Microchip Technology - PIC32MZ1024EFF144-I/PL Datasheet

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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® M-Class
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	200MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, PMP, SPI, SQI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	120
Program Memory Size	1MB (1M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.1V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 48x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-LQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/pic32mz1024eff144-i-pl

2.4 ICSP Pins

The PGECx and PGEDx pins are used for ICSP and debugging purposes. It is recommended to keep the trace length between the ICSP connector and the ICSP pins on the device as short as possible. If the ICSP connector is expected to experience an ESD event, a series resistor is recommended, with the value in the range of a few tens of Ohms, not to exceed 100 Ohms.

Pull-up resistors, series diodes and capacitors on the PGECx and PGEDx pins are not recommended as they will interfere with the programmer/debugger communications to the device. If such discrete components are an application requirement, they should be removed from the circuit during programming and debugging. Alternatively, refer to the AC/DC characteristics and timing requirements information in the respective device Flash programming specification for information on capacitive loading limits and pin input voltage high (V_{IH}) and input low (V_{IL}) requirements.

Ensure that the "Communication Channel Select" (i.e., PGECx/PGEDx pins) programmed into the device matches the physical connections for the ICSP to MPLAB® ICD 3 or MPLAB REAL ICE™.

For more information on ICD 3 and REAL ICE connection requirements, refer to the following documents that are available from the Microchip web site.

- *"Using MPLAB® ICD 3"* (poster) (DS50001765)
- *"MPLAB® ICD 3 Design Advisory"* (DS50001764)
- *"MPLAB® REAL ICE™ In-Circuit Debugger User's Guide" (*DS50001616)
- *"Using MPLAB® REAL ICE™ Emulator"* (poster) (DS50001749)

2.5 JTAG

The TMS, TDO, TDI and TCK pins are used for testing and debugging according to the Joint Test Action Group (JTAG) standard. It is recommended to keep the trace length between the JTAG connector and the JTAG pins on the device as short as possible. If the JTAG connector is expected to experience an ESD event, a series resistor is recommended, with the value in the range of a few tens of Ohms, not to exceed 100 Ohms.

Pull-up resistors, series diodes and capacitors on the TMS, TDO, TDI and TCK pins are not recommended as they will interfere with the programmer/debugger communications to the device. If such discrete components are an application requirement, they should be removed from the circuit during programming and debugging. Alternatively, refer to the AC/DC characteristics and timing requirements information in the respective device Flash programming specification for information on capacitive loading limits and pin input voltage high (V_{IH}) and input voltage low (V_{IL}) requirements.

2.6 Trace

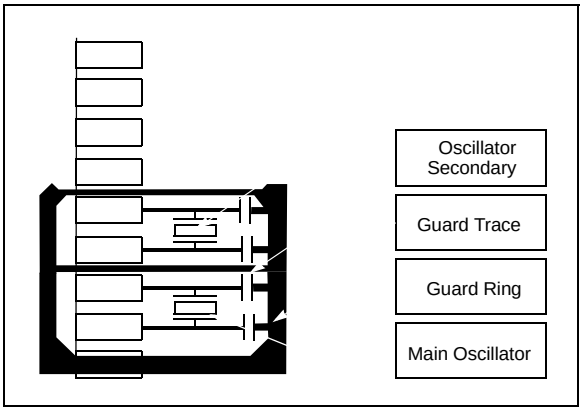
The trace pins can be connected to a hardware trace-enabled programmer to provide a compressed real-time instruction trace. When used for trace, the TRD3, TRD2, TRD1, TRD0 and TRCLK pins should be dedicated for this use. The trace hardware requires a 22 Ohm series resistor between the trace pins and the trace connector.

2.7 External Oscillator Pins

Many MCUs have options for at least two oscillators: a high-frequency primary oscillator and a low-frequency secondary oscillator (refer to **Section 8.0 "Oscillator Configuration"** for details).

The oscillator circuit should be placed on the same side of the board as the device. Also, place the oscillator circuit close to the respective oscillator pins, not exceeding one-half inch (12 mm) distance between them. The load capacitors should be placed next to the oscillator itself, on the same side of the board. Use a grounded copper pour around the oscillator circuit to isolate them from surrounding circuits. The grounded copper pour should be routed directly to the MCU ground. Do not run any signal traces or power traces inside the ground pour. Also, if using a two-sided board, avoid any traces on the other side of the board where the crystal is placed. A suggested layout is illustrated in Figure 2-3.

FIGURE 2-3: SUGGESTED OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT PLACEMENT



2.8 Unused I/Os

Unused I/O pins should not be allowed to float as inputs. They can be configured as outputs and driven to a logic-low state.

