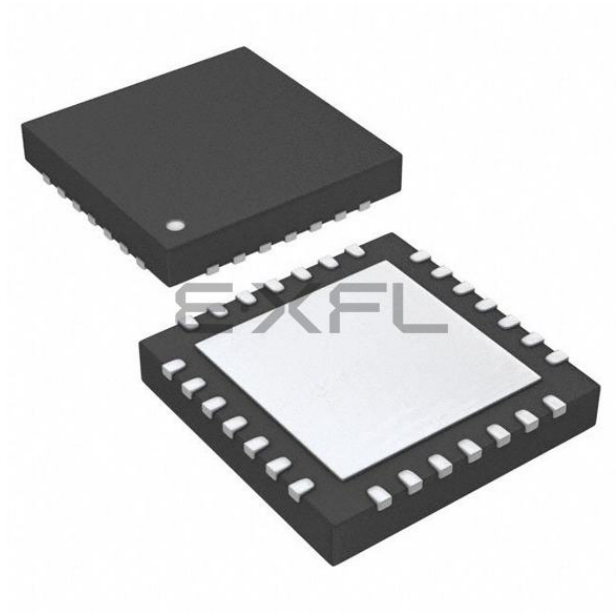
Microchip Technology - PIC32MX120F032BT-V/ML Datasheet



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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	21
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 10x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	28-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	28-QFN (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx120f032bt-v-ml

Pin Diagrams

TABLE 3: PIN NAMES FOR 28-PIN GENERAL PURPOSE DEVICES

28-PIN SOIC, SPDIP, SSOP (TOP VIEW)(1,2,3)

PIC32MX110F016B
PIC32MX120F032B
PIC32MX130F064B
PIC32MX130F256B
PIC32MX150F128B
PIC32MX170F256B

Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	15	PGEC3/RPB6/PMD6/RB6
2	VREF+/CVREF+/AN0/C3INC/RPA0/CTED1/RA0	16	TDI/RPB7/CTED3/PMD5/INT0/RB7
3	VREF-/CVREF-/AN1/RPA1/CTED2/RA1	17	TCK/RPB8/SCL1/CTED10/PMD4/RB8
4	PGED1/AN2/C1IND/C2INB/C3IND/RPB0/RB0	18	TDO/RPB9/SDA1/CTED4/PMD3/RB9
5	PGEC1/AN3/C1INC/C2INA/RPB1/CTED12/RB1	19	VSS
6	AN4/C1INB/C2IND/RPB2/SDA2/CTED13/RB2	20	VCAP
7	AN5/C1INA/C2INC/RTCC/RPB3/SCL2/RB3	21	PGED2/RPB10/CTED11/PMD2/RB10
8	VSS	22	PGEC2/TMS/RPB11/PMD1/RB11
9	OSC1/CLKI/RPA2/RA2	23	AN12/PMD0/RB12
10	OSC2/CLKO/RPA3/PMA0/RA3	24	AN11/RPB13/CTPLS/PMRD/RB13
11	SOSCI/RPB4/RB4	25	CVREFOUT/AN10/C3INB/RPB14/SCK1/CTED5/PMWR/RB14
12	SOSCO/RPA4/T1CK/CTED9/PMA1/RA4	26	AN9/C3INA/RPB15/SCK2/CTED6/PMCS1/RB15
13	VDD	27	AVSS
14	PGED3/RPB5/PMD7/RB5	28	AVDD

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.

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number(1)				Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	28-pin QFN	28-pin SSOP/ SPDIP/ SOIC	36-pin VTLA	44-pin QFN/ TQFP/ VTLA			
AN0	27	2	33	19	I	Analog	Analog input channels.
AN1	28	3	34	20	I	Analog	
AN2	1	4	35	21	I	Analog	
AN3	2	5	36	22	I	Analog	
AN4	3	6	1	23	I	Analog	
AN5	4	7	2	24	I	Analog	
AN6	—	—	3	25	I	Analog	
AN7	—	—	4	26	I	Analog	
AN8	—	—	—	27	I	Analog	
AN9	23	26	29	15	I	Analog	
AN10	22	25	28	14	I	Analog	
AN11	21	24	27	11	I	Analog	
AN12	20(2)	23(2)	26(2) 11(3)	10(2) 36(3)	I	Analog	
CLKI	6	9	7	30	I	ST/CMOS	External clock source input. Always associated with OSC1 pin function.
CLKO	7	10	8	31	O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes. Always associated with OSC2 pin function.
OSC1	6	9	7	30	I	ST/CMOS	Oscillator crystal input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; CMOS otherwise.
OSC2	7	10	8	31	O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes.
SOSCI	8	11	9	33	I	ST/CMOS	32.768 kHz low-power oscillator crystal input; CMOS otherwise.
SOSCO	9	12	10	34	O	—	32.768 kHz low-power oscillator crystal output.
REFCLKI	PPS	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	Reference Input Clock
REFCLKO	PPS	PPS	PPS	PPS	O	—	Reference Output Clock
IC1	PPS	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	Capture Inputs 1-5
IC2	PPS	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	
IC3	PPS	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	
IC4	PPS	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	
IC5	PPS	PPS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
TTL = TTL input buffer; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select; — = N/A

Note 1: Pin numbers are provided for reference only. See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for device pin availability.

