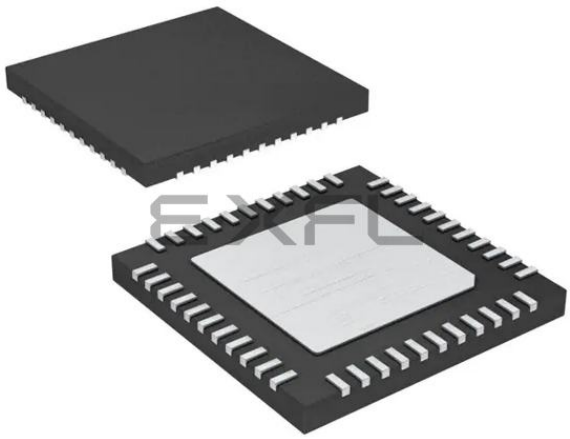
Microchip Technology - PIC32MX230F256DT-I/ML Datasheet



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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, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	33
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 ~ 85°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/pic32mx230f256dt-i-ml

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			
PMA0	7	10	8	3	I/O	TTL/ST	Parallel Master Port Address bit 0 input (Buffered Slave modes) and output (Master modes)
PMA1	9	12	10	2	I/O	TTL/ST	Parallel Master Port Address bit 1 input (Buffered Slave modes) and output (Master modes)
PMA2		—	—	27	O	—	Parallel Master Port address (Demultiplexed Master modes)
PMA3		—	—	38	O	—	
PMA4		—	—	37	O	—	
PMA5		—	—	4	O	—	
PMA6		—	—	5	O	—	
PMA7		—	—	13	O	—	
PMA8		—	—	32	O	—	
PMA9		—	—	35	O	—	
PMA10		—	—	12	O	—	
PMCS1	23	26	29	15	O	—	Parallel Master Port Chip Select 1 strobe
PMD0	20(2)	23(2)	26(2)	10(2)	I/O	TTL/ST	Parallel Master Port data (Demultiplexed Master mode) or address/data (Multiplexed Master modes)
	1(3)	4(3)	35(3)	21(3)			
PMD1	19(2)	22(2)	25(2)	9(2)	I/O	TTL/ST	
	2(3)	5(3)	36(3)	22(3)			
PMD2	18(2)	21(2)	24(2)	8(2)	I/O	TTL/ST	
	3(3)	6(3)	1(3)	23(3)			
PMD3	15	18	19	1	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD4	14	17	18	44	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD5	13	16	17	43	I/O	TTL/ST	
PMD6	12(2)	15(2)	16(2)	42(2)	I/O	TTL/ST	
	28(3)	3(3)	34(3)	20(3)			
PMD7	11(2)	14(2)	15(2)	41(2)	I/O	TTL/ST	
	27(3)	2(3)	33(3)	19(3)			
PMRD	21	24	27	11	O	—	Parallel Master Port read strobe
PMWR	22(2)	25(2)	28(2)	14(2)	O	—	Parallel Master Port write strobe
	4(3)	7(3)	2(3)	24(3)			
VBUS	12(3)	15(3)	16(3)	42(3)	I	Analog	USB bus power monitor
VUSB3V3	20(3)	23(3)	26(3)	10(3)	P	—	USB internal transceiver supply. This pin must be connected to VDD.
VBUSON	22(3)	25(3)	28(3)	14(3)	O	—	USB Host and OTG bus power control output
D+	18(3)	21(3)	24(3)	8(3)	I/O	Analog	USB D+
D-	19(3)	22(3)	25(3)	9(3)	I/O	Analog	USB D-

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.

The MIPS architecture defines that the result of a multiply or divide operation be placed in the HI and LO registers. Using the Move-From-HI (MFHI) and Move-From-LO (MFLO) instructions, these values can be transferred to the General Purpose Register file.

