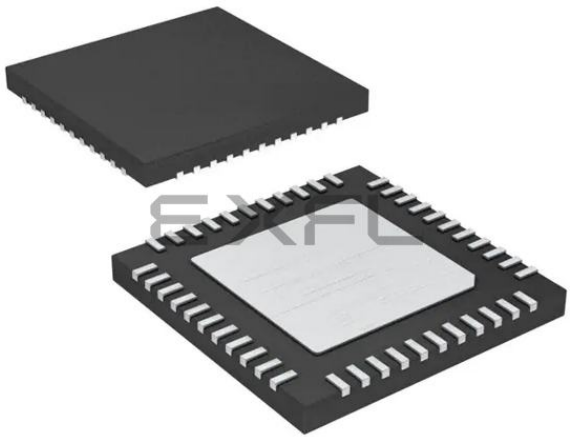
Microchip Technology - PIC32MX270F256DT-I/ML Datasheet



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

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, 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	64K 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/pic32mx270f256dt-i-ml

TABLE 2: PIC32MX2XX 28/36/44-PIN USB FAMILY FEATURES

Device	Pins	Program Memory (KB)(1)	Data Memory (KB)	Remappable Peripherals					Analog Comparators	USB On-The-Go (OTG)	I^2C	PMP	DMA Channels (Programmable/Dedicated)	CTMU	10-bit 1 Msps ADC (Channels)	RTCC	I/O Pins	JTAG	Packages
				Remappable Pins	Timers(2)/Capture/Compare	UART	SPI/I^2S	External Interrupts(3)											
PIC32MX210F016B	28	16+3	4	19	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	9	Y	19	Y	SOIC, SSOP, SPDIP, QFN
PIC32MX210F016C	36	16+3	4	23	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	12	Y	25	Y	VTLA
PIC32MX210F016D	44	16+3	4	31	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	13	Y	33	Y	VTLA, TQFP, QFN
PIC32MX220F032B	28	32+3	8	19	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	9	Y	19	Y	SOIC, SSOP, SPDIP, QFN
PIC32MX220F032C	36	32+3	8	23	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	12	Y	23	Y	VTLA
PIC32MX220F032D	44	32+3	8	31	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	13	Y	33	Y	VTLA, TQFP, QFN
PIC32MX230F064B	28	64+3	16	19	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	9	Y	19	Y	SOIC, SSOP, SPDIP, QFN
PIC32MX230F064C	36	64+3	16	23	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	12	Y	23	Y	VTLA
PIC32MX230F064D	44	64+3	16	31	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	13	Y	33	Y	VTLA, TQFP, QFN
PIC32MX250F128B	28	128+3	32	19	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	9	Y	19	Y	SOIC, SSOP, SPDIP, QFN
PIC32MX250F128C	36	128+3	32	23	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	12	Y	23	Y	VTLA
PIC32MX250F128D	44	128+3	32	31	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	13	Y	33	Y	VTLA, TQFP, QFN
PIC32MX230F256B	28	256+3	16	20	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	9	Y	19	Y	SOIC, SSOP, SPDIP, QFN
PIC32MX230F256D	44	256+3	16	31	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	13	Y	33	Y	VTLA, TQFP, QFN
PIC32MX270F256B	28	256+3	64	19	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	9	Y	19	Y	SOIC, SSOP, SPDIP, QFN
PIC32MX270F256D	44	256+3	64	31	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	13	Y	33	Y	VTLA, TQFP, QFN
PIC32MX270F256DB(4)	44	256+3	64	31	5/5/5	2	2	5	3	Y	2	Y	4/2	Y	13	Y	33	Y	VTLA, TQFP, QFN

Note 1: This device features 3 KB of boot Flash memory.

2: Four out of five timers are remappable.

3: Four out of five external interrupts are remappable.

4: This PIC32 device is targeted to specific audio software packages that are tracked for licensing royalty purposes. All peripherals and electrical characteristics are identical to their corresponding base part numbers.

TABLE 6: PIN NAMES FOR 28-PIN USB DEVICES

28-PIN QFN (TOP VIEW)(1,2,3,4)

