

MSPM0C110x, MSPS003 Mixed-Signal Microcontrollers

1 Features

- **Core**
 - Arm® 32-bit Cortex®-M0+ CPU, frequency up to 24MHz
- **Operating characteristics**
 - Extended temperature: –40°C to 125°C
 - Wide supply voltage range: 1.62V to 3.6V
- **Memories**
 - Up to 16KB of flash
 - 1KB of SRAM
- **High-performance analog peripherals**
 - One analog-to-digital converter (ADC) with up to 10 total external channels, 1.7Msps at 10 bit or 1.5Msps at 12 bit with VDD as the voltage reference
 - Configurable 1.4V or 2.5V internal ADC voltage reference (VREF)
 - Integrated temperature sensor
 - Integrated supply monitor
- **Optimized low-power modes**
 - RUN: 87µA/MHz
 - STOP: 609µA at 4MHz, 311µA at 32kHz
 - STANDBY: 5µA with SRAM retention
 - SHUTDOWN: 200nA
- **Intelligent digital peripherals**
 - 1-channel DMA controller dedicated for ADC
 - Three timers supporting up to 14 PWM channels
 - One 16-bit advanced timers with deadband support up to 8 PWM channels
 - One 16-bit general purpose timer with 4 capture/compares
 - One 16-bit general purpose timer with 2 capture/compares
 - Windowed watchdog timer
 - BEEPER generating 1kHz, 2kHz, 4kHz, or 8kHz square wave to drive the external beeper
- **Enhanced communication interfaces**
 - One UART interface supporting LIN, IrDA, DALI, smart card, Manchester and low-power operation in STANDBY mode
 - One I²C interface supporting FM+ (1Mbps), SMBus, PMBus, and wakeup from STOP mode
 - One SPI supporting up to 12Mbps
- **Clock system**
 - Internal 24MHz oscillator with an accuracy from -2% to +1.2% (SYSOSC)
 - Internal 32kHz low-frequency oscillator (LFOSC)
- **Data integrity**
 - Cyclic redundancy checker (CRC-16)
- **Flexible I/O features**
 - Up to 18 GPIOs
 - Two 5V-tolerant open-drain IOs
- **Development support**
 - 2-pin serial wire debug (SWD)
- **Package options**
 - 20-pin TSSOP (PW)
 - 20-pin VSSOP (DGS)
 - 20-pin WQFN (RUK)
 - 16-pin SOT (DYY)
 - 8-pin SOT (DDF)
 - 8-pin WSON (DSG)
 - 8-pin DSBGA (YCY)
- **Family members** (also see [Device Comparison](#))
 - MSPS003F4: 16KB of flash, 1KB of RAM
 - MSPS003F3: 8KB of flash, 1KB of RAM
 - MSPM0C1104: 16KB of flash, 1KB of RAM
 - MSPM0C1103: 8KB of flash, 1KB of RAM
- **Development kits and software** (also see [Tools and Software](#))
 - LP-MSPM0C1104 LaunchPad™ development kit
 - MSP Software Development Kit (SDK)

2 Applications

- [Battery charging and management](#)
- [Power supplies and power delivery](#)
- [Personal electronics](#)
- [Building security and fire safety](#)
- [Connected peripherals and printers](#)
- [Grid infrastructure](#)
- [Smart metering](#)
- [Communication modules](#)
- [Medical and healthcare](#)
- [Lighting](#)



3 Description

MSPM0C110x microcontrollers (MCUs) are part of the MSP highly-integrated ultra-low-power 32-bit MCU family based on the enhanced Arm® Cortex®-M0+ core platform operating at up to 24MHz frequency. These cost-optimized MCUs offer high-performance analog peripheral integration, support extended temperature ranges from -40°C to 125°C, and operate with supply voltages from 1.62V to 3.6V.

The MSPM0C110x devices provide up to 16KB embedded flash program memory with 1KB SRAM. These MCUs incorporate a high-speed on-chip oscillator with an accuracy from -2% to +1.2%, eliminating the need for an external crystal. Additional features include a 1-channel DMA, CRC-16 accelerator, and a variety of high-performance analog peripherals such as one 12-bit 1.5Msps ADC with VDD as the voltage reference, and an on-chip temperature sensor. These devices also offer intelligent digital peripherals such as one 16-bit advanced timer, two 16-bit general purpose timer, one windowed watchdog timer, and a variety of communication peripherals including one UART, one SPI, and one I²C. These communication peripherals offer protocol support for LIN, IrDA, DALI, Manchester, smart card, SMBus, and PMBus.

The TI MSPM0 family of low-power MCUs consists of devices with varying degrees of analog and digital integration let customers find the MCU that meets their project needs. The architecture combined with extensive low-power modes is optimized to achieve extended battery life in portable measurement applications.

MSPM0C110x MCUs are supported by an extensive hardware and software ecosystem with reference designs and code examples to get the design started quickly. Development kits include a LaunchPad™ kit available for purchase and design files for a target-socket board. TI also provides a free MSP Software Development Kit (SDK), which is available as a component of [Code Composer Studio™](#) IDE desktop and cloud version within the [TI Resource Explorer](#). MSPM0 MCUs are also supported by extensive online collateral, training with [MSP Academy](#), and online support through the [TI E2E™](#) support forums.

For complete module descriptions, see the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

Table 3-1. Package Information

PART NUMBER ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	PACKAGE	PACKAGE SIZE ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
MSPS003F4SPW20R	PW20 (TSSOP, 20)	6.5mm x 6.4mm
MSPS003F3SPW20R		
MSPM0C1104SDGS20R	DGS20 (VSSOP, 20)	5.1mm x 4.9mm
MSPM0C1103SDGS20R		
MSPM0C1104SRUKR	RUK (WQFN, 20)	3mm x 3mm
MSPM0C1103SRUKR		
MSPM0C1104SDYYR	DYY (SOT, 16)	4.2mm x 2mm
MSPM0C1103SDYYR		
MSPM0C1104SDSGR	DSG (WSON, 8)	2mm x 2mm
MSPM0C1103SDSGR		
MSPM0C1104SDDFR	DDF (SOT, 8)	2.9mm x 2.8mm
MSPM0C1103SDDFR		
MSPM0C1104S8YCJR	YCJ (DSBGA, 8)	1.37mm x 0.86mm
MSPM0C1103S8YCJR		

- (1) For the most current part, package, and ordering information for all available devices, see the *Package Option Addendum*, or see the [TI website](#).
- (2) Please find more information about the device name in the *Device Nomenclature* section.
- (3) For more information, see [Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information](#).
- (4) The package size (length x width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.

CAUTION

System-level ESD protection must be applied in compliance with the device-level ESD specification to prevent electrical overstress or disturbing of data or code memory. See [MSP430™ System-Level ESD Considerations](#) for more information, as the principles in that application note also apply to MSPM0 MCUs.

4 Functional Block Diagram

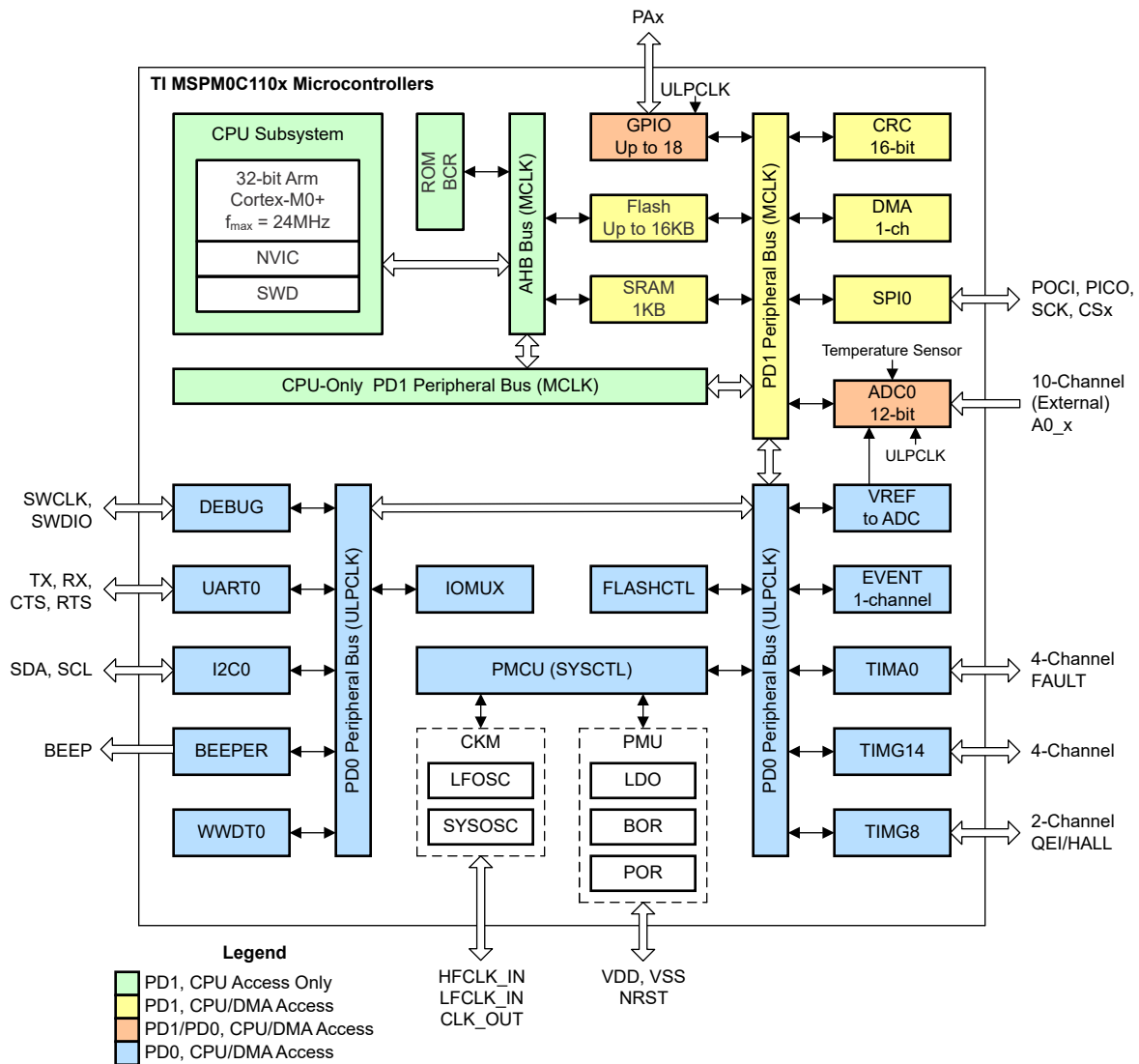


Figure 4-1. MSPM0C110x Functional Block Diagram

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5 Device Comparison

Table 5-1. Device Comparison

DEVICE NAME ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	FLASH / SRAM (KB)	ADC CHANNELS	UART / I2C / SPI	TIMG	TIMA	GPIOs	5V TOLERANT IO	PACKAGE [PACKAGE SIZE] ⁽²⁾
MSPS003F4SPW20R	16 / 1	9	1 / 1 / 1	2	1	17	2	20 TSSOP [6.5mm × 5.0mm]
MSPS003F3SPW20R	8 / 1							
MSPM0C1104SDGS20R	16 / 1	10	1 / 1 / 1	2	1	18	2	20 VSSOP [5.1mm × 4.9mm]
MSPM0C1103SDGS20R	8 / 1							
MSPM0C1104SRUKR	16 / 1	10	1 / 1 / 1	2	1	18	2	20 WQFN [3mm × 3mm]
MSPM0C1103SRUKR	8 / 1							
MSPM0C1104SDYYR	16 / 1	8	1 / 1 / 1	2	1	14	2	16 SOT [4.2mm × 3.26mm]
MSPM0C1103SDYYR	8 / 1							
MSPM0C1104SDSGR	16 / 1	3	1 / 1 / 1	2	1	6	2	8 WSON [2mm × 2mm]
MSPM0C1103SDSGR	8 / 1							
MSPM0C1104SDDFR	16 / 1	3	1 / 1 / 1	2	1	6	2	8 SOT [2.9mm × 2.8mm]
MSPM0C1103SDDFR	8 / 1							
MSPM0C1104S8YCJR	16 / 1	3	1 / 1 / 1	2	1	6	2	8 DSBGA [1.6mm × 0.86mm]
MSPM0C1103S8YCJR	8 / 1							

- (1) For the most current part, package, and ordering information for all available devices, see the *Package Option Addendum* in [Section 12](#), or see the [TI web site](#).
- (2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable. For package dimensions with tolerances, see the *Mechanical Data* in [Section 12](#).
- (3) For more information about the device name, see [Section 10.1](#).

6 Pin Configuration and Functions

The [System Configuration tool](#) provides a graphical interface to enable, configurable, and generate initialization code for pin multiplexing and simplifying pin settings. The pin diagrams shown in the data sheet show the primary peripheral functions, some of the integrated device features, and available clock signals to simplify the device pinout.

For full descriptions of the pin functions, see the *Pin Attributes* and *Signal Descriptions* sections.

6.1 Pin Diagrams

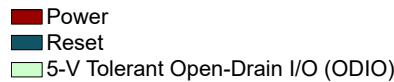


Figure 6-1. Pin Diagram Color Coding

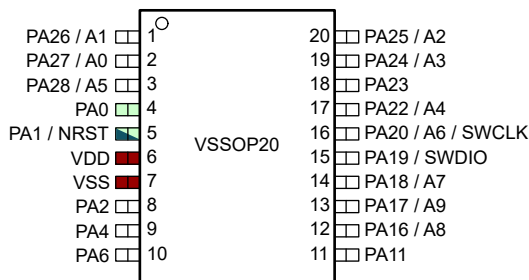


Figure 6-2. 20-Pin DGS20 (VSSOP) (Top View)

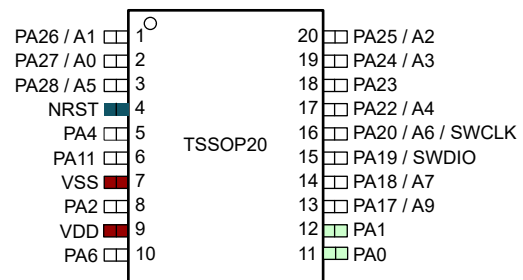


Figure 6-3. 20-Pin PW20 (TSSOP) (Top View)

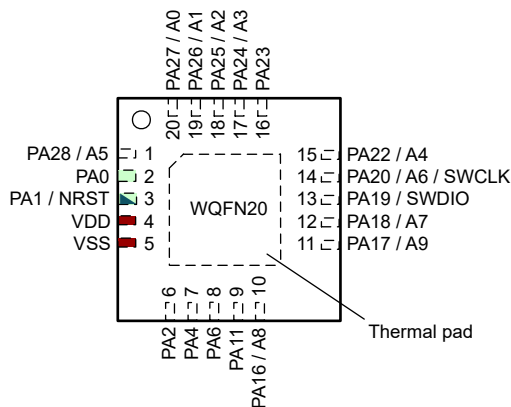


Figure 6-4. 20-Pin RUK (WQFN) (Top View)

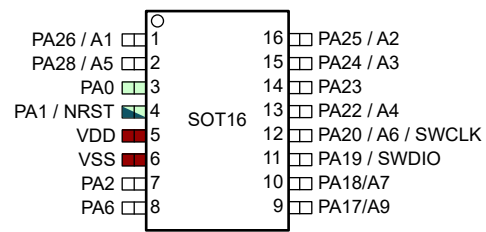


Figure 6-5. 16-Pin DYY (SOT) (Top View)

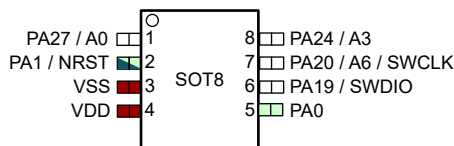


Figure 6-6. 8-Pin DDF (SOT) (Top View)

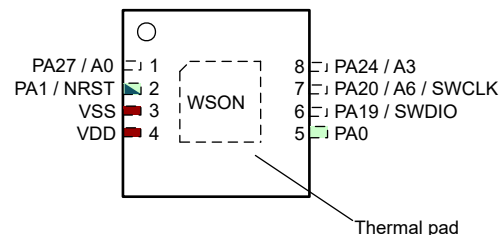


Figure 6-7. 8-Pin DSG (WSO) (Top View)

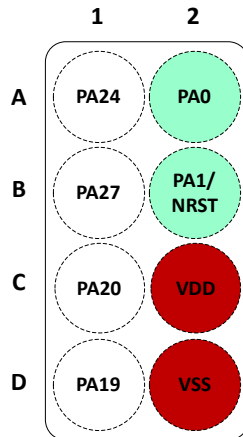


Figure 6-8. 8-Pin YCJ (DSBGA) (Bumps Down View)

6.2 Pin Attributes

The following table describes the functions available on every pin for each device package.

Note

Each digital I/O on a device is mapped to a specific Pin Control Management Register (PINCMx) that lets users configure the desired *Pin Function* using the PINCM.PF control bits.

Each digital I/O on a device is mapped to a specific Pin Control Management Register (PINCMx) which allows users to configure the desired Pin Function using the PINCM.PF control bits. The IOMUX only supports connecting one IOMUX-managed digital function to the pin at the same time. The PINCM.PF and PINCM.PC in IOMUX are recommended to be set to 0 when non-IOMUX managed functions (such as analog connections) are intended to be used on a pin. However, non-IOMUX managed signals (such as analog inputs) can be enabled on a pin at the same time that an IOMUX managed digital function is enabled on the pin, provided there is no contention between the functions. In this case, the designer must verify that no contention exists between the functions enabled on each pin.

Table 6-1. Digital IO Features by IO Type

BUFFER TYPE	INVERSION CONTROL	DRIVE STRENGTH CONTROL	HYSTERESIS CONTROL	PULLUP RESISTOR	PULLDOWN RESISTOR	WAKEUP LOGIC
SDIO (standard drive)	Y			Y	Y	
ODIO (5V-tolerant open drain)	Y		Y		Y	Y

Table 6-2. Pin Attributes (DGS20, RUK, DYY, DSG, DDF, YCJ, PW20 Packages)

DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN	PIN NAME/ IOMUX REG/ IOMUX ADDR	SIGNAL NAME	IOMUX PF	SIGNAL TYPE	BUFFER TYPE
5	3	4	2	2	B2	4	NRST	NRST	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	RESET	RESET
4	2	3	5	5	A2	11	PA0 PINCM1 0x40428000	PA0	1	IO	ODIO (5V-tol)
								BEEP	2	O	
								I2C0_SDA	3	IOD	
								TIMG8_C0	4	IO	
								SPI0_CS1	5	IO	
								FCC_IN	6	I	
								TIMA_FAL1	7	I	

Table 6-2. Pin Attributes (DGS20, RUK, DYY, DSG, DDF, YCJ, PW20 Packages) (continued)

DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN	PIN NAME/ IOMUX REG/ IOMUX ADDR	SIGNAL NAME	IOMUX PF	SIGNAL TYPE	BUFFER TYPE
5	3	4	2	2	B2	12	PA1 PINCM2 0x40428004	PA1	1	IO	ODIO (5V- tol)
								I2C0_SCL	3	IOD	
								TIMG8_C1	4	IO	
								HFCLKIN	5	I	
								TIMA0_C1	7	IO	
8	6	7				8	PA2 PINCM3 0x40428008	PA2	1	IO	SDIO (standard)
								TIMG8_C1	2	IO	
								SPI0_CS0	3	IO	
								TIMA0_C0	4	IO	
								TIMG8_IDX	7	I	
9	7					5	PA4 PINCM5 0x40428010	PA4	1	IO	SDIO (standard)
								TIMA0_C0N	2	O	
								SPI0_POCI	3	IO	
								LFCLKIN	4	I	
								HFCLKIN	5	I	
10	8	8				10	PA6 PINCM7 0x40428018	TIMA0_C1N	7	O	SDIO (standard)
								PA6	1	IO	
								TIMG14_C1	2	IO	
								SPI0_SCLK	3	IOD	
								TIMA0_C1	4	IO	
11	9					6	PA11 PINCM12 0x4042802c	TIMG14_C2	5	IO	SDIO (standard)
								SPI0_CS0	6	IO	
								TIMA_FAL0	7	I	
								PA11	1	IO	
								SPI0_SCLK	3	IOD	
12	10						PA16 PINCM17 0x40428040	I2C0_SCL	4	IOD	SDIO (standard)
								TIMA_FAL0	5	I	
								PA16	1	IO	
								TIMA0_C1N	2	O	
								SPI0_POCI	4	IO	
13	11	9				13	PA17 PINCM18 0x40428044	TIMG14_C0	5	IO	SDIO (standard)
								FCC_IN	6	I	
								ADC0_8	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	
								PA17	1	IO	
								UART0_TX	2	O	
								TIMA0_C0N	3	O	
								SPI0_SCLK	4	IOD	
								TIMA0_C2	5	IO	
								SPI0_CS1	6	IO	
								TIMA0_C3	7	IO	
								ADC0_9	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	

Table 6-2. Pin Attributes (DGS20, RUK, DYY, DSG, DDF, YCJ, PW20 Packages) (continued)

DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN	PIN NAME/ IOMUX REG/ IOMUX ADDR	SIGNAL NAME	IOMUX PF	SIGNAL TYPE	BUFFER TYPE
14	12	10				14	PA18 PINCM19 0x40428048	PA18	1	IO	SDIO (standard)
								UART0_RX	2	IO	
								SPI0_PICO	3	IO	
								TIMA0_C1N	4	O	
								CLK_OUT	5	O	
								TIMA0_C3	6	IO	
								TIMA0_C3N	7	O	
								ADC0_7	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	
15	13	11	6	6	D1	15	PA19 PINCM20 0x4042804c	PA19	1	IO	SDIO (standard)
								SWDIO	2	IO	
								SPI0_SCLK	3	IOD	
								SPI0_POCI	4	IO	
								TIMA0_C2	5	IO	
								TIMG14_C0	6	IO	
								UART0_CTS	7	I	
16	14	12	7	7	C1	16	PA20 PINCM21 0x40428050	PA20	1	IO	SDIO (standard)
								SWCLK	2	I	
								TIMA_FAL1	3	I	
								SPI0_PICO	4	IO	
								TIMA0_C2N	5	O	
								TIMA0_C0	6	IO	
								UART0_RTS	7	O	
17	15	13				17	PA22 PINCM23 0x40428058	ADC0_6	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	SDIO (standard)
								PA22	1	IO	
								UART0_RX	2	IO	
								SPI0_POCI	3	IO	
								UART0_RTS	4	O	
								CLK_OUT	5	O	
								TIMA0_C1	6	IO	
18	16	14				18	PA23 PINCM24 0x4042805c	ADC0_4	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	SDIO (standard)
								PA23	1	IO	
								UART0_TX	2	O	
								SPI0_CS3	3	IO	
								TIMG14_C0	4	IO	
								UART0_CTS	5	I	
								TIMA0_C3	6	IO	
19	17	15	8	8	A1	19	PA24 PINCM25 0x40428060	TIMG14_C1	7	IO	SDIO (standard)
								PA24	1	IO	
								SPI0_CS2	2	IO	
								TIMG14_C1	3	IO	
								UART0_RTS	4	O	
								TIMG14_C2	5	IO	
								TIMA0_C3N	6	O	
								UART0_RX	7	IO	
								ADC0_3	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	

Table 6-2. Pin Attributes (DGS20, RUK, DYY, DSG, DDF, YCJ, PW20 Packages) (continued)

DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN	PIN NAME/ IOMUX REG/ IOMUX ADDR	SIGNAL NAME	IOMUX PF	SIGNAL TYPE	BUFFER TYPE
20	18	16				20	PA25 PINCM26 0x40428064	PA25	1	IO	SDIO (standard)
								TIMG14_C3	2	IO	
								UART0_TX	3	O	
								SPI0_PICO	4	IO	
								TIMG14_C1	5	IO	
								TIMA_FAL2	6	I	
								ADC0_2	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	
1	19	1				1	PA26 PINCM27 0x40428068	PA26	1	IO	SDIO (standard)
								TIMG8_C0	2	IO	
								UART0_RX	3	IO	
								SPI0_POCI	4	IO	
								BEEP	5	O	
								TIMG14_C0	6	IO	
								TIMA_FAL0	7	I	
2	20		1	1	B1	2	PA27 PINCM28 0x4042806c	ADC0_1	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	SDIO (standard)
								PA27	1	IO	
								TIMG8_C1	2	IO	
								SPI0_CS3	3	IO	
								TIMA0_C0N	4	O	
								UART0_TX	5	O	
								SPI0_POCI	6	IO	
3	1	2				3	PA28 PINCM29 0x40428070	TIMA_FAL2	7	I	SDIO (standard)
								ADC0_0	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	
								PA28	1	IO	
								TIMA0_C0	2	IO	
								UART0_RX	5	IO	
6	4	5	4	4	C2	9	VDD	TIMG8_IDX	7	I	SDIO (standard)
								ADC0_5	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	A	
7	5	6	3	3	D2	7	VSS	VDD	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	PWR	PWR
								VSS	(Non-IOMUX 1) 0	PWR	PWR

6.3 Signal Descriptions

Table 6-3. Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
ADC0_0	A	ADC0 analog input channel 0	2	20		1	1	B1	2
ADC0_1	A	ADC0 analog input channel 1	1	19	1				1
ADC0_2	A	ADC0 analog input channel 2	20	18	16				20
ADC0_3	A	ADC0 analog input channel 3	19	17	15	8	8	A1	19
ADC0_4	A	ADC0 analog input channel 4	17	15	13				17
ADC0_5	A	ADC0 analog input channel 5	3	1	2				3
ADC0_6	A	ADC0 analog input channel 6	16	14	12	7	7	C1	16
ADC0_7	A	ADC0 analog input channel 7	14	12	10				14
ADC0_8	A	ADC0 analog input channel 8	12	10					
ADC0_9	A	ADC0 analog input channel 9	13	11	9				13

Table 6-4. Clock Module (CKM) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
CLK_OUT	O	CLK_OUT digital clock output from the PMCU	14, 17	12, 15	10, 13				14, 17
FCC_IN	I	Frequency clock counter (FCC) input signal	12, 4	10, 2	3	5	5	A2	11
HFCLKIN	I	High frequency clock digital clock input signal	5, 9	3, 7	4	2	2	B2	12, 5
LFCLKIN	I	Low frequency clock digital clock input signal	9	7					5

Table 6-5. General Purpose Input Output Module Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
PA0	IO	GPIO port A input/output 0	4	2	3	5	5	A2	11
PA1	IO	GPIO port A input/output 1	5	3	4	2	2	B2	12
PA2	IO	GPIO port A input/output 2	8	6	7				8
PA4	IO	GPIO port A input/output 4	9	7					5
PA6	IO	GPIO port A input/output 6	10	8	8				10
PA11	IO	GPIO port A input/output 11	11	9					6
PA16	IO	GPIO port A input/output 16	12	10					
PA17	IO	GPIO port A input/output 17	13	11	9				13
PA18	IO	GPIO port A input/output 18	14	12	10				14
PA19	IO	GPIO port A input/output 19	15	13	11	6	6	D1	15
PA20	IO	GPIO port A input/output 20	16	14	12	7	7	C1	16
PA22	IO	GPIO port A input/output 22	17	15	13				17
PA23	IO	GPIO port A input/output 23	18	16	14				18
PA24	IO	GPIO port A input/output 24	19	17	15	8	8	A1	19
PA25	IO	GPIO port A input/output 25	20	18	16				20
PA26	IO	GPIO port A input/output 26	1	19	1				1
PA27	IO	GPIO port A input/output 27	2	20		1	1	B1	2
PA28	IO	GPIO port A input/output 28	3	1	2				3

Table 6-6. I2C Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
I2C0_SCL	IOD	I2C0 serial clock signal (SCL)	11, 5	3, 9	4	2	2	B2	12, 6
I2C0_SDA	IOD	I2C0 serial data signal (SDA)	4	2	3	5	5	A2	11

Table 6-7. Power Management Unit (PMU) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
VDD	PWR	VDD supply	6	4	5	4	4	C2	9
VSS	PWR	VSS (ground)	7	5	6	3	3	D2	7

Table 6-8. Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
SPI0_PICO	IO	SPI0 peripheral in controller out signal	14, 16, 20	12, 14, 18	10, 12, 16	7	7	C1	14, 16, 20
SPI0_POCI	IO	SPI0 peripheral out controller in signal	1, 12, 15, 17, 2, 9	10, 13, 15, 19, 20, 7	1, 11, 13	1, 6	1, 6	B1, D1	1, 15, 17, 2, 5
SPI0_SCLK	IOD	SPI0 serial clock	10, 11, 13, 15	11, 13, 8, 9	11, 8, 9	6	6	D1	10, 13, 15, 6
SPI0_CS0	IO	SPI0 chip-select 0 signal	10, 8	6, 8	7, 8				10, 8
SPI0_CS1	IO	SPI0 chip-select 1 signal	13, 4	11, 2	3, 9	5	5	A2	11, 13
SPI0_CS2	IO	SPI0 chip-select 2 signal	19	17	15	8	8	A1	19
SPI0_CS3	IO	SPI0 chip-select 3 signal	18, 2	16, 20	14	1	1	B1	18, 2

Table 6-9. Serial Wire Debug (SWD) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
SWCLK	I	Serial wire debug interface clock input signal	16	14	12	7	7	C1	16
SWDIO	IO	Serial wire debug interface data input/output signal	15	13	11	6	6	D1	15

Table 6-10. System Controller (SYSCTL) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
BEEP	O	Beep output	1, 4	19, 2	1, 3	5	5	A2	1, 11
NRST	RESET	Active-low reset signal (must be logic high for the device to start)	5	3	4	2	2	B2	4

Table 6-11. Timer (TIMx) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
TIMA0_C0	IO	TIMA0 capture/compare 0 signal	16, 3, 8	1, 14, 6	12, 2, 7	7	7	C1	16, 3, 8
TIMA0_C1	IO	TIMA0 capture/compare 1 signal	10, 17, 5	15, 3, 8	13, 4, 8	2	2	B2	10, 12, 17
TIMA0_C2	IO	TIMA0 capture/compare 2 signal	13, 15	11, 13	11, 9	6	6	D1	13, 15
TIMA0_C3	IO	TIMA0 capture/compare 3 signal	13, 14, 18	11, 12, 16	10, 14, 9				13, 14, 18
TIMA0_C0N	O	TIMA0 capture/compare 0 complementary output	13, 2, 9	11, 20, 7	9	1	1	B1	13, 2, 5
TIMA0_C1N	O	TIMA0 capture/compare 1 complementary output	12, 14, 9	10, 12, 7	10				14, 5
TIMA0_C2N	O	TIMA0 capture/compare 2 complementary output	16	14	12	7	7	C1	16
TIMA0_C3N	O	TIMA0 capture/compare 3 complementary output	14, 19	12, 17	10, 15	8	8	A1	14, 19
TIMA_FAL0	I	TIMA fault input 0	1, 10, 11	19, 8, 9	1, 8				1, 10, 6
TIMA_FAL1	I	TIMA fault input 1	16, 4	14, 2	12, 3	5, 7	5, 7	A2, C1	11, 16
TIMA_FAL2	I	TIMA fault input 2	2, 20	18, 20	16	1	1	B1	2, 20
TIMG8_IDX	I	TIMG8 quadrature encoder index pulse signal	3, 8	1, 6	2, 7				3, 8

Table 6-11. Timer (TIMx) Signal Descriptions (continued)

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
TIMG14_C0	IO	TIMG14 capture/compare 0 signal	1, 12, 15, 18	10, 13, 16, 19	1, 11, 14	6	6	D1	1, 15, 18
TIMG14_C1	IO	TIMG14 capture/compare 1 signal	10, 18, 19, 20	16, 17, 18, 8	14, 15, 16, 8	8	8	A1	10, 18, 19, 20
TIMG14_C2	IO	TIMG14 capture/compare 2 signal	10, 19	17, 8	15, 8	8	8	A1	10, 19
TIMG14_C3	IO	TIMG14 capture/compare 3 signal	20	18	16				20
TIMG8_C0	IO	TIMG8 capture/compare 0 signal	1, 4	19, 2	1, 3	5	5	A2	1, 11
TIMG8_C1	IO	TIMG8 capture/compare 1 signal	2, 5, 8	20, 3, 6	4, 7	1, 2	1, 2	B1, B2	12, 2, 8

Table 6-12. Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) Signal Descriptions

SIGNAL NAME	PIN TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DGS20 PIN	RUK PIN	DYY PIN	DSG PIN	DDF PIN	YCJ PIN	PW20 PIN
UART0_CTS	I	UART0 clear to send signal	15, 18	13, 16	11, 14	6	6	D1	15, 18
UART0_RTS	O	UART0 ready to send signal	16, 17, 19	14, 15, 17	12, 13, 15	7, 8	7, 8	A1, C1	16, 17, 19
UART0_RX	IO	UART0 receive signal (RXD)	1, 14, 17, 19, 3	1, 12, 15, 17, 19	1, 10, 13, 15, 2	8	8	A1	1, 14, 17, 19, 3
UART0_TX	O	UART0 transmit signal (TXD)	13, 18, 2, 20	11, 16, 18, 20	14, 16, 9	1	1	B1	13, 18, 2, 20

6.4 Connections for Unused Pins

Table 6-13 lists the correct termination of unused pins.

Table 6-13. Connection of Unused Pins

PIN ⁽¹⁾	POTENTIAL	COMMENT
PAx	Open	Set corresponding pin functions to GPIO (PINCMx.PF = 0x1) and configure unused pins to output low or input with internal pullup or pulldown resistor.
NRST	VCC	NRST is an active-low reset signal. Pull high to VCC or the device cannot start. For more information, see Section 9.1 .

(1) Any unused pin with a function that is shared with general-purpose I/O must follow the "PAx" unused pin connection guidelines.

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{DD}	Supply voltage	At VDD pin	−0.3	4.1	V
V _I	Input voltage	Applied to any 5-V tolerant open-drain pins	−0.3	5.5	V
V _I	Input voltage	Applied to any common tolerance pins	−0.3	V _{DD} + 0.3 (4.1 MAX)	V
I _{VDD}	Current of VDD pin	Current into VDD pin (source), −40 °C ≤ T _J ≤ 90 °C		80	mA
I _{VSS}	Current of VSS pin	Current out of VSS pin (sink), −40 °C ≤ T _J ≤ 90 °C		80	mA
I _{VDD}	Current of VDD pin	Current into VDD pin (source), −40 °C ≤ T _J ≤ 130 °C		48	mA
I _{VSS}	Current of VSS pin	Current out of VSS pin (sink), −40 °C ≤ T _J ≤ 130 °C		48	mA
I _{IO}	Current for SDIO pin	Current sunk or sourced by SDIO		6	mA
	Current for ODIO pin	Current sunk by ODIO pin		20	mA
I _D	Supported diode current	Diode current at any device pin except PA24		±2 ⁽³⁾	mA
T _{stg}		Storage temperature ⁽²⁾	−40	150	°C

- (1) Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If used outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime
- (2) Higher temperatures 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.
- (3) Open drain IOs PA0 and PA1 do not have the high side clamps, and PA24 has an internal connection for the testing purpose, there is no injection current allowed on these pins.

7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins ⁽¹⁾	±2000	V
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins ⁽²⁾	±500	V

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _{DD}	Supply voltage ⁽²⁾	1.62		3.6	V
C _{VDD}	Capacitor placed between VDD and VSS ⁽¹⁾		10		uF
T _A	Ambient temperature	−40		125	°C
T _J	Max junction temperature			130	°C
f _{MCLK}	MCLK, CPUCLK, ULPCLK frequency with 0 flash wait states			24	MHz

- (1) Connect C_{VDD} between VDD/VSS, as close to the device pins as possible. A low-ESR capacitor with at least the specified value and tolerance of ±20% or better is required for C_{VDD}.
- (2) There is no dependency on MCLK frequency with respect to VDD recommended operating range.

7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		PACKAGE	VALUE	UNIT
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	VSSOP-20 (DGS20)	91.3	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		29.3	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance		48.3	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		0.7	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		47.9	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		N/A	°C/W
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	TSSOP-20 (PW20)	98.2	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		39.3	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance		50.0	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		5.6	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		49.5	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		N/A	°C/W
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	WQFN-20 (RUK)	52.9	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		55.5	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance		26.4	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		2.1	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		26.4	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		12.0	°C/W
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	SOT-16 (DYY)	117.1	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		54.5	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance		54.6	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		3.0	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		54.5	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		N/A	°C/W
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	SOT-8 (DDF)	142.3	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		65.7	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance		62.7	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		3.2	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		62.5	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		N/A	°C/W
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	WSON-8 (DSG)	70.7	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		85.6	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance		37.5	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		2.7	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		37.5	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		12.8	°C/W
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	DSBGA-8 (YCJ)	118.6	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance		0.9	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance		33.2	°C/W
Ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter		0.5	°C/W
Ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter		33.2	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance		N/A	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

7.5 Supply Current Characteristics

7.5.1 RUN/SLEEP Modes

VDD=3.3V. All inputs tied to 0V or VDD. Outputs do not source or sink any current. All peripherals are disabled.

PARAMETER		MCLK	-40°C		25°C		85°C		125°C		UNIT
			TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	
RUN Mode											
IDD _{RUN}	MCLK=SYSOSC, While(1), execute from flash	24MHz	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	mA
IDD _{RUN} , per MHz	MCLK=SYSOSC, While(1), execute from flash	24MHz	86	92	87	98	87	100	92	102	uA/Mhz
SLEEP Mode											
IDD _{SLEEP}	MCLK=SYSOSC, CPU is halted	24MHz	1115	1256	1132	1268	1149	1380	1214	1370	uA
IDD _{SLEEP}	MCLK=SYSOSC, CPU is halted	24MHz	46	52	47	53	48	58	51	57	uA/Mhz

7.5.2 STOP/STANDBY Modes

VDD=3.3V unless otherwise noted. All inputs tied to 0V or VDD. Outputs do not source or sink any current. All peripherals not noted are disabled.

PARAMETER		ULPCLK	-40°C		25°C		85°C		125°C		UNIT
			TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	
STOP Mode											
IDD_STOP0	SYSOSC=24MHz, DISABLESTOP=0	4MHz	598	680	609	685	622	750	662	775	uA
IDD_STOP2	SYSOSC off, DISABLESTOP=1, ULPCLK=LFCLK	32kHz	305	343	311	346	324	359	364	430	
STANDBY Mode											
IDD_STBY0	STOPCLKSTBY=0, TIMG8, TIMG14 and TIMA0 enabled	32kHz	3.8	8.3	5.1	14	17.8	35.4	57.4	93	uA
IDD_STBY1	STOPCLKSTBY=1, TIMG8, TIMG14 and TIMA0 enabled		3.4	8.5	5.1	14	17.5	35.1	57	93	
	STOPCLKSTBY=1, GPIOA enabled		3.4	8.5	5.0	14	17.5	35.2	57	93	

7.5.3 SHUTDOWN Mode

All inputs tied to 0V or VDD. Outputs do not source or sink any current. Core regulator is powered down.

PARAMETER		VDD	-40°C		25°C		85°C		125°C		UNIT
			TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	TYP	MAX	
IDD _{SHDN}	Supply current in SHUTDOWN mode	3.3V	140	320	200	350	428	932	1933	4680	nA

7.6 Power Supply Sequencing

7.6.1 Power Supply Ramp

Figure 7-1 gives the relationship of POR-, POR+, BOR0-, and BOR0+ during power-up and power-down.

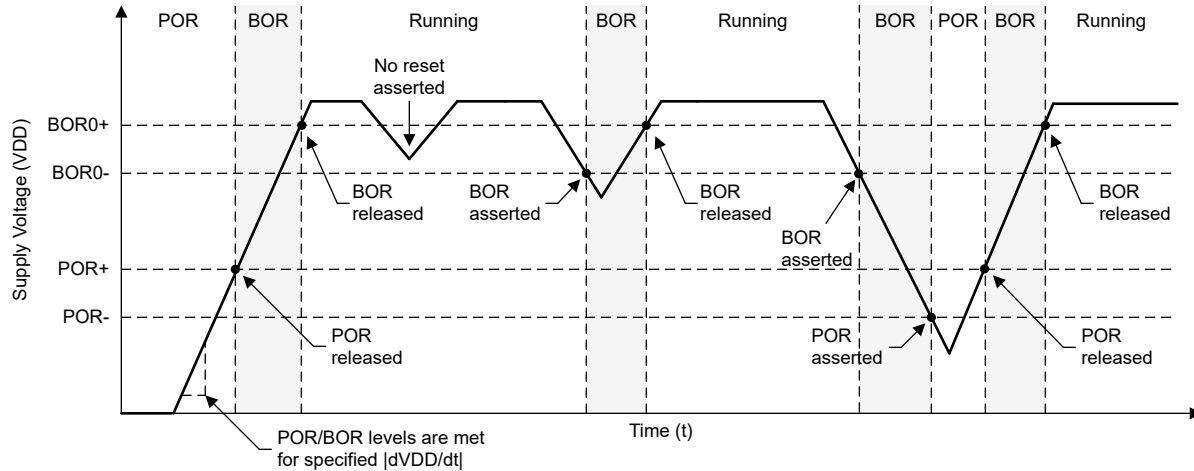


Figure 7-1. Power Cycle POR/BOR Conditions

7.6.2 POR and BOR

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
dVDD/dt	VDD (supply voltage) slew rate	Rising			0.1	V/us
		Falling ⁽¹⁾			0.01	
		Falling, STANDBY			0.1	V/ms
V _{POR+}	Power-on reset voltage level	Rising	0.92	1.284	1.59	V
V _{POR-}		Falling	0.87	1.236	1.54	V
V _{HYS, POR}	POR hysteresis		16	47	80	mV
V _{BOR0+, COLD}	Brown-out reset voltage level 0 (default level)	-40 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 25 °C Cold start, rising	1.50	1.56	1.63	V
		25 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 125 °C Cold start, rising	1.51	1.58	1.65	
V _{BOR0+}		Rising ⁽¹⁾	1.57	1.59	1.61	
V _{BOR0-}		Falling ⁽¹⁾	1.56	1.57	1.60	
V _{BOR0, STBY}	Brown-out reset voltage level 0 (default level)	STANDBY mode	1.52	1.57	1.60	V
V _{BOR1+}	Brown-out-reset voltage level 1	Rising ⁽¹⁾	2.15	2.17	2.23	V
V _{BOR1-}		Falling ⁽¹⁾	2.11	2.14	2.19	
V _{BOR1, STBY}	Brown-out-reset voltage level 1	STANDBY mode	2.07	2.14	2.19	V
V _{BOR2+}	Brown-out-reset voltage level 2	Rising ⁽¹⁾	2.74	2.77	2.83	V
V _{BOR2-}		Falling ⁽¹⁾	2.71	2.73	2.80	
V _{BOR2, STBY}	Brown-out-reset voltage level 2	STANDBY mode	2.67	2.73	2.80	V
V _{BOR3+}	Brown-out-reset voltage level 3	Rising ⁽¹⁾	2.88	2.96	3.04	V
V _{BOR3-}		Falling ⁽¹⁾	2.85	2.93	3.01	
V _{BOR3, STBY}	Brown-out-reset voltage level 3	STANDBY mode	2.83	2.92	3.00	V
V _{HYS, BOR}	Brown-out reset hysteresis	Level 0		14	18	mV
		Levels 1-3		34	41	
T _{PD, BOR}	BOR propagation delay	RUN/SLEEP/STOP mode			10	us
		STANDBY mode			100	us

(1) Device operating in RUN, SLEEP, or STOP mode.

