

MC9S08PL4

MC9S08PL4 Series Data Sheet

Supports: MC9S08PL4

Key features

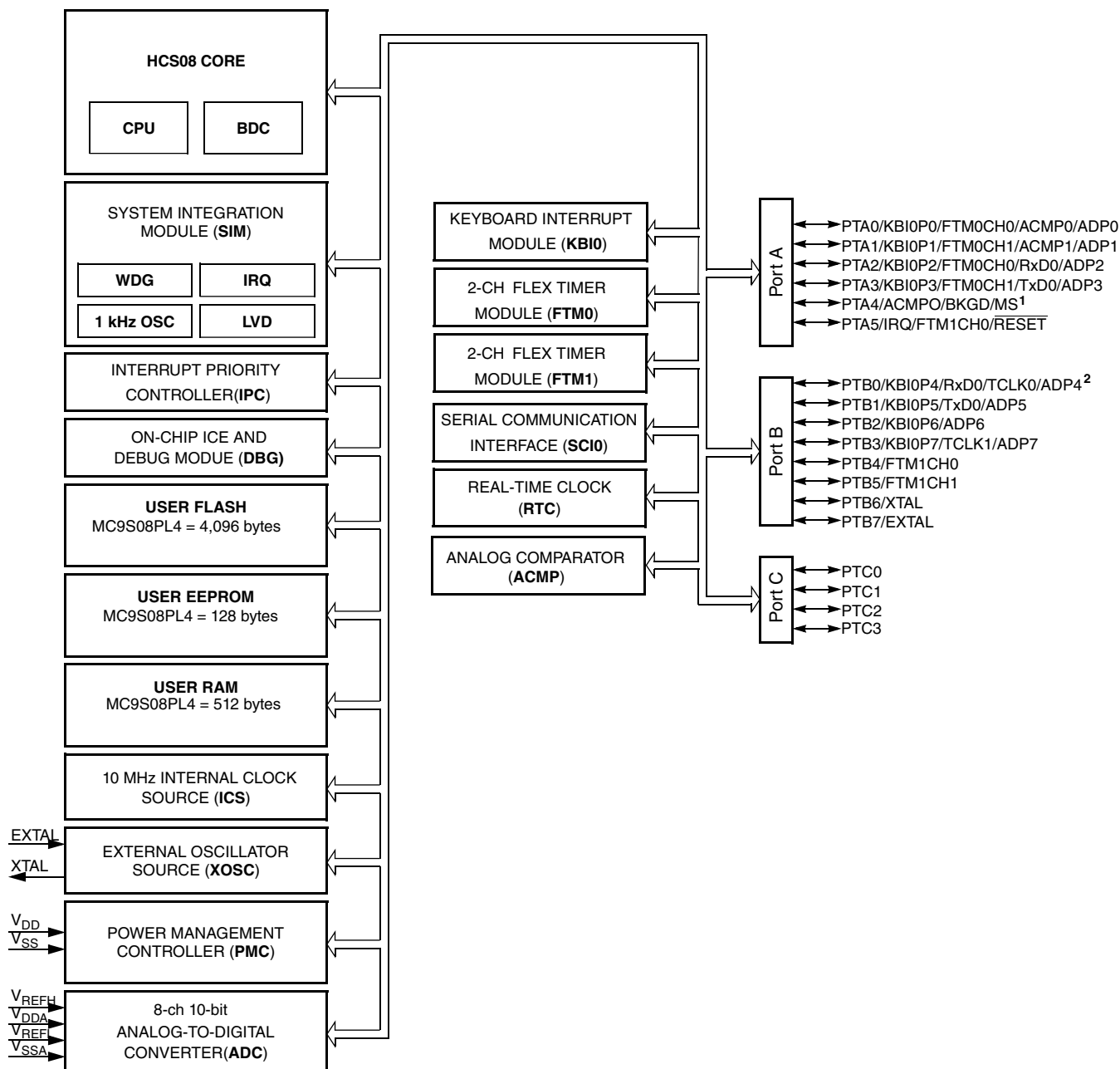
- 8-Bit S08 central processor unit (CPU)
 - Up to 20 MHz bus at 2.7 V to 5.5 V across temperature range of -40 °C to 85 °C
 - Supporting up to 40 interrupt/reset sources
 - Supporting up to four-level nested interrupt
 - On-chip memory
 - Up to 4 KB flash read/program/erase over full operating voltage and temperature
 - Up to 128 byte EEPROM; 2-byte erase sector; program and erase while executing flash
 - Up to 512 byte random-access memory (RAM)
 - Flash and RAM access protection
- Power-saving modes
 - One low-power stop mode; reduced power wait mode
 - Peripheral clock enable register can disable clocks to unused modules, reducing currents; allows clocks to remain enabled to specific peripherals in stop3 mode
- Clocks
 - Oscillator (XOSC) - loop-controlled Pierce oscillator; crystal or ceramic resonator range of 31.25 kHz to 39.0625 kHz or 4 MHz to 20 MHz
 - Internal clock source (ICS) - containing a frequency-locked-loop (FLL) controlled by internal or external reference; precision trimming of internal reference allowing 1% deviation across temperature range of 0 °C to 70 °C and 2% deviation across whole operating temperature range; up to 20 MHz
- System protection
 - Watchdog with independent clock source
 - Low-voltage detection with reset or interrupt; selectable trip points
 - Illegal opcode detection with reset
 - Illegal address detection with reset
- Development support
 - Single-wire background debug interface
 - Breakpoint capability to allow three breakpoints setting during in-circuit debugging
 - On-chip in-circuit emulator (ICE) debug module containing two comparators and nine trigger modes
- Peripherals
 - ACMP - one analog comparator with both positive and negative inputs; separately selectable interrupt on rising and falling comparator output; filtering
 - ADC - 8-channel, 10-bit resolution; 2.5 µs conversion time; data buffers with optional watermark; automatic compare function; internal bandgap reference channel; operation in stop mode; optional hardware trigger
 - FTM - two 2-channel flex timer modulators modules; 16-bit counter; each channel can be configured for input capture, output compare, edge- or center-aligned PWM mode
 - RTC - 16-bit real timer counter (RTC)
 - SCI - one serial communication interface (SCI/ UART) modules optional 13-bit break; full duplex non-return to zero (NRZ); LIN extension support
- Input/Output
 - Up to 18 GPIOs including one output-only pin
 - One 8-bit keyboard interrupt module (KBI)
- Package options
 - 20-pin TSSOP
 - 16-pin TSSOP
 - 8-pin SOIC

Table of Contents

1	MCU block diagram.....	3	6.2.1	Control timing.....	13
2	Orderable part numbers.....	4	6.2.2	Debug trace timing specifications.....	14
3	Part identification.....	4	6.2.3	FTM module timing.....	15
3.1	Description.....	4	6.3	Thermal specifications.....	16
3.2	Format.....	4	6.3.1	Thermal operating requirements.....	16
3.3	Fields.....	5	6.3.2	Thermal characteristics.....	16
3.4	Example.....	5	7	Peripheral operating requirements and behaviors.....	17
4	Parameter Classification.....	5	7.1	External oscillator (XOSC) and ICS characteristics.....	17
5	Ratings.....	6	7.2	NVM specifications.....	19
5.1	Thermal handling ratings.....	6	7.3	Analog.....	20
5.2	Moisture handling ratings.....	6	7.3.1	ADC characteristics.....	20
5.3	ESD handling ratings.....	6	7.3.2	Analog comparator (ACMP) electricals.....	23
5.4	Voltage and current operating ratings.....	6	8	Dimensions.....	23
6	General.....	7	8.1	Obtaining package dimensions.....	23
6.1	Nonswitching electrical specifications.....	7	9	Pinout.....	24
6.1.1	DC characteristics.....	7	9.1	Signal multiplexing and pin assignments.....	24
6.1.2	Supply current characteristics.....	12	9.2	Device pin assignment.....	25
6.1.3	EMC performance.....	13	10	Revision history.....	26
6.2	Switching specifications.....	13			

1 MCU block diagram

The block diagram below shows the structure of the MCUs.



1. PTA4/ACMP0/BKGD/MS is an output-only pin when used as port pin.

2. PTB0 operates as true-open drain when working as output.

Figure 1. MCU block diagram

2 Orderable part numbers

The following table summarizes the part numbers of the devices covered by this document.