In addition to the HI/LO targeted operations, the MIPS32® architecture also defines a multiply instruction, MUL, which places the least significant results in the primary register file instead of the HI/LO register pair. By avoiding the explicit MFLO instruction required when using the LO register, and by supporting multiple destination registers, the throughput of multiply-intensive operations is increased.

Two other instructions, Multiply-Add (MADD) and Multiply-Subtract (MSUB), are used to perform the multiply-accumulate and multiply-subtract operations. The MADD instruction multiplies two numbers and then adds the product to the current contents of the HI and LO registers. Similarly, the MSUB instruction multiplies two operands and then subtracts the product from the HI and LO registers. The MADD and MSUB operations are commonly used in DSP algorithms.

3.2.3 SYSTEM CONTROL COPROCESSOR (CP0)

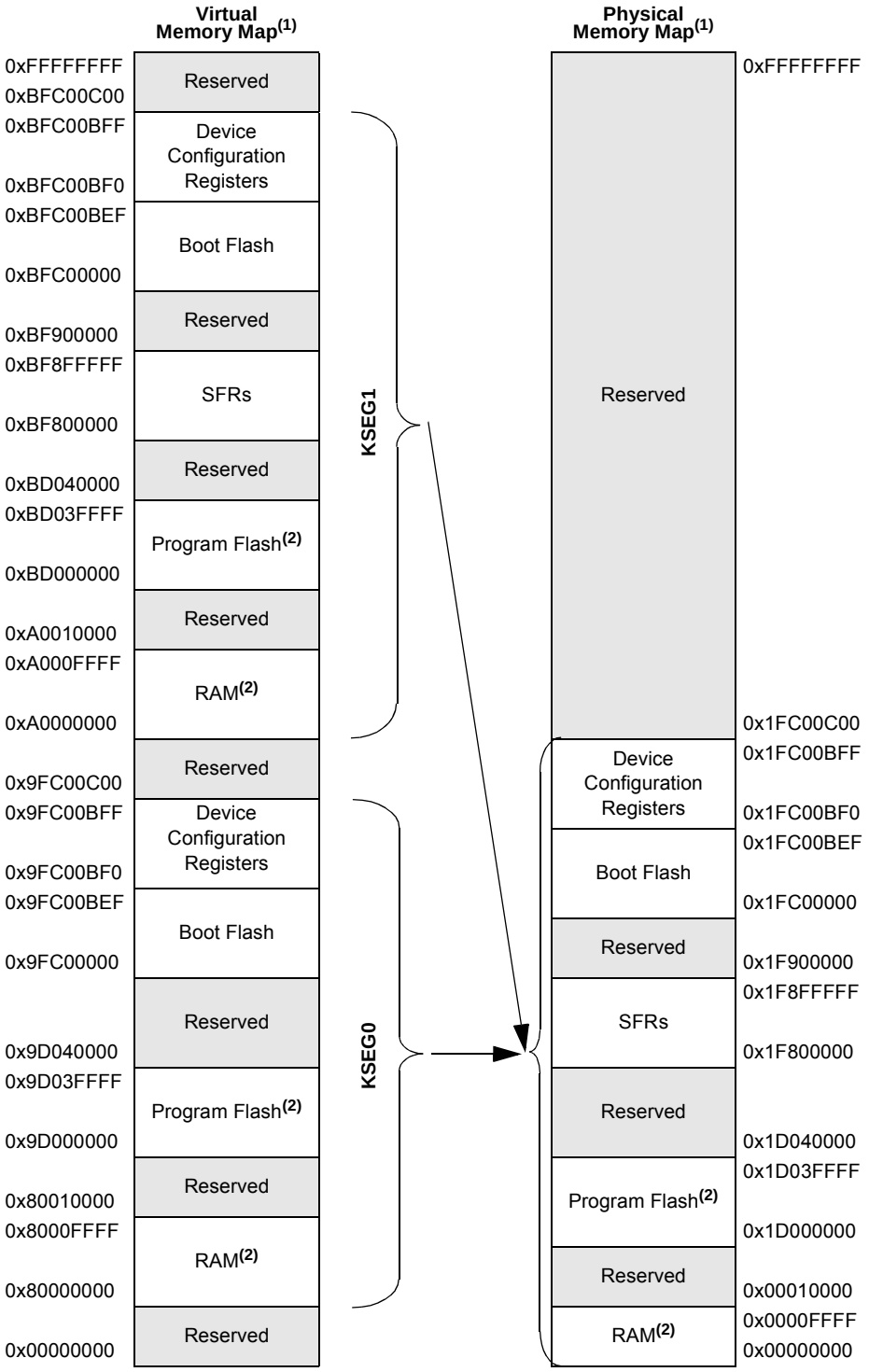
In the MIPS architecture, CP0 is responsible for the virtual-to-physical address translation, the exception control system, the processor's diagnostics capability, the operating modes (Kernel, User and Debug) and whether interrupts are enabled or disabled. Configuration information, such as presence of options like MIPS16e, is also available by accessing the CP0 registers, listed in Table 3-2.

