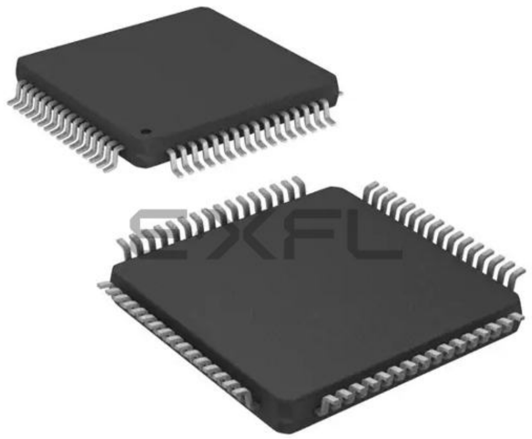

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® M4K™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	80MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
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 16x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx575f512h-80v-pt

TABLE 5: PIN NAMES FOR 64-PIN USB AND ETHERNET DEVICES

64-PIN QFN(2) AND TQFP (TOP VIEW)

PIC32MX664F064H
PIC32MX664F128H
PIC32MX675F256H
PIC32MX675F512H
PIC32MX695F512H

64 1

QFN(2)

64 1

TQFP

Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
1	ETXEN/PMD5/RE5	33	USBID/RF3
2	ETXD0/PMD6/RE6	34	V_{BUS}
3	ETXD1/PMD7/RE7	35	V_{USB3V3}
4	SCK2/U6TX/$\overline{U3RTS}$/PMA5/CN8/RG6	36	D-/RG3
5	SDA4/SDI2/U3RX/PMA4/CN9/RG7	37	D+/RG2
6	SCL4/SDO2/U3TX/PMA3/CN10/RG8	38	V_{DD}
7	$\overline{MCLR}$	39	OSC1/CLKI/RC12
8	$\overline{SS2}$/U6RX/$\overline{U3CTS}$/PMA2/CN11/RG9	40	OSC2/CLKO/RC15
9	V_{SS}	41	V_{SS}
10	V_{DD}	42	RTCC/AERXD1/ETXD3/IC1/INT1/RD8
11	AN5/C1IN+/V_{BUSON}/CN7/RB5	43	AERXD0/ETXD2/$\overline{SS3}$/U4RX/$\overline{U1CTS}$/SDA1/IC2/INT2/RD9
12	AN4/C1IN-/CN6/RB4	44	ECOL/AECRSDV/SCL1/IC3/PMCS2/PMA15/INT3/RD10
13	AN3/C2IN+/CN5/RB3	45	ECRS/AEREFCLK/IC4/PMCS1/PMA14/INT4/RD11
14	AN2/C2IN-/CN4/RB2	46	OC1/INT0/RD0
15	PGEC1/AN1/V_{REF-}/CV_{REF-}/CN3/RB1	47	SOSCI/CN1/RC13
16	PGED1/AN0/V_{REF+}/CV_{REF+}/PMA6/CN2/RB0	48	SOSCO/T1CK/CN0/RC14
17	PGEC2/AN6/OCFA/RB6	49	EMDIO/AEMDIO/SCK3/U4TX/$\overline{U1RTS}$/OC2/RD1
18	PGED2/AN7/RB7	50	SDA3/SDI3/U1RX/OC3/RD2
19	AV_{DD}	51	SCL3/SDO3/U1TX/OC4/RD3
20	AV_{SS}	52	OC5/IC5/PMWR/CN13/RD4
21	AN8/$\overline{SS4}$/U5RX/$\overline{U2CTS}$/C1OUT/RB8	53	PMRD/CN14/RD5
22	AN9/C2OUT/PMA7/RB9	54	AETXEN/ETXERR/CN15/RD6
23	TMS/AN10/CV_{REFOUT}/PMA13/RB10	55	ETXCLK/AERXERR/CN16/RD7
24	TDO/AN11/PMA12/RB11	56	V_{CAP}
25	V_{SS}	57	V_{DD}
26	V_{DD}	58	AETXD1/ERXD3/RF0
27	TCK/AN12/PMA11/RB12	59	AETXD0/ERXD2/RF1
28	TDI/AN13/PMA10/RB13	60	ERXD1/PMD0/RE0
29	AN14/SCK4/U5TX/$\overline{U2RTSU2RTS}$/PMALH/PMA1/RB14	61	ERXD0/PMD1/RE1
30	AN15/EMDC/AEMDC/OCFB/PMALL/PMA0/CN12/RB15	62	ERXDV/ECRSDV/PMD2/RE2
31	SDA5/SDI4/U2RX/PMA9/CN17/RF4	63	ERXCLK/EREFCLK/PMD3/RE3
32	SCL5/SDO4/U2TX/PMA8/CN18/RF5	64	ERXERR/PMD4/RE4

Note 1: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.
2: The metal plane at the bottom of the QFN device is not connected to any pins and is recommended to be connected to V_{SS} externally.