Table 1. Ordering information

Part Number	MC9S08PL4		
	CTJ	CTG	CSC
Max. frequency (MHz)	20	20	20
Flash memory (KB)	4	4	4
RAM (KB)	0.512	0.512	0.512
EEPROM (B)	128	128	128
10-bit ADC	8ch	8ch	4ch
ACMP	1	1	1
16-bit FlexTimer	2ch+2ch	2ch+2ch	2ch+1ch
RTC	Yes	Yes	Yes
SCI (LIN Capable)	1	1	1
Watchdog	Yes	Yes	Yes
CRC	-	-	-
KBI pins	8	8	4
GPIO	18	14	6
Package	20-TSSOP	16-TSSOP	8-SOIC

3 Part identification

3.1 Description

Part numbers for the chip have fields that identify the specific part. You can use the values of these fields to determine the specific part you have received.

3.2 Format

Part numbers for this device have the following format:

MC 9 S08 PL AA B CC

3.3 Fields

This table lists the possible values for each field in the part number (not all combinations are valid):

Field	Description	Values
MC	Qualification status	MC = fully qualified, general market flow
9	Memory	9 = flash based
S08	Core	S08 = 8-bit CPU
PL	Device family	PL
AA	Approximate flash size in KB	4 = 4 KB
B	Operating temperature range (°C)	C = -40 to 85
CC	Package designator	- TJ = 20-TSSOP - TG = 16-TSSOP - SC = 8-SOIC

3.4 Example

This is an example part number:

MC9S08PL4CTJ

4 Parameter Classification

The electrical parameters shown in this supplement are guaranteed by various methods. To give the customer a better understanding, the following classification is used and the parameters are tagged accordingly in the tables where appropriate:

Table 2. Parameter Classifications

P	Those parameters are guaranteed during production testing on each individual device.
C	Those parameters are achieved by the design characterization by measuring a statistically relevant sample size across process variations.
T	Those parameters are achieved by design characterization on a small sample size from typical devices under typical conditions unless otherwise noted. All values shown in the typical column are within this category.
D	Those parameters are derived mainly from simulations.

NOTE

The classification is shown in the column labeled “C” in the parameter tables where appropriate.

5 Ratings

5.1 Thermal handling ratings

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
T _{STG}	Storage temperature	-55	150	°C	1
T _{SDR}	Solder temperature, lead-free	—	260	°C	2

1. Determined according to JEDEC Standard JESD22-A103, *High Temperature Storage Life*.
2. Determined according to IPC/JEDEC Standard J-STD-020, *Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices*.

5.2 Moisture handling ratings

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
MSL	Moisture sensitivity level	—	3	—	1

1. Determined according to IPC/JEDEC Standard J-STD-020, *Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices*.

5.3 ESD handling ratings

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V _{HBM}	Electrostatic discharge voltage, human body model	-6000	+6000	V	1
V _{CDM}	Electrostatic discharge voltage, charged-device model	-500	+500	V	2
I _{LAT}	Latch-up current at ambient temperature of 85	-100	+100	mA	

1. Determined according to JEDEC Standard JESD22-A114, *Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Sensitivity Testing Human Body Model (HBM)*.
2. Determined according to JEDEC Standard JESD22-C101, *Field-Induced Charged-Device Model Test Method for Electrostatic-Discharge-Withstand Thresholds of Microelectronic Components*.

5.4 Voltage and current operating ratings

Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only, and functional operation at the maxima is not guaranteed. Stress beyond the limits specified in below table may affect device reliability or cause permanent damage to the device. For functional operating conditions, refer to the remaining tables in this document.

This device contains circuitry protecting against damage due to high static voltage or electrical fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltages higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are tied to an appropriate logic voltage level (for instance, either V_{SS} or V_{DD}) or the programmable pullup resistor associated with the pin is enabled.

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	-0.3	6.0	V
I_{DD}	Maximum current into V_{DD}	—	120	mA
V_{DIO}	Digital input voltage (except RESET, EXTAL, XTAL, or true open drain pin)	-0.3	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
	Digital input voltage (true open drain pin)	-0.3	6	V
V_{AIO}	Analog ¹ , RESET, EXTAL, and XTAL input voltage	-0.3	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
I_D	Instantaneous maximum current single pin limit (applies to all port pins)	-25	25	mA
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	$V_{DD} - 0.3$	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V

1. All digital I/O pins, except open-drain pin , are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD} . is only clamped to V_{SS} .

6 General

6.1 Nonswitching electrical specifications

6.1.1 DC characteristics

This section includes information about power supply requirements and I/O pin characteristics.

Table 3. DC characteristics

Symbol	C	Descriptions			Min	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
—	—	Operating voltage		—	2.7	—	5.5	V
V_{OH}	C	Output high voltage	All I/O pins, standard-drive strength	5 V, $I_{load} = -5$ mA	$V_{DD} - 0.8$	—	—	V
	C			3 V, $I_{load} = -2.5$ mA	$V_{DD} - 0.8$	—	—	V
I_{OHT}	D	Output high current	Max total I_{OH} for all ports	5 V	—	—	-100	mA
				3 V	—	—	-50	
V_{OL}	C	Output low voltage	All I/O pins, standard-drive strength	5 V, $I_{load} = 5$ mA	—	—	0.8	V

Table continues on the next page...

Table 3. DC characteristics (continued)

Symbol	C	Descriptions			Min	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
	C			3 V, $I_{load} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$	—	—	0.8	V
I_{OLT}	D	Output low current	Max total I_{OL} for all ports	5 V	—	—	100	mA
				3 V	—	—	50	
V_{IH}	P	Input high voltage	All digital inputs	$V_{DD} > 4.5 \text{ V}$	$0.70 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	V
	C			$V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	$0.75 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	
V_{IL}	P	Input low voltage	All digital inputs	$V_{DD} > 4.5 \text{ V}$	—	—	$0.30 \times V_{DD}$	V
	C			$V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	—	—	$0.35 \times V_{DD}$	
V_{hys}	C	Input hysteresis	All digital inputs	—	$0.06 \times V_{DD}$	—	—	mV
$ I_{in} $	P	Input leakage current	All input only pins (per pin)	$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}	—	0.1	1	μA
$ I_{OZ} $	P	Hi-Z (off-state) leakage current	All input/output (per pin)	$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}	—	0.1	1	μA
$ I_{OZTOT} $	C	Total leakage combined for all inputs and Hi-Z pins	All input only and I/O	$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}	—	—	2	μA
R_{PU}	P	Pullup resistors	All digital inputs, when enabled (all I/O pins other than PTB0)	—	30.0	—	50.0	k Ω
R_{PU}^2	P	Pullup resistors	PTB0 pin	—	30.0	—	60.0	k Ω
I_{IC}	D	DC injection current ^{3, 4, 5}	Single pin limit	$V_{IN} < V_{SS}$, $V_{IN} > V_{DD}$	-0.2	—	2	mA
			Total MCU limit, includes sum of all stressed pins		-5	—	25	
C_{in}	C	Input capacitance, all pins		—	—	—	7	pF
V_{RAM}	C	RAM retention voltage		—	2.0	—	—	V

1. Typical values are measured at 25 °C. Characterized, not tested.
2. The specified resistor value is the actual value internal to the device. The pullup value may appear higher when measured externally on the pin.
3. All functional non-supply pins, except for PTB0, are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD} .
4. Input must be current-limited to the value specified. To determine the value of the required current-limiting resistor, calculate resistance values for positive and negative clamp voltages, then use the large one.
5. Power supply must maintain regulation within operating V_{DD} range during instantaneous and operating maximum current conditions. If the positive injection current ($V_{IN} > V_{DD}$) is higher than I_{DD} , the injection current may flow out of V_{DD} and could result in external power supply going out of regulation. Ensure that external V_{DD} load will shunt current higher than maximum injection current when the MCU is not consuming power, such as no system clock is present, or clock rate is very low (which would reduce overall power consumption).

Table 4. LVD and POR Specification

Symbol	C	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{POR}	D	POR re-arm voltage ^{1, 2}	1.5	1.75	2.0	V

Table continues on the next page...