TABLE 3-2: COPROCESSOR 0 REGISTERS

Register Number	Register Name	Function
0-6	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX family core.
7	HWREna	Enables access via the RDHWR instruction to selected hardware registers.
8	BadVAddr(1)	Reports the address for the most recent address-related exception.
9	Count(1)	Processor cycle count.
10	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX family core.
11	Compare(1)	Timer interrupt control.
12	Status(1)	Processor status and control.
12	IntCtl(1)	Interrupt system status and control.
12	SRSCtl(1)	Shadow register set status and control.
12	SRSMap(1)	Provides mapping from vectored interrupt to a shadow set.
13	Cause(1)	Cause of last general exception.
14	EPC(1)	Program counter at last exception.
15	PRId	Processor identification and revision.
15	EBASE	Exception vector base register.
16	Config	Configuration register.
16	Config1	Configuration Register 1.
16	Config2	Configuration Register 2.
16	Config3	Configuration Register 3.
17-22	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX family core.
23	Debug(2)	Debug control and exception status.
24	DEPC(2)	Program counter at last debug exception.
25-29	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX family core.
30	ErrorEPC(1)	Program counter at last error.
31	DESAVE(2)	Debug handler scratchpad register.

Note 1: Registers used in exception processing.
2: Registers used during debug.

FIGURE 4-5: MEMORY MAP ON RESET FOR PIC32MX170/270 DEVICES (64 KB RAM, 256 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).

TABLE 4-1: SFR MEMORY MAP

Peripheral	Virtual Address	
	Base	Offset Start
Watchdog Timer	0xBF80	0x0000
RTCC		0x0200
Timer1-5		0x0600
Input Capture 1-5		0x2000
Output Compare 1-5		0x3000
IC1 and IC2		0x5000
SPI1 and SPI2		0x5800
UART1 and UART2		0x6000
PMP		0x7000
ADC		0x9000
CVREF		0x9800
Comparator		0xA000
CTMU		0xA200
Oscillator		0xF000
Device and Revision ID		0xF220
Peripheral Module Disable		0xF240
Flash Controller		0xF400
Reset		0xF600
PPS		0xFA04
Interrupts	0xBF88	0x1000
Bus Matrix		0x2000
DMA		0x3000
USB		0x5050
PORTA-PORTC		0x6000
Configuration	0xBFC0	0x0BF0

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.