Alternatively, inputs can be reserved by connecting the pin to V_{SS} through a 1k to 10k resistor and configuring the pin as an input.

7.0 CPU EXCEPTIONS AND INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MZ EF 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) of the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

PIC32MZ EF 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 213 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 subpriority 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

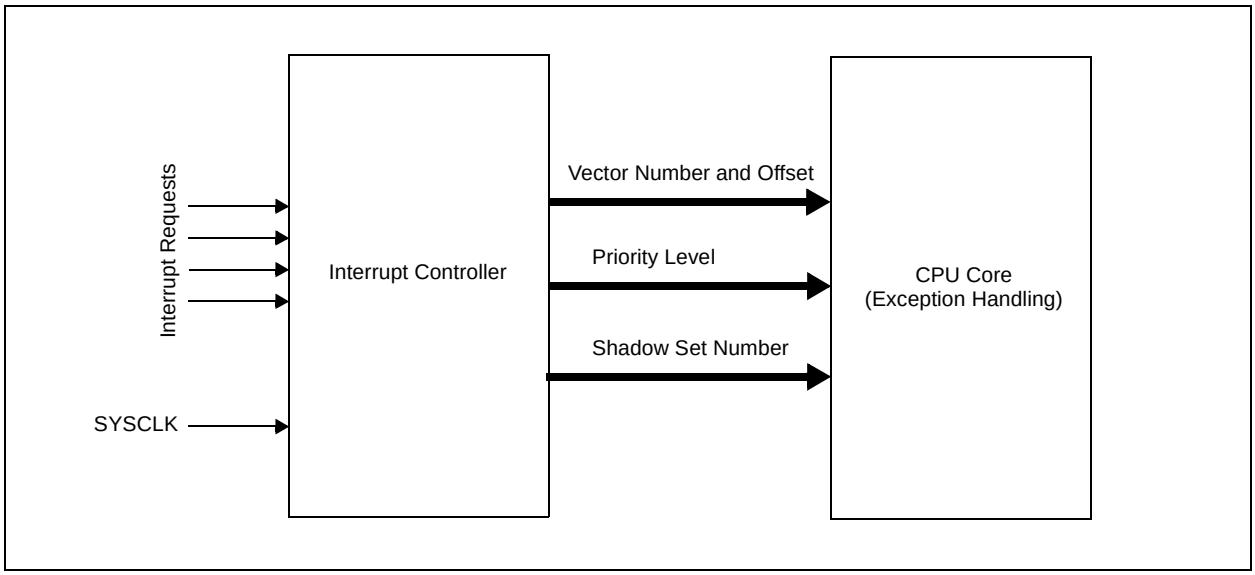


TABLE 7-2: INTERRUPT IRQ, VECTOR, AND BIT LOCATION (CONTINUED)