2: Pin number for PIC32MX1XX devices only.

3: Pin number for PIC32MX2XX devices only.

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number[1]				Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	28-pin QFN	28-pin SSOP/ SPDIP/ SOIC	36-pin VTLA	44-pin QFN/ TQFP/ VTLA			
USBID	11[3]	14[3]	15[3]	41[3]	I	ST	USB OTG ID detect
CTED1	27	2	33	19	I	ST	CTMU External Edge Input
CTED2	28	3	34	20	I	ST	
CTED3	13	16	17	43	I	ST	
CTED4	15	18	19	1	I	ST	
CTED5	22	25	28	14	I	ST	
CTED6	23	26	29	15	I	ST	
CTED7	—	—	20	5	I	ST	
CTED8	—	—	—	13	I	ST	
CTED9	9	12	10	34	I	ST	
CTED10	14	17	18	44	I	ST	
CTED11	18	21	24	8	I	ST	
CTED12	2	5	36	22	I	ST	
CTED13	3	6	1	23	I	ST	
CTPLS	21	24	27	11	O	—	CTMU Pulse Output
PGED1	1	4	35	21	I/O	ST	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 1
PGEC1	2	5	36	22	I	ST	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 1
PGED2	18	21	24	8	I/O	ST	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 2
PGEC2	19	22	25	9	I	ST	Clock input pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 2
PGED3	11[2]	14[2]	15[2]	41[2]	I/O	ST	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 3
	27[3]	2[3]	33[3]	19[3]			
PGEC3	12[2]	15[2]	16[2]	42[2]	I	ST	Clock input pin for Programming/ Debugging Communication Channel 3
	28[3]	3[3]	34[3]	20[3]			
PGED4	—	—	3	12	I/O	ST	Data I/O pin for Programming/Debugging Communication Channel 4
PGEC4	—	—	4	13	I	ST	Clock input pin for Programming/ Debugging Communication Channel 4

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
TTL = TTL input buffer; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select; — = N/A

Note 1: Pin numbers are provided for reference only. See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for device pin availability.

2: Pin number for PIC32MX1XX devices only.

3: Pin number for PIC32MX2XX devices only.

4.2 Bus Matrix Control Registers

TABLE 4-2: BUS MATRIX REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	Register Name	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	
2000	BMXCON(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BMXERRIXI	BMXERRICD	BMXERRDMA	BMXERRDS	BMXERRIS	001F
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BMXWSDRM	—	—	—	BMXARB<2:0>			0041
2010	BMXDKPBA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	BMXDKPBA<15:0>																0000
2020	BMXDUDBA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	BMXDUDBA<15:0>																0000
2030	BMXDUPBA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	BMXDUPBA<15:0>																0000
2040	BMXDRMSZ	31:16	BMXDRMSZ<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
2050	BMXPUPBA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BMXPUPBA<19:16>				0000
		15:0	BMXPUPBA<15:0>																0000
2060	BMXPFMSZ	31:16	BMXPFMSZ<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0																	xxxx
2070	BMXBOOTSZ	31:16	BMXBOOTSZ<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0C00

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

Note 1: This register has 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.

REGISTER 4-1: BMXCON: BUS MATRIX CONFIGURATION 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	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
	—	—	—	BMX ERRIXI	BMX ERRICD	BMX ERRDMA	BMX ERRDS	BMX ERRIS
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	R/W-1	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1
	—	BMX WSDRM	—	—	—	BMXARB<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

bit 31-21 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 20 **BMXERRIXI:** Enable Bus Error from IXI bit
1 = Enable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from IXI shared bus
0 = Disable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from IXI shared bus

bit 19 **BMXERRICD:** Enable Bus Error from ICD Debug Unit bit
1 = Enable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from ICD
0 = Disable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from ICD

bit 18 **BMXERRDMA:** Bus Error from DMA bit
1 = Enable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from DMA
0 = Disable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from DMA

bit 17 **BMXERRDS:** Bus Error from CPU Data Access bit (disabled in Debug mode)
1 = Enable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from CPU data access
0 = Disable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from CPU data access

bit 16 **BMXERRIS:** Bus Error from CPU Instruction Access bit (disabled in Debug mode)
1 = Enable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from CPU instruction access
0 = Disable bus error exceptions for unmapped address accesses initiated from CPU instruction access

bit 15-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6 **BMXWSDRM:** CPU Instruction or Data Access from Data RAM Wait State bit
1 = Data RAM accesses from CPU have one wait state for address setup
0 = Data RAM accesses from CPU have zero wait states for address setup

bit 5-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 2-0 **BMXARB<2:0>:** Bus Matrix Arbitration Mode bits
111 = Reserved (using these Configuration modes will produce undefined behavior)
•
•
•
011 = Reserved (using these Configuration modes will produce undefined behavior)
010 = Arbitration Mode 2
001 = Arbitration Mode 1 (default)
000 = Arbitration Mode 0

