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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, Ethernet, 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	128K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°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/pic32mx795f512h-80i-pt

5.0 FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY

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 5. “Flash Program Memory”** (DS60001121) in the *“PIC32 Family Reference Manual”*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices contain an internal Flash program memory for executing user code. There are three methods by which the user can program this memory:

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

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

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

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

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

Note: For PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices, the Flash page size is 4 KB and the row size is 512 bytes (1024 IW and 128 IW, respectively).

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

REGISTER 10-4: DCRCCON: DMA CRC CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

- bit 6 **CRCAPP:** CRC Append Mode bit⁽¹⁾
1 = The DMA transfers data from the source into the CRC but not to the destination. When a block transfer completes the DMA writes the calculated CRC value to the location given by CHxDSA
0 = The DMA transfers data from the source through the CRC obeying WBO as it writes the data to the destination
- bit 5 **CRCTYP:** CRC Type Selection bit
1 = The CRC module will calculate an IP header checksum
0 = The CRC module will calculate a LFSR CRC
- bit 4-3 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'
- bit 2-0 **CRCCH<2:0>:** CRC Channel Select bits
111 = CRC is assigned to Channel 7
110 = CRC is assigned to Channel 6
101 = CRC is assigned to Channel 5
100 = CRC is assigned to Channel 4
011 = CRC is assigned to Channel 3
010 = CRC is assigned to Channel 2
001 = CRC is assigned to Channel 1
000 = CRC is assigned to Channel 0

Note 1: When WBO = 1, unaligned transfers are not supported and the CRCAPP bit cannot be set.

REGISTER 10-8: DCHxECON: DMA CHANNEL 'x' EVENT 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	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
	CHAIRQ<7:0> ⁽¹⁾							
15:8	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
	CHSIRQ<7:0> ⁽¹⁾							
7:0	S-0	S-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	CFORCE	CABORT	PATEN	SIRQEN	AIRQEN	—	—	—

Legend:

R = Readable bit

-n = Value at POR

S = Settable bit

W = Writable bit

'1' = Bit is set

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 31-24 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 23-16 **CHAIRQ<7:0>:** Channel Transfer Abort IRQ bits⁽¹⁾

11111111 = Interrupt 255 will abort any transfers in progress and set CHAIF flag

•
•
•

00000001 = Interrupt 1 will abort any transfers in progress and set CHAIF flag

00000000 = Interrupt 0 will abort any transfers in progress and set CHAIF flag

bit 15-8 **CHSIRQ<7:0>:** Channel Transfer Start IRQ bits⁽¹⁾

11111111 = Interrupt 255 will initiate a DMA transfer

•
•
•

00000001 = Interrupt 1 will initiate a DMA transfer

00000000 = Interrupt 0 will initiate a DMA transfer

bit 7 **CFORCE:** DMA Forced Transfer bit

1 = A DMA transfer is forced to begin when this bit is written to a '1'

0 = This bit always reads '0'

bit 6 **CABORT:** DMA Abort Transfer bit

1 = A DMA transfer is aborted when this bit is written to a '1'

0 = This bit always reads '0'

bit 5 **PATEN:** Channel Pattern Match Abort Enable bit

1 = Abort transfer and clear CHEN on pattern match

0 = Pattern match is disabled

bit 4 **SIRQEN:** Channel Start IRQ Enable bit

1 = Start channel cell transfer if an interrupt matching CHSIRQ occurs

0 = Interrupt number CHSIRQ is ignored and does not start a transfer

bit 3 **AIRQEN:** Channel Abort IRQ Enable bit

1 = Channel transfer is aborted if an interrupt matching CHAIRQ occurs

0 = Interrupt number CHAIRQ is ignored and does not terminate a transfer

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

Note 1: See Table 7-1: "Interrupt IRQ, Vector and Bit Location" for the list of available interrupt IRQ sources.

TABLE 11-1: USB REGISTER MAP (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	
53A0	U1EP10	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK
53B0	U1EP11	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK
53C0	U1EP12	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK
53D0	U1EP13	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK
53E0	U1EP14	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK
53F0	U1EP15	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EPCONDIS	EPRXEN	EPTXEN	EPSTALL	EPHSHK

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

- Note**
- 1: All registers in this table (except as noted) have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at its virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC respectively. See **Section 12.1.1 “CLR, SET and INV Registers”** for more information.
 - 2: This register does not have associated SET and INV registers.
 - 3: This register does not have associated CLR, SET and INV registers.
 - 4: Reset value for this bit is undefined.