7.7 Flash Memory Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply						
VDD _{PGM/ERASE}	Program and erase supply voltage		1.62		3.6	V
IDDERASE	Supply current from VDD during erase operation	Supply current delta			10	mA
IDDPGM	Supply current from VDD during program operation	Supply current delta			10	mA
Endurance						
NWEC(HI_ENDURANCE)	Erase/program cycle endurance for chosen 32 sectors of flash		100			k cycles
NE _(MAX)	Total erase operations before failure ⁽¹⁾		802			k erase operations
NW _(MAX)	Write operations per word line before sector erase ⁽²⁾				83	write operations
Retention						
t _{RET_85}	Flash memory data retention	-40°C ≤ T _j ≤ 85°C	60			years
t _{RET_105}	Flash memory data retention	-40°C ≤ T _j ≤ 105°C	11.4			years
Program and Erase Timing						
t _{PROG} (WORD, 64)	Program time for flash word ⁽³⁾			50	275	μs
t _{PROG} (SEC, 64)	Program time for 1kB sector ⁽⁴⁾			6.4		ms
t _{ERASE} (SEC)	Sector erase time	≤2k erase/program cycles, T _j ≥ 25°C		4	20	ms
t _{ERASE} (SEC)	Sector erase time	≤10k erase/program cycles, T _j ≥ 25°C		20	150	ms
t _{ERASE} (SEC)	Sector erase time	<10k erase/program cycles		20	200	ms
t _{ERASE} (BANK)	Bank erase time	<10k erase/program cycles		22	220	ms

- (1) Total number of cumulative erase operations supported by the flash before failure. A sector erase or bank erase operation is considered to be one erase operation.
- (2) Maximum number of write operations allowed per word line before the word line must be erased. If additional writes to the same word line are required, a sector erase is required once the maximum number of write operations per word line is reached.
- (3) Program time is defined as the time from when the program command is triggered until the command completion interrupt flag is set in the flash controller.
- (4) Sector program time is defined as the time from when the first word program command is triggered until the final word program command completes and the interrupt flag is set in the flash controller. This time includes the time needed for software to load each flash word (after the first flash word) into the flash controller during programming of the sector.

7.8 Timing Characteristics

VDD=3.3V, T_a=25 °C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Wakeup Timing						
t _{WAKE, SLEEP}	Wakeup time from SLEEP0 to RUN ⁽¹⁾			2.9		μs
t _{WAKE, SLEEP}	Wakeup time from SLEEP1 to RUN ⁽¹⁾			3.3		μs
t _{WAKE, SLEEP}	Wakeup time from SLEEP2 to RUN ⁽¹⁾			4.1		μs
t _{WAKE, STOP}	Wakeup time from STOP0 to RUN (SYSOSC enabled) ⁽¹⁾			14		μs
	Wakeup time from STOP2 to RUN (SYSOSC disabled) ⁽¹⁾			15		μs

7.8 Timing Characteristics (continued)

VDD=3.3V, T_a=25 °C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t _{WAKE, STBY}	Wakeup time from STANDBY to RUN (1)			20		us
t _{WAKE, STBY}	Wakeup time from STANDBY0 to RUN (1)			19		us
t _{WAKE, STBY}	Wakeup time from STANDBY1 to RUN (1)			19		us
t _{WAKE, SHDN}	Wakeup time from SHUTDOWN to RUN (1)			112		us
Asynchronous Fast Clock Request Timing						
t _{DELAY}	Delay time from edge of asynchronous request to first 24MHz MCLK edge	Mode is SLEEP1		0.4		us
t _{DELAY}	Delay time from edge of asynchronous request to first 24MHz MCLK edge	Mode is SLEEP2		1.2		us
t _{DELAY}	Delay time from edge of asynchronous request to first 24MHz MCLK edge	Mode is STOP0		0.1		us
t _{DELAY}	Delay time from edge of asynchronous request to first 24MHz MCLK edge	Mode is STOP2		1.2		us
t _{DELAY}	Delay time from edge of asynchronous request to first 24MHz MCLK edge	Mode is STANDBY0		4.9		us
t _{DELAY}	Delay time from edge of asynchronous request to first 24MHz MCLK edge	Mode is STANDBY1		5.0		us
Startup Timing						
t _{START, RESET}	Device cold start-up time from reset/power-up (2)			210		us
NRST Timing						
t _{RST, BOOTRST}	Pulse length on NRST pin to generate BOOTRST	ULPCLK≥4MHz		2		us
		ULPCLK=32kHz		100		us
t _{RST, POR}	Pulse length on NRST pin to generate POR			1		s

(1) The wake-up time is measured from the edge of an external wake-up signal (GPIO wake-up event) to the time that the first instruction of the user program is executed, with glitch filter disabled (FILTEREN=0x0).

(2) The start-up time is measured from the time that VDD crosses VBOR0+ (cold start-up) to the time that the first instruction of the user program is executed.

7.9 Clock Specifications

7.9.1 System Oscillator (SYSOSC)

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f _{SYSOSC}	Factory trimmed SYSOSC frequency	SYSOSCCFG.FREQ=00 (BASE)		24		MHz
f _{SYSOSC}	SYSOSC frequency accuracy when frequency correction loop (FCL) is enabled when the internal ROSC resistor is used (1) (2) (3)	SETUSEFCL=1, T _a = 25 °C	-1.2		1.2	%
		SETUSEFCL=1, 0 °C ≤ T _a ≤ 85 °C	-1.6		1.4	
		SETUSEFCL=1 -40 °C ≤ T _a ≤ 125 °C	-2		1.4	
f _{SYSOSC}	SYSOSC accuracy when frequency correction loop (FCL) is disabled, 24MHz	SETUSEFCL=0, SYSOSCCFG.FREQ=00, -40 °C ≤ T _a ≤ 125 °C	-2.5		2.5	%

7.9.1 System Oscillator (SYSOSC) (continued)

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{\text{settle, SYSOSC}}$	Settling time to target accuracy	SETUSEFCL=1			30	us

- (1) The SYSOSC frequency correction loop (FCL) enables high SYSOSC accuracy via an internal reference resistor when using the FCL. See the SYSOSC section of the technical reference manual for details on computing SYSOSC accuracy.
- (2) SYSOSC Accuracy is measured in the default power-up state, with MCLK = SYSOSC, and the CPU running a while(1) loop.
- (3) SYSOSC is measured with the internal FCC counter using an external 1ms pulse as the measurement trigger.

7.9.2 Low Frequency Oscillator (LFOSC)

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{LFOSC}	LFOSC frequency			32768		Hz
f_{LFOSC}	LFOSC accuracy	$-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-5		5	%
f_{LFOSC}	LFOSC accuracy	$-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-3		3	%
I_{LFOSC}	LFOSC current consumption			300		nA
$t_{\text{start, LFOSC}}$	LFOSC start-up time			1.7		ms

7.10 Digital IO

7.10.1 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IH}	High level input voltage	ODIO ⁽¹⁾	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$	0.7*VDD		5.5	V
		ODIO ⁽¹⁾	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 2.7\text{V}$	2		5.5	
		All I/O except ODIO & Reset	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$	0.7*VDD		VDD+0.3	
V_{IL}	Low level input voltage	ODIO	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$	-0.3		0.3*VDD	V
		ODIO	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 2.7\text{V}$	-0.3		0.8	
		All I/O except ODIO & Reset	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$	-0.3		0.3*VDD	
V_{HYS}	Hysteresis	ODIO		0.05*VDD			V
		All I/O except ODIO		0.1*VDD			
I_{lk}	High-Z leakage current	SDIO ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	$V_{\text{DD}} = 3\text{V}$			50	nA
R_{PU}	Pull up resistance	All I/O except ODIO	$V_{\text{IN}} = \text{VSS}$		40		k Ω
R_{PD}	Pull down resistance		$V_{\text{IN}} = \text{VDD}$		40		k Ω
C_{I}	Input capacitance		$V_{\text{DD}} = 3.3\text{V}$		5		pF
V_{OH}	High level output voltage	SDIO	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 2.7\text{V}$, $ I_{\text{IO}} $, max=6mA $V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.71\text{V}$, $ I_{\text{IO}} $, max=2mA $V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$, $ I_{\text{IO}} $, max=1.5mA $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD-0.4			V
			$V_{\text{DD}} \geq 2.7\text{V}$, $ I_{\text{IO}} $, max=6mA $V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.71\text{V}$, $ I_{\text{IO}} $, max=2mA $V_{\text{DD}} \geq 1.62\text{V}$, $ I_{\text{IO}} $, max=1.5mA $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	VDD-0.45			

7.10.1 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V _{OL}	Low level output voltage	SDIO	VDD ≥ 2.7V, I _{IO} , max = 6mA VDD ≥ 1.71V, I _{IO} , max = 2mA VDD ≥ 1.62V, I _{IO} , max = 1.5mA -40 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 25 °C			0.4	V
			VDD ≥ 2.7V, I _{IO} , max = 6mA VDD ≥ 1.71V, I _{IO} , max = 2mA VDD ≥ 1.62V, I _{IO} , max = 1.5mA -40 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 125 °C			0.45	
	Low level output voltage	ODIO	VDD ≥ 2.7V, I _{OL} , max = 8mA VDD ≥ 1.71V, I _{OL} , max = 4mA -40 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 25 °C			0.4	
			VDD ≥ 2.7V, I _{OL} , max = 8mA VDD ≥ 1.71V, I _{OL} , max = 4mA -40 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 125 °C			0.45	

(1) I/O Types: ODIO = 5V Tolerant Open-Drain, SDIO = Standard-Drive

(2) The leakage current is measured with VSS or VDD applied to the corresponding pin(s), unless otherwise noted.

(3) The leakage of the digital port pins is measured individually. The port pin is selected for input and the pullup/pulldown resistor is disabled.

7.10.2 Switching Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f _{max}	Port output frequency	SDIO ⁽¹⁾	VDD ≥ 1.71V, C _L = 20pF			24	MHz
		ODIO	VDD ≥ 1.71V, FM ⁺ , CL = 20pF - 100pF			1	
t _r , t _f	Output rise/fall time	SDIO	VDD ≥ 1.71V, CL = 20pF			3.5	ns
			VDD ≥ 2.7V, CL = 20pF			6.6	
t _f	Output fall time	ODIO	VDD ≥ 1.71V, FM ⁺ , CL = 20pF-100pF	20*VDD/5.5		120	ns

(1) I/O Types: ODIO = 5V Tolerant Open-Drain, SDIO = Standard-Drive

7.11 ADC

7.11.1 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted), all TYP values are measured at 25°C and all accuracy parameters are measured using 12-bit resolution mode (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V _{IN(ADC)}	Analog input voltage range ⁽¹⁾	Applies to all ADC analog input pins		0		VDD	V
V _{R+}	Positive ADC reference voltage	V _{R+} sourced from VDD			VDD		V
		V _{R+} sourced from internal reference (VREF)			VREF		V
V _{R-}	Negative ADC reference voltage				0		V
F _S	ADC sampling frequency	RES = 0x0 (12-bit mode), VDD Reference				1.5	MSPS
		RES = 0x1 (10-bit mode), VDD Reference				1.7	
		RES = 0x2 (8-bit mode), VDD Reference				2	
F _S	ADC sampling frequency	RES = 0x0 (12-bit mode), Internal Reference				0.866	MSPS
		RES = 0x1 (10-bit mode), Internal Reference				1	
		RES = 0x2 (8-bit mode), Internal Reference				1.2	
I _(ADC)	Operating supply current into VDD terminal ⁽²⁾	F _S = 1.5MSPS, V _{R+} = VDD			200	220	μA
		F _S = 0.856MSPS, V _{R+} = VREF = 2.5V (VREF power consumption included)			220	250	
C _{S/H}	ADC sample-and-hold capacitance				0.22		pF
R _{in}	ADC switch resistance				25		kΩ

7.11.1 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted), all TYP values are measured at 25°C and all accuracy parameters are measured using 12-bit resolution mode (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
ENOB	Effective number of bits	VDD reference ⁽³⁾	9.3	10.4		bit
		VDD reference with over sampling		12.2		
		Internal reference, $V_{R+} = V_{REF} = 2.5V$	9.4	9.8		
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	VDD reference ⁽³⁾		64		dB
		VDD reference with over sampling		75		
		Internal reference, $V_{R+} = V_{REF} = 2.5V$		61		
PSRR _{DC}	Power supply rejection ratio, DC	VDD = VDD _(min) to VDD _(max) Internal reference, $V_{R+} = V_{REF} = 2.5V$		61		dB
T _{wakeup}	ADC Wakeup Time	Assumes internal reference is active			5	us
V _{SupplyMon}	Supply Monitor voltage divider (VDD/3) accuracy	ADC input channel: Supply Monitor ⁽⁴⁾	-0.6		+2.5	%
I _{SupplyMon}	Supply Monitor voltage divider current consumption	ADC input channel: Supply Monitor		10		uA

- (1) The analog input voltage range must be within the selected ADC reference voltage range V_{R+} to V_{R-} for valid conversion results.
- (2) The internal reference (VREF) supply current is not included in current consumption parameter I(ADC).
- (3) VDD reference specifications are measured with $V_{R+} = VDD = 3.3V$ and $V_{R-} = VSS = 0V$
- (4) Analog power supply monitor. Analog input on channel 15 is disconnected and is internally connected to the voltage divider which is VDD/3.

7.11.2 Switching Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f _{ADCCLK}	ADC clock frequency		12		24	MHz
t _{ADC trigger}	Software trigger minimum width		3			ADCCLK cycles
t _{Sample_step}	Sampling time for step input	12-bit mode, $R_S = 50\Omega$, $C_{pext} = 10pF$	0.166			μs
t _{Sample_SupplyMon}	Sample time with Supply Monitor (VDD/3)		3			μs

7.11.3 Linearity Parameters

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted), all TYP values are measured at 25°C and all linearity parameters are measured using 12-bit resolution mode (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
E _I	Integral linearity error (INL)	VDD reference, 10-bit ⁽²⁾	-1.0		+1.0	LSB
		VDD reference, 12-bit ⁽²⁾	-4.0		+4.0	LSB
E _D	Differential linearity error (DNL)	VDD reference, 10-bit ⁽²⁾	-1.0		+1.0	LSB
		VDD reference, 12-bit ⁽²⁾	-1.0		+4.0	LSB
E _O	Offset error	VDD reference, 10-bit ⁽²⁾	-3		3	mV
		VDD reference, 12-bit ⁽²⁾	-3		3	mV
E _G	Gain error	VDD reference, 10-bit ⁽²⁾	-5		5	LSB
		VDD reference, 12-bit ⁽²⁾	-25		25	LSB

- (1) Total Unadjusted Error (TUE) can be calculated from E_I, E_O, and E_G using the following formula: $TUE = \sqrt{E_I^2 + |E_O|^2 + E_G^2}$
Note: You must convert all of the errors into the same unit, usually LSB, for the above equation to be accurate
- (2) VDD reference specifications are measured with $V_{R+} = VDD$ and $V_{R-} = VSS = 0V$.

7.11.4 Typical Connection Diagram

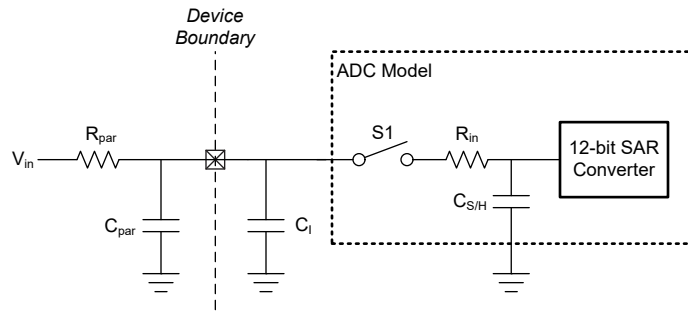


Figure 7-2. ADC Input Network

1. Refer to [ADC Electrical Characteristics](#) for the values of R_{in} and $C_{S/H}$
2. Refer to [Digital IO Electrical Characteristics](#) for the value of C_I
3. C_{par} and R_{par} represent the parasitic capacitance and resistance of the external ADC input circuitry

Use the following equations to solve for the minimum sampling time (T) required for an ADC conversion:

1. $\tau = (R_{par} + R_{in}) \times C_{S/H} + R_{par} \times (C_{par} + C_I)$
2. $K = \ln(2^n / \text{Settling error}) - \ln((C_{par} + C_I) / C_{S/H})$
3. $T \text{ (minimum sampling time)} = K \times \tau$

7.12 Temperature Sensor

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
TS _{TRIM}	Factory trim temperature ⁽²⁾	ADC and VREF configuration: RES=0 (12-bit mode), VRSEL=2h (VREF=1.4V), ADC t _{sample} =10μs	27	30	33	°C
TS _c	Temperature coefficient	-40°C ≤ T _j ≤ 130°C	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	mV/°C
t _{SET, TS}	Temperature sensor settling time ⁽³⁾	ADC and VREF configuration: RES=0 (12-bit mode), VRSEL=2h (VREF=1.4V), ADC CHANNEL=11		2.5	10	us

- (1) Effective absolute temperature accuracy may be computed by combining the relative temperature accuracy together with the trim accuracy, and accounting for any analog to digital conversion error.
- (2) Higher absolute accuracy may be achieved through user calibration.
- (3) This is the minimum required ADC sampling time when measuring the temperature sensor.

7.13 VREF

7.13.1 Voltage Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VDD _{min}	Minimum supply voltage needed for VREF operation	BUFCNFIG = 1	1.62			V
		BUFCNFIG = 0	2.7			
VREF	Voltage reference output voltage	BUFCNFIG = 1	1.38	1.4	1.42	V
		BUFCNFIG = 0	2.46	2.5	2.54	

7.13.2 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{VREF}	VREF operating supply current (this spec is an estimation and will be more reliable once the IP is further in the design phase)	BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}, No load	BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}, No load.		80	100	μA
TC_{VREF}	Temperature coefficient of VREF ⁽¹⁾	BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}	BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}			80	ppm/°C
TC_{drift}	Long term VREF drift	Time = 1000 hours, BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}, T = 25°C	Time = 1000 hours, BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}, T = 25°C			300	ppm
$T_{startup}$	VREF startup time	BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}, VDD = 2.7 V	BUFCONFIG = {0, 1}, VDD = 2.7 V			10	us

(1) The temperature coefficient of the VREF output is the sum of TC_{VRBUF} and the temperature coefficient of the internal bandgap reference.