REGISTER 10-4: U1OTGCON: USB OTG 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/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	DPPULUP	DMPULUP	DPPULDWN	DMPULDWN	VBUSON	OTGEN	VBUSCHG	VBUSDIS

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 **DPPULUP:** D+ Pull-Up Enable bit
- 1 = D+ data line pull-up resistor is enabled
- 0 = D+ data line pull-up resistor is disabled

bit 6 **DMPULUP:** D- Pull-Up Enable bit
- 1 = D- data line pull-up resistor is enabled
- 0 = D- data line pull-up resistor is disabled

bit 5 **DPPULDWN:** D+ Pull-Down Enable bit
- 1 = D+ data line pull-down resistor is enabled
- 0 = D+ data line pull-down resistor is disabled

bit 4 **DMPULDWN:** D- Pull-Down Enable bit
- 1 = D- data line pull-down resistor is enabled
- 0 = D- data line pull-down resistor is disabled

bit 3 **VBUSON:** VBUS Power-on bit
- 1 = VBUS line is powered
- 0 = VBUS line is not powered

bit 2 **OTGEN:** OTG Functionality Enable bit
- 1 = DPPULUP, DMPULUP, DPPULDWN and DMPULDWN bits are under software control
- 0 = DPPULUP, DMPULUP, DPPULDWN and DMPULDWN bits are under USB hardware control

bit 1 **VBUSCHG:** VBUS Charge Enable bit
- 1 = VBUS line is charged through a pull-up resistor
- 0 = VBUS line is not charged through a resistor

bit 0 **VBUSDIS:** VBUS Discharge Enable bit
- 1 = VBUS line is discharged through a pull-down resistor
- 0 = VBUS line is not discharged through a resistor

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.

TABLE 11-2: OUTPUT PIN SELECTION

RPn Port Pin	RPnR SFR	RPnR bits	RPnR Value to Peripheral Selection
RPA0	RPA0R	RPA0R<3:0>	0000 = No Connect 0001 = U1TX 0010 = U2RTS 0011 = SS1 0100 = Reserved 0101 = OC1 0110 = Reserved 0111 = C2OUT 1000 = Reserved . . . 1111 = Reserved
RPB3	RPB3R	RPB3R<3:0>	
RPB4	RPB4R	RPB4R<3:0>	
RPB15	RPB15R	RPB15R<3:0>	
RPB7	RPB7R	RPB7R<3:0>	
RPC7	RPC7R	RPC7R<3:0>	
RPC0	RPC0R	RPC0R<3:0>	
RPC5	RPC5R	RPC5R<3:0>	
RPA1	RPA1R	RPA1R<3:0>	0000 = No Connect 0001 = Reserved 0010 = Reserved 0011 = SDO1 0100 = SDO2 0101 = OC2 0110 = Reserved 0111 = C3OUT . . . 1111 = Reserved
RPB5	RPB5R	RPB5R<3:0>	
RPB1	RPB1R	RPB1R<3:0>	
RPB11	RPB11R	RPB11R<3:0>	
RPB8	RPB8R	RPB8R<3:0>	
RPA8	RPA8R	RPA8R<3:0>	
RPC8	RPC8R	RPC8R<3:0>	
RPA9	RPA9R	RPA9R<3:0>	
RPA2	RPA2R	RPA2R<3:0>	0000 = No Connect 0001 = Reserved 0010 = Reserved 0011 = SDO1 0100 = SDO2 0101 = OC4 0110 = OC5 0111 = REFCLKO 1000 = Reserved . . . 1111 = Reserved
RPB6	RPB6R	RPB6R<3:0>	
RPA4	RPA4R	RPA4R<3:0>	
RPB13	RPB13R	RPB13R<3:0>	
RPB2	RPB2R	RPB2R<3:0>	
RPC6	RPC6R	RPC6R<3:0>	
RPC1	RPC1R	RPC1R<3:0>	
RPC3	RPC3R	RPC3R<3:0>	
RPA3	RPA3R	RPA3R<3:0>	0000 = No Connect 0001 = U1RTS 0010 = U2TX 0011 = Reserved 0100 = SS2 0101 = OC3 0110 = Reserved 0111 = C1OUT 1000 = Reserved . . . 1111 = Reserved
RPB14	RPB14R	RPB14R<3:0>	
RPB0	RPB0R	RPB0R<3:0>	
RPB10	RPB10R	RPB10R<3:0>	
RPB9	RPB9R	RPB9R<3:0>	
RPC9	RPC9R	RPC9R<3:0>	
RPC2	RPC2R	RPC2R<3:0>	
RPC4	RPC4R	RPC4R<3:0>	

REGISTER 11-3: CNCONx: CHANGE NOTICE CONTROL FOR PORTx REGISTER (x = A, B, C)

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	U-0	U-0
	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

bit 15 **ON:** Change Notice (CN) Control ON bit
- 1 = CN is enabled
- 0 = CN is disabled

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

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in Idle Control bit
- 1 = Idle mode halts CN operation
- 0 = Idle does not affect CN operation

