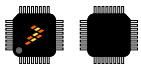
Kinetis K24F Sub-Family Data Sheet

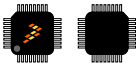
120 MHz ARM® Cortex®-M4-based Microcontroller with FPU

MK24FN1M0VLQ12
MK24FN1M0VLL12
MK24FN1M0VDC12

121 XFBGA
8 x 8 x 0.5 mm Pitch
0.65 mm



144 LQFP
20 x 20 x 1.6 mm Pitch
0.5 mm



100 QFP
14 x 14 x 1.7 mm Pitch 0.5 mm

The K24 product family members are optimized for cost-sensitive applications requiring low-power, USB connectivity, and up to 256 KB of embedded SRAM. These devices share the comprehensive enablement and scalability of the Kinetis family.

This product offers:

- Run power consumption down to 250 µA/MHz. Static power consumption down to 5.8 µA with full state retention and 5 µs wakeup. Lowest Static mode down to 339 nA
- USB LS/FS OTG 2.0 with embedded 3.3 V, 120 mA LDO Vreg, with USB device crystal-less operation

Performance

- Up to 120 MHz ARM® Cortex®-M4 core with DSP instructions and floating point unit

Memories and memory interfaces

- Up to 1 MB program flash memory and 256 KB RAM
- FlexBus external bus interface

System peripherals

- Multiple low-power modes, low-leakage wake-up unit
- Memory protection unit with multi-master protection
- 16-channel DMA controller
- External watchdog monitor and software watchdog

Security and integrity modules

- Hardware CRC module
- Hardware random-number generator
- Hardware encryption supporting DES, 3DES, AES, MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-256 algorithms
- 128-bit unique identification (ID) number per chip

Analog modules

- Two 16-bit SAR ADCs
- Two 12-bit DACs
- Three analog comparators (CMP)
- Voltage reference

Communication interfaces

- USB full-/low-speed On-the-Go controller
- Controller Area Network (CAN) module
- Three SPI modules
- Three I2C modules. Support for up to 1 Mbit/s
- Six UART modules
- Secure Digital Host Controller (SDHC)
- I2S module

Timers

- Two 8-channel Flex-Timers (PWM/Motor control)
- Two 2-channel FlexTimers (PWM/Quad decoder)
- 32-bit PITs and 16-bit low-power timers
- Real-time clock
- Programmable delay block

Clocks

- 3 to 32 MHz and 32 kHz crystal oscillator
- PLL, FLL, and multiple internal oscillators
- 48 MHz Internal Reference Clock (IRC48M)

Operating Characteristics

- Voltage range: 1.71 to 3.6 V
- Flash write voltage range: 1.71 to 3.6 V
- Temperature range (ambient): –40 to 105°C

NXP reserves the right to change the production detail specifications as may be required to permit improvements in the design of its products.

Ordering Information [1]

Part Number	Memory		Maximum number of I\O's
	Flash (KB)	SRAM (KB)	
MK24FN1M0VLL12	1 MB	256	66
MK24FN1M0VDC12	1 MB	256	83
MK24FN1M0VLQ12	1 MB	256	100

1. To confirm current availability of ordererable part numbers, go to http://www.nxp.com and perform a part number search.

Related Resources

Type	Description	Resource
Selector Guide	The NXP Solution Advisor is a web-based tool that features interactive application wizards and a dynamic product selector.	Solution Advisor
Product Brief	The Product Brief contains concise overview/summary information to enable quick evaluation of a device for design suitability.	K60PB[1]
Reference Manual	The Reference Manual contains a comprehensive description of the structure and function (operation) of a device.	K24P144M120SF5RM [1]
Data Sheet	The Data Sheet includes electrical characteristics and signal connections.	K24P144M120SF5[1]
Package drawing	Package dimensions are provided in package drawings.	• 100-pin LQFP: 98ASS23308[1] • XFBGA 121-pin: 98ASA00595D[1] • LQFP 144-pin: 98ASS23177W[1]

1. To find the associated resource, go to http://www.nxp.com and perform a search using this term.

Kinetis K24 Family

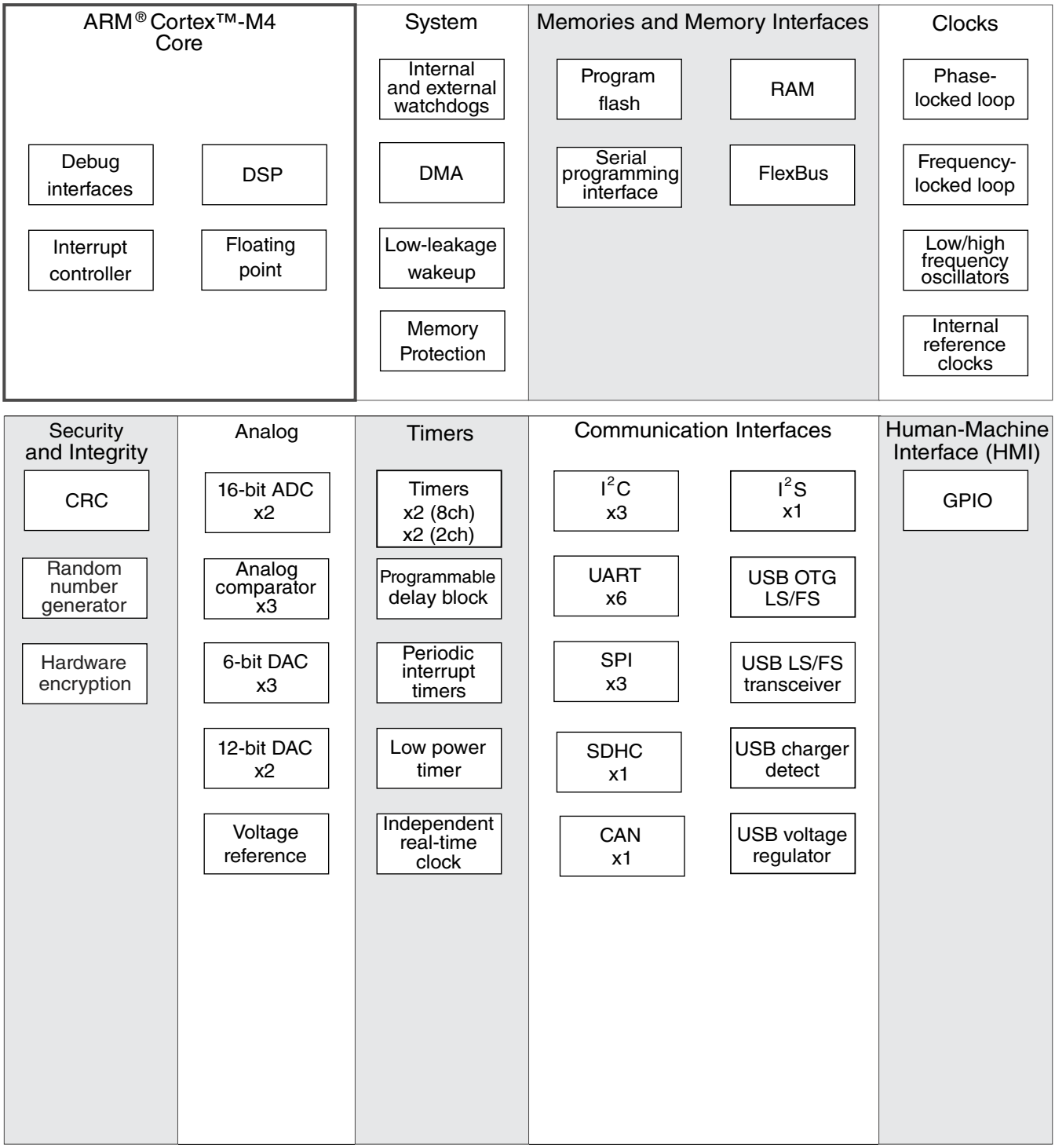


Figure 1. K24 block diagram

Table of Contents

1 Ratings....5
1.1 Thermal handling ratings....5
1.2 Moisture handling ratings....5
1.3 ESD handling ratings....5
1.4 Voltage and current operating ratings....5
2 General....6
2.1 AC electrical characteristics....6
2.2 Nonswitching electrical specifications....6
2.2.1 Voltage and current operating requirements....6
2.2.2 LVD and POR operating requirements....8
2.2.3 Voltage and current operating behaviors....8
2.2.4 Power mode transition operating behaviors....10
2.2.5 Power consumption operating behaviors....11
2.2.6 EMC radiated emissions operating behaviors....16
2.2.7 Designing with radiated emissions in mind....17
2.2.8 Capacitance attributes....17
2.3 Switching specifications....17
2.3.1 Device clock specifications....17
2.3.2 General switching specifications....18
2.4 Thermal specifications....19
2.4.1 Thermal operating requirements....19
2.4.2 Thermal attributes....20
3 Peripheral operating requirements and behaviors....21
3.1 Core modules....21
3.1.1 Debug trace timing specifications....21
3.1.2 JTAG electricals....22
3.2 System modules....25
3.3 Clock modules....25
3.3.1 MCG specifications....25
3.3.2 IRC48M specifications....27
3.3.3 Oscillator electrical specifications....28
3.3.4 32 kHz oscillator electrical characteristics....30
3.4 Memories and memory interfaces....31
3.4.1 Flash (FTFE) electrical specifications....31
3.4.2 EzPort switching specifications....33
3.4.3 Flexbus switching specifications....34
3.5 Security and integrity modules....37
3.6 Analog....37
3.6.1 ADC electrical specifications....38
3.6.2 CMP and 6-bit DAC electrical specifications....42
3.6.3 12-bit DAC electrical characteristics....44
3.6.4 Voltage reference electrical specifications....47
3.7 Timers....48
3.8 Communication interfaces....48
3.8.1 USB electrical specifications....49
3.8.2 USB DCD electrical specifications....49
3.8.3 USB VREG electrical specifications....49
3.8.4 CAN switching specifications....50
3.8.5 DSPI switching specifications (limited voltage range)....50
3.8.6 DSPI switching specifications (full voltage range)....52
3.8.7 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I2C) timing....54
3.8.8 UART switching specifications....55
3.8.9 SDHC specifications....56
3.8.10 I2S switching specifications....56
4 Dimensions....62
4.1 Obtaining package dimensions....62
5 Pinout....63
5.1 K24 Signal Multiplexing and Pin Assignments....63
5.2 Unused analog interfaces....69
5.3 K24 Pinouts....70
6 Ordering parts....73
6.1 Determining valid orderable parts....73
7 Part identification....74
7.1 Description....74
7.2 Format....74
7.3 Fields....74
7.4 Example....75
8 Terminology and guidelines....75
8.1 Definitions....75
8.2 Examples....76
8.3 Typical-value conditions....76
8.4 Relationship between ratings and operating requirements....77
8.5 Guidelines for ratings and operating requirements....77
9 Revision History....78

1 Ratings

1.1 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
	Solder temperature, leaded	—	245		

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*.

1.2 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*.

1.3 ESD handling ratings

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{HBM}	Electrostatic discharge voltage, human body model	-2000	+2000	V	1
V_{CDM}	Electrostatic discharge voltage, charged-device model	-500	+500	V	2
I_{LAT}	Latch-up current at ambient temperature of 105°C	-100	+100	mA	3

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*.
3. Determined according to JEDEC Standard JESD78, *IC Latch-Up Test*.

1.4 Voltage and current operating ratings

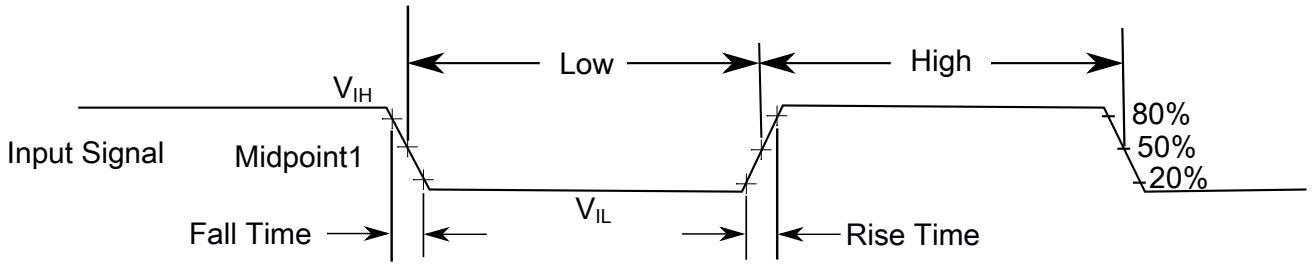
Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	Digital supply voltage	–0.3	3.8	V
I_{DD}	Digital supply current	—	185	mA
V_{DIO}	Digital input voltage (except $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, EXTAL, and XTAL)	–0.3	5.5	V
V_{DRTC_WAKEUP}	RTC Wakeup input voltage	–0.3	V_{BAT} + 0.3	V
V_{AIO}	Analog[1], $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, EXTAL, and XTAL input voltage	–0.3	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
I_D	Maximum current single pin limit (applies to all digital pins)	–25	25	mA
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	V_{DD} – 0.3	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
V_{USB0_DP}	USB0_DP input voltage	–0.3	3.63	V
V_{USB0_DM}	USB0_DM input voltage	–0.3	3.63	V
V_{REGIN}	USB regulator input	–0.3	6.0	V
V_{BAT}	RTC battery supply voltage	–0.3	3.8	V

1. Analog pins are defined as pins that do not have an associated general purpose I/O port function.

2 General

2.1 AC electrical characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, propagation delays are measured from the 50% to the 50% point, and rise and fall times are measured at the 20% and 80% points, as shown in the following figure.



The midpoint is $V_{IL} + (V_{IH} - V_{IL}) / 2$

Figure 2. Input signal measurement reference

2.2 Nonswitching electrical specifications

2.2.1 Voltage and current operating requirements

Table 1. Voltage and current operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	1.71	3.6	V	
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	1.71	3.6	V	
$V_{DD} – V_{DDA}$	V_{DD}-to-V_{DDA} differential voltage	–0.1	0.1	V	
$V_{SS} – V_{SSA}$	V_{SS}-to-V_{SSA} differential voltage	–0.1	0.1	V	
V_{BAT}	RTC battery supply voltage	1.71	3.6	V	
V_{IH}	Input high voltage • 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V • 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.7 V	 0.7 × V_{DD} 0.75 × V_{DD}	 — —	 V V	
V_{IL}	Input low voltage • 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V • 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.7 V	 — —	 0.35 × V_{DD} 0.3 × V_{DD}	 V V	
V_{HYS}	Input hysteresis	0.06 × V_{DD}	—	V	
I_{ICDIO}	Digital pin negative DC injection current — single pin • V_{IN} < V_{SS}-0.3V	-5	—	mA	1
I_{ICAIO}	Analog[2], EXTAL, and XTAL pin DC injection current — single pin • V_{IN} < V_{SS}-0.3V (Negative current injection) • V_{IN} > V_{DD}+0.3V (Positive current injection)	 -5 —	 — +5	mA	3
I_{ICcont}	Contiguous pin DC injection current —regional limit, includes sum of negative injection currents or sum of positive injection currents of 16 contiguous pins • Negative current injection • Positive current injection	 -25 —	 — +25	mA	
V_{ODPU}	Open drain pullup voltage level	V_{DD}	V_{DD}	V	4
V_{RAM}	V_{DD} voltage required to retain RAM	1.2	—	V	
V_{RFVBAT}	V_{BAT} voltage required to retain the VBAT register file	V_{POR_VBAT}	—	V	

1. All 5 V tolerant digital I/O pins are internally clamped to V_{SS} through an ESD protection diode. There is no diode connection to V_{DD}. If V_{IN} is less than V_{DIO_MIN}, a current limiting resistor is required. If V_{IN} greater than V_{DIO_MIN} (=VSS-0.3V) is observed, then there is no need to provide current limiting resistors at the pads. The negative DC injection current limiting resistor is calculated as $R=(V_{DIO_MIN}-V_{IN})/|I_{ICDIO}|$.
2. Analog pins are defined as pins that do not have an associated general purpose I/O port function. Additionally, EXTAL and XTAL are analog pins.
3. All analog pins are internally clamped to V_{SS} and V_{DD} through ESD protection diodes. If V_{IN} is less than V_{AIO_MIN} or greater than V_{AIO_MAX}, a current limiting resistor is required. The negative DC injection current limiting resistor is calculated as $R=(V_{AIO_MIN}-V_{IN})/|I_{ICAIO}|$. The positive injection current limiting resistor is calculated as $R=(V_{IN}-V_{AIO_MAX})/|I_{ICAIO}|$. Select the larger of these two calculated resistances if the pin is exposed to positive and negative injection currents.
4. Open drain outputs must be pulled to VDD.

2.2.2 LVD and POR operating requirements

Table 2. V_{DD} supply LVD and POR operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{POR}	Falling VDD POR detect voltage	0.8	1.1	1.5	V	
V_{LVDH}	Falling low-voltage detect threshold — high range (LVDV=01)	2.48	2.56	2.64	V	
	Low-voltage warning thresholds — high range					1
V_{LVW1H}	• Level 1 falling (LVWV=00)	2.62	2.70	2.78	V	
V_{LVW2H}	• Level 2 falling (LVWV=01)	2.72	2.80	2.88	V	
V_{LVW3H}	• Level 3 falling (LVWV=10)	2.82	2.90	2.98	V	
V_{LVW4H}	• Level 4 falling (LVWV=11)	2.92	3.00	3.08	V	
V_{HYSH}	Low-voltage inhibit reset/recover hysteresis — high range	—	80	—	mV	
V_{LVDL}	Falling low-voltage detect threshold — low range (LVDV=00)	1.54	1.60	1.66	V	
	Low-voltage warning thresholds — low range					1
V_{LVW1L}	• Level 1 falling (LVWV=00)	1.74	1.80	1.86	V	
V_{LVW2L}	• Level 2 falling (LVWV=01)	1.84	1.90	1.96	V	
V_{LVW3L}	• Level 3 falling (LVWV=10)	1.94	2.00	2.06	V	
V_{LVW4L}	• Level 4 falling (LVWV=11)	2.04	2.10	2.16	V	
V_{HYSL}	Low-voltage inhibit reset/recover hysteresis — low range	—	60	—	mV	
V_{BG}	Bandgap voltage reference	0.97	1.00	1.03	V	
t_{LPO}	Internal low power oscillator period — factory trimmed	900	1000	1100	µs	

1. Rising threshold is the sum of falling threshold and hysteresis voltage

Table 3. VBAT power operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{POR_VBAT}	Falling VBAT supply POR detect voltage	0.8	1.1	1.5	V	

2.2.3 Voltage and current operating behaviors

Table 4. Voltage and current operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{OH}	Output high voltage — high drive strength				

Table continues on the next page...

