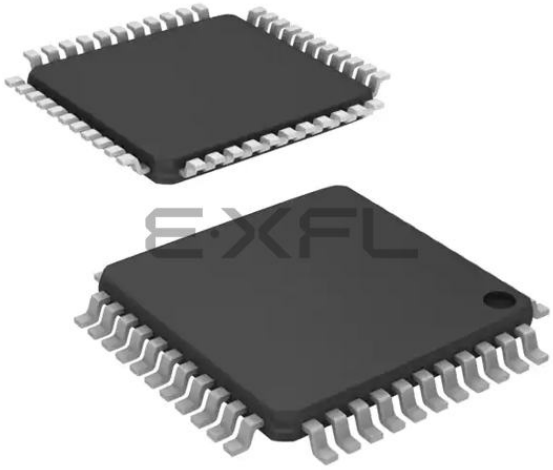

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

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	35
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 13x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx130f256d-v-pt

TABLE 10: PIN NAMES FOR 44-PIN USB DEVICES

44-PIN QFN (TOP VIEW)(1,2,3,5)

PIC32MX210F016D
PIC32MX220F032D
PIC32MX230F064D
PIC32MX230F256D
PIC32MX250F128D
PIC32MX270F256D

44 1

Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	RPB9/SDA1/CTED4/PMD3/RB9	23	AN4/C1INB/C2IND/RPB2/SDA2/CTED13/PMD2/RB2
2	RPC6/PMA1/RC6	24	AN5/C1INA/C2INC/RTCC/RPB3/SCL2/PMWR/RB3
3	RPC7/PMA0/RC7	25	AN6/RPC0/RC0
4	RPC8/PMA5/RC8	26	AN7/RPC1/RC1
5	RPC9/CTED7/PMA6/RC9	27	AN8/RPC2/PMA2/RC2
6	VSS	28	VDD
7	VCAP	29	VSS
8	PGED2/RPB10/D+/CTED11/RB10	30	OSC1/CLKI/RPA2/RA2
9	PGEC2/RPB11/D-/RB11	31	OSC2/CLKO/RPA3/RA3
10	VUSB3V3	32	TDO/RPA8/PMA8/RA8
11	AN11/RPB13/CTPLS/PMRD/RB13	33	SOSCI/RPB4/RB4
12	PGED4/TMS/PMA10/RA10	34	SOSCO/RPA4/T1CK/CTED9/RA4
13	PGEC4/TCK/CTED8/PMA7/RA7	35	TDI/RPA9/PMA9/RA9
14	CVREFOUT/AN10/C3INB/RPB14/VBUSON/SCK1/CTED5/RB14	36	AN12/RPC3/RC3
15	AN9/C3INA/RPB15/SCK2/CTED6/PMCS1/RB15	37	RPC4/PMA4/RC4
16	AVSS	38	RPC5/PMA3/RC5
17	AVDD	39	VSS
18	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$	40	VDD
19	PGED3/VREF+/CVREF+/AN0/C3INC/RPA0/CTED1/PMD7/RA0	41	RPB5/USBID/RB5
20	PGEC3/VREF-/CVREF-/AN1/RPA1/CTED2/PMD6/RA1	42	VBUS
21	PGED1/AN2/C1IND/C2INB/C3IND/RPB0/PMD0/RB0	43	RPB7/CTED3/PMD5/INT0/RB7
22	PGEC1/AN3/C1INC/C2INA/RPB1/CTED12/PMD1/RB1	44	RPB8/SCL1/CTED10/PMD4/RB8

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.

