Microchip Technology - PIC32MZ2064DAH169-I/6J Datasheet

Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	MIPS32® microAptiv™
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	200MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, PMP, SPI, SQI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, HLVD, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	120
Program Memory Size	2MB (2M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	640K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 45x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	169-LFBGA
Supplier Device Package	169-LFBGA (11x11)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mz2064dah169-i-6j

TABLE 1-13: EBI PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	169-pin LFBGA	176-pin LQFP	288-pin LFBGA			
External Bus Interface						
EBIA0	H13	142	N17	O	—	External Bus Interface Address Bus
EBIA1	J11	136	R18	O	—	
EBIA2	C5	33	B9	O	—	
EBIA3	H11	135	R17	O	—	
EBIA4	J12	139	N15	O	—	
EBIA5	A11	174	B18	O	—	
EBIA6	F3	69	K3	O	—	
EBIA7	B12	173	E16	O	—	
EBIA8	N2	96	V9	O	—	
EBIA9	M2	95	T8	O	—	
EBIA10	K3	90	U7	O	—	
EBIA11	L1	91	V7	O	—	
EBIA12	J1	80	U5	O	—	
EBIA13	J2	81	N4	O	—	
EBIA14	G2	74	R6	O	—	
EBIA15	G3	75	T6	O	—	
EBIA16	K12	137	P16	O	—	
EBIA17	L13	134	R16	O	—	
EBIA18	H10	133	P15	O	—	
EBIA19	J10	132	R15	O	—	
EBIA20	M13	131	T18	O	—	
EBIA21	M12	130	T17	O	—	
EBIA22	E8	151	K17	O	—	
EBIA23	L2	92	V8	O	—	
EBID0	C4	40	B7	I/O	ST	External Bus Interface Data I/O Bus
EBID1	A4	40	D8	I/O	ST	
EBID2	N3	36	V10	I/O	ST	
EBID3	M3	99	T9	I/O	ST	
EBID4	B3	98	B6	I/O	ST	
EBID5	B7	43	A12	I/O	ST	
EBID6	F6	17	C11	I/O	ST	
EBID7	C7	23	B11	I/O	ST	
EBID8	K2	24	T7	I/O	ST	
EBID9	L3	89	U9	I/O	ST	
EBID10	A9	97	A15	I/O	ST	
EBID11	G10	10	N18	I/O	ST	
EBID12	A8	143	C13	I/O	ST	
EBID13	G12	14	M16	I/O	ST	
EBID14	L11	144	V17	I/O	ST	
EBID15	H1	127	U6	I/O	ST	

Legend: CMOS = CMOS-compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
TTL = Transistor-transistor Logic input buffer; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select

TABLE 1-18: SQI1 PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	169-pin LFBGA	176-pin LQFP	288-pin LFBGA			
Serial Quad Interface						
SQICLK	E4	54	E4	O	—	Serial Quad Interface Clock
$\overline{\text{SQICS0}}$	F1	70	K4	O	—	Serial Quad Interface Chip Select 0
$\overline{\text{SQICS1}}$	F2	71	L4	O	—	Serial Quad Interface Chip Select 1
SQID0	E2	64	H4	I/O	ST	Serial Quad Interface Data 0
SQID1	E3	56	G4	I/O	ST	Serial Quad Interface Data 1
SQID2	E1	65	J4	I/O	ST	Serial Quad Interface Data 2
SQID3	D1	55	F4	I/O	ST	Serial Quad Interface Data 3

Legend: CMOS = CMOS-compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
TTL = Transistor-transistor Logic input buffer; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select

TABLE 1-19: SDHC PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	169-pin LFBGA	176-pin LQFP	288-pin LFBGA			
SDHC						
SDCK	E4	54	E4	O	—	SD Serial Clock
SDCMD	F1	70	K4	O	—	SD Command/Response
SDDATA0	E2	64	H4	I/O	ST	SD Serial Data 0
SDDATA1	E3	56	G4	I/O	ST	SD Serial Data 1
SDDATA2	E1	65	J4	I/O	ST	SD Serial Data 2
SDDATA3	D1	55	F4	I/O	ST	SD Serial Data 3/Card Detect
$\overline{\text{SDCD}}$	D2	53	D4	I	ST	SD Mechanical Card Detect
$\overline{\text{SDWP}}$	H12	141	N16	I	ST	SD Write Protect

Legend: CMOS = CMOS-compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
TTL = Transistor-transistor Logic input buffer; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select

TABLE 1-20: CTMU PINOUT I/O DESCRIPTIONS

Pin Name	Pin Number			Pin Type	Buffer Type	Description
	169-pin LFBGA	176-pin LQFP	288-pin LFBGA			
Charge Time Measurement Unit						
CTED1	B9	11	A14	I	ST	CTMU External Edge Input 1
CTED2	C12	169	D18	I	ST	CTMU External Edge Input 2
CTPLS	F7	9	B15	O	—	CTMU Output Pulse

Legend: CMOS = CMOS-compatible input or output; Analog = Analog input; P = Power
ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels; O = Output; I = Input
TTL = Transistor-transistor Logic input buffer; PPS = Peripheral Pin Select

7.0 CPU EXCEPTIONS AND INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MZ Graphics (DA) Family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 8. "Interrupt Controller"** (DS60001108) and **Section 50. "CPU for Devices with MIPS32® microAptiv™ and M-Class Cores"** (DS60001192), which are available from the *Documentation > Reference Manual* section of the Microchip PIC32 web site (www.microchip.com/pic32).