Table 4. LVD and POR Specification (continued)

Symbol	C	Description		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{LVDH}	C	Falling low-voltage detect threshold - high range (LVDV = 1) ³		4.2	4.3	4.4	V
V _{LVW1H}	C	Falling low-voltage warning threshold - high range	Level 1 falling (LVWV = 00)	4.3	4.4	4.5	V
V _{LVW2H}	C		Level 2 falling (LVWV = 01)	4.5	4.5	4.6	V
V _{LVW3H}	C		Level 3 falling (LVWV = 10)	4.6	4.6	4.7	V
V _{LVW4H}	C		Level 4 falling (LVWV = 11)	4.7	4.7	4.8	V
V _{HYSH}	C	High range low-voltage detect/warning hysteresis		—	100	—	mV
V _{LVDL}	C	Falling low-voltage detect threshold - low range (LVDV = 0)		2.56	2.61	2.66	V
V _{LVDW1L}	C	Falling low-voltage warning threshold - low range	Level 1 falling (LVWV = 00)	2.62	2.7	2.78	V
V _{LVDW2L}	C		Level 2 falling (LVWV = 01)	2.72	2.8	2.88	V
V _{LVDW3L}	C		Level 3 falling (LVWV = 10)	2.82	2.9	2.98	V
V _{LVDW4L}	C		Level 4 falling (LVWV = 11)	2.92	3.0	3.08	V
V _{HYSDL}	C	Low range low-voltage detect hysteresis		—	40	—	mV
V _{HYSWL}	C	Low range low-voltage warning hysteresis		—	80	—	mV
V _{BG}	P	Buffered bandgap output ⁴		1.14	1.16	1.18	V

1. Maximum is highest voltage that POR is guaranteed.
2. POR ramp time must be longer than 20 μ s/V to get a stable startup.
3. Rising thresholds are falling threshold + hysteresis.
4. Voltage factory trimmed at V_{DD} = 5.0 V, Temp = 25 °C

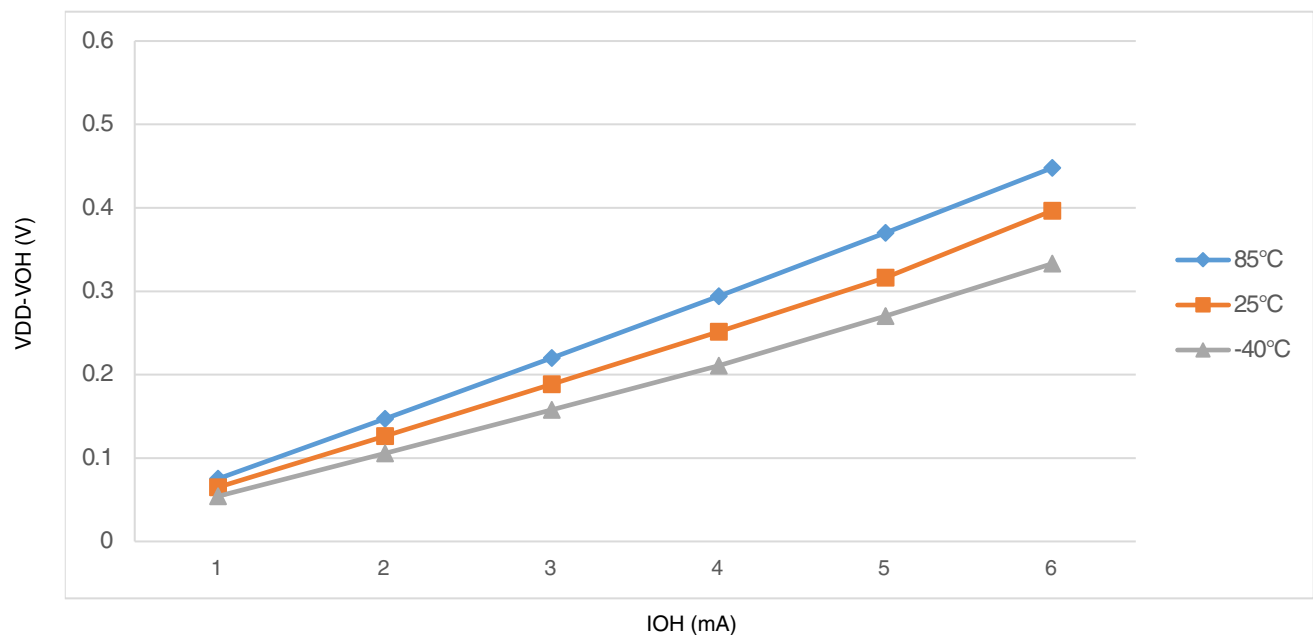


Figure 2. Typical I_{OH} Vs. $V_{DD}-V_{OH}$ (standard drive strength) ($V_{DD} = 5V$)

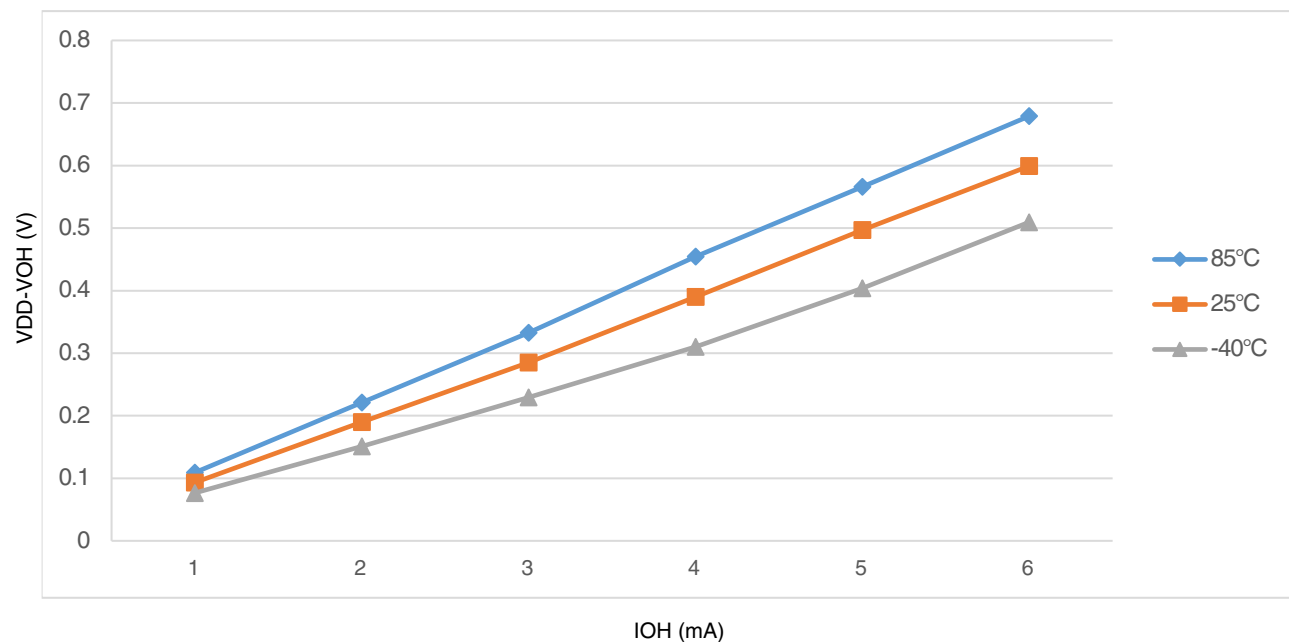


Figure 3. Typical I_{OH} Vs. $V_{DD}-V_{OH}$ (standard drive strength) ($V_{DD} = 3V$)

