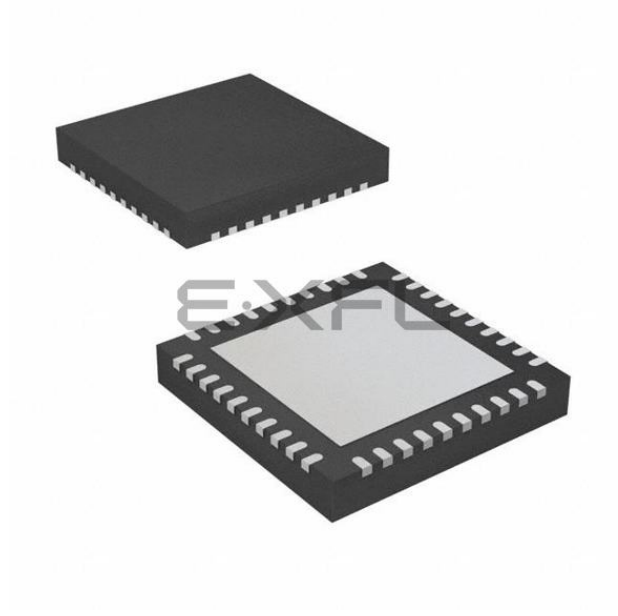
Microchip Technology - PIC32MM0016GPL036T-I/MV Datasheet



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Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	25MHz
Connectivity	IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, HLVD, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	29
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 14x10/12b; D/A 1x5b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	40-UFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	40-UQFN (5x5)
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NOTES:

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1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MM0064GPL036 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32). The information in this data sheet supersedes the information in the FRM.

This data sheet contains device-specific information for the PIC32MM0064GPL036 family devices.

Figure 1-1 illustrates a general block diagram of the core and peripheral modules in the PIC32MM0064GPL036 family of devices.

Table 1-1 lists the pinout I/O descriptions for the pins shown in the device pin tables.

