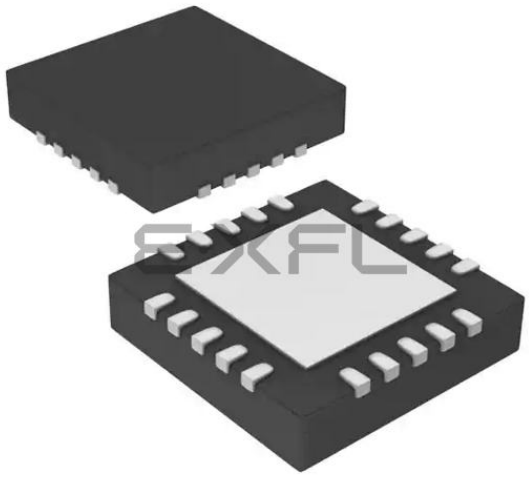

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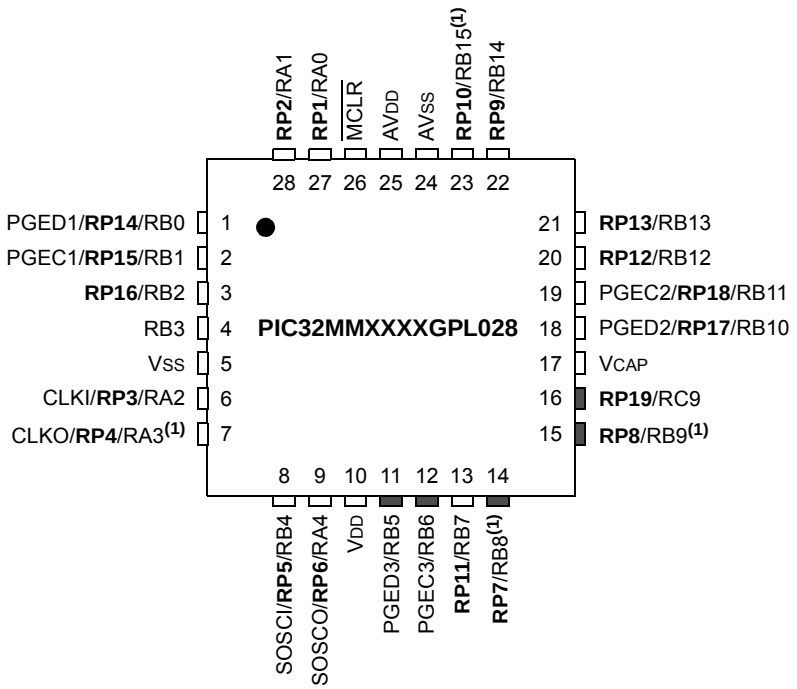
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® microAptiv™
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	16
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 11x10/12b; D/A 1x5b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	20-QFN (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mm0032gpl020-i-ml

Pin Diagrams (Continued)

28-Pin QFN/UQFN



Legend: Shaded pins are up to 5V tolerant.

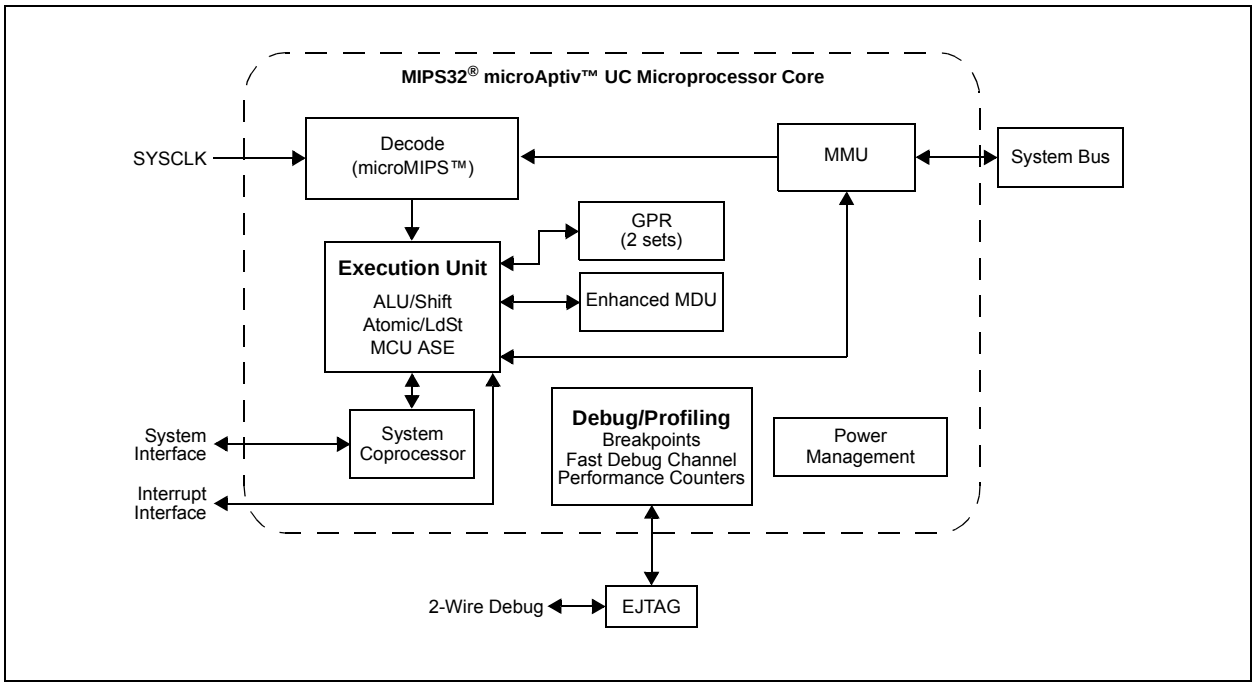
Note 1: Pin has an increased current drive strength. Refer to **Section 26.0 "Electrical Characteristics"** for details.