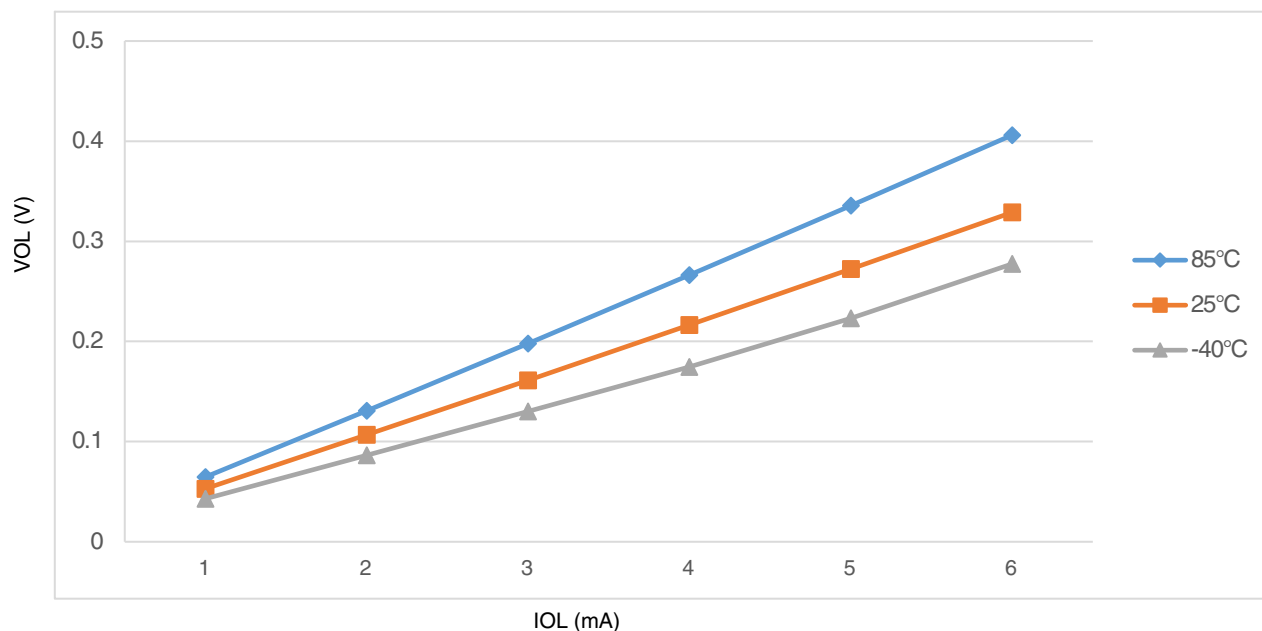


Figure 4. Typical I_{OL} Vs. V_{OL} (standard drive strength) ($V_{DD} = 5$ V)

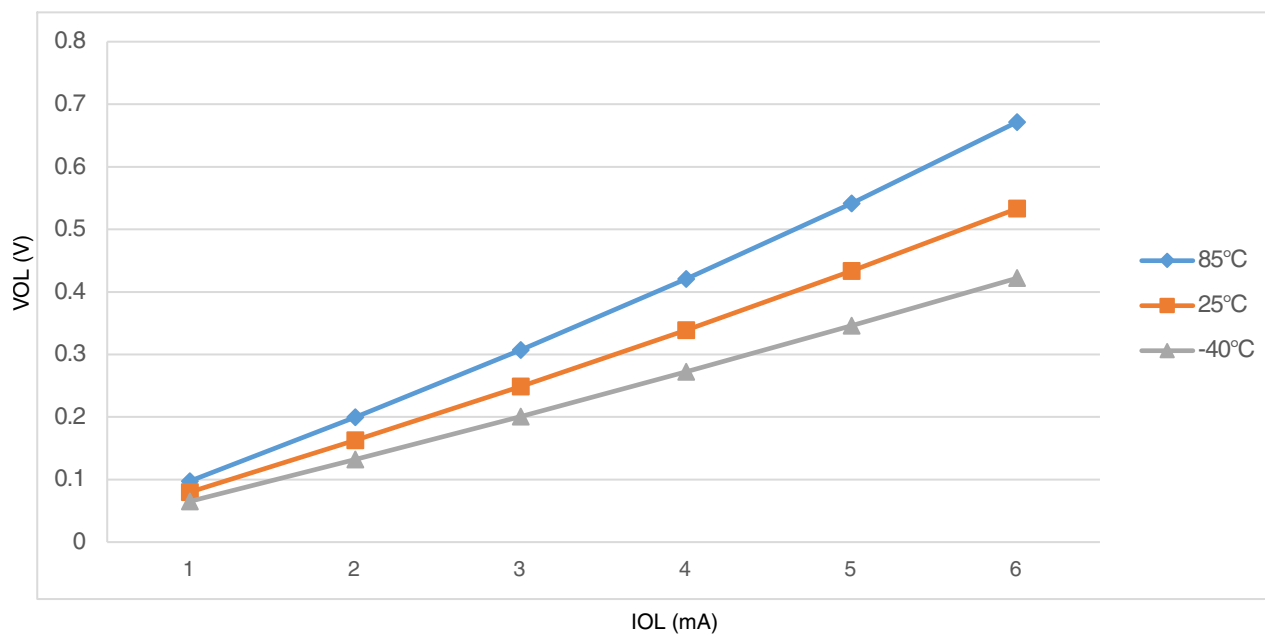


Figure 5. Typical I_{OL} Vs. V_{OL} (standard drive strength) ($V_{DD} = 3$ V)

6.1.2 Supply current characteristics

This section includes information about power supply current in various operating modes.

Table 5. Supply current characteristics in operating temperature range

Num	C	Parameter	Symbol	Bus Freq	V _{DD} (V)	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
1	C	Run supply current FEI mode, all modules on; run from flash	R _I DD	20 MHz	5	5.43	—	mA
	C			10 MHz		3.46	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.71	—	
	C			20 MHz	3	5.35	—	
	C			10 MHz		3.45	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.69	—	
2	C	Run supply current FEI mode, all modules off and gated; run from flash	R _I DD	20 MHz	5	4.51	—	mA
	C			10 MHz		3.01	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.68	—	
	C			20 MHz	3	4.47	—	
	C			10 MHz		2.99	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.65	—	
3	P	Run supply current FBE mode, all modules on; run from RAM	R _I DD	20 MHz	5	5.31	7.41	mA
	C			10 MHz		3.17	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.25	—	
	C			20 MHz	3	5.29	—	
	C			10 MHz		3.17	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.24	—	
4	P	Run supply current FBE mode, all modules off and gated; run from RAM	R _I DD	20 MHz	5	4.39	6.59	mA
	C			10 MHz		2.71	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.21	—	
	C			20 MHz	3	4.39	—	
	C			10 MHz		2.71	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.20	—	
5	C	Wait mode current FEI mode, all modules on	W _I DD	20 MHz	5	3.62	—	mA
	C			10 MHz		2.27	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.11	—	
	C			20 MHz	3	3.61	—	
	C			10 MHz		2.31	—	
	C			1 MHz		1.10	—	
6	C	Stop3 mode supply current no clocks active (except 1 kHz LPO clock) ^{2, 3}	S3I _{DD}	—	5	1.5	—	μA
	C			—	3	0.85	—	
7	C	ADC adder to stop3	—	—	5	96.0	—	μA
	C	ADLPC = 1	—	—	3	88.3	—	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 5. Supply current characteristics in operating temperature range (continued)

Num	C	Parameter	Symbol	Bus Freq	V _{DD} (V)	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
		ADLSMP = 1 ADCO = 1 MODE = 10B ADICLK = 11B						
8	C	LVD adder to stop3 ⁴	—	—	5	129	—	μA
	C				3	126	—	

1. Data in Typical column was characterized at 5.0 V, 25 °C or is typical recommended value.
2. RTC adder cause <1 μA I_{DD} increase typically, RTC clock source is 1 kHz LPO clock.
3. ACMP adder cause <10 μA I_{DD} increase typically.
4. LVD is periodically woken up from stop3 by 5% duty cycle. The period is equal to or less than 2 ms.

6.1.3 EMC performance

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) performance is highly dependent on the environment in which the MCU resides. Board design and layout, circuit topology choices, location and characteristics of external components as well as MCU software operation all play a significant role in EMC performance. The system designer should consult NXP applications notes such as [AN2321](#), [AN1050](#), [AN1263](#), [AN2764](#), and [AN1259](#) for advice and guidance specifically targeted at optimizing EMC performance.

6.2 Switching specifications

6.2.1 Control timing

Table 6. Control timing

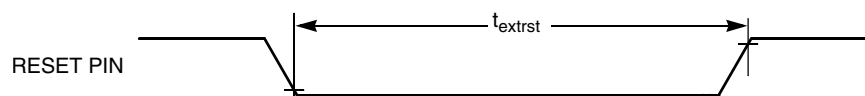
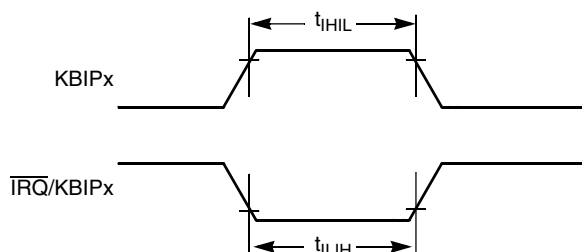
Num	C	Rating	Symbol	Min	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
1	P	Bus frequency ($t_{cyc} = 1/f_{Bus}$)	f_{Bus}	DC	—	20	MHz
2	P	Internal low power oscillator frequency	f_{LPO}	0.67	1.0	1.25	KHz
3	D	External reset pulse width ²	t_{extrst}	$1.5 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—	ns
4	D	Reset low drive	t_{rstdrv}	$34 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—	ns
5	D	BKGD/MS setup time after issuing background debug force reset to enter user or BDM modes	t_{MSSU}	500	—	—	ns
6	D	BKGD/MS hold time after issuing background debug force reset to enter user or BDM modes ³	t_{MSH}	100	—	—	ns
7	D	IRQ pulse width	Asynchronous path ²	t_{LIH}	100	—	ns

Table continues on the next page...