Table 4. Voltage and current operating behaviors (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OH} = -8mA	V_{DD} – 0.5	—	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OH} = -3mA	V_{DD} – 0.5	—	V	
	Output high voltage — low drive strength				
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OH} = -2mA	V_{DD} – 0.5	—	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OH} = -0.6mA	V_{DD} – 0.5	—	V	
I_{OHT}	Output high current total for all ports	—	100	mA	
$V_{OH_RTC_WAKEUP}$	Output high voltage — high drive strength	V_{BAT} – 0.5	—	V	
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OH} = -10mA	V_{BAT} – 0.5	—	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OH} = -3mA				
	Output high voltage — low drive strength	V_{BAT} – 0.5	—	V	
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OH} = -2mA	V_{BAT} – 0.5	—	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OH} = -0.6mA				
$I_{OH_RTC_WAKEUP}$	Output high current total for RTC_WAKEUP pins	—	100	mA	
V_{OL}	Output low voltage — high drive strength				
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OL} = 9mA	—	0.5	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OL} = 3mA	—	0.5	V	
	Output low voltage — low drive strength				
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OL} = 2mA	—	0.5	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OL} = 0.6mA	—	0.5	V	
I_{OLT}	Output low current total for all ports	—	100	mA	
$V_{OL_RTC_WAKEUP}$	Output low voltage — high drive strength	—	0.5	V	
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OL} = 10mA	—	0.5	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OL} = 3mA				
	Output low voltage — low drive strength	—	0.5	V	
	• 2.7 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 3.6 V, I_{OL} = 2mA	—	0.5	V	
	• 1.71 V ≤ V_{BAT} ≤ 2.7 V, I_{OL} = 0.6mA				
$I_{OL_RTC_WAKEUP}$	Output low current total for RTC_WAKEUP pins	—	100	mA	
I_{IN}	Input leakage current (per pin) for full temperature range	—	1	µA	1
I_{IN}	Input leakage current (per pin) at 25°C	—	0.025	µA	1
$I_{IN_RTC_WAKEUP}$	Input leakage current (per RTC_WAKEUP pin) for full temperature range	—	1	µA	
$I_{IN_RTC_WAKEUP}$	Input leakage current (per RTC_WAKEUP pin) at 25°C	—	0.025	µA	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 4. Voltage and current operating behaviors (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
I_{OZ}	Hi-Z (off-state) leakage current (per pin)	—	0.25	μA	
$I_{OZ_RTC_WAKEUP}$	Hi-Z (off-state) leakage current (per RTC_WAKEUP pin)	—	0.25	μA	
R_{PU}	Internal pullup resistors (except RTC_WAKEUP pins)	20	50	kΩ	2
R_{PD}	Internal pulldown resistors (except RTC_WAKEUP pins)	20	50	kΩ	3

1. Measured at VDD=3.6V
2. Measured at V_{DD} supply voltage = V_{DD} min and Vinput = V_{SS}
3. Measured at V_{DD} supply voltage = V_{DD} min and Vinput = V_{DD}

2.2.4 Power mode transition operating behaviors

All specifications except t_{POR}, and VLLSx→RUN recovery times in the following table assume this clock configuration:

- CPU and system clocks = 100 MHz
- Bus clock = 50 MHz
- FlexBus clock = 50 MHz
- Flash clock = 25 MHz

Table 5. Power mode transition operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
t_{POR}	After a POR event, amount of time from the point V_{DD} reaches 1.71 V to execution of the first instruction across the operating temperature range of the chip.	—	300	μs	
	• VLLS0 → RUN	—	156	μs	
	• VLLS1 → RUN	—	156	μs	
	• VLLS2 → RUN	—	78	μs	
	• VLLS3 → RUN	—	78	μs	
	• LLS → RUN	—	4.8	μs	
	• VLPS → RUN	—	4.5	μs	
	• STOP → RUN	—	4.5	μs	

2.2.5 Power consumption operating behaviors

NOTE

The maximum values represent characterized results equivalent to the mean plus three times the standard deviation (mean + 3 sigma).

Table 6. Power consumption operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
I_{DDA}	Analog supply current	—	—	See note	mA	1
I_{DD_RUN}	Run mode current — all peripheral clocks disabled, code executing from flash					2
	• @ 1.8V	—	31.1	36.65	mA	
	• @ 3.0V	—	31	36.75	mA	
I_{DD_RUN}	Run mode current — all peripheral clocks enabled, code executing from flash					3, 4
	• @ 1.8V	—	42.7	48.35	mA	
	• @ 3.0V					
	• @ 25°C	—	40	41.60	mA	
	• @ 105°C	—	48.33	51.50	mA	
I_{DD_WAIT}	Wait mode high frequency current at 3.0 V — all peripheral clocks disabled	—	17.9	—	mA	2
I_{DD_WAIT}	Wait mode reduced frequency current at 3.0 V — all peripheral clocks disabled	—	6.9	—	mA	5
I_{DD_VLPR}	Very-low-power run mode current at 3.0 V — all peripheral clocks disabled	—	1.0	—	mA	6
I_{DD_VLPR}	Very-low-power run mode current at 3.0 V — all peripheral clocks enabled	—	1.7	—	mA	7
I_{DD_VLPW}	Very-low-power wait mode current at 3.0 V — all peripheral clocks disabled	—	0.678	—	mA	8
I_{DD_STOP}	Stop mode current at 3.0 V					
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.49	1.24	mA	
	• @ 70°C	—	1.18	4.3	mA	
	• @ 105°C	—	3.0	12.5	mA	
I_{DD_VLPS}	Very-low-power stop mode current at 3.0 V					
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	57	139.31	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	291	679.33	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	927.3	1869.85	µA	
I_{DD_LLS}	Low leakage stop mode current at 3.0 V					9

Table continues on the next page...

Table 6. Power consumption operating behaviors (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	5.8	10.48	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	26.7	47.99	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	114.9	196.49	µA	
I_{DD_VLLS3}	Very low-leakage stop mode 3 current at 3.0 V					
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	4.4	5.54	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	21	36.46	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	90.2	150.17	µA	
I_{DD_VLLS2}	Very low-leakage stop mode 2 current at 3.0 V					
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	2.1	2.34	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	6.84	10.36	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	29.4	46.74	µA	
I_{DD_VLLS1}	Very low-leakage stop mode 1 current at 3.0 V					
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.817	0.86	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	3.97	5.77	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	21.3	33.99	µA	
I_{DD_VLLS0}	Very low-leakage stop mode 0 current at 3.0 V with POR detect circuit enabled					
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.52	0.62	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	3.67	5.7	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	21.20	34.9	µA	
I_{DD_VLLS0}	Very low-leakage stop mode 0 current at 3.0 V with POR detect circuit disabled					
	• @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.339	0.412	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	3.36	4.2	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	20.3	29.9	µA	
I_{DD_VBAT}	Average current with RTC and 32 kHz disabled					
	• @ 1.8 V					
	— • @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.16	0.19	µA	
	— • @ 70°C	—	0.55	0.72	µA	
	— • @ 105°C	—	2.5	3.68	µA	
	• @ 3.0 V					
	— • @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.18	0.21	µA	
	— • @ 70°C	—	0.66	0.86	µA	
	— • @ 105°C	—	2.92	4.30	µA	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 6. Power consumption operating behaviors (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
I_{DD_VBAT}	Average current when CPU is not accessing RTC registers • @ 1.8 V • @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.59	0.70	µA	10
	• @ 70°C	—	1.0	1.30	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	3.0	4.42	µA	
	• @ 3.0 V • @ –40 to 25°C	—	0.71	0.84	µA	
	• @ 70°C	—	1.22	1.59	µA	
	• @ 105°C	—	3.5	5.15	µA	

1. The analog supply current is the sum of the active or disabled current for each of the analog modules on the device. See each module's specification for its supply current.
2. 120 MHz core and system clock, 60 MHz bus, 30 Mhz FlexBus clock, and 20 MHz flash clock. MCG configured for PEE mode. All peripheral clocks disabled.
3. 120 MHz core and system clock, 60 MHz bus clock, 30 MHz Flexbus clock, and 20 MHz flash clock. MCG configured for PEE mode. All peripheral clocks enabled.
4. Max values are measured with CPU executing DSP instructions.
5. 25 MHz core and system clock, 25 MHz bus clock, and 25 MHz FlexBus and flash clock. MCG configured for FEI mode.
6. 4 MHz core, system, FlexBus, and bus clock and 0.5 MHz flash clock. MCG configured for BLPE mode. All peripheral clocks disabled. Code executing from flash.
7. 4 MHz core, system, FlexBus, and bus clock and 0.5 MHz flash clock. MCG configured for BLPE mode. All peripheral clocks enabled but peripherals are not in active operation. Code executing from flash.
8. 4 MHz core, system, FlexBus, and bus clock and 0.5 MHz flash clock. MCG configured for BLPE mode. All peripheral clocks disabled.
9. Data reflects devices with 256 KB of RAM.
10. Includes 32kHz oscillator current and RTC operation.

Table 7. Low power mode peripheral adders — typical value

Symbol	Description	Temperature (°C)						Unit
		-40	25	50	70	85	105	
$I_{IREFSTEN4MHz}$	4 MHz internal reference clock (IRC) adder. Measured by entering STOP or VLPS mode with 4 MHz IRC enabled.	56	56	56	56	56	56	µA
$I_{IREFSTEN32KHz}$	32 kHz internal reference clock (IRC) adder. Measured by entering STOP mode with the 32 kHz IRC enabled.	52	52	52	52	52	52	µA
$I_{EREFSTEN4MHz}$	External 4 MHz crystal clock adder. Measured by entering STOP or VLPS mode with the crystal enabled.	206	228	237	245	251	258	uA
$I_{EREFSTEN32KHz}$	External 32 kHz crystal clock adder by means of the OSC0_CR[EREFSTEN and EREFSTEN] bits. Measured by							

Table continues on the next page...

Table 7. Low power mode peripheral adders — typical value (continued)

Symbol	Description	Temperature (°C)						Unit
		-40	25	50	70	85	105	
	entering all modes with the crystal enabled.	440	490	540	560	570	580	nA
	VLLS1	440	490	540	560	570	580	
	VLLS3	490	490	540	560	570	680	
	LLS	510	560	560	560	610	680	
	VLPS	510	560	560	560	610	680	
	STOP							
I_{48MIRC}	48 Mhz internal reference clock	350	350	350	350	350	350	µA
I_{CMP}	CMP peripheral adder measured by placing the device in VLLS1 mode with CMP enabled using the 6-bit DAC and a single external input for compare. Includes 6-bit DAC power consumption.	22	22	22	22	22	22	µA
I_{RTC}	RTC peripheral adder measured by placing the device in VLLS1 mode with external 32 kHz crystal enabled by means of the RTC_CR[OSCE] bit and the RTC ALARM set for 1 minute. Includes ERCLK32K (32 kHz external crystal) power consumption.	432	357	388	475	532	810	nA
I_{UART}	UART peripheral adder measured by placing the device in STOP or VLPS mode with selected clock source waiting for RX data at 115200 baud rate. Includes selected clock source power consumption.							
	MCGIRCLK (4 MHz internal reference clock)	66	66	66	66	66	66	µA
	OSCERCLK (4 MHz external crystal)	214	237	246	254	260	268	
I_{BG}	Bandgap adder when BGEN bit is set and device is placed in VLPx, LLS, or VLLSx mode.	45	45	45	45	45	45	µA
I_{ADC}	ADC peripheral adder combining the measured values at V_{DD} and V_{DDA} by placing the device in STOP or VLPS mode. ADC is configured for low power mode using the internal clock and continuous conversions.	42	42	42	42	42	42	µA

2.2.5.1 Diagram: Typical IDD_RUN operating behavior

The following data was measured under these conditions:

- No GPIOs toggled
- Code execution from flash with cache enabled
- For the ALLOFF curve, all peripheral clocks are disabled except FTFE

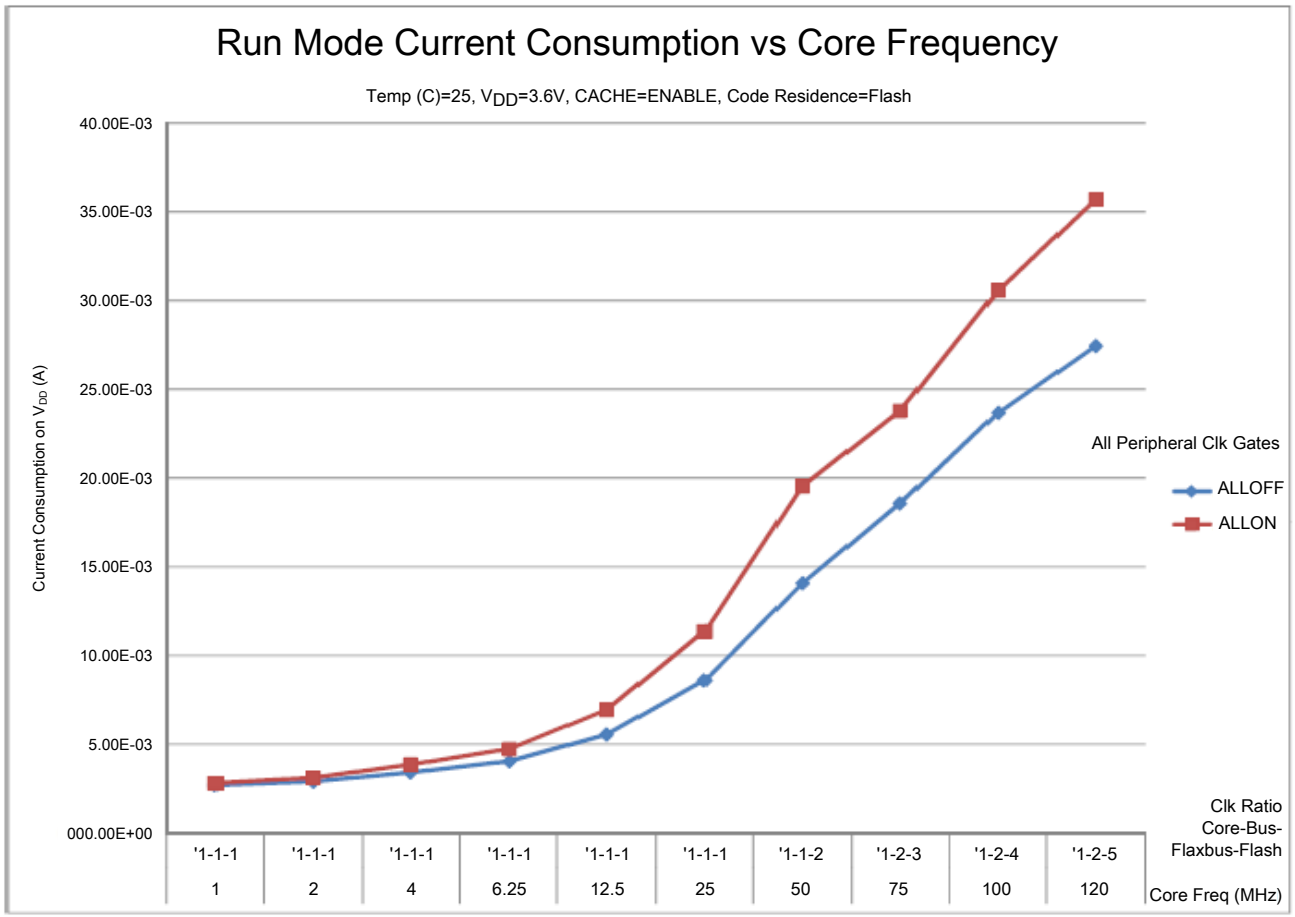


Figure 3. Run mode supply current vs. core frequency

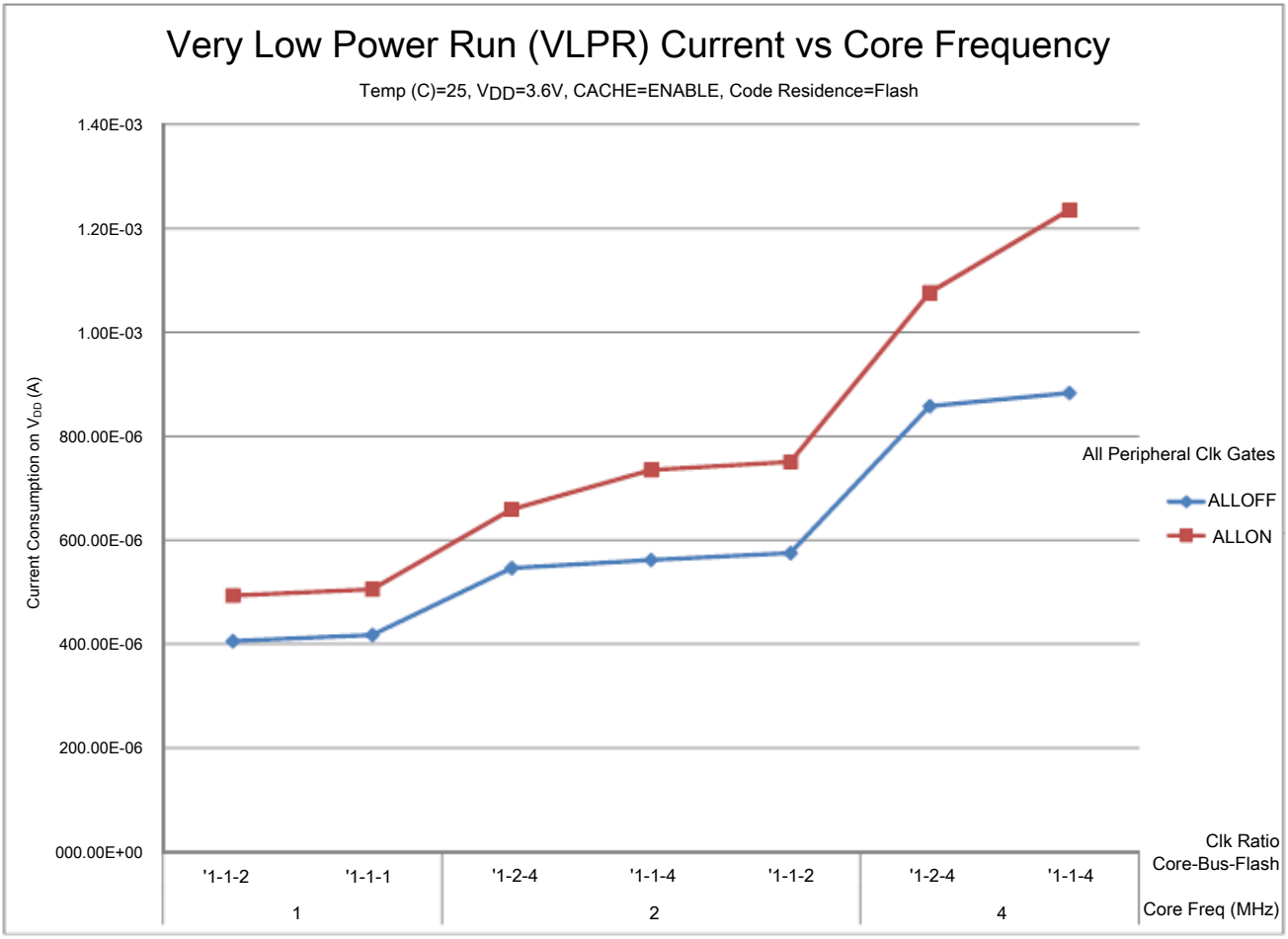


Figure 4. VLPR mode supply current vs. core frequency

2.2.6 EMC radiated emissions operating behaviors

Table 8. EMC radiated emissions operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Frequency band (MHz)	Typ.	Unit	Notes
			144 LQFP		
V_{RE1}	Radiated emissions voltage, band 1	0.15–50	16	dBµV	1, 2
V_{RE2}	Radiated emissions voltage, band 2	50–150	22	dBµV	
V_{RE3}	Radiated emissions voltage, band 3	150–500	21	dBµV	
V_{RE4}	Radiated emissions voltage, band 4	500–1000	16	dBµV	
V_{RE_IEC}	IEC level	0.15–1000	L	—	2, 3

1. Determined according to IEC Standard 61967-1, *Integrated Circuits - Measurement of Electromagnetic Emissions, 150 kHz to 1 GHz Part 1: General Conditions and Definitions* and IEC Standard 61967-2, *Integrated Circuits - Measurement of Electromagnetic Emissions, 150 kHz to 1 GHz Part 2: Measurement of Radiated Emissions—TEM Cell and*

Wideband TEM Cell Method. Measurements were made while the microcontroller was running basic application code. The reported emission level is the value of the maximum measured emission, rounded up to the next whole number, from among the measured orientations in each frequency range.