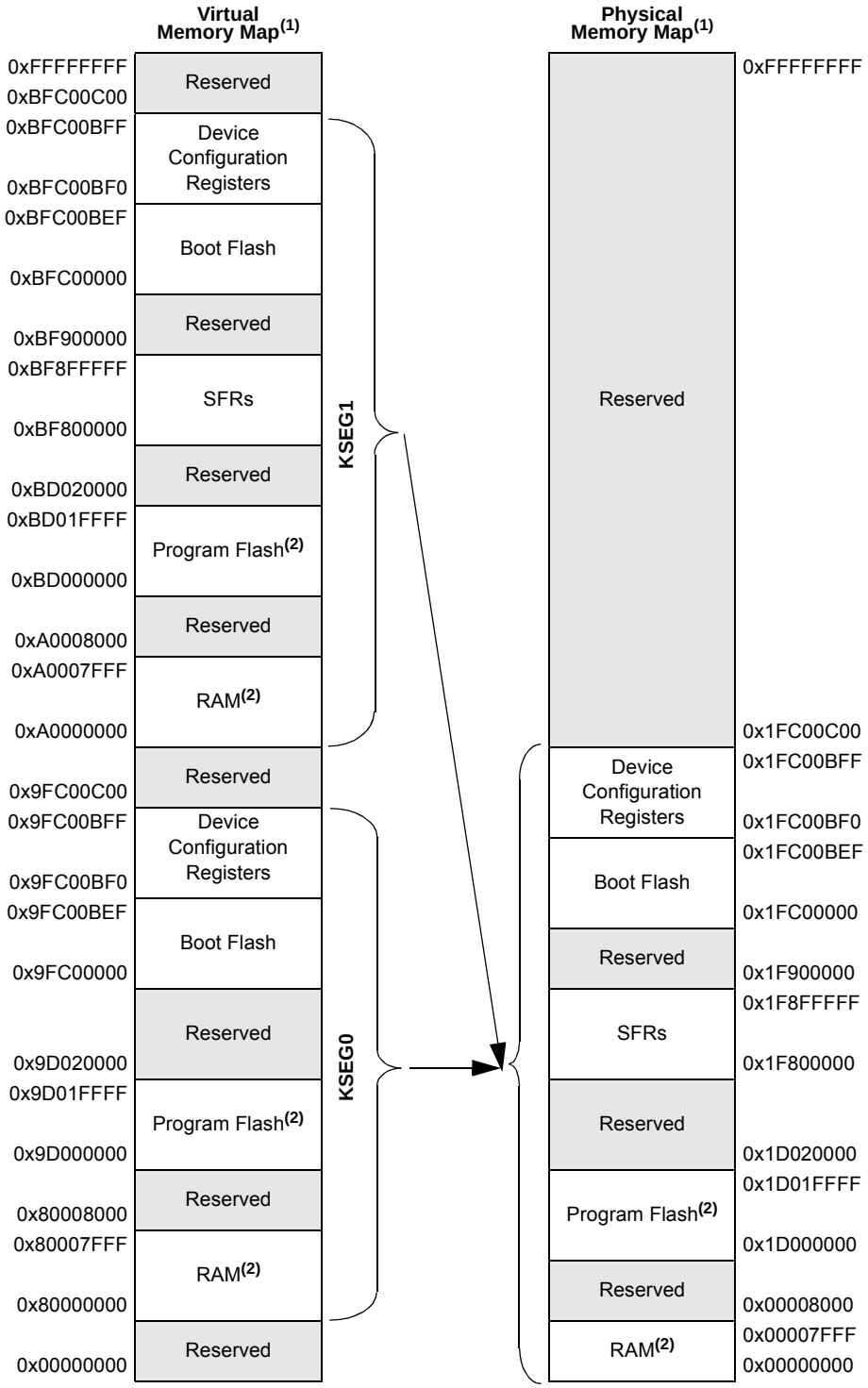
2: Every I/O port pin (RAx-RCx) can be used as a change notification pin (CNAx-CNCx). See **Section 11.0 "I/O Ports"** for more information.

3: The metal plane at the bottom of the device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to VSS externally.

4: This pin function is not available on PIC32MX110F016D and PIC32MX120F032D devices.

5: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.

FIGURE 4-4: MEMORY MAP ON RESET FOR PIC32MX150/250 DEVICES (32 KB RAM, 128 KB FLASH)



Note 1: Memory areas are not shown to scale.

2: The size of this memory region is programmable (see **Section 3. "Memory Organization"** (DS60001115) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*) and can be changed by initialization code provided by end-user development tools (refer to the specific development tool documentation for 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

5.1 Flash Controller Control Registers

TABLE 5-1: FLASH CONTROLLER REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	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	
F400	NVMCON(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	WR	WREN	WRERR	LVDERR	LVDSTAT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NVMOP<3:0>				0000
F410	NVMKEY	31:16	NVMKEY<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
F420	NVMADDR(1)	31:16	NVMADDR<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
F430	NVMDATA	31:16	NVMDATA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
F440	NVMSRCADDR	31:16	NVMSRCADDR<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000

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 offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