PIC32MX210F016B
PIC32MX220F032B
PIC32MX230F064B
PIC32MX230F256B
PIC32MX250F128B
PIC32MX270F256B

28 1

Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	PGED1/AN2/C1IND/C2INB/C3IND/RPB0/PMD0/RB0	15	TDO/RPB9/SDA1/CTED4/PMD3/RB9
2	PGEC1/AN3/C1INC/C2INA/RPB1/CTED12/PMD1/RB1	16	VSS
3	AN4/C1INB/C2IND/RPB2/SDA2/CTED13/PMD2/RB2	17	VCAP
4	AN5/C1INA/C2INC/RTCC/RPB3/SCL2/PMWR/RB3	18	PGED2/RPB10/D+/CTED11/RB10
5	VSS	19	PGEC2/RPB11/D-/RB11
6	OSC1/CLKI/RPA2/RA2	20	VUSB3V3
7	OSC2/CLKO/RPA3/PMA0/RA3	21	AN11/RPB13/CTPLS/PMRD/RB13
8	SOSCI/RPB4/RB4	22	CVREFOUT/AN10/C3INB/RPB14/VBUSON/SCK1/CTED5/RB14
9	SOSCO/RPA4/T1CK/CTED9/PMA1/RA4	23	AN9/C3INA/RPB15/SCK2/CTED6/PMCS1/RB15
10	VDD	24	AVSS
11	TMS/RPB5/USBID/RB5	25	AVDD
12	VBUS	26	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$
13	TDI/RPB7/CTED3/PMD5/INT0/RB7	27	PGED3/VREF+/CVREF+/AN0/C3INC/RPA0/CTED1/PMD7/RA0
14	TCK/RPB8/SCL1/CTED10/PMD4/RB8	28	PGEC3/VREF-/CVREF-/AN1/RPA1/CTED2/PMD6/RA1

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: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.

TABLE 7: PIN NAMES FOR 36-PIN GENERAL PURPOSE DEVICES

36-PIN VTLA (TOP VIEW)(1,2,3,5)

PIC32MX110F016C
PIC32MX120F032C
PIC32MX130F064C
PIC32MX150F128C

36

1

Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	AN4/C1INB/C2IND/RPB2/SDA2/CTED13/RB2	19	TDO/RPB9/SDA1/CTED4/PMD3/RB9
2	AN5/C1INA/C2INC/RTCC/RPB3/SCL2/RB3	20	RPC9/CTED7/RC9
3	PGED4(4)/AN6/RPC0/RC0	21	VSS
4	PGEC4(4)/AN7/RPC1/RC1	22	VCAP
5	VDD	23	VDD
6	VSS	24	PGED2/RPB10/CTED11/PMD2/RB10
7	OSC1/CLKI/RPA2/RA2	25	PGEC2/TMS/RPB11/PMD1/RB11
8	OSC2/CLKO/RPA3/PMA0/RA3	26	AN12/PMD0/RB12
9	SOSCI/RPB4/RB4	27	AN11/RPB13/CTPLS/PMRD/RB13
10	SOSCO/RPA4/T1CK/CTED9/PMA1/RA4	28	CVREFOUT/AN10/C3INB/RPB14/SCK1/CTED5/PMWR/RB14
11	RPC3/RC3	29	AN9/C3INA/RPB15/SCK2/CTED6/PMCS1/RB15
12	VSS	30	AVSS
13	VDD	31	AVDD
14	VDD	32	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$
15	PGED3/RPB5/PMD7/RB5	33	VREF+/CVREF+/AN0/C3INC/RPA0/CTED1/RA0
16	PGEC3/RPB6/PMD6/RB6	34	VREF-/CVREF-/AN1/RPA1/CTED2/RA1
17	TDI/RPB7/CTED3/PMD5/INT0/RB7	35	PGED1/AN2/C1IND/C2INB/C3IND/RPB0/RB0
18	TCK/RPB8/SCL1/CTED10/PMD4/RB8	36	PGEC1/AN3/C1INC/C2INA/RPB1/CTED12/RB1

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 PIC32MX110F016C and PIC32MX120F032C devices.
5: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.

