混合信号微控制器

特性

- 低电源电压范围: **1.8V** 至 **3.6V**
- 超低功耗
  - 激活模式：**220μA**（在 **1MHz** 频率和 **2.2V** 电压条件下）
  - 待机模式：**0.5μA**
  - 关闭模式（**RAM** 保持）：**0.1μA**
- **5** 种节能模式
- 可在不到 **1μs** 的时间里超快速地从待机模式唤醒
- **16** 位精简指令集 **(RISC)** 架构，**62.5ns** 指令周期时间
- 基本时钟模块配置：
  - 高达 **16MHz** 的内部频率并具有 **4** 个精度为 **±1%** 的校准频率
  - 内部超低功耗低频振荡器
  - **32kHz** 晶振 (1)
  - 外部数字时钟源
- 具有 **2** 个捕捉/比较寄存器的 **16** 位 **Timer_A**
- 带内部基准、采样与保持以及自动扫描功能的 **10** 位 **200ksps** 模数 **(A/D)** 转换器
- 支持 **SPI** 和 **I2C** 的通用串行接口 **(USI)**
- 欠压检测器
- 串行板上编程、无需外部编程电压、由安全熔丝 **(Security Fuse)** 实现的可编程代码保护
- 具有两线制 **(Spy-Bi-Wire)** 接口的片上仿真逻辑电路
- 系列成员：
  - **2kB+256B** 闪存存储器
  - **128B RAM**
- 采用 **8** 引脚塑料封装 **(D)**
- 要获得完整的模块说明，请参见《***MSP430x2xx** 系列产品用户指南*》**(SLAU144)**

(1) 晶体振荡器不能在超过 105°C 的环境中运行

支持国防、航空航天、和医疗应用

- 受控基线
- 一个组装/测试场所
- 一个制造场所
- 支持扩展温度范围 **(-40°C/125°C)** (2)
- 延长的产品生命周期
- 延长的产品变更通知
- 产品可追溯性

(2) 可定制工作温度范围

说明

MSP430G2230 是一款超低功耗微控制器。 这种架构与 5 种低功耗模式相组合，专为在便携式测量应用中延长电池使用寿命而优化。 该器件具有一个强大的 16 位 RISC CPU，16 位寄存器和有助于获得最大编码效率的常数发生器。 数字控制振荡器 (DCO) 可在不到 1μs 的时间里完成从低功耗模式至运行模式的唤醒。

MSP430G2230 是一款超低功率混合信号微控制器，此微控制器装有一个内置的 16 位定时器和 4 个 I/O 引脚。 除此之外， MSP430G2230 还有使用同步协议 （SPI 或者 I2C） 的内置通信功能和一个 10 位 A/D 转换器。

Table 1. Available Options(1)

T_A	PACKAGED DEVICES(2)		TOPS-SIDE MARKING	VID NUMBER
	PLASTIC 8-PIN (D)			
-40°C to 125°C	MSP430G2230QDREP	Tape and reel, 2500	G230EP	V62/12620-01XE
	MSP430G2230QDEP	Tube, 75		V62/12620-01XE-T

(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

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Device Pinout and Functional Block Diagram

See Application Information for detailed I/O information.

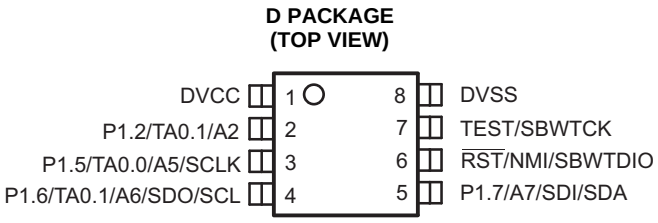


Figure 1. Device Pinout

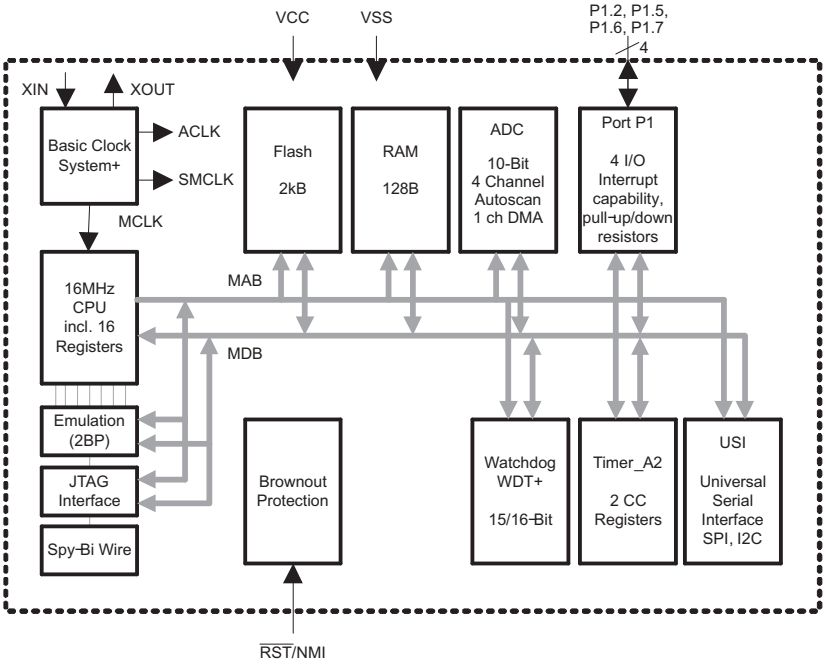


Figure 2. Functional Block Diagram

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Table 2. Terminal Functions(1)

TERMINAL			DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO. D	I/O	
P1.2/ TA0.1/ A2	2	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer_A, capture: CCI1A input, compare Out1 output ADC10 analog input A2
P1.5/ TA0.0/ A5/ SCLK	3	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer_A, compare Out0 output ADC10 analog input A5 USI: clock input in I2C mode; clock input/output in SPI mode
P1.6/ TA0.1/ A6/ SDO/ SCL	4	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin Timer_A, capture: CCI1B input, compare: Out1 output ADC10 analog input A6 USI: Data output in SPI mode USI: I2C clock in I2C mode
P1.7/ A7/ SDI/ SDA	5	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin ADC10 analog input A7 USI: Data input in SPI mode USI: Data input in I2C mode
RST/ NMI/ SBWTDIO	6	I	Reset input Nonmaskable interrupt input Spy-Bi-Wire test data input/output during programming and test
TEST/ SBWTCK	7	I	Selects test mode for JTAG pins on Port 1. The device protection fuse is connected to TEST. Spy-Bi-Wire test clock input during programming and test
DVCC	1		Digital supply voltage
DVSS	8		Digital ground reference

(1) The GPIOs P1.0, P1.1, P1.3, P1.4, P2.6, and P2.7 are implemented but not available on the device pinout. To avoid floating inputs, these digital I/Os should be properly configured. The pullup or pulldown resistors of the unbounded P1.x GPIOs should be enabled, and the VLO should be selected as the ACLK source (see the *MSP430x2xx Family User's Guide* (SLAU144)).

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SHORT-FORM DESCRIPTION

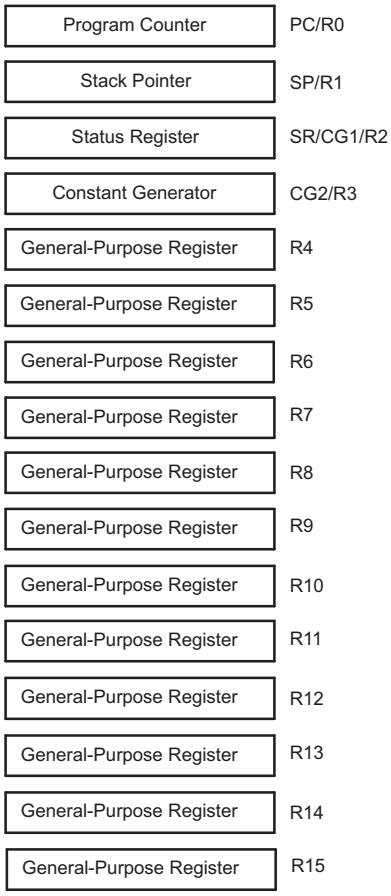
CPU

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, un/conditional	JNE	Jump-on-equal bit = 0

Table 4. Address Mode Descriptions

ADDRESS MODE	S(1)	D(1)	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, D = destination

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Operating Modes

The MSP430 has one active mode and five software-selectable low-power modes of operation. An interrupt event can wake 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's 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's dc-generator remains enabled
  - ACLK remains active
- Low-power mode 3 (LPM3)
  - CPU is disabled
  - MCLK and SMCLK are disabled
  - DCO's dc-generator is disabled
  - ACLK remains active
- Low-power mode 4 (LPM4)
  - CPU is disabled
  - ACLK is disabled
  - MCLK and SMCLK are disabled
  - DCO's dc-generator is disabled
  - Crystal oscillator is stopped

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Interrupt Vector Addresses

The interrupt vectors and the power-up starting address are located in the address range of 0x0FFFF to 0x0FFC0. The vector contains the 16-bit address of the appropriate interrupt handler instruction sequence.

If the reset vector (located at address 0x0FFFE) contains 0x0FFFF (for example, flash is not programmed) the CPU goes into LPM4 immediately after power-up.