Table 6. Control timing (continued)

Num	C	Rating		Symbol	Min	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
8	D	Keyboard interrupt pulse width	Synchronous path ⁴	t_{IHIL}	$1.5 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—	ns
	D		Asynchronous path ²	t_{LIH}	100	—	—	ns
	D		Synchronous path	t_{IHIL}	$1.5 \times t_{cyc}$	—	—	ns
9	C	Port rise and fall time - standard drive strength (load = 50 pF) ⁵	—	t_{Rise}	—	10.2	—	ns
	C			t_{Fall}	—	9.5	—	ns

1. Typical values are based on characterization data at $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise stated.
2. This is the shortest pulse that is guaranteed to be recognized as a reset pin request.
3. To enter BDM mode following a POR, BKGD/MS must be held low during the powerup and for a hold time of t_{MSH} after V_{DD} rises above V_{LVD} .
4. This is the minimum pulse width that is guaranteed to pass through the pin synchronization circuitry. Shorter pulses may or may not be recognized. In stop mode, the synchronizer is bypassed so shorter pulses can be recognized.
5. Timing is shown with respect to 20% V_{DD} and 80% V_{DD} levels in operating temperature range.

**Figure 6. Reset timing****Figure 7. IRQ/KBIPx timing**

6.2.2 Debug trace timing specifications

Table 7. Debug trace operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
t_{cyc}	Clock period	Frequency dependent		MHz
t_{wl}	Low pulse width	2	—	ns
t_{wh}	High pulse width	2	—	ns
t_r	Clock and data rise time	—	3	ns
t_f	Clock and data fall time	—	3	ns
t_s	Data setup	3	—	ns
t_h	Data hold	2	—	ns

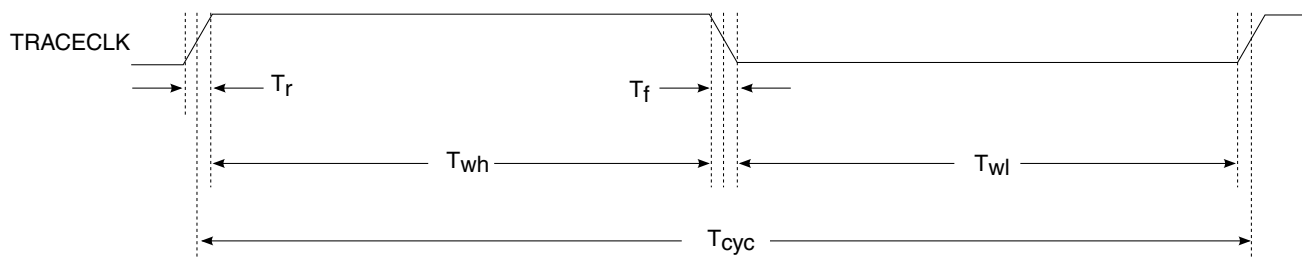


Figure 8. TRACE_CLKOUT specifications

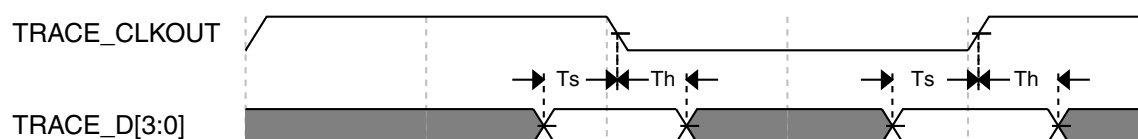


Figure 9. Trace data specifications

6.2.3 FTM module timing

Synchronizer circuits determine the shortest input pulses that can be recognized or the fastest clock that can be used as the optional external source to the timer counter. These synchronizers operate from the current bus rate clock.

Table 8. FTM input timing

No.	C	Function	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
1	D	External clock frequency	f_{TCLK}	0	$f_{Bus}/4$	Hz
2	D	External clock period	t_{TCLK}	4	—	t_{cyc}
3	D	External clock high time	t_{clkh}	1.5	—	t_{cyc}
4	D	External clock low time	t_{clkl}	1.5	—	t_{cyc}
5	D	Input capture pulse width	t_{ICPW}	1.5	—	t_{cyc}

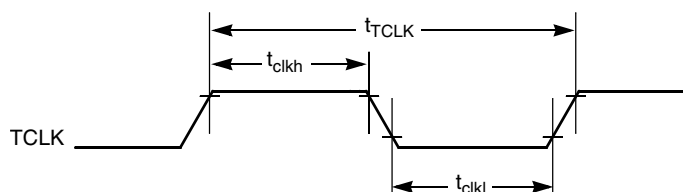


Figure 10. Timer external clock

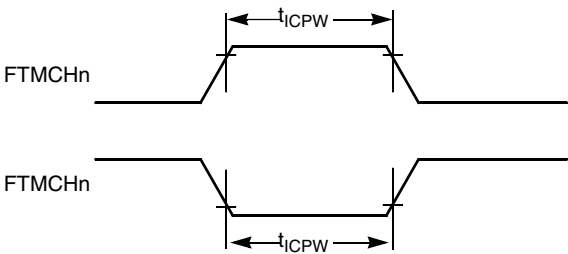


Figure 11. Timer input capture pulse

6.3 Thermal specifications

6.3.1 Thermal operating requirements

Table 9. Thermal operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
T_J	Die junction temperature	-40	105	°C
T_A	Ambient temperature	-40	85	°C

NOTE

Maximum T_A can be exceeded only if the user ensures that T_J does not exceed the maximum. The simplest method to determine T_J is: $T_J = T_A + R_{\theta JA} \times \text{chip power dissipation}$.

6.3.2 Thermal characteristics

This section provides information about operating temperature range, power dissipation, and package thermal resistance. Power dissipation on I/O pins is usually small compared to the power dissipation in on-chip logic and voltage regulator circuits, and it is user-determined rather than being controlled by the MCU design. To take $P_{I/O}$ into account in power calculations, determine the difference between actual pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} and multiply by the pin current for each I/O pin. Except in cases of unusually high pin current (heavy loads), the difference between pin voltage and V_{SS} or V_{DD} will be very small.

Table 10. Thermal characteristics

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Thermal resistance single-layer board			
20-pin TSSOP	$R_{\theta JA}$	115	°C/W

Table continues on the next page...

Table 10. Thermal characteristics (continued)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
16-pin TSSOP	$R_{\theta JA}$	130	°C/W
8-pin SOIC	$R_{\theta JA}$	150	°C/W
Thermal resistance four-layer board			
20-pin TSSOP	$R_{\theta JA}$	76	°C/W
16-pin TSSOP	$R_{\theta JA}$	87	°C/W
8-pin SOIC	$R_{\theta JA}$	87	°C/W

7 Peripheral operating requirements and behaviors

7.1 External oscillator (XOSC) and ICS characteristics

Table 11. XOSC and ICS specifications in operating temperature range

Num	C	Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
1	C	Oscillator crystal or resonator	Low range (RANGE = 0)	f_{lo}	31.25	32.768	39.0625	kHz
	C		High range (RANGE = 1) FEE or FBE mode ²	f_{hi}	4	—	20	MHz
	C		High range (RANGE = 1), high gain (HGO = 1), FBELP mode	f_{hi}	4	—	20	MHz
	C		High range (RANGE = 1), low power (HGO = 0), FBELP mode	f_{hi}	4	—	20	MHz
2	D	Load capacitors		C1, C2	See Note ³			
3	D	Feedback resistor	Low Frequency, Low-Power Mode ⁴	R_F	—	—	—	MΩ
			Low Frequency, High-Gain Mode		—	10	—	MΩ
			High Frequency, Low-Power Mode		—	1	—	MΩ
			High Frequency, High-Gain Mode		—	1	—	MΩ
4	D	Series resistor - Low Frequency	Low-Power Mode ⁴	R_S	—	—	—	kΩ
			High-Gain Mode		—	200	—	kΩ
5	D	Series resistor - High Frequency	Low-Power Mode ⁴	R_S	—	—	—	kΩ
	D	Series resistor - High Frequency, High-Gain Mode	4 MHz		—	0	—	kΩ
	D		8 MHz		—	0	—	kΩ
	D		16 MHz		—	0	—	kΩ

Table continues on the next page...

