MIXED SIGNAL MICROCONTROLLER

FEATURES

- Low Supply Voltage Range: 1.8 V to 3.6 V
- Ultra-Low Power Consumption
  - Active Mode: 250 µA at 1 MHz, 2.2 V
  - Standby Mode: 0.7 µA
  - Off Mode (RAM Retention): 0.1 µA
- Ultra-Fast Wake-Up From Standby Mode in Less Than 1 µs
- 16-Bit RISC Architecture, 62.5-ns Instruction Cycle Time
- Basic Clock Module Configurations
  - Internal Frequencies up to 16 MHz With Four Calibrated Frequencies to ±1%
  - Internal Very-Low-Power Low-Frequency Oscillator
  - 32-kHz Crystal
  - High-Frequency (HF) Crystal up to 16 MHz
  - Resonator
  - External Digital Clock Source
  - External Resistor
- 16-Bit Timer0_A3 With Three Capture/Compare Registers
- 16-Bit Timer1_A2 With Two Capture/Compare Registers
- On-Chip Comparator for Analog Signal Compare Function or Slope Analog-to-Digital (A/D) Conversion
- 10-Bit 200-ksps A/D Converter With Internal Reference, Sample-and-Hold, Autoscan, and Data Transfer Controller
- Universal Serial Communication Interface
  - Enhanced UART Supporting Auto-Baudrate Detection (LIN)
  - IrDA Encoder and Decoder
  - Synchronous SPI
  - I^2C™
- Brownout Detector
- Serial Onboard Programming, No External Programming Voltage Needed, Programmable Code Protection by Security Fuse
- Bootstrap Loader
- On-Chip Emulation Module
- Family Members Include:
  - MSP430F2132
    - 8KB + 256B Flash Memory
    - 512B RAM
  - MSP430F2122
    - 4KB + 256B Flash Memory
    - 512B RAM
  - MSP430F2112
    - 2KB + 256B Flash Memory
    - 256B RAM
- Available in 28-Pin TSSOP (PW) and 32-Pin QFN (RHB or RTV) Packages (See Table 1)
- For Complete Module Descriptions, See the *MSP430x2xx Family User's Guide*, Literature Number SLAU144

DESCRIPTION

The Texas Instruments MSP430™ family of ultra-low-power microcontrollers consists of several devices featuring different sets of peripherals targeted for various applications. The architecture, combined with five low-power modes, is optimized to achieve extended battery life in portable measurement applications. The device features a powerful 16-bit RISC CPU, 16-bit registers, and constant generators that contribute to maximum code efficiency. The digitally controlled oscillator (DCO) allows wake-up from low-power modes to active mode in less than 1 µs.

The MSP430F21x2 series is an ultra-low-power microcontroller with two built-in 16-bit timers, a fast 10-bit A/D converter with integrated reference and a data transfer controller (DTC), a comparator, built-in communication capability using the universal serial communication interface, and up to 24 I/O pins.

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

Table 1. Available Options

T_A	PACKAGED DEVICES(1)(2)		
	PLASTIC 28-PIN TSSOP (PW)	PLASTIC 32-PIN QFN (RHB)	PLASTIC 32-PIN QFN (RTV)
-40°C to 85°C	MSP430F2112IPW	MSP430F2112IRHB	MSP430F2112IRTV
	MSP430F2122IPW	MSP430F2122IRHB	MSP430F2122IRTV
	MSP430F2132IPW	MSP430F2132IRHB	MSP430F2132IRTV
-40°C to 105°C	MSP430F2112TPW	MSP430F2112TRHB	MSP430F2112TRTV
	MSP430F2122TPW	MSP430F2122TRHB	MSP430F2122TRTV
	MSP430F2132TPW	MSP430F2132TRHB	MSP430F2132TRTV

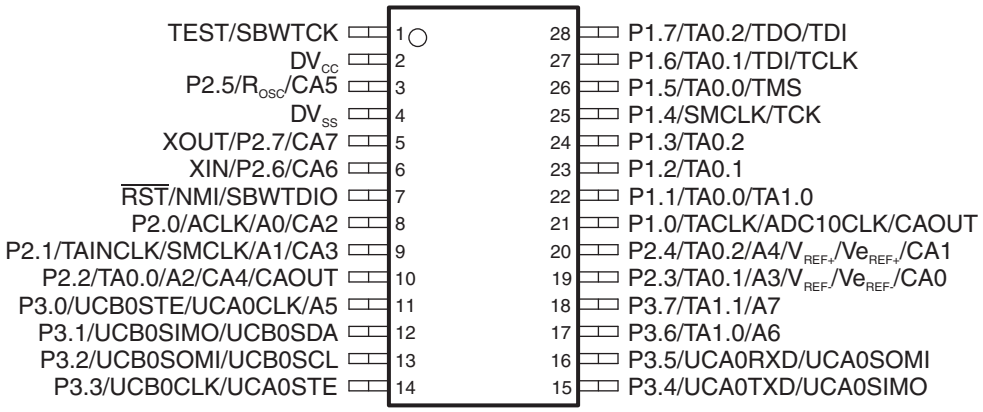
(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.
(2) Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.

Development Tool Support

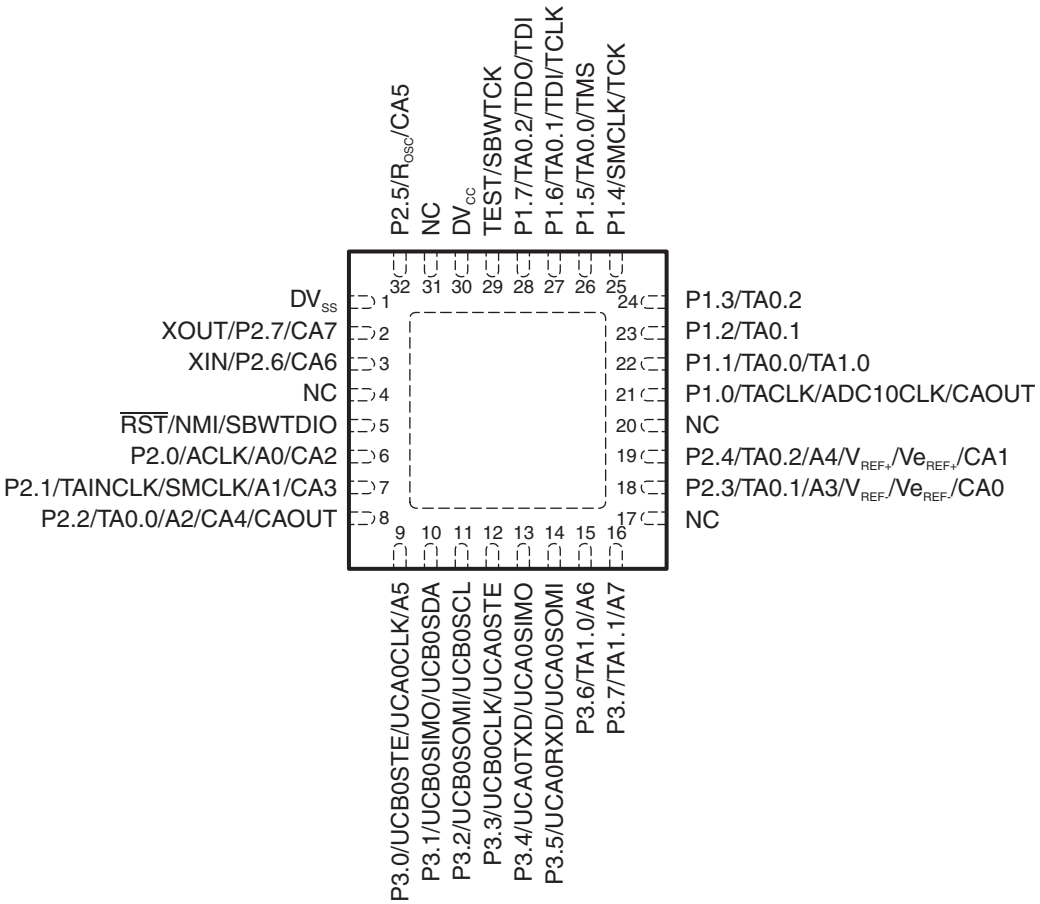
All MSP430 microcontrollers include an Embedded Emulation Module (EEM) that allows advanced debugging and programming through easy-to-use development tools. Recommended hardware options include:

- Debugging and Programming Interface
  - MSP-FET430UIF (USB)
  - MSP-FET430PIF (Parallel Port)
- Debugging and Programming Interface with Target Board
  - MSP-FET430U28 (PW package)
- Production Programmer
  - MSP-GANG430

Device Pinout, PW Package



Device Pinout, RHB or RTV Package



Functional Block Diagram

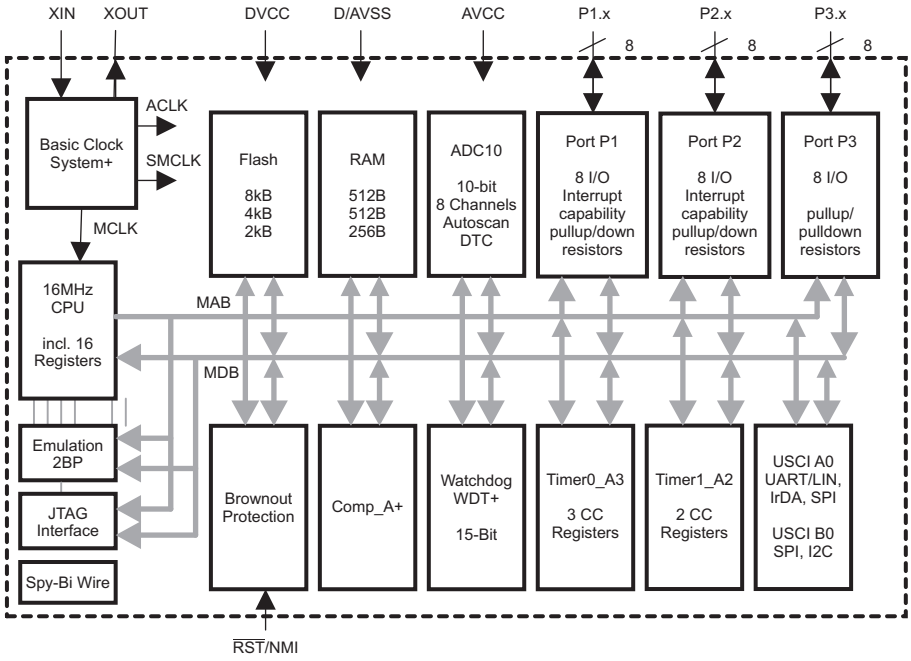


Table 2. Terminal Functions

TERMINAL			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
	PW	RHB, RTV		
P1.0/TACLK/ADC10CLK/CAOUT	21	21	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, clock signal TACLK input Timer1_A2, clock signal TACLK input ADC10, conversion clock Comparator_A+ output
P1.1/TA0.0/TA1.0	22	22	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, capture: CCI0A input, compare: Out0 Output Timer1_A2, capture: CCI0A input
P1.2/TA0.1	23	23	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, capture: CCI1A input, compare: Out1 Output
P1.3/TA0.2	24	24	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, capture: CCI2A input, compare: Out2 Output
P1.4/SMCLK/TCK	25	25	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin SMCLK signal output Test Clock input for device programming and test
P1.5/TA0.0/TMS	26	26	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, compare: Out0 Output JTAG test mode select, input terminal for device programming and test
P1.6/TA0.1/TDI/TCLK	27	27	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, compare: Out1 Output JTAG test data input or test clock input in programming an test
P1.7/TA0.2/TDO/TDI	28	28	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, compare: Out2 Output JTAG test data output terminal or test data input in programming an test
P2.0/ACLK/A0/CA2	8	6	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin ACLK signal output ADC10 analog input A0 Comparator_A+ input
P2.1/TAINCLK/SMCLK/A1/CA3	9	7	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin SMCLK signal output Timer0_A3, clock signal TACLK input Timer1_A2, clock signal TACLK input ADC10 analog input A1 Comparator_A+ input
P2.2/TA0.0/A2/CA4/CAOUT	10	8	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, capture: CCI0B input, compare: Out0 Output ADC10 analog input A2 Comparator_A+ input Comparator_A+ output
P2.3/TA0.1/A3/V_{REF-}/Ve_{REF-}/CA0	19	18	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, compare: Out1 Output ADC10 analog input A3 / negative reference Comparator_A+ input

Table 2. Terminal Functions (continued)

TERMINAL			I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
	PW	RHB, RTV		
P2.4/TA0.2/A4/V_{REF+}/Ve_{REF+}/CA1	20	19	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer0_A3, compare: Out2 Output ADC10 analog input A4 / positive reference Comparator_A+ input
XIN/P2.6/CA6	6	3	I/O	Input terminal of crystal oscillator General-purpose digital I/O pin Comparator_A+ input
XOUT/P2.7/CA7	5	2	I/O	Output terminal of crystal oscillator General-purpose digital I/O pin Comparator_A+ input
P3.0/UCB0STE/UCA0CLK/A5	11	9	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin USCI_B0 slave transmit enable/USCI_A0 clock input/output ADC10 analog input A5
P3.1/UCB0SIMO/UCB0SDA	12	10	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin USCI_B0 slave in/master out in SPI mode, SDA I2C data in I2C mode
P3.2/UCB0SOMI/UCB0SCL	13	11	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin USCI_B0 slave out/master in in SPI mode, SCL I2C clock in I2C mode
P3.3/UCB0CLK/UCA0STE	14	12	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O USCI_B0 clock input/output, USCI_A0 slave transmit enable
P3.4/UCA0TXD/UCA0SIMO	15	13	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin USCI_A0 transmit data output in UART mode, slave data in/master out in SPI mode
P3.5/UCA0RXD/UCA0SOMI	16	14	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin USCI_A0 receive data input in UART mode, slave data out/master in in SPI mode
P3.6/TA1.0/A6	17	15	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer1_A2, capture: CCI0B input, compare: Out0 Output ADC10 analog input A6
P3.7/TA1.1/A7	18	16	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer1_A2, capture: CCI1A input, compare: Out1 Output ADC10 analog input A7
$\overline{RST}$/NMI/SBWTDIO	7	5	I	Reset or nonmaskable interrupt input Spy-Bi-Wire test data input/output during programming and test
TEST/SBWTCK	1	29	I	Selects test mode for JTAG pins on Port 1. The device protection fuse is connected to TEST.
P2.5/R_{OSC}/CA5	3	32	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Input for external resistor defining the DCO nominal frequency Comparator_A+ input
DV_{CC}	2	30		Digital supply voltage
DV_{SS}	4	1		Digital supply voltage
NC	NA	4, 17, 20, 31		Not connected internally. Connection to V_{SS} is recommended.
QFN Pad	NA	Pad		QFN package pad (RHB, RTV packages). Connection to DV_{SS} is recommended.

SHORT-FORM DESCRIPTION

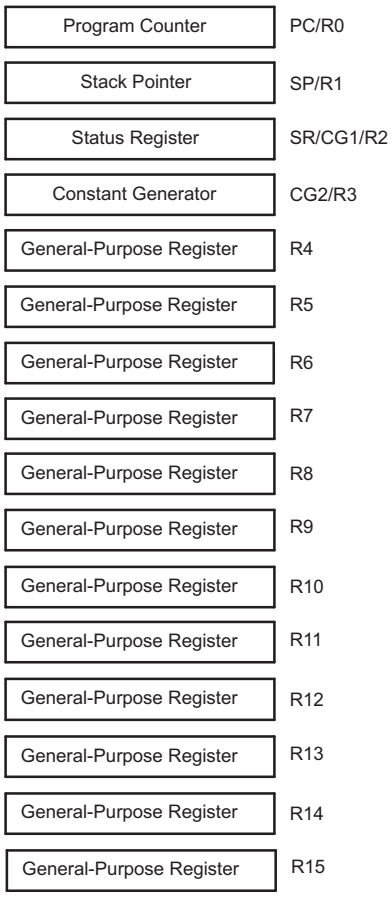
CPU

The MSP430™ CPU has a 16-bit RISC architecture that is highly transparent to the application. All operations, other than program-flow instructions, are performed as register operations in conjunction with seven addressing modes for source operand and four addressing modes for destination operand.

The CPU is integrated with 16 registers that provide reduced instruction execution time. The register-to-register operation execution time is one cycle of the CPU clock.

Four of the registers, R0 to R3, are dedicated as program counter, stack pointer, status register, and constant generator respectively. The remaining registers are general-purpose registers.

Peripherals are connected to the CPU using data, address, and control buses and can be handled with all instructions.



Instruction Set

The instruction set consists of 51 instructions with three formats and seven address modes. Each instruction can operate on word and byte data. Table 3 shows examples of the three types of instruction formats; Table 4 shows the address modes.

Table 3. Instruction Word Formats

INSTRUCTION FORMAT	EXAMPLE	OPERATION
Dual operands, source-destination	ADD R4,R5	R4 + R5 → R5
Single operands, destination only	CALL R8	PC → (TOS), R8 → PC
Relative jump, unconditional/conditional	JNE	Jump-on-equal bit = 0

Table 4. Address Mode Descriptions

ADDRESS MODE	S(1)	D(2)	SYNTAX	EXAMPLE	OPERATION
Register	✓	✓	MOV Rs,Rd	MOV R10,R11	R10 → R11
Indexed	✓	✓	MOV X(Rn),Y(Rm)	MOV 2(R5),6(R6)	M(2+R5) → M(6+R6)
Symbolic (PC relative)	✓	✓	MOV EDE,TONI		M(EDE) → M(TONI)
Absolute	✓	✓	MOV &MEM,&TCDAT		M(MEM) → M(TCDAT)
Indirect	✓		MOV @Rn,Y(Rm)	MOV @R10,Tab(R6)	M(R10) → M(Tab+R6)
Indirect autoincrement	✓		MOV @Rn+,Rm	MOV @R10+,R11	M(R10) → R11 R10 + 2 → R10
Immediate	✓		MOV #X,TONI	MOV #45,TONI	#45 → M(TONI)

(1) S = source
(2) D = destination

Operating Modes

The MSP430 microcontrollers have one active mode and five software-selectable low-power modes of operation. An interrupt event can wake up the device from any of the five low-power modes, service the request, and restore back to the low-power mode on return from the interrupt program.

The following six operating modes can be configured by software:

- Active mode (AM)
  - All clocks are active.
- Low-power mode 0 (LPM0)
  - CPU is disabled.
  - ACLK and SMCLK remain active. MCLK is disabled.
- Low-power mode 1 (LPM1)
  - CPU is disabled ACLK and SMCLK remain active. MCLK is disabled.
  - DCO dc-generator is disabled if DCO not used in active mode.
- Low-power mode 2 (LPM2)
  - CPU is disabled.
  - MCLK and SMCLK are disabled.
  - DCO dc-generator remains enabled.
  - ACLK remains active.
- Low-power mode 3 (LPM3)
  - CPU is disabled.
  - MCLK and SMCLK are disabled.
  - DCO dc-generator is disabled.
  - ACLK remains active.
- Low-power mode 4 (LPM4)
  - CPU is disabled.
  - ACLK is disabled.
  - MCLK and SMCLK are disabled.
  - DCO dc-generator is disabled.
  - Crystal oscillator is stopped.

Interrupt Vector Addresses

The interrupt vectors and the power-up starting address are located in the address range of 0xFFFF to 0xFFC0. The vector contains the 16-bit address of the appropriate interrupt handler instruction sequence.

If the reset vector (located at address 0xFFFE) contains 0xFFFF (for example, if flash is not programmed), the CPU goes into LPM4 immediately after power up.

Table 5. Interrupt Vector Addresses

INTERRUPT SOURCE	INTERRUPT FLAG	SYSTEM INTERRUPT	WORD ADDRESS	PRIORITY
Power-up External reset Watchdog Flash key violation PC out of range(2)	PORIFG RSTIFG WDTIFG KEYV(1)	Reset	0xFFFE	31, highest
NMI Oscillator fault Flash memory access violation	NMIIFG OFIFG ACCVIFG(1)(3)	(Non)maskable (Non)maskable (Non)maskable	0xFFFC	30
Timer1_A2	TA1CCR0 CCIFG(4)	Maskable	0xFFFA	29
Timer1_A2	TA1CCR1 CCIFG, TA1CTL TAIFG(1)(4)	Maskable	0xFFF8	28
Comparator_A+	CAIFG	Maskable	0xFFF6	27
Watchdog timer	WDTIFG	Maskable	0xFFF4	26
Timer0_A3	TA0CCR0 CCIFG(4)	Maskable	0xFFF2	25
Timer0_A3	TA0CCR1 CCIFG, TA0CCR2 CCIFG, TA0CTL TAIFG(1)(4)	Maskable	0xFFF0	24
USCI_A0/USCI_B0 receive USCI_B0 I2C status	UCA0RXIFG, UCB0RXIFG(1)(5)	Maskable	0xFFEE	23
USCI_A0/USCI_B0 transmit USCI_B0 I2C receive/transmit	UCA0TXIFG, UCB0TXIFG(1)(6)	Maskable	0xFFEC	22
ADC10	ADC10IFG(4)	Maskable	0xFFEA	21
			0xFFE8	20
I/O port P2 (eight flags)	P2IFG.0 to P2IFG.7(1)(4)	Maskable	0xFFE6	19
I/O port P1 (eight flags)	P1IFG.0 to P1IFG.7(1)(4)	Maskable	0xFFE4	18
			0xFFE2	17
			0xFFE0	16
See (7)			0xFFDE	15
See (8)			0xFFDC to 0xFFC0	14 to 0, lowest

(1) Multiple source flags
(2) A reset is generated if the CPU tries to fetch instructions from within the module register memory address range (0x0000 to 0x01FF) or from within unused address range.
(3) (non)-maskable: the individual interrupt-enable bit can disable an interrupt event, but the general interrupt enable cannot.
Nonmaskable: neither the individual nor the general interrupt-enable bit will disable an interrupt event.
(4) Interrupt flags are located in the module.
(5) In SPI mode: UCB0RXIFG. In I2C mode: UCALIFG, UCNACKIFG, ICSTTIFG, UCSTPIFG
(6) In UART/SPI mode: UCB0TXIFG. In I2C mode: UCB0RXIFG, UCB0TXIFG
(7) This location is used as bootstrap loader security key (BSLSKEY).
A 0xAA55 at this location disables the BSL completely.
A zero (0x0) disables the erasure of the flash if an invalid password is supplied.
(8) The interrupt vectors at addresses 0xFFDC to 0xFFC0 are not used in this device and can be used for regular program code if necessary.

Special Function Registers

Most interrupt and module enable bits are collected into the lowest address space. Special function register bits not allocated to a functional purpose are not physically present in the device. Simple software access is provided with this arrangement.

Legend

rw	Bit can be read and written.
rw-0, 1	Bit can be read and written. It is Reset or Set by PUC.
rw-(0), (1)	Bit can be read and written. It is Reset or Set by POR.
	SFR bit is not present in device.

Table 6. Interrupt Enable 1

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
00h			ACCVIE	NMIIE			OFIE	WDTIE
			rw-0	rw-0			rw-0	rw-0

WDTIE	Watchdog timer interrupt enable. Inactive if watchdog mode is selected. Active if watchdog timer is configured in interval timer mode.
OFIE	Oscillator fault interrupt enable
NMIIE	(Non)maskable interrupt enable
ACCVIE	Flash access violation interrupt enable

Table 7. Interrupt Enable 2

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
01h					UCB0TXIE	UCB0RXIE	UCA0TXIE	UCA0RXIE
					rw-0	rw-0	rw-0	rw-0

UCA0RXIE	USCI_A0 receive-interrupt enable
UCA0TXIE	USCI_A0 transmit-interrupt enable
UCB0RXIE	USCI_B0 receive-interrupt enable
UCB0TXIE	USCI_B0 transmit-interrupt enable

Table 8. Interrupt Flag Register 1

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
02h				NMIIFG	RSTIFG	PORIFG	OFIFG	WDTIFG
				rw-0	rw-(0)	rw-(1)	rw-1	rw-(0)

WDTIFG	Set on watchdog timer overflow (in watchdog mode) or security key violation. Reset on V_{CC} power-up or a reset condition at $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin in reset mode.
OFIFG	Flag set on oscillator fault
RSTIFG	External reset interrupt flag. Set on a reset condition at $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin in reset mode. Reset on V_{CC} power up.
PORIFG	Power-on reset interrupt flag. Set on V_{CC} power up.
NMIIFG	Set via $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin

Table 9. Interrupt Flag Register 2

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
03h					UCB0TXIFG	UCB0RXIFG	UCA0TXIFG	UCA0RXIFG
					rw-1	rw-0	rw-1	rw-0

UCA0RXIFG	USCI_A0 receive-interrupt flag
UCA0TXIFG	USCI_A0 transmit-interrupt flag
UCB0RXIFG	USCI_B0 receive-interrupt flag
UCB0TXIFG	USCI_B0 transmit-interrupt flag

Memory Organization

Table 10. Memory Organization

		MSP430F2112	MSP430F2122	MSP430F2132
Memory	Size	2 KB	4 KB	8 KB
Main: interrupt vector	Flash	0xFFFF to 0xFFC0	0xFFFF to 0xFFC0	0xFFFF to 0xFFC0
Main: code memory	Flash	0xFFFF to 0xF800	0xFFFF to 0xF000	0xFFFF to 0xE000
Information memory	Size	256 Byte	256 Byte	256 Byte
	Flash	0x10FFh to 0x1000	0x10FFh to 0x1000	0x10FFh to 0x1000
Boot memory	Size	1 KB	1 KB	1 KB
	ROM	0x0FFF to 0x0C00	0x0FFF to 0x0C00	0x0FFF to 0x0C00
RAM	Size	256 B	512 Byte	512 Byte
		0x02FF to 0x0200	0x03FF to 0x0200	0x03FF to 0x0200
Peripherals	16-bit	0x01FF to 0x0100	0x01FF to 0x0100	0x01FF to 0x0100
	8-bit	0x00FF to 0x0010	0x00FF to 0x0010	0x00FF to 0x0010
	8-bit SFR	0x000F to 0x0000	0x000F to 0x0000	0x000F to 0x0000

Bootstrap Loader (BSL)

The MSP430 bootstrap loader (BSL) enables users to program the flash memory or RAM using a UART serial interface. Access to the MSP430 memory via the BSL is protected by user-defined password. For complete description of the features of the BSL and its implementation, see the *MSP430 Programming Via the Bootstrap Loader User's Guide*, literature number SLAU319.