Table 5. Interrupt Sources

INTERRUPT SOURCE	INTERRUPT FLAG	SYSTEM INTERRUPT	WORD ADDRESS	PRIORITY
Power-up External reset Watchdog Timer+ Flash key violation PC out-of-range(1)	PORIFG RSTIFG WDTIFG KEYV(2)	Reset	0xFFFE	31, highest
NMI Oscillator fault Flash memory access violation	NMIIFG OFIFG ACCVIFG(2)(3)	(non)-maskable, (non)-maskable, (non)-maskable	0xFFFC	30
			0xFFFA	29
			0xFFF8	28
Watchdog Timer+	WDTIFG	maskable	0xFFF4	26
Timer_A2	TACCR0 CCIFG(4)	maskable	0xFFF2	25
Timer_A2	TACCR1 CCIFG, TAIFG(2)(4)	maskable	0xFFF0	24
			0xFFEE	23
			0xFFEC	22
ADC10 (MSP430G2230 Only)	ADC10IFG(4)	maskable	0xFFEA	21
USI (MSP430G2230 Only)	USIIFG, USISTTIFG(2)(4)	maskable	0xFFE8	20
			0xFFE6	19
I/O Port P1(four flags)	P1IFG.2, P1IFG.5, P1IFG.6, and P1IFG.7(2)(4)(5)	maskable	0xFFE4	18
			0xFFE2	17
			0xFFE0	16
See (6)			0xFFDE to 0xFFC0	15 to 0, lowest

(1) A reset is generated if the CPU tries to fetch instructions from within the module register memory address range (0h to 01FFh) or from within unused address ranges.
(2) Multiple source flags
(3) (non)-maskable: the individual interrupt-enable bit can disable an interrupt event, but the general interrupt enable cannot.
(4) Interrupt flags are located in the module.
(5) All eight interrupt flags P1IFG.0 to P1IFG.7 are implemented while four are connected to pins.
(6) The interrupt vectors at addresses 0xFFDE to 0xFFC0 are not used in this device and can be used for regular program code if necessary.

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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 Register 1 and 2

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. Set to 0.
NMIIE	(Non)maskable interrupt enable
ACCVIE	Flash access violation interrupt enable

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
01h								

Table 7. Interrupt Flag Register 1 and 2

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-on or a reset condition at the $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin in reset mode.
OFIFG	Flag set on oscillator fault. The XIN/XOUT pins are not available as device terminals.
PORIFG	Power-On Reset interrupt flag. Set on V_{CC} power-up.
RSTIFG	External reset interrupt flag. Set on a reset condition at $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin in reset mode. Reset on V_{CC} power-up.
NMIIFG	Set by $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
03h								

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Memory Organization

Table 8. Memory Organization

		MSP430G2230
Memory Main: interrupt vector Main: code memory	Size Flash Flash	2KB Flash 0xFFFF-0xFFC0 0xFFFF-0xF800
Information memory	Size Flash	256 Byte 0x10FF - 0x1000
RAM	Size	128 Byte 0x027F - 0x0200
Peripherals	16-bit 8-bit 8-bit SFR	0x01FF - 0x0100 0x00FF - 0x0010 0x000F - 0x0000

Flash Memory

The flash memory can be programmed by the Spy-Bi-Wire or JTAG port, 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.

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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 and an internal digitally-controlled oscillator (DCO). 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 either from a 32768-Hz watch crystal or the internal LF (VLOCLK) oscillator.
- Main clock (MCLK), the system clock used by the CPU.
- Sub-Main clock (SMCLK), the sub-system clock used by the peripheral modules.

NOTE

The LFXT1 oscillator is not available. LFXT1Sx bits of the BCSCTL3 register should be configured to use VLOCLK (see the *MSP430x2xx Family User's Guide* (SLAU144)).

Table 9. DCO Calibration Data (Provided From Factory in Flash Information Memory Segment A)

DCO FREQUENCY	CALIBRATION REGISTER	SIZE	ADDRESS
1 MHz	CALBC1_1MHZ	byte	010FFh
	CALDCO_1MHZ	byte	010FEh
8 MHz	CALBC1_8MHZ	byte	010FDh
	CALDCO_8MHZ	byte	010FCh
12 MHz	CALBC1_12MHZ	byte	010FBh
	CALDCO_12MHZ	byte	010FAh
16 MHz	CALBC1_16MHZ	byte	010F9h
	CALDCO_16MHZ	byte	010F8h

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 four pins of one 8-bit I/O port implemented—port P1:

- 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 the four bits of port P1.
- Read/write access to port-control registers is supported by all instructions.
- Each I/O has an individually programmable pullup/pulldown resistor.

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Watchdog Timer (WDT+)

The primary function of the watchdog timer (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.

Timer_A2

Timer_A2 is a 16-bit timer/counter with two capture/compare registers. Timer_A2 can support multiple capture/compares, PWM outputs, and interval timing. Timer_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 10. Timer_A2 Signal Connections

INPUT PIN NUMBER	DEVICE INPUT SIGNAL	MODULE INPUT NAME	MODULE BLOCK	MODULE OUTPUT SIGNAL	OUTPUT PIN NUMBER
D					D
-	TACLK	TACLK	Timer	NA	
	ACLK	ACLK			
	SMCLK	SMCLK			
-	TACLK	INCLK			
-	TA0	CCI0A	CCR0	TA0	
	ACLK (internal)	CCI0B			
	V_{SS}	GND			
	V_{CC}	V_{CC}			
2 - P1.2	TA1	CCI1A	CCR1	TA1	2 - P1.2
4 - P1.6	TA1	CCI1B			4 - P1.6
	V_{SS}	GND			
	V_{CC}	V_{CC}			

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USI

The universal serial interface (USI) module is used for serial data communication and provides the basic hardware for synchronous communication protocols like SPI and I2C.

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 (DTC) for automatic conversion result handling, allowing ADC samples to be converted and stored without any CPU intervention.

Peripheral File Map

Table 11. Peripherals With Word Access

ADC10	ADC control 0 ADC10 control 1 ADC memory	ADC10CTL0 ADC10CTL1 ADC10MEM	01B0h 01B2h 01B4h
Timer_A	Capture/compare register Capture/compare register Timer_A register Capture/compare control Capture/compare control Timer_A control Timer_A interrupt vector	TACCR1 TACCR0 TAR TACCTL1 TACCTL0 TACTL TAIV	0174h 0172h 0170h 0164h 0162h 0160h 012Eh
Flash Memory	Flash control 3 Flash control 2 Flash control 1	FCTL3 FCTL2 FCTL1	012Ch 012Ah 0128h
Watchdog Timer+	Watchdog/timer control	WDTCTL	0120h

Table 12. Peripherals With Byte Access

ADC10	Analog Enable	ADC10AE	04Ah
USI	USI control 0 USI control 1 USI clock control USI bit counter USI shift register	USICTL0 USICTL1 USICKCTL USICNT USISR	078h 079h 07Ah 07Bh 07Ch
Basic Clock System+	Basic clock system control 3 Basic clock system control 2 Basic clock system control 1 DCO clock frequency control	BCSCTL3 BCSCTL2 BCSCTL1 DCOCTL	053h 058h 057h 056h
Port P1	Port P1 resistor enable Port P1 selection Port P1 interrupt enable Port P1 interrupt edge select Port P1 interrupt flag Port P1 direction Port P1 output Port P1 input	P1REN P1SEL P1IE P1IES P1IFG P1DIR P1OUT P1IN	027h 026h 025h 024h 023h 022h 021h 020h
Special Function	SFR interrupt flag 2 SFR interrupt flag 1 SFR interrupt enable 2 SFR interrupt enable 1	IFG2 IFG1 IE2 IE1	003h 002h 001h 000h

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Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

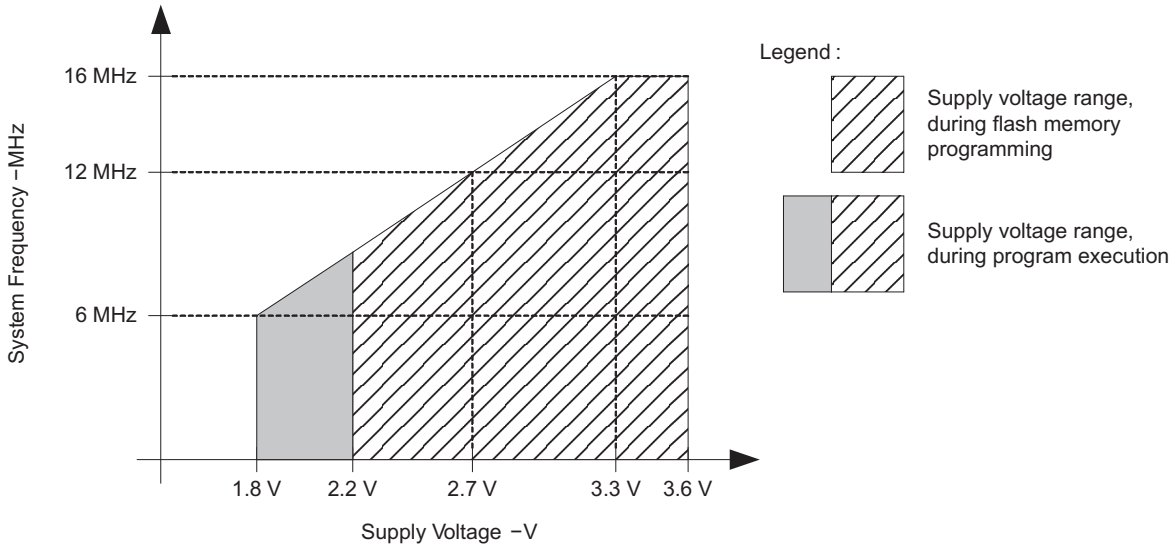
	Voltage applied at V_{CC} to V_{SS}		-0.3 V to 4.1 V
	Voltage applied to any pin(2)		-0.3 V to V_{CC} + 0.3 V
	Diode current at any device terminal		±2 mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature(3)	Unprogrammed device	-55°C to 150°C
		Programmed device	-40°C to 150°C

(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 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

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	During program execution	1.8		3.6	V
		During flash program/erase	2.2		3.6	
V_{SS}	Supply voltage			0		V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		-40		125	°C
f_{SYSTEM}	Processor frequency (maximum MCLK frequency)(1)(2)	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	