TABLE 1-1: PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

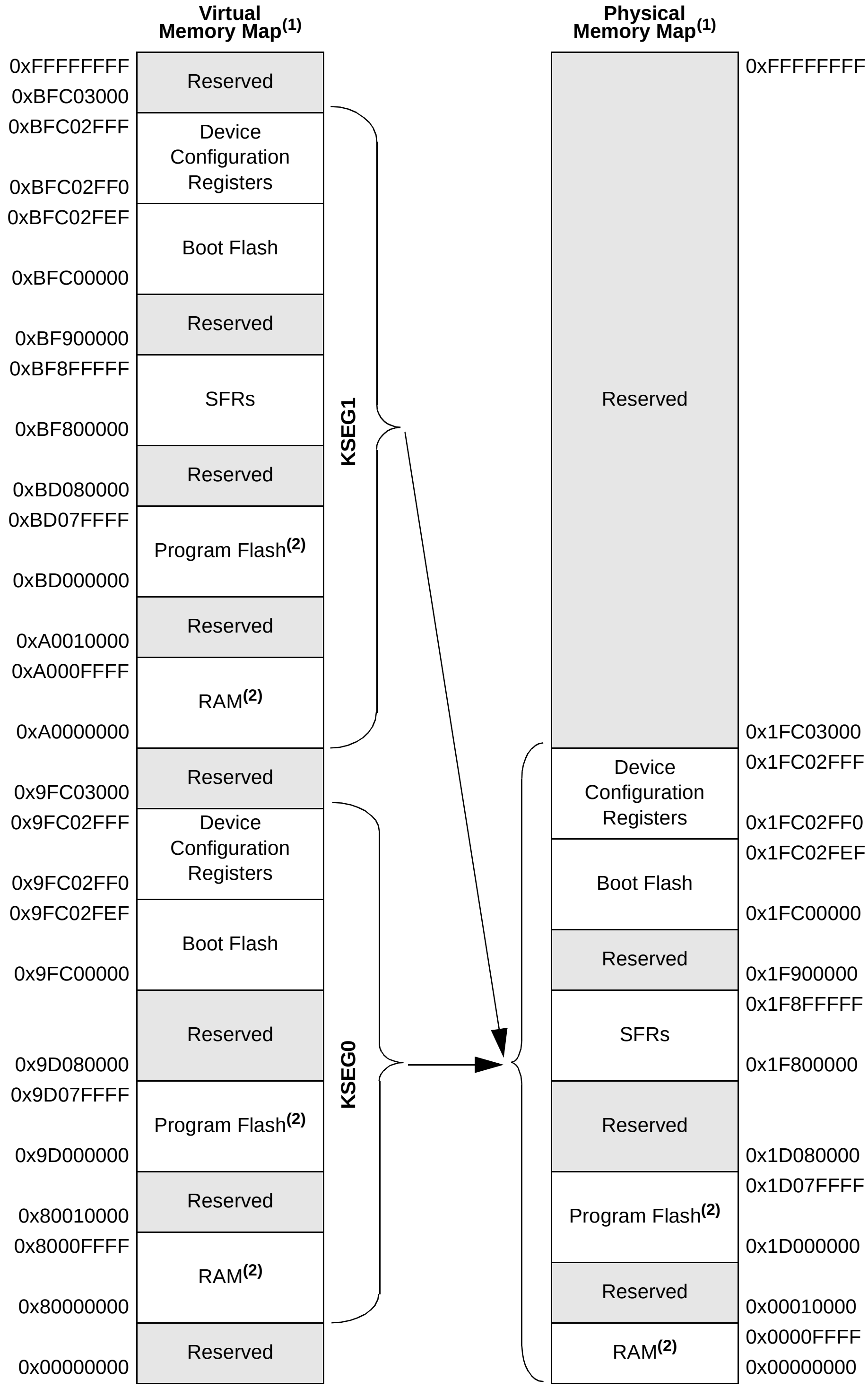
Pin Name	Pin Number(1)				Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	64-Pin QFN/TQFP	100-Pin TQFP	121-Pin TFBGA	124-pin VTLA			
AN0	16	25	K2	B14	I	Analog	Analog input channels
AN1	15	24	K1	A15	I	Analog	
AN2	14	23	J2	B13	I	Analog	
AN3	13	22	J1	A13	I	Analog	
AN4	12	21	H2	B11	I	Analog	
AN5	11	20	H1	A12	I	Analog	
AN6	17	26	L1	A20	I	Analog	
AN7	18	27	J3	B16	I	Analog	
AN8	21	32	K4	A23	I	Analog	
AN9	22	33	L4	B19	I	Analog	
AN10	23	34	L5	A24	I	Analog	
AN11	24	35	J5	B20	I	Analog	
AN12	27	41	J7	B23	I	Analog	
AN13	28	42	L7	A28	I	Analog	
AN14	29	43	K7	B24	I	Analog	
AN15	30	44	L8	A29	I	Analog	
CLKI	39	63	F9	B34	I	ST/ CMOS	External clock source input. Always associated with OSC1 pin function.
CLKO	40	64	F11	A42	O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes. Always associated with OSC2 pin function.
OSC1	39	63	F9	B34	I	ST/ CMOS	Oscillator crystal input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; CMOS otherwise.
OSC2	40	64	F11	A42	I/O	—	Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. Optionally functions as CLKO in RC and EC modes.
SOSCI	47	73	C10	A47	I	ST/ CMOS	32.768 kHz low-power oscillator crystal input; CMOS otherwise
SOSCO	48	74	B11	B40	O	—	32.768 kHz low-power oscillator crystal output

