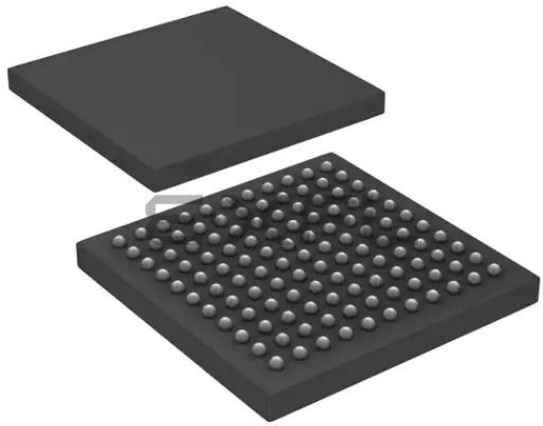
Microchip Technology - PIC32MX675F256LT-80V/BG Datasheet



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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	Ethernet, I²C, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	83
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K 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	121-TFBGA
Supplier Device Package	121-TFBGA (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mx675f256lt-80v-bg

TABLE 9: PIN NAMES FOR 100-PIN USB, ETHERNET, AND CAN DEVICES (CONTINUED)

100-PIN TQFP (TOP VIEW)

PIC32MX764F128L
PIC32MX775F256L
PIC32MX775F512L
PIC32MX795F512L

100

1

Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
71	EMDC/AEMDC/IC4/PMCS1/PMA14/RD11	86	VDD
72	SDO1/OC1/INT0/RD0	87	C1RX/ETXD1/PMD11/RF0
73	SOSCI/CN1/RC13	88	C1TX/ETXD0/PMD10/RF1
74	SOSCO/T1CK/CN0/RC14	89	C2TX(1)/ETXERR/PMD9/RG1
75	VSS	90	C2RX(1)/PMD8/RG0
76	OC2/RD1	91	TRCLK/RA6
77	OC3/RD2	92	TRD3/RA7
78	OC4/RD3	93	PMD0/RE0
79	ETXD2/IC5/PMD12/RD12	94	PMD1/RE1
80	ETXD3/PMD13/CN19/RD13	95	TRD2/RG14
81	OC5/PMWR/CN13/RD4	96	TRD1/RG12
82	PMRD/CN14/RD5	97	TRD0/RG13
83	ETXEN/PMD14/CN15/RD6	98	PMD2/RE2
84	ETXCLK/PMD15/CN16/RD7	99	PMD3/RE3
85	VCAP/VDDCORE	100	PMD4/RE4

Note 1: This pin is not available on PIC32MX764F128L devices.
2: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.

TABLE 10: PIN NAMES FOR USB AND CAN DEVICES

121-PIN TFBGA (BOTTOM VIEW)

L11

PIC32MX534F064L
PIC32MX564F064L
PIC32MX564F128L
PIC32MX575F256L
PIC32MX575F512L

L1

A11

Note: The TFBGA package skips from row "H" to row "J" and has no "I" row.

A1

Pin #	Full Pin Name	Pin #	Full Pin Name
A1	PMD4/RE4	E2	T4CK/RC3
A2	PMD3/RE3	E3	SCK2/U6TXU6TX/U3RTS/PMA5/CN8/RG6
A3	TRD0/RG13	E4	T3CK/RC2
A4	PMD0/RE0	E5	VDD
A5	PMD8/RG0	E6	PMD9/RG1
A6	C1TX/PMD10/RF1	E7	VSS
A7	VDD	E8	SDA1/INT4/RA15
A8	VSS	E9	RTCC/IC1/RD8
A9	IC5/PMD12/RD12	E10	SS1/IC2/RD9
A10	OC3/RD2	E11	SCL1/INT3/RA14
A11	OC2/RD1	F1	MCLR
B1	No Connect (NC)	F2	SCL4/SDO2/U3TX/PMA3/CN10/RG8
B2	RG15	F3	SS2/U6RX/U3CTS/PMA2/CN11/RG9
B3	PMD2/RE2	F4	SDA4/SDI2/U3RX/PMA4/CN9/RG7
B4	PMD1/RE1	F5	VSS
B5	TRD3/RA7	F6	No Connect (NC)
B6	C1RX/PMD11/RF0	F7	No Connect (NC)
B7	VCAP	F8	VDD
B8	PMRD/CN14/RD5	F9	OSC1/CLKI/RC12
B9	OC4/RD3	F10	VSS
B10	VSS	F11	OSC2/CLKO/RC15
B11	SOSCO/T1CK/CN0/RC14	G1	INT1/RE8
C1	PMD6/RE6	G2	INT2/RE9
C2	VDD	G3	TMS/RA0
C3	TRD1/RG12	G4	No Connect (NC)
C4	TRD2/RG14	G5	VDD
C5	TRCLK/RA6	G6	VSS
C6	No Connect (NC)	G7	VSS
C7	PMD15/CN16/RD7	G8	No Connect (NC)
C8	OC5/PMWR/CN13/RD4	G9	TDO/RA5
C9	VDD	G10	SDA2/RA3
C10	SOSCI/CN1/RC13	G11	TDI/RA4
C11	IC4/PMCS1/PMA14/RD11	H1	AN5/C1IN+/VBUSON/CN7/RB5
D1	T2CK/RC1	H2	AN4/C1IN-/CN6/RB4
D2	PMD7/RE7	H3	VSS
D3	PMD5/RE5	H4	VDD
D4	VSS	H5	No Connect (NC)
D5	VSS	H6	VDD
D6	No Connect (NC)	H7	No Connect (NC)
D7	PMD14/CN15/RD6	H8	VBUS
D8	PMD13/CN19/RD13	H9	VUSB3V3
D9	SDO1/OC1/INT0/RD0	H10	D+/RG2
D10	No Connect (NC)	H11	SCL2/RA2
D11	SCK1/IC3/PMCS2/PMA15/RD10	J1	AN3/C2IN+/CN5/RB3
E1	T5CK/SDI1/RC4	J2	AN2/C2IN-/CN4/RB2

