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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	80MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I ² C, 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-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-VQFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx575f512ht-80v-mr

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

TABLE 13: PIN NAMES FOR 124-PIN USB, ETHERNET, AND CAN DEVICES (CONTINUED)

124-PIN VTLA (BOTTOM VIEW)^(2,3)		A17	B13	B29	A34	Conductive Thermal Pad
PIC32MX675F512L PIC32MX695F512L PIC32MX795F512L		A1	B1	B56	B41	A51
		A1	Polarity Indicator		A68	
Package Bump #	Full Pin Name	Package Bump #	Full Pin Name	Package Bump #	Full Pin Name	Package Bump #
B8	VSS	B33	TDO/RA5	B34	OSC1/CLKI/RC12	B35
B9	TMS/RA0	B34	OSC1/CLKI/RC12	B35	No Connect (NC)	B36
B10	AERXD1/INT2/RE9	B35	No Connect (NC)	B36	AETXCLK/SCL1/INT3/RA14	B37
B11	AN4/C1IN-/CN6/RB4	B36	AETXCLK/SCL1/INT3/RA14	B37	RTCC/EMDIO/AEMDIO/IC1/RD8	B38
B12	VSS	B37	RTCC/EMDIO/AEMDIO/IC1/RD8	B38	SCK1/IC3/PMCS2/PMA15/RD10	B39
B13	AN2/C2IN-/CN4/RB2	B38	SCK1/IC3/PMCS2/PMA15/RD10	B39	SDO1/OC1/INT0/RD0	B40
B14	PGED1/AN0/CN2/RB0	B39	SDO1/OC1/INT0/RD0	B40	SOSCO/T1CK/CN0/RC14	B41
B15	No Connect (NC)	B40	SOSCO/T1CK/CN0/RC14	B41	VSS	B42
B16	PGED2/AN7/RB7	B41	VSS	B42	OC3/RD2	B43
B17	VREF+/CVREF+/AERXD3/PMA6/RA10	B42	OC3/RD2	B43	ETXD2/IC5/PMD12/RD12	B44
B18	AVSS	B43	ETXD2/IC5/PMD12/RD12	B44	OC5/PMWR/CN13/RD4	B45
B19	AN9/C2OUT/RB9	B44	OC5/PMWR/CN13/RD4	B45	ETXEN/PMD14/CN15/RD6	B46
B20	AN11/ERXERR/AETXERR/PMA12/RB11	B45	ETXEN/PMD14/CN15/RD6	B46	VSS	B47
B21	VDD	B46	VSS	B47	No Connect (NC)	B48
B22	AC1TX/SCK4/U5TX/U2RTS/RF13	B47	No Connect (NC)	B48	VCAP	B49
B23	AN12/ERXD0/AECRS/PMA11/RB12	B48	VCAP	B49	C1RX ⁽¹⁾ /ETXD1/PMD11/RF0	B50
B24	AN14/ERXD2/AETXD3/PMALH/PMA1/RB14	B49	C1RX ⁽¹⁾ /ETXD1/PMD11/RF0	B50	C2TX ⁽¹⁾ /ETXERR/PMD9/RG1	B51
B25	VSS	B50	C2TX ⁽¹⁾ /ETXERR/PMD9/RG1	B51	TRCLK/RA6	B52
B26	AETXD0/SS3/U4RX/U1CTS/CN20/RD14	B51	TRCLK/RA6	B52	PMD0/RE0	B53
B27	SDA5/SDI4/U2RX/PMA9/CN17/RF4	B52	PMD0/RE0	B53	VDD	B54
B28	No Connect (NC)	B53	VDD	B54	TRD2/RG14	B55
B29	SCL3/SDO3/U1TX/RF8	B54	TRD2/RG14	B55	TRD0/RG13	B56
B30	VUSB3V3	B55	TRD0/RG13	B56	PMD3/RE3	
B31	D+/RG2	B56	PMD3/RE3			

- Note**
- 1: This pin is only available on PIC32MX795F512L devices.
 - 2: Shaded package bumps are 5V tolerant.
 - 3: It is recommended that the user connect the printed circuit board (PCB) ground to the conductive thermal pad on the bottom of the package. And to not run non-Vss PCB traces under the conductive thermal pad on the same side of the PCB layout.

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

NOTES:

REGISTER 4-4: BMXDUPBA: DATA RAM USER PROGRAM BASE ADDRESS REGISTER

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

When non-zero, the value selects the relative base address for User mode program space in RAM, BMXDUPBA must be greater than BMXDUDBA.

bit 9-0 **BMXDUPBA<9:0>:** DRM User Program Base Address Read-Only bits

Value is always '0', which forces 1 KB increments

- Note 1:** At Reset, the value in this register is forced to zero, which causes all of the RAM to be allocated to Kernal mode data usage.
- 2:** The value in this register must be less than or equal to BMXDRMSZ.