TABLE 5: COMPLETE PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS FOR 28-PIN QFN/UQFN DEVICES

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	PGED1/AN2/C1IND/C2INB/**RP14**/RB0	15	TMS/REFCLKI/**RP8**/T1CK/T1G/U1RTS/U1BCLK/SDO1/C2OUT/OCM1B/INT2/RB9(1)
2	PGEC1/AN3/C1INC/C2INA/**RP15**/RB1	16	**RP19**/RC9
3	AN4/C1INB/**RP16**/RB2	17	VCAP
4	AN11/C1INA/RB3	18	PGED2/TDO/**RP17**/RB10
5	VSS	19	PGEC2/TDI/**RP18**/RB11
6	OSC1/CLKI/AN5/**RP3**/OCM1C/RA2	20	AN7/LVDIN/**RP12**/RB12
7	OSC2/CLKO/AN6/**RP4**/OCM1D/RA3(1)	21	AN8/**RP13**/RB13
8	SOSCI/**RP5**/RB4	22	CDAC1/AN9/**RP9**/RTCC/U1TX/SDI1/C1OUT/INT1/RB14
9	SOSCO/SCLKI/**RP6**/PWRLCLK/RA4	23	AN10/REFCLKO/**RP10**/U1RX/SS1/FSYNC1/INT0/RB15(1)
10	VDD	24	AVSS
11	PGED3/RB5	25	AVDD
12	PGEC3/RB6	26	MCLR
13	**RP11**/RB7	27	VREF+/AN0/**RP1**/OCM1E/INT3/RA0
14	TCK/**RP7**/U1CTS/SCK1/OCM1A/RB8(1)	28	VREF-/AN1/**RP2**/OCM1F/RA1

Note 1: Pin has an increased current drive strength.

FIGURE 3-1: PIC32MM0064GPL036 FAMILY MICROPROCESSOR CORE BLOCK DIAGRAM



7.1 CPU Exceptions

CPU Coprocessor 0 contains the logic for identifying and managing exceptions. Exceptions can be caused by a variety of sources, including boundary cases in data, external events or program errors. Table 7-1 lists the exception types in order of priority.

TABLE 7-1: MIPS32® microAptiv™ UC MICROPROCESSOR CORE EXCEPTION TYPES

Exception Type (In Order of Priority)	Description	Branches to	Status Bits Set	Debug Bits Set	EXCCODE	XC32 Function Name
Highest Priority						
Reset	Assertion of $\overline{\text{MCLR}}$.	0xBFC0_0000	BEV, ERL	—	—	_on_reset
Soft Reset	Execution of a RESET instruction.	0xBFC0_0000	BEV, SR, ERL	—	—	_on_reset
DSS	EJTAG debug single step.	0xBFC0_0480 (ProbEn = 0 in ECR) 0xBFC0_0200 (ProbEn = 1 in ECR)	—	DSS	—	—
DINT	EJTAG debug interrupt. Caused by setting the EjtagBrk bit in the ECR register.	0xBFC0_0480 (ProbEn = 0 in ECR) 0xBFC0_0200 (ProbEn = 1 in ECR)	—	DINT	—	—
NMI	Non-maskable interrupt.	0xBFC0_0000	BEV, NMI, ERL	—	—	_nmi_handler
Interrupt	Assertion of unmasked hardware or software interrupt signal.	See Table 7-2	IPL<2:0>	—	Int (0x00)	See Table 7-2
DIB	EJTAG debug hardware instruction break matched.	0xBFC0_0480 (ProbEn = 0 in ECR) 0xBFC0_0200 (ProbEn = 1 in ECR)	—	DIB	—	—
AdEL	Load address alignment error.	EBASE + 0x180	EXL	—	ADEL (0x04)	_general_exception_handler
IBE	Instruction fetch bus error.	EBASE + 0x180	EXL	—	IBE (0x06)	_general_exception_handler
DBp	EJTAG breakpoint (execution of SDBBP instruction).	0xBFC0_0480 (ProbEn = 0 in ECR) 0xBFC0_0200 (ProbEn = 1 in ECR)	DBp	—	—	—
Sys	Execution of SYSCALL instruction.	EBASE + 0x180	EXL	—	Sys (0x08)	_general_exception_handler
Bp	Execution of BREAK instruction.	EBASE + 0x180	EXL	—	Bp (0x09)	_general_exception_handler

REGISTER 7-1: INTCON: INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 2 **INT2EP:** External Interrupt 2 Edge Polarity Control bit
1 = Rising edge
0 = Falling edge

bit 1 **INT1EP:** External Interrupt 1 Edge Polarity Control bit
1 = Rising edge
0 = Falling edge

bit 0 **INT0EP:** External Interrupt 0 Edge Polarity Control bit
1 = Rising edge
0 = Falling edge

REGISTER 7-2: PRISS: PRIORITY SHADOW SELECT 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	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	PRI7SS<3:0>(1)				PRI6SS<3:0>(1)			
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
	PRI5SS<3:0>(1)				PRI4SS<3:0>(1)			
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	PRI3SS<3:0>(1)				PRI2SS<3:0>(1)			
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0
	PRI1SS<3:0>(1)				—	—	—	SS0

