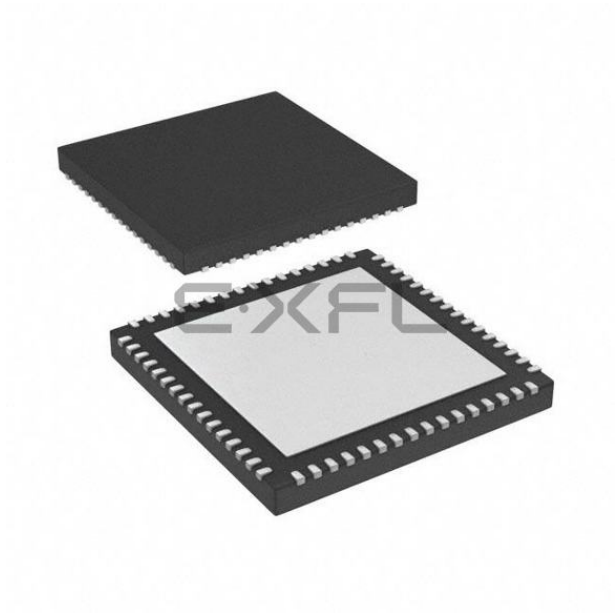

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Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® M-Class
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	200MHz
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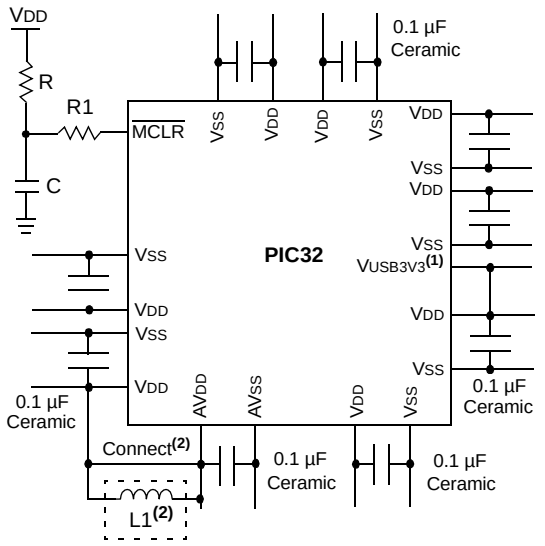
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	46
Program Memory Size	1MB (1M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	512K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.1V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 24x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-QFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mz1024efh064-i-mr

TABLE 1-6: PORTA THROUGH PORTK PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number				Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	64-pin QFN/ TQFP	100-pin TQFP	124-pin VTLA	144-pin TQFP/ LQFP			
PORTA							
RA0	—	17	A11	22	I/O	ST	PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port
RA1	—	38	B21	56	I/O	ST	
RA2	—	59	A41	85	I/O	ST	
RA3	—	60	B34	86	I/O	ST	
RA4	—	61	A42	87	I/O	ST	
RA5	—	2	B1	2	I/O	ST	
RA6	—	89	A61	129	I/O	ST	
RA7	—	90	B51	130	I/O	ST	
RA9	—	28	B15	39	I/O	ST	
RA10	—	29	A20	40	I/O	ST	
RA14	—	66	B37	95	I/O	ST	
RA15	—	67	A45	96	I/O	ST	
PORTB							
RB0	16	25	A18	36	I/O	ST	PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port
RB1	15	24	A17	35	I/O	ST	
RB2	14	23	A16	34	I/O	ST	
RB3	13	22	A14	31	I/O	ST	
RB4	12	21	A13	26	I/O	ST	
RB5	11	20	B11	25	I/O	ST	
RB6	17	26	B14	37	I/O	ST	
RB7	18	27	A19	38	I/O	ST	
RB8	21	32	B18	47	I/O	ST	
RB9	22	33	A23	48	I/O	ST	
RB10	23	34	B19	49	I/O	ST	
RB11	24	35	A24	50	I/O	ST	
RB12	27	41	A27	59	I/O	ST	
RB13	28	42	B23	60	I/O	ST	
RB14	29	43	A28	61	I/O	ST	
RB15	30	44	B24	62	I/O	ST	
PORTC							
RC1	—	6	B3	6	I/O	ST	PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port
RC2	—	7	A6	11	I/O	ST	
RC3	—	8	B5	12	I/O	ST	
RC4	—	9	A7	13	I/O	ST	
RC12	31	49	B28	71	I/O	ST	
RC13	47	72	B41	105	I/O	ST	
RC14	48	73	A49	106	I/O	ST	
RC15	32	50	A33	72	I/O	ST	

Legend: CMOS = CMOS-compatible input or output; ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; TTL = Transistor-transistor Logic input buffer; Analog = Analog input; O = Output; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select; P = Power; I = Input

FIGURE 2-1: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CONNECTION



Note 1: If the USB module is not used, this pin must be connected to VSS.

2: As an option, instead of a hard-wired connection, an inductor (L1) can be substituted between VDD and AVDD to improve ADC noise rejection. The inductor impedance should be less than 1Ω and the inductor capacity greater than 10 mA.

Where:

$$f = \frac{FCNV}{2} \quad \text{(i.e., ADC conversion rate/2)}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sqrt{LC})}$$

$$L = \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi f\sqrt{C})}\right)^2$$

2.2.1 BULK CAPACITORS

The use of a bulk capacitor is recommended to improve power supply stability. Typical values range from 4.7 µF to 47 µF. This capacitor should be located as close to the device as possible.

2.3 Master Clear (MCLR) Pin

The MCLR pin provides for two specific device functions:

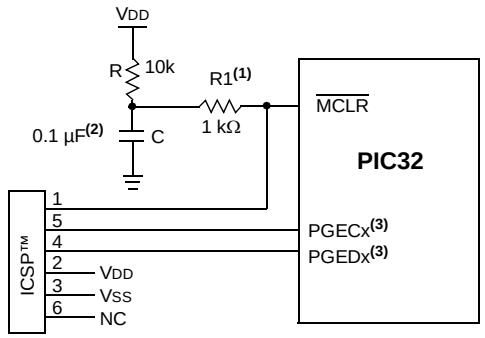
- Device Reset
- Device programming and debugging

Pulling The MCLR pin low generates either a device Reset or a POR, depending on the setting of the SMCLR bit (DEVCFG0<15>). Figure 2-2 illustrates a typical MCLR circuit. During device programming and debugging, the resistance and capacitance that can be added to the pin must be considered. Device programmers and debuggers drive the MCLR pin. Consequently, specific voltage levels (VIH and VIL) and fast signal transitions must not be adversely affected. Therefore, specific values of R and C will need to be adjusted based on the application and PCB requirements.