FIGURE 1-1: PIC32MM0064GPL036 FAMILY BLOCK DIAGRAM

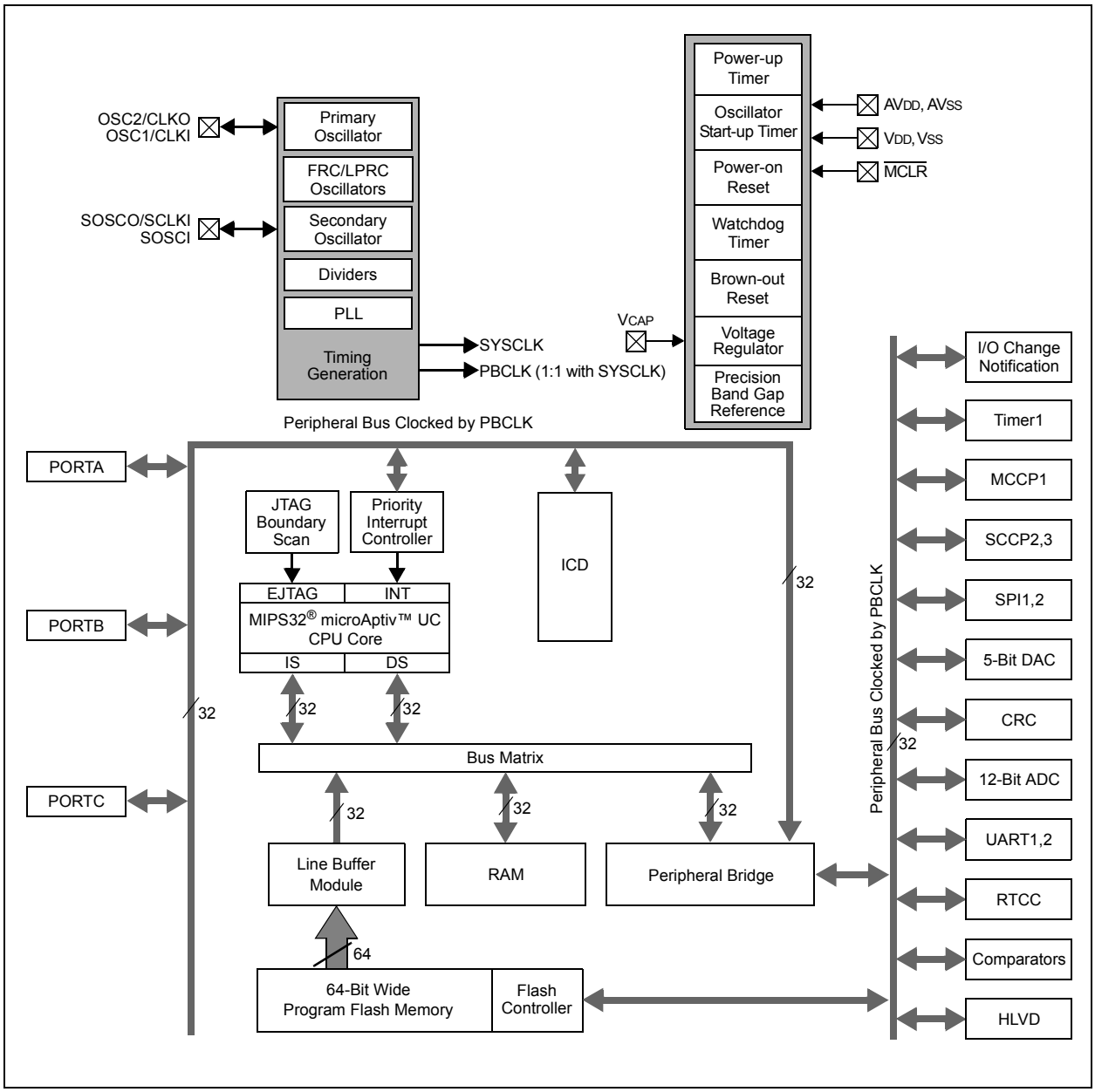

TABLE 1-1: PIC32MM0064GPL036 FAMILY PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	Pin Number						Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	20-Pin QFN	20-Pin SSOP	28-Pin QFN/ UQFN	28-Pin SPDIP/ SSOP/SOIC	36-Pin VQFN	40-Pin UQFN			
RP1	19	2	27	2	33	36	I/O	ST/DIG	Remappable peripherals (input or output)
RP2	20	3	28	3	34	37	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP3	4	7	6	9	7	7	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP4	5	8	7	10	8	8	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP5	6	9	8	11	9	9	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP6	7	10	9	12	10	10	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP7	9	12	14	17	18	18	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP8	10	13	15	18	19	20	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP9	14	17	22	25	28	31	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP10	15	18	23	26	29	32	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP11	8	11	13	16	17	17	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP12	12	15	20	23	26	29	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP13	13	16	21	24	27	30	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP14	1	4	1	4	35	38	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP15	2	5	2	5	36	39	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP16	3	6	3	6	1	1	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP17	—	—	18	21	24	27	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP18	—	—	19	22	25	28	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP19	—	—	16	19	21	22	I/O	ST/DIG	
RP20	—	—	—	—	11	11	I/O	ST/DIG	
RTCC	14	17	22	25	28	31	O	DIG	Real-Time Clock alarm/seconds output
SCK1	9	12	14	17	18	18	I/O	ST/DIG	SPI1 clock (input or output)
SCLKI	7	10	9	12	10	10	I	ST	Secondary Oscillator external clock input
SDI1	14	17	22	25	28	31	I	ST	SPI1 data input
SDO1	10	13	15	18	19	20	O	DIG	SPI1 data output
SOSCI	6	9	8	11	9	9	—	—	Secondary Oscillator crystal
SOSCO	7	10	9	12	10	10	—	—	Secondary Oscillator crystal
$\overline{SS1}$	15	18	23	26	29	32	I	ST	SPI1 slave select input
T1CK	10	13	15	18	19	20	I	ST	Timer1 external clock input
T1G	10	13	15	18	19	20	I	ST	Timer1 clock gate input
TCK	9	12	14	17	18	18	I	ST	JTAG clock input
TDI	13	16	19	22	25	28	I	ST	JTAG data input
TDO	12	15	18	21	24	27	O	DIG	JTAG data output
TMS	10	13	15	18	19	20	I	ST	JTAG mode select input
U1BCLK	10	13	15	18	19	20	O	DIG	UART1 IrDA® 16x baud clock output
$\overline{U1CTS}$	9	12	14	17	18	18	I	ST	UART1 transmission control input
$\overline{U1RTS}$	10	13	15	18	19	20	O	DIG	UART1 reception control output
U1RX	15	18	23	26	29	32	I	ST	UART1 receive data input
U1TX	14	17	22	25	28	31	O	DIG	UART1 transmit data output

Legend: ST = Schmitt Trigger input buffer DIG = Digital input/output ANA = Analog level input/output

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6.0 RESETS

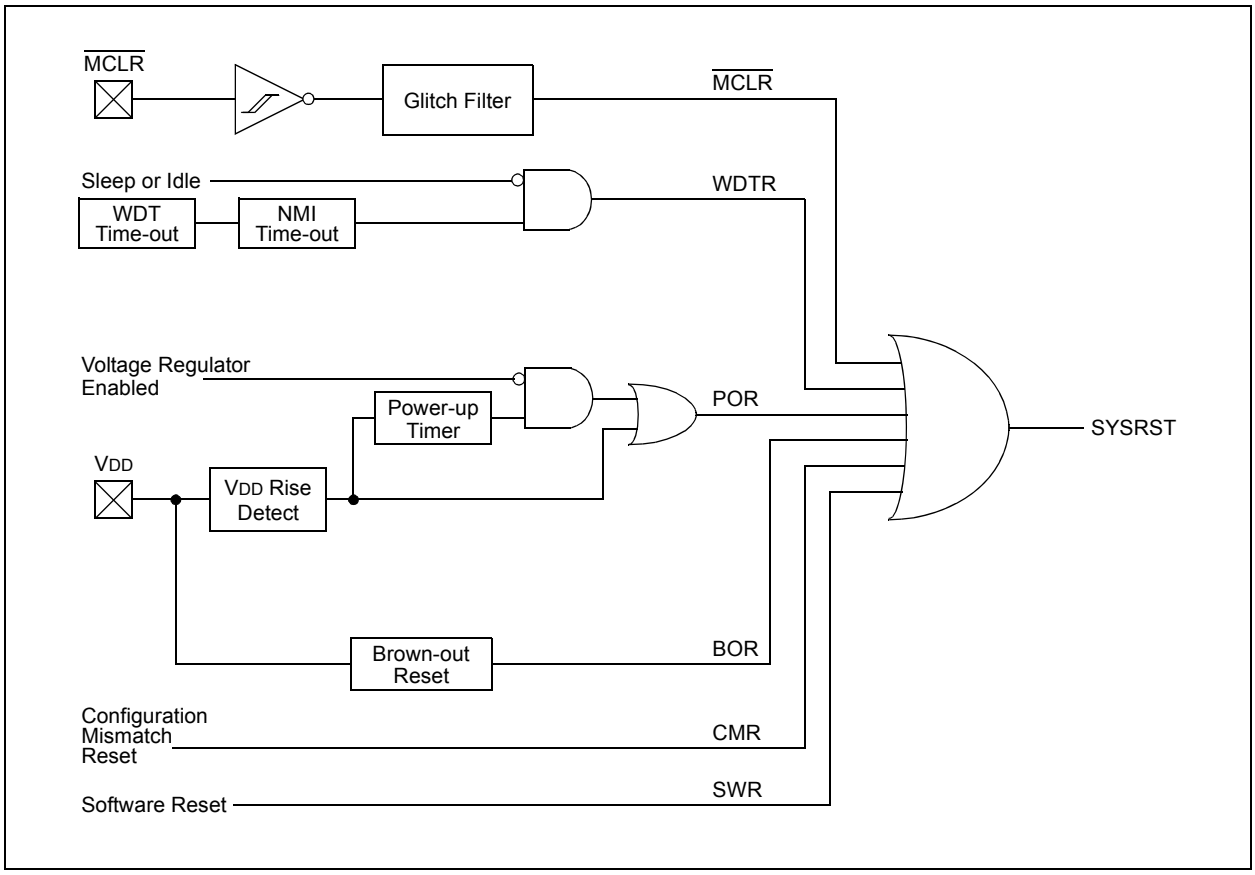
Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MM0064GPL036 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 7. "Resets"** (DS60001118) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32). The information in this data sheet supersedes the information in the FRM.

