

# MIXED SIGNAL MICROCONTROLLER

#### **FEATURES**

- Low Supply-Voltage Range: 1.8 V to 3.6 V
- **Ultralow Power Consumption** 
  - Active Mode: 220 µA at 1 MHz, 2.2 V
  - Standby Mode: 0.5 μA
  - Off Mode (RAM Retention): 0.1 µA
- Five Power-Saving Modes
- **Ultrafast Wake-Up From Standby Mode in Less** Than 1 µs
- 16-Bit RISC Architecture, 62.5-ns Instruction **Cycle Time**
- **Basic Clock Module Configurations** 
  - Internal Frequencies up to 16 MHz With One Calibrated Frequency
  - Internal Very Low Power Low-Frequency (LF) Oscillator
  - 32-kHz Crystal
  - External Digital Clock Source

- 16-Bit Timer A With Two Capture/Compare Registers
- **Brownout Detector**
- **On-Chip Comparator for Analog Signal** Compare Function or Slope A/D (See Table 1)
- Serial Onboard Programming, No External Programming Voltage Needed, **Programmable Code Protection by Security Fuse**
- On-Chip Emulation Logic With Spy-Bi-Wire Interface
- For Family Members Details, See Table 1
- Available in a 14-Pin Plastic Small-Outline Thin Package (TSSOP) (PW), 14-Pin Plastic Dual Inline Package (PDIP) (N), and 16-Pin QFN (RSA)
- For Complete Module Descriptions, See the MSP430x2xx Family User's Guide (SLAU144)

#### DESCRIPTION

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

The MSP430G2x01 and MSP430G2x11 series is an ultralow-power mixed signal microcontroller with a built-in 16-bit timer and ten I/O pins. The MSP430G2x11 family members have a versatile analog comparator. For configuration details see Table 1.

Typical applications include low-cost sensor systems that capture analog signals, convert them to digital values, and then process the data for display or for transmission to a host system.

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## Table 1. Available Options<sup>(1)</sup>

Device	BSL	EEM	Flash (KB)	RAM (B)	Timer_A	Comp_A+ Channel	Clock	I/O	Package Type <sup>(2)</sup>
MSP430G2211IRSA16 MSP430G2211IPW14 MSP430G2211IN14	-	1	2	128	1x TA2	8	LF, DCO, VLO	10	16-QFN 14-TSSOP 14-PDIP
MSP430G2201IRSA16 MSP430G2201IPW14 MSP430G2201IN14	-	1	2	128	1x TA2	-	LF, DCO, VLO	10	16-QFN 14-TSSOP 14-PDIP
MSP430G2111IRSA16 MSP430G2111IPW14 MSP430G2111IN14	-	1	1	128	1x TA2	8	LF, DCO, VLO	10	16-QFN 14-TSSOP 14-PDIP
MSP430G2101IRSA16 MSP430G2101IPW14 MSP430G2101IN14	-	1	1	128	1x TA2	-	LF, DCO, VLO	10	16-QFN 14-TSSOP 14-PDIP
MSP430G2001IRSA16 MSP430G2001IPW14 MSP430G2001IN14	-	1	0.5	128	1x TA2	-	LF, DCO, VLO	10	16-QFN 14-TSSOP 14-PDIP

<sup>(1)</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

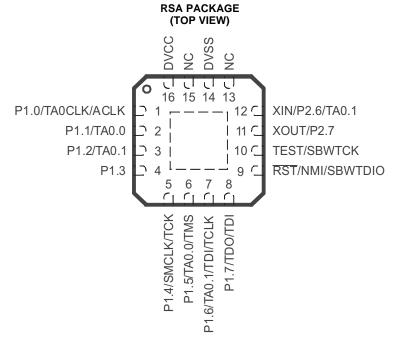
Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.



### **Device Pinout, MSP430G2x01**

#### N or PW PACKAGE (TOP VIEW) DVCC I 14 DVSS 13 XIN/P2.6/TA0.1 P1.0/TA0CLK/ACLK P1.1/TA0.0 **II** XOUT/P2.7 11 TEST/SBWTCK P1.2/TA0.1 **II** RST/NMI/SBWTDIO P1.3 🗖 10 P1.4/SMCLK/TCK **D** P1.7/TDO/TDI 9 ■ P1.6/TA0.1/TDI/TCLK P1.5/TA0.0/TMS

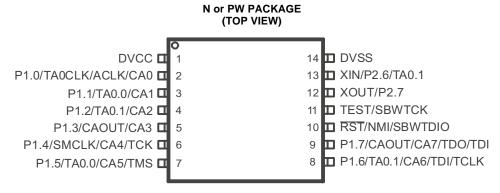
NOTE: See port schematics in Application Information for detailed I/O information.



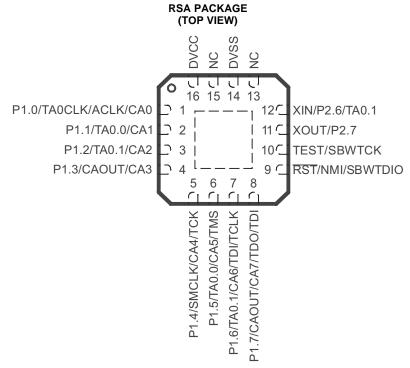
NOTE: See port schematics in Application Information for detailed I/O information.



## Device Pinout, MSP430G2x11



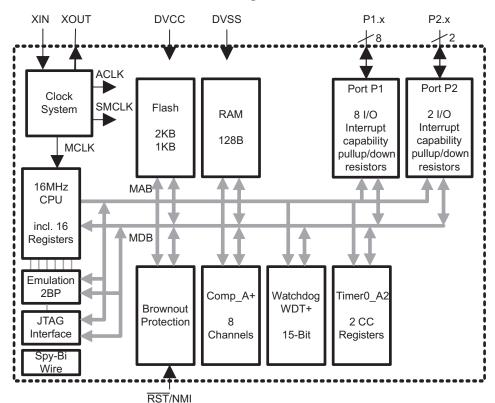
NOTE: See port schematics in Application Information for detailed I/O information.



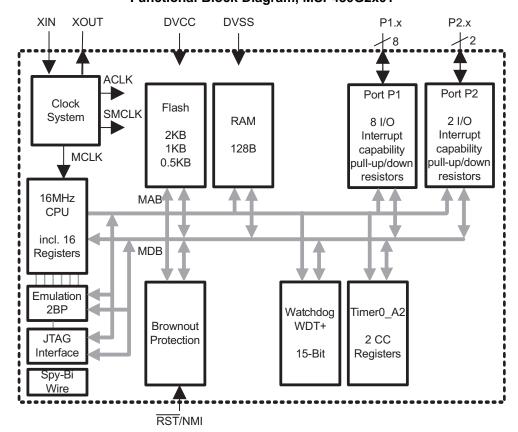
NOTE: See port schematics in Application Information for detailed I/O information.