Note 1: Shaded pins are 5V tolerant.

1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

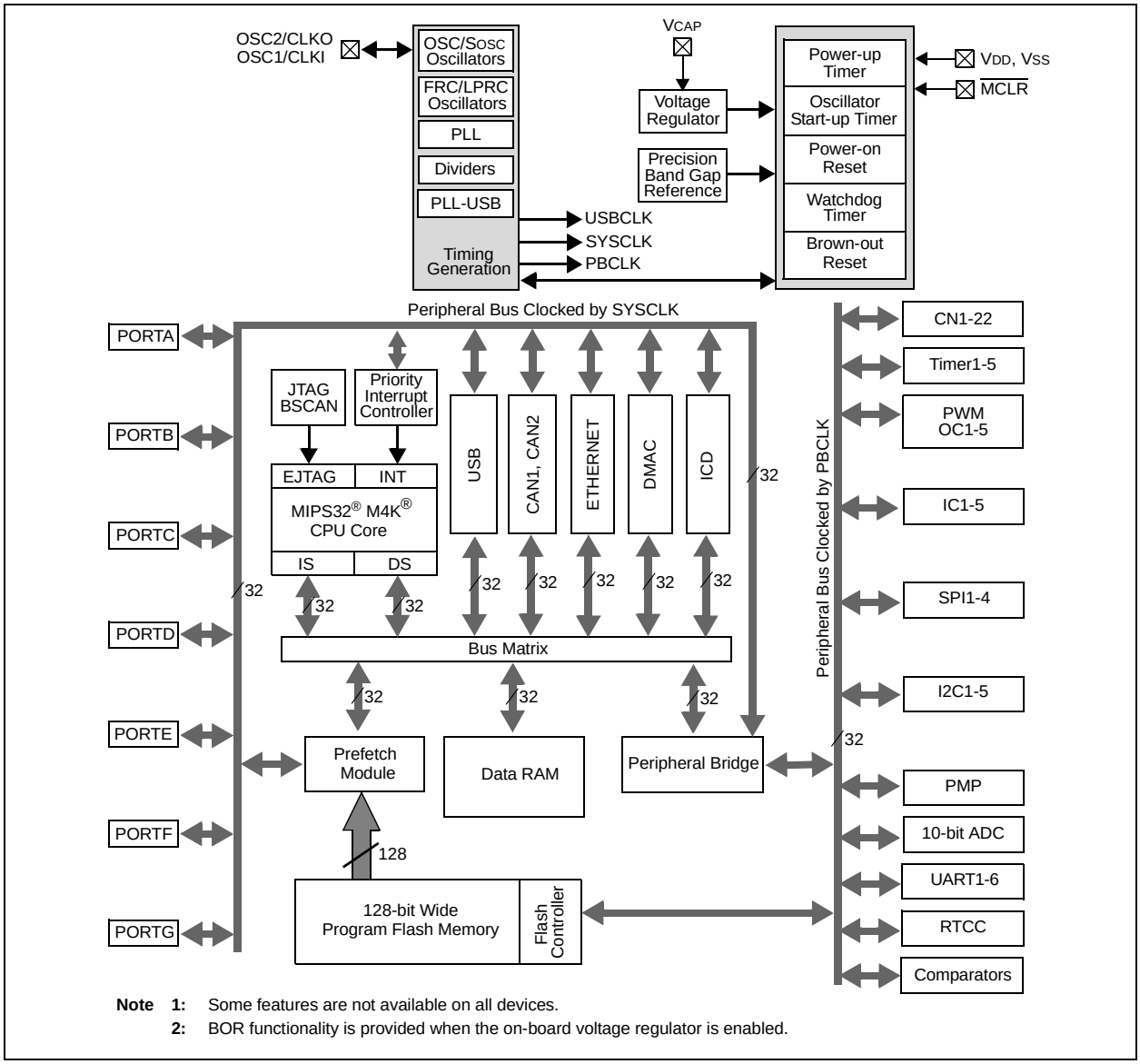
Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the documents listed in the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

This document contains device-specific information for PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices.