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 31-28 **PRI7SS<3:0>:** Interrupt with Priority Level 7 Shadow Set bits(1)
11111 = Reserved
•
•
•
0010 = Reserved
0001 = Interrupt with a priority level of 7 uses Shadow Set 1
0000 = Interrupt with a priority level of 7 uses Shadow Set 0

bit 27-24 **PRI6SS<3:0>:** Interrupt with Priority Level 6 Shadow Set bits(1)
1111 = Reserved
•
•
•
0010 = Reserved
0001 = Interrupt with a priority level of 6 uses Shadow Set 1
0000 = Interrupt with a priority level of 6 uses Shadow Set 0

Note 1: These bits are ignored if the MVEC bit (INTCON<12>) = 0.

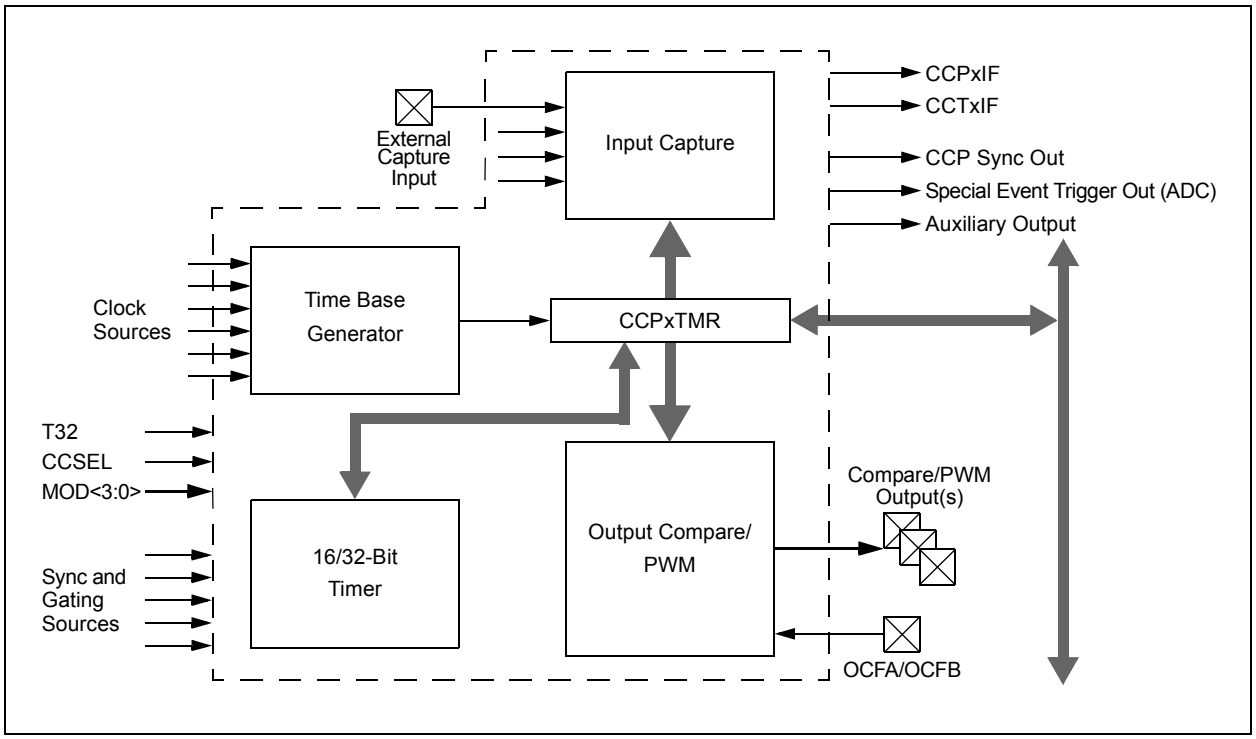
TABLE 9-7: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT REGISTER MAP

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	
2480	RPCON	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	IOLOCK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
24A0	RPINR1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0												INT4R<4:0>					0000
24B0	RPINR2	31:16	—	—	—	ICM2R<4:0>					—	—	—	ICM1R<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
24C0	RPINR3	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ICM3R<4:0>					0000
24E0	RPINR5	31:16	—	—	—	OCFBR<4:0>					—	—	—	OCFAR<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
24F0	RPINR6	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0				TCKIBR<4:0>					—	—	—	TCKIAR<4:0>					0000
2520	RPINR9	31:16	—	—	—	U2CTSR<4:0>					—	—	—	U2RXR<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
2540	RPINR11	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SS2INR<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	—	—	SCK2INR<4:0>					—	—	—	SDI2R<4:0>					0000
2550	RPINR12	31:16	—	—	—	CLCINBR<4:0>					—	—	—	CLCINAR<4:0>					0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
2590	RPOR0	31:16					RP4R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP3R<3:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	RP2R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP1R<3:0>				0000
25A0	RPOR1	31:16	—	—	—	—	RP8R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP7R<3:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	RP6R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP5R<3:0>				0000
25B0	RPOR2	31:16	—	—	—	—	RP12R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP11R<3:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	RP10R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP9R<3:0>				0000
25C0	RPOR3	31:16	—	—	—	—	RP16R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP15R<3:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	RP14R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP13R<3:0>				0000
25D0	RPOR4	31:16	—	—	—	—	RP20R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP19R<3:0>				0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	RP18R<3:0>				—	—	—	—	RP17R<3:0>				0000

Legend: — = 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 address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively.