7.14 I2C

7.14.1 I2C Characteristics

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

PARAMETERS		TEST CONDITIONS	Standard mode		Fast mode		Fast mode plus		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
f_{I2C}	I2C input clock frequency	I2C in Power Domain0		24		24		24	MHz
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency			100		400		1000	kHz
$t_{HD,STA}$	Hold time (repeated) START		4		0.6		0.26		us
t_{LOW}	LOW period of the SCL clock		4.7		1.3		0.5		us
t_{HIGH}	High period of the SCL clock		4		0.6		0.26		us
$t_{SU,STA}$	Setup time for a repeated START		4.7		0.6		0.26		us
$t_{HD,DAT}$	Data hold time		0		0		0		ns
$t_{SU,DAT}$	Data setup time		250		100		50		ns
$t_{SU,STO}$	Setup time for STOP		4		0.6		0.26		us
t_{BUF}	bus free time between a STOP and START condition		4.7		1.3		0.5		us
$t_{VD,DAT}$	data valid time			3.45		0.9		0.45	us
$t_{VD,ACK}$	data valid acknowledge time			3.45		0.9		0.45	us

7.14.2 I2C Filter

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

PARAMETERS		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{SP}	Pulse duration of spikes suppressed by input filter	AGFSELx = 0		6	35	ns
f_{SP}	Pulse duration of spikes suppressed by input filter	AGFSELx = 1		14	35	ns
f_{SP}	Pulse duration of spikes suppressed by input filter	AGFSELx = 2		22	60	ns
f_{SP}	Pulse duration of spikes suppressed by input filter	AGFSELx = 3		35	90	ns

7.14.3 I²C Timing Diagram

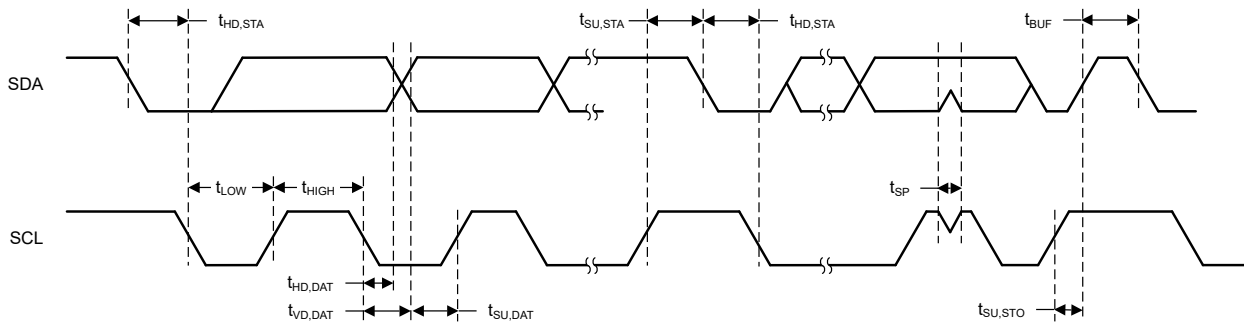


Figure 7-3. I2C Timing Diagram

7.15 SPI

7.15.1 SPI

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

PARAMETERS		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SPI						
f_{SPI}	SPI clock frequency	Clock max speed = 24MHz 1.62 < VDD < 3.6V Controller and Peripheral mode			12 ⁽⁴⁾	MHz
DC _{SCK}	SCK Duty Cycle		40	50	60	%
Controller						
$t_{SCLK_H/L}$	SCLK High or Low time		$(t_{SPI}/2) - 1$	$t_{SPI} / 2$	$(t_{SPI}/2) + 1$	ns
t_{CS_LEAD}	CS lead-time, CS active to clock	SPH=0	1 SPI Clock			ns
t_{CS_LEAD}	CS lead-time, CS active to clock	SPH=1	1/2 SPI Clock			
t_{CS_LAG}	CS lag time, Last clock to CS inactive	SPH=0	1/2 SPI Clock			ns
t_{CS_LAG}	CS lag time, Last clock to CS inactive	SPH=1	1 SPI Clock			
t_{CS_ACC}	CS access time, CS active to PICO data out				1/2 SPI Clock	ns
t_{CS_DIS}	CS disable time, CS inactive to PICO high impedance				1 SPI Clock	ns
t_{SU_CI}	POCI input data setup time ⁽¹⁾	2.7 < VDD < 3.6V, delayed sampling enabled	1			ns
		1.62 < VDD < 2.7V, delayed sampling enabled	1			
t_{SU_CI}	POCI input data setup time ⁽¹⁾	2.7 < VDD < 3.6V, no delayed sampling	28			ns
		1.62 < VDD < 2.7V, no delayed sampling	35			
t_{HD_CI}	POCI input data hold time	delayed sampling enabled	37			ns
t_{HD_CI}	POCI input data hold time	no delayed sampling	0			
t_{VALID_CO}	PICO output data valid time ⁽²⁾				10	ns
t_{HD_CO}	PICO output data hold time ⁽³⁾		1			ns
Peripheral						
t_{CS_LEAD}	CS lead-time, CS active to clock		14			ns
t_{CS_LAG}	CS lag time, Last clock to CS inactive		0			ns

7.15.1 SPI (continued)

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

PARAMETERS		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{CS,ACC}$	CS access time, CS active to POCI data out				31	ns
$t_{CS,DIS}$	CS disable time, CS inactive to POCI high impedance				31	ns
$t_{SU,PI}$	PICO input data setup time		9			ns
$t_{HD,PI}$	PICO input data hold time		1			ns
$t_{VALID,PO}$	POCI output data valid time ⁽²⁾	$2.7 < VDD < 3.6V$			34	ns
$t_{VALID,PO}$	POCI output data valid time ⁽²⁾	$1.62 < VDD < 2.7V$			41	ns
$t_{HD,PO}$	POCI output data hold time ⁽³⁾		5			ns

- (1) The POCI input data setup time can be fully compensated when delayed sampling feature is enabled.
- (2) Specifies the time to drive the next valid data to the output after the output changing SCLK clock edge
- (3) Specifies how long data on the output is valid after the output changing SCLK clock edge
- (4) $f_{SPIClk} = 1/2(t_{LO}/HI)$ with $t_{LO}/HI = \max(t_{VALID,CO} + t_{SU,PI}, t_{SU,CI} + t_{VALID,PO})$.

7.15.2 SPI Timing Diagrams

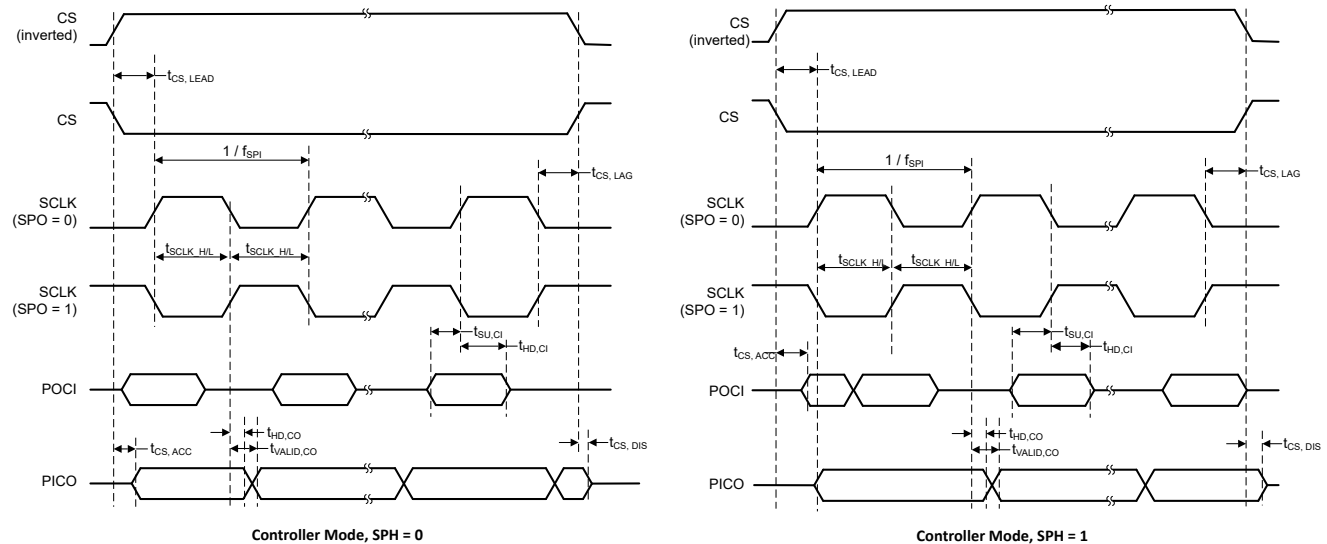


Figure 7-4. SPI Timing Diagram - Controller Mode

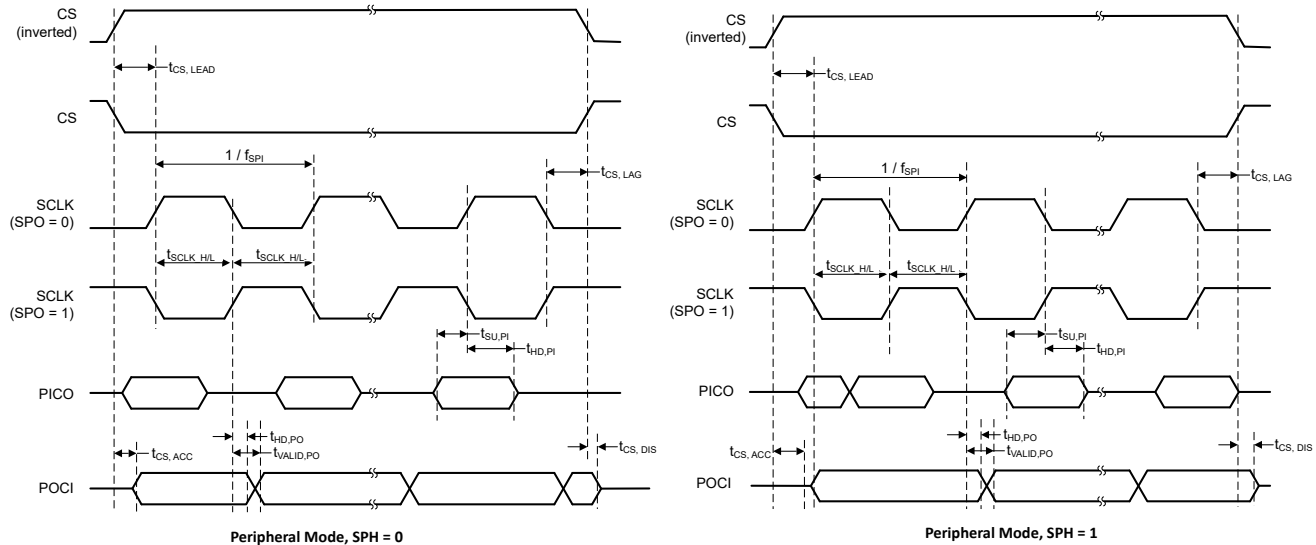


Figure 7-5. SPI Timing Diagram - Peripheral Mode

7.16 UART

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

PARAMETERS		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{UART}	UART input clock frequency				24	MHz
f_{BITCLK}	BITCLK clock frequency (equals baud rate in MBaud)				3	MHz
t_{SP}	Pulse duration of spikes suppressed by input filter ⁽¹⁾	AGFSELx = 0		6	35	ns
		AGFSELx = 1		14	35	ns
		AGFSELx = 2		22	60	ns
		AGFSELx = 3		35	90	ns

- (1) Pulses on the UART receive input (RX) that are shorter than the UART receive deglitch time are suppressed. Thus the selected deglitch time can limit the maximum useable baud rate. To ensure that pulses are correctly recognized, their duration should exceed the maximum specification of the deglitch time.

7.17 TIMx

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

PARAMETERS		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{res}	Timer resolution time	$f_{\text{TIMxCLK}} = 24\text{MHz}$	41.67			ns
			1			t_{TIMxCLK}

7.18 Emulation and Debug

7.18.1 SWD Timing

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{SWD}	SWD frequency			10	MHz

8 Detailed Description

The following sections describe all of the components that make up the devices in this data sheet. The peripherals integrated into these devices are configured by software through Memory Mapped Registers (MMRs). For more details, see the corresponding chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.1 CPU

The CPU subsystem (MCPUSS) implements an Arm Cortex-M0+ CPU and interrupt management features. The Arm Cortex-M0+ is a cost-optimized 32-bit CPU that delivers high performance and low power to embedded applications. Key features of the CPU Sub System include:

- Arm Cortex-M0+ CPU supports clock frequencies from 32kHz to 24MHz
 - ARMv6-M Thumb instruction set (little endian) with 32-cycle 32x32 slow multiply instruction
- Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC) with 4 programmable priority levels and tail chaining

8.2 Operating Modes

MSPM0C MCUs provide five main operating modes (power modes) to allow for optimization of the device power consumption based on application requirements. In order of decreasing power, the modes are: RUN, SLEEP, STOP, STANDBY, and SHUTDOWN. The CPU is active executing code in RUN mode. Peripheral interrupt events can wake the device from SLEEP, STOP, or STANDBY mode to the RUN mode. SHUTDOWN mode completely disables the internal core regulator to minimize power consumption, and wake is only possible via NRST or SWD. RUN, SLEEP, STOP, and STANDBY modes also include several configurable policy options (for example, RUN.x) for balancing performance with power consumption.

To further balance performance and power consumption, MSPM0C devices implement two power domains: **PD1** (for the CPU, memories, and high performance peripherals), and **PD0** (for low speed, low power peripherals).

- **PD1** is always powered in RUN and SLEEP modes, but is disabled in all other modes.
- **PD0** is always powered in RUN, SLEEP, STOP, and STANDBY modes.
- PD1 and PD0 are both disabled in SHUTDOWN mode.

8.2.1 Functionality by Operating Mode (MSPM0C110x)

[Table 8-1](#) lists the supported functionality in each operating mode.

Functional key:

- **EN**: The function is enabled in the specified mode.
- **DIS**: The function is disabled (either clock or power gated) in the specified mode, but the function's configuration is retained.
- **OPT**: The function is optional in the specified mode, and remains enabled if configured to be enabled.
- **NS**: The function is not automatically disabled in the specified mode, but use of the function is not supported.
- **OFF**: The function is fully powered off in the specified mode, and no configuration information is retained.

Table 8-1. Supported Functionality by Operating Mode

Operating Mode		RUN			SLEEP			STOP		STANDBY		SHUTDOWN
		RUN0	RUN1	RUN2	SLEEP0	SLEEP1	SLEEP2	STOP0	STOP2	STANDBY0	STANDBY1	
Oscillators	SYSOSC	EN	EN	DIS	EN	EN	DIS	OPT ⁽¹⁾	DIS	DIS	DIS	OFF
	LFOSC	EN										OFF

Table 8-1. Supported Functionality by Operating Mode (continued)

Operating Mode		RUN			SLEEP			STOP		STANDBY		SHUTDOWN
		RUN0	RUN1	RUN2	SLEEP0	SLEEP1	SLEEP2	STOP0	STOP2	STANDBY0	STANDBY1	
Clocks	CPUCLK	24M	32k	32k	DIS							OFF
	MCLK to PD1	24M	32k	32k	24M	32k	32k	DIS				OFF
	ULPCLK to PD0	24M	32k	32k	24M	32k	32k	4M ⁽¹⁾	32k	DIS	OFF	
	ULPCLK to TIMG14, TIMG8	24M	32k	32k	24M	32k	32k	4M ⁽¹⁾	32k		OFF	
	MFCLK	OPT	DIS		OPT	DIS		OPT	DIS		OFF	
	LFCLK	32k									DIS	OFF
	LFCLK to TIMG14, TIMG8	32k										OFF
	MCLK Monitor	OPT									DIS	OFF
PMU	POR Monitor	EN										
	BOR Monitor	EN										OFF
	Core Regulator	Full drive							Low drive		OFF	
Core Functions	CPU	EN			DIS							OFF
	DMA	OPT						NS (triggers supported)				OFF
	Flash	EN						OPT		DIS		OFF
	SRAM	EN						OPT		DIS		OFF
PD1 Peripherals	SPI0	OPT						DIS				OFF
	CRC	OPT						DIS				OFF
PD0 Peripherals	TIMA0	OPT										OFF
	TIMG8	OPT										OFF
	TIMG14	OPT										OFF
	UART0	OPT									OPT ⁽²⁾	OFF
	I2C0	OPT									OPT ⁽²⁾	OFF
	GPIOA	OPT									OPT ⁽²⁾	OFF
	WWDT0	OPT									DIS	OFF
Analog	ADC0	OPT							NS (triggers supported)			OFF
	VREF	OPT							NS			OFF
	Temperature Sensor	OPT								NS		OFF
IOMUX and IO Wakeup		EN										DIS
Wake Sources		N/A			ANY IRQ			PD0 IRQ				NRST, SWD

(1) If STOP0 is entered from RUN1 (SYSOSC enabled but MCLK sourced from LFCLK), SYSOSC remains enabled as it was in RUN1, and ULPCLK remains at 32kHz as it was in RUN1. If STOP0 is entered from RUN2 (SYSOSC was disabled and MCLK was sourced from LFCLK), SYSOSC remains disabled as it was in RUN2, and ULPCLK remains at 32kHz as it was in RUN2.

(2) When using the STANDBY1 policy for STANDBY, only TIMG8, TIMG14 and TIMA0 are clocked. Other PD0 peripherals can generate an asynchronous fast clock request upon external activity but are not actively clocked.

8.3 Power Management Unit (PMU)

The power management unit (PMU) generates the internally regulated core supplies for the device and provides supervision of the external supply (VDD). The PMU also contains the bandgap voltage reference used by the PMU itself as well as analog peripherals. Key features of the PMU include:

- Power-on reset (POR) supply monitor

- Brown-out reset (BOR) supply monitor with early warning capability using three programmable thresholds
- Core regulator with support for RUN, SLEEP, STOP, and STANDBY operating modes to dynamically balance performance with power consumption
- Parity-protected trim to immediately generate a power-on reset (POR) in the event that a power management trim is corrupted

For more details, see the PMU chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.4 Clock Module (CKM)

The clock module provides the following oscillators:

- **LFOSC**: Internal low-frequency oscillator (32kHz)
- **SYSOSC**: Internal high-frequency oscillator (24MHz)
- **LFCKIN** : low-frequency digital clock input (32KHz)
- **HFCKIN**: high-frequency digital clock input (4 to 24MHz)

The following clocks are distributed by the clock module for use by the processor, bus, and peripherals:

- **MCLK**: Main system clock for PD1 peripherals, derived from SYSOSC or LFCLK, active in RUN and SLEEP modes
- **CPUCLK**: Clock for the processor (derived from MCLK), active in RUN mode
- **ULPCLK**: Ultra-low power clock for PD0 peripherals, active in RUN, SLEEP, STOP, and STANDBY modes
- **MFCLK**: 4MHz fixed mid-frequency clock for peripherals, available in RUN, SLEEP, and STOP modes
- **LFCLK**: 32kHz fixed low-frequency clock for peripherals or MCLK, active in RUN, SLEEP, STOP, and STANDBY modes
- **ADCCLK**: ADC clock, available in RUN, SLEEP and STOP modes
- **CLK_OUT**: Used to output a clock externally, available in RUN, SLEEP, STOP, and STANDBY modes

For more details, see the CKM chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.5 DMA

The direct memory access (DMA) controller allows movement of data from one memory address to another without CPU intervention. For example, the DMA can be used to move data from ADC conversion memory to SRAM. The DMA reduces system power consumption by allowing the CPU to remain in low power mode, without having to awaken to move data to or from a peripheral.

The DMA in these devices support the following key features:

- 1 DMA transfer channel
- Direct peripheral to DMA trigger is supported only from ADC.
- Byte (8-bit), short word (16-bit), word (32-bit) and long word (64-bit) or mixed byte and word transfer capability
- Transfer counter block size supports up to 64k transfers of any data type
- Configurable DMA transfer trigger selection

[Table 8-2](#) lists the available triggers for the DMA which are configured using the DMATCTL.DMATSEL control bits in the DMA memory mapped registers.

Table 8-2. DMA Trigger Mapping

TRIGGER 0:6	SOURCE
0	Software
1	Generic Subscriber 0 (FSUB_0)
2	Generic Subscriber 1 (FSUB_1)
3	ADC0 Publisher 2

8.6 Events

The event manager transfers digital events from one entity (for example, a peripheral) to another (for example, a second peripheral, the DMA or the CPU). The event manager implements event transfer through a defined set of event publishers (generators) and subscribers (receivers) that are interconnected through an event fabric containing a combination of static and programmable routes.

Events that are transferred by the event manager include:

- Peripheral event transferred to the CPU as an interrupt request (IRQ) (Static Event)
 - Example: GPIO interrupt is sent to the CPU
- Peripheral event transferred to the DMA as a DMA trigger (DMA Event)
 - Example: ADC trigger to DMA to request a DMA transfer
- Peripheral event transferred to another peripheral to directly trigger an action in hardware (Generic Event)
 - Example: TIMx timer peripheral publishes a periodic event to the ADC subscriber port, and the ADC uses the event to trigger start-of-sampling

For more details, see the Event chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

Table 8-3. Generic Event Channels

A generic route is a point-to-point (1:1) route in which the peripheral publishing the event is configured to use the available generic route channel to publish the event to another entity. An entity can be another peripheral, a generic DMA trigger event, or a generic CPU event.

CHANID	Generic Route Channel Selection	Channel Type
0	No generic event channel selected	N/A
1	Generic event channel 1 selected	1 : 1

8.7 Memory

8.7.1 Memory Organization

[Table 8-4](#) summarizes the memory map of the devices. For more information about the memory region detail, see the *Platform Memory Map* section in the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

Table 8-4. Memory Organization

Memory Region	Subregion	MSPM0C1103, MSPS003F3	MSPM0C1104, MSPS003F4
Code (Flash)	Flash	8KB 0x0000.0000 to 0x0000.1FFF	16KB 0x0000.0000 to 0x0000.3FFF
SRAM (SRAM)	SRAM	1KB 0x2000.0000 to 0x2000.03FF	1KB 0x2000.0000 to 0x2000.03FF
Peripheral	Peripherals	0x4000.0000 to 0x40FF.FFFF	0x4000.0000 to 0x40FF.FFFF
	Flash	0x0040.0000 to 0x0040.1FFF	0x0040.0000 to 0x0040.3FFF
	NONMAIN ⁽¹⁾	512 bytes 0x41C0.0000 to 0x41C0.0200	512 bytes 0x41C0.0000 to 0x41C0.0200
	FACTORY	0x41C4.0000 to 0x41C4.0080	0x41C4.0000 to 0x41C4.0080
Subsystem		0x6000.0000 to 0x7FFF.FFFF	0x6000.0000 to 0x7FFF.FFFF
System PPB		0xE000.0000 to 0xE00F.FFFF	0xE000.0000 to 0xE00F.FFFF

- (1) Modifying the NONMAIN configuration region can result in permanent device lockout if the region is not reprogrammed with a valid configuration. Valid configurations must include accurate CRC values and appropriate debug policies in order to maintain device access.

8.7.2 Peripheral File Map

[Table 8-5](#) lists the available peripherals and the register base address for each.

Table 8-5. Peripherals Summary

PERIPHERAL NAME	BASE ADDRESS	SIZE
VREF	0x40030000	0x2000
WWDTO	0x40080000	0x2000
TIMG14	0x40084000	0x2000
TIMG8	0x40090000	0x2000
GPIO0	0x400A0000	0x2000
SYSCTL	0x400AF000	0x3000
DEBUGSS	0x400C7000	0x2000
EVENT	0x400C9000	0x3000
FLASHCTL	0x400CD000	0x2000
I2C0	0x400F0000	0x2000
UART0	0x40108000	0x2000
MCPUSS	0x40400000	0x2000
WUC	0x40424000	0x1000
IOMUX	0x40428000	0x2000
DMA	0x4042A000	0x2000
CRC	0x40440000	0x2000
SPI0	0x40468000	0x2000
ADC0	0x40004000	0x2000
TIMA0	0x40860000	0x2000
ADC0 ⁽¹⁾	0x4055A000	0x2000

(1) Aliased region of ADC0 memory-mapped registers

8.7.3 Peripheral Interrupt Vector

Table 8-6 shows the IRQ number and the interrupt group number for each peripherals. There is only one group GROUP0 in this device.

Table 8-6. Interrupt Vector Number

PERIPHERAL NAME	NVIC IRQ	GROUP0 IIDX
WWDTO	0	0
DEBUGSS	0	2
NVMNW	0	3
SYSCTL	0	6
GPIO0	1	-
TIMG8	2	-
ADC	4	-
SPI0	9	-
UART0	15	-
TIMG14	16	-
TIMA0	18	-
I2C0	24	-
DMA	31	-

8.8 Flash Memory

A single bank of nonvolatile flash memory is provided for storing executable program code and application data.