REGISTER 6-1: RCON: RESET 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	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	CMR	VREGS
7:0	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	U-0	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-0, HS	R/W-1, HS	R/W-1, HS
	EXTR	SWR	—	WDTO	SLEEP	IDLE	BOR(1)	POR(1)

Legend:	HS = Set by hardware		
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 31-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9 **CMR:** Configuration Mismatch Reset Flag bit
1 = Configuration mismatch Reset has occurred
0 = Configuration mismatch Reset has not occurred

bit 8 **VREGS:** Voltage Regulator Standby Enable bit
1 = Regulator is enabled and is on during Sleep mode
0 = Regulator is disabled and is off during Sleep mode

bit 7 **EXTR:** External Reset ($\overline{MCLR}$) Pin Flag bit
1 = Master Clear (pin) Reset has occurred
0 = Master Clear (pin) Reset has not occurred

bit 6 **SWR:** Software Reset Flag bit
1 = Software Reset was executed
0 = Software Reset as not executed

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

bit 4 **WDTO:** Watchdog Timer Time-out Flag bit
1 = WDT Time-out has occurred
0 = WDT Time-out has not occurred

bit 3 **SLEEP:** Wake From Sleep Flag bit
1 = Device was in Sleep mode
0 = Device was not in Sleep mode

bit 2 **IDLE:** Wake From Idle Flag bit
1 = Device was in Idle mode
0 = Device was not in Idle mode

bit 1 **BOR:** Brown-out Reset Flag bit(1)
1 = Brown-out Reset has occurred
0 = Brown-out Reset has not occurred

bit 0 **POR:** Power-on Reset Flag bit(1)
1 = Power-on Reset has occurred
0 = Power-on Reset has not occurred

Note 1: User software must clear this bit to view next detection.