FIGURE 12-1: MCCP/SCCP CONCEPTUAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



12.2 Registers

Each MCCP/SCCP module has up to seven control and status registers:

- CCPxCON1 (Register 12-1) controls many of the features common to all modes, including input clock selection, time base prescaling, timer synchronization, Trigger mode operations and postscaler selection for all modes. The module is also enabled and the operational mode is selected from this register.
- CCPxCON2 (Register 12-2) controls auto-shutdown and restart operation, primarily for PWM operations, and also configures other input capture and output compare features, and configures auxiliary output operation.
- CCPxCON3 (Register 12-3) controls multiple output PWM dead time, controls the output of the output compare and PWM modes, and configures the PWM Output mode for the MCCP modules.
- CCPxSTAT (Register 12-4) contains read-only status bits showing the state of module operations.

Each module also includes eight buffer/counter registers that serve as Timer Value registers or data holding buffers:

- CCPxTMR is the 32-Bit Timer/Counter register
- CCPxPR is the 32-Bit Timer Period register
- CCPxR is the 32-bit primary data buffer for output compare operations
- CCPxBUF(H/L) registers are the 32-Bit Buffer register pair, which are used in input capture FIFO operations

REGISTER 12-3: CCPxCON3: CAPTURE/COMPARE/PWMx CONTROL 3 REGISTER (CONTINUED)

bit 17-16 **PSSBDF<1:0>:** PWMx Output Pins, OCxB, OCxD and OCxF, Shutdown State Control bits(1)

11 = Pins are driven active when a shutdown event occurs
10 = Pins are driven inactive when a shutdown event occurs
0x = Pins are in a high-impedance state when a shutdown event occurs

bit 15-6 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 5-0 **DT<5:0>:** PWM Dead-Time Select bits(1)

111111 = Insert 63 dead-time delay periods between complementary output signals
111110 = Insert 62 dead-time delay periods between complementary output signals
. . .
000010 = Insert 2 dead-time delay periods between complementary output signals
000001 = Insert 1 dead-time delay period between complementary output signals
000000 = Dead-time logic is disabled

Note 1: These bits are implemented in MCCP modules only.

13.0 SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI) AND INTER-IC SOUND (I^2S)

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 23. "Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)"** (DS61106) 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.

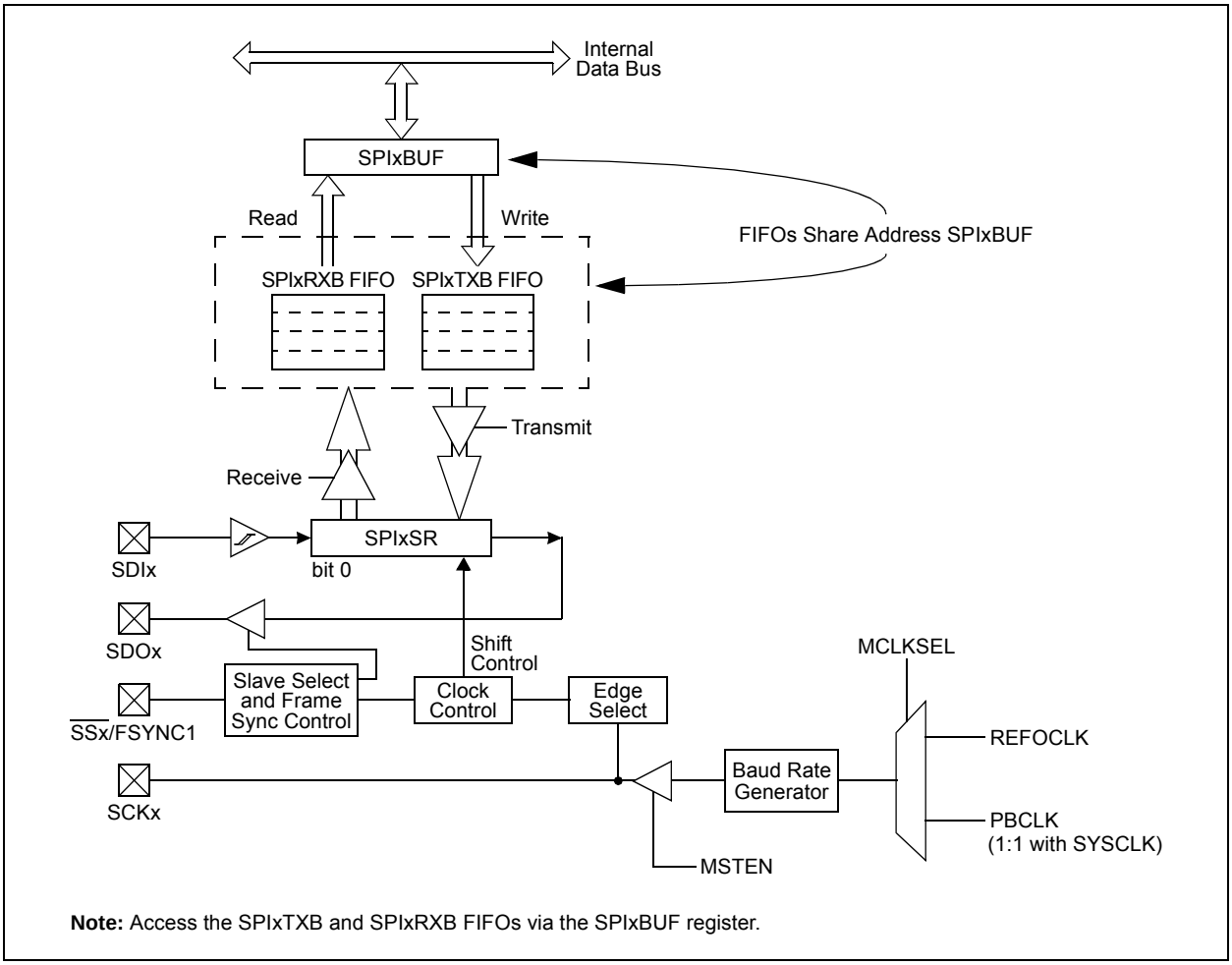
The SPI/I^2S module is a synchronous serial interface that is useful for communicating with external peripherals and other microcontroller devices, as well as digital audio devices. These peripheral devices may be serial EEPROMs, shift registers, display drivers, Analog-to-Digital Converters (ADC), etc.

