1 Device Overview

1.1 Features

- Low Supply Voltage Range: 3.6 V Down to 1.8 V
- Ultra-Low Power Consumption
  - Active Mode (AM):
    - All System Clocks Active:
      - 290 µA/MHz at 8 MHz, 3.0 V, Flash Program Execution (Typical)
      - 150 µA/MHz at 8 MHz, 3.0 V, RAM Program Execution (Typical)
  - Standby Mode (LPM3):
    - Real-Time Clock (RTC) With Crystal, Watchdog, and Supply Supervisor Operational, Full RAM Retention, Fast Wakeup:
      - 1.9 µA at 2.2 V, 2.1 µA at 3.0 V (Typical)
    - Low-Power Oscillator (VLO), General-Purpose Counter, Watchdog, and Supply Supervisor Operational, Full RAM Retention, Fast Wakeup:
      - 1.4 µA at 3.0 V (Typical)
  - Off Mode (LPM4):
    - Full RAM Retention, Supply Supervisor Operational, Fast Wakeup:
      - 1.1 µA at 3.0 V (Typical)
  - Shutdown Mode (LPM4.5):
    - 0.18 µA at 3.0 V (Typical)
- Wake up From Standby Mode in 3.5 µs (Typical)
- 16-Bit RISC Architecture, Extended Memory, up to 25-MHz System Clock
- Flexible Power-Management System
  - Fully Integrated LDO With Programmable Regulated Core Supply Voltage
  - Supply Voltage Supervision, Monitoring, and Brownout
- Unified Clock System
  - FLL Control Loop for Frequency Stabilization
  - Low-Power Low-Frequency Internal Clock Source (VLO)
- Low-Frequency Trimmed Internal Reference Source (REFO)
- 32-kHz Watch Crystals (XT1)
- High-Frequency Crystals up to 32 MHz (XT2)
- 16-Bit Timer T0, Timer_A With Five Capture/Compare Registers
- 16-Bit Timer T1, Timer_A With Three Capture/Compare Registers
- 16-Bit Timer T2, Timer_A With Three Capture/Compare Registers
- 16-Bit Timer T3, Timer_B With Seven Capture/Compare Shadow Registers
- Two Universal Serial Communication Interfaces
  - USCI_A0 and USCI_A1 Each Support:
    - Enhanced UART Supports Automatic Baud-Rate Detection
    - IrDA Encoder and Decoder
    - Synchronous SPI
  - USCI_B0 and USCI_B1 Each Support:
    - I²C
    - Synchronous SPI
- Full-Speed Universal Serial Bus (USB)
  - Integrated USB-PHY
  - Integrated 3.3-V and 1.8-V USB Power System
  - Integrated USB-PLL
  - Eight Input and Eight Output Endpoints
- 12-Bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) (MSP430F552x Only) With Internal Reference, Sample-and-Hold, and Autoscan Feature
- Comparator
- Hardware Multiplier Supports 32-Bit Operations
- Serial Onboard Programming, No External Programming Voltage Needed
- 3-Channel Internal DMA
- Basic Timer With RTC Feature
- **Device Comparison** Summarizes Available Family Members

1.2 Applications

- Analog and Digital Sensor Systems
- Data Loggers
- Connection to USB Hosts
1.3 Description

The TI MSP430™ family of ultra-low-power microcontrollers consists of several devices featuring peripheral sets targeted for a variety of applications. The architecture, combined with extensive low-power modes, is optimized to achieve extended battery life in portable measurement applications. The microcontroller 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 the devices to wake up from low-power modes to active mode in 3.5 µs (typical).

The MSP430F5529, MSP430F5527, MSP430F5525, and MSP430F5521 microcontrollers have integrated USB and PHY supporting USB 2.0, four 16-bit timers, a high-performance 12-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC), two USCs, a hardware multiplier, DMA, an RTC module with alarm capabilities, and 63 I/O pins. The MSP430F5528, MSP430F5526, MSP430F5524, and MSP430F5522 microcontrollers include all of these peripherals but have 47 I/O pins.

The MSP430F5519, MSP430F5517, and MSP430F5515 microcontrollers have integrated USB and PHY supporting USB 2.0, four 16-bit timers, two USCs, a hardware multiplier, DMA, an RTC module with alarm capabilities, and 63 I/O pins. The MSP430F5514 and MSP430F5513 microcontrollers include all of these peripherals but have 47 I/O pins.

Typical applications include analog and digital sensor systems, data loggers, and others that require connectivity to various USB hosts.

For complete module descriptions, see the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User's Guide.

### Device Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
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<td>LQFP (80)</td>
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<td>MSP430F5528IRGC</td>
<td>VQFN (64)</td>
<td>9 mm × 9 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSP430F5528IYFF</td>
<td>DSBGA (64)</td>
<td>See Section 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSP430F5528IZQE</td>
<td>MicroStar Junior™ BGA (80)</td>
<td>5 mm × 5 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For the most current part, package, and ordering information for all available devices, see the Package Option Addendum in Section 8, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

(2) The sizes shown here are approximations. For the package dimensions with tolerances, see the Mechanical Data in Section 8.
1.4 Functional Block Diagrams

Figure 1-1 shows the functional block diagram for the MSP430F5529, MSP430F5527, MSP430F5525, and MSP430F5521 devices in the PN package.

Figure 1-2 shows the functional block diagram for the MSP430F5528, MSP430F5526, MSP430F5524, and MSP430F5522 devices in the RGC and ZQE packages and for the MSP430F5528, MSP430F5526, and MSP430F5524 devices in the YFF package.
Figure 1-3 shows the functional block diagram for the MSP430F5519, MSP430F5517, and MSP430F5515 devices in the PN package.

Figure 1-4 shows the functional block diagram for the MSP430F5514 and MSP430F5513 devices in the RGC and ZQE packages.

Figure 1-3. Functional Block Diagram – MSP430F5519IPN, MSP430F5517IPN, MSP430F5515IPN

Figure 1-4. Functional Block Diagram – MSP430F5514IRGC, MSP430F5513IRGC, MSP430F5514IZQE, MSP430F5513IZQE
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  1.2 Applications ......................................... 1
  1.3 Description ........................................... 2
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### 2 Revision History

**NOTE:** Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

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<th>Changes from November 3, 2015 to September 20, 2018</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Changed entry for Body Size of DSBGA package in Device Information table</td>
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<td>• Added Section 3.1, Related Products</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>• Removed D and E dimension lines from the YFF pinout (for package dimensions, see the Mechanical Data in Section 8)</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>• Added typical conditions statements at the beginning of Section 5, Specifications</td>
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<td>• Changed the MIN value of the $V_{DVCC,BOR_{\text{hys}}}$ parameter from 60 mV to 50 mV in Section 5.20, PMM, Brownout Reset (BOR)</td>
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<td>• Updated notes (1) and (2) and added note (3) in Section 5.26, Wake-up Times From Low-Power Modes and Reset</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>• Removed ADC12DIV from the formula for the TYP value in the second row of the $t_{\text{CONVERT}}$ parameter in Section 5.36, 12-Bit ADC, Timing Parameters, because ADC12CLK is after division</td>
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<td>• Added second row for $t_{\text{EN_CMP}}$ with Test Conditions of &quot;CBPWRMD = 10&quot; and MAX value of 100 μs in Section 5.42, Comparator_B</td>
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<td>• Renamed FCTL4.MGR0 and MGR1 bits in the $f_{\text{MCLK,MGR}}$ parameter in Section 5.48, Flash Memory, to be consistent with header files</td>
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<td>• Throughout document, changed all instances of &quot;bootstrap loader&quot; to &quot;bootloader&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Added YFF pin numbers to Table 6-11, TA0 Signal Connections</td>
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<td>• Added YFF pin numbers to Table 6-12, TA1 Signal Connections</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Added YFF pin numbers to Table 6-13, TA2 Signal Connections</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Replaced former section Development Tools Support with Section 7.3, Tools and Software</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Changed format and added content to Section 7.4, Documentation Support</td>
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## 3 Device Comparison

Table 3-1 summarizes the available family members.

### Table 3-1. Device Comparison(1)(2)

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<th>Timer_B(5)</th>
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<th>CHANNEL B: SPI, I²C</th>
<th>ADC12_A (Ch)</th>
<th>COMP_B (Ch)</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>64 RGC, 80 ZQE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1) For the most current part, package, and ordering information for all available devices, see the Package Option Addendum in Section 8, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

(2) Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.

(3) The additional 2KB of USB SRAM that is listed can be used as general-purpose SRAM when USB is not in use.

(4) Each number in the sequence represents an instantiation of Timer_A with its associated number of capture/compare registers and PWM output generators available. For example, a number sequence of 3, 5 would represent two instantiations of Timer_A, the first instantiation having 3 and the second instantiation having 5 capture/compare registers and PWM output generators, respectively.

(5) Each number in the sequence represents an instantiation of Timer_B with its associated number of capture/compare registers and PWM output generators available. For example, a number sequence of 3, 5 would represent two instantiations of Timer_B, the first instantiation having 3 and the second instantiation having 5 capture/compare registers and PWM output generators, respectively.
3.1 Related Products

For information about other devices in this family of products or related products, see the following links.

- **Products for TI Microcontrollers**  TI's low-power and high-performance MCUs, with wired and wireless connectivity options, are optimized for a broad range of applications.

- **Products for MSP430 Ultra-Low-Power Microcontrollers**  One platform. One ecosystem. Endless possibilities. Enabling the connected world with innovations in ultra-low-power microcontrollers with advanced peripherals for precise sensing and measurement.

- **Companion Products for MSP430F5529**  Review products that are frequently purchased or used with this product.

- **Reference Designs for MSP430F5529**  The TI Designs Reference Design Library is a robust reference design library that spans analog, embedded processor, and connectivity. Created by TI experts to help you jump start your system design, all TI Designs include schematic or block diagrams, BOMs, and design files to speed your time to market.
4 Terminal Configuration and Functions

4.1 Pin Diagrams

Figure 4-1 shows the pinout for the MSP430F5529, MSP430F5527, MSP430F5525, and MSP430F5521 devices in the 80-pin PN package.

![Figure 4-1. 80-Pin PN Package – MSP430F5529IPN, MSP430F5527IPN, MSP430F5525IPN, MSP430F5521IPN (Top View)](image-url)
Figure 4-2 shows the pinout for the MSP430F5528, MSP430F5526, MSP430F5524, and MSP430F5522 devices in the 64-pin RGC package.

NOTE: TI recommends connecting the exposed thermal pad to VSS.

Figure 4-2. 64-Pin RGC Package — MSP430F5528IRGC, MSP430F5526IRGC, MSP430F5524IRGC, MSP430F5522IRGC (Top View)
Figure 4-3 shows the pinout for the MSP430F5519, MSP430F5517, and MSP430F5515 devices in the 80-pin PN package.

Figure 4-3. 80-Pin PN Package – MSP430F5519IPN, MSP430F5517IPN, MSP430F5515IPN (Top View)
Figure 4-4 shows the pinout for the MSP430F5514 and MSP430F5513 devices in the 64-pin RGC package.

NOTE: TI recommends connecting the exposed thermal pad to VSS.

Figure 4-4. 64-Pin RGC Package – MSP430F5514IRGC, MSP430F5513IRGC (Top View)
Figure 4-5 shows the pinout for the MSP430F5528, MSP430F5526, MSP430F5524, MSP430F5522, MSP430F5519, MSP430F5517, MSP430F5515, MSP430F5514, MSP430F5513 devices in the 80-pin ZQE package.

![Pinout Diagram](image)

Figure 4-5. 80-Pin ZQE Package – MSP430F5528IZQE, MSP430F5526IZQE, MSP430F5524IZQE, MSP430F5522IZQE, MSP430F5519IZQE, MSP430F5517IZQE, MSP430F5515IZQE, MSP430F5513IZQE (Top View)
Figure 4-6 shows the pinout for the MSP430F5528, MSP430F5526, and MSP430F5524 devices in the 64-pin YFF package. For package dimensions, see the Mechanical Data in Section 8.
## 4.2 Signal Descriptions

Table 4-1 describes the signals for all device and package options.

### Table 4-1. Terminal Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL NAME</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>I/O(1)</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PN</td>
<td>RGC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| P6.4/CB4/A4   | 1   | 5      | B2  | C1  | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB4
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A4 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P6.5/CB5/A5   | 2   | 6      | B3  | D2  | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB5
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A5 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P6.6/CB6/A6   | 3   | 7      | A2  | D1  | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB6
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A6 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P6.7/CB7/A7   | 4   | 8      | C5  | D3  | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB7
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A7 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P7.0/CB8/A12  | 5   | N/A    | N/A | N/A | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB8 (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A12 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P7.1/CB9/A13  | 6   | N/A    | N/A | N/A | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB9 (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A13 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P7.2/CB10/A14 | 7   | N/A    | N/A | N/A | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB10 (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A14 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P7.3/CB11/A15 | 8   | N/A    | N/A | N/A | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Comparator_B input CB11 (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A15 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P5.0/A8/VREF+/VeREF+ | 9  | 9      | B4  | E1  | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Output of reference voltage to the ADC (not available on F551x devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Input for an external reference voltage to the ADC (not available on F551x devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A8 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| P5.1/A9/VREF-/VeREF- | 10 | 10     | B5  | E2  | I/O | General-purpose digital I/O
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Negative terminal for the ADC reference voltage for both sources, the internal reference voltage, or an external applied reference voltage (not available on F551x devices)
|               |     |        |     |     |     | Analog input A9 for ADC (not available on F551x devices) |
| AVCC1         | 11  | 11     | A3  | F2  |     | Analog power supply |

(1) I = input, O = output, N/A = not available

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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>P5.4/XIN</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>A5</td>
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<td>G1</td>
<td>Output terminal of crystal oscillator XT1</td>
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<td>AVSS1</td>
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<td>A4</td>
<td>Analog ground supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>P8.0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>P8.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>DVCC1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>A7</td>
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<tr>
<td>DVSS1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Digital ground supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>VCORE(2)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>B8</td>
<td>Regulated core power supply output (internal use only, no external current loading)</td>
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<td>P1.0/TA0CLK/ACLK</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>B7</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>H2</td>
<td>T0 clock signal TA0CLK input</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACLK output (divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P1.1/TA0.0</td>
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<td>B6</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<td>H3</td>
<td>T0 CCR0 capture: CC0A input, compare: Out0 output</td>
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<td>BSL transmit output</td>
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<tr>
<td>P1.2/TA0.1</td>
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<td>C6</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<td>J3</td>
<td>T0 CCR1 capture: CC1A input, compare: Out1 output</td>
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<td>BSL receive input</td>
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<td>P1.3/TA0.2</td>
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<td>G4</td>
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<td>H4</td>
<td>T0 CCR3 capture: CC3A input, compare: Out3 output</td>
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<td>P1.5/TA0.4</td>
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<td>D6</td>
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<td>J4</td>
<td>T0 CCR4 capture: CC4A input, compare: Out4 output</td>
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<td>P1.6/TA1CLK/CBOUT</td>
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<td>D7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>T1 clock signal T1CLK input</td>
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<td>Comparator_B output</td>
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<td>P1.7/TA1.0</td>
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<td>D8</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<td>H5</td>
<td>T1 CCR0 capture: CC0A input, compare: Out0 output</td>
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<td>P2.0/TA1.1</td>
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<td>E5</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<td>J5</td>
<td>T1 CCR1 capture: CC1A input, compare: Out1 output</td>
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<tr>
<td>P2.1/TA1.2</td>
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<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>G6</td>
<td>T1 CCR2 capture: CC2A input, compare: Out2 output</td>
</tr>
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<td>P2.2/TA2CLK/SMCLK</td>
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<td>E7</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J6</td>
<td>T2 clock signal TA2CLK input</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SMCLK output</td>
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<tr>
<td>P2.3/TA2.0</td>
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<td>E6</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>H6</td>
<td>T2 CCR0 capture: CC0A input, compare: Out0 output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.4/TA2.1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>F8</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>T2 CCR1 capture: CC1A input, compare: Out1 output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) VCORE is for internal use only. No external current loading is possible. Connect VCORE to the recommended capacitor value, \( C_{VCORE} \) (see Section 5.3).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL NAME</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>IO(1)</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>31 F7 J8</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt TA2 CCR2 capture: CCI2A input, compare: Out2 output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.6/RTCCLK/DMAE0</td>
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<td>32 F6 J9</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt RTC clock output for calibration DMA external trigger input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.7/UCB0STE/UCA0CLK</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33 H8 H7</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with port interrupt Slave transmit enable – USCI_B0 SPI mode Clock signal input – USCI_A0 SPI slave mode Clock signal output – USCI_A0 SPI master mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.0/UCB0SIMO/UCB0SDA</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34 G8 H8</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O Slave in, master out – USCI_B0 SPI mode I2C data – USCI_B0 I2C mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.1/UCB0SOMI/UCB0SCL</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35 H7 H9</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O Slave out, master in – USCI_B0 SPI mode I2C clock – USCI_B0 I2C mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.2/UCB0CLK/UCA0STE</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36 G7 G8</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O Clock signal input – USCI_B0 SPI slave mode Clock signal output – USCI_B0 SPI master mode Slave transmit enable – USCI_A0 SPI mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.3/UCA0TXD/UCA0SIMO</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37 G6 G9</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O Transmit data – USCI_A0 UART mode Slave in, master out – USCI_A0 SPI mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.4/UCA0RXD/UCA0SOMI</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38 G5 G7</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O Receive data – USCI_A0 UART mode Slave out, master in – USCI_A0 SPI mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>P3.5/TB0.5</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>N/A N/A N/A</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) TB0 CCR5 capture: CCI5A input, compare: Out5 output</td>
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<tr>
<td>P3.6/TB0.6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>N/A N/A N/A</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) TB0 CCR6 capture: CCI6A input, compare: Out6 output</td>
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<tr>
<td>P3.7/TB0OUTH/SVMOUT</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>N/A N/A N/A</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) Switch all PWM outputs high impedance input – TB0 (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) SVM output (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P4.0/PM_UCB1STE/PM_UCA1CLK</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>41 F5 E8</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: Slave transmit enable – USCI_B1 SPI mode Default mapping: Clock signal input – USCI_A1 SPI slave mode Default mapping: Clock signal output – USCI_A1 SPI master mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.1/PM_UCB1SIMO/PM_UCB1SDA</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42 H4 E7</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: Slave in, master out – USCI_B1 SPI mode Default mapping: I2C data – USCI_B1 I2C mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM_UCB1SOMI/PM_UCB1SCL</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>G4 D9</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: Slave out, master in – USCI_B1 SPI mode Default mapping: I2C clock – USCI_B1 I2C mode</td>
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<td>PM_UCB1CLK/PM_UCA1STE</td>
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<td>F4 D8</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: Clock signal input – USCI_B1 SPI slave mode Default mapping: Clock signal output – USCI_B1 SPI master mode Default mapping: Slave transmit enable – USCI_A1 SPI mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>DVSS2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>H6 F9</td>
<td>Digital ground supply</td>
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<td>DVCC2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>H5 E9</td>
<td>Digital power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM_UCA1TXD/PM_UCA1SIMO</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>H3 D7</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: Transmit data – USCI_A1 UART mode Default mapping: Slave in, master out – USCI_A1 SPI mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM_UCA1RXD/PM_UCA1SOMI</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>G3 C9</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: Receive data – USCI_A1 UART mode Default mapping: Slave out, master in – USCI_A1 SPI mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM_NONE</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>F3 C8</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: no secondary function.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM_NONE</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>E4 C7</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O with reconfigurable port mapping secondary function Default mapping: no secondary function.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) TB0 CCR0 capture: CCI0A input, compare: Out0 output (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)</td>
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<td>TB0.1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) TB0 CCR1 capture: CCI1A input, compare: Out1 output (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)</td>
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<td>TB0.2</td>
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<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) TB0 CCR2 capture: CCI2A input, compare: Out2 output (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>I/O General-purpose digital I/O (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) TB0 clock signal TBCLK input (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices) MCLK output (not available on F5528, F5526, F5524, F5522, F5514, F5513 devices)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PU.0/DP</td>
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<td>H1</td>
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<td>PUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>VUSB</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>F1</td>
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<td>V18</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>E2</td>
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<td>AVSS2</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>E3</td>
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<td>General-purpose digital I/O JTAG test clock</td>
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<td>RST/NMI/SBWTDO(3)</td>
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<td>D5</td>
<td>Reset input, active low(5) Nonmaskable interrupt input Spy-Bi-Wire data input/output when Spy-Bi-Wire operation activated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.0/CB0/A0</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O Comparator_B input CB0 Analog input A0 for ADC (not available on F551x devices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.1/CB1/A1</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O Comparator_B input CB1 Analog input A1 for ADC (not available on F551x devices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.2/CB2/A2</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O Comparator_B input CB2 Analog input A2 for ADC (not available on F551x devices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.3/CB3/A3</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>General-purpose digital I/O Comparator_B input CB3 Analog input A3 for ADC (not available on F551x devices)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) See Section 6.5 and Section 6.6 for use with BSL and JTAG functions.
(4) See Section 6.6 for use with JTAG function.
(5) When this pin is configured as reset, the internal pullup resistor is enabled by default.

Table 4-1. Terminal Functions (continued)
### Table 4-1. Terminal Functions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL NAME</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>I/O(1)</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>(6) Reserved. Connect to ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFN Pad</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Pad</td>
<td>(6) QFN package pad. TI recommends connecting to V&lt;sub&gt;SS&lt;/sub&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) C6, D4, D5, D6, E3, E4, E5, E6, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, G3 are reserved and should be connected to ground.
5 Specifications

All graphs in this section are for typical conditions, unless otherwise noted.

