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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	CANbus, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	49
Program Memory Size	512KB (512K 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 28x10b
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/pic32mx570f512ht-i-mr

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number		Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	64-pin QFN/TQFP	100-pin TQFP			
U3CTS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	UART3 Clear to Send
U3RTS	PPS	PPS	O	—	UART3 Ready to Send
U3RX	PPS	PPS	I	ST	UART3 Receive
U3TX	PPS	PPS	O	—	UART3 Transmit
U4CTS	PPS	PPS	I	ST	UART4 Clear to Send
U4RTS	PPS	PPS	O	—	UART4 Ready to Send
U4RX	PPS	PPS	I	ST	UART4 Receive
U4TX	PPS	PPS	O	—	UART4 Transmit
U5CTS	—	PPS	I	ST	UART5 Clear to Send
U5RTS	—	PPS	O	—	UART5 Ready to Send
U5RX	—	PPS	I	ST	UART5 Receive
U5TX	—	PPS	O	—	UART5 Transmit
SCK1	35 ⁽¹⁾ , 50 ⁽²⁾	55 ⁽¹⁾ , 70 ⁽²⁾	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for SPI1
SDI1	PPS	PPS	I	—	SPI1 Data In
SDO1	PPS	PPS	O	ST	SPI1 Data Out
SS1	PPS	PPS	I/O	—	SPI1 Slave Synchronization for Frame Pulse I/O
SCK2	4	10	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for SPI2
SDI2	PPS	PPS	I	—	SPI2 Data In
SDO2	PPS	PPS	O	ST	SPI2 Data Out
SS2	PPS	PPS	I/O	—	SPI2 Slave Synchronization for Frame Pulse I/O
SCK3	29	39	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for SPI3
SDI3	PPS	PPS	I	—	SPI3 Data In
SDO3	PPS	PPS	O	ST	SPI3 Data Out
SS3	PPS	PPS	I/O	—	SPI3 Slave Synchronization for Frame Pulse I/O
SCK4	—	48	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for SPI4
SDI4	—	PPS	I	—	SPI4 Data In
SDO4	—	PPS	O	ST	SPI4 Data Out
SS4	—	PPS	I/O	—	SPI4 Slave Synchronization for Frame Pulse I/O
SCL1	37 ⁽¹⁾ , 44 ⁽²⁾	57 ⁽¹⁾ , 66 ⁽²⁾	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for I2C1
SDA1	36 ⁽¹⁾ , 43 ⁽²⁾	56 ⁽¹⁾ , 67 ⁽²⁾	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Data Input/Output for I2C1
SCL2	32	58	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Clock Input/Output for I2C2
SDA2	31	59	I/O	ST	Synchronous Serial Data Input/Output for I2C2
TMS	23	17	I	ST	JTAG Test Mode Select Pin
TCK	27	38	I	ST	JTAG Test Clock Input Pin
TDI	28	60	I	—	JTAG Test Clock Input Pin
TDO	24	61	O	—	JTAG Test Clock Output Pin

Legend: CMOS = CMOS compatible input or output Analog = Analog input I = Input O = Output
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels TTL = TTL input buffer P = Power

- Note 1:** This pin is only available on devices without a USB module.
2: This pin is only available on devices with a USB module.
3: This pin is not available on 64-pin devices with a USB module.
4: This pin is only available on 100-pin devices without a USB module.

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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.