The Reset module combines all Reset sources and controls the device Master Reset Signal, SYSRST. The device Reset sources are as follows:

- Power-on Reset (POR)
- Master Clear Reset Pin ($\overline{\text{MCLR}}$)
- Software Reset (SWR)
- Watchdog Timer Reset (WDTR)
- Brown-out Reset (BOR)
- Configuration Mismatch Reset (CMR)

A simplified block diagram of the Reset module is illustrated in Figure 6-1.

FIGURE 6-1: SYSTEM RESET BLOCK DIAGRAM



7.2 Interrupts

The PIC32MM0064GPL036 family uses fixed offset for vector spacing. For details, refer to **Section 8. "Interrupts"** (DS60001108) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*. Table 7-2 provides the interrupt related vectors and bits information.

TABLE 7-2: INTERRUPTS

Interrupt Source	MPLAB® XC32 Vector Name	Vector Number	Interrupt Related Bits Location				Persistent Interrupt
			Flag	Enable	Priority	Subpriority	
Core Timer	_CORE_TIMER_VECTOR	0	IFS0<0>	IEC0<0>	IPC0<4:2>	IPC0<1:0>	No
Core Software 0	_CORE_SOFTWARE_0_VECTOR	1	IFS0<1>	IEC0<1>	IPC0<12:10>	IPC0<9:8>	No
Core Software 1	_CORE_SOFTWARE_1_VECTOR	2	IFS0<2>	IEC0<2>	IPC0<20:18>	IPC0<17:16>	No
External 0	_EXTERNAL_0_VECTOR	3	IFS0<3>	IEC0<3>	IPC0<28:26>	IPC0<25:24>	No
External 1	_EXTERNAL_1_VECTOR	4	IFS0<4>	IEC0<4>	IPC1<4:2>	IPC1<1:0>	No
External 2	_EXTERNAL_2_VECTOR	5	IFS0<5>	IEC0<5>	IPC1<12:10>	IPC1<9:8>	No
External 3	_EXTERNAL_3_VECTOR	6	IFS0<6>	IEC0<6>	IPC1<20:18>	IPC1<17:16>	No
External 4	_EXTERNAL_4_VECTOR	7	IFS0<7>	IEC0<7>	IPC1<28:26>	IPC1<25:24>	No
PORTA Change Notification	_CHANGE_NOTICE_A_VECTOR	8	IFS0<8>	IEC0<8>	IPC2<4:2>	IPC2<1:0>	No
PORTB Change Notification	_CHANGE_NOTICE_B_VECTOR	9	IFS0<9>	IEC0<9>	IPC2<12:10>	IPC2<9:8>	No
PORTC Change Notification	_CHANGE_NOTICE_C_VECTOR	10	IFS0<10>	IEC0<10>	IPC2<20:18>	IPC2<17:16>	No
Timer1	_TIMER_1_VECTOR	11	IFS0<11>	IEC0<11>	IPC2<28:26>	IPC2<25:24>	No
Comparator 1	_COMPARATOR_1_VECTOR	12	IFS0<12>	IEC0<12>	IPC3<4:2>	IPC3<1:0>	No
Comparator 2	_COMPARATOR_2_VECTOR	13	IFS0<13>	IEC0<13>	IPC3<12:10>	IPC3<9:8>	No
Real-Time Clock Alarm	_RTCC_VECTOR	14	IFS0<14>	IEC0<14>	IPC3<20:18>	IPC3<17:16>	No
ADC Conversion	_ADC_VECTOR	15	IFS0<15>	IEC0<15>	IPC3<28:26>	IPC3<25:24>	No
CRC	_CRC_VECTOR	16	IFS0<16>	IEC0<16>	IPC4<4:2>	IPC4<1:0>	Yes
High/Low-Voltage Detect	_HLVD_VECTOR	17	IFS0<17>	IEC0<17>	IPC4<12:10>	IPC4<9:8>	Yes
Logic Cell 1	_CLC1_VECTOR	18	IFS0<18>	IEC0<18>	IPC4<20:18>	IPC4<17:16>	No
Logic Cell 2	_CLC2_VECTOR	19	IFS0<19>	IEC0<19>	IPC4<28:26>	IPC4<25:24>	No
SPI1 Error	_SPI1_ERR_VECTOR	20	IFS0<20>	IEC0<20>	IPC5<4:2>	IPC5<1:0>	Yes
SPI1 Transmission	_SPI1_TX_VECTOR	21	IFS0<21>	IEC0<21>	IPC5<12:10>	IPC5<9:8>	Yes
SPI1 Reception	_SPI1_RX_VECTOR	22	IFS0<22>	IEC0<22>	IPC5<20:18>	IPC5<17:16>	Yes

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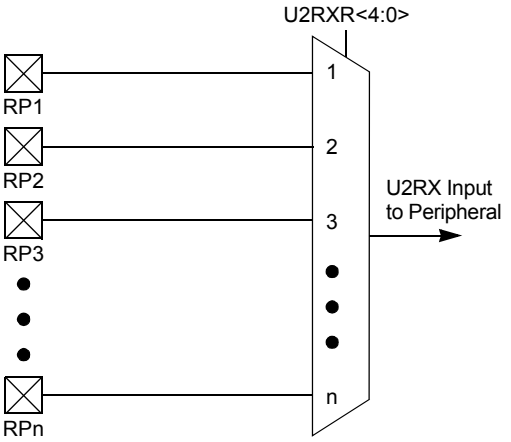
9.8.4 INPUT MAPPING

The RPINRx registers are used to assign the peripheral input to the required remappable pin, RPn (refer to the peripheral inputs and the corresponding RPINRx registers listed in Table 9-2). Each RPINRx register contains sets of 5-bit fields. Programming these bits with the remappable pin number will connect the peripheral to this RPn pin. Example 9-1 and Figure 9-2 illustrate the remappable pin selection for the U2RX input.