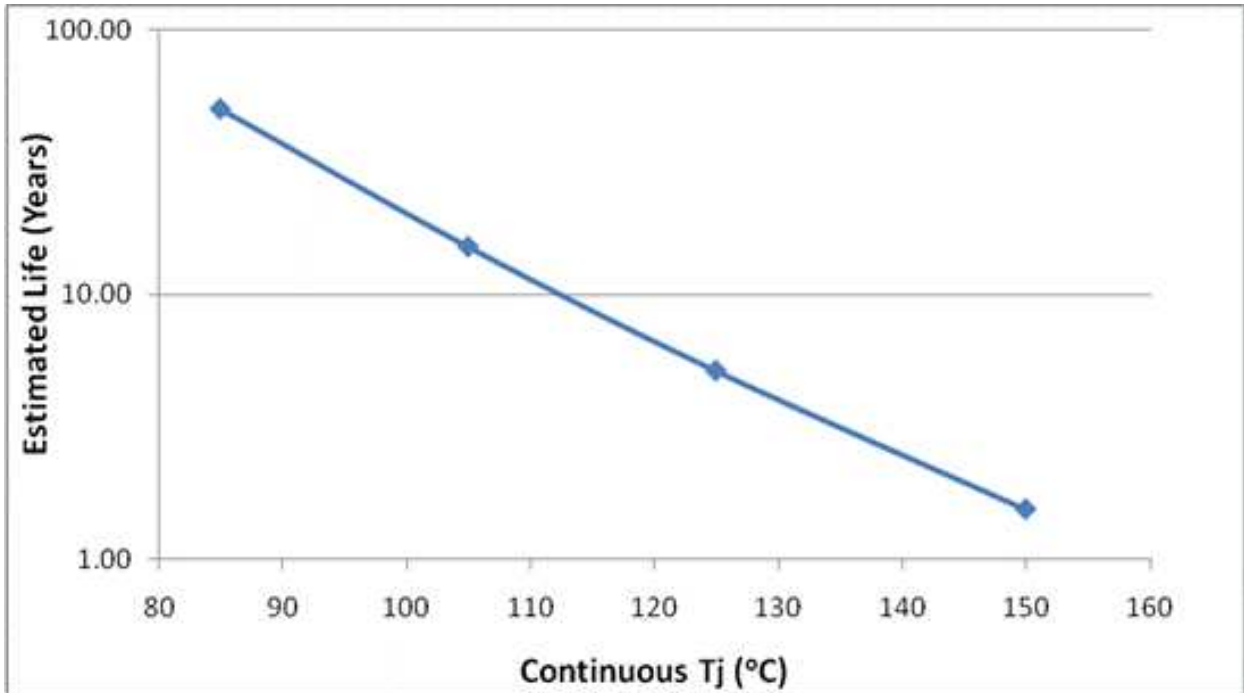
(1) The MSP430 CPU is clocked directly with MCLK. Both the high and low phase of MCLK must not exceed the pulse width of the specified maximum frequency.
(2) Modules might have a different maximum input clock specification. See the specification of the respective module in this data sheet.



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

Figure 3. Safe Operating Area

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A. See data sheet for absolute maximum and minimum recommended operating conditions.

B. Silicon operating life design goal is 10 years at 110°C junction temperature (does not include package interconnect life).

C. The predicted operating lifetime vs. junction temperature is based on reliability modeling using electromigration as the dominant failure mechanism affecting device wearout for the specific device process and design characteristics.

Figure 4. Operating Life Derating Chart

THERMAL INFORMATION

THERMAL METRIC(1)		MSP430G2230 D 8 PINS	UNITS
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance(2)	101.2	°C/W
θ_{JCtop}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance(3)	42.3	
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance(4)	42.9	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter(5)	4.0	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter(6)	42.2	
θ_{JCbot}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance(7)	N/A	

(1) 有关传统和全新热度量的更多信息，请参阅 *IC 封装热度量* 应用报告（文献号：SPRA953）。
(2) 在 JESD51-2a 描述的环境中，按照 JESD51-7 的规定，在一个 JEDEC 标准高 K 电路板上进行仿真，从而获得自然对流条件下的结至环境热阻抗。
(3) 通过在封装顶部模拟一个冷板测试来获得结至芯片外壳（顶部）的热阻。 不存在特定的 JEDEC 标准测试，但可在 ANSI SEMI 标准 G30-88 中找到内容接近的说明。
(4) 按照 JESD51-8 中的说明，通过在配有用于控制 PCB 温度的环形冷板夹具的环境中进行仿真，以获得结至电路板的热阻。
(5) 结至顶部的特征参数，(ψ_{JT})，估算真实系统中器件的结温，并使用 JESD51-2a（第 6 章和第 7 章）中描述的程序从仿真数据中提取出该参数以便获得 θ_{JA}。
(6) 结至电路板的特征参数，(ψ_{JB})，估算真实系统中器件的结温，并使用 JESD51-2a（第 6 章和第7 章）中描述的程序从仿真数据中提取出该参数以便获得 θ_{JA}。
(7) 通过在外露（电源）焊盘上进行冷板测试仿真来获得结至芯片外壳（底部）热阻。 不存在特定的 JEDEC 标准测试，但可在 ANSI SEMI 标准 G30-88 中找到了内容接近的说明。

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Electrical Characteristics

Active Mode Supply Current Into V_{CC} Excluding External Current

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
$I_{AM,1MHz}$	Active mode (AM) current (1 MHz)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 1 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 0 Hz, Program executes in flash, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 0, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0		2.2 V		220		µA
				3 V		300	390	

(1) All inputs are tied to 0 V or to V_{CC}. Outputs do not source or sink any current.

Typical Characteristics – Active Mode Supply Current (Into V_{CC})

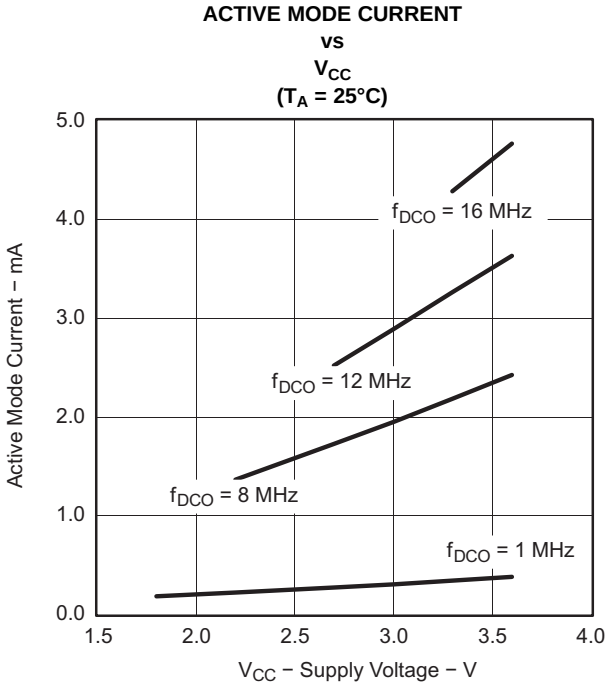


Figure 5.

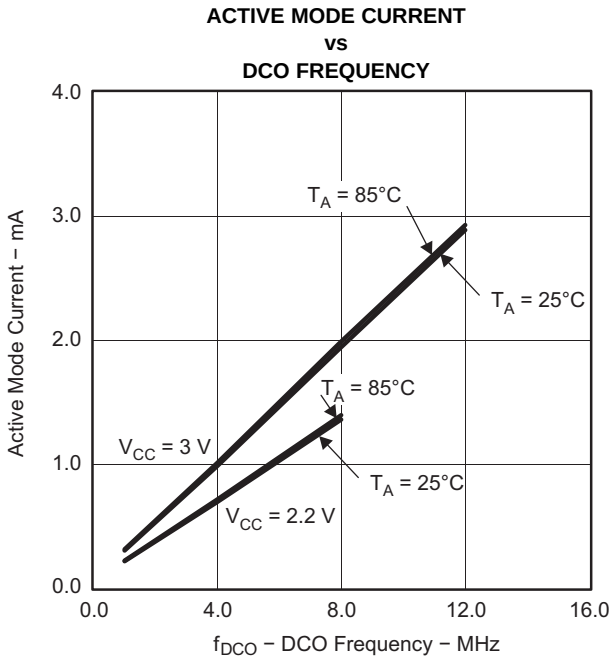


Figure 6.

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

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
$I_{LPM0,1MHz}$	Low-power mode 0 (LPM0) current(2)	f_{MCLK} = 0 MHz, $f_{SMCLK} = f_{DCO}$ = 1 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 32,768 Hz, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0	25°C	2.2 V		65		µA
I_{LPM2}	Low-power mode 2 (LPM2) current(3)	$f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 0 MHz, f_{DCO} = 1 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 32,768 Hz, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0	25°C	2.2 V		22	29	µA
			125°C				46	
$I_{LPM3,VLO}$	Low-power mode 3 (LPM3) current(3)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 0 MHz, f_{ACLK} from internal LF oscillator (VLO), CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0	25°C	2.2 V		0.5	0.7	µA
			125°C			2	9.3	
I_{LPM4}	Low-power mode 4 (LPM4) current(4)	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}$ = 0 MHz, f_{ACLK} = 0 Hz, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 1	25°C	2.2 V		0.1	0.5	µA
			85°C			0.8	1.5	
			125°C			2	7.1	

(1) All inputs are tied to 0 V or to V_{CC}. Outputs do not source or sink any current.
(2) Current for brownout and WDT clocked by SMCLK included.
(3) Current for brownout and WDT clocked by ACLK included.
(4) Current for brownout included.

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Schmitt-Trigger Inputs (Port P1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and up to operating free-air temperature, T_A = 105°C (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
			3 V	1.35		2.25	
V_{IT-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage			0.25 V_{CC}		0.55 V_{CC}	V
			3 V	0.75		1.65	
V_{hys}	Input voltage hysteresis (V_{IT+} - V_{IT-})		3 V	0.3		1.0	V
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

Leakage Current (Port P1)

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$I_{lkg(Px.y)}$	High-impedance leakage current		3 V		±120	nA

Outputs (Port P1)

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	$I_{(OHmax)}$ = -6 mA(1)	3 V		V_{CC} - 0.3		V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$I_{(OLmax)}$ = 6 mA(1)	3 V		V_{SS} + 0.3		V

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

Output Frequency (Port P1)

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)	C_L = 20 pF, R_L = 1 kΩ(1) (2)	3 V		12		MHz
$f_{Port°CLK}$	Clock output frequency	C_L = 20 pF(2)	3 V		16		MHz

(1) 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.

