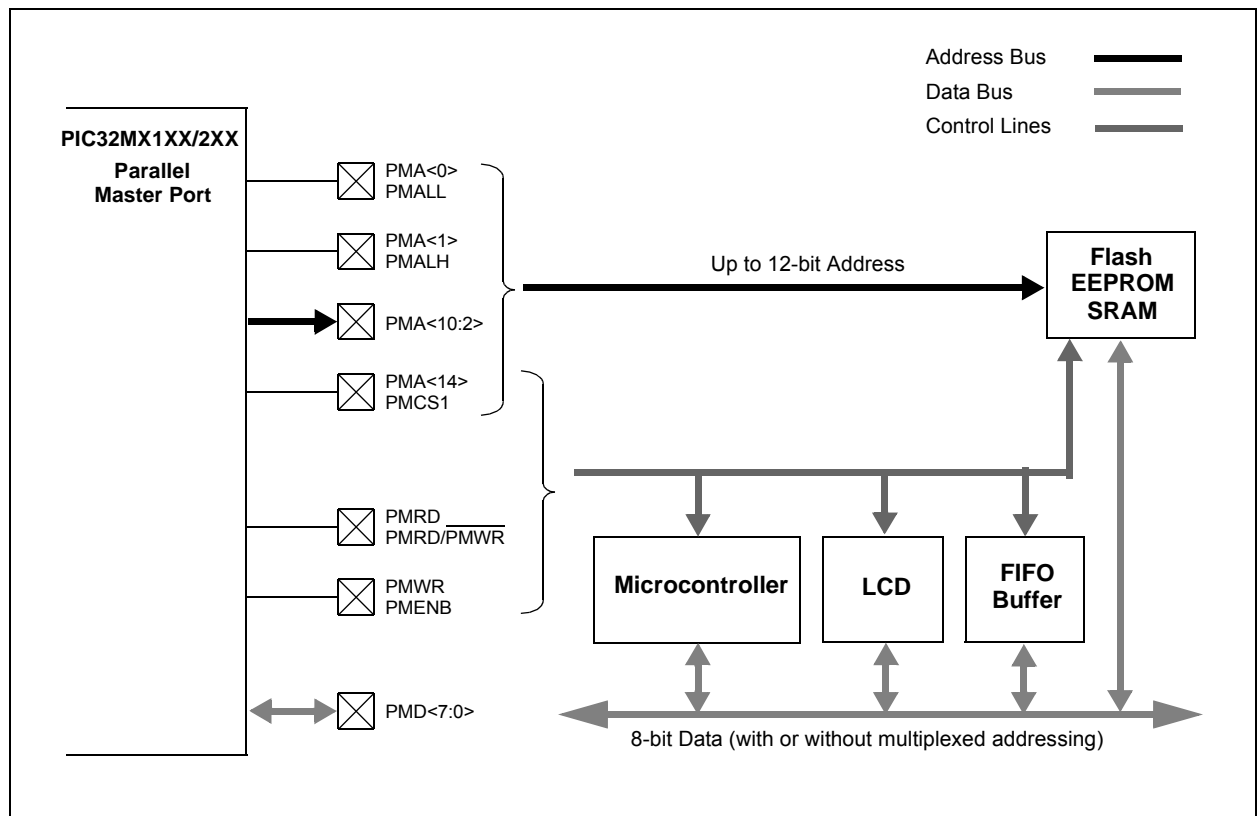
The PMP is a parallel 8-bit input/output module specifically designed to communicate with a wide variety of parallel devices, such as communications peripherals, LCDs, external memory devices and microcontrollers. Because the interface to parallel peripherals varies significantly, the PMP module is highly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

## REGISTER 25-1: CTMUCON: CTMU CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 10 **EDGSEQEN**: Edge Sequence Enable bit  
 1 = Edge1 must occur before Edge2 can occur  
 0 = No edge sequence is needed
- bit 9 **IDISSEN**: Analog Current Source Control bit<sup>(2)</sup>  
 1 = Analog current source output is grounded  
 0 = Analog current source output is not grounded
- bit 8 **CTTRIG**: Trigger Control bit  
 1 = Trigger output is enabled  
 0 = Trigger output is disabled
- bit 7-2 **ITRIM<5:0>**: Current Source Trim bits  
 011111 = Maximum positive change from nominal current  
 011110  
 .  
 .  
 .  
 000001 = Minimum positive change from nominal current  
 000000 = Nominal current output specified by IRNG<1:0>  
 111111 = Minimum negative change from nominal current  
 .  
 .  
 .  
 100010  
 100001 = Maximum negative change from nominal current
- bit 1-0 **IRNG<1:0>**: Current Range Select bits<sup>(3)</sup>  
 11 = 100 times base current  
 10 = 10 times base current  
 01 = Base current level  
 00 = 1000 times base current<sup>(4)</sup>