Table 11. BSL Function Pins

BSL FUNCTION	PW PACKAGE PINS	RHB, RTV PACKAGE PINS
Data transmit	22 - P1.1	22 - P1.1
Data receive	10 - P2.2	8 - P2.2

Flash Memory

The flash memory can be programmed via the JTAG port, the bootstrap loader, or in-system by the CPU. The CPU can perform single-byte and single-word writes to the flash memory. Features of the flash memory include:

- Flash memory has n segments of main memory and four segments of information memory (A to D) of 64 bytes each. Each segment in main memory is 512 bytes in size.
- Segments 0 to n may be erased in one step, or each segment may be individually erased.
- Segments A to D can be erased individually, or as a group with segments 0 to n.
  Segments A to D are also called *information memory*.
- Segment A contains calibration data. After reset, segment A is protected against programming and erasing. It can be unlocked, but care should be taken not to erase this segment if the device-specific calibration data is required.

Peripherals

Peripherals are connected to the CPU through data, address, and control buses and can be handled using all instructions. For complete module descriptions, see the *MSP430x2xx Family User's Guide* (SLAU144).

Oscillator and System Clock

The clock system is supported by the basic clock module that includes support for a 32768-Hz watch crystal oscillator, an internal very-low-power low-frequency oscillator, an internal digitally-controlled oscillator (DCO), and a high-frequency crystal oscillator. The basic clock module is designed to meet the requirements of both low system cost and low power consumption. The internal DCO provides a fast turn-on clock source and stabilizes in less than 1 µs. The basic clock module provides the following clock signals:

- Auxiliary clock (ACLK), sourced from a 32768-Hz watch crystal, a high-frequency crystal, or the internal very-low-power LF oscillator.
- Main clock (MCLK), the system clock used by the CPU.
- Sub-Main clock (SMCLK), the sub-system clock used by the peripheral modules.

The DCO settings to calibrate the DCO output frequency are stored in the information memory segment A.

Calibration Data Stored in Information Memory Segment A

Calibration data is stored for both the DCO and for ADC10 organized in a tag-length-value (TLV) structure.

Table 12. Tags Used by the ADC Calibration Tags

NAME	ADDRESS	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
TAG_DCO_30	0x10F6	0x01	DCO frequency calibration at V_{CC} = 3 V and T_A = 30°C at calibration
TAG_ADC10_1	0x10DA	0x08	ADC10_1 calibration tag
TAG_EMPTY	-	0xFE	Identifier for empty memory areas

Table 13. Labels Used by the ADC Calibration Tags

LABEL	CONDITION AT CALIBRATION / DESCRIPTION	SIZE	ADDRESS OFFSET
CAL_ADC_25T85	INCHx = 0x1010, REF2_5 = 1, T_A = 85°C	word	0x0010
CAL_ADC_25T30	INCHx = 0x1010, REF2_5 = 1, T_A = 30°C	word	0x000E
CAL_ADC_25VREF_FACTOR	REF2_5 = 1, T_A = 30°C, I_{VREF+} = 1 mA	word	0x000C
CAL_ADC_15T85	INCHx = 0x1010, REF2_5 = 0, T_A = 85°C	word	0x000A
CAL_ADC_15T30	INCHx = 0x1010, REF2_5 = 0, T_A = 30°C	word	0x0008
CAL_ADC_15VREF_FACTOR	REF2_5 = 0, T_A = 30°C, I_{VREF+} = 0.5 mA	word	0x0006
CAL_ADC_OFFSET	External V_{REF} = 1.5 V, $f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5 MHz	word	0x0004
CAL_ADC_GAIN_FACTOR	External V_{REF} = 1.5 V, $f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5 MHz	word	0x0002
CAL_BC1_1MHz	-	byte	0x0009
CAL_DCO_1MHz	-	byte	0x0008
CAL_BC1_8MHz	-	byte	0x0007
CAL_DCO_8MHz	-	byte	0x0006
CAL_BC1_12MHz	-	byte	0x0005
CAL_DCO_12MHz	-	byte	0x0004
CAL_BC1_16MHz	-	byte	0x0003
CAL_DCO_16MHz	-	byte	0x0002

Brownout

The brownout circuit is implemented to provide the proper internal reset signal to the device during power on and power off.

Digital I/O

There are three 8-bit I/O ports implemented—ports P1, P2, and P3:

- All individual I/O bits are independently programmable.
- Any combination of input, output, and interrupt condition is possible.
- Edge-selectable interrupt input capability for all eight bits of port P1 and P2.
- Read/write access to port-control registers is supported by all instructions.
- Each I/O has an individually programmable pullup/pulldown resistor.

The MSP430F21x2 devices provide up to 24 total port I/O pins available externally. See the device pinout for more information.

Watchdog Timer (WDT+)

The primary function of the WDT+ module is to perform a controlled system restart after a software problem occurs. If the selected time interval expires, a system reset is generated. If the watchdog function is not needed in an application, the module can be disabled or configured as an interval timer and can generate interrupts at selected time intervals.

ADC10

The ADC10 module supports fast, 10-bit analog-to-digital conversions. The module implements a 10-bit SAR core, sample select control, reference generator and data transfer controller, or DTC, for automatic conversion result handling allowing ADC samples to be converted and stored without any CPU intervention.

Comparator_A+

The primary function of the comparator_A+ module is to support precision slope analog-to-digital conversions, battery-voltage supervision, and monitoring of external analog signals.

Timer0_A3

Timer0_A3 is a 16-bit timer/counter with three capture/compare registers. Timer0_A3 can support multiple capture/compares, PWM outputs, and interval timing. Timer0_A3 also has extensive interrupt capabilities. Interrupts may be generated from the counter on overflow conditions and from each of the capture/compare registers.

Table 14. Timer0_A3 Signal Connections

INPUT PIN NUMBER		DEVICE INPUT SIGNAL	MODULE INPUT NAME	MODULE BLOCK	MODULE OUTPUT SIGNAL	OUTPUT PIN NUMBER	
PW	RHB, RTV					PW	RHB, RTV
21 - P1.0	21 - P1.0	TACLK	TACLK	Timer	NA		
		ACLK	ACLK				
		SMCLK	SMCLK				
9 - P2.1	7 - P2.1	TAINCLK	INCLK				
22 - P1.1	22 - P1.1	TA0	CCI0A	CCR0	TA0	22 - P1.1	22 - P1.1
10 - P2.2	8 - P2.2	TA0	CCI0B			26 - P1.5	26 - P1.5
		DV_{SS}	GND			10 - P2.2	8 - P2.2
		DV_{CC}	V_{CC}			ADC10 (internal)	ADC10 (internal)
23 - P1.2	23 - P1.2	TA1	CCI1A	CCR1	TA1	23 - P1.2	23 - P1.2
		CAOUT (internal)	CCI1B			27 - P1.6	27 - P1.6
		DV_{SS}	GND			19 - P2.3	18 - P2.3
		DV_{CC}	V_{CC}			ADC10 (internal)	ADC10 (internal)
24 - P1.3	24 - P1.3	TA2	CCI2A	CCR2	TA2	24 - P1.3	24 - P1.3
		ACLK (internal)	CCI2B			28 - P1.7	28 - P1.7
		DV_{SS}	GND			20 - P2.4	19 - P2.4
		DV_{CC}	V_{CC}			ADC10 (internal)	ADC10 (internal)

Timer1_A2

Timer1_A2 is a 16-bit timer/counter with two capture/compare registers. Timer1_A2 can support multiple capture/compares, PWM outputs, and interval timing. Timer1_A2 also has extensive interrupt capabilities. Interrupts may be generated from the counter on overflow conditions and from each of the capture/compare registers.

Table 15. Timer1_A2 Signal Connections

INPUT PIN NUMBER		DEVICE INPUT SIGNAL	MODULE INPUT NAME	MODULE BLOCK	MODULE OUTPUT SIGNAL	OUTPUT PIN NUMBER	
PW	RHB, RTV					PW	RHB, RTV
21 - P1.0	21 - P1.0	TACLK	TACLK	Timer	NA		
		ACLK	ACLK				
		SMCLK	SMCLK				
9 - P2.1	7 - P2.1	TAINCLK	INCLK				
22 - P1.1	22 - P1.1	TA0	CCI0A	CCR0	TA0	17 - P3.6	15 - P3.6
17 - P3.6	15 - P3.6	TA0	CCI0B				
		DV_{SS}	GND				
		DV_{CC}	V_{CC}				
18 - P3.7	16 - P3.7	TA1	CCI1A	CCR1	TA1	18 - P3.7	16 - P3.7
		CAOUT (internal)	CCI1B				
		DV_{SS}	GND				
		DV_{CC}	V_{CC}				

Universal Serial Communications Interface (USCI)

The USCI module is used for serial data communication. The USCI module supports synchronous communication protocols like SPI (3 or 4 pin), I2C and asynchronous communication protocols such as UART, enhanced UART with automatic baudrate detection (LIN), and IrDA.

USCI_A0 provides support for SPI (3 or 4 pin), UART, enhanced UART, and IrDA.

USCI_B0 provides support for SPI (3 or 4 pin) and I2C.

Peripheral File Map

Table 16. Peripherals With Word Access

MODULE	REGISTER NAME	SHORT NAME	ADDRESS OFFSET
ADC10	ADC data transfer start address	ADC10SA	0x01BC
	ADC memory	ADC10MEM	0x01B4
	ADC control register 1	ADC10CTL1	0x01B2
	ADC control register 0	ADC10CTL0	0x01B0
	ADC analog enable 0	ADC10AE0	0x004A
	ADC analog enable 1	ADC10AE1	0x004B
	ADC data transfer control register 1	ADC10DTC1	0x0049
	ADC data transfer control register 0	ADC10DTC0	0x0048
Timer0_A3	Capture/compare register	TA0CCR2	0x0176
	Capture/compare register	TA0CCR1	0x0174
	Capture/compare register	TA0CCR0	0x0172
	Timer0_A3 register	TA0R	0x0170
	Capture/compare control	TA0CCTL2	0x0166
	Capture/compare control	TA0CCTL1	0x0164
	Capture/compare control	TA0CCTL0	0x0162
	Timer0_A3 control	TA0CTL	0x0160
	Timer0_A3 interrupt vector	TA0IV	0x012E
Timer1_A2	Capture/compare register	TA1CCR1	0x0194
	Capture/compare register	TA1CCR0	0x0192
	Timer1_A2 register	TA1R	0x0190
	Capture/compare control	TA1CCTL1	0x0184
	Capture/compare control	TA1CCTL0	0x0182
	Timer1_A2 control	TA1CTL	0x0180
	Timer1_A2 interrupt vector	TA1IV	0x011E
Flash Memory	Flash control 3	FCTL3	0x012C
	Flash control 2	FCTL2	0x012A
	Flash control 1	FCTL1	0x0128
Watchdog Timer+	Watchdog/timer control	WDTCTL	0x0120

Table 17. Peripherals With Byte Access

MODULE	REGISTER NAME	SHORT NAME	ADDRESS OFFSET
USCI_B0	USCI_B0 transmit buffer	UCB0TXBUF	0x06F
	USCI_B0 receive buffer	UCB0RXBUF	0x06E
	USCI_B0 status	UCB0STAT	0x06D
	USCI B0 I2C Interrupt enable	UCB0CIE	0x06C
	USCI_B0 bit rate control 1	UCB0BR1	0x06B
	USCI_B0 bit rate control 0	UCB0BR0	0x06A
	USCI_B0 control 1	UCB0CTL1	0x069
	USCI_B0 control 0	UCB0CTL0	0x068
	USCI_B0 I2C slave address	UCB0SA	0x011A
	USCI_B0 I2C own address	UCB0OA	0x0118

Table 17. Peripherals With Byte Access (continued)

MODULE	REGISTER NAME	SHORT NAME	ADDRESS OFFSET
USCI_A0	USCI_A0 transmit buffer	UCA0TXBUF	0x0067
	USCI_A0 receive buffer	UCA0RXBUF	0x0066
	USCI_A0 status	UCA0STAT	0x0065
	USCI_A0 modulation control	UCA0MCTL	0x0064
	USCI_A0 baud rate control 1	UCA0BR1	0x0063
	USCI_A0 baud rate control 0	UCA0BR0	0x0062
	USCI_A0 control 1	UCA0CTL1	0x0061
	USCI_A0 control 0	UCA0CTL0	0x0060
	USCI_A0 IrDA receive control	UCA0IRRCTL	0x005F
	USCI_A0 IrDA transmit control	UCA0IRTCTL	0x005E
	USCI_A0 auto baud rate control	UCA0ABCTL	0x005D
Comparator_A+	Comparator_A port disable	CAPD	0x005B
	Comparator_A control 2	CACTL2	0x005A
	Comparator_A control 1	CACTL1	0x0059
Basic Clock System+	Basic clock system control 3	BCSCTL3	0x0053
	Basic clock system control 2	BCSCTL2	0x0058
	Basic clock system control 1	BCSCTL1	0x0057
	DCO clock frequency control	DCOCTL	0x0056
Port P3	Port P3 resistor enable	P3REN	0x0010
	Port P3 selection	P3SEL	0x001B
	Port P3 direction	P3DIR	0x001A
	Port P3 output	P3OUT	0x0019
	Port P3 input	P3IN	0x0018
Port P2	Port P2 selection 2	P2SEL2	0x0042
	Port P2 resistor enable	P2REN	0x002F
	Port P2 selection	P2SEL	0x002E
	Port P2 interrupt enable	P2IE	0x002D
	Port P2 interrupt edge select	P2IES	0x002C
	Port P2 interrupt flag	P2IFG	0x002B
	Port P2 direction	P2DIR	0x002A
	Port P2 output	P2OUT	0x0029
	Port P2 input	P2IN	0x0028
Port P1	Port P1 selection 2 register	P1SEL2	0x0041
	Port P1 resistor enable	P1REN	0x0027
	Port P1 selection	P1SEL	0x0026
	Port P1 interrupt enable	P1IE	0x0025
	Port P1 interrupt edge select	P1IES	0x0024
	Port P1 interrupt flag	P1IFG	0x0023
	Port P1 direction	P1DIR	0x0022
	Port P1 output	P1OUT	0x0021
	Port P1 input	P1IN	0x0020
Special Function	SFR interrupt flag 2	IFG2	0x0003
	SFR interrupt flag 1	IFG1	0x0002
	SFR interrupt enable 2	IE2	0x0001
	SFR interrupt enable 1	IE1	0x0000

Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

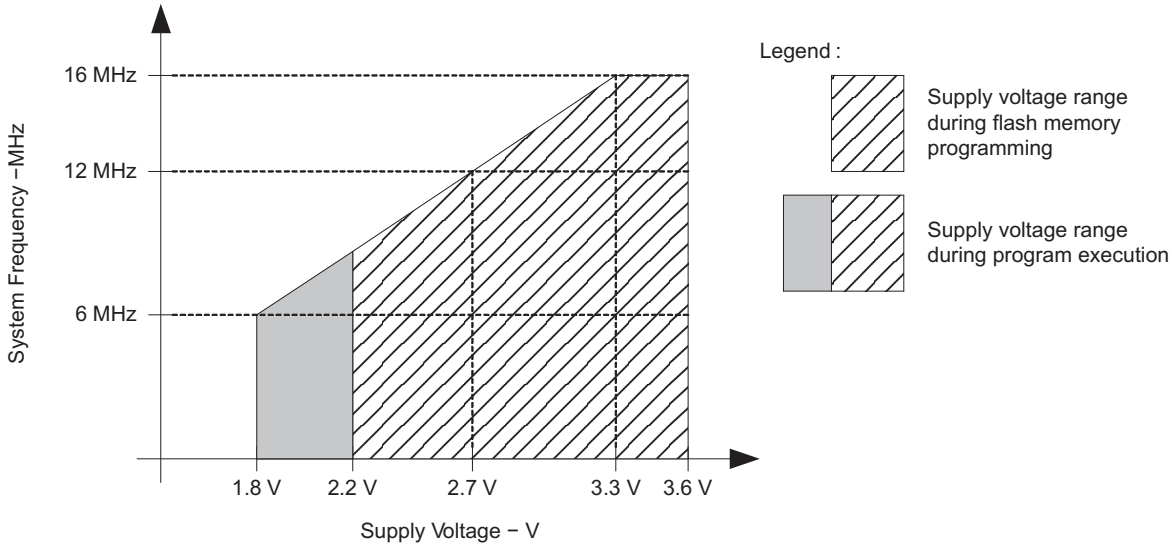
Voltage applied at V_{CC} to V_{SS}		-0.3 V to 4.1 V
Voltage applied to any pin (2)		-0.3 V to V_{CC} + 0.3 V
Diode current at any device terminal		±2 mA
Storage temperature, T_{stg} (3)	Unprogrammed device	-55°C to 150°C
	Programmed device	-55°C to 150°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *absolute maximum ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All voltages referenced to V_{SS}. The JTAG fuse-blow voltage, V_{FB}, is allowed to exceed the absolute maximum rating. The voltage is applied to the TEST pin when blowing the JTAG fuse.
(3) Higher temperature may be applied during board soldering process according to the current JEDEC J-STD-020 specification with peak reflow temperatures not higher than classified on the device label on the shipping boxes or reels.

Recommended Operating Conditions(1)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage, $AV_{CC} = DV_{CC} = V_{CC}$	During program execution	1.8		3.6	V
		During flash memory programming	2.2		3.6	
V_{SS}	Supply voltage	$AV_{SS} = DV_{SS} = V_{SS}$	0		0	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	I version	-40		85	°C
		T version	-40		105	
f_{SYSTEM}	Processor frequency (maximum MCLK frequency) (2) (1) (see Figure 1)	V_{CC} = 1.8 V, Duty cycle = 50% ±10%	dc		6	MHz
		V_{CC} = 2.7 V, Duty cycle = 50% ±10%	dc		12	
		V_{CC} ≥ 3.3 V, Duty cycle = 50% ±10%	dc		16	

(1) Modules might have a different maximum input clock specification. See the specification of the respective module in this data sheet.
(2) The MSP430 CPU is clocked directly with MCLK. Both the high and low phase of MCLK must not exceed the pulse width of the specified maximum frequency.



NOTE: Minimum processor frequency is defined by system clock. Flash program or erase operations require a minimum V_{CC} of 2.2 V.

Figure 1. Operating Area

Active Mode Supply Current (into DV_{CC} + AV_{CC}) Excluding External Current

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)(1)(2)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{AM,1MHz}$	Active mode (AM) current (1 MHz)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 1 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 32768 Hz, Program executes in flash, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 0, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0		2.2 V		250	340	µA
				3 V		350	450	
$I_{AM,1MHz}$	Active mode (AM) current (1 MHz)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 1 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 32768 Hz, Program executes in RAM, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 0, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0		2.2 V		220		µA
				3 V		300		
$I_{AM,4kHz}$	Active mode (AM) current (4 kHz)	$f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK} = f_{ACLK}$ = 32768 Hz / 8 = 4096 Hz, f_{DCO} = 0 Hz, Program executes in flash, SELMx = 11, SELS = 1, DIVMx = DIVSx = DIVAx = 11, CPUOFF = 0, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V		2	5	µA
			105°C				6	
			-40°C to 85°C	3 V		3	7	
			105°C				9	
$I_{AM,100kHz}$	Active mode (AM) current (100 kHz)	$f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK} = f_{DCO(0, 0)}$ ≈ 100 kHz, f_{ACLK} = 0 Hz, Program executes in flash, RSELx = 0, DCOx = 0, CPUOFF = 0, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 1	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V		60	85	µA
			105°C				90	
			-40°C to 85°C	3 V		72	95	
			105°C				100	

(1) All inputs are tied to 0 V or V_{CC}. Outputs do not source or sink any current.
(2) The currents are characterized with a Micro Crystal CC4V-T1A SMD crystal with a load capacitance of 9 pF. The internal and external load capacitance is chosen to closely match the required 9 pF.

Typical Characteristics - Active-Mode Supply Current (Into DV_{CC} + AV_{CC})

ACTIVE-MODE CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE T_A = 25°C

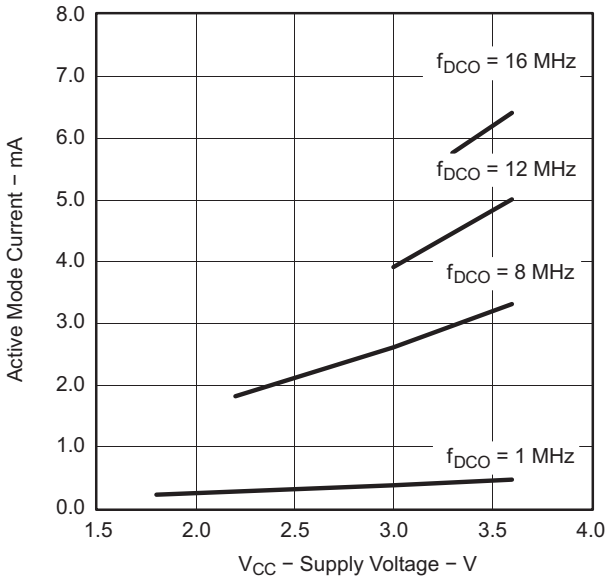


Figure 2.

ACTIVE-MODE CURRENT vs DCO FREQUENCY

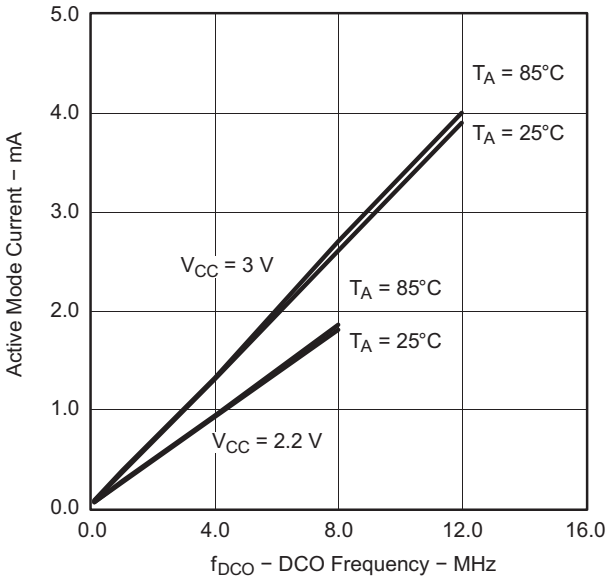


Figure 3.

Low-Power-Mode Supply Currents (Into V_{CC}) Excluding External Current (1)(2)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{LPM0, 1MHz}$	Low-power mode 0 (LPM0) current(3)	f_{MCLK} = 0 MHz, $f_{SMCLK} = f_{DCO}$ = 1 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 32768 Hz, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V		55	66	µA
			105°C				68	
			-40°C to 85°C	3 V		70	83	
			105°C				90	
$I_{LPM0, 100kHz}$	Low-power mode 0 (LPM0) current(3)	f_{MCLK} = 0 MHz, $f_{SMCLK} = f_{DCO}(0, 0) \approx 100$ kHz, f_{ACLK} = 0 Hz, RSELx = 0, DCOx = 0, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 1	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V		33	42	µA
			105°C				44	
			-40°C to 85°C	3 V		37	46	
			105°C				48	
I_{LPM2}	Low-power mode 2 (LPM2) current(4)	$f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 0 MHz, f_{DCO} = 1 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 32768 Hz, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V		20	25	µA
			105°C				27	
			-40°C to 85°C	3 V		22	27	
			105°C				31	
$I_{LPM3, LFXT1}$	Low-power mode 3 (LPM3) current(4)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 0 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 32768 Hz, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0	-40°C to 25°C	2.2 V		0.7	1.2	µA
			85°C			1.6	2.3	
			105°C			3	6	
			-40°C to 25°C	3 V		0.9	1.9	
			85°C			1.6	2.8	
			105°C			3	7	
$I_{LPM3, VLO}$	Low-power mode 3 current, (LPM3)(4)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 0 MHz, f_{ACLK} from internal LF oscillator (VLO), CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0	-40°C to 25°C	2.2 V		0.3	0.7	µA
			85°C			1.2	1.9	
			105°C			2	5	
			-40°C to 25°C	3 V		0.7	0.8	
			85°C			1.4	2.1	
			105°C			2.5	6	
I_{LPM4}	Low-power mode 4 (LPM4) current(5)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 0 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 0 Hz, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 1	-40°C	2.2 V/ 3 V		0.1	0.5	µA
			25°C			0.1	0.5	
			85°C			0.8	1.5	
			105°C			2	4	

(1) All inputs are tied to 0 V or V_{CC}. Outputs do not source or sink any current.
(2) The currents are characterized with a Micro Crystal CC4V-T1A SMD crystal with a load capacitance of 9 pF. The internal and external load capacitance is chosen to closely match the required 9 pF.
(3) Current for brownout and WDT clocked by SMCLK included.
(4) Current for brownout and WDT clocked by ACLK included.
(5) Current for brownout included.

Typical Characteristics - LPM4 Current

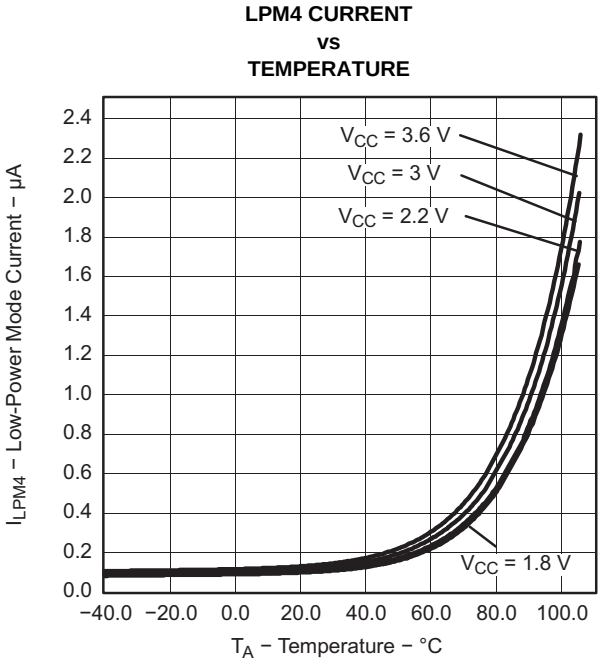


Figure 4.