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Typical Characteristics – Outputs

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

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

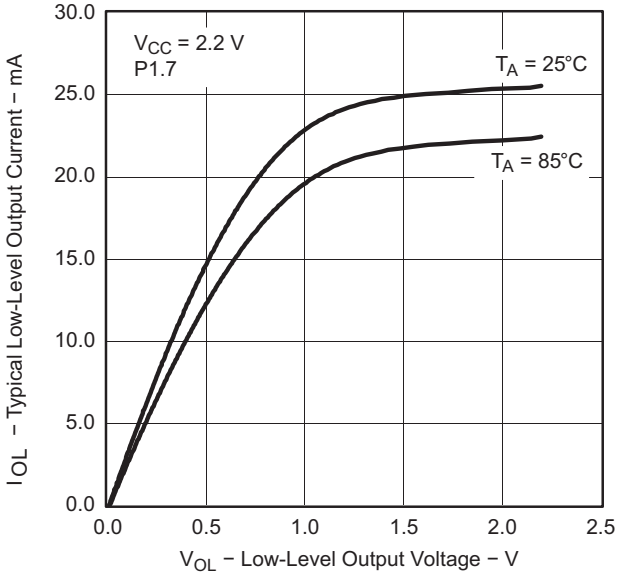


Figure 7.

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

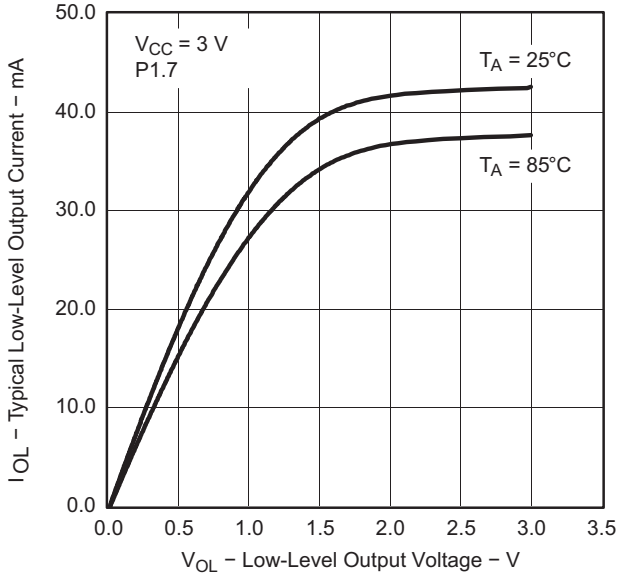


Figure 8.

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

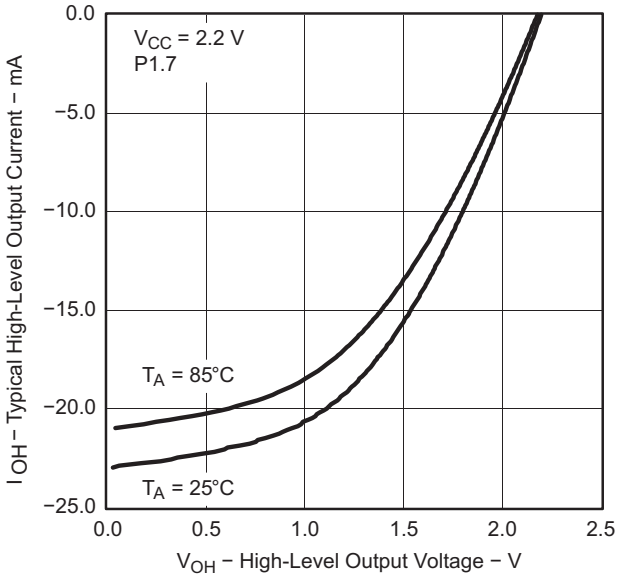


Figure 9.

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

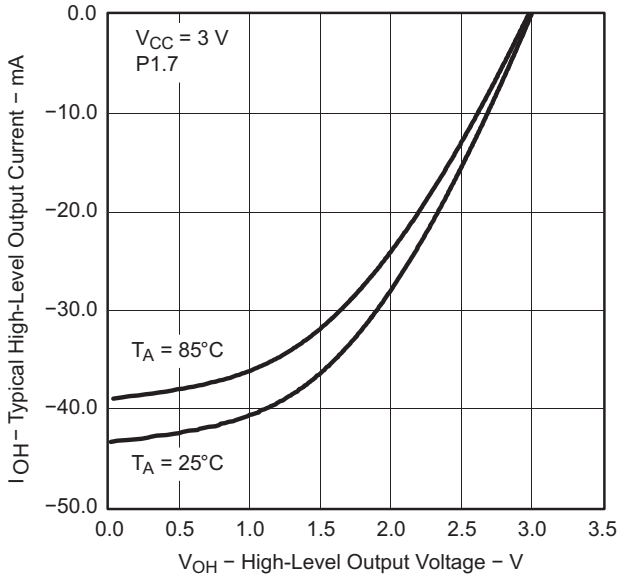


Figure 10.

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POR/Brownout Reset (BOR)(1)

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC(start)}$	See Figure 11	$dV_{CC}/dt \le 3$ V/s			0.7 × $V_{(B_IT-)}$		V
$V_{(B_IT-)}$	See Figure 11 through Figure 13	$dV_{CC}/dt \le 3$ V/s			1.35	1	V
$V_{hys(B_IT-)}$	See Figure 11	$dV_{CC}/dt \le 3$ V/s			140		mV
$t_{d(BOR)}$	See Figure 11	See (2)				2000	µs
$t_{(reset)}$	Pulse length needed at $\overline{RST}$/NMI pin to accept reset internally	See (2)	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) Minimum and maximum parameters are characterized up to T_A = 105°C unless otherwise noted.

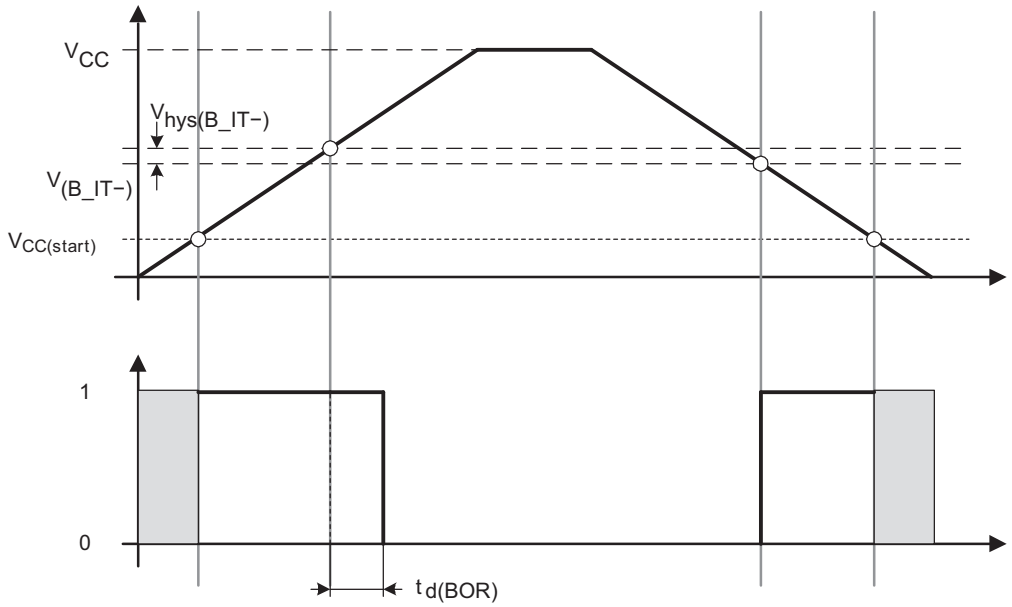


Figure 11. POR/Brownout Reset (BOR) vs Supply Voltage

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Typical Characteristics – POR/Brownout Reset (BOR)

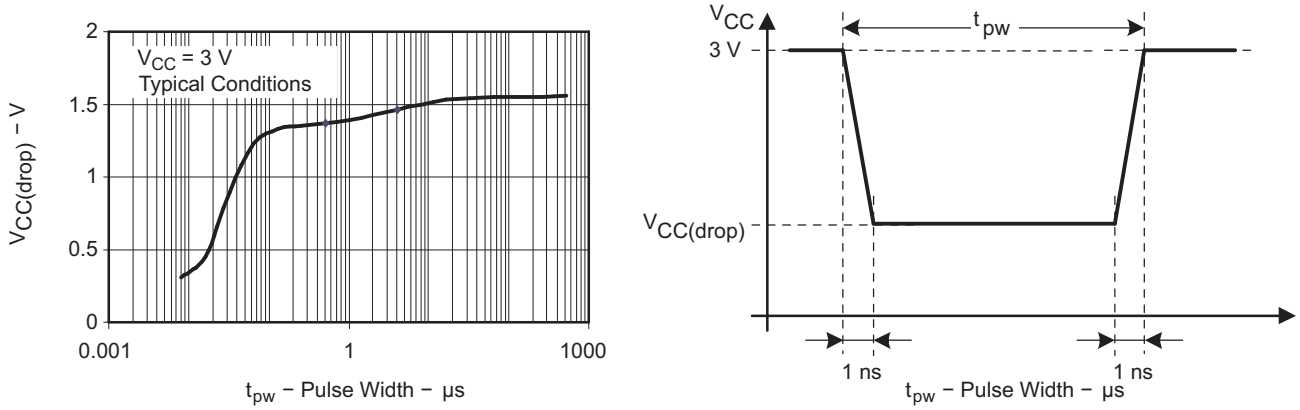


Figure 12. $V_{CC(drop)}$ Level With a Square Voltage Drop to Generate a POR/Brownout Signal