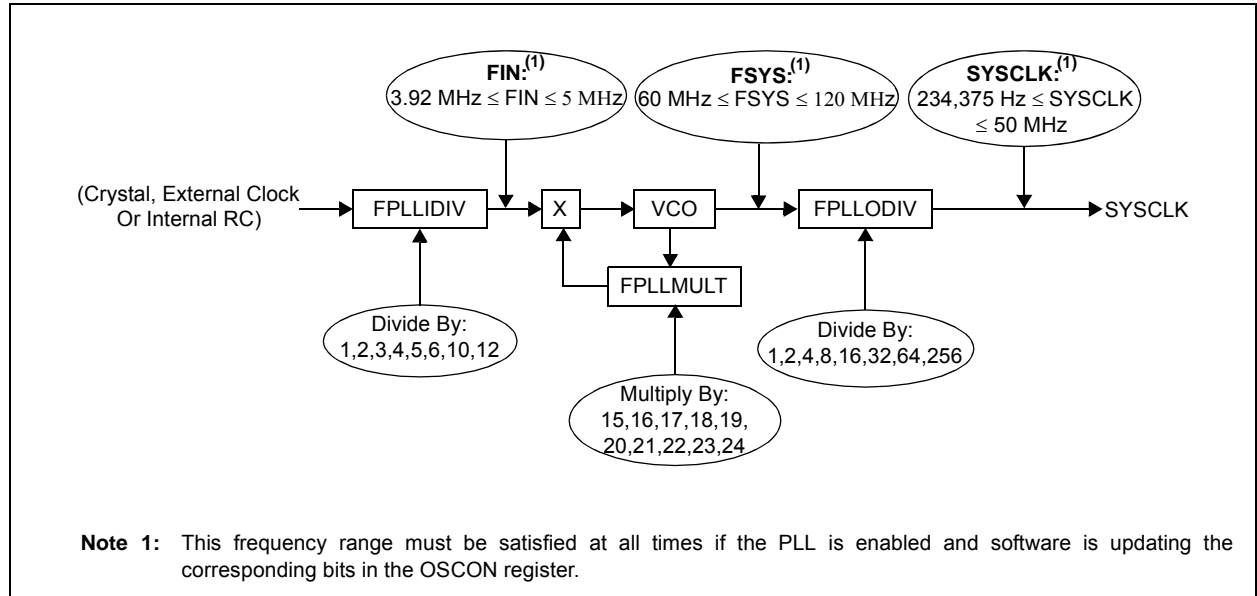
Table 3-1 lists the repeat rate (peak issue rate of cycles until the operation can be reissued) and latency (number of cycles until a result is available) for the PIC32 core multiply and divide instructions. The approximate latency and repeat rates are listed in terms of pipeline clocks.

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

Op code	Operand Size (mul <i>rt</i>) (div <i>rs</i>)	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

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FIGURE 8-2: PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX PLL BLOCK DIAGRAM



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REGISTER 8-1: OSCCON: OSCILLATOR 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	R/W-y	R/W-y	R/W-y	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1
	—	—	PLLODIV<2:0>			FRCDIV<2:0>		
23:16	U-0	R-0	R-1	R/W-y	R/W-y	R/W-y	R/W-y	R/W-y
	—	SOSCRDY	PBDIVRDY	PBDIV<1:0>		PLLMULT<2:0>		
15:8	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	U-0	R/W-y	R/W-y	R/W-y
	—	COSC<2:0>			—	NOSC<2:0>		
7:0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-y	R/W-0
	CLKLOCK	ULOCK ⁽¹⁾	SLOCK	SLPEN	CF	UFRCCN ⁽¹⁾	SOSCEN	OSWEN

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 31-30 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 29-27 **PLLODIV<2:0>:** Output Divider for PLL

111 = PLL output divided by 256
110 = PLL output divided by 64
101 = PLL output divided by 32
100 = PLL output divided by 16
011 = PLL output divided by 8
010 = PLL output divided by 4
001 = PLL output divided by 2
000 = PLL output divided by 1

bit 26-24 **FRCDIV<2:0>:** Internal Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator Clock Divider bits

111 = FRC divided by 256
110 = FRC divided by 64
101 = FRC divided by 32
100 = FRC divided by 16
011 = FRC divided by 8
010 = FRC divided by 4
001 = FRC divided by 2 (default setting)
000 = FRC divided by 1

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

bit 22 **SOSCRDY:** Secondary Oscillator (Sosc) Ready Indicator bit

1 = Indicates that the Secondary Oscillator is running and is stable
0 = Secondary Oscillator is still warming up or is turned off

bit 21 **PBDIVRDY:** Peripheral Bus Clock (PBCLK) Divisor Ready bit

1 = PBDIV<1:0> bits can be written
0 = PBDIV<1:0> bits cannot be written

bit 20-19 **PBDIV<1:0>:** Peripheral Bus Clock (PBCLK) Divisor bits

11 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 8 (default)
10 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 4
01 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 2
00 = PBCLK is SYSCLK divided by 1

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.