PIC32MZ DA devices generate interrupt requests in response to interrupt events from peripheral modules. The Interrupt Controller module exists outside of the CPU and prioritizes the interrupt events before presenting them to the CPU.

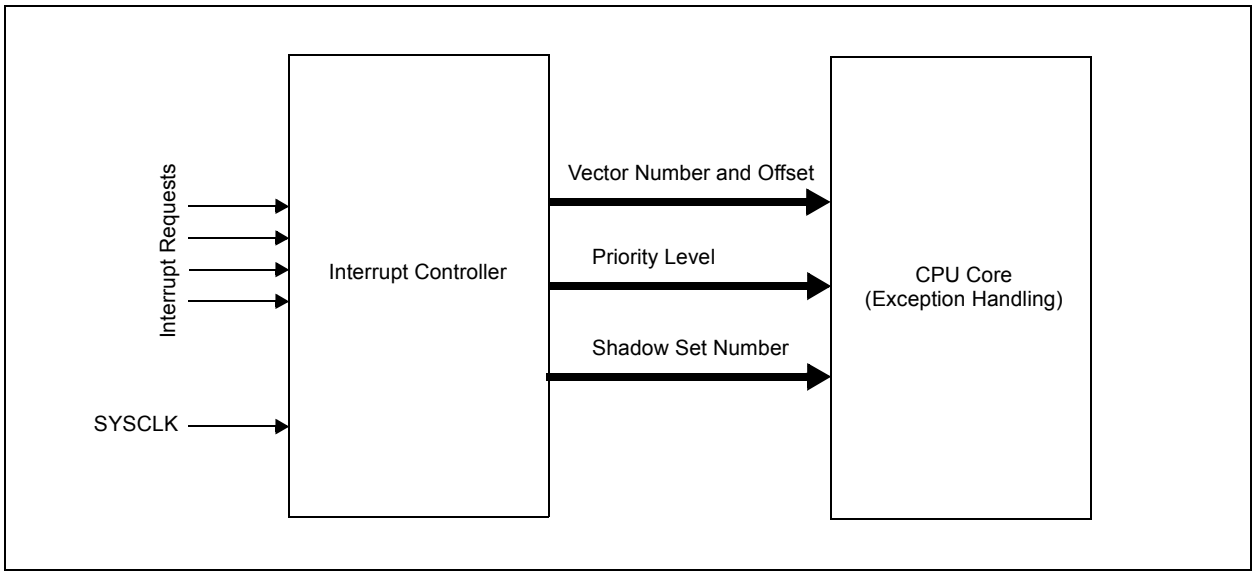
The CPU handles interrupt events as part of the exception handling mechanism, which is described in **Section 7.1 "CPU Exceptions"**.

The Interrupt Controller module includes the following features:

- Up to 210 interrupt sources and vectors with dedicated programmable offsets, eliminating the need for redirection
- Single and multi-vector mode operations
- Five external interrupts with edge polarity control
- Interrupt proximity timer
- Seven user-selectable priority levels for each vector
- Four user-selectable sub-priority levels within each priority
- Seven shadow register sets that can be used for any priority level, eliminating software context switch and reducing interrupt latency
- Software can generate any interrupt

Figure 7-1 shows the block diagram for the Interrupt Controller and CPU exceptions.

FIGURE 7-1: CPU EXCEPTIONS AND INTERRUPT CONTROLLER MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM



8.1 Fail-Safe Clock Monitor (FSCM)

The PIC32MZ DA oscillator system includes a Fail-safe Clock Monitor (FSCM). The FSCM monitors the SYSCLK for continuous operation. If it detects that the SYSCLK has failed, it switches the SYSCLK over to the BFRC oscillator and triggers a NMI. The BFRC is an untuned 8 MHz oscillator that will drive the SYSCLK during FSCM event. When the NMI is executed, software can attempt to restart the main oscillator or shut down the system.

In Sleep mode both the SYSCLK and the FSCM halt, which prevents FSCM detection.

REGISTER 10-10: DCHxSSA: DMA CHANNEL x SOURCE START ADDRESS REGISTER

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

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

bit 31-0 **CHSSA<31:0>** Channel Source Start Address bits
Channel source start address.
Note: This must be the physical address of the source.

REGISTER 10-11: DCHxDSA: DMA CHANNEL x DESTINATION START ADDRESS REGISTER

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

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

bit 31-0 **CHDSA<31:0>:** Channel Destination Start Address bits
Channel destination start address.
Note: This must be the physical address of the destination.