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

REGISTER 11-8: U1EIR: USB ERROR INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS	R/WC-0, HS
	BTSEF	BMXEF	DMAEF ⁽¹⁾	BTOEF ⁽²⁾	DFN8EF	CRC16EF	CRC5EF ⁽⁴⁾ EOFEF ^(3,5)	PIDEF

Legend:	WC = Write '1' to clear	HS = Hardware Settable bit
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared x = Bit is unknown

bit 31-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7 **BTSEF:** Bit Stuff Error Flag bit

- 1 = Packet is rejected due to bit stuff error
- 0 = Packet is accepted

bit 6 **BMXEF:** Bus Matrix Error Flag bit

- 1 = Invalid base address of the BDT, or the address of an individual buffer pointed to by a BDT entry
- 0 = No address error

bit 5 **DMAEF:** DMA Error Flag bit⁽¹⁾

- 1 = USB DMA error condition detected
- 0 = No DMA error

bit 4 **BTOEF:** Bus Turnaround Time-Out Error Flag bit⁽²⁾

- 1 = Bus turnaround time-out has occurred
- 0 = No bus turnaround time-out

bit 3 **DFN8EF:** Data Field Size Error Flag bit

- 1 = Data field received is not an integral number of bytes
- 0 = Data field received is an integral number of bytes

bit 2 **CRC16EF:** CRC16 Failure Flag bit

- 1 = Data packet is rejected due to CRC16 error
- 0 = Data packet is accepted

bit 1 **CRC5EF:** CRC5 Host Error Flag bit⁽⁴⁾

- 1 = Token packet is rejected due to CRC5 error
- 0 = Token packet is accepted

EOFEF: EOF Error Flag bit^(3,5)

- 1 = EOF error condition is detected
- 0 = No EOF error condition

bit 0 **PIDEF:** PID Check Failure Flag bit

- 1 = PID check is failed
- 0 = PID check is passed

Note 1: This type of error occurs when the module's request for the DMA bus is not granted in time to service the module's demand for memory, resulting in an overflow or underflow condition, and/or the allocated buffer size is not sufficient to store the received data packet causing it to be truncated.

2: This type of error occurs when more than 16-bit-times of Idle from the previous End-of-Packet (EOP) has elapsed.

3: This type of error occurs when the module is transmitting or receiving data and the SOF counter has reached zero.

4: Device mode.

5: Host mode.

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)

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

12.1 Parallel I/O (PIO) Ports

All port pins have three registers (TRIS, LAT and PORT) that are directly associated with their operation.

TRIS is a Data Direction or Tri-State Control register that determines whether a digital pin is an input or an output. Setting a TRISx register bit = 1, configures the corresponding I/O pin as an input; setting a TRISx register bit = 0, configures the corresponding I/O pin as an output. All port I/O pins are defined as inputs after a device Reset. Certain I/O pins are shared with analog peripherals and default to analog inputs after a device Reset.

PORT is a register used to read the current state of the signal applied to the port I/O pins. Writing to a PORTx register performs a write to the port's latch, LATx register, latching the data to the port's I/O pins.

LAT is a register used to write data to the port I/O pins. The LATx Latch register holds the data written to either the LATx or PORTx registers. Reading the LATx Latch register reads the last value written to the corresponding PORT or Latch register.

Not all port I/O pins are implemented on some devices, therefore, the corresponding PORTx, LATx and TRISx register bits will read as zeros.

12.1.1 CLR, SET AND INV REGISTERS

Every I/O module register has a corresponding Clear (CLR), Set (SET) and Invert (INV) register designed to provide fast atomic bit manipulations. As the name of the register implies, a value written to a SET, CLR or INV register effectively performs the implied operation, but only on the corresponding base register and only bits specified as '1' are modified. Bits specified as '0' are not modified.

Reading SET, CLR and INV registers returns undefined values. To see the affects of a write operation to a SET, CLR or INV register, the base register must be read.

Note: Using a PORTxINV register to toggle a bit is recommended because the operation is performed in hardware atomically, using fewer instructions, as compared to the traditional read-modify-write method, as follows:

```
PORTC ^ = 0x0001;
```

12.1.2 DIGITAL INPUTS

Pins are configured as digital inputs by setting the corresponding TRIS register bits = 1. When configured as inputs, they are either TTL buffers or Schmitt Triggers. Several digital pins share functionality with analog inputs and default to the analog inputs at POR. Setting the corresponding bit in the AD1PCFG register = 1 enables the pin as a digital pin.

The maximum input voltage allowed on the input pins is the same as the maximum V_{IH} specification. Refer to **Section 32.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for V_{IH} specification details.

Note: Analog levels on any pin that is defined as a digital input (including the ANx pins) may cause the input buffer to consume current that exceeds the device specifications.

12.1.3 ANALOG INPUTS

Certain pins can be configured as analog inputs used by the ADC and comparator modules. Setting the corresponding bits in the AD1PCFG register = 0 enables the pin as an analog input pin and must have the corresponding TRIS bit set = 1 (input). If the TRIS bit is cleared = 0 (output), the digital output level (V_{OH} or V_{OL}) will be converted. Any time a port I/O pin is configured as analog, its digital input is disabled and the corresponding PORTx register bit will read '0'. The AD1PCFG register has a default value of 0x0000; therefore, all pins that share ANx functions are analog (not digital) by default.