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

bit 18-16 **PLLMULT<2:0>**: Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) Multiplier bits

- 111 = Clock is multiplied by 24
- 110 = Clock is multiplied by 21
- 101 = Clock is multiplied by 20
- 100 = Clock is multiplied by 19
- 011 = Clock is multiplied by 18
- 010 = Clock is multiplied by 17
- 001 = Clock is multiplied by 16
- 000 = Clock is multiplied by 15

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

bit 14-12 **COSC<2:0>**: Current Oscillator Selection bits

- 111 = Internal Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator divided by OSCCON<FRCDIV> bits
- 110 = Internal Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator divided by 16
- 101 = Internal Low-Power RC (LPRC) Oscillator
- 100 = Secondary Oscillator (Sosc)
- 011 = Primary Oscillator (Posc) with PLL module (XTPLL, HSPLL or ECPLL)
- 010 = Primary Oscillator (Posc) (XT, HS or EC)
- 001 = Internal Fast RC Oscillator with PLL module via Postscaler (FRCPLL)
- 000 = Internal Fast RC (FRC) Oscillator

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

bit 10-8 **NOSC<2:0>**: New Oscillator Selection bits

- 111 = Internal Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) divided by OSCCON<FRCDIV> bits
- 110 = Internal Fast RC Oscillator (FRC) divided by 16
- 101 = Internal Low-Power RC (LPRC) Oscillator
- 100 = Secondary Oscillator (Sosc)
- 011 = Primary Oscillator with PLL module (XTPLL, HSPLL or ECPLL)
- 010 = Primary Oscillator (XT, HS or EC)
- 001 = Internal Fast Internal RC Oscillator with PLL module via Postscaler (FRCPLL)
- 000 = Internal Fast Internal RC Oscillator (FRC)

On Reset, these bits are set to the value of the FNOSC Configuration bits (DEVCFG1<2:0>).

bit 7 **CLKLOCK**: Clock Selection Lock Enable bit

If clock switching and monitoring is disabled (FCKSM<1:0> = 1x):

- 1 = Clock and PLL selections are locked
- 0 = Clock and PLL selections are not locked and may be modified

If clock switching and monitoring is enabled (FCKSM<1:0> = 0x):

Clock and PLL selections are never locked and may be modified.

bit 6 **ULOCK**: USB PLL Lock Status bit⁽¹⁾

- 1 = Indicates that the USB PLL module is in lock or USB PLL module start-up timer is satisfied
- 0 = Indicates that the USB PLL module is out of lock or USB PLL module start-up timer is in progress or USB PLL is disabled

bit 5 **SLOCK**: PLL Lock Status bit

- 1 = PLL module is in lock or PLL module start-up timer is satisfied
- 0 = PLL module is out of lock, PLL start-up timer is running or PLL is disabled

bit 4 **SLPEN**: Sleep Mode Enable bit

- 1 = Device will enter Sleep mode when a WAIT instruction is executed
- 0 = Device will enter Idle mode when a WAIT instruction is executed

bit 3 **CF**: Clock Fail Detect bit

- 1 = FSCM has detected a clock failure
- 0 = No clock failure has been detected

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.

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REGISTER 9-9: DCHxINT: DMA CHANNEL 'x' INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 4 **CHDHIF:** Channel Destination Half Full Interrupt Flag bit
1 = Channel Destination Pointer has reached midpoint of destination (CHDPTR = CHDSIZ/2)
0 = No interrupt is pending
- bit 3 **CHBCIF:** Channel Block Transfer Complete Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A block transfer has been completed (the larger of CHSSIZ/CHDSIZ bytes has been transferred), or a pattern match event occurs
0 = No interrupt is pending
- bit 2 **CHCCIF:** Channel Cell Transfer Complete Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A cell transfer has been completed (CHCSIZ bytes have been transferred)
0 = No interrupt is pending
- bit 1 **CHTAIF:** Channel Transfer Abort Interrupt Flag bit
1 = An interrupt matching CHAIRQ has been detected and the DMA transfer has been aborted
0 = No interrupt is pending
- bit 0 **CHERIF:** Channel Address Error Interrupt Flag bit
1 = A channel address error has been detected
 Either the source or the destination address is invalid.
0 = No interrupt is pending

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REGISTER 10-6: U1IR: USB INTERRUPT 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/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R-0	R/WC-0, HS
	STALLIF	ATTACHIF ⁽¹⁾	RESUMEIF ⁽²⁾	IDLEIF	TRNIF ⁽³⁾	SOFIF	UERRIF ⁽⁴⁾	URSTIF ⁽⁵⁾
								DETACHIF ⁽⁶⁾

Legend:	WC = Write '1' to clear	HS = Hardware Settable 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 31-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **STALLIF:** STALL Handshake Interrupt bit

1 = In Host mode, a STALL handshake was received during the handshake phase of the transaction

In Device mode, a STALL handshake was transmitted during the handshake phase of the transaction

0 = STALL handshake has not been sent

bit 6 **ATTACHIF:** Peripheral Attach Interrupt bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Peripheral attachment was detected by the USB module