## Functional Block Diagram, MSP430G2x11



# Functional Block Diagram, MSP430G2x01





### **Table 2. Terminal Functions**

TERMINAL								
	N	0.	1/0	DESCRIPTION				
NAME	14 N, PW	16 RSA	1/0	DESCRIPTION				
P1.0/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
TA0CLK/	2	4	1/0	Timer0_A, clock signal TACLK input				
ACLK/	2	1	I/O	ACLK signal output				
CA0				Comparator_A+, CA0 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
P1.1/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
TA0.0/	3	2	I/O	Timer0_A, capture: CCI0A input, compare: Out0 output				
CA1				Comparator_A+, CA1 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
P1.2/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
TA0.1/	4	3	I/O	Timer0_A, capture: CCl1A input, compare: Out1 output				
CA2				Comparator_A+, CA2 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
P1.3/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
CA3/	5	4	I/O	Comparator_A+, CA3 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
CAOUT				Comparator_A+, output <sup>(1)</sup>				
P1.4/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
SMCLK/		_		SMCLK signal output				
CA4/	6	5	I/O	Comparator_A+, CA4 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
TCK				JTAG test clock, input terminal for device programming and test				
P1.5/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
TA0.0/				Timer0_A, compare: Out0 output				
CA5/	7	6	I/O	Comparator_A+, CA5 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
TMS				JTAG test mode select, input terminal for device programming and test				
P1.6/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
TA0.1/		-	1/0	Timer0_A, compare: Out1 output				
CA6/	8	7	I/O	Comparator_A+, CA6 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
TDI/TCLK				JTAG test data input or test clock input during programming and test				
P1.7/				General-purpose digital I/O pin				
CA7/		0	I/O	CA7 input <sup>(1)</sup>				
CAOUT/	9	8	1/0	Comparator_A+, output <sup>(1)</sup>				
TDO/TDI <sup>(2)</sup>				JTAG test data output terminal or test data input during programming and test				
XIN/				Input terminal of crystal oscillator				
P2.6/	13	12	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin				
TA0.1				Timer0_A, compare: Out1 output				
XOUT/	40	11	-/-	Output terminal of crystal oscillator <sup>(3)</sup>				
P2.7	12	11	I/O	General-purpose digital I/O pin				
RST/				Reset				
NMI/	10	9	1	Nonmaskable interrupt input				
SBWTDIO				Spy-Bi-Wire test data input/output during programming and test				
TEST/	4.4	10	-	Selects test mode for JTAG pins on Port 1. The device protection fuse is connected to TEST.				
SBWTCK	11	10	I	Spy-Bi-Wire test clock input during programming and test				
DVCC	1	16	NA	NA Supply voltage				
DVSS	14	14	NA	Ground reference				
NC	-	13, 15	NA	Not connected				
QFN Pad	-	Pad	NA	QFN package pad connection to V <sub>SS</sub> is recommended.				

<sup>(1)</sup> MSP430G2x11 only(2) TDO or TDI is selected via JTAG instruction.

If XOUT/P2.7 is used as an input, excess current flows until P2SEL.7 is cleared. This is due to the oscillator output driver connection to this pad after reset.



#### SHORT-FORM DESCRIPTION

#### **CPU**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Instruction Set**

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

Program Counter	PC/R0
Stack Pointer	SP/R1
Status Register	SR/CG1/R2
Constant Generator	CG2/R3
General-Purpose Register	R4
General-Purpose Register	R5
General-Purpose Register	R6
General-Purpose Register	R7
General-Purpose Register	R8
General-Purpose Register	R9
General-Purpose Register	R10
General-Purpose Register	R11
General-Purpose Register	R12
General-Purpose Register	R13
General-Purpose Register	R14
General-Purpose Register	R15

**Table 3. Instruction Word Formats** 

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

#### Table 4. Address Mode Descriptions<sup>(1)</sup>

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

(1) S = source, D = destination



## **Operating Modes**

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

The following six operating modes can be configured by software:

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



## **Interrupt Vector Addresses**

The interrupt vectors and the power-up starting address are located in the address range 0FFFFh to 0FFC0h. The vector contains the 16-bit address of the appropriate interrupt handler instruction sequence.

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

Table 5. Interrupt Sources, Flags, and Vectors

INTERRUPT SOURCE	INTERRUPT FLAG	SYSTEM INTERRUPT	WORD ADDRESS	PRIORITY
Power-Up External Reset Watchdog Timer+ Flash key violation PC out-of-range <sup>(1)</sup>	PORIFG RSTIFG WDTIFG KEYV <sup>(2)</sup>	Reset	0FFFEh	31, highest
NMI Oscillator fault Flash memory access violation	NMIIFG OFIFG ACCVIFG <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	(non)-maskable (non)-maskable (non)-maskable	0FFFCh	30
			0FFFAh	29
			0FFF8h	28
Comparator_A+	CAIFG <sup>(4)(5)</sup>		0FFF6h	27
Watchdog Timer+	WDTIFG	maskable	0FFF4h	26
Timer_A2	TACCR0 CCIFG <sup>(4)</sup>	maskable	0FFF2h	25
Timer_A2	TACCR1 CCIFG, TAIFG (2)(4)	maskable	0FFF0h	24
			0FFEEh	23
			0FFECh	22
			0FFEAh	21
			0FFE8h	20
I/O Port P2 (two flags)	P2IFG.6 to P2IFG.7 <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	maskable	0FFE6h	19
I/O Port P1 (eight flags)	P1IFG.0 to P1IFG.7 <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	maskable	0FFE4h	18
			0FFE2h	17
			0FFE0h	16
See (6)			0FFDEh to 0FFC0h	15 to 0, lowest

<sup>(1)</sup> A reset is generated if the CPU tries to fetch instructions from within the module register memory address range (0h to 01FFh) or from within unused address ranges.

<sup>(2)</sup> Multiple source flags

<sup>(3) (</sup>non)-maskable: the individual interrupt-enable bit can disable an interrupt event, but the general interrupt enable cannot.

<sup>(4)</sup> Interrupt flags are located in the module.

<sup>(5)</sup> Devices with Comparator\_A+ only

<sup>(6)</sup> The interrupt vectors at addresses 0FFDEh to 0FFC0h are not used in this device and can be used for regular program code if necessary.



## **Special Function Registers (SFRs)**

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

Legend Bit can be read and written. rw:

> rw-0,1: Bit can be read and written. It is reset or set by PUC. rw-(0,1): Bit can be read and written. It is reset or set by POR.

> > SFR bit is not present in device.

### Table 6. Interrupt Enable Register 1 and 2

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
00h			ACCVIE	NMIIE			OFIE	WDTIE		
			rw-0	rw-0			rw-0	rw-0		
WDTIE		Watchdog Timer interrupt enable. Inactive if watchdog mode is selected. Active if Watchdog Timer is configured in interval timer mode.								
OFIE	Oscillator	fault interrupt e	nable							
NMIIE	(Non)mas	kable interrupt	enable							
ACCVIE	Flash acc	Flash access violation interrupt enable								
Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
01h										

### Table 7. Interrupt Flag Register 1 and 2

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
02h				NMIIFG	RSTIFG	PORIFG	OFIFG	WDTIFG
				rw-0	rw-(0)	rw-(1)	rw-1	rw-(0)
WDTIFG					ecurity key viola NMI pin in reset			

**OFIFG** Flag set on oscillator fault.

Power-on reset interrupt flag. Set on V<sub>CC</sub> power-up. **PORIFG** 

External reset interrupt flag. Set on a reset condition at RST/NMI pin in reset mode. Reset on V<sub>CC</sub> power-up. **RSTIFG** 

**NMIIFG** Set via RST/NMI pin

Address	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
03h								



# **Memory Organization**

# **Table 8. Memory Organization**

		MSP430G2001 MSP430G2011	MSP430G2101 MSP430G2111	MSP430G2201 MSP430G2211
Memory	Size	512B	1kB	2kB
Main: interrupt vector	Flash	0xFFFF to 0xFFC0	0xFFFF to 0xFFC0	0xFFFF to 0xFFC0
Main: code memory	Flash	0xFFFF to 0xFE00	0xFFFF to 0xFC00	0xFFFF to 0xF800
Information memory	Size	256 Byte	256 Byte	256 Byte
	Flash	010FFh to 01000h	010FFh to 01000h	010FFh to 01000h
RAM	Size	128B	128B	128B
		027Fh to 0200h	027Fh to 0200h	027Fh to 0200h
Peripherals	16-bit	01FFh to 0100h	01FFh to 0100h	01FFh to 0100h
	8-bit	0FFh to 010h	0FFh to 010h	0FFh to 010h
	8-bit SFR	0Fh to 00h	0Fh to 00h	0Fh to 00h

## **Flash Memory**

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

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



#### **Peripherals**

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

#### **Oscillator and System Clock**

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

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

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

DCO FREQUENCY	CALIBRATION REGISTER	SIZE	ADDRESS
1 MHz	CALBC1_1MHZ	byte	010FFh
I IVITZ	CALDCO_1MHZ	byte	010FEh

#### **Brownout**

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

## Digital I/O

There is one 8-bit I/O port implemented—port P1—and two bits of I/O port P2:

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

### Watchdog Timer (WDT+)

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



#### Timer A2

Timer\_A2 is a 16-bit timer/counter with two capture/compare registers. Timer\_A2 can support multiple capture/compares, PWM outputs, and interval timing. Timer\_A2 also has extensive interrupt capabilities. Interrupts may be generated from the counter on overflow conditions and from each of the capture/compare registers.