1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

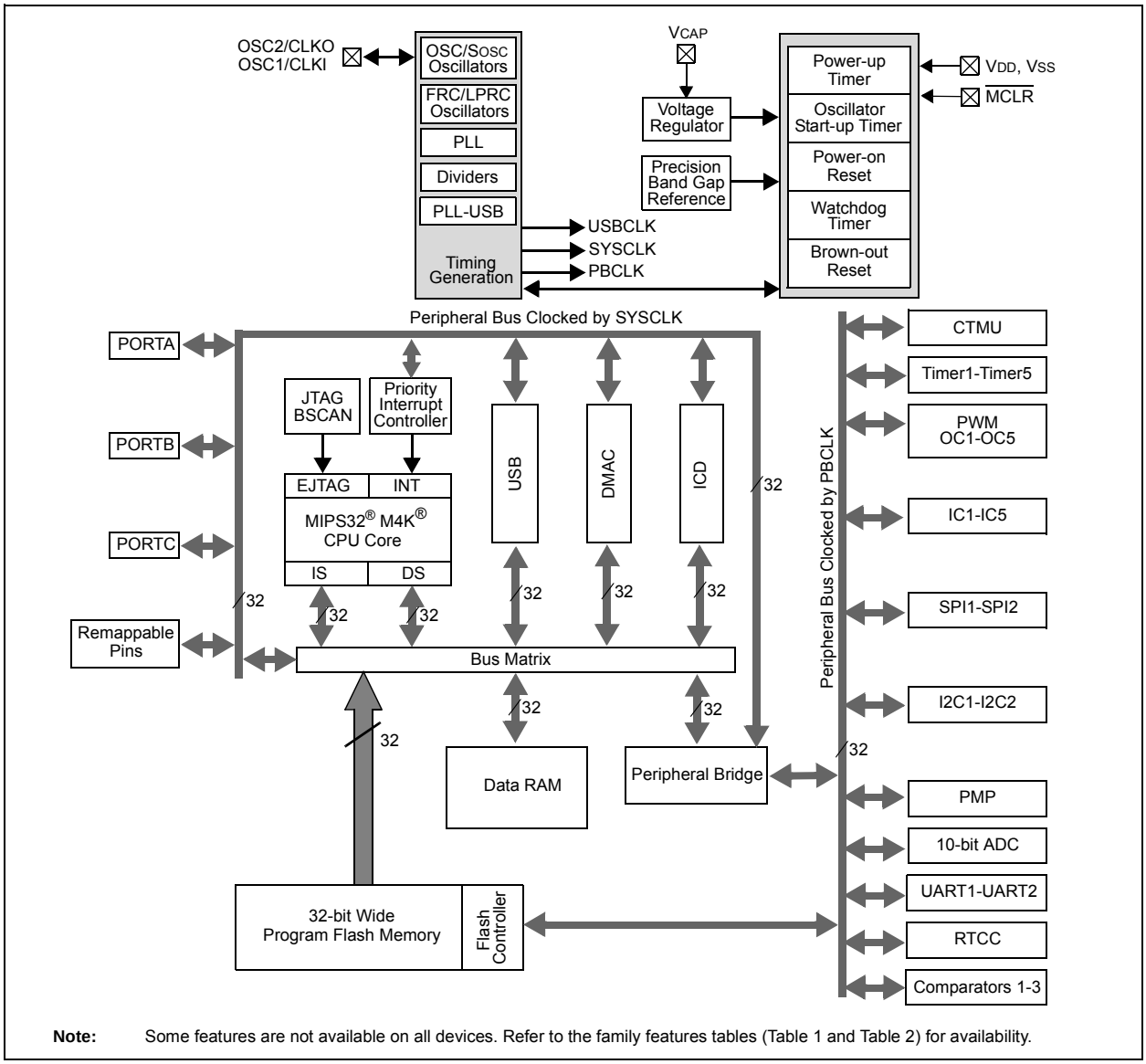
Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to documents listed in the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

This document contains device-specific information for PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family devices.

Figure 1-1 illustrates a general block diagram of the core and peripheral modules in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family of devices.

Table 1-1 lists the functions of the various pins shown in the pinout diagrams.

FIGURE 1-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: Some features are not available on all devices. Refer to the family features tables (Table 1 and Table 2) for availability.

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

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

2: Pin number for PIC32MX1XX devices only.

3: Pin number for PIC32MX2XX devices only.

3.0 CPU

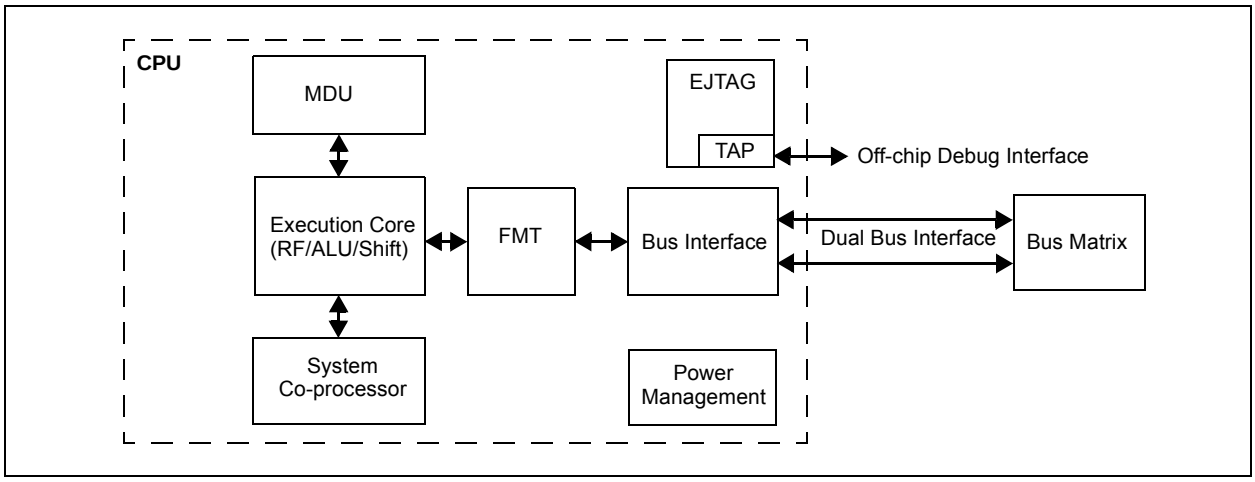
Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX 28/36/44-pin Family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 2. "CPU"** (DS60001113), which is available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32). Resources for the MIPS32® M4K® Processor Core are available at: www.imgtec.com.