0 = Peripheral attachment was not detected

bit 5 **RESUMEIF:** Resume Interrupt bit⁽²⁾

1 = K-State is observed on the D+ or D- pin for 2.5 μ s

0 = K-State is not observed

bit 4 **IDLEIF:** Idle Detect Interrupt bit

1 = Idle condition detected (constant Idle state of 3 ms or more)

0 = No Idle condition detected

bit 3 **TRNIF:** Token Processing Complete Interrupt bit⁽³⁾

1 = Processing of current token is complete; a read of the U1STAT register will provide endpoint information

0 = Processing of current token not complete

bit 2 **SOFIF:** SOF Token Interrupt bit

1 = SOF token received by the peripheral or the SOF threshold reached by the host

0 = SOF token was not received nor threshold reached

bit 1 **UERRIF:** USB Error Condition Interrupt bit⁽⁴⁾

1 = Unmasked error condition has occurred

0 = Unmasked error condition has not occurred

bit 0 **URSTIF:** USB Reset Interrupt bit (Device mode)⁽⁵⁾

1 = Valid USB Reset has occurred

0 = No USB Reset has occurred

bit 0 **DETACHIF:** USB Detach Interrupt bit (Host mode)⁽⁶⁾

1 = Peripheral detachment was detected by the USB module

0 = Peripheral detachment was not detected

Note 1: This bit is valid only if the HOSTEN bit is set (see Register 10-11), there is no activity on the USB for 2.5 μ s, and the current bus state is not SE0.

2: When not in Suspend mode, this interrupt should be disabled.

3: Clearing this bit will cause the STAT FIFO to advance.

4: Only error conditions enabled through the U1EIE register will set this bit.

5: Device mode.

6: Host mode.

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REGISTER 10-21: U1EP0-U1EP15: USB ENDPOINT CONTROL REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	LSPD	RETRYDIS	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSK

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 **LSPD:** Low-Speed Direct Connection Enable bit (Host mode and U1EP0 only)

1 = Direct connection to a low-speed device enabled

0 = Direct connection to a low-speed device disabled; hub required with PRE_PID

bit 6 **RETRYDIS:** Retry Disable bit (Host mode and U1EP0 only)

1 = Retry NAKed transactions disabled

0 = Retry NAKed transactions enabled; retry done in hardware

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

bit 4 **EPCONDIS:** Bidirectional Endpoint Control bit

If EPTXEN = 1 and EPRXEN = 1:

1 = Disable Endpoint n from Control transfers; only TX and RX transfers allowed

0 = Enable Endpoint n for Control (SETUP) transfers; TX and RX transfers also allowed

Otherwise, this bit is ignored.

bit 3 **EPRXEN:** Endpoint Receive Enable bit

1 = Endpoint n receive enabled

0 = Endpoint n receive disabled

bit 2 **EPTXEN:** Endpoint Transmit Enable bit

1 = Endpoint n transmit enabled

0 = Endpoint n transmit disabled

bit 1 **EPSTALL:** Endpoint Stall Status bit

1 = Endpoint n was stalled

0 = Endpoint n was not stalled

bit 0 **EPHSK:** Endpoint Handshake Enable bit

1 = Endpoint Handshake enabled

0 = Endpoint Handshake disabled (typically used for isochronous endpoints)

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REGISTER 17-2: SPIxCON2: SPI CONTROL REGISTER 2

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	SPISGNEXT	—	—	FRMERREN	SPIROVEN	SPITUREN	IGNROV	IGNTUR
7:0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	AUDEN ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	AUDMONO ^(1,2)	—	AUDMOD<1:0> ^(1,2)	

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 15 **SPISGNEXT:** Sign Extend Read Data from the RX FIFO bit

1 = Data from RX FIFO is sign extended

0 = Data from RX FIFO is not sign extended

bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12 **FRMERREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via FRMERR bit

1 = Frame Error overflow generates error events

0 = Frame Error does not generate error events

bit 11 **SPIROVEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPIROV bit

1 = Receive overflow generates error events

0 = Receive overflow does not generate error events

bit 10 **SPITUREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPITUR bit

1 = Transmit Underrun Generates Error Events

0 = Transmit Underrun Does Not Generates Error Events

bit 9 **IGNROV:** Ignore Receive Overflow bit (for Audio Data Transmissions)

1 = A ROV is not a critical error; during ROV data in the fifo is not overwritten by receive data

0 = A ROV is a critical error which stop SPI operation

bit 8 **IGNTUR:** Ignore Transmit Underrun bit (for Audio Data Transmissions)