Key features of the flash include:

- In-circuit program and erase operations supported across the entire recommended supply range
- Small 1KB sector sizes (minimum erase resolution of 1KB)
- Up to 100000 program and erase cycles

For a complete description of the flash memory, see the NVM chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.9 SRAM

MSPM0Cxx MCUs include a low-power high-performance SRAM memory with zero wait state access across the supported CPU frequency range of the device. SRAM memory can be used for storing volatile information such as the call stack, heap, global data, and code. The SRAM memory content is fully retained in RUN, SLEEP, STOP, and STANDBY operating modes and is lost in SHUTDOWN mode. A write protection mechanism is provided to allow the application to dynamically write protect the SRAM memory with 1KB resolution. Write protection is useful when placing executable code into SRAM to provide a level of protection against unintentional overwrites of code by either the CPU or DMA. Placing code in SRAM can improve performance of critical loops by enabling zero wait state operation and lower power consumption.

8.10 GPIO

The general purpose input/output (GPIO) peripheral lets the application write data out and read data in through the device pins. Through the use of the Port A GPIO peripheral, these devices support up to 18 GPIO pins.

The key features of the GPIO module include:

- 0 wait state MMR access from CPU
- Set, clear, or toggle multiple bits without the need of a read-modify-write construct in software
- User controlled input filtering

8.11 IOMUX

The IOMUX peripheral enables IO pad configuration and controls digital data flow to and from the device pins. The key features of the IOMUX include:

- IO pad configuration registers allow for programmable drive strength, speed, pullup or pulldown, and more
- Digital pin muxing allows for multiple peripheral signals to be routed to the same IO pad
- Pin functions and capabilities are user-configured using the PINCM register

For more details, see the IOMUX chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.12 ADC

The 12-bit analog-to-digital converter (ADC) module in these devices support fast 12-bit conversions with single-ended inputs.

ADC features include:

- 12-bit output resolution at up to 1.5-Msps with greater than 10-bit ENOB
- Up to 10 external input channels
- Internal channels for temperature sensing, supply monitoring, and analog signal chain
- Software selectable reference:
 - Configurable internal dedicated ADC reference voltage of 1.4V and 2.5V (VREF)
 - MCU supply voltage (VDD)
- Operates in RUN, SLEEP, and STOP modes and supports triggers from STANDBY mode

Table 8-7. ADC0 Channel Mapping

CHANNEL[0:7]	SIGNAL NAME	CHANNEL[8:15]	SIGNAL NAME
0	A0	8	A8
1	A1	9	A9
2	A2	10	-
3	A3	11	<i>Temperature Sensor</i>
4	A4	12	<i>VREF</i>
5	A5	13	-
6	A6	14	-
7	A7	15	<i>Supply/Battery Monitor</i>

Italicized signal names are internal to the SoC. These signals are used for internal peripheral interconnections.

For more details, see the ADC chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.13 Temperature Sensor

The temperature sensor provides a voltage output that changes linearly with device temperature. The temperature sensor output is internally connected to one of ADC input channels to enable a temperature-to-digital conversion.

A unit-specific single-point calibration value for the temperature sensor is provided in the factory constants memory region. This calibration value represents the ADC conversion result (in ADC code format) corresponding to the temperature sensor being measured in 12-bit mode with the 1.4V internal VREF at the factory trim temperature (TS_{TRIM}). This calibration value can be used with the temperature sensor temperature coefficient (TS_C) to estimate the device temperature. See the temperature sensor section of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#) for guidance on estimating the device temperature with the factory trim value.

8.14 VREF

The voltage reference module (VREF) in these devices contains a configurable voltage reference buffer dedicated for the on-board ADC.

VREF features include:

- 1.4V and 2.5V user-selectable internal references
- Internal reference supports ADC operation up to 1MSPS at 10-bit mode

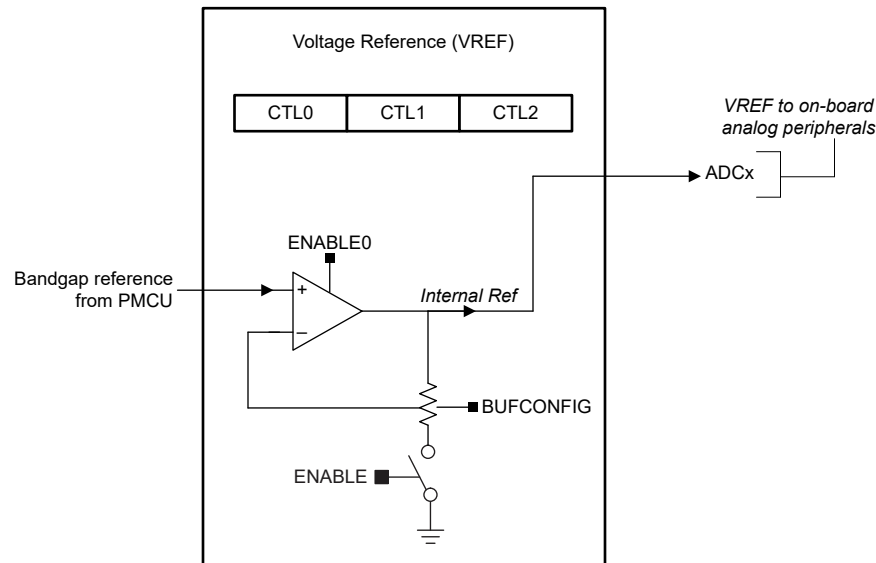


Figure 8-1. VREF module

For more details, see the VREF chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.15 Security

This device offers several security features, including:

- Debug security
- Unique Die ID
- Flash write-erase protection
- Cyclic redundancy checker (CRC-16) with support for custom polynomial

For more details, see the Security chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.16 CRC

The cyclical redundancy check (CRC) module provides a signature for an input data sequence. Key features of the CRC module include:

- Support for 16-bit CRC based on CRC16-CCITT
- Support for bit reversal

For more details, see the CRC chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.17 UART

The UART peripherals provide the following key features:

- Standard asynchronous communication bits for start, stop, and parity
- Fully programmable serial interface

- 5, 6, 7, or 8 data bits
- Even, odd, stick, or no-parity bit generation and detection
- 1 or 2 stop bit generation
- Line-break detection
- Glitch filter on the input signals
- Programmable baud rate generation with oversampling by 16, 8, or 3
- Local Interconnect Network (LIN) mode support
- Separated 4-entry transmit and receive FIFOs
- Support transmit and receive loopback mode operation
- See [Table 8-8](#) for detail information on supported protocols

Table 8-8. UART Features

UART FEATURES	UART0 (Extend)
Active in stop and standby modes	Yes
Separate transmit and receive FIFOs	Yes
Support hardware flow control	Yes
Support 9-bit configuration	Yes
Support LIN mode	Yes
Support DALI	Yes
Support IrDA	Yes
Support ISO7816 Smart Card	Yes
Support Manchester coding	Yes

For more details, see the UART chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.18 SPI

The serial peripheral interface (SPI) peripherals in these devices support the following key features:

- Support ULPCCLK/2 bit rate and up to 12 Mbits/s in both controller and peripheral modes
- Configurable as a controller or a peripheral
- Configurable chip select for both controller and peripheral
- Programmable clock prescaler and bit rate
- Programmable data frame size from 4 bits to 16 bits (controller mode)
- Programmable data frame size from 7 bits to 16 bits (peripheral mode)
- Separated 4-entry transmit and receive FIFOs
- Supports TI mode, Motorola mode, and National Microwire format

For more details, see the SPI chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.19 I2C

The inter-integrated circuit interface (I²C) peripherals in these devices provide bidirectional data transfer with other I2C devices on the bus and support the following key features:

- 7-bit and 10-bit addressing mode with multiple 7-bit target addresses
- Multiple-controller transmitter or receiver mode
- Target receiver or transmitter mode with configurable clock stretching
- Support Standard-mode (Sm), with a bit rate up to 100 kbit/s
- Support Fast-mode (Fm), with a bit rate up to 400 kbit/s
- Support Fast-mode Plus (Fm+), with a bit rate up to 1 Mbit/s
- Separated 4-entry transmit and receive FIFOs
- Support SMBus 3.0 with PEC, ARP, timeout detection, and host support
- Wakeup from low-power mode on address match
- Support analog and digital glitch filter for input signal glitch suppression

For more details, see the I2C chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.20 WWDT

The windowed watchdog timer (WWDT) can be used to supervise the operation of the device, specifically code execution. The WWDT can be used to generate a reset or an interrupt if the application software does not successfully reset the watchdog within a specified window of time. Key features of the WWDT include:

- 25-bit counter
- Programmable clock divider
- Eight software selectable watchdog timer periods
- Eight software selectable window sizes
- Support for stopping the WWDT automatically when entering a sleep mode
- Interval timer mode for applications which do not require watchdog functionality

For more details, see the WWDT chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#)

8.21 Timers (TIMx)

The timer peripherals in these devices support the following key features. For specific configuration, see [Table 8-9](#).

Specific features for the **general-purpose timer (TIMGx)** include:

- 16-bit down, up/down, or up counter with repeat-reload mode
- Selectable and configurable clock source
- 8-bit programmable prescaler to divide the counter clock frequency
- Two independent channels for
 - Output compare
 - Input capture
 - PWM output
 - One-shot mode
- Support quadrature encoder interface (QEI) for positioning and movement sensing
- Support synchronization and cross trigger among different TIMx instances in the same power domain
- Support interrupt trigger generation and cross peripherals (such as ADC) trigger capability
- Cross-trigger event logic for Hall sensor inputs

Specific features for the **advanced timer (TIMAx)** include:

- 16-bit down or up-down counter, with repeat-reload mode
- Selectable and configurable clock source
- 8-bit programmable prescaler to divide the counter clock frequency
- Repeat counter to generate an interrupt or event only after a given number of cycles of the counter
- Up to four independent channels for
 - Output compare
 - Input capture
 - PWM output
 - One-shot mode
- Shadow register for load and CC register available
- Complementary output PWM
- Asymmetric PWM with programmable dead band insertion
- Fault handling mechanism to keep the output signals in a safe user-defined state when a fault condition is encountered
- Support synchronization and cross trigger among different TIMx instances in the same power domain
- Support interrupt trigger generation and cross peripherals (such as ADC) trigger capability
- Two additional capture/compare channels for internal events

Table 8-9. TIMx Configurations

TIMER NAME	POWER DOMAIN	RESOLUTION	PRESCALER	REPEAT COUNTER	CAPTURE / COMPARE CHANNELS	PHASE LOAD	SHADOW LOAD	SHADOW CC	DEAD-BAND	FAULT	QEI
TIMG14	PD0	16 bit	8 bit	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
TIMG8	PD0	16 bit	8 bit	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	Yes
TIMA0	PD0	16 bit	8 bit	8-bit	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	–

Table 8-10. TIMx Cross Trigger Map (PD0)

TSEL.ETSEL Selection	TIMA0	TIMG14	TIMG8
0	TIMA0.TRIG0	TIMA0.TRIG0	TIMA0.TRIG0
1	TIMG14.TRIG0	TIMG14.TRIG0	TIMG14.TRIG0
2	TIMG8.TRIG0	TIMG8.TRIG0	TIMG8.TRIG0
3 to 31	Reserved		

For more details, see the timer chapters of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.22 Device Analog Connections

Figure 8-2 shows the internal analog connection of the device.

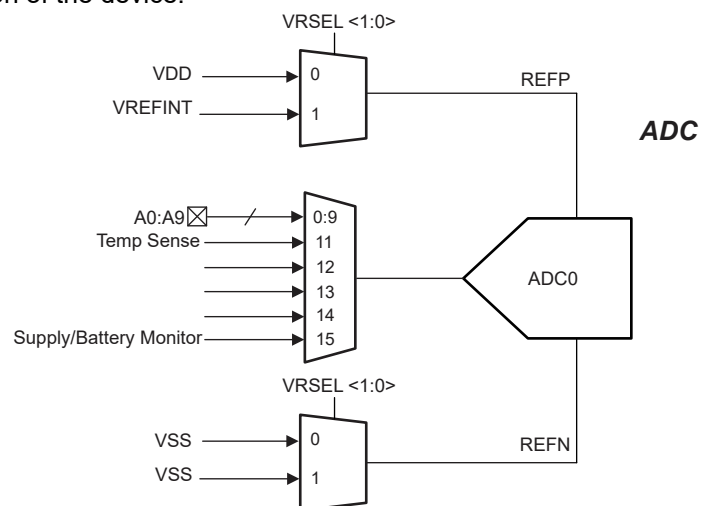


Figure 8-2. Analog Connections

8.23 Input/Output Diagrams

The IOMUX manages the selection of which peripheral function is to be used on a digital IO and provides the controls for the output driver and input path. For more information, see the IOMUX section of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

The mixed-signal IO pin slice diagram for a full featured IO pin is shown in [Figure 8-3](#). Not all pins have analog functions, drive strength control, and pullup or pulldown resistors available.

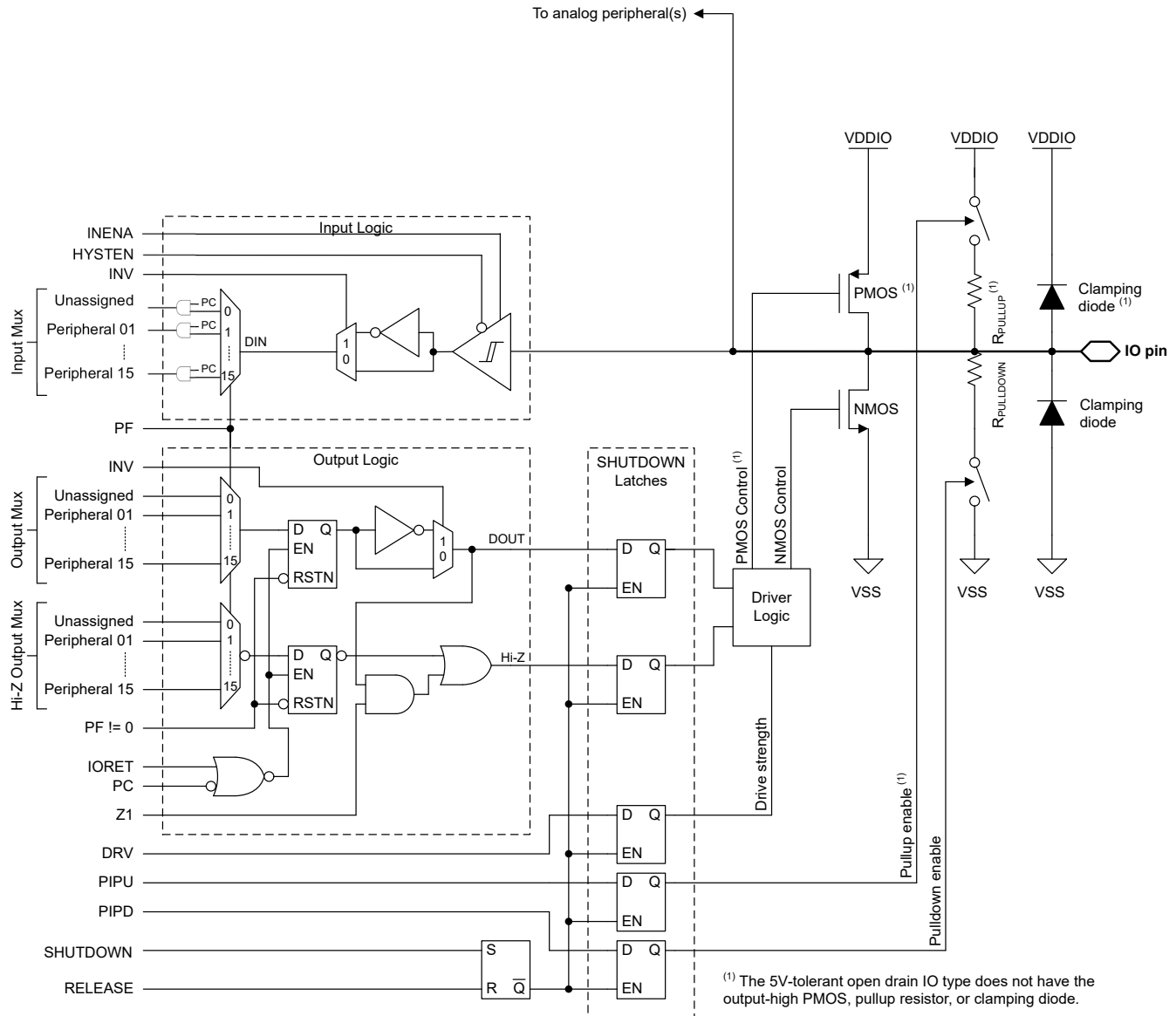


Figure 8-3. Superset Input/Output Diagram

8.24 Serial Wire Debug Interface

A serial wire debug (SWD) two-wire interface is provided via an Arm compatible serial wire debug port (SW-DP) to enable access to multiple debug functions within the device. For a complete description of the debug functionality offered on MSPM0 devices, see the debug chapter of the technical reference manual.

Table 8-11. Serial Wire Debug Pin Requirements and Functions

DEVICE SIGNAL	DIRECTION	SWD FUNCTION
SWCLK	Input	Serial wire clock from debug probe
SWDIO	Input/Output	Bi-directional (shared) serial wire data

8.25 DEBUGSS

The debug subsystem (DEBUGSS) interfaces the ARM Serial Wire Debug (SWD) two-wire physical interface to multiple debug functions within the device. MSPM0 devices support debugging of processor execution and the device state. The DEBUGSS also provides a mailbox system for communicating with software through SWD.

Key features provided by the debug subsystem include:

- The ARM Serial Wire Debug (SWD) two-wire (SWDIO, SWCLK) debug interface, compatible with both TI and 3rd party debug probes
 - On-chip pullup and pulldown resistors for SWDIO and SWCLK, respectively, enabled by default
 - Support for disabling SWD functions to use SWD pins as general-purpose input/output pins
 - Support for debug on all low power modes
- Debug of the processor
 - Run, halt, and step debug support
 - 2 hardware breakpoints (BPU)
 - 1 hardware watchpoints (DWT)
 - Supporting software breakpoints
- Software-configurable peripheral behavior during processor debug
 - Ability to free run select peripherals through debug halt
 - Ability to halt select peripherals on a debug halt
 - Ability to request reset and mode changes to the PMCU
- Mailbox (DSSM) for passing data and control signals between the SWD interface and boot ROM (as well as application software)
- Support for various security features, including SWD lockout and password authenticated debugging

For more details, see the DEBUGSS chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

8.26 Device Factory Constants

All devices include a memory-mapped FACTORY region which provides read-only data describing the capabilities of a device as well as any factory-provided trim information for use by application software. See the *Factory Constants* section of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

Table 8-12. DEVICEID

DEVICEID address is 0x41C4.0004, PARTNUM is bit 12 to 27, MANUFACTURER is bit 1 to 11.

Device	DEVICEID.PARTNUM	DEVICEID.MANUFACTURER
MSPM0C1103	0xBBA1	0x17
MSPM0C1104	0xBBA1	0x17

Table 8-13. USERID

USERID address is 0x41C4.0008, PART is bit 0 to 15, VARIANT is bit 16 to 23

Device	PART	VARIANT	Device	PART	VARIANT
MSPS003F4SPW20R	0x57B3	0x70	MSPS003F3SPW20R	0xD2B6	0x2
MSPM0C1104SDGS20R	0x57B3	0x71	MSPM0C1103SDGS20R	0xD2B6	0x4
MSPM0C1104SRUKR	0x57B3	0x73	MSPM0C1103SRUKR	0xD2B6	0x7
MSPM0C1104SDYYR	0x57B3	0x75	MSPM0C1103SDYYR	0xD2B6	0xA

Table 8-13. USERID (continued)

USERID address is 0x41C4.0008, PART is bit 0 to 15, VARIANT is bit 16 to 23

Device	PART	VARIANT	Device	PART	VARIANT
MSPM0C1104SDDFR	0x57B3	0x77	MSPM0C1103SDDFR	0xD2B6	0xC
MSPM0C1104SDSGR	0x57B3	0x79	MSPM0C1103SDSGR	0xD2B6	0xE
MSPM0C1104S8YCJR	0x57B3	0x23	MSPM0C1103S8YCJR	0xD2B6	0x22

8.27 Identification

Revision and Device Identification

The hardware revision and device identification values are stored in the memory-mapped FACTORY region (see the Device Factory Constants section) which provides read-only data describing the capabilities of a device as well as any factory-provided trim information for use by application software. For more information, see the *Factory Constants* chapter of the [MSPM0 C-Series 24MHz Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual](#).

The device revision and identification information are also included as part of the top-side marking on the device package. The device-specific errata describes these markings.

9 Applications, Implementation, and Layout

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Typical Application

9.1.1 Schematic

TI recommends connecting a combination of low-ESR ceramic decoupling capacitor across the VDD and VSS pins, as well as placing these capacitors as close as possible to the supply pins that they decouple (within a few millimeters) to achieve a minimal loop area. The bulk decoupling capacitor value may be adjusted based upon the PCB design and application requirements. For example, larger bulk capacitors can be used, but this can affect the supply rail ramp-up time.

The NRST reset pin must be pulled up to VDD (supply level) for the device to release from RESET state and start the boot process. TI recommends connecting an external pullup resistor with a pulldown capacitor for most applications, enabling the NRST pin to be controlled by another device or a debug probe.

For the 5V-tolerant open drain (ODIO), a pullup resistor is required to output high for I2C and UART functions, as the open drain IO only implement a low-side NMOS driver and no high-side PMOS driver. The 5V-tolerant open drain IO are fail-safe and may have a voltage present even if VDD is not supplied.