Typical (TYP) values are specified at $V_{CC} = 3.3 \, \text{V}$ and $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voltage applied at $V_{CC}$ to $V_{SS}$</td>
<td>$-0.3$</td>
<td>$4.1$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage applied to any pin (excluding VCORE, VBUS, V18)</td>
<td>$-0.3$</td>
<td>$V_{CC} + 0.3$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diode current at any device pin</td>
<td>±2</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum operating junction temperature, $T_J$</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature, $T_{stg}$</td>
<td>$-55$</td>
<td>$150$</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 $V_{SS}$. VCORE is for internal device use only. No external DC loading or voltage should be applied.

(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.

5.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic discharge (ESD)</td>
<td>Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101</td>
<td>±250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Pins listed as ±1000 V may actually have higher performance.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Pins listed as ±250 V may actually have higher performance.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CC}$</td>
<td>Supply voltage during program execution and flash programming ($AV_{CC} = DV_{CC1} = DV_{CC2} = DV_{CC}$)</td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0, 1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0, 1, 2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CC_{USB}}$</td>
<td>Supply voltage during USB operation, USB PLL disabled, USB_EN = 1, UPLLEN = 0</td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0, 1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0, 1, 2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMOCOREVx = 0, 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{SS}$</td>
<td>Supply voltage ($AV_{SS} = DV_{SS1} = DV_{SS2} = DV_{SS}$)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_A$</td>
<td>Operating free-air temperature</td>
<td>I version</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_J$</td>
<td>Operating junction temperature</td>
<td>I version</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{VCORE}$</td>
<td>Recommended capacitor at VCORE</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>nF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_{DVCC}$/ $C_{VCORE}$</td>
<td>Capacitor ratio of DVCC to VCORE</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ratio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) TI recommends powering AVCC and DVCC from the same source. A maximum difference of 0.3 V between AVCC and DVCC can be tolerated during power up and operation.

(2) The minimum supply voltage is defined by the supervisor SVS levels when it is enabled. See the Section 5.22 threshold parameters for the exact values and further details.

(3) USB operation with USB PLL enabled requires PMMOCOREVx ≥ 2 for proper operation.

(4) A capacitor tolerance of ±20% or better is required.
### Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$f_{\text{SYSTEM}}$</th>
<th>Processor frequency (maximum MCLK frequency) (^{(5)}) (see Figure 5-1)</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREVx = 0, 1.8 V ≤ $V_{CC}$ ≤ 3.6 V ((\text{default condition}))</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREVx = 1, 2.0 V ≤ $V_{CC}$ ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREVx = 2, 2.2 V ≤ $V_{CC}$ ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREVx = 3, 2.4 V ≤ $V_{CC}$ ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\text{f}_{\text{SYSTEM_USB}}$ Minimum processor frequency for USB operation

| $\text{f}_{\text{SYSTEM_USB}}$ | Minimum processor frequency for USB operation | 1.5 | MHz |
| Wait state cycles during USB operation | 16 | cycles |

\(^{(5)}\) Modules may have a different maximum input clock specification. See the specification of the respective module in this data sheet.

**Figure 5-1. Maximum System Frequency**

NOTE: The numbers within the fields denote the supported PMMCCOREVx settings.
5.4 Active Mode Supply Current Into \(V_{CC}\) Excluding External Current

over recommended operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)\(^{(1)}\) \(^{(2)}\) \(^{(3)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>EXECUTION MEMORY</th>
<th>(V_{CC})</th>
<th>PMMCOREVx</th>
<th>FREQUENCY ((f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TYP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{AM, \text{Flash}})</td>
<td>Flash</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{AM, \text{RAM}})</td>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^{(2)}\) The currents are characterized with a Micro Crystal MS1V-T1K crystal with a load capacitance of 12.5 pF. The internal and external load capacitance are chosen to closely match the required 12.5 pF.

\(^{(3)}\) Characterized with program executing typical data processing. USB disabled (VUSBEN = 0, SLDOEN = 0).

\(f_{ACLK} = 32768 \text{ Hz, } f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK}\) at specified frequency.

\(XTS = \text{CPUOFF = SCG0 = SCG1 = OSCOFF} = \text{SMCLKOFF} = 0.\)
5.5 Low-Power Mode Supply Currents (Into V<sub>CC</sub>) Excluding External Current

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>PMMCoreV&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>–40°C</th>
<th>25°C</th>
<th>60°C</th>
<th>85°C</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LPM0,1MHz&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LPM2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LPM3,XT1LF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LPM3,VLO&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LPM4&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;LPM4.5&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>(1)</sup> All inputs are tied to 0 V or to V<sub>CC</sub>. Outputs do not source or sink any current.

<sup>(2)</sup> The currents are characterized with a Micro Crystal MS1V-T1K crystal with a load capacitance of 12.5 pF. The internal and external load capacitance are chosen to closely match the required 12.5 pF.

<sup>(3)</sup> Current for watchdog timer clocked by SMCLK included. ACLK = low frequency crystal operation (XTS = 0, XT1DRIVEX = 0).

CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0 (LPM0): f<sub>ACLK</sub> = 32768 Hz, f<sub>MCLK</sub> = 0 MHz, f<sub>SMCLK</sub> = f<sub>DCO</sub> = 1 MHz

USB disabled (VUSBEN = 0, SLDOEN = 0).

<sup>(4)</sup> Current for brownout, high-side supervisor (SVS<sub>H</sub>) normal mode included. Low-side supervisor and monitor disabled (SVS<sub>L</sub>, SVM<sub>L</sub>). High-side monitor disabled (SVM<sub>H</sub>). RAM retention enabled.

<sup>(5)</sup> Current for watchdog timer and RTC clocked by ACLK included. ACLK = low frequency crystal operation (XTS = 0, XT1DRIVEX = 0).

CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0 (LPM2): f<sub>ACLK</sub> = 32768 Hz, f<sub>MCLK</sub> = 0 MHz, f<sub>SMCLK</sub> = f<sub>DCO</sub> = 0 MHz

USB disabled (VUSBEN = 0, SLDOEN = 0).

<sup>(6)</sup> Current for watchdog timer and RTC clocked by ACLK included. ACLK = low frequency crystal operation (XTS = 0, XT1DRIVEX = 0).

CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0 (LPM3): f<sub>ACLK</sub> = 32768 Hz, f<sub>MCLK</sub> = f<sub>SMCLK</sub> = f<sub>DCO</sub> = 0 MHz

USB disabled (VUSBEN = 0, SLDOEN = 0).

<sup>(7)</sup> Current for brownout, high-side supervisor (SVS<sub>H</sub>) normal mode included. Low-side supervisor and monitor disabled (SVS<sub>L</sub>, SVM<sub>L</sub>). High-side monitor disabled (SVM<sub>H</sub>). RAM retention enabled.

<sup>(8)</sup> Current for watchdog timer and RTC clocked by ACLK included. ACLK = VLO.

CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0 (LPM4): f<sub>ACLK</sub> = f<sub>VLO</sub>, f<sub>MCLK</sub> = f<sub>SMCLK</sub> = f<sub>DCO</sub> = 0 MHz

USB disabled (VUSBEN = 0, SLDOEN = 0).

<sup>(9)</sup> Internal regulator disabled. No data retention.

CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 0, PMMREGOFF = 1 (LPM4.5): f<sub>DCO</sub> = f<sub>ACLK</sub> = f<sub>MCLK</sub> = f<sub>SMCLK</sub> = 0 MHz
## 5.6 Thermal Resistance Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RTθJA Low-K board (JESD51-3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LQFP (PN)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VQFN (RGC)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGA (ZQE)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTθJA High-K board (JESD51-7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LQFP (PN)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VQFN (RGC)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGA (ZQE)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTθJC Junction-to-case thermal resistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LQFP (PN)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VQFN (RGC)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGA (ZQE)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTθJB Junction-to-board thermal resistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LQFP (PN)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VQFN (RGC)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGA (ZQE)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.7 Schmitt-Trigger Inputs – General-Purpose I/O(1)
(P1.0 to P1.7, P2.0 to P2.7, P3.0 to P3.7, P4.0 to P4.7,
P5.0 to P5.7, P6.0 to P6.7, P7.0 to P7.7, P8.0 to P8.2, PJ.0 to PJ.3, RST/NMI)
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VCC</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{IT^+}</td>
<td>Positive-going input threshold voltage</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{IT^-}</td>
<td>Negative-going input threshold voltage</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{hys}</td>
<td>Input voltage hysteresis (V_{IT^+} – V_{IT^-})</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{pull}</td>
<td>Pullup and pulldown resistor(2)</td>
<td>For pullup: V_{IN} = V_{SS}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For pulldown: V_{IN} = V_{CC}</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{in}</td>
<td>Input capacitance</td>
<td>V_{IN} = V_{SS} or V_{CC}</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Same parametrics apply to clock input pin when crystal bypass mode is used on XT1 (XIN) or XT2 (XT2IN).
(2) Also applies to RST pin when pullup or pulldown resistor is enabled.

5.8 Inputs – Ports P1 and P2(1)
(P1.0 to P1.7, P2.0 to P2.7)
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VCC</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t_{int}</td>
<td>External interrupt timing(2)</td>
<td>External trigger pulse duration to set interrupt flag</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Some devices may contain additional ports with interrupts. See the block diagram and terminal function descriptions.
(2) An external signal sets the interrupt flag every time the minimum interrupt pulse duration t_{int} is met. It may be set by trigger signals shorter than t_{int}.

5.9 Leakage Current – General-Purpose I/O
(P1.0 to P1.7, P2.0 to P2.7, P3.0 to P3.7, P4.0 to P4.7,
P5.0 to P5.7, P6.0 to P6.7, P7.0 to P7.7, P8.0 to P8.2, PJ.0 to PJ.3, RST/NMI)
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VCC</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I_{hIg(Px,Y)}</td>
<td>High-impedance leakage current</td>
<td>See (1) (2)</td>
<td>1.8 V, 3 V</td>
<td>–50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 or pulldown resistor is disabled.

5.10 Outputs – General-Purpose I/O (Full Drive Strength)
(P1.0 to P1.7, P2.0 to P2.7, P3.0 to P3.7, P4.0 to P4.7,
P5.0 to P5.7, P6.0 to P6.7, P7.0 to P7.7, P8.0 to P8.2, PJ.0 to PJ.3)
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VCC</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{OH}</td>
<td>High-level output voltage</td>
<td>I_{(OH\max)} = –3 mA(1)</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>V_{CC} – 0.25</td>
<td>V_{CC}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see Figure 5-8 and Figure 5-9)</td>
<td>I_{(OH\max)} = –10 mA(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V_{CC} – 0.60</td>
<td>V_{CC}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I_{(OH\max)} = –5 mA(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V_{CC} – 0.25</td>
<td>V_{CC}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I_{(OL\max)} = –15 mA(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V_{CC} – 0.60</td>
<td>V_{CC}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{OL}</td>
<td>Low-level output voltage</td>
<td>I_{(OL\max)} = 3 mA(1)</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>V_{SS} + 0.25</td>
<td>V_{SS}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see Figure 5-6 and Figure 5-7)</td>
<td>I_{(OL\max)} = 10 mA(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V_{SS} + 0.60</td>
<td>V_{SS}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I_{(OL\max)} = 5 mA(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V_{SS} + 0.25</td>
<td>V_{SS}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I_{(OL\max)} = 15 mA(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V_{SS} + 0.60</td>
<td>V_{SS}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) 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.
(2) The maximum total current, I_{(OH\max)} and I_{(OL\max)}, for all outputs combined should not exceed ±100 mA to hold the maximum voltage drop specified.
5.11 Outputs – General-Purpose I/O (Reduced Drive Strength)  
(P1.0 to P1.7, P2.0 to P2.7, P3.0 to P3.7, P4.0 to P4.7,  
P5.0 to P5.7, P6.0 to P6.7, P7.0 to P7.7, P8.0 to P8.2, PJ.0 to PJ.3)  
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{CC})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| \(V_{OH}\) High-level output voltage  
(see Figure 5-4 and Figure 5-5) | \(I_{OH(Max)} = -1\ mA\)\(^{(2)}\) | 1.8 V | \(V_{CC} - 0.25\) | \(V_{CC}\) |
| | \(I_{OH(Max)} = -3\ mA\)\(^{(3)}\) | | \(V_{CC} - 0.60\) | \(V_{CC}\) |
| | \(I_{OH(Max)} = -2\ mA\)\(^{(2)}\) | 3.0 V | \(V_{CC} - 0.25\) | \(V_{CC}\) |
| | \(I_{OH(Max)} = -6\ mA\)\(^{(3)}\) | | \(V_{CC} - 0.60\) | \(V_{CC}\) |
| \(V_{OL}\) Low-level output voltage  
(see Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-3) | \(I_{OL(Max)} = 1\ mA\)\(^{(2)}\) | 1.8 V | \(V_{SS} + 0.25\) | \(V_{SS}\) |
| | \(I_{OL(Max)} = 3\ mA\)\(^{(3)}\) | | \(V_{SS} + 0.60\) | \(V_{SS}\) |
| | \(I_{OL(Max)} = 2\ mA\)\(^{(2)}\) | 3.0 V | \(V_{SS} + 0.25\) | \(V_{SS}\) |
| | \(I_{OL(Max)} = 6\ mA\)\(^{(3)}\) | | \(V_{SS} + 0.60\) | \(V_{SS}\) |

(1) Selecting reduced drive strength may reduce EMI.  
(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.  
(3) The maximum total current, \(I_{OH(max)}\) and \(I_{OL(max)}\), for all outputs combined, should not exceed ±100 mA to hold the maximum voltage drop specified.

5.12 Output Frequency – General-Purpose I/O  
(P1.0 to P1.7, P2.0 to P2.7, P3.0 to P3.7, P4.0 to P4.7,  
P5.0 to P5.7, P6.0 to P6.7, P7.0 to P7.7, P8.0 to P8.2, PJ.0 to PJ.3)  
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| \(f_{Px.y}\) Port output frequency  
(with load) See \((1)\)(\(2\)) | \(V_{CC} = 1.8\ V,\ PMMCOREVx = 0\) | 16 | MHz |
| | \(V_{CC} = 3\ V,\ PMMCOREVx = 3\) | 25 | |
| \(f_{Port\_CLK}\) Clock output frequency  
(ACLK, SMCLK, MCLK, \(C_{L} = 20\ pF\))\(^{(2)}\) | \(V_{CC} = 1.8\ V,\ PMMCOREVx = 0\) | 16 | MHz |
| | \(V_{CC} = 3\ V,\ PMMCOREVx = 3\) | 25 | |

(1) A resistive divider with \(2 \times R1\) between \(V_{CC}\) and \(V_{SS}\) is used as load. The output is connected to the center tap of the divider. For full drive strength, \(R1 = 550\ \Omega\). For reduced drive strength, \(R1 = 1.6\ k\Omega\). \(C_{L} = 20\ pF\) is connected to the output to \(V_{SS}\).  
(2) The output voltage reaches at least 10% and 90% \(V_{CC}\) at the specified toggle frequency.
5.13 Typical Characteristics – Outputs, Reduced Drive Strength (PxDS.y = 0)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)
5.14 Typical Characteristics – Outputs, Full Drive Strength (PxDS.y = 1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)
5.15 Crystal Oscillator, XT1, Low-Frequency Mode

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>V_CC</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ΔI_OCC.LF</td>
<td>Differential XT1 oscillator crystal current consumption from lowest drive setting, LF mode</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>0.290</td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_XT1.LF0</td>
<td>XT1 oscillator crystal frequency, LF mode</td>
<td>XTS = 0, XT1BYPASS = 0</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td>Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_XT1.LF.SW</td>
<td>XT1 oscillator logic-level square-wave input frequency, LF mode</td>
<td>XTS = 0, XT1BYPASS = 1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32.768</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OALF</td>
<td>Oscillation allowance for LF crystals</td>
<td>XTS = 0, XT1BYPASS = 0, XT1DRIVEX = 0, XT1DRIVEX = 1, XT1DRIVEX = 2, XT1DRIVEX = 3</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_Lref</td>
<td>Integrated effective load capacitance, LF mode</td>
<td>XTS = 0, XCAPx = 0, XCAPx = 1, XCAPx = 2, XCAPx = 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty cycle, LF mode</td>
<td>XTS = 0, Measured at ACLK, f_XT1.LF = 32768 Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_Fault.LF</td>
<td>Oscillator fault frequency, LF mode</td>
<td>XTS = 0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_START.LF</td>
<td>Start-up time, LF mode</td>
<td>fOSC = 32768 Hz, XTS = 0, XT1BYPASS = 0, XT1DRIVEX = 0, XT1DRIVEX = 1, XT1DRIVEX = 2, XT1DRIVEX = 3, TA = 25°C, C_Lref = 6 pF, C_Lref = 12 pF</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) To improve EMI on the XT1 oscillator, the following guidelines should be observed.
- Keep the trace between the device and the crystal as short as possible.
- Design a good ground plane around the oscillator pins.
- Prevent crosstalk from other clock or data lines into oscillator pins XIN and XOUT.
- Avoid running PCB traces underneath or adjacent to the XIN and XOUT pins.
- Use assembly materials and processes that avoid any parasitic load on the oscillator XIN and XOUT pins.
- If conformal coating is used, ensure that it does not induce capacitive or resistive leakage between the oscillator pins.

(2) When XT1BYPASS is set, XT1 circuits are automatically powered down. Input signal is a digital square wave with parametrics defined in the Schmitt-trigger Inputs section of this data sheet.

(3) Maximum frequency of operation of the entire device cannot be exceeded.

(4) Oscillation allowance is based on a safety factor of 5 for recommended crystals. The oscillation allowance is a function of the XT1DRIVEX settings and the effective load. In general, comparable oscillator allowance can be achieved based on the following guidelines, but should be evaluated based on the actual crystal selected for the application:
- For XT1DRIVEX = 0, C_Lref ≤ 6 pF.
- For XT1DRIVEX = 1, C_Lref ≤ 9 pF.
- For XT1DRIVEX = 2, C_Lref ≤ 10 pF.
- For XT1DRIVEX = 3, C_Lref ≥ 6 pF.

(5) Includes parasitic bond and package capacitance (approximately 2 pF per pin).
- Because the PCB adds additional capacitance, 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.

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

(7) Frequencies below the MIN specification set the fault flag. Frequencies above the MAX specification do not set the fault flag. Frequencies between the MIN and MAX specifications might set the flag.

(8) Measured with logic-level input frequency but also applies to operation with crystals.
5.16 Crystal Oscillator, XT2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>VCC</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{DVCC,XT2}$</td>
<td>XT2 oscillator crystal current consumption</td>
<td>$I_{OSC} = 4 \text{ MHz}$, $XT2OFF = 0$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$, $XT2DRIVEx = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{XT2,HF0}$</td>
<td>XT2 oscillator crystal frequency, mode 0</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 0$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{XT2,HF1}$</td>
<td>XT2 oscillator crystal frequency, mode 1</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 1$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{XT2,HF2}$</td>
<td>XT2 oscillator crystal frequency, mode 2</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 2$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{XT2,HF3}$</td>
<td>XT2 oscillator crystal frequency, mode 3</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 3$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{XT2,SW}$</td>
<td>XT2 oscillator logic-level square-wave input frequency, bypass mode</td>
<td>$XT2BYPASS = 0$</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$O_{A,HF}$

Oscillation allowance for HF crystals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$C_{L,eff}$</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{XT2,HF0}$</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 0$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$, $f_{XT2,HF0} = 6 \text{ MHz}$, $C_{L,eff} = 15 \text{ pF}$</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{XT2,HF1}$</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 1$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$, $f_{XT2,HF1} = 12 \text{ MHz}$, $C_{L,eff} = 15 \text{ pF}$</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{XT2,HF2}$</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 2$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$, $f_{XT2,HF2} = 20 \text{ MHz}$, $C_{L,eff} = 15 \text{ pF}$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{XT2,HF3}$</td>
<td>$XT2DRIVEx = 3$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$, $f_{XT2,HF3} = 32 \text{ MHz}$, $C_{L,eff} = 15 \text{ pF}$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$t_{START,HF}$

Start-up time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$C_{L,eff}$</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{START,HF}$</td>
<td>$I_{OSC} = 6 \text{ MHz}$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$, $XT2DRIVEx = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{L,eff} = 15 \text{ pF}$</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{START,HF}$</td>
<td>$I_{OSC} = 20 \text{ MHz}$, $XT2BYPASS = 0$, $XT2DRIVEx = 2$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{L,eff} = 15 \text{ pF}$</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$C_{L,eff}$

Integrated effective load capacitance, HF mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$C_{L,eff}$</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_{L,eff}$</td>
<td>$f_{XT2,HF2} = 20 \text{ MHz}$, $C_{L,eff} = 15 \text{ pF}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duty cycle

Measured at ACLK, $f_{XT2,HF2} = 20 \text{ MHz}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$f_{XT2,HF2}$</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duty cycle</td>
<td>$F_{fault}$</td>
<td>$40%$</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty cycle</td>
<td>$F_{fault}$</td>
<td>$50%$</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty cycle</td>
<td>$F_{fault}$</td>
<td>$60%$</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$f_{fault}$

Oscillator fault frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$f_{XT2,HF2}$</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{fault}$</td>
<td>$XT2BYPASS = 0$</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{fault}$</td>
<td>$XT2BYPASS = 0$</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Requires external capacitors at both terminals. Values are specified by crystal manufacturers. In general, an effective load capacitance of up to 18 pF can be supported.