- Note 1:** When this bit is set for Pulse Delay Generation, the EDG2SEL<3:0> bits must be set to '1110' to select C2OUT.
- 2:** The ADC module Sample and Hold capacitor is not automatically discharged between sample/conversion cycles. Software using the ADC as part of a capacitive measurement, must discharge the ADC capacitor before conducting the measurement. The IDISSEN bit, when set to '1', performs this function. The ADC module must be sampling while the IDISSEN bit is active to connect the discharge sink to the capacitor array.
- 3:** Refer to the CTMU Current Source Specifications (Table 30-41) in **Section 30.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for current values.
- 4:** This bit setting is not available for the CTMU temperature diode.

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

The processor will exit, or 'wake-up', from Sleep on one of the following events:

- On any interrupt from an enabled source that is operating in Sleep. The interrupt priority must be greater than the current CPU priority.
- On any form of device Reset
- On a WDT time-out

If the interrupt priority is lower than or equal to the current priority, the CPU will remain Halted, but the PBCLK will start running and the device will enter into Idle mode.

## 26.3.2 IDLE MODE

In Idle mode, the CPU is Halted but the System Clock (SYSCLK) source is still enabled. This allows peripherals to continue operation when the CPU is Halted. Peripherals can be individually configured to Halt when entering Idle by setting their respective SIDL bit. Latency, when exiting Idle mode, is very low due to the CPU oscillator source remaining active.

**Note 1:** Changing the PBCLK divider ratio requires recalculation of peripheral timing. For example, assume the UART is configured for 9600 baud with a PB clock ratio of 1:1 and a Posc of 8 MHz. When the PB clock divisor of 1:2 is used, the input frequency to the baud clock is cut in half; therefore, the baud rate is reduced to 1/2 its former value. Due to numeric truncation in calculations (such as the baud rate divisor), the actual baud rate may be a tiny percentage different than expected. For this reason, any timing calculation required for a peripheral should be performed with the new PB clock frequency instead of scaling the previous value based on a change in the PB divisor ratio.

- 2: Oscillator start-up and PLL lock delays are applied when switching to a clock source that was disabled and that uses a crystal and/or the PLL. For example, assume the clock source is switched from Posc to LPRC just prior to entering Sleep in order to save power. No oscillator start-up delay would be applied when exiting Idle. However, when switching back to Posc, the appropriate PLL and/or oscillator start-up/lock delays would be applied.

The device enters Idle mode when the SLPEN (OSCCON<4>) bit is clear and a WAIT instruction is executed.

The processor will wake or exit from Idle mode on the following events:

- On any interrupt event for which the interrupt source is enabled. The priority of the interrupt event must be greater than the current priority of the CPU. If the priority of the interrupt event is lower than or equal to current priority of the CPU, the CPU will remain Halted and the device will remain in Idle mode.
- On any form of device Reset
- On a WDT time-out interrupt

## 26.3.3 PERIPHERAL BUS SCALING METHOD

Most of the peripherals on the device are clocked using the PBCLK. The Peripheral Bus can be scaled relative to the SYSCLK to minimize the dynamic power consumed by the peripherals. The PBCLK divisor is controlled by PBDIV<1:0> (OSCCON<20:19>), allowing SYSCLK to PBCLK ratios of 1:1, 1:2, 1:4 and 1:8. All peripherals using PBCLK are affected when the divisor is changed. Peripherals such as the USB, Interrupt Controller, DMA, and the bus matrix are clocked directly from SYSCLK. As a result, they are not affected by PBCLK divisor changes.

Changing the PBCLK divisor affects:

- The CPU to peripheral access latency. The CPU has to wait for next PBCLK edge for a read to complete. In 1:8 mode, this results in a latency of one to seven SYSCLKs.
- The power consumption of the peripherals. Power consumption is directly proportional to the frequency at which the peripherals are clocked. The greater the divisor, the lower the power consumed by the peripherals.

To minimize dynamic power, the PB divisor should be chosen to run the peripherals at the lowest frequency that provides acceptable system performance. When selecting a PBCLK divider, peripheral clock requirements, such as baud rate accuracy, should be taken into account. For example, the UART peripheral may not be able to achieve all baud rate values at some PBCLK divider depending on the SYSCLK value.