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

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

2: See **25.0 "Ethernet Controller"** for more information.

FIGURE 4-5: MEMORY MAP ON RESET FOR PIC32MX575F512H, PIC32MX575F512L, PIC32MX675F512H, PIC32MX675F512L, PIC32MX775F512H AND PIC32MX775F512L DEVICES



Note 1: Memory areas are not shown to scale.

2: The size of this memory region is programmable (see **Section 3. "Memory Organization"** (DS60001115)) and can be changed by initialization code provided by end user development tools (refer to the specific development tool documentation for information).

10.0 DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS (DMA) CONTROLLER

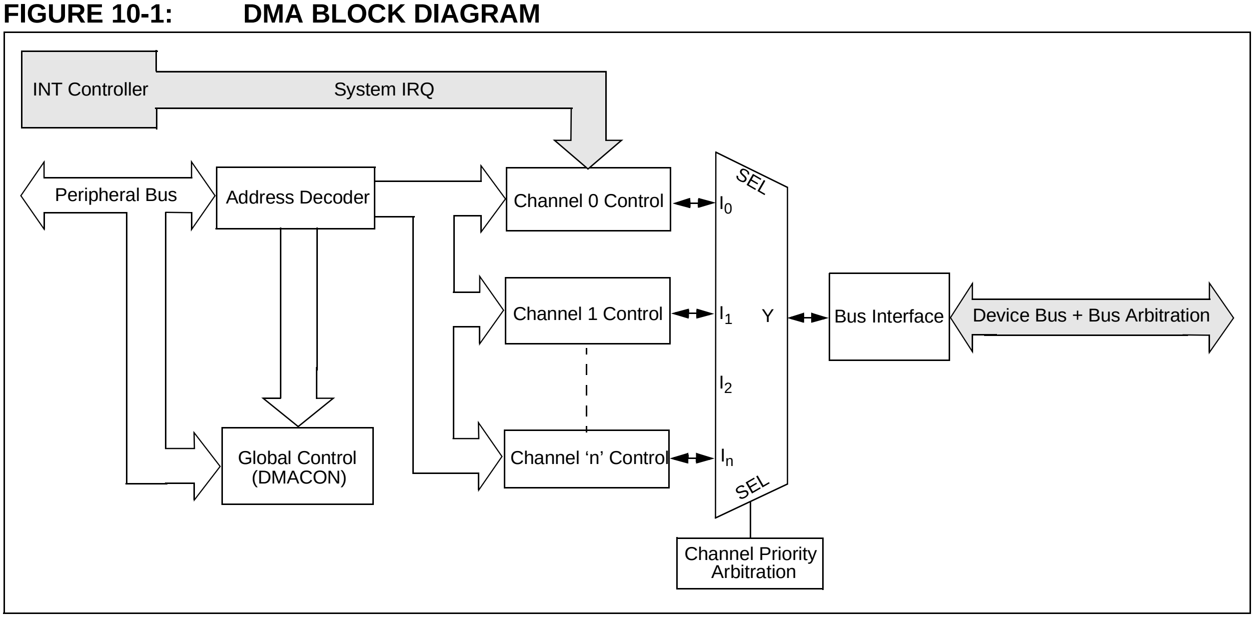
Note:	This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 31. "Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller"** (DS60001117) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