Refer to the [MSPM0 C-Series MCU Hardware Development Guide](#) for all specific component values and implementation details to ensure proper device performance.

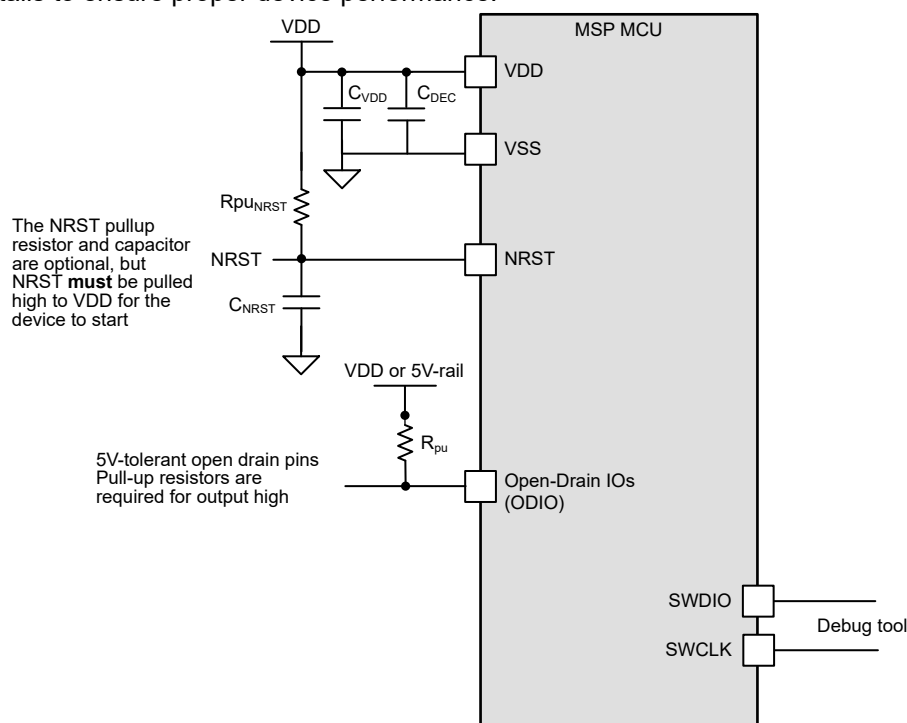


Figure 9-1. Typical Application Schematic

10 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

10.1 Device Nomenclature

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

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

MSP – Fully qualified production device

X 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 (X) 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 10-1](#) provides a legend for reading the complete device name.

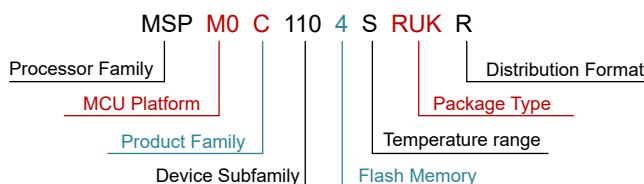


Figure 10-1. Device Nomenclature

Table 10-1. Device Nomenclature

Processor Family	MSP = Mixed-signal processor X= Experimental silicon
MCU Platform	M0 = Arm-based 32-bit M0+
Product Family	C = 24MHz frequency
Device Subfamily	110 = ADC
Flash Memory	3 = 8KB 4 = 16KB
Temperature Range	S = –40°C to 125°C
Package Type	See Table 5-1 and www.ti.com/packaging
Distribution Format	R = Large reel

For orderable part numbers of MSP devices in different package types, see the Package Option Addendum of this document, ti.com, or contact your TI sales representative.

10.2 Tools and Software

Design Kits and Evaluation Modules

MSPM0 LaunchPad (LP) Boards: LP-MSPM0C1104

Empowers you to immediately start developing on the industry's best integrated analog and most cost-optimized general purpose MSPM0 MCU family. Exposes all device pins and functionality; includes some built-in circuitry, out-of-box software demos, and on-board XDS110 debug probe for programming, debugging, and EnergyTrace™ technology.

The LP ecosystem includes dozens of **BoosterPack™** stackable plug-in modules to extend functionality.

Embedded Software

MSPM0 Software Development Kit (SDK)

Contains software drivers, middleware libraries, documentation, tools, and code examples that create a familiar and easy user experience for all MSPM0 devices.

Software Development Tools

TI Cloud Tools

Start your evaluation and development on a web browser without any installation. Cloud tools also have a downloadable, offline version.

TI Resource Explorer SysConfig

Online portal to TI SDKs. Accessible in CCS IDE or in TI Cloud Tools.

Intuitive GUI to configure device and peripherals, resolve system conflicts, generate configuration code, and automate pin mux settings. Accessible in CCS IDE or in TI Cloud Tools. ([offline version](#))

MSP Academy

Great starting point for all developers to learn about the MSPM0 MCU Platform with training modules that span a wide range of topics. Part of TIRex.

GUI Composer

GUIs that simplify evaluation of certain MSPM0 features, such as configuring and monitoring a fully integrated analog signal chain without any code needed.

IDE and compiler tool chains

Code Composer Studio™ (CCS)

Includes [TI Arm-Clang](#) compiler. Supports all TI Arm Cortex MCUs and boasts competitive code size performance advantages, fast compile time, code coverage support, safety certification support, and completely free to use.

IAR Embedded Workbench® IDE

Keil® MDK IDE

GNU Arm Embedded Tool Chain

10.3 Documentation Support

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](https://www.ti.com). Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

The following documents describe the MSPM0 MCUs. Copies of these documents are available on the Internet at www.ti.com.

Technical Reference Manual

MSPM0 C-Series Microcontrollers Technical Reference Manual

This manual describes the modules and peripherals of the family of devices. Each description presents the module or peripheral in a general sense. Not all features and functions of all modules or peripherals are present on all devices. In addition, modules or peripherals can differ in their exact implementation on different devices. Pin functions, internal signal connections, and operational parameters differ from device to device. See the device-specific data sheet for these details.

Errata

[MSPM0C1103](#), [MSPM0C1104](#), [MSPM0C1103-Q1](#), [MSPM0C1104-Q1](#), [MSPS003FS](#), [MSPS003F4](#)
Microcontrollers

This document describes the known exceptions to the functional specifications (advisories).

10.4 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is 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](#).

10.5 Trademarks

LaunchPad™, Code Composer Studio™, TI E2E™, EnergyTrace™, and BoosterPack™ are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

Arm® and Cortex® are registered trademarks of Arm Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

10.6 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.

10.7 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

11 Revision History

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

Changes from August 30, 2024 to September 30, 2026 (from Revision A (August 2024) to Revision B (September 2026))

	Page
• Updated package options.....	1
• Added the Package Information table.....	2
• Added DSBGA package to Device Comparison	6
• Removed the DGS32 pin diagram, pin attributes, and signal descriptions.....	7
• Removed TIMx timer resolution bit specification.....	15
• Updated UART AGFSEL=0 suppressed pulse duration typ to 6ns.....	15
• Updated Temperature Sensor temperature coefficient min and typ specification.....	15
• Added Temperature Sensor test conditions for factory trim and temperature coefficient.....	15
• Added Timing Characteristics for tWAKE SLEEP1/2, tWAKE STBY0/1, tWAKE SHDN, tDELAY SLEEP1, tDELAY STOP0, tDELAY STBY0, and footnote (1).....	15
• Added Flash Memory Characteristics footnotes (1) and (3).....	15
• Added Flash Memory Characteristics t_ERASE (SEC) <2K and 10K cycles at 25C (Tj).....	15

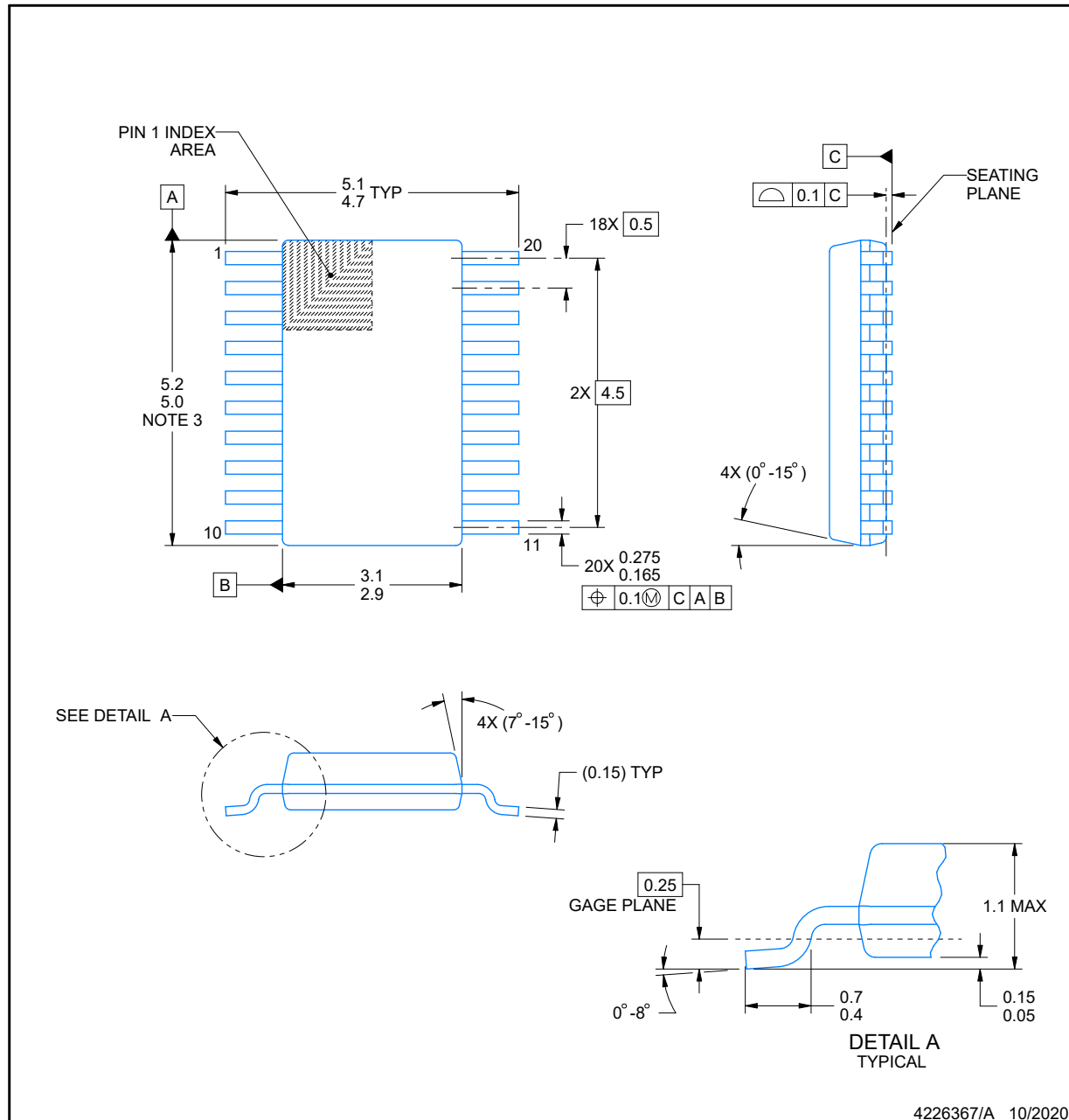
• Updated Flash Memory Characteristics IDD_ERASE, IDD_PGM, t_PROG(WORD, 64), and t_PROG(SEC, 64).....	15
• Removed Recommended Operating Conditions footnote (3).....	15
• Updated Absolute Maximum footnote 3 to include PA0/1 ODIOs do not have high side clamps.....	15
• Corrected Abs max sink & source current test condition for VDD and VSS from ambient to junction temperature.....	15
• Added SYSOSC footnotes indicating sysosc accuracy test conditions and removed SYSOSC footnote (2)..	15
• Added thermal characteristics for DSBGA-8 (YCJ).....	15
• Updated all IDDSTOP0, ULPCLK=4MHz max values at each temperature.....	17
• Added IDDSLEEP uA/MHz specification.....	17
• Removed footnote (1) indicating $ dVDD/dt \leq 3V/s$	17
• Updated VBOR+, COLD specification	17
• Updated Digital IO output rise and fall time max.....	21
• Updated Digital IO VOH and VOL min and max	21
• Added ADC Electrical Characteristics footnote (2)	22
• Updated VREF temperature coefficient to 80ppm/C max.....	24
• Updated I2C AGFSEL=0 suppressed pulse duration typ to 6ns.....	25
• Added SPI footnote (4).....	26
• Updated SPI controller tCS_LEAD, tCS_LAG, tCS_ACC, tCS_DIS, tSU_CI, tHD_CI and peripheral tCS_LEAD, tCS_ACC, tCS_DIS, tSU_PI specifications.....	26
• Added temperature sensor to Table 8-1	29
• Added table note 2 regarding proper NONMAIN configuration policy.....	32
• Updated perihperal naming from "NVMNW" to "FLASHCTL"	32
• Updated ADC0 Channel Mapping	35
• Added figure for the VREF module.....	36
• Added Security chapter.....	36
• Clarified the FIFO entries description.....	36
• Clarified the FIFO entries description.....	37
• Clarified the FIFO entries description.....	37
• Added Table 8-10	38
• Updated TIMA0 power domain to PD0 in Table 8-9	38
• Updated Figure 8-2 to include VREF.....	40
• Updated Section 8.23	41
• Updated Section 8.23	41
• Added the DEGUGSS section.....	42
• Added MSPM0C110xS8YCJR USERID.....	42
• Updated the typical application schematic and added link to the MSPM0 C-Series MCU HW Development Guide.....	44

12 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.

**DGS0020A****PACKAGE OUTLINE****VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4226367/A 10/2020

NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

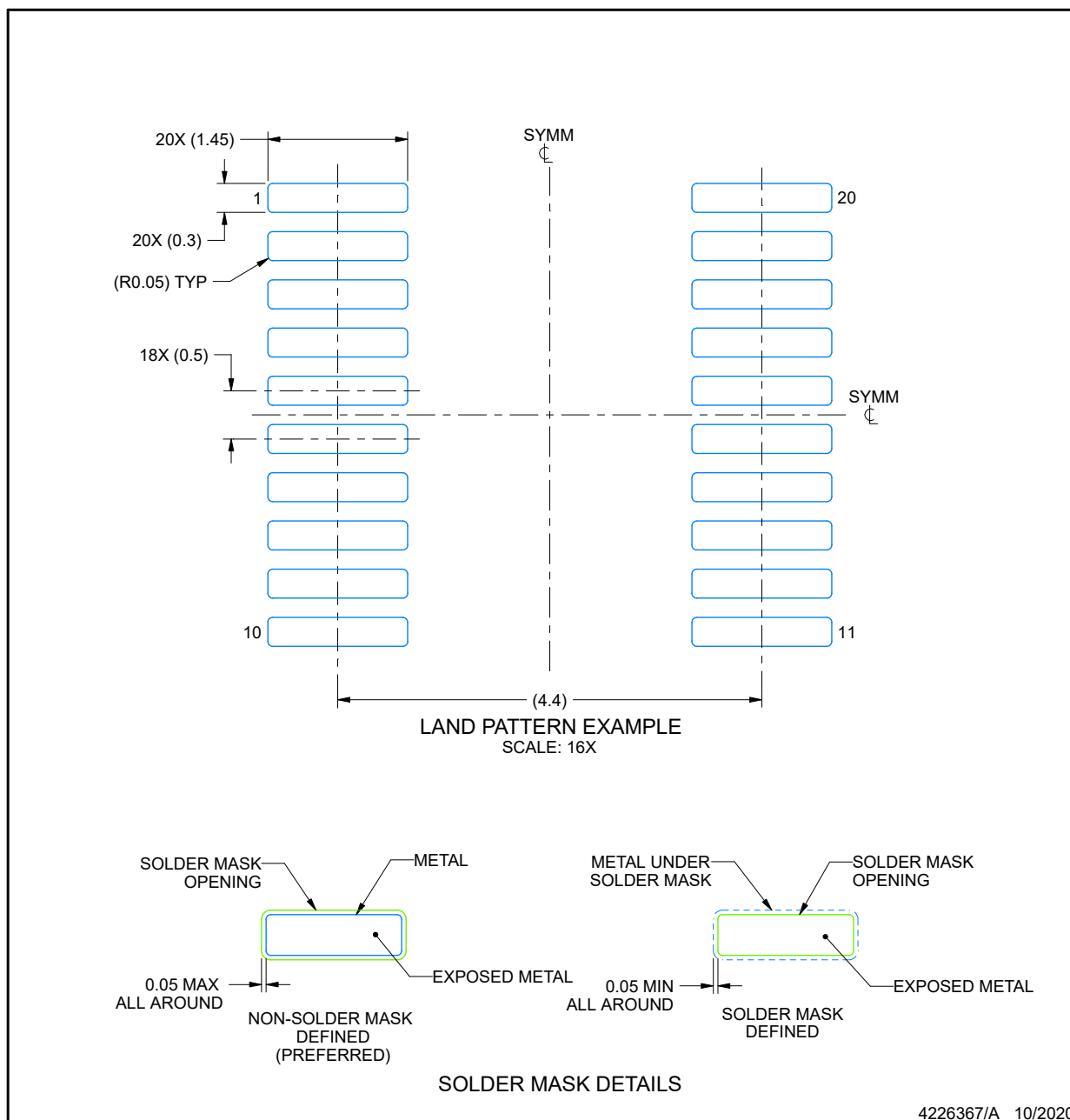
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. No JEDEC registration as of September 2020.
5. Features may differ or may not be present.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DGS0020A

VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

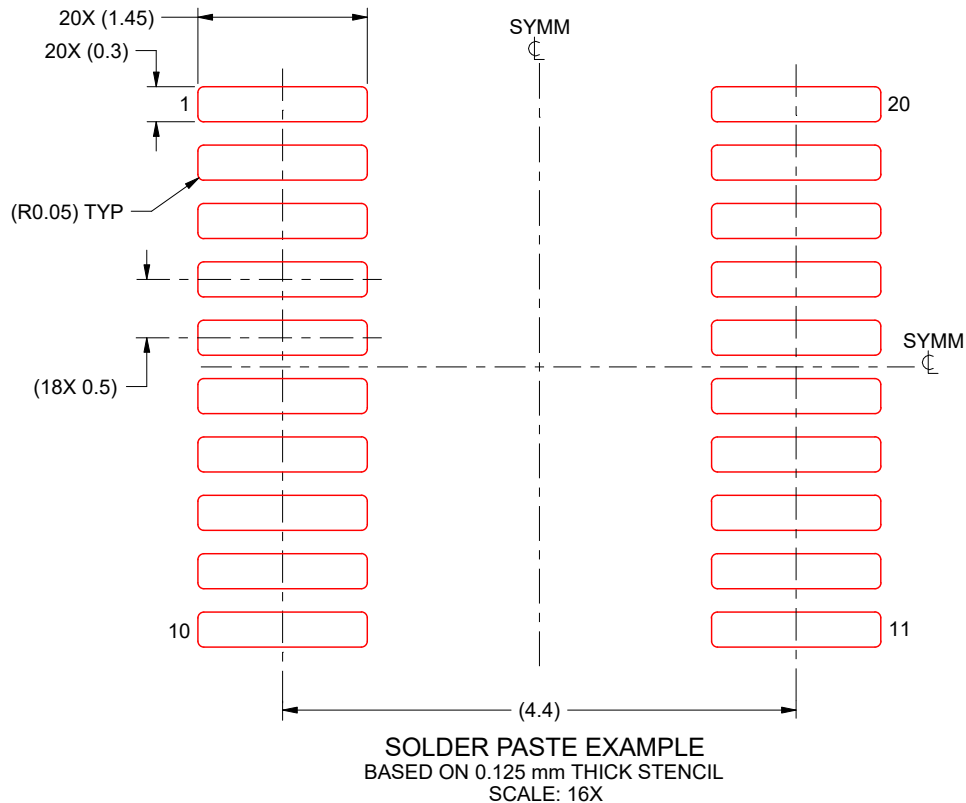


NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature numbers SLMA002 (www.ti.com/lit/slma002) and SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.
10. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**DGS0020A****VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4226367/A 10/2020