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

14.0 WATCHDOG TIMER (WDT)

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 9. "Watchdog, Deadman, and Power-up Timers"** (DS60001114), which are available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

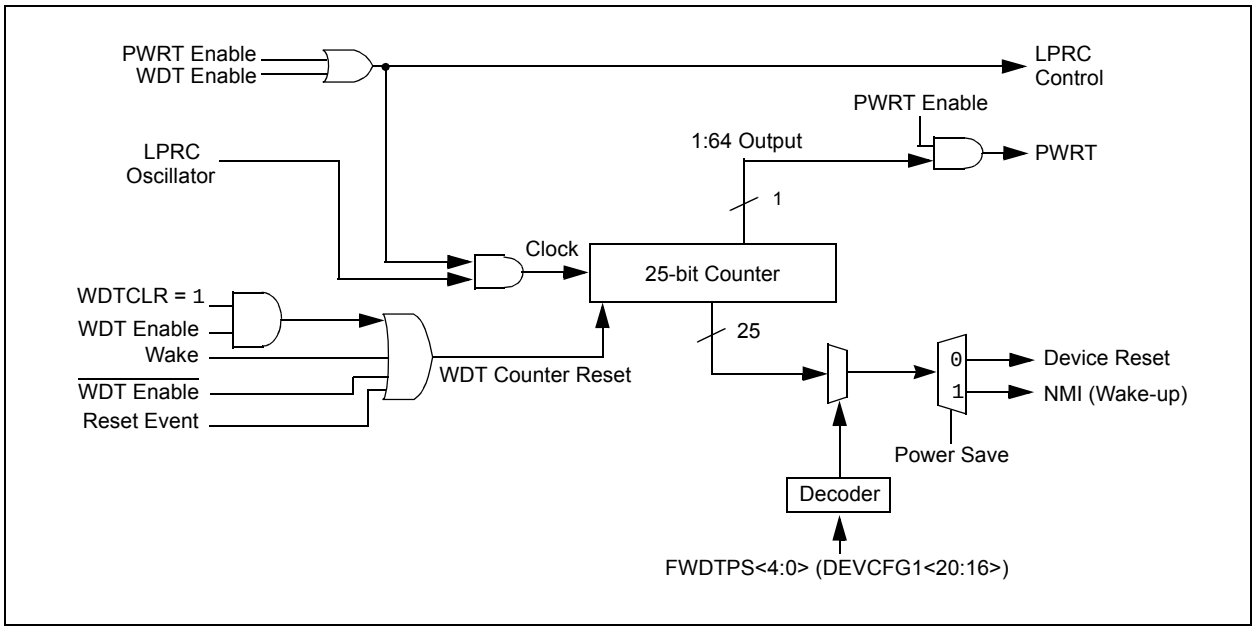
The WDT, when enabled, operates from the internal Low-Power Oscillator (LPRC) clock source and can be used to detect system software malfunctions by resetting the device if the WDT is not cleared periodically in software. Various WDT time-out periods can be selected using the WDT postscaler. The WDT can also be used to wake the device from Sleep or Idle mode.

The following are some of the key features of the WDT module:

- Configuration or software controlled
- User-configurable time-out period
- Can wake the device from Sleep or Idle mode

Figure 14-1 illustrates a block diagram of the WDT and Power-up timer.

FIGURE 14-1: WATCHDOG TIMER AND POWER-UP TIMER BLOCK DIAGRAM



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	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	SPISGNEXT	—	—	FRMERREN	SPIROVEN	SPITUREN	IGNROV	IGNTUR
7:0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	AUDEN(1)	—	—	—	AUDMONO(1,2)	—	AUDMOD<1:0>(1,2)	

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 **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 = I^2S mode

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

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

18.0 INTER-INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (I^2C)

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 24. "Inter-Integrated Circuit (I^2C)"** (DS60001116), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

The I^2C module provides complete hardware support for both Slave and Multi-Master modes of the I^2C serial communication standard. Figure 18-1 illustrates the I^2C module block diagram.

Each I^2C module has a 2-pin interface: the SCLx pin is clock and the SDAx pin is data.

Each I^2C module offers the following key features:

- I^2C interface supporting both master and slave operation
- I^2C Slave mode supports 7-bit and 10-bit addressing
- I^2C Master mode supports 7-bit and 10-bit addressing
- I^2C port allows bidirectional transfers between master and slaves
- Serial clock synchronization for the I^2C port can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer (SCLREL control)
- I^2C supports multi-master operation; detects bus collision and arbitrates accordingly
- Provides support for address bit masking

Figure 19-2 and Figure 19-3 illustrate typical receive and transmit timing for the UART module.