The Direct Memory Access (DMA) controller is a bus master module useful for data transfers between different devices without CPU intervention. The source and destination of a DMA transfer can be any of the memory mapped modules existent in the PIC32 (such as SPI, UART, PMP, etc.) or memory itself.

Following are some of the key features of the DMA controller module:

- Four identical channels, each featuring:
  - Auto-increment source and destination address registers
  - Source and destination pointers
  - Memory to memory and memory to peripheral transfers
- Automatic word-size detection:
  - Transfer granularity, down to byte level
  - Bytes need not be word-aligned at source and destination
- Fixed priority channel arbitration
- Flexible DMA channel operating modes:
  - Manual (software) or automatic (interrupt) DMA requests
  - One-Shot or Auto-Repeat Block Transfer modes
  - Channel-to-channel chaining
- Flexible DMA requests:
  - A DMA request can be selected from any of the peripheral interrupt sources
  - Each channel can select any (appropriate) observable interrupt as its DMA request source
  - A DMA transfer abort can be selected from any of the peripheral interrupt sources
  - Pattern (data) match transfer termination
- Multiple DMA channel status interrupts:
  - DMA channel block transfer complete
  - Source empty or half empty
  - Destination full or half full
  - DMA transfer aborted due to an external event
  - Invalid DMA address generated
- DMA debug support features:
  - Most recent address accessed by a DMA channel
  - Most recent DMA channel to transfer data
- CRC Generation module:
  - CRC module can be assigned to any of the available channels
  - CRC module is highly configurable

FIGURE 10-1: DMA BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 10-1: DMACON: DMA CONTROLLER CONTROL REGISTER

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

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

bit 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

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

bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 12 **SUSPEND:** DMA Suspend bit
- 1 = DMA transfers are suspended to allow CPU uninterrupted access to data bus
- 0 = DMA operates normally

bit 11 **DMABUSY:** DMA Module Busy bit
- 1 = DMA module is active
- 0 = DMA module is disabled and not actively transferring data

bit 10-0 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

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

REGISTER 11-18: U1BDTP2: USB BUFFER DESCRIPTOR TABLE PAGE 2 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
	BDTPTRH<23:16>							

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 **BDTPTRH<23:16>:** BDT Base Address bits

This 8-bit value provides address bits 23 through 16 of the BDT base address, which defines the starting location of the BDT in system memory.

The 32-bit BDT base address is 512-byte aligned.

REGISTER 11-19: U1BDTP3: USB BUFFER DESCRIPTOR TABLE PAGE 3 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
	BDTPTRU<31:24>							

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 **BDTPTRU<31:24>:** BDT Base Address bits

This 8-bit value provides address bits 31 through 24 of the BDT base address, defines the starting location of the BDT in system memory.

The 32-bit BDT base address is 512-byte aligned.

NOTES:

REGISTER 14-1: TXCON: TYPE B TIMER CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

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 the 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 only available on even numbered timers (Timer2 and Timer4).