(2) To improve EMI on the XT2 oscillator the following guidelines should be observed:
- Keep the traces between the device and the crystal as short as possible.
- Design a good ground plane around the oscillator pins.
- Prevent crosstalk from other clock or data lines into oscillator pins XT2IN and XT2OUT.
- Avoid running PCB traces underneath or adjacent to the XT2IN and XT2OUT pins.
- Use assembly materials and processes that avoid any parasitic load on the oscillator XT2IN and XT2OUT pins.
- If conformal coating is used, ensure that it does not induce capacitive or resistive leakage between the oscillator pins.

(3) This represents the maximum frequency that can be input to the device externally. Maximum frequency achievable on the device operation is based on the frequencies present on ACLK, MCLK, and SMCLK cannot be exceed for a given range of operation.

(4) When XT2BYPASS is set, the XT2 circuit is automatically powered down. Input signal is a digital square wave with parametrics defined in the Schmitt-trigger Inputs section of this data sheet.

(5) Oscillation allowance is based on a safety factor of 5 for recommended crystals.

(6) Includes parasitic bond and package capacitance (approximately 2 pF per pin).

(7) Frequencies below the MIN specification set the fault flag. Frequencies above the MAX specification do not set the fault flag. Frequencies between the MIN and MAX specifications might set the flag.

(8) Measured with logic-level input frequency but also applies to operation with crystals.
## 5.17 Internal Very-Low-Power Low-Frequency Oscillator (VLO)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>V\textsubscript{CC}</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f\textsubscript{VLO}</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>df\textsubscript{VLO}/dT</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK\textsuperscript{(1)}</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>df\textsubscript{VLO}/dV\textsubscript{CC}</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK\textsuperscript{(2)}</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty cycle</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{(1)} Calculated using the box method: (MAX(–40°C to 85°C) – MIN(–40°C to 85°C)) / MIN(–40°C to 85°C) / (85°C – (–40°C))

\textsuperscript{(2)} Calculated using the box method: (MAX(1.8 V to 3.6 V) – MIN(1.8 V to 3.6 V)) / MIN(1.8 V to 3.6 V) / (3.6 V – 1.8 V)

## 5.18 Internal Reference, Low-Frequency Oscillator (REFO)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>V\textsubscript{CC}</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I\textsubscript{REFO}</td>
<td>T\textsubscript{A} = 25°C</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I\textsubscript{REFO}</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>32768</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFO absolute tolerance calibrated</td>
<td>Full temperature range</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>–3.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T\textsubscript{A} = 25°C</td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>–1.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>df\textsubscript{REFO}/dT</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK\textsuperscript{(1)}</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>df\textsubscript{REFO}/dV\textsubscript{CC}</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK\textsuperscript{(2)}</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty cycle</td>
<td>Measured at ACLK</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I\textsubscript{START}</td>
<td>40%/60% duty cycle</td>
<td>1.8 V to 3.6 V</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{(1)} Calculated using the box method: (MAX(–40°C to 85°C) – MIN(–40°C to 85°C)) / MIN(–40°C to 85°C) / (85°C – (–40°C))

\textsuperscript{(2)} Calculated using the box method: (MAX(1.8 V to 3.6 V) – MIN(1.8 V to 3.6 V)) / MIN(1.8 V to 3.6 V) / (3.6 V – 1.8 V)
5.19  DCO Frequency

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(0,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (0, 0)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(0,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (0, 31)</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(1,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (1, 0)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(1,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (1, 31)</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(2,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (2, 0)</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(2,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (2, 31)</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(3,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (3, 0)</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(3,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (3, 31)</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(4,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (4, 0)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(4,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (4, 31)</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(5,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (5, 0)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(5,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (5, 31)</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(6,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (6, 0)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(6,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (6, 31)</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(7,0)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (7, 0)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{DCO(7,31)}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency (7, 31)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$S_{DCOREL}$  Frequency step between range DCOREL and DCOREL + 1

$S_{DCO}$ Frequency step between tap DCO and DCO + 1

- $S_{DCO} = f_{DCO(DCORSEL+1,DCO)}/f_{DCO(DCORSEL,DCO)}$
- $S_{DCOREL} = f_{DCO(DCOREL+1,DCOREL)}/f_{DCO(DCOREL,DCOREL)}$

- Duty cycle: Measured at SMCLK 40% 50% 60%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$df_{DCO}/dT$</th>
<th>DCO frequency temperature drift</th>
<th>$f_{DCO} = 1$ MHz</th>
<th>0.1 %/°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$df_{DCO}/dV_{CC}$</td>
<td>DCO frequency voltage drift</td>
<td>$f_{DCO} = 1$ MHz</td>
<td>1.9 %/V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) When selecting the proper DCO frequency range (DCORELx), the target DCO frequency, $f_{DCO}$, should be set to reside within the range of $f_{DCO(n,0),MAX} \leq f_{DCO} \leq f_{DCO(n,31),MIN}$, where $f_{DCO(n,0),MAX}$ represents the maximum frequency specified for the DCO frequency range n, tap 0 (DCOx = 0) and $f_{DCO(n,31),MIN}$ represents the minimum frequency specified for the DCO frequency range n, tap 31 (DCOx = 31). This ensures that the target DCO frequency resides within the range selected. It should also be noted that if the actual $f_{DCO}$ frequency for the selected range causes the FLL or the application to select tap 0 or 31, the DCO fault flag is set to report that the selected range is at its minimum or maximum tap setting.

(2) Calculated using the box method: $(MAX(–40°C to 85°C) – MIN(–40°C to 85°C)) / (85°C – (–40°C))$

(3) Calculated using the box method: $(MAX(1.8 V to 3.6 V) – MIN(1.8 V to 3.6 V)) / (3.6 V – 1.8 V)$

![Figure 5-10. Typical DCO Frequency](image)
5.20 PMM, Brownout Reset (BOR)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V(DVCC_BOR IT-)</td>
<td>BORH on voltage, DVCC falling level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 3 V/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(DVCC_BOR IT+)</td>
<td>BORH off voltage, DVCC rising level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 3 V/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(DVCC_BOR hyst)</td>
<td>BORH hysteresis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tRESET</td>
<td>Pulse duration required at RST/NMI pin to accept a reset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.21 PMM, Core Voltage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE3(AM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, active mode, PMMCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE2(AM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, active mode, PMMCOREV = 2</td>
<td>2.2 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE1(AM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, active mode, PMMCOREV = 1</td>
<td>2.0 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE0(AM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, active mode, PMMCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE3(LPM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, low-current mode, PMMCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE2(LPM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, low-current mode, PMMCOREV = 2</td>
<td>2.2 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE1(LPM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, low-current mode, PMMCOREV = 1</td>
<td>2.0 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(CORE0(LPM))</td>
<td>Core voltage, low-current mode, PMMCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V ≤ DVCC ≤ 3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.22 PMM, SVS High Side

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I(SVSH)</td>
<td>SVS current consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 0, DVCC = 3.6 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, DVCC = 3.6 V, SVSHFP = 0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, DVCC = 3.6 V, SVSHFP = 1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(SVSH IT-)</td>
<td>SVSH on voltage level(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSHRVL = 0</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSHRVL = 1</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSHRVL = 2</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSHRVL = 3</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(SVSH IT+)</td>
<td>SVSH off voltage level(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 0</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 1</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 2</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 3</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 4</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 5</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 6</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 7</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tPD(SVSH)</td>
<td>SVSH propagation delay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, dDVCC/dt = 10 mV/µs, SVSHFP = 1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 1, dDVCC/dt = 1 mV/µs, SVSHFP = 0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(SVSH)</td>
<td>SVSH on or off delay time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 0 → 1, SVSHFP = 1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVSHE = 0 → 1, SVSHFP = 0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dDVCC/dt</td>
<td>DVCC rise time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The SVSH settings available depend on the VCORE (PMMCOREVx) setting. See the Power Management Module and Supply Voltage Supervisor chapter in the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User's Guide on recommended settings and use.
5.23 PMM, SVM High Side
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{(SVMH)}$</td>
<td>SVM_H current consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 0, $V_{CC} = 3.6$ V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, $V_{CC} = 3.6$, SVMHFP = 0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, $V_{CC} = 3.6$, SVMHFP = 1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{(SVMH)}$</td>
<td>SVM_H on or off voltage level(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 0</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 1</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 2</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 3</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 4</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 5</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 6</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVSMHRRL = 7</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, SVMHOVPE = 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, $dV_{CORE}/dt = 10$ mV/µs, SVMHFP = 1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 1, $dV_{CORE}/dt = 1$ mV/µs, SVMHFP = 0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{pd(SVMH)}$</td>
<td>SVM_H propagation delay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 0, PMMCOREV = 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVSLFP = 0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVSLFP = 1</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(SVMH)}$</td>
<td>SVM_H on or off delay time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 0 → 1, SVMHFP = 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHE = 0 → 1, SVMHFP = 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The SVM_H settings available depend on the VCORE (PMMCOREVx) setting. See the Power Management Module and Supply Voltage Supervisor chapter in the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User's Guide on recommended settings and use.

5.24 PMM, SVS Low Side
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{(SVSL)}$</td>
<td>SVS_L current consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVSLE = 0, PMMCOREV = 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVSLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVSLFP = 0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVSLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVSLFP = 1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{pd(SVSL)}$</td>
<td>SVS_L propagation delay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVSLE = 1, $dV_{CORE}/dt = 10$ mV/µs, SVSLFP = 1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVSLE = 1, $dV_{CORE}/dt = 1$ mV/µs, SVSLFP = 0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(SVSL)}$</td>
<td>SVS_L on or off delay time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVSLE = 0 → 1, SVSLFP = 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVSLE = 0 → 1, SVSLFP = 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.25 PMM, SVM Low Side
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{(SVML)}$</td>
<td>SVM_L current consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 0, PMMCOREV = 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVMLFP = 0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVMLFP = 1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{pd(SVML)}$</td>
<td>SVM_L propagation delay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 0, PMMCOREV = 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVMLFP = 0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 1, PMMCOREV = 2, SVMLFP = 1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{(SVML)}$</td>
<td>SVM_L on or off delay time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 0 → 1, SVMLFP = 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLE = 0 → 1, SVMLFP = 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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5.26 Wake-up Times From Low-Power Modes and Reset

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{WAKE-UP-FAST}$</td>
<td>Wake-up time from LPM2, LPM3, or LPM4 to active mode $^{(1)}$ PMMCorev = SYSMLRRL = n (where n = 0, 1, 2, or 3), SVSLFP = 1 $^{(1)}$</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$f_{MCLK}$ ≥ 4.0 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 MHz &lt; $f_{MCLK}$ &lt; 4.0 MHz</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{WAKE-UP-SLOW}$</td>
<td>Wake-up time from LPM2, LPM3 or LPM4 to active mode $^{(2)(3)}$ PMMCorev = SYSMLRRL = n (where n = 0, 1, 2, or 3), SVSLFP = 0 $^{(2)(3)}$</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{WAKE-UP-LPM5}$</td>
<td>Wake-up time from LPM4.5 to active mode $^{(4)}$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{WAKE-UP-RESET}$</td>
<td>Wake-up time from RST or BOR event to active mode $^{(4)}$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) This value represents the time from the wake-up event to the first active edge of MCLK. The wake-up time depends on the performance mode of the low-side supervisor (SVSL) and low-side monitor (SVM). $t_{WAKE-UP-FAST}$ is possible with SVSL and SVM in full performance mode or disabled. For specific register settings, see the Low-Side SVS and SVM Control and Performance Mode Selection section in the Power Management Module and Supply Voltage Supervisor chapter of the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User’s Guide.

(2) This value represents the time from the wake-up event to the first active edge of MCLK. The wake-up time depends on the performance mode of the low-side supervisor (SVSL) and low-side monitor (SVM). $t_{WAKE-UP-SLOW}$ is set with SVSL and SVM in normal mode (low current mode). For specific register settings, see the Low-Side SVS and SVM Control and Performance Mode Selection section in the Power Management Module and Supply Voltage Supervisor chapter of the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User’s Guide.

(3) The wake-up times from LPM0 and LPM1 to AM are not specified. They are proportional to MCLK cycle time but are not affected by the performance mode settings as for LPM2, LPM3, and LPM4.

(4) This value represents the time from the wake-up event to the reset vector execution.

5.27 Timer_A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{CC}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{TA}$</td>
<td>Timer_A input clock frequency Internal: SMCLK or ACLK, External: TACLK, Duty cycle = 50% ±10%</td>
<td>1.8 V, 3 V</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{TA,cap}$</td>
<td>Timer_A capture timing All capture inputs, minimum pulse duration required for capture</td>
<td>1.8 V, 3 V</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.28 Timer_B

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{CC}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{TB}$</td>
<td>Timer_B input clock frequency Internal: SMCLK or ACLK, External: TBCLK, Duty cycle = 50% ±10%</td>
<td>1.8 V, 3 V</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{TB,cap}$</td>
<td>Timer_B capture timing All capture inputs, minimum pulse duration required for capture</td>
<td>1.8 V, 3 V</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.29 **USCI (UART Mode) Clock Frequency**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{USCI}$</td>
<td>USCI input clock frequency</td>
<td>$f_{SYSTEM}$ MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{BITCLK}$</td>
<td>BITCLK clock frequency (equals baud rate in MBaud)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.30 **USCI (UART Mode)**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{CC}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{t}$</td>
<td>UART receive deglitch time (1)</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Pulses on the UART receive input (UCxRX) shorter than the UART receive deglitch time are suppressed. To ensure that pulses are correctly recognized, their duration should exceed the maximum specification of the deglitch time.

5.31 **USCI (SPI Master Mode) Clock Frequency**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{USCI}$</td>
<td>USCI input clock frequency</td>
<td>$f_{SYSTEM}$ MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.32 **USCI (SPI Master Mode)**

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

(see Figure 5-11 and Figure 5-12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{CC}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{UICI}$</td>
<td>USCI input clock frequency</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SU,MI}$</td>
<td>SOMI input data setup time</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 0</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOMI input data setup time</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOMI input data setup time</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{HD,MI}$</td>
<td>SOMI input data hold time</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOMI input data hold time</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 0</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOMI input data hold time</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOMI input data hold time</td>
<td>PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{VALID,MO}$</td>
<td>SIMO output data valid time (2)</td>
<td>UCLK edge to SIMO valid, $C_L = 20$ pF, PMM&lt;PCCORe 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SIMO output data valid time (2)</td>
<td>UCLK edge to SIMO valid, $C_L = 20$ pF, PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SIMO output data valid time (2)</td>
<td>UCLK edge to SIMO valid, $C_L = 20$ pF, PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{HD,MO}$</td>
<td>SIMO output data hold time (3)</td>
<td>$C_L = 20$ pF, PMM&lt;PCCORe 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>–10</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SIMO output data hold time (3)</td>
<td>$C_L = 20$ pF, PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>–8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SIMO output data hold time (3)</td>
<td>$C_L = 20$ pF, PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>–10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SIMO output data hold time (3)</td>
<td>$C_L = 20$ pF, PMM&lt;PCCORe 3</td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>–8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) $f_{UICI} = 1/2f_{LO,H}$ with $f_{LO,H} = \max(t_{VALID,MO(USCI)} + t_{SU,SI(Slave)} + t_{SU,MI(USCI)} + t_{VALID,SO(Slave)})$

For the slave parameters $t_{SU,SI(Slave)}$ and $t_{VALID,SO(Slave)}$, see the SPI parameters of the attached slave.

(2) Specifies the time to drive the next valid data to the SIMO output after the output changing UCLK clock edge. See the timing diagrams in Figure 5-11 and Figure 5-12.

(3) Specifies how long data on the SIMO output is valid after the output changing UCLK clock edge. Negative values indicate that the data on the SIMO output can become invalid before the output changing clock edge observed on UCLK. See the timing diagrams in Figure 5-11 and Figure 5-12.
Figure 5-11. SPI Master Mode, CKPH = 0

Figure 5-12. SPI Master Mode, CKPH = 1
### 5.33 USCI (SPI Slave Mode)

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

(see Figure 5-13 and Figure 5-14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{CC})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(t_{STE,LEAD}) STE lead time, STE low to clock</td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{STE,LAG}) STE lag time, Last clock to STE high</td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{STE,ACC}) STE access time, STE low to SOMI data out</td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{STE,DIS}) STE disable time, STE high to SOMI high impedance</td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{SU,SI}) SIMO input data setup time</td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{HD,SI}) SIMO input data hold time</td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{VALID,SO}) SOMI output data valid time (^{(2)})</td>
<td>UCLK edge to SOMI valid, (C_L = 20) pF, PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UCLK edge to SOMI valid, (C_L = 20) pF, PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{HD,SO}) SOMI output data hold time (^{(3)})</td>
<td>(C_L = 20) pF, PMMCCOREV = 0</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C_L = 20) pF, PMMCCOREV = 3</td>
<td>2.4 V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\((1)\) \(f_{UCCLK} = 1/2f_{LOHI}\) with \(f_{LOHI} \geq \max(t_{\text{VALID,MO(Master)}}, t_{\text{SU,SI(USCI)}}, t_{\text{SU,MI(Master)}}, t_{\text{VALID,SO(USCI)}})\)

For the master parameters \(t_{\text{SU,MI(Master)}}\) and \(t_{\text{VALID,SO(USCI)}}\), see the SPI parameters of the attached master.

\((2)\) Specifies the time to drive the next valid data to the SOMI output after the output changing UCLK clock edge. See the timing diagrams in Figure 5-13 and Figure 5-14.

\((3)\) Specifies how long data on the SOMI output is valid after the output changing UCLK clock edge. See the timing diagrams in Figure 5-13 and Figure 5-14.
Figure 5-13. SPI Slave Mode, CKPH = 0

Figure 5-14. SPI Slave Mode, CKPH = 1
5.34 USCI (I²C Mode)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 5-15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{CC}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_{USCI}$ USCI input clock frequency</td>
<td>Internal: SMCLK or ACLK, External: UCLK, Duty cycle = 50% ±10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$f_{SYSTEM}$ MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_{SCL}$ SCL clock frequency</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>0 400</td>
<td>kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{HD,STA}$ Hold time (repeated) START</td>
<td>$f_{SCL} \leq 100$ kHz</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$f_{SCL} &gt; 100$ kHz</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SU,STA}$ Setup time for a repeated START</td>
<td>$f_{SCL} \leq 100$ kHz</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$f_{SCL} &gt; 100$ kHz</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{HD,DAT}$ Data hold time</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SU,DAT}$ Data setup time</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SU,STO}$ Setup time for STOP</td>
<td>$f_{SCL} \leq 100$ kHz</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$f_{SCL} &gt; 100$ kHz</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{SP}$ Pulse duration of spikes suppressed by input filter</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5-15. I²C Mode Timing
5.35 12-Bit ADC, Power Supply and Input Range Conditions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>Vcc</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVCC</td>
<td>Analog supply voltage</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(Ax)</td>
<td>Analog input voltage range</td>
<td>0 V</td>
<td>AVCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_ADC12CLK</td>
<td>Operating supply current into AVCC terminal</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_ADC12OSC</td>
<td>Internal ADC12 oscillator</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cx</td>
<td>Input capacitance</td>
<td>0 V ≤ V_Ax ≤ AVCC</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rf</td>
<td>Input MUX ON resistance</td>
<td>0 V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The leakage current is specified by the digital I/O input leakage.
(2) The analog input voltage range must be within the selected reference voltage range V_R+ to V_R– for valid conversion results. If the reference voltage is supplied by an external source or if the internal reference voltage is used and REFOUT = 1, then decoupling capacitors are required. See Section 5.40 and Section 5.41.
(3) The internal reference supply current is not included in current consumption parameter I_ADC12_A.
(4) ADC12ON = 1, REFON = 0, SHT0 = 0, SHT1 = 0, ADC12DIV = 0

5.36 12-Bit ADC, Timing Parameters

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>Vcc</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f_ADC12CLK</td>
<td>ADC conversion clock</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_ADC12OSC</td>
<td>Internal ADC12 oscillator</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_CONVERT</td>
<td>Conversion time</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_SAMPLE</td>
<td>Sampling time</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) REFOUT = 0, external reference voltage; SREF2 = 0, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0, AVCC as reference voltage; SREF2 = 0, SREF1 = 0, SREF0 = 0. The specified performance of the ADC12 linearity is ensured when using the ADC12OSC. For other clock sources, the specified performance of the ADC12 linearity is ensured with f_ADC12CLK maximum of 5.0 MHz.
(2) SREF2 = 0, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0, ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 1
(3) SREF2 = 0, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0, ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 0. The specified performance of the ADC12 linearity is ensured when using the ADC12OSC divided by 2.
(4) The ADC12OSC is sourced directly from MODOSC inside the UCS.
(5) Approximately 10 Tau (τ) are needed to get an error of less than ±0.5 LSB:
    t_sample = ln(2^(-1)) x (R_s + R_i) x C_i + 800 ns, where n = ADC resolution = 12, R_s = external source resistance
5.37 12-Bit ADC, Linearity Parameters Using an External Reference Voltage or AVCC as Reference Voltage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{CC})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(E_I) Integral linearity(^{(1)})</td>
<td>(1.4 \leq dVREF \leq 1.6 \text{ V}) (^{(2)})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_D) Differential linearity(^{(1)})</td>
<td>See (^{(2)})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.0</td>
<td>±2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_O) Offset error(^{(3)})</td>
<td>(dVREF \leq 2.2 \text{ V}) (^{(2)})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.0</td>
<td>±2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_G) Gain error(^{(3)})</td>
<td>See (^{(2)})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.0</td>
<td>±2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_T) Total unadjusted error</td>
<td>(dVREF \leq 2.2 \text{ V}) (^{(2)})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.4</td>
<td>±3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_T) Total unadjusted error</td>
<td>(dVREF &gt; 2.2 \text{ V}) (^{(2)})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.4</td>
<td>±3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Parameters are derived using the histogram method.
(2) The external reference voltage is selected by: SREF2 = 0 or 1, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 0. \(dVREF = V_{R+} - V_{R-}, V_{R+} < AVCC, V_{R-} > AVSS\). Unless otherwise mentioned, \(dVREF > 1.5 \text{ V}\). Impedance of the external reference voltage \(R < 100 \Omega\), and two decoupling capacitors, 10 µF and 100 nF, should be connected to \(V_{REF+}\) and \(V_{REF-}\) to decouple the dynamic current. Also see the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User's Guide.
(3) Parameters are derived using a best fit curve.