EXAMPLE 9-1: UART2 RX INPUT ASSIGNMENT TO RP9/RB14 PIN

```
RPINR9bits.U2RXR = 9; // connect UART2 RX
                      // input to RP9 pin
```

FIGURE 9-2: REMAPPABLE INPUT EXAMPLE FOR U2RX



Note: For input only, PPS functionality does not have priority over TRISx settings. Therefore, when configuring an RPn pin for input, the corresponding bit in the TRISx register must also be configured for input (set to '1').

TABLE 9-2: INPUT PIN SELECTION

Input Name	Function Name	Register	Function Bits
External Interrupt 4	INT4	RPINR1	INT4R<4:0>
MCCP1 Input Capture	ICM1	RPINR2	ICM1R<4:0>
SCCP2 Input Capture	ICM2	RPINR2	ICM2R<4:0>
SCCP3 Input Capture	ICM3	RPINR3	ICM3R<4:0>
Output Compare Fault A	OCFA	RPINR5	OCFAR<4:0>
Output Compare Fault B	OCFB	RPINR5	OCFBR<4:0>
CCP Clock Input A	TCKIA	RPINR6	TCKIAR<4:0>
CCP Clock Input B	TCKIB	RPINR6	TCKIBR<4:0>
UART2 Receive	U2RX	RPINR9	U2RXR<4:0>
UART2 Clear-to-Send	$\overline{\text{U2CTS}}$	RPINR9	U2CTSR<4:0>
SPI2 Data Input	SDI2	RPINR11	SDI2R<4:0>
SPI2 Clock Input	SCK2IN	RPINR11	SCK2INR<4:0>
SPI2 Slave Select Input	SS2IN	RPINR11	SS2INR<4:0>
CLC Input A	CLCINA	RPINR12	CLCINAR<4:0>
CLC Input B	CLCINB	RPINR12	CLCINBR<4:0>

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13.1 SPI Control Registers

TABLE 13-1: SPI1 AND SPI2 REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	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	
8080	SPI1CON	31:16	FRMEN	FRMSYNC	FRMPOL	MSSEN	FRMSYPW	FRMCNT<2:0>			MCLKSEL	—	—	—	—	—	SPIFE	ENHBUF	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	DISSDO	MODE32	MODE16	SMP	CKE	SSEN	CKP	MSTEN	DISSDI	STXISEL<1:0>		SRXISEL<1:0>		0000
8090	SPI1STAT	31:16	—	—	—	RXBUFELM<4:0>					—	—	—	TXBUFELM<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	—	—	FRMERR	SPIBUSY	—	—	SPITUR	SRMT	SPIROV	SPIRBE	—	SPITBE	—	SPITBF	SPIRBF	0008
80A0	SPI1BUF	31:16	DATA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
80B0	SPI1BRG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	BRG<12:0>													0000
80C0	SPI1CON2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	SPISGNEXT	—	—	FRMERREN	SPIROVEN	SPITUREN	IGNROV	IGNTUR	AUDEN	—	—	—	AUDMONO	—	AUDMOD<1:0>		0000
8100	SPI2CON	31:16	FRMEN	FRMSYNC	FRMPOL	MSSEN	FRMSYPW	FRMCNT<2:0>			MCLKSEL	—	—	—	—	—	SPIFE	ENHBUF	0000
		15:0	ON	—	SIDL	DISSDO	MODE32	MODE16	SMP	CKE	SSEN	CKP	MSTEN	DISSDI	STXISEL<1:0>		SRXISEL<1:0>		0000
8110	SPI2STAT	31:16	—	—	—	RXBUFELM<4:0>					—	—	—	TXBUFELM<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	—	—	FRMERR	SPIBUSY	—	—	SPITUR	SRMT	SPIROV	SPIRBE	—	SPITBE	—	SPITBF	SPIRBF	0008
8120	SPI2BUF	31:16	DATA<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
8130	SPI2BRG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	BRG<12:0>													0000
8140	SPI2CON2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	SPISGNEXT	—	—	FRMERREN	SPIROVEN	SPITUREN	IGNROV	IGNTUR	AUDEN	—	—	—	AUDMONO	—	AUDMOD<1:0>		0000

Legend: — = unimplemented, read as '0'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.

Note 1: All registers in this table, except SPIxBUF, have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively.

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15.0 REAL-TIME CLOCK AND CALENDAR (RTCC)