Table 10. Timer\_A2 Signal Connections - Devices With No Analog

INPUT PIN	NUMBER	DEVICE INPUT	MODULE	MODULE	MODULE	OUTPUT P	IN NUMBER			
PW, N	RSA	SIGNAL	INPUT NAME	BLOCK	OUTPUT SIGNAL	PW, N	RSA			
2 - P1.0	1 - P1.0	TACLK	TACLK							
		ACLK	ACLK	Timer	Timor	Timer	T:	NIA.		
		SMCLK	SMCLK		NA					
2 - P1.0	1 - P1.0	TACLK	INCLK							
3 - P1.1	2 - P1.1	TA0	CCI0A			3 - P1.1	2 - P1.1			
		ACLK (internal)	CCI0B	CCDO	TA0	7 - P1.5	6 - P1.5			
		V <sub>SS</sub>	GND	CCR0	TA0					
		V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>							
4 - P1.2	3 - P1.2	TA1	CCI1A			4 - P1.2	3 - P1.2			
		TA1	CCI1B	CCD4	TA4	8 - P1.6	7 - P1.6			
		V <sub>SS</sub>	GND	CCR1	TA1	13 - P2.6	12 - P2.6			
		V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>							

Table 11. Timer\_A2 Signal Connections - Devices With Comparator\_A+

INPUT PIN	NUMBER	DEVICE INPUT	MODULE	MODULE	MODULE	OUTPUT P	N NUMBER	
PW, N	RSA	SIGNAL	INPUT NAME	BLOCK	OUTPUT SIGNAL	PW, N	RSA	
2 - P1.0	1 - P1.0	TACLK	TACLK					
		ACLK	ACLK	T'	NIA			
		SMCLK	SMCLK	Timer	NA			
2 - P1.0	1 - P1.0	TACLK	INCLK					
3 - P1.1	2 - P1.1	TA0	CCI0A	CCR0	CCR0 T		3 - P1.1	2 - P1.1
		ACLK (internal)	CCI0B			TAO	7 - P1.5	6 - P1.5
		$V_{SS}$	GND			TAU		
		V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>					
4 - P1.2	3 - P1.2	TA1	CCI1A			4 - P1.2	3 - P1.2	
		CAOUT (internal)	CCI1B	CCR1	TA1	8 - P1.6	7 - P1.6	
		V <sub>SS</sub>	GND			13 - P2.6	12 - P2.6	
		V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>					

### Comparator\_A+ (MSP430G2x11 Only)

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



## **Peripheral File Map**

**Table 12. Peripherals With Word Access** 

MODULE	REGISTER DESCRIPTION	REGISTER NAME	OFFSET
Timer_A	Capture/compare register	TACCR1	0174h
	Capture/compare register	TACCR0	0172h
	Timer_A register	TAR	0170h
	Capture/compare control	TACCTL1	0164h
	Capture/compare control	TACCTL0	0162h
	Timer_A control	TACTL	0160h
	Timer_A interrupt vector	TAIV	012Eh
Flash Memory	Flash control 3	FCTL3	012Ch
	Flash control 2	FCTL2	012Ah
	Flash control 1	FCTL1	0128h
Watchdog Timer+	Watchdog/timer control	WDTCTL	0120h

# **Table 13. Peripherals With Byte Access**

MODULE	REGISTER DESCRIPTION	REGISTER NAME	OFFSET
Comparator_A+	Comparator_A+ port disable	CAPD	05Bh
(MSP430G2x11 only)	Comparator_A+ control 2	CACTL2	05Ah
	Comparator_A+ control 1	CACTL1	059h
Basic Clock System+	Basic clock system control 3	BCSCTL3	053h
	Basic clock system control 2	BCSCTL2	058h
	Basic clock system control 1	BCSCTL1	057h
	DCO clock frequency control	DCOCTL	056h
Port P2	Port P2 resistor enable	P2REN	02Fh
	Port P2 selection	P2SEL	02Eh
	Port P2 interrupt enable	P2IE	02Dh
	Port P2 interrupt edge select	P2IES	02Ch
	Port P2 interrupt flag	P2IFG	02Bh
	Port P2 direction	P2DIR	02Ah
	Port P2 output	P2OUT	029h
	Port P2 input	P2IN	028h
Port P1	Port P1 resistor enable	P1REN	027h
	Port P1 selection	P1SEL	026h
	Port P1 interrupt enable	P1IE	025h
	Port P1 interrupt edge select	P1IES	024h
	Port P1 interrupt flag	P1IFG	023h
	Port P1 direction	P1DIR	022h
	Port P1 output	P1OUT	021h
	Port P1 input	P1IN	020h
Special Function	SFR interrupt flag 2	IFG2	003h
	SFR interrupt flag 1	IFG1	002h
	SFR interrupt enable 2	IE2	001h
	SFR interrupt enable 1	IE1	000h



# Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

Voltage applied at V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub>		-0.3 V to 4.1 V
Voltage applied to any pin <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.3 V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3 V
Diode current at any device pin		±2 mA
Character to the control of the cont	Unprogrammed device	-55°C to 150°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stg</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Programmed device	-55°C to 150°C

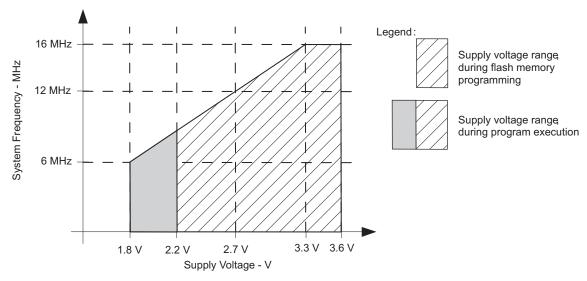
- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure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

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

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

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V	Cupality valtage	During program execution	1.8		3.6	V
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	During flash program or erase	2.2		3.6	V
V <sub>SS</sub>	Supply voltage			0		V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature		-40		85	°C
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V, Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%	dc		6	
f <sub>SYSTEM</sub>	Processor frequency (maximum MCLK frequency) <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V},$ Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%	dc		12	MHz
		$V_{CC} \ge 3.3 \text{ V},$ Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%	dc		16	

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



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

Figure 1. Safe Operating Area



#### **Electrical Characteristics**

## Active Mode Supply Current Into V<sub>CC</sub> Excluding External Current

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
		$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK} = 1 \text{ MHz},$	2.2 V		220		
I <sub>AM,1MH</sub>	Active mode (AM) current (1 MHz)	f <sub>ACLK</sub> = 32768 Hz, Program executes in flash, BCSCTL1 = CALBC1_1MHZ, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHZ, CPUOFF = 0, SCG0 = 0, SCG1 = 0, OSCOFF = 0	3 V		300	370	μА

