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"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 13x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	44-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx170f256d-v-ml

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

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
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels
TTL = TTL input buffer

Analog = Analog input

O = Output

PPS = Peripheral Pin Select

P = Power

I = Input

— = 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.

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

REGISTER 7-1: INTCON: INTERRUPT 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	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	MVEC	—	TPC<2:0>		
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	INT4EP	INT3EP	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 15-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12 **MVEC:** Multi Vector Configuration bit

1 = Interrupt controller configured for Multi-vectored mode

0 = Interrupt controller configured for Single-vectored mode

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

bit 10-8 **TPC<2:0>:** Interrupt Proximity Timer Control bits

111 = Interrupts of group priority 7 or lower start the Interrupt Proximity timer

110 = Interrupts of group priority 6 or lower start the Interrupt Proximity timer

101 = Interrupts of group priority 5 or lower start the Interrupt Proximity timer

100 = Interrupts of group priority 4 or lower start the Interrupt Proximity timer

011 = Interrupts of group priority 3 or lower start the Interrupt Proximity timer

010 = Interrupts of group priority 2 or lower start the Interrupt Proximity timer

001 = Interrupts of group priority 1 start the Interrupt Proximity timer

000 = Disables Interrupt Proximity timer

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

bit 4 **INT4EP:** External Interrupt 4 Edge Polarity Control bit

1 = Rising edge

0 = Falling edge

bit 3 **INT3EP:** External Interrupt 3 Edge Polarity Control bit

1 = Rising edge

0 = Falling edge

bit 2 **INT2EP:** External Interrupt 2 Edge Polarity Control bit

1 = Rising edge

0 = Falling edge

bit 1 **INT1EP:** External Interrupt 1 Edge Polarity Control bit

1 = Rising edge

0 = Falling edge

bit 0 **INT0EP:** External Interrupt 0 Edge Polarity Control bit

1 = Rising edge

0 = Falling edge

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

9.0 DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA) CONTROLLER

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 31. “Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller”** (DS60001117), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

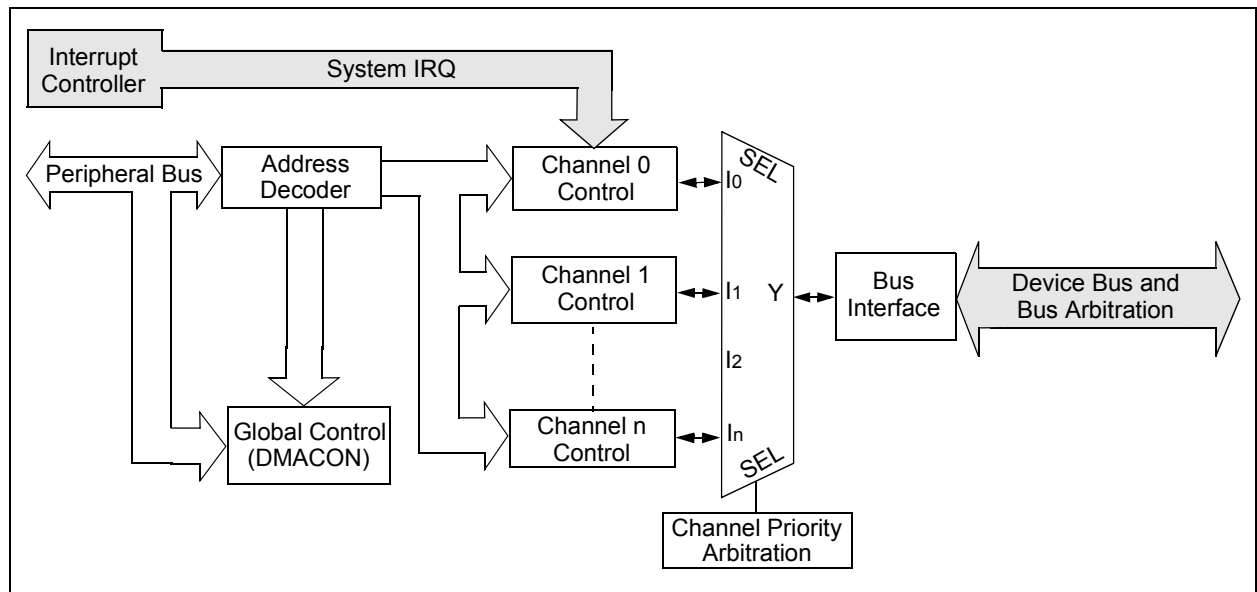
The PIC32 Direct Memory Access (DMA) controller is a bus master module useful for data transfers between different devices without CPU intervention. The source and destination of a DMA transfer can be any of the memory mapped modules existent in the PIC32, such as Peripheral Bus devices: SPI, UART, PMP, etc., or memory itself. Figure 9-1 show a block diagram of the DMA Controller module.