REGISTER 20-1: RTCCON: REAL-TIME CLOCK AND CALENDAR CONTROL REGISTER

bit 10-9 **RTCCLKSEL<1:0>:** RTCC Clock Select bits
When a new value is written to these bits, the Seconds Value register should also be written to properly reset the clock prescalers in the RTCC.
11 = Reserved
10 = Reserved
01 = RTCC uses the external 32.768 kHz Secondary Oscillator (SOSC)
00 = RTCC uses the internal 32 kHz oscillator (LPRC)

bit 8-7 **RTCOUTSEL<1:0>:** RTCC Output Data Select bits(2)
11 = Reserved
10 = RTCC Clock is presented on the RTCC pin
01 = Seconds Clock is presented on the RTCC pin
00 = Alarm Pulse is presented on the RTCC pin when the alarm interrupt is triggered

bit 6 **RTCCLKON:** RTCC Clock Enable Status bit
1 = RTCC Clock is actively running
0 = RTCC Clock is not running

bit 5-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3 **RTCWREN:** Real-Time Clock Value Registers Write Enable bit(3)
1 = Real-Time Clock Value registers can be written to by the user
0 = Real-Time Clock Value registers are locked out from being written to by the user

bit 2 **RTCSYNC:** Real-Time Clock Value Registers Read Synchronization bit
1 = Real-time clock value registers can change while reading (due to a rollover ripple that results in an invalid data read). If the register is read twice and results in the same data, the data can be assumed to be valid.
0 = Real-time clock value registers can be read without concern about a rollover ripple

bit 1 **HALFSEC:** Half-Second Status bit(4)
1 = Second half period of a second
0 = First half period of a second

bit 0 **RTCOE:** RTCC Output Enable bit
1 = RTCC output is enabled
0 = RTCC output is not enabled

Note 1: The ON bit is only writable when RTCWREN = 1.
2: Requires RTCOE = 1 (RTCCON<0>) for the output to be active.
3: The RTCWREN bit can be set only when the write sequence is enabled.
4: This bit is read-only. It is cleared to '0' on a write to the seconds bit fields (RTCTIME<14:8>).

Note:	This register is reset only on a Power-on Reset (POR).

NOTES:

REGISTER 25-3: PMADDR: PARALLEL PORT ADDRESS REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	CS2(1)	CS1(3)	ADDR<13:8>					
	ADDR15(2)	ADDR14(4)						
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
	ADDR<7:0>							

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

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

bit 15 **CS2:** Chip Select 2 bit(1)
- 1 = Chip Select 2 is active
- 0 = Chip Select 2 is inactive

bit 15 **ADDR<15>:** Target Address bit 15(2)

bit 14 **CS1:** Chip Select 1 bit(3)
- 1 = Chip Select 1 is active
- 0 = Chip Select 1 is inactive

bit 14 **ADDR<14>:** Target Address bit 14(4)

bit 13-0 **ADDR<13:0>:** Address bits

Note 1: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 10 or 01.
2: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 00.
3: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 10.
4: When the CSF<1:0> bits (PMCON<7:6>) = 00 or 01.

Note: If the DUALBUF bit (PMCON<17>) = 0, the bits in this register control both read and write target addressing. If the DUALBUF bit = 1, the bits in this register are not used. In this instance, use the PMRADDR register for Read operations and the PMWADDR register for Write operations.

Table 27-12 shows the Security Association control word structure.

The Crypto Engine fetches different structures for different flows and ensures that hardware fetches minimum words from SA required for processing. The structure is ready for hardware optimal data fetches.

FIGURE 27-12: FORMAT OF SA_CTRL

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	—	—	VERIFY	—	NO_RX	OR_EN	ICVONLY	IRFLAG
23-16	LNC	LOADIV	FB	FLAGS	—	—	—	ALGO<6>
15-8	ALGO<5:0>						ENC	KEY SIZE<1>
7-0	KEY SIZE<0>	MULTITASK<2:0>			CRYPTOALGO<3:0>			

bit 31-30 **Reserved:** Do not use

bit 29 **VERIFY:** NIST Procedure Verification Setting
1 = NIST procedures are to be used
0 = Do not use NIST procedures

bit 28 **Reserved:** Do not use

bit 27 **NO_RX:** Receive DMA Control Setting
1 = Only calculate ICV for authentication calculations
0 = Normal processing

bit 26 **OR_EN:** OR Register Bits Enable Setting
1 = OR the register bits with the internal value of the CSR register
0 = Normal processing

bit 25 **ICVONLY:** Incomplete Check Value Only Flag
This affects the SHA-1 algorithm only. It has no effect on the AES algorithm.
1 = Only three words of the HMAC result are available
0 = All results from the HMAC result are available

bit 24 **IRFLAG:** Immediate Result of Hash Setting
This bit is set when the immediate result for hashing is requested.
1 = Save the immediate result for hashing
0 = Do not save the immediate result

bit 23 **LNC:** Load New Keys Setting
1 = Load a new set of keys for encryption and authentication
0 = Do not load new keys

bit 22 **LOADIV:** Load IV Setting
1 = Load the IV from this Security Association
0 = Use the next IV

bit 21 **FB:** First Block Setting
This bit indicates that this is the first block of data to feed the IV value.
1 = Indicates this is the first block of data
0 = Indicates this is not the first block of data

bit 20 **FLAGS:** Incoming/Outgoing Flow Setting
1 = Security Association is associated with an outgoing flow
0 = Security Association is associated with an incoming flow

bit 19-17 **Reserved:** Do not use

REGISTER 28-5: RNGSEEDx: TRUE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR SEED REGISTER 'x' ('x' = 1 OR 2)