TABLE 7-1: INTERRUPT IRQ, VECTOR AND BIT LOCATION

Interrupt Source(1)	IRQ #	Vector #	Interrupt Bit Location				Persistent Interrupt
			Flag	Enable	Priority	Sub-priority	
Highest Natural Order Priority							
CT – Core Timer Interrupt	0	0	IFS0<0>	IEC0<0>	IPC0<4:2>	IPC0<1:0>	No
CS0 – Core Software Interrupt 0	1	1	IFS0<1>	IEC0<1>	IPC0<12:10>	IPC0<9:8>	No
CS1 – Core Software Interrupt 1	2	2	IFS0<2>	IEC0<2>	IPC0<20:18>	IPC0<17:16>	No
INT0 – External Interrupt	3	3	IFS0<3>	IEC0<3>	IPC0<28:26>	IPC0<25:24>	No
T1 – Timer1	4	4	IFS0<4>	IEC0<4>	IPC1<4:2>	IPC1<1:0>	No
IC1E – Input Capture 1 Error	5	5	IFS0<5>	IEC0<5>	IPC1<12:10>	IPC1<9:8>	Yes
IC1 – Input Capture 1	6	5	IFS0<6>	IEC0<6>	IPC1<12:10>	IPC1<9:8>	Yes
OC1 – Output Compare 1	7	6	IFS0<7>	IEC0<7>	IPC1<20:18>	IPC1<17:16>	No
INT1 – External Interrupt 1	8	7	IFS0<8>	IEC0<8>	IPC1<28:26>	IPC1<25:24>	No
T2 – Timer2	9	8	IFS0<9>	IEC0<9>	IPC2<4:2>	IPC2<1:0>	No
IC2E – Input Capture 2	10	9	IFS0<10>	IEC0<10>	IPC2<12:10>	IPC2<9:8>	Yes
IC2 – Input Capture 2	11	9	IFS0<11>	IEC0<11>	IPC2<12:10>	IPC2<9:8>	Yes
OC2 – Output Compare 2	12	10	IFS0<12>	IEC0<12>	IPC2<20:18>	IPC2<17:16>	No
INT2 – External Interrupt 2	13	11	IFS0<13>	IEC0<13>	IPC2<28:26>	IPC2<25:24>	No
T3 – Timer3	14	12	IFS0<14>	IEC0<14>	IPC3<4:2>	IPC3<1:0>	No
IC3E – Input Capture 3	15	13	IFS0<15>	IEC0<15>	IPC3<12:10>	IPC3<9:8>	Yes
IC3 – Input Capture 3	16	13	IFS0<16>	IEC0<16>	IPC3<12:10>	IPC3<9:8>	Yes
OC3 – Output Compare 3	17	14	IFS0<17>	IEC0<17>	IPC3<20:18>	IPC3<17:16>	No
INT3 – External Interrupt 3	18	15	IFS0<18>	IEC0<18>	IPC3<28:26>	IPC3<25:24>	No
T4 – Timer4	19	16	IFS0<19>	IEC0<19>	IPC4<4:2>	IPC4<1:0>	No
IC4E – Input Capture 4 Error	20	17	IFS0<20>	IEC0<20>	IPC4<12:10>	IPC4<9:8>	Yes
IC4 – Input Capture 4	21	17	IFS0<21>	IEC0<21>	IPC4<12:10>	IPC4<9:8>	Yes
OC4 – Output Compare 4	22	18	IFS0<22>	IEC0<22>	IPC4<20:18>	IPC4<17:16>	No
INT4 – External Interrupt 4	23	19	IFS0<23>	IEC0<23>	IPC4<28:26>	IPC4<25:24>	No
T5 – Timer5	24	20	IFS0<24>	IEC0<24>	IPC5<4:2>	IPC5<1:0>	No
IC5E – Input Capture 5 Error	25	21	IFS0<25>	IEC0<25>	IPC5<12:10>	IPC5<9:8>	Yes
IC5 – Input Capture 5	26	21	IFS0<26>	IEC0<26>	IPC5<12:10>	IPC5<9:8>	Yes
OC5 – Output Compare 5	27	22	IFS0<27>	IEC0<27>	IPC5<20:18>	IPC5<17:16>	No
AD1 – ADC1 Convert done	28	23	IFS0<28>	IEC0<28>	IPC5<28:26>	IPC5<25:24>	Yes
FSCM – Fail-Safe Clock Monitor	29	24	IFS0<29>	IEC0<29>	IPC6<4:2>	IPC6<1:0>	No
RTCC – Real-Time Clock and Calendar	30	25	IFS0<30>	IEC0<30>	IPC6<12:10>	IPC6<9:8>	No
FCE – Flash Control Event	31	26	IFS0<31>	IEC0<31>	IPC6<20:18>	IPC6<17:16>	No
CMP1 – Comparator Interrupt	32	27	IFS1<0>	IEC1<0>	IPC6<28:26>	IPC6<25:24>	No
CMP2 – Comparator Interrupt	33	28	IFS1<1>	IEC1<1>	IPC7<4:2>	IPC7<1:0>	No
CMP3 – Comparator Interrupt	34	29	IFS1<2>	IEC1<2>	IPC7<12:10>	IPC7<9:8>	No
USB – USB Interrupts	35	30	IFS1<3>	IEC1<3>	IPC7<20:18>	IPC7<17:16>	Yes
SPI1E – SPI1 Fault	36	31	IFS1<4>	IEC1<4>	IPC7<28:26>	IPC7<25:24>	Yes
SPI1RX – SPI1 Receive Done	37	31	IFS1<5>	IEC1<5>	IPC7<28:26>	IPC7<25:24>	Yes
SPI1TX – SPI1 Transfer Done	38	31	IFS1<6>	IEC1<6>	IPC7<28:26>	IPC7<25:24>	Yes

Note 1: Not all interrupt sources are available on all devices. See **TABLE 1: "PIC32MX1XX 28/36/44-Pin General Purpose Family Features"** and **TABLE 2: "PIC32MX2XX 28/36/44-pin USB Family Features"** for the lists of available peripherals.

REGISTER 9-18: DCHxDAT: DMA CHANNEL 'x' PATTERN 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	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
	CHPDAT<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 31-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7-0 **CHPDAT<7:0>:** Channel Data Register bits

Pattern Terminate mode:
Data to be matched must be stored in this register to allow a "terminate on match".

All other modes:
Unused.

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>	

12.0 TIMER1

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 14. "Timers"** (DS60001105), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

This family of PIC32 devices features one synchronous/asynchronous 16-bit timer that can operate as a free-running interval timer for various timing applications and counting external events. This timer can also be used with the Low-Power Secondary Oscillator (SOSC) for Real-Time Clock (RTC) applications.