Interrupt Source(1)	XC32 Vector Name	IRQ #	Vector #	Interrupt Bit Location				Persistent Interrupt
				Flag	Enable	Priority	Sub-priority	
Output Compare 4	_OUTPUT_COMPARE_4_VECTOR	22	OFF022<17:1>	IFS0<22>	IEC0<22>	IPC5<20:18>	IPC5<17:16>	No
External Interrupt 4	_EXTERNAL_4_VECTOR	23	OFF023<17:1>	IFS0<23>	IEC0<23>	IPC5<28:26>	IPC5<25:24>	No
Timer5	_TIMER_5_VECTOR	24	OFF024<17:1>	IFS0<24>	IEC0<24>	IPC6<4:2>	IPC6<1:0>	No
Input Capture 5 Error	_INPUT_CAPTURE_5_ERROR_VECTOR	25	OFF025<17:1>	IFS0<25>	IEC0<25>	IPC6<12:10>	IPC6<9:8>	Yes
Input Capture 5	_INPUT_CAPTURE_5_VECTOR	26	OFF026<17:1>	IFS0<26>	IEC0<26>	IPC6<20:18>	IPC6<17:16>	Yes
Output Compare 5	_OUTPUT_COMPARE_5_VECTOR	27	OFF027<17:1>	IFS0<27>	IEC0<27>	IPC6<28:26>	IPC6<25:24>	No
Timer6	_TIMER_6_VECTOR	28	OFF028<17:1>	IFS0<28>	IEC0<28>	IPC7<4:2>	IPC7<1:0>	No
Input Capture 6 Error	_INPUT_CAPTURE_6_ERROR_VECTOR	29	OFF029<17:1>	IFS0<29>	IEC0<29>	IPC7<12:10>	IPC7<9:8>	Yes
Input Capture 6	_INPUT_CAPTURE_6_VECTOR	30	OFF030<17:1>	IFS0<30>	IEC0<30>	IPC7<20:18>	IPC7<17:16>	Yes
Output Compare 6	_OUTPUT_COMPARE_6_VECTOR	31	OFF031<17:1>	IFS0<31>	IEC0<31>	IPC7<28:26>	IPC7<25:24>	No
Timer7	_TIMER_7_VECTOR	32	OFF032<17:1>	IFS1<0>	IEC1<0>	IPC8<4:2>	IPC8<1:0>	No
Input Capture 7 Error	_INPUT_CAPTURE_7_ERROR_VECTOR	33	OFF033<17:1>	IFS1<1>	IEC1<1>	IPC8<12:10>	IPC8<9:8>	Yes
Input Capture 7	_INPUT_CAPTURE_7_VECTOR	34	OFF034<17:1>	IFS1<2>	IEC1<2>	IPC8<20:18>	IPC8<17:16>	Yes
Output Compare 7	_OUTPUT_COMPARE_7_VECTOR	35	OFF035<17:1>	IFS1<3>	IEC1<3>	IPC8<28:26>	IPC8<25:24>	No
Timer8	_TIMER_8_VECTOR	36	OFF036<17:1>	IFS1<4>	IEC1<4>	IPC9<4:2>	IPC9<1:0>	No
Input Capture 8 Error	_INPUT_CAPTURE_8_ERROR_VECTOR	37	OFF037<17:1>	IFS1<5>	IEC1<5>	IPC9<12:10>	IPC9<9:8>	Yes
Input Capture 8	_INPUT_CAPTURE_8_VECTOR	38	OFF038<17:1>	IFS1<6>	IEC1<6>	IPC9<20:18>	IPC9<17:16>	Yes
Output Compare 8	_OUTPUT_COMPARE_8_VECTOR	39	OFF039<17:1>	IFS1<7>	IEC1<7>	IPC9<28:26>	IPC9<25:24>	No
Timer9	_TIMER_9_VECTOR	40	OFF040<17:1>	IFS1<8>	IEC1<8>	IPC10<4:2>	IPC10<1:0>	No
Input Capture 9 Error	_INPUT_CAPTURE_9_ERROR_VECTOR	41	OFF041<17:1>	IFS1<9>	IEC1<9>	IPC10<12:10>	IPC10<9:8>	Yes
Input Capture 9	_INPUT_CAPTURE_9_VECTOR	42	OFF042<17:1>	IFS1<10>	IEC1<10>	IPC10<20:18>	IPC10<17:16>	Yes
Output Compare 9	_OUTPUT_COMPARE_9_VECTOR	43	OFF043<17:1>	IFS1<11>	IEC1<11>	IPC10<28:26>	IPC10<25:24>	No
ADC Global Interrupt	_ADC_VECTOR	44	OFF044<17:1>	IFS1<12>	IEC1<12>	IPC11<4:2>	IPC11<1:0>	Yes
ADC FIFO Data Ready Interrupt	_ADC_FIFO_VECTOR	45	OFF045<17:1>	IFS1<13>	IEC1<13>	IPC11<12:10>	IPC11<9:8>	Yes
ADC Digital Comparator 1	_ADC_DC1_VECTOR	46	OFF046<17:1>	IFS1<14>	IEC1<14>	IPC11<20:18>	IPC11<17:16>	Yes
ADC Digital Comparator 2	_ADC_DC2_VECTOR	47	OFF047<17:1>	IFS1<15>	IEC1<15>	IPC11<28:26>	IPC11<25:24>	Yes
ADC Digital Comparator 3	_ADC_DC3_VECTOR	48	OFF048<17:1>	IFS1<16>	IEC1<16>	IPC12<4:2>	IPC12<1:0>	Yes
ADC Digital Comparator 4	_ADC_DC4_VECTOR	49	OFF049<17:1>	IFS1<17>	IEC1<17>	IPC12<12:10>	IPC12<9:8>	Yes

Note 1: Not all interrupt sources are available on all devices. See **TABLE 1: "PIC32MZ EF Family Features"** for the list of available peripherals.

2: This interrupt source is not available on 64-pin devices.

3: This interrupt source is not available on 100-pin devices.

4: This interrupt source is not available on 124-pin devices.

11.0 HI-SPEED USB WITH ON-THE-GO (OTG)

Note: This data sheet summarizes the features of the PIC32MZ EF family of devices. It is not intended to be a comprehensive reference source. To complement the information in this data sheet, refer to **Section 51. "Hi-Speed USB with On-The-Go (OTG)"** (DS60001326) in the *"PIC32 Family Reference Manual"*, which is available from the Microchip web site (www.microchip.com/PIC32).