TABLE 7-3: INTERRUPT REGISTER MAP FOR PIC32MX664F064H, PIC32MX664F128H, PIC32MX675F256H, PIC32MX675F512H AND PIC32MX695F512H DEVICES

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				
1000	INTCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SS0	0000				
		15:0	—	—	—	MVEC	—	TPC<2:0>				—	—	—	INT4EP	INT3EP	INT2EP	INT1EP	INT0EP	0000		
1010	INTSTAT ⁽³⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000			
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	SRIPL<2:0>				—	—	VEC<5:0>					0000			
1020	IPTMR	31:16	IPTMR<31:0>																0000			
		15:0																	0000			
1030	IFS0	31:16	I2C1MIF	I2C1SIF	I2C1BIF	U1TXIF SPI3TXIF I2C3MIF	U1RXIF SPI3RXIF I2C3SIF	U1EIF SPI3EIF I2C3BIF	—	—	—	OC5IF	IC5IF	T5IF	INT4IF	OC4IF	IC4IF	T4IF	0000			
		15:0	INT3IF	OC3IF	IC3IF	T3IF	INT2IF	OC2IF	IC2IF	T2IF	INT1IF	OC1IF	IC1IF	T1IF	INT0IF	CS1IF	CS0IF	CTIF	0000			
		31:16	IC3EIF	IC2EIF	IC1EIF	ETHIF	—	—	USBIF	FCEIF	DMA7IF ⁽²⁾	DMA6IF ⁽²⁾	DMA5IF ⁽²⁾	DMA4IF ⁽²⁾	DMA3IF	DMA2IF	DMA1IF	DMA0IF	0000			
1040	IFS1	15:0	RTCCIF	FSCMIF	—	—	—	U2TXIF SPI4TXIF I2C5MIF	U2RXIF SPI4RXIF I2C5SIF	U2EIF SPI4EIF I2C5BIF	U3TXIF SPI2TXIF I2C4MIF	U3RXIF SPI2RXIF I2C4SIF	U3EIF SPI2EIF I2C4BIF	CMP2IF	CMP1IF	PMPIF	AD1IF	CNIF	0000			
		31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000			
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	U5TXIF	U5RXIF	U5EIF	U6TXIF	U6RXIF	U6EIF	U4TXIF	U4RXIF	U4EIF	PMPEIF	IC5EIF	IC4EIF	0000	
1060	IEC0	31:16	I2C1MIE	I2C1SIE	I2C1BIE	U1TXIE SPI3TXIE I2C3MIE	U1RXIE SPI3RXIE I2C3SIE	U1EIE SPI3EIE I2C3BIE	—	—	—	OC5IE	IC5IE	T5IE	INT4IE	OC4IE	IC4IE	T4IE	0000			
		15:0	INT3IE	OC3IE	IC3IE	T3IE	INT2IE	OC2IE	IC2IE	T2IE	INT1IE	OC1IE	IC1IE	T1IE	INT0IE	CS1IE	CS0IE	CTIE	0000			
		31:16	IC3EIE	IC2EIE	IC1EIE	ETHIE	—	—	USBIE	FCEIE	DMA7IE ⁽²⁾	DMA6IE ⁽²⁾	DMA5IE ⁽²⁾	DMA4IE ⁽²⁾	DMA3IE	DMA2IE	DMA1IE	DMA0IE	0000			
1070	IEC1	15:0	RTCCIE	FSCMIE	—	—	—	U2TXIE SPI4TXIE I2C5MIE	U2RXIE SPI4RXIE I2C5SIE	U2EIE SPI4EIE I2C5BIE	U3TXIE SPI2TXIE I2C4MIE	U3RXIE SPI2RXIE I2C4SIE	U3EIE SPI2EIE I2C4BIE	CMP2IE	CMP1IE	PMPIE	AD1IE	CNIE	0000			
		31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000			
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	U5TXIE	U5RXIE	U5EIE	U6TXIE	U6RXIE	U6EIE	U4TXIE	U4RXIE	U4EIE	PMPEIE	IC5EIE	IC4EIE	0000	
1090	IPC0	31:16	—	—	—	INT0IP<2:0>				INT0IS<1:0>				CS1IP<2:0>				CS1IS<1:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	CS0IP<2:0>				CS0IS<1:0>				CTIP<2:0>				CTIS<1:0>				0000
10A0	IPC1	31:16	—	—	—	INT1IP<2:0>				INT1IS<1:0>				OC1IP<2:0>				OC1IS<1:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC1IP<2:0>				IC1IS<1:0>				T1IP<2:0>				T1IS<1:0>				0000
10B0	IPC2	31:16	—	—	—	INT2IP<2:0>				INT2IS<1:0>				OC2IP<2:0>				OC2IS<1:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC2IP<2:0>				IC2IS<1:0>				T2IP<2:0>				T2IS<1:0>				0000
10C0	IPC3	31:16	—	—	—	INT3IP<2:0>				INT3IS<1:0>				OC3IP<2:0>				OC3IS<1:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	IC3IP<2:0>				IC3IS<1:0>				T3IP<2:0>				T3IS<1:0>				0000

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

- Note** 1: Except where noted, 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.
- 2: These bits are not available on PIC32MX664 devices.
- 3: This register does not have associated CLR, SET, and INV registers.