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

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

bit 31-0 **SEED<31:0>:** TRNG MSb/LSb Value bits (RNGSEED1 = LSb, RNGSEED2 = MSb)

REGISTER 28-6: RNGCNT: TRUE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR COUNT 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-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	RCNT<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 **RCNT<6:0>:** Number of Valid TRNG MSB 32 bits

FIGURE 29-2: S&H BLOCK DIAGRAM

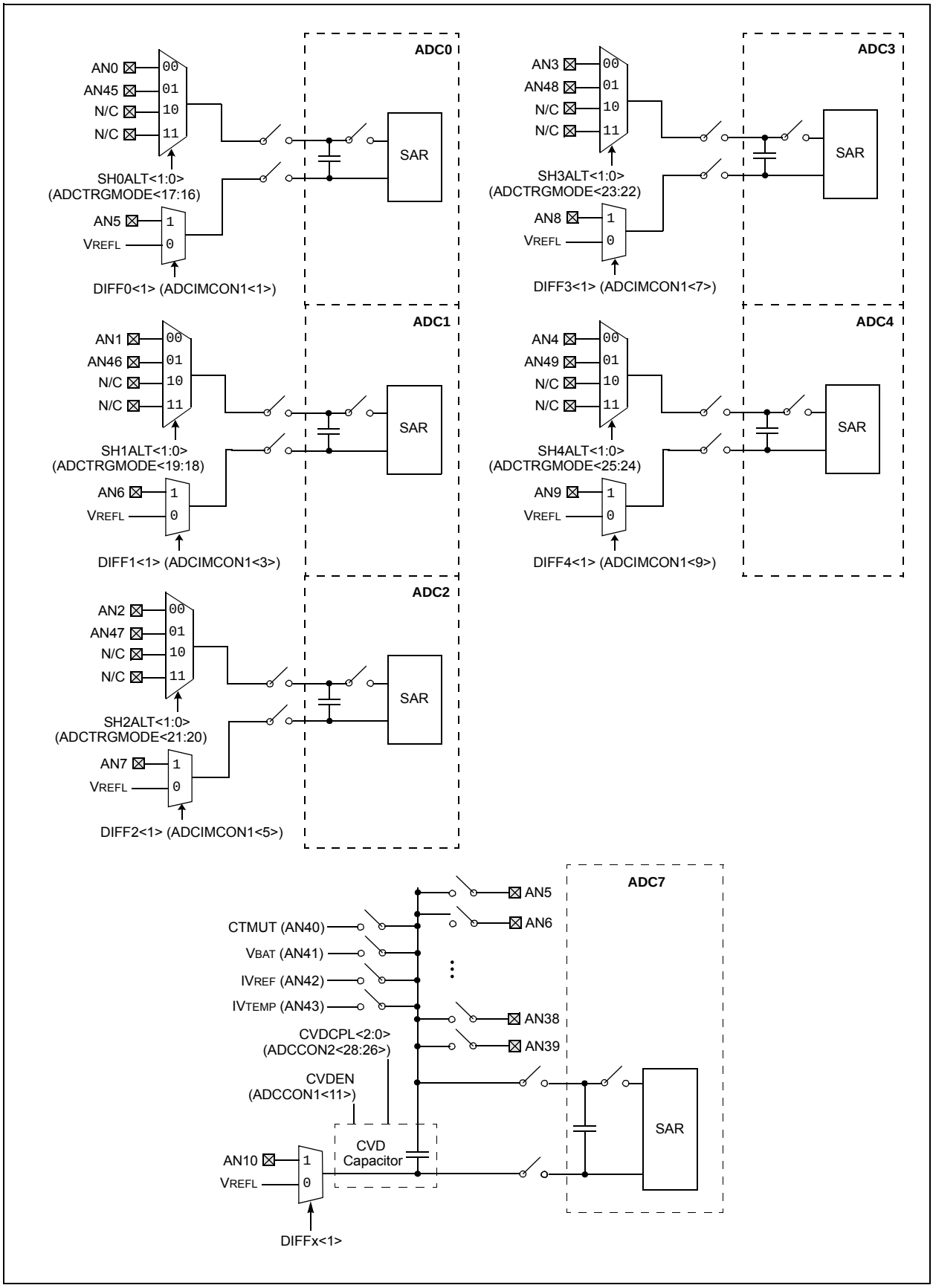
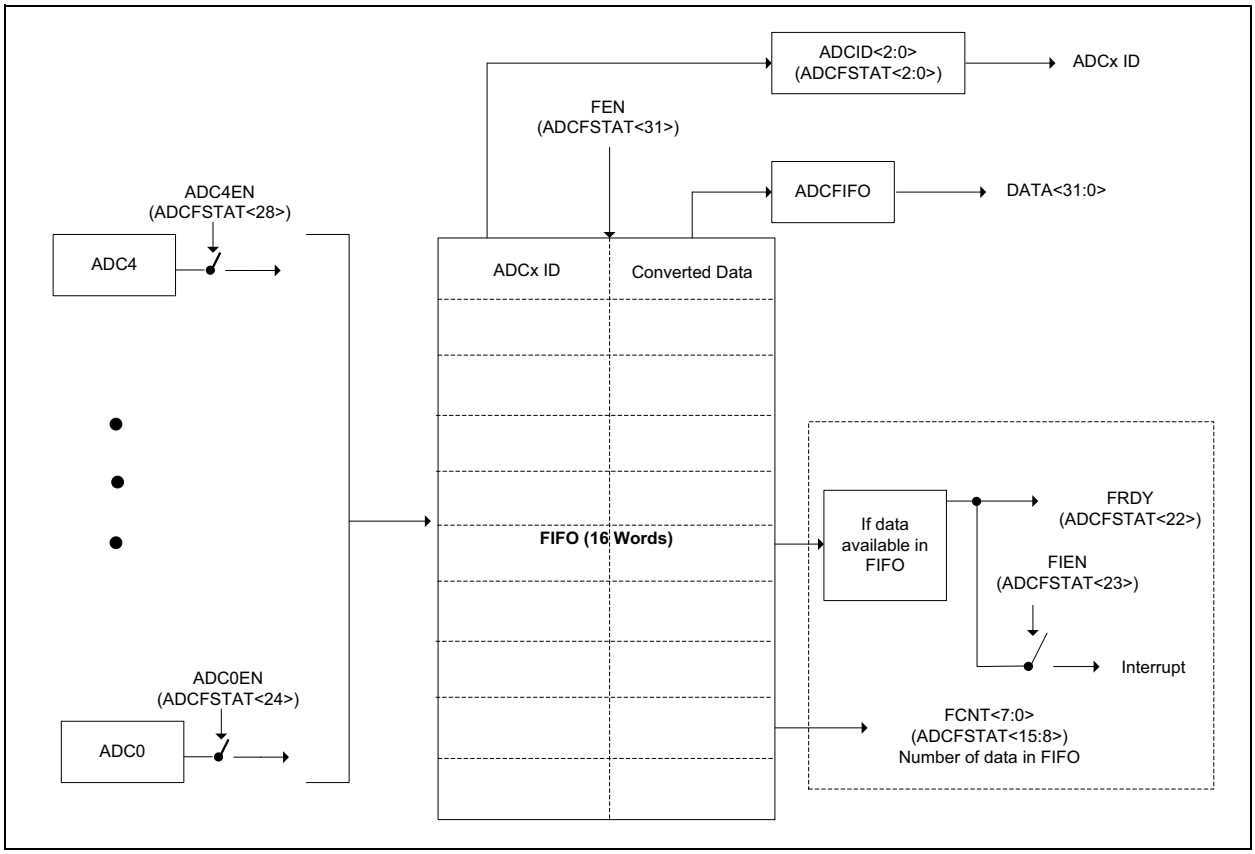