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) module contains analog and digital components to provide a USB 2.0 embedded host, device, or OTG implementation with a minimum of external components.

The module supports Hi-Speed, Full-Speed, or Low-Speed in any of the operating modes. This module in Host mode is intended for use as an embedded host and therefore does not implement a UHCI or OHCI controller.

The USB module consists of the RAM controller, packet encode/decode, UTM synchronization, end-point control, a dedicated USB DMA controller, pull-up and pull-down resistors, and the register interface. A block diagram of the PIC32 USB OTG module is presented in Figure 11-1.

The USB module includes the following features:

- USB Hi-Speed, Full-Speed, and Low-Speed support for host and device
- USB OTG support with one or more Hi-Speed, Full-Speed, or Low-Speed device
- Integrated signaling resistors
- Integrated analog comparators for VBUS monitoring
- Integrated USB transceiver
- Transaction handshaking performed by hardware
- Integrated 8-channel DMA to access system RAM and Flash
- Seven transmit endpoints and seven receive endpoints, in addition to Endpoint 0
- Session Request Protocol (SRP) and Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP) support
- Suspend and resume signaling support
- Dynamic FIFO sizing
- Integrated RAM for the FIFOs, eliminating the need for system RAM for the FIFOs
- Link power management support

Note 1: The implementation and use of the USB specifications, as well as other third party specifications or technologies, may require licensing; including, but not limited to, USB Implementers Forum, Inc. (also referred to as USB-IF). The user is fully responsible for investigating and satisfying any applicable licensing obligations.

2: If the USB module is used, the Primary Oscillator (POSC) is limited to either 12 MHz or 24 MHz.

TABLE 12-19: PORTJ REGISTER MAP FOR 124-PIN DEVICES ONLY

Virtual Address (BF86_#)	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	
0800	ANSELJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	ANSJ11	—	ANSJ9	ANSJ8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0B00
0810	TRISJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	TRISJ11	—	TRISJ9	TRISJ8	—	—	—	TRISJ4	—	TRISJ2	TRISJ1	TRISJ0	0B17
0820	PORTJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	RJ11	—	RJ9	RJ8	—	—	—	RJ4	—	RJ2	RJ1	RJ0	xxxx
0830	LATJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	LATJ11	—	LATJ9	LATJ8	—	—	—	LATJ4	—	LATJ2	LATJ1	LATJ0	xxxx
0840	ODCJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	ODCJ11	—	ODCJ9	ODCJ8	—	—	—	ODCJ4	—	ODCJ2	ODCJ1	ODCJ0	0000
0850	CNPUJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	CNPUJ11	—	CNPUJ9	CNPUJ8	—	—	—	CNPUJ4	—	CNPUJ2	CNPUJ1	CNPUJ0	0000
0860	CNPDJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	CNPDJ11	—	CNPDJ9	CNPDJ8	—	—	—	CNPDJ4	—	CNPDJ2	CNPDJ1	CNPDJ0	0000
0870	CNCONJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	ON	—	—	—	EDGE DETECT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
0880	CNENJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0					CNENJ11		CNENJ9	CNENJ8				CNENJ4		CNENJ2	CNENJ1	CNENJ0	0000
0890	CNSTATJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	CN STATJ11	—	CN STATJ9	CN STATJ8	—	—	—	CN STATJ4	—	CN STATJ2	CN STATJ1	CN STATJ0	0000
08A0	CNNEJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	CNNEJ11	—	CNNEJ9	CNNEJ8	—	—	—	CNNEJ4	—	CNNEJ2	CNNEJ1	CNNEJ0	0000
08B0	CNFJ	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	CNFJ11	—	CNFJ9	CNFJ8	—	—	—	CNFJ4		CNFJ2	CNFJ1	CNFJ0	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 12.3 "CLR, SET, and INV Registers"** for more information.

TABLE 12-22: PERIPHERAL PIN SELECT INPUT REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

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	
1444	IC4R	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC4R<3:0>				0000
1448	IC5R	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC5R<3:0>				0000
144C	IC6R	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC6R<3:0>				0000
1450	IC7R	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC7R<3:0>				0000
1454	IC8R	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC8R<3:0>				0000
1458	IC9R	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IC9R<3:0>				0000
1460	OCFAR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OCFAR<3:0>				0000
1468	U1RXR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1RXR<3:0>				0000
146C	U1CTSR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U1CTSR<3:0>				0000
1470	U2RXR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U2RXR<3:0>				0000
1474	U2CTSR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U2CTSR<3:0>				0000
1478	U3RXR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U3RXR<3:0>				0000
147C	U3CTSR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U3CTSR<3:0>				0000
1480	U4RXR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U4RXR<3:0>				0000
1484	U4CTSR	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0000
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U4CTSR<3:0>				0000

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

Note 1: This register is not available on 64-pin devices.