Schmitt-Trigger Inputs (Ports P1, P2, P3, JTAG, $\overline{RST}$/NMI, XIN[1])

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IT+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage			0.45 V_{CC}		0.75 V_{CC}	V
			2.2 V	1		1.65	
			3 V	1.35		2.25	
V_{IT-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage			0.25 V_{CC}		0.55 V_{CC}	V
			2.2 V	0.55		1.20	
			3 V	0.75		1.65	
V_{hys}	Input voltage hysteresis (V_{IT+} - V_{IT-})		2.2 V	0.2		1	V
			3 V	0.3		1	
R_{Pull}	Pullup/pulldown resistor	For pullup: $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$, For pulldown: $V_{IN} = V_{CC}$		20	35	50	kΩ
C_I	Input capacitance	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$ or V_{CC}			5		pF

(1) XIN only in bypass mode

Inputs (Ports P1, P2)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{(int)}$	External interrupt timing	Port P1, P2: P1.x to P2.x, External trigger pulse width to set interrupt flag[1]	2.2 V/3 V	20			ns

(1) An external signal sets the interrupt flag every time the minimum interrupt pulse width $t_{(int)}$ is met. It may be set with trigger signals shorter than $t_{(int)}$.

Leakage Current (Ports P1, P2, P3)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{lkg(Px.y)}$	High-impedance leakage current	(1) (2)	2.2 V/3 V			±50	nA

(1) The leakage current is measured with V_{SS} or V_{CC} applied to the corresponding pin(s), unless otherwise noted.
(2) The leakage of the digital port pins is measured individually. The port pin is selected for input and the pullup/pulldown resistor is disabled.

Outputs (Ports P1, P2, P3)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH(max)}$ = -1.5 mA (1)	2.2 V	V_{CC} - 0.25	V_{CC}	V
		$I_{OH(max)}$ = -6 mA (2)		V_{CC} - 0.6	V_{CC}	
		$I_{OH(max)}$ = -1.5 mA(1)	3 V	V_{CC} - 0.25	V_{CC}	
		$I_{OH(max)}$ = -6 mA(2)		V_{CC} - 0.6	V_{CC}	
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL(max)}$ = 1.5 mA(1)	2.2 V	V_{SS}	V_{SS} + 0.25	V
		$I_{OL(max)}$ = 6 mA(2)		V_{SS}	V_{SS} + 0.6	
		$I_{OL(max)}$ = 1.5 mA(1)	3 V	V_{SS}	V_{SS} + 0.25	
		$I_{OL(max)}$ = 6 mA(2)		V_{SS}	V_{SS} + 0.6	

(1) The maximum total current, $I_{OH(max)}$ and $I_{OL(max)}$, for all outputs combined, should not exceed ±12 mA to hold the maximum voltage drop specified.
(2) The maximum total current, $I_{OH(max)}$ and $I_{OL(max)}$, for all outputs combined, should not exceed ±48 mA to hold the maximum voltage drop specified.

Output Frequency (Ports P1, P2, P3)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$f_{Px.y}$	Port output frequency (with load)	P1.4/SMCLK, C_L = 20 pF, R_L = 1 kΩ(1)(2)	2.2 V			7.5	MHz
			3 V			12	
$f_{Port°CLK}$	Clock output frequency	P2.0/ACLK, P1.4/SMCLK, C_L = 20 pF(2)	2.2 V			7.5	MHz
			3 V			16	

(1) Alternatively, a resistive divider with two 0.5-kΩ resistors between V_{CC} and V_{SS} is used as load. The output is connected to the center tap of the divider.
(2) The output voltage reaches at least 10% and 90% V_{CC} at the specified toggle frequency.

Typical Characteristics - Outputs

One output loaded at a time.

TYPICAL LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

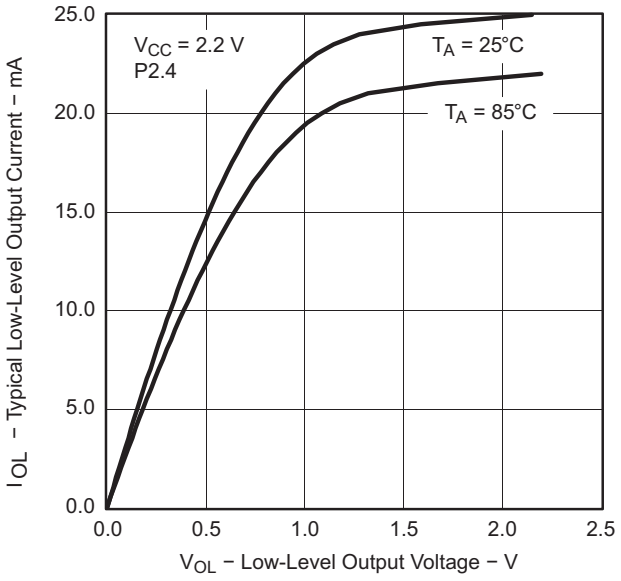


Figure 5.

TYPICAL LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

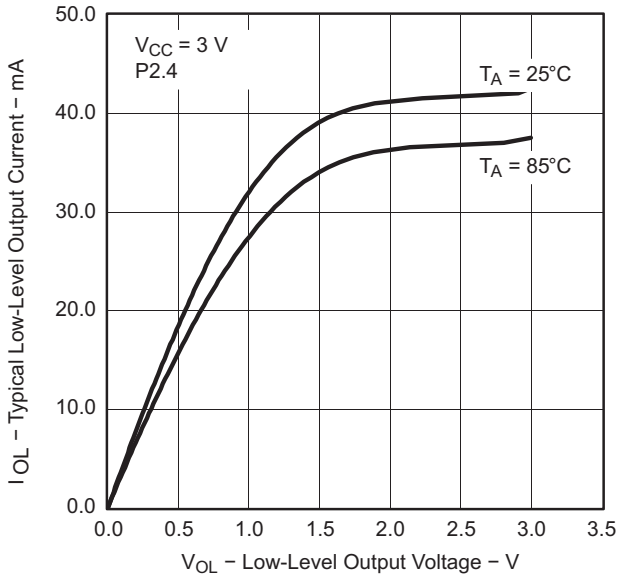


Figure 6.

TYPICAL HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

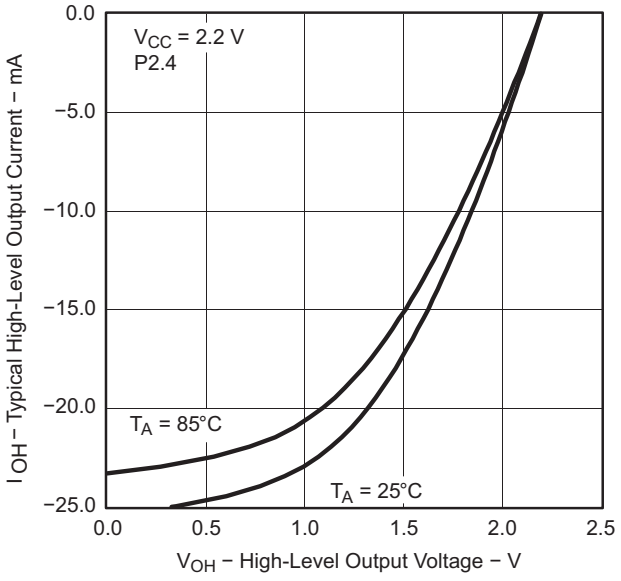


Figure 7.

TYPICAL HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

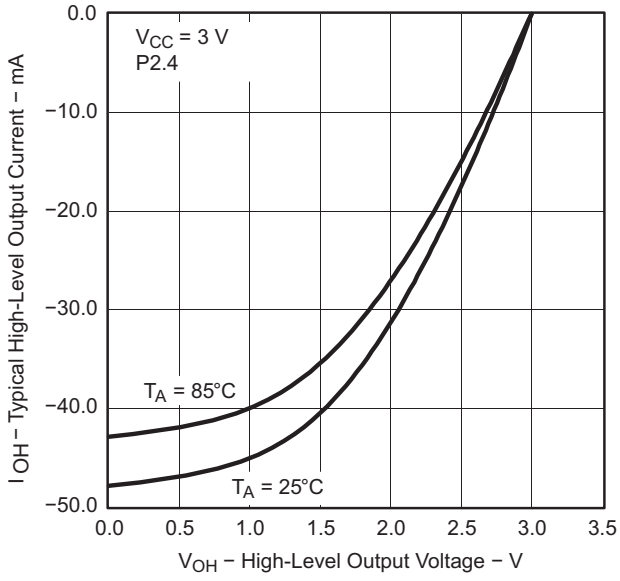


Figure 8.

POR/Brownout Reset (BOR)(1)(2)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC(start)}$	See Figure 9	$dV_{CC}/dt \le 3$ V/s			0.7 × $V_{(B\_IT-)}$		V
$V_{(B\_IT-)}$	See Figure 9 through Figure 11	$dV_{CC}/dt \le 3$ V/s				1.71	V
$V_{hys(B\_IT-)}$	See Figure 9	$dV_{CC}/dt \le 3$ V/s		70	130	210	mV
$t_{d(BOR)}$	See Figure 9					2000	µs
$t_{(reset)}$	Pulse length needed at $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin to accepted reset internally		2.2 V/3 V	2			µs

(1) The current consumption of the brownout module is already included in the I_{CC} current consumption data. The voltage level $V_{(B\_IT-)} + V_{hys(B\_IT-)}$ is ≤ 1.8 V.

(2) During power up, the CPU begins code execution following a period of $t_{d(BOR)}$ after $V_{CC} = V_{(B\_IT-)} + V_{hys(B\_IT-)}$. The default DCO settings must not be changed until $V_{CC} \ge V_{CC(min)}$, where $V_{CC(min)}$ is the minimum supply voltage for the desired operating frequency.

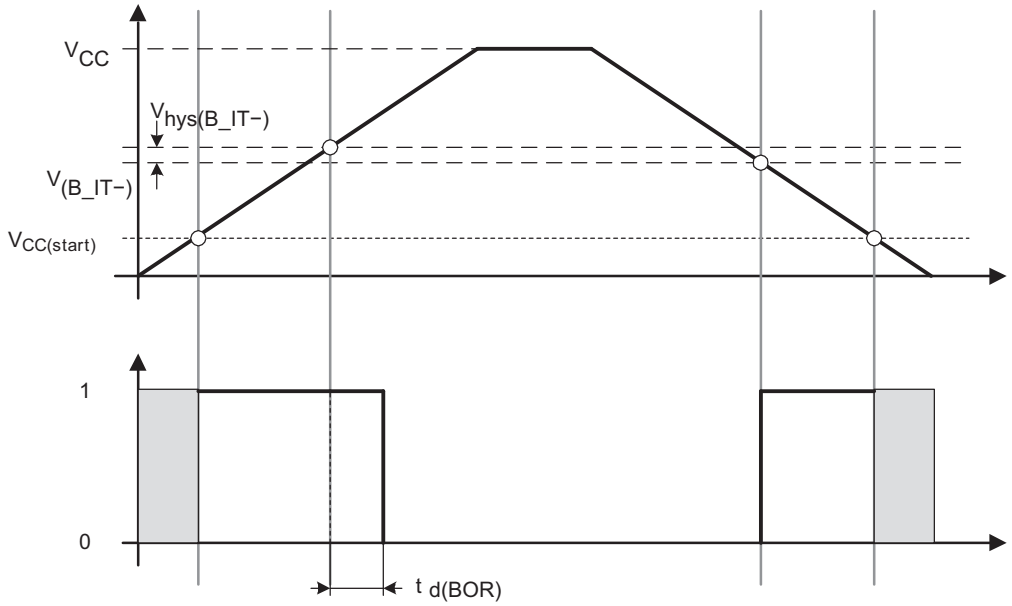


Figure 9. POR/Brownout Reset (BOR) vs Supply Voltage

Typical Characteristics - POR/Brownout Reset (BOR)

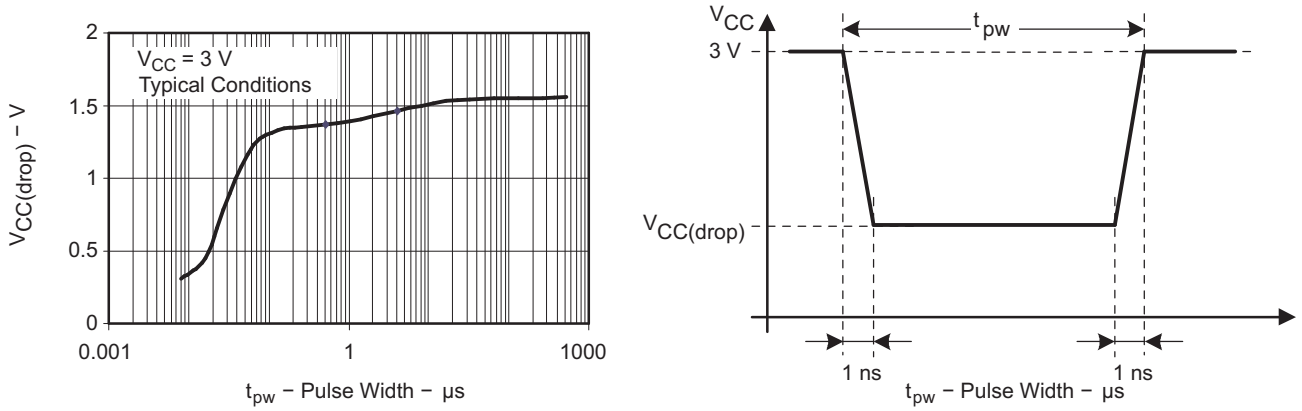


Figure 10. $V_{CC(drop)}$ Level With a Square Voltage Drop to Generate a POR/Brownout Signal

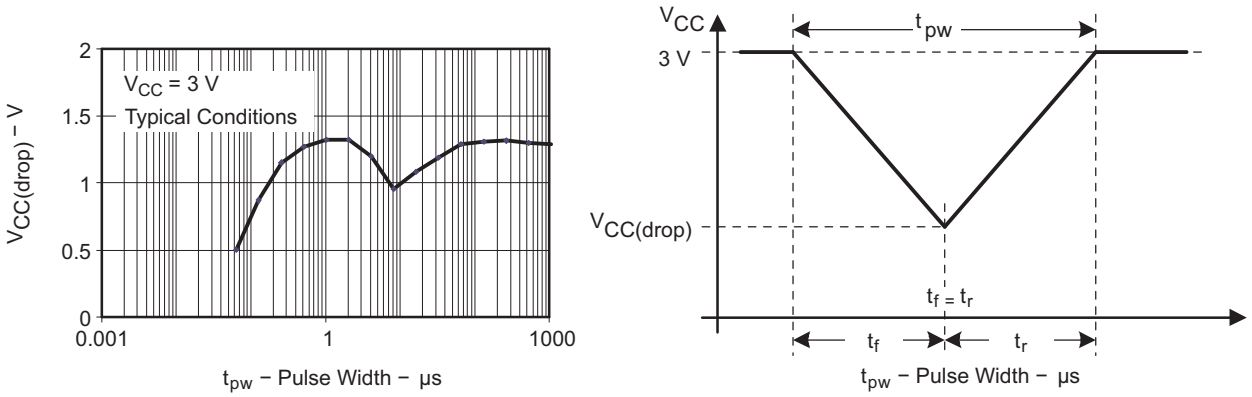


Figure 11. $V_{CC(drop)}$ Level With a Triangle Voltage Drop to Generate a POR/Brownout Signal

Main DCO Characteristics

- All ranges selected by RSELx overlap with RSELx + 1: RSELx = 0 overlaps RSELx = 1, ... RSELx = 14 overlaps RSELx = 15.
- DCO control bits DCOx have a step size as defined by parameter S_{DCO}.
- Modulation control bits MODx select how often $f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO+1)}$ is used within the period of 32 DCOCLK cycles. The frequency $f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)}$ is used for the remaining cycles. The frequency is an average equal to:

$$f_{average} = \frac{32 \times f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)} \times f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO+1)}}{MOD \times f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)} + (32 - MOD) \times f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO+1)}}$$

DCO Frequency

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range	RSELx < 14		1.8		3.6	V
		RSELx = 14		2.2		3.6	
		RSELx = 15		3.0		3.6	
$f_{DCO(0,0)}$	DCO frequency (0, 0)	RSELx = 0, DCOx = 0, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.06		0.14	MHz
$f_{DCO(0,3)}$	DCO frequency (0, 3)	RSELx = 0, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.07		0.17	MHz
$f_{DCO(1,3)}$	DCO frequency (1, 3)	RSELx = 1, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.10		0.20	MHz
$f_{DCO(2,3)}$	DCO frequency (2, 3)	RSELx = 2, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.14		0.28	MHz
$f_{DCO(3,3)}$	DCO frequency (3, 3)	RSELx = 3, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.20		0.40	MHz
$f_{DCO(4,3)}$	DCO frequency (4, 3)	RSELx = 4, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.28		0.54	MHz
$f_{DCO(5,3)}$	DCO frequency (5, 3)	RSELx = 5, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.39		0.77	MHz
$f_{DCO(6,3)}$	DCO frequency (6, 3)	RSELx = 6, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.54		1.06	MHz
$f_{DCO(7,3)}$	DCO frequency (7, 3)	RSELx = 7, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.80		1.50	MHz
$f_{DCO(8,3)}$	DCO frequency (8, 3)	RSELx = 8, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	1.10		2.10	MHz
$f_{DCO(9,3)}$	DCO frequency (9, 3)	RSELx = 9, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	1.60		3.00	MHz
$f_{DCO(10,3)}$	DCO frequency (10, 3)	RSELx = 10, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	2.50		4.30	MHz
$f_{DCO(11,3)}$	DCO frequency (11, 3)	RSELx = 11, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	3.00		5.50	MHz
$f_{DCO(12,3)}$	DCO frequency (12, 3)	RSELx = 12, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	4.30		7.30	MHz
$f_{DCO(13,3)}$	DCO frequency (13, 3)	RSELx = 13, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	6.00		9.60	MHz
$f_{DCO(14,3)}$	DCO frequency (14, 3)	RSELx = 14, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V	8.60		13.9	MHz
$f_{DCO(15,3)}$	DCO frequency (15, 3)	RSELx = 15, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V	12.0		18.5	MHz
$f_{DCO(15,7)}$	DCO frequency (15, 7)	RSELx = 15, DCOx = 7, MODx = 0	3 V	16.0		26.0	MHz
S_{RSEL}	Frequency step between range RSEL and RSEL+1	$S_{RSEL} = f_{DCO(RSEL+1,DCO)} / f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)}$	2.2 V/3 V			1.55	ratio
S_{DCO}	Frequency step between tap DCO and DCO+1	$S_{DCO} = f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO+1)} / f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)}$	2.2 V/3 V	1.05	1.08	1.12	ratio
	Duty cycle	Measured at P1.4/SMCLK	2.2 V/3 V	40	50	60	%

Calibrated DCO Frequencies - Tolerance at Calibration

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Frequency tolerance at calibration		25°C	3 V	-1	±0.2	+1	%
$f_{CAL(1MHz)}$	1-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	25°C	3 V	0.990	1	1.010	MHz
$f_{CAL(8MHz)}$	8-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	25°C	3 V	7.920	8	8.080	MHz
$f_{CAL(12MHz)}$	12-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	25°C	3 V	11.88	12	12.12	MHz
$f_{CAL(16MHz)}$	16-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ, Gating time: 2 ms	25°C	3 V	15.84	16	16.16	MHz

Calibrated DCO Frequencies - Tolerance Over Temperature 0°C to 85°C

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	1-MHz tolerance over temperature		0°C to 85°C	3 V	-2.5	±0.5	+2.5	%
	8-MHz tolerance over temperature		0°C to 85°C	3 V	-2.5	±1	+2.5	%
	12-MHz tolerance over temperature		0°C to 85°C	3 V	-2.5	±1	+2.5	%
	16-MHz tolerance over temperature		0°C to 85°C	3 V	-3	±2	+3	%
$f_{CAL(1MHz)}$	1-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	0°C to 85°C	2.2 V	0.97	1	1.03	MHz
				3 V	0.975	1	1.025	
				3.6 V	0.97	1	1.03	
$f_{CAL(8MHz)}$	8-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	0°C to 85°C	2.2 V	7.76	8	8.4	MHz
				3 V	7.8	8	8.2	
				3.6 V	7.6	8	8.24	
$f_{CAL(12MHz)}$	12-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	0°C to 85°C	2.2 V	11.64	12	12.36	MHz
				3 V	11.64	12	12.36	
				3.6 V	11.64	12	12.36	
$f_{CAL(16MHz)}$	16-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ, Gating time: 2 ms	0°C to 85°C	3 V	15.52	16	16.48	MHz
				3.6 V	15	16	16.48	

Calibrated DCO Frequencies - Tolerance Over Supply Voltage V_{CC}

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
1-MHz tolerance over V_{CC}			25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-3	±2	+3	%
8-MHz tolerance over V_{CC}			25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-3	±2	+3	%
12-MHz tolerance over V_{CC}			25°C	2.2 V to 3.6 V	-3	±2	+3	%
16-MHz tolerance over V_{CC}			25°C	3 V to 3.6 V	-6	±2	+3	%
$f_{CAL(1MHz)}$	1-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	0.97	1	1.03	MHz
$f_{CAL(8MHz)}$	8-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	7.76	8	8.24	MHz
$f_{CAL(12MHz)}$	12-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	25°C	2.2 V to 3.6 V	11.64	12	12.36	MHz
$f_{CAL(16MHz)}$	16-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ, Gating time: 2 ms	25°C	3 V to 3.6 V	15	16	16.48	MHz

Calibrated DCO Frequencies - Overall Tolerance

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	1-MHz tolerance overall		-40°C to 105°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-5	±2	+5	%
	8-MHz tolerance overall		-40°C to 105°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-5	±2	+5	%
	12-MHz tolerance overall		-40°C to 105°C	2.2 V to 3.6 V	-5	±2	+5	%
	16-MHz tolerance overall		-40°C to 105°C	3 V to 3.6 V	-6	±3	+6	%
$f_{CAL(1MHz)}$	1-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	-40°C to 105°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	0.95	1	1.05	MHz
$f_{CAL(8MHz)}$	8-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	-40°C to 105°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	7.6	8	8.4	MHz
$f_{CAL(12MHz)}$	12-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ, Gating time: 5 ms	-40°C to 105°C	2.2 V to 3.6 V	11.4	12	12.6	MHz
$f_{CAL(16MHz)}$	16-MHz calibration value	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ, Gating time: 2 ms	-40°C to 105°C	3 V to 3.6 V	15	16	17	MHz

Typical Characteristics - Calibrated 1-MHz DCO Frequency

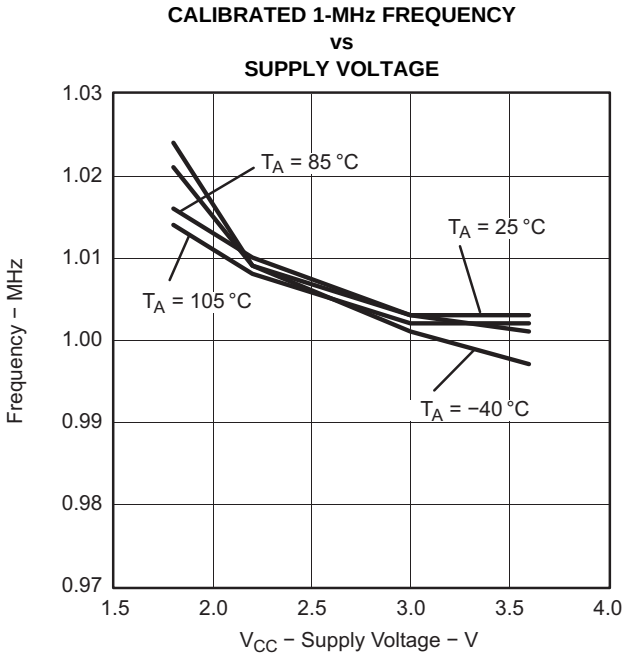


Figure 12.

Wake-Up From Lower-Power Modes (LPM3/4)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{DCO,LPM3/4}$	DCO clock wake-up time from LPM3/4 (1)	BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ	2.2 V/3 V			2	µs
		BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ				1.5	
		BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ				1	
		BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ	3 V			1	
$t_{CPU,LPM3/4}$	CPU wake-up time from LPM3/4 (2)				$1 / f_{MCLK} + t_{Clock,LPM3/4}$		

(1) The DCO clock wake-up time is measured from the edge of an external wake-up signal (for example, a port interrupt) to the first clock edge observable externally on a clock pin (MCLK or SMCLK).
(2) Parameter applicable only if DCOCLK is used for MCLK.

Typical Characteristics - DCO Clock Wake-Up Time From LPM3/4

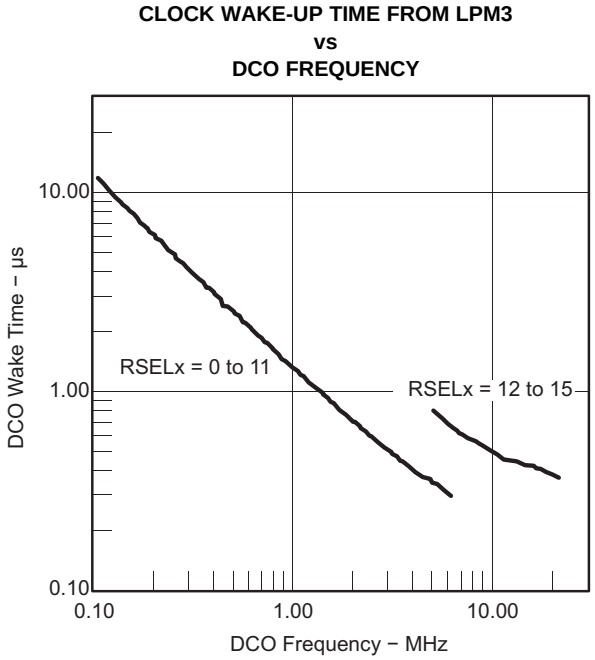


Figure 13.

DCO With External Resistor R_{OSC} (1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$f_{DCO,ROSC}$	DCO output frequency with R_{OSC}	DCOR = 1, RSELx = 4, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0, T_A = 25°C	2.2 V		1.8		MHz
			3 V		1.95		
D_T	Temperature drift	DCOR = 1, RSELx = 4, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V		±0.1		%/°C
D_V	Drift with V_{CC}	DCOR = 1, RSELx = 4, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	2.2 V/3 V		10		%/V

(1) R_{OSC} = 100 kΩ. Metal film resistor, type 0257, 0.6 W with 1% tolerance and T_K = ±50 ppm/°C.