5.38 12-Bit ADC, Linearity Parameters Using the Internal Reference Voltage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS(^{(1)})</th>
<th>(V_{CC})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(E_I) Integral linearity(^{(2)})</td>
<td>(ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 1, f_{ADC12CLK} = 4.0 \text{ MHz})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_D) Differential linearity(^{(2)})</td>
<td>(ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 0, f_{ADC12CLK} = 2.7 \text{ MHz})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_O) Offset error(^{(3)})</td>
<td>(ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 1, f_{ADC12CLK} = 4.0 \text{ MHz})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>–1.0</td>
<td>+2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_G) Gain error(^{(3)})</td>
<td>(ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 0, f_{ADC12CLK} = 2.7 \text{ MHz})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>–1.0</td>
<td>+1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_T) Total unadjusted error</td>
<td>(ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 1, f_{ADC12CLK} = 4.0 \text{ MHz})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.0</td>
<td>±2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E_T) Total unadjusted error</td>
<td>(ADC12SR = 0, REFOUT = 0, f_{ADC12CLK} = 2.7 \text{ MHz})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>±1.0</td>
<td>±2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The internal reference voltage is selected by: SREF2 = 0 or 1, SREF1 = 1, SREF0 = 1. \(dVREF = V_{R+} - V_{R-}\).
(2) Parameters are derived using the histogram method.
(3) Parameters are derived using a best fit curve.
(4) The gain error and total unadjusted error are dominated by the accuracy of the integrated reference module absolute accuracy. In this mode the reference voltage used by the ADC12_A is not available on a pin.
5.39 12-Bit ADC, Temperature Sensor and Built-In \(V_{\text{MID}}\)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 5-16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{\text{CC}})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{SENSOR}})</td>
<td>See (2)</td>
<td>ADC12ON = 1, INCH = 0Ah, (T_A = 0^\circ)C</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TC_{\text{SENSOR}})</td>
<td>ADC12ON = 1, INCH = 0Ah</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>mV/°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{SENSOR(sample)}})</td>
<td>Sample time required if channel 10 is selected(3)</td>
<td>ADC12ON = 1, INCH = 0Ah, Error of conversion result (\leq 1) LSB</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{MID}})</td>
<td>AV(<em>{\text{CC}}) divider at channel 11, (V</em>{\text{AVCC}}) factor</td>
<td>ADC12ON = 1, INCH = 0Bh</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>(V_{\text{AVCC}})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AV(_{\text{CC}}) divider at channel 11</td>
<td>ADC12ON = 1, INCH = 0Bh</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{VMID(sample)}})</td>
<td>Sample time required if channel 11 is selected(4)</td>
<td>ADC12ON = 1, INCH = 0Bh, Error of conversion result (\leq 1) LSB</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The temperature sensor is provided by the REF module. See the REF module parametric, \(I_{\text{REF+}}\), regarding the current consumption of the temperature sensor.

(2) The temperature sensor offset can be significant. TI recommends a single-point calibration to minimize the offset error of the built-in temperature sensor. The TLV structure contains calibration values for 30°C ±3°C and 85°C ±3°C for each of the available reference voltage levels. The sensor voltage can be computed as \(V_{\text{SENSE}} = TC_{\text{SENSOR}} \times (\text{Temperature,} °\text{C}) + V_{\text{SENSOR}}\), where \(TC_{\text{SENSOR}}\) and \(V_{\text{SENSOR}}\) can be computed from the calibration values for higher accuracy. See also the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User's Guide.

(3) The typical equivalent impedance of the sensor is 51 kΩ. The sample time required includes the sensor-on time \(I_{\text{SENSOR(on)}}\).

(4) The on-time \(I_{\text{VMID(on)}}\) is included in the sampling time \(I_{\text{VMID(sample)}}\); no additional on time is needed.

Figure 5-16. Typical Temperature Sensor Voltage
5.40 REF, External Reference

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{\text{CC}})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{REF+}})</td>
<td>Positive external reference voltage input</td>
<td>(V_{\text{REF+}} &gt; V_{\text{REF-}}) and (V_{\text{REF-}})(^{(2)})</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>AV(_{\text{CC}})</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{REF-}}), (V_{\text{REF-}})</td>
<td>Negative external reference voltage input</td>
<td>(V_{\text{REF+}} &gt; V_{\text{REF-}}) and (V_{\text{REF-}})(^{(3)})</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((V_{\text{REF+}} - V_{\text{REF-}}))</td>
<td>Differential external reference voltage input</td>
<td>(V_{\text{REF+}} &gt; V_{\text{REF-}}) and (V_{\text{REF-}})(^{(4)})</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>AV(_{\text{CC}})</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{vREF-}, I_{\text{vREF-}}, I_{\text{vREF-}}}, I_{\text{vREF-}})</td>
<td>Static input current</td>
<td>(1.4 , \text{V} \leq V_{\text{REF+}} \leq V_{\text{AVCC}}, V_{\text{REF-}} = 0 , \text{V}, I_{\text{ADC12CLK}} = 5 , \text{MHz}, ) (\text{Conversion rate 200 ksps})</td>
<td>2.2, 3 V</td>
<td>–26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C_{\text{vREF+}, C_{\text{vREF-}}}, C_{\text{vREF-}})</td>
<td>Capacitance at (V_{\text{REF+}, V_{\text{REF-}}}, V_{\text{REF-}}) terminal</td>
<td>(V_{\text{REF+}} &gt; V_{\text{REF-}}, V_{\text{REF-}})(^{(5)})</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(\mu\text{F})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The external reference is used during ADC 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 12-bit accuracy.

(2) The accuracy limits the minimum positive external reference voltage. Lower reference voltage levels may be applied with reduced accuracy requirements.

(3) The accuracy limits the maximum negative external reference voltage. Higher reference voltage levels may be applied with reduced accuracy requirements.

(4) The accuracy limits the minimum positive external reference voltage. Lower reference voltage levels may be applied with reduced accuracy requirements.

(5) Two decoupling capacitors, 10 \(\mu\text{F}\) and 100 \(\text{nF}\), should be connected to \(V_{\text{REF}}\) to decouple the dynamic current required for an external reference source if it is used for the ADC12_A. See also the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User’s Guide.

5.41 REF, Built-In Reference

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{\text{CC}})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{REF+}})</td>
<td>Positive built-in reference voltage output</td>
<td>REFVSEL = [2] for 2.5 V, REFON = REFOUT = 1, (I_{\text{REF}} = 0) A</td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>2.4625</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.5375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REFVSEL = [1] for 2.0 V, REFON = REFOUT = 1, (I_{\text{REF}} = 0) A</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9503</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.0097</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REFVSEL = [0] for 1.5 V, REFON = REFOUT = 1, (I_{\text{REF}} = 0) A</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.6477</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.5124</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{AVCC(min)}})</td>
<td>AVCC minimum voltage, Positive built-in reference active</td>
<td>REFVSEL = [0] for 1.5 V</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REFVSEL = [1] for 2.0 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REFVSEL = [2] for 2.5 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{REF+}})</td>
<td>Operating supply current into AVCC terminal(^{(2)})</td>
<td>ADC12SR = 1(^{(4)}), REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0, REFBURST = 0</td>
<td>3 V</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADC12SR = 1(^{(4)}), REFON = 1, REFOUT = 1, REFBURST = 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADC12SR = 0(^{(4)}), REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0, REFBURST = 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>210</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>(\mu\text{A})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADC12SR = 0(^{(4)}), REFON = 1, REFOUT = 1, REFBURST = 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The reference is supplied to the ADC by the REF module and is buffered locally inside the ADC. The ADC uses two internal buffers, one smaller and one larger for driving the VREF+ terminal. When REFOUT = 1, the reference is available at the VREF+ terminal, as well as, used as the reference for the conversion and uses the larger buffer. When REFOUT = 0, the reference is only used as the reference for the conversion and uses the smaller buffer.

(2) The internal reference current is supplied by the AVCC terminal. Consumption is independent of the ADC12ON control bit, unless a conversion is active. REFOUT = 0 represents the current contribution of the smaller buffer. REFOUT = 1 represents the current contribution of the larger buffer without external load.

(3) The temperature sensor is provided by the REF module. Its current is supplied via terminal AVCC and is equivalent to \(I_{\text{vREF-}}\) with REFON = 1 and REFOUT = 0.

(4) For devices without the ADC12, the parametrics with ADC12SR = 0 are applicable.
### REF, Built-In Reference (continued)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;L(VREF+)&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Load-current regulation, VREF+ terminal(5)</td>
<td>REFVSEL = (0, 1, 2), &lt;br&gt;I&lt;sub&gt;VREF+&lt;/sub&gt; = +10 µA, −1000 µA, &lt;br&gt;A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt; = A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(min) for each reference level, REFVSEL = (0, 1, 2), REFOUT = REFOUT = 1</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>µV/mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;VREF+&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Capacitance at VREF+ terminal</td>
<td>REFON = REFOUT = 1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>pF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC&lt;sub&gt;REF+&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Temperature coefficient of built-in reference(6)</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;VREF+&lt;/sub&gt; = 0 A, &lt;br&gt;REFVSEL = (0, 1, 2), REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0 or 1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ppm/°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRR&lt;sub&gt;DC&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Power supply rejection ratio (DC)</td>
<td>A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt; = A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(min) to A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(max), &lt;br&gt;T&lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt; = 25°C, &lt;br&gt;REFVSEL = (0, 1, 2), REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0 or 1</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>µV/V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRR&lt;sub&gt;AC&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Power supply rejection ratio (AC)</td>
<td>A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt; = A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(min) to A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(max), &lt;br&gt;T&lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt; = 25°C, &lt;br&gt;f = 1 kHz, ΔVpp = 100 mV, &lt;br&gt;REFVSEL = (0, 1, 2), REFON = 1, REFOUT = 0 or 1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>µV/V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;SETTLE&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Settling time of reference voltage(7)</td>
<td>A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt; = A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(min) to A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(max), &lt;br&gt;REFVSEL = (0, 1, 2), REFOUT = 0, REFON = 0 → 1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt; = A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(min) to A&lt;sub&gt;VCC&lt;/sub&gt;(max), C&lt;sub&gt;VREF&lt;/sub&gt; = C&lt;sub&gt;VREF(max)&lt;/sub&gt;, &lt;br&gt;REFVSEL = (0, 1, 2), REFOUT = 1, REFON = 0 → 1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Contribution only due to the reference and buffer including package. This does not include resistance due to PCB trace.
(6) Calculated using the box method: (MAX(−40°C to 85°C) − MIN(−40°C to 85°C)) / MIN(−40°C to 85°C)/(85°C − (−40°C)).
(7) The condition is that the error in a conversion started after t<sub>REFON</sub> is less than ±0.5 LSB. The settling time depends on the external capacitive load when REFOUT = 1.
### 5.42 Comparator_B

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;AVCC_COMP&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Comparator operating supply current into AVCC, excludes reference resistor ladder</td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 00</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 V</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;AVCC_REF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Quiescent current of local reference voltage amplifier into AVCC</td>
<td>CBREFACC = 1, CBREFLx = 01</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub.IC&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Common mode input range</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;CC&lt;/sub&gt; – 1</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;OFFSET&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Input offset voltage</td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 00</td>
<td>–20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 01, 10</td>
<td>–10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub.IN&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Input capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&lt;sub&gt;SIN&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Series input resistance</td>
<td>On (switch closed)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Off (switch open)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;PD&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Propagation delay, response time</td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 00, CBF = 0</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 01, CBF = 0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 00, CBF = 0, CBF = 0.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 00, CBF = 0, CBF = 10</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;PD,filter&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Propagation delay with filter active</td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 00, CBON = 1, CBF = 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBPWRMD = 00, CBON = 0, CBPWRMD = 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;EN_CMP&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Comparator enable time, settling time</td>
<td>CBON = 0 to CBON = 1, CBPWRMD = 00, CBF = 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBON = 0 to CBON = 1, CBPWRMD = 0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t&lt;sub&gt;EN_REF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Resistor reference enable time</td>
<td>CBON = 0 to CBON = 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;CB_REF&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Reference voltage for a given tap</td>
<td>VIN = reference into resistor ladder (n = 0 to 31)</td>
<td>VIN × (n + 0.5) / 32</td>
<td>VIN × (n + 1) / 32</td>
<td>VIN × (n + 1.5) / 32</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.43 Ports PU.0 and PU.1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;OH&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>High-level output voltage</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;USB&lt;/sub&gt; = 3.3 V ±10%, I&lt;sub&gt;OH&lt;/sub&gt; = –25 mA, See Figure 5-18 for typical characteristics</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;OL&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Low-level output voltage</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;USB&lt;/sub&gt; = 3.3 V ±10%, I&lt;sub&gt;OL&lt;/sub&gt; = 25 mA, See Figure 5-17 for typical characteristics</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;IH&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>High-level input voltage</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;USB&lt;/sub&gt; = 3.3 V ±10%, See Figure 5-19 for typical characteristics</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;IL&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Low-level input voltage</td>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;USB&lt;/sub&gt; = 3.3 V ±10%, See Figure 5-19 for typical characteristics</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5-17. Ports PU.0, PU.1 Typical Low-Level Output Characteristics

Figure 5-18. Ports PU.0, PU.1 Typical High-Level Output Characteristics

Figure 5-19. Ports PU.0, PU.1 Typical Input Threshold Characteristics
## 5.44 USB Output Ports DP and DM

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{DH}</td>
<td>D+, D— single ended</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{DL}</td>
<td>D+, D— single ended</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z_{DRV}</td>
<td>D+, D— impedance</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{RISE}</td>
<td>Rise time</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{FALL}</td>
<td>Fall time</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5.45 USB Input Ports DP and DM

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{CM}</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z_{IN}</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{CRS}</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{IL}</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5.46 USB-PWR (USB Power System)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>V_{CC}</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V_{LAUNCH}</td>
<td>V_{BUS} detection threshold</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{BUS}</td>
<td>USB bus voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{USB}</td>
<td>USB LDO output voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.003</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.597</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_{IB}</td>
<td>Internal USB voltage$^{(1)}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{USB,EXT}</td>
<td>Maximum external current from VUSB terminal$^{(2)}$</td>
<td>USB LDO is on</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{DET}</td>
<td>USB LDO current overload detection$^{(3)}$</td>
<td>USB LDO is on, USB PLL disabled</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{SUSPEND}</td>
<td>Operating supply current into VBUS terminal$^{(4)}$</td>
<td>USB LDO is on, USB PLL disabled</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{USB,LDO}</td>
<td>Operating supply current into VBUS terminal, represents the current of the 3.3-V LDO only</td>
<td>USB LDO is on, USB 1.8-V LDO is disabled, V_{BUS} = 5.0 V, USBDETEN = 0 or 1</td>
<td>1.8 V, 3 V</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I_{BUS,DET}</td>
<td>Operating supply current into VBUS terminal, represents the current of the VBUS detection logic</td>
<td>USB LDO is disabled, USB 1.8-V LDO is disabled, VBUS &gt; V_{LAUNCH}, USBDETEN = 1</td>
<td>1.8 V, 3 V</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{BUS}</td>
<td>VBUS terminal recommended capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>µF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{USB}</td>
<td>VUSB terminal recommended capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>nF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{18}</td>
<td>V18 terminal recommended capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>nF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{ENABLE}</td>
<td>Settling time V_{USB} and V_{18}</td>
<td>Within 2%, recommended capacitances</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_{PUR}</td>
<td>Pullup resistance of PUR terminal$^{(5)}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^{(1)}$ This voltage is for internal uses only. No external DC loading should be applied.
$^{(2)}$ This represents additional current that can be supplied to the application from the VUSB terminal beyond the needs of the USB operation.
$^{(3)}$ A current overload is detected when the total current supplied from the USB LDO, including I_{USB,EXT}, exceeds this value.
$^{(4)}$ Does not include current contribution of Rpu and Rpd as outlined in the USB specification.
$^{(5)}$ This value, in series with an external resistor between PUR and D+, produces the Rpu as outlined in the USB specification.
5.47 USB-PLL (USB Phase-Locked Loop)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{PLL}})</td>
<td>Operating supply current</td>
<td>7 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{PLL}})</td>
<td>PLL frequency</td>
<td>48 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{UPD}})</td>
<td>PLL reference frequency</td>
<td>1.5 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 MHz</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{LOCK}})</td>
<td>PLL lock time</td>
<td>2 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{Jitter}})</td>
<td>PLL jitter</td>
<td>1000 ps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.48 Flash Memory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>T(_J)</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{CC}(\text{PGM,ERASE})})</td>
<td>Program and erase supply voltage</td>
<td>1.8 V</td>
<td>3.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{PGM}})</td>
<td>Average supply current from DVCC during program(^{(1)})</td>
<td>3 mA</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{ERASE}})</td>
<td>Average supply current from DVCC during erase(^{(1)})</td>
<td>6 mA</td>
<td>11 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{ERASE}}, I_{\text{BANK}})</td>
<td>Average supply current from DVCC during mass erase or bank erase(^{(1)})</td>
<td>6 mA</td>
<td>11 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{CPT}})</td>
<td>Cumulative program time(^{(2)})</td>
<td>16 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{Retention}})</td>
<td>Data retention duration</td>
<td>10(^4)</td>
<td>10(^5) cycles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{Word}})</td>
<td>Word or byte program time(^{(3)})</td>
<td>64 µs</td>
<td>85 µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{Block, 0}})</td>
<td>Block program time for first byte or word(^{(3)})</td>
<td>49 µs</td>
<td>65 µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{Block, 1–(N–1)}})</td>
<td>Block program time for each additional byte or word, except for last byte or word(^{(3)})</td>
<td>37 µs</td>
<td>49 µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{\text{Block, N}})</td>
<td>Block program time for last byte or word(^{(3)})</td>
<td>55 µs</td>
<td>73 µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{erase}})</td>
<td>Erase time for segment, mass erase, and bank erase when available(^{(4)})</td>
<td>23 ms</td>
<td>32 ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{MCLK,MGR}})</td>
<td>MCLK frequency in marginal read mode (FCTL4.MGR0 = 1 or FCTL4.MGR1 = 1)</td>
<td>0 MHz</td>
<td>1 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Default clock system frequency of MCLK = 1 MHz, ACLK = 32768 Hz, SMCLK = 1 MHz. No peripherals are enabled or active.
\(^{(2)}\) The cumulative program time must not be exceeded when writing to a 128-byte flash block. This parameter applies to all programming methods: individual word- or byte-write and block-write modes.
\(^{(3)}\) These values are hardwired into the state machine of the flash controller.

5.49 JTAG and Spy-Bi-Wire Interface

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>(V_{\text{CC}})</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{SBW}})</td>
<td>Spy-Bi-Wire input frequency</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{SBW,Low}})</td>
<td>Spy-Bi-Wire low clock pulse duration</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{SBW, En}})</td>
<td>Spy-Bi-Wire enable time (TEST high to acceptance of first clock edge)(^{(1)})</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{SBW,Rst}})</td>
<td>Spy-Bi-Wire return to normal operation time</td>
<td>15 µs</td>
<td>100 µs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f_{\text{TCK}})</td>
<td>TCK input frequency, 4-wire JTAG(^{(2)})</td>
<td>2.2 V</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R_{\text{internal}})</td>
<td>Internal pulldown resistance on TEST</td>
<td>2.2 V, 3 V</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Tools that access the Spy-Bi-Wire interface must wait for the \(f_{\text{SBW, En}}\) time after pulling the TEST/SBWTCK pin high before applying the first SBWTCK clock edge.
\(^{(2)}\) \(f_{\text{TCK}}\) may be restricted to meet the timing requirements of the module selected.
6 Detailed Description

6.1 CPU (Link to User's Guide)

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 (see Figure 6-1).

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

The instruction set consists of the original 51 instructions with three formats and seven address modes and additional instructions for the expanded address range. Each instruction can operate on word and byte data.

![Integrated CPU Registers](image)

Figure 6-1. Integrated CPU Registers
6.2 Operating Modes

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

Software can configure the following operating modes:

- **Active mode (AM)**
  - All clocks are active

- **Low-power mode 0 (LPM0)**
  - CPU is disabled
  - ACLK and SMCLK remain active, MCLK is disabled
  - FLL loop control remains active

- **Low-power mode 1 (LPM1)**
  - CPU is disabled
  - FLL loop control is disabled
  - ACLK and SMCLK remain active, MCLK is disabled

- **Low-power mode 2 (LPM2)**
  - CPU is disabled
  - MCLK, FLL loop control, and DCOCLK are disabled
  - DC generator of the DCO remains enabled
  - ACLK remains active

- **Low-power mode 3 (LPM3)**
  - CPU is disabled
  - MCLK, FLL loop control, and DCOCLK are disabled
  - DC generator of the DCO is disabled
  - ACLK remains active

- **Low-power mode 4 (LPM4)**
  - CPU is disabled
  - ACLK is disabled
  - MCLK, FLL loop control, and DCOCLK are disabled
  - DC generator of the DCO is disabled
  - Crystal oscillator is stopped
  - Complete data retention

- **Low-power mode 4.5 (LPM4.5)**
  - Internal regulator disabled
  - No data retention
  - Wake-up signal from RST/NMI, P1, and P2
6.3 Interrupt Vector Addresses

The interrupt vectors and the power-up start address are in the address range 0FFFFh to 0FF80h (see Table 6-1). The vector contains the 16-bit address of the appropriate interrupt-handler instruction sequence.