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

# Typical Characteristics - Active Mode Supply Current (Into V<sub>CC</sub>)

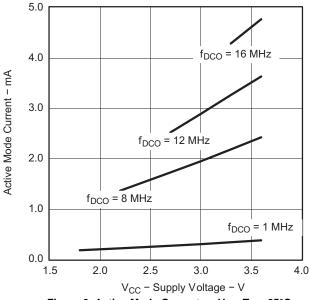


Figure 2. Active Mode Current vs  $V_{CC}$ ,  $T_A = 25$ °C

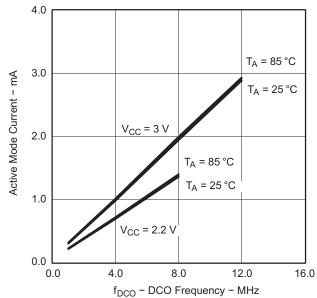


Figure 3. Active Mode Current vs DCO Frequency



## Low-Power Mode Supply Currents (Into V<sub>cc</sub>) Excluding External Current

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

P	ARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN TYP	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>LPM0,1MHz</sub>	Low-power mode 0 (LPM0) current <sup>(3)</sup>	$ \begin{aligned} f_{\text{MCLK}} &= 0 \text{ MHz,} \\ f_{\text{SMCLK}} &= f_{\text{DCO}} = 1 \text{ MHz,} \\ f_{\text{ACLK}} &= 32768 \text{ Hz,} \\ \text{BCSCTL1} &= \text{CALBC1\_1MHZ,} \\ \text{DCOCTL} &= \text{CALDCO\_1MHZ,} \\ \text{CPUOFF} &= 1, \text{SCG0} = 0, \text{SCG1} = 0, \\ \text{OSCOFF} &= 0 \end{aligned} $	25°C	2.2 V	65		μΑ
I <sub>LPM2</sub>	Low-power mode 2 (LPM2) current <sup>(4)</sup>	$\begin{split} f_{\text{MCLK}} &= f_{\text{SMCLK}} = 0 \text{ MHz}, \\ f_{\text{DCO}} &= 1 \text{ MHz}, \\ f_{\text{ACLK}} &= 32768 \text{ Hz}, \\ \text{BCSCTL1} &= \text{CALBC1\_1MHZ}, \\ \text{DCOCTL} &= \text{CALDCO\_1MHZ}, \\ \text{CPUOFF} &= 1, \text{SCG0} = 0, \text{SCG1} = 1, \\ \text{OSCOFF} &= 0 \end{split}$	25°C	2.2 V	22		μΑ
I <sub>LPM3,LFXT1</sub>	Low-power mode 3 (LPM3) current <sup>(4)</sup>	$ \begin{aligned} f_{DCO} &= f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK} = 0 \text{ MHz}, \\ f_{ACLK} &= 32768 \text{ Hz}, \\ CPUOFF &= 1, \text{ SCG0} = 1, \text{ SCG1} = 1, \\ OSCOFF &= 0 \end{aligned} $	25°C	2.2 V	0.7	1.5	μΑ
I <sub>LPM3,VLO</sub>	Low-power mode 3 current, (LPM3) <sup>(4)</sup>	$ \begin{aligned} &f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK} = 0 \text{ MHz}, \\ &f_{ACLK} \text{ from internal LF oscillator (VLO),} \\ &CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 1, \\ &OSCOFF = 0 \end{aligned} $	25°C	2.2 V	0.5	0.7	μΑ
	1	$f_{DCO} = f_{MCLK} = f_{SMCLK} = 0 \text{ MHz},$	25°C		0.1	0.5	
I <sub>LPM4</sub>	Low-power mode 4 (LPM4) current <sup>(5)</sup>	f <sub>ACLK</sub> = 0 Hz, CPUOFF = 1, SCG0 = 1, SCG1 = 1, OSCOFF = 1	85°C	2.2 V	0.8	1.5	μA

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

## **Typical Characteristics Low-Power Mode Supply Currents**

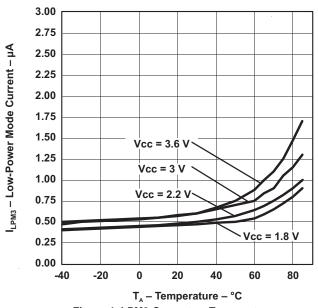


Figure 4. LPM3 Current vs Temperature

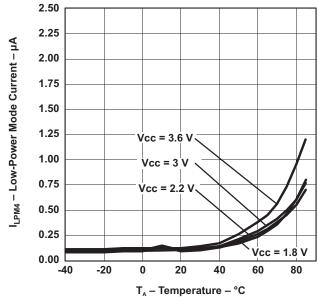


Figure 5. LPM4 Current vs Temperature



## Schmitt-Trigger Inputs - Ports Px

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V	Positive-going input threshold voltage			0.45 V <sub>CC</sub>		0.75 V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IT+</sub>	i ositive-going input tilleshold voltage		3 V	1.35		2.25	V
V	Negative gains input threehold voltage			0.25 V <sub>CC</sub>		0.55 V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IT-</sub>	Negative-going input threshold voltage		3 V	0.75		1.65	V
$V_{hys}$	Input voltage hysteresis (V <sub>IT+</sub> - V <sub>IT-</sub> )		3 V	0.3		1	V
R <sub>Pull</sub>	Pullup/pulldown resistor	For pullup: V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> For pulldown: V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	3 V	20	35	50	kΩ
Cı	Input capacitance	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$ or $V_{CC}$			5		рF

## Leakage Current - Ports Px

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

	METER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN MAX	UNIT
I <sub>lkg(Px.y)</sub> High-impedance lea	akage current	(1) (2)	3 V	±50	nA

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

## **Outputs - Ports Px**

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

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

The maximum total current, I<sub>(OHmax)</sub> and I<sub>(OLmax)</sub>, for all outputs combined should not exceed ±48 mA to hold the maximum voltage drop

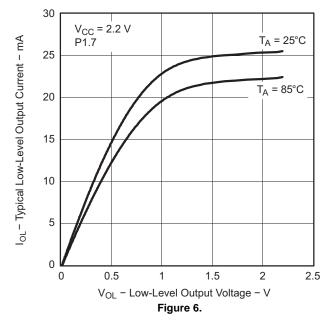
#### **Output Frequency - Ports Px**

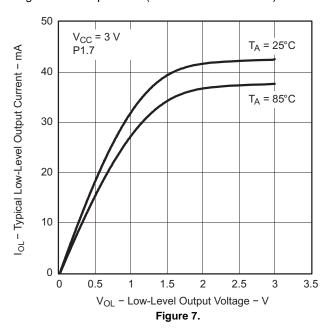
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f <sub>Px.y</sub>	Port output frequency (with load)	Px.y, $C_L = 20 \text{ pF}$ , $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ (2)	3 V		12		MHz
f <sub>Port_CLK</sub>	Clock output frequency	$Px.y, C_L = 20 pF^{(2)}$	3 V		16		MHz

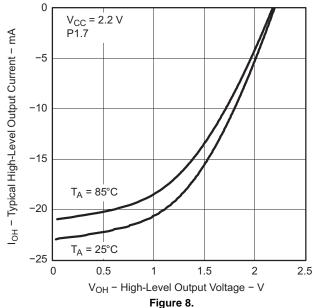
- A resistive divider with 2  $\times$  0.5 k $\Omega$  between V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>SS</sub> is used as load. The output is connected to the center tap of the divider. The output voltage reaches at least 10% and 90% V<sub>CC</sub> at the specified toggle frequency.

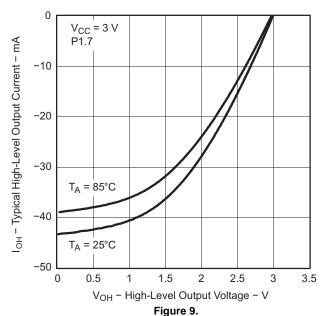


# **Typical Characteristics - Outputs**











# POR, BOR (1)(2)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC(start)</sub>	See Figure 10	dV <sub>CC</sub> /dt ≤ 3 V/s		0.7 <b>x</b> V <sub>(B_IT-)</sub>		٧
V <sub>(B_IT-)</sub>	See Figure 10 through Figure 12	dV <sub>CC</sub> /dt ≤ 3 V/s		1.35		V
V <sub>hys(B_IT-)</sub>	See Figure 10	dV <sub>CC</sub> /dt ≤ 3 V/s		130		mV
t <sub>d(BOR)</sub>	See Figure 10				2000	μs
t <sub>(reset)</sub>	Pulse duration needed at RST/NMI pin to accepted reset internally		2.2 V, 3 V	2		μs

- (1) The current consumption of the brownout module is already included in the I<sub>CC</sub> current consumption data. The voltage level V<sub>(B\_IT-)</sub> + V<sub>hys(B\_IT-)</sub>is ≤ 1.8 V.
- (2) During power up, the CPU begins code execution following a period of t<sub>d(BOR)</sub> after V<sub>CC</sub> = V<sub>(B\_IT-)</sub> + V<sub>hys(B\_IT-)</sub>. The default DCO settings must not be changed until V<sub>CC</sub> ≥ V<sub>CC(min)</sub>, where V<sub>CC(min)</sub> is the minimum supply voltage for the desired operating frequency.