3: While operating in 32-bit mode, this bit has no effect for odd numbered timers (Timer1, 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 19-1: I2C1THROUGH I2C5 REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name(1)	Bit Range	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	All Resets
5230	I2C5MSK	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	MSK<9:0>										0000
5240	I2C5BRG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	Baud Rate Generator Register												0000
5250	I2C5TRN	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register								0000
5260	I2C5RCV	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register								0000
5300	I2C1CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	SCLREL	STRICT	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN	1000
5310	I2C1STAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D/A	P	S	R/W	RBF	TBF	0000
5320	I2C1ADD	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADD<9:0>										0000
5330	I2C1MSK	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	MSK<9:0>										0000
5340	I2C1BRG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	Baud Rate Generator Register												0000
5350	I2C1TRN	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register								0000
5360	I2C1RCV	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register								0000
5400	I2C2CON(2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	SCLREL	STRICT	A10M	DISSLW	SMEN	GCEN	STREN	ACKDT	ACKEN	RCEN	PEN	RSEN	SEN	1000
5410	I2C2STAT(2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ACKSTAT	TRSTAT	—	—	—	BCL	GCSTAT	ADD10	IWCOL	I2COV	D/A	P	S	R/W	RBF	TBF	0000
5420	I2C2ADD(2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ADD<9:0>										0000
5430	I2C2MSK(2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	MSK<9:0>										0000
5440	I2C2BRG(2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	Baud Rate Generator Register												0000
5450	I2C2TRN(2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transmit Register								0000
5460	I2C2RCV(2)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Receive Register								0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table except I2CxRCV have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

2: This register is not available on 64-pin devices.

21.1 Control Registers

TABLE 21-1: PARALLEL MASTER PORT REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name(1)	Bit Range	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	All Resets
7000	PMCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	ADRMUX<1:0>		PMPTTL	PTWREN	PTRDEN	CSF<1:0>		ALP	CS2P	CS1P	—	WRSP	RDSP	0000
7010	PMMODE	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	BUSY	IRQM<1:0>		INCM<1:0>		MODE16	MODE<1:0>		WAITB<1:0>		WAITM<3:0>				WAITE<1:0>		0000
7020	PMADDR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	CS2EN/A15	CS1EN/A14	ADDR<13:0>														0000
7030	PMDOUT	31:16	DATAOUT<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
7040	PMDIN	31:16	DATAIN<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
7050	PMAEN	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	PTEN<15:0>																0000
7060	PMSTAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	IBF	IBOV	—	—	IB3F	IB2F	IB1F	IB0F	OBE	OBUF	—	—	OB3E	OB2E	OB1E	OB0E	008F

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

Note 1: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

REGISTER 23-1: AD1CON1: ADC CONTROL REGISTER 1 (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

bit 1 **SAMP:** ADC Sample Enable bit(2)
1 = The ADC S&H circuit is sampling
0 = The ADC S&H circuit is holding
When ASAM = 0, writing '1' to this bit starts sampling.
When SSRC<2:0> = 000, writing '0' to this bit will end sampling and start conversion.

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

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

2: If ASAM = 0, software can write a '1' to start sampling. This bit is automatically set by hardware if ASAM = 1. If SSRC<2:0> = 000, software can write a '0' to end sampling and start conversion. If SSRC<2:0> ≠ '000', this bit is automatically cleared by hardware to end sampling and start conversion.

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

TABLE 24-1: CAN1 REGISTER SUMMARY FOR PIC32MX534F064H, PIC32MX564F064H, PIC32MX564F128H, PIC32MX575F256H, PIC32MX575F512H, PIC32MX764F128H, PIC32MX775F256H, PIC32MX775F512H, PIC32MX795F512H, PIC32MX534F064L, PIC32MX564F064L, PIC32MX564F128L, PIC32MX575F256L, PIC32MX575F512L, PIC32MX764F128L, PIC32MX775F256L, PIC32MX775F512L AND PIC32MX795F512L DEVICES (CONTINUED)

