

INTEGRATED ANALOG: Sensor Interfacing and Signal Conditioning	
ADC: Analog-to-Digital Converter	General-purpose ADC with up to 10-/12-/16-bit resolution
HS ADC: High-Speed Analog-to-Digital Converter	High-speed SAR ADC with 12-bit resolution and sampling speed of 10 Msps
$\Delta\Sigma$ ADC: Delta-Sigma Analog-to-Digital Converter	Bipolar differential inputs configurable gain integrated PGA Delta-Sigma ADC
DAC: Digital-to-Analog Converter	General-purpose DAC with resolution up to 16-bit resolution
$\Delta\Sigma$ DAC: Delta-Sigma Digital-to-Analog Converter	Second-order digital bipolar, two output channel Delta-Sigma DAC with stereo operation support
CVREF: Internal Voltage Reference	Programmable voltage reference with multiple internal and external connections
HS Comp: High-Speed Comparator	General-purpose rail-to-rail comparator with <1 ns response time
OPA/PGA: Operational Amplifier and Programmable Gain Amplifiers	General-purpose op amp and PGAs for internal and external signal source conditioning
WAVEFORM CONTROL: PWM Drive and Waveform Generation	
CCP/ECCP: (Enhanced) Capture/Compare/PWM	Multi-purpose timers with functionality of the comparable input capture, output compare and PWM with four outputs
SCCP: Single Capture/Compare/PWM	Multi-purpose 16-/32-bit input capture, output compare and PWM
MCCP: Multiple Capture/Compare/PWM	Multi-purpose 16-/32-bit input capture, output compare and PWM with up to six outputs and an extended range of output control features
PWM: Pulse Width Modulation	16-bit PWM with up to nine independent time bases
MC PWM: Motor Control Pulse Width Modulation	Motor control 16-bit PWM with multiple synchronized pulse-width modulation, up to six outputs with four duty cycle generators and resolution up to 1 ns
SMPS PWM: Power Supply Pulse Width Modulation	Power supply 16-bit PWM with multiple synchronized pulse-width modulation, up to eight outputs with four independent time bases and resolution up to 1 ns
IC: Input Capture	Input capture with an independent timer base to capture an external event
OC: Output Compare	Output compare with an independent time base to compare value with compare registers and generate a single output pulse, or a train of output pulses on a compare match event
CLOCKS AND TIMERS: Signal Measurement with Timing and Counter Control	
8-/16-/32-bit Timer	General-purpose 8-/16-/32-bit timer/counter with compare capability
RTCC: Real-Time Clock/Calendar	Real-time clock and calendar with a Binary-Coded Decimal (BCD) clock calendar to maintain accurate timing with external 32/768 kHz crystal
QEI: Quadrature Encoder Interface	Quadrature encoder interface to increment encoders for obtaining mechanical position data
SAFETY AND MONITORING: Hardware Monitoring and Fault Detection	
LVD: Low-Voltage Detection	LVD detects drops in system operating voltage using an internal reference voltage for comparison, especially in battery-powered applications
WDT: Watch Dog Timer	System supervisory circuit that generates a reset when software timing anomalies are detected within a configurable critical window
DMT: Dead Man Timer	System supervisory circuit that generates a reset when instruction sequence anomalies are detected within a configurable critical window
CRC: Cyclical Redundancy Check with Memory Scan	Automatically calculates CRC checksum of Program/DataEE memory for NVM integrity and a general-purpose 16-bit CRC for use with memory and communications data
Class B Safety	Hardware Class B support with Flash error correction, backup system oscillator, WDT, DMT, CRC scan, etc.

Learn more about 16-bit PIC microcontrollers at www.microchip.com/16bit.

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COMMUNICATIONS: General, Industrial, Lighting and Automotive	
USB OTG: Universal Serial Bus	USB 2.0 full-speed (host and device), low-speed (host) and On-The-Go (OTG) support
CAN/CAN FD: Controller Area Network	Industrial- and automotive-centric communication bus
UART: Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transceiver	General-purpose full-duplex, 8-bit or 9-bit data serial communications with optional ISO 7816 Smart Card support
LIN: Local Interconnect Network	1. Industrial- and automotive-centric communication bus 2. Support for LIN when using the EUSART
IrDA: Infrared Data Association	IrDA encoder and decoder logic support through UART
I²C: Inter-Integrated Circuit	General purpose 2-wire inter IC serial interface for communicating with other peripherals or microcontroller devices
SPI: Serial Peripheral Interface	General-purpose 4-wire synchronous serial interface for communicating with other peripherals or microcontroller devices
I²S: Data Converter Interface	3-wire synchronous half duplex serial interface to handle the stereo data
SENT: Single-Edge Nibble Transmission	SENT is an unidirectional, single-wire serial communications protocol designed for point-to-point transmission of signal values
Parallel Port	General-purpose parallel communication interface
USER INTERFACE: Capacitive Touch Sensing and LCD Control	
CTMU and mTouch Sensing: Microchip Proprietary Capacitive Touch Technology Using Charge Time Measurement Unit	Capacitive sensing for touch buttons, sliders and system measurements and detection (e.g. water level, intrusion detection, etc.) using an analog CTMU that provides accurate differential time measurement between pulse sources and asynchronous pulse generation
LCD: Liquid Crystal Display	Highly integrated segmented LCD controller
GFX: Graphics Controller	Highly integrated graphics controller supporting direct interface with display glasses with built-in analog drive for individual pixel control
SECURE DATA: Hardware Integrated Cryptographic Engine	
Cryptographic Engine	Independent NIST-standard encryption and decryption engine
Secure Key Storage	Multiple option for key storage, selection and management
RNG: Random Number Generator	Hardware true random number generation
SYSTEM FLEXIBILITY: System Peripherals and Interconnects	
Dual Partition Flash	Dual partition Flash operation, allowing the support of robust bootloader systems and fail-safe storage of application code, with options designed to enhance code security
CLC: Configurable Logic Cell	Integrated combinational and sequential logic with custom interconnection and re-routing of digital peripherals
PPS: Peripheral Pin Select	I/O pin remapping of digital peripherals for greater design flexibility and improved EMI board layout
PTG: Peripheral Trigger Generator	User-programmable sequencer, capable of generating complex trigger signal sequences to coordinate the operation of other peripherals
DMA: Direct Memory Access	Direct memory access for transfer of data between the CPU and its peripherals without CPU assistance
IDLE, SLEEP and PMD	Low-power saving modes
DOZE	Ability to run the CPU core slower than the system clock used by the internal peripherals
XLP: eXtreme Low Power Technology	XLP technology devices with extreme low-power operation modes for battery/low power applications
V_{BAT}	Hardware-based power mode that maintains only the most critical operations when a power loss occurs on V _{DD}