1 = A TUR is not a critical error and zeros are transmitted until the SPIxTXB is not empty

0 = A TUR is a critical error which stop SPI operation

bit 7 **AUDEN:** Enable Audio CODEC Support bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Audio protocol enabled

0 = Audio protocol disabled

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

bit 3 **AUDMONO:** Transmit Audio Data Format bit^(1,2)

1 = Audio data is mono (Each data word is transmitted on both left and right channels)

0 = Audio data is stereo

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

bit 1-0 **AUDMOD<1:0>:** Audio Protocol Mode bit^(1,2)

11 = PCM/DSP mode

10 = Right Justified mode

01 = Left Justified mode

00 = I²S mode

Note 1: This bit can only be written when the ON bit = 0.

2: This bit is only valid for AUDEN = 1.

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REGISTER 17-3: SPIxSTAT: SPI STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- 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

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19.0 UNIVERSAL ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (UART)

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 21. “Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)”** (DS60001107) in the “PIC32 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

The UART module is one of the serial I/O modules available in PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-pin family devices. The UART is a full-duplex, asynchronous communication channel that communicates with peripheral devices and personal computers through protocols, such as RS-232, RS-485, LIN and IrDA®. The module also supports the hardware flow control option, with UxCTS and UxRTS pins, and also includes an IrDA encoder and decoder.

The primary features of the UART module are:

- Full-duplex, 8-bit or 9-bit data transmission
- Even, odd or no parity options (for 8-bit data)
- One or two Stop bits
- Hardware auto-baud feature
- Hardware flow control option
- Fully integrated Baud Rate Generator (BRG) with 16-bit prescaler
- Baud rates ranging from 38 bps to 12.5 Mbps at 50 MHz
- 8-level deep First-In-First-Out (FIFO) transmit data buffer
- 8-level deep FIFO receive data buffer
- Parity, framing and buffer overrun error detection
- Support for interrupt-only on address detect (9th bit = 1)
- Separate transmit and receive interrupts
- Loopback mode for diagnostic support
- LIN Protocol support
- IrDA encoder and decoder with 16x baud clock output for external IrDA encoder/decoder support

Figure 19-1 illustrates a simplified block diagram of the UART.

FIGURE 19-1: UART SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM

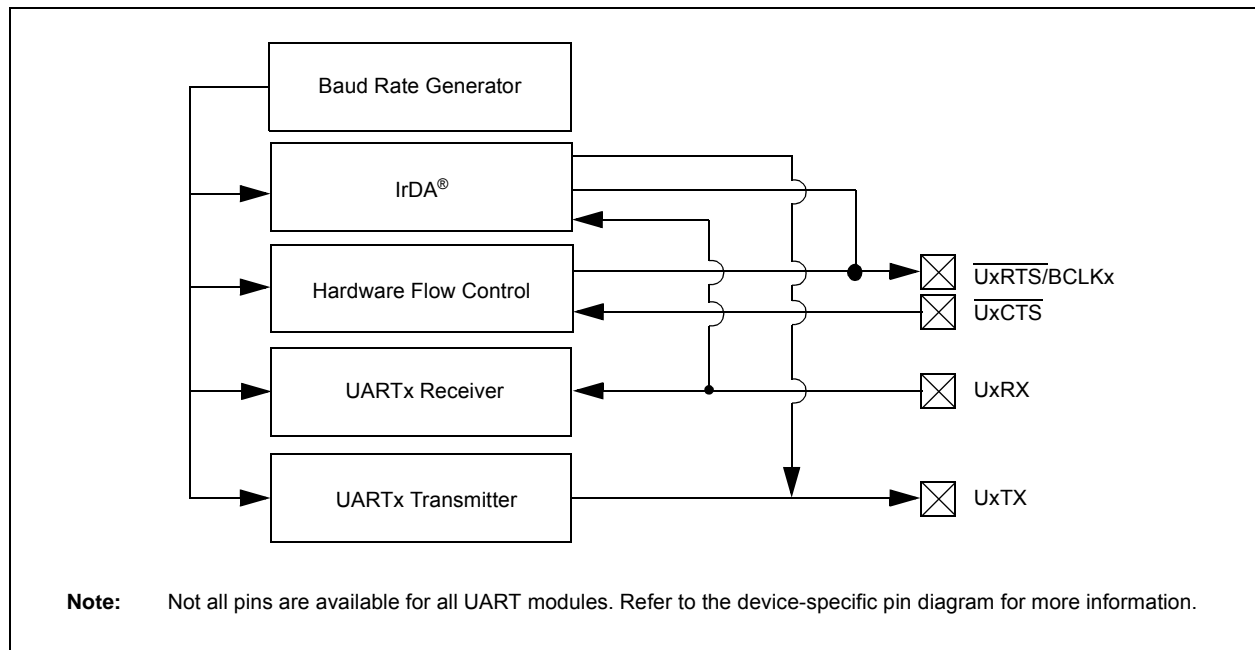


TABLE 19-1: UART1 THROUGH UART5 REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