2. V_{DD} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25 °C, f_{OSC} = 12 MHz (crystal), f_{SYS} = 96 MHz, f_{BUS} = 48MHz
3. Specified according to Annex D of IEC Standard 61967-2, *Measurement of Radiated Emissions—TEM Cell and Wideband TEM Cell Method*

2.2.7 Designing with radiated emissions in mind

To find application notes that provide guidance on designing your system to minimize interference from radiated emissions:

1. Go to www.nxp.com.
2. Perform a keyword search for "EMC design."

2.2.8 Capacitance attributes

Table 9. Capacitance attributes

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
C_{IN_A}	Input capacitance: analog pins	—	7	pF
C_{IN_D}	Input capacitance: digital pins	—	7	pF

2.3 Switching specifications

2.3.1 Device clock specifications

Table 10. Device clock specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Normal run mode					
f_{SYS}	System and core clock	—	120	MHz	
	System and core clock when Full Speed USB in operation	20	—	MHz	
f_{BUS}	Bus clock	—	60	MHz	
FB_CLK	FlexBus clock	—	50	MHz	
f_{FLASH}	Flash clock	—	25	MHz	
f_{LPTMR}	LPTMR clock	—	25	MHz	
VLPR mode[1]					
f_{SYS}	System and core clock	—	4	MHz	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 10. Device clock specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
f_{BUS}	Bus clock	—	4	MHz	
FB_CLK	FlexBus clock	—	4	MHz	
f_{FLASH}	Flash clock	—	0.8	MHz	
f_{ERCLK}	External reference clock	—	16	MHz	
f_{LPTMR_pin}	LPTMR clock	—	25	MHz	
f_{LPTMR_ERCLK}	LPTMR external reference clock	—	16	MHz	
$f_{FlexCAN_ERCLK}$	FlexCAN external reference clock	—	8	MHz	
f_{I2S_MCLK}	I2S master clock	—	12.5	MHz	
f_{I2S_BCLK}	I2S bit clock	—	4	MHz	

1. The frequency limitations in VLPR mode here override any frequency specification listed in the timing specification for any other module.

2.3.2 General switching specifications

These general purpose specifications apply to all signals configured for GPIO, UART, CAN, CMT, timers, and I^2C signals.

Table 11. General switching specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	GPIO pin interrupt pulse width (digital glitch filter disabled) — Synchronous path	1.5	—	Bus clock cycles	1, 2
	GPIO pin interrupt pulse width (digital glitch filter disabled, analog filter enabled) — Asynchronous path	100	—	ns	3
	GPIO pin interrupt pulse width (digital glitch filter disabled, analog filter disabled) — Asynchronous path	50	—	ns	3
	External reset pulse width (digital glitch filter disabled)	100	—	ns	3
	Mode select ($\overline{EZP_CS}$) hold time after reset deassertion	2	—	Bus clock cycles	
	Port rise and fall time (high drive strength) - 3 V • Slew disabled • $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$ • $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$ • Slew enabled • $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$ • $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$	 — — — —	 8 6 18 12	 ns ns ns ns	4
	Port rise and fall time (high drive strength) - 5 V • Slew disabled				4

Table continues on the next page...

Table 11. General switching specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	• $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$	—	6	ns	
	• $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$	—	4	ns	
	• Slew enabled				
	• $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$	—	24	ns	
	• $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$	—	14	ns	
	Port rise and fall time (low drive strength) - 3 V				5
	• Slew disabled				
	• $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$	—	12	ns	
	• $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$	—	6	ns	
	• Slew enabled				
	• $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$	—	24	ns	
	• $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$	—	16	ns	
	Port rise and fall time (low drive strength) - 5 V				5
	• Slew disabled				
	• $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$	—	17	ns	
	• $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$	—	10	ns	
	• Slew enabled				
	• $1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 2.7V$	—	36	ns	
	• $2.7 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6V$	—	20	ns	

1. 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, VLPS, LLS, and VLLSx modes, the synchronizer is bypassed so shorter pulses can be recognized in that case.
2. The greater synchronous and asynchronous timing must be met.
3. This is the minimum pulse width that is guaranteed to be recognized as a pin interrupt request in Stop, VLPS, LLS, and VLLSx modes.
4. 25 pF load
5. 15 pF load

2.4 Thermal specifications

2.4.1 Thermal operating requirements

Table 12. Thermal operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
T_J	Die junction temperature	–40	125	°C
T_A	Ambient temperature[1]	–40	105	°C

1. Maximum T_A can be exceeded only if the user ensures that T_J does not exceed maximum T_J. The simplest method to determine T_J is:

   $T_J = T_A + R_{\theta JA}$ x chip power dissipation

2.4.2 Thermal attributes

Table 13. Thermal attributes

Board type	Symbol	Description	144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Unit	Notes
Single-layer (1s)	$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient (natural convection)	51	33.3	51	°C/W	1
Four-layer (2s2p)	$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient (natural convection)	43	21.1	39	°C/W	1
Single-layer (1s)	$R_{\theta JMA}$	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient (200 ft./min. air speed)	42	26.2	41	°C/W	1
Four-layer (2s2p)	$R_{\theta JMA}$	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient (200 ft./min. air speed)	36	17.8	32	°C/W	1
—	$R_{\theta JB}$	Thermal resistance, junction to board	30	16.3	24	°C/W	2
—	$R_{\theta JC}$	Thermal resistance, junction to case	11	12	11	°C/W	3
—	Ψ_{JT}	Thermal characterization parameter, junction to package top outside center (natural convection)	2	0.2	2	°C/W	4

1. Determined according to JEDEC Standard JESD51-2, *Integrated Circuits Thermal Test Method Environmental Conditions—Natural Convection (Still Air)*, or EIA/JEDEC Standard JESD51-6, *Integrated Circuit Thermal Test Method Environmental Conditions—Forced Convection (Moving Air)*.
2. Determined according to JEDEC Standard JESD51-8, *Integrated Circuit Thermal Test Method Environmental Conditions—Junction-to-Board*.
3. Determined according to Method 1012.1 of MIL-STD 883, *Test Method Standard, Microcircuits*, with the cold plate temperature used for the case temperature. The value includes the thermal resistance of the interface material between the top of the package and the cold plate.
4. Determined according to JEDEC Standard JESD51-2, *Integrated Circuits Thermal Test Method Environmental Conditions—Natural Convection (Still Air)*.

3 Peripheral operating requirements and behaviors

3.1 Core modules

3.1.1 Debug trace timing specifications

Table 14. 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	1.5	—	ns
T_h	Data hold	1	—	ns

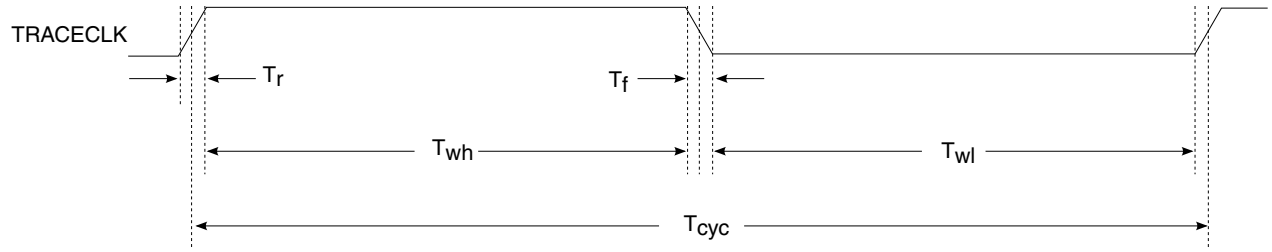


Figure 5. TRACE_CLKOUT specifications

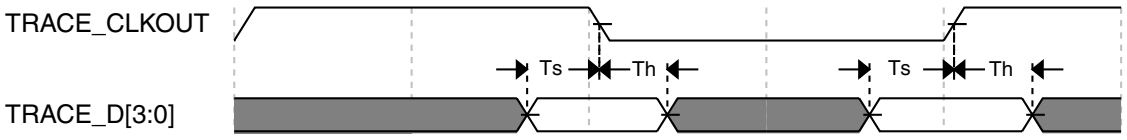


Figure 6. Trace data specifications

3.1.2 JTAG electricals

Table 15. JTAG limited voltage range electricals

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V
J1	TCLK frequency of operation			MHz
	• Boundary Scan	0	10	
	• JTAG and CJTAG	0	25	
	• Serial Wire Debug	0	50	
J2	TCLK cycle period	1/J1	—	ns
J3	TCLK clock pulse width			
	• Boundary Scan	50	—	ns
	• JTAG and CJTAG	20	—	ns
	• Serial Wire Debug	10	—	ns
J4	TCLK rise and fall times	—	3	ns
J5	Boundary scan input data setup time to TCLK rise	20	—	ns
J6	Boundary scan input data hold time after TCLK rise	2.6	—	ns
J7	TCLK low to boundary scan output data valid	—	25	ns
J8	TCLK low to boundary scan output high-Z	—	25	ns
J9	TMS, TDI input data setup time to TCLK rise	8	—	ns
J10	TMS, TDI input data hold time after TCLK rise	1	—	ns
J11	TCLK low to TDO data valid	—	17	ns
J12	TCLK low to TDO high-Z	—	17	ns
J13	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ assert time	100	—	ns
J14	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ setup time (negation) to TCLK high	8	—	ns

Table 16. JTAG full voltage range electricals

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V

Table continues on the next page...

Table 16. JTAG full voltage range electricals (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
J1	TCLK frequency of operation			MHz
	• Boundary Scan	0	10	
	• JTAG and CJTAG	0	20	
	• Serial Wire Debug	0	40	
J2	TCLK cycle period	1/J1	—	ns
J3	TCLK clock pulse width			
	• Boundary Scan	50	—	ns
	• JTAG and CJTAG	25	—	ns
	• Serial Wire Debug	12.5	—	ns
J4	TCLK rise and fall times	—	3	ns
J5	Boundary scan input data setup time to TCLK rise	20	—	ns
J6	Boundary scan input data hold time after TCLK rise	0	—	ns
J7	TCLK low to boundary scan output data valid	—	25	ns
J8	TCLK low to boundary scan output high-Z	—	25	ns
J9	TMS, TDI input data setup time to TCLK rise	8	—	ns
J10	TMS, TDI input data hold time after TCLK rise	2.9	—	ns
J11	TCLK low to TDO data valid	—	22.1	ns
J12	TCLK low to TDO high-Z	—	22.1	ns
J13	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ assert time	100	—	ns
J14	$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ setup time (negation) to TCLK high	8	—	ns

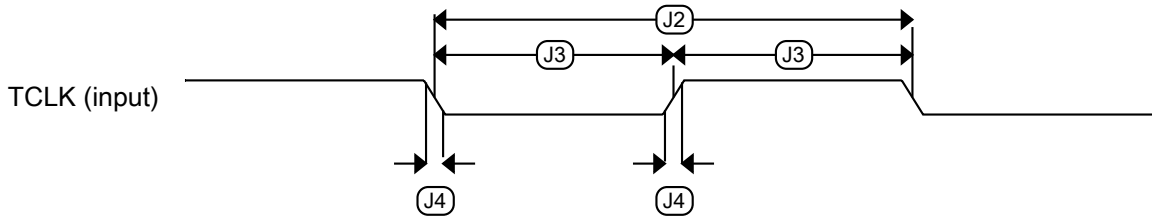


Figure 7. Test clock input timing

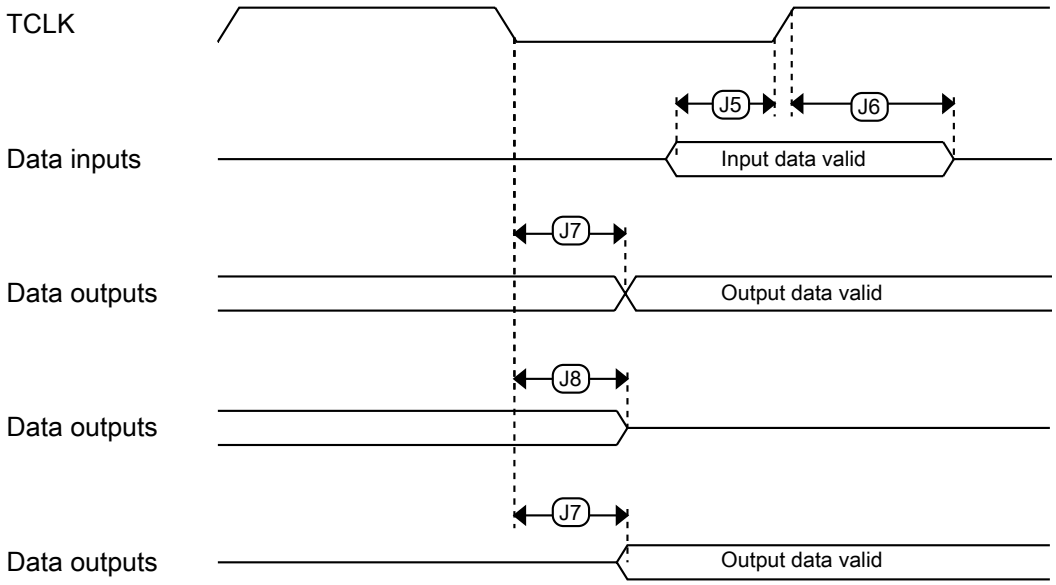


Figure 8. Boundary scan (JTAG) timing

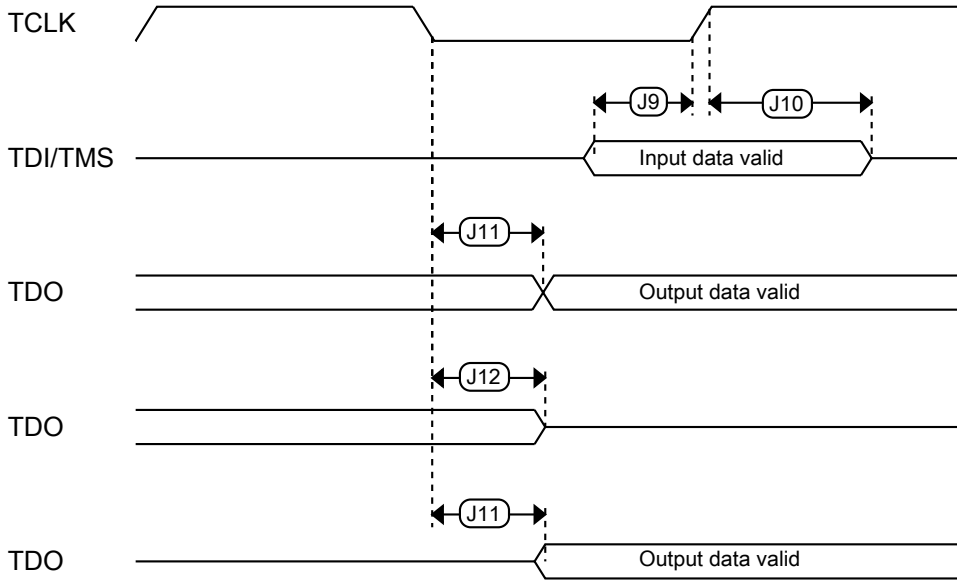


Figure 9. Test Access Port timing

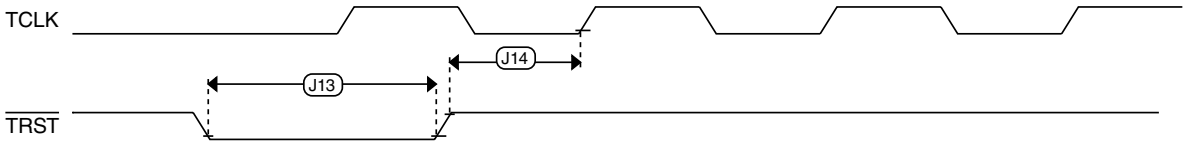


Figure 10. $\overline{\text{TRST}}$ timing

3.2 System modules

There are no specifications necessary for the device's system modules.

3.3 Clock modules

3.3.1 MCG specifications

Table 17. MCG specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
f_{ints_ft}	Internal reference frequency (slow clock) — factory trimmed at nominal VDD and 25 °C	—	32.768	—	kHz	
f_{ints_t}	Internal reference frequency (slow clock) — user trimmed	31.25	—	39.0625	kHz	
I_{ints}	Internal reference (slow clock) current	—	20	—	µA	
$\Delta_{fdco_res_t}$	Resolution of trimmed average DCO output frequency at fixed voltage and temperature — using SCTRIM and SCFTRIM	—	± 0.3	± 0.6	$\%f_{dco}$	1
$\Delta f_{dco_res_t}$	Resolution of trimmed average DCO output frequency at fixed voltage and temperature — using SCTRIM only	—	± 0.2	± 0.5	$\%f_{dco}$	1
Δf_{dco_t}	Total deviation of trimmed average DCO output frequency over voltage and temperature	—	± 0.5	± 2	$\%f_{dco}$	1, 2
Δf_{dco_t}	Total deviation of trimmed average DCO output frequency over fixed voltage and temperature range of 0–70°C	—	± 0.3	± 1	$\%f_{dco}$	1
f_{intf_ft}	Internal reference frequency (fast clock) — factory trimmed at nominal VDD and 25°C	—	4	—	MHz	
f_{intf_t}	Internal reference frequency (fast clock) — user trimmed at nominal VDD and 25 °C	3	—	5	MHz	
I_{intf}	Internal reference (fast clock) current	—	25	—	µA	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 17. MCG specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
f_{loc_low}	Loss of external clock minimum frequency — RANGE = 00		(3/5) x f_{ints_t}	—	—	kHz	
f_{loc_high}	Loss of external clock minimum frequency — RANGE = 01, 10, or 11		(16/5) x f_{ints_t}	—	—	kHz	
FLL							
f_{fll_ref}	FLL reference frequency range		31.25	—	39.0625	kHz	
f_{dco}	DCO output frequency range	Low range (DRS=00) 640 × f_{fll_ref}	20	20.97	25	MHz	3, 4
		Mid range (DRS=01) 1280 × f_{fll_ref}	40	41.94	50	MHz	
		Mid-high range (DRS=10) 1920 × f_{fll_ref}	60	62.91	75	MHz	
		High range (DRS=11) 2560 × f_{fll_ref}	80	83.89	100	MHz	
$f_{dco_t_DMX32}$	DCO output frequency	Low range (DRS=00) 732 × f_{fll_ref}	—	23.99	—	MHz	5, 6
		Mid range (DRS=01) 1464 × f_{fll_ref}	—	47.97	—	MHz	
		Mid-high range (DRS=10) 2197 × f_{fll_ref}	—	71.99	—	MHz	
		High range (DRS=11) 2929 × f_{fll_ref}	—	95.98	—	MHz	
J_{cyc_fll}	FLL period jitter • f_{DCO} = 48 MHz • f_{DCO} = 98 MHz		— —	180 150	— —	ps	
$t_{fll_acquire}$	FLL target frequency acquisition time		—	—	1	ms	7
PLL							
f_{vco}	VCO operating frequency		48.0	—	120	MHz	
I_{pll}	PLL operating current • PLL @ 96 MHz ($f_{osc_hi_1}$ = 8 MHz, f_{pll_ref} = 2 MHz, VDIV multiplier = 48)		—	1060	—	µA	8
I_{pll}	PLL operating current • PLL @ 48 MHz ($f_{osc_hi_1}$ = 8 MHz, f_{pll_ref} = 2 MHz, VDIV multiplier = 24)		—	600	—	µA	8
f_{pll_ref}	PLL reference frequency range		2.0	—	4.0	MHz	
J_{cyc_pll}	PLL period jitter (RMS) • f_{vco} = 48 MHz • f_{vco} = 120 MHz		— —	120 80	— —	ps ps	9
J_{acc_pll}	PLL accumulated jitter over 1µs (RMS)						9

Table continues on the next page...