Figure 1-1 illustrates a general block diagram of the core and peripheral modules in the PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX family of devices.

Table 1-1 lists the functions of the various pins shown in the pinout diagrams.

FIGURE 1-1: BLOCK DIAGRAM(1,2)



Note 1: Some features are not available on all devices.
2: BOR functionality is provided when the on-board voltage regulator is enabled.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR GETTING STARTED WITH 32-BIT MCUS

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 the related section of the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

2.1 Basic Connection Requirements

Getting started with the PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX family of 32-bit Microcontrollers (MCUs) requires attention to a minimal set of device pin connections before proceeding with development. The following is a list of pin names, which must always be connected:

- All VDD and VSS pins (see **2.2 "Decoupling Capacitors"**)
- All AVDD and AVSS pins even if the ADC module is not used (see **2.2 "Decoupling Capacitors"**)
- VCAP pin (see **2.3 "Capacitor on Internal Voltage Regulator (VCAP)"**)
- $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$ pin (see **2.4 "Master Clear (MCLR) Pin"**)
- PGECx/PGEDx pins used for In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) and debugging purposes (see **2.5 "ICSP Pins"**)
- OSC1 and OSC2 pins when external oscillator source is used (see **2.8 "External Oscillator Pins"**)

The following pin may be required, as well: VREF+/VREF- pins used when external voltage reference for ADC module is implemented.

Note: The AVDD and AVSS pins must be connected, regardless of the ADC use and the ADC voltage reference source.