For example, as illustrated in Figure 2-2, it is recommended that the capacitor C be isolated from the MCLR pin during programming and debugging operations.

Place the components illustrated in Figure 2-2 within one-quarter inch (6 mm) from the MCLR pin.

FIGURE 2-2: EXAMPLE OF MCLR PIN CONNECTIONS



Note 1: 470Ω ≤ R1 ≤ 1kΩ will limit any current flowing into MCLR from the external capacitor C, in the event of MCLR pin breakdown, due to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) or Electrical Overstress (EOS). Ensure that the MCLR pin VIH and VIL specifications are met without interfering with the Debug/Programmer tools.

2: The capacitor can be sized to prevent unintentional Resets from brief glitches or to extend the device Reset period during POR.

3: No pull-ups or bypass capacitors are allowed on active debug/program PGECx/PGEDx pins.

REGISTER 3-7: FCCR: FLOATING POINT CONDITION CODES REGISTER; CP1 REGISTER 25

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

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

bit 31-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7-0 **FCC<7:0>:** Floating Point Condition Code bits

These bits record the results of floating point compares and are tested for floating point conditional branches and conditional moves.

TABLE 4-19: SYSTEM BUS TARGET 11 REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF8F_#)	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	
AC20	SBT11ELOG1	31:16	MULTI	—	—	—	CODE<3:0>				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	INITID<7:0>								REGION<3:0>				—	CMD<2:0>			0000
AC24	SBT11ELOG2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GROUP<1:0>		0000
AC28	SBT11ECON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ERRP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
AC30	SBT11ECLRS	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLEAR	0000
AC38	SBT11ECLRM	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLEAR	0000
AC40	SBT11REG0	31:16	BASE<21:6>																xxxx
		15:0	BASE<5:0>						PRI	—	SIZE<4:0>					—	—	—	xxxx
AC50	SBT11RD0	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GROUP3	GROUP2	GROUP1	GROUP0	xxxx
AC58	SBT11WR0	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GROUP3	GROUP2	GROUP1	GROUP0	xxxx
AC60	SBT11REG1	31:16	BASE<21:6>																xxxx
		15:0	BASE<5:0>						PRI	—	SIZE<4:0>					—	—	—	xxxx
AC70	SBT11RD1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GROUP3	GROUP2	GROUP1	GROUP0	xxxx
AC78	SBT11WR1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GROUP3	GROUP2	GROUP1	GROUP0	xxxx

Legend: x = unknown value on Reset; — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.
Note: For reset values listed as 'xxxx', please refer to Table 4-6 for the actual reset values.

TABLE 7-3: INTERRUPT REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

Virtual Address (BF81_#)	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	
00F0	IEC3(6)	31:16	CNKIE	CNJIE	CNHIE	CNGIE	CNFIE	CNEIE	CNDIE	CNCIE	CNBIE	CNAIE	I2C1MIE	I2C1SIE	I2C1BIE	U1TXIE	U1RXIE	U1EIE	0000
		15:0	SPI1TXIE	SPI1RXIE	SPI1EIE	—	CRPTIE(7)	SBIE	CFDCIE	CPCIE	ADCD44IE	ADCD43IE	ADCD42IE	ADCD41IE	ADCD40IE	ADCD39IE	ADCD38IE	ADCD37IE	0000
0100	IEC4	31:16	U3TXIE	U3RXIE	U3EIE	SPI3TXIE	SPI3RXIE	SPI3EIE	ETHIE	CAN2IE(3)	CAN1IE(3)	I2C2MIE(2)	I2C2SIE(2)	I2C2BIE(2)	U2TXIE	U2RXIE	U2EIE	SPI2TXIE	0000
		15:0	SPI2RXIE	SPI2EIE	DMA7IE	DMA6IE	DMA5IE	DMA4IE	DMA3IE	DMA2IE	DMA1IE	DMA0IE	USBDMAIE	USBIE	CMP2IE	CMP1IE	PMPEIE	PMPIE	0000
0110	IEC5	31:16	—	U6TXIE	U6RXIE	U6EIE	SPI6TXIE(2)	SPI6RXIE(2)	SPI6IE(2)	I2C5MIE	I2C5SIE	I2C5BIE	U5TXIE	U5RXIE	U5EIE	SPI5TXIE(2)	SPI5RXIE(2)	SPI5EIE(2)	0000
		15:0	I2C4MIE	I2C4SIE	I2C4BIE	U4TXIE	U4RXIE	U4EIE	SQI1IE	PREIE	FCEIE	RTCCIE	SPI4TXIE	SPI4RXIE	SPI4EIE	I2C3MIE	I2C3SIE	I2C3BIE	0000
0120	IEC6	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADC7WIE	—	—	ADC4WIE	ADC3WIE	ADC2WIE	0000
		15:0	ADC1WIE	ADC0WIE	ADC7EIE	—	—	ADC4EIE	ADC3EIF	ADC2EIE	ADC1EIE	ADC0EIE	—	ADCGRPIE	—	ADCURDYIE	ADCARDYIE	ADCEOSIE	0000
0140	IPC0	31:16	—	—	—	INT0IP<2:0>			INT0IS<1:0>		—	—	—	CS1IP<2:0>			CS1IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	CS0IP<2:0>			CS0IS<1:0>		—	—	—	CTIP<2:0>			CTIS<1:0>		0000
0150	IPC1	31:16	—	—	—	OC1IP<2:0>			OC1IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC1IP<2:0>			IC1IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC1EIP<2:0>			IC1EIS<1:0>		—	—	—	T1IP<2:0>			T1IS<1:0>		0000
0160	IPC2	31:16	—	—	—	IC2IP<2:0>			IC2IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC2EIP<2:0>			IC2EIS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	T2IP<2:0>			T2IS<1:0>		—	—	—	INT1IP<2:0>			INT1IS<1:0>		0000
0170	IPC3	31:16	—	—	—	IC3EIP<2:0>			IC3EIS<1:0>		—	—	—	T3IP<2:0>			T3IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	INT2IP<2:0>			INT2IS<1:0>		—	—	—	OC2IP<2:0>			OC2IS<1:0>		0000
0180	IPC4	31:16	—	—	—	T4IP<2:0>			T4IS<1:0>		—	—	—	INT3IP<2:0>			INT3IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	OC3IP<2:0>			OC3IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC3IP<2:0>			IC3IS<1:0>		0000
0190	IPC5	31:16	—	—	—	INT4IP<2:0>			INT4IS<1:0>		—	—	—	OC4IP<2:0>			OC4IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC4IP<2:0>			IC4IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC4EIP<2:0>			IC4EIS<1:0>		0000
01A0	IPC6	31:16	—	—	—	OC5IP<2:0>			OC5IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC5IP<2:0>			IC5IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC5EIP<2:0>			IC5EIS<1:0>		—	—	—	T5IP<2:0>			T5IS<1:0>		0000
01B0	IPC7	31:16	—	—	—	OC6IP<2:0>			OC6IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC6IP<2:0>			IC6IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC6EIP<2:0>			IC6EIS<1:0>		—	—	—	T6IP<2:0>			T6IS<1:0>		0000
01C0	IPC8	31:16	—	—	—	OC7IP<2:0>			OC7IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC7IP<2:0>			IC7IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC7EIP<2:0>			IC7EIS<1:0>		—	—	—	T7IP<2:0>			T7IS<1:0>		0000
01D0	IPC9	31:16	—	—	—	OC8IP<2:0>			OC8IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC8IP<2:0>			IC8IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC8EIP<2:0>			IC8EIS<1:0>		—	—	—	T8IP<2:0>			T8IS<1:0>		0000
01E0	IPC10	31:16	—	—	—	OC9IP<2:0>			OC9IS<1:0>		—	—	—	IC9IP<2:0>			IC9IS<1:0>		0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC9EIP<2:0>			IC9EIS<1:0>		—	—	—	T9IP<2:0>			T9IS<1:0>		0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table with the exception of the OFFx registers, have corresponding CLR, SET, and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.3 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for more information.
2: This bit or register is not available on 64-pin devices.
3: This bit or register is not available on devices without a CAN module.
4: This bit or register is not available on 100-pin devices.
5: Bits 31 and 30 are not available on 64-pin and 100-pin devices; bits 29 through 14 are not available on 64-pin devices.
6: Bits 31, 30, 29, and bits 5 through 0 are not available on 64-pin and 100-pin devices; bit 31 is not available on 124-pin devices; bit 22 is not available on 64-pin devices.
7: This bit or register is not available on devices without a Crypto module.
8: This bit or register is not available on 124-pin devices.