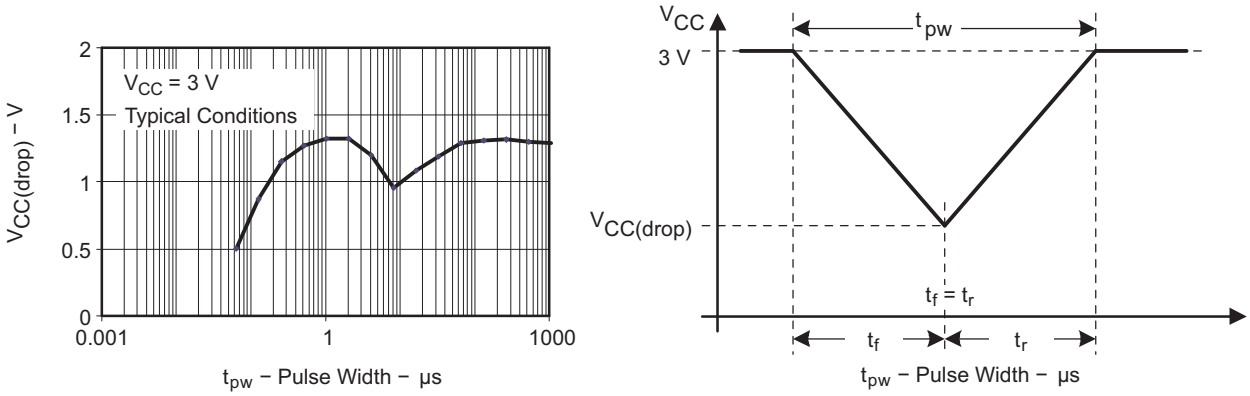


Figure 13. $V_{CC(drop)}$ Level With a Triangle Voltage Drop to Generate a POR/Brownout Signal

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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	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	3 V		0.096		MHz
$f_{DCO(0,3)}$	DCO frequency (0, 3)	RSELx = 0, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		0.12		MHz
$f_{DCO(1,3)}$	DCO frequency (1, 3)	RSELx = 1, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		0.15		MHz
$f_{DCO(2,3)}$	DCO frequency (2, 3)	RSELx = 2, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		0.21		MHz
$f_{DCO(3,3)}$	DCO frequency (3, 3)	RSELx = 3, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		0.30		MHz
$f_{DCO(4,3)}$	DCO frequency (4, 3)	RSELx = 4, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		0.41		MHz
$f_{DCO(5,3)}$	DCO frequency (5, 3)	RSELx = 5, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		0.58		MHz
$f_{DCO(6,3)}$	DCO frequency (6, 3)	RSELx = 6, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		0.80		MHz
$f_{DCO(7,3)}$	DCO frequency (7, 3)	RSELx = 7, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V	0.80		1.50	MHz
$f_{DCO(8,3)}$	DCO frequency (8, 3)	RSELx = 8, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		1.6		MHz
$f_{DCO(9,3)}$	DCO frequency (9, 3)	RSELx = 9, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		2.3		MHz
$f_{DCO(10,3)}$	DCO frequency (10, 3)	RSELx = 10, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		3.4		MHz
$f_{DCO(11,3)}$	DCO frequency (11, 3)	RSELx = 11, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		4.25		MHz
$f_{DCO(12,3)}$	DCO frequency (12, 3)	RSELx = 12, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V	4.3		7.30	MHz
$f_{DCO(13,3)}$	DCO frequency (13, 3)	RSELx = 13, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		7.8		MHz
$f_{DCO(14,3)}$	DCO frequency (14, 3)	RSELx = 14, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V	8.6		13.9	MHz
$f_{DCO(15,3)}$	DCO frequency (15, 3)	RSELx = 15, DCOx = 3, MODx = 0	3 V		15.25		MHz
$f_{DCO(15,7)}$	DCO frequency (15, 7)	RSELx = 15, DCOx = 7, MODx = 0	3 V		21		MHz
S_{RSEL}	Frequency step between range RSEL and RSEL+1	$S_{RSEL} = f_{DCO(RSEL+1,DCO)}/f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)}$	3 V		1.35		ratio
S_{DCO}	Frequency step between tap DCO and DCO+1	$S_{DCO} = f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO+1)}/f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)}$	3 V		1.08		ratio
	Duty cycle		3 V		50		%

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Calibrated DCO Frequencies - Tolerance Over Temperature -40°C to 125°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	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 125°C	3 V	-3	±0.5	3	%
8-MHz tolerance over temperature	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 125°C	3 V	-3	±1.0	3	%
12-MHz tolerance over temperature	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 125°C	3 V	-3	±1.0	3	%
16-MHz tolerance over temperature	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 125°C	3 V	-3	±2.0	3	%

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}	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-3	±2	+3	%
8-MHz tolerance over V_{CC}	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-3	±2	+3	%
12-MHz tolerance over V_{CC}	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	25°C	2.2 V to 3.6 V	-3	±2	+3	%
16-MHz tolerance over V_{CC}	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	25°C	3 V to 3.6 V	-6	±2	+3	%

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	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 85°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-5	±2	+5	%
8-MHz tolerance overall	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_8MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_8MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 85°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-5	±2	+5	%
12-MHz tolerance overall	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_12MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_12MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 85°C	2.2 V to 3.6 V	-5	±2	+5	%
16-MHz tolerance overall	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_16MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_16MHZ, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 85°C	3 V to 3.6 V	-6	±3	+6	%

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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, 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

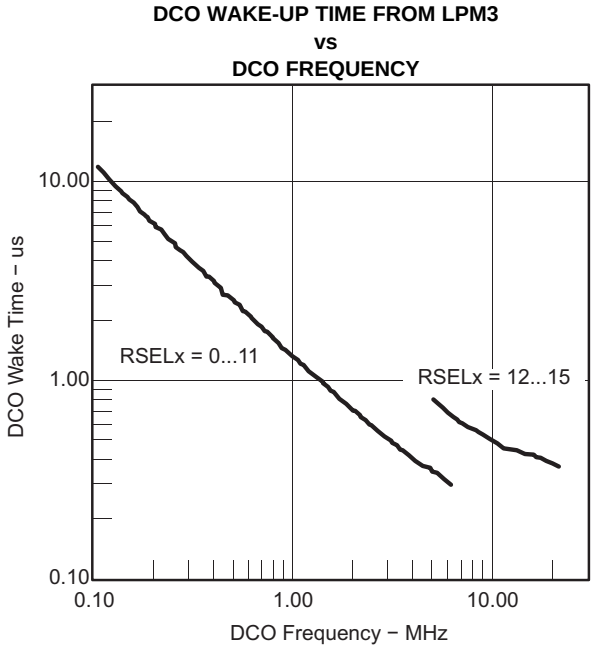


Figure 14.

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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	3 V	4	12	20	kHz
		125°C				23	
df_{VLO}/dT	VLO frequency temperature drift(1)	-40°C to 85°C	3 V		0.5		%/°C
df_{VLO}/dV_{CC}	VLO frequency supply voltage drift(2)	25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V		4		%/V

(1) Calculated using the box method: (MAX(-40 to 85°C) – MIN(-40 to 85°C)) / MIN(-40 to 85°C) / (85°C – (–40°C))
(2) Calculated using the box method: (MAX(1.8 to 3.6 V) – MIN(1.8 to 3.6 V)) / MIN(1.8 to 3.6 V) / (3.6 V – 1.8 V)

Timer_A

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}	Timer_A clock frequency	Internal: SMCLK External: TACLK, INCLK Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%			f_{SYSTEM}		MHz
$t_{TA,cap}$	Timer_A capture timing	TAx	3 V	20			ns

USI, Universal Serial 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_{USI}	USI clock frequency	External: SCLK, Duty cycle = 50% ±10%, SPI slave mode USI module in I^2C mode, $I_{(OLmax)}$ = 1.5 mA			f_{SYSTEM}		MHz
$V_{OL,I2C}$	Low-level output voltage on SDA and SCL		3 V	V_{SS}		V_{SS} + 0.4	V

Typical Characteristics, USI Low-Level Output Voltage on SDA and SCL

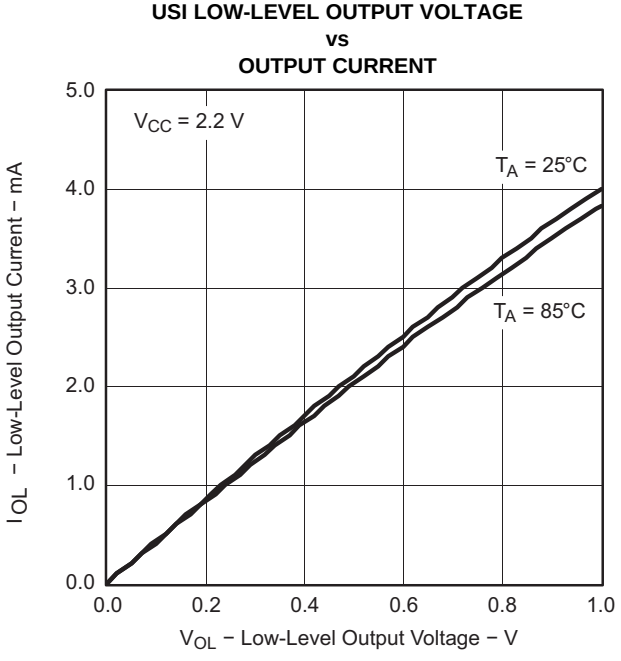


Figure 15.

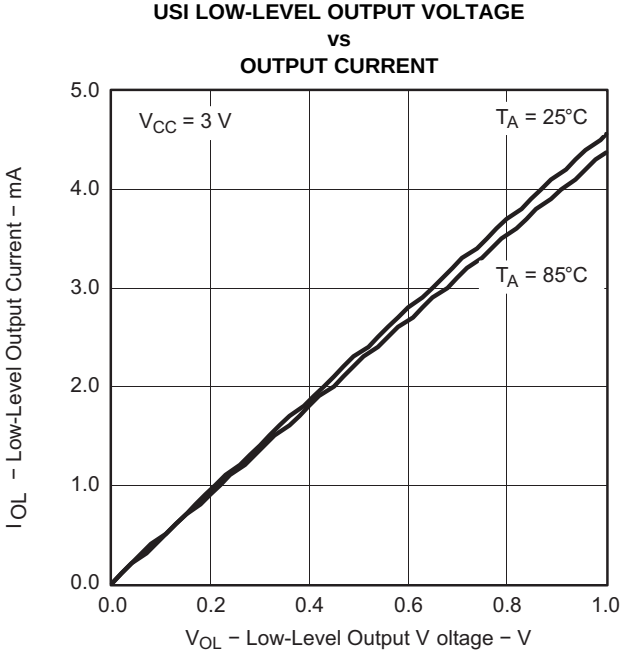


Figure 16.