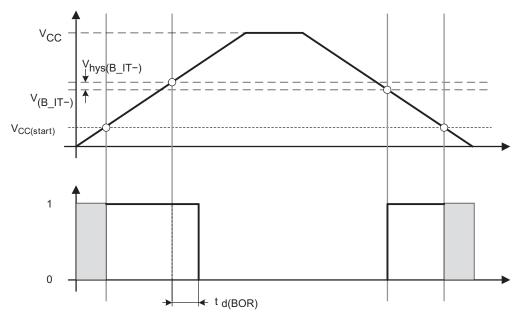


Figure 10. POR and BOR vs Supply Voltage



# **Typical Characteristics - POR and BOR**

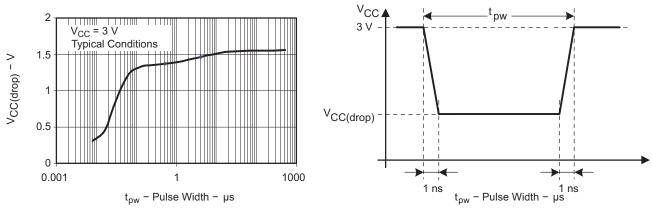


Figure 11. V<sub>CC(drop)</sub> Level With a Square Voltage Drop to Generate a POR or BOR Signal

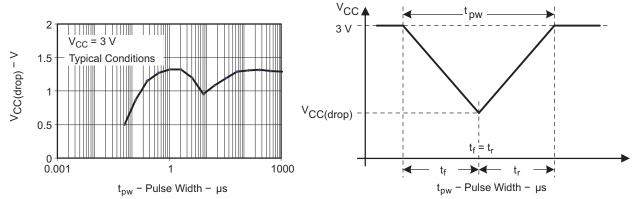


Figure 12.  $V_{CC(drop)}$  Level With a Triangle Voltage Drop to Generate a POR or BOR Signal



## **Main DCO Characteristics**

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

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

## **DCO Frequency**

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
		RSELx < 14		1.8		3.6	V
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	RSELx = 14		2.2		3.6	V
		RSELx = 15		3		3.6	V
f <sub>DCO(0,0)</sub>	DCO frequency (0, 0)	RSELx = 0, $DCOx = 0$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V	0.06		0.14	MHz
$f_{DCO(0,3)}$	DCO frequency (0, 3)	RSELx = 0, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		0.12		MHz
f <sub>DCO(1,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (1, 3)	RSELx = 1, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		0.15		MHz
f <sub>DCO(2,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (2, 3)	RSELx = 2, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		0.21		MHz
f <sub>DCO(3,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (3, 3)	RSELx = 3, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		0.3		MHz
f <sub>DCO(4,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (4, 3)	RSELx = 4, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		0.41		MHz
f <sub>DCO(5,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (5, 3)	RSELx = 5, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		0.58		MHz
f <sub>DCO(6,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (6, 3)	RSELx = 6, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		0.8		MHz
f <sub>DCO(7,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (7, 3)	RSELx = 7, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V	0.8		1.5	MHz
f <sub>DCO(8,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (8, 3)	RSELx = 8, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		1.6		MHz
$f_{DCO(9,3)}$	DCO frequency (9, 3)	RSELx = 9, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		2.3		MHz
f <sub>DCO(10,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (10, 3)	RSELx = 10, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		3.4		MHz
f <sub>DCO(11,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (11, 3)	RSELx = 11, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		4.25		MHz
f <sub>DCO(12,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (12, 3)	RSELx = 12, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V	4.3		7.3	MHz
f <sub>DCO(13,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (13, 3)	RSELx = 13, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		7.8		MHz
f <sub>DCO(14,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (14, 3)	RSELx = 14, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V	8.6		13.9	MHz
f <sub>DCO(15,3)</sub>	DCO frequency (15, 3)	RSELx = 15, $DCOx = 3$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		15.25		MHz
f <sub>DCO(15,7)</sub>	DCO frequency (15, 7)	RSELx = 15, $DCOx = 7$ , $MODx = 0$	3 V		21		MHz
S <sub>RSEL</sub>	Frequency step between range RSEL and RSEL+1	$S_{RSEL} = f_{DCO(RSEL+1,DCO)}/f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)}$	3 V		1.35		ratio
S <sub>DCO</sub>	Frequency step between tap DCO and DCO+1	$S_{DCO} = f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO+1)}/f_{DCO(RSEL,DCO)}$	3 V		1.08		ratio
	Duty cycle	Measured at SMCLK output	3 V		50		%



## **Calibrated DCO Frequencies - Tolerance**

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
1-MHz tolerance over temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_1MHz, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHz, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	0°C to 85°C	3 V	-3	±0.5	+3	%
1-MHz tolerance over V <sub>CC</sub>	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_1MHz, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHz, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	30°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-3	±2	+3	%
1-MHz tolerance overall	BCSCTL1= CALBC1_1MHz, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHz, calibrated at 30°C and 3 V	-40°C to 85°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V	-6	±3	+6	%

<sup>(1)</sup> This is the frequency change from the measured frequency at 30°C over temperature.

## Wake-Up From Lower-Power Modes (LPM3 or LPM4) Electrical Characteristics

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
In 00 + DM0/4		BCSCTL1= CALBC1_1MHz, DCOCTL = CALDCO_1MHz	3 V		1.5		μs
t <sub>CPU,LPM3/4</sub>	CPU wake-up time from LPM3 or LPM4 (2)				1/f <sub>MCLK</sub> + Clock,LPM3/4		

<sup>(1)</sup> The DCO clock wake-up time is measured from the edge of an external wake-up signal (for example, port interrupt) to the first clock edge observable externally on a clock pin (MCLK or SMCLK).

(2) Parameter applicable only if DCOCLK is used for MCLK.

## Typical Characteristics - DCO Clock Wake-Up Time From LPM3 or LPM4

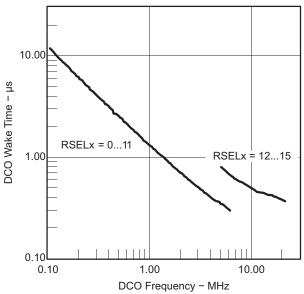


Figure 13. DCO Wake-Up Time From LPM3 vs DCO Frequency



## Crystal Oscillator, XT1, Low-Frequency Mode<sup>(1)</sup>

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

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

- (1) To improve EMI on the XT1 oscillator, the following guidelines should be observed.
  - (a) Keep the trace between the device and the crystal as short as possible.
  - (b) Design a good ground plane around the oscillator pins.
  - (c) Prevent crosstalk from other clock or data lines into oscillator pins XIN and XOUT.
  - (d) Avoid running PCB traces underneath or adjacent to the XIN and XOUT pins.
  - (e) Use assembly materials and praxis to avoid any parasitic load on the oscillator XIN and XOUT pins.
  - (f) If conformal coating is used, ensure that it does not induce capacitive or resistive leakage between the oscillator pins.
  - (g) Do not route the XOUT line to the JTAG header to support the serial programming adapter as shown in other documentation. This signal is no longer required for the serial programming adapter.
- (2) Includes parasitic bond and package capacitance (approximately 2 pF per pin).
  - Since the PCB adds additional capacitance, it is recommended to verify the correct load by measuring the ACLK frequency. For a correct setup, the effective load capacitance should always match the specification of the used crystal.
- (3) Frequencies below the MIN specification set the fault flag. Frequencies above the MAX specification do not set the fault flag. Frequencies in between might set the flag.
- (4) Measured with logic-level input frequency but also applies to operation with crystals.