12.1.4 DIGITAL OUTPUTS

Pins are configured as digital outputs by setting the corresponding TRIS register bits = 0. When configured as digital outputs, these pins are CMOS drivers or can be configured as open-drain outputs by setting the corresponding bits in the Open-Drain Configuration (ODCx) register.

The open-drain feature allows generation of outputs higher than V_{DD} (e.g., 5V) on any desired 5V tolerant pins by using external pull-up resistors. The maximum open-drain voltage allowed is the same as the maximum V_{IH} specification.

See the **"Device Pin Tables"** section for the available pins and their functionality.

12.1.5 ANALOG OUTPUTS

Certain pins can be configured as analog outputs, such as the CVREF output voltage used by the comparator module. Configuring the comparator reference module to provide this output will present the analog output voltage on the pin, independent of the TRIS register setting for the corresponding pin.

12.1.6 INPUT CHANGE NOTIFICATION

The input change notification function of the I/O ports (CNx) allows devices to generate interrupt requests in response to change-of-state on selected pin.

Each CNx pin also has a weak pull-up, which acts as a current source connected to the pin. The pull-ups are enabled by setting the corresponding bit in the CNPUE register.

16.1 Control Registers

TABLE 16-1: INPUT CAPTURE 1-INPUT CAPTURE 5 REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
2000	IC1CON ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	FEDGE	C32	ICTMR	ICl<1:0>		ICOV	ICBNE	ICM<2:0>			0000
2010	IC1BUF	31:16	IC1BUF<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0	IC1BUF<31:0>																xxxx
2200	IC2CON ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	FEDGE	C32	ICTMR	ICl<1:0>		ICOV	ICBNE	ICM<2:0>			0000
2210	IC2BUF	31:16	IC2BUF<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0	IC2BUF<31:0>																xxxx
2400	IC3CON ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	FEDGE	C32	ICTMR	ICl<1:0>		ICOV	ICBNE	ICM<2:0>			0000
2410	IC3BUF	31:16	IC3BUF<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0	IC3BUF<31:0>																xxxx
2600	IC4CON ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	FEDGE	C32	ICTMR	ICl<1:0>		ICOV	ICBNE	ICM<2:0>			0000
2610	IC4BUF	31:16	IC4BUF<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0	IC4BUF<31:0>																xxxx
2800	IC5CON ⁽¹⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	—	—	—	FEDGE	C32	ICTMR	ICl<1:0>		ICOV	ICBNE	ICM<2:0>			0000
2810	IC5BUF	31:16	IC5BUF<31:0>																xxxx
		15:0	IC5BUF<31:0>																xxxx

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

Note 1: This register has corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at its virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.1.1 “CLR, SET and INV Registers”** for more information.

TABLE 25-5: ETHERNET CONTROLLER REGISTER SUMMARY FOR PIC32MX664F064H, PIC32MX664F128H, PIC32MX664F064L, PIC32MX664F128L, PIC32MX675F256H, PIC32MX675F512H, PIC32MX695F512H, PIC32MX775F256H, PIC32MX775F512H, PIC32MX795F512H, PIC32MX695F512L, PIC32MX675F256L, PIC32MX675F512L, PIC32MX764F128H, 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	
9260	EMAC1 SUPP	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	RESET RMII	—	—	SPEED RMII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000
9270	EMAC1 TEST	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TESTBP	TESTPAUSE	SHRTQNTA	0000
9280	EMAC1 MCFG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	RESET MGMT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CLKSEL<3:0>				NOPRE	SCANINC	0020
9290	EMAC1 MCMD	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SCAN	READ	0000
92A0	EMAC1 MADR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	PHYADDR<4:0>						—	—	REGADDR<4:0>				—	0100
92B0	EMAC1 MWTD	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	MWTD<15:0>																0000
92C0	EMAC1 MRDD	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	MRDD<15:0>																0000
92D0	EMAC1 MIND	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	LINKFAIL	NOTVALID	SCAN	MIIMBUSY
9300	EMAC1 SA0 ⁽²⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	STNADDR6<7:0>								STNADDR5<7:0>								xxxx
9310	EMAC1 SA1 ⁽²⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	STNADDR4<7:0>								STNADDR3<7:0>								xxxx
9320	EMAC1 SA2 ⁽²⁾	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	STNADDR2<7:0>								STNADDR1<7:0>								xxxx

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

- Note** 1: All registers in this table (with the exception of ETHSTAT) 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: Reset values default to the factory programmed value.