REGISTER 11-5: USBIE0CSR0: USB INDEXED ENDPOINT CONTROL STATUS REGISTER 0 (ENDPOINT 0) (CONTINUED)

bit 21 **SENDSTALL:** Send Stall Control bit (*Device mode*)
1 = Terminate the current transaction and transmit a STALL handshake. This bit is automatically cleared.
0 = Do not send STALL handshake.

REQPKT: IN transaction Request Control bit (*Host mode*)
1 = Request an IN transaction. This bit is cleared when the RXPKTRDY bit is set.
0 = Do not request an IN transaction

bit 20 **SETUPEND:** Early Control Transaction End Status bit (*Device mode*)
1 = A control transaction ended before the DATAEND bit has been set. An interrupt will be generated and the FIFO flushed at this time.
0 = Normal operation

This bit is cleared by writing a '1' to the SVCSETEND bit in this register.

ERROR: No Response Error Status bit (*Host mode*)
1 = Three attempts have been made to perform a transaction with no response from the peripheral. An interrupt is generated.
0 = Clear this flag. Software must write a '0' to this bit to clear it.

bit 19 **DATAEND:** End of Data Control bit (*Device mode*)
The software sets this bit when:

- Setting TXPKTRDY for the last data packet
- Clearing RXPKTRDY after unloading the last data packet
- Setting TXPKTRDY for a zero length data packet

Hardware clears this bit.

SETUPPKT: Send a SETUP token Control bit (*Host mode*)
1 = When set at the same time as the TXPKTRDY bit is set, the module sends a SETUP token instead of an OUT token for the transaction
0 = Normal OUT token operation

Setting this bit also clears the Data Toggle.

bit 18 **SENTSTALL:** STALL sent status bit (*Device mode*)
1 = STALL handshake has been transmitted
0 = Software clear of bit

RXSTALL: STALL handshake received Status bit (*Host mode*)
1 = STALL handshake was received
0 = Software clear of bit

bit 17 **TXPKTRDY:** TX Packet Ready Control bit
1 = Data packet has been loaded into the FIFO. It is cleared automatically.
0 = No data packet is ready for transmit

bit 16 **RXPKTRDY:** RX Packet Ready Status bit
1 = Data packet has been received. Interrupt is generated (when enabled) when this bit is set.
0 = No data packet has been received

This bit is cleared by setting the SVCRPR bit.

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

12.1 Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

All port pins have up to 14 registers directly associated with their operation as digital I/O. The data direction register (TRISx) determines whether the pin is an input or an output. If the data direction bit is a '1', then the pin is an input. All port pins are defined as inputs after a Reset. Reads from the latch (LATx) read the latch. Writes to the latch write the latch. Reads from the port (PORTx) read the port pins, while writes to the port pins write the latch.

12.1.1 OPEN-DRAIN CONFIGURATION

In addition to the PORTx, LATx, and TRISx registers for data control, some port pins can also be individually configured for either digital or open-drain output. This is controlled by the Open-Drain Control register, ODCx, associated with each port. Setting any of the bits configures the corresponding pin to act as an open-drain output.

The open-drain feature allows the generation of outputs higher than VDD (e.g., 5V) on any desired 5V-tolerant pins by using external pull-up resistors. The maximum open-drain voltage allowed is the same as the maximum VIH specification.

Refer to the pin name tables (Table 2 through Table 5) for the available pins and their functionality.

12.1.2 CONFIGURING ANALOG AND DIGITAL PORT PINS

The ANSELx register controls the operation of the analog port pins. The port pins that are to function as analog inputs must have their corresponding ANSEL and TRIS bits set. In order to use port pins for I/O functionality with digital modules, such as Timers, UARTs, etc., the corresponding ANSELx bit must be cleared.