### Table 6-1. Interrupt Sources, Flags, and Vectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERRUPT SOURCE</th>
<th>INTERRUPT FLAG</th>
<th>SYSTEM INTERRUPT</th>
<th>WORD ADDRESS</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Reset</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power up</td>
<td>WDTIFG, KEYV (SYSRSTIV)</td>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>0FFFEh</td>
<td>63, highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External reset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watchdog time-out, password violation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash memory password violation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System NMI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMM Vacant memory access</td>
<td>SVMLIFG, SVMHIFG, DLYLIFG, DLYHIFG, VRLLIFG, VRPHIFG, VMAIFG, JMBNIFG, JMBOUTIFG (SYSSNIV)</td>
<td>(Non)maskable</td>
<td>0FFCh</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG mailbox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User NMI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMI Oscillator fault</td>
<td>NMIIFG, OIFG, ACCVIFG, BUSIFG (SYSSUNIV)</td>
<td>(Non)maskable</td>
<td>0FFAh</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash memory access violation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp_B Comparator B interrupt flags (CBIV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FF8h</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TB0</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB0CCR0 CCIFG0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFF6h</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TB0</strong></td>
<td>TB0CCR1 CCIFG1 to TB0CCR6 CCIFG6, TB0IFG (TB0IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFF4h</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Watchdog Timer_A interval timer mode</strong></td>
<td>WDTIFG</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FF2h</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USCI_A0</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receive or transmit</td>
<td>UCA0RXIFG, UCA0TXIFG (UCA0IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FF0h</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USCI_B0</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receive or transmit</td>
<td>UCB0RXIFG, UCB0TXIFG (UCB0IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFE6h</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADC12_A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC12IFG0 to ADC12IFG15 (ADC12IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFECh</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TA0</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA0CCR0 CCIFG0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFE4h</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TA0</strong></td>
<td>TA0CCR1 CCIFG1 to TA0CCR4 CCIFG4, TA0IFG (TA0IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FE8h</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USB_UBM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB interrupts (USBIV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FE6h</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DMA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA0IFG, DMA1IFG, DMA2IFG (DMAIV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FE4h</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TA1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA1CCR0 CCIFG0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FE2h</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TA1</strong></td>
<td>TA1CCR1 CCIFG1 to TA1CCR2 CCIFG2, TA1IFG (TA1IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FE0h</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I/O port P1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1IFG.0 to P1IFG.7 (P1IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FDEh</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USCI_A1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receive or transmit</td>
<td>UCA1RXIFG, UCA1TXIFG (UCA1IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FDDCh</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USCI_B1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receive or transmit</td>
<td>UCB1RXIFG, UCB1TXIFG (UCB1IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFDAh</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TA2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA2CCR0 CCIFG0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFD8h</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I/O port P2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2IFG.0 to P2IFG.7 (P2IV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFD6h</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RTC_A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTCRDYIFG, RTCTEVIFG, RTCAIFG, RT0PSIFG, RT1PSIFG (RTCIV)</td>
<td>Maskable</td>
<td>0FFD2h</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reserved</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved(0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0FFD0h</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0FFD0h</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0FFD0h</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0FFD0h</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Multiple source flags
(2) A reset is generated if the CPU tries to fetch instructions from within peripheral space or vacant memory space.
(3) Interrupt flags are in the module.
(4) Only on devices with ADC, otherwise reserved.
(5) Reserved interrupt vectors at addresses are not used in this device and can be used for regular program code if necessary. To maintain compatibility with other devices, TI recommends reserving these locations.
### 6.4 Memory Organization

Table 6-2 summarizes the memory map of the devices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6-2. Memory Organization&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memory (flash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main: interrupt vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB RAM&lt;sup&gt;(4)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information memory (flash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootloader (BSL) memory (flash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripherals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) N/A = Not available
(2) MSP430F5522 only
(3) MSP430F5522 and MSP430F5521 only
(4) USB RAM can be used as general purpose RAM when not used for USB operation.
6.5 Bootloader (BSL)

The BSL enables users to program the flash memory or RAM using various serial interfaces. Access to the device memory by the BSL is protected by an user-defined password. For further details on interfacing to development tools and device programmers, see the MSP430 Hardware Tools User’s Guide. For complete description of the features of the BSL and its implementation, see MSP430 Programming With the Bootloader (BSL).

6.5.1 USB BSL

All devices come preprogrammed with the USB BSL. Table 6-3 lists the required pins for the USB BSL. In addition to these pins, the application must support external components necessary for normal USB operation; for example, the proper crystal on XT2IN and XT2OUT, proper decoupling, and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE SIGNAL</th>
<th>BSL FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PU.0/DP</td>
<td>USB data terminal DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PU.1/DM</td>
<td>USB data terminal DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUR</td>
<td>USB pullup resistor terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBUS</td>
<td>USB bus power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSSU</td>
<td>USB ground supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

The default USB BSL evaluates the logic level of the PUR pin after a BOR reset. If the PUR pin is pulled high externally, then the BSL is invoked. Therefore, unless the application is invoking the BSL, it is important to keep PUR pulled low after a BOR reset, even if BSL or USB is never used. TI recommends applying a 1-MΩ resistor to ground.

6.5.2 UART BSL

A UART BSL is also available that can be programmed by the user into the BSL memory by replacing the preprogrammed, factory supplied, USB BSL. Table 6-4 lists the required pins for the UART BSL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE SIGNAL</th>
<th>BSL FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RST/NMI/SBWTDO</td>
<td>Entry sequence signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST/SBWTCK</td>
<td>Entry sequence signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1.1</td>
<td>Data transmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1.2</td>
<td>Data receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
<td>Ground supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.6 JTAG Operation

6.6.1 JTAG Standard Interface

The MSP430 family supports the standard JTAG interface, which requires four signals for sending and receiving data. The JTAG signals are shared with general-purpose I/O. The TEST/SBWTCK pin is used to enable the JTAG signals. In addition to these signals, the RST/NMI/SBWTDIO is required to interface with MSP430 development tools and device programmers. Table 6-5 lists the required pins for the JTAG interface. For further details on interfacing to development tools and device programmers, see the MSP430 Hardware Tools User's Guide. For a complete description of the features of the JTAG interface and its implementation, see MSP430 Programming With the JTAG Interface.

Table 6-5. JTAG Pin Requirements and Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE SIGNAL</th>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PJ.3/TCK</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>JTAG clock input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ.2/TMS</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>JTAG state control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ.1/TDI/TCLK</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>JTAG data input, TCLK input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ.0/TDO</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>JTAG data output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST/SBWTCK</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Enable JTAG pins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RST/NMI/SBWTDIO</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>External reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ground supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6.2 Spy-Bi-Wire Interface

In addition to the standard JTAG interface, the MSP430 family supports the two wire Spy-Bi-Wire interface. Spy-Bi-Wire can be used to interface with MSP430 development tools and device programmers. Table 6-6 lists the required pins for the Spy-Bi-Wire interface. For further details on interfacing to development tools and device programmers, see the MSP430 Hardware Tools User's Guide. For a complete description of the features of the JTAG interface and its implementation, see MSP430 Programming With the JTAG Interface.

Table 6-6. Spy-Bi-Wire Pin Requirements and Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE SIGNAL</th>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEST/SBWTCK</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Spy-Bi-Wire clock input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RST/NMI/SBWTDIO</td>
<td>IN, OUT</td>
<td>Spy-Bi-Wire data input/output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ground supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.7 Flash Memory (Link to User's Guide)

The flash memory can be programmed through the JTAG port, Spy-Bi-Wire (SBW), the BSL, or in-system by the CPU. The CPU can perform single-byte, single-word, and long-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 128 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. Segments A to D are also called information memory.
- Segment A can be locked separately.

6.8 RAM (Link to User's Guide)

The RAM is made up of n sectors. Each sector can be completely powered down to save leakage; however, all data is lost. Features of the RAM include:

- RAM has n sectors. The size of a sector can be found in Section 6.4.
- Each sector 0 to n can be completely disabled; however, data retention is lost.
- Each sector 0 to n automatically enters low-power retention mode when possible.
- For devices that contain USB memory, the USB memory can be used as normal RAM if USB is not required.

6.9 Peripherals

Peripherals are connected to the CPU through data, address, and control buses. Peripherals can be controlled using all instructions. For complete module descriptions, see the MSP430F5xx and MSP430F6xx Family User's Guide.

6.9.1 Digital I/O (Link to User's Guide)

Up to eight 8-bit I/O ports are implemented: For 80-pin packages, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, and P7 are complete, and P8 is reduced to 3-bit I/O. For 64-pin packages, P3 and P5 are reduced to 5-bit I/O and 6-bit I/O, respectively, and P7 and P8 are completely removed. Port PJ contains four individual I/O ports, common to all devices.

- All individual I/O bits are independently programmable.
- Any combination of input, output, and interrupt conditions is possible.
- Pullup or pulldown on all ports is programmable.
- Drive strength on all ports is programmable.
- All bits of ports P1 and P2 support edge-selectable interrupt and LPM4.5 wake-up input.
- Read and write access to port-control registers is supported by all instructions.
- Ports can be accessed byte-wise (P1 through P8) or word-wise in pairs (PA through PD).
6.9.2 Port Mapping Controller (Link to User's Guide)

The port mapping controller allows the flexible and reconfigurable mapping of digital functions to port P4 (see Table 6-7). Table 6-8 shows the default mappings.

Table 6-7. Port Mapping Mnemonics and Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>PxMAPy MNEMONIC</th>
<th>INPUT PIN FUNCTION</th>
<th>OUTPUT PIN FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>PM_NONE</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>DVSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PM_CBOUT0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Comparator_B output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_TB0CLK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PM_ADC12CLK</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ADC12CLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_DMAE0</td>
<td>DMAE0 input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PM_TB0OUTH</td>
<td></td>
<td>SVM output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_TB0OUTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PM_TB0CCR0A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR0 capture input CCI0A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR0 compare output Out0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PM_TB0CCR1A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR1 capture input CCI1A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR1 compare output Out1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PM_TB0CCR2A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR2 capture input CCI2A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR2 compare output Out2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PM_TB0CCR3A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR3 capture input CCI3A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR3 compare output Out3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PM_TB0CCR4A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR4 capture input CCI4A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR4 compare output Out4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PM_TB0CCR5A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR5 capture input CCI5A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR5 compare output Out5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PM_TB0CCR6A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR6 capture input CCI6A</td>
<td>TB0 CCR6 compare output Out6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>PM_UCA1RXD</td>
<td>USCI_A1 UART RXD (Direction controlled by USCI – input)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCA1TXD</td>
<td>USCI_A1 UART TXD (Direction controlled by USCI – output)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCA1SIMO</td>
<td>USCI_A1 UART RXD (Direction controlled by USCI – input)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PM_UCA1CLK</td>
<td>USCI_A1 UART RXD (Direction controlled by USCI – input)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCB1SSTE</td>
<td>USCI_B1 SPI slave transmit enable (direction controlled by USCI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCB1SOMI</td>
<td>USCI_B1 SPI slave transmit enable (direction controlled by USCI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCB1SCL</td>
<td>USCI_B1 I²C clock (open drain and direction controlled by USCI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCA1SIMO</td>
<td>USCI_A1 UART RXD (Direction controlled by USCI – input)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PM_UCB1SIMO</td>
<td>USCI_B1 SPI slave in master out (direction controlled by USCI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCB1SDA</td>
<td>USCI_B1 I²C data (open drain and direction controlled by USCI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PM_UCB1CLK</td>
<td>USCI_B1 SPI slave in master out (direction controlled by USCI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>PM_CBOUT1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Comparator_B output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PM_MCLK</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>MCLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–30</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>DVSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 (0FFh)(^{(1)})</td>
<td>PM_ANALOG</td>
<td>Disables the output driver and the input Schmitt-trigger to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) The value of the PM_ANALOG mnemonic is set to 0FFh. The port mapping registers are only 5 bits wide, and the upper bits are ignored, resulting in a read out value of 31.
### 6.9.3 Oscillator and System Clock (Link to User's Guide)

The clock system in the MSP430F552x and MSP430F551x family of devices is supported by the Unified Clock System (UCS) module that includes support for a 32-kHz watch crystal oscillator (XT1 in LF mode) (XT1 in HF mode is not supported), an internal very-low-power low-frequency oscillator (VLO), an internal trimmed low-frequency oscillator (REFO), an integrated internal digitally controlled oscillator (DCO), and a high-frequency crystal oscillator (XT2). The UCS module is designed to meet the requirements of both low system cost and low power consumption. The UCS module features digital frequency-locked loop (FLL) hardware that, in conjunction with a digital modulator, stabilizes the DCO frequency to a programmable multiple of the selected FLL reference frequency. The internal DCO provides a fast turn on clock source and stabilizes in 3.5 µs (typical). The UCS module provides the following clock signals:

- Auxiliary clock (ACLK), sourced from a 32-kHz watch crystal (XT1), a high-frequency crystal (XT2), the internal low-frequency oscillator (VLO), the trimmed low-frequency oscillator (REFO), or the internal digitally controlled oscillator (DCO).
- Main clock (MCLK), the system clock used by the CPU. MCLK can be sourced by same sources made available to ACLK.
- Sub-Main clock (SMCLK), the subsystem clock used by the peripheral modules. SMCLK can be sourced by same sources made available to ACLK.
- ACLK/n, the buffered output of ACLK, ACLK/2, ACLK/4, ACLK/8, ACLK/16, ACLK/32.

### 6.9.4 Power-Management Module (PMM) (Link to User's Guide)

The PMM includes an integrated voltage regulator that supplies the core voltage to the device and contains programmable output levels to provide for power optimization. The PMM also includes supply voltage supervisor (SVS) and supply voltage monitoring (SVM) circuitry, as well as brownout protection. The brownout circuit is implemented to provide the proper internal reset signal to the device during power on and power off. The SVS and SVM circuitry detects if the supply voltage drops below a user-selectable level and supports both supply voltage supervision (SVS) (the device is automatically reset) and supply voltage monitoring (SVM) (the device is not automatically reset). SVS and SVM circuitry is available on the primary supply and core supply.

### 6.9.5 Hardware Multiplier (Link to User's Guide)

The multiplication operation is supported by a dedicated peripheral module. The module performs operations with 32-, 24-, 16-, and 8-bit operands. The module supports signed and unsigned multiplication as well as signed and unsigned multiply-and-accumulate operations.
6.9.6 Real-Time Clock (RTC_A) (Link to User's Guide)

The RTC_A module can be used as a general-purpose 32-bit counter (counter mode) or as an integrated real-time clock (RTC) (calendar mode). In counter mode, the RTC_A also includes two independent 8-bit timers that can be cascaded to form a 16-bit timer/counter. Both timers can be read and written by software. Calendar mode integrates an internal calendar that compensates for months with less than 31 days and includes leap year correction. The RTC_A also supports flexible alarm functions and offset-calibration hardware.

6.9.7 Watchdog Timer (WDT_A) (Link to User's Guide)

The primary function of the WDT_A 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 configured as an interval timer and can generate interrupts at selected time intervals.

6.9.8 System Module (SYS) (Link to User's Guide)

The SYS module handles many of the system functions within the device. These include power-on reset and power-up clear handling, NMI source selection and management, reset interrupt vector generators, bootstrap loader entry mechanisms, and configuration management (device descriptors). It also includes a data exchange mechanism through JTAG called a JTAG mailbox that can be used in the application. Table 6-9 lists the SYS module interrupt vector registers.

Table 6-9. System Module Interrupt Vector Registers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERRUPT VECTOR REGISTER</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>INTERRUPT EVENT</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSRSTIV, System Reset</td>
<td>019Eh</td>
<td>No interrupt pending</td>
<td>00h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brownout (BOR)</td>
<td>02h</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RST/NMI (POR)</td>
<td>04h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMSWBOR (BOR)</td>
<td>06h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wakeup from LPMx.5</td>
<td>08h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Security violation (BOR)</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVSL (POR)</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVSH (POR)</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVML_OVP (POR)</td>
<td>10h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVMH_OVP (POR)</td>
<td>12h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMMSWPOR (POR)</td>
<td>14h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WDT time-out (PUC)</td>
<td>16h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WDT password violation (PUC)</td>
<td>18h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KEYV flash password violation (PUC)</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peripheral area fetch (PUC)</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMM password violation (PUC)</td>
<td>20h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>22h to 3Eh</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-9. System Module Interrupt Vector Registers (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERRUPT VECTOR REGISTER</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>INTERRUPT EVENT</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSSNIV, System NMI</td>
<td>019Ch</td>
<td>No interrupt pending</td>
<td>00h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLIFG</td>
<td>02h</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVMHIFG</td>
<td>04h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVSMLDLYIFG</td>
<td>06h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVSMHDLYIFG</td>
<td>08h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VMAIFG</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JMBINIFG</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JMBOUTIFG</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVMLVLRIFG</td>
<td>10h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVSMHLRIFG</td>
<td>12h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>14h to 1Eh</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSUNIV, User NMI</td>
<td>019Ah</td>
<td>No interrupt pending</td>
<td>00h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NMIIFG</td>
<td>02h</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OFIFG</td>
<td>04h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACCVIFG</td>
<td>06h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BUSIFG</td>
<td>08h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>0Ah to 1Eh</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.9.9 DMA Controller (Link to User’s Guide)

The DMA controller allows movement of data from one memory address to another without CPU intervention. For example, the DMA controller can be used to move data from the ADC12_A conversion memory to RAM. Using the DMA controller can increase the throughput of peripheral modules. The DMA controller reduces system power consumption by allowing the CPU to remain in sleep mode, without having to awaken to move data to or from a peripheral.

The USB timestamp generator also uses the DMA trigger assignments described in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10. DMA Trigger Assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIGGER</th>
<th>CHANNEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>DMAREQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TA0CCR0 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TA0CCR2 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TA1CCR0 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>TA1CCR2 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>TA2CCR0 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TA2CCR2 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>TB0CCR0 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TB0CCR2 CCIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) If a reserved trigger source is selected, no Trigger1 is generated.
### Table 6-10. DMA Trigger Assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIGGER</th>
<th>CHANNEL 0</th>
<th>CHANNEL 1</th>
<th>CHANNEL 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>UCA0RXIFG</td>
<td>UCA0RXIFG</td>
<td>UCA0RXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>UCA0TXIFG</td>
<td>UCA0TXIFG</td>
<td>UCA0TXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>UCB0RXIFG</td>
<td>UCB0RXIFG</td>
<td>UCB0RXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>UCB0TXIFG</td>
<td>UCB0TXIFG</td>
<td>UCB0TXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>UCA1RXIFG</td>
<td>UCA1RXIFG</td>
<td>UCA1RXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>UCA1TXIFG</td>
<td>UCA1TXIFG</td>
<td>UCA1TXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>UCB1RXIFG</td>
<td>UCB1RXIFG</td>
<td>UCB1RXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>UCB1TXIFG</td>
<td>UCB1TXIFG</td>
<td>UCB1TXIFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ADC12IFGx(2)</td>
<td>ADC12IFGx(2)</td>
<td>ADC12IFGx(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>USB FNRXD</td>
<td>USB FNRXD</td>
<td>USB FNRXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>USB ready</td>
<td>USB ready</td>
<td>USB ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>MPY ready</td>
<td>MPY ready</td>
<td>MPY ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>DMA2IFG</td>
<td>DMA0IFG</td>
<td>DMA1IFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>DMAE0</td>
<td>DMAE0</td>
<td>DMAE0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Only on devices with ADC. Reserved on devices without ADC.

### 6.9.10 Universal Serial Communication Interface (USCI) (Links to User’s Guide: UART Mode, SPI Mode, I2C Mode)

The USCI modules are used for serial data communication. The USCI module supports synchronous communication protocols such as SPI (3- or 4-pin) and I2C, and asynchronous communication protocols such as UART, enhanced UART with automatic baud-rate detection, and IrDA. Each USCI module contains two portions, A and B.

The USCI_An module provides support for SPI (3- or 4-pin), UART, enhanced UART, or IrDA.

The USCI_Bn module provides support for SPI (3- or 4-pin) or I2C.

The MSP430F55xx series includes two complete USCI modules (n = 0, 1).
6.9.11 TA0 (Link to User’s Guide)

TA0 is a 16-bit timer and counter (Timer_A type) with five capture/compare registers. TA0 can support multiple capture/compare registers, PWM outputs, and interval timing (see Table 6-11). TA0 also has extensive interrupt capabilities. Interrupts can be generated from the counter on overflow conditions and from each of the capture/compare registers.