TABLE 9-3: DMA CHANNELS 0-3 REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	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	
3280	DCH2CPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHCPTR<15:0>																0000
3290	DCH2DAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHPDAT<7:0>								0000
32A0	DCH3CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHBUSY	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHCHNS	CHEN	CHAED	CHCHN	CHAEN	—	CHEDET	CHPRI<1:0>		0000
32B0	DCH3ECON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHAIRQ<7:0>								00FF
		15:0	CHSIRQ<7:0>								CFORCE	CABORT	PATEN	SIRQEN	AIRQEN	—	—	—	FF00
32C0	DCH3INT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHSDIE	CHSHIE	CHDDIE	CHDHIE	CHBCIE	CHCCIE	CHTAIE	CHERIE	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHSDIF	CHSHIF	CHDDIF	CHDHIF	CHBCIF	CHCCIF	CHTAIF	CHERIF	0000
32D0	DCH3SSA	31:16	CHSSA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
32E0	DCH3DSA	31:16	CHDSA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
32F0	DCH3SSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHSSIZ<15:0>																0000
3300	DCH3DSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHDSIZ<15:0>																0000
3310	DCH3SPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHSPTR<15:0>																0000
3320	DCH3DPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHDPTR<15:0>																0000
3330	DCH3CSIZ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHCSIZ<15:0>																0000
3340	DCH3CPTR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CHCPTR<15:0>																0000
3350	DCH3DAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHPDAT<7:0>								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 their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

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

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

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

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

bit 15 **ON:** Timer On bit(1)
- 1 = Timer is enabled
- 0 = Timer is disabled

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

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit
- 1 = Discontinue module operation when the device enters Idle mode
- 0 = Continue module operation when the device enters Idle mode

bit 12 **TWDIS:** Asynchronous Timer Write Disable bit
- 1 = Writes to Timer1 are ignored until pending write operation completes
- 0 = Back-to-back writes are enabled (Legacy Asynchronous Timer functionality)

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

In Asynchronous Timer mode:
- 1 = Asynchronous write to the Timer1 register in progress
- 0 = Asynchronous write to Timer1 register is complete

In Synchronous Timer mode:
This bit is read as '0'.

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

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

When TCS = 1:
This bit is ignored.

When TCS = 0:
- 1 = Gated time accumulation is enabled
- 0 = Gated time accumulation is disabled

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

bit 5-4 **TCKPS<1:0>:** Timer Input Clock Prescale Select bits
- 11 = 1:256 prescale value
- 10 = 1:64 prescale value
- 01 = 1:8 prescale value
- 00 = 1:1 prescale value

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

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

REGISTER 20-1: PMCON: PARALLEL PORT CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

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

bit 3 **CS1P:** Chip Select 0 Polarity bit(2)
1 = Active-high (PMCS1)
0 = Active-low ($\overline{\text{PMCS1}}$)

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

bit 1 **WRSP:** Write Strobe Polarity bit
For Slave Modes and Master mode 2 (MODE<1:0> = 00,01,10):
1 = Write strobe active-high (PMWR)
0 = Write strobe active-low ($\overline{\text{PMWR}}$)
For Master mode 1 (MODE<1:0> = 11):
1 = Enable strobe active-high (PMENB)
0 = Enable strobe active-low ($\overline{\text{PMENB}}$)

bit 0 **RDSP:** Read Strobe Polarity bit
For Slave modes and Master mode 2 (MODE<1:0> = 00,01,10):
1 = Read Strobe active-high (PMRD)
0 = Read Strobe active-low ($\overline{\text{PMRD}}$)
For Master mode 1 (MODE<1:0> = 11):
1 = Read/write strobe active-high (PMRD/$\overline{\text{PMWR}}$)
0 = Read/write strobe active-low ($\overline{\text{PMRD}}$/PMWR)

Note 1: When using 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 control bit.

2: These bits have no effect when their corresponding pins are used as address lines.