The DMA Controller module has the following key features:

- Four identical channels, each featuring:
 - Auto-increment source and destination address registers
 - Source and destination pointers
 - Memory to memory and memory to peripheral transfers
- Automatic word-size detection:
 - Transfer granularity, down to byte level
 - Bytes need not be word-aligned at source and destination

- Fixed priority channel arbitration
- Flexible DMA channel operating modes:
 - Manual (software) or automatic (interrupt) DMA requests
 - One-Shot or Auto-Repeat Block Transfer modes
 - Channel-to-channel chaining
- Flexible DMA requests:
 - A DMA request can be selected from any of the peripheral interrupt sources
 - Each channel can select any (appropriate) observable interrupt as its DMA request source
 - A DMA transfer abort can be selected from any of the peripheral interrupt sources
 - Pattern (data) match transfer termination
- Multiple DMA channel status interrupts:
 - DMA channel block transfer complete
 - Source empty or half empty
 - Destination full or half full
 - DMA transfer aborted due to an external event
 - Invalid DMA address generated
- DMA debug support features:
 - Most recent address accessed by a DMA channel
 - Most recent DMA channel to transfer data
- CRC Generation module:
 - CRC module can be assigned to any of the available channels
 - CRC module is highly configurable

FIGURE 9-1: DMA BLOCK DIAGRAM



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

REGISTER 9-16: DCHxCSIZ: DMA CHANNEL 'x' CELL-SIZE 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CHCSIZ<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
	CHCSIZ<7:0>							

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 15-0 **CHCSIZ<15:0>:** Channel Cell Size bits

1111111111111111 = 65,535 bytes transferred on an event

.

.

.

0000000000000010 = 2 bytes transferred on an event

0000000000000001 = 1 byte transferred on an event

0000000000000000 = 65,536 bytes transferred on an event

REGISTER 9-17: DCHxCPTR: DMA CHANNEL 'x' CELL POINTER REGISTER

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 15-0 **CHCPTR<15:0>:** Channel Cell Progress Pointer bits

1111111111111111 = 65,535 bytes have been transferred since the last event

.

.

.

0000000000000001 = 1 byte has been transferred since the last event

0000000000000000 = 0 bytes have been transferred since the last event

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

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

10.0 USB ON-THE-GO (OTG)

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 27. “USB On-The-Go (OTG)”** (DS60001126), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

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

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

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

The PIC32 USB module includes the following features:

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

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

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REGISTER 10-5: U1PWRC: USB POWER 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-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	UACTPND	—	—	USLPGRD	USBBUSY ⁽¹⁾	—	USUSPEND	USBPWR

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 **UACTPND:** USB Activity Pending bit

1 = USB bus activity has been detected; however, an interrupt is pending, which has yet to be generated

0 = An interrupt is not pending

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

bit 4 **USLPGRD:** USB Sleep Entry Guard bit

1 = Sleep entry is blocked if USB bus activity is detected or if a notification is pending

0 = USB module does not block Sleep entry

bit 3 **USBBUSY:** USB Module Busy bit⁽¹⁾

1 = USB module is active or disabled, but not ready to be enabled

0 = USB module is not active and is ready to be enabled

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

bit 1 **USUSPEND:** USB Suspend Mode bit

1 = USB module is placed in Suspend mode

(The 48 MHz USB clock will be gated off. The transceiver is placed in a low-power state.)

0 = USB module operates normally

bit 0 **USBPWR:** USB Operation Enable bit

1 = USB module is turned on

0 = USB module is disabled

(Outputs held inactive, device pins not used by USB, analog features are shut down to reduce power consumption.)