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

REGISTER 9-6: CHEW1: CACHE WORD 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-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW1<31:24>							
23:16	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW1<23:16>							
15:8	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW1<15:8>							
7:0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW1<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 **CHEW1<31:0>**: Word 1 of the cache line selected by CHEIDX<3:0> bits (CHEACC<3:0>)
 Readable only if the device is not code-protected.

REGISTER 9-7: CHEW2: CACHE WORD 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	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW2<31:24>							
23:16	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW2<23:16>							
15:8	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW2<15:8>							
7:0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	CHEW2<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 **CHEW2<31:0>**: Word 2 of the cache line selected by CHEIDX<3:0> bits (CHEACC<3:0>)
 Readable only if the device is not code-protected.

REGISTER 11-21: 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 NACK'd transactions disabled

0 = Retry NACK'd 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 are allowed

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

Otherwise, this bit is ignored.

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

1 = Endpoint 'n' receive is enabled

0 = Endpoint 'n' receive is disabled

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

1 = Endpoint 'n' transmit is enabled

0 = Endpoint 'n' transmit is 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 is enabled

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

TABLE 12-11: PORTG REGISTER MAP FOR PIC32MX534F064H, PIC32MX564F064H, PIC32MX564F128H, PIC32MX575F256H, PIC32MX575F512H, PIC32MX664F064H, PIC32MX664F128H, PIC32MX675F256H, PIC32MX675F512H, PIC32MX695F512H, PIC32MX764F128H, PIC32MX775F256H, PIC32MX775F512H AND PIC32MX795F512H DEVICES

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	
6180	TRISG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISG9	TRISG8	TRISG7	TRISG6	—	—	TRISG3	TRISG2	—	—	03CC
6190	PORTG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	RG9	RG8	RG7	RG6	—	—	RG3	RG2	—	—	xxxx
61A0	LATG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATG9	LATG8	LATG7	LATG6	—	—	LATG3	LATG2	—	—	xxxx
61B0	ODCG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCG9	ODCG8	ODCG7	ODCG6	—	—	ODCG3	ODCG2	—	—	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.

TABLE 12-12: PORTG REGISTER MAP FOR PIC32MX534F064L, PIC32MX564F064L, PIC32MX564F128L, PIC32MX575F256L, PIC32MX575F512L, PIC32MX664F064L, PIC32MX664F128L, PIC32MX675F256L, PIC32MX675F512L, PIC32MX695F512L, PIC32MX764F128L, PIC32MX775F256L, PIC32MX775F512L AND PIC32MX795F512L DEVICES

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	
6180	TRISG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TRISG15	TRISG14	TRISG13	TRISG12	—	—	TRISG9	TRISG8	TRISG7	TRISG6	—	—	TRISG3	TRISG2	TRISG1	TRISG0	F3CF
6190	PORTG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	RG15	RG14	RG13	RG12	—	—	RG9	RG8	RG7	RG6	—	—	RG3	RG2	RG1	RG0	xxxx
61A0	LATG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	LATG15	LATG14	LATG13	LATG12	—	—	LATG9	LATG8	LATG7	LATG6	—	—	LATG3	LATG2	LATG1	LATG0	xxxx
61B0	ODCG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ODCG15	ODCG14	ODCG13	ODCG12	—	—	ODCG9	ODCG8	ODCG7	ODCG6	—	—	ODCG3	ODCG2	ODCG1	ODCG0	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 17-1: OCxCON: OUTPUT COMPARE 'x' CONTROL REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON ⁽¹⁾	—	SIDL	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	OC32	OCFLT ⁽²⁾	OCTSEL	OCM<2:0>		

Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = Bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

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

bit 15 **ON:** Output Compare Module On bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Output Compare module is enabled

0 = Output Compare module is disabled

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

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

1 = Discontinue operation when CPU enters Idle mode

0 = Continue operation when CPU is in Idle mode

bit 12-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5 **OC32:** 32-bit Compare Mode bit

1 = OCxR<31:0> and/or OCxRS<31:0> are used for comparisons to the 32-bit timer source

0 = OCxR<15:0> and OCxRS<15:0> are used for comparisons to the 16-bit timer source

bit 4 **OCFLT:** PWM Fault Condition Status bit⁽²⁾

1 = PWM Fault condition has occurred (only cleared in hardware)

0 = PWM Fault condition has not occurred

bit 3 **OCTSEL:** Output Compare Timer Select bit

1 = Timer3 is the clock source for this Output Compare module

0 = Timer2 is the clock source for this Output Compare module

bit 2-0 **OCM<2:0>:** Output Compare Mode Select bits

111 = PWM mode on OCx; Fault pin enabled

110 = PWM mode on OCx; Fault pin disabled

101 = Initialize OCx pin low; generate continuous output pulses on OCx pin

100 = Initialize OCx pin low; generate single output pulse on OCx pin

011 = Compare event toggles OCx pin

010 = Initialize OCx pin high; compare event forces OCx pin low

001 = Initialize OCx pin low; compare event forces OCx pin high

000 = Output compare peripheral is disabled but continues to draw current

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: This bit is only used when OCM<2:0> = 111. It is read as '0' in all other modes.