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	
6440	U3BRG ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000
6600	U4MODE ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN<1:0>	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>	STSEL	—	—	0000
6610	U4STA ⁽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
6620	U4TXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TX8	Transmit Register								0000
6630	U4RXREG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RX8	Receive Register								0000
6640	U4BRG ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																0000
6800	U5MODE ^(1,2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	IREN	RTSMD	—	UEN<1:0>	WAKE	LPBACK	ABAUD	RXINV	BRGH	PDSEL<1:0>	STSEL	—	—	0000
6810	U5STA ^(1,2)	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
6820	U5TXREG ^(1,2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TX8	Transmit Register								0000
6830	U5RXREG ^(1,2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RX8	Receive Register								0000
6840	U5BRG ^(1,2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	Baud Rate Generator Prescaler																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.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

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

- bit 8 **PTRDEN**: Read/Write Strobe Port Enable bit
1 = PMRD/PMWR port enabled
0 = PMRD/PMWR port disabled
- bit 7-6 **CSF<1:0>**: Chip Select Function bits⁽²⁾
11 = Reserved
10 = PMCS1 and PMCS2 function as Chip Select
01 = PMCS1 functions as address bit 14; PMCS2 functions as Chip Select
00 = PMCS1 and PMCS2 function as address bits 14 and 15, respectively
- bit 5 **ALP**: Address Latch Polarity bit⁽²⁾
1 = Active-high (PMALL and PMALH)
0 = Active-low (PMALL and PMALH)
- bit 4 **CS2P**: Chip Select 0 Polarity bit⁽²⁾
1 = Active-high (PMCS2)
0 = Active-low (PMCS2)
- bit 3 **CS1P**: Chip Select 0 Polarity bit⁽²⁾
1 = Active-high (PMCS1)
0 = Active-low (PMCS1)
- bit 2 **Unimplemented**: Read as '0'
- bit 1 **WRSP**: Write Strobe Polarity bit
For Slave Modes and Master mode 2 (MODE<1:0> = 00,01,10):
1 = Write strobe active-high (PMWR)
0 = Write strobe active-low (PMWR)
For Master mode 1 (MODE<1:0> = 11):
1 = Enable strobe active-high (PMENB)
0 = Enable strobe active-low (PMENB)
- bit 0 **RDSP**: Read Strobe Polarity bit
For Slave modes and Master mode 2 (MODE<1:0> = 00,01,10):
1 = Read Strobe active-high (PMRD)
0 = Read Strobe active-low (PMRD)
For Master mode 1 (MODE<1:0> = 11):
1 = Read/write strobe active-high (PMRD/PMWR)
0 = Read/write strobe active-low (PMRD/PMWR)

Note 1: When using 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 control bit.

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

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 23-4: C1VEC: CAN INTERRUPT CODE REGISTER

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

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 31-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12-8 **FILHIT<4:0>:** Filter Hit Number bit

11111 = Reserved

•
•
•

10000 = Reserved

01111 = Filter 15

•
•
•

00000 = Filter 0

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

bit 6-0 **ICODE<6:0>:** Interrupt Flag Code bits⁽¹⁾

1111111 = Reserved

•
•
•

1001001 = Reserved

1001000 = Invalid message received (IVRIF)

1000111 = CAN module mode change (MODIF)

1000110 = CAN timestamp timer (CTMRIF)

1000101 = Bus bandwidth error (SERRIF)

1000100 = Address error interrupt (SERRIF)

1000011 = Receive FIFO overflow interrupt (RBOVIF)

1000010 = Wake-up interrupt (WAKIF)

1000001 = Error Interrupt (CERRIF)

1000000 = No interrupt

0111111 = Reserved

•
•
•

0010000 = Reserved

0001111 = FIFO15 Interrupt (C1FSTAT<15> set)

•
•
•

0000000 = FIFO0 Interrupt (C1FSTAT<0> set)

Note 1: These bits are only updated for enabled interrupts.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