FIGURE 29-3: FIFO BLOCK DIAGRAM



REGISTER 29-3: ADCCON3: ADC CONTROL REGISTER 3 (CONTINUED)

bit 18 **DIGEN2:** ADC2 Digital Enable bit
1 = ADC2 is digital enabled
0 = ADC2 is digital disabled

bit 17 **DIGEN1:** ADC1 Digital Enable bit
1 = ADC1 is digital enabled
0 = ADC1 is digital disabled

bit 16 **DIGEN0:** ADC0 Digital Enable bit
1 = ADC0 is digital enabled
0 = ADC0 is digital disabled

bit 15-13 **VREFSEL<2:0>:** Voltage Reference (VREF) Input Selection bits

VREFSEL<2:0>	ADREF+	ADREF-
111	AVDD	Internal VREFL
110	Internal VREFH	AVSS
101	Internal VREFH	External VREFL
100	Internal VREFH	Internal VREFL
011	Internal VREFH	External VREFL
010	AVDD	External VREFL
001	External VREFH	AVss
000	AVDD	AVss

bit 12 **TRGSUSP:** Trigger Suspend bit
1 = Triggers are blocked from starting a new analog-to-digital conversion, but the ADC module is not disabled
0 = Triggers are not blocked

bit 11 **UPDIEN:** Update Ready Interrupt Enable bit
1 = Interrupt will be generated when the UPDRDY bit is set by hardware
0 = No interrupt is generated

bit 10 **UPDRDY:** ADC Update Ready Status bit
1 = ADC SFRs can be updated
0 = ADC SFRs cannot be updated