Table 6-11. TA0 Signal Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT PIN NUMBER</th>
<th>DEVICE INPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>MODULE BLOCK</th>
<th>MODULE OUTPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>DEVICE OUTPUT SIGNAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18, B7, H2 - P1.0</td>
<td>TA0CLK</td>
<td>TACLK</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, B7, H2 - P1.0</td>
<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td>ACLK</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, B7, H2 - P1.0</td>
<td>SMCLK (internal)</td>
<td>SMCLK</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, B6, H3 - P1.1</td>
<td>TA0.0</td>
<td>CCI0A</td>
<td>CCR0</td>
<td>TA0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, B6, H3 - P1.1</td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>CCIB</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, C6, J3 - P1.2</td>
<td>TA0.1</td>
<td>CCI1A</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, C6, J3 - P1.2</td>
<td>CBOUT (internal)</td>
<td>CCI1B</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, C8, G4 - P1.3</td>
<td>TA0.2</td>
<td>CCI2A</td>
<td>CCR2</td>
<td>TA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, C8, G4 - P1.3</td>
<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td>CCIB</td>
<td>CCR2</td>
<td>TA2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, C7, H4 - P1.4</td>
<td>TA0.3</td>
<td>CCI3A</td>
<td>CCR3</td>
<td>TA3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, C7, H4 - P1.4</td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>CCIB</td>
<td>CCR3</td>
<td>TA3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, D6, J4 - P1.5</td>
<td>TA0.4</td>
<td>CCI4A</td>
<td>CCR4</td>
<td>TA4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, D6, J4 - P1.5</td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>CCIB</td>
<td>CCR4</td>
<td>TA4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Only on devices with ADC.
### 6.9.12 TA1 (Link to User’s Guide)

TA1 is a 16-bit timer and counter (Timer_A type) with three capture/compare registers. TA1 can support multiple capture/compare registers, PWM outputs, and interval timing (see Table 6-12). TA1 also has extensive interrupt capabilities. Interrupts can be generated from the counter on overflow conditions and from each of the capture/compare registers.

#### Table 6-12. TA1 Signal Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT PIN NUMBER</th>
<th>DEVICE INPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>MODULE INPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>MODULE BLOCK</th>
<th>MODULE OUTPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>DEVICE OUTPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>OUTPUT PIN NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24, D7, G5 - P1.6</td>
<td>27 - P1.6</td>
<td>TA1CLK</td>
<td>TA1CLK</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td>ACLK</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SMCLK (internal)</td>
<td>SMCLK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, D8, H5 - P1.7</td>
<td>28 - P1.7</td>
<td>TA1.0</td>
<td>CC10A</td>
<td>CCR0</td>
<td>TA0</td>
<td>TA1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>CC10B</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, E5, J5 - P2.0</td>
<td>29 - P2.0</td>
<td>TA1.1</td>
<td>CC11A</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TA1</td>
<td>TA1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBOUT (internal)</td>
<td>CC11B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, E8, G6 - P2.1</td>
<td>30 - P2.1</td>
<td>TA1.2</td>
<td>CC12A</td>
<td>CCR2</td>
<td>TA2</td>
<td>TA1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td>CC12B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9.13 **TA2 (Link to User’s Guide)**

TA2 is a 16-bit timer and counter (Timer_A type) with three capture/compare registers. TA2 can support multiple capture/compare registers, PWM outputs, and interval timing (see Table 6-13). TA2 also has extensive interrupt capabilities. Interrupts can be generated from the counter on overflow conditions and from each of the capture/compare registers.

### Table 6-13. TA2 Signal Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT PIN NUMBER</th>
<th>DEVICE INPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>MODULE INPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>MODULE BLOCK</th>
<th>MODULE OUTPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>DEVICE OUTPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>OUTPUT PIN NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28, E7, J6 - P2.2</td>
<td>31 - P2.2</td>
<td>TA2CLK</td>
<td>TACLK</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SMCLK (internal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, E7, J6 - P2.2</td>
<td>31 - P2.2</td>
<td>TA2CLK</td>
<td>TACLK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, E6, H6 - P2.3</td>
<td>32 - P2.3</td>
<td>TA2.0</td>
<td>CCI0A</td>
<td>CCR0</td>
<td>TA0</td>
<td>TA2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>CCI0B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, F8, J7 - P2.4</td>
<td>33 - P2.4</td>
<td>TA2.1</td>
<td>CCI1A</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TA1</td>
<td>TA2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBOUT (internal)</td>
<td>CCI1B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>GND</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, F7, J8 - P2.5</td>
<td>34 - P2.5</td>
<td>TA2.2</td>
<td>CCI2A</td>
<td>CCR2</td>
<td>TA2</td>
<td>TA2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td>CCI2B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVSS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DVCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9.14 **TB0 (Link to User’s Guide)**

TB0 is a 16-bit timer and counter (Timer_B type) with seven capture/compare registers. TB0 can support multiple capture/compare registers, PWM outputs, and interval timing (see Table 6-14). TB0 also has extensive interrupt capabilities. Interrupts can be generated from the counter on overflow conditions and from each of the capture/compare registers.

### Table 6-14. TB0 Signal Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT PIN NUMBER</th>
<th>DEVICE INPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>MODULE INPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>MODULE BLOCK</th>
<th>DEVICE OUTPUT SIGNAL</th>
<th>OUTPUT PIN NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RGC, YFF, ZQE(1)</td>
<td>PN</td>
<td>RGC, YFF, ZQE(1)</td>
<td>PN</td>
<td>RGC, YFF, ZQE(1)</td>
<td>PN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - P7.7</td>
<td>TB0CLK</td>
<td>TBCLK</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td>ACLK</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SMCLK (internal)</td>
<td>SMCLK</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - P7.7</td>
<td>TB0CLK</td>
<td>TBCLK</td>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>CC10A</td>
<td>CCR0</td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>CC10B</td>
<td>CCR0</td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_SS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>CCR0</td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_CC</td>
<td>V_CC</td>
<td>CCR0</td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 - P5.7</td>
<td>TB0.1</td>
<td>CC11A</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TB1.1</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 - P7.4</td>
<td>TB0.2</td>
<td>CC11A</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TB1.1</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 - P7.4</td>
<td>TB0.2</td>
<td>CC11A</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TB1.1</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_SS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TB1.1</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_CC</td>
<td>V_CC</td>
<td>CCR1</td>
<td>TB1.1</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 - P7.5</td>
<td>TB0.3</td>
<td>CC13A</td>
<td>CCR3</td>
<td>TB3.3</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 - P7.5</td>
<td>TB0.3</td>
<td>CC13A</td>
<td>CCR3</td>
<td>TB3.3</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_SS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>CCR3</td>
<td>TB3.3</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_CC</td>
<td>V_CC</td>
<td>CCR3</td>
<td>TB3.3</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 - P7.6</td>
<td>TB0.4</td>
<td>CC14A</td>
<td>CCR4</td>
<td>TB4.4</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 - P7.6</td>
<td>TB0.4</td>
<td>CC14A</td>
<td>CCR4</td>
<td>TB4.4</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_SS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>CCR4</td>
<td>TB4.4</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_CC</td>
<td>V_CC</td>
<td>CCR4</td>
<td>TB4.4</td>
<td>55 - P5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 - P3.5</td>
<td>TB0.5</td>
<td>CC15A</td>
<td>CCR5</td>
<td>TB5.5</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 - P3.5</td>
<td>TB0.5</td>
<td>CC15A</td>
<td>CCR5</td>
<td>TB5.5</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_SS</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>CCR5</td>
<td>TB5.5</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_CC</td>
<td>V_CC</td>
<td>CCR5</td>
<td>TB5.5</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
<td>TB0.6</td>
<td>CC16A</td>
<td>CCR6</td>
<td>TB6.6</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ACLK (internal)</td>
<td>CC16A</td>
<td>CCR6</td>
<td>TB6.6</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>GND</td>
<td>CCR6</td>
<td>TB6.6</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV_CC</td>
<td>V_CC</td>
<td>CCR6</td>
<td>TB6.6</td>
<td>43 - P3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Timer functions are selectable through the port mapping controller.
(2) Only on devices with ADC
6.9.15 Comparator_B (Link to User’s Guide)

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

6.9.16 ADC12_A (Link to User’s Guide)

The ADC12_A module supports fast 12-bit analog-to-digital conversions. The module implements a 12-bit SAR core, sample select control, reference generator, and a 16 word conversion-and-control buffer. The conversion-and-control buffer allows up to 16 independent ADC samples to be converted and stored without any CPU intervention.

6.9.17 CRC16 (Link to User’s Guide)

The CRC16 module produces a signature based on a sequence of entered data values and can be used for data checking purposes. The CRC16 module signature is based on the CRC-CCITT standard.

6.9.18 Voltage Reference (REF) Module (Link to User’s Guide)

The REF module generates all critical reference voltages that can be used by the various analog peripherals in the device.

6.9.19 Universal Serial Bus (USB) (Link to User’s Guide)

The USB module is a fully integrated USB interface that is compliant with the USB 2.0 specification. The module supports full-speed operation of control, interrupt, and bulk transfers. The module includes an integrated LDO, PHY, and PLL. The PLL is highly flexible and supports a wide range of input clock frequencies. USB RAM, when not used for USB communication, can be used by the system.

6.9.20 Embedded Emulation Module (EEM) (Link to User’s Guide)

The EEM supports real-time in-system debugging. The L version of the EEM has the following features:

- Eight hardware triggers or breakpoints on memory access
- Two hardware triggers or breakpoints on CPU register write access
- Up to 10 hardware triggers can be combined to form complex triggers or breakpoints
- Two cycle counters
- Sequencer
- State storage
- Clock control on module level
6.9.21 Peripheral File Map

Table 6-15 lists the base address for the registers of each module. Table 6-16 through Table 6-45 list the available registers in each module.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE NAME</th>
<th>BASE ADDRESS</th>
<th>OFFSET ADDRESS RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Functions (see Table 6-16)</td>
<td>0100h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMM (see Table 6-17)</td>
<td>0120h</td>
<td>000h to 010h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Control (see Table 6-18)</td>
<td>0140h</td>
<td>000h to 00Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC16 (see Table 6-19)</td>
<td>0150h</td>
<td>000h to 007h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM Control (see Table 6-20)</td>
<td>0158h</td>
<td>000h to 001h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watchdog (see Table 6-21)</td>
<td>015Ch</td>
<td>000h to 001h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS (see Table 6-22)</td>
<td>0160h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYS (see Table 6-23)</td>
<td>0180h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Reference (see Table 6-24)</td>
<td>01B0h</td>
<td>000h to 001h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Mapping Control (see Table 6-25)</td>
<td>01C0h</td>
<td>000h to 002h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Mapping Port P4 (see Table 6-25)</td>
<td>01E0h</td>
<td>000h to 007h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 and P2 (see Table 6-26)</td>
<td>0200h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P3 and P4 (see Table 6-27)</td>
<td>0220h</td>
<td>000h to 00Bh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P5 and P6 (see Table 6-28)</td>
<td>0240h</td>
<td>000h to 00Bh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P7 and P8 (see Table 6-29)</td>
<td>0260h</td>
<td>000h to 00Bh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port PJ (see Table 6-30)</td>
<td>0320h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA0 (see Table 6-31)</td>
<td>0340h</td>
<td>000h to 02Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA1 (see Table 6-32)</td>
<td>0380h</td>
<td>000h to 02Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB0 (see Table 6-33)</td>
<td>03C0h</td>
<td>000h to 02Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA2 (see Table 6-34)</td>
<td>0400h</td>
<td>000h to 02Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real-Time Clock (RTC_A) (see Table 6-35)</td>
<td>04A0h</td>
<td>000h to 01Bh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-Bit Hardware Multiplier (see Table 6-36)</td>
<td>04C0h</td>
<td>000h to 02Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA General Control (see Table 6-37)</td>
<td>0500h</td>
<td>000h to 00Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA Channel 0 (see Table 6-37)</td>
<td>0510h</td>
<td>000h to 00Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA Channel 1 (see Table 6-37)</td>
<td>0520h</td>
<td>000h to 00Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA Channel 2 (see Table 6-37)</td>
<td>0530h</td>
<td>000h to 00Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI_A0 (see Table 6-38)</td>
<td>05C0h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI_B0 (see Table 6-39)</td>
<td>05E0h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI_A1 (see Table 6-40)</td>
<td>0600h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI_B1 (see Table 6-41)</td>
<td>0620h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC12_A (see Table 6-42)</td>
<td>0700h</td>
<td>000h to 03Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator_B (see Table 6-43)</td>
<td>08C0h</td>
<td>000h to 00Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB Configuration (see Table 6-44)</td>
<td>0900h</td>
<td>000h to 014h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB Control (see Table 6-45)</td>
<td>0920h</td>
<td>000h to 01Fh</td>
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### Table 6-16. Special Function Registers (Base Address: 0100h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFR interrupt enable</td>
<td>SFRIE1</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFR interrupt flag</td>
<td>SFRIFG1</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFR reset pin control</td>
<td>SFRRPCR</td>
<td>04h</td>
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### Table 6-17. PMM Registers (Base Address: 0120h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMM control 0</td>
<td>PMMCTL0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMM control 1</td>
<td>PMMCTL1</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVS high-side control</td>
<td>SVSMHCTL</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVS low-side control</td>
<td>SVSMLCTL</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMM interrupt flags</td>
<td>PMMIFG</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMM interrupt enable</td>
<td>PMMIE</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMM power mode 5 control</td>
<td>PM5CTL0</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
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### Table 6-18. Flash Control Registers (Base Address: 0140h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash control 1</td>
<td>FCTL1</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash control 3</td>
<td>FCTL3</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash control 4</td>
<td>FCTL4</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 6-19. CRC16 Registers (Base Address: 0150h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRC data input</td>
<td>CRC16DI</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC data input reverse byte</td>
<td>CRCDIRB</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC initialization and result</td>
<td>CRCINIRES</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC result reverse byte</td>
<td>CRCRESR</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
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### Table 6-20. RAM Control Registers (Base Address: 0158h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAM control 0</td>
<td>RCCTL0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6-21. Watchdog Registers (Base Address: 015Ch)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watchdog timer control</td>
<td>WDTCTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6-22. UCS Registers (Base Address: 0160h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 0</td>
<td>UCSCTL0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 1</td>
<td>UCSCTL1</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 2</td>
<td>UCSCTL2</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 3</td>
<td>UCSCTL3</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 4</td>
<td>UCSCTL4</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 5</td>
<td>UCSCTL5</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 6</td>
<td>UCSCTL6</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 7</td>
<td>UCSCTL7</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS control 8</td>
<td>UCSCTL8</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
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### Table 6-23. SYS Registers (Base Address: 0180h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System control</td>
<td>SYSCTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootloader configuration area</td>
<td>SYSBSLC</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG mailbox control</td>
<td>SYSJMBBC</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG mailbox input 0</td>
<td>SYSJMBI0</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG mailbox input 1</td>
<td>SYSJMBI1</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG mailbox output 0</td>
<td>SYSJMOO0</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG mailbox output 1</td>
<td>SYSJMOO1</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus error vector generator</td>
<td>SYSBERRIV</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User NMI vector generator</td>
<td>SYSUNIV</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System NMI vector generator</td>
<td>SYSSNIV</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset vector generator</td>
<td>SYSRSTIV</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6-24. Shared Reference Registers (Base Address: 01B0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shared reference control</td>
<td>REFCTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
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</table>

### Table 6-25. Port Mapping Registers (Base Address of Port Mapping Control: 01C0h, Port P4: 01E0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port mapping key and ID</td>
<td>PMAPKEYID</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port mapping control</td>
<td>PMAPCTL</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.0 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.1 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP1</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.2 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP2</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.3 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP3</td>
<td>03h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.4 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP4</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.5 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP5</td>
<td>05h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.6 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP6</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4.7 mapping</td>
<td>P4MAP7</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 6-26. Port P1 and P2 Registers (Base Address: 0200h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 input</td>
<td>P1IN</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 output</td>
<td>P1OUT</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 direction</td>
<td>P1DIR</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 resistor enable</td>
<td>P1REN</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 drive strength</td>
<td>P1DS</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 selection</td>
<td>P1SEL</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 interrupt vector word</td>
<td>P1IV</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 interrupt edge select</td>
<td>P1IES</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 interrupt enable</td>
<td>P1IE</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P1 interrupt flag</td>
<td>P1IFG</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 input</td>
<td>P2IN</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 output</td>
<td>P2OUT</td>
<td>03h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 direction</td>
<td>P2DIR</td>
<td>05h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 resistor enable</td>
<td>P2REN</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 drive strength</td>
<td>P2DS</td>
<td>09h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 selection</td>
<td>P2SEL</td>
<td>0Bh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 interrupt vector word</td>
<td>P2IV</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 interrupt edge select</td>
<td>P2IES</td>
<td>19h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 interrupt enable</td>
<td>P2IE</td>
<td>1Bh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P2 interrupt flag</td>
<td>P2IFG</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
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### Table 6-27. Port P3 and P4 Registers (Base Address: 0220h)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Port P3 input</td>
<td>P3IN</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P3 output</td>
<td>P3OUT</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P3 direction</td>
<td>P3DIR</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P3 resistor enable</td>
<td>P3REN</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P3 drive strength</td>
<td>P3DS</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P3 selection</td>
<td>P3SEL</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4 input</td>
<td>P4IN</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4 output</td>
<td>P4OUT</td>
<td>03h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4 direction</td>
<td>P4DIR</td>
<td>05h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4 resistor enable</td>
<td>P4REN</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4 drive strength</td>
<td>P4DS</td>
<td>09h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P4 selection</td>
<td>P4SEL</td>
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### Table 6-28. Port P5 and P6 Registers (Base Address: 0240h)

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<td>Port P5 input</td>
<td>P5IN</td>
<td>00h</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port P5 output</td>
<td>P5OUT</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P5 direction</td>
<td>P5DIR</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P5 resistor enable</td>
<td>P5REN</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P5 drive strength</td>
<td>P5DS</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P5 selection</td>
<td>P5SEL</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P6 input</td>
<td>P6IN</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P6 output</td>
<td>P6OUT</td>
<td>03h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P6 direction</td>
<td>P6DIR</td>
<td>05h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P6 resistor enable</td>
<td>P6REN</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P6 drive strength</td>
<td>P6DS</td>
<td>09h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P6 selection</td>
<td>P6SEL</td>
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### Table 6-29. Port P7 and P8 Registers (Base Address: 0260h)