REGISTER 25-12: ETHRXWM: ETHERNET CONTROLLER RECEIVE WATERMARKS 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	RXFWM<7:0>							
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
	RXEWM<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 31-24 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 23-16 **RXFWM<7:0>:** Receive Full Watermark bits

The software controlled RX Buffer Full Watermark Pointer is compared against the RX BUFCNT to determine the full watermark condition for the FWMARK interrupt and for enabling Flow Control when automatic Flow Control is enabled. The Full Watermark Pointer should always be greater than the Empty Watermark Pointer.

bit 15-8 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 7-0 **RXEWM<7:0>:** Receive Empty Watermark bits

The software controlled RX Buffer Empty Watermark Pointer is compared against the RX BUFCNT to determine the empty watermark condition for the EWMARK interrupt and for disabling Flow Control when automatic Flow Control is enabled. The Empty Watermark Pointer should always be less than the Full Watermark Pointer.

Note: This register is only used for RX operations.

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

REGISTER 25-13: ETHIEN: ETHERNET CONTROLLER INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
23:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
7:0	—	TXBUSEIE ⁽¹⁾	RXBUSEIE ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	EWMARKIE ⁽²⁾	FWMARKIE ⁽²⁾
	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	RXDONEIE ⁽²⁾	PKTPENDIE ⁽²⁾	RXACTIE ⁽²⁾	—	TXDONEIE ⁽¹⁾	TXABORTIE ⁽¹⁾	RXBUFNAIE ⁽²⁾	RXOVFLWIE ⁽²⁾

Legend:

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

bit 31-15 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14 **TXBUSEIE:** Transmit BVC I Bus Error Interrupt Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Enable TXBUS Error Interrupt

0 = Disable TXBUS Error Interrupt

bit 13 **RXBUSEIE:** Receive BVC I Bus Error Interrupt Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = Enable RXBUS Error Interrupt

0 = Disable RXBUS Error Interrupt

bit 12-10 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 9 **EWMARKIE:** Empty Watermark Interrupt Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = Enable EWMARK Interrupt

0 = Disable EWMARK Interrupt

bit 8 **FWMARKIE:** Full Watermark Interrupt Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = Enable FWMARK Interrupt

0 = Disable FWMARK Interrupt

bit 7 **RXDONEIE:** Receiver Done Interrupt Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = Enable RXDONE Interrupt

0 = Disable RXDONE Interrupt

bit 6 **PKTPENDIE:** Packet Pending Interrupt Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = Enable PKTPEND Interrupt

0 = Disable PKTPEND Interrupt

bit 5 **RXACTIE:** RX Activity Interrupt Enable bit

1 = Enable RXACT Interrupt

0 = Disable RXACT Interrupt

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

bit 3 **TXDONEIE:** Transmitter Done Interrupt Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Enable TXDONE Interrupt

0 = Disable TXDONE Interrupt

bit 2 **TXABORTIE:** Transmitter Abort Interrupt Enable bit⁽¹⁾

1 = Enable TXABORT Interrupt

0 = Disable TXABORT Interrupt

bit 1 **RXBUFNAIE:** Receive Buffer Not Available Interrupt Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = Enable RXBUFNA Interrupt

0 = Disable RXBUFNA Interrupt

bit 0 **RXOVFLWIE:** Receive FIFO Overflow Interrupt Enable bit⁽²⁾

1 = Enable RXOVFLW Interrupt

0 = Disable RXOVFLW Interrupt

Note 1: This bit is only used for TX operations.

2: This bit is only used for RX operations.

REGISTER 25-25: EMAC1IPGT: ETHERNET CONTROLLER MAC BACK-TO-BACK INTERPACKET GAP 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	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0
	—	B2BIPKTGP<6:0>						

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 31-7 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 6-0 **B2BIPKTGP<6:0>:** Back-to-Back Interpacket Gap bits

This is a programmable field representing the nibble time offset of the minimum possible period between the end of any transmitted packet, to the beginning of the next. In Full-Duplex mode, the register value should be the desired period in nibble times minus 3. In Half-Duplex mode, the register value should be the desired period in nibble times minus 6. In Full-Duplex the recommended setting is 0x15 (21d), which represents the minimum IPG of 0.96 μ s (in 100 Mbps) or 9.6 μ s (in 10 Mbps). In Half-Duplex mode, the recommended setting is 0x12 (18d), which also represents the minimum IPG of 0.96 μ s (in 100 Mbps) or 9.6 μ s (in 10 Mbps).

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.

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

REGISTER 25-26: EMAC1IPGR: ETHERNET CONTROLLER MAC NON-BACK-TO-BACK INTERPACKET GAP 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	NB2BIPKTGP1<6:0>						
7:0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0
	—	NB2BIPKTGP2<6:0>						

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 31-15 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 14-8 **NB2BIPKTGP1<6:0>:** Non-Back-to-Back Interpacket Gap Part 1 bits

This is a programmable field representing the optional carrierSense window referenced in section 4.2.3.2.1 "Deference" of the IEEE 80.23 Specification. If the carrier is detected during the timing of IPGR1, the MAC defers to the carrier. If, however, the carrier comes after IPGR1, the MAC continues timing IPGR2 and transmits, knowingly causing a collision, thus ensuring fair access to the medium. Its range of values is 0x0 to IPGR2. Its recommend value is 0xC (12d).