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REGISTER 24-13: CiFLTCON3: CAN FILTER CONTROL REGISTER 3

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
	FLTEN15	MSEL15<1:0>		FSEL15<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
	FLTEN14	MSEL14<1:0>		FSEL14<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
	FLTEN13	MSEL13<1:0>		FSEL13<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
	FLTEN12	MSEL12<1:0>		FSEL12<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 **FLTEN15:** Filter 15 Enable bit
 1 = Filter is enabled
 0 = Filter is disabled
- bit 30-29 **MSEL15<1:0>:** Filter 15 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 **FSEL15<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 **FLTEN14:** Filter 14 Enable bit
 1 = Filter is enabled
 0 = Filter is disabled
- bit 22-21 **MSEL14<1:0>:** Filter 14 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 **FSEL14<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 24-14: CifLTCON4: CAN FILTER CONTROL REGISTER 4 (CONTINUED)

- bit 15 **FLTEN17**: Filter 13 Enable bit
1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled
- bit 14-13 **MSEL17<1:0>**: Filter 17 Mask Select bits
11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected
10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected
01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected
00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected
- bit 12-8 **FSEL17<4:0>**: FIFO Selection bits
11111 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 31
11110 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 30
•
•
•
00001 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 1
00000 = Message matching filter is stored in FIFO buffer 0
- bit 7 **FLTEN16**: Filter 16 Enable bit
1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled
- bit 6-5 **MSEL16<1:0>**: Filter 16 Mask Select bits
11 = Acceptance Mask 3 selected
10 = Acceptance Mask 2 selected
01 = Acceptance Mask 1 selected
00 = Acceptance Mask 0 selected
- bit 4-0 **FSEL16<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'.

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REGISTER 24-17: CiFLTCON7: CAN FILTER CONTROL REGISTER 7

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
	FLTEN31	MSEL31<1:0>		FSEL31<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
	FLTEN30	MSEL30<1:0>		FSEL30<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
	FLTEN29	MSEL29<1:0>		FSEL29<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
	FLTEN28	MSEL28<1:0>		FSEL28<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 **FLTEN31:** Filter 31 Enable bit

1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled

bit 30-29 **MSEL31<1:0>:** Filter 31 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 **FSEL31<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 **FLTEN30:** Filter 30 Enable bit

1 = Filter is enabled
0 = Filter is disabled

bit 22-21 **MSEL30<1:0>:** Filter 30 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 **FSEL30<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 25-27: EMAC1CLRT: ETHERNET CONTROLLER MAC COLLISION WINDOW/RETRY LIMIT 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	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
	—	—	CWINDOW<5:0>					
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
	—	—	—	—	RETX<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 31-14 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 13-8 **CWINDOW<5:0>:** Collision Window bits

This is a programmable field representing the slot time or collision window during which collisions occur in properly configured networks. Since the collision window starts at the beginning of transmission, the preamble and SFD is included. Its default of 0x37 (55d) corresponds to the count of frame bytes at the end of the window.

bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **RETX<3:0>:** Retransmission Maximum bits

This is a programmable field specifying the number of retransmission attempts following a collision before aborting the packet due to excessive collisions. The Standard specifies the maximum number of attempts (attemptLimit) to be 0xF (15d). Its default is '0xF'.

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

28.0 POWER-SAVING FEATURES

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 10. “Power-Saving Features”** (DS60001130) in the *“PIC32 Family Reference Manual”*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

This section describes power-saving features for the PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX family of devices. These devices offer a total of nine methods and modes, organized into two categories, that allow the user to balance power consumption with device performance. In all of the methods and modes described in this section, power-saving is controlled by software.

28.1 Power-Saving with CPU Running

When the CPU is running, power consumption can be controlled by reducing the CPU clock frequency, lowering the Peripheral Bus Clock (PBCLK) and by individually disabling modules. These methods are grouped into the following categories:

- **FRC Run mode:** the CPU is clocked from the FRC clock source with or without postscalers.
- **LPRC Run mode:** the CPU is clocked from the LPRC clock source.
- **Sosc Run mode:** the CPU is clocked from the Sosc clock source.

In addition, the Peripheral Bus Scaling mode is available where peripherals are clocked at the programmable fraction of the CPU clock (SYSCLK).

28.2 CPU Halted Methods

The device supports two power-saving modes, Sleep and Idle, both of which Halt the clock to the CPU. These modes operate with all clock sources, as listed below:

- **Posc Idle mode:** the system clock is derived from the POSC. The system clock source continues to operate. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled.
- **FRC Idle mode:** the system clock is derived from the FRC with or without postscalers. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled.

- **Sosc Idle mode:** the system clock is derived from the Sosc. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled.
- **LPRC Idle mode:** the system clock is derived from the LPRC. Peripherals continue to operate, but can optionally be individually disabled. This is the lowest power mode for the device with a clock running.
- **Sleep mode:** the CPU, the system clock source and any peripherals that operate from the system clock source are Halted. Some peripherals can operate in Sleep using specific clock sources. This is the lowest power mode for the device.