The MIPS32® M4K® Processor Core is the heart of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX family processor. The CPU fetches instructions, decodes each instruction, fetches source operands, executes each instruction and writes the results of instruction execution to the destinations.

3.1 Features

- 5-stage pipeline
- 32-bit address and data paths
- MIPS32 Enhanced Architecture (Release 2)
  - Multiply-accumulate and multiply-subtract instructions
  - Targeted multiply instruction
  - Zero/One detect instructions
  - `WAIT` instruction
  - Conditional move instructions (`MOVN`, `MOVZ`)
  - Vectored interrupts
  - Programmable exception vector base
  - Atomic interrupt enable/disable
  - Bit field manipulation instructions
- MIPS16e® code compression
  - 16-bit encoding of 32-bit instructions to improve code density
  - Special PC-relative instructions for efficient loading of addresses and constants
  - `SAVE` and `RESTORE` macro instructions for setting up and tearing down stack frames within subroutines
  - Improved support for handling 8 and 16-bit data types
- Simple Fixed Mapping Translation (FMT) mechanism
- Simple dual bus interface
  - Independent 32-bit address and data buses
  - Transactions can be aborted to improve interrupt latency
- Autonomous multiply/divide unit
  - Maximum issue rate of one 32x16 multiply per clock
  - Maximum issue rate of one 32x32 multiply every other clock
  - Early-in iterative divide. Minimum 11 and maximum 33 clock latency (dividend (*rs*) sign extension-dependent)
- Power control
  - Minimum frequency: 0 MHz
  - Low-Power mode (triggered by `WAIT` instruction)
  - Extensive use of local gated clocks
- EJTAG debug and instruction trace
  - Support for single stepping
  - Virtual instruction and data address/value
  - Breakpoints

FIGURE 3-1: MIPS32® M4K® PROCESSOR CORE BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 9-2: DMASTAT: DMA STATUS REGISTER

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

bit 3 **RDWR:** Read/Write Status bit
1 = Last DMA bus access was a read
0 = Last DMA bus access was a write

bit 2-0 **DMACH<2:0>:** DMA Channel bits
These bits contain the value of the most recent active DMA channel.

REGISTER 9-3: DMAADDR: DMA ADDRESS REGISTER

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

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

bit 31-0 **DMAADDR<31:0>:** DMA Module Address bits
These bits contain the address of the most recent DMA access.

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:

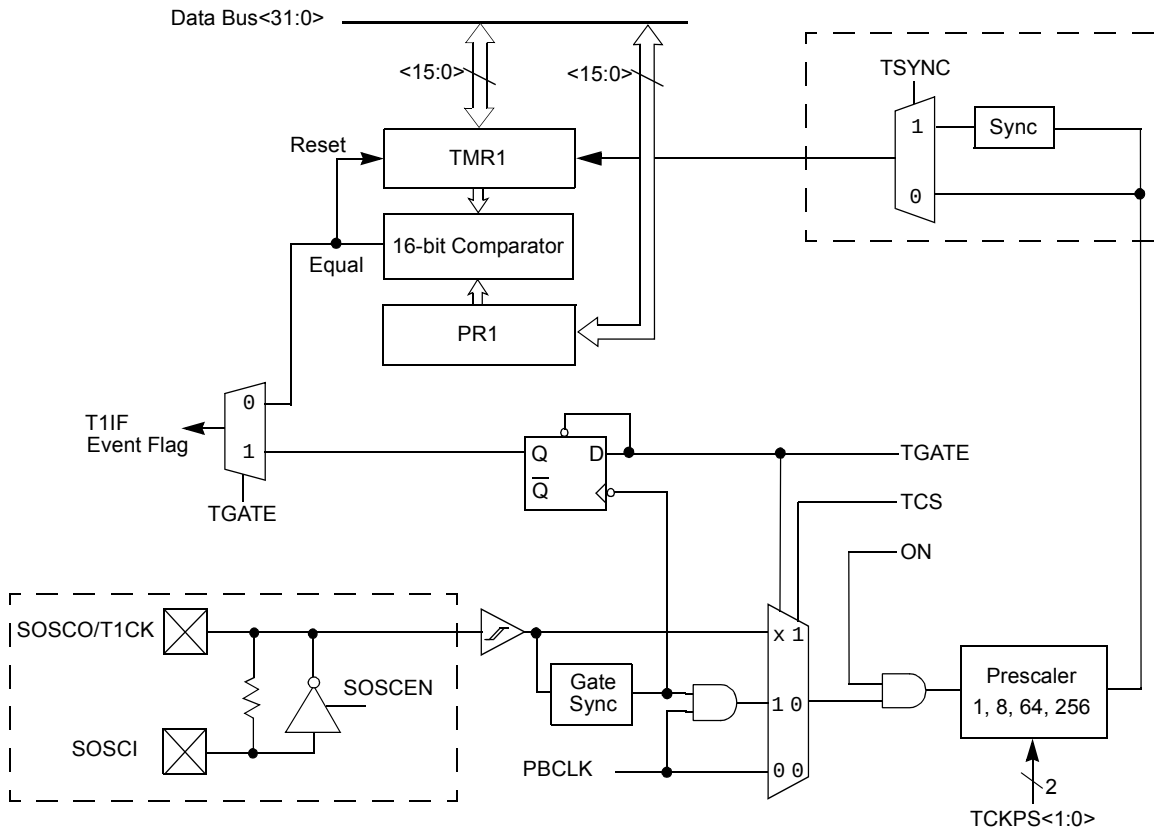
- Synchronous Internal Timer
- Synchronous Internal Gated Timer
- Synchronous External Timer
- Asynchronous External Timer