Table 11. XOSC and ICS specifications in operating temperature range (continued)

Num	C	Characteristic		Symbol	Min	Typical ¹	Max	Unit
6	C	Crystal start-up time Low range = 32.768 kHz crystal; High range = 20 MHz crystal ^{5, 6}	Low range, low power	t_{CSTL}	—	1000	—	ms
	C		Low range, high power		—	800	—	ms
	C		High range, low power	t_{CSTH}	—	3	—	ms
	C		High range, high power		—	1.5	—	ms
7	T	Internal reference start-up time		t_{IRST}	—	20	50	μ s
8	D	Square wave input clock frequency	FEE or FBE mode ²	f_{extal}	0.03125	—	5	MHz
	D		FBELP mode		0	—	20	MHz
9	P	Average internal reference frequency - trimmed		f_{int_t}	—	31.25	—	kHz
10	P	DCO output frequency range - trimmed		f_{dco_t}	16	—	20	MHz
11	P	Total deviation of DCO output from trimmed frequency ⁵	Over full voltage and temperature range	Δf_{dco_t}	—	—	± 2.0	% f_{dco}
	C		Over fixed voltage and temperature range of 0 to 70 °C				± 1.0	
12	C	FLL acquisition time ^{5, 7}		$t_{Acquire}$	—	—	2	ms
13	C	Long term jitter of DCO output clock (averaged over 2 ms interval) ⁸		C_{Jitter}	—	0.02	0.2	% f_{dco}

1. Data in Typical column was characterized at 5.0 V, 25 °C or is typical recommended value.
2. When ICS is configured for FEE or FBE mode, input clock source must be divisible using RDIV to within the range of 31.25 kHz to 39.0625 kHz.
3. See crystal or resonator manufacturer's recommendation.
4. Load capacitors (C_1, C_2), feedback resistor (R_F) and series resistor (R_S) are incorporated internally when RANGE = HGO = 0.
5. This parameter is characterized and not tested on each device.
6. Proper PC board layout procedures must be followed to achieve specifications.
7. This specification applies to any time the FLL reference source or reference divider is changed, trim value changed, or changing from FLL disabled (FBELP, FBILP) to FLL enabled (FEI, FEE, FBE, FBI). If a crystal/resonator is being used as the reference, this specification assumes it is already running.
8. Jitter is the average deviation from the programmed frequency measured over the specified interval at maximum f_{Bus} . Measurements are made with the device powered by filtered supplies and clocked by a stable external clock signal. Noise injected into the FLL circuitry via V_{DD} and V_{SS} and variation in crystal oscillator frequency increase the C_{Jitter} percentage for a given interval.

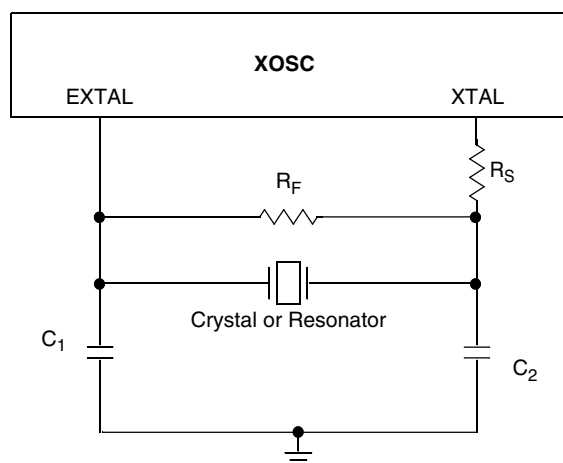


Figure 12. Typical crystal or resonator circuit

7.2 NVM specifications

This section provides details about program/erase times and program/erase endurance for the flash and EEPROM memories.

Table 12. Flash clock characteristics

C	Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
D	Supply voltage for program/erase across the operating temperature range	$V_{\text{prog/erase}}$	2.7	—	5.5	V
D	Supply voltage for read operation	V_{Read}	2.7	—	5.5	V
D	NVM Bus frequency	f_{NVMBUS}	1	—	20	MHz
D	NVM operating frequency	f_{NVMOP}	0.8	1.0	1.05	MHz
C	FLASH Program/erase endurance T_L to T_H in the operating temperature range	n_{FLPE}	10 k	100 k	—	Cycles
C	EEPROM Program/erase endurance T_L to T_H in the operating temperature range	n_{FLPE}	50 k	500 k	—	Cycles
C	Data retention at an average junction temperature of $T_{\text{Javg}} = 85^\circ\text{C}$ after up to 10,000 program/erase cycles	$t_{\text{D_ret}}$	15	100	—	years

All timing parameters are a function of the bus clock frequency, F_{NVMBUS} . All program and erase times are also a function of the NVM operating frequency, f_{NVMOP} .

Each command timing is given by:

$$t_{\text{command}} = f_{\text{NVMOP}} \text{ cycle} \times 1/f_{\text{NVMOP}} + f_{\text{NVMBUS}} \text{ cycle} \times 1/f_{\text{NVMBUS}}$$

Table 13. Flash timing characteristics

C	Characteristic	Symbol	f _{NVMOP} cycle	f _{NVMBUS} cycle
D	Erase Verify All Blocks	t _{VFYALL}	—	1850
D	Erase Verify Flash Block	t _{RD1BLK}	—	1559
D	Erase Verify EEPROM Block	t _{RD1BLK}	—	682
D	Erase Verify Flash Section	t _{RD1SEC}	—	494
D	Erase Verify EEPROM Section	t _{DRD1SEC}	—	555
D	Read Once	t _{RDONCE}	—	450
D	Program Flash (2 word)	t _{PGM2}	68	1407
D	Program Flash (4 word)	t _{PGM4}	122	2138
D	Program Once	t _{PGMONCE}	122	2090
D	Program EEPROM (1 Byte)	t _{DPGM1}	47	1371
D	Program EEPROM (2 Byte)	t _{DPGM2}	94	2120
D	Program EEPROM (3 Byte)	t _{DPGM3}	141	2869
D	Program EEPROM (4 Byte)	t _{DPGM4}	188	3618
D	Erase All Blocks	t _{ERSALL}	100066	2255
D	Erase Flash Block	t _{ERSBLK}	100060	1882
D	Erase Flash Sector	t _{ERSPG}	20015	878
D	Erase EEPROM Sector	t _{DERSPG}	5015	756
D	Unsecure Flash	t _{UNSECU}	100066	2242
D	Verify Backdoor Access Key	t _{VFYKEY}	—	464
D	Set User Margin Level	t _{MLOADU}	—	413

Program and erase operations do not require any special power sources other than the normal V_{DD} supply. For more detailed information about program/erase operations, see the Memory section.