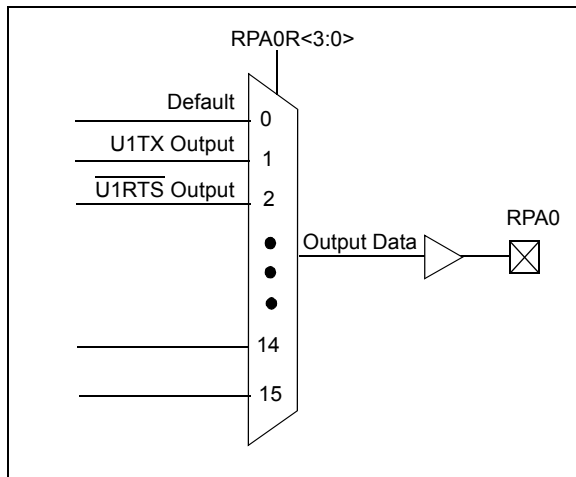
Note 1: When USBPWR = 0 and USBBUSY = 1, status from all other registers is invalid and writes to all USB module registers produce undefined results.

11.3.5 OUTPUT MAPPING

In contrast to inputs, the outputs of the PPS options are mapped on the basis of the pin. In this case, a control register associated with a particular pin dictates the peripheral output to be mapped. The RPNR registers (Register 11-2) are used to control output mapping. Like the [pin name]R registers, each register contains sets of 4 bit fields. The value of the bit field corresponds to one of the peripherals, and that peripheral's output is mapped to the pin (see Table 11-2 and Figure 11-3).

A null output is associated with the output register reset value of '0'. This is done to ensure that remappable outputs remain disconnected from all output pins by default.

FIGURE 11-3: EXAMPLE OF MULTIPLEXING OF REMAPPABLE OUTPUT FOR RPA0



11.3.6 CONTROLLING CONFIGURATION CHANGES

Because peripheral remapping can be changed during run time, some restrictions on peripheral remapping are needed to prevent accidental configuration changes. PIC32 devices include two features to prevent alterations to the peripheral map:

- Control register lock sequence
- Configuration bit select lock

11.3.6.1 Control Register Lock Sequence

Under normal operation, writes to the RPNR and [pin name]R 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, IOLOCK (CFGCON<13>). Setting IOLOCK prevents writes to the control registers; clearing IOLOCK allows writes.

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

11.3.6.2 Configuration Bit Select Lock

As an additional level of safety, the device can be configured to prevent more than one write session to the RPNR and [pin name]R registers. The Configuration bit, IOL1WAY (DEVCFG3<29>), blocks the IOLOCK bit from being cleared after it has been set once. If IOLOCK remains set, the register unlock procedure does not execute, and the PPS control registers cannot be written to. The only way to clear the bit and re-enable peripheral remapping is to perform a device Reset.

In the default (unprogrammed) state, IOL1WAY is set, restricting users to one write session.

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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'

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

NOTES:

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

REGISTER 19-1: UxMODE: UARTx MODE REGISTER

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

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 15 **ON:** UARTx Enable bit⁽¹⁾

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

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

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

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

1 = Discontinue module operation when the device enters Idle mode

0 = Continue module operation when the device enters Idle mode

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

1 = IrDA is enabled

0 = IrDA is disabled

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

1 = UxRTS pin is in Simplex mode

0 = UxRTS pin is in Flow Control mode

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 = Wake-up enabled

0 = Wake-up disabled

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

1 = Loopback mode is enabled

0 = Loopback mode is disabled

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

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REGISTER 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>).

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REGISTER 22-4: AD1CHS: ADC INPUT SELECT 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CH0NB	—	—	—	CH0SB<3:0>			
23:16	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CH0NA	—	—	—	CH0SA<3:0>			
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	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 **CH0NB**: Negative Input Select bit for Sample B

1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1

0 = Channel 0 negative input is VREFL

bit 30-28 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 27-24 **CH0SB<3:0>**: Positive Input Select bits for Sample B

1111 = Channel 0 positive input is Open⁽¹⁾

1110 = Channel 0 positive input is IVREF⁽²⁾

1101 = Channel 0 positive input is CTMU temperature sensor (CTMUT)⁽³⁾

1100 = Channel 0 positive input is AN12⁽⁴⁾

•
•
•

0001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1

0000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0

bit 23 **CH0NA**: Negative Input Select bit for Sample A Multiplexer Setting⁽²⁾

1 = Channel 0 negative input is AN1

0 = Channel 0 negative input is VREFL

bit 22-20 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'

bit 19-16 **CH0SA<3:0>**: Positive Input Select bits for Sample A Multiplexer Setting

1111 = Channel 0 positive input is Open⁽¹⁾

1110 = Channel 0 positive input is IVREF⁽²⁾

1101 = Channel 0 positive input is CTMU temperature (CTMUT)⁽³⁾

1100 = Channel 0 positive input is AN12⁽⁴⁾

•
•
•

0001 = Channel 0 positive input is AN1

0000 = Channel 0 positive input is AN0

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

Note 1: This selection is only used with CTMU capacitive and time measurement.