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.

REGISTER 13-1: TXCON: TYPE B 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON(1,3)	—	SIDL(4)	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0
	TGATE(3)	TCKPS<2:0>(3)			T32(2)	—	TCS(3)	—

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(1,3)
- 1 = Module is enabled
- 0 = Module is disabled

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

bit 13 **SIDL:** Stop in Idle Mode bit(4)
- 1 = Discontinue module operation when the device enters Idle mode
- 0 = Continue module operation when the device enters Idle mode

bit 12-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **TGATE:** Timer Gated Time Accumulation Enable bit(3)

When TCS = 1:
This bit is ignored and is read as '0'.

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

bit 6-4 **TCKPS<2:0>:** Timer Input Clock Prescale Select bits(3)
- 111 = 1:256 prescale value
- 110 = 1:64 prescale value
- 101 = 1:32 prescale value
- 100 = 1:16 prescale value
- 011 = 1:8 prescale value
- 010 = 1:4 prescale value
- 001 = 1:2 prescale value
- 000 = 1:1 prescale value

Note 1: When using 1:1 PBCLK 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.

2: This bit is available only on even numbered timers (Timer2 and Timer4).

3: While operating in 32-bit mode, this bit has no effect for odd numbered timers (Timer3, and Timer5). All timer functions are set through the even numbered timers.

4: While operating in 32-bit mode, this bit must be cleared on odd numbered timers to enable the 32-bit timer in Idle mode.

REGISTER 17-3: SPIxSTAT: SPI STATUS REGISTER

bit 3 **SPITBE:** SPI Transmit Buffer Empty Status bit
1 = Transmit buffer, SPIxTXB is empty
0 = Transmit buffer, SPIxTXB is not empty
Automatically set in hardware when SPI transfers data from SPIxTXB to SPIxSR.
Automatically cleared in hardware when SPIxBUF is written to, loading SPIxTXB.

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

bit 1 **SPITBF:** SPI Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Transmit not yet started, SPITXB is full
0 = Transmit buffer is not full
Standard Buffer Mode:
Automatically set in hardware when the core writes to the SPIBUF location, loading SPITXB.
Automatically cleared in hardware when the SPI module transfers data from SPITXB to SPISR.
Enhanced Buffer Mode:
Set when CWPTR + 1 = SRPTR; cleared otherwise

bit 0 **SPIRBF:** SPI Receive Buffer Full Status bit
1 = Receive buffer, SPIxRXB is full
0 = Receive buffer, SPIxRXB is not full
Standard Buffer Mode:
Automatically set in hardware when the SPI module transfers data from SPIxSR to SPIxRXB.
Automatically cleared in hardware when SPIxBUF is read from, reading SPIxRXB.
Enhanced Buffer Mode:
Set when SWPTR + 1 = CRPTR; cleared otherwise

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.