The ANSELx register has a default value of 0xFFFF; therefore, all pins that share analog functions are analog (not digital) by default.

If the TRIS bit is cleared (output) while the ANSELx bit is set, the digital output level (VOH or VOL) is converted by an analog peripheral, such as the ADC module or Comparator module.

When the PORT register is read, all pins configured as analog input channels are read as cleared (a low level).

Pins configured as digital inputs do not convert an analog input. Analog levels on any pin defined as a digital input (including the ANx pins) can cause the input buffer to consume current that exceeds the device specifications.

12.1.3 I/O PORT WRITE/READ TIMING

One instruction cycle is required between a port direction change or port write operation and a read operation of the same port. Typically this instruction would be an NOP.

12.1.4 INPUT CHANGE NOTIFICATION

The input change notification function of the I/O ports allows the PIC32MZ EF devices to generate interrupt requests to the processor in response to a change-of-state on selected input pins. This feature can detect input change-of-states even in Sleep mode, when the clocks are disabled. Every I/O port pin can be selected (enabled) for generating an interrupt request on a change-of-state.

Seven control registers are associated with the CN functionality of each I/O port. The CNENx/CNNEx registers contain the CN interrupt enable control bits for each of the input pins. Setting any of these bits enables a CN interrupt for the corresponding pins. CNENx enables a mismatch CN interrupt condition when the EDGEDETECT bit (CNCONx<11>) is not set. When the EDGEDETECT bit is set, CNNEx controls the negative edge while CNENx controls the positive.

The CNSTATx/CNFx registers indicate the status of change notice based on the setting of the EDGEDETECT bit. If the EDGEDETECT bit is set to '0', the CNSTATx register indicates whether a change occurred on the corresponding pin since the last read of the PORTx bit. If the EDGEDETECT bit is set to '1', the CNFx register indicates whether a change has occurred and through the CNNEx/CNENx registers the edge type of the change that occurred is also indicated.

Each I/O pin also has a weak pull-up and a weak pull-down connected to it. The pull-ups act as a current source or sink source connected to the pin, and eliminate the need for external resistors when push-button or keypad devices are connected. The pull-ups and pull-downs are enabled separately using the CNPUx and the CNPDx registers, which contain the control bits for each of the pins. Setting any of the control bits enables the weak pull-ups and/or pull-downs for the corresponding pins.

Note:	Pull-ups and pull-downs on change notification pins should always be disabled when the port pin is configured as a digital output.

An additional control register (CNCONx) is shown in Register 12-3.

TABLE 12-3: OUTPUT PIN SELECTION

RPn Port Pin	RPnR SFR	RPnR bits	RPnR Value to Peripheral Selection
RPD2	RPD2R	RPD2R<3:0>	0000 = No Connect 0001 = U3TX 0010 = U4RTS 0011 = Reserved 0100 = Reserved 0101 = SDO1 0110 = SDO2 0111 = SDO3 1000 = Reserved 1001 = SDO5(1) 1010 = SS6(1) 1011 = OC3 1100 = OC6 1101 = REFCLKO4 1110 = C2OUT 1111 = C1TX(3)
RPG8	RPG8R	RPG8R<3:0>	
RPF4	RPF4R	RPF4R<3:0>	
RPD10	RPD10R	RPD10R<3:0>	
RPF1	RPF1R	RPF1R<3:0>	
RPB9	RPB9R	RPB9R<3:0>	
RPB10	RPB10R	RPB10R<3:0>	
RPC14	RPC14R	RPC14R<3:0>	
RPB5	RPB5R	RPB5R<3:0>	
RPC1(1)	RPC1R(1)	RPC1R<3:0>(1)	
RPD14(1)	RPD14R(1)	RPD14R<3:0>(1)	
RPG1(1)	RPG1R(1)	RPG1R<3:0>(1)	
RPA14(1)	RPA14R(1)	RPA14R<3:0>(1)	
RPD6(2)	RPD6R(2)	RPD6R<3:0>(2)	
RPD3	RPD3R	RPD3R<3:0>	0000 = No Connect 0001 = U1TX 0010 = U2RTS 0011 = U5TX 0100 = U6RTS 0101 = SDO1 0110 = SDO2 0111 = SDO3 1000 = SDO4 1001 = SDO5(1) 1010 = Reserved 1011 = OC4 1100 = OC7 1101 = Reserved 1110 = Reserved 1111 = REFCLKO1
RPG7	RPG7R	RPG7R<3:0>	
RPF5	RPF5R	RPF5R<3:0>	
RPD11	RPD11R	RPD11R<3:0>	
RPF0	RPF0R	RPF0R<3:0>	
RPB1	RPB1R	RPB1R<3:0>	
RPE5	RPE5R	RPE5R<3:0>	
RPC13	RPC13R	RPC13R<3:0>	
RPB3	RPB3R	RPB3R<3:0>	
RPC4(1)	RPC4R(1)	RPC4R<3:0>(1)	
RPD15(1)	RPD15R(1)	RPD15R<3:0>(1)	
RPG0(1)	RPG0R(1)	RPG0R<3:0>(1)	
RPA15(1)	RPA15R(1)	RPA15R<3:0>(1)	
RPD7(2)	RPD7R(2)	RPD7R<3:0>(2)	
RPD9	RPD9R	RPD9R<3:0>	0000 = No Connect 0001 = U3RTS 0010 = U4TX 0011 = Reserved 0100 = U6TX 0101 = SS1 0110 = Reserved 0111 = SS3 1000 = SS4 1001 = SS5(1) 1010 = SDO6(1) 1011 = OC5 1100 = OC8 1101 = Reserved 1110 = C1OUT 1111 = REFCLKO3
RPG6	RPG6R	RPG6R<3:0>	
RPB8	RPB8R	RPB8R<3:0>	
RPB15	RPB15R	RPB15R<3:0>	
RPD4	RPD4R	RPD4R<3:0>	
RPB0	RPB0R	RPB0R<3:0>	
RPE3	RPE3R	RPE3R<3:0>	
RPB7	RPB7R	RPB7R<3:0>	
RPF12(1)	RPF12R(1)	RPF12R<3:0>(1)	
RPD12(1)	RPD12R(1)	RPD12R<3:0>(1)	
RPF8(1)	RPF8R(1)	RPF8R<3:0>(1)	
RPC3(1)	RPC3R(1)	RPC3R<3:0>(1)	
RPE9(1)	RPE9R(1)	RPE9R<3:0>(1)	

Note 1: This selection is not available on 64-pin devices.