Note: This bit is only active while the TRGSUSP bit is set and there are no more running conversions of any ADC modules.

bit 9 **SAMP:** Class 2 and Class 3 Analog Input Sampling Enable bit**(1,2,3,4)**
1 = The ADC S&H amplifier is sampling
0 = The ADC S&H amplifier is holding

bit 8 **RQCNVRT:** Individual ADC Input Conversion Request bit
This bit and its associated ADINSEL<5:0> bits enable the user to individually request an analog-to-digital conversion of an analog input through software.
1 = Trigger the conversion of the selected ADC input as specified by the ADINSEL<5:0> bits
0 = Do not trigger the conversion

Note: This bit is automatically cleared in the next ADC clock cycle.

Note 1: The SAMP bit has the highest priority and setting this bit will keep the S&H circuit in Sample mode until the bit is cleared. Also, usage of the SAMP bit will cause settings of SAMC<9:0> bits (ADCCON2<25:16>) to be ignored.

2: The SAMP bit only connects Class 2 and Class 3 analog inputs to the shared ADC, ADC7. All Class 1 analog inputs are not affected by the SAMP bit.

3: The SAMP bit is not a self-clearing bit and it is the responsibility of application software to first clear this bit and only after setting the RQCNVRT bit to start the analog-to-digital conversion.

4: Normally, when the SAMP and RQCNVRT bits are used by software routines, all TRGSRCx<4:0> bits and STRGSRC<4:0> bits should be set to '00000' to disable all external hardware triggers and prevent them from interfering with the software-controlled sampling command signal SAMP and with the software-controlled trigger RQCNVRT.

30.1 CAN Control Registers

Note: The 'i' shown in register names denotes CAN1 or CAN2.

TABLE 30-1: CAN1 REGISTER SUMMARY FOR PIC32MZXXXXECF AND PIC32MZXXXXECH DEVICES

Virtual Address (BF88_#)	Register Name(1)	Bit Range	Bits																All Resets
			31/15	30/14	29/13	28/12	27/11	26/10	25/9	24/8	23/7	22/6	21/5	20/4	19/3	18/2	17/1	16/0	
0000	C1CON	31:16	—	—	—	—	ABAT	REQOP<2:0>			OPMOD<2:0>			CANCAP	—	—	—	—	0480
		15:0	ON	—	SIDLE	—	CANBUSY	—	—	—	—	—	—	DNCNT<4:0>					0000
0010	C1CFG	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	WAKFIL	—	—	—	SEG2PH<2:0>			0000
		15:0	SEG2PHTS	SAM	SEG1PH<2:0>			PRSEG<2:0>			SJW<1:0>		BRP<5:0>						0000
0020	C1INT	31:16	IVRIE	WAKIE	CERRIE	SERRIE	RBOVIE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MODIE	CTMRIE	RBIE	TBIE	0000
		15:0	IVRIF	WAKIF	CERRIF	SERRIF	RBOVIF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MODIF	CTMRIF	RBIF	TBIF	0000
0030	C1VEC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	FILHIT<4:0>					—	ICODE<6:0>							0040
0040	C1TREC	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TXBO	TXBP	RXBP	TXWARN	RXWARN	EWARN	0000
		15:0	TERRCNT<7:0>								RERRCNT<7:0>								0000
0050	C1FSTAT	31:16	FIFOIP31	FIFOIP30	FIFOIP29	FIFOIP28	FIFOIP27	FIFOIP26	FIFOIP25	FIFOIP24	FIFOIP23	FIFOIP22	FIFOIP21	FIFOIP20	FIFOIP19	FIFOIP18	FIFOIP17	FIFOIP16	0000
		15:0	FIFOIP15	FIFOIP14	FIFOIP13	FIFOIP12	FIFOIP11	FIFOIP10	FIFOIP9	FIFOIP8	FIFOIP7	FIFOIP6	FIFOIP5	FIFOIP4	FIFOIP3	FIFOIP2	FIFOIP1	FIFOIP0	0000
0060	C1RXOVF	31:16	RXOVF31	RXOVF30	RXOVF29	RXOVF28	RXOVF27	RXOVF26	RXOVF25	RXOVF24	RXOVF23	RXOVF22	RXOVF21	RXOVF20	RXOVF19	RXOVF18	RXOVF17	RXOVF16	0000
		15:0	RXOVF15	RXOVF14	RXOVF13	RXOVF12	RXOVF11	RXOVF10	RXOVF9	RXOVF8	RXOVF7	RXOVF6	RXOVF5	RXOVF4	RXOVF3	RXOVF2	RXOVF1	RXOVF0	0000
0070	C1TMR	31:16	CANTS<15:0>																0000
		15:0	CANTSPRE<15:0>																0000
0080	C1RXM0	31:16	SID<10:0>											-—	MIDE	—	EID<17:16>		xxxx
		15:0	EID<15:0>																xxxx
0090	C1RXM1	31:16	SID<10:0>											-—	MIDE	—	EID<17:16>		xxxx
		15:0	EID<15:0>																xxxx
00A0	C1RXM2	31:16	SID<10:0>											-—	MIDE	—	EID<17:16>		xxxx
		15:0	EID<15:0>																xxxx
00B0	C1RXM3	31:16	SID<10:0>											-—	MIDE	—	EID<17:16>		xxxx
		15:0	EID<15:0>																xxxx
00C0	C1FLTCON0	31:16	FLTEN3	MSEL3<1:0>		FSEL3<4:0>					FLTEN2	MSEL2<1:0>		FSEL2<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN1	MSEL1<1:0>		FSEL1<4:0>					FLTEN0	MSEL0<1:0>		FSEL0<4:0>					0000
00D0	C1FLTCON1	31:16	FLTEN7	MSEL7<1:0>		FSEL7<4:0>					FLTEN6	MSEL6<1:0>		FSEL6<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN5	MSEL5<1:0>		FSEL5<4:0>					FLTEN4	MSEL4<1:0>		FSEL4<4:0>					0000
00E0	C1FLTCON2	31:16	FLTEN11	MSEL11<1:0>		FSEL11<4:0>					FLTEN10	MSEL10<1:0>		FSEL10<4:0>					0000
		15:0	FLTEN9	MSEL9<1:0>		FSEL9<4:0>					FLTEN8	MSEL8<1:0>		FSEL8<4:0>					0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at their virtual addresses, plus offsets of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 12.2 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for more information.