21.1 RTCC Control Registers

TABLE 21-1: RTCC 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	
0200	RTCCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	CAL<9:0>										0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	RTSECSEL	RTCCLKON	—	—	RTCWREN	RTCSYNC	HALFSEC	RTCOE	0000
0210	RTCALRM	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ALRMEN	CHIME	PIV	ALRMSYNC	AMASK<3:0>				ARPT<7:0>								0000
0220	RTCTIME	31:16	—	—	HR10<1:0>		HR01<3:0>				—	MIN10<2:0>			MIN01<3:0>				xxxx
		15:0	—	SEC10<2:0>			SEC01<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xx00
0230	RTCDATE	31:16	YEAR10<3:0>				YEAR01<3:0>				—	—	—	MONTH10	MONTH01<3:0>				xxxx
		15:0	—	—	DAY10<1:0>		DAY01<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	WDAY01<2:0>			xx00
0240	ALRMTIME	31:16	—	—	HR10<1:0>		HR01<3:0>				—	MIN10<2:0>			MIN01<3:0>				xxxx
		15:0	—	SEC10<2:0>			SEC01<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xx00
0250	ALRMDATE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MONTH10	MONTH01<3:0>				00xx
		15:0	DAY10<3:0>				DAY01<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	WDAY01<2:0>			xx0x

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.

REGISTER 21-2: RTCALRM: RTC ALARM CONTROL REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	ALRMEN(1,2)	CHIME(2)	PIV(2)	ALRMSYNC(3)	AMASK<3:0>(2)			
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
	ARPT<7:0>(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 **ALRMEN:** Alarm Enable bit(1,2)
- 1 = Alarm is enabled
- 0 = Alarm is disabled

bit 14 **CHIME:** Chime Enable bit(2)
- 1 = Chime is enabled – ARPT<7:0> is allowed to rollover from 0x00 to 0xFF
- 0 = Chime is disabled – ARPT<7:0> stops once it reaches 0x00

bit 13 **PIV:** Alarm Pulse Initial Value bit(2)

When ALRMEN = 0, PIV is writable and determines the initial value of the Alarm Pulse.
When ALRMEN = 1, PIV is read-only and returns the state of the Alarm Pulse.

bit 12 **ALRMSYNC:** Alarm Sync bit(3)
- 1 = ARPT<7:0> and ALRMEN may change as a result of a half second rollover during a read. The ARPT must be read repeatedly until the same value is read twice. This must be done since multiple bits may be changing, which are then synchronized to the PB clock domain
- 0 = ARPT<7:0> and ALRMEN can be read without concerns of rollover because the prescaler is > 32 RTC clocks away from a half-second rollover

bit 11-8 **AMASK<3:0>:** Alarm Mask Configuration bits(2)
- 0000 = Every half-second
- 0001 = Every second
- 0010 = Every 10 seconds
- 0011 = Every minute
- 0100 = Every 10 minutes
- 0101 = Every hour
- 0110 = Once a day
- 0111 = Once a week
- 1000 = Once a month
- 1001 = Once a year (except when configured for February 29, once every four years)
- 1010 = Reserved; do not use
- 1011 = Reserved; do not use
- 11xx = Reserved; do not use

Note 1: Hardware clears the ALRMEN bit anytime the alarm event occurs, when ARPT<7:0> = 00 and CHIME = 0.

2: This field should not be written when the RTCC ON bit = '1' (RTCCON<15>) and ALRMSYNC = 1.

3: This assumes a CPU read will execute in less than 32 PBCLKs.

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

REGISTER 22-1: AD1CON1: ADC CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

bit 4 **CLRASAM:** Stop Conversion Sequence bit (when the first ADC interrupt is generated)
1 = Stop conversions when the first ADC interrupt is generated. Hardware clears the ASAM bit when the ADC interrupt is generated.
0 = Normal operation, buffer contents will be overwritten by the next conversion sequence

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

bit 2 **ASAM:** ADC Sample Auto-Start bit
1 = Sampling begins immediately after last conversion completes; SAMP bit is automatically set.
0 = Sampling begins when SAMP bit is set

bit 1 **SAMP:** ADC Sample Enable bit(2)
1 = The ADC sample and hold amplifier is sampling
0 = The ADC sample/hold amplifier is holding
When ASAM = 0, writing '1' to this bit starts sampling.
When SSRC = 000, writing '0' to this bit will end sampling and start conversion.

bit 0 **DONE:** Analog-to-Digital Conversion Status bit(3)
1 = Analog-to-digital conversion is done
0 = Analog-to-digital conversion is not done or has not started
Clearing this bit will not affect any operation in progress.