2: This selection is not available on 64-pin or 100-pin devices.

3: This selection is not available on devices without a CAN module.

REGISTER 13-1: T1CON: TYPE A TIMER CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 2 **TSYNC:** Timer External Clock Input Synchronization Selection bit

When TCS = 1:
1 = External clock input is synchronized
0 = External clock input is not synchronized

When TCS = 0:
This bit is ignored.

bit 1 **TCS:** Timer Clock Source Select bit

1 = External clock from T1CKI pin
0 = Internal peripheral clock

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

REGISTER 20-9: SQI1INTSTAT: SQI INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 2 **TXTHRIF:** Transmit Buffer Threshold Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Transmit buffer has more than TXINTTHR words of space available
0 = Transmit buffer has less than TXINTTHR words of space available

bit 1 **TXFULLIF:** Transmit Buffer Full Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The transmit buffer is full
0 = The transmit buffer is not full

bit 0 **TXEMPTYIF:** Transmit Buffer Empty Interrupt Flag bit
1 = The transmit buffer is empty
0 = The transmit buffer has content

Note 1: In Boot/XIP mode, the POR value of the receive buffer threshold is zero. Therefore, this bit will be set to a '1', immediately after a POR until a read request on the System Bus is received.

Note: The bits in the register are cleared by writing a '1' to the corresponding bit position.

REGISTER 29-17: CiFLTCON7: CAN FILTER CONTROL REGISTER 7 (CONTINUED)

bit 15 **FLTEN29:** Filter 29 Enable bit
1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled

bit 14-13 **MSEL29<1:0>:** Filter 29 Mask Select bits
11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected
10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected
01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected
00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected

bit 12-8 **FSEL29<4:0>:** FIFO Selection bits
11111 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 31
11110 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 30
•
•
•
00001 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 1
00000 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 0

bit 7 **FLTEN28:** Filter 28 Enable bit
1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled

bit 6-5 **MSEL28<1:0>:** Filter 28 Mask Select bits
11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected
10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected
01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected
00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected

bit 4-0 **FSEL28<4:0>:** FIFO Selection bits
11111 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 31
11110 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 30
•
•
•
00001 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 1
00000 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 0

Note: The bits in this register can only be modified if the corresponding filter enable (FLTENn) bit is '0'.

REGISTER 30-17: ETHFRMTXOK: ETHERNET CONTROLLER FRAMES TRANSMITTED OK STATISTICS 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
	FRMTXOKCNT<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
	FRMTXOKCNT<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 **FRMTXOKCNT<15:0>:** Frame Transmitted OK Count bits
Increment counter for frames successfully transmitted.

Note 1: This register is only used for TX operations.

2: This register is automatically cleared by hardware after a read operation, unless the byte enables for bytes 0/1 are '0'.

3: It is recommended to use the SET, CLR, or INV registers to set or clear any bit in this register. Setting or clearing any bits in this register should only be done for debug/test purposes.

REGISTER 30-19: ETHMCOLFRM: ETHERNET CONTROLLER MULTIPLE COLLISION FRAMES STATISTICS 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
	MCOLFRMCNT<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
	MCOLFRMCNT<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 **MCOLFRMCNT<15:0>:** Multiple Collision Frame Count bits

Increment count for frames that were successfully transmitted after there was more than one collision.

Note 1: This register is only used for TX operations.

2: This register is automatically cleared by hardware after a read operation, unless the byte enables for bytes 0/1 are '0'.

3: It is recommended to use the SET, CLR, or INV registers to set or clear any bit in this register. Setting or clearing any bits in this register should only be done for debug/test purposes.

REGISTER 30-38: EMAC1SA1: ETHERNET CONTROLLER MAC STATION ADDRESS 1 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-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P
	STNADDR4<7:0>							
7:0	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P
	STNADDR3<7:0>							

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

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

bit 15-8 **STNADDR4<7:0>:** Station Address Octet 4 bits
These bits hold the fourth transmitted octet of the station address.

bit 7-0 **STNADDR3<7:0>:** Station Address Octet 3 bits
These bits hold the third transmitted octet of the station address.

Note 1: Both 16-bit and 32-bit accesses are allowed to these registers (including the SET, CLR and INV registers). 8-bit accesses are not allowed and are ignored by the hardware.

2: This register is loaded at reset from the factory preprogrammed station address.

REGISTER 34-7: CFGCON: CONFIGURATION 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
	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMAPRI(1)	CPUPRI(1)
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	ICACLK(1)	OCACLK(1)
15:8	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
	—	—	IOLOCK(1)	PMDLOCK(1)	PGLOCK(1)	—	—	USBSSEN(1)
7:0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-1
	IOANCPEN	—	ECCCON<1:0>		JTAGEN	TROEN	—	TDOEN

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 **DMAPRI:** DMA Read and DMA Write Arbitration Priority to SRAM bit(1)
- 1 = DMA gets High Priority access to SRAM
- 0 = DMA uses Least Recently Serviced Arbitration (same as other initiators)

bit 24 **CPUPRI:** CPU Arbitration Priority to SRAM When Servicing an Interrupt bit(1)
- 1 = CPU gets High Priority access to SRAM
- 0 = CPU uses Least Recently Serviced Arbitration (same as other initiators)

bit 23-18 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 17 **ICACLK:** Input Capture Alternate Clock Selection bit(1)
- 1 = Input Capture modules use an alternative Timer pair as their timebase clock
- 0 = All Input Capture modules use Timer2/3 as their timebase clock

bit 16 **OCACLK:** Output Compare Alternate Clock Selection bit(1)
- 1 = Output Compare modules use an alternative Timer pair as their timebase clock
- 0 = All Output Compare modules use Timer2/3 as their timebase clock

bit 15-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13 **IOLOCK:** Peripheral Pin Select Lock bit(1)
- 1 = Peripheral Pin Select is locked. Writes to PPS registers are not allowed
- 0 = Peripheral Pin Select is not locked. Writes to PPS registers are allowed

bit 12 **PMDLOCK:** Peripheral Module Disable bit(1)
- 1 = Peripheral module is locked. Writes to PMD registers are not allowed
- 0 = Peripheral module is not locked. Writes to PMD registers are allowed

bit 11 **PGLOCK:** Permission Group Lock bit(1)
- 1 = Permission Group registers are locked. Writes to PG registers are not allowed
- 0 = Permission Group registers are not locked. Writes to PG registers are allowed