REGISTER 30-1: CiCON: CAN MODULE 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	S/HC-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	ABAT	REQOP<2:0>		
23:16	R-1	R-0	R-0	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	OPMOD<2:0>			CANCAP	—	—	—	—
15:8	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	U-0	R-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	ON(1)	—	SIDLE	—	CANBUSY	—	—	—
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	DNCNT<4:0>				

Legend:	HC = Hardware Clear	S = Settable bit	
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	P = Programmable bit	r = Reserved bit
U = Unimplemented bit	-n = Bit Value at POR: (‘0’, ‘1’, x = Unknown)		

bit 31-28 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 27 **ABAT:** Abort All Pending Transmissions bit
1 = Signal all transmit buffers to abort transmission
0 = Module will clear this bit when all transmissions aborted

bit 26-24 **REQOP<2:0>:** Request Operation Mode bits
111 = Set Listen All Messages mode
110 = Reserved - Do not use
101 = Reserved - Do not use
100 = Set Configuration mode
011 = Set Listen Only mode
010 = Set Loopback mode
001 = Set Disable mode
000 = Set Normal Operation mode

bit 23-21 **OPMOD<2:0>:** Operation Mode Status bits
111 = Module is in Listen All Messages mode
110 = Reserved
101 = Reserved
100 = Module is in Configuration mode
011 = Module is in Listen Only mode
010 = Module is in Loopback mode
001 = Module is in Disable mode
000 = Module is in Normal Operation mode

bit 20 **CANCAP:** CAN Message Receive Time Stamp Timer Capture Enable bit
1 = CANTMR value is stored on valid message reception and is stored with the message
0 = Disable CAN message receive time stamp timer capture and stop CANTMR to conserve power

bit 19-16 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

bit 15 **ON:** CAN On bit(1)
1 = CAN module is enabled
0 = CAN module is disabled

bit 14 **Unimplemented:** Read as ‘0’

Note 1: If the user application clears this bit, it may take a number of cycles before the CAN module completes the current transaction and responds to this request. The user application should poll the CANBUSY bit to verify that the request has been honored.

REGISTER 30-20: CiFIFOCONn: CAN FIFO CONTROL REGISTER (n = 0 THROUGH 31)

bit 6 **TXABAT:** Message Aborted bit(2)
1 = Message was aborted
0 = Message completed successfully

bit 5 **TXLARB:** Message Lost Arbitration bit(3)
1 = Message lost arbitration while being sent
0 = Message did not loose arbitration while being sent

bit 4 **TXERR:** Error Detected During Transmission bit(3)
1 = A bus error occured while the message was being sent
0 = A bus error did not occur while the message was being sent

bit 3 **TXREQ:** Message Send Request
TXEN = 1: (FIFO configured as a Transmit FIFO)
Setting this bit to '1' requests sending a message.
The bit will automatically clear when all the messages queued in the FIFO are successfully sent
Clearing the bit to '0' while set ('1') will request a message abort.
TXEN = 0: (FIFO configured as a Receive FIFO)
This bit has no effect.

bit 2 **RTREN:** Auto RTR Enable bit
1 = When a remote transmit is received, TXREQ will be set
0 = When a remote transmit is received, TXREQ will be unaffected

bit 1-0 **TXPR<1:0>:** Message Transmit Priority bits
11 = Highest Message Priority
10 = High Intermediate Message Priority
01 = Low Intermediate Message Priority
00 = Lowest Message Priority

Note 1: These bits can only be modified when the CAN module is in Configuration mode (OPMOD<2:0> bits (CiCON<23:21>) = 100).
2: This bit is updated when a message completes (or aborts) or when the FIFO is reset.
3: This bit is reset on any read of this register or when the FIFO is reset.