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	Register Name(1)	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
B0F0	C1FLTCON3	31:16	FLTEN15	MSEL15<1:0>		FSEL15<4:0>					FLTEN14	MSEL14<1:0>		FSEL14<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN13	MSEL13<1:0>		FSEL13<4:0>					FLTEN12	MSEL12<1:0>		FSEL12<4:0>					0000
B100	C1FLTCON4	31:16	FLTEN19	MSEL19<1:0>		FSEL19<4:0>					FLTEN18	MSEL18<1:0>		FSEL18<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN17	MSEL17<1:0>		FSEL17<4:0>					FLTEN16	MSEL16<1:0>		FSEL16<4:0>					0000
B110	C1FLTCON5	31:16	FLTEN23	MSEL23<1:0>		FSEL23<4:0>					FLTEN22	MSEL22<1:0>		FSEL22<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN21	MSEL21<1:0>		FSEL21<4:0>					FLTEN20	MSEL20<1:0>		FSEL20<4:0>					0000
B120	C1FLTCON6	31:16	FLTEN27	MSEL27<1:0>		FSEL27<4:0>					FLTEN26	MSEL26<1:0>		FSEL26<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN25	MSEL25<1:0>		FSEL25<4:0>					FLTEN24	MSEL24<1:0>		FSEL24<4:0>					0000
B130	C1FLTCON7	31:16	FLTEN31	MSEL31<1:0>		FSEL31<4:0>					FLTEN30	MSEL30<1:0>		FSEL30<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN29	MSEL29<1:0>		FSEL29<4:0>					FLTEN28	MSEL28<1:0>		FSEL28<4:0>					0000
B140	C1RXFn (n = 0-31)	31:16	SID<10:0>											-—	EXID	—	EID<17:16>		xxxx
		15:0	EID<15:0>																xxxx
B340	C1FIFOBA	31:16	C1FIFOBA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
B350	C1FIFOCONn (n = 0-31)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FSIZE<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	FRESET	UINC	DONLY	—	—	—	—	TXEN	TXABAT	TXLARB	TXERR	TXREQ	RTREN	TXPRI<1:0>		0000
B360	C1FIFOINTn (n = 0-31)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	TXNFULLIE	TXHALFIE	TXEMPTYIE	—	—	—	—	RXOVFLIE	RXFULLIE	RXHALFIE	RXN EMPTYIE	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	TXNFULLIF	TXHALFIF	TXEMPTYIF	—	—	—	—	RXOVFLIF	RXFULLIF	RXHALFIF	RXN EMPTYIF	0000
B370	C1FIFOUAn (n = 0-31)	31:16	C1FIFOUA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
B380	C1FIFOCIn (n = 0-31)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C1FIFOCI<4:0>					0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.1.1 “CLR, SET and INV Registers”** for more information.

REGISTER 24-11: CiFLTCON1: 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 = 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 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

bit 20-16 **FSEL6<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 25-21: ETHFCSERR: ETHERNET CONTROLLER FRAME CHECK SEQUENCE ERROR 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
	FCSERRCNT<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
	FCSERRCNT<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 **FCSERRCNT<15:0>:** FCS Error Count bits
Increment count for frames received with FCS error and the frame length in bits is an integral multiple of 8 bits.

Note 1: This register is only used for RX 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 be only done for debug/test purposes.

26.1 Control Registers

TABLE 26-1: COMPARATOR REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name[1]	Bit Range	Bits 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	All Resets
A000	CM1CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	COE	CPOL	—	—	—	—	COUT	EVPOL<1:0>		—	CREF	—	—	CCH<1:0>		00C3
A010	CM2CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	COE	CPOL	—	—	—	—	COUT	EVPOL<1:0>		—	CREF	—	—	CCH<1:0>		00C3
A060	CMSTAT	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C2OUT	C1OUT	0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.1.1 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

REGISTER 27-1: CVRCON: COMPARATOR VOLTAGE REFERENCE CONTROL REGISTER

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

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 **ON:** Comparator Voltage Reference On bit(1)
Setting or clearing this bit does not affect the other bits in this register.
1 = Module is enabled
0 = Module is disabled and does not consume current

bit 14-11 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 10 **VREFSEL:** Voltage Reference Select bit(2)
1 = CVREF = VREF+
0 = CVREF is generated by the resistor network

bit 9-8 **BGSEL<1:0>:** Band Gap Reference Source bits(2)
11 = IVREF = VREF+
10 = Reserved
01 = IVREF = 0.6V (nominal, default)
00 = IVREF = 1.2V (nominal)

bit 7 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 6 **CVROE:** CVREFOUT Enable bit
1 = Voltage level is output on CVREFOUT pin
0 = Voltage level is disconnected from CVREFOUT pin

bit 5 **CVRR:** CVREF Range Selection bit
1 = 0 to 0.625 CVRSRC, with CVRSRC/24 step size
0 = 0.25 CVRSRC to 0.719 CVRSRC, with CVRSRC/32 step size

bit 4 **CVRSS:** CVREF Source Selection bit
1 = Comparator voltage reference source, CVRSRC = (VREF+) – (VREF-)
0 = Comparator voltage reference source, CVRSRC = AVDD – AVSS

bit 3-0 **CVR<3:0>:** CVREF Value Selection 0 ≤ CVR<3:0> ≤ 15 bits
When CVRR = 1:
CVREF = (CVR<3:0>/24) • (CVRSRC)
When CVRR = 0:
CVREF = 1/4 • (CVRSRC) + (CVR<3:0>/32) • (CVRSRC)

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

2: These bits are not available on PIC32MX575/675/775/795 devices. On these devices, the reset value for CVRON is ‘0000’.