28.3 Power-Saving Operation

Peripherals and the CPU can be halted or disabled to further reduce power consumption.

28.3.1 SLEEP MODE

Sleep mode has the lowest power consumption of the device power-saving operating modes. The CPU and most peripherals are halted. Select peripherals can continue to operate in Sleep mode and can be used to wake the device from Sleep. See the individual peripheral module sections for descriptions of behavior in Sleep.

Sleep mode includes the following characteristics:

- The CPU is halted
- The system clock source is typically shutdown. See **Section 28.3.3 “Peripheral Bus Scaling Method”** for specific information.
- There can be a wake-up delay based on the oscillator selection
- The Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM) does not operate during Sleep mode
- The BOR circuit, if enabled, remains operative during Sleep mode
- The WDT, if enabled, is not automatically cleared prior to entering Sleep mode
- Some peripherals can continue to operate at limited functionality in Sleep mode. These peripherals include I/O pins that detect a change in the input signal, WDT, ADC, UART and peripherals that use an external clock input or the internal LPRC oscillator (e.g., RTCC, Timer1 and Input Capture).
- I/O pins continue to sink or source current in the same manner as they do when the device is not in Sleep
- Modules can be individually disabled by software prior to entering Sleep in order to further reduce consumption

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REGISTER 29-1: DEVCFG0: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD 0 (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 **ICESEL:** In-Circuit Emulator/Debugger Communication Channel Select bit
 1 = PGEC2/PGED2 pair is used
 0 = PGEC1/PGED1 pair is used
- bit 2 **Reserved:** Write '1'
- bit 1-0 **DEBUG<1:0>:** Background Debugger Enable bits (forced to '11' if code-protect is enabled)
 11 = Debugger is disabled
 10 = Debugger is enabled
 01 = Reserved (same as '11' setting)
 00 = Reserved (same as '11' setting)

31.6 MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator

The MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator allows code development in a PC-hosted environment by simulating the PIC MCUs and dsPIC DSCs on an instruction level. On any given instruction, the data areas can be examined or modified and stimuli can be applied from a comprehensive stimulus controller. Registers can be logged to files for further run-time analysis. The trace buffer and logic analyzer display extend the power of the simulator to record and track program execution, actions on I/O, most peripherals and internal registers.

The MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator fully supports symbolic debugging using the MPLAB XC Compilers, and the MPASM and MPLAB Assemblers. The software simulator offers the flexibility to develop and debug code outside of the hardware laboratory environment, making it an excellent, economical software development tool.

31.7 MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System

The MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System is Microchip's next generation high-speed emulator for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs all 8, 16 and 32-bit MCU, and DSC devices with the easy-to-use, powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB X IDE.

The emulator is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with either a connector compatible with in-circuit debugger systems (RJ-11) or with the new high-speed, noise tolerant, Low-Voltage Differential Signal (LVDS) interconnection (CAT5).

The emulator is field upgradable through future firmware downloads in MPLAB X IDE. MPLAB REAL ICE offers significant advantages over competitive emulators including full-speed emulation, run-time variable watches, trace analysis, complex breakpoints, logic probes, a ruggedized probe interface and long (up to three meters) interconnection cables.

31.8 MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System

The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System is Microchip's most cost-effective, high-speed hardware debugger/programmer for Microchip Flash DSC and MCU devices. It debugs and programs PIC Flash microcontrollers and dsPIC DSCs with the powerful, yet easy-to-use graphical user interface of the MPLAB IDE.

The MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger probe is connected to the design engineer's PC using a high-speed USB 2.0 interface and is connected to the target with a connector compatible with the MPLAB ICD 2 or MPLAB REAL ICE systems (RJ-11). MPLAB ICD 3 supports all MPLAB ICD 2 headers.

31.9 PICkit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/Programmer

The MPLAB PICkit 3 allows debugging and programming of PIC and dsPIC Flash microcontrollers at a most affordable price point using the powerful graphical user interface of the MPLAB IDE. The MPLAB PICkit 3 is connected to the design engineer's PC using a full-speed USB interface and can be connected to the target via a Microchip debug (RJ-11) connector (compatible with MPLAB ICD 3 and MPLAB REAL ICE). The connector uses two device I/O pins and the Reset line to implement in-circuit debugging and In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™).

31.10 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

The MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer is a universal, CE compliant device programmer with programmable voltage verification at VDDMIN and VDDMAX for maximum reliability. It features a large LCD display (128 x 64) for menus and error messages, and a modular, detachable socket assembly to support various package types. The ICSP cable assembly is included as a standard item. In Stand-Alone mode, the MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer can read, verify and program PIC devices without a PC connection. It can also set code protection in this mode. The MPLAB PM3 connects to the host PC via an RS-232 or USB cable. The MPLAB PM3 has high-speed communications and optimized algorithms for quick programming of large memory devices, and incorporates an MMC card for file storage and data applications.