7.3 Analog

7.3.1 ADC characteristics

Table 14. 5 V 10-bit ADC operating conditions

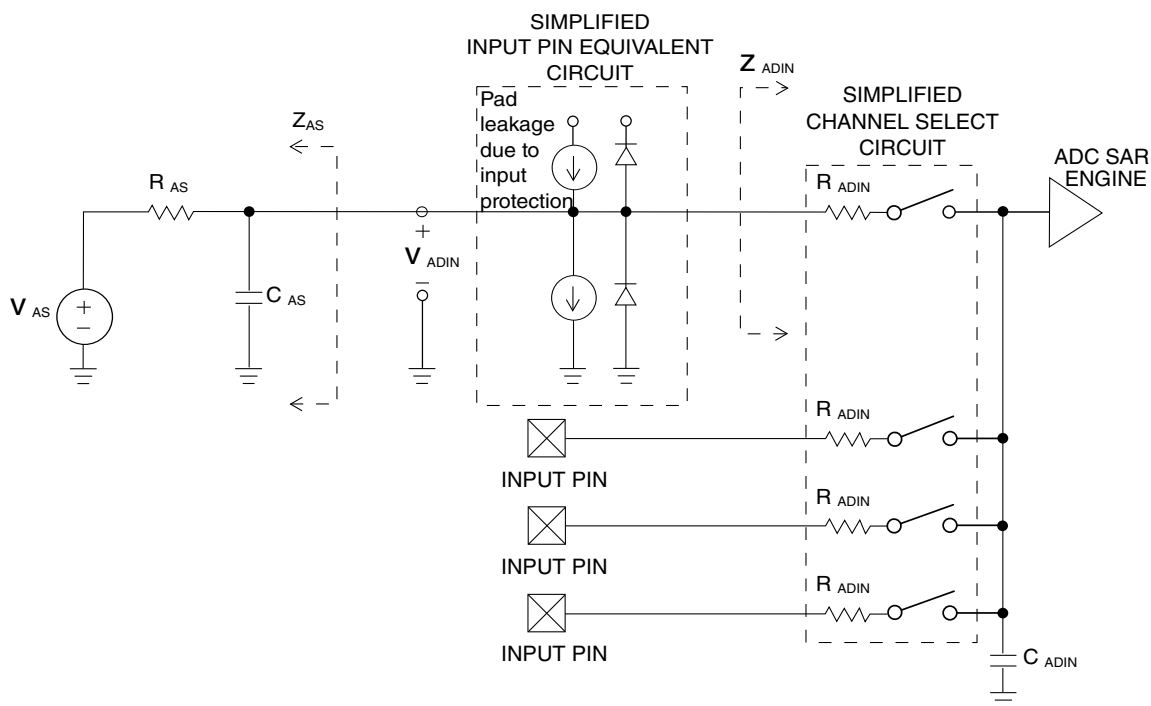
Characteristic	Conditions	Symb	Min	Typ ¹	Max	Unit	Comment
Supply voltage	Absolute	V _{DDA}	2.7	—	5.5	V	—
	Delta to V _{DD} (V _{DD} -V _{DDAD})	ΔV _{DDA}	-100	0	+100	mV	
Ground voltage	Delta to V _{SS} (V _{SS} -V _{SSA}) ²	ΔV _{SSA}	-100	0	+100	mV	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 14. 5 V 10-bit ADC operating conditions (continued)

Characteristic	Conditions	Symb	Min	Typ ¹	Max	Unit	Comment
Input voltage		V_{ADIN}	V_{REFL}	—	V_{REFH}	V	
Input capacitance		C_{ADIN}	—	4.5	5.5	pF	
Input resistance		R_{ADIN}	—	3	5	k Ω	—
Analog source resistance	10-bit mode	R_{AS}	—	—	5	k Ω	External to MCU
	8-bit mode (all valid f_{ADCK})		—	—	10		
ADC conversion clock frequency	High speed (ADLPC=0)	f_{ADCK}	0.4	—	8.0	MHz	—
	Low power (ADLPC=1)		0.4	—	4.0		

1. Typical values assume $V_{DDA} = 5.0$ V, Temp = 25°C, $f_{ADCK}=1.0$ MHz unless otherwise stated. Typical values are for reference only and are not tested in production.
2. DC potential difference.

**Figure 13. ADC input impedance equivalency diagram****Table 15. 10-bit ADC Characteristics ($V_{REFH} = V_{DDA}$, $V_{REFL} = V_{SSA}$)**

Characteristic	Conditions	C	Symb	Min	Typ ¹	Max	Unit
Supply current		T	I_{DDA}	—	133	—	μ A

Table continues on the next page...

Table 15. 10-bit ADC Characteristics ($V_{REFH} = V_{DDA}$, $V_{REFL} = V_{SSA}$) (continued)

Characteristic	Conditions	C	Symb	Min	Typ ¹	Max	Unit
ADLPC = 1 ADLSMP = 1 ADCO = 1							
Supply current ADLPC = 1 ADLSMP = 0 ADCO = 1		T	I_{DDA}	—	218	—	μA
Supply current ADLPC = 0 ADLSMP = 1 ADCO = 1		T	I_{DDA}	—	327	—	μA
Supply current ADLPC = 0 ADLSMP = 0 ADCO = 1		T	I_{DDAD}	—	582	990	μA
Supply current	Stop, reset, module off	T	I_{DDA}	—	0.011	1	μA
ADC asynchronous clock source	High speed (ADLPC = 0)	P	f_{ADACK}	2	3.3	5	MHz
	Low power (ADLPC = 1)			1.25	2	3.3	
Conversion time (including sample time)	Short sample (ADLSMP = 0)	T	t_{ADC}	—	20	—	ADCK cycles
	Long sample (ADLSMP = 1)			—	40	—	
Sample time	Short sample (ADLSMP = 0)	T	t_{ADS}	—	3.5	—	ADCK cycles
	Long sample (ADLSMP = 1)			—	23.5	—	
Total unadjusted Error ²	10-bit mode	P	E_{TUE}	—	± 1.5	± 2.0	LSB ³
	8-bit mode	P		—	± 0.7	± 1.0	
Differential Non-Linearity	10-bit mode ⁴	P	DNL	—	± 0.25	± 0.5	LSB ³
	8-bit mode ⁴	P		—	± 0.15	± 0.25	
Integral Non-Linearity	10-bit mode	T	INL	—	± 0.3	± 0.5	LSB ³
	8-bit mode	T		—	± 0.15	± 0.25	
Zero-scale error ⁵	10-bit mode	P	E_{ZS}	—	± 0.25	± 1.0	LSB ³
	8-bit mode	P		—	± 0.65	± 1.0	
Full-scale error ⁶	10-bit mode	T	E_{FS}	—	± 0.5	± 1.0	LSB ³
	8-bit mode	T		—	± 0.5	± 1.0	
Quantization error	≤ 10 bit modes	D	E_Q	—	—	± 0.5	LSB ³
Input leakage error ⁷	all modes	D	E_{IL}	$I_{In} * R_{AS}$			mV

Table continues on the next page...

Table 15. 10-bit ADC Characteristics ($V_{REFH} = V_{DDA}$, $V_{REFL} = V_{SSA}$) (continued)

Characteristic	Conditions	C	Symb	Min	Typ ¹	Max	Unit
Temp sensor slope	-40°C– 25°C	D	m	—	3.266	—	mV/°C
	25°C– 85°C			—	3.638	—	
Temp sensor voltage	25°C	D	V_{TEMP25}	—	1.396	—	V

1. Typical values assume $V_{DDA} = 5.0$ V, Temp = 25°C, $f_{ADCK} = 1.0$ MHz unless otherwise stated. Typical values are for reference only and are not tested in production.
2. Includes quantization.
3. $1 \text{ LSB} = (V_{REFH} - V_{REFL})/2^N$
4. Monotonicity and no-missing-codes guaranteed in 10-bit and 8-bit modes
5. $V_{ADIN} = V_{SSA}$
6. $V_{ADIN} = V_{DDA}$
7. I_{in} = leakage current (refer to DC characteristics)

7.3.2 Analog comparator (ACMP) electricals

Table 16. Comparator electrical specifications

C	Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
D	Supply voltage	V_{DDA}	2.7	—	5.5	V
T	Supply current (Operation mode)	I_{DDA}	—	10	20	μA
D	Analog input voltage	V_{AIN}	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	—	V_{DDA}	V
P	Analog input offset voltage	V_{AIO}	—	—	40	mV
C	Analog comparator hysteresis (HYST=0)	V_H	—	15	20	mV
C	Analog comparator hysteresis (HYST=1)	V_H	—	20	30	mV
T	Supply current (Off mode)	I_{DDAOFF}	—	60	—	nA
C	Propagation Delay	t_D	—	0.4	1	μs

8 Dimensions

8.1 Obtaining package dimensions

Package dimensions are provided in package drawings.

To find a package drawing, go to nxp.com and perform a keyword search for the drawing's document number:

If you want the drawing for this package	Then use this document number
8-pin SOIC	98ASB42564B
16-pin TSSOP	98ASH70247A

Table continues on the next page...

If you want the drawing for this package	Then use this document number
20-pin TSSOP	98ASH70169A

9 Pinout

9.1 Signal multiplexing and pin assignments

The following table shows the signals available on each pin and the locations of these pins on the devices supported by this document. The Port Control Module is responsible for selecting which ALT functionality is available on each pin.