The following modes are supported:

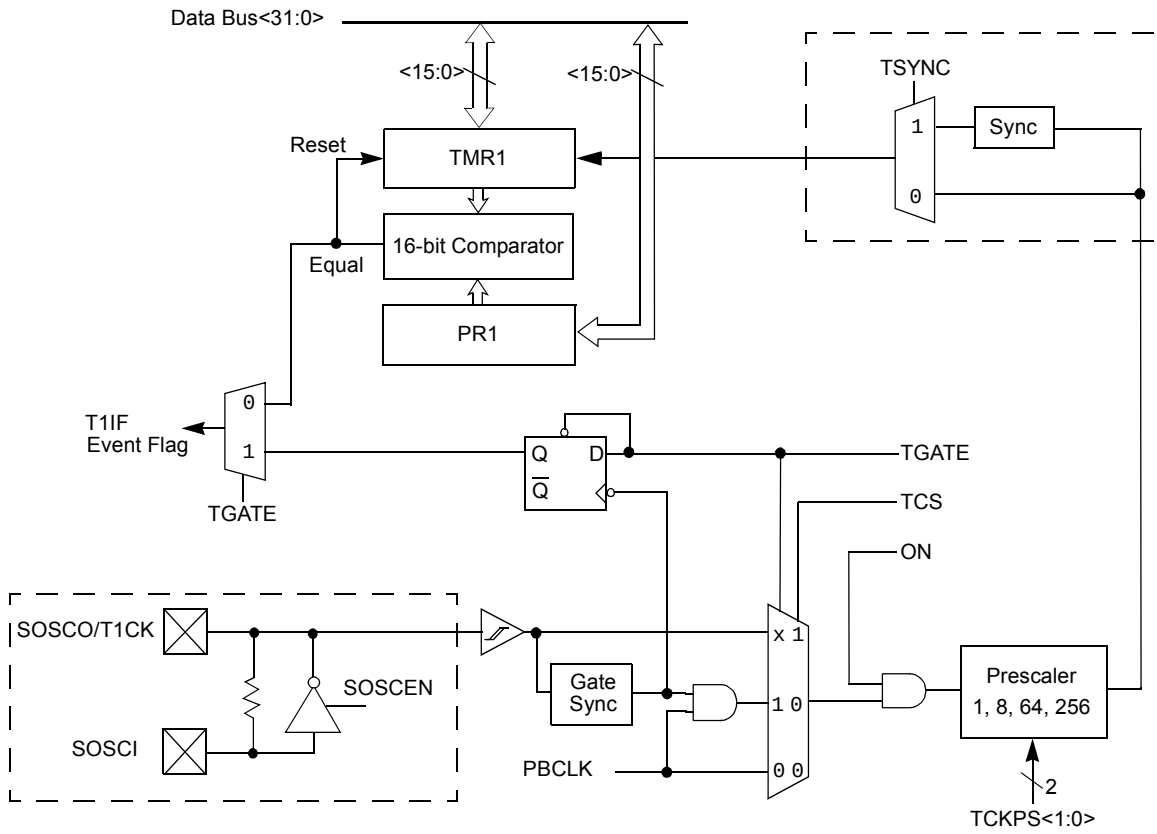
- Synchronous Internal Timer
- Synchronous Internal Gated Timer
- Synchronous External Timer
- Asynchronous External Timer

12.1 Additional Supported Features

- Selectable clock prescaler
- Timer operation during CPU Idle and Sleep mode
- Fast bit manipulation using CLR, SET and INV registers
- Asynchronous mode can be used with the SOSC to function as a Real-Time Clock (RTC)