Table 17. MCG specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	• f_{vco} = 48 MHz • f_{vco} = 120 MHz	— —	1350 600	— —	ps ps	
D_{lock}	Lock entry frequency tolerance	± 1.49	—	± 2.98	%	
D_{unl}	Lock exit frequency tolerance	± 4.47	—	± 5.97	%	
t_{pll_lock}	Lock detector detection time	—	—	$150 \times 10^{-6} + 1075(1/f_{pll_ref})$	s	10

1. This parameter is measured with the internal reference (slow clock) being used as a reference to the FLL (FEI clock mode).
2. 2 V <= VDD <= 3.6 V.
3. These typical values listed are with the slow internal reference clock (FEI) using factory trim and DMX32=0.
4. The resulting system clock frequencies should not exceed their maximum specified values. The DCO frequency deviation (Δf_{dco_t}) over voltage and temperature should be considered.
5. These typical values listed are with the slow internal reference clock (FEI) using factory trim and DMX32=1.
6. The resulting clock frequency must not exceed the maximum specified clock frequency of the device.
7. This specification applies to any time the FLL reference source or reference divider is changed, trim value is changed, DMX32 bit is changed, DRS bits are changed, or changing from FLL disabled (BLPE, BLPI) 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. Excludes any oscillator currents that are also consuming power while PLL is in operation.
9. This specification was obtained using a NXP developed PCB. PLL jitter is dependent on the noise characteristics of each PCB and results will vary.
10. This specification applies to any time the PLL VCO divider or reference divider is changed, or changing from PLL disabled (BLPE, BLPI) to PLL enabled (PBE, PEE). If a crystal/resonator is being used as the reference, this specification assumes it is already running.

3.3.2 IRC48M specifications

Table 18. IRC48M specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	1.71	—	3.6	V	
I_{DD48M}	Supply current	—	400	500	µA	
f_{irc48m}	Internal reference frequency	—	48	—	MHz	
$\Delta f_{irc48m_ol_lv}$	Open loop total deviation of IRC48M frequency at low voltage (VDD=1.71V-1.89V) over full temperature • Regulator disable (USB_CLK_RECOVER_IRC_EN[REG_EN]=0) • Regulator enable (USB_CLK_RECOVER_IRC_EN[REG_EN]=1)	— —	± 0.5 ± 0.5	± 1.5 ± 2.0	$\%f_{irc48m}$	1
$\Delta f_{irc48m_ol_hv}$	Open loop total deviation of IRC48M frequency at high voltage (VDD=1.89V-3.6V) over full temperature • Regulator enable (USB_CLK_RECOVER_IRC_EN[REG_EN]=1)	—	± 0.5	± 1.5	$\%f_{irc48m}$	1

Table continues on the next page...

Table 18. IRC48M specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
$\Delta f_{irc48m_ol_hv}$	Open loop total deviation of IRC48M frequency at high voltage (VDD=1.89V-3.6V) over 0 to 85 °C • Regulator enable (USB_CLK_RECOVER_IRC_EN[REG_EN]=1)	—	± 0.5	± 1.0	$\%f_{irc48m}$	1
Δf_{irc48m_cl}	Closed loop total deviation of IRC48M frequency over voltage and temperature	—	—	± 0.1	$\%f_{host}$	2
J_{cyc_irc48m}	Period Jitter (RMS)	—	35	150	ps	
$t_{irc48mst}$	Startup time	—	2	3	µs	3

1. The maximum value represents characterized results equivalent to the mean plus or minus three times the standard deviation (mean ± 3 sigma)
2. Closed loop operation of the IRC48M is only feasible for USB device operation; it is not usable for USB host operation. It is enabled by configuring for USB Device, selecting IRC48M as USB clock source, and enabling the clock recover function (USB_CLK_RECOVER_IRC_CTRL[CLOCK_RECOVER_EN]=1, USB_CLK_RECOVER_IRC_EN[IRC_EN]=1).
3. IRC48M startup time is defined as the time between clock enablement and clock availability for system use. Enable the clock by setting USB_CLK_RECOVER_IRC_EN[IRC_EN]=1.

3.3.3 Oscillator electrical specifications

3.3.3.1 Oscillator DC electrical specifications

Table 19. Oscillator DC electrical specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	1.71	—	3.6	V	
I_{DDOSC}	Supply current — low-power mode (HGO=0)					1
	• 32 kHz	—	500	—	nA	
	• 4 MHz	—	200	—	µA	
	• 8 MHz (RANGE=01)	—	300	—	µA	
	• 16 MHz	—	950	—	µA	
	• 24 MHz	—	1.2	—	mA	
	• 32 MHz	—	1.5	—	mA	
I_{DDOSC}	Supply current — high-gain mode (HGO=1)					1
	• 32 kHz	—	25	—	µA	
	• 4 MHz	—	400	—	µA	
	• 8 MHz (RANGE=01)	—	500	—	µA	
	• 16 MHz	—	2.5	—	mA	
	• 24 MHz	—	3	—	mA	
	• 32 MHz	—	4	—	mA	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 19. Oscillator DC electrical specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
C_x	EXTAL load capacitance	—	—	—		2, 3
C_y	XTAL load capacitance	—	—	—		2, 3
R_F	Feedback resistor — low-frequency, low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	—	—	MΩ	2, 4
	Feedback resistor — low-frequency, high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	10	—	MΩ	
	Feedback resistor — high-frequency, low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	—	—	MΩ	
	Feedback resistor — high-frequency, high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	1	—	MΩ	
R_S	Series resistor — low-frequency, low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	—	—	kΩ	
	Series resistor — low-frequency, high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	200	—	kΩ	
	Series resistor — high-frequency, low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	—	—	kΩ	
	Series resistor — high-frequency, high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	0	—	kΩ	
V_{pp}[5]	Peak-to-peak amplitude of oscillation (oscillator mode) — low-frequency, low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	0.6	—	V	
	Peak-to-peak amplitude of oscillation (oscillator mode) — low-frequency, high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	V_{DD}	—	V	
	Peak-to-peak amplitude of oscillation (oscillator mode) — high-frequency, low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	0.6	—	V	
	Peak-to-peak amplitude of oscillation (oscillator mode) — high-frequency, high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	V_{DD}	—	V	

1. V_{DD}=3.3 V, Temperature =25 °C
2. See crystal or resonator manufacturer's recommendation
3. C_x and C_y can be provided by using either integrated capacitors or external components.
4. When low-power mode is selected, R_F is integrated and must not be attached externally.
5. The EXTAL and XTAL pins should only be connected to required oscillator components and must not be connected to any other device.

3.3.3.2 Oscillator frequency specifications

Table 20. Oscillator frequency specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
f_{osc_lo}	Oscillator crystal or resonator frequency — low-frequency mode (MCG_C2[RANGE]=00)	32	—	40	kHz	
$f_{osc_hi_1}$	Oscillator crystal or resonator frequency — high-frequency mode (low range) (MCG_C2[RANGE]=01)	3	—	8	MHz	
$f_{osc_hi_2}$	Oscillator crystal or resonator frequency — high frequency mode (high range) (MCG_C2[RANGE]=1x)	8	—	32	MHz	
f_{ec_extal}	Input clock frequency (external clock mode)	—	—	50	MHz	1, 2
t_{dc_extal}	Input clock duty cycle (external clock mode)	40	50	60	%	
t_{cst}	Crystal startup time — 32 kHz low-frequency, low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	750	—	ms	3, 4
	Crystal startup time — 32 kHz low-frequency, high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	250	—	ms	
	Crystal startup time — 8 MHz high-frequency (MCG_C2[RANGE]=01), low-power mode (HGO=0)	—	0.6	—	ms	
	Crystal startup time — 8 MHz high-frequency (MCG_C2[RANGE]=01), high-gain mode (HGO=1)	—	1	—	ms	

1. Other frequency limits may apply when external clock is being used as a reference for the FLL
2. When transitioning from FEI or FBI to FBE mode, restrict the frequency of the input clock so that, when it is divided by FRDIV, it remains within the limits of the DCO input clock frequency.
3. Proper PC board layout procedures must be followed to achieve specifications.
4. Crystal startup time is defined as the time between the oscillator being enabled and the OSCINIT bit in the MCG_S register being set.

NOTE

The 32 kHz oscillator works in low power mode by default and cannot be moved into high power/gain mode.

3.3.4 32 kHz oscillator electrical characteristics

3.3.4.1 32 kHz oscillator DC electrical specifications

Table 21. 32kHz oscillator DC electrical specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{BAT}	Supply voltage	1.71	—	3.6	V
R_F	Internal feedback resistor	—	100	—	MΩ

Table continues on the next page...

Table 21. 32kHz oscillator DC electrical specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
C_{para}	Parasitical capacitance of EXTAL32 and XTAL32	—	5	7	pF
V_{pp}[1]	Peak-to-peak amplitude of oscillation	—	0.6	—	V

1. When a crystal is being used with the 32 kHz oscillator, the EXTAL32 and XTAL32 pins should only be connected to required oscillator components and must not be connected to any other devices.

3.3.4.2 32 kHz oscillator frequency specifications

Table 22. 32 kHz oscillator frequency specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
f_{osc_lo}	Oscillator crystal	—	32.768	—	kHz	
t_{start}	Crystal start-up time	—	1000	—	ms	1
$f_{ec_extal32}$	Externally provided input clock frequency	—	32.768	—	kHz	2
$v_{ec_extal32}$	Externally provided input clock amplitude	700	—	V_{BAT}	mV	2, 3

1. Proper PC board layout procedures must be followed to achieve specifications.
2. This specification is for an externally supplied clock driven to EXTAL32 and does not apply to any other clock input. The oscillator remains enabled and XTAL32 must be left unconnected.
3. The parameter specified is a peak-to-peak value and V_{IH} and V_{IL} specifications do not apply. The voltage of the applied clock must be within the range of V_{SS} to V_{BAT}.

3.4 Memories and memory interfaces

3.4.1 Flash (FTFE) electrical specifications

This section describes the electrical characteristics of the FTFE module.

3.4.1.1 Flash timing specifications — program and erase

The following specifications represent the amount of time the internal charge pumps are active and do not include command overhead.

Table 23. NVM program/erase timing specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
t_{hvpgm8}	Program Phrase high-voltage time	—	7.5	18	µs	
$t_{hversscr}$	Erase Flash Sector high-voltage time	—	13	113	ms	1
$t_{hversblk512k}$	Erase Flash Block high-voltage time for 512 KB	—	416	3616	ms	1

1. Maximum time based on expectations at cycling end-of-life.

3.4.1.2 Flash timing specifications — commands

Table 24. Flash command timing specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
$t_{rd1blk512k}$	Read 1s Block execution time • 512 KB program flash	—	—	1.8	ms	
$t_{rd1sec4k}$	Read 1s Section execution time (4 KB flash)	—	—	100	µs	1
t_{pgmchk}	Program Check execution time	—	—	95	µs	1
t_{rdrsrc}	Read Resource execution time	—	—	40	µs	1
t_{pgm8}	Program Phrase execution time	—	90	150	µs	
$t_{ersblk512k}$	Erase Flash Block execution time • 512 KB program flash	—	435	3700	ms	2
t_{ersscr}	Erase Flash Sector execution time	—	15	115	ms	2
$t_{rd1alln}$	Read 1s All Blocks execution time • Program flash only devices	—	—	3.4	ms	
t_{rdonce}	Read Once execution time	—	—	30	µs	1
$t_{pgmonce}$	Program Once execution time	—	70	—	µs	
t_{ersall}	Erase All Blocks execution time	—	870	7400	ms	2
t_{vfykey}	Verify Backdoor Access Key execution time	—	—	30	µs	1
	Swap Control execution time					
$t_{swapx01}$	• control code 0x01	—	200	—	µs	
$t_{swapx02}$	• control code 0x02	—	70	150	µs	
$t_{swapx04}$	• control code 0x04	—	70	150	µs	
$t_{swapx08}$	• control code 0x08	—	—	30	µs	

1. Assumes 25MHz or greater flash clock frequency.
2. Maximum times for erase parameters based on expectations at cycling end-of-life.

3.4.1.3 Flash high voltage current behaviors

Table 25. Flash high voltage current behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{DD_PGM}	Average current adder during high voltage flash programming operation	—	3.5	7.5	mA
I_{DD_ERS}	Average current adder during high voltage flash erase operation	—	1.5	4.0	mA

3.4.1.4 Reliability specifications

Table 26. NVM reliability specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.[1]	Max.	Unit	Notes
Program Flash						
$t_{nvmretp10k}$	Data retention after up to 10 K cycles	5	50	—	years	
$t_{nvmretp1k}$	Data retention after up to 1 K cycles	20	100	—	years	
$n_{nvmcycp}$	Cycling endurance	10 K	50 K	—	cycles	2

1. Typical data retention values are based on measured response accelerated at high temperature and derated to a constant 25°C use profile. Engineering Bulletin EB618 does not apply to this technology. Typical endurance defined in Engineering Bulletin EB619.
2. Cycling endurance represents number of program/erase cycles at -40°C ≤ T_j ≤ 125°C.

3.4.2 EzPort switching specifications

Table 27. EzPort switching specifications

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
EP1	EZP_CK frequency of operation (all commands except READ)	—	$f_{SYS}/2$	MHz
EP1a	EZP_CK frequency of operation (READ command)	—	$f_{SYS}/8$	MHz
EP2	$\overline{\text{EZP_CS}}$ negation to next $\overline{\text{EZP_CS}}$ assertion	2 x t_{EZP_CK}	—	ns
EP3	$\overline{\text{EZP_CS}}$ input valid to EZP_CK high (setup)	5	—	ns
EP4	EZP_CK high to $\overline{\text{EZP_CS}}$ input invalid (hold)	5	—	ns
EP5	EZP_D input valid to EZP_CK high (setup)	2	—	ns
EP6	EZP_CK high to EZP_D input invalid (hold)	5	—	ns
EP7	EZP_CK low to EZP_Q output valid	—	18	ns
EP8	EZP_CK low to EZP_Q output invalid (hold)	0	—	ns
EP9	$\overline{\text{EZP_CS}}$ negation to EZP_Q tri-state	—	12	ns

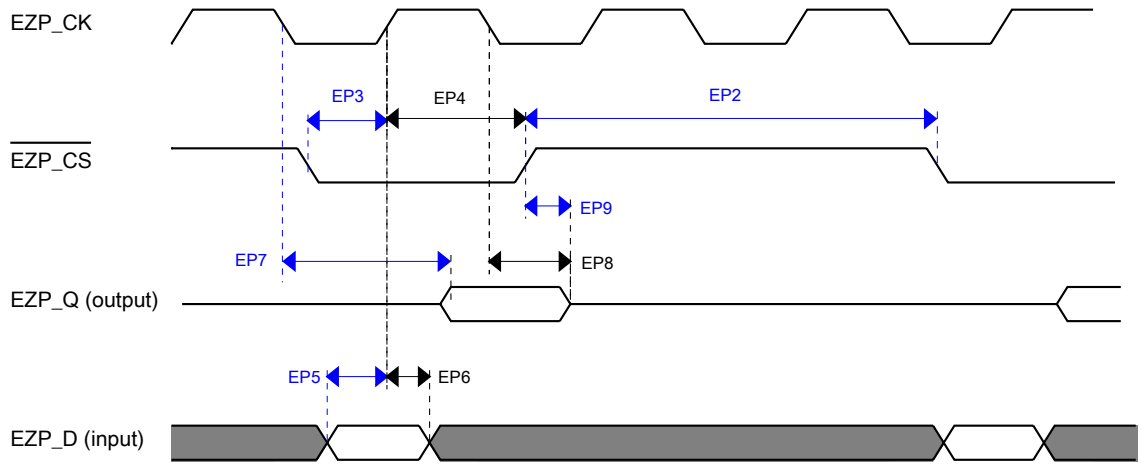


Figure 11. EzPort Timing Diagram

3.4.3 Flexbus switching specifications

All processor bus timings are synchronous; input setup/hold and output delay are given in respect to the rising edge of a reference clock, FB_CLK. The FB_CLK frequency may be the same as the internal system bus frequency or an integer divider of that frequency.

The following timing numbers indicate when data is latched or driven onto the external bus, relative to the Flexbus output clock (FB_CLK). All other timing relationships can be derived from these values.

Table 28. Flexbus limited voltage range switching specifications

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	Operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V	
	Frequency of operation	—	FB_CLK	MHz	
FB1	Clock period	20	—	ns	
FB2	Address, data, and control output valid	—	11.5	ns	1
FB3	Address, data, and control output hold	0.5	—	ns	1
FB4	Data and $\overline{\text{FB_TA}}$ input setup	8.5	—	ns	2
FB5	Data and $\overline{\text{FB_TA}}$ input hold	0.5	—	ns	2

1. Specification is valid for all FB_AD[31:0], $\overline{\text{FB_BE/BWE}n}$, $\overline{\text{FB_CS}n}$, $\overline{\text{FB_OE}}$, FB_R/$\overline{\text{W}}$,$\overline{\text{FB_TBST}}$, FB_TSIZ[1:0], FB_ALE, and $\overline{\text{FB_TS}}$.

2. Specification is valid for all FB_AD[31:0] and FB_TA.

Table 29. Flexbus full voltage range switching specifications

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V	
	Frequency of operation	—	FB_CLK	MHz	
FB1	Clock period	1/FB_CLK	—	ns	
FB2	Address, data, and control output valid	—	13.5	ns	1
FB3	Address, data, and control output hold	0	—	ns	1
FB4	Data and FB_TA input setup	15.5	—	ns	2
FB5	Data and FB_TA input hold	0.5	—	ns	2

1. Specification is valid for all FB_AD[31:0], FB_BE/BWE*n*, FB_CS*n*, FB_OE, FB_R/W,FB_TBST, FB_TSIZ[1:0], FB_ALE, and FB_TS.
2. Specification is valid for all FB_AD[31:0] and FB_TA.