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

FIGURE 19-2: UART RECEPTION

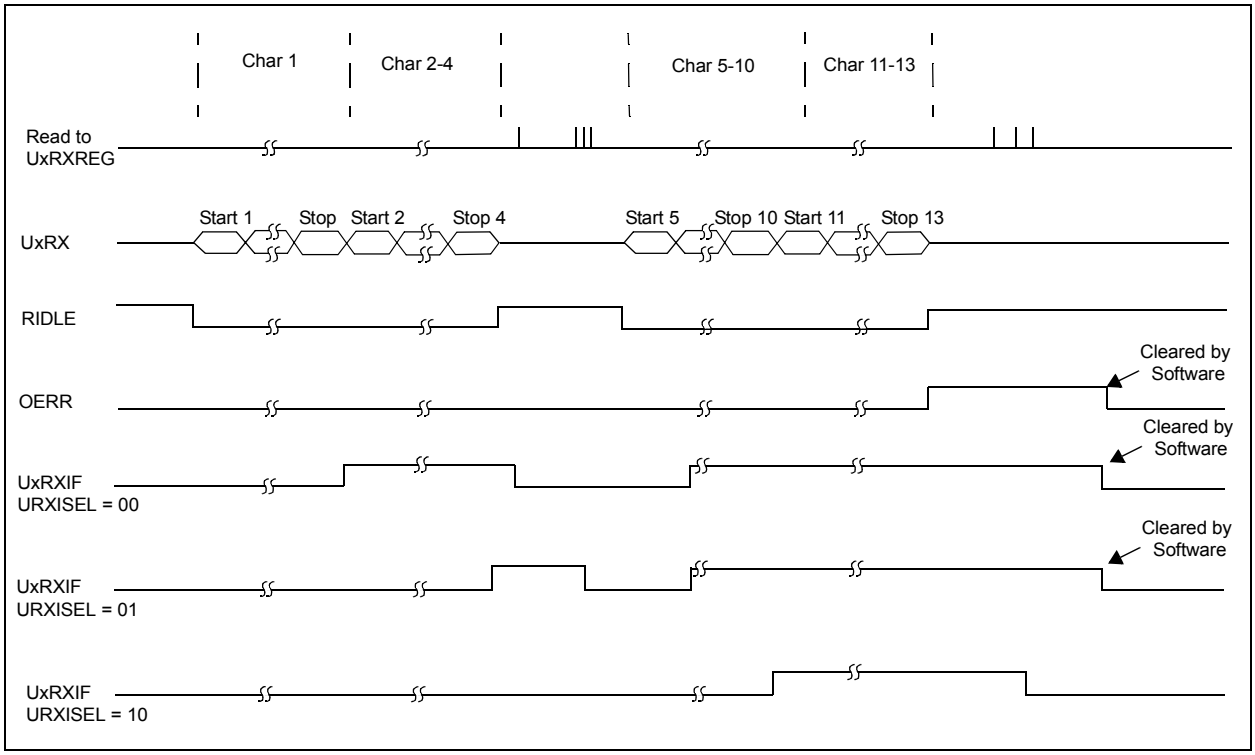
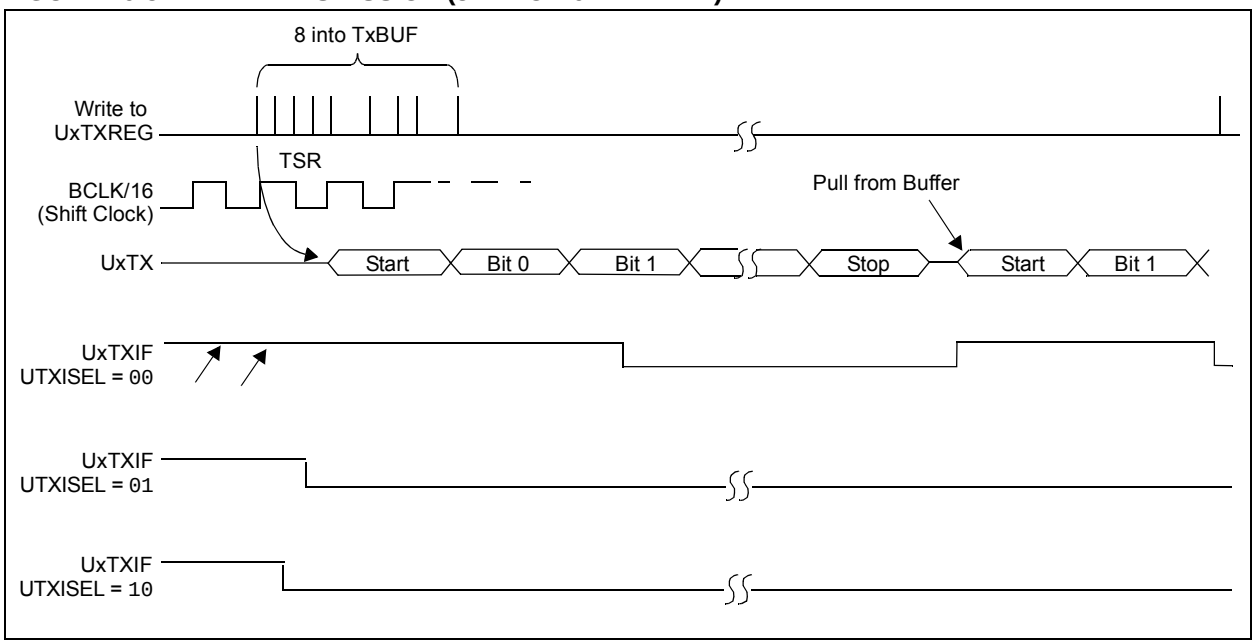