FIGURE 19-2: UART RECEPTION

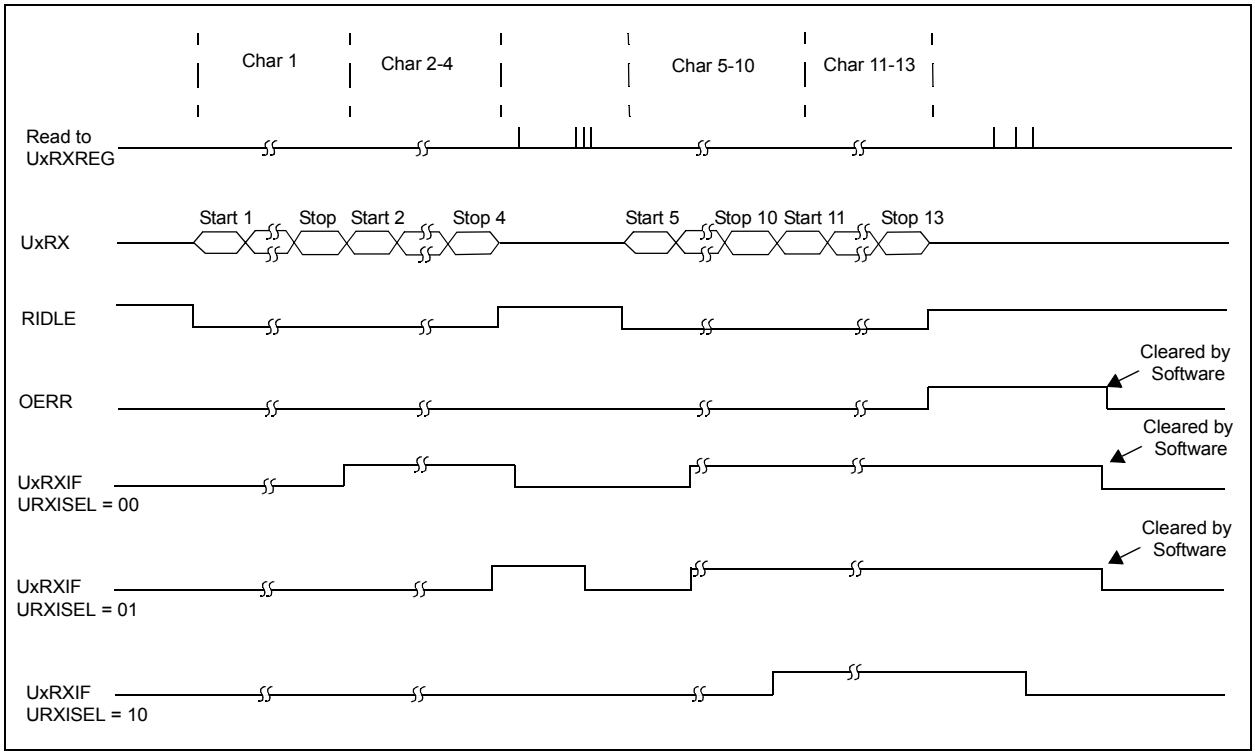
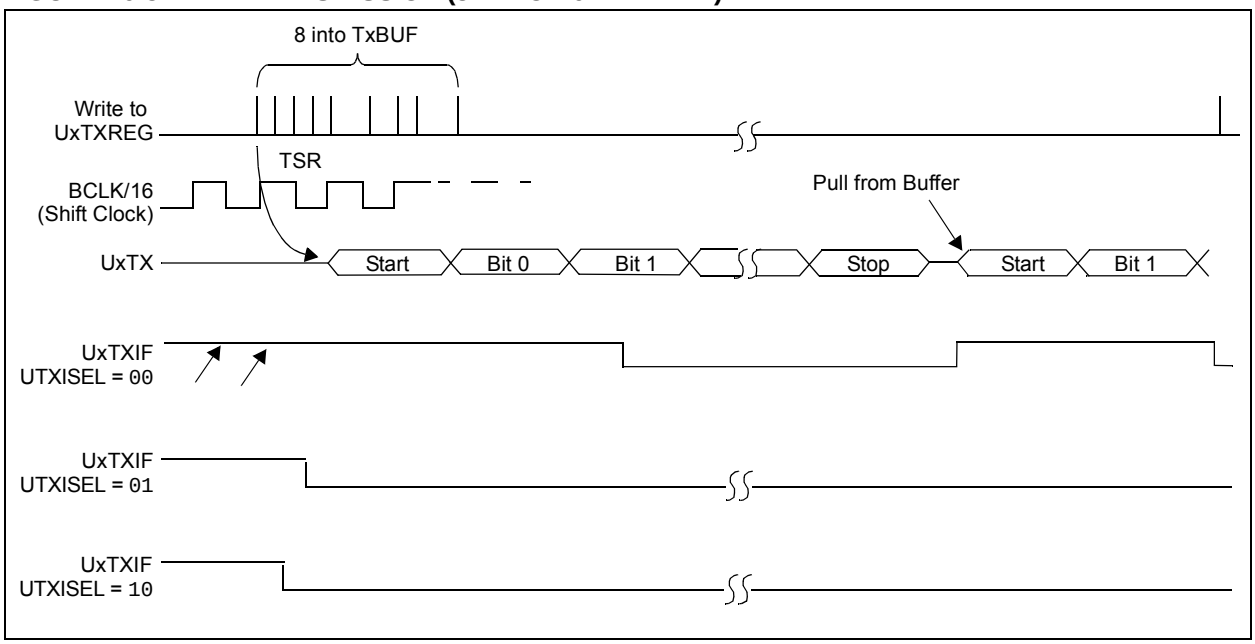


FIGURE 19-3: TRANSMISSION (8-BIT OR 9-BIT DATA)



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.