Typical Characteristics - DCO With External Resistor R_{OSC}

DCO FREQUENCY vs R_{OSC} V_{CC} = 2.2 V, T_A = 25°C

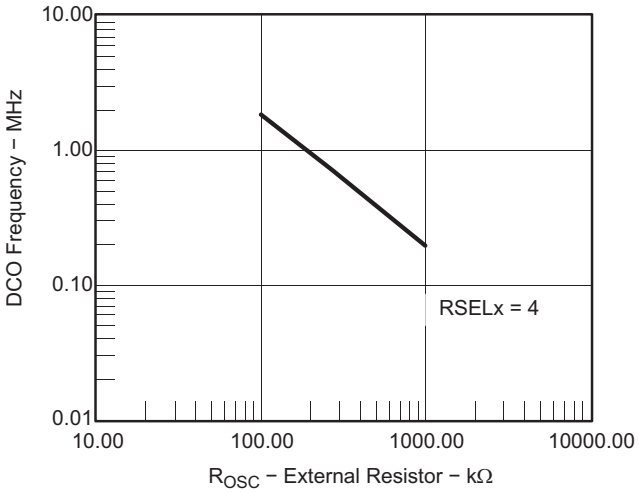


Figure 14.

DCO FREQUENCY vs R_{OSC} V_{CC} = 3 V, T_A = 25°C

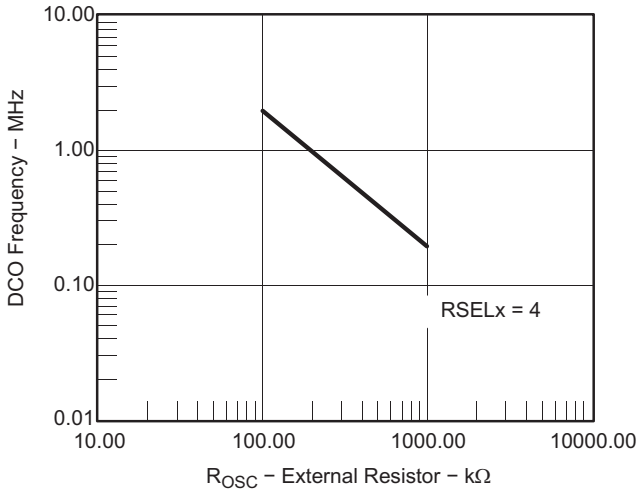


Figure 15.

DCO FREQUENCY vs TEMPERATURE V_{CC} = 3 V

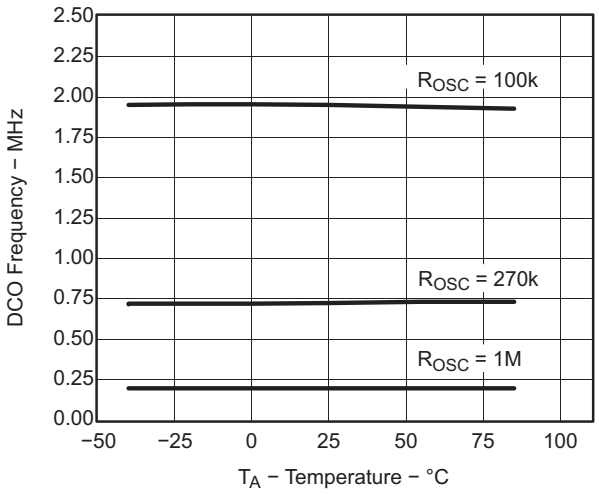


Figure 16.

DCO FREQUENCY vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE T_A = 25°C

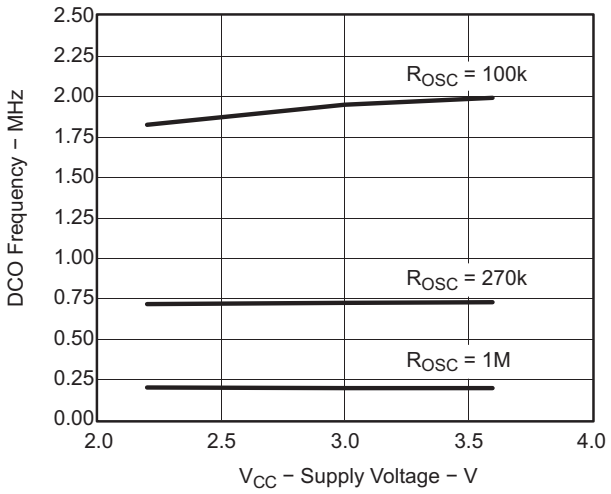


Figure 17.

Crystal Oscillator LFXT1, Low-Frequency Mode(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$f_{LFXT1,LF}$	LFXT1 oscillator crystal frequency, LF mode 0, 1	XTS = 0, LFXT1Sx = 0 or 1	1.8 V to 3.6 V		32768		Hz
$f_{LFXT1,LF,logic}$	LFXT1 oscillator logic level square wave input frequency, LF mode	XTS = 0, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 3	1.8 V to 3.6 V	10000	32768	50000	Hz
OA_{LF}	Oscillation allowance for LF crystals	XTS = 0, LFXT1Sx = 0, $f_{LFXT1,LF}$ = 32768 Hz, $C_{L,eff}$ = 6 pF			500		kΩ
		XTS = 0, LFXT1Sx = 0, $f_{LFXT1,LF}$ = 32768 Hz, $C_{L,eff}$ = 12 pF			200		
$C_{L,eff}$	Integrated effective load capacitance, LF mode(2)	XTS = 0, XCAPx = 0			1		pF
		XTS = 0, XCAPx = 1			5.5		
		XTS = 0, XCAPx = 2			8.5		
		XTS = 0, XCAPx = 3			11		
	Duty cycle, LF mode	XTS = 0, Measured at P2.0/ACLK, $f_{LFXT1,LF}$ = 32768 Hz	2.2 V/3 V	30	50	70	%
$f_{Fault,LF}$	Oscillator fault frequency, LF mode(3)	XTS = 0, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 3(4)	2.2 V/3 V	10		10000	Hz

(1) To improve EMI on the XT1 oscillator, the following guidelines should be observed.
(a) Keep the trace between the device and the crystal as short as possible.
(b) Design a good ground plane around the oscillator pins.
(c) Prevent crosstalk from other clock or data lines into oscillator pins XIN and XOUT.
(d) Avoid running PCB traces underneath or adjacent to the XIN and XOUT pins.
(e) Use assembly materials and praxis to avoid any parasitic load on the oscillator XIN and XOUT pins.
(f) If conformal coating is used, ensure that it does not induce capacitive/resistive leakage between the oscillator pins.
(g) Do not route the XOUT line to the JTAG header to support the serial programming adapter as shown in other documentation. This signal is no longer required for the serial programming adapter.

(2) Includes parasitic bond and package capacitance (approximately 2 pF per pin).
Because the PCB adds additional capacitance, it is recommended to verify the correct load by measuring the ACLK frequency. For a correct setup, the effective load capacitance should always match the specification of the crystal that is used.

(3) Frequencies below the MIN specification set the fault flag. Frequencies above the MAX specification do not set the fault flag. Frequencies in between might set the flag.

(4) Measured with logic-level input frequency but also applies to operation with crystals.

Internal Very-Low-Power Low-Frequency Oscillator (VLO)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{VLO}	VLO frequency	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V/3 V	4	12	20	kHz
		105°C				22	
df_{VLO}/dT	VLO frequency temperature drift(1)		2.2 V/3 V		0.5		%/°C
df_{VLO}/dV_{CC}	VLO frequency supply voltage drift(2)		1.8 V to 3.6 V		4		%/V

(1) Calculated using the box method:
I version: [MAX(-40...85°C) - MIN(-40...85°C)]/MIN(-40...85°C)/[85°C - (-40°C)]
T version: [MAX(-40...105°C) - MIN(-40...105°C)]/MIN(-40...105°C)/[105°C - (-40°C)]

(2) Calculated using the box method: [MAX(1.8...3.6 V) - MIN(1.8...3.6 V)]/MIN(1.8...3.6 V)/(3.6 V - 1.8 V)

Crystal Oscillator LFXT1, High-Frequency Mode(1)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$f_{LFXT1,HF0}$	LFXT1 oscillator crystal frequency, HF mode 0	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 0	1.8 V to 3.6 V	0.4		1	MHz
$f_{LFXT1,HF1}$	LFXT1 oscillator crystal frequency, HF mode 1	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 1	1.8 V to 3.6 V	1		4	MHz
$f_{LFXT1,HF2}$	LFXT1 oscillator crystal frequency, HF mode 2	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 2	1.8 V to 3.6 V	2		10	MHz
			2.2 V to 3.6 V	2		12	
			3 V to 3.6 V	2		16	
$f_{LFXT1,HF,logic}$	LFXT1 oscillator logic-level square-wave input frequency, HF mode	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 3	1.8 V to 3.6 V	0.4		10	MHz
			2.2 V to 3.6 V	0.4		12	
			3 V to 3.6 V	0.4		16	
OA_{HF}	Oscillation allowance for HF crystals (see Figure 18 and Figure 19)	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 0, $f_{LFXT1,HF}$ = 1 MHz, $C_{L,eff}$ = 15 pF			2700		Ω
		XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 1, $f_{LFXT1,HF}$ = 4 MHz, $C_{L,eff}$ = 15 pF			800		
		XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 2, $f_{LFXT1,HF}$ = 16 MHz, $C_{L,eff}$ = 15 pF			300		
$C_{L,eff}$	Integrated effective load capacitance, HF mode(2)	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0(3)			1		pF
	Duty cycle, HF mode	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, Measured at P2.0/ACLK, $f_{LFXT1,HF}$ = 10 MHz	2.2 V/3 V	40	50	60	%
		XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, Measured at P2.0/ACLK, $f_{LFXT1,HF}$ = 16 MHz		40	50	60	
$f_{Fault,HF}$	Oscillator fault frequency (4)	XTS = 1, XCAPx = 0, LFXT1Sx = 3(5)	2.2 V/3 V	30		300	kHz

(1) To improve EMI on the XT2 oscillator the following guidelines should be observed:
(a) Keep the trace between the device and the crystal as short as possible.
(b) Design a good ground plane around the oscillator pins.
(c) Prevent crosstalk from other clock or data lines into oscillator pins XIN and XOUT.
(d) Avoid running PCB traces underneath or adjacent to the XIN and XOUT pins.
(e) Use assembly materials and praxis to avoid any parasitic load on the oscillator XIN and XOUT pins.
(f) If conformal coating is used, ensure that it does not induce capacitive/resistive leakage between the oscillator pins.
(g) Do not route the XOUT line to the JTAG header to support the serial programming adapter as shown in other documentation. This signal is no longer required for the serial programming adapter.

(2) Includes parasitic bond and package capacitance (approximately 2 pF per pin). Because the PCB adds additional capacitance, it is recommended to verify the correct load by measuring the ACLK frequency. For a correct setup, the effective load capacitance should always match the specification of the used crystal.

(3) Requires external capacitors at both terminals. Values are specified by crystal manufacturers.

(4) Frequencies below the MIN specification set the fault flag, frequencies above the MAX specification do not set the fault flag, and frequencies in between might set the flag.

(5) Measured with logic-level input frequency, but also applies to operation with crystals.

Typical Characteristics - LFXT1 Oscillator in HF Mode (XTS = 1)

OSCILLATION ALLOWANCE vs CRYSTAL FREQUENCY
$C_{L,eff}$ = 15 pF, T_A = 25°C

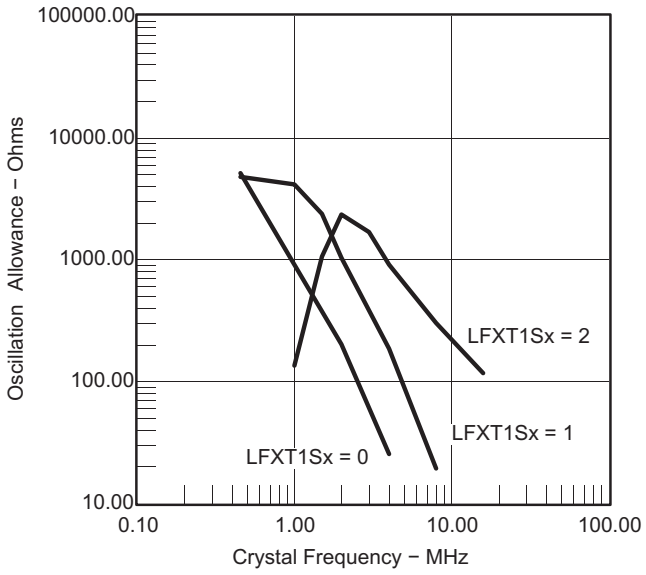


Figure 18.

OSCILLATOR SUPPLY CURRENT vs CRYSTAL FREQUENCY
$C_{L,eff}$ = 15 pF, T_A = 25°C

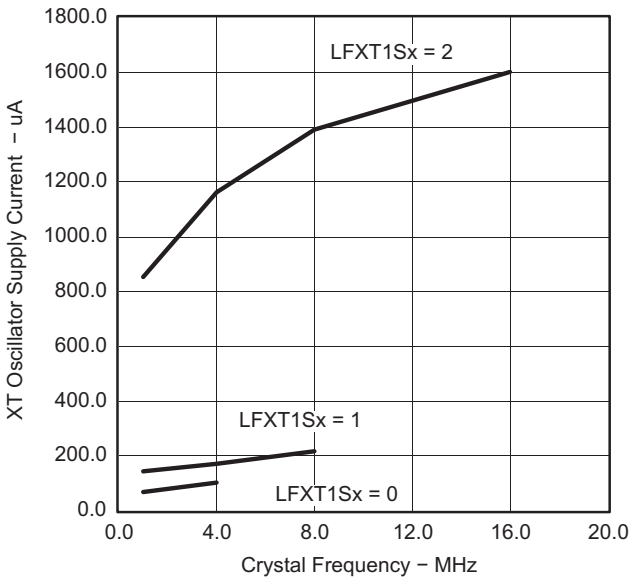


Figure 19.

Timer0_A3

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{TA}	Timer0_A3 clock frequency	Internal: SMCLK, ACLK External: TACLK, INCLK Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%	2.2 V			10	MHz
			3 V			16	
$t_{TA,cap}$	Timer0_A3 capture timing	TA0.0, TA0.1, TA0.2	2.2 V/3 V	20			ns

Timer1_A2

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{TB}	Timer1_A2 clock frequency	Internal: SMCLK, ACLK External: TACLK, INCLK Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%	2.2 V			10	MHz
			3 V			16	
$t_{TB,cap}$	Timer1_A2 capture timing	TA1.0, TA1.1	2.2 V/3 V	20			ns

USCI (UART Mode)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{USCI}	USCI input clock frequency	Internal: SMCLK, ACLK External: UCLK Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%				f_{SYSTEM}	MHz
$f_{max,BITCLK}$	Maximum BITCLK clock frequency (equals baud rate in MBaud)(1)		2.2 V/3 V	2			MHz
t_τ	UART receive deglitch time(2)		2.2 V	50	150		ns
			3 V	50	100		

(1) The DCO wake-up time must be considered in LPM3/4 for baudrates above 1 MHz.
(2) Pulses on the UART receive input (UCxRX) shorter than the UART receive deglitch time are suppressed. To ensure that pulses are correctly recognized their width should exceed the maximum specification of the deglitch time.

USCI (SPI Master Mode)(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)
(see Figure 20 and Figure 21)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{USCI}	USCI input clock frequency	SMCLK, ACLK Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%				f_{SYSTEM}	MHz
$t_{SU,MI}$	SOMI input data setup time		2.2 V	110			ns
			3 V	75			
$t_{HD,MI}$	SOMI input data hold time		2.2 V	0			ns
			3 V	0			
$t_{VALID,MO}$	SIMO output data valid time	UCLK edge to SIMO valid, C_L = 20 pF	2.2 V			30	ns
			3 V			20	

(1) $f_{UCxCLK} = 1/2t_{LO/HI}$ with $t_{LO/HI} \geq \max(t_{VALID,MO(USCI)} + t_{SU,SI(Slave)}, t_{SU,MI(USCI)} + t_{VALID,SO(Slave)})$.
For the slave's parameters $t_{SU,SI(Slave)}$ and $t_{VALID,SO(Slave)}$, see the SPI parameters of the attached slave.

USCI (SPI Slave Mode)(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)
(see Figure 22 and Figure 23)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{STE,LEAD}$	STE lead time, STE low to clock		2.2 V/3 V		50		ns
$t_{STE,LAG}$	STE lag time, Last clock to STE high		2.2 V/3 V	10			ns
$t_{STE,ACC}$	STE access time, STE low to SOMI data out		2.2 V/3 V		50		ns
$t_{STE,DIS}$	STE disable time, STE high to SOMI high impedance		2.2 V/3 V		50		ns
$t_{SU,SI}$	SIMO input data setup time		2.2 V	20			ns
			3 V	15			
$t_{HD,SI}$	SIMO input data hold time		2.2 V	10			ns
			3 V	10			
$t_{VALID,SO}$	SOMI output data valid time	UCLK edge to SOMI valid, C_L = 20 pF	2.2 V		75	110	ns
			3 V		50	75	

(1) $f_{UCxCLK} = 1/2t_{LO/HI}$ with $t_{LO/HI} \geq \max(t_{VALID,MO(Master)} + t_{SU,SI(USCI)}, t_{SU,MI(Master)} + t_{VALID,SO(USCI)})$.
For the master's parameters $t_{SU,MI(Master)}$ and $t_{VALID,MO(Master)}$ refer to the SPI parameters of the attached slave.

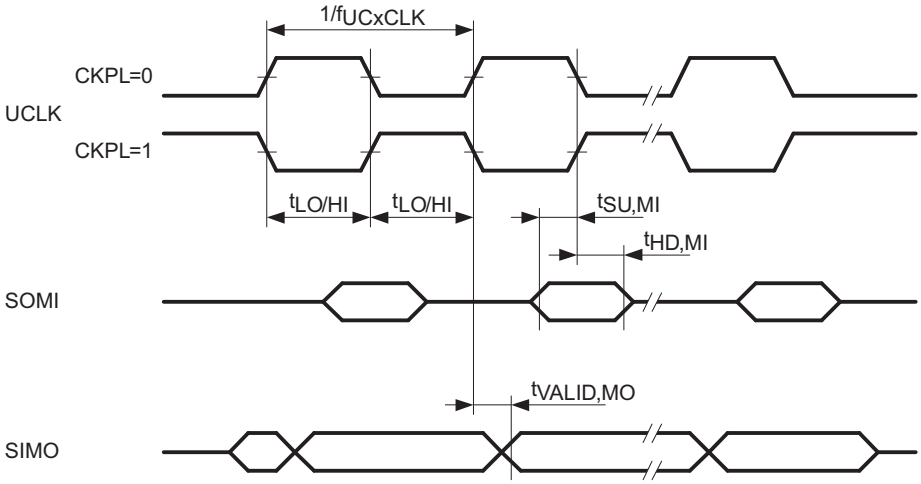


Figure 20. SPI Master Mode, CKPH = 0

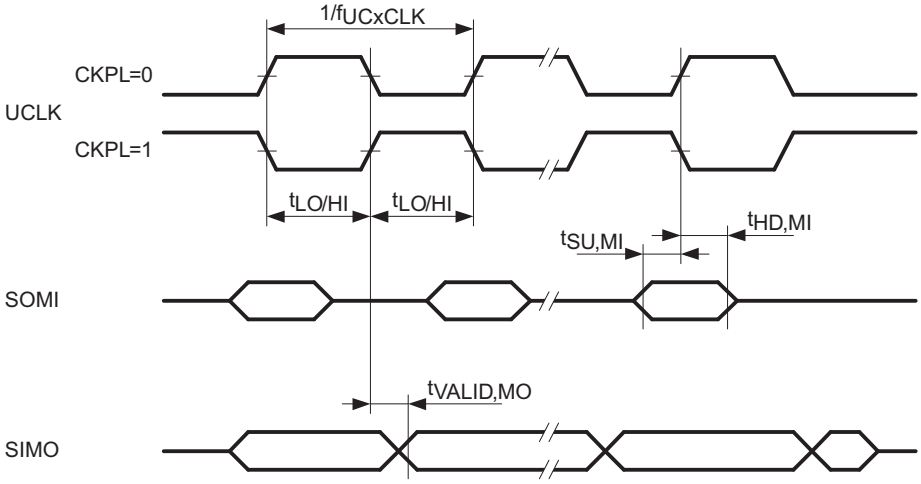


Figure 21. SPI Master Mode, CKPH = 1

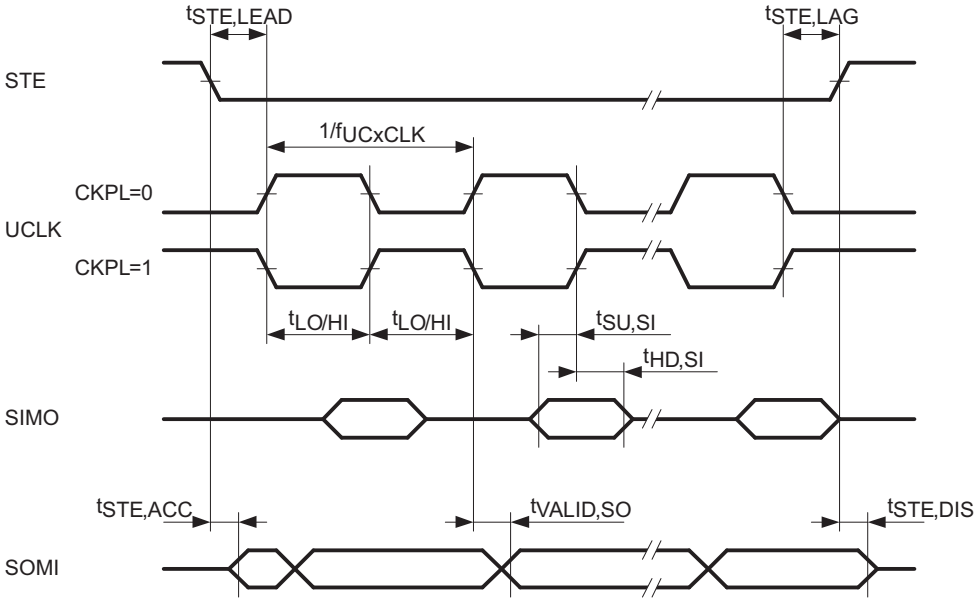


Figure 22. SPI Slave Mode, CKPH = 0

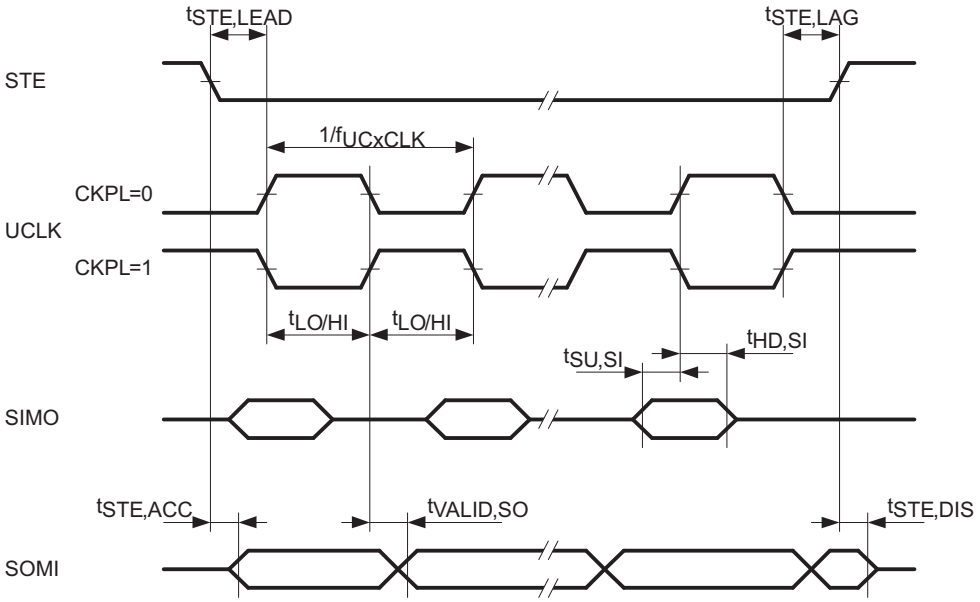


Figure 23. SPI Slave Mode, CKPH = 1

USCI (I2C Mode)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 24)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{USCI}	USCI input clock frequency	Internal: SMCLK, ACLK External: UCLK Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%				f_{SYSTEM}	MHz
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency		2.2 V/3 V	0		400	kHz
$t_{HD,STA}$	Hold time (repeated) START	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	2.2 V/3 V	4			µs
		f_{SCL} > 100 kHz		0.6			
$t_{SU,STA}$	Setup time for a repeated START	f_{SCL} ≤ 100 kHz	2.2 V/3 V	4.7			µs
		f_{SCL} > 100 kHz		0.6			
$t_{HD,DAT}$	Data hold time		2.2 V/3 V	0			ns
$t_{SU,DAT}$	Data setup time		2.2 V/3 V	250			ns
$t_{SU,STO}$	Setup time for STOP		2.2 V/3 V	4			µs
t_{SP}	Pulse width of spikes suppressed by input filter		2.2 V	50	150	600	ns
			3 V	50	100	600	

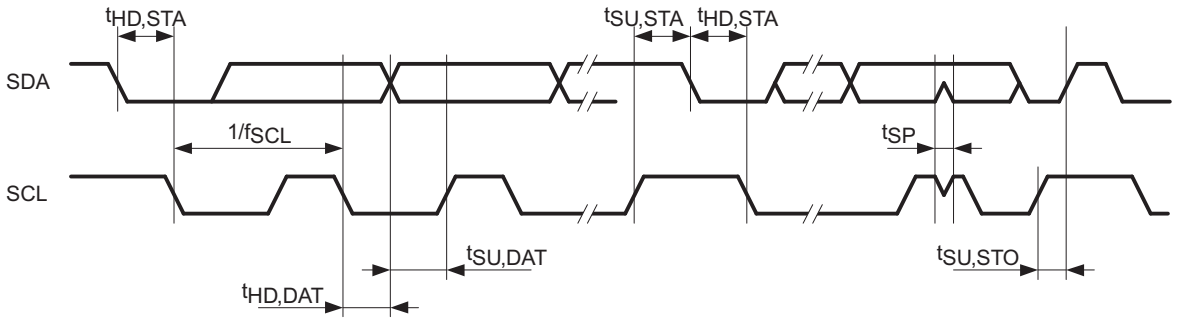


Figure 24. I2C Mode Timing

Comparator_A+ (1)

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{(DD)}$		CAON = 1, CARSEL = 0, CAREF = 0	2.2 V		25	40	µA
			3 V		45	60	
$I_{(Refladder/RefDiode)}$		CAON = 1, CARSEL = 0, CAREF = 1/2/3, No load at P1.0/CA0 and P1.1/CA1	2.2 V		30	50	µA
			3 V		45	71	
V_{IC}	Common-mode input voltage range	CAON = 1	2.2 V/3 V	0		V_{CC} - 1	V
$V_{(Ref025)}$	Voltage at 0.25 V_{CC} node / V_{CC}	PCA0 = 1, CARSEL = 1, CAREF = 1, No load at P1.0/CA0 and P1.1/CA1	2.2 V/3 V	0.23	0.24	0.25	
$V_{(Ref050)}$	Voltage at 0.5 V_{CC} node / V_{CC}	PCA0 = 1, CARSEL = 1, CAREF = 2, No load at P1.0/CA0 and P1.1/CA1	2.2 V/3 V	0.47	0.48	0.5	
$V_{(RefVT)}$	See Figure 28 and Figure 29	PCA0 = 1, CARSEL = 1, CAREF = 3, No load at P1.0/CA0 and P1.1/CA1; T_A = 85°C	2.2 V	390	480	540	mV
			3 V	400	490	550	
$V_{(offset)}$	Offset voltage (2)		2.2 V/3 V	-30		30	mV
V_{hys}	Input hysteresis	CAON = 1	2.2 V/3 V	0	0.7	1.4	mV
$t_{(response)}$	Response time (low-high and high-low)	T_A = 25°C, Overdrive 10 mV, Without filter: CAF = 0 (3) (see Figure 25 and Figure 26)	2.2 V	80	165	300	ns
			3 V	70	120	240	
		T_A = 25°C, Overdrive 10 mV, With filter: CAF = 1 (3) (see Figure 25 and Figure 26)	2.2 V	1.4	1.9	2.8	µs
			3 V	0.9	1.5	2.2	

(1) The leakage current for the Comparator_A+ terminals is identical to $I_{lkg(Px.y)}$ specification.
(2) The input offset voltage can be cancelled by using the CAEX bit to invert the Comparator_A+ inputs on successive measurements. The two successive measurements are then summed together.
(3) Response time measured at P2.2/TA0.0/A2/CA4/CAOUT. If the Comparator_A+ is enabled a settling time of 60 ns (typical) is added to the response time.