31.0 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

The PIC® microcontrollers (MCU) and dsPIC® digital signal controllers (DSC) are supported with a full range of software and hardware development tools:

- Integrated Development Environment
  - MPLAB® X IDE Software
- Compilers/Assemblers/Linkers
  - MPLAB XC Compiler
  - MPASM™ Assembler
  - MPLINK™ Object Linker/ MPLIB™ Object Librarian
  - MPLAB Assembler/Linker/Librarian for Various Device Families
- Simulators
  - MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator
- Emulators
  - MPLAB REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Emulator
- In-Circuit Debuggers/Programmers
  - MPLAB ICD 3
  - PICkit™ 3
- Device Programmers
  - MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer
- Low-Cost Demonstration/Development Boards, Evaluation Kits and Starter Kits
- Third-party development tools

31.1 MPLAB X Integrated Development Environment Software

The MPLAB X IDE is a single, unified graphical user interface for Microchip and third-party software, and hardware development tool that runs on Windows®, Linux and Mac OS® X. Based on the NetBeans IDE, MPLAB X IDE is an entirely new IDE with a host of free software components and plug-ins for high-performance application development and debugging. Moving between tools and upgrading from software simulators to hardware debugging and programming tools is simple with the seamless user interface.

With complete project management, visual call graphs, a configurable watch window and a feature-rich editor that includes code completion and context menus, MPLAB X IDE is flexible and friendly enough for new users. With the ability to support multiple tools on multiple projects with simultaneous debugging, MPLAB X IDE is also suitable for the needs of experienced users.

Feature-Rich Editor:

- Color syntax highlighting
- Smart code completion makes suggestions and provides hints as you type
- Automatic code formatting based on user-defined rules
- Live parsing

User-Friendly, Customizable Interface:

- Fully customizable interface: toolbars, toolbar buttons, windows, window placement, etc.
- Call graph window

Project-Based Workspaces:

- Multiple projects
- Multiple tools
- Multiple configurations
- Simultaneous debugging sessions

File History and Bug Tracking:

- Local file history feature
- Built-in support for Bugzilla issue tracker

32.1 DC Characteristics

TABLE 32-1: OPERATING MIPS VS. VOLTAGE

Characteristic	V_{DD} Range (in Volts)[1]	Temp. Range (in °C)	Max. Frequency
			PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX
DC5	2.3-3.6V	-40°C to +85°C	80 MHz
DC5b	2.3-3.6V	-40°C to +105°C	80 MHz

Note 1: Overall functional device operation at $V_{BORMIN} < V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}$ is tested, but not characterized. All device Analog modules, such as ADC, etc., will function, but with degraded performance below V_{DDMIN}. Refer to parameter BO10 in Table 32-10 for BOR values.