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10-Bit ADC, Power Supply and Input Range Conditions

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	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(2)	All Ax terminals, Analog inputs selected in ADC10AE register	3 V	0		V_{CC}	V
I_{ADC10}	ADC10 supply current(3)	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5.0 MHz, ADC10ON = 1, REFON = 0, ADC10SHT0 = 1, ADC10SHT1 = 0, ADC10DIV = 0	3 V		0.6		mA
I_{REF+}	Reference supply current, reference buffer disabled(4)	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5.0 MHz, ADC10ON = 0, REF2_5V = 0, REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0	3 V		0.25		mA
		$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5.0 MHz, ADC10ON = 0, REF2_5V = 1, REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0			0.25		
$I_{REFB,0}$	Reference buffer supply current with ADC10SR = 0(4)	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5.0 MHz, ADC10ON = 0, REFON = 1, REF2_5V = 0, REFOUT = 1, ADC10SR = 0	3 V		1.1		mA
$I_{REFB,1}$	Reference buffer supply current with ADC10SR = 1(4)	$f_{ADC10CLK}$ = 5.0 MHz, ADC10ON = 0, REFON = 1, REF2_5V = 0, REFOUT = 1, ADC10SR = 1	3 V		0.5		mA
C_I	Input capacitance	Only one terminal Ax can be selected at one time	3 V			27	pF
R_I	Input MUX ON resistance	0 V ≤ V_{Ax} ≤ V_{CC}	3 V		1000		Ω

(1) The leakage current is defined in the leakage current table with Px.y/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 by 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.

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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
		$I_{VREF+} \le 1$ mA, REF2_5V = 1		3			
V_{REF+}	Positive built-in reference voltage	$I_{VREF+} \le I_{VREF+}$max, REF2_5V = 0	3 V	1.4	1.5	1.59	V
		$I_{VREF+} \le I_{VREF+}$max, REF2_5V = 1		2.34	2.5	2.65	
$I_{LD,VREF+}$	Maximum VREF+ load current	See (1)	3 V			±1	mA
	VREF+ load regulation	I_{VREF+} = 500 µA ± 100 µA, Analog input voltage $V_{Ax} \approx 0.75$ V, REF2_5V = 0	3 V			±2	LSB
		I_{VREF+} = 500 µA ± 100 µA, Analog input voltage $V_{Ax} \approx 1.25$ V, REF2_5V = 1				±2	
	V_{REF+} load regulation response time	I_{VREF+} = 100 µA→900 µA, $V_{Ax} \approx 0.5 \times$ VREF+, Error of conversion result ≤ 1 LSB, ADC10SR = 0(1)	3 V			400	ns
C_{VREF+}	Maximum capacitance at pin VREF+	$I_{VREF+} \le \pm 1$ mA, REFON = 1, REFOUT = 1(1)	3 V			100	pF
TC_{REF+}	Temperature coefficient	I_{VREF+} = const with 0 mA ≤ I_{VREF+} ≤ 1 mA	3 V			±190	ppm/°C
t_{REFON}	Settling time of internal reference voltage to 99.9% VREF	I_{VREF+} = 0.5 mA, REF2_5V = 0, REFON = 0 → 1(1)	3.6 V			30	µs
$t_{REFBURST}$	Settling time of reference buffer to 99.9% VREF	I_{VREF+} = 0.5 mA, REF2_5V = 1, REFON = 1, REFBURST = 1, ADC10SR = 0(1)	3 V			2	µs

(1) Minimum and maximum parameters are characterized up to T_A = 105°C, unless otherwise noted.

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10-Bit ADC, External Reference(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and up to operating free-air temperature, T_A = 105°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VEREF+	Positive external reference input voltage range (2)	VEREF+ > VEREF–, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0		1.4		V_{CC}	V
		VEREF– ≤ VEREF+ ≤ V_{CC} – 0.15 V, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 1 (3)		1.4		3	
VEREF–	Negative external reference input voltage range (4)	VEREF+ > VEREF–		0		1.2	V
ΔVEREF	Differential external reference input voltage range, ΔVEREF = VEREF+ – VEREF–	VEREF+ > VEREF– (5)		1.4		V_{CC}	V
I_{VEREF+}	Static input current into VEREF+	0 V ≤ VEREF+ ≤ V_{CC}, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0	3 V		±1		µA
		0 V ≤ VEREF+ ≤ V_{CC} – 0.15 V ≤ 3 V, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 1 (3)	3 V		0		
$I_{VEREF–}$	Static input current into VEREF–	0 V ≤ VEREF– ≤ V_{CC}	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 up to operating free-air temperature, T_A = 105°C (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	3 V	0.45		6.3	MHz
			ADC10SR = 1		0.45		1.5	
$f_{ADC10OSC}$	ADC10 built-in oscillator frequency	ADC10DIVx = 0, ADC10SSELx = 0, $f_{ADC10CLK}$ = $f_{ADC10OSC}$		3 V	3.7		6.3	MHz
$t_{CONVERT}$	Conversion time	ADC10 built-in oscillator, ADC10SSELx = 0, $f_{ADC10CLK}$ = $f_{ADC10OSC}$		3 V	2.06		3.51	µs
		$f_{ADC10CLK}$ from ACLK, MCLK, or SMCLK: ADC10SSELx ≠ 0			13 × ADC10DIV × 1/$f_{ADC10CLK}$			
$t_{ADC10ON}$	Turn-on settling time of the ADC	(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 up to operating free-air temperature, T_A = 105°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
E_I	Integral linearity error		3 V			±1	LSB
E_D	Differential linearity error		3 V			±1	LSB
E_O	Offset error	Source impedance R_S < 100 Ω	3 V			±1	LSB
E_G	Gain error		3 V		±1.1	±2	LSB
E_T	Total unadjusted error		3 V		±2	±5	LSB

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

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and up to operating free-air temperature, T_A = 105°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{SENSOR}	Temperature sensor supply current (1)	REFON = 0, INCHx = 0Ah, T_A = 25°C	3 V		60		µA
TC_{SENSOR}		ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Ah (2)	3 V		3.55		mV/°C
$t_{Sensor(sample)}$	Sample time required if channel 10 is selected (3)	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Ah, Error of conversion result ≤ 1 LSB	3 V	30			µs
I_{VMID}	Current into divider at channel 11	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Bh	3 V			(4)	µA
V_{MID}	V_{CC} divider at channel 11	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Bh, $V_{MID} \neq 0.5 \times V_{CC}$	3 V		1.5		V
$t_{VMID(sample)}$	Sample time required if channel 11 is selected (5)	ADC10ON = 1, INCHx = 0Bh, Error of conversion result ≤ 1 LSB	3 V	1220			ns

(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) The typical equivalent impedance of the sensor is 51 kΩ. The sample time required includes the sensor-on time $t_{SENSOR(on)}$.
(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 (1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and up to operating free-air temperature, T_A = 105°C (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		3 V		1	5	mA
I_{ERASE}	Supply current from V_{CC} during erase		3 V		1	7	mA
t_{CPT}	Cumulative program time (2)		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	-40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 105°C		10^4	10^5		cycles
$t_{Retention}$	Data retention duration	T_J = 25°C		15			years
t_{Word}	Word or byte program time	See (3)			30		t_{FTG}
$t_{Block, 0}$	Block program time for first byte or word	See (3)			25		t_{FTG}
$t_{Block, 1-63}$	Block program time for each additional byte or word	See (3)			18		t_{FTG}
$t_{Block, End}$	Block program end-sequence wait time	See (3)			6		t_{FTG}
$t_{Mass\ Erase}$	Mass erase time	See (3)			10593		t_{FTG}
$t_{Seg\ Erase}$	Segment erase time	See (3)			4819		t_{FTG}

(1) Additional flash retention documentation located in application report SLAA392.
(2) 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.
(3) 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.

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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))	T_A = -40°C to 105°C	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
$R_{Internal}$	Internal pulldown resistance on TEST	T_A = -40°C to 105°C	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.

JTAG Fuse(1)

T_A = 25°C, over recommended ranges of supply voltage (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC(FB)}$	Supply voltage during fuse-blow condition		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, Spy-Bi-Wire, and emulation feature is possible, and JTAG is switched to bypass mode.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Port P1 (P1.2) Pin Schematics

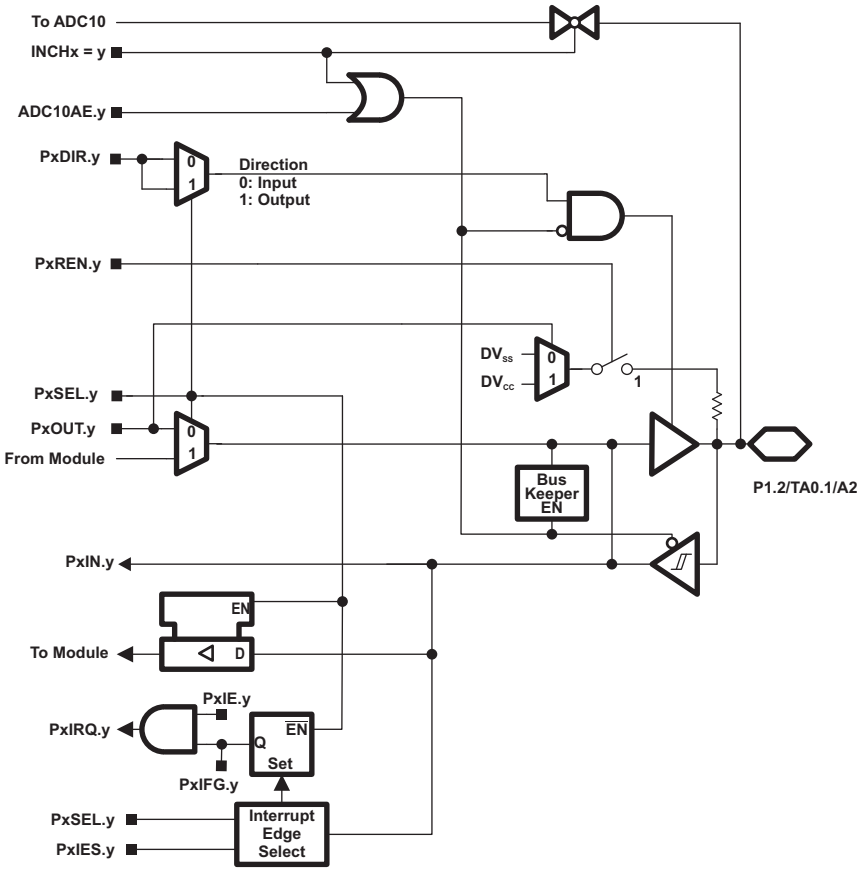


Figure 17.