35.1 CTMU Control Registers

TABLE 35-1: CTMU REGISTER MAP

Virtual Address (BF84_#)	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	
C200	CTMUCON	31:16	EDG1MOD	EDG1POL	EDG1SEL<3:0>				EDG2STAT	EDG1STAT	EDG2MOD	EDG2POL	EDG2SEL<3:0>				—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	CTMUSIDL	TGEN	EDGEN	EDGSEQEN	IDISSEN	CTTRIG	ITRIM<5:0>						IRNG<1:0>		0000

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

Note 1: All registers in this table have corresponding CLR, SET and INV registers at its virtual address, plus an offset of 0x4, 0x8 and 0xC, respectively. See **Section 11.2 "CLR, SET and INV Registers"** for more information.

REGISTER 38-18: DDRXFERCFG: DDR TRANSFER 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/W-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-1	R/W-0	R/W-0
	BIGENDIAN	—	—	—	MAXBURST<3:0>			
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	—	—	—	—	RDATENDLY<3:0>			
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
	NXTDATAVDLY<3:0>				NXTDATRQDLY<3:0>			

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

bit 31 **BIGENDIAN:** Big Endian bit
1 = Data is big endian format
0 = Data is little endian format

bit 30-28 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 27-24 **MAXBURST<3:0>:** Maximum Command Burst Count bits
These bits specify the maximum number of commands that can be written to the DDR controller in Burst mode.

bit 23-20 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 19-16 **RDATENDLY<3:0>:** PHY Read Data Enable Delay bits
These bits specify the minimum number of clocks Required between issuing a Read command to the PHY and when the "read data enable" signal to the PHY is asserted.

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

bit 7-4 **NXTDATAVDLY<3:0>:** Next Data Available Delay bits
These bits specify the minimum number of clock cycles required between issuing a Read command and the read data being received.

bit 3-0 **NXTDATRQDLY<3:0>:** Next Data Request Delay bits
These bits specify the minimum number of clock cycles required between issuing a Write command and the write data transfer handshake signal "next data request".

43.6 MPLAB X SIM Software Simulator

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

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

43.7 MPLAB REAL ICE In-Circuit Emulator System

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

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

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

43.8 MPLAB ICD 3 In-Circuit Debugger System

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

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

43.9 PICkit 3 In-Circuit Debugger/ Programmer

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

43.10 MPLAB PM3 Device Programmer

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

Revision F (January 2018)

This revision includes the following major changes, which are referenced by their respective chapter in Table A-5.

In addition, minor updates to text and formatting were incorporated throughout the document.

TABLE A-5: MAJOR SECTION UPDATES

Section Name	Update Description
1.0 "Device Overview"	The PIC32MZ DA Family Block Diagram was updated (see Figure 1-1). The 176-pin LQFP pin number for SDA3 in the I1C1 through I2C5 Pinout I/O Descriptions was updated (see Table 1-10). The 169-pin LFBGA pin numbers for EBIOE and EBIWE in the EBI Pinout I/O Descriptions were updated (see Table 1-13).
2.0 "Guidelines for Getting Started with 32-bit Microcontrollers"	The following sections were added: • **2.7.1 "Crystal Oscillator Design Consideration"** • **2.9 "Considerations When Interfacing to Remotely Powered Circuits"**
4.0 "Memory Organization"	The PIC32MZ DA Family Memory Map was updated (see Figure 4-1).
10.0 "Direct Memory Access (DMA) Controller"	CRCTYP bit number references in the DMA CRC Control Register were updated (see Register 10-4, Register 10-5, and Register 10-6).
36.0 "Graphics LCD (GLCD) Controller"	The key features for the module were updated.
37.0 "2-D Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)"	The key features for the module were updated. The GPURESET bit reference in **Note 2** was updated.
38.0 "DDR2 SDRAM Controller"	The definition when SCLLBPASS is set to '0' was updated and the SCLPHCAL bit was added (see Register 38-24). The following registers were added: • **Register 38-31: "DDRPHYCLKDLY: DDR Clock Delta Delay Register"** • **Register 38-32: "DDRADLLBYP: DDR ANALOG DLL BYPASS Register"** • **Register 38-33: "DDRSCLCFG2: DDR SCL Configuration Register 2"** • **Register 38-34: "DDRPHYSCLADR: DDR PHY SCL Address Register"**
41.0 "Special Features"	The Device Configuration Word 0 registers, DEVCFG0/ADEVCFG0, was extensively updated (see Register 41-3). The bit value definitions for the FCKSM<1:0> bits and the POSCMOD<1:0> bits in the Device Configuration Word 1 registers, DEVCFG1/ADEVCFG1, were updated (see Register 41-4).
44.0 "Electrical Characteristics"	Parameter DO50 (COSCO) was removed from the Capacitive Loading Requirements on Output Pins (see Table 44-22).