2: This register is not available on devices without a CAN module.

REGISTER 15-4: DMTSTAT: DEADMAN TIMER STATUS REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15:8	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:0	R-0, HC, HS	R-0, HC, HS	R-0, HC, HS	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R-0, HC, HS
	BAD1	BAD2	DMTEVENT	—	—	—	—	WINOPN

Legend:	HC = Hardware Cleared	HS = Hardware Set	
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 **BAD1:** Bad STEP1<7:0> Value Detect bit
- 1 = Incorrect STEP1<7:0> value was detected
- 0 = Incorrect STEP1<7:0> value was not detected

bit 6 **BAD2:** Bad STEP2<7:0> Value Detect bit
- 1 = Incorrect STEP2<7:0> value was detected
- 0 = Incorrect STEP2<7:0> value was not detected

bit 5 **DMTEVENT:** Deadman Timer Event bit
- 1 = Deadman timer event was detected (counter expired or bad STEP1<7:0> or STEP2<7:0> value was entered prior to counter increment)
- 0 = Deadman timer even was not detected

bit 4-1 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 0 **WINOPN:** Deadman Timer Clear Window bit
- 1 = Deadman timer clear window is open
- 0 = Deadman timer clear window is not open

NOTES:

REGISTER 25-6: ALRMDATE: ALARM DATE VALUE REGISTER

Bit Range	Bit 31/23/15/7	Bit 30/22/14/6	Bit 29/21/13/5	Bit 28/20/12/4	Bit 27/19/11/3	Bit 26/18/10/2	Bit 25/17/9/1	Bit 24/16/8/0
31:24	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23:16	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	MONTH10<3:0>				MONTH01<3:0>			
15:8	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	DAY10<1:0>				DAY01<3:0>			
7:0	U-0	U-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x	R/W-x
	—	—	—	—	WDAY01<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 31-24 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 23-20 **MONTH10<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of months bits, 10 digits; contains a value from 0 to 1

bit 19-16 **MONTH01<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of months bits, 1 digit; contains a value from 0 to 9

bit 15-12 **DAY10<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of days bits, 10 digits; contains a value from 0 to 3

bit 11-8 **DAY01<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of days bits, 1 digit; contains a value from 0 to 9

bit 7-4 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 3-0 **WDAY01<3:0>:** Binary Coded Decimal value of weekdays bits, 1 digit; contains a value from 0 to 6

Figure 26-10 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 26-10: 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

TABLE 28-1: ADC REGISTER MAP (CONTINUED)

Virtual Address (BF84_#)	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	
B234	ADCDATA13	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B238	ADCDATA14	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B23C	ADCDATA15	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B240	ADCDATA16	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B244	ADCDATA17	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B248	ADCDATA18	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B24C	ADCDATA19(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B250	ADCDATA20(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B254	ADCDATA21(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B258	ADCDATA22(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B25C	ADCDATA23(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B260	ADCDATA24(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B264	ADCDATA25(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B268	ADCDATA26(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B26C	ADCDATA27(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B270	ADCDATA28(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B274	ADCDATA29(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B278	ADCDATA30(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000
B27C	ADCDATA31(1)	31:16	DATA<31:16>																0000
		15:0	DATA<15:0>																0000

Note 1: This bit or register is not available on 64-pin devices.
2: This bit or register is not available on 64-pin and 100-pin devices.
3: Before enabling the ADC, the user application must initialize the ADC calibration values by copying them from the factory-programmed DEVADCx Flash registers into the corresponding ADCxCFG registers.

REGISTER 28-3: ADCCON3: ADC CONTROL REGISTER 3

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
	ADCSEL<1:0>		CONCLKDIV<5:0>					
23:16	R/W-0	U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	DIGEN7	—	—	DIGEN4	DIGEN3	DIGEN2	DIGEN1	DIGEN0
15:8	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0, HS, HC	R/W-0	R-0, HS, HC
	VREFSEL<2:0>			TRGSUSP	UPDIEN	UPDRDY	SAMP(1,2,3,4)	RQCNVRT
7:0	R/W-0	R/W-0, HC	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0
	GLSWTRG	GSWTRG	ADINSEL<5:0>					