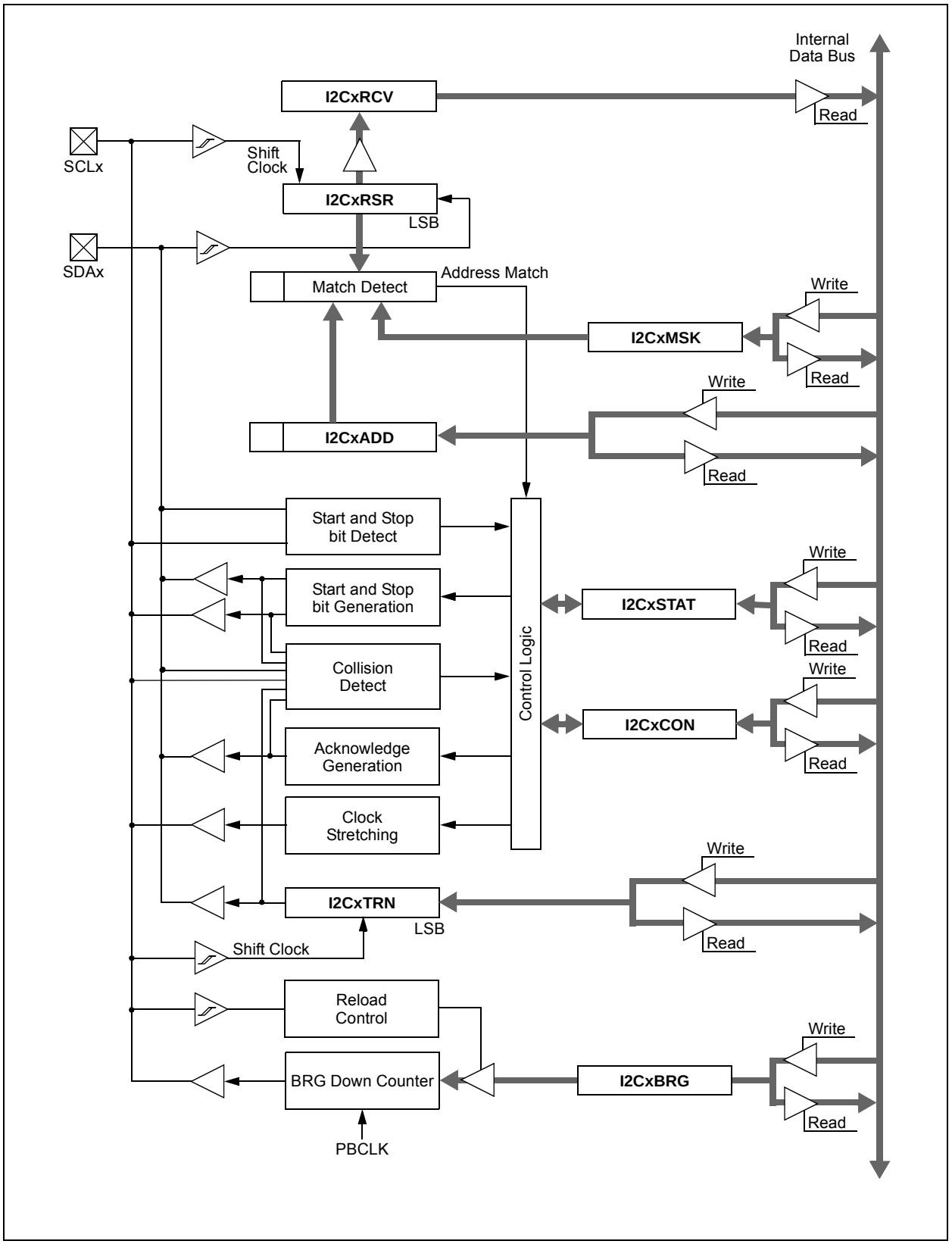
Figure 12-1 illustrates a general block diagram of Timer1.

FIGURE 12-1: TIMER1 BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: The default state of the SOSCEN (OSCCON<1>) bit during a device Reset is controlled by the FSOSCEN bit in Configuration Word, DEVCFG1.

FIGURE 18-1: I²C BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 18-2: I2CxSTAT: I^{2}C STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 4 **P:** Stop bit
1 = Indicates that a Stop bit has been detected last
0 = Stop bit was not detected last
Hardware set or clear when Start, Repeated Start or Stop detected.

bit 3 **S:** Start bit
1 = Indicates that a Start (or Repeated Start) bit has been detected last
0 = Start bit was not detected last
Hardware set or clear when Start, Repeated Start or Stop detected.

bit 2 **R_W:** Read/Write Information bit (when operating as I^{2}C slave)
1 = Read – indicates data transfer is output from slave
0 = Write – indicates data transfer is input to slave
Hardware set or clear after reception of I^{2}C device address byte.

bit 1 **RBF:** Receive Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Receive complete, I2CxRCV is full
0 = Receive not complete, I2CxRCV is empty
Hardware set when I2CxRCV is written with received byte. Hardware clear when software reads I2CxRCV.

bit 0 **TBF:** Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Transmit in progress, I2CxTRN is full
0 = Transmit complete, I2CxTRN is empty
Hardware set when software writes I2CxTRN. Hardware clear at completion of data transmission.