REGISTER 23-7: C1RXOVF: CAN RECEIVE FIFO OVERFLOW 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	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	RXOVF15	RXOVF14	RXOVF13	RXOVF12	RXOVF11	RXOVF10	RXOVF9	RXOVF8
7:0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	RXOVF7	RXOVF6	RXOVF5	RXOVF4	RXOVF3	RXOVF2	RXOVF1	RXOVF0

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 **RXOVF<15:0>:** FIFOx Receive Overflow Interrupt Pending bit

1 = FIFO has overflowed

0 = FIFO has not overflowed

REGISTER 23-8: C1TMR: CAN TIMER 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
	CANTS<15:8>							
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
	CANTS<7:0>							
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
	CANTSPRE<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
	CANTSPRE<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 **CANTS<15:0>:** CAN Time Stamp Timer bits

This is a free-running timer that increments every CANTSPRE system clocks when the CANCAP bit (C1CON<20>) is set.

bit 15-0 **CANTSPRE<15:0>:** CAN Time Stamp Timer Prescaler bits

1111 1111 1111 1111 = CAN time stamp timer (CANTS) increments every 65,535 system clocks

.

.

0000 0000 0000 0000 = CAN time stamp timer (CANTS) increments every system clock

Note 1: C1TMR will be paused when CANCAP = 0.

2: The C1TMR prescaler count will be reset on any write to C1TMR (CANTSPRE will be unaffected).

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

25.0 COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE (CVREF)

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 20. “Comparator Voltage Reference (CVREF)”** (DS60001109) in the “PIC32 Family Reference Manual”, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

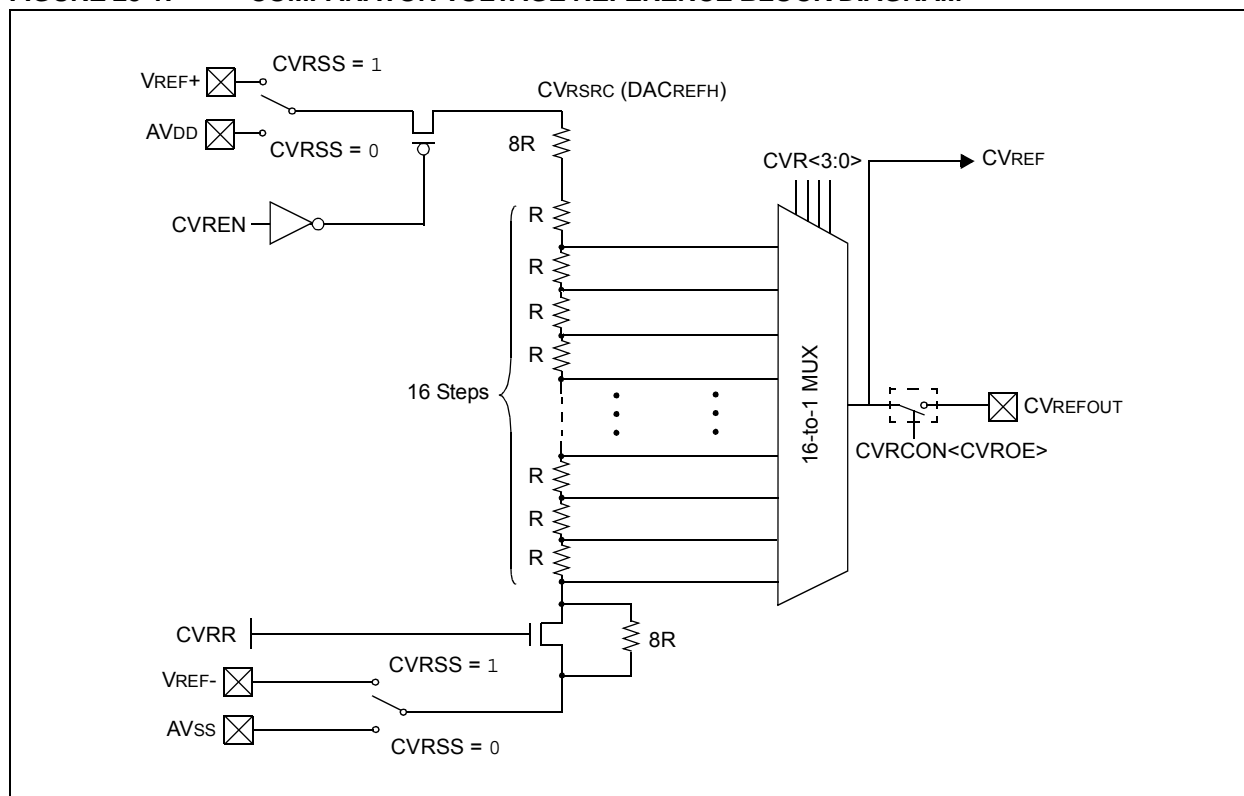
The CVREF module is a 16-tap, resistor ladder network that provides a selectable reference voltage. Although its primary purpose is to provide a reference for the analog comparators, it also may be used independently of them.