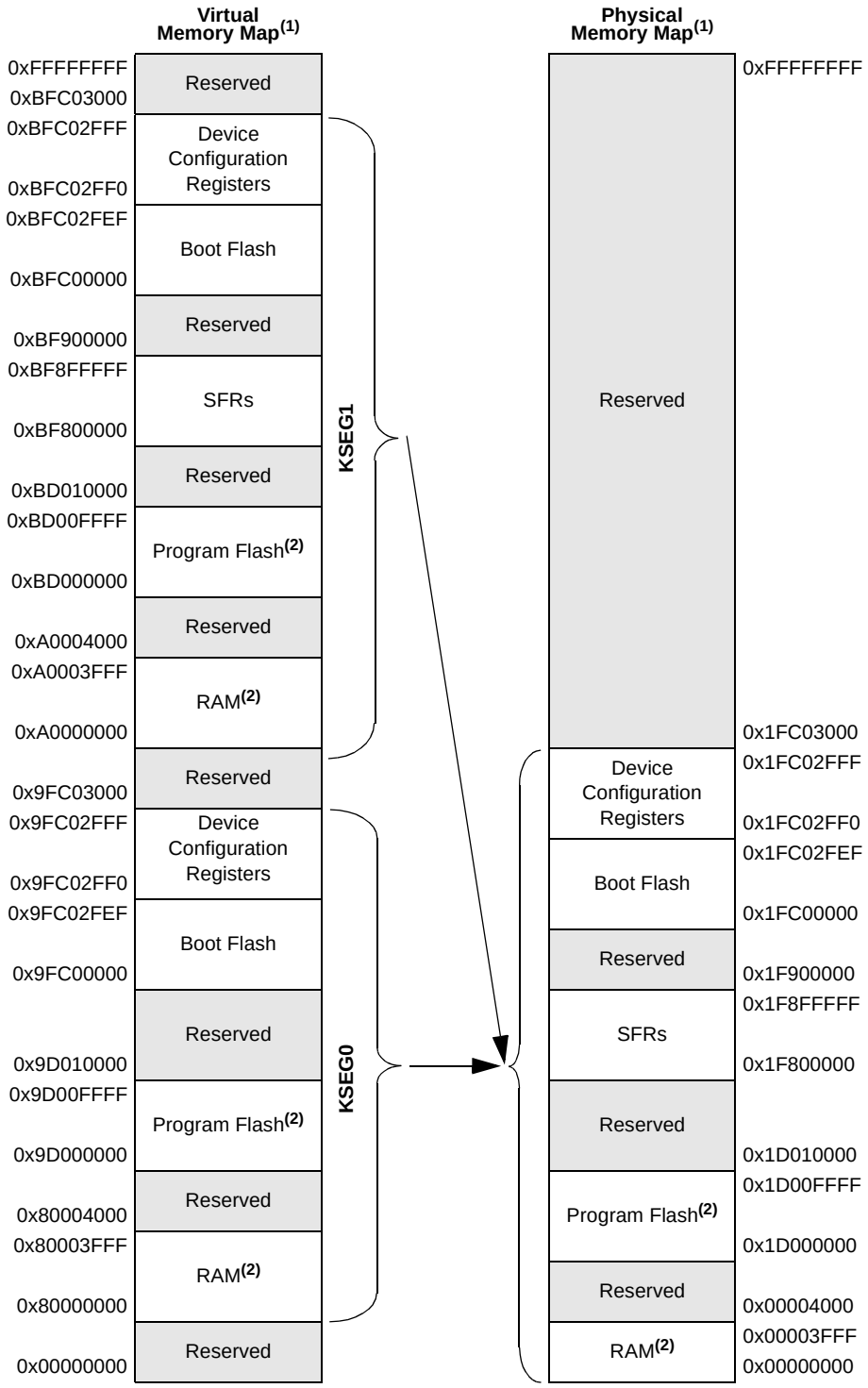
2.2 Decoupling Capacitors

The use of decoupling capacitors on power supply pins, such as VDD, VSS, AVDD and AVSS is required. See Figure 2-1.

Consider the following criteria when using decoupling capacitors:

- **Value and type of capacitor:** A value of 0.1 µF (100 nF), 10-20V is recommended. The capacitor should be a low Equivalent Series Resistance (low-ESR) capacitor and have resonance frequency in the range of 20 MHz and higher. It is further recommended to use ceramic capacitors.
- **Placement on the printed circuit board:** The decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the pins as possible. It is recommended that the capacitors be placed on the same side of the board as the device. If space is constricted, the capacitor can be placed on another layer on the PCB using a via; however, ensure that the trace length from the pin to the capacitor is within one-quarter inch (6 mm) in length.
- **Handling high frequency noise:** If the board is experiencing high frequency noise, upward of tens of MHz, add a second ceramic-type capacitor in parallel to the above described decoupling capacitor. The value of the second capacitor can be in the range of 0.01 µF to 0.001 µF. Place this second capacitor next to the primary decoupling capacitor. In high-speed circuit designs, consider implementing a decade pair of capacitances as close to the power and ground pins as possible. For example, 0.1 µF in parallel with 0.001 µF.
- **Maximizing performance:** On the board layout from the power supply circuit, run the power and return traces to the decoupling capacitors first, and then to the device pins. This ensures that the decoupling capacitors are first in the power chain. Equally important is to keep the trace length between the capacitor and the power pins to a minimum, thereby reducing PCB track inductance.

FIGURE 4-2: MEMORY MAP ON RESET FOR PIC32MX534F064H AND PIC32MX534F064L 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).

REGISTER 4-3: BMXDUDBA: DATA RAM USER DATA 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
	BMXDUDBA<15:8>							
7:0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	BMXDUDBA<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 **BMXDUDBA<15:10>:** DRM User Data Base Address bits

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

bit 9-0 **BMXDUDBA<9:0>:** DRM User Data 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.

7.0 INTERRUPT 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 8. "Interrupts"** (DS60001108) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

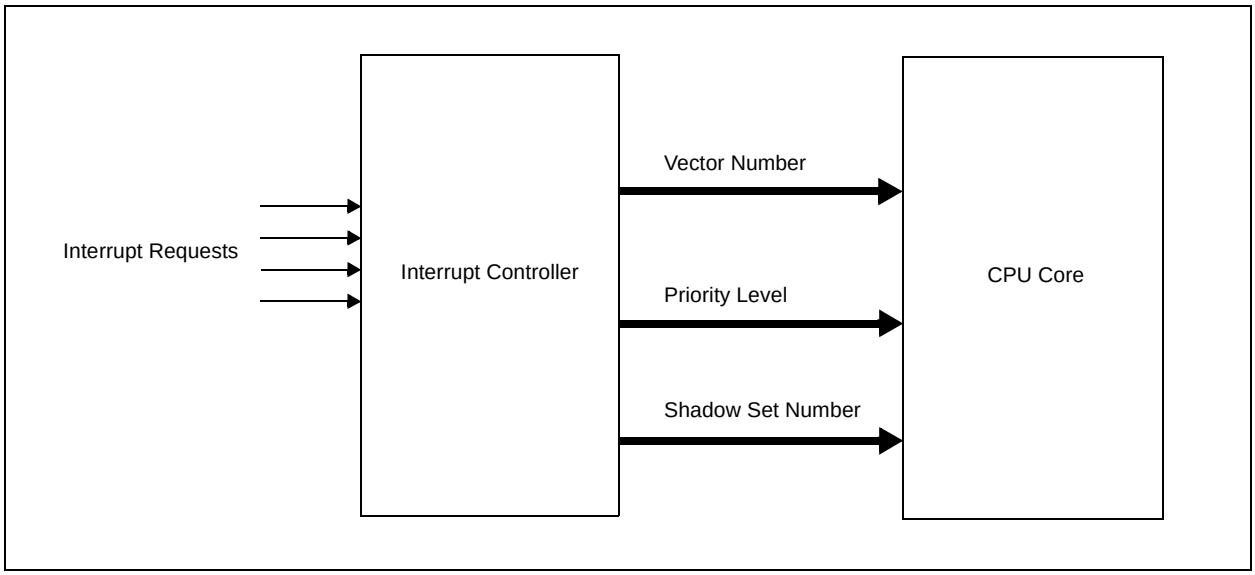
PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices generate interrupt requests in response to interrupt events from peripheral modules. The interrupt control module exists externally to the CPU logic and prioritizes the interrupt events before presenting them to the CPU.