The SPI/I^2S module is compatible with Motorola® SPI and SIOP interfaces.

Some of the key features of the SPI module are:

- Master and Slave modes Support
- Four Different Clock Formats
- Enhanced Framed SPI Protocol Support
- User-Configurable 8-Bit, 16-Bit and 32-Bit Data Width
- Separate SPI FIFO Buffers for Receive and Transmit:
  - FIFO buffers act as 4/8/16-level deep FIFOs based on 32/16/8-bit data width
- Programmable Interrupt Event on Every 8-Bit, 16-Bit and 32-Bit Data Transfer
- Operation during Sleep and Idle modes
- Audio Codec Support:
  - I^2S protocol

FIGURE 13-1: SPI/I^2S MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: Access the SPIxTXB and SPIxRXB FIFOs via the SPIxBUF register.

REGISTER 13-2: SPIxCON2: SPIx CONTROL REGISTER 2

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	SPISGNEXT	—	—	FRMERREN	SPIROVEN	SPITUREN	IGNROV	IGNTUR
7:0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	AUDEN(1)	—	—	—	AUDMONO(1,2)	—	AUDMOD<1:0>(1,2)	

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

bit 15 **SPISGNEXT:** SPIx Sign-Extend Read Data from the RX FIFO bit
1 = Data from RX FIFO is sign-extended
0 = Data from RX FIFO is not sign-extended

bit 14-13 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 12 **FRMERREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via FRMERR bit
1 = Frame error overflow generates error events
0 = Frame error does not generate error events

bit 11 **SPIROVEN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPIROV bit
1 = Receive Overflow (ROV) generates error events
0 = Receive Overflow does not generate error events

bit 10 **SPITUREN:** Enable Interrupt Events via SPITUR bit
1 = Transmit Underrun (TUR) generates error events
0 = Transmit Underrun does not generate error events

bit 9 **IGNROV:** Ignore Receive Overflow (ROV) bit (for audio data transmissions)
1 = A ROV is not a critical error; during ROV, data in the FIFO is not overwritten by receive data
0 = A ROV is a critical error which stops SPIx operation

bit 8 **IGNTUR:** Ignore Transmit Underrun (TUR) bit (for audio data transmissions)
1 = A TUR is not a critical error and zeros are transmitted until the SPIxTXB is not empty
0 = A TUR is a critical error which stops SPIx operation

bit 7 **AUDEN:** Enable Audio Codec Support bit(1)
1 = Audio protocol is enabled
0 = Audio protocol is disabled

bit 6-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **AUDMONO:** Transmit Audio Data Format bit(1,2)
1 = Audio data is mono (each data word is transmitted on both left and right channels)
0 = Audio data is stereo

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

bit 1-0 **AUDMOD<1:0>:** Audio Protocol Mode bits(1,2)
11 = PCM/DSP mode
10 = Right Justified mode
01 = Left Justified mode
00 = I^2S mode

Note 1: These bits can only be written when the ON bit = 0.
2: These bits are only valid for AUDEN = 1.

REGISTER 15-1: RTCCON1: RTCC CONTROL 1 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	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	ALRMEN	CHIME	—	—	AMASK<3:0>			
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
	ALMRPT<7:0>(1)							
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON	—	—	—	WRLOCK(2)	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	RTCOE	OUTSEL<2:0>			—	—	—	—

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

bit 31 **ALRMEN:** Alarm Enable bit
1 = Alarm is enabled
0 = Alarm is disabled

bit 30 **CHIME:** Chime Enable bit
1 = Chime is enabled; ALMRPT<7:0> bits are allowed to underflow from '00' to 'FF'
0 = Chime is disabled; ALMRPT<7:0> bits stop once they reach '00'

bit 29-28 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 27-24 **AMASK<3:0>:** Alarm Mask Configuration bits
11xx = Reserved, do not use
101x = Reserved, do not use
1001 = Once a year (or once every 4 years when configured for February 29th)
1000 = Once a month
0111 = Once a week
0110 = Once a day
0101 = Every hour
0100 = Every 10 minutes
0011 = Every minute
0010 = Every 10 seconds
0001 = Every second
0000 = Every half second

bit 23-16 **ALMRPT<7:0>:** Alarm Repeat Counter Value bits(1)
11111111 = Alarm will repeat 255 more times
11111110 = Alarm will repeat 254 more times
• • •
00000010 = Alarm will repeat 2 more times
00000001 = Alarm will repeat 1 more time
00000000 = Alarm will not repeat

bit 15 **ON:** RTCC Enable bit
1 = RTCC is enabled and counts from selected clock source
0 = RTCC is disabled

bit 14-12 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

Note 1: The counter decrements on any alarm event. The counter is prevented from rolling over from '00' to 'FF' unless CHIME = 1.