FIGURE 19-3: TRANSMISSION (8-BIT OR 9-BIT DATA)



REGISTER 21-1: RTCCON: RTC 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	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	CAL<9:8>	
23:16	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CAL<7:0>							
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON(1,2)	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R/W-0
	RTSECSEL(3)	RTCCLKON	—	—	RTCWREN(4)	RTCSYNC	HALFSEC(5)	RTCOE

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 31-26 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 25-16 **CAL<9:0>:** RTC Drift Calibration bits, which contain a signed 10-bit integer value

0111111111 = Maximum positive adjustment, adds 511 RTC clock pulses every one minute
•
•
•
0000000001 = Minimum positive adjustment, adds 1 RTC clock pulse every one minute
0000000000 = No adjustment
1111111111 = Minimum negative adjustment, subtracts 1 RTC clock pulse every one minute
•
•
•
1000000000 = Maximum negative adjustment, subtracts 512 clock pulses every one minute

bit 15 **ON:** RTCC On bit(1,2)

1 = RTCC module is enabled
0 = RTCC module is disabled

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

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

1 = Disables the PBCLK to the RTCC when the device enters Idle mode
0 = Continue normal operation when the device enters Idle mode

bit 12-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **RTSECSEL:** RTCC Seconds Clock Output Select bit(3)

1 = RTCC Seconds Clock is selected for the RTCC pin
0 = RTCC Alarm Pulse is selected for the RTCC pin

bit 6 **RTCCLKON:** RTCC Clock Enable Status bit

1 = RTCC Clock is actively running
0 = RTCC Clock is not running

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).

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.

27.2 Configuration Registers

TABLE 27-1: DEVCFG: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD SUMMARY

Virtual Address (BFC0_#)	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	
0BF0	DEVCFG3	31:16	FVBUSONIO	FUSBIDIO	IOL1WAY	PMDL1WAY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	USERID<15:0>																xxxx
0BF4	DEVCFG2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FPLLODIV<2:0>			xxxx
		15:0	UPLLEN(1)	—	—	—	—	UPLLIDIV<2:0>(1)			—	FPLLMUL<2:0>			—	FPLLIDIV<2:0>			xxxx
0BF8	DEVCFG1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	FWDTWINSZ<1:0>		FWDTEN	WINDIS	—	WDTPS<4:0>					xxxx
		15:0	FCKSM<1:0>		FPBDIV<1:0>		—	OSCIOFNC	POSCMOD<1:0>		IESO	—	FSOSCEN	—	—	FNOSC<2:0>			xxxx
0BFC	DEVCFG0	31:16	—	—	—	CP	—	—	—	BWP	—	—	—	—	—	PWP<8:6>(2)			xxxx
		15:0	PWP<5:0>						—	—	—	—	—	ICESEL<1:0>		JTAGEN	DEBUG<1:0>		xxxx

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

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

2: PWP<8:7> are only available on devices with 256 KB of Flash.

TABLE 27-2: DEVICE ID, REVISION, AND CONFIGURATION SUMMARY

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets(1)
			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	
F220	DEVID	31:16	VER<3:0>				DEVID<27:16>												xxxx(1)
		15:0	DEVID<15:0>																xxxx(1)
F200	CFGCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	IOLOCK	PMDLOCK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	JTAGEN	—	—	TDOEN	000B
F230	SYSKEY(3)	31:16	SYSKEY<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000

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

Note 1: Reset values are dependent on the device variant.

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.

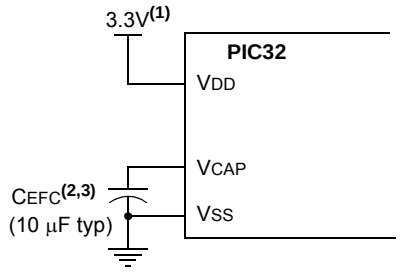
27.3.1 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND POR