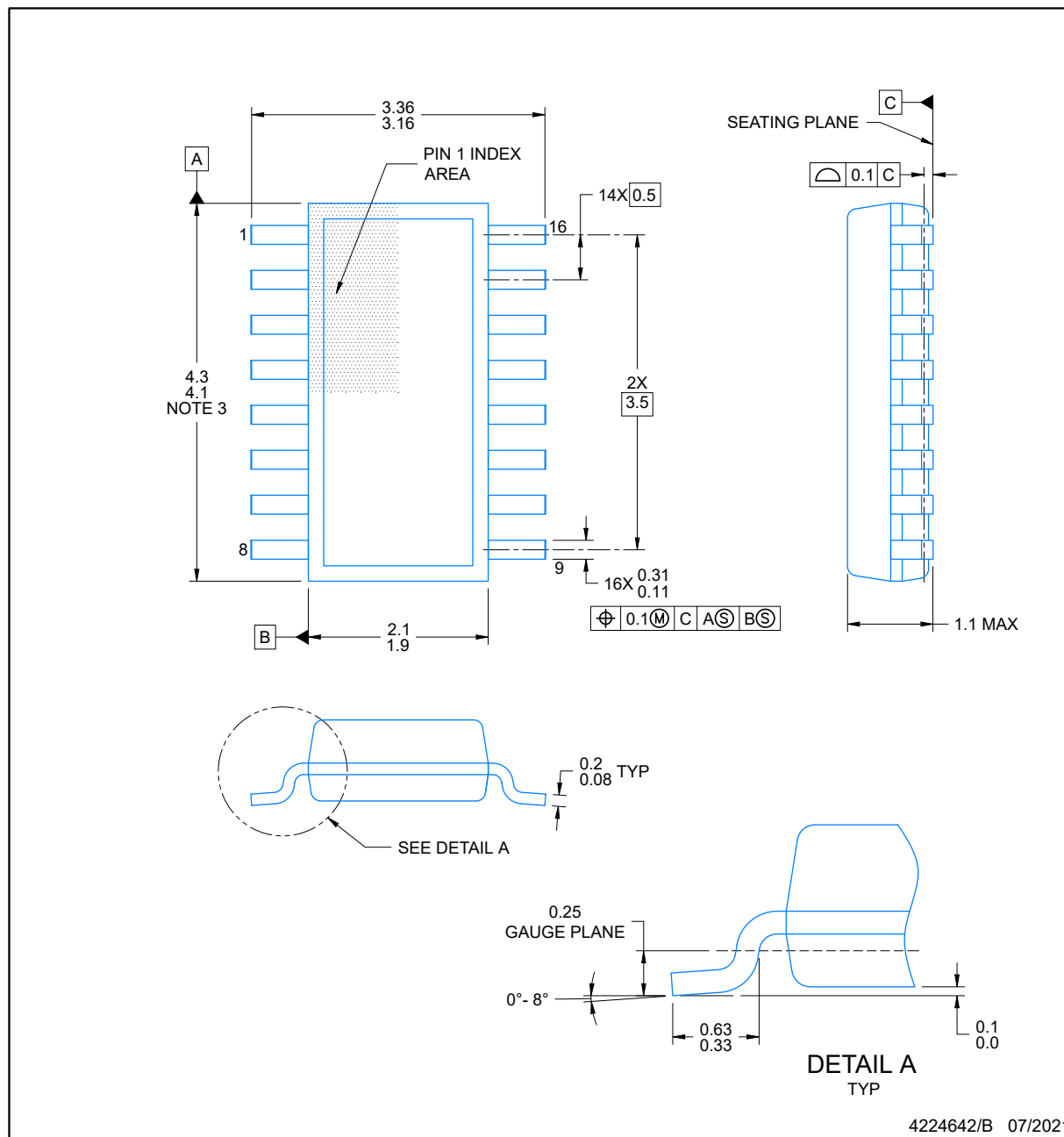
NOTES: (continued)

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

DYY0016A

PACKAGE OUTLINE SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

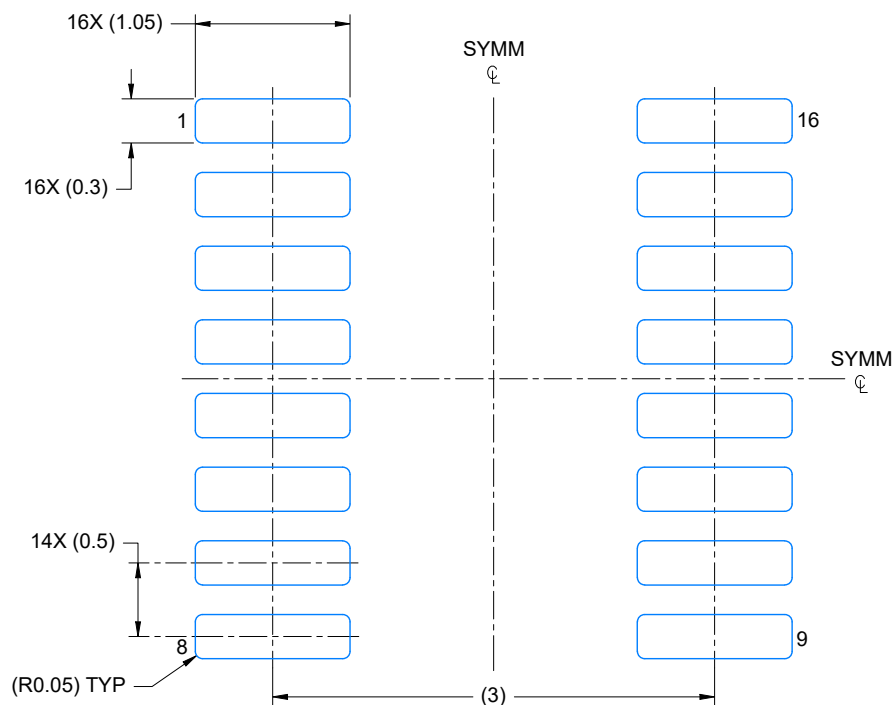


NOTES:

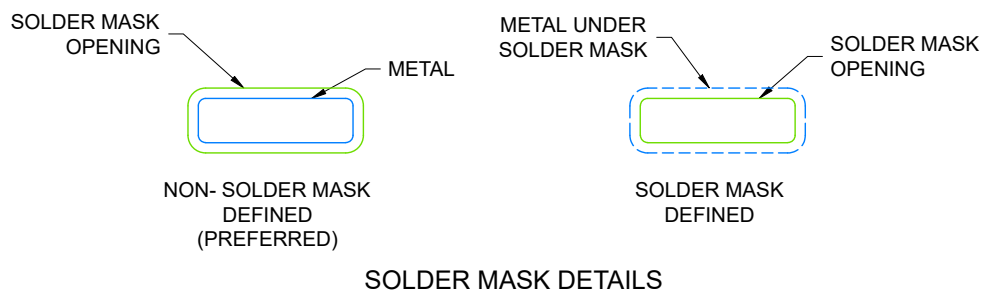
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
5. Reference JEDEC Registration MO-345, Variation AA

DYY0016A
EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT
SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
 EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
 SCALE: 20X



4224642/B 07/2021

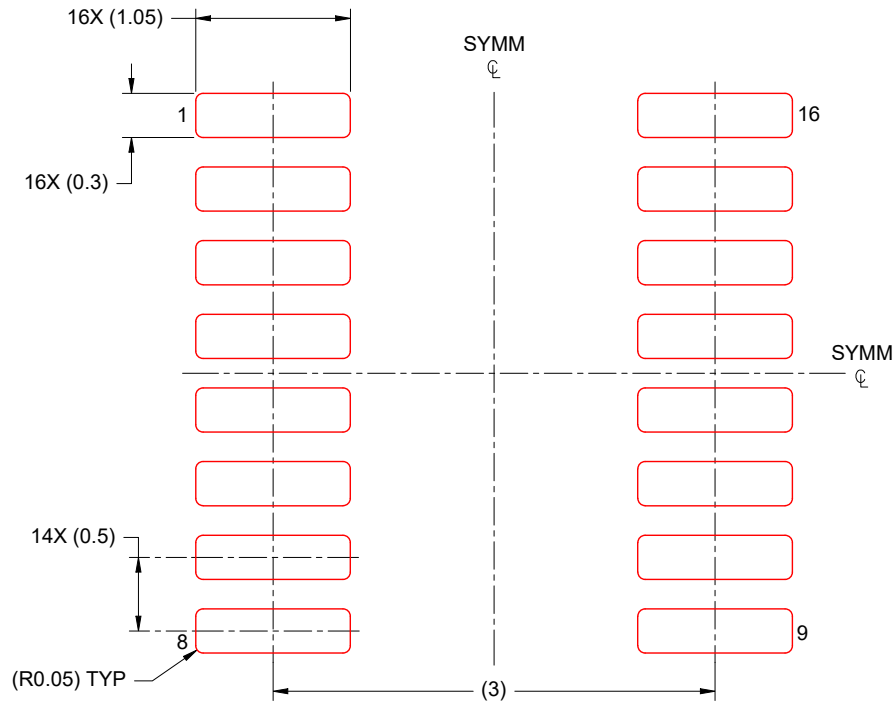
NOTES: (continued)

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

DYY0016A

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN SOT-23-THIN - 1.1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

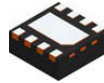


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 20X

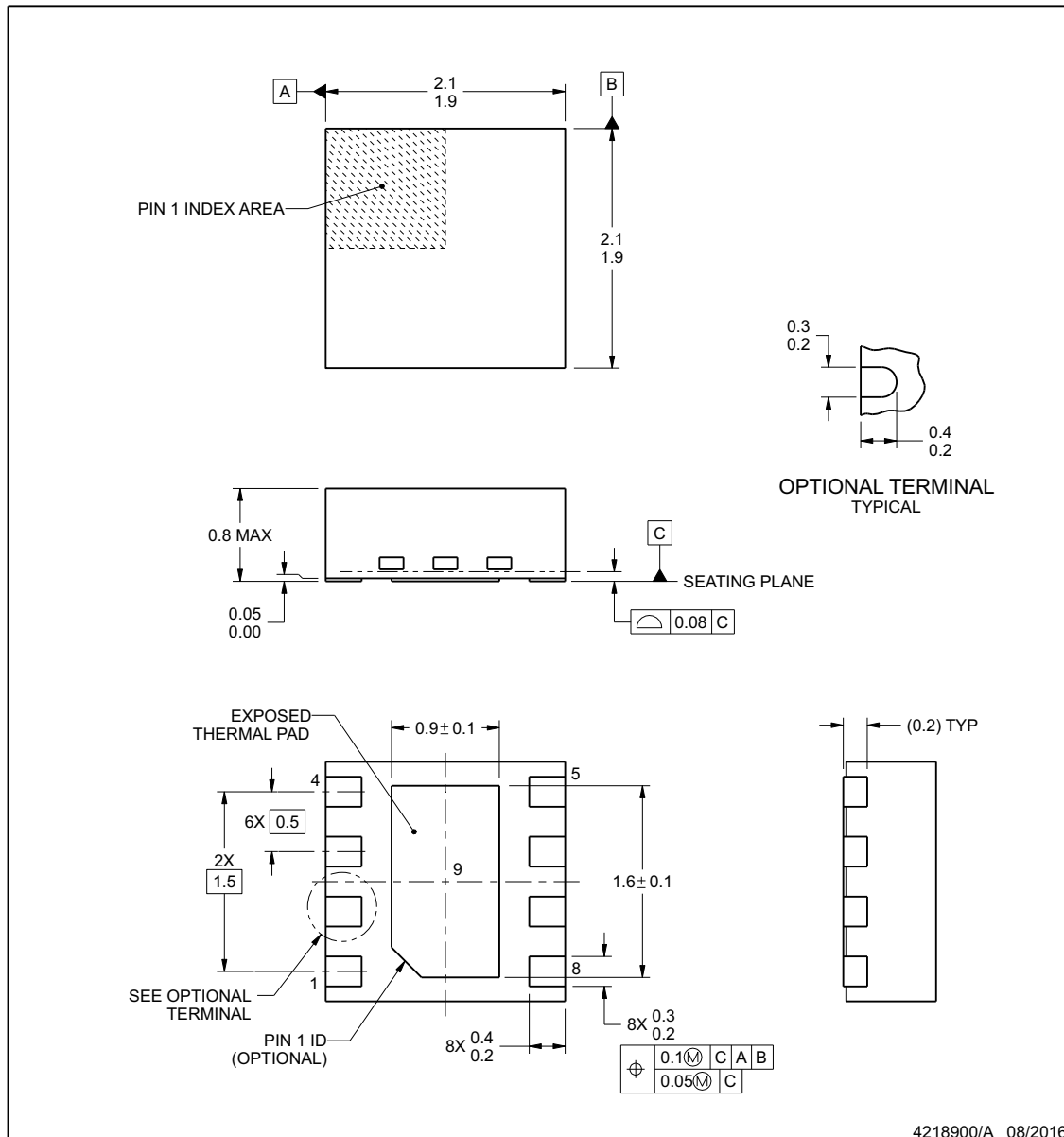
4224642/B 07/2021

NOTES: (continued)

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

**DSG0008A****PACKAGE OUTLINE****WSON - 0.8 mm max height**

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

**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.

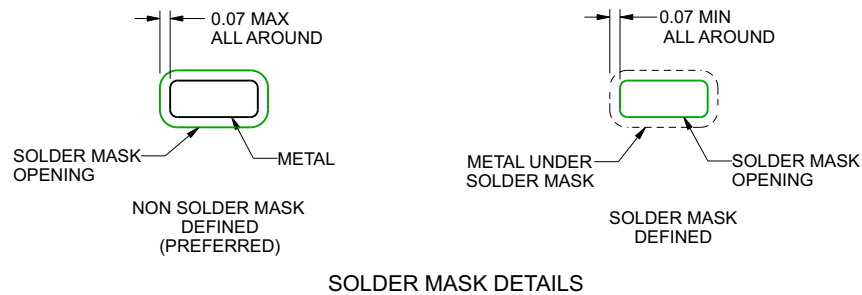
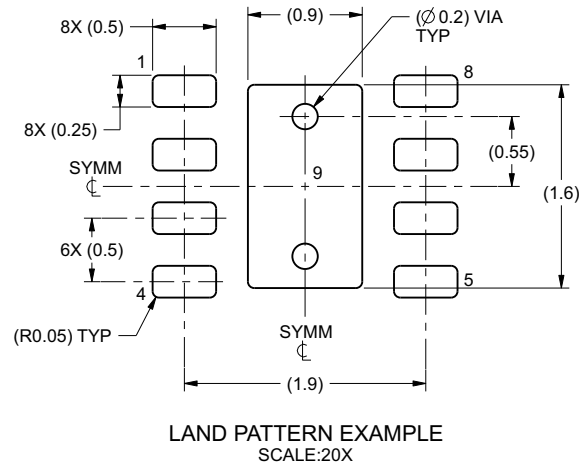
www.ti.com

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DSG0008A

WSN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



4218900/A 08/2016

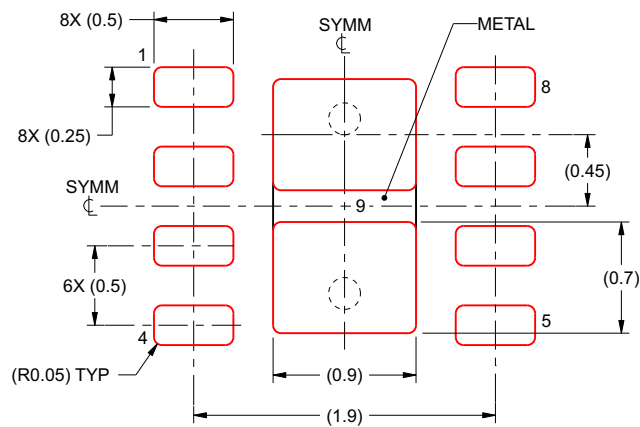
NOTES: (continued)

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/sluea271).
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.

www.ti.com

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**DSG0008A****WSN - 0.8 mm max height**

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
 BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 9:
 87% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
 SCALE:25X

4218900/A 08/2016

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

www.ti.com

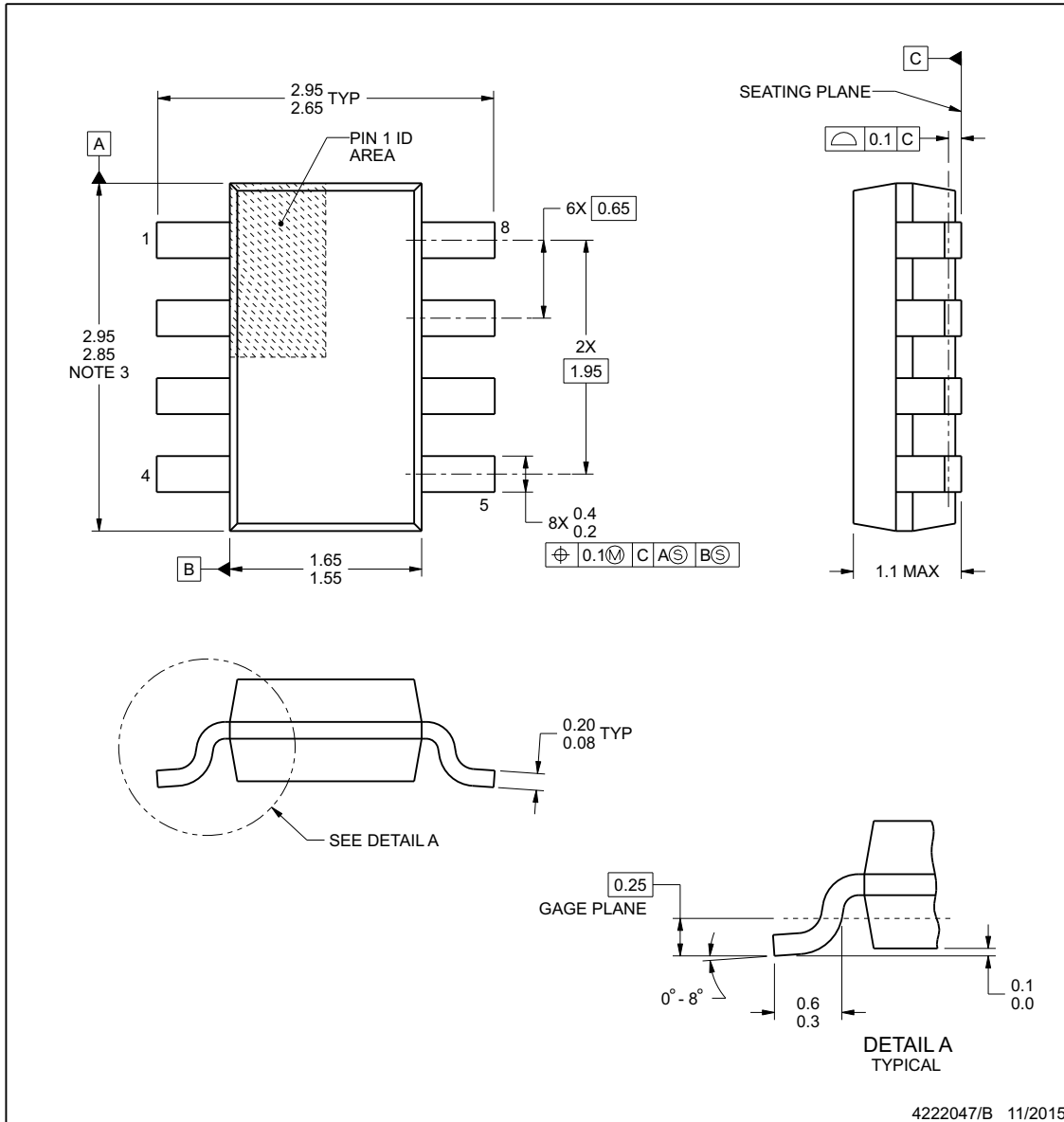


DDF0008A

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT-23 - 1.1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

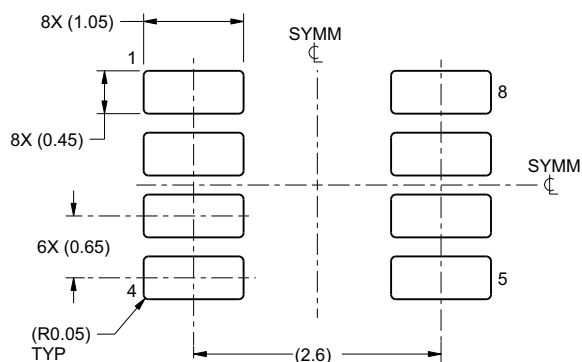


NOTES:

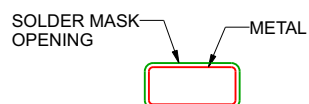
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**DDF0008A****SOT-23 - 1.1 mm max height**

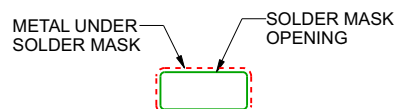
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:15X



NON SOLDER MASK
DEFINED



SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4222047/B 11/2015

NOTES: (continued)

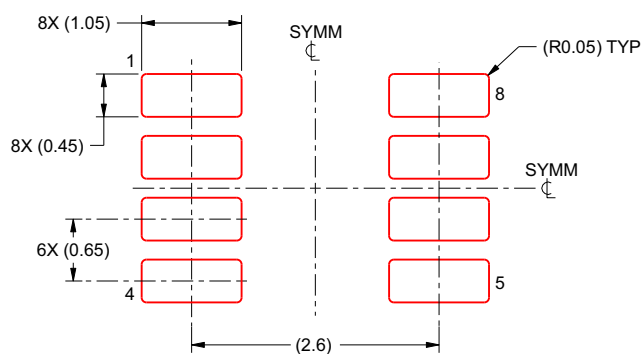
4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DDF0008A