The Interrupt Controller module includes the following features:

- Up to 96 interrupt sources
- Up to 64 interrupt vectors
- Single and multi-vector mode operations
- Five external interrupts with edge polarity control
- Interrupt proximity timer
- Seven user-selectable priority levels for each vector
- Four user-selectable sub-priority levels within each priority
- Dedicated shadow set for user-selectable priority level
- Software can generate any interrupt
- User-configurable interrupt vector table location
- User-configurable interrupt vector spacing

A simplified block diagram of the Interrupt Controller module is illustrated in Figure 7-1.

FIGURE 7-1: INTERRUPT CONTROLLER MODULE



REGISTER 9-2: CHEACC: CACHE ACCESS 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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	CHEWEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	CHEIDX<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 **CHEWEN:** Cache Access Enable bits

These bits apply to registers CHETAG, CHEMSK, CHEW0, CHEW1, CHEW2, and CHEW3.

1 = The cache line selected by CHEIDX<3:0> is writeable
0 = The cache line selected by CHEIDX<3:0> is not writeable

bit 30-4 **Unimplemented:** Write '0'; ignore read

bit 3-0 **CHEIDX<3:0>:** Cache Line Index bits

The value selects the cache line for reading or writing.

11.0 USB ON-THE-GO (OTG)

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 27. "USB On-The-Go (OTG)"** (DS60001126) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) module contains analog and digital components to provide a USB 2.0 full-speed and low-speed embedded Host, full-speed Device or OTG implementation with a minimum of external components. This module in Host mode is intended for use as an embedded host and therefore does not implement a UHCI or OHCI controller.

The USB module consists of the clock generator, the USB voltage comparators, the transceiver, the Serial Interface Engine (SIE), a dedicated USB DMA controller, pull-up and pull-down resistors, and the register interface. A block diagram of the PIC32 USB OTG module is presented in Figure 11-1.

The clock generator provides the 48 MHz clock required for USB full-speed and low-speed communication. The voltage comparators monitor the voltage on the VBUS pin to determine the state of the bus. The transceiver provides the analog translation between the USB bus and the digital logic. The SIE is a state machine that transfers data to and from the endpoint buffers and generates the hardware protocol for data transfers. The USB DMA controller transfers data between the data buffers in RAM and the SIE. The integrated pull-up and pull-down resistors eliminate the need for external signaling components. The register interface allows the CPU to configure and communicate with the module.

The USB module includes the following features:

- USB Full-speed support for host and device
- Low-speed host support
- USB OTG support
- Integrated signaling resistors
- Integrated analog comparators for VBUS monitoring
- Integrated USB transceiver
- Transaction handshaking performed by hardware
- Endpoint buffering anywhere in system RAM
- Integrated DMA to access system RAM and Flash

Note: The implementation and use of the USB specifications, as well as other third party specifications or technologies, may require licensing; including, but not limited to, USB Implementers Forum, Inc. (also referred to as USB-IF). The user is fully responsible for investigating and satisfying any applicable licensing obligations.

REGISTER 11-5: U1PWRC: USB POWER 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-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	UACTPND	—	—	USLPGRD	USBBUSY	—	USUSPEND	USBPWR

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 **UACTPND:** USB Activity Pending bit

1 = USB bus activity has been detected; but an interrupt is pending, it has not been generated yet
0 = An interrupt is not pending

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

bit 4 **USLPGRD:** USB Sleep Entry Guard bit

1 = Sleep entry is blocked if USB bus activity is detected or if a notification is pending
0 = USB module does not block Sleep entry

bit 3 **USBBUSY:** USB Module Busy bit

1 = USB module is active or disabled, but not ready to be enabled
0 = USB module is not active and is ready to be enabled

Note: When USBPWR = 0 and USBBUSY = 1, status from all other registers is invalid and writes to all USB module registers produce undefined results.