19.1 UART Control Registers

TABLE 19-1: UART1 AND UART2 REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	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	
6000	U1MODE(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN<1:0>		WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>		STSEL	0000
6010	U1STA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADM_EN	ADDR<7:0>								0000
		15:0	UTXISEL<1:0>		UTXINV	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	0110
6020	U1TXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register									0000
6030	U1RXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register									0000
6040	U1BRG(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000
6200	U2MODE(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN<1:0>		WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>		STSEL	0000
6210	U2STA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADM_EN	ADDR<7:0>								0000
		15:0	UTXISEL<1:0>		UTXINV	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	0110
6220	U2TXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register									0000
6230	U2RXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register									0000
6240	U2BRG(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000

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 21-1: RTCCON: RTC CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 5-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **RTCWREN:** RTC Value Registers Write Enable bit(4)
- 1 = RTC Value registers can be written to by the user
- 0 = RTC Value registers are locked out from being written to by the user

bit 2 **RTCSYNC:** RTCC Value Registers Read Synchronization bit
- 1 = RTC Value registers can change while reading, due to a rollover ripple that results in an invalid data read If the register is read twice and results in the same data, the data can be assumed to be valid
- 0 = RTC Value registers can be read without concern about a rollover ripple

bit 1 **HALFSEC:** Half-Second Status bit(5)
- 1 = Second half period of a second
- 0 = First half period of a second

bit 0 **RTCOE:** RTCC Output Enable bit
- 1 = RTCC clock output enabled – clock presented onto an I/O
- 0 = RTCC clock output disabled

Note 1: The ON bit is only writable when RTCWREN = 1.

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

3: Requires RTCOE = 1 (RTCCON<0>) for the output to be active.

4: The RTCWREN bit can be set only when the write sequence is enabled.

5: This bit is read-only. It is cleared to '0' on a write to the seconds bit fields (RTCTIME<14:8>).

Note:	This register is reset only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

25.1 CTMU Control Registers

TABLE 25-1: CTMU REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name(1)	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
A200	CTMUCON	31:16	EDG1MOD	EDG1POL	EDG1SEL<3:0>				EDG2STAT	EDG1STAT	EDG2MOD	EDG2POL	EDG2SEL<3:0>				—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	CTMUSIDL	TGEN	EDGEN	EDGSEQEN	IDISSEN	CTTRIG	ITRIM<5:0>						IRNG<1:0>		0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at its virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

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.

REGISTER 27-2: DEVCFG1: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD 1

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/P	R/P
	—	—	—	—	—	—	FWDTWINSZ<1:0>	
23:16	R/P	R/P	r-1	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P
	FWDTEN	WINDIS	—	WDTPS<4:0>				
15:8	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	r-1	R/P	R/P	R/P
	FCKSM<1:0>		FPBDIV<1:0>		—	OSCIOFNC	POSCMOD<1:0>	
7:0	R/P	r-1	R/P	r-1	r-1	R/P	R/P	R/P
	IESO	—	FSOSCEN	—	—	FNOSC<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 31-26 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 25-24 **FWDTWINSZ<1:0>:** Watchdog Timer Window Size bits
11 = Window size is 25%
10 = Window size is 37.5%
01 = Window size is 50%
00 = Window size is 75%

bit 23 **FWDTEN:** Watchdog Timer Enable bit
1 = Watchdog Timer is enabled and cannot be disabled by software
0 = Watchdog Timer is not enabled; it can be enabled in software

bit 22 **WINDIS:** Watchdog Timer Window Enable bit
1 = Watchdog Timer is in non-Window mode
0 = Watchdog Timer is in Window mode

bit 21 **Reserved:** Write '1'

bit 20-16 **WDTPS<4:0>:** Watchdog Timer Postscale Select bits
10100 = 1:1048576
10011 = 1:524288
10010 = 1:262144
10001 = 1:131072
10000 = 1:65536
01111 = 1:32768
01110 = 1:16384
01101 = 1:8192
01100 = 1:4096
01011 = 1:2048
01010 = 1:1024
01001 = 1:512
01000 = 1:256
00111 = 1:128
00110 = 1:64
00101 = 1:32
00100 = 1:16
00011 = 1:8
00010 = 1:4
00001 = 1:2
00000 = 1:1
All other combinations not shown result in operation = 10100