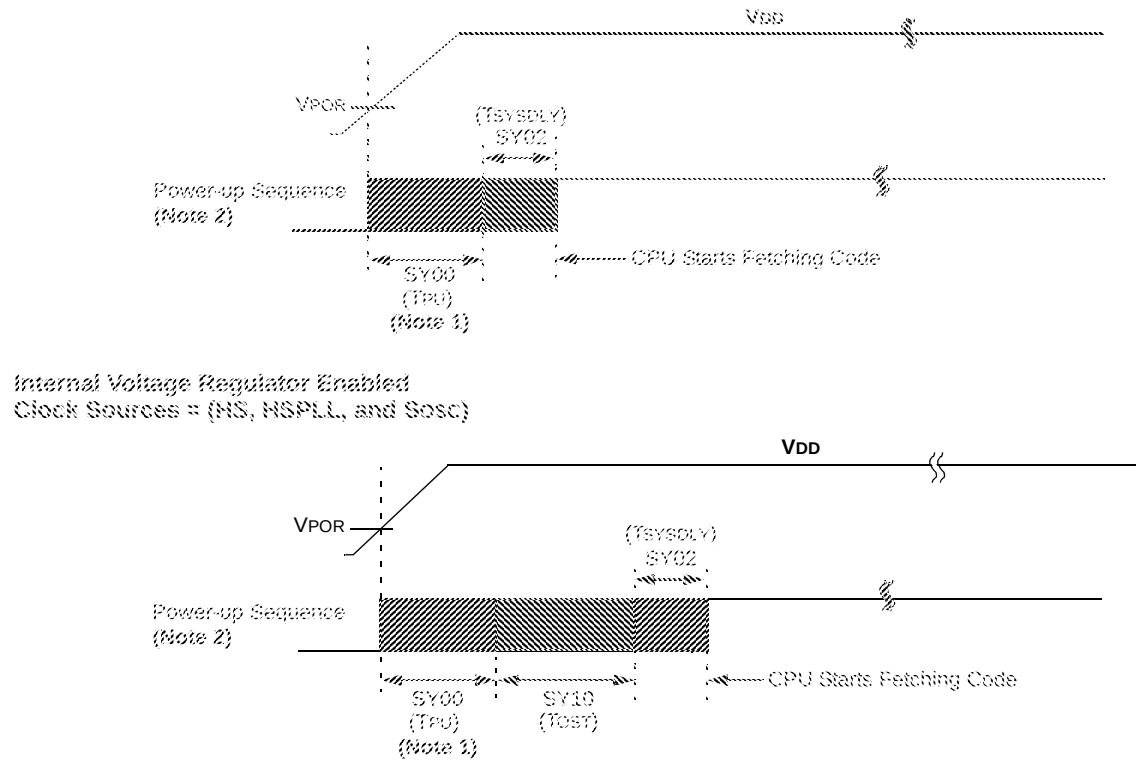
bit 10-9 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 8 **USBSSEN:** USB Suspend Sleep Enable bit(1)

Enables features for USB PHY clock shutdown in Sleep mode.
- 1 = USB PHY clock is shut down when Sleep mode is active
- 0 = USB PHY clock continues to run when Sleep is active

Note 1: To change this bit, the unlock sequence must be performed. Refer to **Section 42. "Oscillators with Enhanced PLL"** (DS60001250) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"* for details.

FIGURE 37-4: POWER-ON RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note 1: The power-up period will be extended if the power-up sequence completes before the device exits from BOR ($V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$).

2: Includes interval voltage regulator stabilization delay.

FIGURE 37-5: EXTERNAL RESET TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

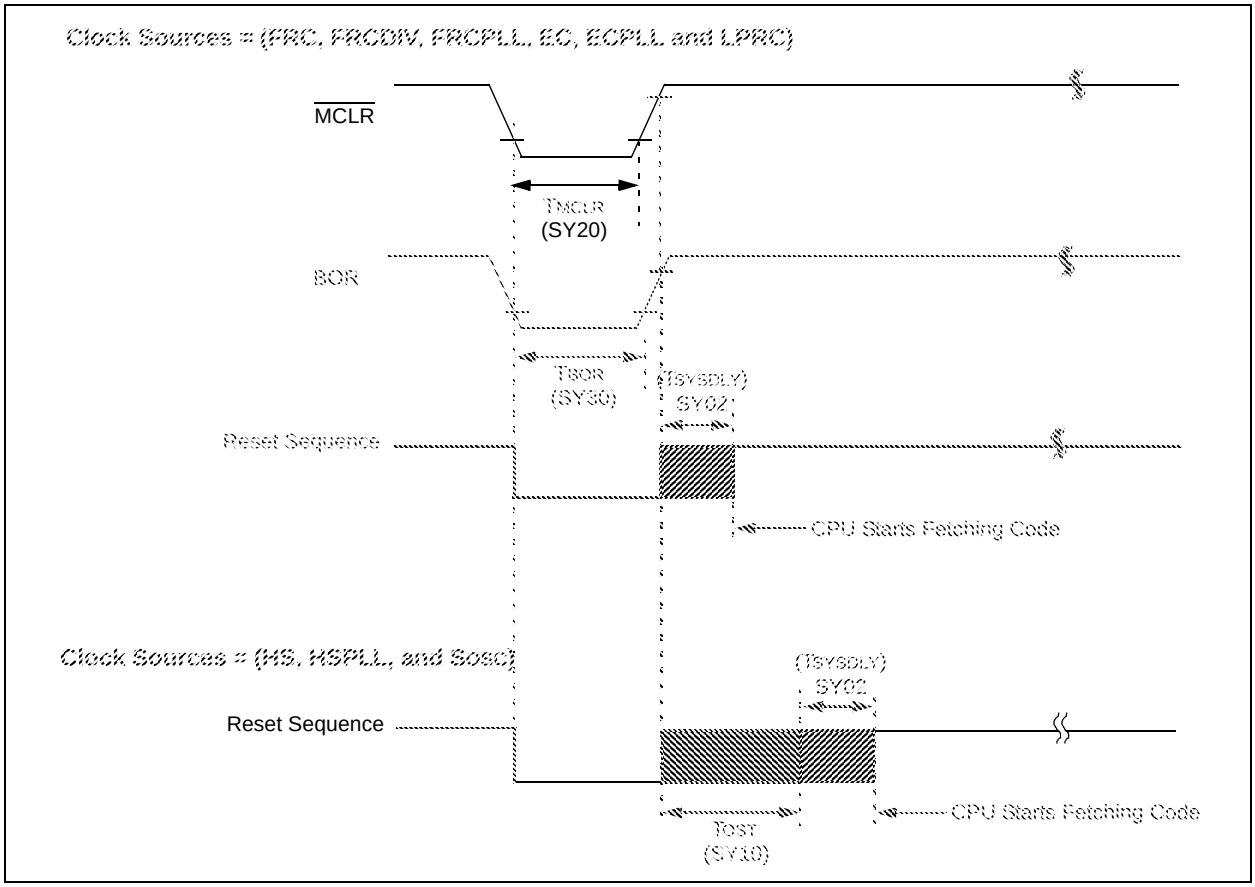


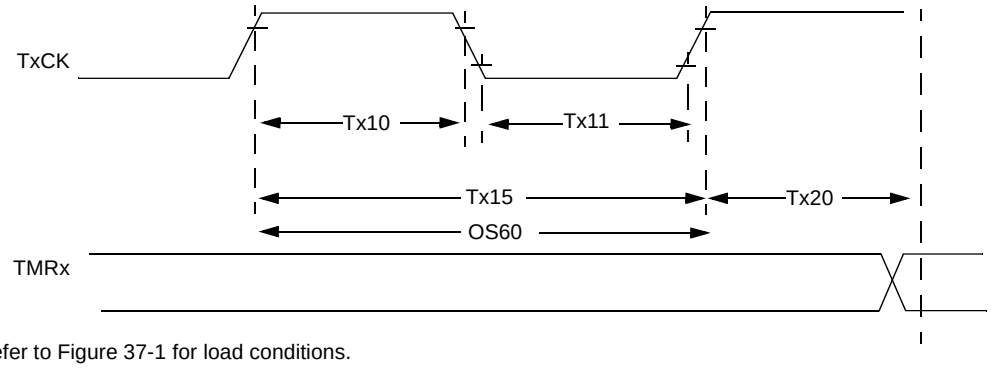
TABLE 37-24: RESETS TIMING

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.1V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Typical(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
SY00	TPU	Power-up Period Internal Voltage Regulator Enabled	—	400	600	µs	—
SY02	TSYSDLY	System Delay Period: Time Required to Reload Device Configuration Fuses plus SYSCLK Delay before First instruction is Fetched.	—	1 µs + 8 SYSCLK cycles	—	—	—
SY20	TMCLR	$\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ 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.

FIGURE 37-6: TIMER1-TIMER9 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 37-1 for load conditions.

TABLE 37-25: TIMER1 EXTERNAL CLOCK TIMING REQUIREMENTS(1)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 2.1V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(2)**		**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
TA10	TTXH	TxCK High Time	Synchronous, with prescaler	[(12.5 ns or 1 TPBCLK3) /N] + 20 ns	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter TA15 (**Note 3**)
			Asynchronous, with prescaler	10	—	—	ns	—
TA11	TTXL	TxCK Low Time	Synchronous, with prescaler	[(12.5 ns or 1 TPBCLK3) /N] + 20 ns	—	—	ns	Must also meet parameter TA15 (**Note 3**)
			Asynchronous, with prescaler	10	—	—	ns	—
TA15	TTXP	TxCK Input Period	Synchronous, with prescaler	[(Greater of 20 ns or 2 TPBCLK3)/N] + 30 ns	—	—	ns	VDD > 2.7V (**Note 3**)
				[(Greater of 20 ns or 2 TPBCLK3)/N] + 50 ns	—	—	ns	VDD < 2.7V (**Note 3**)
			Asynchronous, with prescaler	20	—	—	ns	VDD > 2.7V
				50	—	—	ns	VDD < 2.7V
OS60	FT1	SOSC1/T1CK Oscillator Input Frequency Range (oscillator enabled by setting TCS bit (T1CON<1>))		32	—	50	kHz	—
TA20	TCKEXTMRL	Delay from External TxCK Clock Edge to Timer Increment		—		1	TPBCLK3	—

Note 1: Timer1 is a Type A timer.

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

3: N = Prescale Value (1, 8, 64, 256).