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

bit 1 **USUSPEND:** USB Suspend Mode bit

1 = USB module is placed in Suspend mode
(The 48 MHz USB clock will be gated off. The transceiver is placed in a low-power state.)
0 = USB module operates normally

bit 0 **USBPWR:** USB Operation Enable bit

1 = USB module is turned on
0 = USB module is disabled
(Outputs held inactive, device pins not used by USB, analog features are shut down to reduce power consumption.)

TABLE 12-3: PORTC 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	
6080	TRISC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TRISC15	TRISC14	TRISC13	TRISC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F000
6090	PORTC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	RC15	RC14	RC13	RC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
60A0	LATC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	LATC15	LATC14	LATC13	LATC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
60B0	ODCC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ODCC15	ODCC14	ODCC13	ODCC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 12-4: PORTC 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	
6080	TRISC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	TRISC15	TRISC14	TRISC13	TRISC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TRISC4	TRISC3	TRISC2	TRISC1	—	F00F
6090	PORTC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	RC15	RC14	RC13	RC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RC4	RC3	RC2	RC1	—	xxxx
60A0	LATC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	LATC15	LATC14	LATC13	LATC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LATC4	LATC3	LATC2	LATC1	—	xxxx
60B0	ODCC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ODCC15	ODCC14	ODCC13	ODCC12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ODCC4	ODCC3	ODCC2	ODCC1	—	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 15-1: WDTCON: WATCHDOG TIMER 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	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON(1,2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	R-y	R-y	R-y	R-y	R-y	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	SWDTPS<4:0>					WDTWINEN	WDTCLR

Legend:	y = Values 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 31-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 15 **ON:** Watchdog Timer Enable bit(1,2)
- 1 = Enables the WDT if it is not enabled by the device configuration
- 0 = Disable the WDT if it was enabled in software

bit 14-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-2 **SWDTPS<4:0>:** Shadow Copy of Watchdog Timer Postscaler Value from Device Configuration bits
On reset, these bits are set to the values of the WDTPS <4:0> Configuration bits.

bit 1 **WDTWINEN:** Watchdog Timer Window Enable bit
- 1 = Enable windowed Watchdog Timer
- 0 = Disable windowed Watchdog Timer

bit 0 **WDTCLR:** Watchdog Timer Reset bit
- 1 = Writing a '1' will clear the WDT
- 0 = Software cannot force this bit to a '0'

Note 1: A read of this bit results in a '1' if the Watchdog Timer is enabled by the device configuration or software.

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

REGISTER 19-2: I2CxSTAT: I^2C STATUS REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 5 **D_A:** Data/Address bit (when operating as I^2C slave)
This bit is cleared by hardware upon a device address match, and is set by hardware by reception of the slave byte.
1 = Indicates that the last byte received was data
0 = Indicates that the last byte received was device address

bit 4 **P:** Stop bit
This bit is set or cleared by hardware when a Start, Repeated Start, or Stop condition is detected.
1 = Indicates that a Stop bit has been detected last
0 = Stop bit was not detected last

bit 3 **S:** Start bit
This bit is set or cleared by hardware when a Start, Repeated Start, or Stop condition is detected.
1 = Indicates that a Start (or Repeated Start) bit has been detected last
0 = Start bit was not detected last

bit 2 **R_W:** Read/Write Information bit (when operating as I^2C slave)
This bit is set or cleared by hardware after reception of an I^2C device address byte.
1 = Read – indicates data transfer is output from slave
0 = Write – indicates data transfer is input to slave

bit 1 **RBF:** Receive Buffer Full Status bit
This bit is set by hardware when the I2CxRCV register is written with a received byte, and is cleared by hardware when software reads I2CxRCV.
1 = Receive complete, I2CxRCV is full
0 = Receive not complete, I2CxRCV is empty

bit 0 **TBF:** Transmit Buffer Full Status bit
This bit is set by hardware when software writes to the I2CxTRN register, and is cleared by hardware upon completion of data transmission.
1 = Transmit in progress, I2CxTRN is full
0 = Transmit complete, I2CxTRN is empty

REGISTER 21-1: PMCON: PARALLEL PORT CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

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 (PMMODE<9:8> = 00,01,10):
1 = Write strobe active-high (PMWR)
0 = Write strobe active-low (PMWR)
For Master mode 1 (PMMODE<9:8> = 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 (PMMODE<9:8> = 00,01,10):
1 = Read Strobe active-high (PMRD)
0 = Read Strobe active-low (PMRD)
For Master mode 1 (PMMODE<9:8> = 11):
1 = Read/write strobe active-high (PMRD/PMWR)
0 = Read/write strobe active-low (PMRD/PMWR)

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 control bit.