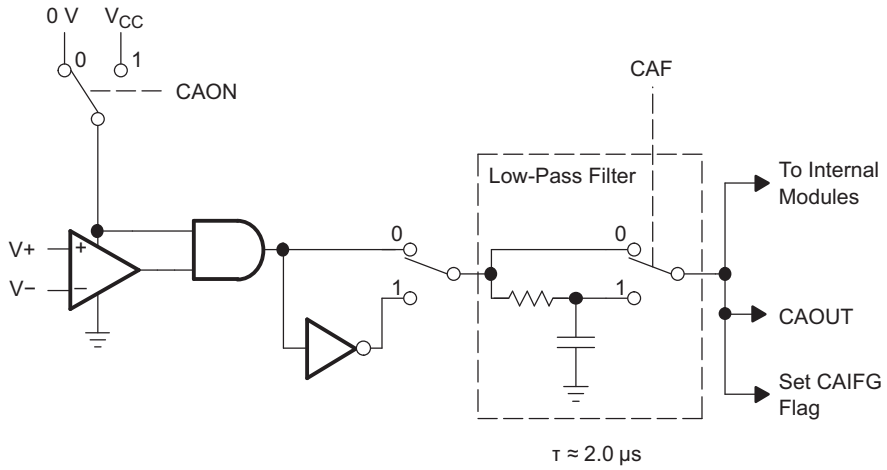


Figure 25. Comparator_A+ Module Block Diagram

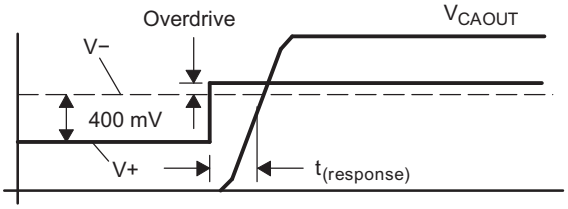


Figure 26. Overdrive Definition

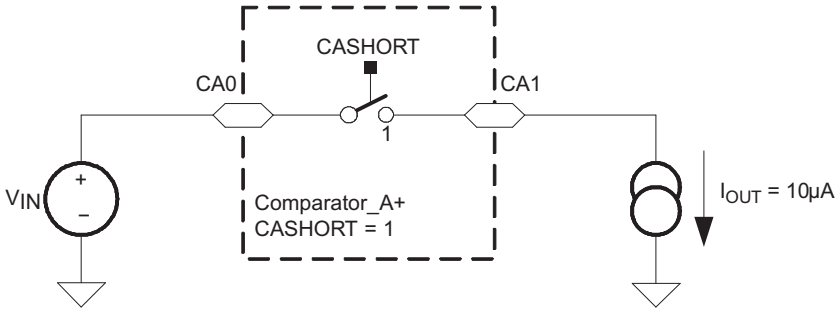


Figure 27. Comparator_A+ Short Resistance Test Condition

Typical Characteristics - Comparator_A+

$V_{(RefVT)}$ vs TEMPERATURE V_{CC} = 2.2 V

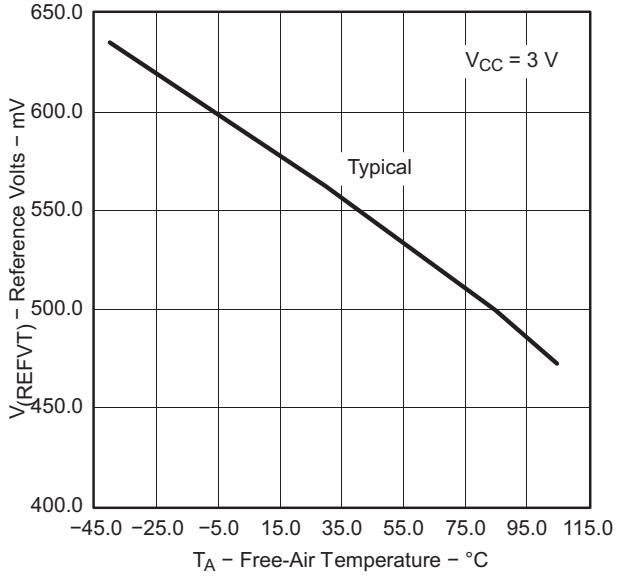


Figure 28.

$V_{(RefVT)}$ vs TEMPERATURE V_{CC} = 2.2 V

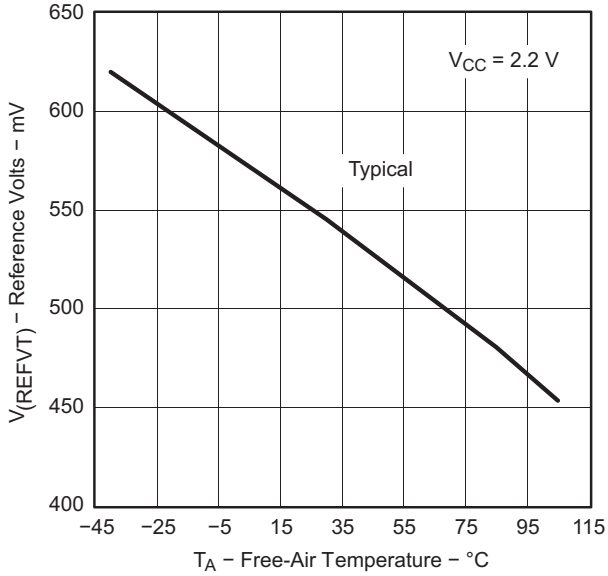


Figure 29.

SHORT RESISTANCE vs V_{IN}/V_{CC}

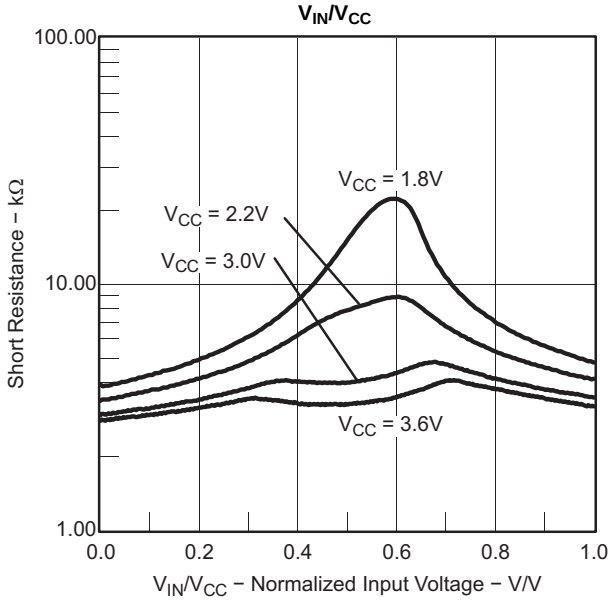


Figure 30.

10-Bit ADC, Power Supply and Input Range Conditions[1]

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)[1]

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Analog supply voltage	V_{SS} = 0 V			2.2		3.6	V
V_{Ax}	Analog input voltage range[2]	All Ax terminals, Analog inputs selected in ADC10AE register			0		V_{CC}	V
I_{ADC10}	ADC10 supply current[3]	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5 MHz, ADC10ON = 1, REFON = 0, ADC10SHT0 = 1, ADC10SHT1 = 0, ADC10DIV = 0	I: -40°C to 85°C T: -40°C to 105°C	2.2 V		0.52	1.05	mA
				3 V		0.6	1.2	
I_{REF+}	Reference supply current, reference buffer disabled[4]	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5 MHz, ADC10ON = 0, REF2_5V = 0, REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0	I: -40°C to 85°C T: -40°C to 105°C	2.2 V/3 V		0.25	0.4	mA
		$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5 MHz, ADC10ON = 0, REF2_5V = 1, REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0		3 V		0.25	0.4	
$I_{REFB,0}$	Reference buffer supply current with ADC10SR = 0[4]	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5 MHz ADC10ON = 0, REFON = 1, REF2_5V = 0, REFOUT = 1, ADC10SR = 0	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V/3 V		1.1	1.4	mA
			105°C				1.8	
$I_{REFB,1}$	Reference buffer supply current with ADC10SR = 1[4]	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5 MHz, ADC10ON = 0, REFON = 1, REF2_5V = 0, REFOUT = 1, ADC10SR = 1	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V/3 V		0.5	0.7	mA
			105°C				0.8	
C_I	Input capacitance	Only one terminal Ax selected at a time	I: -40°C to 85°C T: -40°C to 105°C				27	pF
R_I	Input MUX ON resistance	0 V ≤ V_{Ax} ≤ V_{CC}	I: -40°C to 85°C T: -40°C to 105°C	2.2 V/3 V			2000	Ω

(1) The leakage current is defined in the leakage current table with Px.x/Ax parameter.
(2) The analog input voltage range must be within the selected reference voltage range V_{R+} to V_{R-} for valid conversion results.
(3) The internal reference supply current is not included in current consumption parameter I_{ADC10}.
(4) The internal reference current is supplied via terminal V_{CC}. Consumption is independent of the ADC10ON control bit, unless a conversion is active. The REFON bit enables the built-in reference to settle before starting an A/D conversion.

10-Bit ADC, Built-In Voltage Reference

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC,REF+}$	Positive built-in reference analog supply voltage range	$I_{VREF+} \le 1$ mA, REF2_5V = 0			2.2			V
		$I_{VREF+} \le 0.5$ mA, REF2_5V = 1			2.8			
		$I_{VREF+} \le 1$ mA, REF2_5V = 1			2.9			
V_{REF+}	Positive built-in reference voltage	$I_{VREF+} \le I_{VREF+}$max, REF2_5V = 0		2.2 V/3 V	1.41	1.5	1.59	V
		$I_{VREF+} \le I_{VREF+}$max, REF2_5V = 1		3 V	2.35	2.5	2.65	
$I_{LD,VREF+}$	Maximum V_{REF+} load current			2.2 V			±0.5	mA
				3 V			±1	
	V_{REF+} load regulation	I_{VREF+} = 500 µA ± 100 µA, Analog input voltage $V_{Ax} \approx 0.75$ V, REF2_5V = 0		2.2 V/3 V			±2	LSB
		I_{VREF+} = 500 µA ± 100 µA, Analog input voltage $V_{Ax} \approx 1.25$ V, REF2_5V = 1		3 V			±2	
	V_{REF+} load regulation response time	I_{VREF+} = 100 µA to 900 µA, $V_{Ax} \approx 0.5 \times V_{REF+}$, Error of conversion result ≤1 LSB	ADC10SR = 0	3 V			400	ns
			ADC10SR = 1				2000	
C_{VREF+}	Maximum capacitance at pin V_{REF+} (1)	$I_{VREF+} \le \pm 1$ mA, REFON = 1, REFOUT = 1		2.2 V/3 V			100	pF
TC_{REF+}	Temperature coefficient	I_{VREF+} = constant with 0 mA ≤ I_{VREF+} ≤ 1 mA (2)	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V/3 V			±100	ppm/°C
			-40°C to 105°C				±110	
t_{REFON}	Settling time of internal reference voltage (3)	I_{VREF+} = 0.5 mA, REF2_5V = 0, REFON = 0 to 1		3.6 V			30	µs
$t_{REFBURST}$	Settling time of reference buffer (3)	I_{VREF+} = 0.5 mA, REF2_5V = 0, REFON = 1, REFBURST = 1	ADC10SR = 0	2.2 V			1	µs
			ADC10SR = 1				2.5	
		I_{VREF+} = 0.5 mA, REF2_5V = 1, REFON = 1, REFBURST = 1	ADC10SR = 0	3 V			2	
			ADC10SR = 1				4.5	

(1) The capacitance applied to the internal buffer operational amplifier, if switched to terminal P2.4/TA2/A4/V_{REF+}/V_{eREF+} (REFOUT = 1), must be limited; otherwise, the reference buffer may become unstable.
(2) Calculated using the box method: ((MAX(V_{REF}(T)) -- MIN(V_{REF}(T))) / MIN(V_{REF}(T)) / (T_{MAX} - T_{MIN})
(3) The condition is that the error in a conversion started after t_{REFON} or t_{RefBuf} is less than ±0.5 LSB.

10-Bit ADC, External Reference(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{eREF+}	Positive external reference input voltage range(2)	$V_{eREF+} > V_{eREF-}$, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0		1.4	V_{CC}	V
		$V_{eREF-} \le V_{eREF+} \le (V_{CC} - 0.15\ V)$, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 1(3)		1.4	3	
V_{eREF-}	Negative external reference input voltage range(4)	$V_{eREF+} > V_{eREF-}$		0	1.2	V
ΔV_{eREF}	Differential external reference input voltage range $\Delta V_{eREF} = V_{eREF+} - V_{eREF-}$	$V_{eREF+} > V_{eREF-}$(5)		1.4	V_{CC}	V
I_{VeREF+}	Static input current into V_{eREF+}	$0\ V \le V_{eREF+} \le V_{CC}$, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0	2.2 V/3 V		±1	µA
		$0\ V \le V_{eREF+} \le V_{CC} - 0.15\ V \le 3\ V$, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 1(3)			0	
I_{VeREF-}	Static input current into V_{eREF-}	$0\ V \le V_{eREF-} \le V_{CC}$	2.2 V/3 V		±1	µA

(1) The external reference is used during conversion to charge and discharge the capacitance array. The input capacitance, C_I, is also the dynamic load for an external reference during conversion. The dynamic impedance of the reference supply should follow the recommendations on analog-source impedance to allow the charge to settle for 10-bit accuracy.
(2) The accuracy limits the minimum positive external reference voltage. Lower reference voltage levels may be applied with reduced accuracy requirements.
(3) Under this condition, the external reference is internally buffered. The reference buffer is active and requires the reference buffer supply current I_{REFB}. The current consumption can be limited to the sample and conversion period with REBURST = 1.
(4) The accuracy limits the maximum negative external reference voltage. Higher reference voltage levels may be applied with reduced accuracy requirements.
(5) The accuracy limits the minimum external differential reference voltage. Lower differential reference voltage levels may be applied with reduced accuracy requirements.

10-Bit ADC, Timing Parameters

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$f_{ADC10CLK}$	ADC10 input clock frequency	For specified performance of ADC10 linearity parameters	ADC10SR = 0	2.2 V/3 V	0.45		6.3	MHz
			ADC10SR = 1		0.45		1.5	
$f_{ADC10OSC}$	ADC10 built-in oscillator frequency	ADC10DIVx = 0, ADC10SSELx = 0, $f_{ADC10CLK} = f_{ADC10OSC}$		2.2 V/3 V	3.7		6.3	MHz
$t_{CONVERT}$	Conversion time	ADC10 built-in oscillator, ADC10SSELx = 0, $f_{ADC10CLK} = f_{ADC10OSC}$		2.2 V/3 V	2.06		3.51	µs
		$f_{ADC10CLK}$ from ACLK, MCLK or SMCLK, ADC10SSELx ≠ 0			13 × ADC10DIVx × 1 / $f_{ADC10CLK}$			
$t_{ADC10ON}$	Turn on settling time of the ADC	See (1)					100	ns

(1) The condition is that the error in a conversion started after $t_{ADC10ON}$ is less than ±0.5 LSB. The reference and input signal are already settled.

10-Bit ADC, Linearity Parameters

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
E_I	Integral linearity error		2.2 V/3 V			±1	LSB
E_D	Differential linearity error		2.2 V/3 V			±1	LSB
E_O	Offset error	Source impedance R_S < 100 Ω	2.2 V/3 V			±1	LSB
E_G	Gain error	SREFx = 010, unbuffered external reference, V_{eREF+} = 1.5 V	2.2 V		±1.1	±2	LSB
		SREFx = 010, unbuffered external reference, V_{eREF+} = 2.5 V	3 V		±1.1	±2	
		SREFx = 011, buffered external reference(1), V_{eREF+} = 1.5 V	2.2 V		±1.1	±4	
		SREFx = 011, buffered external reference(1), V_{eREF+} = 2.5 V	3 V		±1.1	±3	
E_T	Total unadjusted error	SREFx = 010, unbuffered external reference, V_{eREF+} = 1.5 V	2.2 V		±2	±5	LSB
		SREFx = 010, unbuffered external reference, V_{eREF+} = 2.5 V	3 V		±2	±5	
		SREFx = 011, buffered external reference(1), V_{eREF+} = 1.5 V	2.2 V		±2	±7	
		SREFx = 011, buffered external reference(1), V_{eREF+} = 2.5 V	3 V		±2	±6	

(1) The reference buffer offset adds to the gain and total unadjusted error.

10-Bit ADC, Temperature Sensor and Built-In V_{MID} (1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{SENSOR}	Temperature sensor supply current(1)	REFON = 0, INCHx = 0Ah, ADC10ON = 1, T_A = 25°C	2.2 V		40	120	µA
			3 V		60	160	
TC_{SENSOR}		ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Ah(2)	2.2 V/3 V		3.55		mV/°C
$V_{Offset,Sensor}$	Sensor offset voltage	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Ah(2)		-100		+100	mV
V_{SENSOR}	Sensor output voltage(3)	Temperature sensor voltage at T_A = 105°C (T version only)	2.2 V/3 V	1265	1365	1465	mV
		Temperature sensor voltage at T_A = 85°C		1195	1295	1395	
		Temperature sensor voltage at T_A = 25°C		985	1085	1185	
		Temperature sensor voltage at T_A = 0°C		895	995	1095	
$t_{SENSOR(sample)}$	Sample time required if channel 10 is selected(4)	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Ah, Error of conversion result ≤ 1 LSB	2.2 V/3 V	30			µs
I_{VMID}	Current into divider at channel 11(4)	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Bh	2.2 V			N/A(4)	µA
			3 V			N/A(4)	
V_{MID}	V_{CC} divider at channel 11	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Bh, $V_{MID} \approx 0.5 \times V_{CC}$	2.2 V	1.06	1.1	1.14	V
			3 V	1.46	1.5	1.54	
$t_{VMID(sample)}$	Sample time required if channel 11 is selected(5)	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Bh, Error of conversion result ≤ 1 LSB	2.2 V	1400			ns
			3 V	1220			

(1) The sensor current I_{SENSOR} is consumed if (ADC10ON = 1 and REFON = 1) or (ADC10ON = 1 and INCH = 0Ah and sample signal is high). When REFON = 1, I_{SENSOR} is included in I_{REF+}.When REFON = 0, I_{SENSOR} applies during conversion of the temperature sensor input (INCH = 0Ah).
(2) The following formula can be used to calculate the temperature sensor output voltage:
$V_{Sensor,typ} = TC_{Sensor}$ (273 + T [°C]) + $V_{Offset,sensor}$ [mV] or
$V_{Sensor,typ} = TC_{Sensor}$ T [°C] + $V_{Sensor}(T_A$ = 0°C) [mV]
(3) Results based on characterization and/or production test, not TC_{Sensor} or $V_{Offset,sensor}$.
(4) No additional current is needed. The V_{MID} is used during sampling.
(5) The on time, $t_{VMID(on)}$, is included in the sampling time, $t_{VMID(sample)}$; no additional on time is needed.

Flash Memory

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC\ (PGM/ERASE)}$	Program and erase supply voltage			2.2		3.6	V
f_{FTG}	Flash timing generator frequency			257		476	kHz
I_{PGM}	Supply current from V_{CC} during program		2.2 V/3.6 V		1	5	mA
I_{ERASE}	Supply current from V_{CC} during erase		2.2 V/3.6 V		1	7	mA
t_{CPT}	Cumulative program time (1)		2.2 V/3.6 V			10	ms
$t_{CMErase}$	Cumulative mass erase time		2.2 V/3.6 V	20			ms
	Program/erase endurance			10^4	10^5		cycles
$t_{Retention}$	Data retention duration	T_J = 25°C		100			years
t_{Word}	Word or byte program time	See (2)			30		t_{FTG}
$t_{Block,\ 0}$	Block program time for first byte or word	See (2)			25		t_{FTG}
$t_{Block,\ 1-63}$	Block program time for each additional byte or word	See (2)			18		t_{FTG}
$t_{Block,\ End}$	Block program end-sequence wait time	See (2)			6		t_{FTG}
$t_{Mass\ Erase}$	Mass erase time	See (2)			10593		t_{FTG}
$t_{Seg\ Erase}$	Segment erase time	See (2)			4819		t_{FTG}

(1) The cumulative program time must not be exceeded when writing to a 64-byte flash block. This parameter applies to all programming methods: individual word/byte write and block write modes.
(2) These values are hardwired into the flash controller's state machine ($t_{FTG} = 1/f_{FTG}$).

RAM

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{(RAMh)}$	RAM retention supply voltage (1)	CPU halted	1.6		V

(1) This parameter defines the minimum supply voltage V_{CC} when the data in RAM remains unchanged. No program execution should happen during this supply voltage condition.

JTAG and Spy-Bi-Wire Interface

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{SBW}	Spy-Bi-Wire input frequency		2.2 V/3 V	0		20	MHz
$t_{SBW,Low}$	Spy-Bi-Wire low clock pulse length		2.2 V/3 V	0.025		15	µs
$t_{SBW,En}$	Spy-Bi-Wire enable time (TEST high to acceptance of first clock edge(1))		2.2 V/3 V			1	µs
$t_{SBW,Ret}$	Spy-Bi-Wire return to normal operation time		2.2 V/3 V	15		100	µs
f_{TCK}	TCK input frequency(2)		2.2 V	0		5	MHz
			3 V	0		10	MHz
$R_{Internal}$	Internal pulldown resistance on TEST		2.2 V/3 V	25	60	90	kΩ

(1) Tools accessing the Spy-Bi-Wire interface need to wait for the maximum $t_{SBW,En}$ time after pulling the TEST/SBWCLK pin high before applying the first SBWCLK clock edge.
(2) f_{TCK} may be restricted to meet the timing requirements of the module selected.