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TABLE 32-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC 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.	Typical ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI10	VIL	Input Low Voltage I/O Pins: with TTL Buffer with Schmitt Trigger Buffer	VSS	—	0.15 VDD	V	(Note 4) (Note 4) SMBus disabled (Note 4) SMBus enabled (Note 4)
DI15		MCLR ⁽²⁾	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI16		OSC1 (XT mode)	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI17		OSC1 (HS mode)	VSS	—	0.2 VDD	V	
DI18		SDAx, SCLx	VSS	—	0.3 VDD	V	
DI19		SDAx, SCLx	VSS	—	0.8	V	
DI20	VIH	Input High Voltage I/O Pins not 5V-tolerant ⁽⁵⁾ I/O Pins 5V-tolerant with PMP ⁽⁵⁾	0.65 VDD 0.25 VDD + 0.8V	— —	VDD 5.5	V V	(Note 4,6) (Note 4,6) SMBus disabled (Note 4,6) SMBus enabled, 2.3V ≤ VPIN ≤ 5.5 (Note 4,6)
DI28		I/O Pins 5V-tolerant ⁽⁵⁾ SDAx, SCLx	0.65 VDD 0.65 VDD	— —	5.5 5.5	V V	
DI29		SDAx, SCLx	2.1	—	5.5	V	
DI30	ICNPU	Change Notification Pull-up Current	—	—	-50	μA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VSS (Note 3,6)
DI31	ICNPD	Change Notification Pull-down Current⁽⁴⁾	—	50	—	μA	VDD = 3.3V, VPIN = VDD

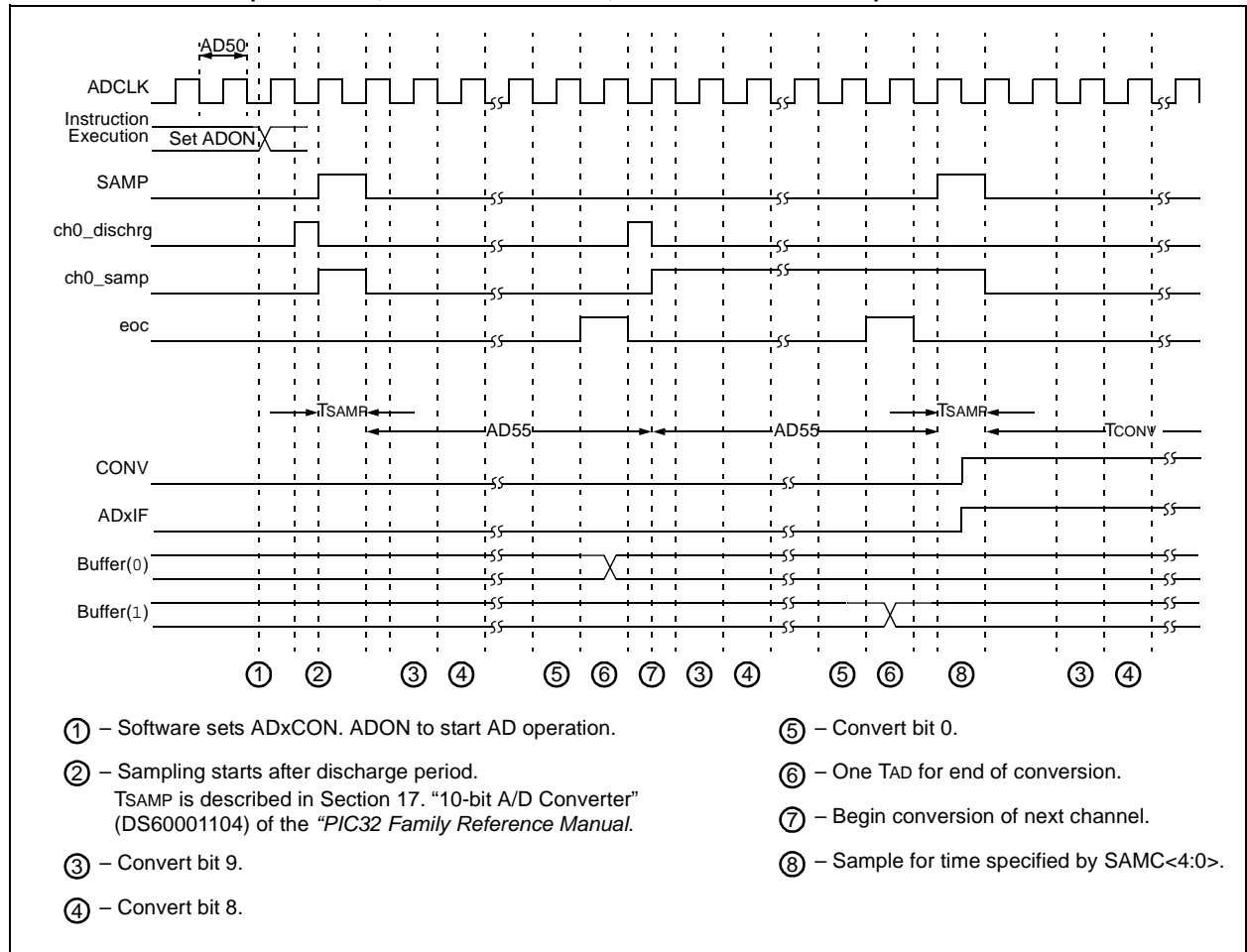
- Note 1:** Data in “Typical” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.
- 2:** The leakage current on the MCLR pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.
- 3:** Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.
- 4:** This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.
- 5:** See the “Device Pin Tables” section for the 5V-tolerant pins.
- 6:** The VIH specification is only in relation to externally applied inputs and not with respect to the user-selectable pull-ups. Externally applied high impedance or open drain input signals utilizing the PIC32 internal pull-ups are guaranteed to be recognized as a logic “high” internally to the PIC32 device, provided that the external load does not exceed the maximum value of ICNPU.
- 7:** VIL source < (VSS - 0.3). Characterized but not tested.
- 8:** VIH source > (VDD + 0.3) for non-5V tolerant pins only.
- 9:** Digital 5V tolerant pins do not have an internal high side diode to VDD, and therefore, cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current.
- 10:** Injection currents > |0| can affect the ADC results by approximately 4 to 6 counts (i.e., VIH Source > (VDD + 0.3) or VIL source < (VSS - 0.3)).
- 11:** Any number and/or combination of I/O pins not excluded under IICL or IICH conditions are permitted provided the “absolute instantaneous” sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified limit. If **Note 7**, IICL = (((VSS - 0.3) - VIL source) / RS). If **Note 8**, IICH = ((IICH source - (VDD + 0.3)) / RS). RS = Resistance between input source voltage and device pin. If (VSS - 0.3) ≤ VSOURCE ≤ (VDD + 0.3), injection current = 0.