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

REGISTER 24-18: CiRXFn: CAN ACCEPTANCE FILTER 'n' REGISTER 7 (n = 0 THROUGH 31)

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
	SID<10:3>							
23:16	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x
	SID<2:0>			—	EXID	—	EID<17:16>	
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
	EID<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
	EID<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 31-21 **SID<10:0>:** Standard Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit SIDx must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit SIDx must be '0' to match filter

bit 20 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 19 **EXID:** Extended Identifier Enable bits
1 = Match only messages with extended identifier addresses
0 = Match only messages with standard identifier addresses

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

bit 17-0 **EID<17:0>:** Extended Identifier bits
1 = Message address bit EIDx must be '1' to match filter
0 = Message address bit EIDx must be '0' to match filter

Note: This register can only be modified when the filter is disabled (FLTENn = 0).

REGISTER 24-22: CiFIFOUAn: CAN FIFO USER ADDRESS REGISTER 'n' (n = 0 THROUGH 31)

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-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x
	CiFIFOUAn<31:24>							
23:16	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x
	CiFIFOUAn<23:16>							
15:8	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x
	CiFIFOUAn<15:8>							
7:0	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-0(1)	R-0(1)
	CiFIFOUAn<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 **CiFIFOUAn<31:0>:** CAN FIFO User Address bits

TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)

A read of this register will return the address where the next message is to be written (FIFO head).

TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)

A read of this register will return the address where the next message is to be read (FIFO tail).

Note 1: This bit will always read '0', which forces byte-alignment of messages.

Note: This register is not guaranteed to read correctly in Configuration mode, and should only be accessed when the module is not in Configuration mode.

REGISTER 24-23: CiFIFOCIN: CAN MODULE MESSAGE INDEX REGISTER 'n' (n = 0 THROUGH 31)

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	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
	—	—	—	CiFIFOCI<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 31-5 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 4-0 **CiFIFOCIn<4:0>:** CAN Side FIFO Message Index bits

TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a transmit buffer)

A read of this register will return an index to the message that the FIFO will next attempt to transmit.

TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a receive buffer)

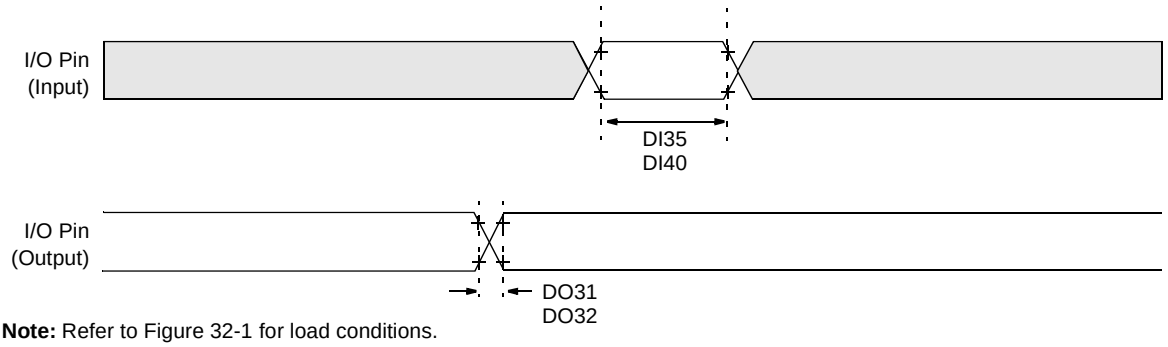
A read of this register will return an index to the message that the FIFO will use to save the next message.

TABLE 32-20: INTERNAL RC ACCURACY

AC CHARACTERISTICS		Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-Temp				
Param. No.	**Characteristics**	**Min.**	**Typical**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
LPRC @ 31.25 kHz(1)						
F21	LPRC	-15	—	+15	%	—

Note 1: Change of LPRC frequency as VDD changes.

FIGURE 32-3: I/O TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 32-1 for load conditions.

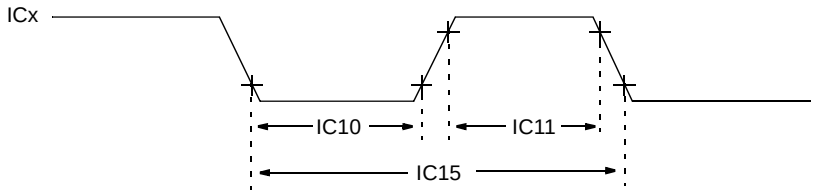
TABLE 32-21: I/O TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-Temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(2)**	**Min.**	**Typical(1)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
DO31	TIOR	Port Output Rise Time	—	5	15	ns	VDD < 2.5V
			—	5	10	ns	VDD > 2.5V
DO32	TIOF	Port Output Fall Time	—	5	15	ns	VDD < 2.5V
			—	5	10	ns	VDD > 2.5V
DI35	TINP	INTx Pin High or Low Time	10	—	—	ns	—
DI40	TRBP	CNx High or Low Time (input)	2	—	—	TSYSCLK	—

Note 1: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated.