JTAG Fuse(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC(FB)}$	Supply voltage during fuse-blow condition	T_A = 25°C	2.5		V
V_{FB}	Voltage level on TEST for fuse blow		6	7	V
I_{FB}	Supply current into TEST during fuse blow			100	mA
t_{FB}	Time to blow fuse			1	ms

(1) Once the fuse is blown, no further access to the JTAG/Test and emulation features is possible, and the JTAG block is switched to bypass mode.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.0, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

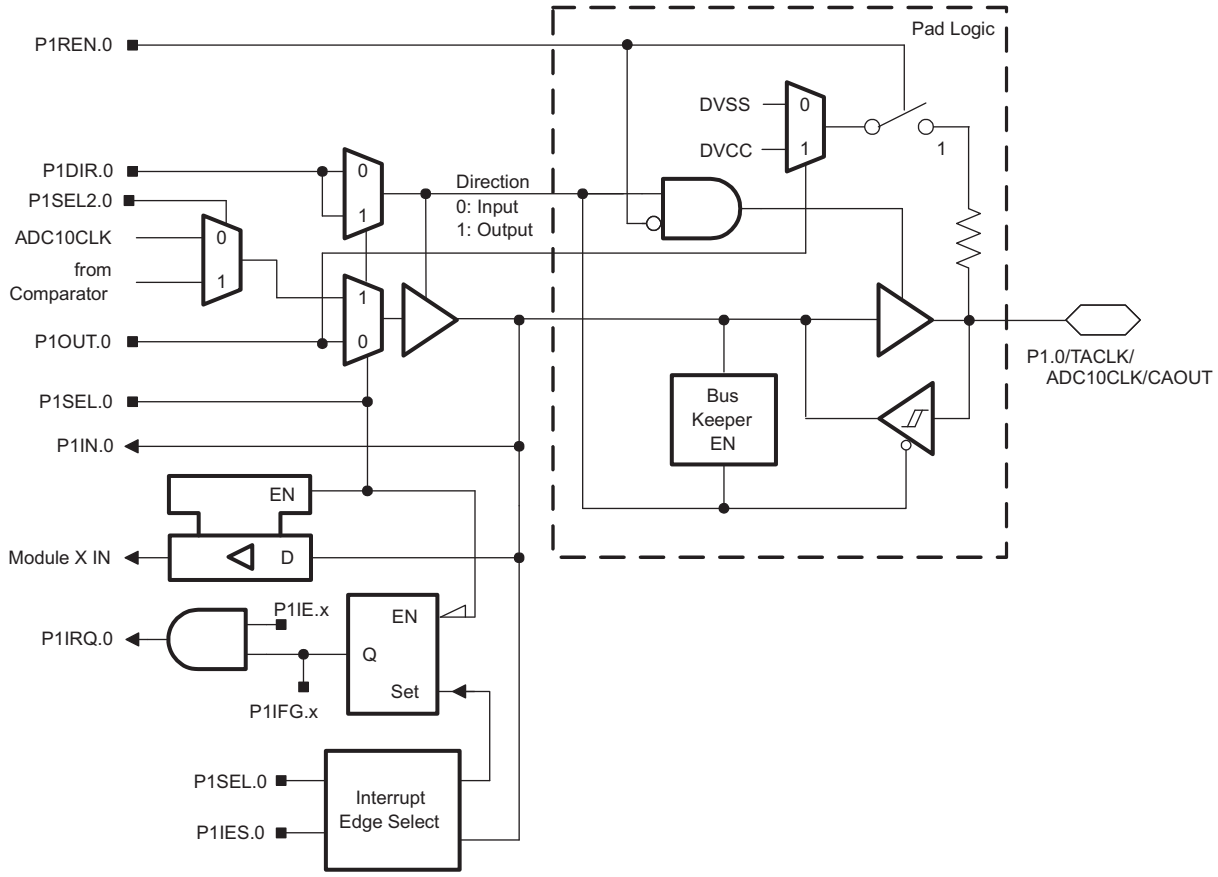


Table 18. Port P1 (P1.0) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS		
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	P1SEL2.x
P1.0/TACLK/ ADC10CLK/CAOUT	0	P1.0 (I/O)	I: 0, O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.TACLK, Timer1_A2.TACLK	0	1	0
		ADC10CLK	1	1	0
		CAOUT	1	1	1

Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.1 to P1.3, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

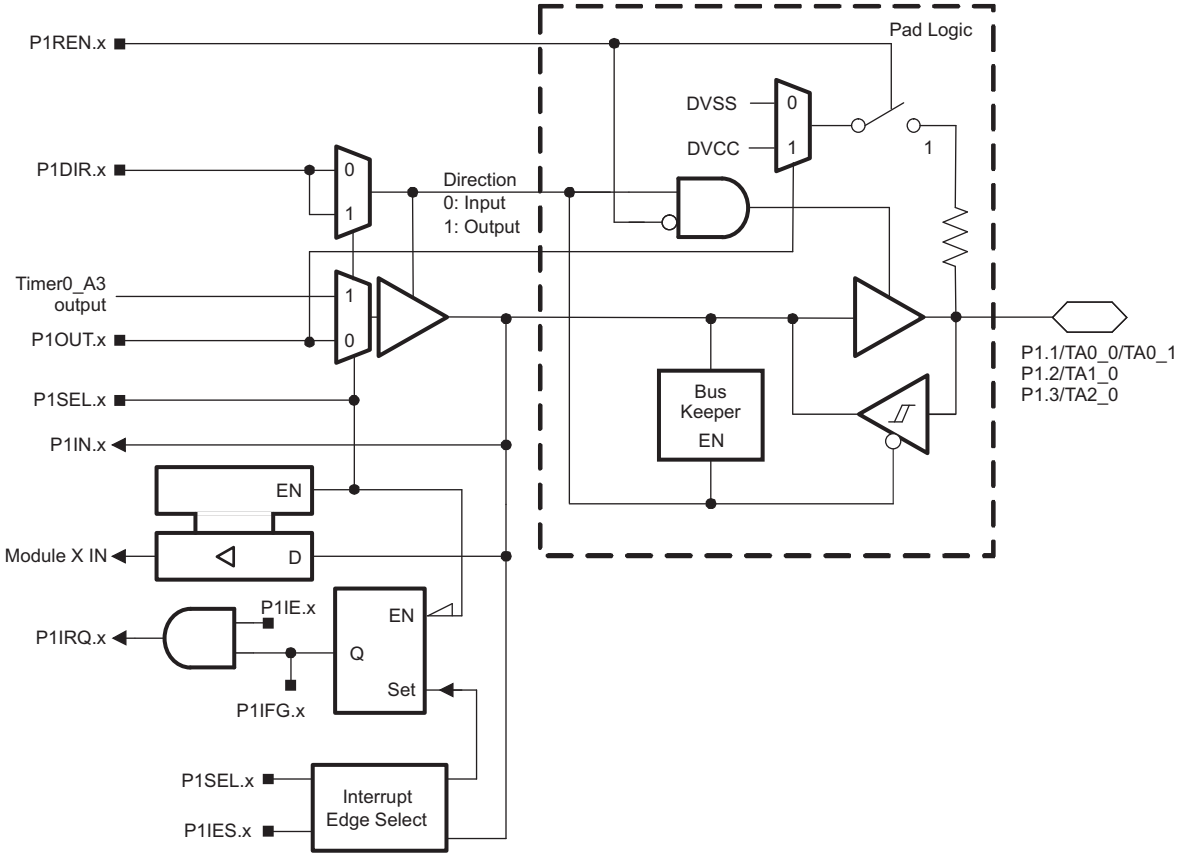


Table 19. Port P1 (P1.1 to P1.3) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS		
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	P1SEL2.x
P1.1/TA0.0/TA1.0	1	P1.1 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.CCI0A, Timer1_A2.CCI0A	0	1	0
		Timer0_A3.TA0	1	1	0
P1.2/TA0.1	2	P1.2 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.CCI1A	0	1	0
		Timer0_A3.TA1	1	1	0
P1.3/TA0.2	3	P1.3 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.CCI2A	0	1	0
		Timer0_A3.TA2	1	1	0

Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.4

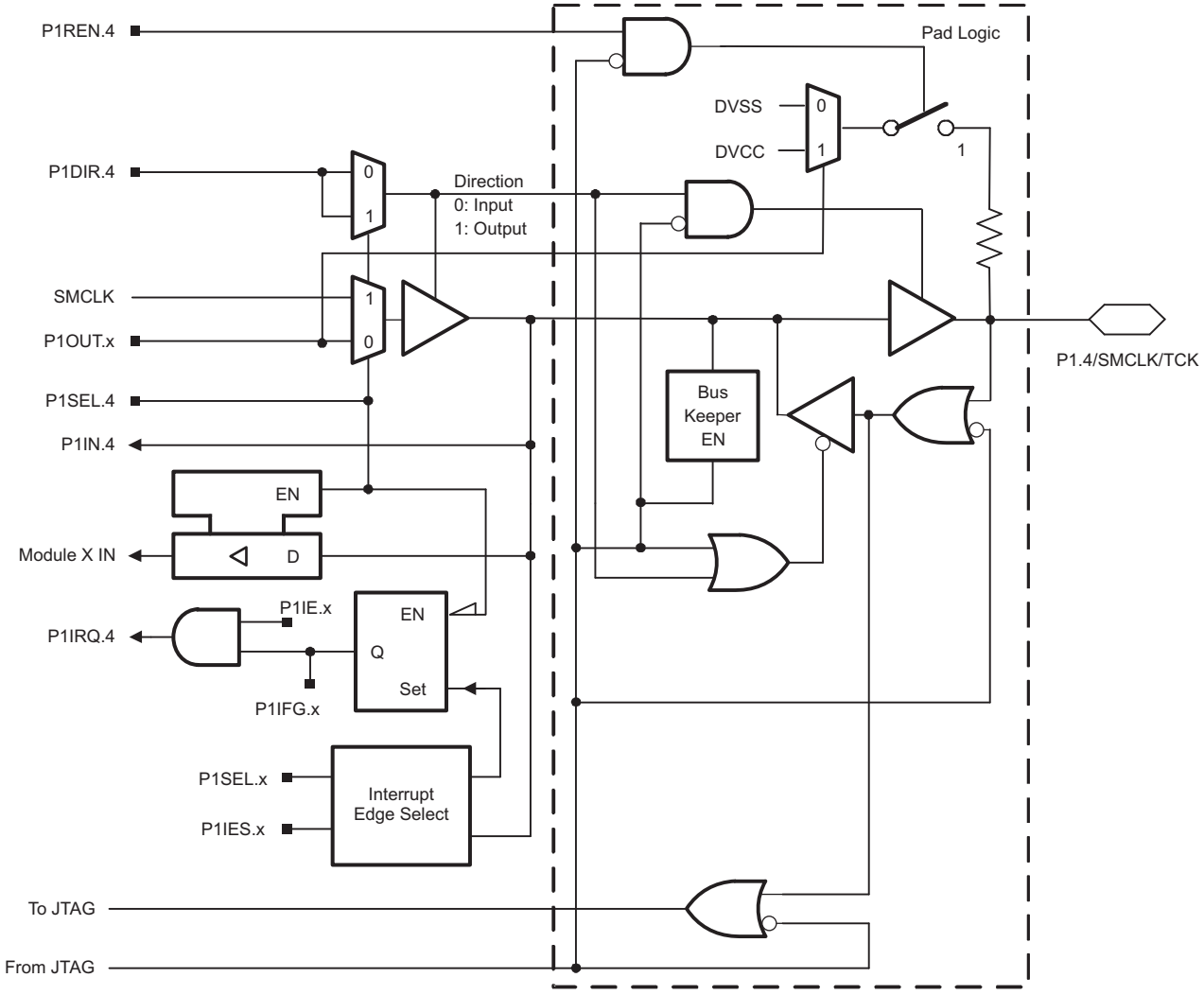


Table 20. Port P1 (P1.4) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]		
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x P1SEL2.x=0	JTAG Mode
P1.4/SMCLK/TCK	4	P1.4 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		SMCLK	1	1	0
		TCK[2]	X	X	1

(1) X = Don't care
(2) In JTAG mode, the internal pullup/pulldown resistors are disabled.

Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.5 to P1.7

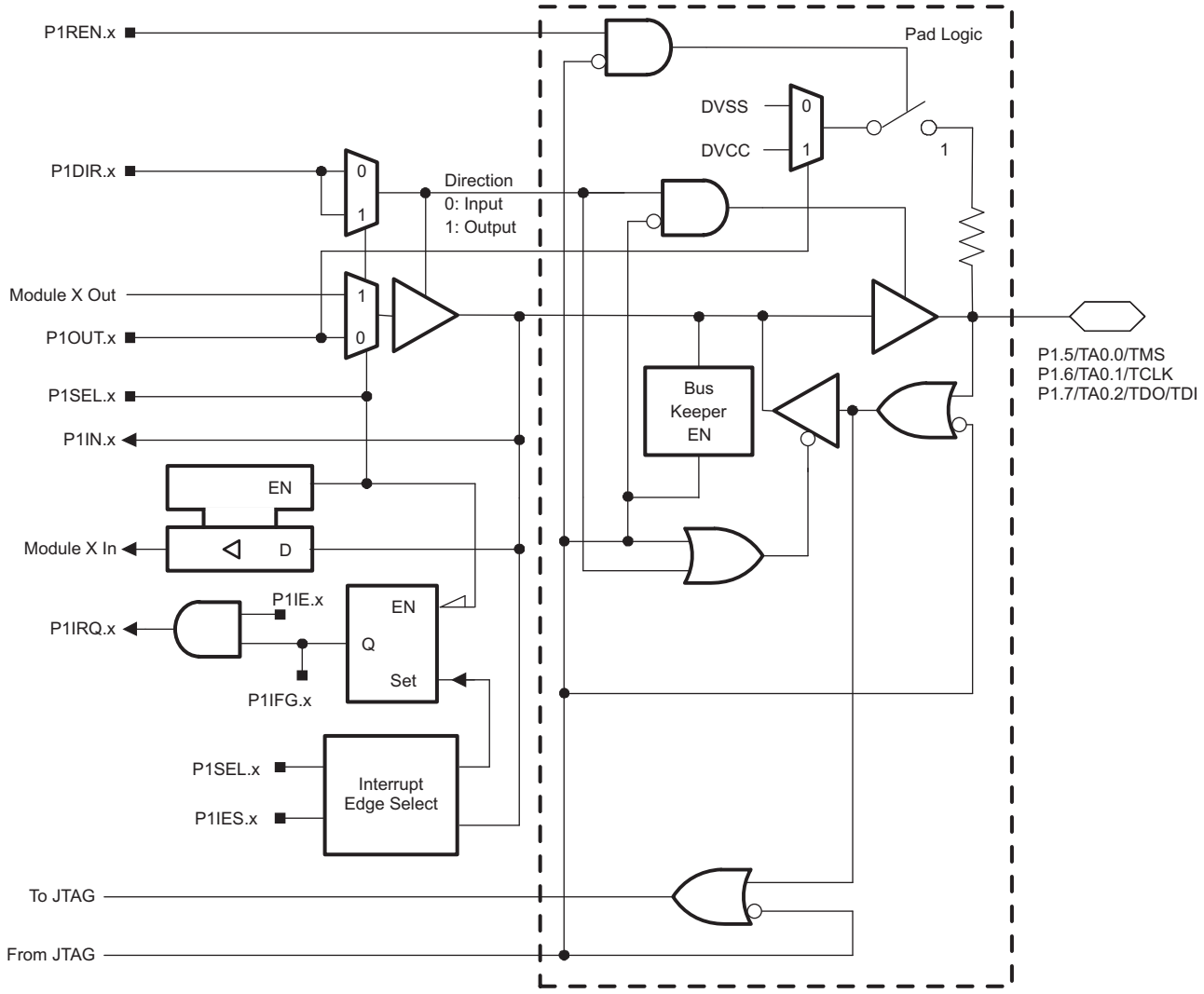


Table 21. Port P1 (P1.5 to P1.7) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]		
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x P1SEL2.x=0	JTAG Mode
P1.5/TA0.0/TMS	5	P1.5 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.TA0	1	1	0
		TMS[2]	X	X	1
P1.6/TA0.1/TDI/TCLK	6	P1.6 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.TA1	1	1	0
		TDI/TCLK[2]	X	X	1
P1.7/TA0.2/TDO/TDI	7	P1.6 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.TA2	1	1	0
		TDO/TDI[2]	X	X	1

(1) X = Don't care
(2) In JTAG mode, the internal pullup/pulldown resistors are disabled.

Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.0 and P2.1, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

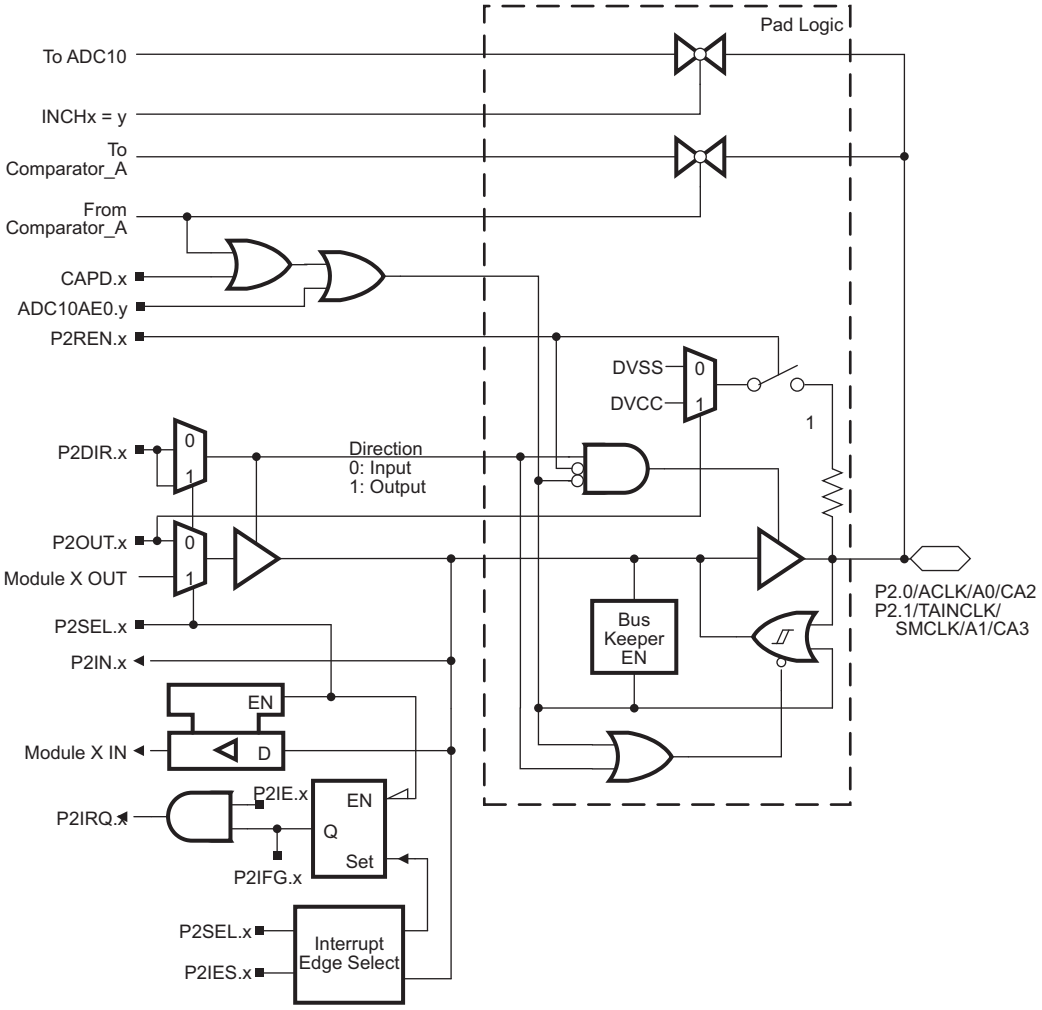


Table 22. Port P2 (P2.0 and P2.1) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]			
			ADC10AE0.y	CAPD.x	P2DIR.x	P2SEL.x P2SEL2.x = 0
P2.0/ACLK/A0/CA2	0	P2.0 (I/O)	0	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		ACLK	0	0	1	1
		A0	1	0	X	X
		CA2	0	1	X	X
P2.1/TAINCLK/ SMCLK/A1/CA3	1	P2.1 (I/O)	0	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		Timer0_A3.TAINCLK, Timer1_A2.TAINCLK	0	0	0	1
		SMCLK	0	0	1	1
		A1	1	0	X	X
		CA3	0	1	X	X

(1) X = Don't care

Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.2, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

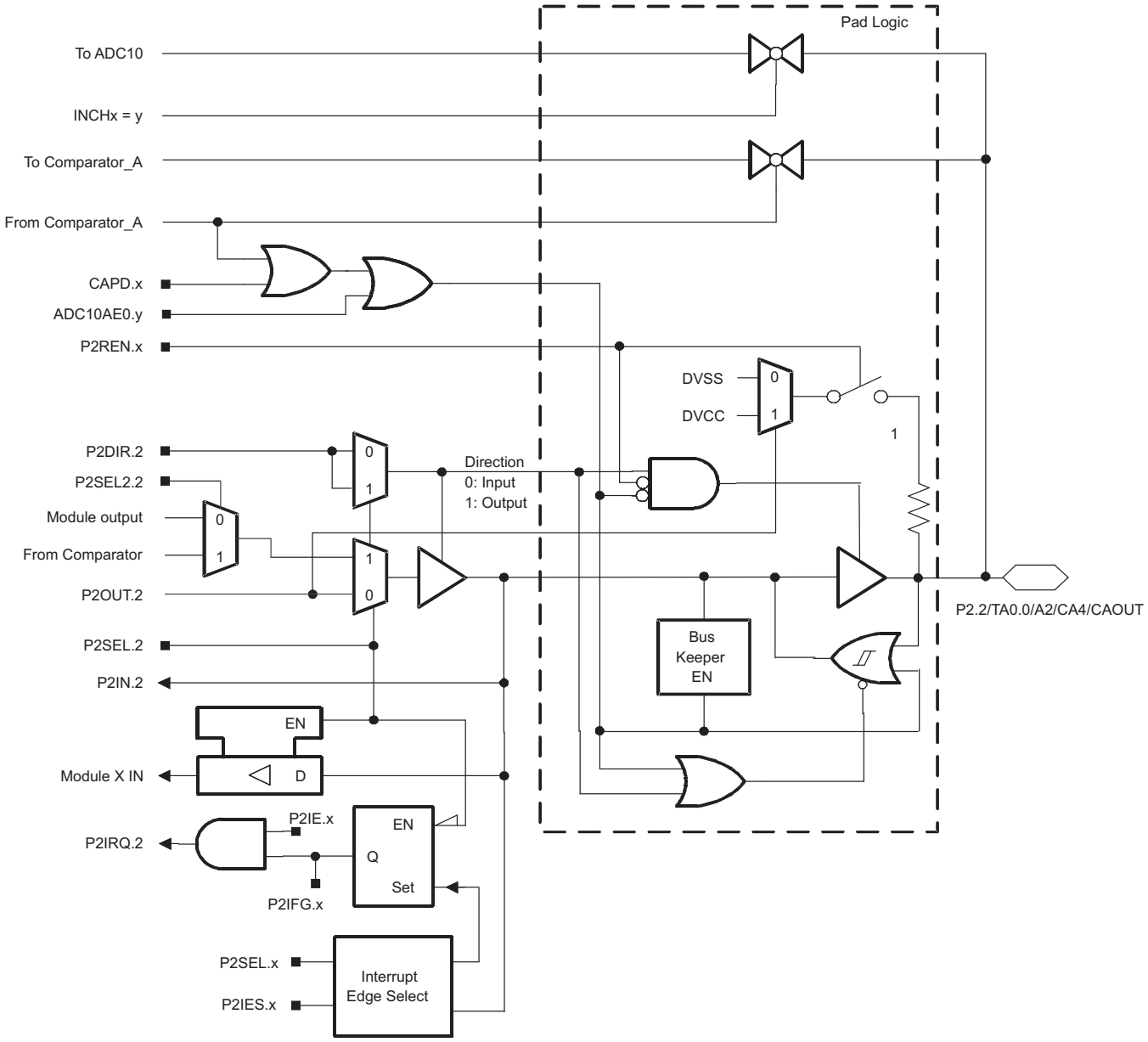


Table 23. Port P2 (P2.2) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]				
			ADC10AE0.x	CAPD.x	P2DIR.x	P2SEL.x	P2SEL2.x
P2.2/TA0.0/A2/CA4/CAOUT	2	P2.0 (I/O)	0	0	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
		Timer0_A3.TA0	0	0	1	1	0
		Timer0_A3.CCI0B	0	0	0	1	0
		A2	1	0	X	X	X
		CA4	0	1	X	X	X
		CAOUT	0	0	1	1	1

(1) X = Don't care

Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.3 and P2.4, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

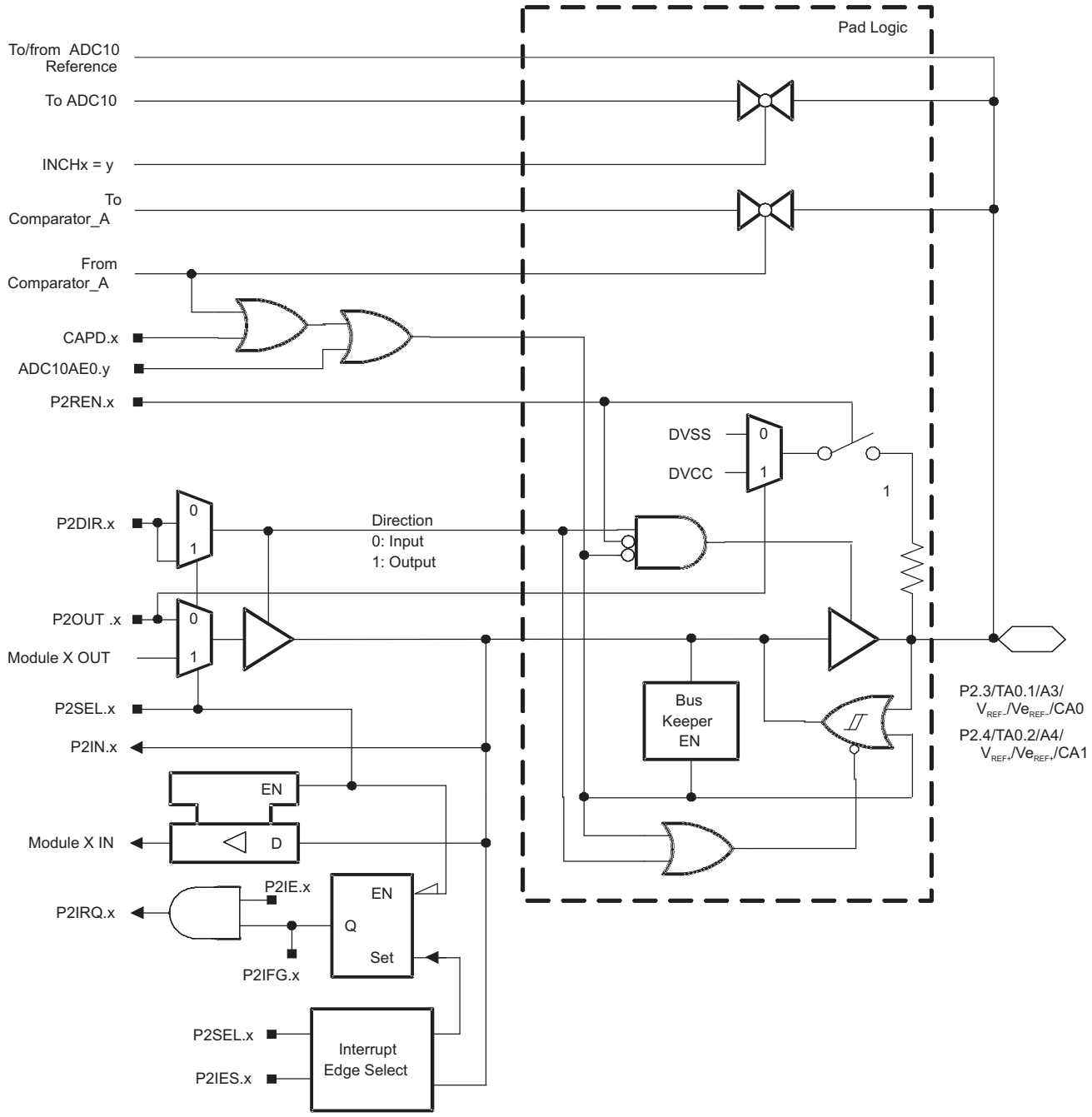


Table 24. Port P2 (P2.3 and P2.4) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]			
			ADC10AE0.y	CAPD.x	P2DIR.x	P2SEL.x P2SEL2.x = 0
P2.3/TA0.1/A3/ V_{REF-}/Ve_{REF-}/CA0	3	P2.3 (I/O)	0	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		Timer0_A3.TA1	0	0	1	1
		A3/V_{REF-}/Ve_{REF-}	1	0	X	X
		CA0	0	1	X	X