SOT-23 - 1.1 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

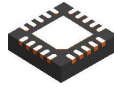


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

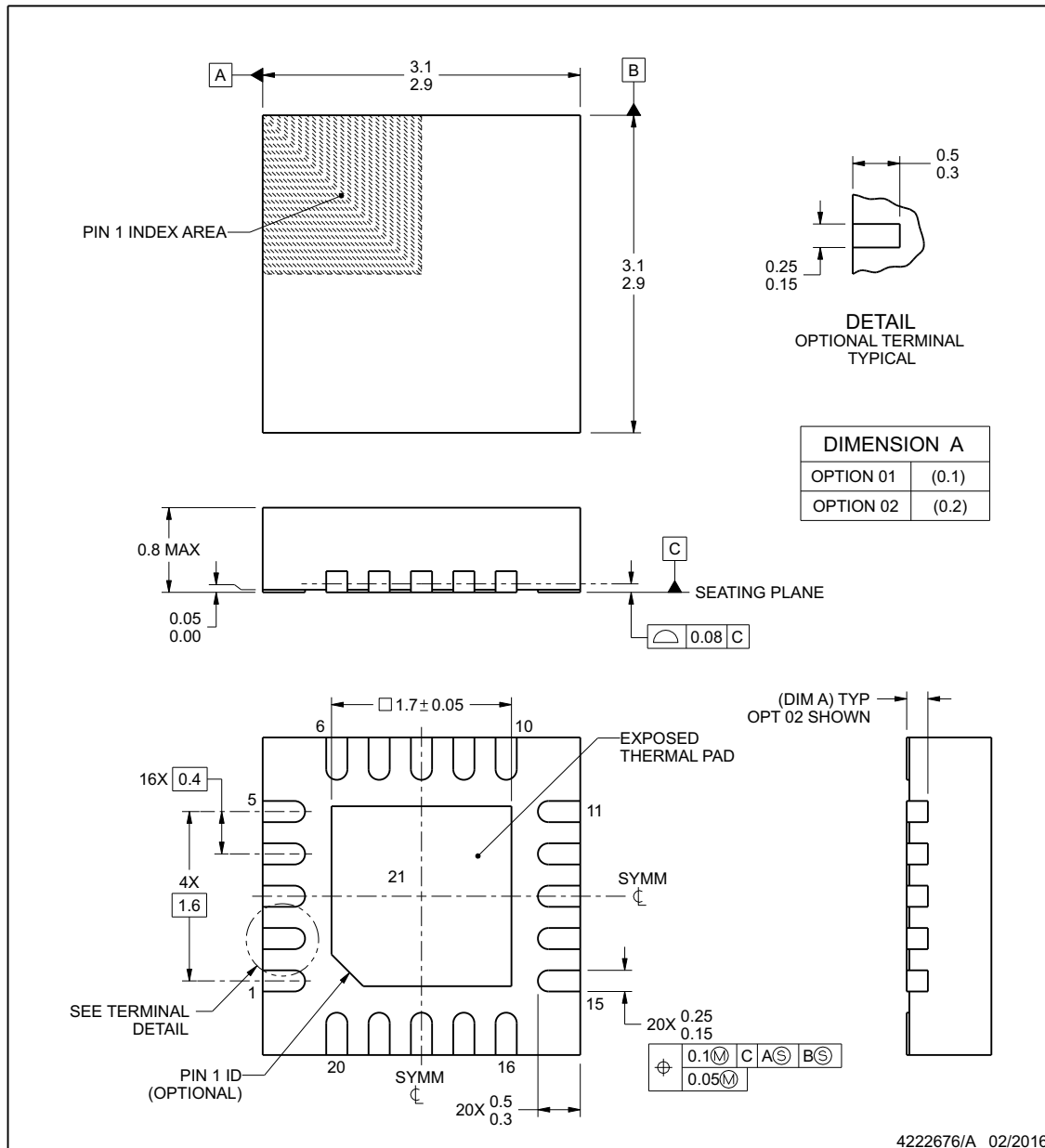
4222047/B 11/2015

NOTES: (continued)

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

**RUK0020B**
PACKAGE OUTLINE
WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

**NOTES:**

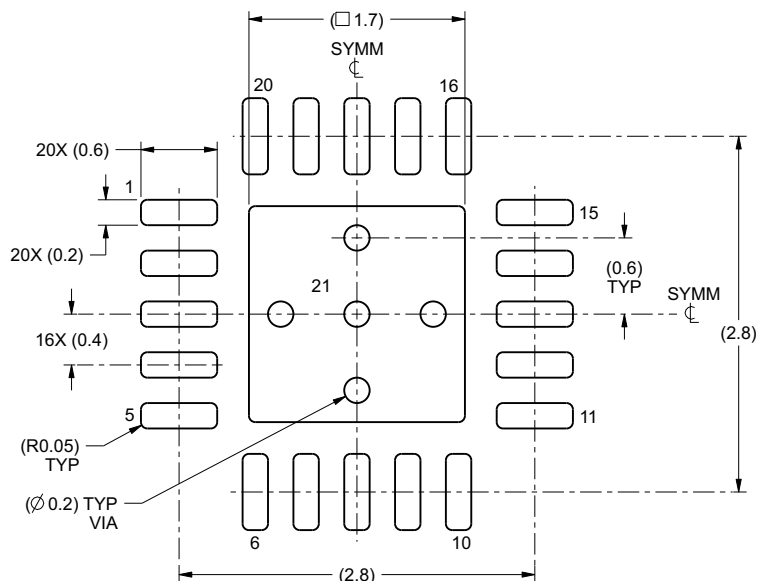
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

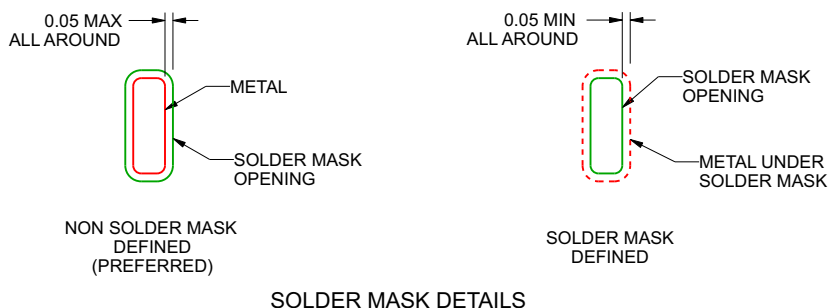
RUK0020B

WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:20X



4222676/A 02/2016

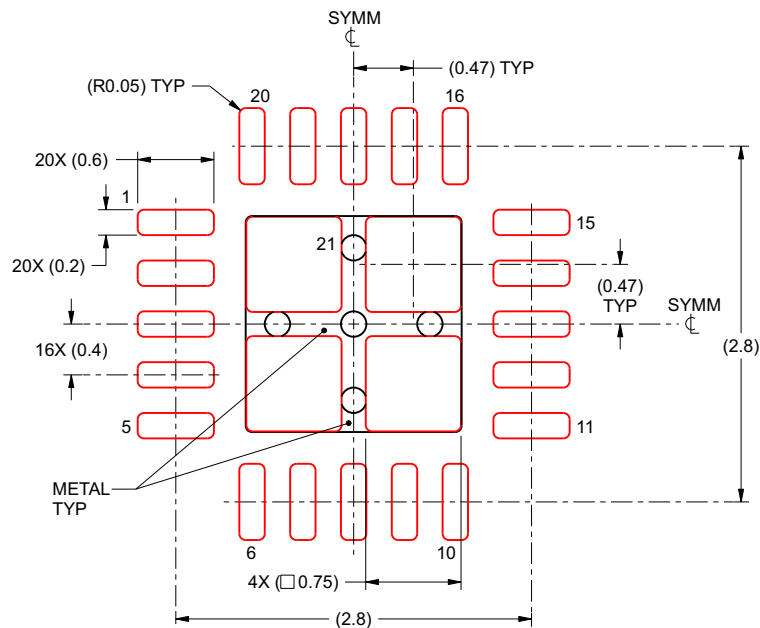
NOTES: (continued)

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/sluea271).
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.

www.ti.com

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**RUK0020B****WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
 BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 21:
 78% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE
 SCALE:20X

4222676/A 02/2016

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

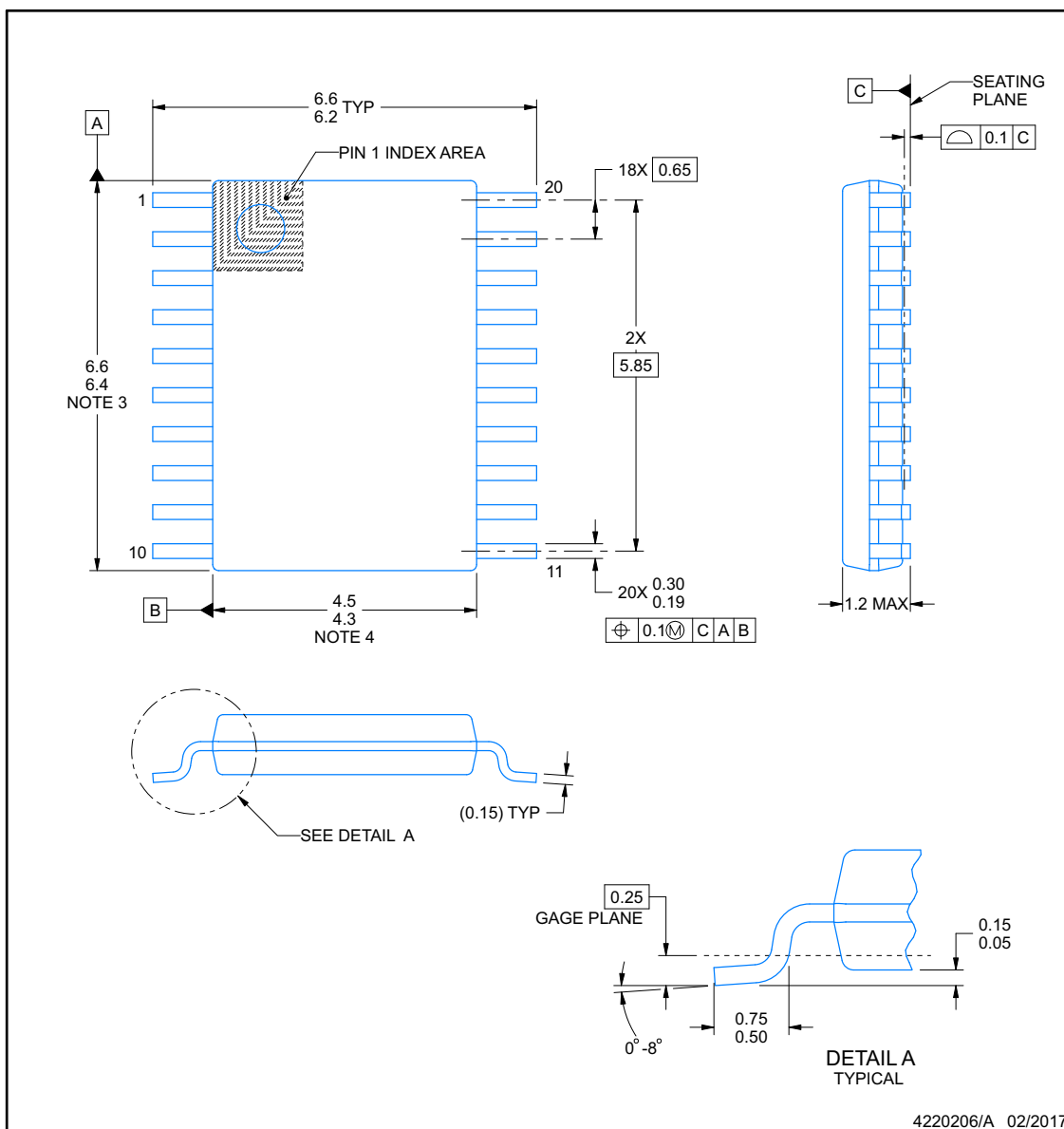
www.ti.com



PW0020A

PACKAGE OUTLINE
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

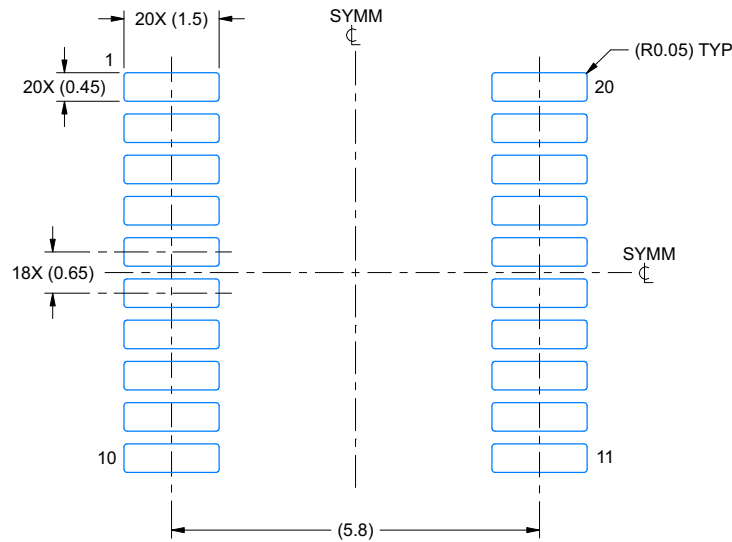


NOTES:

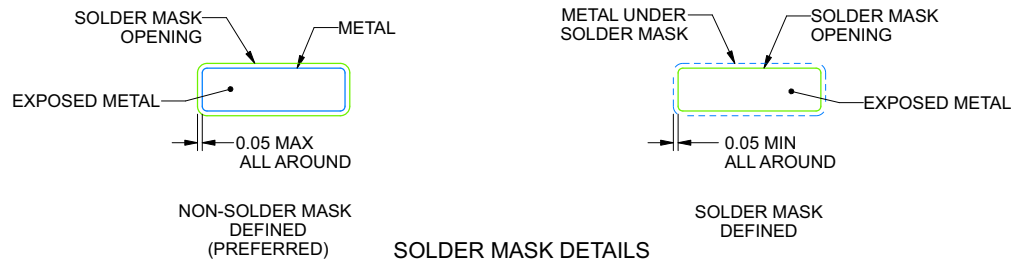
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**PW0020A****TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X



4220206/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

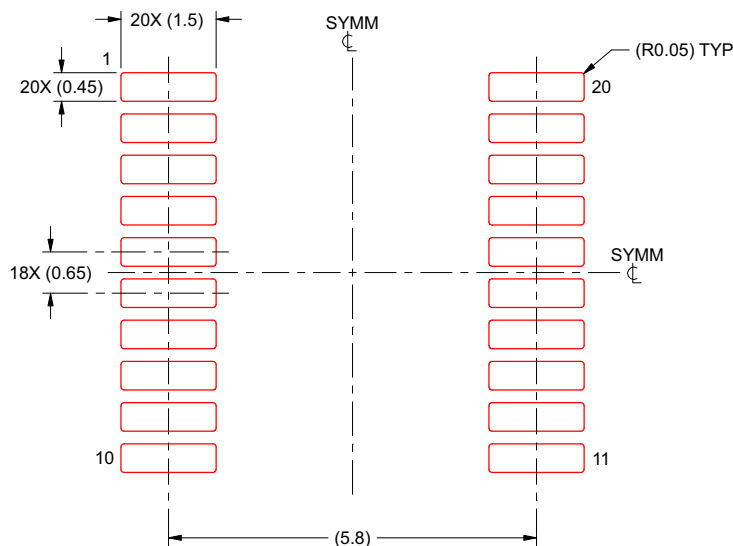
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0020A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

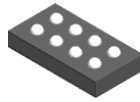


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 10X

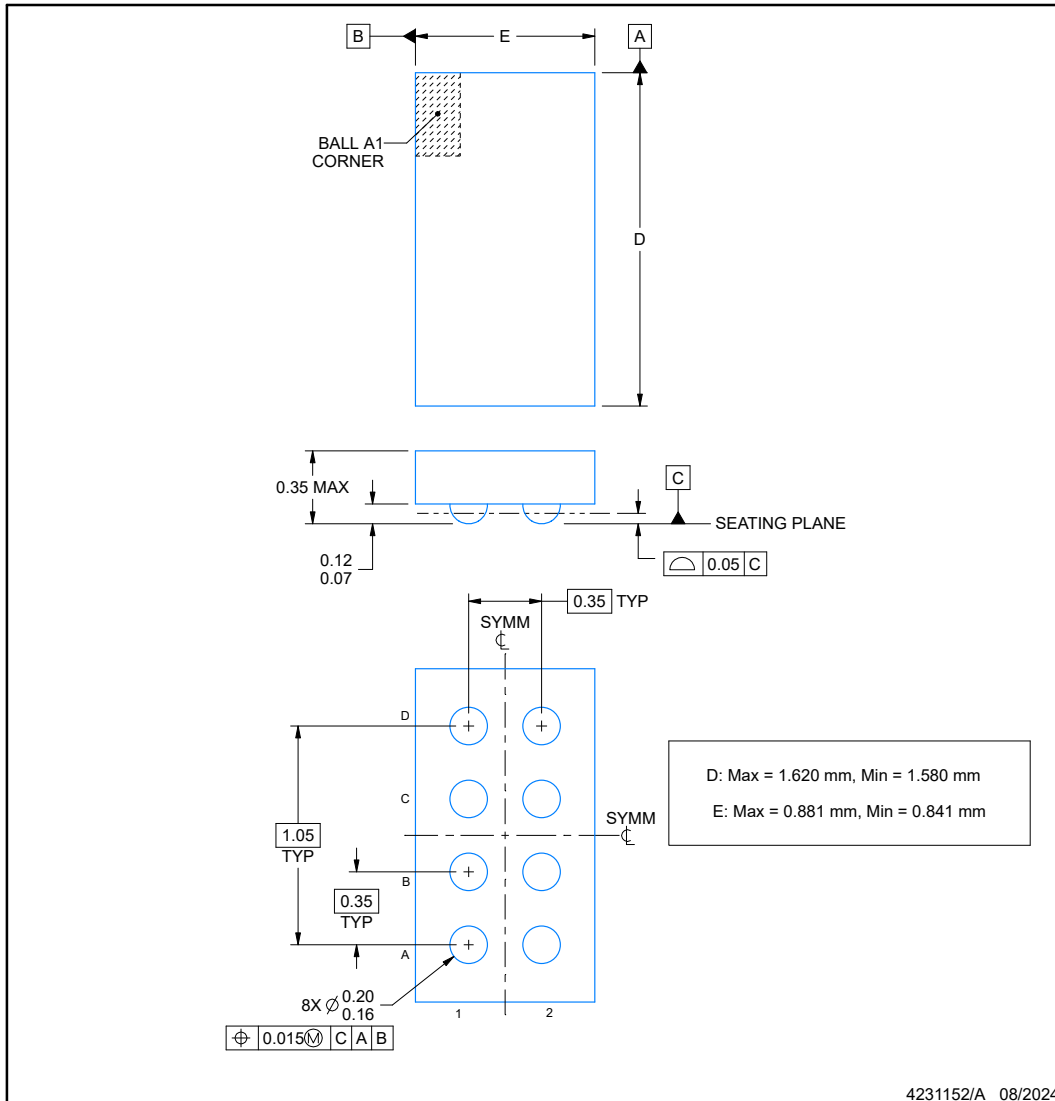
4220206/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

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

**YCJ0008-C01****PACKAGE OUTLINE****DSBGA - 0.35 mm max height**

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY

**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.

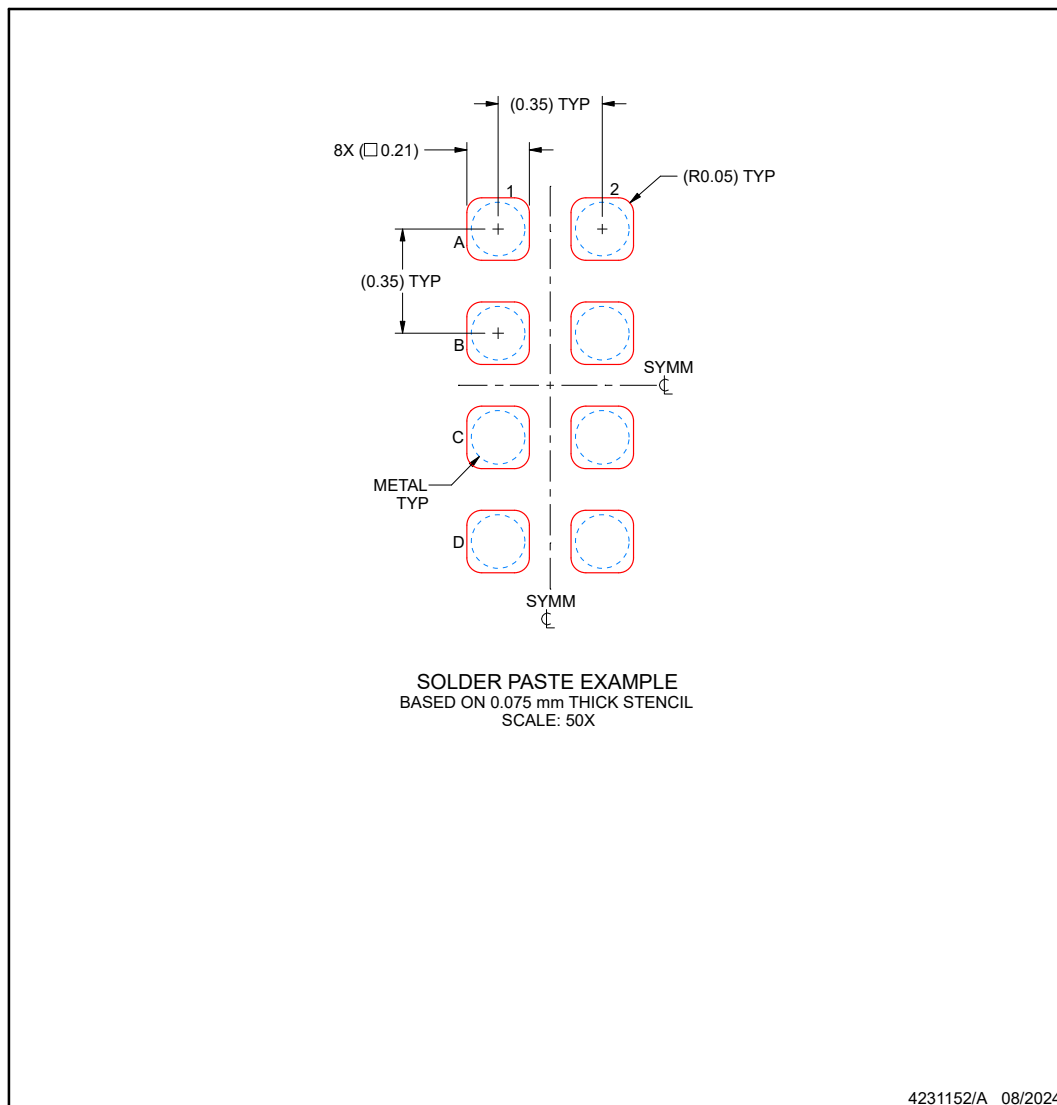
DSBGA - 0.35 mm max height

LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 50X

3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**YCJ0008-C01****DSBGA - 0.35 mm max height**

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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