2: See **Section 24.0 “Comparator Voltage Reference (CVREF)”** for more information.

3: See **Section 25.0 “Charge Time Measurement Unit (CTMU)”** for more information.

4: AN12 is only available on 44-pin devices. AN6-AN8 are not available on 28-pin devices.

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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 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.

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REGISTER 27-1: DEVCFG0: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD 0 (CONTINUED)

bit 18-10 **PWP<8:0>**: Program Flash Write-Protect bits⁽³⁾

Prevents selected program Flash memory pages from being modified during code execution.

11111111 = Disabled

11111110 = Memory below 0x0400 address is write-protected

11111101 = Memory below 0x0800 address is write-protected

11111100 = Memory below 0x0C00 address is write-protected

11111011 = Memory below 0x1000 (4K) address is write-protected

11111010 = Memory below 0x1400 address is write-protected

11111001 = Memory below 0x1800 address is write-protected

11111000 = Memory below 0x1C00 address is write-protected

11110111 = Memory below 0x2000 (8K) address is write-protected

11110110 = Memory below 0x2400 address is write-protected

11110101 = Memory below 0x2800 address is write-protected

11110100 = Memory below 0x2C00 address is write-protected

11110011 = Memory below 0x3000 address is write-protected

11110010 = Memory below 0x3400 address is write-protected

11110001 = Memory below 0x3800 address is write-protected

11110000 = Memory below 0x3C00 address is write-protected

11101111 = Memory below 0x4000 (16K) address is write-protected

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11011111 = Memory below 0x10000 (64K) address is write-protected

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10111111 = Memory below 0x20000 (128K) address is write-protected

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.

01111111 = Memory below 0x40000 (256K) address is write-protected

.

.

.

00000000 = All possible memory is write-protected

bit 9-5 **Reserved**: Write '1'

bit 4-3 **ICESEL<1:0>**: In-Circuit Emulator/Debugger Communication Channel Select bits⁽²⁾

11 = PGEC1/PGED1 pair is used

10 = PGEC2/PGED2 pair is used

01 = PGEC3/PGED3 pair is used

00 = PGEC4/PGED4 pair is used⁽²⁾

bit 2 **JTAGEN**: JTAG Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = JTAG is enabled

0 = JTAG is disabled

bit 1-0 **DEBUG<1:0>**: Background Debugger Enable bits (forced to '11' if code-protect is enabled)

1x = Debugger is disabled

0x = Debugger is enabled

Note 1: This bit sets the value for the JTAGEN bit in the CFGCON register.

2: The PGEC4/PGED4 pin pair is not available on all devices. Refer to the “Pin Diagrams” section for availability.

3: The PWP<8:7> bits are only available on devices with 256 KB Flash.

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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

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30.1 DC Characteristics

TABLE 30-1: OPERATING MIPS VS. VOLTAGE

Characteristic	VDD Range (in Volts) ⁽¹⁾	Temp. Range (in °C)	Max. Frequency
			PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family
DC5	2.3-3.6V	-40°C to +85°C	40 MHz
DC5b	2.3-3.6V	-40°C to +105°C	40 MHz

Note 1: Overall functional device operation at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$ is tested, but not characterized. All device Analog modules, such as ADC, etc., will function, but with degraded performance below V_{DDMIN} . Refer to parameter BO10 in Table 30-11 for BOR values.