2: To clear this bit, an unlock sequence is required. Refer to **Section 23.4 "System Registers Write Protection"** for details.

TABLE 16-1: ADC REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF80_#)	Register Name(3)	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	
0700	ADC1BUF0	31:16	ADC1BUF0<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0710	ADC1BUF1	31:16	ADC1BUF1<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0720	ADC1BUF2	31:16	ADC1BUF2<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0730	ADC1BUF3	31:16	ADC1BUF3<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0740	ADC1BUF4	31:16	ADC1BUF4<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0750	ADC1BUF5	31:16	ADC1BUF5<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0760	ADC1BUF6	31:16	ADC1BUF6<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0770	ADC1BUF7	31:16	ADC1BUF7<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0780	ADC1BUF8	31:16	ADC1BUF8<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
0790	ADC1BUF9	31:16	ADC1BUF9<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
07A0	ADC1BUF10	31:16	ADC1BUF10<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
07B0	ADC1BUF11	31:16	ADC1BUF11<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
07C0	ADC1BUF12	31:16	ADC1BUF12<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000
07D0	ADC1BUF13	31:16	ADC1BUF13<31:0>																0000
		15:0																	0000

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

Note 1: The CSS<13:11> and CHH<13:11> bits are not implemented in 20-pin devices.

2: The CSS<13:12> and CHH<13:12> bits are not implemented in 28-pin devices.

3: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively.

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.

REGISTER 16-5: AD1CHS: ADC INPUT SELECT REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CH0NA<2:0>			CH0SA<4:0>(1)				

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 7-5 **CH0NA<2:0>:** Negative Input Select bits
111-001 = Reserved
000 = Negative input is AVSS

bit 4-0 **CH0SA<4:0>:** Positive Input Select bits(1)
11111 = Reserved
11110 = Positive input is AVDD
11101 = Positive input is AVSS
11100 = Positive input is Band Gap Reference (VBG)
11011-01110 = Reserved
01101 = Positive input is AN13(2,3)
01100 = Positive input is AN12(2,3)
01011 = Positive input is AN11(2)
01010 = Positive input is AN10
01001 = Positive input is AN9
01000 = Positive input is AN8
00111 = Positive input is AN7
00110 = Positive input is AN6
00101 = Positive input is AN5
00100 = Positive input is AN4
00011 = Positive input is AN3
00010 = Positive input is AN2
00001 = Positive input is AN1
00000 = Positive input is AN0

Note 1: The CH0SA<4:0> positive input selection is only used when CSCNA (AD1CON2<10>) = 0 and ASEN (AD1CON5<15>) = 0. The AD1CSS bits specify the positive inputs when CSCNA = 1 or ASEN = 1.

2: This option is not implemented in the 20-pin devices.

3: This option is not implemented in the 28-pin devices.