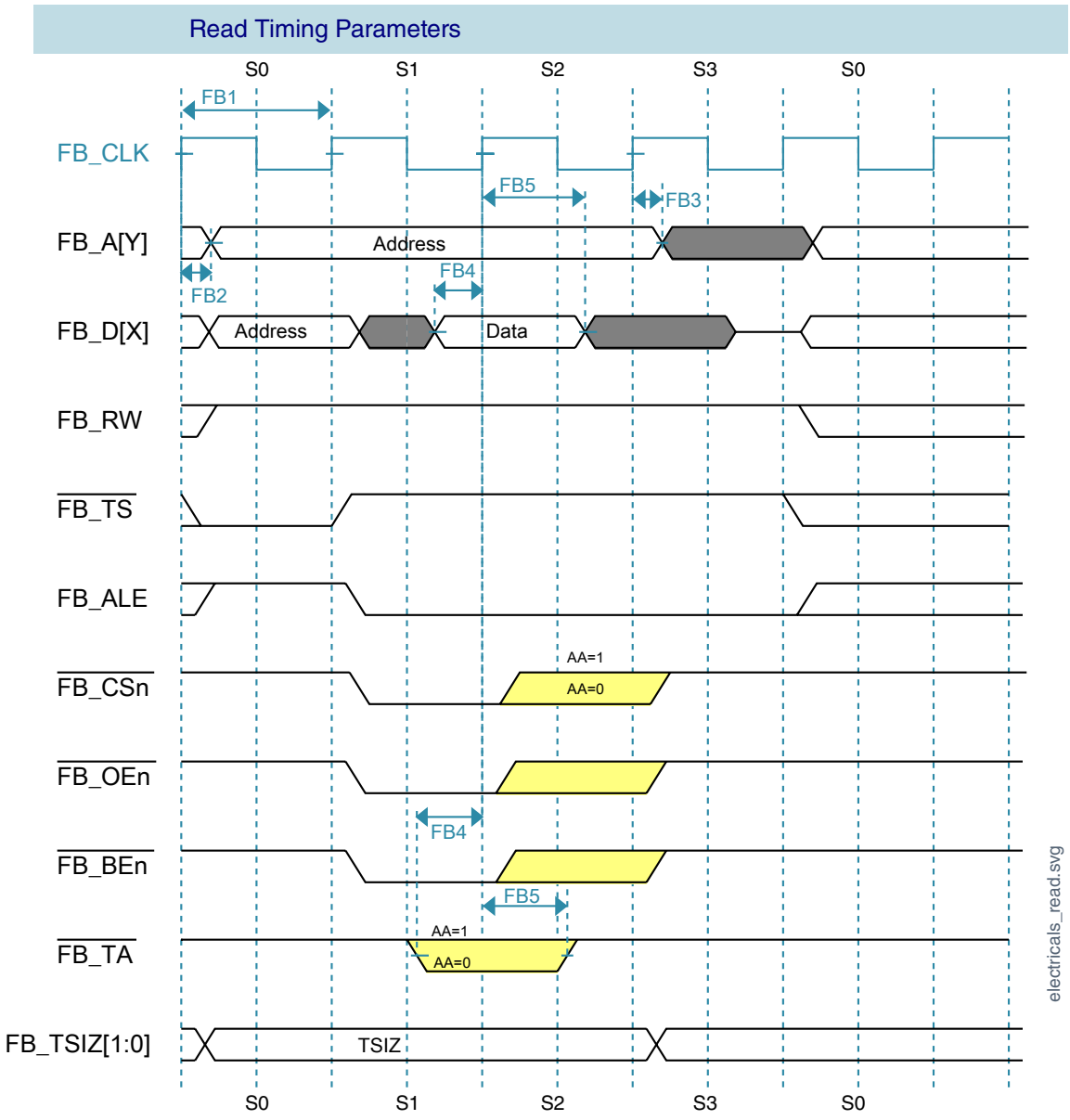


Figure 12. FlexBus read timing diagram

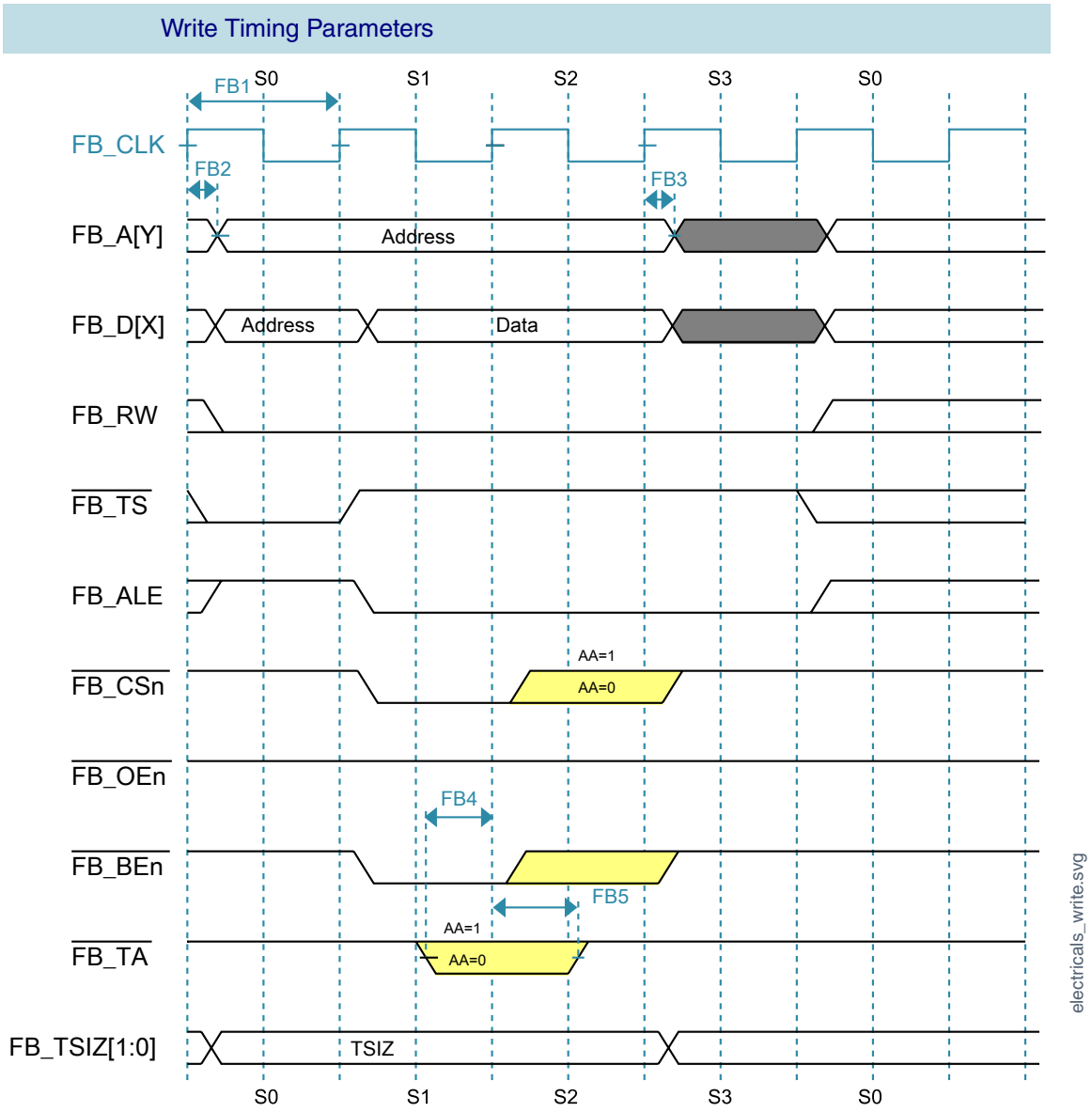


Figure 13. FlexBus write timing diagram

3.5 Security and integrity modules

There are no specifications necessary for the device's security and integrity modules.

3.6 Analog

3.6.1 ADC electrical specifications

The 16-bit accuracy specifications listed in Table 30 and Table 31 are achievable on the differential pins ADCx_DP0, ADCx_DM0.

All other ADC channels meet the 13-bit differential/12-bit single-ended accuracy specifications.

3.6.1.1 16-bit ADC operating conditions

Table 30. 16-bit ADC operating conditions

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min.	Typ.[1]	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DDA}	Supply voltage	Absolute	1.71	—	3.6	V	
ΔV_{DDA}	Supply voltage	Delta to V_{DD} ($V_{DD} - V_{DDA}$)	-100	0	+100	mV	2
ΔV_{SSA}	Ground voltage	Delta to V_{SS} ($V_{SS} - V_{SSA}$)	-100	0	+100	mV	2
V_{REFH}	ADC reference voltage high		1.13	V_{DDA}	V_{DDA}	V	
V_{REFL}	ADC reference voltage low		V_{SSA}	V_{SSA}	V_{SSA}	V	
V_{ADIN}	Input voltage		V_{REFL}	—	V_{REFH}	V	
C_{ADIN}	Input capacitance	• 16-bit mode • 8-bit / 10-bit / 12-bit modes	— —	8 4	10 5	pF	
R_{ADIN}	Input series resistance		—	2	5	kΩ	
R_{AS}	Analog source resistance (external)	13-bit / 12-bit modes f_{ADCK} < 4 MHz	—	—	5	kΩ	3
f_{ADCK}	ADC conversion clock frequency	≤ 13-bit mode	1.0	—	18.0	MHz	4
f_{ADCK}	ADC conversion clock frequency	16-bit mode	2.0	—	12.0	MHz	4
C_{rate}	ADC conversion rate	≤ 13-bit modes No ADC hardware averaging Continuous conversions enabled, subsequent conversion time	20.000	—	818.330	ksps	5
C_{rate}	ADC conversion rate	16-bit mode No ADC hardware averaging Continuous conversions enabled, subsequent conversion time	37.037	—	461.467	ksps	5

1. Typical values assume V_{DDA} = 3.0 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.
3. This resistance is external to MCU. To achieve the best results, the analog source resistance must be kept as low as possible. The results in this data sheet were derived from a system that had < 8 Ω analog source resistance. The R_{AS}/C_{AS} time constant should be kept to < 1 ns.
4. To use the maximum ADC conversion clock frequency, CFG2[ADHSC] must be set and CFG1[ADLPC] must be clear.
5. For guidelines and examples of conversion rate calculation, download the ADC calculator tool.

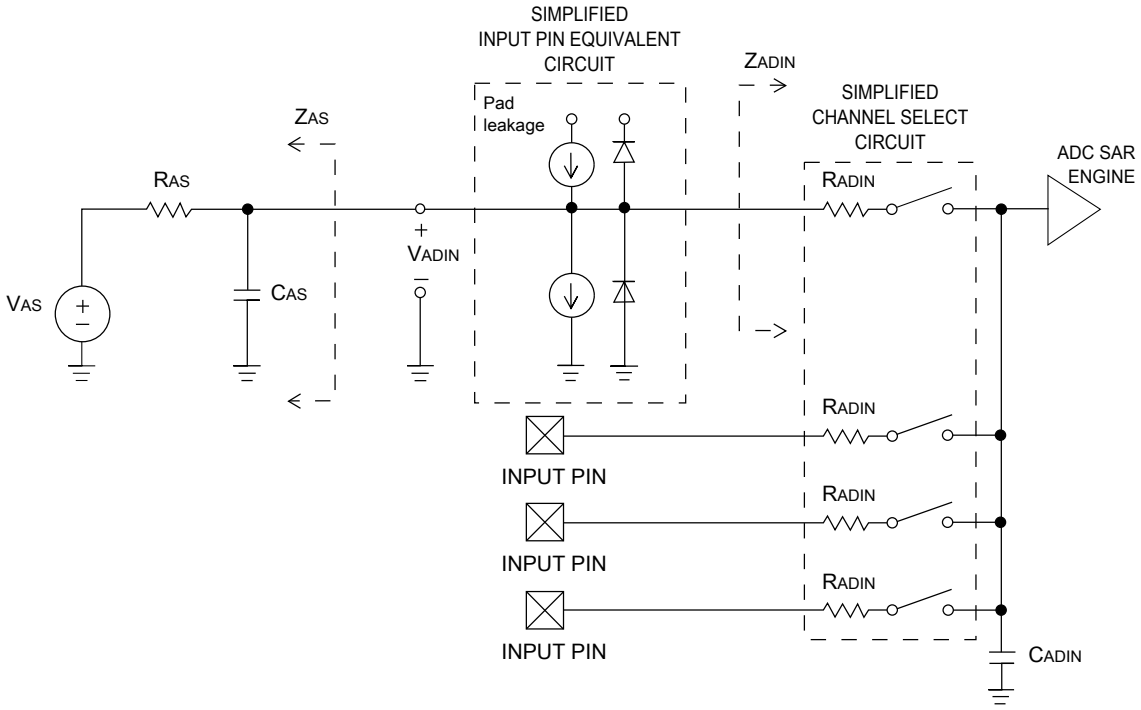


Figure 14. ADC input impedance equivalency diagram

3.6.1.2 16-bit ADC electrical characteristics

Table 31. 16-bit ADC characteristics (V_{REFH} = V_{DDA}, V_{REFL} = V_{SSA})

Symbol	Description	Conditions[1]	Min.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Unit	Notes
I_{DDA_ADC}	Supply current		0.215	—	1.7	mA	3
f_{ADACK}	ADC asynchronous clock source	• ADLPC = 1, ADHSC = 0	1.2	2.4	3.9	MHz	t_{ADACK} = 1/ f_{ADACK}
		• ADLPC = 1, ADHSC = 1	2.4	4.0	6.1	MHz	
		• ADLPC = 0, ADHSC = 0	3.0	5.2	7.3	MHz	
		• ADLPC = 0, ADHSC = 1	4.4	6.2	9.5	MHz	
	Sample Time	See Reference Manual chapter for sample times					

Table continues on the next page...

Table 31. 16-bit ADC characteristics (V_{REFH} = V_{DDA}, V_{REFL} = V_{SSA}) (continued)

Symbol	Description	Conditions[1]	Min.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Unit	Notes
TUE	Total unadjusted error	• 12-bit modes • <12-bit modes	— —	±4 ±1.4	±6.8 ±2.1	LSB[4]	5
DNL	Differential non-linearity	• 12-bit modes • <12-bit modes	— —	±0.7 ±0.2	–1.1 to +1.9 –0.3 to 0.5	LSB[4]	5
INL	Integral non-linearity	• 12-bit modes • <12-bit modes	— —	±1.0 ±0.5	–2.7 to +1.9 –0.7 to +0.5	LSB[4]	5
E_{FS}	Full-scale error	• 12-bit modes • <12-bit modes	— —	–4 –1.4	–5.4 –1.8	LSB[4]	V_{ADIN} = V_{DDA}[5]
E_Q	Quantization error	• 16-bit modes • ≤13-bit modes	— —	–1 to 0 —	— ±0.5	LSB[4]	
ENOB	Effective number of bits	16-bit differential mode • Avg = 32 • Avg = 4 16-bit single-ended mode • Avg = 32 • Avg = 4	 12.8 11.9 12.2 11.4	 14.5 13.8 13.9 13.1	 — — — —	 bits bits bits bits	6
SINAD	Signal-to-noise plus distortion	See ENOB	6.02 × ENOB + 1.76			dB	
THD	Total harmonic distortion	16-bit differential mode • Avg = 32 16-bit single-ended mode • Avg = 32	 — —	 -94 -85	 — —	dB dB	7
SFDR	Spurious free dynamic range	16-bit differential mode • Avg = 32 16-bit single-ended mode • Avg = 32	 82 78	 95 90	 — — 	dB dB	7
E_{IL}	Input leakage error		I_{In} × R_{AS}			mV	I_{In} = leakage current (refer to the MCU's voltage and

Table continues on the next page...

Table 31. 16-bit ADC characteristics (V_{REFH} = V_{DDA}, V_{REFL} = V_{SSA}) (continued)

Symbol	Description	Conditions[1]	Min.	Typ.[2]	Max.	Unit	Notes
							current operating ratings)
	Temp sensor slope	Across the full temperature range of the device	1.55	1.62	1.69	mV/°C	8
V_{TEMP25}	Temp sensor voltage	25 °C	706	716	726	mV	8

1. All accuracy numbers assume the ADC is calibrated with V_{REFH} = V_{DDA}
2. Typical values assume V_{DDA} = 3.0 V, Temp = 25 °C, f_{ADCK} = 2.0 MHz unless otherwise stated. Typical values are for reference only and are not tested in production.
3. The ADC supply current depends on the ADC conversion clock speed, conversion rate and ADC_CFG1[ADLPC] (low power). For lowest power operation, ADC_CFG1[ADLPC] must be set, the ADC_CFG2[ADHSC] bit must be clear with 1 MHz ADC conversion clock speed.
4. 1 LSB = (V_{REFH} - V_{REFL})/2^N
5. ADC conversion clock < 16 MHz, Max hardware averaging (AVGE = %1, AVGS = %11)
6. Input data is 100 Hz sine wave. ADC conversion clock < 12 MHz.
7. Input data is 1 kHz sine wave. ADC conversion clock < 12 MHz.
8. ADC conversion clock < 3 MHz

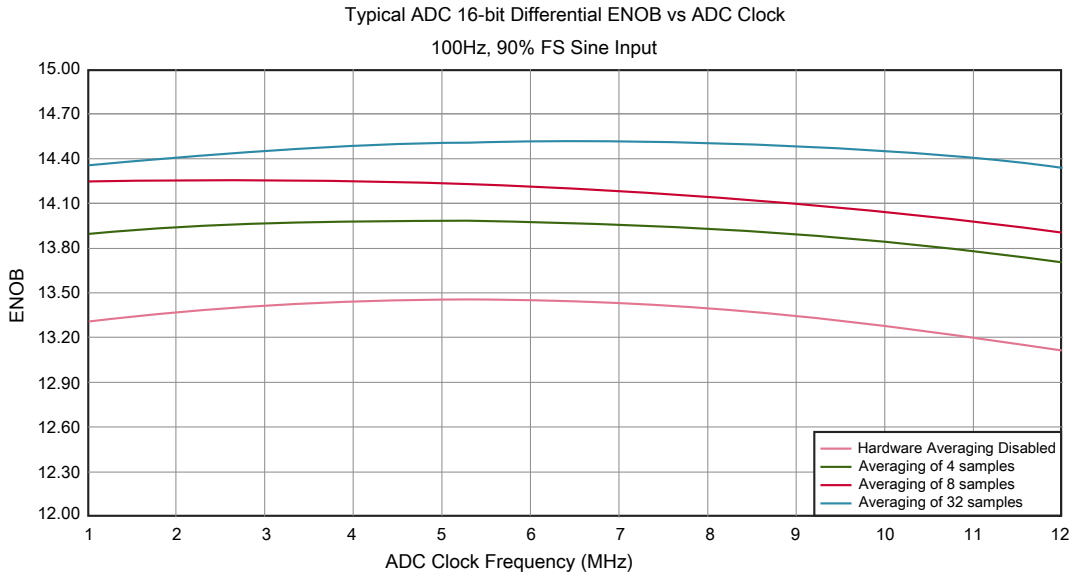


Figure 15. Typical ENOB vs. ADC_CLK for 16-bit differential mode

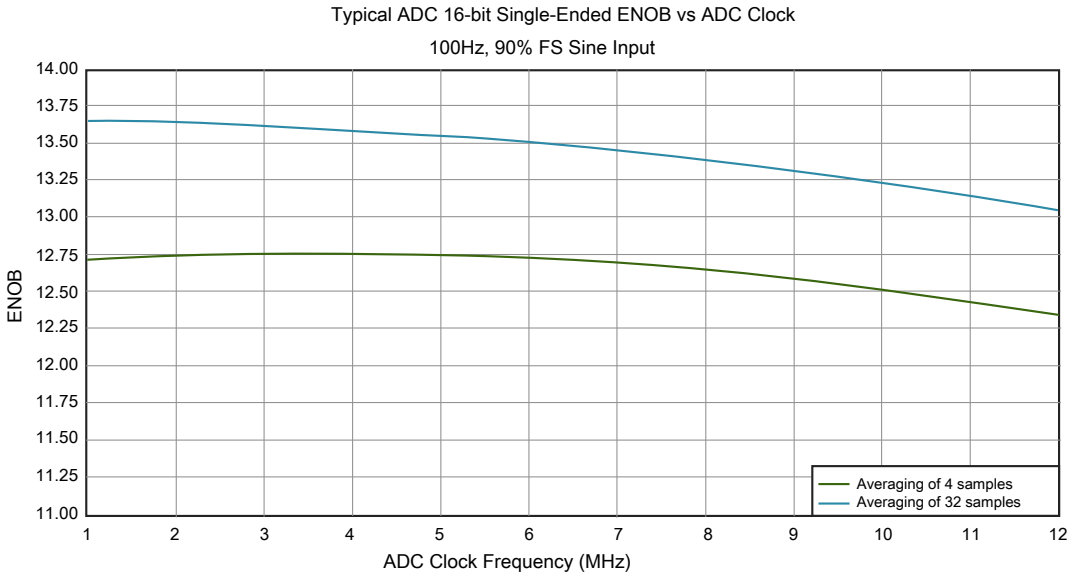


Figure 16. Typical ENOB vs. ADC_CLK for 16-bit single-ended mode

3.6.2 CMP and 6-bit DAC electrical specifications

Table 32. Comparator and 6-bit DAC electrical specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	1.71	—	3.6	V
I_{DDHS}	Supply current, High-speed mode (EN=1, PMODE=1)	—	—	200	µA
I_{DDLS}	Supply current, low-speed mode (EN=1, PMODE=0)	—	—	20	µA
V_{AIN}	Analog input voltage	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	V_{DD}	V
V_{AIO}	Analog input offset voltage	—	—	20	mV
V_H	Analog comparator hysteresis[1]				
	• CR0[HYSTCTR] = 00	—	5	—	mV
	• CR0[HYSTCTR] = 01	—	10	—	mV
	• CR0[HYSTCTR] = 10	—	20	—	mV
	• CR0[HYSTCTR] = 11	—	30	—	mV
V_{CMPOh}	Output high	V_{DD} – 0.5	—	—	V
V_{CMPOl}	Output low	—	—	0.5	V
t_{DHS}	Propagation delay, high-speed mode (EN=1, PMODE=1)	20	50	200	ns
t_{DLS}	Propagation delay, low-speed mode (EN=1, PMODE=0)	80	250	600	ns
	Analog comparator initialization delay[2]	—	—	40	µs
I_{DAC6b}	6-bit DAC current adder (enabled)	—	7	—	µA
INL	6-bit DAC integral non-linearity	–0.5	—	0.5	LSB[3]
DNL	6-bit DAC differential non-linearity	–0.3	—	0.3	LSB