TABLE 32-8: DC CHARACTERISTICS: I/O PIN INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

DC 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.	Typical ⁽¹⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions
DI50	IIL	Input Leakage Current ⁽³⁾ I/O Ports	—	—	±1	μA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance
DI51		Analog Input Pins	—	—	±1	μA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, Pin at high-impedance
DI55		MCLR ⁽²⁾	—	—	±1	μA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD
DI56		OSC1	—	—	±1	μA	VSS ≤ VPIN ≤ VDD, XT and HS modes
DI60a	IICL	Input Low Injection Current	0	—	-5 ^(7,10)	mA	This parameter applies to all pins, with the exception of RB10. Maximum IICH current for this exception is 0 mA.
DI60b	IICH	Input High Injection Current	0	—	+5 ^(8,9,10)	mA	This parameter applies to all pins, with the exception of all 5V tolerant pins, SOSC1, and RB10. Maximum IICH current for these exceptions is 0 mA.
DI60c	ΣIIC	Total Input Injection Current (sum of all I/O and control pins)	-20 ⁽¹¹⁾	—	+20 ⁽¹¹⁾	mA	Absolute instantaneous sum of all ± input injection currents from all I/O pins (IICL + IICH) ≤ ΣIIC

- Note 1:** Data in “Typical” column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.
- 2:** The leakage current on the MCLR pin is strongly dependent on the applied voltage level. The specified levels represent normal operating conditions. Higher leakage current may be measured at different input voltages.
- 3:** Negative current is defined as current sourced by the pin.
- 4:** This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.
- 5:** See the “**Device Pin Tables**” section for the 5V-tolerant pins.
- 6:** The VIH specification is only in relation to externally applied inputs and not with respect to the user-selectable pull-ups. Externally applied high impedance or open drain input signals utilizing the PIC32 internal pull-ups are guaranteed to be recognized as a logic “high” internally to the PIC32 device, provided that the external load does not exceed the maximum value of ICNPU.
- 7:** VIL source < (VSS - 0.3). Characterized but not tested.
- 8:** VIH source > (VDD + 0.3) for non-5V tolerant pins only.
- 9:** Digital 5V tolerant pins do not have an internal high side diode to VDD, and therefore, cannot tolerate any “positive” input injection current.
- 10:** Injection currents > | 0 | can affect the ADC results by approximately 4 to 6 counts (i.e., VIH Source > (VDD + 0.3) or VIL source < (VSS - 0.3)).
- 11:** Any number and/or combination of I/O pins not excluded under IICL or IICH conditions are permitted provided the “absolute instantaneous” sum of the input injection currents from all pins do not exceed the specified limit. If **Note 7**, IICL = (((VSS - 0.3) - VIL source) / RS). If **Note 8**, IICH = ((IICH source - (VDD + 0.3)) / RS). RS = Resistance between input source voltage and device pin. If (VSS - 0.3) ≤ VSOURCE ≤ (VDD + 0.3), injection current = 0.