Table 13. Port P1 (P1.2) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS[1]		
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	ADC10AE.x (INCH.y = 1)
P1.2/	2	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0
TA0.1/		TA0.1	1	1	0
		TA0.CCI1A	0	1	0
A2		A2	X	X	1 (y = 2)

(1) X = don't care

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Port P1 (P1.5) Pin Schematics

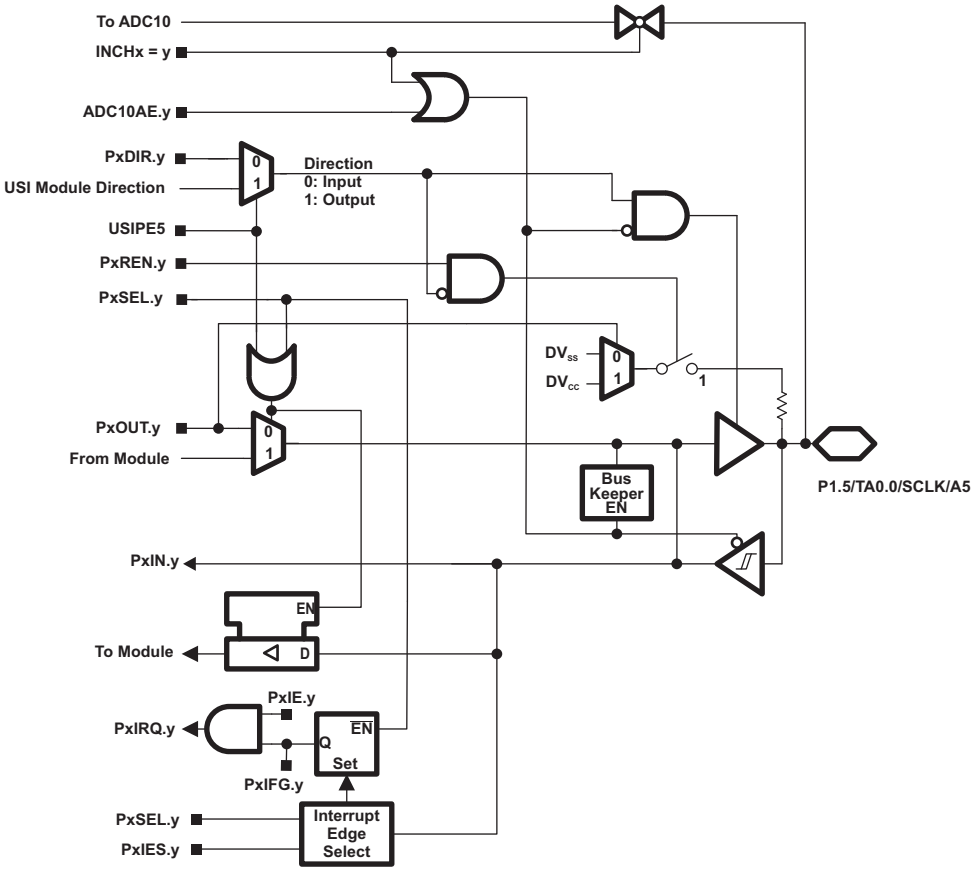


Figure 18.

Table 14. Port P1 (P1.5) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS(1)			
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	ADC10AE.x (INCH.y = 1)	INCHx
P1.5/	5	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0	X
TA0.0/		TA0.0	1	1	0	X
SCLK/		SCLK	X	X	X	X
A5		A5	X	X	1 (y = 5)	5

(1) X = don't care

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Port P1 (P1.6 and 1.7) Pin Schematic

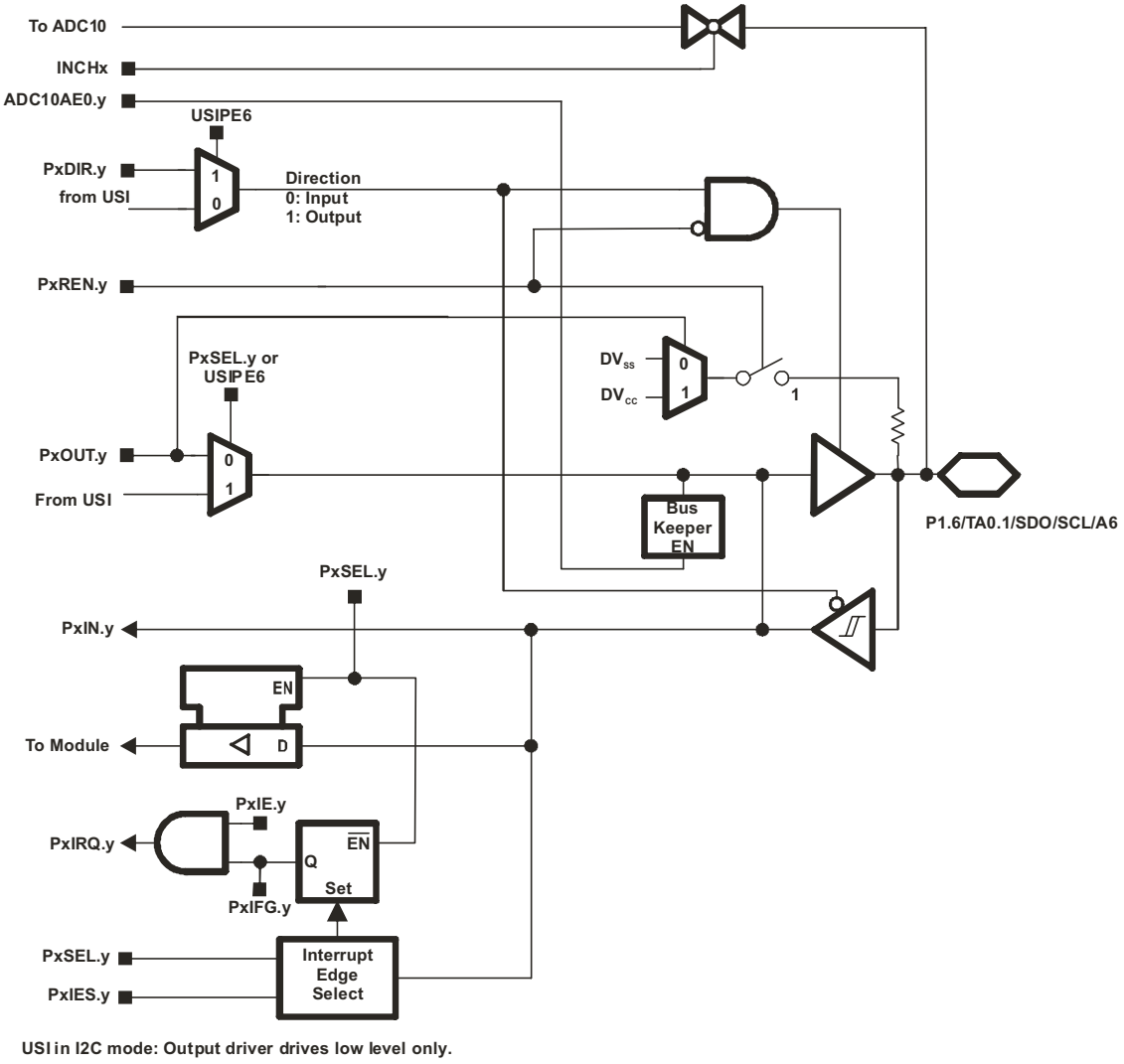


Figure 19.