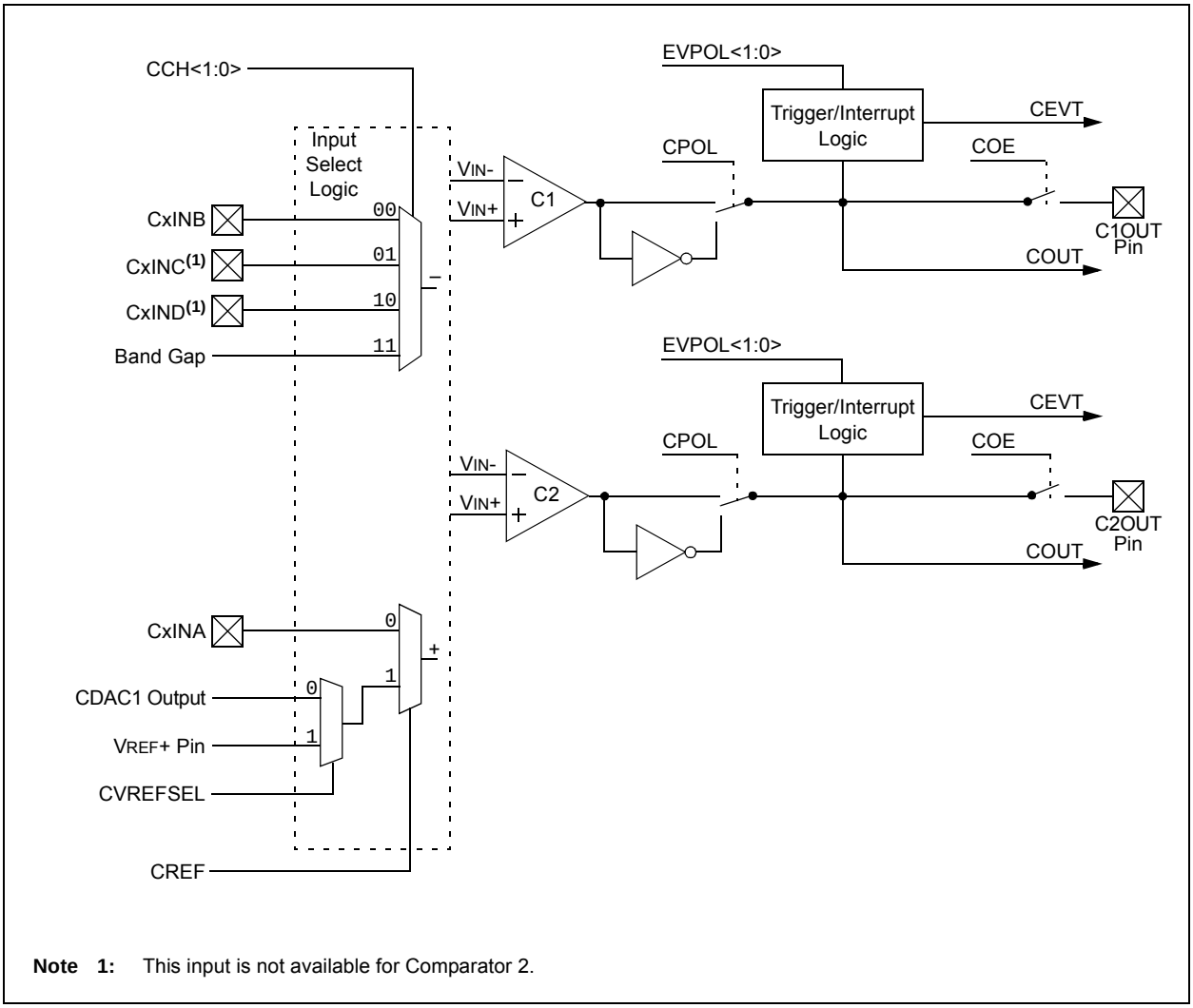
19.0 COMPARATOR

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 19. "Comparator"** (DS60001110) 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 comparator module provides two dual input comparators. The inputs to the comparator can be configured to use any one of five external analog inputs (CxINA, CxINB, CxINC, CxIND and VREF+). The comparator outputs may be directly connected to the CxOUT pins. When the respective COE bit equals '1', the I/O pad logic makes the unsynchronized output of the comparator available on the pin.

A simplified block diagram of the module is shown in Figure 19-1. Each comparator has its own control register, CMxCON (Register 19-2), for enabling and configuring its operation. The output and event status of two comparators is provided in the CMSTAT register (Register 19-1).

FIGURE 19-1: DUAL COMPARATOR MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note 1: This input is not available for Comparator 2.

REGISTER 19-2: CMxCON: COMPARATOR x CONTROL REGISTERS (COMPARATORS 1 AND 2) (CONTINUED)

bit 7-6 **EVPOL<1:0>:** Trigger/Event/Interrupt Polarity Select bits
11 = Trigger/event/interrupt is generated on any change of the comparator output (while CEVT = 0)
10 = Trigger/event/interrupt is generated on transition of the comparator output:
If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
High-to-low transition only.
If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
Low-to-high transition only.
01 = Trigger/event/interrupt is generated on transition of the comparator output:
If CPOL = 0 (non-inverted polarity):
Low-to-high transition only.
If CPOL = 1 (inverted polarity):
High-to-low transition only.
00 = Trigger/event/interrupt generation is disabled

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

bit 4 **CREF:** Comparator Reference Select bit (non-inverting input)
1 = Non-inverting input connects to the internal reference defined by the CVREFSEL bit in the CMSTAT register
0 = Non-inverting input connects to the CxINA pin

bit 3-2 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 1-0 **CCH<1:0>:** Comparator Channel Select bits
11 = Inverting input of the comparator connects to the band gap reference voltage
10 = Inverting input of the comparator connects to the CxIND pin
01 = Inverting input of the comparator connects to the CxINC pin
00 = Inverting input of the comparator connects to the CxINB pin

20.0 CONTROL DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER (CDAC)

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 45. "Control Digital-to-Analog Converter (CDAC)"** (DS60001327) 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.