<table>
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<td>Port P7 input</td>
<td>P7IN</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P7 output</td>
<td>P7OUT</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P7 direction</td>
<td>P7DIR</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P7 resistor enable</td>
<td>P7REN</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P7 drive strength</td>
<td>P7DS</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P7 selection</td>
<td>P7SEL</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P8 input</td>
<td>P8IN</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P8 output</td>
<td>P8OUT</td>
<td>03h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P8 direction</td>
<td>P8DIR</td>
<td>05h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P8 resistor enable</td>
<td>P8REN</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P8 drive strength</td>
<td>P8DS</td>
<td>09h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port P8 selection</td>
<td>P8SEL</td>
<td>0Bh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6-30. Port J Registers (Base Address: 0320h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port PJ input</td>
<td>PJIN</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port PJ output</td>
<td>PJOUT</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port PJ direction</td>
<td>PJDIR</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port PJ resistor enable</td>
<td>PJREN</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port PJ drive strength</td>
<td>PJDS</td>
<td>08h</td>
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</table>
### Table 6-31. TA0 Registers (Base Address: 0340h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA0 control</td>
<td>TA0CTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 0</td>
<td>TA0CCTL0</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 1</td>
<td>TA0CCTL1</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 2</td>
<td>TA0CCTL2</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 3</td>
<td>TA0CCTL3</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 4</td>
<td>TA0CCTL4</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA0 counter</td>
<td>TA0R</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 0</td>
<td>TA0CCR0</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 1</td>
<td>TA0CCR1</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 2</td>
<td>TA0CCR2</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 3</td>
<td>TA0CCR3</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 4</td>
<td>TA0CCR4</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA0 expansion 0</td>
<td>TA0EX0</td>
<td>20h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA0 interrupt vector</td>
<td>TA0IV</td>
<td>2Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6-32. TA1 Registers (Base Address: 0380h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA1 control</td>
<td>TA1CTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 0</td>
<td>TA1CCTL0</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 1</td>
<td>TA1CCTL1</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 2</td>
<td>TA1CCTL2</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA1 counter</td>
<td>TA1R</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 0</td>
<td>TA1CCR0</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 1</td>
<td>TA1CCR1</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 2</td>
<td>TA1CCR2</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA1 expansion 0</td>
<td>TA1EX0</td>
<td>20h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA1 interrupt vector</td>
<td>TA1IV</td>
<td>2Eh</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 6-33. TB0 Registers (Base Address: 03C0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TB0 control</td>
<td>TB0CTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 0</td>
<td>TB0CCTL0</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 1</td>
<td>TB0CCTL1</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 2</td>
<td>TB0CCTL2</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 3</td>
<td>TB0CCTL3</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 4</td>
<td>TB0CCTL4</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 5</td>
<td>TB0CCTL5</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 6</td>
<td>TB0CCTL6</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB0 counter</td>
<td>TB0R</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 0</td>
<td>TB0CCR0</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 1</td>
<td>TB0CCR1</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 2</td>
<td>TB0CCR2</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 3</td>
<td>TB0CCR3</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 4</td>
<td>TB0CCR4</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 5</td>
<td>TB0CCR5</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 6</td>
<td>TB0CCR6</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB0 expansion 0</td>
<td>TB0EX0</td>
<td>20h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB0 interrupt vector</td>
<td>TB0IV</td>
<td>2Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-34. TA2 Registers (Base Address: 0400h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA2 control</td>
<td>TA2CTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 0</td>
<td>TA2CCTL0</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 1</td>
<td>TA2CCTL1</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare control 2</td>
<td>TA2CCTL2</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA2 counter</td>
<td>TA2R</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 0</td>
<td>TA2CCR0</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 1</td>
<td>TA2CCR1</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture/compare 2</td>
<td>TA2CCR2</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA2 expansion 0</td>
<td>TA2EX0</td>
<td>20h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA2 interrupt vector</td>
<td>TA2IV</td>
<td>2Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6-35. Real-Time Clock Registers (Base Address: 04A0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RTC control 0</td>
<td>RTCCTL0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC control 1</td>
<td>RTCCTL1</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC control 2</td>
<td>RTCCTL2</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC control 3</td>
<td>RTCCTL3</td>
<td>03h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC prescaler 0 control</td>
<td>RTCPS0CTL</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC prescaler 1 control</td>
<td>RTCPS1CTL</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC prescaler 0</td>
<td>RTCPS0</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC prescaler 1</td>
<td>RTCPS1</td>
<td>0Dh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC interrupt vector word</td>
<td>RTCIV</td>
<td>0 Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC seconds, RTC counter 1</td>
<td>RTCSEC, RTCNT1</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC minutes, RTC counter 2</td>
<td>RTCMIN, RTCNT2</td>
<td>11h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC hours, RTC counter 3</td>
<td>RTCHOUR, RTCNT3</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC day of week, RTC counter 4</td>
<td>RTCDOW, RTCNT4</td>
<td>13h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC days</td>
<td>RTCDAY</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC month</td>
<td>RTCMON</td>
<td>15h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC year low</td>
<td>RTCYEARL</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC year high</td>
<td>RTCYEARH</td>
<td>17h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC alarm minutes</td>
<td>RTCAMIN</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC alarm hours</td>
<td>RTCAHOUR</td>
<td>19h</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTC alarm day of week</td>
<td>RTCADOW</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC alarm days</td>
<td>RTCADAY</td>
<td>1Bh</td>
</tr>
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Table 6-36. 32-Bit Hardware Multiplier Registers (Base Address: 04C0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-bit operand 1 – multiply</td>
<td>MPY</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit operand 1 – signed multiply</td>
<td>MPYS</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit operand 1 – multiply accumulate</td>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit operand 1 – signed multiply accumulate</td>
<td>MACS</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit operand 2</td>
<td>OP2</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 × 16 result low word</td>
<td>RESLO</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 × 16 result high word</td>
<td>RESHI</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 × 16 sum extension</td>
<td>SUMEXT</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – multiply low word</td>
<td>MPY32L</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – multiply high word</td>
<td>MPY32H</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – signed multiply low word</td>
<td>MPYS32L</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – signed multiply high word</td>
<td>MPYS32H</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – multiply accumulate low word</td>
<td>MAC32L</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – multiply accumulate high word</td>
<td>MAC32H</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – signed multiply accumulate low word</td>
<td>MACS32L</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 1 – signed multiply accumulate high word</td>
<td>MACS32H</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 2 – low word</td>
<td>OP2L</td>
<td>20h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit operand 2 – high word</td>
<td>OP2H</td>
<td>22h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 × 32 result 0 – least significant word</td>
<td>RES0</td>
<td>24h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 × 32 result 1</td>
<td>RES1</td>
<td>26h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 × 32 result 2</td>
<td>RES2</td>
<td>28h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 × 32 result 3 – most significant word</td>
<td>RES3</td>
<td>2Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPY32 control 0</td>
<td>MPY32CTL0</td>
<td>2Ch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-37. DMA Registers (Base Address DMA General Control: 0500h, DMA Channel 0: 0510h, DMA Channel 1: 0520h, DMA Channel 2: 0530h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 0 control</td>
<td>DMA0CTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 0 source address low</td>
<td>DMA0SAL</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 0 source address high</td>
<td>DMA0SAH</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 0 destination address low</td>
<td>DMA0DAL</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 0 destination address high</td>
<td>DMA0DAH</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 0 transfer size</td>
<td>DMA0SZ</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 1 control</td>
<td>DMA1CTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 1 source address low</td>
<td>DMA1SAL</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 1 source address high</td>
<td>DMA1SAH</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 1 destination address low</td>
<td>DMA1DAL</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 1 destination address high</td>
<td>DMA1DAH</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 1 transfer size</td>
<td>DMA1SZ</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 2 control</td>
<td>DMA2CTL</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 2 source address low</td>
<td>DMA2SAL</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 2 source address high</td>
<td>DMA2SAH</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 2 destination address low</td>
<td>DMA2DAL</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 2 destination address high</td>
<td>DMA2DAH</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA channel 2 transfer size</td>
<td>DMA2SZ</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA module control 0</td>
<td>DMACTL0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA module control 1</td>
<td>DMACTL1</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA module control 2</td>
<td>DMACTL2</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA module control 3</td>
<td>DMACTL3</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA module control 4</td>
<td>DMACTL4</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA interrupt vector</td>
<td>DMAIV</td>
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</tr>
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Table 6-38. USCI_A0 Registers (Base Address: 05C0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USCI control 1</td>
<td>UCA0CTL1</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI control 0</td>
<td>UCA0CTL0</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI baud rate 0</td>
<td>UCA0BR0</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI baud rate 1</td>
<td>UCA0BR1</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI modulation control</td>
<td>UCA0MCTL</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI status</td>
<td>UCA0STAT</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI receive buffer</td>
<td>UCA0RXBUF</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI transmit buffer</td>
<td>UCA0TXBUF</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI LIN control</td>
<td>UCA0ABCTL</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI IrDA transmit control</td>
<td>UCA0IRTCTL</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI IrDA receive control</td>
<td>UCA0IRRCTL</td>
<td>13h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt enable</td>
<td>UCA0IE</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt flags</td>
<td>UCA0IFG</td>
<td>1Dh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt vector word</td>
<td>UCA0IV</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6-39. USCI_B0 Registers (Base Address: 05E0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous control 1</td>
<td>UCB0CTL1</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous control 0</td>
<td>UCB0CTL0</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous bit rate 0</td>
<td>UCB0BR0</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous bit rate 1</td>
<td>UCB0BR1</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous status</td>
<td>UCB0STAT</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous receive buffer</td>
<td>UCB0RXBUF</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous transmit buffer</td>
<td>UCB0TXBUF</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI I2C own address</td>
<td>UCB0I2COA</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI I2C slave address</td>
<td>UCB0I2CSA</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt enable</td>
<td>UCB0IE</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt flags</td>
<td>UCB0IFG</td>
<td>1Dh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt vector word</td>
<td>UCB0IV</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6-40. USCI_A1 Registers (Base Address: 0600h)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>REGISTER</th>
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<td>USCI control 1</td>
<td>UCA1CTL1</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI control 0</td>
<td>UCA1CTL0</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI baud rate 0</td>
<td>UCA1BR0</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI baud rate 1</td>
<td>UCA1BR1</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI modulation control</td>
<td>UCA1MCTL</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI status</td>
<td>UCA1STAT</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI receive buffer</td>
<td>UCA1RXBUF</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI transmit buffer</td>
<td>UCA1TXBUF</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI LIN control</td>
<td>UCA1ABCTL</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI IrDA transmit control</td>
<td>UCA1IRTCTL</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI IrDA receive control</td>
<td>UCA1IRRCTL</td>
<td>13h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt enable</td>
<td>UCA1IE</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt flags</td>
<td>UCA1IFG</td>
<td>1Dh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt vector word</td>
<td>UCA1IV</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
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## Table 6-41. USCI_B1 Registers (Base Address: 0620h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous control 1</td>
<td>UCB1CTL1</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous control 0</td>
<td>UCB1CTL0</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous bit rate 0</td>
<td>UCB1BR0</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous bit rate 1</td>
<td>UCB1BR1</td>
<td>07h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous status</td>
<td>UCB1STAT</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous receiver buffer</td>
<td>UCB1RXBUF</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI synchronous transmit buffer</td>
<td>UCB1TXBUF</td>
<td>0 Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI I2C own address</td>
<td>UCB1I2COA</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI I2C slave address</td>
<td>UCB1I2CSA</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt enable</td>
<td>UCB1IE</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt flags</td>
<td>UCB1IFG</td>
<td>1Dh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCI interrupt vector word</td>
<td>UCB1IV</td>
<td>1 Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>REGISTER</td>
<td>OFFSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control 0</td>
<td>ADC12CTL0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control 1</td>
<td>ADC12CTL1</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control 2</td>
<td>ADC12CTL2</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrupt flag</td>
<td>ADC12IFG</td>
<td>0Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrupt enable</td>
<td>ADC12IE</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrupt vector word</td>
<td>ADC12IV</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 0</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL0</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 1</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL1</td>
<td>11h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 2</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL2</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 3</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL3</td>
<td>13h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 4</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL4</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 5</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL5</td>
<td>15h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 6</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL6</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 7</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL7</td>
<td>17h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 8</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL8</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 9</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL9</td>
<td>19h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 10</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL10</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 11</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL11</td>
<td>1Bh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 12</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL12</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 13</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL13</td>
<td>1Dh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 14</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL14</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC memory control 15</td>
<td>ADC12MCTL15</td>
<td>1Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 0</td>
<td>ADC12MEM0</td>
<td>20h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 1</td>
<td>ADC12MEM1</td>
<td>22h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 2</td>
<td>ADC12MEM2</td>
<td>24h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 3</td>
<td>ADC12MEM3</td>
<td>26h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 4</td>
<td>ADC12MEM4</td>
<td>28h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 5</td>
<td>ADC12MEM5</td>
<td>2Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 6</td>
<td>ADC12MEM6</td>
<td>2Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 7</td>
<td>ADC12MEM7</td>
<td>2Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 8</td>
<td>ADC12MEM8</td>
<td>30h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 9</td>
<td>ADC12MEM9</td>
<td>32h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 10</td>
<td>ADC12MEM10</td>
<td>34h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 11</td>
<td>ADC12MEM11</td>
<td>36h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 12</td>
<td>ADC12MEM12</td>
<td>38h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 13</td>
<td>ADC12MEM13</td>
<td>3Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 14</td>
<td>ADC12MEM14</td>
<td>3Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion memory 15</td>
<td>ADC12MEM15</td>
<td>3Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6-43. Comparator_B Registers (Base Address: 08C0h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comp_B control 0</td>
<td>CBCTL0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp_B control 1</td>
<td>CBCTL1</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp_B control 2</td>
<td>CBCTL2</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp_B control 3</td>
<td>CBCTL3</td>
<td>06h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp_B interrupt</td>
<td>CBINT</td>
<td>0Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp_B interrupt vector word</td>
<td>CBIV</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6-44. USB Configuration Registers (Base Address: 0900h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USB key and ID</td>
<td>USBKEYID</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB module configuration</td>
<td>USBCNF</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB PHY control</td>
<td>USBPHYCTL</td>
<td>04h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB power control</td>
<td>USBPWRCNT</td>
<td>08h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB PLL control</td>
<td>USBPWRCTL</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB PLL divider</td>
<td>USBPLLCT</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB PLL interrupts</td>
<td>USBPLLR</td>
<td>14h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6-45. USB Control Registers (Base Address: 0920h)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input endpoint_0 configuration</td>
<td>USBIENPCNF_0</td>
<td>00h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input endpoint_0 byte count</td>
<td>USBIENPCNT_0</td>
<td>01h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output endpoint_0 configuration</td>
<td>USBOEPCNF_0</td>
<td>02h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output endpoint_0 byte count</td>
<td>USBOEPCNT_0</td>
<td>03h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input endpoint interrupt enables</td>
<td>USBIENPIE</td>
<td>0Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output endpoint interrupt enables</td>
<td>USBIENPIE</td>
<td>0Fh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input endpoint interrupt flags</td>
<td>USBIENPIF</td>
<td>10h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output endpoint interrupt flags</td>
<td>USBIENPIFG</td>
<td>11h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB interrupt vector</td>
<td>USBIV</td>
<td>12h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB maintenance</td>
<td>USBMAINT</td>
<td>16h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamp</td>
<td>USBTSREG</td>
<td>18h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB frame number</td>
<td>USBFN</td>
<td>1Ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB control</td>
<td>USBCNT</td>
<td>1Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB interrupt enables</td>
<td>USBIE</td>
<td>1Dh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB interrupt flags</td>
<td>USBIFG</td>
<td>1Eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function address</td>
<td>USBFUNADR</td>
<td>1Fh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.10 Input/Output Diagrams

6.10.1 Port P1 (P1.0 to P1.7) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-2 shows the port diagram. Table 6-46 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

Figure 6-2. Port P1 (P1.0 to P1.7) Diagram
### Table 6-46. Port P1 (P1.0 to P1.7) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P1.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P1DIR.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1.0/TA0CLK/ACLK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P1.0 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0CLK</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P1.1 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.CCI0A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P1.2 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.CCI1A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P1.3 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.CCI2A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P1.4 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.CCI3A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P1.5 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.CCI4A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA0.4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P1.6 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA1CLK</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CBOUT comparator B</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P1.7 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA1.CCI0A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.10.2 Port P2 (P2.0 to P2.7) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-3 shows the port diagram. Table 6-47 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Port P2 Diagram](image)
Table 6-47. Port P2 (P2.0 to P2.7) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P2.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P2.0/TA1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P2.0 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA1.CCI1A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA1.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.1/TA1.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P2.1 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA1.CCI2A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA1.2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.2/TA2CLK/SMCLK</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P2.2 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA2CLK</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SMCLK</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.3/TA2.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P2.3 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA2.CCI0A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.4/TA2.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P2.4 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA2.CCI1A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA2.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.5/TA2.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P2.5 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA2.CCI2A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TA2.2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.6/RTCCLK/DMAE0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P2.6 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DMAE0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RTCCLK</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2.7/UCB0STE/UCA0CLK</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P2.7 (I/O)</td>
<td>P2DIR.x: 0; P2SEL.x: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UCB0STE/UCA0CLK(2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) X = Don't care
(2) The pin direction is controlled by the USCI module.
(3) UCA0CLK function takes precedence over UCB0STE function. If the pin is required as UCA0CLK input or output, USCI B0 is forced to 3-wire SPI mode if 4-wire SPI mode is selected.
6.10.3 Port P3 (P3.0 to P3.7) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-4 shows the port diagram. Table 6-48 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

Figure 6-4. Port P3 (P3.0 to P3.7) Diagram
### Table 6-48. Port P3 (P3.0 to P3.7) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P3.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS(^{(1)})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P3.0/UCB0SIMO/UCB0SDA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P3.0 (I/O)</td>
<td>P3DIR.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UCB0SIMO/UCB0SDA(^{(2)})</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.1/UCB0SOMI/UCB0SCL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P3.1 (I/O)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UCB0SOMI/UCB0SCL(^{(2)})</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.2/UCB0CLK/UCA0STE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P3.2 (I/O)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UCB0CLK/UCA0STE(^{(2)})</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.3/UCA0TXD/UCA0SIMO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P3.3 (I/O)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UCA0TXD/UCA0SIMO(^{(2)})</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.4/UCA0RXD/UCA0SOMI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P3.4 (I/O)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UCA0RXD/UCA0SOMI(^{(2)})</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.5/TB0.5(^{(5)})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P3.5 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0.CCI5A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.6/TB0.6(^{(5)})</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P3.6 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0.CCI6A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0.6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3.7/TB0OUTH/SVMOUT(^{(6)})</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P3.7 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0OUTH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVMOUT</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^{(1)}\) X = Don't care

\(^{(2)}\) The pin direction is controlled by the USCI module.

\(^{(3)}\) If the I\(^2\)C functionality is selected, the output drives only the logical 0 to V\(_{SS}\) level.

\(^{(4)}\) UCB0CLK function takes precedence over UCA0STE function. If the pin is required as UCB0CLK input or output, USCI A0 is forced to 3-wire SPI mode if 4-wire SPI mode is selected.

\(^{(5)}\) F5529, F5527, F5525, F5521, F5519, F5517, F5515 devices only.
6.10.4 Port P4 (P4.0 to P4.7) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-5 shows the port diagram. Table 6-49 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

Table 6-49. Port P4 (P4.0 to P4.7) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P4.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P4.0/P4MAP0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P4.0 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mapped secondary digital function</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.1/P4MAP1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P4.1 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.2/P4MAP2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P4.2 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.3/P4MAP3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P4.3 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.4/P4MAP4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P4.4 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.5/P4MAP5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P4.5 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.6/P4MAP6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P4.6 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4.7/P4MAP7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P4.7 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mapped secondary digital function</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The direction of some mapped secondary functions are controlled directly by the module. See Table 6-7 for specific direction control information of mapped secondary functions.
6.10.5 Port P5 (P5.0 and P5.1) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-6 shows the port diagram. Table 6-50 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Port P5 (P5.0 and P5.1) Diagram](image-url)
Table 6-50. Port P5 (P5.0 and P5.1) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P5.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>P5DIR.x</th>
<th>P5SEL.x</th>
<th>REFOUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5.0/A8/VREF+/VeREF+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P5.0 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A8/VeREF+</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A8/VREF+</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5.1/A9/VREF-/VeREF-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P5.1 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A9/VeREF-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A9/VREF-</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) X = Don't care
(2) VREF+/VeREF+ available on MSP430F552x devices only.
(3) Default condition
(4) Setting the P5SEL.0 bit disables the output driver and the input Schmitt trigger to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. An external voltage can be applied to VeREF+ and used as the reference for the ADC12_A when available. Channel A8, when selected with the INCHx bits, is connected to the VREF+/VeREF+ pin.
(5) Setting the P5SEL.0 bit disables the output driver and the input Schmitt trigger to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. The VREF+ reference is available at the pin. Channel A8, when selected with the INCHx bits, is connected to the VREF+/VeREF+ pin.
(6) VREF-/VeREF- available on MSP430F552x devices only.
(7) Setting the P5SEL.1 bit disables the output driver and the input Schmitt trigger to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. An external voltage can be applied to VeREF- and used as the reference for the ADC12_A when available. Channel A9, when selected with the INCHx bits, is connected to the VREF-/VeREF- pin.
(8) Setting the P5SEL.1 bit disables the output driver and the input Schmitt trigger to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. The VREF– reference is available at the pin. Channel A9, when selected with the INCHx bits, is connected to the VREF-/VeREF- pin.
### 6.10.6 Port P5 (P5.2 and P5.3) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-7 and Figure 6-8 show the port diagrams. Table 6-51 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Diagram](https://www.ti.com/lit/ds/slsl590n/slsl590n.pdf)

**Figure 6-7. Port P5 (P5.2) Diagram**
Table 6-51. Port P5 (P5.2 and P5.3) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P5.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5.2/XT2IN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P5.2 (I/O)</td>
<td>P5DIR.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XT2IN crystal mode (2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XT2IN bypass mode (2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5.3/XT2OUT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P5.3 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XT2OUT crystal mode (3)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P5.3 (I/O) (3)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) X = Don’t care
(2) Setting P5SEL.2 causes the general-purpose I/O to be disabled. Pending the setting of XT2BYPASS, P5.2 is configured for crystal mode or bypass mode.
(3) Setting P5SEL.2 causes the general-purpose I/O to be disabled in crystal mode. When using bypass mode, P5.3 can be used as general-purpose I/O.
6.10.7 Port P5 (P5.4 and P5.5) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-9 and Figure 6-10 show the port diagrams. Table 6-52 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Port P5 (P5.4) Diagram](image)

**Figure 6-9. Port P5 (P5.4) Diagram**
Figure 6-10. Port P5 (P5.5) Diagram

Table 6-52. Port P5 (P5.4 and P5.5) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P5.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5.4/XIN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P5.4 (I/O)</td>
<td>P5DIR.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XIN crystal mode(2)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XIN bypass mode(3)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5.5/XOUT</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P5.5 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XOUT crystal mode(3)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P5.5 (I/O)(3)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) X = Don’t care
(2) Setting P5SEL.4 causes the general-purpose I/O to be disabled. Pending the setting of XT1BYPASS, P5.4 is configured for crystal mode or bypass mode.
(3) Setting P5SEL.4 causes the general-purpose I/O to be disabled in crystal mode. When using bypass mode, P5.5 can be used as general-purpose I/O.
6.10.8 Port P5 (P5.6 and P5.7) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-11 shows the port diagram. Table 6-53 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Figure 6-11. Port P5 (P5.6 and P5.7) Diagram](image)

Table 6-53. Port P5 (P5.6 and P5.7) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P5.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P5.6/TB0.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P5.6 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0.CC10A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5.7/TB0.1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>TB0.CC11A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TB0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) F5529, F5527, F5525, F5521, F5519, F5517, F5515 devices only.
6.10.9 Port P6 (P6.0 to P6.7) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-12 shows the port diagram. Table 6-54 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

Figure 6-12. Port P6 (P6.0 to P6.7) Diagram
## Table 6-54. Port P6 (P6.0 to P6.7) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P6.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P6DIR.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.0/CB0/(A0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P6.0 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A0 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB0(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.1/CB1/(A1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P6.1 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A1 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB1(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.2/CB2/(A2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P6.2 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A2 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB2(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.3/CB3/(A3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P6.3 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A3 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB3(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.4/CB4/(A4)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P6.4 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A4 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB4(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.5/CB5/(A5)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P6.5 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A5 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB5(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.6/CB6/(A6)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P6.6 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A6 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB6(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6.7/CB7/(A7)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P6.7 (I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A7 (only MSP430F552x)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB7(1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Setting the CBPD.x bit disables the output driver and the input Schmitt trigger to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. Selecting the CBx input pin to the comparator multiplexer with the CBx bits automatically disables output driver and input buffer for that pin, regardless of the state of the associated CBPD.x bit.
6.10.10 Port P7 (P7.0 to P7.3) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-13 shows the port diagram. Table 6-55 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Port P7 (P7.0 to P7.3) Diagram](image-url)

**Figure 6-13. Port P7 (P7.0 to P7.3) Diagram**
Table 6-55. Port P7 (P7.0 to P7.3) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P7.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P7DIR.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7.0/CB8/(A12)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P7.0 (I/O) (1)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A12 (2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB8 (3) (1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7.1/CB9/(A13)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P7.1 (I/O) (1)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A13 (2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB9 (3) (1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7.2/CB10/(A14)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P7.2 (I/O) (1)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A14 (2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB10 (3) (1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7.3/CB11/(A15)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P7.3 (I/O) (1)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A15 (2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CB11 (3) (1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) F5529, F5527, F5525, F5521, F5519, F5517, F5515 devices only
(2) F5529, F5527, F5525, F5521 devices only
(3) Setting the CBPD.x bit disables the output driver and the input Schmitt trigger to prevent parasitic cross currents when applying analog signals. Selecting the CBx input pin to the comparator multiplexer with the CBx bits automatically disables output driver and input buffer for that pin, regardless of the state of the associated CBPD.x bit.
### 6.10.11 Port P7 (P7.4 to P7.7) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-14 shows the port diagram. Table 6-56 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Port P7 (P7.4 to P7.7) Diagram](image)

#### Table 6-56. Port P7 (P7.4 to P7.7) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P7.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P7.4/TB0.2(1)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P7.4 (I/O)</td>
<td>P7DIR.x P7SEL.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
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<td>TB0.CCI2A</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7.5/TB0.3(1)</td>
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<td>P7.5 (I/O)</td>
<td>P7DIR.x P7SEL.x</td>
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<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
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</tr>
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<td>P7.6 (I/O)</td>
<td>P7DIR.x P7SEL.x</td>
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<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7.7/TB0CLK/MCLK(1)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>P7.7 (I/O)</td>
<td>P7DIR.x P7SEL.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) F5529, F5527, F5525, F5521, F5519, F5517, F5515 devices only
6.10.12 Port P8 (P8.0 to P8.2) Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger

Figure 6-15 shows the port diagram. Table 6-57 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

![Port P8 (P8.0 to P8.2) Diagram](image)

Table 6-57. Port P8 (P8.0 to P8.2) Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (P8.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P8.0(1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P8.0(I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8.1(1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P8.1(I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8.2(1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P8.2(I/O)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(1) F5529, F5527, F5525, F5521, F5519, F5517, F5515 devices only
6.10.13  Port PU (PU.0/DP, PU.1/DM, PUR) USB Ports

Figure 6-16 shows the port diagram. Table 6-58 through Table 6-60 summarize the pin function selection.