26.4.1 CONTROLLING CONFIGURATION CHANGES

Because peripherals can be disabled during run time, some restrictions on disabling peripherals are needed to prevent accidental configuration changes. PIC32 devices include two features to prevent alterations to enabled or disabled peripherals:

- Control register lock sequence
- Configuration bit select lock

26.4.1.1 Control Register Lock

Under normal operation, writes to the PMDx registers are not allowed. Attempted writes appear to execute normally, but the contents of the registers remain unchanged. To change these registers, they must be unlocked in hardware. The register lock is controlled by the Configuration bit, PMDLOCK (CFGCON<12>). Setting PMDLOCK prevents writes to the control registers; clearing PMDLOCK allows writes.

To set or clear PMDLOCK, an unlock sequence must be executed. Refer to **Section 6. "Oscillator"** (DS60001112) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"* for details.

26.4.1.2 Configuration Bit Select Lock

As an additional level of safety, the device can be configured to prevent more than one write session to the PMDx registers. The Configuration bit, PMDL1WAY (DEVCFG3<28>), blocks the PMDLOCK bit from being cleared after it has been set once. If PMDLOCK remains set, the register unlock procedure does not execute, and the peripheral pin select control registers cannot be written to. The only way to clear the bit and re-enable PMD functionality is to perform a device Reset.

REGISTER 27-2: DEVCFG1: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 15-14 **FCKSM<1:0>:** Clock Switching and Monitor Selection Configuration bits
- 1x = Clock switching is disabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled
- 01 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is disabled
- 00 = Clock switching is enabled, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor is enabled

bit 13-12 **FPBDIV<1:0>:** Peripheral Bus Clock Divisor Default Value bits
- 11 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 8
- 10 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 4
- 01 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 2
- 00 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 1

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

bit 10 **OSCIOFNC:** CLKO Enable Configuration bit
- 1 = CLKO output disabled
- 0 = CLKO output signal active on the OSCO pin; Primary Oscillator must be disabled or configured for the External Clock mode (EC) for the CLKO to be active (POSCMOD<1:0> = 11 or 00)

bit 9-8 **POSCMOD<1:0>:** Primary Oscillator Configuration bits
- 11 = Primary Oscillator is disabled
- 10 = HS Oscillator mode is selected
- 01 = XT Oscillator mode is selected
- 00 = External Clock mode is selected

bit 7 **IESO:** Internal External Switchover bit
- 1 = Internal External Switchover mode is enabled (Two-Speed Start-up is enabled)
- 0 = Internal External Switchover mode is disabled (Two-Speed Start-up is disabled)

bit 6 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 5 **FSOSCEN:** Secondary Oscillator Enable bit
- 1 = Enable Secondary Oscillator
- 0 = Disable Secondary Oscillator

bit 4-3 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 2-0 **FNOSC<2:0>:** Oscillator Selection bits
- 111 = Fast RC Oscillator with divide-by-N (FRCDIV)
- 110 = FRCDIV16 Fast RC Oscillator with fixed divide-by-16 postscaler
- 101 = Low-Power RC Oscillator (LPRC)
- 100 = Secondary Oscillator (SOSC)
- 011 = Primary Oscillator (POSC) with PLL module (XT+PLL, HS+PLL, EC+PLL)
- 010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS, EC)(1)
- 001 = Fast RC Oscillator with divide-by-N with PLL module (FRCDIV+PLL)
- 000 = Fast RC Oscillator (FRC)

Note 1: Do not disable the POSC (POSCMOD = 11) when using this oscillator source.

TABLE 30-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

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				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
	VIL	**Input Low Voltage**					
DI10		I/O Pins with PMP	VSS	—	0.15 VDD	V	
		I/O Pins	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI18		SDAx, SCLx	VSS	—	0.3 VDD	V	SMBus disabled **(Note 4)**
DI19		SDAx, SCLx	VSS	—	0.8	V	SMBus enabled **(Note 4)**
	VIH	**Input High Voltage**					
DI20		I/O Pins not 5V-tolerant(5)	0.65 VDD	—	VDD	V	**(Note 4,6)**
		I/O Pins 5V-tolerant with PMP(5)	0.25 VDD + 0.8V	—	5.5	V	**(Note 4,6)**
		I/O Pins 5V-tolerant(5)	0.65 VDD	—	5.5	V	
DI28		SDAx, SCLx	0.65 VDD	—	5.5	V	SMBus disabled **(Note 4,6)**
DI29		SDAx, SCLx	2.1	—	5.5	V	SMBus enabled, 2.3V ≤ VPIN ≤ 5.5 **(Note 4,6)**
DI30	ICNPU	**Change Notification Pull-up Current**	—	—	-50	µA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VSS **(Note 3,6)**
DI31	ICNPD	**Change Notification Pull-down Current(4)**	—	—	-50	µA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VDD
	IIL	**Input Leakage Current (Note 3)**					
DI50		I/O Ports	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance
DI51		Analog Input Pins	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance
DI55		$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$(2)	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD
DI56		OSC1	—	—	±1	µA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, XT and HS modes

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: The leakage current on the $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.