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

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

	PARAMETER	T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$f_{VLO}$	VLO frequency	-40°C to 85°C	3 V	4	12	20	kHz
$df_{VLO}/d_{T}$	VLO frequency temperature drift	-40°C to 85°C	3 V		0.5		%/°C
$df_{VLO}/dV_{CC}$	VLO frequency supply voltage drift	25°C	1.8 V to 3.6 V		4		%/V

#### Timer A

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN TYP MA	X UNIT
f <sub>TA</sub> Timer_A input clock frequency		Internal: SMCLK or ACLK, External: TACLK or INCLK, Duty cycle = 50% ± 10%		f <sub>SYSTEM</sub>	
t <sub>TA,cap</sub>	Timer_A capture timing	TA0, TA1	3 V	20	ns



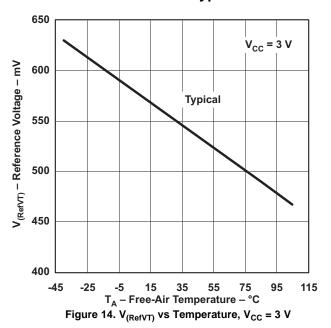
## Comparator\_A+ (MSP430G2x11 only)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>(DD)</sub>		CAON = 1, CARSEL = 0, CAREF = 0	3 V		45		μΑ
I <sub>(Refladder/RefDiode)</sub>		CAON = 1, CARSEL = 0, CAREF = 1, 2, or 3, No load at CA0 and CA1	3 V		45		μΑ
V <sub>(IC)</sub>	Common-mode input voltage	CAON = 1	3 V	0		V <sub>CC</sub> -1	V
V <sub>(Ref025)</sub>	Voltage @ 0.25 V <sub>CC</sub> node	PCA0 = 1, CARSEL = 1, CAREF = 1, No load at CA0 and CA1	3 V		0.24		
V <sub>(Ref050)</sub>	Voltage @ 0.5 V <sub>CC</sub> node V <sub>CC</sub>	PCA0 = 1, CARSEL = 1, CAREF = 2, No load at CA0 and CA1	3 V		0.48		
$V_{(RefVT)}$	See Figure 14 and Figure 15	PCA0 = 1, CARSEL = 1, CAREF = 3, No load at CA0 and CA1, TA = 85°C	3 V		490		mV
V <sub>(offset)</sub>	Offset voltage (1)		3 V		±10		mV
V <sub>hys</sub>	Input hysteresis	CAON = 1	3 V		0.7		mV
t <sub>(response)</sub>	Response time (low-high and high-low)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, Overdrive 10 mV, Without filter: CAF = 0	2.1/		120		ns
		T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, Overdrive 10 mV, With filter: CAF = 1	3 V		1.5		μs

<sup>(1)</sup> The input offset voltage can be cancelled by using the CAEX bit to invert the Comparator\_A+ inputs on successive measurements. The two successive measurements are then summed together.



# Typical Characteristics - Comparator\_A+



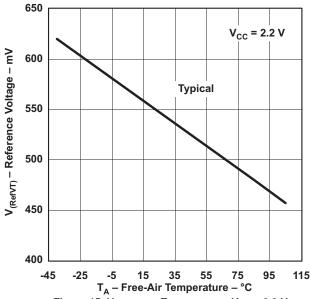


Figure 15.  $V_{(RefVT)}$  vs Temperature,  $V_{CC} = 2.2 \text{ V}$ 

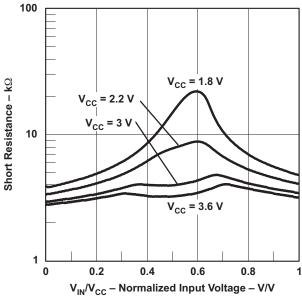


Figure 16. Short Resistance vs V<sub>IN</sub>/V<sub>CC</sub>



## Flash Memory

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

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

<sup>(1)</sup> The cumulative program time must not be exceeded when writing to a 64-byte flash block. This parameter applies to all programming methods: individual word write, byte write, and block write modes.

#### **RAM**

0.0	over recommended ranges or cappy, remage and eperating need an temperature (amount and the capp)								
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN MAX	UNIT					
V <sub>(RAMh)</sub>	RAM retention supply voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	CPU halted	1.6	V					

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

<sup>(2)</sup> These values are hardwired into the flash controller's state machine ( $t_{FTG} = 1/f_{FTG}$ ).



## JTAG and Spy-Bi-Wire Interface

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

	PARAMETER	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f <sub>SBW</sub>	Spy-Bi-Wire input frequency	2.2 V, 3 V	0		20	MHz
t <sub>SBW,Low</sub>	Spy-Bi-Wire low clock pulse duration	2.2 V, 3 V	0.025		15	μs
t <sub>SBW,En</sub>	Spy-Bi-Wire enable time (TEST high to acceptance of first clock edge <sup>(1)</sup> )	2.2 V, 3 V			1	μs
t <sub>SBW,Ret</sub>	Spy-Bi-Wire return to normal operation time	2.2 V, 3 V	15		100	μs
4	TCK input frequency (2)	2.2 V	0		5	MHz
fTCK	TCK input frequency (-7	3 V	0		10	MHz
R <sub>Internal</sub>	Internal pulldown resistance on TEST	2.2 V, 3 V	25	60	90	kΩ

<sup>(1)</sup> Tools accessing the Spy-Bi-Wire interface need to wait for the maximum t<sub>SBW,En</sub> time after pulling the TEST/SBWTCK pin high before applying the first SBWTCK clock edge.

# JTAG Fuse<sup>(1)</sup>

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MI	N MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC(FB)}$	Supply voltage during fuse-blow condition	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	2	.5	V
$V_{FB}$	Voltage level on TEST for fuse blow			6 7	V
I <sub>FB</sub>	Supply current into TEST during fuse blow			100	mA
t <sub>FB</sub>	Time to blow fuse			1	ms

(1) After the fuse is blown, no further access to the JTAG/Test, Spy-Bi-Wire, or emulation feature is possible, and JTAG is switched to bypass mode.

<sup>(2)</sup> f<sub>TCK</sub> may be restricted to meet the timing requirements of the module selected.



### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

## Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.0 to P1.3, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger - MSP430G2x01

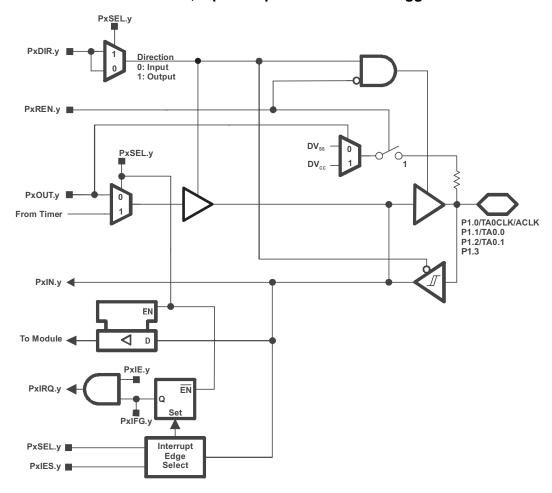


Table 14. Port P1 (P1.0 to P1.3) Pin Functions - MSP430G2x01

DINI NIAME (D4)		FUNCTION	CONTROL BI	TS/SIGNALS
PIN NAME (P1.x)	X	FUNCTION	P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x
P1.0/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
TA0CLK/	0	TAOCLK	0	1
ACLK		ACLK	1	1
P1.1/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
TA0.0	1	TA0.CCI0A	0	1
		TA0.0	1	1
P1.2/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0
TA0.1	2	TA0.CCI1A	0	1
		TA0.1	1	1
P1.3	3	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0



# Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.4 to P1.7, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger - MSP430G2x01

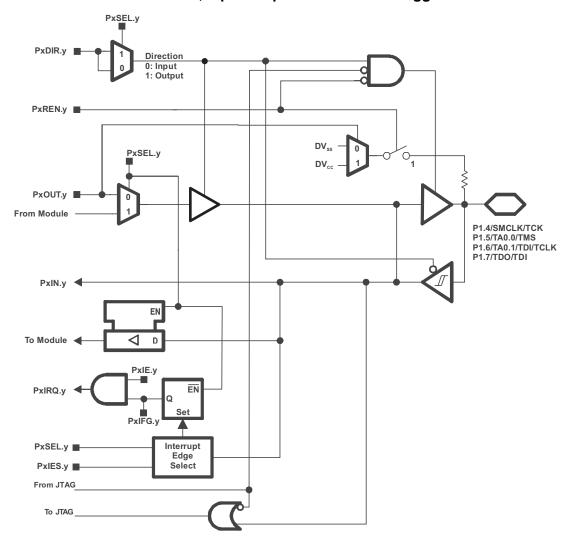


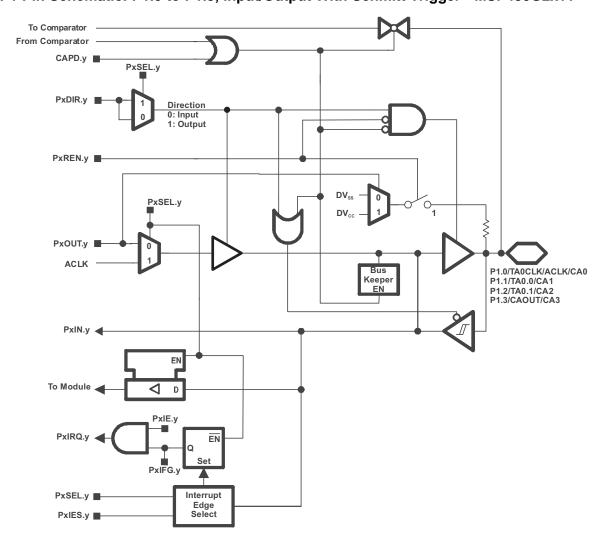
Table 15. Port P1 (P1.4 to P1.7) Pin Functions - MSP430G2x01

PIN NAME (P1.x)		FUNCTION	CONTR	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS <sup>(1)</sup>			
	X		P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	JTAG Mode		
P1.4/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0		
SMCLK/	4	SMCLK	1	1	0		
TCK		TCK	Х	Х	1		
P1.5/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0		
TA0.0/	5	TA0.0	1	1	0		
TMS		TMS	Х	Х	1		
P1.6/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0		
TA0.1/	6	TA0.1	1	1	0		
TDI/TCLK		TDI/TCLK	Х	Х	1		
P1.7/	7	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0		
TDO/TDI	'	TDO/TDI	X	Х	1		

(1) X = Don't care



# Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.0 to P1.3, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger - MSP430G2x11





## Table 16. Port P1 (P1.0 to P1.3) Pin Functions - MSP430G2x11

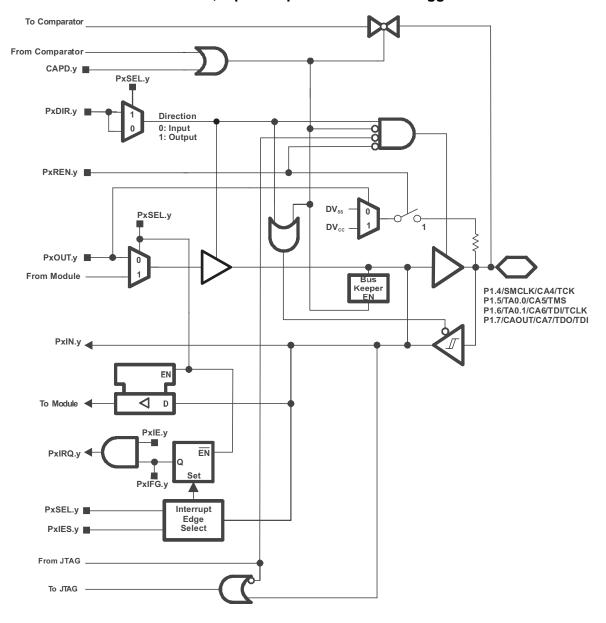
PIN NAME (P1.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTR	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS <sup>(1)</sup>			
			P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	CAPD.y		
P1.0/	0	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0		
TA0CLK/		TA0.TACLK	0	1	0		
ACLK/		ACLK	1	1	0		
CA0		CA0	X	X	1 (y = 0)		
P1.1/		P1.x (I/O)	l: 0; O: 1	0	0		
TA0.0/	1	TA0.0	1	1	0		
		TA0.CCI0A	0	1	0		
CA1		CA1	X	X	1 (y = 1)		
P1.2/	2	P1.x (I/O)	l: 0; O: 1	0	0		
TA0.1/		TA0.1	1	1	0		
	2	TA0.CCI1A	0	1	0		
CA2		CA2	X	X	1 (y = 2)		
P1.3/	3	P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0		
CAOUT/		CAOUT	1	1	0		
CA3		CA3	Х	X	1 (y = 3)		

<sup>(1)</sup> X = Don't care



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# Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.4 to P1.7, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger - MSP430G2x11





# Table 17. Port P1 (P1.4 to P1.7) Pin Functions - MSP430G2x11

PIN NAME (P1.x)		FUNCTION		CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS <sup>(1)</sup>				
	X		P1DIR.x	P1SEL.x	JTAG Mode	CAPD.y		
P1.4/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0	0		
SMCLK/	4	SMCLK	1	1	0	0		
CA4/	4	CA4	X	Х	0	1 (y = 4)		
TCK		TCK	X	Х	1	0		
P1.5/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0	0		
TA0.0/	5	TA0.0	1	1	0	0		
CA5/	5	CA5	X	X	0	1 (y = 5)		
TMS		TMS	X	Х	1	0		
P1.6/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0	0		
TA0.1/	6	TA0.1	1	1	0	0		
CA6/	О	CA6	X	Х	0	1 (y = 6)		
TDI/TCLK		TDI/TCLK	X	Х	1	0		
P1.7/		P1.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0	0		
CAOUT/	7	CAOUT	1	1	0	0		
CA7/	1	CA7	X	Χ	0	1 (y = 7)		
TDO/TDI		TDO/TDI	X	Х	1	0		

<sup>(1)</sup> X = Don't care



Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.6, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger - MSP430G2x01 and MSP430G2x11

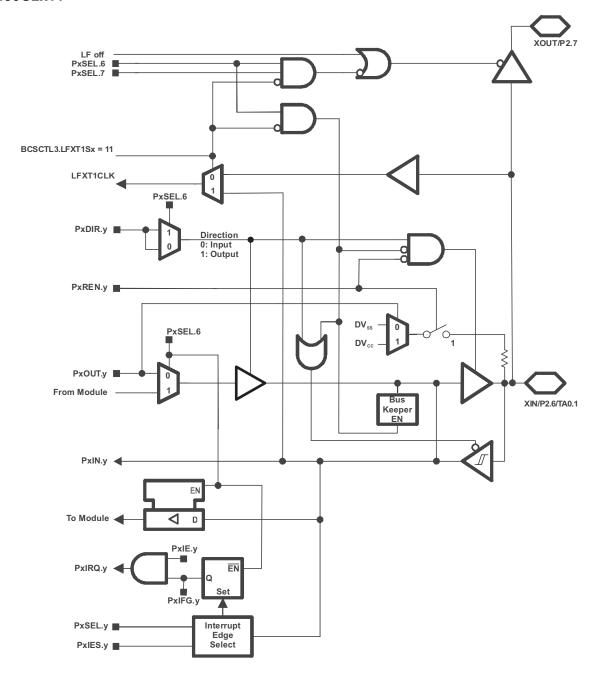


Table 18. Port P2 (P2.6) Pin Functions - MSP430G2x01 and MSP430G2x11

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS <sup>(1)</sup>		
			P2DIR.x	P2SEL.6	P2SEL.7
XIN	6	XIN	0	1	1
P2.6		P2.x (I/O)	l: 0; O: 1	0	Х
TA0.1		Timer0_A2.TA1	1	1	Х