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

bit 6-0 **NB2BIPKTGP2<6:0>:** Non-Back-to-Back Interpacket Gap Part 2 bits

This is a programmable field representing the non-back-to-back Inter-Packet-Gap. Its recommended value is 0x12 (18d), which represents the minimum IPG of 0.96 μ s (in 100 Mbps) or 9.6 μ s (in 10 Mbps).

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.

29.2 On-Chip Voltage Regulator

All PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices' core and digital logic are designed to operate at a nominal 1.8V. To simplify system designs, most devices in the PIC32MX-5XX/6XX/7XX family incorporate an on-chip regulator providing the required core logic voltage from VDD.

A low-ESR capacitor (such as tantalum) must be connected to the VCAP pin (see Figure 29-1). This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator. The recommended value for the filter capacitor is provided in **Section 32.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

Note: It is important that the low-ESR capacitor is placed as close as possible to the VCAP pin.

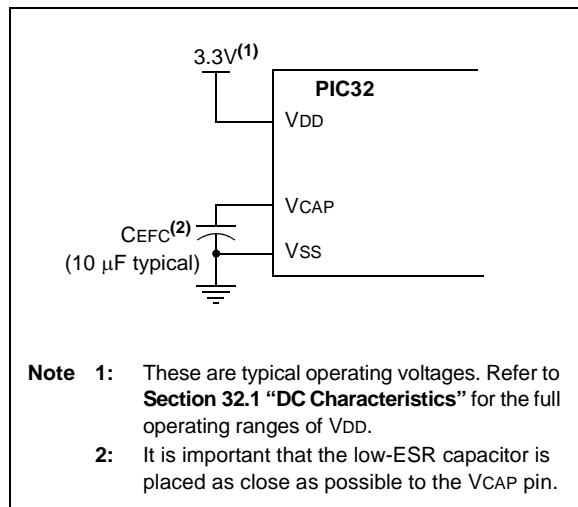
29.2.1 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND POR

It takes a fixed delay for the on-chip regulator to generate an output. During this time, designated as TPU, code execution is disabled. TPU is applied every time the device resumes operation after any power-down, including Sleep mode.

29.2.2 ON-CHIP REGULATOR AND BOR

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices also have a simple brown-out capability. If the voltage supplied to the regulator is inadequate to maintain a regulated level, the regulator Reset circuitry will generate a Brown-out Reset (BOR). This event is captured by the BOR flag bit (RCON<1>). The brown-out voltage levels are specified in **Section 32.1 "DC Characteristics"**.

FIGURE 29-1: CONNECTIONS FOR THE ON-CHIP REGULATOR



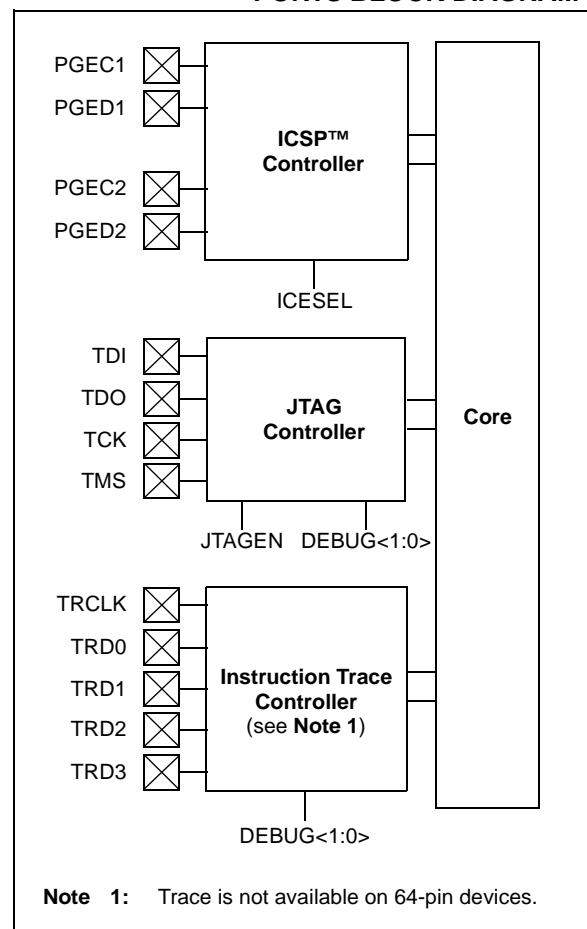
29.3 Programming and Diagnostics

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices provide a complete range of programming and diagnostic features that can increase the flexibility of any application using them. These features allow system designers to include:

- Simplified field programmability using two-wire In-Circuit Serial Programming™ (ICSP™) interfaces
- Debugging using ICSP
- Programming and debugging capabilities using the EJTAG extension of JTAG
- JTAG boundary scan testing for device and board diagnostics

PIC32 devices incorporate two programming and diagnostic modules, and a trace controller, that provide a range of functions to the application developer.