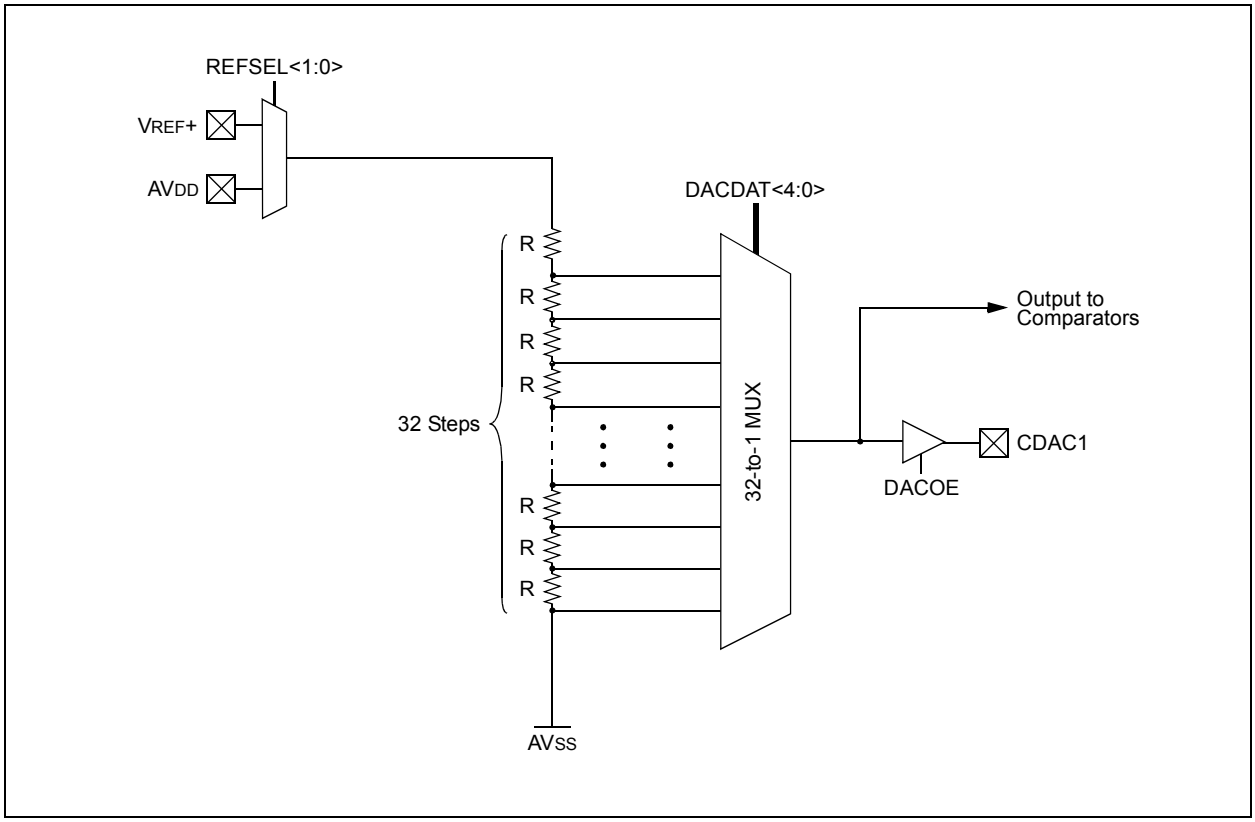
The Control Digital-to-Analog Converter (CDAC) generates analog voltage corresponding to the digital input.

The CDAC has the following features:

- 32 Output Levels are Available
- Internally Connected to Comparators to Conserve Device Pins
- Output can be Connected to a Pin

A block diagram of the CDAC module is illustrated in Figure 20-1.

FIGURE 20-1: CDAC BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 23-7: CFGCON: CONFIGURATION 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	r-0	U-0	r-0	r-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
	EXECADDR<7:0>							
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-y	U-0	r-1	r-1
	—	—	—	—	JTAGEN	—	—	—

Legend:	r = Reserved bit	y = Value set from Configuration bits on Reset
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 31-28 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 27 **Reserved:** Must be written as '0'

bit 26 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 25-24 **Reserved:** Must be written as '0'

bit 23-16 **EXECADDR<7:0>:** RAM Program Space Start Address bits

11111111 = RAM program space starts at the 255-Kbyte boundary (from 0xA003FC00)
•
•
•
00000010 = RAM program space starts at the 2-Kbyte boundary (from 0xA0000800)
00000001 = RAM program space starts at the 1-Kbyte boundary (from 0xA0000400)
00000000 = All data RAM is allocated to program space (from 0xA0000000)

bit 15-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **JTAGEN:** JTAG Enable bit

1 = JTAG port is enabled
0 = JTAG port is disabled
The Reset value of this bit is the value of the JTAGEN (FICD<2>) Configuration bit.

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

bit 1-0 **Reserved:** Must be written as '1'

TABLE 23-6: BAND GAP 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	
2300	ANCFG(1)	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	VBGADC	VBGCMP	—	0000

Legend: — = 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.

TABLE 26-5: IDLE CURRENT (I_{IDLE})(2)

Operating Conditions: -40°C < TA < +85°C (unless otherwise stated)					
Parameter No.	**Typical(1)**	**Max**	**Units**	**VDD**	**Conditions**
DC40	0.26	0.46	mA	2.0V	FSYS = 1 MHz
	0.26	0.46	mA	3.3V	
DC41	0.85	1.5	mA	2.0V	FSYS = 8 MHz
	0.85	1.5	mA	3.3V	
DC42	2.3	3.7	mA	2.0V	FSYS = 25 MHz
	2.3	3.7	mA	3.3V	
DC44	0.18	0.34	mA	2.0V	FSYS = 32 kHz
	0.18	0.34	mA	3.3V	

Note 1: Data in the "Typical" column is at +25°C unless otherwise stated. Parameters are for design guidance only and are not tested.

2: Base IIDLE current is measured with:

- Oscillator is configured in EC mode without PLL (FNOSC<2:0> (FOSCSEL<2:0>) = `010` and POSCMOD<1:0> (FOSCSEL<9:8>) = `00`)
- OSC1 pin is driven with external square wave with levels from 0.3V to VDD – 0.3V
- OSC2 is configured as I/O in Configuration Words (OSCIOFNC (FOSCSEL<10>) = `1`)
- FSCM is disabled (FCKSM<1:0> (FOSCSEL<15:14>) = `00`)
- Secondary Oscillator circuits are disabled (SOSCEN (FOSCSEL<6>) = `0` and SOSCSEL (FOSCSEL<12>) = `0`)
- Main and low-power BOR circuits are disabled (BOREN<1:0> (FPOR<1:0>) = `00` and LPBOREN (FPOR<3>) = `0`)
- Watchdog Timer is disabled (FWDTEN (FWDT<15>) = `0`)
- All I/O pins (excepting OSC1) are configured as outputs and driving low
- No peripheral modules are operating or being clocked (defined PMDx bits are all ones)