Note 1: When using 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.

2: If ASAM = 0, software can write a '1' to start sampling. This bit is automatically set by hardware if ASAM = 1. If SSRC = 0, software can write a '0' to end sampling and start conversion. If SSRC ≠ '0', this bit is automatically cleared by hardware to end sampling and start conversion.

3: This bit is automatically set by hardware when analog-to-digital conversion is complete. Software can write a '0' to clear this bit (a write of '1' is not allowed). Clearing this bit does not affect any operation already in progress. This bit is automatically cleared by hardware at the start of a new conversion.

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.

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.
111111111 = Disabled
111111110 = Memory below 0x0400 address is write-protected
111111101 = Memory below 0x0800 address is write-protected
111111100 = Memory below 0x0C00 address is write-protected
111111011 = Memory below 0x1000 (4K) address is write-protected
111111010 = Memory below 0x1400 address is write-protected
111111001 = Memory below 0x1800 address is write-protected
111111000 = Memory below 0x1C00 address is write-protected
111110111 = Memory below 0x2000 (8K) address is write-protected
111110110 = Memory below 0x2400 address is write-protected
111110101 = Memory below 0x2800 address is write-protected
111110100 = Memory below 0x2C00 address is write-protected
111110011 = Memory below 0x3000 address is write-protected
111110010 = Memory below 0x3400 address is write-protected
111110001 = Memory below 0x3800 address is write-protected
111110000 = Memory below 0x3C00 address is write-protected
111101111 = Memory below 0x4000 (16K) address is write-protected
.
.
.
110111111 = Memory below 0x10000 (64K) address is write-protected
.
.
.
101111111 = Memory below 0x20000 (128K) address is write-protected
.
.
.
011111111 = Memory below 0x40000 (256K) address is write-protected
.
.
.
000000000 = 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.

27.3 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family devices' core and digital logic are designed to operate at a nominal 1.8V. To simplify system designs, most devices in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family family incorporate an on-chip regulator providing the required core logic voltage from VDD.

A low-ESR capacitor (such as tantalum) must be connected to the VCAP pin (see Figure 27-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in **Section 30.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

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

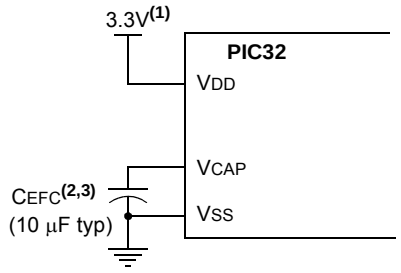
27.3.1 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND POR

It takes a fixed delay for the on-chip regulator to generate an output. During this time, designated as TPU, code execution is disabled. TPU is applied every time the device resumes operation after any power-down, including Sleep mode.

27.3.2 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND BOR

PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family devices also have a simple brown-out capability. If the voltage supplied to the regulator is inadequate to maintain a regulated level, the regulator Reset circuitry will generate a Brown-out Reset. This event is captured by the BOR flag bit (RCON<1>). The brown-out voltage levels are specific in **Section 30.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

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



Note 1: These are typical operating voltages. Refer to **Section 30.1 "DC Characteristics"** for the full operating ranges of VDD.

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

3: The typical voltage on the VCAP pin is 1.8V.

27.4 Programming and Diagnostics

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

- Simplified field programmability using two-wire In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) interfaces
- Debugging using ICSP
- Programming and debugging capabilities using the EJTAG extension of JTAG
- JTAG boundary scan testing for device and board diagnostics

PIC32 devices incorporate two programming and diagnostic modules, and a trace controller, that provide a range of functions to the application developer.