3: Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.

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

5: See the **"Pin Diagrams"** section for the 5V-tolerant pins.

6: The VIH specifications are only in relation to externally applied inputs, and not with respect to the user-selectable internal pull-ups. External open drain input signals utilizing the internal pull-ups of the PIC32 device are guaranteed to be recognized only as a logic "high" internally to the PIC32 device, provided that the external load does not exceed the minimum value of ICNPU. For External "input" logic inputs that require a pull-up source, to guarantee the minimum VIH of those components, it is recommended to use an external pull-up resistor rather than the internal pull-ups of the PIC32 device.

30.2 AC Characteristics and Timing Parameters

The information contained in this section defines PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family AC characteristics and timing parameters.

FIGURE 30-1: LOAD CONDITIONS FOR DEVICE TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

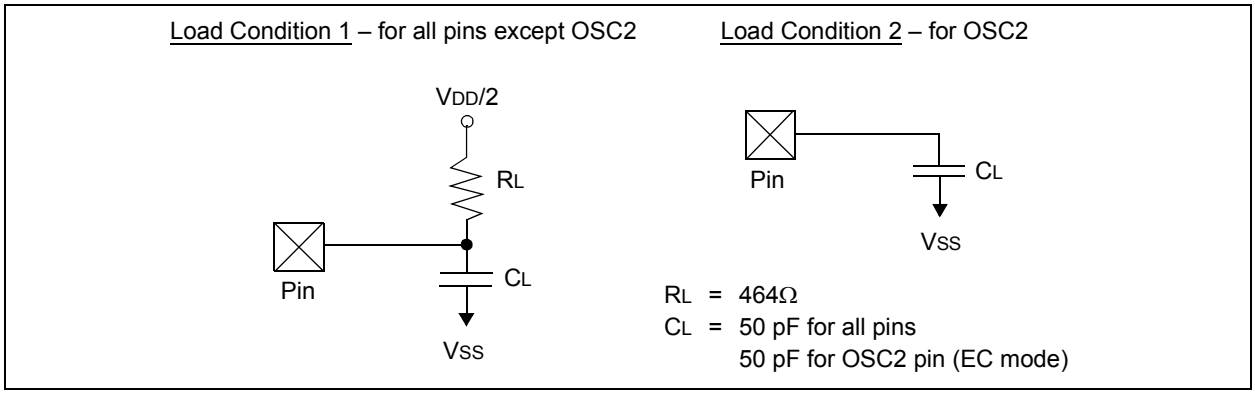


TABLE 30-16: CAPACITIVE LOADING REQUIREMENTS ON OUTPUT PINS

AC 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				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DO56	CIO	All I/O pins and OSC2	—	—	50	pF	EC mode
DO58	CB	SCLx, SDAx	—	—	400	pF	In I^2C mode