Figure 6-16. Port PU (PU.0/DP, PU.1/DM) Diagram
Table 6-58. Port PU (PU.0/DP, PU.1/DM) Output Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTROL BITS</th>
<th>PIN NAME</th>
<th>PIN NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUSEL</td>
<td>PUOPE</td>
<td>PUOUT1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) PU.1/DM and PU.0/DP inputs and outputs are supplied from VUSB. VUSB can be generated by the device using the integrated 3.3-V LDO when enabled. VUSB can also be supplied externally when the 3.3-V LDO is not being used and is disabled.

(2) Output state set by the USB module.

Table 6-59. Port PU (PU.0/DP, PU.1/DM) Input Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTROL BITS</th>
<th>PIN NAME</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>PUSEL</td>
<td>PU.1/DM</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) PU.1/DM and PU.0/DP inputs and outputs are supplied from VUSB. VUSB can be generated by the device using the integrated 3.3-V LDO when enabled. VUSB can also be supplied externally when the 3.3-V LDO is not being used and is disabled.

Table 6-60. Port PUR Input Functions

<table>
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<td>1</td>
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</table>
6.10.14 Port PJ (PJ.0) JTAG Pin TDO, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger or Output

Figure 6-17 shows the port diagram. Table 6-61 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

Figure 6-17. Port J (PJ.0) Diagram
6.10.15 Port PJ (PJ.1 to PJ.3) JTAG Pins TMS, TCK, TDI/TCLK, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger or Output

Figure 6-18 shows the port diagram. Table 6-61 summarizes the selection of the pin function.

**Table 6-61. Port PJ (PJ.0 to PJ.3) Pin Functions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME (PJ.x)</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>CONTROL BITS OR SIGNALS(1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PJ.0/TDO</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>PJ.0 (I/O)(2)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TDO(3)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ.1/TDI/TCLK</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PJ.1 (I/O)(2)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TDI/TCLK(3) (4)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ.2/TMS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>PJ.2 (I/O)(2)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TMS(3) (4)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ.3/TCK</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>PJ.3 (I/O)(2)</td>
<td>I: 0; O: 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TCK(3) (4)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) X = Don’t care
(2) Default condition
(3) The pin direction is controlled by the JTAG module.
(4) In JTAG mode, pullups are activated automatically on TMS, TCK, and TDI/TCLK. PJREN.x are do not care.
6.11 Device Descriptors (TLV)

Table 6-62 and Table 6-63 list the complete contents of the device descriptor tag-length-value (TLV) structure for each device type.

Table 6-62. MSP430F552x Device Descriptor Table(1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<th>VALUE</th>
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<tr>
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<td>06h</td>
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<td>01A01h</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>06h</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRC value</td>
<td>01A02h</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
</tr>
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<td>29h</td>
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<td>Hardware revision</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware revision</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>0Ah</td>
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<td>Lot/wafer ID</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die Y position</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>Test results</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>ADC offset</td>
<td>01A18h</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>ADC 1.5-V reference Temperature sensor 85°C</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>ADC 2.0-V reference Temperature sensor 30°C</td>
<td>01A1Eh</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>ADC 2.0-V reference Temperature sensor 85°C</td>
<td>01A20h</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>01A22h</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>Per unit</td>
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<td>REF 2.5-V reference factor</td>
<td>01A2Ch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Per unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) N/A = Not applicable, blank = unused and reads FFh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>VALUE</th>
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<td>Memory 2</td>
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<td>0Ch 86h</td>
<td>02h</td>
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Table 6-62. MSP430F552x Device Descriptor Table[1] (continued)
Table 6-62. MSP430F552x Device Descriptor Table (1) (continued)

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Table 6-63. MSP430F551x Device Descriptor Table (1)

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<th>VALUE</th>
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(1) N/A = not applicable, blank = unused and reads FFh.
Table 6-63. MSP430F551x Device Descriptor Table(1) (continued)

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(1) Peripheral Descriptor
### Table 6-63. MSP430F551x Device Descriptor Table (continued)

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</table>
7 Device and Documentation Support

7.1 Getting Started and Next Steps

For an introduction to the MSP family of devices and the tools and libraries that are available to help with your development, visit the Getting Started page.

7.2 Device Nomenclature

To designate the stages in the product development cycle, TI assigns prefixes to the part numbers of all MSP MCU devices. Each MSP MCU commercial family member has one of two prefixes: MSP or XMS. These prefixes represent evolutionary stages of product development from engineering prototypes (XMS) through fully qualified production devices (MSP).

XMS – Experimental device that is not necessarily representative of the final device's electrical specifications

MSP – Fully qualified production device

XMS devices are shipped against the following disclaimer:

"Developmental product is intended for internal evaluation purposes."

MSP devices have been characterized fully, and the quality and reliability of the device have been demonstrated fully. TI's standard warranty applies.

Predictions show that prototype devices (XMS) have a greater failure rate than the standard production devices. TI recommends that these devices not be used in any production system because their expected end-use failure rate still is undefined. Only qualified production devices are to be used.

TI device nomenclature also includes a suffix with the device family name. This suffix indicates the temperature range, package type, and distribution format. Figure 7-1 provides a legend for reading the complete device name.
### Processor Family
- **CC** = Embedded RF Radio
- **MSP** = Mixed-Signal Processor
- **XMS** = Experimental Silicon
- **PMS** = Prototype Device

### MCU Platform
- 430 = MSP430 low-power microcontroller platform

### Device Type
- **Memory Type**
  - C = ROM
  - F = Flash
  - FR = FRAM
  - G = Flash or FRAM (Value Line)
  - L = No Nonvolatile Memory
- **Specialized Application**
  - AFE = Analog Front End
  - BQ = Contactless Power
  - CG = ROM Medical
  - FE = Flash Energy Meter
  - FG = Flash Medical
  - FW = Flash Electronic Flow Meter

### Series
- 1 = Up to 8 MHz
- 2 = Up to 16 MHz
- 3 = Legacy
- 4 = Up to 16 MHz with LCD
- 5 = Up to 25 MHz
- 6 = Up to 25 MHz with LCD
- 0 = Low-Voltage Series

### Feature Set
- Various levels of integration within a series

### Optional: A = Revision
- N/A

### Optional: Temperature Range
- S = 0°C to 50°C
- C = 0°C to 70°C
- I = –40°C to 85°C
- T = –40°C to 105°C

### Packaging
- http://www.ti.com/packaging

### Optional: Tape and Reel
- T = Small reel
- R = Large reel
- No markings = Tube or tray

### Optional: Additional Features
- -EP = Enhanced Product (–40°C to 105°C)
- -HT = Extreme Temperature Parts (–55°C to 150°C)
- -Q1 = Automotive Q100 Qualified

---

**Figure 7-1. Device Nomenclature**
7.3 Tools and Software

All MSP microcontrollers are supported by a wide variety of software and hardware development tools. Tools are available from TI and various third parties. See them all at MSP430 Ultra-Low-Power MCUs – Tools & software.

Table 7-1 lists the debug features of these MCUs. See the Code Composer Studio for MSP430 User’s Guide for details on the available features.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSP430 Architecture</th>
<th>4-WIRE JTAG</th>
<th>2-WIRE JTAG</th>
<th>BREAKPOINTS (N)</th>
<th>RANGE BREAKPOINTS</th>
<th>CLOCK CONTROL</th>
<th>STATE SEQUENCER</th>
<th>TRACE BUFFER</th>
<th>LPMx.5 DEBUGGING SUPPORT</th>
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<td>MSP430Xv2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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Design Kits and Evaluation Modules

**MSP430F5529 USB LaunchPad Evaluation Kit**  Develop low-power PC-connected applications with integrated full-speed USB 2.0 (HID/MSC/CDC). The MSP-EXP430F5529LP LaunchPad is an inexpensive, simple microcontroller development kit for the MSP430F5529 USB microcontroller. It’s an easy way to start developing on the MSP430 MCU, with an on-board emulation for programming and debugging, as well as buttons and LEDs for simple user interface.

**MSP430F5529 USB Experimenter’s Board**  The MSP430F5529 Experimenter Board (MSP-EXP430F5529) is a development platform for the MSP430F5529 device, from the latest generation of MSP430 devices with integrated USB. The board is compatible with many TI low-power RF wireless evaluation modules such as the CC2520EMK. The Experimenter Board helps designers quickly learn and develop using the new F55xx MCUs, which provide the industry’s lowest active power consumption, integrated USB, and more memory and leading integration for applications such as energy harvesting, wireless sensing and automatic metering infrastructure (AMI).

**64-pin Target Development Board and MSP-FET Programmer Bundle for MSP430F5x MCUs**  The MSP-FET430U64USB is a powerful flash emulation tool that allows you to quickly begin application development on the MSP430 MCU. It includes USB debugging interface used to program and debug the MSP430 in-system through the JTAG interface or the pin saving Spy Bi-Wire (2-wire JTAG) protocol. The flash memory can be erased and programmed in seconds with only a few keystrokes, and because the MSP430 flash is ultra-low power, no external power supply is required.

**80-pin Target Development Board and MSP-FET Programmer Bundle for MSP430F5x MCUs**  The MSP-FET is a powerful flash emulation tool to quickly begin application development on the MSP430 MCU. It includes USB debugging interface used to program and debug the MSP430 in-system through the JTAG interface or the pin-saving Spy-Bi-Wire (2-wire JTAG) protocol. The flash memory can be erased and programmed in seconds with only a few keystrokes, and because the MSP430 flash is ultra-low power, no external power supply is required. The debugging tool interfaces the MSP430 to the included integrated software environment and includes code to start your design immediately.

Software

**MSP430Ware™ Software**  MSP430Ware software is a collection of code examples, data sheets, and other design resources for all MSP430 devices delivered in a convenient package. In addition to providing a complete collection of existing MSP430 design resources, MSP430Ware software also includes a high-level API called MSP Driver Library. This library makes it easy to program MSP430 hardware. MSP430Ware software is available as a component of Code Composer Studio™ IDE or as a stand-alone package.

**MSP430F552x Code Examples**  C code examples are available for every MSP device that configures each of the integrated peripherals for various application needs.

**MSP Driver Library**  Driver Library’s abstracted API keeps you above the bits and bytes of the MSP430 hardware by providing easy-to-use function calls. Thorough documentation is delivered through a helpful API Guide, which includes details on each function call and the recognized parameters. Developers can use Driver Library functions to write complete projects with minimal overhead.
MSP EnergyTrace Technology  EnergyTrace technology for MSP430 microcontrollers is an energy-based code analysis tool that measures and displays the application’s energy profile and helps to optimize it for ultra-low-power consumption.

ULP (Ultra-Low Power) Advisor  ULP Advisor™ software is a tool for guiding developers to write more efficient code to fully utilize the unique ultra-low power features of MSP and MSP432 microcontrollers. Aimed at both experienced and new microcontroller developers, ULP Advisor checks your code against a thorough ULP checklist to squeeze every last nano amp out of your application. At build time, ULP Advisor will provide notifications and remarks to highlight areas of your code that can be further optimized for lower power.

IEC60730 Software Package  The IEC60730 MSP430 software package was developed to be useful in assisting customers in complying with IEC 60730-1:2010 (Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use – Part 1: General Requirements) for up to Class B products, which includes home appliances, arc detectors, power converters, power tools, e-bikes, and many others. The IEC60730 MSP430 software package can be embedded in customer applications running on MSP430s to help simplify the customer’s certification efforts of functional safety-compliant consumer devices to IEC 60730-1:2010 Class B.

Fixed Point Math Library for MSP  The MSP IQmath and Qmath Libraries are a collection of highly optimized and high-precision mathematical functions for C programmers to seamlessly port a floating-point algorithm into fixed-point code on MSP430 and MSP432 devices. These routines are typically used in computationally intensive real-time applications where optimal execution speed, high accuracy, and ultra-low energy are critical. By using the IQmath and Qmath libraries, it is possible to achieve execution speeds considerably faster and energy consumption considerably lower than equivalent code written using floating-point math.

Floating Point Math Library for MSP430  Continuing to innovate in the low power and low cost microcontroller space, TI brings you MSPMATHLIB. Leveraging the intelligent peripherals of our devices, this floating point math library of scalar functions brings you up to 26x better performance. Mathlib is easy to integrate into your designs. This library is free and is integrated in both Code Composer Studio and IAR IDEs. Read the user’s guide for an in-depth look at the math library and relevant benchmarks.

Development Tools

Code Composer Studio™ Integrated Development Environment for MSP Microcontrollers  Code Composer Studio is an integrated development environment (IDE) that supports all MSP microcontroller devices. Code Composer Studio comprises a suite of embedded software utilities used to develop and debug embedded applications. It includes an optimizing C/C++ compiler, source code editor, project build environment, debugger, profiler, and many other features. The intuitive IDE provides a single user interface taking you through each step of the application development flow. Familiar utilities and interfaces allow users to get started faster than ever before. Code Composer Studio combines the advantages of the Eclipse software framework with advanced embedded debug capabilities from TI resulting in a compelling feature-rich development environment for embedded developers. When using CCS with an MSP MCU, a unique and powerful set of plugins and embedded software utilities are made available to fully leverage the MSP microcontroller.

Command-Line Programmer  MSP Flasher is an open-source shell-based interface for programming MSP microcontrollers through a FET programmer or eZ430 using JTAG or Spy-Bi-Wire (SBW) communication. MSP Flasher can download binary files (.txt or .hex) files directly to the MSP microcontroller without an IDE.

MSP MCU Programmer and Debugger  The MSP-FET is a powerful emulation development tool – often called a debug probe – which allows users to quickly begin application development on MSP low-power microcontrollers (MCU). Creating MCU software usually requires downloading the resulting binary program to the MSP device for validation and debugging. The MSP-FET provides a debug communication pathway between a host computer and the target MSP. Furthermore, the MSP-FET also provides a Backchannel UART connection between the computer’s USB interface and the MSP UART. This affords the MSP programmer a convenient method for communicating serially between the MSP and a terminal running on the computer. It also supports loading programs (often called firmware) to the MSP target using the BSL (bootloader) through the UART and I2C communication protocols.
**MSP-GANG Production Programmer** The MSP Gang Programmer is an MSP430 or MSP432™ device programmer that can program up to eight identical MSP430 or MSP432 Flash or FRAM devices at the same time. The MSP Gang Programmer connects to a host PC using a standard RS-232 or USB connection and provides flexible programming options that allow the user to fully customize the process. The MSP Gang Programmer is provided with an expansion board, called the Gang Splitter, that implements the interconnections between the MSP Gang Programmer and multiple target devices. Eight cables are provided that connect the expansion board to eight target devices (through JTAG or Spy-Bi-Wire connectors). The programming can be done with a PC or as a stand-alone device. A PC-side graphical user interface is also available and is DLL-based.

### 7.4 Documentation Support

The following documents describe the MSP430F552x and MSP430F551x devices. Copies of these documents are available on the Internet at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

**Receiving Notification of Document Updates**

To receive notification of documentation updates—including silicon errata—go to the product folder for your device on [ti.com](http://www.ti.com) (for example, [MSP430F5529](http://www.ti.com)). In the upper right corner, click the “Alert me” button. This registers you to receive a weekly digest of product information that has changed (if any). For change details, check the revision history of any revised document.

**Errata**

- **MSP430F5529 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5528 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5527 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5526 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5525 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5524 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5522 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5521 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5519 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5517 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5515 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5514 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
- **MSP430F5513 Device Erratasheet** Describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications for all silicon revisions of the device.
User's Guides

**MSP430x5xx and MSP430x6xx Family User's Guide** Detailed information on the modules and peripherals available in this device family.

**Code Composer Studio IDE for MSP430 MCUs User's Guide** This user's guide describes how to use the TI Code Composer Studio IDE with the MSP430 ultra-low-power microcontrollers.

**MSP430 Flash Device Bootloader (BSL) User's Guide** The MSP430 bootloader (BSL) lets users communicate with embedded memory in the MSP430 microcontroller during the prototyping phase, final production, and in service. Both the programmable memory (flash memory) and the data memory (RAM) can be modified as required. Do not confuse the bootloader with the bootstrap loader programs found in some digital signal processors (DSPs) that automatically load program code (and data) from external memory to the internal memory of the DSP.

**MSP430 Programming With the JTAG Interface** This document describes the functions that are required to erase, program, and verify the memory module of the MSP430 flash-based and FRAM-based microcontroller families using the JTAG communication port. In addition, it describes how to program the JTAG access security fuse that is available on all MSP430 devices. This document describes device access using both the standard 4-wire JTAG interface and the 2-wire JTAG interface, which is also referred to as Spy-Bi-Wire (SBW).

**MSP430 Hardware Tools User's Guide** This manual describes the hardware of the TI MSP-FET430 Flash Emulation Tool (FET). The FET is the program development tool for the MSP430 ultra-low-power microcontroller. Both available interface types, the parallel port interface and the USB interface, are described.

Application Reports

**MSP430 32-kHz Crystal Oscillators** Selection of the right crystal, correct load circuit, and proper board layout are important for a stable crystal oscillator. This application report summarizes crystal oscillator function and explains the parameters to select the correct crystal for MSP430 ultra-low-power operation. In addition, hints and examples for correct board layout are given. The document also contains detailed information on the possible oscillator tests to ensure stable oscillator operation in mass production.

**MSP430 System-Level ESD Considerations** System-Level ESD has become increasingly demanding with silicon technology scaling towards lower voltages and the need for designing cost-effective and ultra-low-power components. This application report addresses three different ESD topics to help board designers and OEMs understand and design robust system-level designs: (1) Component-level ESD testing and system-level ESD testing, their differences and why component-level ESD rating does not ensure system-level robustness. (2) General design guidelines for system-level ESD protection at different levels including enclosures, cables, PCB layout, and on-board ESD protection devices. (3) Introduction to System Efficient ESD Design (SEED), a co-design methodology of on-board and on-chip ESD protection to achieve system-level ESD robustness, with example simulations and test results. A few real-world system-level ESD protection design examples and their results are also discussed.
7.5 Related Links

Table 7-2 lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

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7.6 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Community
TI’s Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas, and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

TI Embedded Processors Wiki
Texas Instruments Embedded Processors Wiki. Established to help developers get started with embedded processors from Texas Instruments and to foster innovation and growth of general knowledge about the hardware and software surrounding these devices.

7.7 Trademarks

MSP430, MicroStar Junior, MSP430Ware, Code Composer Studio, EnergyTrace, ULP Advisor, MSP432, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.
7.8 **Electrostatic Discharge Caution**

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.

7.9 **Export Control Notice**

Recipient agrees to not knowingly export or re-export, directly or indirectly, any product or technical data (as defined by the U.S., EU, and other Export Administration Regulations) including software, or any controlled product restricted by other applicable national regulations, received from disclosing party under nondisclosure obligations (if any), or any direct product of such technology, to any destination to which such export or re-export is restricted or prohibited by U.S. or other applicable laws, without obtaining prior authorization from U.S. Department of Commerce and other competent Government authorities to the extent required by those laws.

7.10 **Glossary**

*TI Glossary* This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

8 **Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information**

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.
## Packaging Information

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(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.
INACTIVE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.
(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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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

*All dimensions are nominal.

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**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**

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ZQE (S-PBGA-N80)  PLASTIC BALL GRID ARRAY

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. Falls within JEDEC MO–225
D. This is a Pb–free solder ball design.

MicroStar Junior is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.
NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).

5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Falls within JEDEC MS-026
D: Max = 3.79 mm, Min = 3.73 mm
E: Max = 3.79 mm, Min = 3.73 mm

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. NanoFree™ package configuration.

NanoFree is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
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