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

REGISTER 27-3: DEVCFG2: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD 2 (CONTINUED)

bit 2-0 **FPLLIDIV<2:0>:** PLL Input Divider bits

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

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

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°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
ADC Accuracy – Measurements with Internal VREF+/VREF-							
AD20d	Nr	Resolution	10 data bits			bits	**(Note 3)**
AD21d	INL	Integral Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 2.5V to 3.6V **(Note 3)**
AD22d	DNL	Differential Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 2.5V to 3.6V **(Notes 2,3)**
AD23d	GERR	Gain Error	> -4	—	< 4	LSb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 2.5V to 3.6V **(Note 3)**
AD24d	EOFF	Offset Error	> -2	—	< 2	Lsb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 2.5V to 3.6V **(Note 3)**
AD25d	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed
Dynamic Performance							
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 VBORMIN < VDD < 2.5V, but with degraded performance. Unless otherwise stated, module functionality is tested, but not characterized.

TABLE 30-36: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 4): 2.5V 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**
Clock Parameters							
AD50	TAD	ADC Clock Period(2)	65	—	—	ns	See Table 30-35
Conversion Rate							
AD55	TCONV	Conversion Time	—	12 TAD	—	—	—
AD56	FCNV	Throughput Rate (Sampling Speed)	—	—	1000	ksps	AVDD = 3.0V to 3.6V
			—	—	400	ksps	AVDD = 2.5V to 3.6V
AD57	TSAMP	Sample Time	1 TAD	—	—	—	TSAMP must be ≥ 132 ns
Timing Parameters							
AD60	TPCS	Conversion Start from Sample Trigger(3)	—	1.0 TAD	—	—	Auto-Convert Trigger (SSRC<2:0> = 111) not selected
AD61	TPSS	Sample Start from Setting Sample (SAMP) bit	0.5 TAD	—	1.5 TAD	—	—
AD62	TCSS	Conversion Completion to Sample Start (ASAM = 1)(3)	—	0.5 TAD	—	—	—
AD63	TDPU	Time to Stabilize Analog Stage from ADC Off to ADC On(3)	—	—	2	μs	—

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

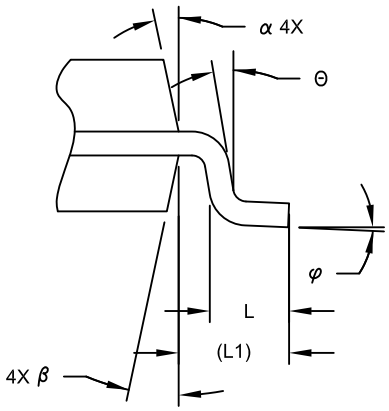
2: Because the sample caps will eventually lose charge, clock rates below 10 kHz can affect linearity performance, especially at elevated temperatures.

3: Characterized by design but not tested.

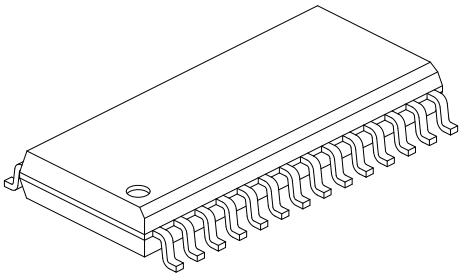
4: The ADC module is functional at VBORMIN < VDD < 2.5V, but with degraded performance. Unless otherwise stated, module functionality is tested, but not characterized.

28-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm Body [SOIC]

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



VIEW C



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		28	
Pitch	e		1.27 BSC	
Overall Height	A	-	-	2.65
Molded Package Thickness	A2	2.05	-	-
Standoff §	A1	0.10	-	0.30
Overall Width	E		10.30 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		7.50 BSC	
Overall Length	D		17.90 BSC	
Chamfer (Optional)	h	0.25	-	0.75
Foot Length	L	0.40	-	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.40 REF	
Lead Angle	Θ	0°	-	-
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.18	-	0.33
Lead Width	b	0.31	-	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	-	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	-	15°

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic
3. Dimension D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs, which shall not exceed 0.15 mm per end. Dimension E1 does not include interlead flash or protrusion, which shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
4. 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.
5. Datums A & B to be determined at Datum H.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-052C Sheet 2 of 2