1. Typical hysteresis is measured with input voltage range limited to 0.6 to V_{DD}–0.6 V.
2. Comparator initialization delay is defined as the time between software writes to change control inputs (Writes to CMP_DACCR[DACEN], CMP_DACCR[VRSEL], CMP_DACCR[VOSEL], CMP_MUXCR[PSEL], and CMP_MUXCR[MSEL]) and the comparator output settling to a stable level.
3. 1 LSB = $V_{reference}$/64

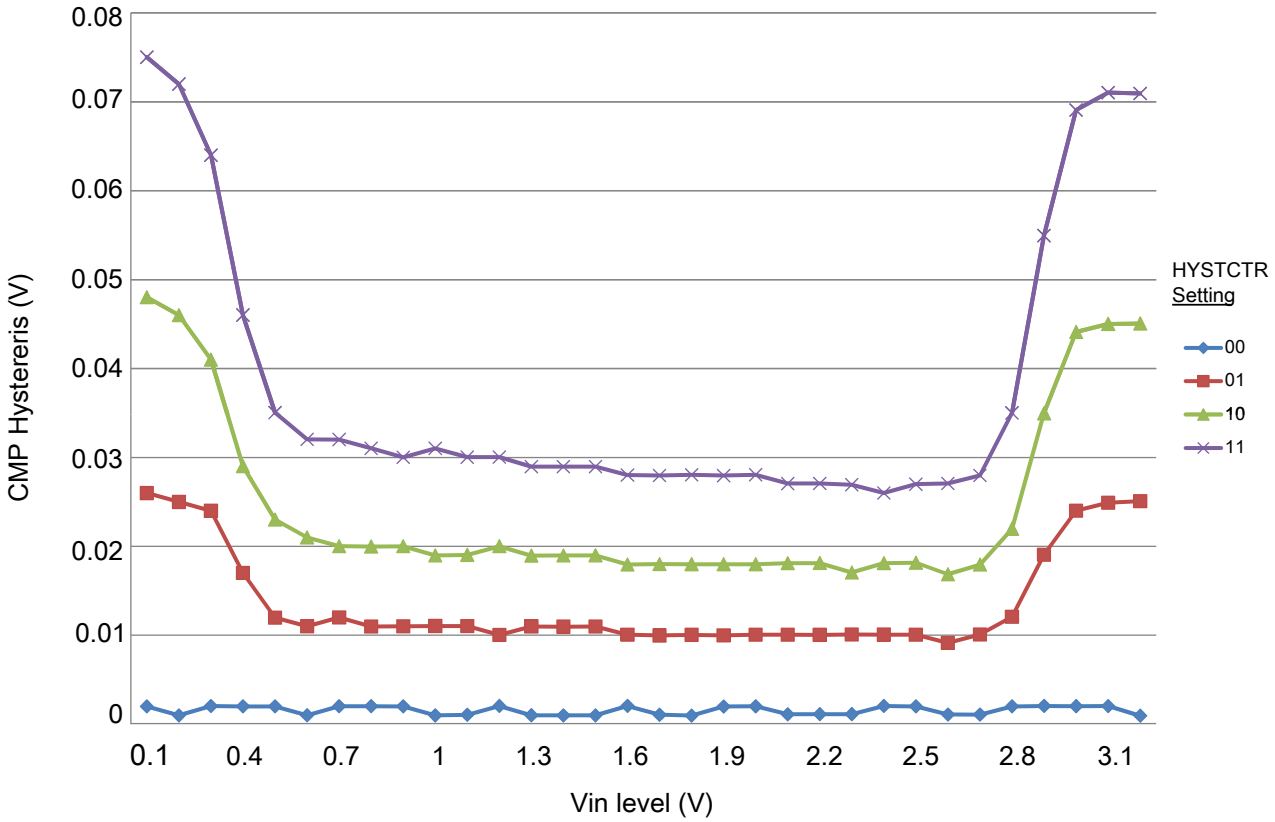


Figure 17. Typical hysteresis vs. Vin level (VDD = 3.3 V, PMODE = 0)

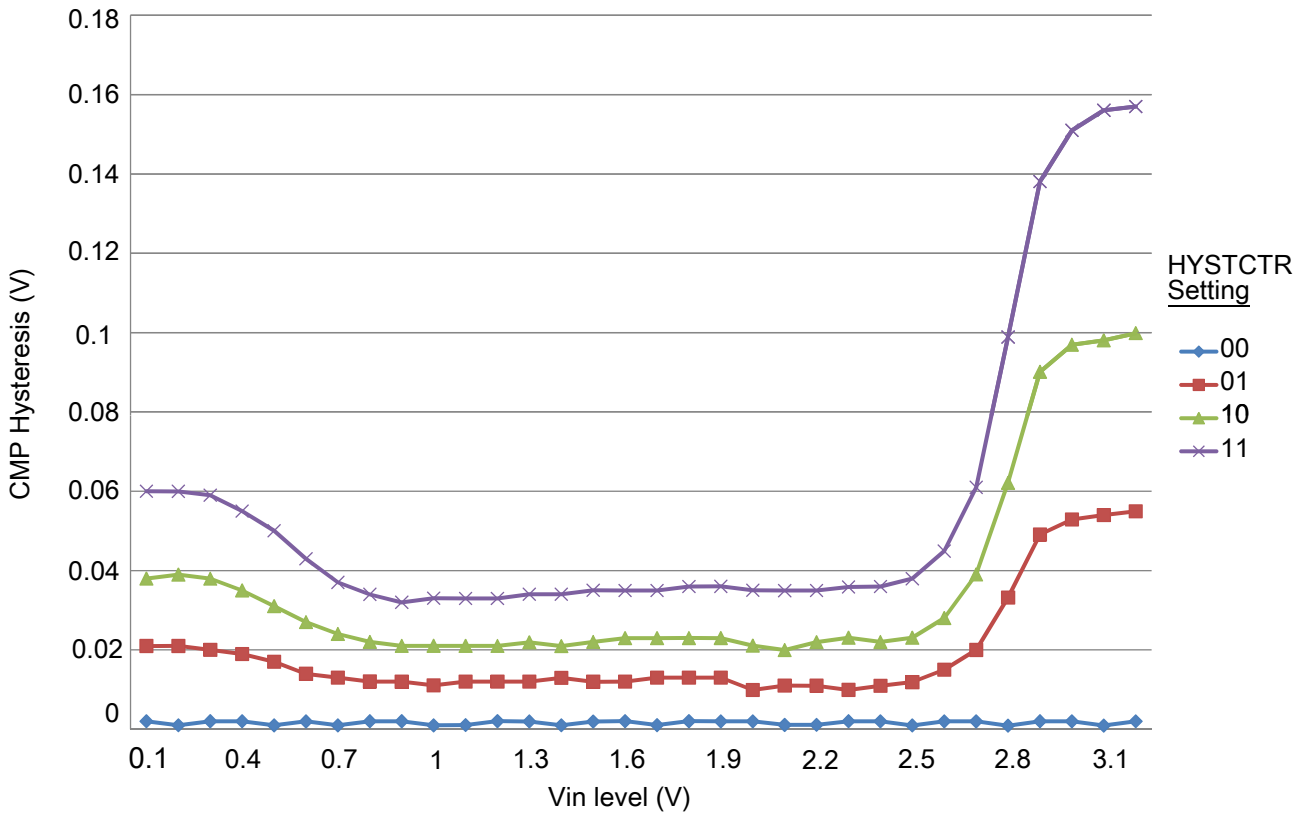


Figure 18. Typical hysteresis vs. Vin level (VDD = 3.3 V, PMODE = 1)

3.6.3 12-bit DAC electrical characteristics

3.6.3.1 12-bit DAC operating requirements

Table 33. 12-bit DAC operating requirements

Symbol	Desciption	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DDA}	Supply voltage	1.71	3.6	V	
V_{DACR}	Reference voltage	1.13	3.6	V	1
C_L	Output load capacitance	—	100	pF	2
I_L	Output load current	—	1	mA	

1. The DAC reference can be selected to be V_{DDA} or V_{REFH}.
2. A small load capacitance (47 pF) can improve the bandwidth performance of the DAC.

3.6.3.2 12-bit DAC operating behaviors

Table 34. 12-bit DAC operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
I_{DDA_DACLP}	Supply current — low-power mode	—	—	150	µA	
I_{DDA_DACHP}	Supply current — high-speed mode	—	—	700	µA	
t_{DACLP}	Full-scale settling time (0x080 to 0xF7F) — low-power mode	—	100	200	µs	1
t_{DACHP}	Full-scale settling time (0x080 to 0xF7F) — high-power mode	—	15	30	µs	1
$t_{CCDACLP}$	Code-to-code settling time (0xBF8 to 0xC08) — low-power mode and high-speed mode	—	0.7	1	µs	1
$V_{dacoutl}$	DAC output voltage range low — high-speed mode, no load, DAC set to 0x000	—	—	100	mV	
$V_{dacouth}$	DAC output voltage range high — high-speed mode, no load, DAC set to 0xFFF	V_{DACR} −100	—	V_{DACR}	mV	
INL	Integral non-linearity error — high speed mode	—	—	±8	LSB	2
DNL	Differential non-linearity error — V_{DACR} > 2 V	—	—	±1	LSB	3
DNL	Differential non-linearity error — V_{DACR} = VREF_OUT	—	—	±1	LSB	4
V_{OFFSET}	Offset error	—	±0.4	±0.8	%FSR	5
E_G	Gain error	—	±0.1	±0.6	%FSR	5
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio, V_{DDA} ≥ 2.4 V	60	—	90	dB	
T_{CO}	Temperature coefficient offset voltage	—	3.7	—	µV/C	6
T_{GE}	Temperature coefficient gain error	—	0.000421	—	%FSR/C	
A_C	Offset aging coefficient	—	—	100	µV/yr	
Rop	Output resistance (load = 3 kΩ)	—	—	250	Ω	
SR	Slew rate -80h→ F7Fh→ 80h • High power (SP_{HP}) • Low power (SP_{LP})	 1.2 0.05	 1.7 0.12	 — —	V/µs	
CT	Channel to channel cross talk	—	—	-80	dB	
BW	3dB bandwidth • High power (SP_{HP}) • Low power (SP_{LP})	 550 40	 — —	 — —	kHz	

1. Settling within ±1 LSB
2. The INL is measured for 0 + 100 mV to V_{DACR} −100 mV
3. The DNL is measured for 0 + 100 mV to V_{DACR} −100 mV
4. The DNL is measured for 0 + 100 mV to V_{DACR} −100 mV with V_{DDA} > 2.4 V
5. Calculated by a best fit curve from V_{SS} + 100 mV to V_{DACR} − 100 mV

6. V_{DDA} = 3.0 V, reference select set for V_{DDA} (DACx_CO:DACRFS = 1), high power mode (DACx_C0:LPEN = 0), DAC set to 0x800, temperature range is across the full range of the device

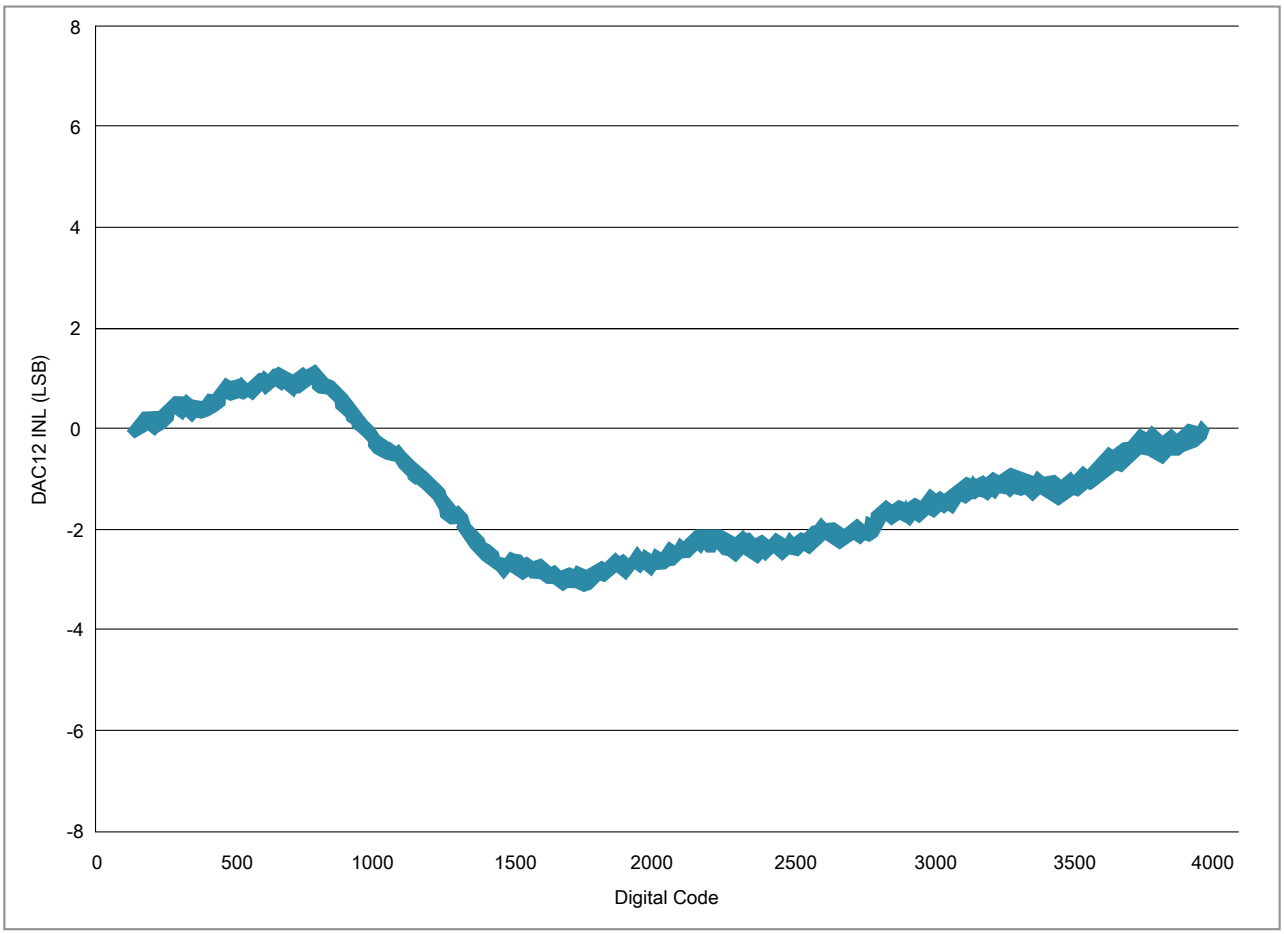


Figure 19. Typical INL error vs. digital code

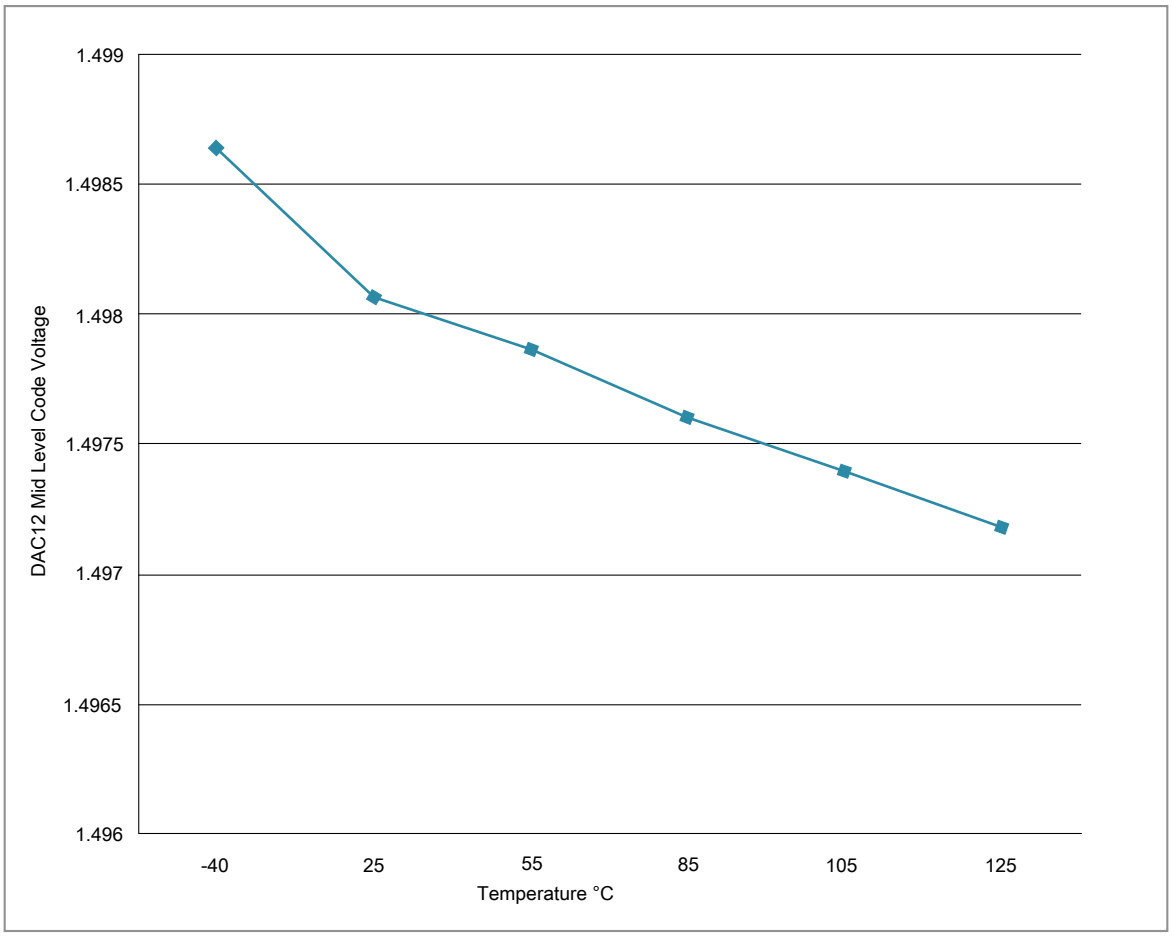


Figure 20. Offset at half scale vs. temperature

3.6.4 Voltage reference electrical specifications

Table 35. VREF full-range operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DDA}	Supply voltage	1.71	3.6	V	—
T_A	Temperature	Operating temperature range of the device		°C	—
C_L	Output load capacitance	100		nF	1, 2

1. C_L must be connected to VREF_OUT if the VREF_OUT functionality is being used for either an internal or external reference.
2. The load capacitance should not exceed +/-25% of the nominal specified C_L value over the operating temperature range of the device.