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

FIGURE 32-7: INPUT CAPTURE (CAPx) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



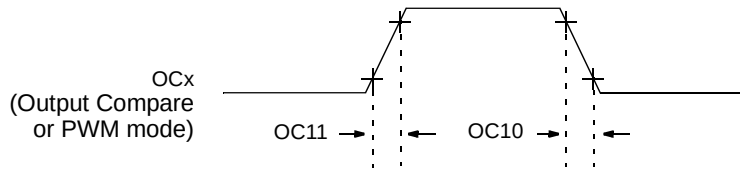
Note: Refer to Figure 32-1 for load conditions.

TABLE 32-25: INPUT CAPTURE MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-Temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
IC10	TccL	ICx Input Low Time	[(12.5 ns or 1 TPB)/N] + 25 ns	—	ns	Must also meet parameter IC15.	N = prescale value (1, 4, 16)
IC11	TccH	ICx Input High Time	[(12.5 ns or 1 TPB)/N] + 25 ns	—	ns	Must also meet parameter IC15.	
IC15	TccP	ICx Input Period	[(25 ns or 2 TPB)/N] + 50 ns	—	ns	—	

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

FIGURE 32-8: OUTPUT COMPARE MODULE (OCx) TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 32-1 for load conditions.

TABLE 32-26: OUTPUT COMPARE MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

AC CHARACTERISTICS			Standard Operating Conditions: 2.3V to 3.6V (unless otherwise stated) Operating temperature -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C for Industrial -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +105°C for V-Temp				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min.**	**Typical(2)**	**Max.**	**Units**	**Conditions**
OC10	TccF	OCx Output Fall Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO32
OC11	TccR	OCx Output Rise Time	—	—	—	ns	See parameter DO31

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

2: Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

FIGURE 32-28: EJTAG TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

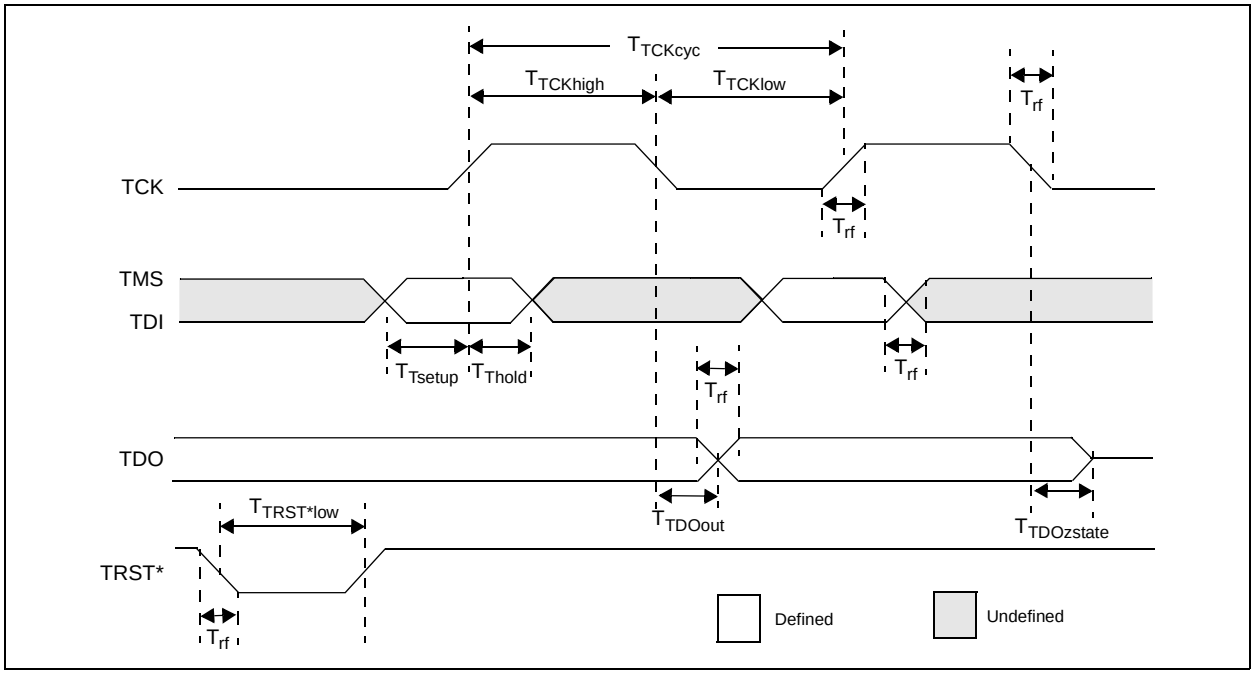


TABLE 32-43: EJTAG TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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ISBN: 978-1-5224-0958-8