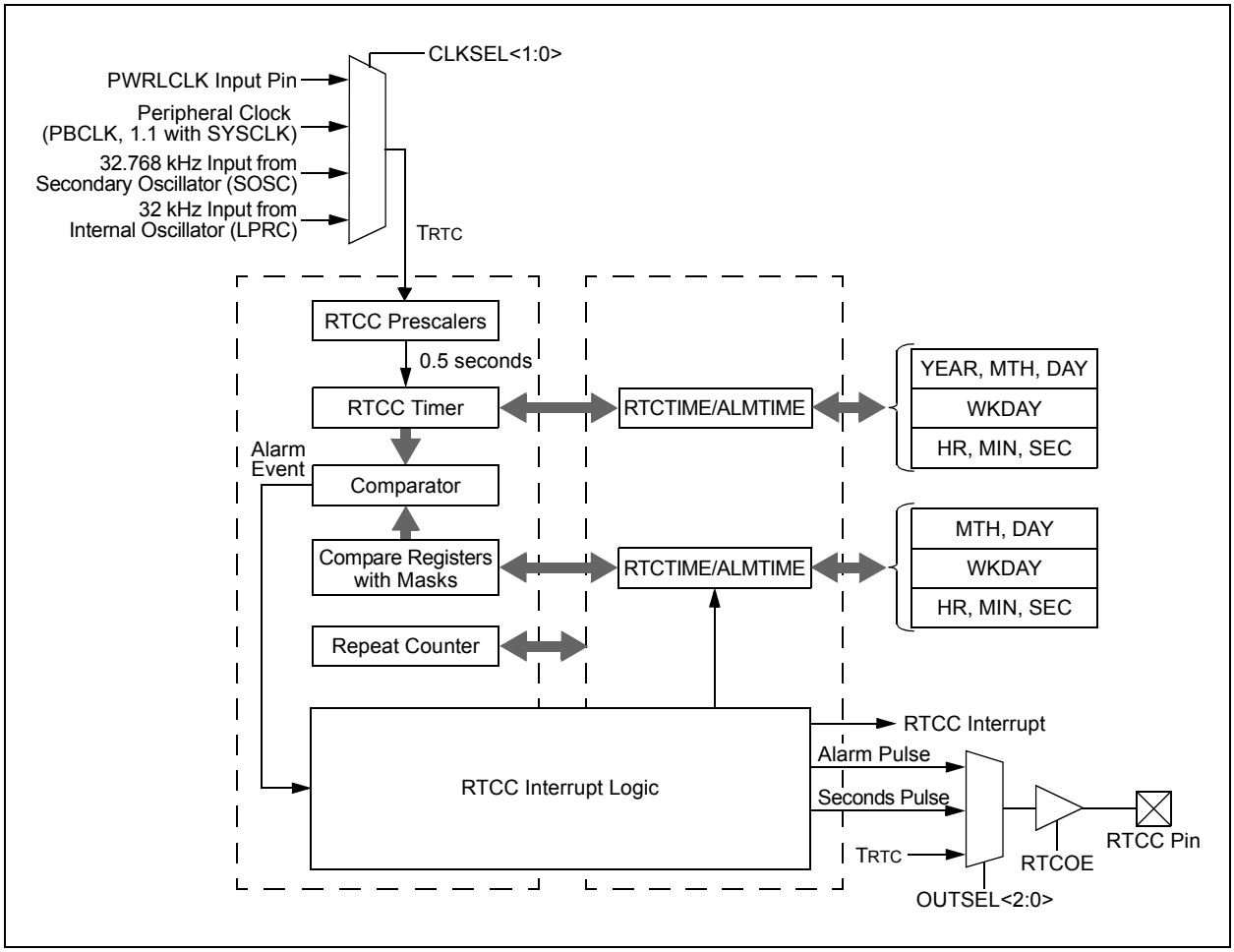
Note:	This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MM0064GPL036 family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 28. "RTCC with Timestamp"** (DS60001362) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32). The information in this data sheet supersedes the information in the FRM.

The RTCC module is intended for applications in which accurate time must be maintained for extended periods of time with minimal or no CPU intervention. Low-power optimization provides extended battery lifetime while keeping track of time.

Key features of the RTCC module are:

- Time: Hours, Minutes and Seconds
- 24-Hour Format (military time)
- Visibility of One-Half Second Period
- Provides Calendar: Weekday, Date, Month and Year
- Alarm Intervals are Configurable for Half of a second, One Second, 10 Seconds, One Minute, 10 Minutes, One Hour, One Day, One Week, One Month and One Year
- Alarm Repeat with Decrementing Counter
- Alarm with Indefinite Repeat: Chime
- Year Range: 2000 to 2099
- Leap Year Correction
- BCD Format for Smaller Firmware Overhead
- Optimized for Long-Term Battery Operation
- Fractional Second Synchronization
- User Calibration of the Clock Crystal Frequency with Auto-Adjust
- Uses External 32.768 kHz Crystal, 32 kHz Internal Oscillator, PWRLCLK Input Pin or Peripheral Clock
- Alarm Pulse, Seconds Clock or Internal Clock Output on RTCC Pin

FIGURE 15-1: RTCC BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 16-4: AD1CON5: ADC CONTROL REGISTER 5 (CONTINUED)

bit 1-0 **CM<1:0>:** Compare Mode bits
- 11 = Outside Window mode (valid match occurs if the conversion result is outside of the window defined by the corresponding buffer pair)
- 10 = Inside Window mode (valid match occurs if the conversion result is inside the window defined by the corresponding buffer pair)
- 01 = Greater Than mode (valid match occurs if the result is greater than the value in the corresponding buffer register)
- 00 = Less Than mode (valid match occurs if the result is less than the value in the corresponding buffer register)

Note 1: When auto-scan is enabled (ASEN (AD1CON5<15>) = 1), the CSCNA (AD1CON2<10>) and SMPI<3:0> (AD1CON2<5:2>) bits are ignored.

2: The ASINT<1:0> bits setting only takes effect when ASEN (AD1CON5<15>) = 1. Interrupt generation is governed by the SMPI<3:0> bits field.

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22.0 POWER-SAVING FEATURES

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MM0064GPL036 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 Modes"** (DS60001130) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32). The information in this data sheet supersedes the information in the FRM.

This section describes power-saving features for the PIC32MM0064GPL036 family devices. These devices offer various methods and modes that allow the application to balance power consumption with device performance. In all of the methods and modes described in this section, power saving is controlled by software. The peripherals and CPU can be halted or disabled to reduce power consumption.

22.1 Sleep Mode

In Sleep mode, the CPU and most peripherals are halted, and the associated clocks are disabled. Some 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. The device enters Sleep mode when the SLPEN bit (OSCCON<4>) is set and a `WAIT` instruction is executed.