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

FIGURE 30-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING

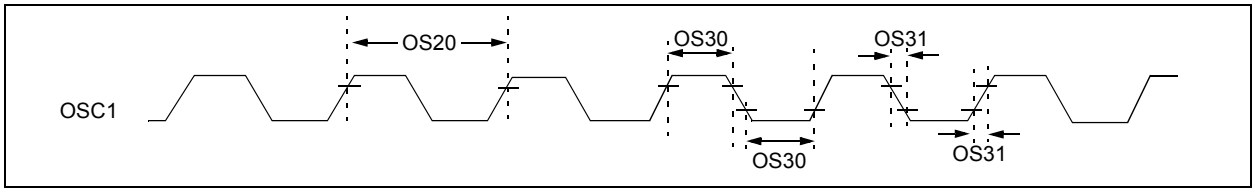


FIGURE 30-20: PARALLEL SLAVE PORT TIMING

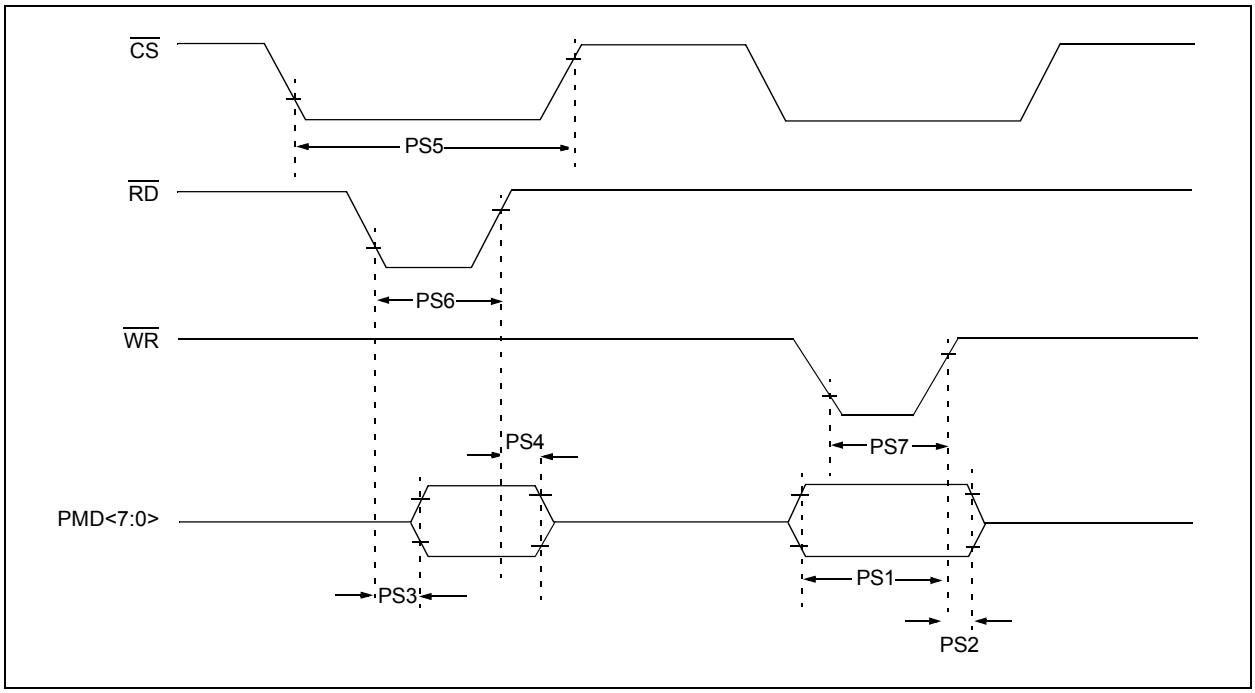


FIGURE 32-6: TYPICAL FRC FREQUENCY @ VDD = 3.3V

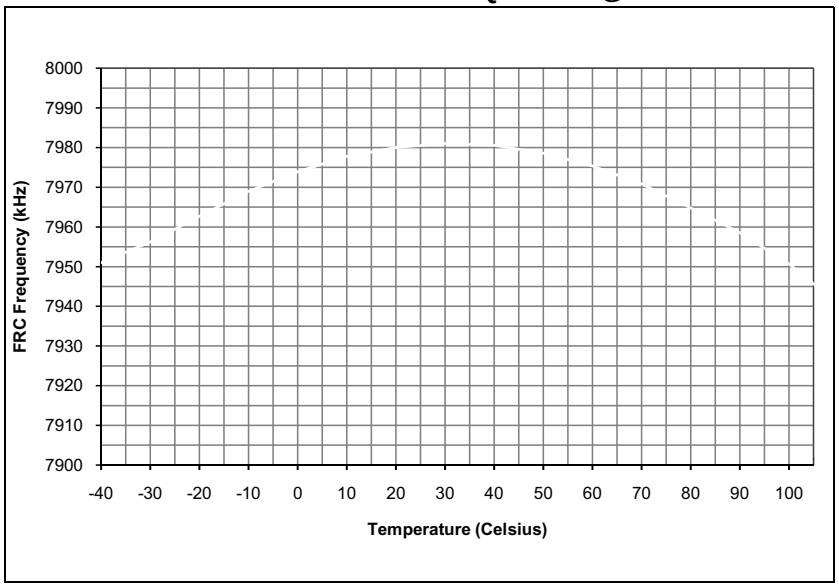


FIGURE 32-7: TYPICAL LPRC FREQUENCY @ VDD = 3.3V

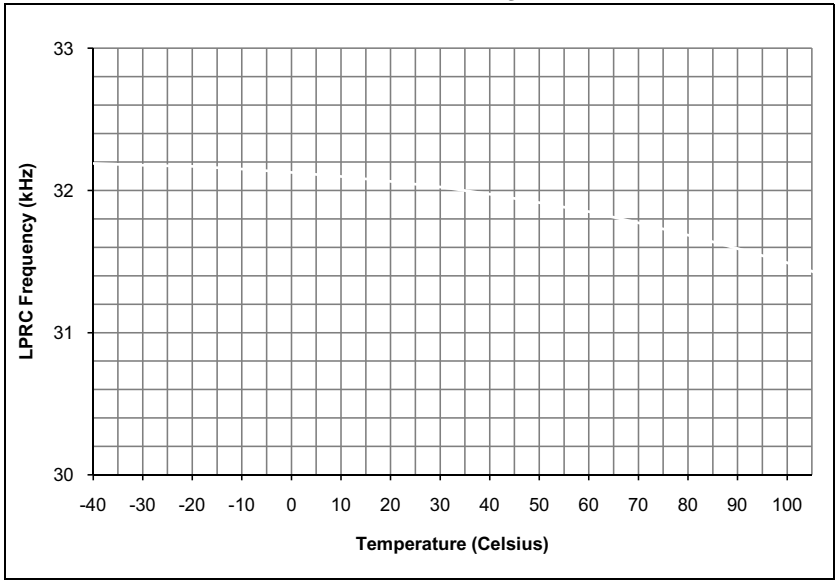


FIGURE 32-8: TYPICAL CTMU TEMPERATURE DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE