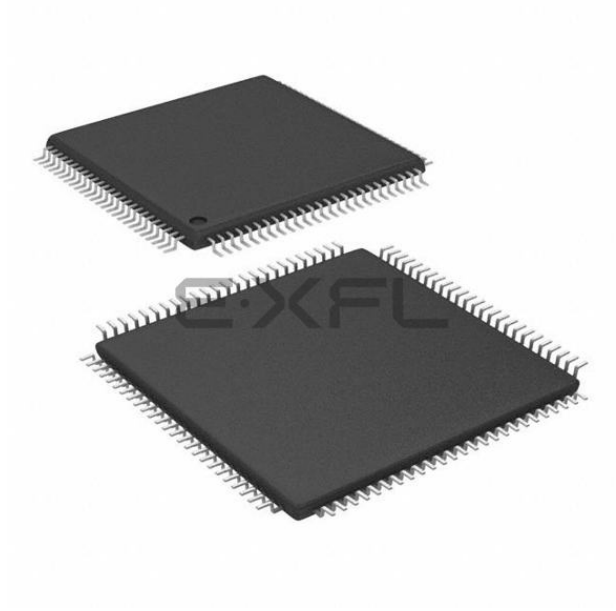

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	81
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K 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 48x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx530f128l-v-pf

3.2 Architecture Overview

The MIPS32® M4K® processor core contains several logic blocks working together in parallel, providing an efficient high-performance computing engine. The following blocks are included with the core:

- Execution Unit
- Multiply/Divide Unit (MDU)
- System Control Coprocessor (CP0)
- Fixed Mapping Translation (FMT)
- Dual Internal Bus interfaces
- Power Management
- MIPS16e® Support
- Enhanced JTAG (EJTAG) Controller

3.2.1 EXECUTION UNIT

The MIPS32® M4K® processor core execution unit implements a load/store architecture with single-cycle ALU operations (logical, shift, add, subtract) and an autonomous multiply/divide unit. The core contains thirty-two 32-bit General Purpose Registers (GPRs) used for integer operations and address calculation.

The execution unit includes:

- 32-bit adder used for calculating the data address
- Address unit for calculating the next instruction address
- Logic for branch determination and branch target address calculation
- Load aligner
- Bypass multiplexers used to avoid stalls when executing instruction streams where data producing instructions are followed closely by consumers of their results
- Leading Zero/One detect unit for implementing the `CLZ` and `CLO` instructions
- Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) for performing bitwise logical operations
- Shifter and store aligner

3.2.2 MULTIPLY/DIVIDE UNIT (MDU)

The MIPS32® M4K® processor core includes a Multiply/Divide Unit (MDU) that contains a separate pipeline for multiply and divide operations. This pipeline operates in parallel with the Integer Unit (IU) pipeline and does not stall when the IU pipeline stalls. This allows MDU operations to be partially masked by system stalls and/or other integer unit instructions.

The high-performance MDU consists of a 32x16 booth recoded multiplier, result/accumulation registers (HI and LO), a divide state machine, and the necessary multiplexers and control logic. The first number shown ('32' of 32x16) represents the *rs* operand. The second number ('16' of 32x16) represents the *rt* operand. The PIC32 core only checks the value of the latter (*rt)* operand to determine how many times the operation must pass through the multiplier. The 16x16 and 32x16 operations pass through the multiplier once. A 32x32 operation passes through the multiplier twice.

The MDU supports execution of one 16x16 or 32x16 multiply operation every clock cycle; 32x32 multiply operations can be issued every other clock cycle. Appropriate interlocks are implemented to stall the issuance of back-to-back 32x32 multiply operations. The multiply operand size is automatically determined by logic built into the MDU.

Divide operations are implemented with a simple 1 bit per clock iterative algorithm. An early-in detection checks the sign extension of the dividend (*rs*) operand. If *rs* is 8 bits wide, 23 iterations are skipped. For a 16-bit wide *rs*, 15 iterations are skipped and for a 24-bit wide *rs*, 7 iterations are skipped. Any attempt to issue a subsequent `MDU` instruction while a divide is still active causes an IU pipeline stall until the divide operation is completed.

Table 3-1 lists the repeat rate (peak issue rate of cycles until the operation can be reissued) and latency (number of cycles until a result is available) for the PIC32 core multiply and divide instructions. The approximate latency and repeat rates are listed in terms of pipeline clocks.

TABLE 3-1: MIPS32® M4K® PROCESSOR CORE HIGH-PERFORMANCE INTEGER MULTIPLY/ DIVIDE UNIT LATENCIES AND REPEAT RATES

Op code	Operand Size (mul *rt*) (div *rs*)	Latency	Repeat Rate
`MULT/MULTU, MADD/MADDU, MSUB/MSUBU`	16 bits	1	1
	32 bits	2	2
`MUL`	16 bits	2	1
	32 bits	3	2
`DIV/DIVU`	8 bits	12	11
	16 bits	19	18
	24 bits	26	25
	32 bits	33	32

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.

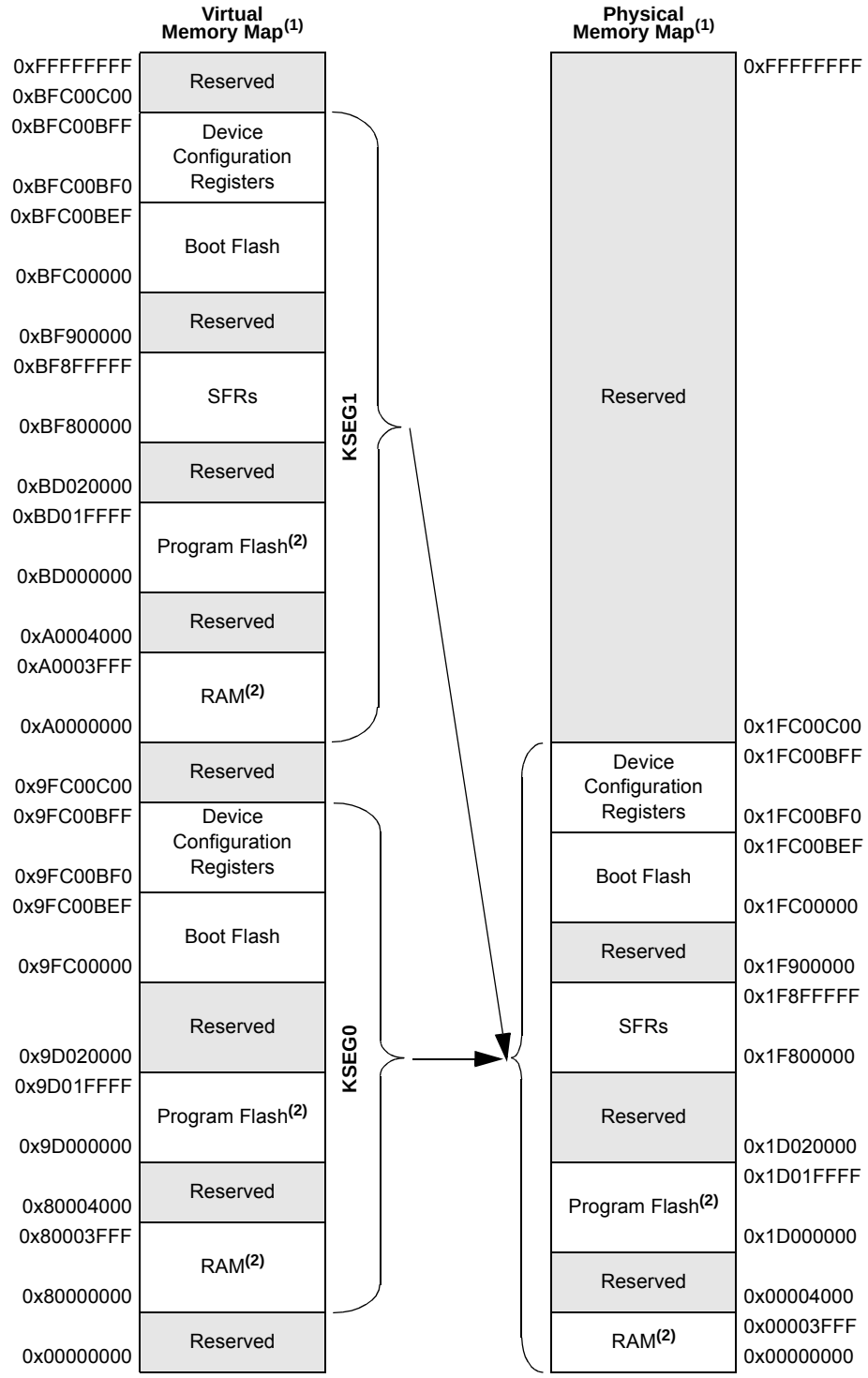
TABLE 3-2: COPROCESSOR 0 REGISTERS

Register Number	Register Name	Function
0-6	Reserved	Reserved in the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin 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/5XX 64/100-pin family core.
11	Compare(1)	Timer interrupt control.
12	Status(1)	Processor status and control.
12	IntCtl(1)	Interrupt system status and control.
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/5XX 64/100-pin 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/5XX 64/100-pin 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 4-2: MEMORY MAP FOR DEVICES WITH 128 KB OF PROGRAM MEMORY + 16 KB RAM



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).

6.0 FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-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 5. "Flash Program Memory"** (DS60001121) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices contain an internal Flash program memory for executing user code. There are three methods by which the user can program this memory:

- Run-Time Self-Programming (RTSP)
- EJTAG Programming
- In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™)

RTSP is performed by software executing from either Flash or RAM memory. Information about RTSP techniques is available in **Section 5. "Flash Program Memory"** (DS60001121) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual".*

EJTAG is performed using the EJTAG port of the device and an EJTAG capable programmer.

ICSP is performed using a serial data connection to the device and allows much faster programming times than RTSP.

The EJTAG and ICSP methods are described in the "*PIC32 Flash Programming Specification*" (DS60001145), which can be downloaded from the Microchip web site.

Note: On PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin devices, the Flash page size is 1 KB and the row size is 128 bytes (256 IW and 32 IW, respectively).

REGISTER 8-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 2 **UFRCEN:** USB FRC Clock Enable bit(1)
- 1 = Enable FRC as the clock source for the USB clock source
- 0 = Use the Primary Oscillator or USB PLL as the USB clock source

bit 1 **SOSCEN:** Secondary Oscillator (SOSC) Enable bit
- 1 = Enable Secondary Oscillator
- 0 = Disable Secondary Oscillator

bit 0 **OSWEN:** Oscillator Switch Enable bit
- 1 = Initiate an oscillator switch to selection specified by NOSC<2:0> bits
- 0 = Oscillator switch is complete

Note 1: This bit is available on PIC32MX2XX/5XX devices only.

Note: Writes to this register require an unlock sequence. Refer to **Section 6. "Oscillator"** (DS60001112) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"* for details.

REGISTER 8-3: REFOCON: REFERENCE OSCILLATOR CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 3-0 **ROSEL<3:0>:** Reference Clock Source Select bits(1)

1111 = Reserved; do not use
•
•
•
1001 = Reserved; do not use
1000 = REFCLKI
0111 = System PLL output
0110 = USB PLL output
0101 = SOSC
0100 = LPRC
0011 = FRC
0010 = POSC
0001 = PBCLK
0000 = SYSCLK

Note 1: The ROSEL and RODIV bits should not be written while the ACTIVE bit is '1', as undefined behavior may result.

2: This bit is ignored when the ROSEL<3:0> bits = 0000 or 0001.

3: While the ON bit is set to '1', writes to these bits do not take effect until the DIVSWEN bit is also set to '1'.

REGISTER 8-4: REFOTRIM: REFERENCE OSCILLATOR TRIM 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	ROTRIM<8:1>							
23:16	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ROTRIM<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:	y = Value set from Configuration bits on POR		
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 31-23 **ROTRIM<8:0>:** Reference Oscillator Trim bits

111111111 = 511/512 divisor added to RODIV value
111111110 = 510/512 divisor added to RODIV value
•
•
•
100000000 = 256/512 divisor added to RODIV value
•
•
•
000000010 = 2/512 divisor added to RODIV value
000000001 = 1/512 divisor added to RODIV value
000000000 = 0/512 divisor added to RODIV value

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

Note: While the ON bit (REFOCON<15>) is '1', writes to this register do not take effect until the DIVSWEN bit is also set to '1'.

REGISTER 10-7: U1IE: USB INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	STALLIE	ATTACHIE	RESUMEIE	IDLEIE	TRNIE	SOFIE	UERRIE(1)	URSTIE(2) / DETACHIE(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 31-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **STALLIE:** STALL Handshake Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = STALL interrupt enabled
- 0 = STALL interrupt disabled

bit 6 **ATTACHIE:** ATTACH Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = ATTACH interrupt enabled
- 0 = ATTACH interrupt disabled

bit 5 **RESUMEIE:** RESUME Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = RESUME interrupt enabled
- 0 = RESUME interrupt disabled

bit 4 **IDLEIE:** Idle Detect Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = Idle interrupt enabled
- 0 = Idle interrupt disabled

bit 3 **TRNIE:** Token Processing Complete Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = TRNIF interrupt enabled
- 0 = TRNIF interrupt disabled

bit 2 **SOFIE:** SOF Token Interrupt Enable bit
- 1 = SOFIF interrupt enabled
- 0 = SOFIF interrupt disabled

bit 1 **UERRIE:** USB Error Interrupt Enable bit(1)
- 1 = USB Error interrupt enabled
- 0 = USB Error interrupt disabled

bit 0 **URSTIE:** USB Reset Interrupt Enable bit(2)
- 1 = URSTIF interrupt enabled
- 0 = URSTIF interrupt disabled

DETACHIE: USB Detach Interrupt Enable bit(3)
- 1 = DATTCHIF interrupt enabled
- 0 = DATTCHIF interrupt disabled

Note 1: For an interrupt to propagate USBIF, the UERRIE bit (U1IE<1>) must be set.
2: Device mode.
3: Host mode.

TABLE 11-9: PORTE REGISTER MAP FOR 100-PIN DEVICES ONLY

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	
6400	ANSELE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ANSELE9	ANSELE8	ANSELE7	ANSELE6	ANSELE5	ANSELE4	—	ANSELE2	ANSELE1	ANSELE0	03F7
6410	TRISE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISE9	TRISE8	TRISE7	TRISE6	TRISE5	TRISE4	TRISE3	TRISE2	TRISE1	TRISE0	03FF
6420	PORTE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	RE9	RE8	RE7	RE6	RE5	RE4	RE3	RE2	RE1	RE0	xxxx
6440	LATE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATE9	LATE8	LATE7	LATE6	LATE5	LATE4	LATE3	LATE2	LATE1	LATE0	xxxx
6440	ODCE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCE9	ODCE8	ODCE7	ODCE6	ODCE5	ODCE4	ODCE3	ODCE2	ODCE1	ODCE0	0000
6450	CNPUE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPUE9	CNPUE8	CNPUE7	CNPUE6	CNPUE5	CNPUE4	CNPDE3	CNPUE2	CNPUE1	CNPUE0	0000
6460	CNPDE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNPDE9	CNPDE8	CNPDE7	CNPDE6	CNPDE5	CNPDE4	CNPDE3	CNPDE2	CNPDE1	CNPDE0	0000
6470	CNCONE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
6480	CNENE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CNIEE9	CNIEE8	CNIEE7	CNIEE6	CNIEE5	CNIEE4	CNIEE3	CNIEE2	CNIEE1	CNIEE0	0000
6490	CNSTATE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	CN STATE9	CN STATE8	CN STATE7	CN STATE6	CN STATE5	CN STATE4	CN STATE3	CN STATE2	CN STATE1	CN STATE0	0000

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

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

REGISTER 13-1: TxCON: TYPE B TIMER 'x' CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)('x' = 2 THROUGH 5)

bit 3 **T32:** 32-Bit Timer Mode Select bit(2)
1 = Odd numbered and even numbered timers form a 32-bit timer
0 = Odd numbered and even numbered timers form a separate 16-bit timer

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

bit 1 **TCS:** Timer Clock Source Select bit(3)
1 = External clock from TxCK pin
0 = Internal peripheral clock

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

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.

TABLE 14-1: WATCHDOG TIMER 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	
0000	WDTCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SWDTPS<4:0>					WDTWINEN	WDTCLR	0000

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

19.1 Control Registers

TABLE 19-1: UART1 THROUGH UART5 REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
6000	U1MODE(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN<1:0>		WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>		STSEL	0000
6010	U1STA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADM_EN	ADDR<7:0>								0000
		15:0	UTXISEL<1:0>		UTXINV	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	FFFF
6020	U1TXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TX8	Transmit Register								0000
6030	U1RXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RX8	Receive Register								0000
6040	U1BRG(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000
6200	U2MODE(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN<1:0>		WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>		STSEL	0000
6210	U2STA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADM_EN	ADDR<7:0>								0000
		15:0	UTXISEL<1:0>		UTXINV	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	FFFF
6220	U2TXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TX8	Transmit Register								0000
6230	U2RXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RX8	Receive Register								0000
6240	U2BRG(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000
6400	U3MODE(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN<1:0>		WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>		STSEL	0000
6410	U3STA(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADM_EN	ADDR<7:0>								0000
		15:0	UTXISEL<1:0>		UTXINV	URXEN	UTXBRK	UTXEN	UTXBF	TRMT	URXISEL<1:0>		ADDEN	RIDLE	PERR	FERR	OERR	URXDA	FFFF
6420	U3TXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TX8	Transmit Register								0000
6430	U3RXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RX8	Receive Register								0000

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

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

2: This register is only available on 100-pin devices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2: When using the 1:1 PBCLK divisor, the user 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).

TABLE 22-1: ADC REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name	Bit Range	Bits															All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
9100	ADC1BUF9	31:16	ADC Result Word 9 (ADC1BUF9<31:0>)																0000
		15:0																	0000
9110	ADC1BUFA	31:16	ADC Result Word A (ADC1BUFA<31:0>)																0000
		15:0																	0000
9120	ADC1BUFB	31:16	ADC Result Word B (ADC1BUFB<31:0>)																0000
		15:0																	0000
9130	ADC1BUFC	31:16	ADC Result Word C (ADC1BUFC<31:0>)																0000
		15:0																	0000
9140	ADC1BUFD	31:16	ADC Result Word D (ADC1BUFD<31:0>)																0000
		15:0																	0000
9150	ADC1BUFE	31:16	ADC Result Word E (ADC1BUFE<31:0>)																0000
		15:0																	0000
9160	ADC1BUFF	31:16	ADC Result Word F (ADC1BUFF<31:0>)																0000
		15:0																	0000

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

Note 1: This register has corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for details.

2: For 64-pin devices, the MSB of these bits is not available.

3: For 64-pin devices, only the CSSL30:CSSL0 bits are available.

REGISTER 23-3: C1INT: CAN INTERRUPT REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 14 **WAKIF:** CAN Bus Activity Wake-up Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A bus wake-up activity interrupt has occurred
0 = A bus wake-up activity interrupt has not occurred

bit 13 **CERRIF:** CAN Bus Error Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A CAN bus error has occurred
0 = A CAN bus error has not occurred

bit 12 **SERRIF:** System Error Interrupt Flag bit(1)
1 = A system error occurred (typically an illegal address was presented to the system bus)
0 = A system error has not occurred

bit 11 **RBOVIF:** Receive Buffer Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A receive buffer overflow has occurred
0 = A receive buffer overflow has not occurred

bit 10-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **MODIF:** CAN Mode Change Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A CAN module mode change has occurred (OPMOD<2:0> has changed to reflect REQOP)
0 = A CAN module mode change has not occurred

bit 2 **CTMRIF:** CAN Timer Overflow Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A CAN timer (CANTMR) overflow has occurred
0 = A CAN timer (CANTMR) overflow has not occurred

bit 1 **RBIF:** Receive Buffer Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A receive buffer interrupt is pending
0 = A receive buffer interrupt is not pending

bit 0 **TBIF:** Transmit Buffer Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A transmit buffer interrupt is pending
0 = A transmit buffer interrupt is not pending

Note 1: This bit can only be cleared by turning the CAN module Off and On by clearing or setting the ON bit (C1CON<15>).

REGISTER 23-11: C1FLTCON1: CAN FILTER CONTROL REGISTER 1

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	FLTEN7	MSEL7<1:0>		FSEL7<4:0>				
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
	FLTEN6	MSEL6<1:0>		FSEL6<4:0>				
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
	FLTEN5	MSEL5<1:0>		FSEL5<4:0>				
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	FLTEN4	MSEL4<1:0>		FSEL4<4:0>				

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 **FLTEN7:** Filter 7 Enable bit
1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled

bit 30-29 **MSEL7<1:0>:** Filter 7 Mask Select bits
11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected
10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected
01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected
00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected

bit 28-24 **FSEL7<4:0>:** FIFO Selection bits
11111 = Reserved
.
.
.
10000 = Reserved
01111 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 15
.
.
.
00000 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 0

bit 23 **FLTEN6:** Filter 6 Enable bit
1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled

bit 22-21 **MSEL6<1:0>:** Filter 6 Mask Select bits
11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected
10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected
01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected
00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected

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

TABLE 31-32: I2Cx BUS DATA TIMING REQUIREMENTS (MASTER MODE)