TABLE 32-2: THERMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

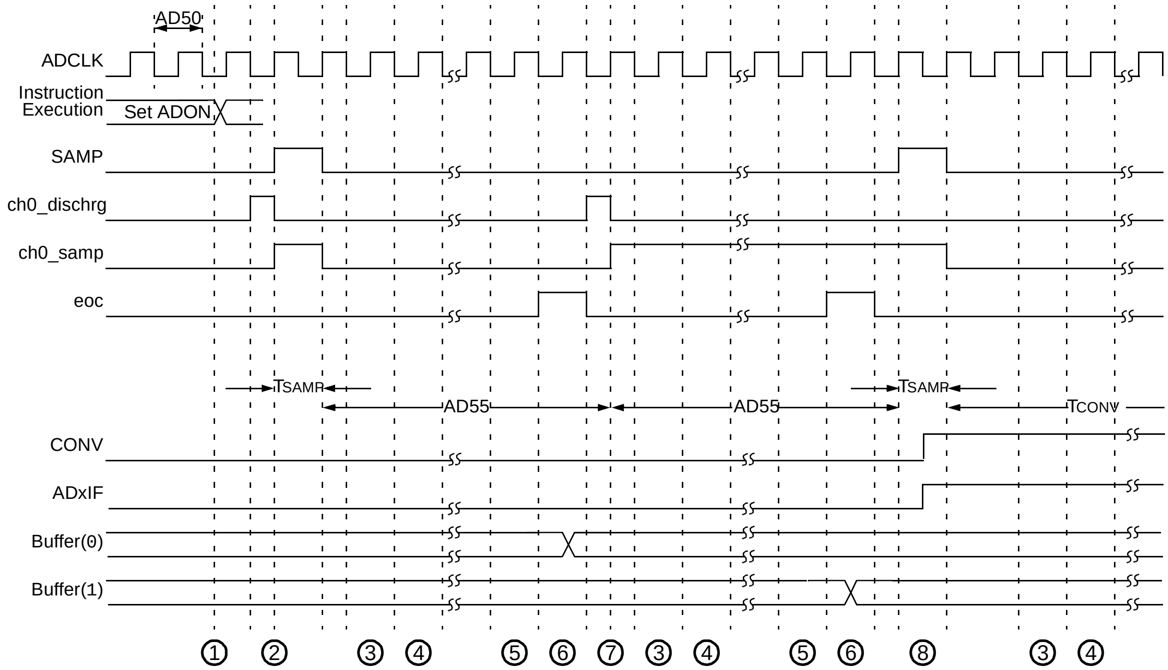
Rating	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit
Industrial Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40	—	+125	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+85	°C
V-Temp Temperature Devices					
Operating Junction Temperature Range	T_J	-40	—	+140	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+105	°C
Power Dissipation: Internal Chip Power Dissipation: $P_{INT} = V_{DD} \times (I_{DD} - S\ I_{OH})$ I/O Pin Power Dissipation: $I/O = S\ ((\{V_{DD} - V_{OH}\} \times I_{OH}) + S\ (V_{OL} \times I_{OL}))$	P_D	$P_{INT} + P_{I/O}$			W
Maximum Allowed Power Dissipation	P_{DMAX}	$(T_J - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$			W

TABLE 32-3: THERMAL PACKAGING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Symbol	Typical	Max.	Unit	See Note
Package Thermal Resistance, 121-Pin TFBGA (10x10x1.1 mm)	θ_{JA}	40	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 100-Pin TQFP (14x14x1 mm)	θ_{JA}	43	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 100-Pin TQFP (12x12x1 mm)	θ_{JA}	43	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 64-Pin TQFP (10x10x1 mm)	θ_{JA}	47	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 64-Pin QFN (9x9x0.9 mm)	θ_{JA}	28	—	°C/W	**1**
Package Thermal Resistance, 124-Pin VTLA (9x9x0.9 mm)	θ_{JA}	21	—	°C/W	**1**

Note 1: Junction to ambient thermal resistance, Theta-JA (θ_{JA}) numbers are achieved by package simulations.

FIGURE 32-24: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION (10-BIT MODE) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (ASAM = 1, SSRC<2:0> = 111, SAMC<4:0> = 00001)



(1) – Software sets ADxCON. ADON to start AD operation.

(2) – Sampling starts after discharge period. TSAMP is described in Section 17. “10-bit A/D Converter” (DS60001104) of the *“PIC32 Family Reference Manual*.

(3) – Convert bit 9.

(4) – Convert bit 8.

(5) – Convert bit 0.

(6) – One TAD for end of conversion.

(7) – Begin conversion of next channel.

(8) – Sample for time specified by SAMC<4:0>.

TABLE B-3: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES (CONTINUED)

Section Name	Update Description
1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"	Updated the Typical and Maximum DC Characteristics: Operating Current (I_{DD}) in Table 1-5. Updated the Typical and Maximum DC Characteristics: Idle Current (I_{IDLE}) in Table 1-6. Updated the Typical and Maximum DC Characteristics: Power-Down Current (I_{PD}) in Table 1-7. Added DC Characteristics: Program Memory parameters D130a and D132a in Table 1-11. Added the Internal Voltage Reference parameter (D305) to the Comparator Specifications in Table 1-13.