FIGURE 29-2: PROGRAMMING, DEBUGGING, AND TRACE PORTS BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

TABLE 32-6: DC CHARACTERISTICS: IDLE CURRENT (IDLE)

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			
Parameter No.	Typical ⁽²⁾	Max.	Units	Conditions		
Idle Current (IDLE) ^(1,3) for PIC32MX575/675/695/775/795 Family Devices						
DC30	4.5	6.5	mA	-40°C, +25°C, +85°C	—	4 MHz
DC30b	5	7		+105°C		
DC31	13	15	mA	-40°C, +25°C, +85°C	—	25 MHz
DC32	28	30	mA	-40°C, +25°C, +85°C	—	60 MHz
DC33	36	42	mA	-40°C, +25°C, +85°C	—	80 MHz
DC33b	39	45	mA	+105°C		
DC34	—	40	μA	-40°C	2.3V	LPRC (31 kHz)
DC34a		75		+25°C		
DC34b		800		+85°C		
DC34c		1000		+105°C		
DC35	35	—	μA	-40°C	3.3V	
DC35a	65			+25°C		
DC35b	600			+85°C		
DC35c	800			+105°C		
DC36	—	43	μA	-40°C	3.6V	
DC36a		106		+25°C		
DC36b		800		+85°C		
DC36c		1000		+105°C		

Note 1: The test conditions for IDLE current measurements are as follows:

- Oscillator mode is EC (for 8 MHz and below) and EC+PLL (for above 8 MHz) with OSC1 driven by external square wave from rail-to-rail, (OSC1 input clock input over/undershoot < 100 mV required)
 - OSC2/CLKO is configured as an I/O input pin
 - USB PLL oscillator is disabled if the USB module is implemented, PBCLK divisor = 1:8
 - CPU is in Idle mode, program Flash memory Wait states = 111, Program Cache and Prefetch are disabled and SRAM data memory Wait states = 1
 - No peripheral modules are operating, (ON bit = 0)
 - WDT, Clock Switching, Fail-Safe Clock Monitor, and Secondary Oscillator are disabled
 - All I/O pins are configured as inputs and pulled to Vss
 - $\overline{\text{MCLR}} = \text{VDD}$
 - RTCC and JTAG are disabled
- 2:** Data in "Typical" column is at 3.3V, 25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.
- 3:** This parameter is characterized, but not tested in manufacturing.
- 4:** All parameters are characterized, but only those parameters listed for 4 MHz and 80 MHz are tested at 3.3V in manufacturing.

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

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

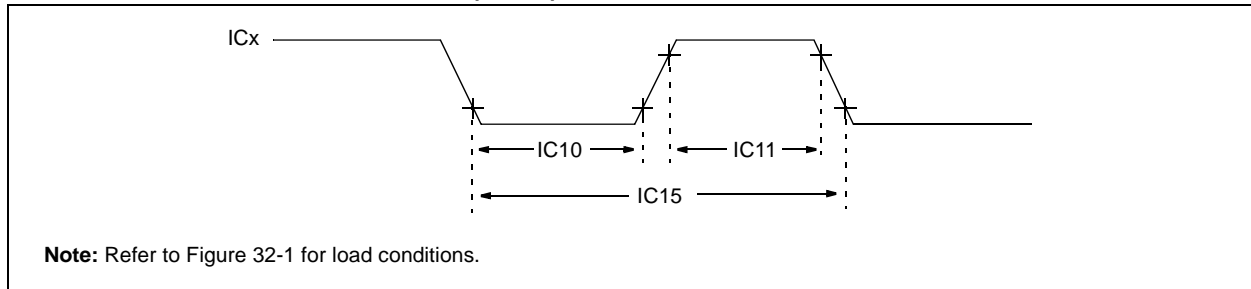


TABLE 32-25: INPUT CAPTURE MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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	$[(12.5 \text{ ns or } 1 \text{ TPB})/N] + 25 \text{ ns}$	—	ns	Must also meet parameter IC15. N = prescale value (1, 4, 16)
IC11	TccH	ICx Input High Time	$[(12.5 \text{ ns or } 1 \text{ TPB})/N] + 25 \text{ ns}$	—	ns	Must also meet parameter IC15.
IC15	TccP	ICx Input Period	$[(25 \text{ ns or } 2 \text{ TPB})/N] + 50 \text{ ns}$	—	ns	—