Table 36. VREF full-range operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{out}	Voltage reference output with factory trim at nominal V_{DDA} and temperature= 25 °C	1.192	1.195	1.198	V	1
V_{out}	Voltage reference output with user trim at nominal V_{DDA} and temperature= 25 °C	1.1945	1.195	1.1955	V	1
V_{step}	Voltage reference trim step	—	0.5	—	mV	1
V_{tdrift}	Temperature drift (Vmax -Vmin across the full temperature range)	—	2	15	mV	1
I_{bg}	Bandgap only current	—	60	80	µA	1
I_{lp}	Low-power buffer current	—	180	360	uA	1
I_{hp}	High-power buffer current	—	480	960	mA	1
ΔV_{LOAD}	Load regulation • current = ± 1.0 mA	— 	200 	— 	µV 	1, 2
T_{stup}	Buffer startup time	—	—	100	µs	—
$T_{chop_osc_stup}$	Internal bandgap start-up delay with chop oscillator enabled			35	ms	
V_{vdrift}	Voltage drift (Vmax -Vmin across the full voltage range)	—	0.5	2	mV	1

1. See the chip's Reference Manual for the appropriate settings of the VREF Status and Control register.
2. Load regulation voltage is the difference between the VREF_OUT voltage with no load vs. voltage with defined load

Table 37. VREF limited-range operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
T_A	Temperature	0	50	°C	—

Table 38. VREF limited-range operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{out}	Voltage reference output with factory trim	1.173	1.225	V	—

3.7 Timers

See General switching specifications.

3.8 Communication interfaces

3.8.1 USB electrical specifications

The USB electricals for the USB On-the-Go module conform to the standards documented by the Universal Serial Bus Implementers Forum. For the most up-to-date standards, visit **usb.org**.

NOTE

The MCGPLLCLK meets the USB jitter and signaling rate specifications for certification with the use of an external clock/crystal for both Device and Host modes.

The MCGFLLCLK does not meet the USB jitter or signaling rate specifications for certification.

The IRC48M meets the USB jitter and signaling rate specifications for certification in Device mode when the USB clock recovery mode is enabled. It does not meet the USB signaling rate specifications for certification in Host mode operation.

3.8.2 USB DCD electrical specifications

Table 39. USB0 DCD electrical specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{DP_SRC}	USB_DP source voltage (up to 250 µA)	0.5	—	0.7	V
V_{LGC}	Threshold voltage for logic high	0.8	—	2.0	V
I_{DP_SRC}	USB_DP source current	7	10	13	µA
I_{DM_SINK}	USB_DM sink current	50	100	150	µA
R_{DM_DWN}	D- pulldown resistance for data pin contact detect	14.25	—	24.8	kΩ
V_{DAT_REF}	Data detect voltage	0.25	0.33	0.4	V

3.8.3 USB VREG electrical specifications

Table 40. USB VREG electrical specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.[1]	Max.	Unit	Notes
VREGIN	Input supply voltage	2.7	—	5.5	V	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 40. USB VREG electrical specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.[1]	Max.	Unit	Notes
I_{DDon}	Quiescent current — Run mode, load current equal zero, input supply (VREGIN) > 3.6 V	—	125	186	µA	
I_{DDstby}	Quiescent current — Standby mode, load current equal zero	—	1.1	10	µA	
I_{DDoff}	Quiescent current — Shutdown mode • VREGIN = 5.0 V and temperature=25 °C • Across operating voltage and temperature	— —	650 —	— 4	nA µA	
$I_{LOADrun}$	Maximum load current — Run mode	—	—	120	mA	
$I_{LOADstby}$	Maximum load current — Standby mode	—	—	1	mA	
$V_{Reg33out}$	Regulator output voltage — Input supply (VREGIN) > 3.6 V • Run mode • Standby mode	 3 2.1	 3.3 2.8	 3.6 3.6	 V V	
$V_{Reg33out}$	Regulator output voltage — Input supply (VREGIN) < 3.6 V, pass-through mode	2.1	—	3.6	V	2
C_{OUT}	External output capacitor	1.76	2.2	8.16	µF	
ESR	External output capacitor equivalent series resistance	1	—	100	mΩ	
I_{LIM}	Short circuit current	—	290	—	mA	

1. Typical values assume VREGIN = 5.0 V, Temp = 25 °C unless otherwise stated.
2. Operating in pass-through mode: regulator output voltage equal to the input voltage minus a drop proportional to I_{Load}.

3.8.4 CAN switching specifications

See General switching specifications.

3.8.5 DSPI switching specifications (limited voltage range)

The DMA Serial Peripheral Interface (DSPI) provides a synchronous serial bus with master and slave operations. Many of the transfer attributes are programmable. The tables below provide DSPI timing characteristics for classic SPI timing modes. Refer to the DSPI chapter of the Reference Manual for information on the modified transfer formats used for communicating with slower peripheral devices.

Table 41. Master mode DSPI timing (limited voltage range)

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	Operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V	
	Frequency of operation	—	30	MHz	
DS1	DSPI_SCK output cycle time	2 x t_{BUS}	—	ns	
DS2	DSPI_SCK output high/low time	(t_{SCK}/2) – 2	(t_{SCK}/2) + 2	ns	
DS3	DSPI_PCS*n* valid to DSPI_SCK delay	(t_{BUS} x 2) – 2	—	ns	1
DS4	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_PCS*n* invalid delay	(t_{BUS} x 2) – 2	—	ns	2
DS5	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT valid	—	8.5	ns	
DS6	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT invalid	–2	—	ns	
DS7	DSPI_SIN to DSPI_SCK input setup	15	—	ns	
DS8	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SIN input hold	0	—	ns	

1. The delay is programmable in SPIx_CTARn[PSSCK] and SPIx_CTARn[CSSCK].
2. The delay is programmable in SPIx_CTARn[PASC] and SPIx_CTARn[ASC].

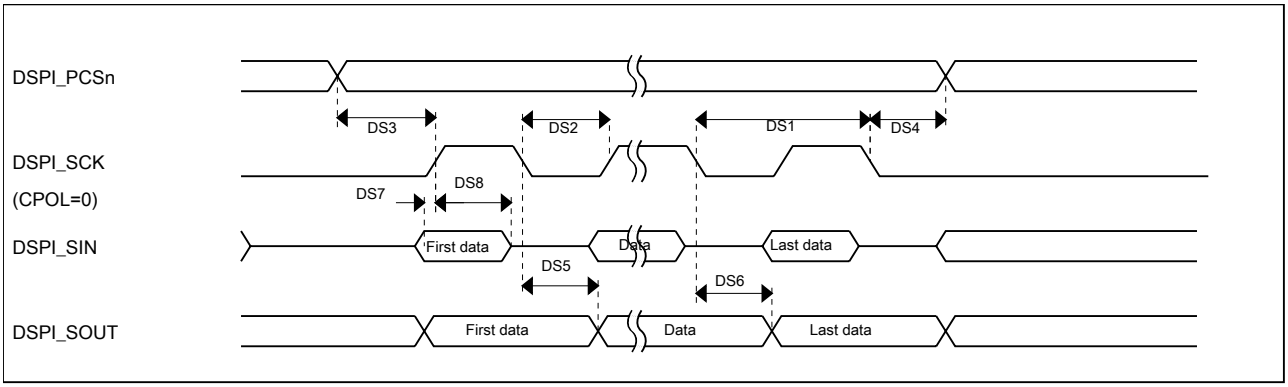


Figure 21. DSPI classic SPI timing — master mode

Table 42. Slave mode DSPI timing (limited voltage range)

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V
	Frequency of operation		15[1]	MHz

Table continues on the next page...

Table 42. Slave mode DSPI timing (limited voltage range) (continued)

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
DS9	DSPI_SCK input cycle time	4 x t_{BUS}	—	ns
DS10	DSPI_SCK input high/low time	(t_{SCK}/2) – 2	(t_{SCK}/2) + 2	ns
DS11	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT valid	—	10	ns
DS12	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT invalid	0	—	ns
DS13	DSPI_SIN to DSPI_SCK input setup	2	—	ns
DS14	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SIN input hold	7	—	ns
DS15	$\overline{\text{DSPI_SS}}$ active to DSPI_SOUT driven	—	14	ns
DS16	$\overline{\text{DSPI_SS}}$ inactive to DSPI_SOUT not driven	—	14	ns

1. The maximum operating frequency is measured with non-continuous CS and SCK. When DSPI is configured with continuous CS and SCK, there is a constraint that SPI clock should not be greater than 1/6 of bus clock, for example, when bus clock is 60MHz, SPI clock should not be greater than 10MHz

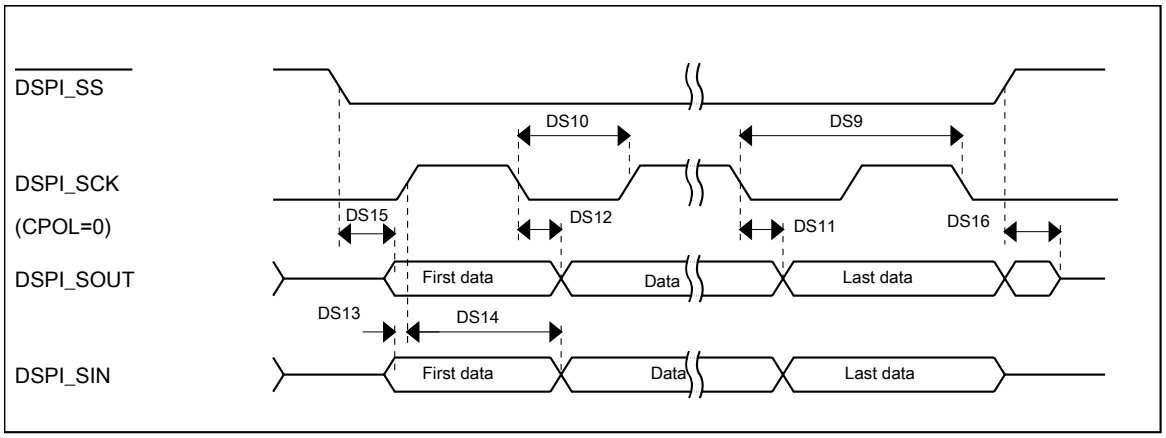


Figure 22. DSPI classic SPI timing — slave mode

3.8.6 DSPI switching specifications (full voltage range)

The DMA Serial Peripheral Interface (DSPI) provides a synchronous serial bus with master and slave operations. Many of the transfer attributes are programmable. The tables below provides DSPI timing characteristics for classic SPI timing modes. Refer to the DSPI chapter of the Reference Manual for information on the modified transfer formats used for communicating with slower peripheral devices.

Table 43. Master mode DSPI timing (full voltage range)

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V	1
	Frequency of operation	—	15	MHz	

Table continues on the next page...

Table 43. Master mode DSPI timing (full voltage range) (continued)

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
DS1	DSPI_SCK output cycle time	4 x t_{BUS}	—	ns	
DS2	DSPI_SCK output high/low time	(t_{SCK}/2) - 4	($t_{SCK/2}$) + 4	ns	
DS3	DSPI_PCS*n* valid to DSPI_SCK delay	(t_{BUS} x 2) – 4	—	ns	2
DS4	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_PCS*n* invalid delay	(t_{BUS} x 2) – 4	—	ns	3
DS5	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT valid	—	10	ns	
DS6	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT invalid	-4.5	—	ns	
DS7	DSPI_SIN to DSPI_SCK input setup	21	—	ns	
DS8	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SIN input hold	0	—	ns	

1. The DSPI module can operate across the entire operating voltage for the processor, but to run across the full voltage range the maximum frequency of operation is reduced.
2. The delay is programmable in SPIx_CTARn[PSSCK] and SPIx_CTARn[CSSCK].
3. The delay is programmable in SPIx_CTARn[PASC] and SPIx_CTARn[ASC].

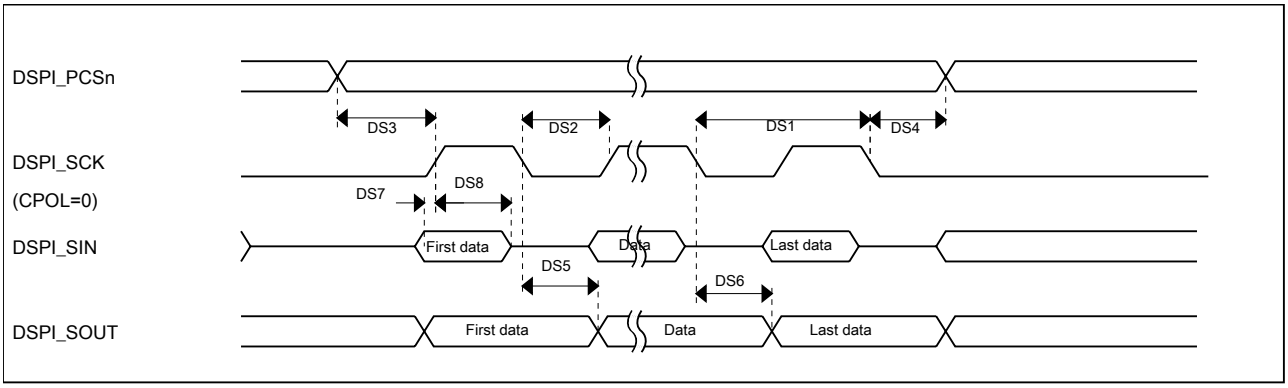


Figure 23. DSPI classic SPI timing — master mode

Table 44. Slave mode DSPI timing (full voltage range)

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
	Frequency of operation	—	7.5	MHz
DS9	DSPI_SCK input cycle time	8 x t_{BUS}	—	ns
DS10	DSPI_SCK input high/low time	(t_{SCK}/2) - 4	($t_{SCK/2}$) + 4	ns
DS11	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT valid	—	23.5	ns
DS12	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SOUT invalid	0	—	ns
DS13	DSPI_SIN to DSPI_SCK input setup	4	—	ns
DS14	DSPI_SCK to DSPI_SIN input hold	7	—	ns
DS15	$\overline{\text{DSPI_SS}}$ active to DSPI_SOUT driven	—	21	ns
DS16	$\overline{\text{DSPI_SS}}$ inactive to DSPI_SOUT not driven	—	19	ns

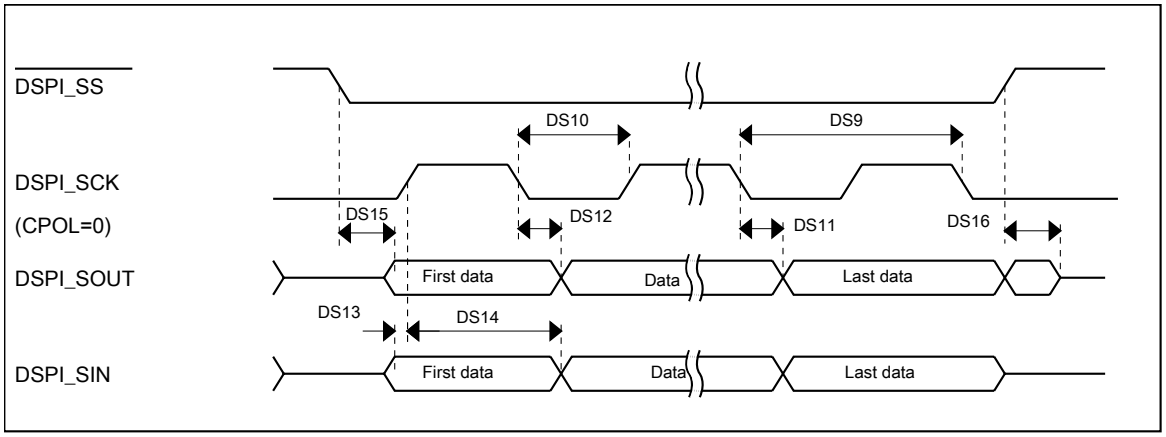


Figure 24. DSPI classic SPI timing — slave mode

3.8.7 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I^2C) timing

Table 45. I^2C timing

Characteristic	Symbol	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Unit
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
SCL Clock Frequency	f_{SCL}	0	100	0	400[1]	kHz
Hold time (repeated) START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.	t_{HD}; STA	4	—	0.6	—	µs
LOW period of the SCL clock	t_{LOW}	4.7	—	1.25	—	µs
HIGH period of the SCL clock	t_{HIGH}	4	—	0.6	—	µs
Set-up time for a repeated START condition	t_{SU}; STA	4.7	—	0.6	—	µs
Data hold time for I^2C bus devices	t_{HD}; DAT	0[2]	3.45[3]	0[4]	0.9[2]	µs
Data set-up time	t_{SU}; DAT	250[5]	—	100[3, 6]	—	ns
Rise time of SDA and SCL signals	t_r	—	1000	20 +0.1C_b[7]	300	ns
Fall time of SDA and SCL signals	t_f	—	300	20 +0.1C_b[6]	300	ns
Set-up time for STOP condition	t_{SU}; STO	4	—	0.6	—	µs
Bus free time between STOP and START condition	t_{BUF}	4.7	—	1.3	—	µs
Pulse width of spikes that must be suppressed by the input filter	t_{SP}	N/A	N/A	0	50	ns

1. The maximum SCL Clock Frequency in Fast mode with maximum bus loading can only be achieved when using the High drive pins across the full voltage range and when using the Normal drive pins and VDD ≥ 2.7 V.
2. The master mode I^2C deasserts ACK of an address byte simultaneously with the falling edge of SCL. If no slaves acknowledge this address byte, then a negative hold time can result, depending on the edge rates of the SDA and SCL lines.
3. The maximum tHD; DAT must be met only if the device does not stretch the LOW period (tLOW) of the SCL signal.
4. Input signal Slew = 10 ns and Output Load = 50 pF
5. Set-up time in slave-transmitter mode is 1 IPBus clock period, if the TX FIFO is empty.

6. A Fast mode I^2C bus device can be used in a Standard mode I2C bus system, but the requirement $t_{SU;\ DAT} \geq 250$ ns must then be met. This is automatically the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal, then it must output the next data bit to the SDA line $t_{rmax} + t_{SU;\ DAT} = 1000 + 250 = 1250$ ns (according to the Standard mode I^2C bus specification) before the SCL line is released.
7. C_b = total capacitance of the one bus line in pF.