# 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.

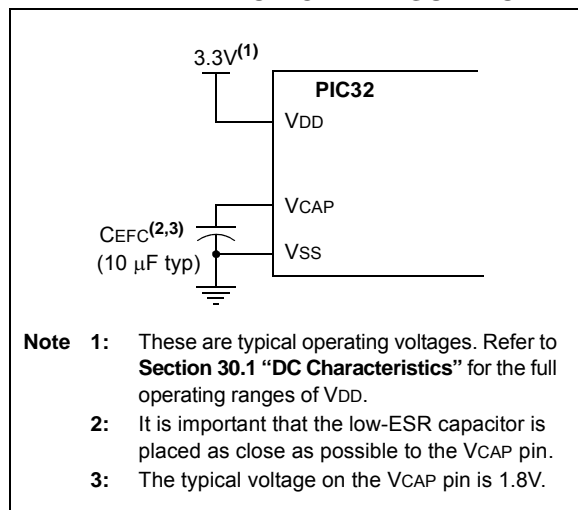
### 27.3.1 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND POR

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

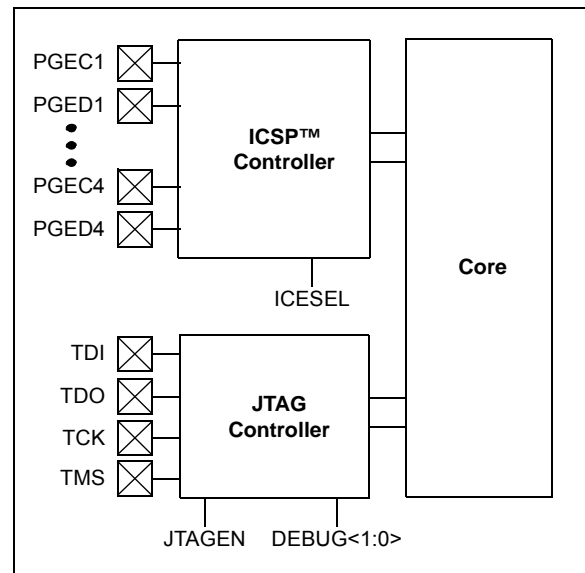
PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family devices provide a complete range of programming and diagnostic features that can increase the flexibility of any application using them. These features allow system designers to include:

- 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

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## 29.2 MPLAB XC Compilers

The MPLAB XC Compilers are complete ANSI C compilers for all of Microchip's 8, 16, and 32-bit MCU and DSC devices. These compilers provide powerful integration capabilities, superior code optimization and ease of use. MPLAB XC Compilers run on Windows, Linux or MAC OS X.

For easy source level debugging, the compilers provide debug information that is optimized to the MPLAB X IDE.

The free MPLAB XC Compiler editions support all devices and commands, with no time or memory restrictions, and offer sufficient code optimization for most applications.

MPLAB XC Compilers include an assembler, linker and utilities. The assembler generates relocatable object files that can then be archived or linked with other relocatable object files and archives to create an executable file. MPLAB XC Compiler uses the assembler to produce its object file. Notable features of the assembler include:

- Support for the entire device instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command-line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB X IDE compatibility

## 29.3 MPASM Assembler

The MPASM Assembler is a full-featured, universal macro assembler for PIC10/12/16/18 MCUs.

The MPASM Assembler generates relocatable object files for the MPLINK Object Linker, Intel® standard HEX files, MAP files to detail memory usage and symbol reference, absolute LST files that contain source lines and generated machine code, and COFF files for debugging.

The MPASM Assembler features include:

- Integration into MPLAB X IDE projects
- User-defined macros to streamline assembly code
- Conditional assembly for multipurpose source files
- Directives that allow complete control over the assembly process

## 29.4 MPLINK Object Linker/ MPLIB Object Librarian

The MPLINK Object Linker combines relocatable objects created by the MPASM Assembler. It can link relocatable objects from precompiled libraries, using directives from a linker script.

The MPLIB Object Librarian manages the creation and modification of library files of precompiled code. When a routine from a library is called from a source file, only the modules that contain that routine will be linked in with the application. This allows large libraries to be used efficiently in many different applications.