Table 17. Pin availability by package pin-count

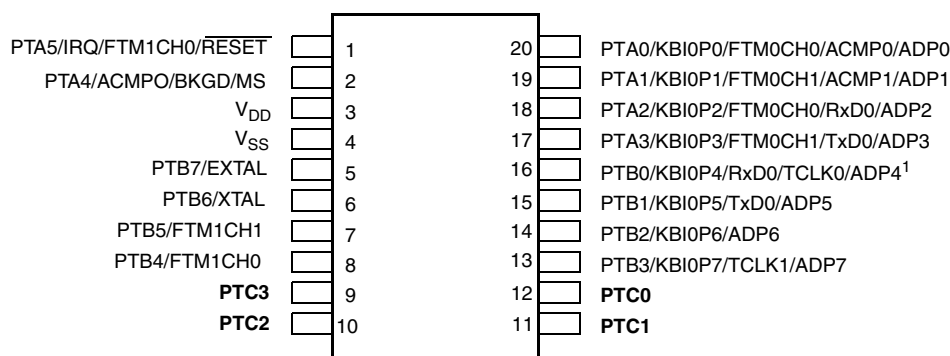
Pin Number			Lowest Priority <-- --> Highest				
20-TSSOP	16-TSSOP	8-SOIC	Port Pin	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4
1	1	1	PTA5	IRQ	FTM1CH0	—	RESET
2	2	2	PTA4	—	ACMPO	BKGD	MS
3	3	3	—	—	—	—	V _{DD}
4	4	4	—	—	—	—	V _{SS}
5	5	—	PTB7	—	—	—	EXTAL
6	6	—	PTB6	—	—	—	XTAL
7	7	—	PTB5	—	FTM1CH1	—	—
8	8	—	PTB4	—	FTM1CH0	—	—
9	—	—	PTC3	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	PTC2	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	PTC1	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	PTC0	—	—	—	—
13	9	—	PTB3	KBI0P7	—	TCLK1	ADP7
14	10	—	PTB2	KBI0P6	—	—	ADP6
15	11	—	PTB1	KBI0P5	TxD0	—	ADP5
16	12	—	PTB0 ¹	KBI0P4	RxD0	TCLK0	ADP4
17	13	5	PTA3	KBI0P3	FTM0CH1	TxD0	ADP3
18	14	6	PTA2	KBI0P2	FTM0CH0	RxD0	ADP2
19	15	7	PTA1	KBI0P1	FTM0CH1	ACMP1	ADP1
20	16	8	PTA0	KBI0P0	FTM0CH0	ACMP0	ADP0

1. This is a true open-drain pin when operated as output.

Note

When an alternative function is first enabled, it is possible to get a spurious edge to the module. User software must clear any associated flags before interrupts are enabled. The table above illustrates the priority if multiple modules are enabled. The highest priority module will have control over the pin. Selecting a higher priority pin function with a lower priority function already enabled can cause spurious edges to the lower priority module. Disable all modules that share a pin before enabling another module.

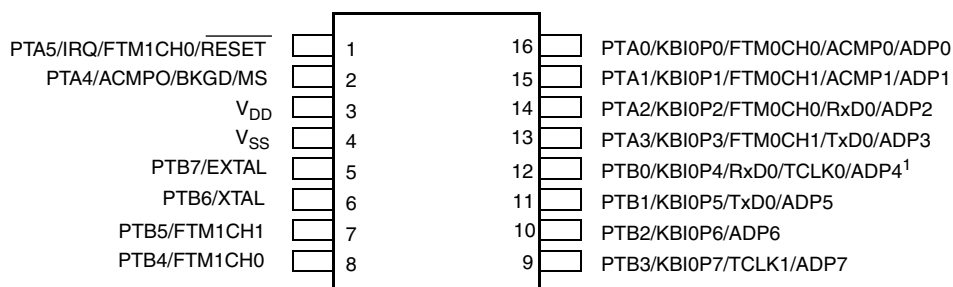
9.2 Device pin assignment



Pins in **bold** are not available on less pin-count packages.

1. True open drain pins

Figure 14. 20-pin TSSOP package



Pins in **bold** are not available on less pin-count packages.

1. True open drain pins

Figure 15. 16-pin TSSOP package

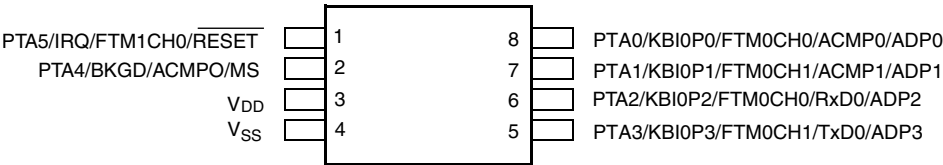


Figure 16. 8-pin SOIC packages

10 Revision history

The following table provides a revision history for this document.

Table 18. Revision history

Rev. No.	Date	Substantial Changes
0	03/2018	Initial Created
1	04/2018	Completed all the TBDs and added 20-pin TSSOP and 16-pin TSSOP packages.
2	01/2019	- Added ACMP module and related information across the whole book. - Added Thermal operating requirements. - Updated the S3I_{DD} in Supply current characteristics
3	08/2019	- Added MCU block diagram. - Updated flash characteristics in the NVM specifications.

How to Reach Us:**Home Page:**nxp.com**Web Support:**nxp.com/support

Information in this document is provided solely to enable system and software implementers to use NXP products. There are no express or implied copyright licenses granted hereunder to design or fabricate any integrated circuits based on the information in this document. NXP reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products herein.

NXP makes no warranty, representation, or guarantee regarding the suitability of its products for any particular purpose, nor does NXP assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit, and specifically disclaims any and all liability, including without limitation consequential or incidental damages. "Typical" parameters that may be provided in NXP data sheets and/or specifications can and do vary in different applications, and actual performance may vary over time. All operating parameters, including "typicals," must be validated for each customer application by customer's technical experts. NXP does not convey any license under its patent rights nor the rights of others. NXP sells products pursuant to standard terms and conditions of sale, which can be found at the following address: nxp.com/SalesTermsandConditions.

While NXP has implemented advanced security features, all products may be subject to unidentified vulnerabilities. Customers are responsible for the design and operation of their applications and products to reduce the effect of these vulnerabilities on customer's applications and products, and NXP accepts no liability for any vulnerability that is discovered. Customers should implement appropriate design and operating safeguards to minimize the risks associated with their applications and products.

NXP, the NXP logo, NXP SECURE CONNECTIONS FOR A SMARTER WORLD, COOLFLUX, EMBRACE, GREENCHIP, HITAG, I2C BUS, ICODE, JCOP, LIFE VIBES, MIFARE, MIFARE CLASSIC, MIFARE DESFire, MIFARE PLUS, MIFARE FLEX, MANTIS, MIFARE ULTRALIGHT, MIFARE4MOBILE, MIGLO, NTAG, ROADLINK, SMARTLX, SMARTMX, STARPLUG, TOPFET, TRENCHMOS, UCODE, Freescale, the Freescale logo, Altivec, C-5, CodeTEST, CodeWarrior, ColdFire, ColdFire+, C-Ware, the Energy Efficient Solutions logo, Kinetis, Layerscape, MagniV, mobileGT, PEG, PowerQUICC, Processor Expert, QorIQ, QorIQ Qonverge, Ready Play, SafeAssure, the SafeAssure logo, StarCore, Symphony, VortiQa, Vybrid, Airfast, BeeKit, BeeStack, CoreNet, Flexis, MXC, Platform in a Package, QUICC Engine, SMARTMOS, Tower, TurboLink, and UMEMS are trademarks of NXP B.V. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners. AMBA, Arm, Arm7, Arm7TDMI, Arm9, Arm11, Artisan, big.LITTLE, Cordio, CoreLink, CoreSight, Cortex, DesignStart, DynamIQ, Jazelle, Keil, Mali, Mbed, Mbed Enabled, NEON, POP, RealView, SecurCore, Socrates, Thumb, TrustZone, ULINK, ULINK2, ULINK-ME, ULINK-PLUS, ULINKpro, µVision, Versatile are trademarks or registered trademarks of Arm Limited (or its subsidiaries) in the US and/or elsewhere. The related technology may be protected by any or all of patents, copyrights, designs and trade secrets. All rights reserved. Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. The Power Architecture and Power.org word marks and the Power and Power.org logos and related marks are trademarks and service marks licensed by Power.org.

© 2018-2019 NXP B.V.