Sleep mode includes the following characteristics:

- 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 remains operative during Sleep mode.
- If WDT is enabled, the Run mode counter is not cleared upon entry to Sleep and the Sleep mode counter is reset upon entering Sleep.
- 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 and Timer1).
- I/O pins continue to sink or source current in the same manner as they do when the device is not in Sleep.
- The on-chip regulator enters Standby mode if the VREGS bit (PWRCON<0>) is set.
- A separate special low-power, low-voltage/ retention regulator is activated if the RETVR Configuration bit (FPOR<2>) is programmed to zero and the RETEN bit (PWRCON<1>) is set.

The processor will exit, or "wake-up", from Sleep on one of the following events:

- On any interrupt from an enabled source that is operating in Sleep. The interrupt priority must be greater than the current CPU priority.
- On any form of device Reset.
- On a WDT time-out.

If the interrupt priority is lower than, or equal to, the current priority, the CPU will remain halted, but the Peripheral Bus Clock (PBCLK) will start running and the device will enter into Idle mode. To set or clear the SLPEN bit, an unlock sequence must be executed. Refer to **Section 23.4 "System Registers Write Protection"** for details.

22.2 Idle Mode

In Idle mode, the CPU is halted; however, all clocks are still enabled. This allows peripherals to continue to operate. Peripherals can be individually configured to halt when entering Idle by setting their respective SIDL bit. Latency, when exiting Idle mode, is very low due to the CPU oscillator source remaining active.

The device enters Idle mode when the SLPEN bit (OSCCON<4>) is clear and a `WAIT` instruction is executed.

The processor will wake or exit from Idle mode on the following events:

- On any interrupt event for which the interrupt source is enabled. The priority of the interrupt event must be greater than the current priority of the CPU. If the priority of the interrupt event is lower than, or equal to, the current priority of the CPU, the CPU will remain halted and the device will remain in Idle mode.
- On any form of device Reset.
- On a WDT time-out interrupt.

To set or clear the SLPEN bit, an unlock sequence must be executed. Refer to **Section 23.4 "System Registers Write Protection"** for details.

REGISTER 23-4: FWDT/AFWDT: WATCHDOG TIMER CONFIGURATION 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-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1	r-1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P
	FWDTEN	RCLKSEL<1:0>		RWDTPS<4:0>				
7:0	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P	R/P
	WINDIS	FWDTWINSZ<1:0>		SWDTPS<4:0>				

Legend:	r = Reserved bit	P = Programmable 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 31-16 **Reserved:** Program as '1'

bit 15 **FWDTEN:** Watchdog Timer Enable bit
1 = WDT is enabled
0 = WDT is disabled

bit 14-13 **RCLKSEL<1:0>:** Run Mode Watchdog Timer Clock Source Selection bits
11 = Clock source is the LPRC oscillator (same as for Sleep mode)
10 = Clock source is the FRC oscillator
01 = Reserved
00 = Clock source is the system clock

bit 12-8 **RWDTPS<4:0>:** Run Mode Watchdog Timer Postscale Select bits
From 10100 to 11111 = 1:1048576.
10011 = 1:524288
10010 = 1:262144
10001 = 1:131072
10000 = 1:65536
01111 = 1:32768
01110 = 1:16384
01101 = 1:8192
01100 = 1:4096
01011 = 1:2048
01010 = 1:1024
01001 = 1:512
01000 = 1:256
00111 = 1:128
00110 = 1:64
00101 = 1:32
00100 = 1:16
00011 = 1:8
00010 = 1:4
00001 = 1:2
00000 = 1:1

bit 7 **WINDIS:** Windowed Watchdog Timer Disable bit
1 = Windowed mode is disabled
0 = Windowed mode is enabled

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24.2 MPLAB XC Compilers

The MPLAB XC Compilers are complete ANSI C compilers for all of Microchip's 8, 16 and 32-bit MCU and DSC devices. These compilers provide powerful integration capabilities, superior code optimization and ease of use. MPLAB XC Compilers run on Windows, Linux or MAC OS X.

For easy source level debugging, the compilers provide debug information that is optimized to the MPLAB X IDE.

The free MPLAB XC Compiler editions support all devices and commands, with no time or memory restrictions, and offer sufficient code optimization for most applications.

MPLAB XC Compilers include an assembler, linker and utilities. The assembler generates relocatable object files that can then be archived or linked with other relocatable object files and archives to create an executable file. MPLAB XC Compiler uses the assembler to produce its object file. Notable features of the assembler include:

- Support for the entire device instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command-line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB X IDE compatibility

24.3 MPASM Assembler

The MPASM Assembler is a full-featured, universal macro assembler for PIC10/12/16/18 MCUs.

The MPASM Assembler generates relocatable object files for the MPLINK Object Linker, Intel® standard HEX files, MAP files to detail memory usage and symbol reference, absolute LST files that contain source lines and generated machine code, and COFF files for debugging.

The MPASM Assembler features include:

- Integration into MPLAB X IDE projects
- User-defined macros to streamline assembly code
- Conditional assembly for multipurpose source files
- Directives that allow complete control over the assembly process

24.4 MPLINK Object Linker/ MPLIB Object Librarian

The MPLINK Object Linker combines relocatable objects created by the MPASM Assembler. It can link relocatable objects from precompiled libraries, using directives from a linker script.

The MPLIB Object Librarian manages the creation and modification of library files of precompiled code. When a routine from a library is called from a source file, only the modules that contain that routine will be linked in with the application. This allows large libraries to be used efficiently in many different applications.