The object linker/librarian features include:

- Efficient linking of single libraries instead of many smaller files
- Enhanced code maintainability by grouping related modules together
- Flexible creation of libraries with easy module listing, replacement, deletion and extraction

## 29.5 MPLAB Assembler, Linker and Librarian for Various Device Families

MPLAB Assembler produces relocatable machine code from symbolic assembly language for PIC24, PIC32 and dsPIC DSC devices. MPLAB XC Compiler uses the assembler to produce its object file. The assembler generates relocatable object files that can then be archived or linked with other relocatable object files and archives to create an executable file. Notable features of the assembler include:

- Support for the entire device instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command-line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB X IDE compatibility

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

**TABLE 30-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: IDLE CURRENT (I<sub>IDLE</sub>)**

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature    -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp			
Parameter No.	Typical <sup>(2)</sup>	Max.	Units	Conditions		
Idle Current (I <sub>IDLE</sub> ): Core Off, Clock on Base Current (Notes 1, 4)						
DC30a	1	1.5	mA	4 MHz (Note 3)		
DC31a	2	3	mA	10 MHz		
DC32a	4	6	mA	20 MHz (Note 3)		
DC33a	5.5	8	mA	30 MHz (Note 3)		
DC34a	7.5	11	mA	40 MHz		
DC37a	100	—	μA	-40°C	3.3V	LPRC (31 kHz) (Note 3)
DC37b	250	—	μA	+25°C		
DC37c	380	—	μA	+85°C		

**Note 1:** The test conditions for I<sub>IDLE</sub> current measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator mode is EC (for 8 MHz and below) and EC+PLL (for above 8 MHz) with OSC1 driven by external square wave from rail-to-rail, (OSC1 input clock input over/undershoot < 100 mV required)
  - OSC2/CLKO is configured as an I/O input pin
  - USB PLL oscillator is disabled if the USB module is implemented, PBCLK divisor = 1:8
  - CPU is in Idle mode (CPU core Halted), and SRAM data memory Wait states = 1
  - No peripheral modules are operating, (ON bit = 0), but the associated PMD bit is cleared
  - WDT, Clock Switching, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor, and Secondary Oscillator are disabled
  - All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to V<sub>SS</sub>
  - MCLR = V<sub>DD</sub>
  - RTCC and JTAG are disabled
- 2:** Data in the “Typical” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.
- 3:** This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.
- 4:** I<sub>IDLE</sub> electrical characteristics for devices with 256 KB Flash are only provided as Preliminary information.

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

TABLE 30-34: 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
<b>ADC Accuracy – Measurements with Internal VREF+/VREF-</b>							
AD20d	Nr	Resolution	10 data bits			bits	(Note 3)
AD21d	INL	Integral Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V to 3.6V (Note 3)
AD22d	DNL	Differential Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V to 3.6V (Notes 2,3)
AD23d	GERR	Gain Error	> -4	—	< 4	LSb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V to 3.6V (Note 3)
AD24d	E <sub>OFF</sub>	Offset Error	> -2	—	< 2	Lsb	V <sub>INL</sub> = AV <sub>SS</sub> = 0V, AV <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V to 3.6V (Note 3)
AD25d	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed
<b>Dynamic Performance</b>							
AD32b	SINAD	Signal to Noise and Distortion	55	58.5	—	dB	(Notes 3,4)
AD34b	ENOB	Effective Number of bits	9.0	9.5	—	bits	(Notes 3,4)

- 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<sub>B0</sub>MIN < V<sub>DD</sub> < 2.5V, but with degraded performance. Unless otherwise stated, module functionality is tested, but not characterized.

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

**TABLE 31-5: EXTERNAL CLOCK 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				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
MOS10	Fosc	External CLKI Frequency (External clocks allowed only in EC and ECPLL modes)	DC 4	— —	50 50	MHz MHz	EC (Note 2) ECPLL (Note 1)

**Note 1:** PLL input requirements:  $4\text{ MHz} \leq F_{\text{PLLIN}} \leq 5\text{ MHz}$  (use PLL prescaler to reduce Fosc). This parameter is characterized, but tested at 10 MHz only at manufacturing.

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

**TABLE 31-6: SPIx MASTER MODE (CKE = 0) 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				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical	Max.	Units	Conditions
MSP10	TscL	SCKx Output Low Time (Note 1,2)	Tsck/2	—	—	ns	—
MSP11	Tsch	SCKx Output High Time (Note 1,2)	Tsck/2	—	—	ns	—

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

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

**TABLE 31-7: SPIx MODULE MASTER MODE (CKE = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS**

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics <sup>(1)</sup>	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
MSP10	TscL	SCKx Output Low Time (Note 1,2)	Tsck/2	—	—	ns	—
MSP11	Tsch	SCKx Output High Time (Note 1,2)	Tsck/2	—	—	ns	—

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

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