AC CHARACTERISTICS				Standard Operating Conditions: 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.(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
IM10	TLO:SCL	Clock Low Time	100 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	—
			400 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	—
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	—
IM11	THI:SCL	Clock High Time	100 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	—
			400 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	—
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	—
IM20	TF:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Fall Time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	—	100	ns	
IM21	TR:SCL	SDAx and SCLx Rise Time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1 CB	300	ns	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	—	300	ns	
IM25	TSU:DAT	Data Input Setup Time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	100	—	ns	
IM26	THD:DAT	Data Input Hold Time	100 kHz mode	0	—	µs	—
			400 kHz mode	0	0.9	µs	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	0	0.3	µs	
IM30	TSU:STA	Start Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	Only relevant for Repeated Start condition
			400 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	
IM31	THD:STA	Start Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	After this period, the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	
IM33	TSU:STO	Stop Condition Setup Time	100 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	—
			400 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	µs	
IM34	THD:STO	Stop Condition Hold Time	100 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	ns	—
			400 kHz mode	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	ns	
			1 MHz mode **(Note 2)**	TPB * (BRG + 2)	—	ns	

Note 1: BRG is the value of the I^2C Baud Rate Generator.

2: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I2Cx pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

3: The typical value for this parameter is 104 ns.

TABLE 31-34: ADC MODULE SPECIFICATIONS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions (see Note 5): 2.5V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Device Supply							
AD01	AVDD	Module VDD Supply	Greater of VDD – 0.3 or 2.5	—	Lesser of VDD + 0.3 or 3.6	V	—
AD02	AVSS	Module VSS Supply	VSS	—	AVDD	V	**(Note 1)**
Reference Inputs							
AD05 AD05a	VREFH	Reference Voltage High	AVSS + 2.0 2.5	— —	AVDD 3.6	V V	**(Note 1)** VREFH = AVDD **(Note 3)**
AD06	VREFL	Reference Voltage Low	AVSS	—	VREFH – 2.0	V	**(Note 1)**
AD07	VREF	Absolute Reference Voltage (VREFH – VREFL)	2.0	—	AVDD	V	**(Note 3)**
AD08 AD08a	IREF	Current Drain	— —	250 —	400 3	µA µA	ADC operating ADC off
Analog Input							
AD12	VINH-VINL	Full-Scale Input Span	VREFL	—	VREFH	V	—
AD13	VINL	Absolute VINL Input Voltage	AVSS – 0.3	—	AVDD/2	V	—
AD14	VIN	Absolute Input Voltage	AVSS – 0.3	—	AVDD + 0.3	V	—
AD15	—	Leakage Current	—	±0.001	±0.610	µA	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V Source Impedance = 10 kΩ
AD17	RIN	Recommended Impedance of Analog Voltage Source	—	—	5k	Ω	**(Note 1)**
ADC Accuracy – Measurements with External VREF+/VREF-							
AD20c	Nr	Resolution	10 data bits			bits	—
AD21c	INL	Integral Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V
AD22c	DNL	Differential Non-linearity	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V **(Note 2)**
AD23c	GERR	Gain Error	> -1	—	< 1	LSb	VINL = AVSS = VREFL = 0V, AVDD = VREFH = 3.3V
AD24c	EOFF	Offset Error	> -1	—	< 1	Lsb	VINL = AVSS = 0V, AVDD = 3.3V
AD25c	—	Monotonicity	—	—	—	—	Guaranteed

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

2: With no missing codes.

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

4: Characterized with a 1 kHz sine wave.