(1) X = Don't care

Table 24. Port P2 (P2.3 and P2.4) Pin Functions (continued)

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]			
			ADC10AE0.y	CAPD.x	P2DIR.x	P2SEL.x P2SEL2.x = 0
P2.4/TA0.2/A4/ V_{REF+}/Ve_{REF+}/CA1	4	P2.4 (I/O)	0	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		Timer0_A3.TA2	0	0	1	1
		A4/V_{REF+}/Ve_{REF+}	1	0	X	X
		CA1	0	1	X	X

Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.5, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

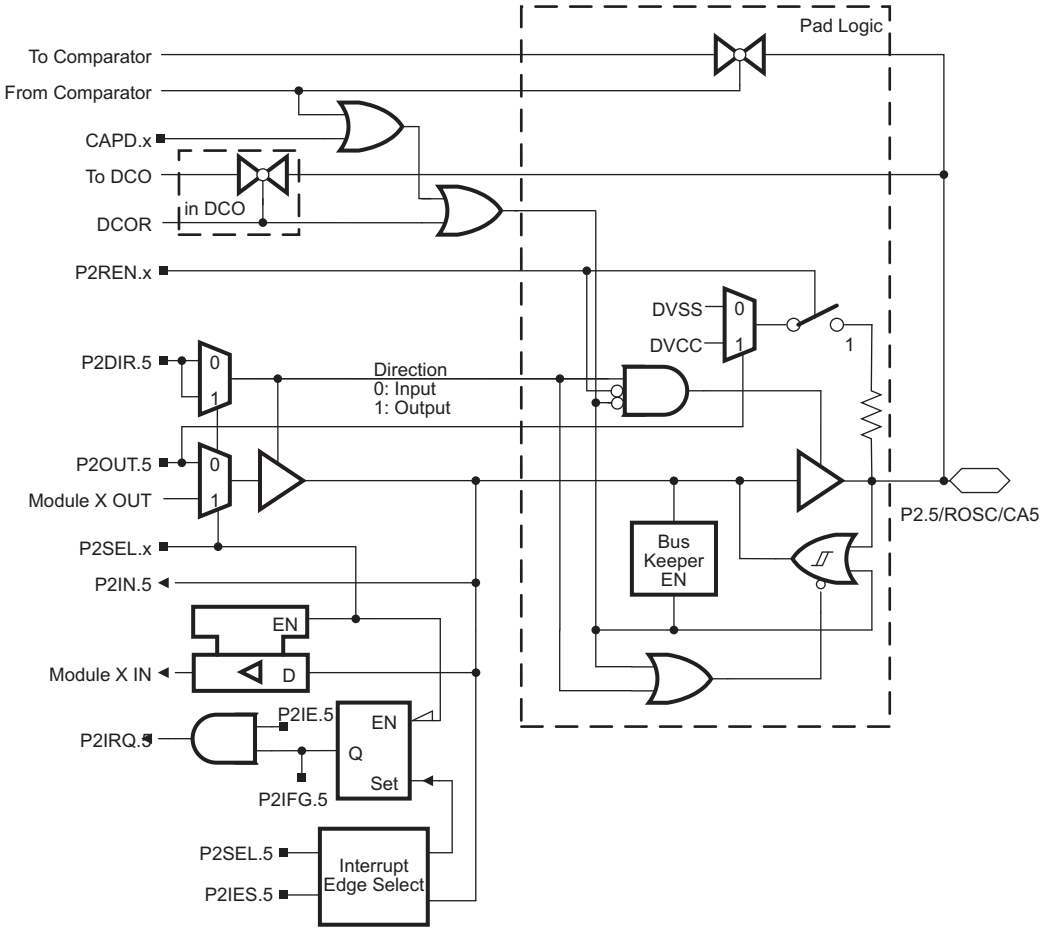


Table 25. Port P2 (P2.5) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]			
			CAPD.5	DCOR	P2DIR.5	P2SEL.5 P2SEL2.x = 0
P2.5/R_{OSC}/CA5	5	P2.5 (I/O)	0	0	I: 0, O: 1	0
		R_{OSC}	0	1	X	X
		DVSS	0	0	1	1
		CA5[2]	1	0	X	X

(1) X = Don't care
(2) Setting the CAPD.x bit disables the output driver as well as the input to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. Selecting the CAx input to the comparator multiplexer with the P2CAx bits automatically disables the input buffer for that pin, regardless of the state of the associated CAPD.x bit.

Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.6, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

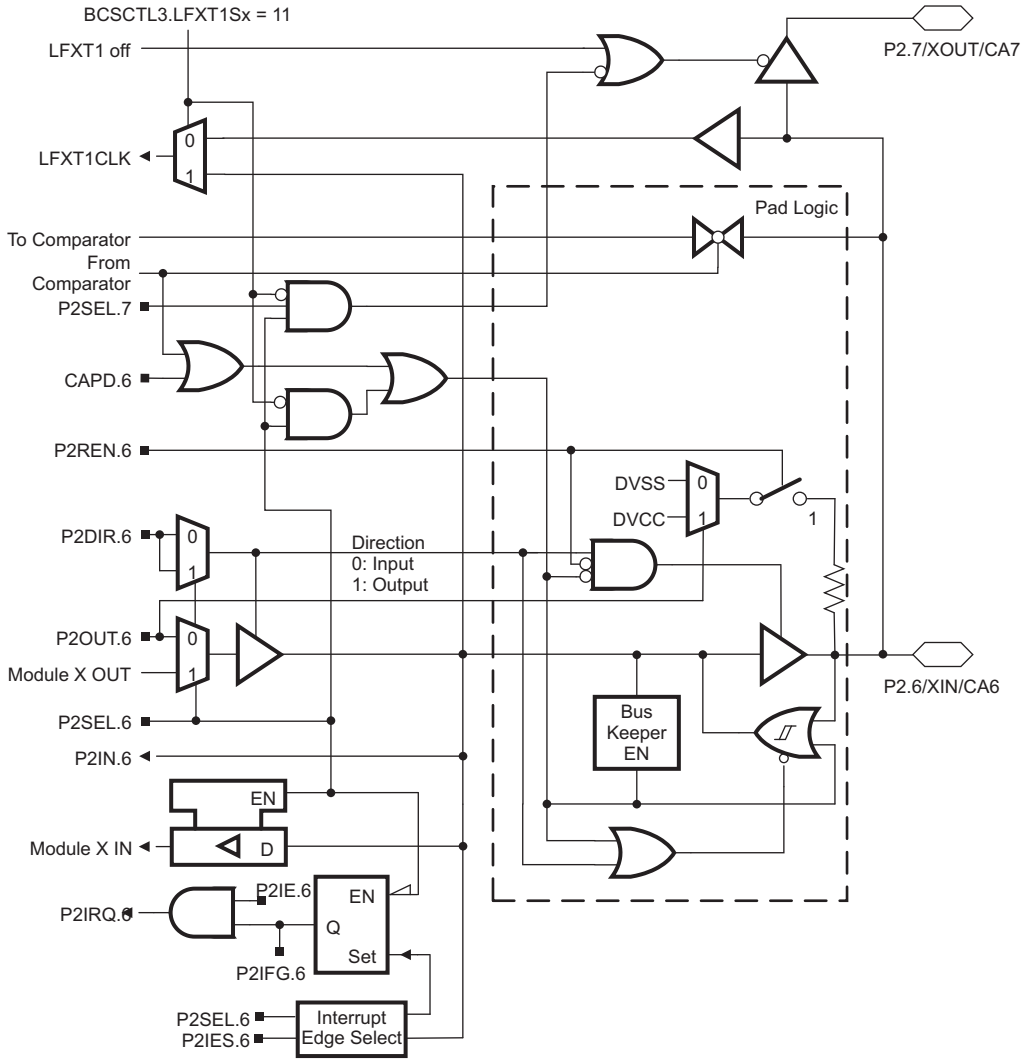


Table 26. Port P2 (P2.6) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]		
			CAPD.6	P2DIR.6	P2SEL.6 P2SEL2.x = 0
P2.6/XIN/CA6	6	P2.6 (I/O)	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		XIN (default)	X	1	1
		CA6[2]	1	X	0

(1) X = Don't care
(2) Setting the CAPD.x bit disables the output driver as well as the input to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. Selecting the CAx input to the comparator multiplexer with the P2CAx bits automatically disables the input buffer for that pin, regardless of the state of the associated CAPD.x bit.

Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.7, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

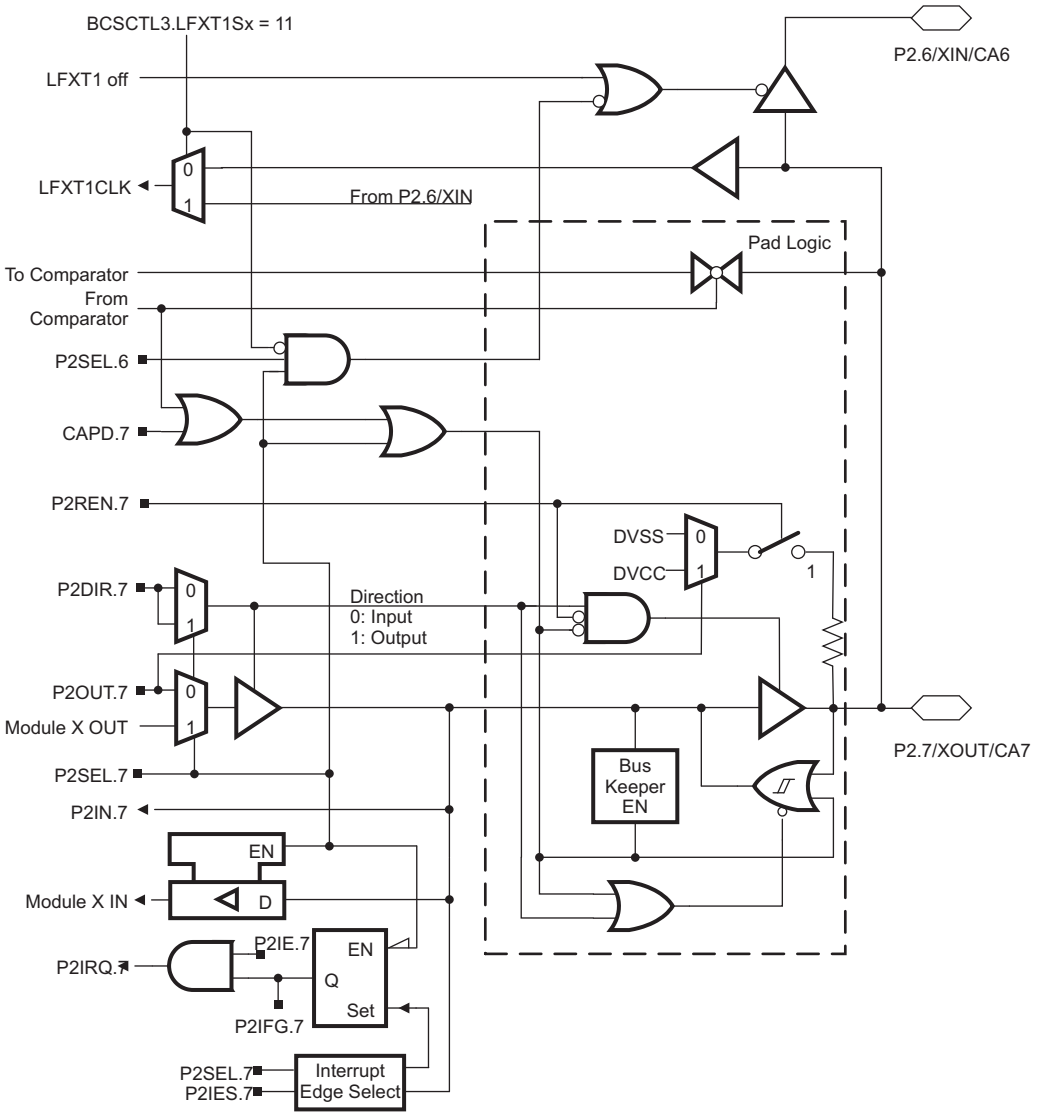


Table 27. Port P2 (P2.7) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]		
			CAPD.7	P2DIR.7	P2SEL.7 P2SEL2.x = 0
P2.7/XOUT/CA7	7	P2.7 (I/O)	0	I: 0, O: 1	0
		XOUT (default)	X	1	1
		CA7[2]	1	X	0

(1) X = Don't care
(2) Setting the CAPD.x bit disables the output driver as well as the input to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. Selecting the CAx input to the comparator multiplexer with the P2CAx bits automatically disables the input buffer for that pin, regardless of the state of the associated CAPD.x bit.

Port P3 Pin Schematic: P3.0, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

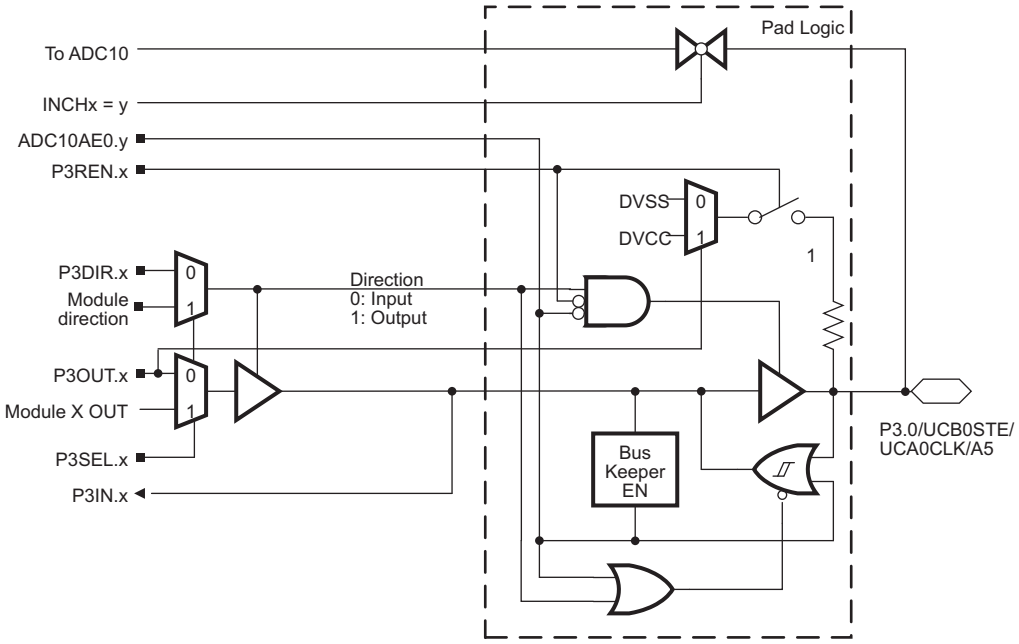


Table 28. Port P3 (P3.0) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P3.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]		
			ADC10AE0.y	P3DIR.x	P3SEL.x P3SEL2.x = 0
P3.0/UCB0STE/ UCA0CLK/A5	0	P3.0 (I/O)	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		UCB0STE/UCA0CLK[2]	0	X	1
		A5[2]	1	X	X

(1) X = Don't care
(2) The pin direction is controlled by the USCI module.

Port P3 Pin Schematic: P3.1 to P3.5, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

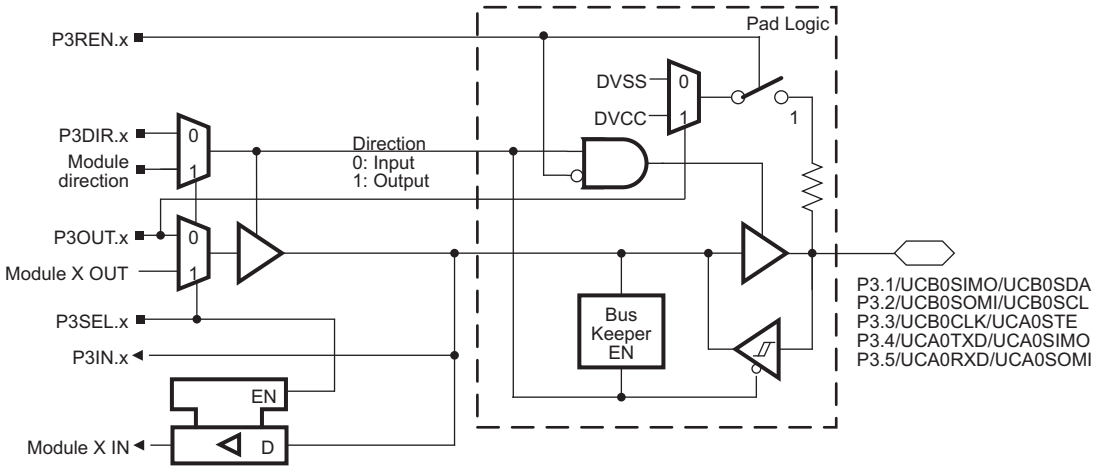


Table 29. Port P3 (P3.1 to P3.5) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P3.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]	
			P3DIR.x	P3SEL.x
P3.1/UCB0SIMO/ UCB0SDA	1	P3.1 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
		UCB0SIMO/UCB0SDA[2][3]	X	1
P3.2/UCB0SOMI/ UCB0SCL	2	P3.2 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
		UCB0SOMI/UCB0SCL[2][3]	X	1
P3.3/UCB0CLK/ UCA0STE	3	P3.3 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
		UCB0CLK/UCA0STE[2]	X	1
P3.4/UCA0TXD/ UCA0SIMO	4	P3.4 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
		UCA0TXD/UCA0SIMO[2]	X	1
P3.5/UCA0RXD/ UCA0SOMI	5	P3.5 (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
		UCA0RXD/UCA0SOMI[2]	X	1

(1) X = Don't care
(2) The pin direction is controlled by the USCI module.
(3) If the I2C functionality is selected, the output drives only the logical 0 to V_{SS} level.

Port P3 Pin Schematic: P3.6 and P3.7, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

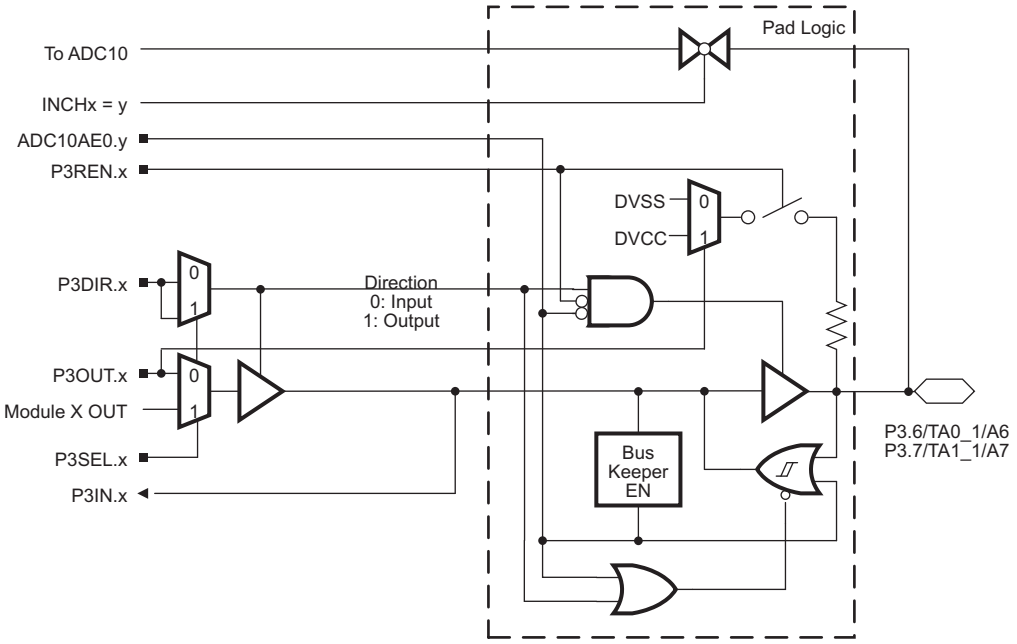


Table 30. Port P3 (P3.6 and P3.7) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P3.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]		
			ADC10AE0.y	P3DIR.x	P3SEL.x
P3.6/TA1.0/A6	6	P3.6 (I/O)	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		Timer1_A2.TA0	0	1	1
		Timer1_A2.CCI0B	0	0	1
		A6	1	X	X
P3.7/TA1.1/A7	7	P3.7 (I/O)	0	I: 0; O: 1	0
		Timer1_A2.TA1	0	1	1
		Timer1_A2.CCI1A	0	0	1
		A7	1	X	X

(1) X = Don't care

JTAG Fuse Check Mode

MSP430 devices that have the fuse on the TEST terminal have a fuse check mode that tests the continuity of the fuse the first time the JTAG port is accessed after a power-on reset (POR). When activated, a fuse check current, I_{TF} , of 1 mA at 3 V, 2.5 mA at 5 V can flow from the TEST pin to ground if the fuse is not burned. Care must be taken to avoid accidentally activating the fuse check mode and increasing overall system power consumption.

When the TEST pin is again taken low after a test or programming session, the fuse check mode and sense currents are terminated.

Activation of the fuse check mode occurs with the first negative edge on the TMS pin after power up or if TMS is being held low during power up. The second positive edge on the TMS pin deactivates the fuse check mode. After deactivation, the fuse check mode remains inactive until another POR occurs. After each POR the fuse check mode has the potential to be activated.

The fuse check current flows only when the fuse check mode is active and the TMS pin is in a low state (see Figure 31). Therefore, the additional current flow can be prevented by holding the TMS pin high (default condition).

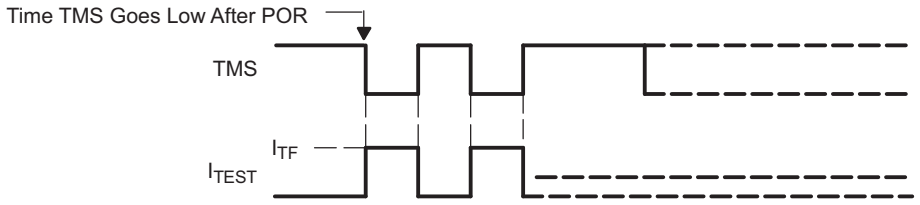


Figure 31. Fuse Check Mode Current

NOTE

The CODE and RAM data protection is ensured if the JTAG fuse is blown and the 256-bit bootloader access key is used. Also, see the Bootstrap Loader section for more information.