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

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

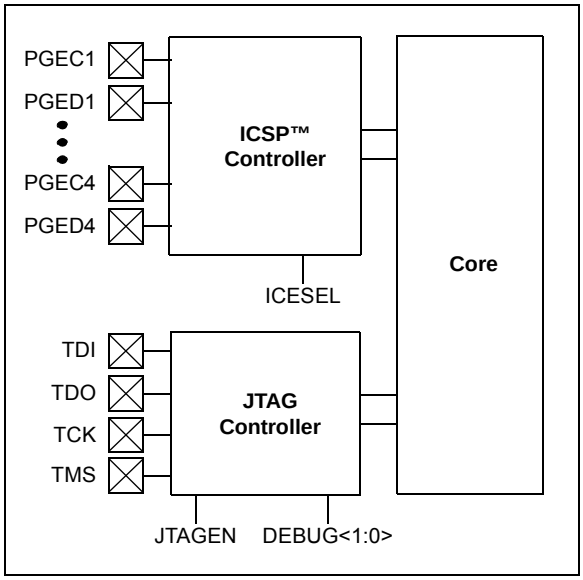
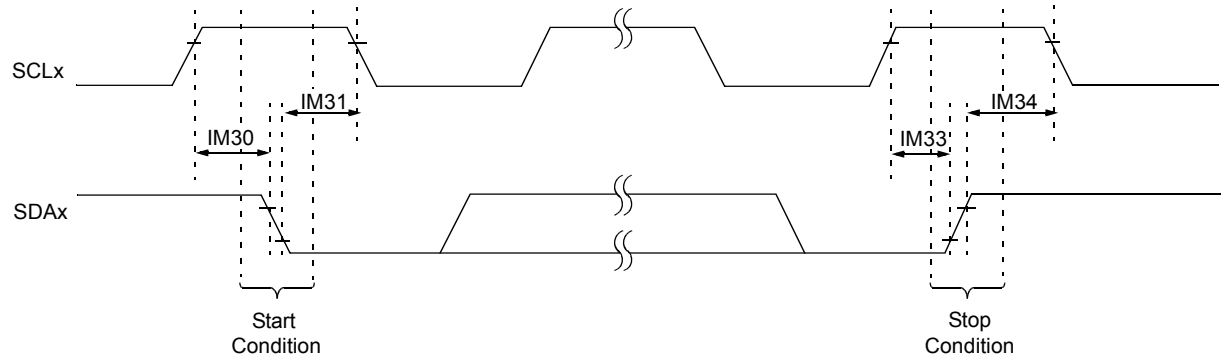


FIGURE 30-14: I2Cx BUS START/STOP BITS TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)



Note: Refer to Figure 30-1 for load conditions.

FIGURE 30-15: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (MASTER MODE)

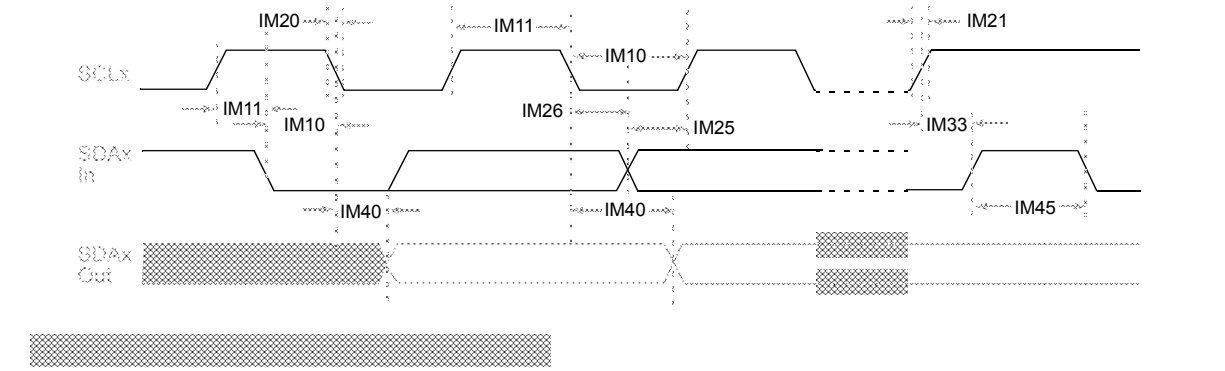
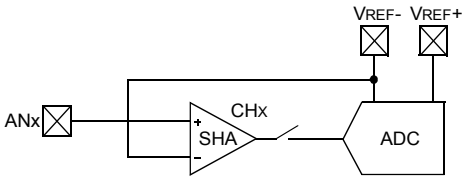
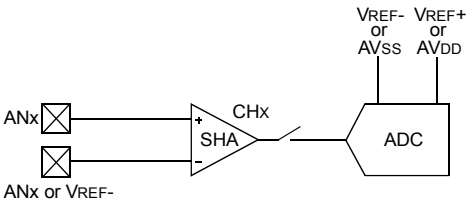