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

FIGURE 31-23: EJTAG TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

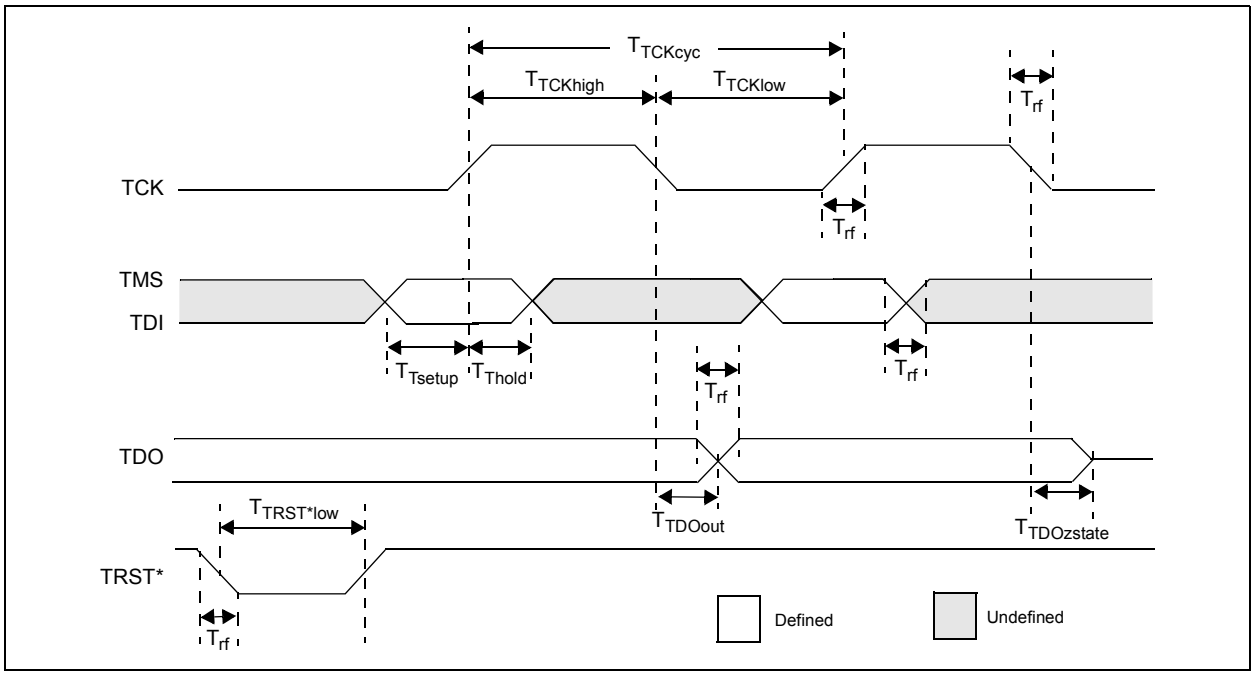


TABLE 31-42: EJTAG TIMING REQUIREMENTS

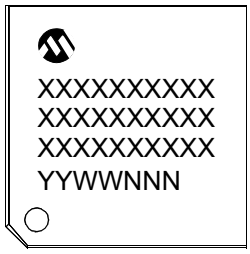
AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-temp			
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Description(1)**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
EJ1	TTCKCYC	TCK Cycle Time	25	—	ns	—
EJ2	TTCKHIGH	TCK High Time	10	—	ns	—
EJ3	TTCKLOW	TCK Low Time	10	—	ns	—
EJ4	TTSETUP	TAP Signals Setup Time Before Rising TCK	5	—	ns	—
EJ5	TTHOLD	TAP Signals Hold Time After Rising TCK	3	—	ns	—
EJ6	TTDOOUT	TDO Output Delay Time from Falling TCK	—	5	ns	—
EJ7	TTDOZSTATE	TDO 3-State Delay Time from Falling TCK	—	5	ns	—
EJ8	TTRSTLOW	TRST Low Time	25	—	ns	—
EJ9	TRF	TAP Signals Rise/Fall Time, All Input and Output	—	—	ns	—

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

34.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

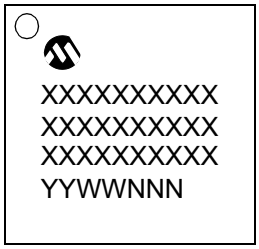
34.1 Package Marking Information

64-Lead TQFP (10x10x1 mm)

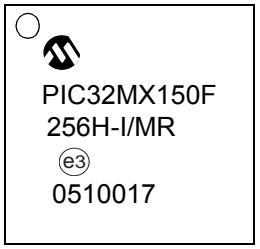


Example

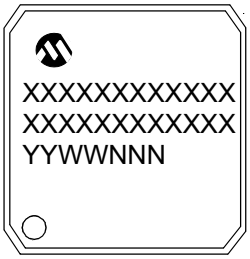
64-Lead QFN (9x9x0.9 mm)



Example

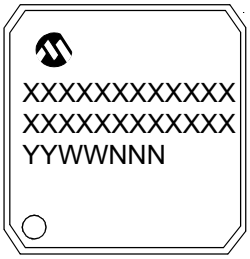


100-Lead TQFP (14x14x1 mm)



Example

100-Lead TQFP (12x12x1 mm)



Example

Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
		Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.