REVISION HISTORY

LITERATURE NUMBER	SUMMARY
SLAS578	Product Preview data sheet release
SLAS578A	Production Data data sheet release
SLAS578B	Corrected timer pin names throughout: TA0_0 changed to TA0.0, TA0_1 changed to TA1.0, TA1_0 changed to TA0.1, TA2_0 changed to TA0.2, TA1_1 changed to TA1.1
SLAS578C	Added development tool information (page 2).
	Corrected TAG_ADC10_1 value from 0x10 to 0x08 (page 14).
	Corrected all address offsets in Labels Used By The ADC Calibration Tags table (page 14).
	Changed JTAG fuse check mode section (page 73).
SLAS578D	Corrected parametric values in active mode supply current (into V_{CC}) excluding external current table (page 20).
	Corrected parametric values and temperature ranges in low-power mode supply currents (into V_{CC}) excluding external current table (page 22).
SLAS578E	Corrected TAx.y pin names on RHB pinout drawing (page 3).
SLAS578F	Changed TDI/TCLK to TEST in Note 2 of absolute maximum ratings table (page 19).
	Changed lower limit of Storage temperature, Programmed device from -40°C to -55°C in absolute maximum ratings table (page 19).
SLAS578G	In the Labels Used By The ADC Calibration Tags table, changed the Address Offset of CAL_ADC_15T30 from 0x0006 to 0x0008 and the Address Offset of CAL_ADC_15VREF_FACTOR from 0x0005 to 0x0006 (page 14).
	Changed TDI/TCLK to TEST in the Parameter description for I_{FB} in the JTAG fuse table (page 52).
	Updated Port P1 pin schematic: P1.0, input/output with Schmitt trigger (page 53).
	Updated Port P1 pin schematic: P1.1 to P1.3, input/output with Schmitt trigger (page 54).
	Updated Port P1 (P1.1 to P1.3) pin functions table (page 54).
	Removed Timer0_A3.CCU0B row from Port P1 (P1.5 to P1.7) pin functions table (page 56).
	Updated Port P3 pin schematic: P3.1 to P3.5, input/output with Schmitt trigger (page 69).
	Removed P3SEL2.x = 0 from Port P3 (P3.1 to P3.5) pin functions table header row (page 69).
	Removed P3SEL2 = 0 from Port P3 (P3.6 and P3.7) pin functions table header row (page 70).
	Removed JTAG pins: TMS, TCK, TDI/TCLK, TDO/TDI, input/output with Schmitt trigger (page 71).
	Updated JTAG fuse check mode section (page 72).
SLAS578H	Corrected schematic drawings for Port 1 and Port 2 (pages 54, 55, 56, 59, 61)
	Add information for RTV package options
SLAS578I	Changed Storage temperature range limit in Absolute Maximum Ratings

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
MSP430F2112IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2112IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2112IRHBR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2112IRHBT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2112IRTVR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2112IRTVT	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2112TPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2112TPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2112TRHB	PREVIEW	QFN	RHB	32		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
MSP430F2112TRHBR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2112TRHBT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2112TRTVR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2112TRTVT	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2122IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2122IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2122IRHB	PREVIEW	QFN	RHB	32		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
MSP430F2122IRHBR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2122IRHBT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
MSP430F2122IRTVR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2122IRTVT	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2122TPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2122TPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2122TRHB	PREVIEW	QFN	RHB	32		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
MSP430F2122TRHBR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2122TRHBT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2122TRTVR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2122TRTVT	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2132IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2132IRHB	OBSOLETE	QFN	RHB	32		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
MSP430F2132IRHBR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132IRHBT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132IRTV	OBSOLETE	QFN	RTV	32		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
MSP430F2132IRTVR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132IRTVT	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132TPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
MSP430F2132TPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
MSP430F2132TRHBR	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132TRHBT	ACTIVE	QFN	RHB	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132TRTV	OBSOLETE	QFN	RTV	32		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	
MSP430F2132TRTVR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	
MSP430F2132TRTVT	ACTIVE	QFN	RTV	32	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	

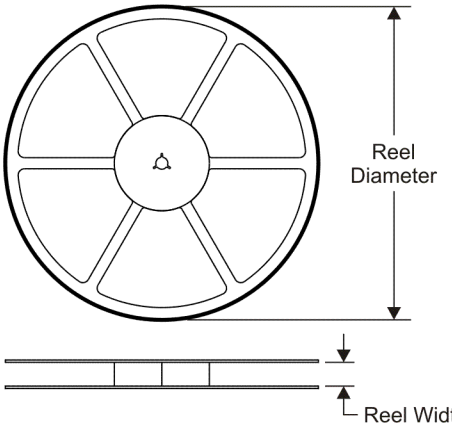
(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

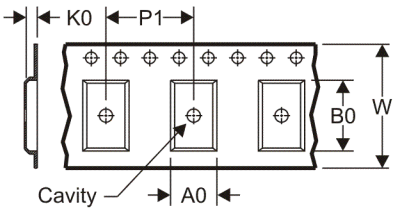
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

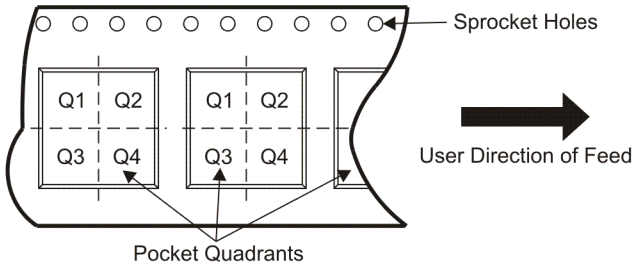


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

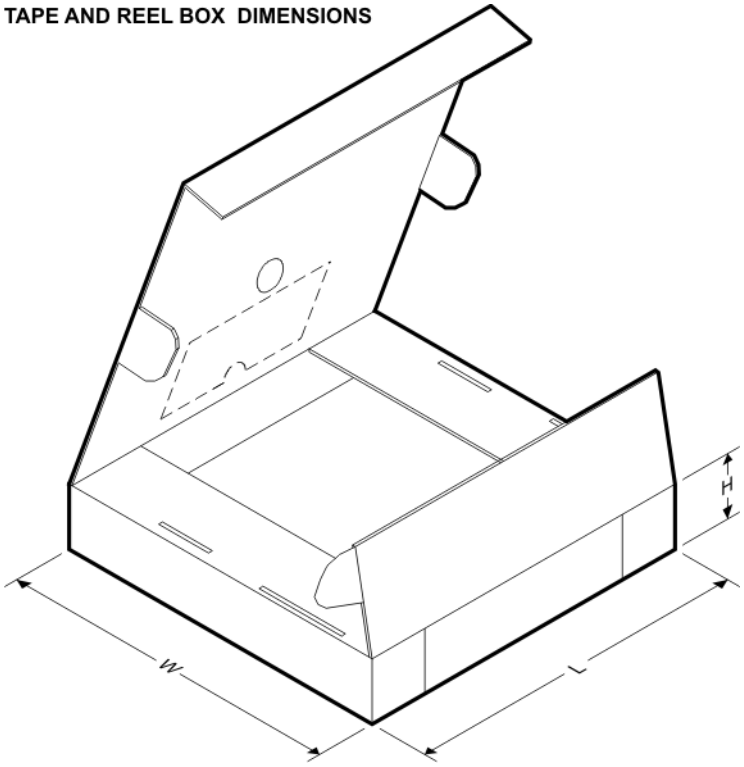
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
MSP430F2112IPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	330.0	16.4	7.1	10.4	1.6	12.0	16.0	Q1
MSP430F2112IRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	330.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2112IRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2112TPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	330.0	16.4	7.1	10.4	1.6	12.0	16.0	Q1
MSP430F2112TRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	330.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2112TRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2122IPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	330.0	16.4	7.1	10.4	1.6	12.0	16.0	Q1
MSP430F2122IRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	330.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2122IRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2122TPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	330.0	16.4	7.1	10.4	1.6	12.0	16.0	Q1
MSP430F2122TRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	330.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2122TRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2132IPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	330.0	16.4	7.1	10.4	1.6	12.0	16.0	Q1
MSP430F2132IRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	330.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2132IRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2132TPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	330.0	16.4	7.1	10.4	1.6	12.0	16.0	Q1
MSP430F2132TRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	330.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430F2132TRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	5.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2

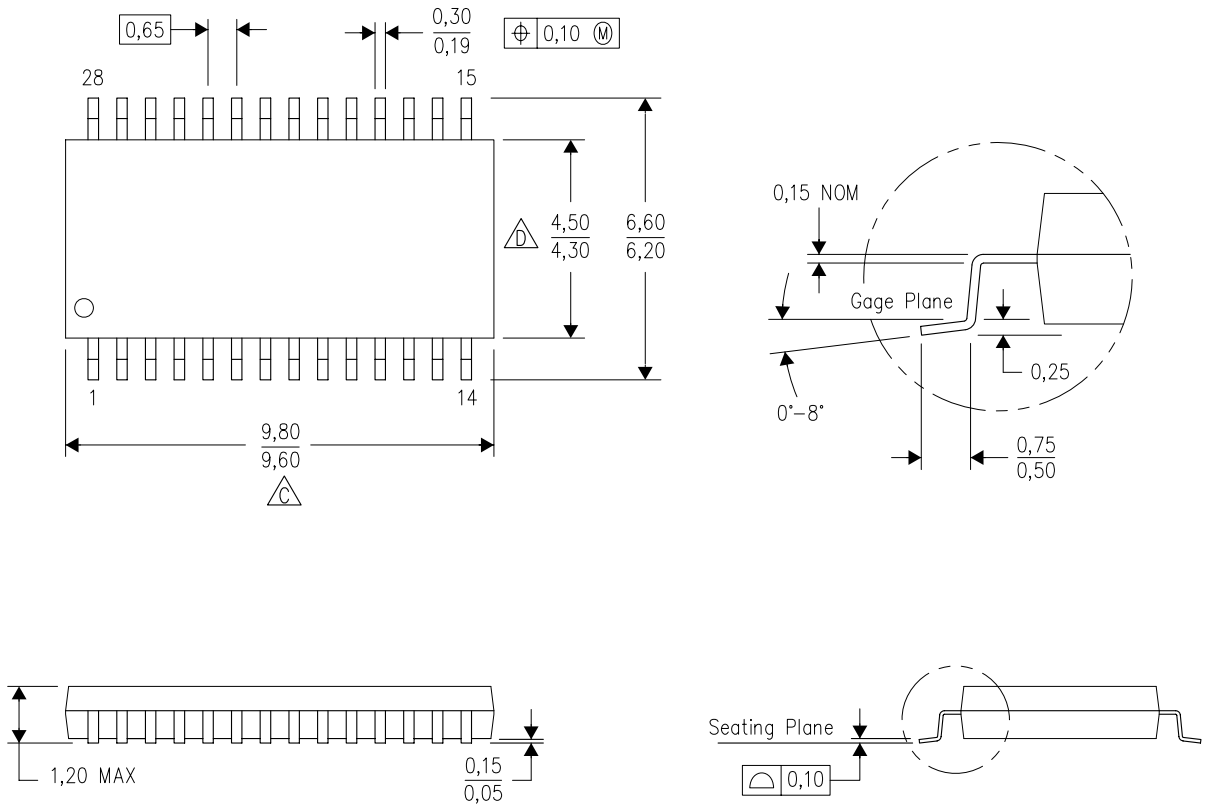
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
MSP430F2112IPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
MSP430F2112IRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	346.0	346.0	29.0
MSP430F2112IRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
MSP430F2112TPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
MSP430F2112TRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	346.0	346.0	29.0
MSP430F2112TRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
MSP430F2122IPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
MSP430F2122IRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	346.0	346.0	29.0
MSP430F2122IRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
MSP430F2122TPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
MSP430F2122TRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	346.0	346.0	29.0
MSP430F2122TRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
MSP430F2132IPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
MSP430F2132IRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	346.0	346.0	29.0
MSP430F2132IRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	190.5	212.7	31.8
MSP430F2132TPWR	TSSOP	PW	28	2000	346.0	346.0	33.0
MSP430F2132TRTVR	QFN	RTV	32	3000	346.0	346.0	29.0
MSP430F2132TRTVT	QFN	RTV	32	250	190.5	212.7	31.8

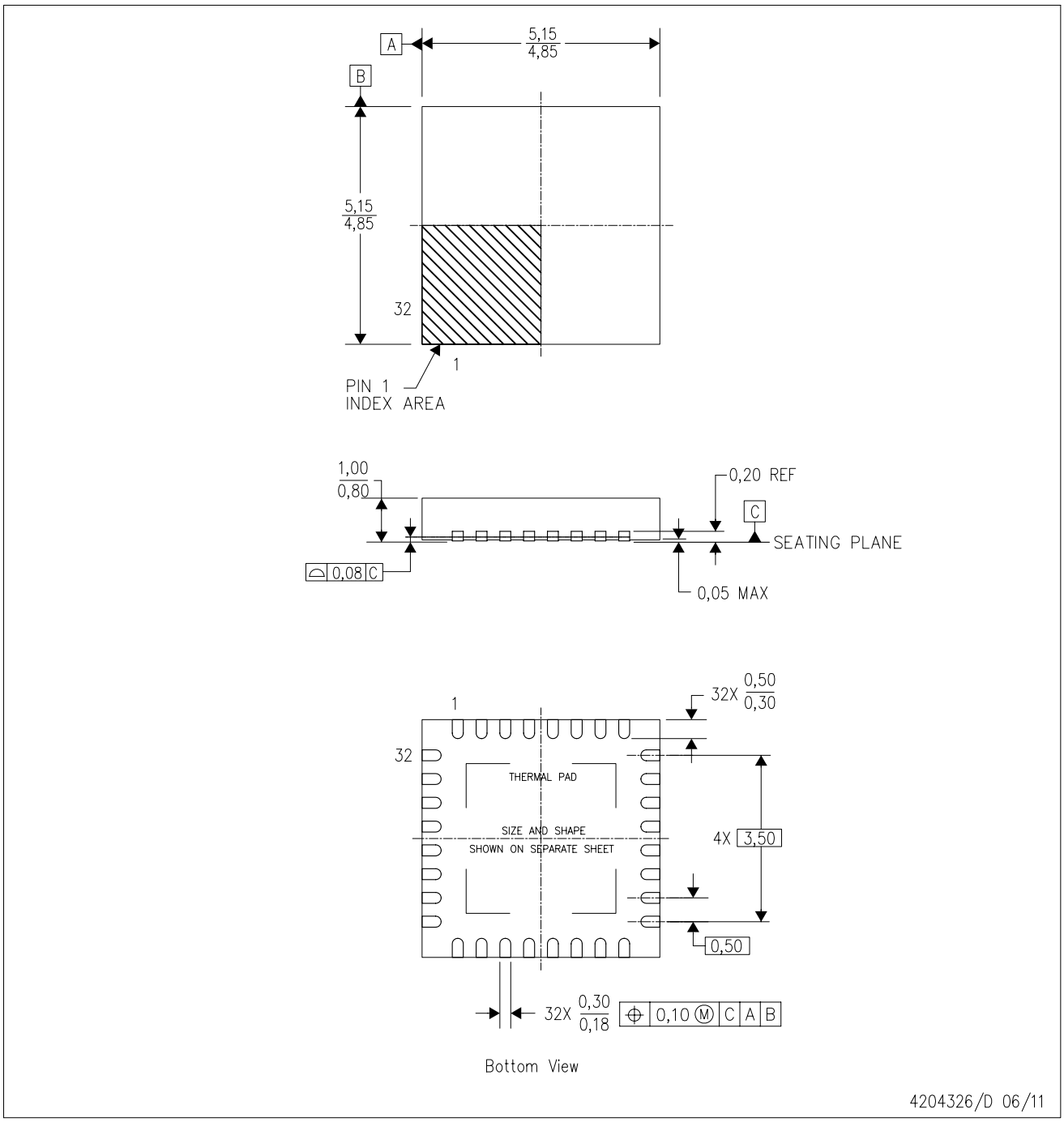
PW (R–PDSO–G28) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040064–7/G 02/11

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–153

RHB (S–PVQFN–N32) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No–Lead) Package configuration.
D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
F. Falls within JEDEC MO–220.

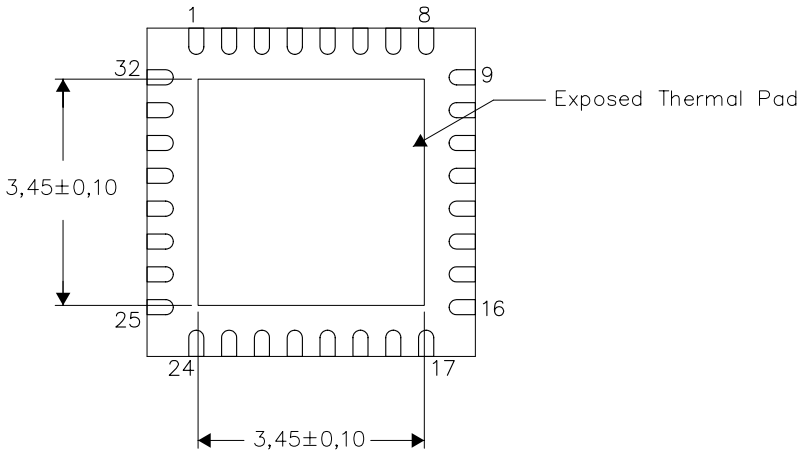
RHB (S–PVQFN–N32) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No–Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



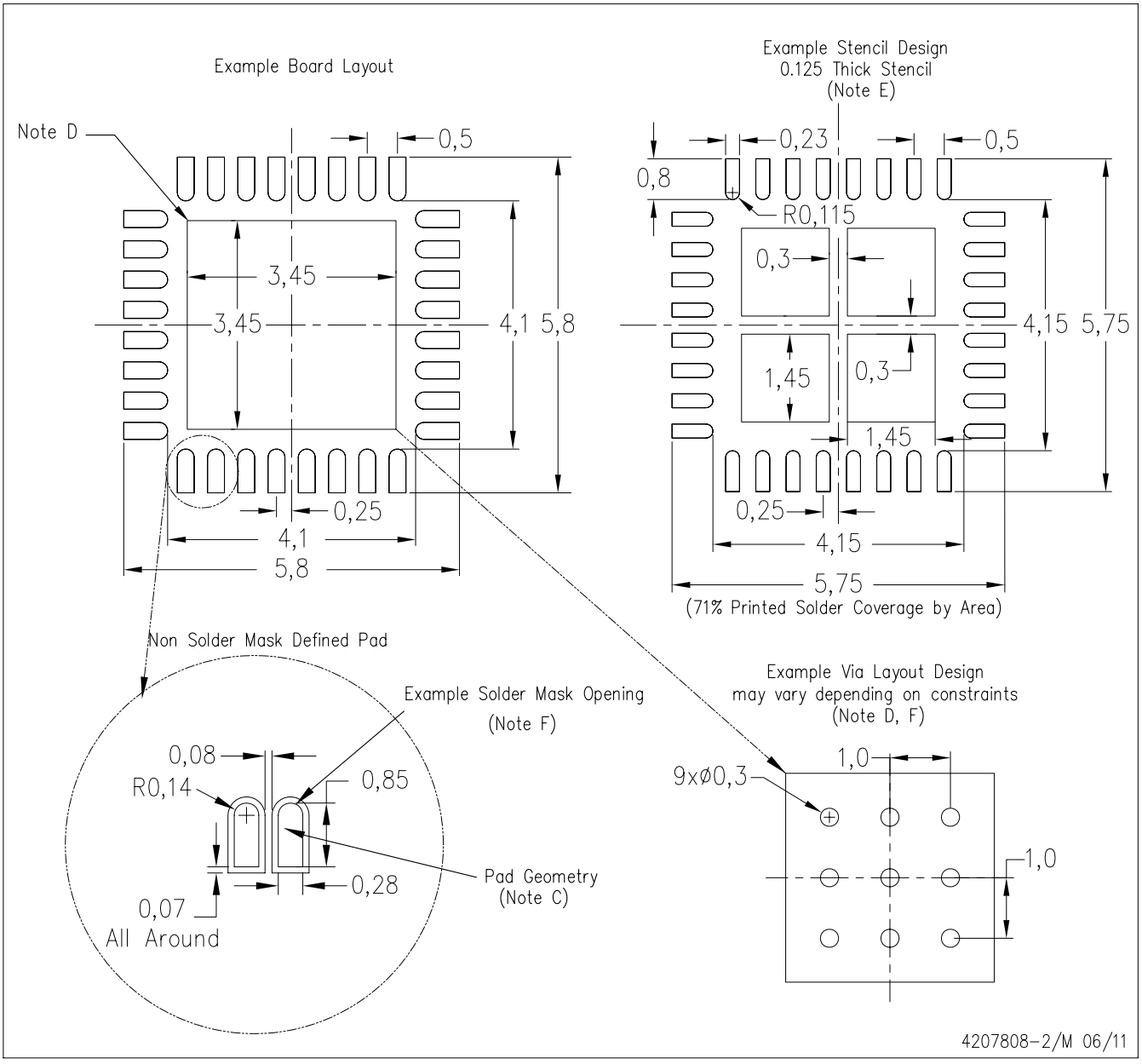
Bottom View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206356–2/U 06/11

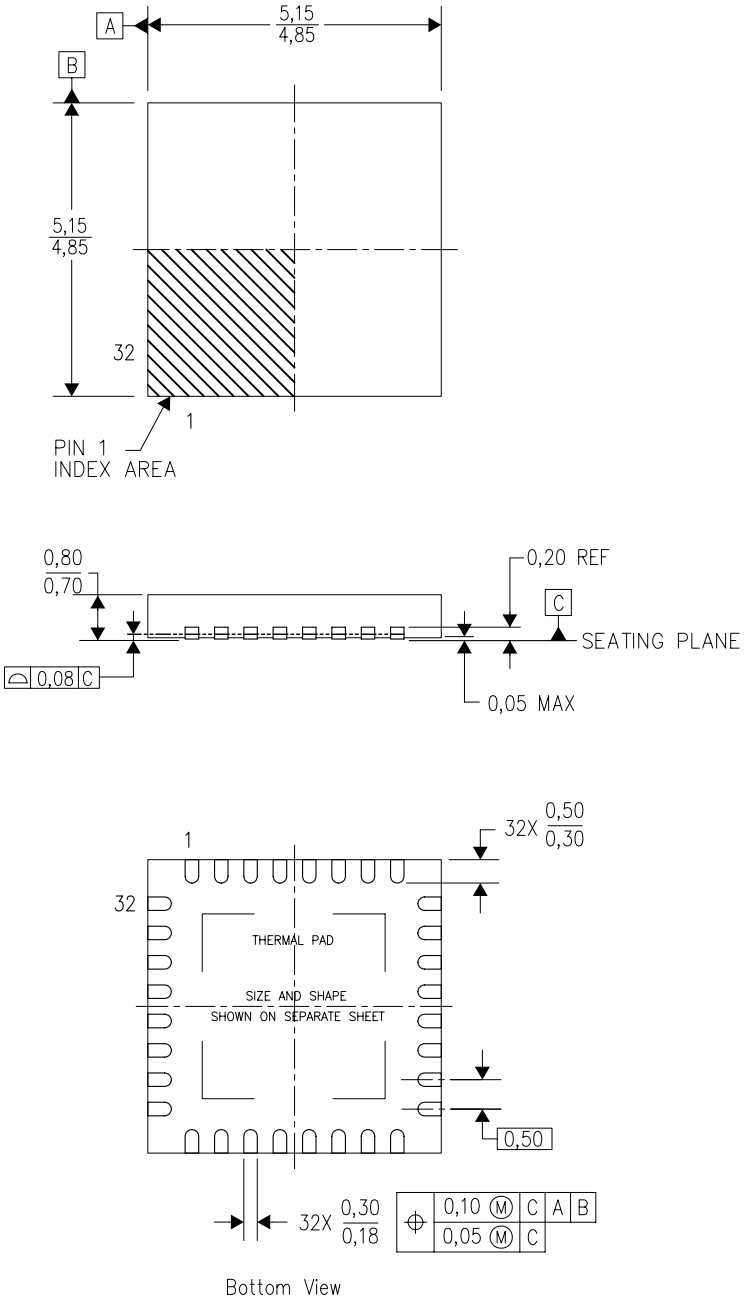
NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

RHB (S–PVQFN–N32) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat–Pack Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <http://www.ti.com>.
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances and via tenting recommendations for vias placed in the thermal pad.

RTV (S–PWQFN–N32) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD



4206245/C 10/11

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Quad Flatpack, No–Leads (QFN) package configuration.
D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
F. Falls within JEDEC MO–220.

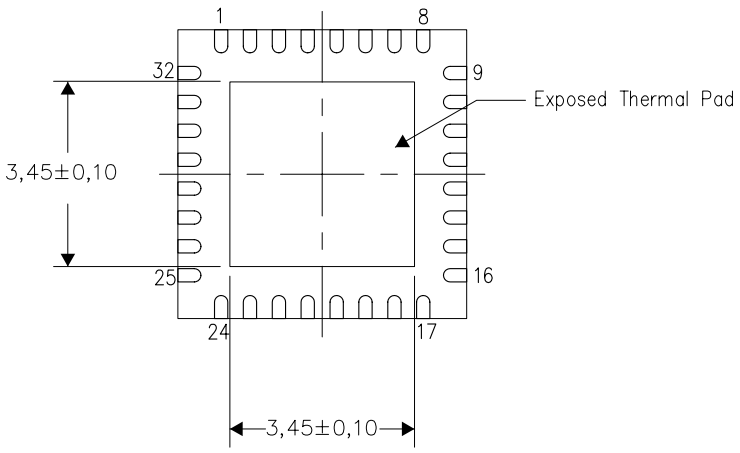
RTV (S–PWQFN–N32) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No–Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



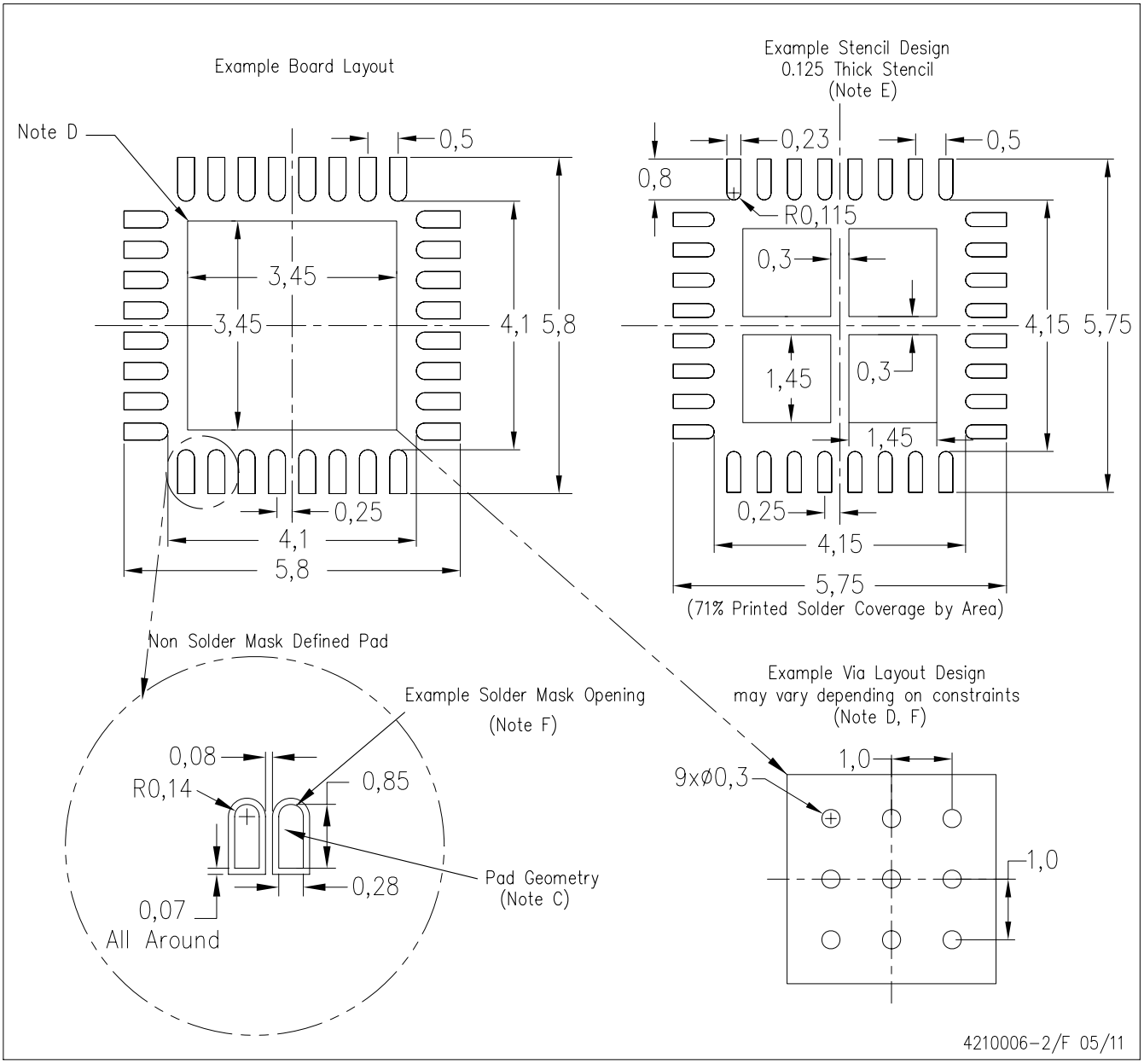
Bottom View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206250–2/J 05/11

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

RTV (S–PWQFN–N32) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO–LEAD



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat–Pack Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SCBA017, SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <http://www.ti.com>.
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances and via tenting recommendations for vias placed in the thermal pad.

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