TABLE 30-35: 10-BIT CONVERSION RATE PARAMETERS

AC CHARACTERISTICS(2)			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 3): 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		
ADC Speed	**TAD Min.**	**Sampling Time Min.**	**RS Max.**	**VDD**	**ADC Channels Configuration**
1 Msps to 400 ksps(1)	65 ns	132 ns	500Ω	3.0V to 3.6V	
Up to 400 ksps	200 ns	200 ns	5.0 kΩ	2.5V to 3.6V	

Note 1: External VREF- and VREF+ pins must be used for correct operation.

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

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

NOTES:

Revision G (April 2015)

This revision includes the addition of the following devices:

- PIC32MX130F256B
- PIC32MX230F256B
- PIC32MX130F256D
- PIC32MX230F256D

The title of the document was updated to avoid confusion with the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin Family data sheet.

All peripheral SFR maps have been relocated from the Memory chapter to their respective peripheral chapters.

In addition, this revision includes the following major changes as described in Table A-6, as well as minor updates to text and formatting, which were incorporated throughout the document.

TABLE A-6: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section	Update Description
32-bit Microcontrollers (up to 256 KB Flash and 64 KB SRAM) with Audio and Graphics Interfaces, USB, and Advanced Analog	Added new devices to the family features (see Table 1 and Table 2). Updated pin diagrams to include new devices (see Pin Diagrams).
2.0 "Guidelines for Getting Started with 32-bit MCUs"	Updated these sections: **2.2 "Decoupling Capacitors"**, **2.3 "Capacitor on Internal Voltage Regulator (VCAP)"**, **2.4 "Master Clear (MCLR) Pin"**, **2.8.1 "Crystal Oscillator Design Consideration"**
4.0 "Memory Organization"	Added Memory Map for new devices (see Figure 4-6).
14.0 "Watchdog Timer (WDT)"	New chapter created from content previously located in the Special Features chapter.
30.0 "Electrical Characteristics"	Removed parameter D312 (TSET) from the Comparator Specifications (see Table 30-12). Added the Comparator Voltage Reference Specifications (see Table 30-13). Updated Table 30-12.

Revision H (July 2015)

This revision includes the following major changes as described in Table A-7, as well as minor updates to text and formatting, which were incorporated throughout the document.

TABLE A-7: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section	Update Description
2.0 "Guidelines for Getting Started with 32-bit MCUs"	**Section 2.9 "Sosc Design Recommendation"** was removed.
8.0 "Oscillator Configuration"	The Primary Oscillator (POSC) logic in the Oscillator diagram was updated (see Figure 8-1).
30.0 "Electrical Characteristics"	The Power-Down Current (IPD) DC Characteristics parameter DC40k was updated (see Table 30-7). **Table 30-9: "DC Characteristics: I/O Pin Input Injection current Specifications"** was added.