A block diagram of the module is illustrated in Figure 25-1. The resistor ladder is segmented to provide two ranges of voltage reference values and has a power-down function to conserve power when the reference is not being used. The module's supply reference can be provided from either device VDD/VSS or an external voltage reference. The CVREF output is available for the comparators and typically available for pin output.

The CVREF module has the following features:

- High and low range selection
- Sixteen output levels available for each range
- Internally connected to comparators to conserve device pins
- Output can be connected to a pin

FIGURE 25-1: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

27.4.1 CONTROLLING CONFIGURATION CHANGES

Because peripherals can be disabled during run time, some restrictions on disabling peripherals are needed to prevent accidental configuration changes. PIC32 devices include two features to prevent alterations to enabled or disabled peripherals:

- Control register lock sequence
- Configuration bit select lock

27.4.1.1 Control Register Lock

Under normal operation, writes to the PMDx registers are not allowed. Attempted writes appear to execute normally, but the contents of the registers remain unchanged. To change these registers, they must be unlocked in hardware. The register lock is controlled by the PMDLOCK Configuration bit (CFGCON<12>). Setting PMDLOCK prevents writes to the control registers; clearing PMDLOCK allows writes.

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

27.4.1.2 Configuration Bit Select Lock

As an additional level of safety, the device can be configured to prevent more than one write session to the PMDx registers. The PMDL1WAY Configuration bit (DEVCFG3<28>) blocks the PMDLOCK bit from being cleared after it has been set once. If PMDLOCK remains set, the register unlock procedure does not execute, and the peripheral pin select control registers cannot be written to. The only way to clear the bit and re-enable PMD functionality is to perform a device Reset.

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

NOTES:

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

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 $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ for Industrial $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +105^{\circ}\text{C}$ for V-temp			
Param. No.	Symbol	Characteristics		Min. ⁽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 I²C Baud Rate Generator.

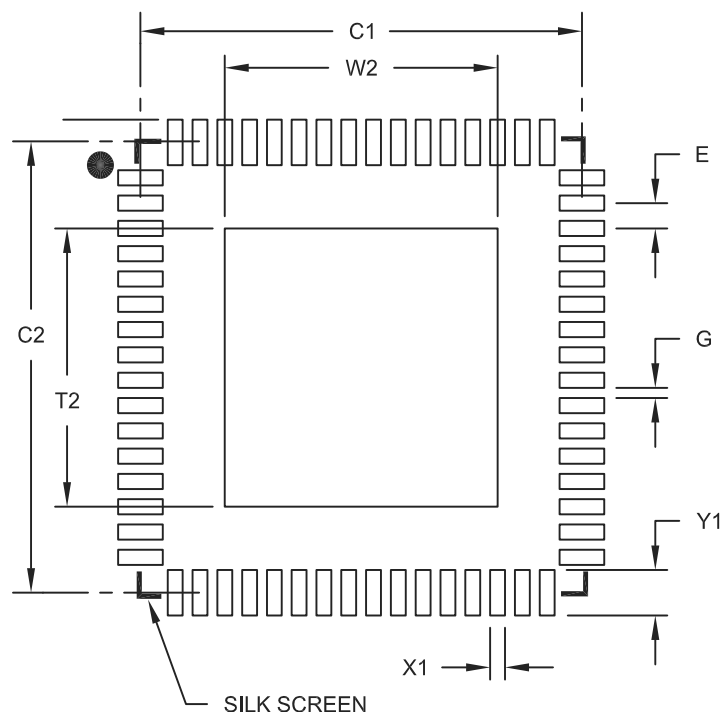
2: Maximum pin capacitance = 10 pF for all I2Cx pins (for 1 MHz mode only).

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

PIC32MX1XX/2XX/5XX 64/100-PIN FAMILY

64-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [QFN]
With 0.40 mm Contact Length and 5.40x5.40mm Exposed Pad

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			5.50
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			5.50
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		8.90	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		8.90	
Contact Pad Width (X64)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X64)	Y1			0.85
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2154A