The object linker/library features include:

- Efficient linking of single libraries instead of many smaller files
- Enhanced code maintainability by grouping related modules together
- Flexible creation of libraries with easy module listing, replacement, deletion and extraction

24.5 MPLAB Assembler, Linker and Librarian for Various Device Families

MPLAB Assembler produces relocatable machine code from symbolic assembly language for PIC24, PIC32 and dsPIC DSC devices. MPLAB XC Compiler uses the assembler to produce its object file. The assembler generates relocatable object files that can then be archived or linked with other relocatable object files and archives to create an executable file. Notable features of the assembler include:

- Support for the entire device instruction set
- Support for fixed-point and floating-point data
- Command-line interface
- Rich directive set
- Flexible macro language
- MPLAB X IDE compatibility

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NOTES:

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FIGURE 26-7: MCCP AND SCCP INPUT CAPTURE x MODE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

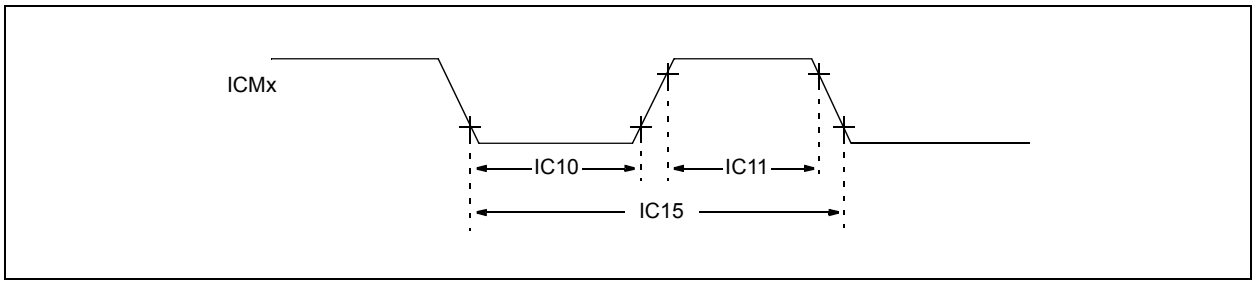
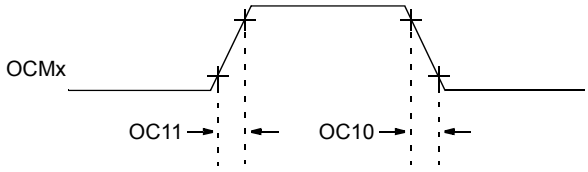


TABLE 26-25: MCCP AND SCCP INPUT CAPTURE x MODE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Operating Conditions: 2.0V ≤ VDD ≤ 3.6V, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (unless otherwise stated)						
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
IC10	TICL	ICMx Input Low Time	25	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter IC15
IC11	TICH	ICMx Input High Time	25	—	ns	Must also meet Parameter IC15
IC15	TICP	ICMx Input Period	50	—	ns	

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

FIGURE 26-8: MCCP AND SCCP OUTPUT COMPARE x MODE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Refer to Figure 26-2 for load conditions.

TABLE 26-26: MCCP AND SCCP OUTPUT COMPARE x MODE TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Operating Conditions: 2.0V ≤ VDD ≤ 3.6V, -40°C ≤ TA ≤ +85°C (unless otherwise stated)						
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristics(1)**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**
OC10	TOCF	OCMx Output Fall Time	—	10	25	ns
OC11	TOCR	OCMx Output Rise Time	—	10	25	ns

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

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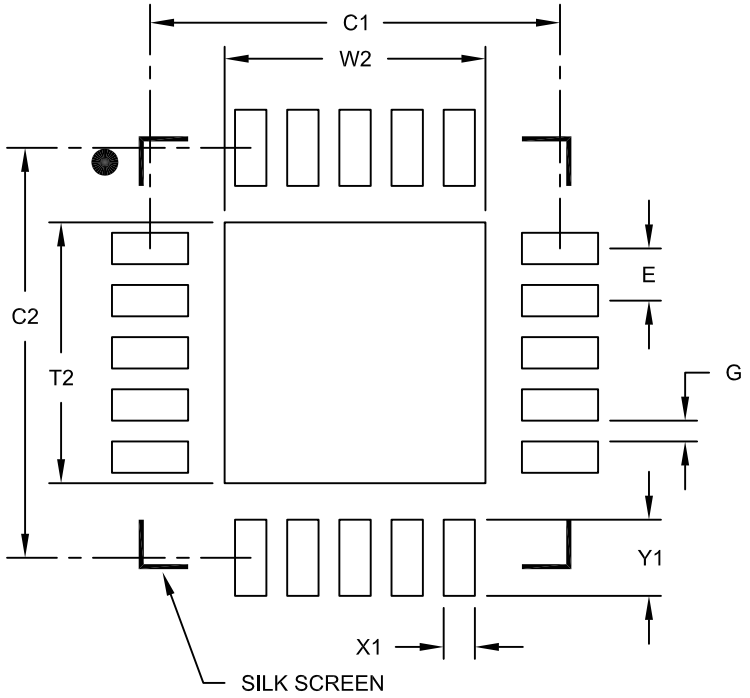
20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) - 4x4 mm Body [QFN]
With 0.40 mm Contact Length

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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			2.50
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			2.50
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		3.93	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		3.93	
Contact Pad Width	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length	Y1			0.73
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2126A