Legend:	HC = Hardware Set	HS = Hardware Cleared	
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 31-30 **ADCSEL<1:0>:** Analog-to-Digital Clock Source (TCLK) bits
11 = FRC
10 = REFCLK3
01 = System Clock (Tcy)
00 = PBCLK3

bit 29-24 **CONCLKDIV<5:0>:** Analog-to-Digital Control Clock (TQ) Divider bits
111111 = 64 * TCLK = TQ
•
•
•
000011 = 4 * TCLK = TQ
000010 = 3 * TCLK = TQ
000001 = 2 * TCLK = TQ
000000 = TCLK = TQ

bit 23 **DIGEN7:** Shared ADC (ADC7) Digital Enable bit
1 = ADC7 is digital enabled
0 = ADC7 is digital disabled

bit 22-21 **Unimplemented:** Read as '0'

bit 20 **DIGEN4:** ADC4 Digital Enable bit
1 = ADC4 is digital enabled
0 = ADC4 is digital disabled

bit 19 **DIGEN3:** ADC3 Digital Enable bit
1 = ADC3 is digital enabled
0 = ADC3 is digital disabled

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.

REGISTER 28-10: ADCCSS1: ADC COMMON SCAN SELECT REGISTER 1

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
	CSS31(1)	CSS30(1)	CSS29(1)	CSS28(1)	CSS27(1)	CSS26(1)	CSS25(1)	CSS24(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
	CSS23(1)	CSS22(1)	CSS21(1)	CSS20(1)	CSS19(1)	CSS18	CSS17	CSS16
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
	CSS15	CSS14	CSS13	CSS12	CSS11	CSS10	CSS9	CSS8
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
	CSS7	CSS6	CSS5	CSS4	CSS3	CSS2	CSS1	CSS0

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 **CSS31:CSS0:** Analog Common Scan Select bits(2,3)
1 = Select AN*x* for input scan
0 = Skip AN*x* for input scan

Note 1: This bit is not available on 64-pin devices.

2: In addition to setting the appropriate bits in this register, Class 1 and Class 2 analog inputs must select the STRIG input as the trigger source if they are to be scanned through the CSS*x* bits. Refer to the bit descriptions in the ADCTRGx registers for selecting the STRIG option.

3: If a Class 1 or Class 2 input is included in the scan by setting the CSSx bit to '1' and by setting the TRGSRCx<4:0> bits to STRIG mode (`'0b11`), the user application must ensure that no other triggers are generated for that input using the RQCNVRT bit in the ADCCON3 register or the hardware input or any digital filter. Otherwise, the scan behavior is unpredictable.

REGISTER 30-39: EMAC1SA2: ETHERNET CONTROLLER MAC STATION ADDRESS 2 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-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P
	STNADDR2<7:0>							
7:0	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P	R/W-P
	STNADDR1<7:0>							

Legend:		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:** Maintain as '0'; ignore read

bit 15-8 **STNADDR2<7:0>:** Station Address Octet 2 bits
These bits hold the second transmitted octet of the station address.

bit 7-0 **STNADDR1<7:0>:** Station Address Octet 1 bits
These bits hold the most significant (first transmitted) octet of the station address.

Note 1: Both 16-bit and 32-bit accesses are allowed to these registers (including the SET, CLR and INV registers). 8-bit accesses are not allowed and are ignored by the hardware.

2: This register is loaded at reset from the factory preprogrammed station address.

NOTES:

34.2 Registers

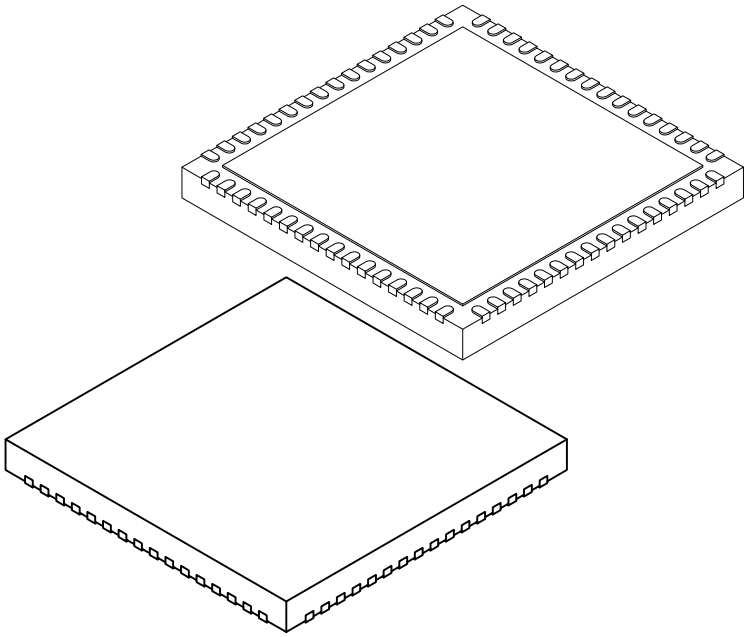
TABLE 34-1: DEVCFG: DEVICE CONFIGURATION WORD SUMMARY

Virtual Address (BFC0_#)	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	
FFC0	DEVCFG3	31:16	—	FUSBIDIO	IOL1WAY	PMDL1WAY	PGL1WAY	—	FETHIO	FMIIEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	USERID<15:0>																xxxx
FFC4	DEVCFG2	31:16	—	UPLLFSEL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FPLLODIV<2:0>			xxxx
		15:0	—	FPLLMULT<6:0>							FPLLICLK	FPLLRNG<2:0>			—	FPLLIDIV<2:0>			xxxx
FFC8	DEVCFG1	31:16	FDMTEN	DMTCNT<4:0>					FWDTWINSZ<1:0>		FWDTEN	WINDIS	WDTSPGM	WDTPS<4:0>					xxxx
		15:0	FCKSM<1:0>		—	—	—	OSCIOFNC	POSCMOD<1:0>		IESO	FSOSCEN	DMTINTV<2:0>			FNOSC<2:0>			xxxx
FFCC	DEVCFG0	31:16	—	EJTAGBEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	POSCBOOST	POSCGAIN<1:0>		SOSCBOOST	SOSCGAIN<1:0>		xxxx
		15:0	SMCLR	DBGPER<2:0>			—	FSLEEP	FECCCON<1:0>		—	BOOTISA	TRCEN	ICESEL<1:0>		JTAGEN	DEBUG<1:0>		xxxx
FFD0	DEVCP3	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
FFD4	DEVCP2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
FFD8	DEVCP1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
FFDC	DEVCP0	31:16	—	—	—	CP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
FFE0	DEVSIGN3	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
FFE4	DEVSIGN2	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
FFE8	DEVSIGN1	31:16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
FFEC	DEVSIGN0	31:16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx
		15:0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	xxxx

Legend: x = unknown value on Reset; — = Reserved, read as '1'. Reset values are shown in hexadecimal.

64-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MR) – 9x9x0.9 mm Body [QFN] With 7.70 x 7.70 Exposed Pad [QFN]

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



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		64	
Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.85	0.90
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		0.20 REF	
Overall Width	E		9.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	7.60	7.70	7.80
Overall Length	D		9.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	7.60	7.70	7.80
Contact Width	b	0.20	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	-	-

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

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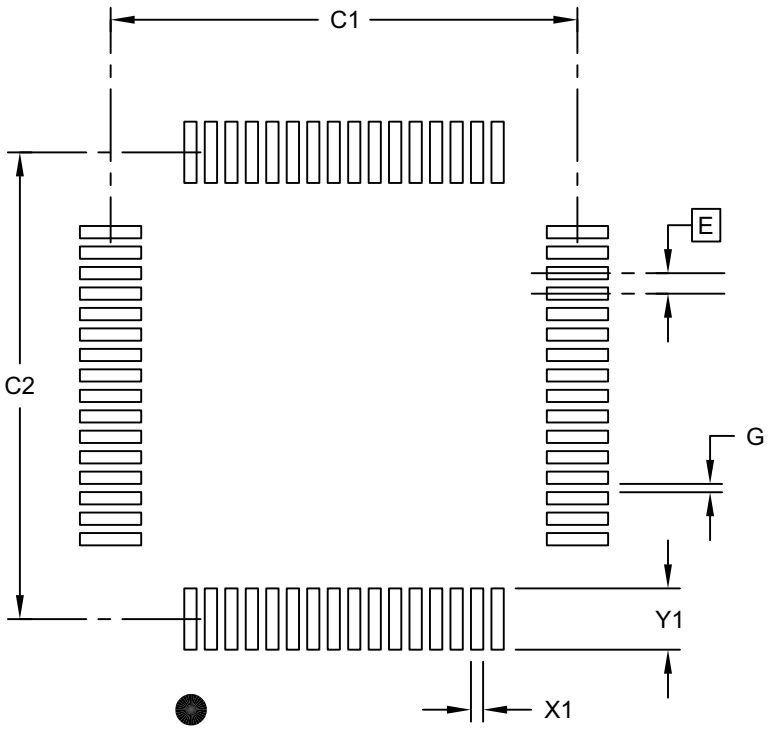
64-Lead Plastic Thin Quad Flatpack (PT)-10x10x1 mm Body, 2.00 mm Footprint [TQFP]