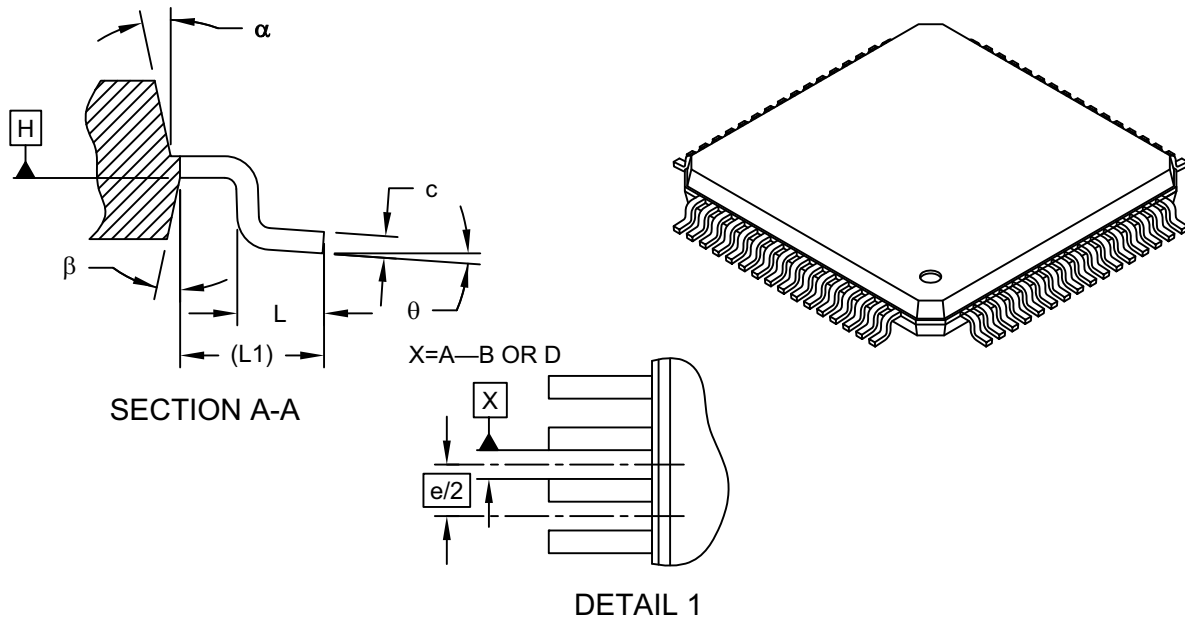
FIGURE 32-24: ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION (10-BIT MODE) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS
(ASAM = 1, SSRC<2:0> = 111, SAMC<4:0> = 00001)



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64-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT)-10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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



		Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Leads	N		64		
Lead Pitch	e		0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	-	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	0.15	
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75	
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF		
Foot Angle	φ	0°	3.5°	7°	
Overall Width	E		12.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D		12.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1		10.00 BSC		
Molded Package Length	D1		10.00 BSC		
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	-	0.20	
Lead Width	b	0.17	0.22	0.27	
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	11°	12°	13°	
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	11°	12°	13°	

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Chamfers at corners are optional; size may vary.
3. Dimensions D1 and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

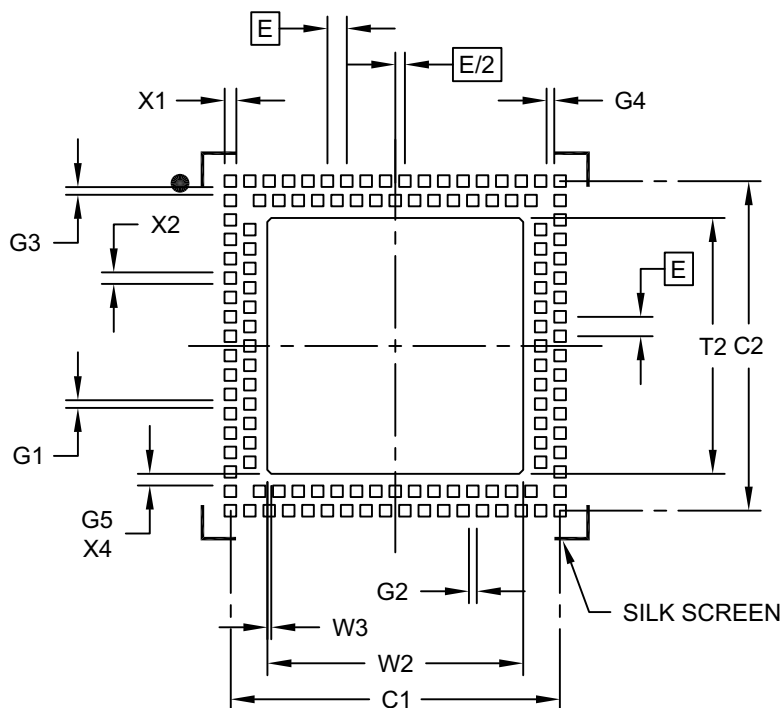
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-085C Sheet 2 of 2

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

124-Very Thin Leadless Array Package (TL) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [VTLA]

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Pad Clearance	G1	0.20		
Pad Clearance	G2	0.20		
Pad Clearance	G3	0.20		
Pad Clearance	G4	0.20		
Contact to Center Pad Clearance (X4)	G5	0.30		
Optional Center Pad Width	T2			6.60
Optional Center Pad Length	W2			6.60
Optional Center Pad Chamfer (X4)	W3		0.10	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		8.50	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		8.50	
Contact Pad Width (X124)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X124)	X2			0.30

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2193A