FIGURE 37-22: PARALLEL MASTER PORT READ TIMING DIAGRAM

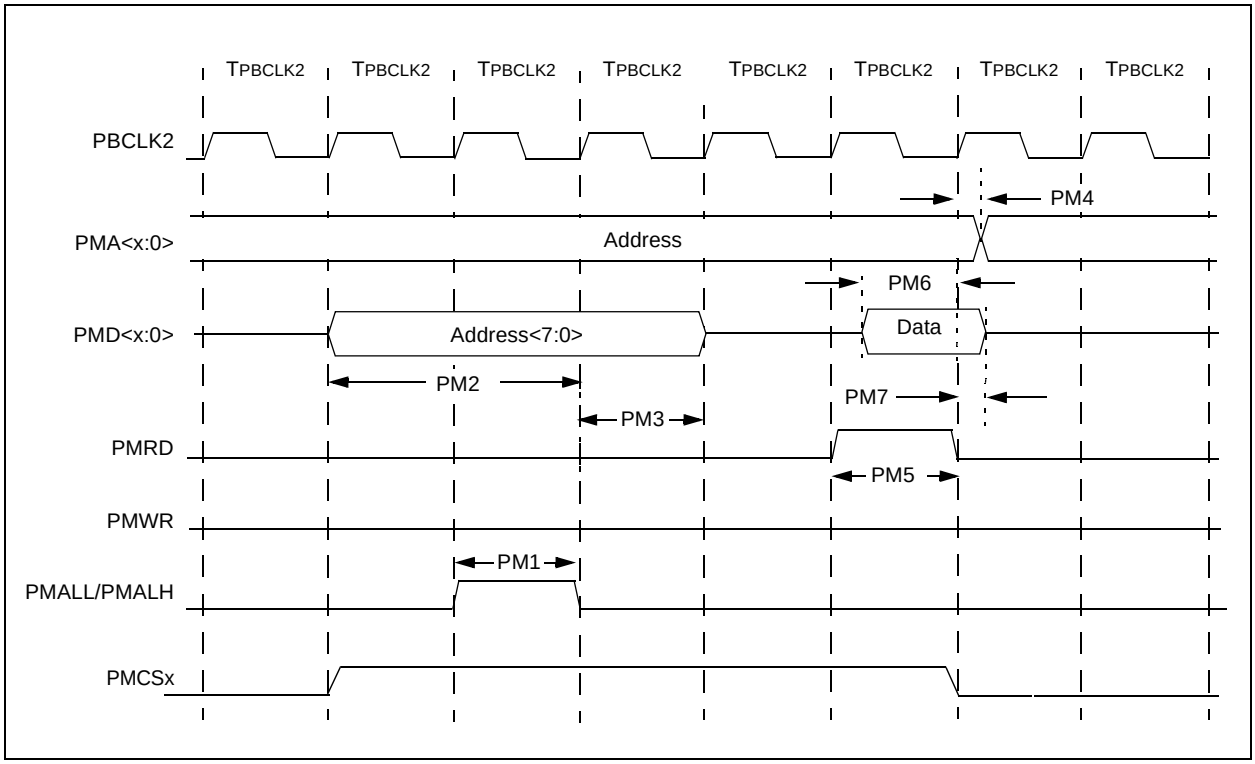


TABLE 37-43: PARALLEL MASTER PORT READ TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.1V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
PM1	TLAT	PMALL/PMALH Pulse Width	—	1 TPBCLK2	—	—	—
PM2	TADSU	Address Out Valid to PMALL/ PMALH Invalid (address setup time)	—	2 TPBCLK2	—	—	—
PM3	TADHOLD	PMALL/PMALH Invalid to Address Out Invalid (address hold time)	—	1 TPBCLK2	—	—	—
PM4	TAHOLD	PMRD Inactive to Address Out Invalid (address hold time)	5	—	—	ns	—
PM5	TRD	PMRD Pulse Width	—	1 TPBCLK2	—	—	—
PM6	TDSU	PMRD or PMENB Active to Data In Valid (data setup time)	15	—	—	ns	—
PM7	TDHOLD	PMRD or PMENB Inactive to Data In Invalid (data hold time)	—	80	—	ns	—

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

FIGURE 37-23: PARALLEL MASTER PORT WRITE TIMING DIAGRAM

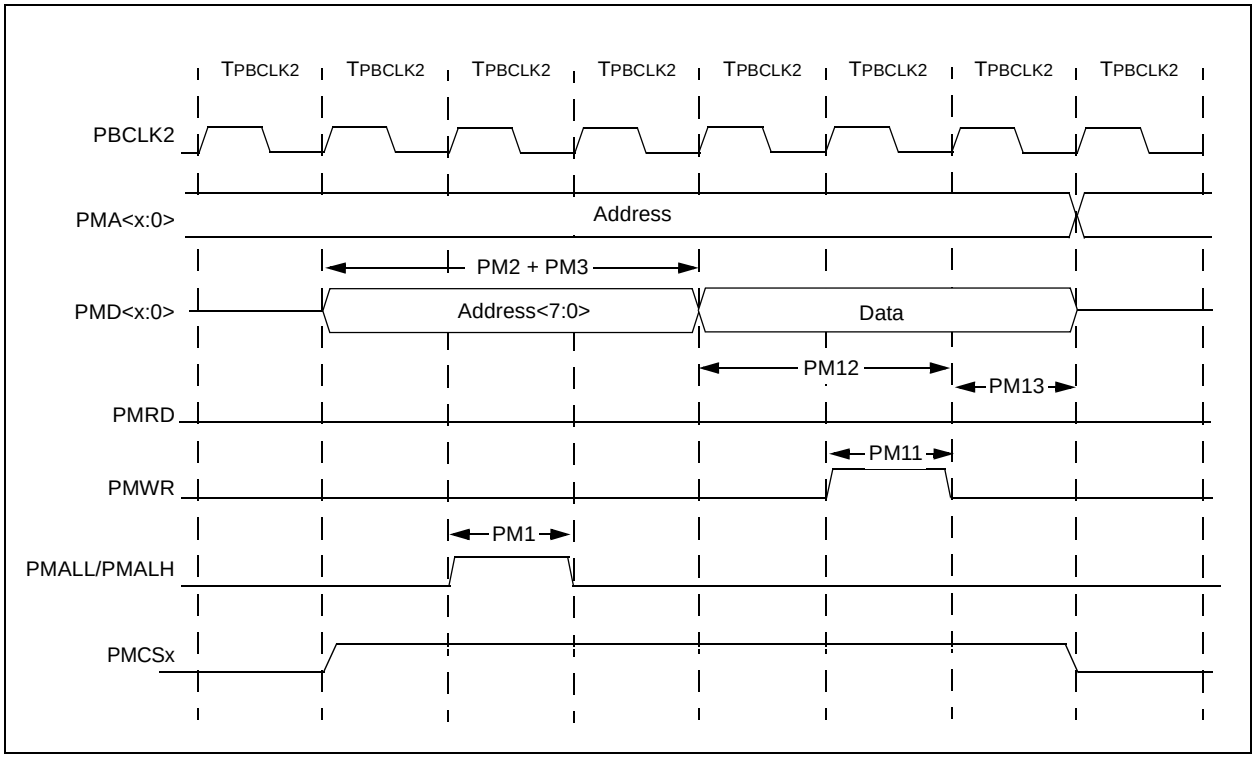


TABLE 37-44: PARALLEL MASTER PORT WRITE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.1V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C for Extended				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
PM11	TWR	PMWR Pulse Width	—	1 TPBCLK2	—	—	—
PM12	TDVSU	Data Out Valid before PMWR or PMENB goes Inactive (data setup time)	—	2 TPBCLK2	—	—	—
PM13	TDVHOLD	PMWR or PMEMB Invalid to Data Out Invalid (data hold time)	—	1 TPBCLK2	—	—	—

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