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

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

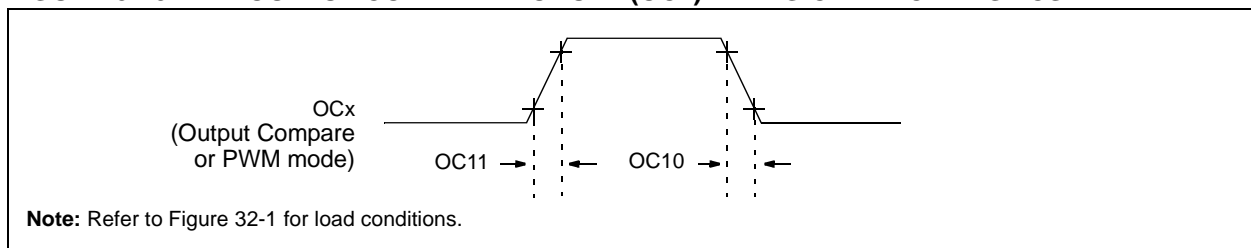


TABLE 32-26: OUTPUT COMPARE MODULE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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.

TABLE 32-42: USB OTG ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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	Max.	Units	Conditions
USB313	VUSB3V3	USB Voltage	3.0	—	3.6	V	Voltage on VUSB3V3 must be in this range for proper USB operation
USB315	VILUSB	Input Low Voltage for USB Buffer	—	—	0.8	V	—
USB316	VIHUSB	Input High Voltage for USB Buffer	2.0	—	—	V	—
USB318	VDIFS	Differential Input Sensitivity	—	—	0.2	V	The difference between D+ and D- must exceed this value while VCM is met
USB319	VCM	Differential Common Mode Range	0.8	—	2.5	V	—
USB320	ZOUT	Driver Output Impedance	28.0	—	44.0	Ω	—
USB321	VOL	Voltage Output Low	0.0	—	0.3	V	1.425 kΩ load connected to VUSB3V3
USB322	VOH	Voltage Output High	2.8	—	3.6	V	14.25 kΩ load connected to ground

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

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

FIGURE 32-28: EJTAG TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

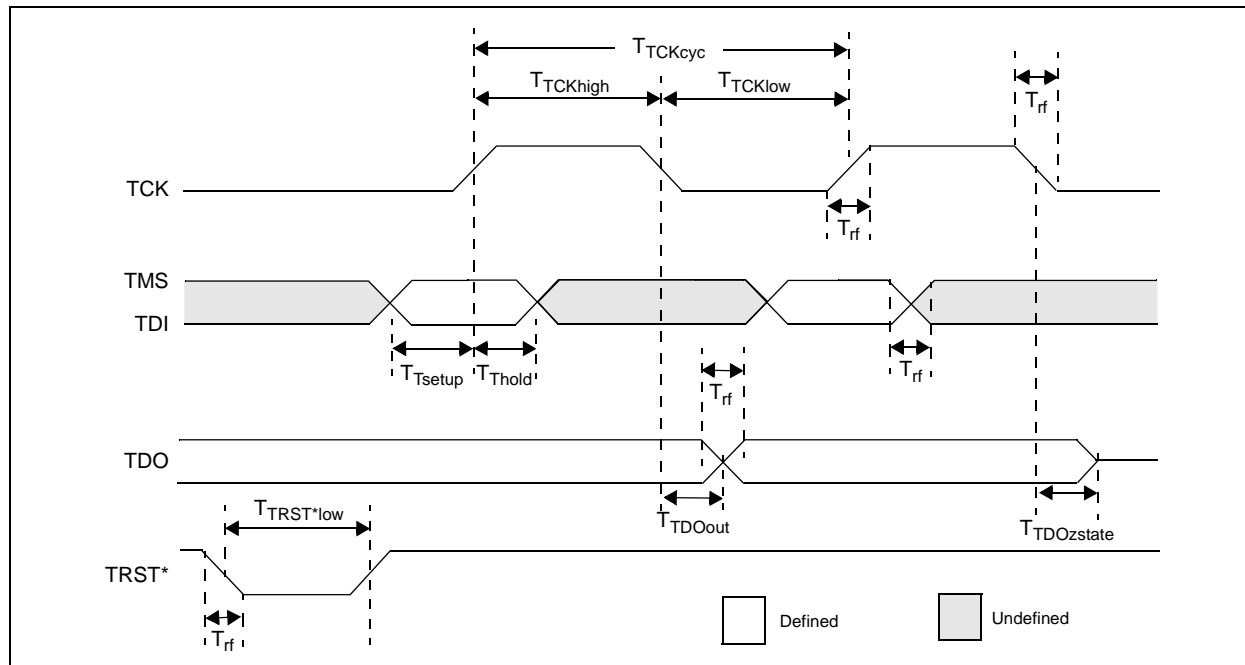


TABLE 32-43: EJTAG TIMING REQUIREMENTS

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.