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

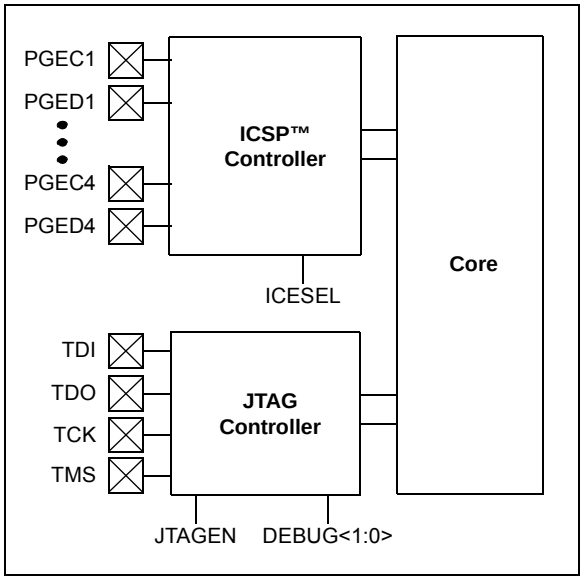


TABLE 30-13: COMPARATOR SPECIFICATIONS

DC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 4): 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Comments**
D300	VIOFF	Input Offset Voltage	—	±7.5	±25	mV	AVDD = VDD, AVSS = VSS
D301	VICM	Input Common Mode Voltage	0	—	VDD	V	AVDD = VDD, AVSS = VSS **(Note 2)**
D302	CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	55	—	—	dB	Max VICM = (VDD - 1)V **(Note 2)**
D303A	TRESP	Large Signal Response Time	—	150	400	ns	AVDD = VDD, AVSS = VSS **(Note 1,2)**
D303B	TSRESP	Small Signal Response Time	—	1	—	μs	This is defined as an input step of 50 mV with 15 mV of overdrive **(Note 2)**
D304	ON2OV	Comparator Enabled to Output Valid	—	—	10	μs	Comparator module is configured before setting the comparator ON bit **(Note 2)**
D305	IVREF	Internal Voltage Reference	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	—
D312	TSET	Internal Comparator Voltage DRC Reference Setting time	—	—	10	μs	**(Note 3)**

Note 1: Response time measured with one comparator input at (VDD – 1.5)/2, while the other input transitions from VSS to VDD.

2: These parameters are characterized but not tested.

3: Settling time measured while CVRR = 1 and CVR<3:0> transitions from '0000' to '1111'. This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.

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

Revision E (October 2012)

All singular pin diagram occurrences of CVREF were changed to: CVREFOUT. In addition, minor text and formatting changes were incorporated throughout the document.

All major changes are referenced by their respective section in Table A-4.

TABLE A-4: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section	Update Description
"32-bit Microcontrollers (up to 128 KB Flash and 32 KB SRAM) with Audio and Graphics Interfaces, USB, and Advanced Analog"	Updated the following feature sections: • **"Operating Conditions"** • **"Communication Interfaces"**
2.0 "Guidelines for Getting Started with 32-bit MCUs"	Removed Section 2.8 "Configuration of Analog and Digital Pins During ICSP Operations".
3.0 "CPU"	Removed references to GPR shadow registers in **3.1 "Features"** and **3.2.1 "Execution Unit"**.
4.0 "Memory Organization"	Updated the BRG bit range in the SPI1 and SPI2 Register Map (see Table 4-8). Added the PWP<6> bit to the Device Configuration Word Summary (see Table 4-17).
5.0 "Flash Program Memory"	Added a note with Flash page size and row size information.
7.0 "Interrupt Controller"	Updated the TPC<2:0> bit definitions (see Register 7-1). Updated the IPTMR<31:0> bit definition (see Register 7-3).
8.0 "Oscillator Configuration"	Updated the PIC32MX1XX/2XX Family Clock Diagram (see Figure 8-1). Updated the RODIV<14:0> bit definitions (see Register 8-3).
10.0 "USB On-The-Go (OTG)"	Updated the Notes in the USB Interface Diagram (see Figure 10-1).
18.0 "Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)"	Updated the baud rate range in the list of primary features.
26.0 "Special Features"	Added the PWP<6> bit to the Device Configuration Word 0 (see Register 26-1).
29.0 "Electrical Characteristics"	Added Note 1 to Operating MIPS vs. Voltage (see Table 29-1). Added Note 2 to DC Temperature and Voltage Specifications (see Table 29-4). Updated the Conditions for parameter DC25 in DC Characteristics: Operating Current (IDD) (see Table 29-5). Added Note 2 to Electrical Characteristics: BOR (see Table 29-10). Added Note 4 to Comparator Specifications (see Table 29-12). Added Note 5 to ADC Module Specifications (see Table 29-32). Updated the 10-bit Conversion Rate Parameters and added Note 3 (see Table 29-33). Added Note 4 to the Analog-to-Digital Conversion Timing Requirements (see Table 29-34). Added Note 3 to CTMU Current Source Specifications (see Table 29-39).
30.0 "50 MHz Electrical Characteristics"	New chapter with electrical characteristics for 50 MHz devices.
31.0 "Packaging Information"	The 36-pin and 44-pin VTLA packages have been updated.

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