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	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		11.40	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		11.40	
Contact Pad Width (X28)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X28)	Y1			1.50
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 C04-2085B Sheet 1 of 1

TABLE A-3: ADC DIFFERENCES (CONTINUED)

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX Feature	PIC32MZ EF Feature
Scan Trigger Source	
On PIC32MX devices, there are four sources that can trigger a scan conversion in the ADC module: Auto, Timer3, INT0, and clearing the SAMP bit. SSRC<2:0> (AD1CON1<7:5>) 111 = Auto convert 110 = Reserved 101 = Reserved 100 = Reserved 011 = Reserved 010 = Timer3 period match 001 = Active transition on INT0 pin 000 = Clearing SAMP bit	On PIC32MZ EF devices, the list of sources for triggering a scan conversion has been expanded to include the comparators, Output Compare, and two additional Timers. In addition, trigger sources can be simulated by setting the RQCNVRT (ADCCON3<8>) bit. STRGSRC<4:0> (ADCCON1<20:16>) 11111 = Reserved • • • 01101 = Reserved 01100 = Comparator 2 COUT 01011 = Comparator 1 COUT 01010 = OCMP5 01001 = OCMP3 01000 = OCMP1 00111 = TMR5 match 00110 = TMR3 match 00101 = TMR1 match 00100 = INT0 00011 = Reserved 00010 = Global level software trigger (GLSWTRG) 00001 = Global software trigger (GSWTRG) 00000 = No trigger
Output Format	
On PIC32MX devices, the output format was decided for all ADC channels based on the setting of the FORM<2:0> bits. FORM<2:0> (AD1CON1<10:8>) 011 = Signed Fractional 16-bit 010 = Fractional 16-bit 001 = Signed Integer 16-bit 000 = Integer 16-bit 111 = Signed Fractional 32-bit 110 = Fractional 32-bit 101 = Signed Integer 32-bit 100 = Integer 32-bit	On PIC32MZ EF devices, the FRACT bit determines whether fractional or integer format is used. Then, each input can have its own setting for input (differential or single-ended) and sign (signed or unsigned) using the DIFFx and SIGNx bits in the ADCIMODx registers. FRACT (ADCCON1<23>) 1 = Fractional 0 = Integer DIFFx (ADCIMODy) 1 = Channel x is using Differential mode 0 = Channel x is using Single-ended mode SIGNx (ADCMODy) 1 = Channel x is using Signed Data mode 0 = Channel x is using Unsigned Data mode
Interrupts	
On PIC32MX devices, an interrupt is triggered from the ADC module when a certain number of conversions have taken place, irrespective of which channel was converted. SMPI<3:0> (AD1CON2<5:2>) 1111 = Interrupt for each 16th sample/convert sequence 1110 = Interrupt for each 15th sample/convert sequence • • • 0001 = Interrupt for each 2nd sample/convert sequence 0000 = Interrupt for each sample/convert sequence	On PIC32MZ EF devices, the ADC module can trigger an interrupt for each channel when it is converted. Use the Interrupt Controller bits, IEC1<31:27>, IEC2<31:0>, and IEC3<7:0>, to enable/disable them. In addition, the ADC support one global interrupt to indicate conversion on any number of channels. AGIENxx (ADCGIRQENx<y>) 1 = Data ready event will generate a Global ADC interrupt 0 = No global interrupt In addition, interrupts can be generated for filter and comparator events.

A.6 DMA

The DMA controller in PIC32MZ EF devices is similar to the DMA controller in PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices. New features include the extension of pattern matching to two by bytes and the addition of the optional Pattern Ignore mode. Table A-7 lists differences (indicated by **Bold** type) that will affect software migration.

TABLE A-7: DMA DIFFERENCES

PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX Feature	PIC32MZ EF Feature
Read/Write Status on Error	
	The RDWR bit has moved from DMASTAT<3> in PIC32MX5XX/6XX/7XX devices to DMASTAT<31> in PIC32MZ EF devices.
RDWR (DMASTAT<**3**>) 1 = Last DMA bus access when an error was detected was a read 0 = Last DMA bus access when an error was detected was a write	RDWR (DMASTAT<**31**>) 1 = Last DMA bus access when an error was detected was a read 0 = Last DMA bus access when an error was detected was a write
Source-to-Destination Transfer	
On PIC32MX devices, a DMA channel performs a read of the source data and completes the transfer of this data into the destination address before it is ready to read the next data from the source.	On PIC32MZ EF devices, the DMA implements a 4-deep queue for data transfers. A DMA channel reads the source data and places it into the queue, regardless of whether previous data in the queue has been delivered to the destination address.