INDEX

A

AC Characteristics	366
10-bit Conversion Rate Parameters.....	390
ADC Specifications	388
Analog-to-Digital Conversion Requirements	391
EJTAG Timing Requirements	398
Ethernet	386
Internal FRC Accuracy	368
Internal RC Accuracy	369
OTG Electrical Specifications	397
Parallel Master Port Read Requirements	395
Parallel Master Port Write	396
Parallel Master Port Write Requirements.....	396
Parallel Slave Port Requirements	394
PLL Clock Timing	368
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC).....	231

B

Block Diagrams	
ADC1 Module.....	231
Comparator I/O Operating Modes.....	323
Comparator Voltage Reference	327
Connections for On-Chip Voltage Regulator.....	343
Core and Peripheral Modules	25
DMA	111
Ethernet Controller.....	279
I2C Circuit	196
Input Capture	181
Interrupt Controller	73
JTAG Programming, Debugging and Trace Ports	343
MCU	41
Output Compare Module.....	185
PIC32 CAN Module.....	241
PMP Pinout and Connections to External Devices ...	211
Prefetch Module	101
Reset System.....	69
RTCC	221
SPI Module	189
Timer1	167
Timer2/3/4/5 (16-Bit).....	171
Typical Multiplexed Port Structure	157
UART	203
WDT and Power-up Timer	177
Brown-out Reset (BOR)	
and On-Chip Voltage Regulator	343

C

C Compilers	
MPLAB XC.....	348
Clock Diagram	95
Comparator	
Specifications	364
Comparator Module	323
Comparator Voltage Reference (CVref).....	327
Configuration Bits.....	333
Controller Area Network (CAN).....	241
CPU Module.....	37
Customer Change Notification Service	437
Customer Notification Service.....	437
Customer Support.....	437

D

DC and AC Characteristics	
---------------------------------	--

Graphs and Tables	399
DC Characteristics.....	352
I/O Pin Input Specifications	360
I/O Pin Output Specifications.....	362
Idle Current (I _{IDLE})	356
Power-Down Current (I _{PD}).....	358
Program Memory	363
Temperature and Voltage Specifications.....	353
Development Support.....	347
Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller.....	111

E

Electrical Characteristics	351
AC.....	366
Errata	23
Ethernet Controller.....	279
ETHPMM0 (Ethernet Controller Pattern Match Mask 0)...	289
ETHPMM1 (Ethernet Controller Pattern Match Mask 1)...	289
External Clock	
Timer1 Timing Requirements	372
Timer2, 3, 4, 5 Timing Requirements	373
Timing Requirements	367

F

Flash Program Memory	63
RTSP Operation	63

I

I/O Ports	157
Parallel I/O (PIO)	158
Input Capture	181
Instruction Set.....	345
Inter-Integrated Circuit (I2C)	195
Internal Voltage Reference Specifications.....	365
Internet Address	437
Interrupt Controller	73
IRG, Vector and Bit Location	74

M

MCU	
Architecture Overview	42
Coprocesor 0 Registers	43
Core Exception Types	44
EJTAG Debug Support.....	45
Power Management	45
MCU Module.....	41
Memory Map.....	52
Memory Maps.....	48, 49, 50, 51, 53
Memory Organization	47
Layout.....	47
Microchip Internet Web Site.....	437
Migration	
PIC32MX3XX/4XX to PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX.....	419
MPASM Assembler.....	348
MPLAB Assembler, Linker, and Librarian.....	348
MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System	349
MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer	349
MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System	349
MPLAB X Integrated Development Environment Software	347
MPLINK Object Linker/MPLIB Object Librarian	348

O

Open-Drain Configuration.....	158
-------------------------------	-----

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX

SPIx Slave Mode (CKE = 1).....	379
Timer1, 2, 3, 4, 5 External Clock.....	372
UART Reception	204
UART Transmission (8-bit or 9-bit Data).....	204
Timing Requirements	
CLKO and I/O	369
Timing Specifications	
CAN I/O Requirements	385
I2Cx Bus Data Requirements (Master Mode)	382
I2Cx Bus Data Requirements (Slave Mode)	384
Input Capture Requirements	374
Output Compare Requirements	374
Simple OCx/PWM Mode Requirements.....	375
SPIx Master Mode (CKE = 0) Requirements	376
SPIx Master Mode (CKE = 1) Requirements	377
SPIx Slave Mode (CKE = 1) Requirements	379
SPIx Slave Mode Requirements (CKE = 0)	378
U	
UART	203
USB On-The-Go (OTG)	133
V	
VCAP pin	343
Voltage Reference Specifications	365
Voltage Regulator (On-Chip).....	343
W	
Watchdog Timer (WDT)	177
WWW Address.....	437
WWW, On-Line Support.....	23