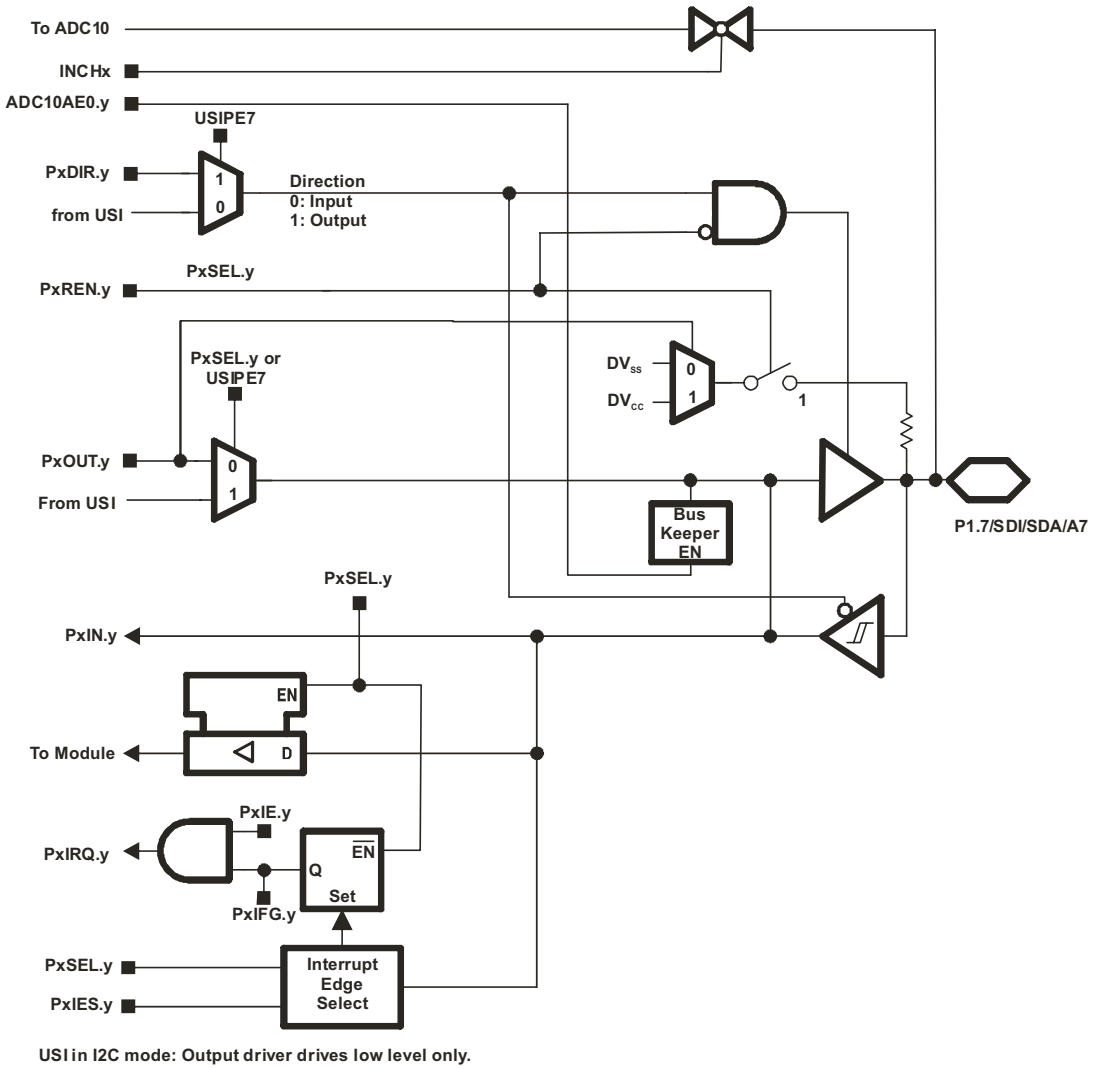


Figure 20.

Table 15. Port P1 (P1.6 and P1.7) Pin Functions

PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS			
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	USIP.x	ADC10AE.x
P1.6/	6	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0	0
TA0.1/		TA0.CCI1A	0	1	0	0
		TA0.1	1	1	0	0
SDO/		SPI Mode	from USI	1	1	0
SCL/		I2C Mode	from USI	1	1	0
A6		A6	X	X	0	1 (y = 6)
P1.7/	7	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0	0
SDI/		SDI	X	1	1	0
SDA/		SDA	X	1	1	0
A7		A7	X	X	0	1 (y = 7)

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
MSP430G2230QDEP	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	G230EP	Samples
MSP430G2230QDREP	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	G230EP	Samples
V62/12620-01XE	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	G230EP	Samples
V62/12620-01XE-T	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	G230EP	Samples

(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.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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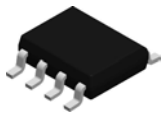
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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF MSP430G2230-EP :

- Catalog: MSP430G2230

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

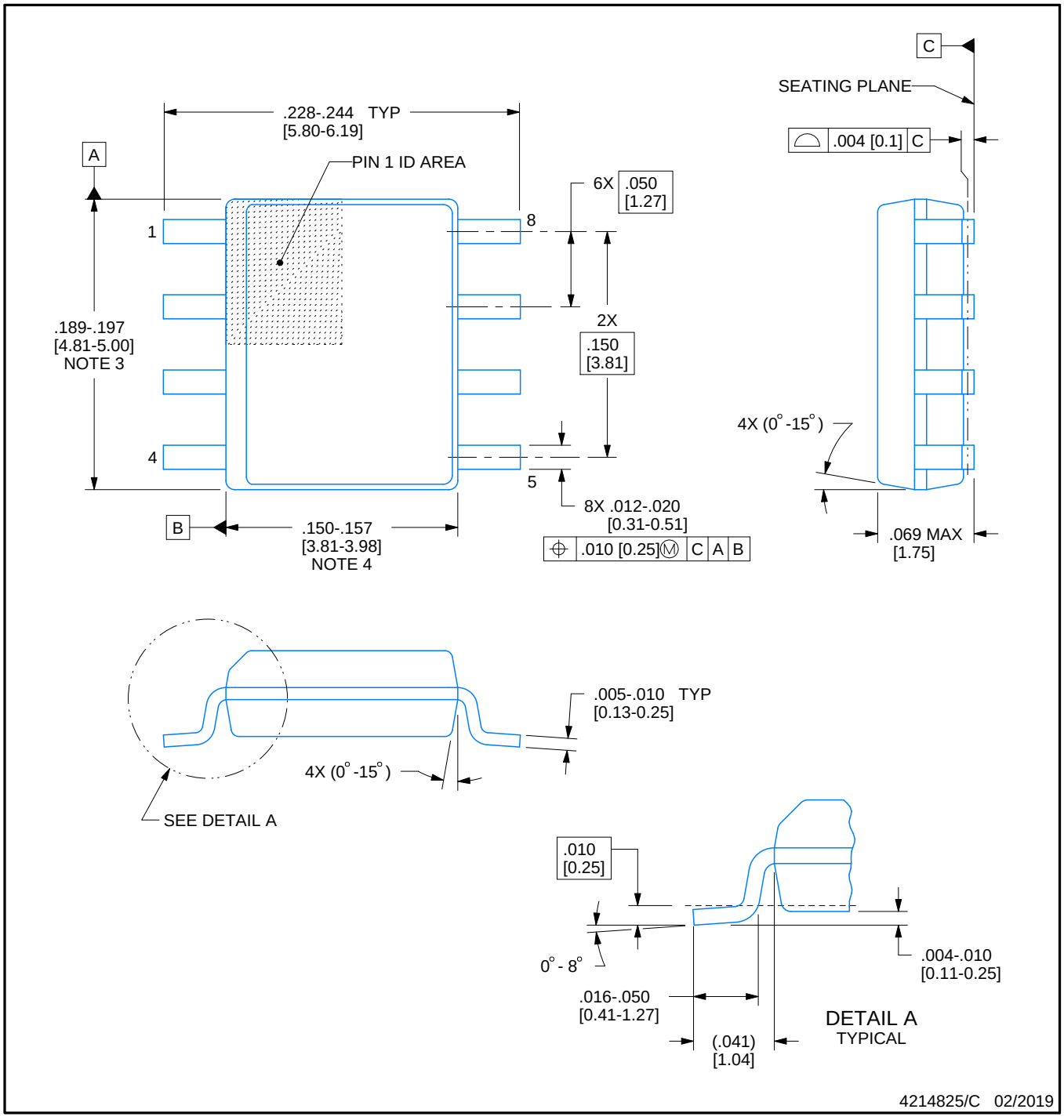


PACKAGE OUTLINE

D0008A

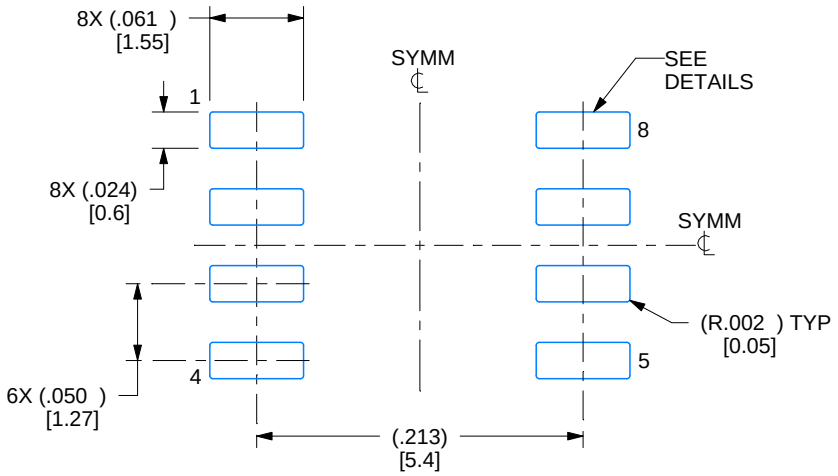
SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

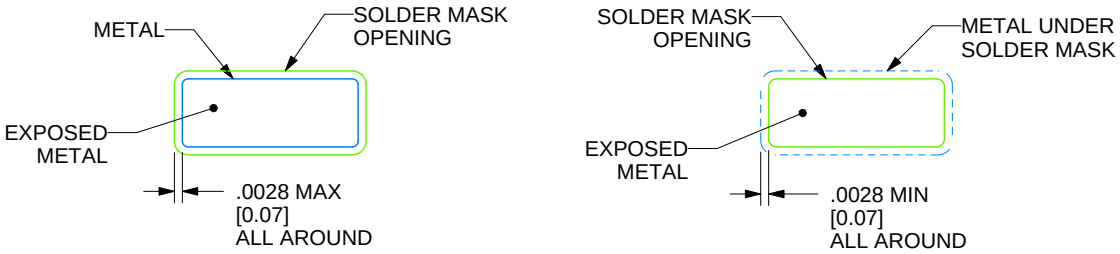


NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

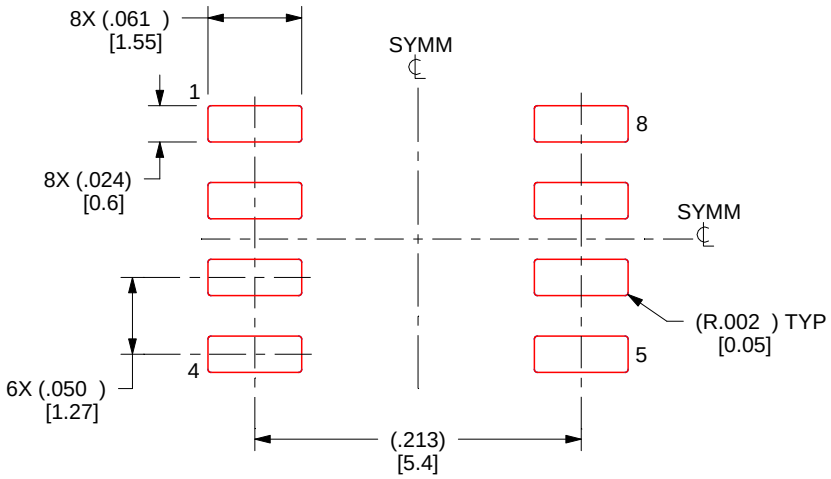
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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