TABLE 30-2: THERMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Rating	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit
Industrial Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40	—	+125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-40	—	+85	°C
V-temp Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	TJ	-40	—	+140	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	TA	-40	—	+105	°C
Power Dissipation: Internal Chip Power Dissipation: $P_{INT} = V_{DD} \times (I_{DD} - S \cdot I_{OH})$ I/O Pin Power Dissipation: $I/O = S \cdot ((V_{DD} - V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}) + S \cdot (V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$	PD	$P_{INT} + P_{I/O}$			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	PD _{MAX}	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			W

TABLE 30-3: THERMAL PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Typical	Max.	Unit	Notes
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-pin SSOP	θ_{JA}	71	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-pin SOIC	θ_{JA}	50	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-pin SPDIP	θ_{JA}	42	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 28-pin QFN	θ_{JA}	35	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 36-pin VTLA	θ_{JA}	31	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-pin QFN	θ_{JA}	32	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-pin TQFP	θ_{JA}	45	—	°C/W	1
Package Thermal Resistance, 44-pin VTLA	θ_{JA}	30	—	°C/W	1

Note 1: Junction to ambient thermal resistance, Theta-JA (θ_{JA}) numbers are achieved by package simulations.

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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

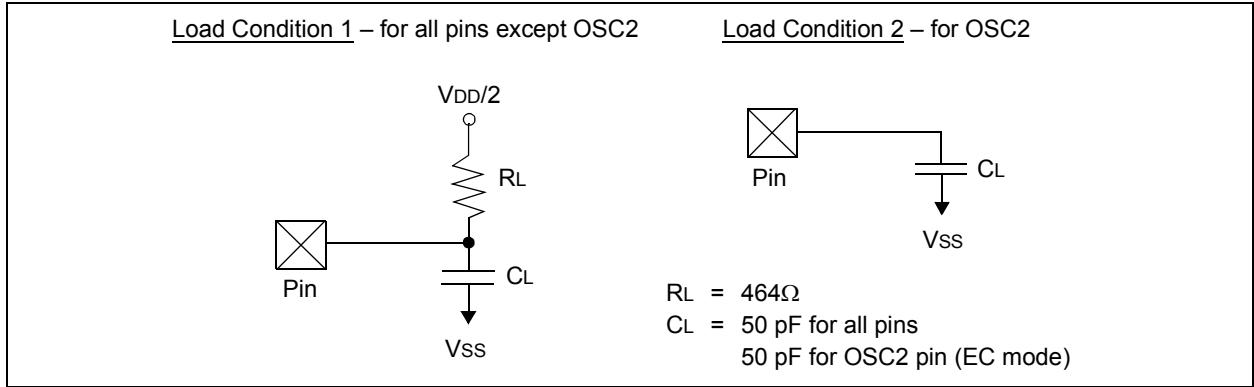
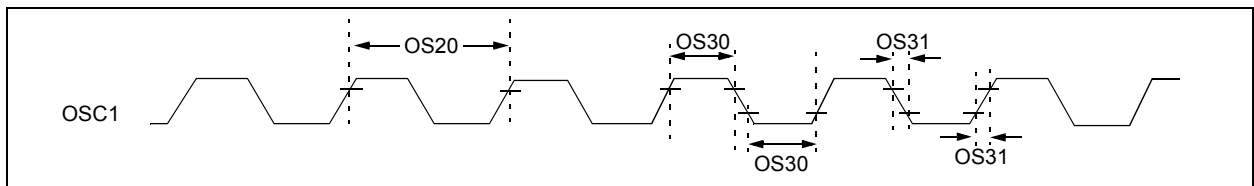


TABLE 30-16: CAPACITIVE LOADING REQUIREMENTS ON OUTPUT PINS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^\circ\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics	Min.	Typical ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DO56	C _{IO}	All I/O pins and OSC2	—	—	50	pF	EC mode
DO58	C _B	SCLx, SDAx	—	—	400	pF	In I ² C 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



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FIGURE 30-5: EXTERNAL RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