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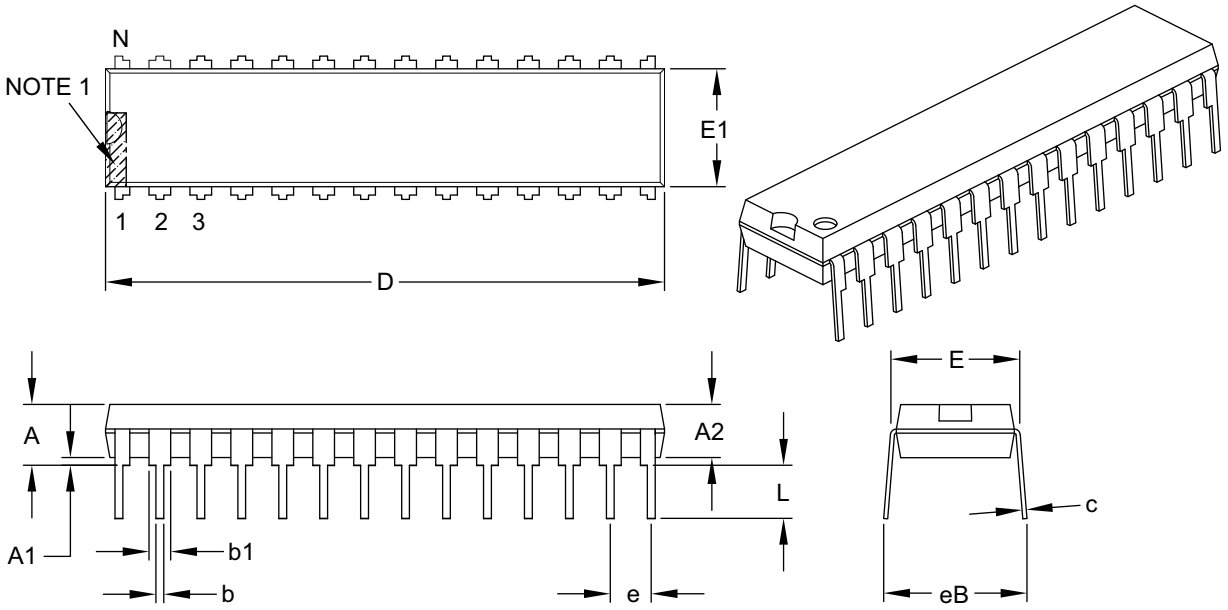
28-Lead Skinny Plastic Dual In-Line (SP) – 300 mil Body [SPDIP]

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



Units		INCHES		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		28	
Pitch	e		.100 BSC	
Top to Seating Plane	A	–	–	.200
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.120	.135	.150
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.290	.310	.335
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.285	.295
Overall Length	D	1.345	1.365	1.400
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.110	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1	.040	.050	.070
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB	–	–	.430

Notes:

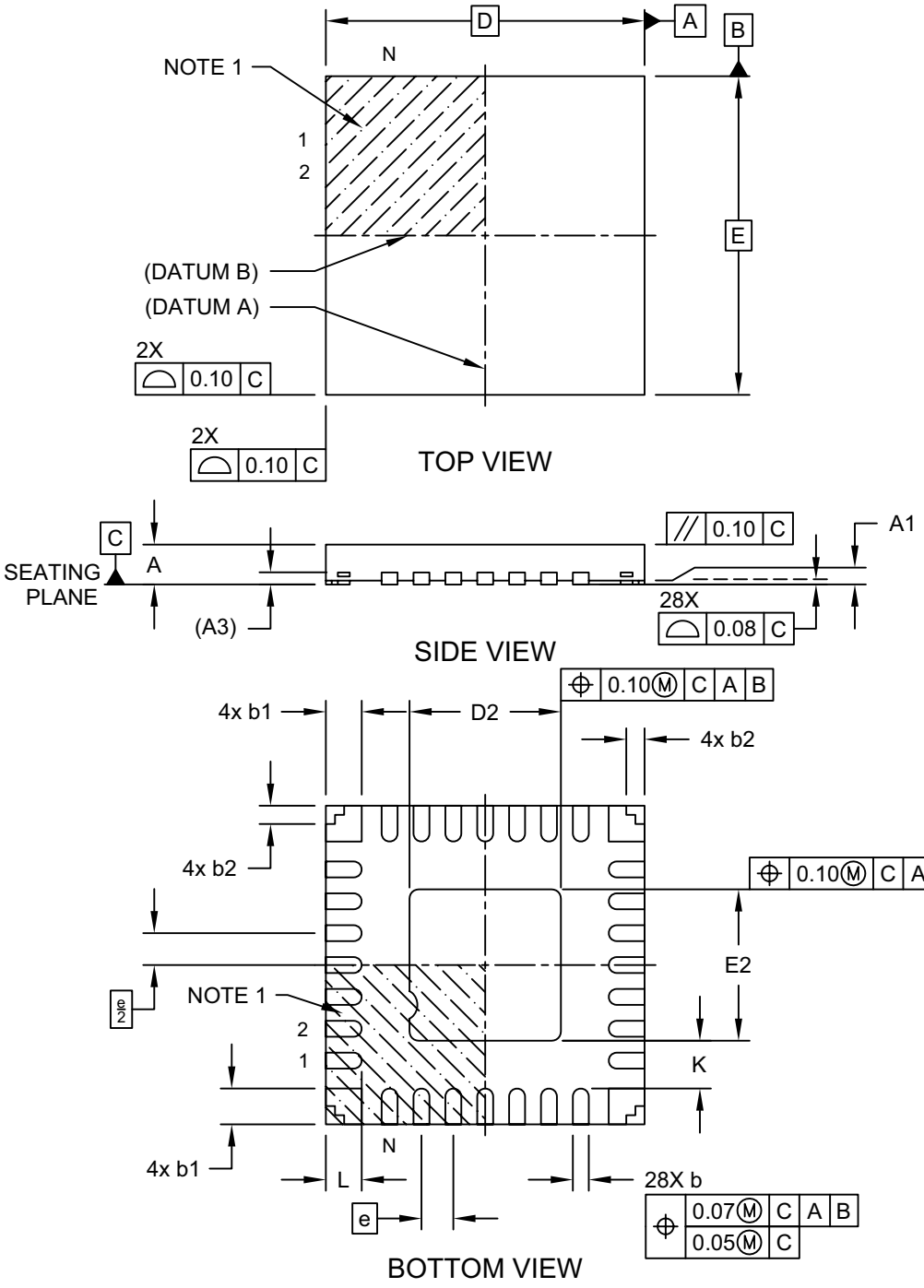
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-070B

28-Lead Ultra Thin Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (M6) - 4x4x0.6 mm Body [UQFN] With Corner Anchors

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



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-333-M6 Rev B Sheet 1 of 2

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NOTES:

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Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

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