(1) X = Don't care



# Port P2 Pin Schematic: P2.7, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger - MSP430G2x01 and MSP430G2x11

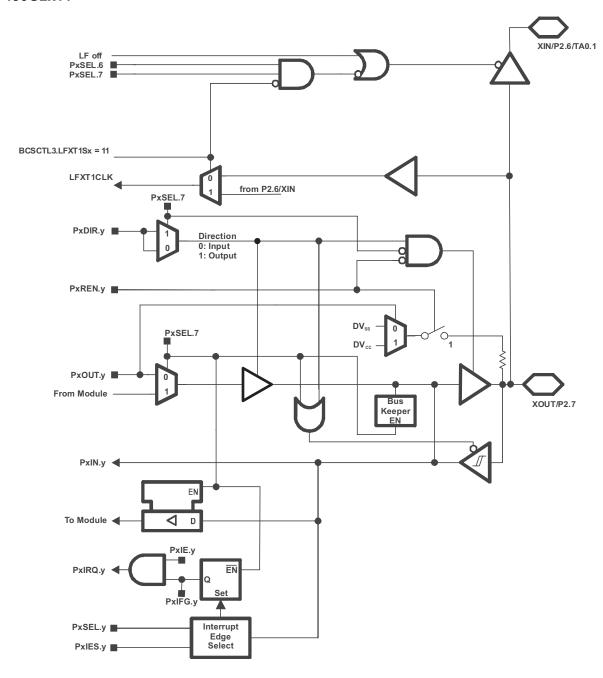


Table 19. Port P2 (P2.7) Pin Functions - MSP430G2x01 and MSP430G2x11

PIN NAME (P2.x)	x	FUNCTION	CONTROL BITS / SIGNALS		
			P2DIR.x	P2SEL.6	P2SEL.7
XOUT	7	XOUT	1	1	1
P2.7	<i>'</i>	P2.x (I/O)	I: 0; O: 1	0	0



### **REVISION HISTORY**

REVISION	DESCRIPTION
SLAS695	Limited Product Preview release
SLAS695A	Updated Product Preview Changes throughout for sampling
SLAS695B	Updated Product Preview
SLAS695C	Production Data release
SLAS695D	Table 14, Corrected P1DIR.x column for TA0.0 and TA0.1.  Table 18, Corrected FUNCTION column for TA0.1.  Port P1 Pin Schematic: P1.0 to P1.3, Input/Output With Schmitt Trigger – MSP430G2x11, Corrected schematic.
SLAS695E	Changed Storage temperature range limits in Absolute Maximum Ratings.  Table 15, Removed CAPD.y column.  Table 19, Corrected Control Bits/Signals.
SLAS695F	Changed $T_{stg}$ , Programmed device, to -55°C to 150°C in Absolute Maximum Ratings. Changed $f_{SYSTEM}$ MAX at $V_{CC}$ = 1.8 V from 4.15 to 6 MHz in Recommended Operating Conditions.
SLAS695G	Changed port schematics (added buffer after PxOUT.y mux) in APPLICATION INFORMATION
SLAS695H	Table 2, Added pin 13 to NC list for RSA-16 package Recommended Operating Conditions, Added test conditions for typical values. POR, BOR, Added note (2).
SLAS695I	Removed all information related to operation at T temperature (-40°C to 105°C).





4-Feb-2021

### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Sample
MSP430G2001IN14	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	MSP430G2001	Sample
MSP430G2001IPW14	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2001	Sample
MSP430G2001IPW14R	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2001	Sample
MSP430G2001IRSA16R	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2001	Sample
MSP430G2001IRSA16T	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2001	Sample
MSP430G2101IN14	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	MSP430G2101	Sample
MSP430G2101IPW14	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2101	Sample
MSP430G2101IPW14R	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2101	Sample
MSP430G2101IRSA16R	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2101	Sample
MSP430G2101IRSA16T	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2101	Sample
MSP430G2111IN14	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	MSP430G2111	Sample
MSP430G2111IPW14	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2111	Sample
MSP430G2111IPW14R	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2111	Sample
MSP430G2111IRSA16R	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2111	Sample
MSP430G2111IRSA16T	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2111	Sample
MSP430G2201IN14	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	MSP430G2201	Sample
MSP430G2201IPW14	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2201	Sample
MSP430G2201IPW14R	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2201	Sample
MSP430G2201IRSA16R	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G	Sample



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### **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

4-Feb-2021

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	<b>Device Marking</b> (4/5)	Samples
							· · ·			2201	
MSP430G2201IRSA16T	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2201	Samples
MSP430G2211IN14	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	MSP430G2211	Samples
MSP430G2211IPW14	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2211	Samples
MSP430G2211IPW14R	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	G2211	Samples
MSP430G2211IRSA16R	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2211	Samples
MSP430G2211IRSA16T	ACTIVE	QFN	RSA	16	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	M430G 2211	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

- (3) MSL, Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead finish/Ball material Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.



### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

4-Feb-2021

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF MSP430G2201:

Automotive: MSP430G2201-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects



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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

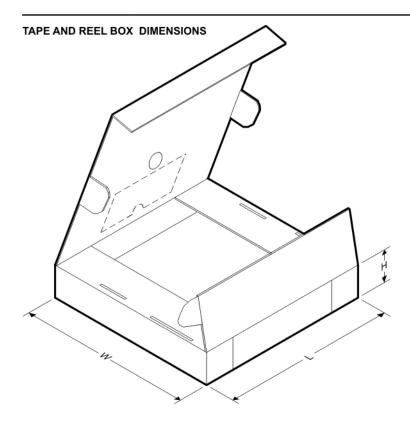


#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
MSP430G2001IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
MSP430G2001IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2001IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	180.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2101IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
MSP430G2101IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2101IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	180.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2111IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
MSP430G2111IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2111IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	180.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2201IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
MSP430G2201IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2201IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	180.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2211IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
MSP430G2211IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
MSP430G2211IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	180.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2



www.ti.com 16-Feb-2022



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
MSP430G2001IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
MSP430G2001IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
MSP430G2001IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
MSP430G2101IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
MSP430G2101IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
MSP430G2101IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
MSP430G2111IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
MSP430G2111IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
MSP430G2111IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
MSP430G2201IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
MSP430G2201IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
MSP430G2201IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
MSP430G2211IPW14R	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
MSP430G2211IRSA16R	QFN	RSA	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
MSP430G2211IRSA16T	QFN	RSA	16	250	210.0	185.0	35.0



www.ti.com 16-Feb-2022

### **TUBE**



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
MSP430G2001IN14	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
MSP430G2001IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2001IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2101IN14	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
MSP430G2101IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2101IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2111IN14	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
MSP430G2111IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2111IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2201IN14	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
MSP430G2201IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2201IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2211IN14	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
MSP430G2211IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5
MSP430G2211IPW14	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

### PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:

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



# PW (R-PDSO-G14)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



## N (R-PDIP-T\*\*)

### PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.



## RSA (S-PVQFN-N16)

### PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M—1994.

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Quad Flatpack, No—leads (QFN) package configuration.
- D. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
- E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
- F. Falls within JEDEC MO-220.



### RSA (S-PVQFN-N16)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD

### THERMAL INFORMATION

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

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

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



NOTES:

A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters



# RSA (S-PVQFN-N16)

## PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

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



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