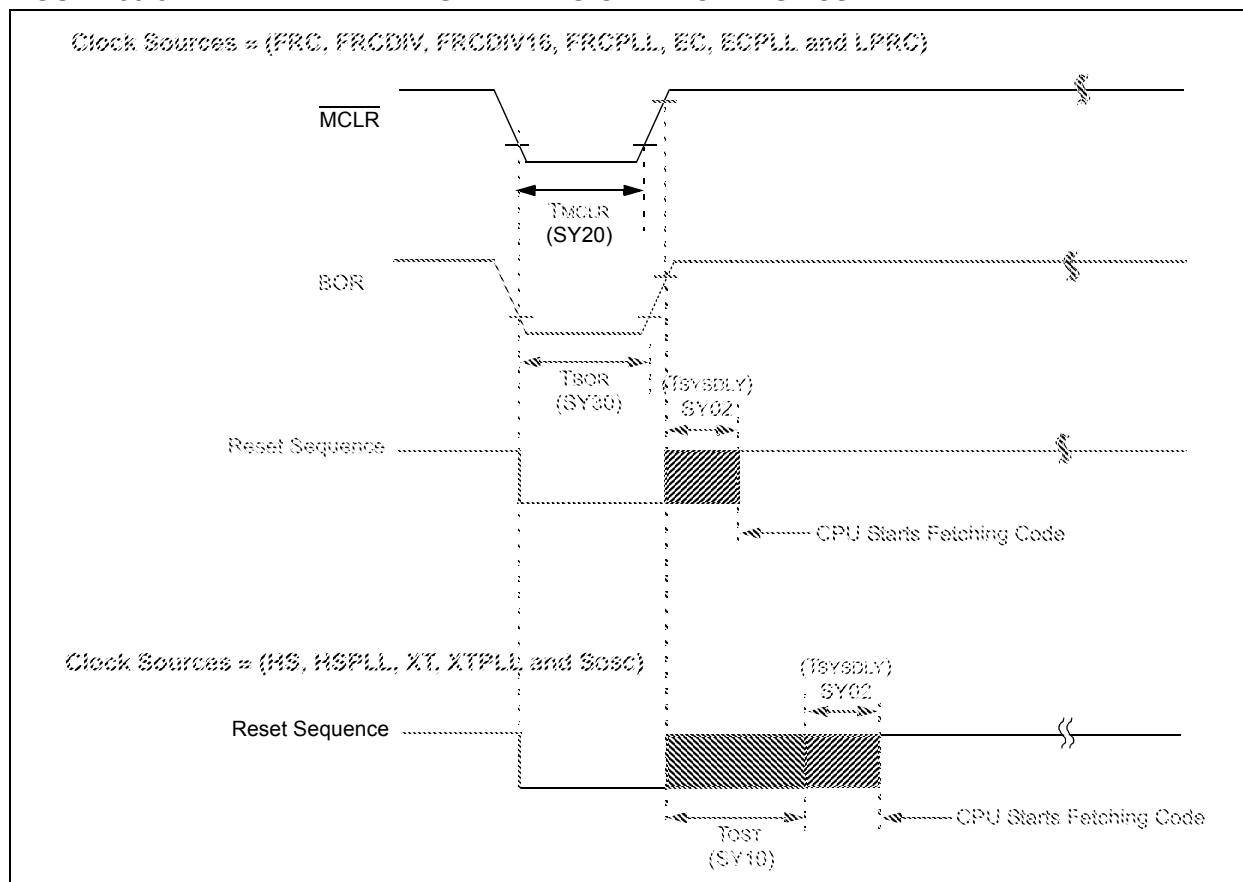


TABLE 30-22: RESETS TIMING

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typical ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SY00	TPU	Power-up Period Internal Voltage Regulator Enabled	—	400	600	μs	—
SY02	TSYS DLY	System Delay Period: Time Required to Reload Device Configuration Fuses plus SYSCLK Delay before First instruction is Fetched.	—	$1 \mu\text{s} +$ 8 SYSCLK cycles	—	—	—
SY20	TMCLR	MCLR Pulse Width (low)	2	—	—	μs	—
SY30	TBOR	BOR Pulse Width (low)	—	1	—	μs	—

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

2: Data in "Typ" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Characterized by design but not tested.

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TABLE 30-31: SPIx MODULE SLAVE MODE (CKE = 1) TIMING REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp				
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Min.	Typical ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
SP51	TssH2boZ	$\overline{\text{SSx}} \uparrow$ to SDOx Output High-Impedance (Note 4)	5	—	25	ns	—
SP52	Tsch2ssH TscL2ssH	$\overline{\text{SSx}} \uparrow$ after SCKx Edge	Tsck + 20	—	—	ns	—
SP60	TssL2boV	SDOx Data Output Valid after $\overline{\text{SSx}}$ Edge	—	—	25	ns	—

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

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

3: The minimum clock period for SCKx is 50 ns.

4: Assumes 50 pF load on all SPIx pins.