Table 46. I^2C 1 Mbps timing

Characteristic	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
SCL Clock Frequency	f_{SCL}	0	1[1]	MHz
Hold time (repeated) START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.	t_{HD}; STA	0.26	—	µs
LOW period of the SCL clock	t_{LOW}	0.5	—	µs
HIGH period of the SCL clock	t_{HIGH}	0.26	—	µs
Set-up time for a repeated START condition	t_{SU}; STA	0.26	—	µs
Data hold time for I_2C bus devices	t_{HD}; DAT	0	—	µs
Data set-up time	t_{SU}; DAT	50	—	ns
Rise time of SDA and SCL signals	t_r	20 +0.1C_b[2]	120	ns
Fall time of SDA and SCL signals	t_f	20 +0.1C_b[2]	120	ns
Set-up time for STOP condition	t_{SU}; STO	0.26	—	µs
Bus free time between STOP and START condition	t_{BUF}	0.5	—	µs
Pulse width of spikes that must be suppressed by the input filter	t_{SP}	0	50	ns

1. The maximum SCL clock frequency of 1 Mbps can support maximum bus loading when using the High drive pins across the full voltage range.
2. C_b = total capacitance of the one bus line in pF.

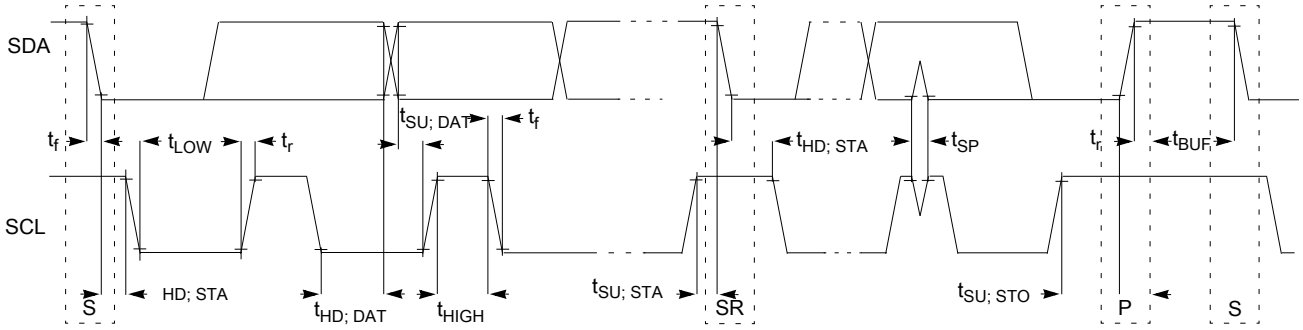


Figure 25. Timing definition for devices on the I^2C bus

3.8.8 UART switching specifications

See General switching specifications.

3.8.9 SDHC specifications

The following timing specs are defined at the chip I/O pin and must be translated appropriately to arrive at timing specs/constraints for the physical interface.

Table 47. SDHC switching specifications

Num	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
		Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
	Card input clock				
SD1	fpp	Clock frequency (low speed)	0	400	kHz
	fpp	Clock frequency (SD\SDIO full speed\high speed)	0	25\50	MHz
	fpp	Clock frequency (MMC full speed\high speed)	0	20\50	MHz
	f_{OD}	Clock frequency (identification mode)	0	400	kHz
SD2	t_{WL}	Clock low time	7	—	ns
SD3	t_{WH}	Clock high time	7	—	ns
SD4	t_{TLH}	Clock rise time	—	3	ns
SD5	t_{THL}	Clock fall time	—	3	ns
	SDHC output / card inputs SDHC_CMD, SDHC_DAT (reference to SDHC_CLK)				
SD6	t_{OD}	SDHC output delay (output valid)	-5	8.3	ns
	SDHC input / card inputs SDHC_CMD, SDHC_DAT (reference to SDHC_CLK)				
SD7	t_{ISU}	SDHC input setup time	5.5	—	ns
SD8	t_{IH}	SDHC input hold time	0	—	ns

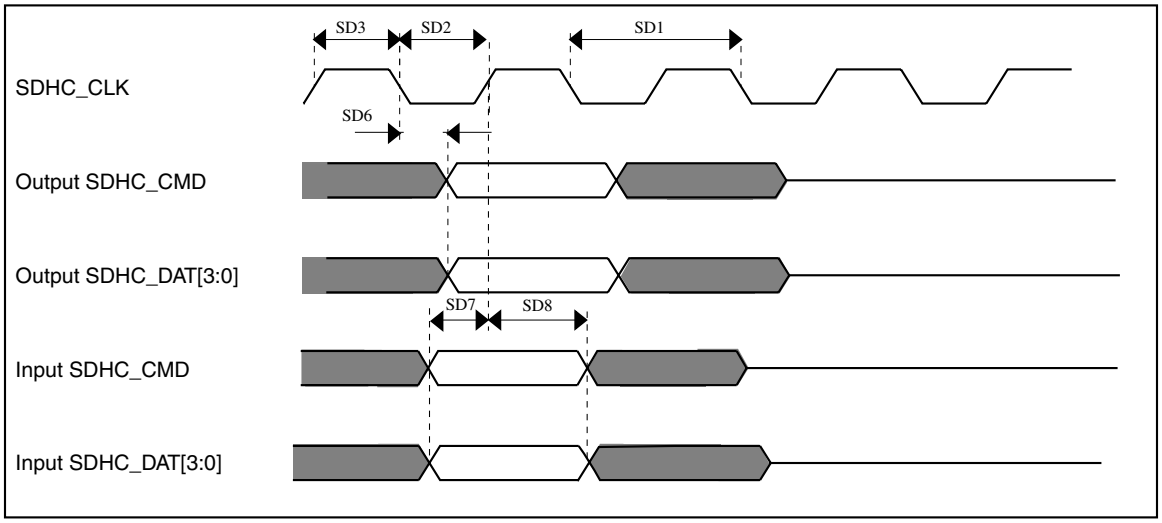


Figure 26. SDHC timing

3.8.10 I²S switching specifications

This section provides the AC timings for the I²S in master (clocks driven) and slave modes (clocks input). All timings are given for non-inverted serial clock polarity (TCR[TSCKP] = 0, RCR[RSCKP] = 0) and a non-inverted frame sync (TCR[TFSI] = 0, RCR[RFSI] = 0). If the polarity of the clock and/or the frame sync have been inverted, all the timings remain valid by inverting the clock signal (I2S_BCLK) and/or the frame sync (I2S_FS) shown in the figures below.

Table 48. I²S master mode timing

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V
S1	I2S_MCLK cycle time	40	—	ns
S2	I2S_MCLK pulse width high/low	45%	55%	MCLK period
S3	I2S_BCLK cycle time	80	—	ns
S4	I2S_BCLK pulse width high/low	45%	55%	BCLK period
S5	I2S_BCLK to I2S_FS output valid	—	15	ns
S6	I2S_BCLK to I2S_FS output invalid	0	—	ns
S7	I2S_BCLK to I2S_TXD valid	—	15	ns
S8	I2S_BCLK to I2S_TXD invalid	0	—	ns
S9	I2S_RXD/I2S_FS input setup before I2S_BCLK	17	—	ns
S10	I2S_RXD/I2S_FS input hold after I2S_BCLK	0	—	ns

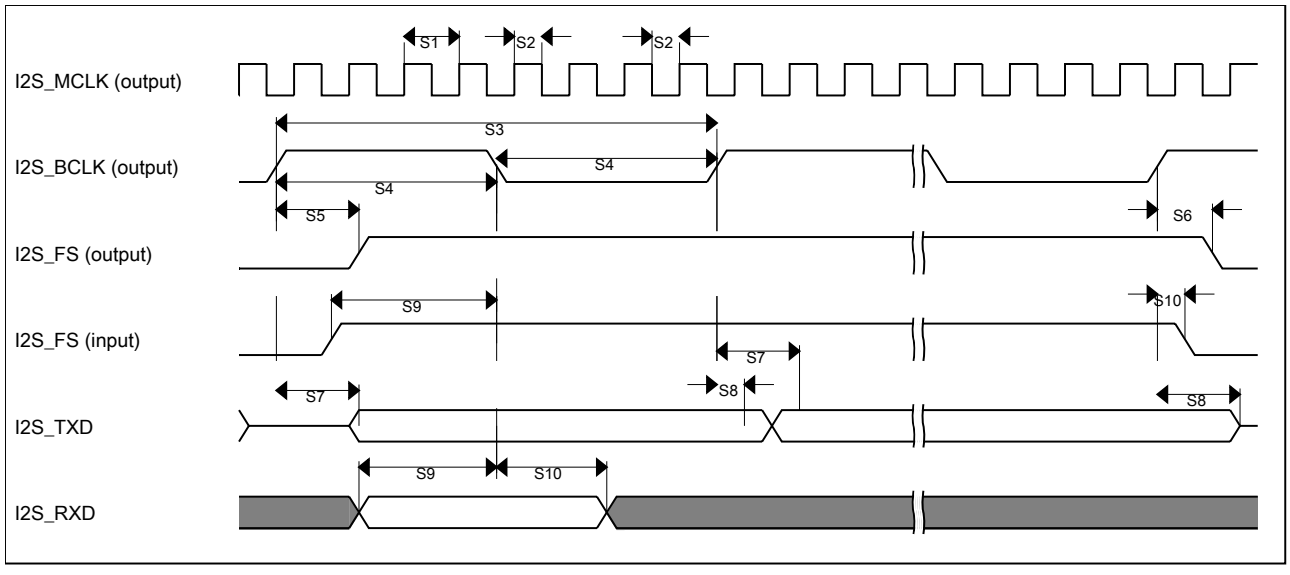


Figure 27. I²S timing — master mode

Table 49. I²S slave mode timing

Num	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V
S11	I2S_BCLK cycle time (input)	80	—	ns
S12	I2S_BCLK pulse width high/low (input)	45%	55%	MCLK period
S13	I2S_FS input setup before I2S_BCLK	5	—	ns
S14	I2S_FS input hold after I2S_BCLK	2	—	ns
S15	I2S_BCLK to I2S_TXD/I2S_FS output valid	—	19.5	ns
S16	I2S_BCLK to I2S_TXD/I2S_FS output invalid	0	—	ns
S17	I2S_RXD setup before I2S_BCLK	5	—	ns
S18	I2S_RXD hold after I2S_BCLK	2	—	ns
S19	I2S_TX_FS input assertion to I2S_TXD output valid[1]		21	ns

1. Applies to first bit in each frame and only if the TCR4[FSE] bit is clear

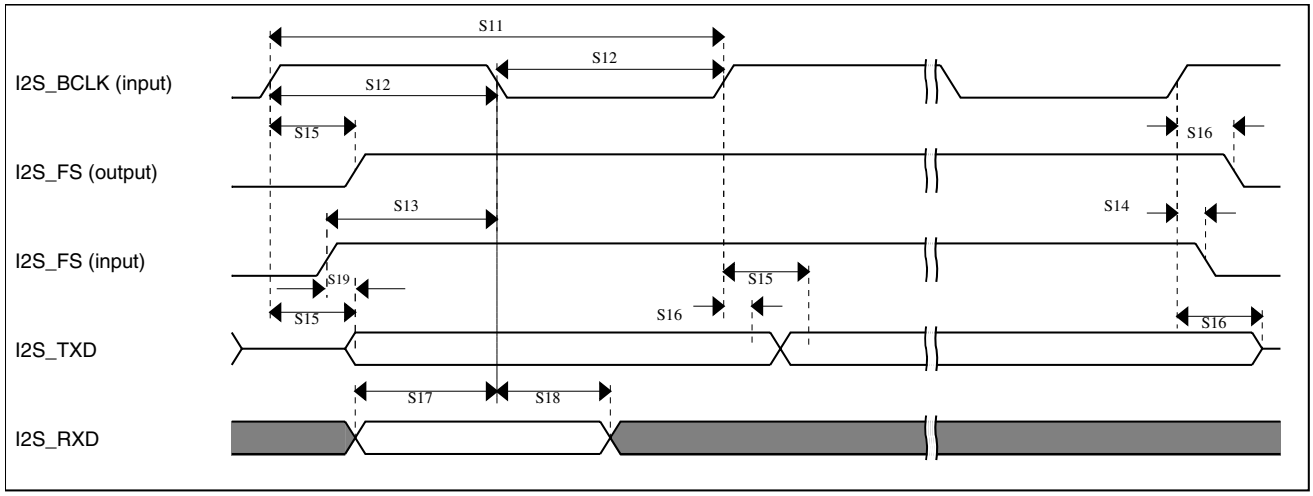


Figure 28. I²S timing — slave modes

3.8.10.1 Normal Run, Wait and Stop mode performance over the full operating voltage range

This section provides the operating performance over the full operating voltage for the device in Normal Run, Wait and Stop modes.

Table 50. I2S/SAI master mode timing

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
S1	I2S_MCLK cycle time	40	—	ns
S2	I2S_MCLK (as an input) pulse width high/low	45%	55%	MCLK period

Table continues on the next page...

Table 50. I2S/SAI master mode timing (continued)

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
S3	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK cycle time (output)	80	—	ns
S4	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK pulse width high/low	45%	55%	BCLK period
S5	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK to I2S_TX_FS/ I2S_RX_FS output valid	—	15	ns
S6	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK to I2S_TX_FS/ I2S_RX_FS output invalid	-1	—	ns
S7	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD valid	—	15	ns
S8	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD invalid	0	—	ns
S9	I2S_RXD/I2S_RX_FS input setup before I2S_RX_BCLK	22.5	—	ns
S10	I2S_RXD/I2S_RX_FS input hold after I2S_RX_BCLK	0	—	ns

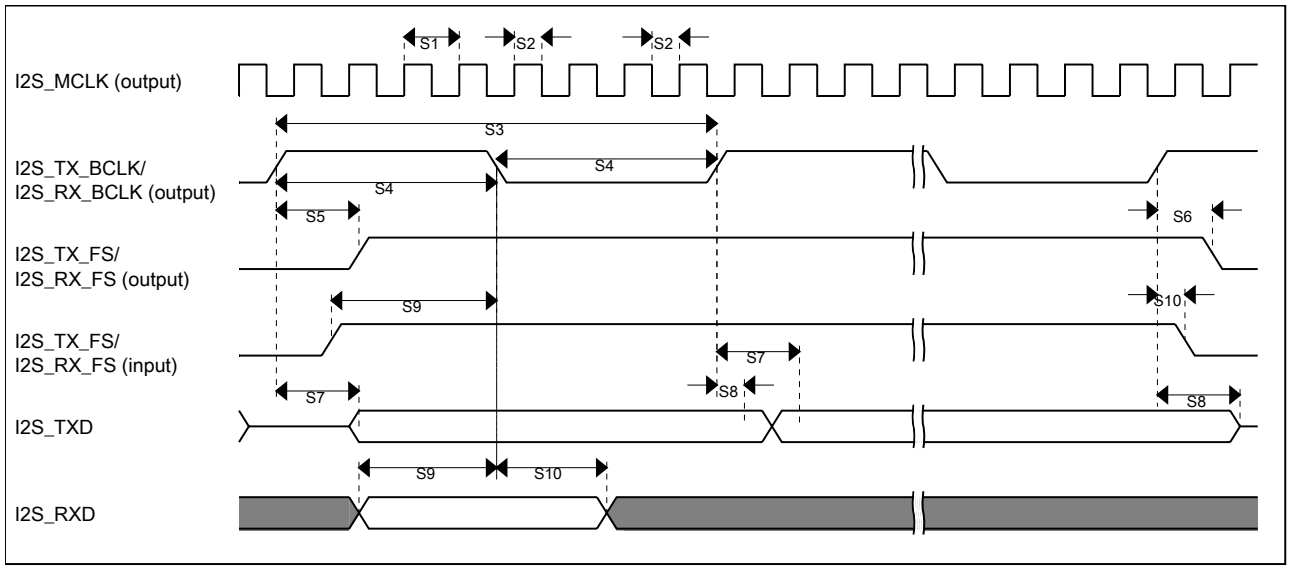


Figure 29. I2S/SAI timing — master modes

Table 51. I2S/SAI slave mode timing

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
S11	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK cycle time (input)	80	—	ns
S12	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK pulse width high/low (input)	45%	55%	MCLK period
S13	I2S_TX_FS/I2S_RX_FS input setup before I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK	7	—	ns
S14	I2S_TX_FS/I2S_RX_FS input hold after I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK	2	—	ns

Table continues on the next page...

Table 51. I2S/SAI slave mode timing (continued)

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
S15	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD/I2S_TX_FS output valid	—	25.5	ns
S16	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD/I2S_TX_FS output invalid	3	—	ns
S17	I2S_RXD setup before I2S_RX_BCLK	5.8	—	ns
S18	I2S_RXD hold after I2S_RX_BCLK	2	—	ns
S19	I2S_TX_FS input assertion to I2S_TXD output valid[1]	—	25	ns

1. Applies to first bit in each frame and only if the TCR4[FSE] bit is clear

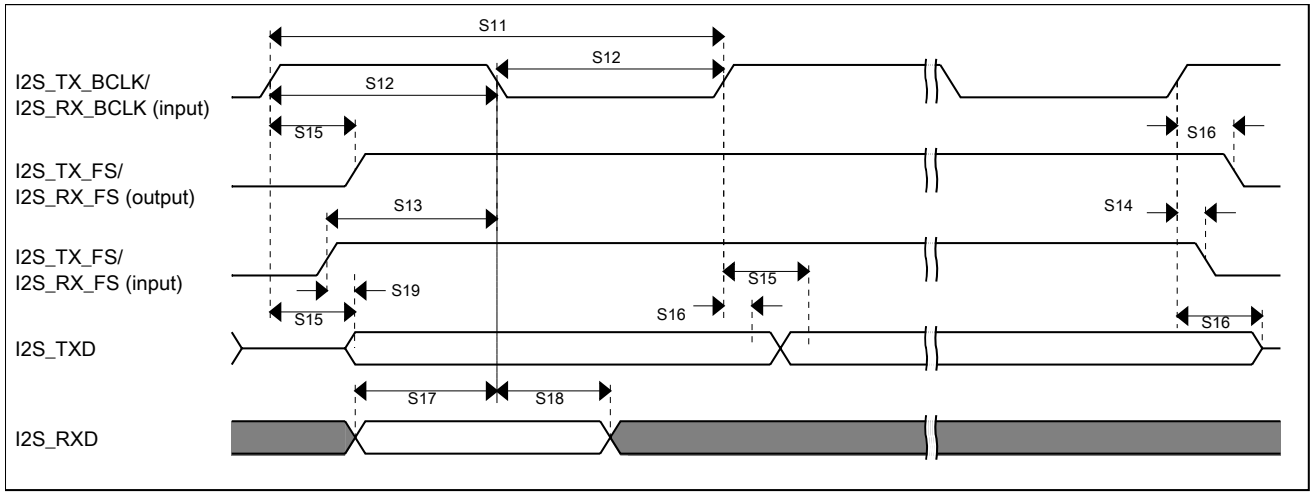


Figure 30. I2S/SAI timing — slave modes

3.8.10.2 VLPR, VLPW, and VLPS mode performance over the full operating voltage range

This section provides the operating performance over the full operating voltage for the device in VLPR, VLPW, and VLPS modes.

Table 52. I2S/SAI master mode timing in VLPR, VLPW, and VLPS modes (full voltage range)

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
S1	I2S_MCLK cycle time	62.5	—	ns
S2	I2S_MCLK pulse width high/low	45%	55%	MCLK period
S3	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK cycle time (output)	250	—	ns
S4	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK pulse width high/low	45%	55%	BCLK period
S5	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK to I2S_TX_FS/ I2S_RX_FS output valid	—	45	ns

Table continues on the next page...

Table 52. I2S/SAI master mode timing in VLPR, VLPW, and VLPS modes (full voltage range) (continued)

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
S6	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK to I2S_TX_FS/ I2S_RX_FS output invalid	0	—	ns
S7	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD valid	—	45	ns
S8	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD invalid		—	ns
S9	I2S_RXD/I2S_RX_FS input setup before I2S_RX_BCLK	45	—	ns
S10	I2S_RXD/I2S_RX_FS input hold after I2S_RX_BCLK	0	—	ns

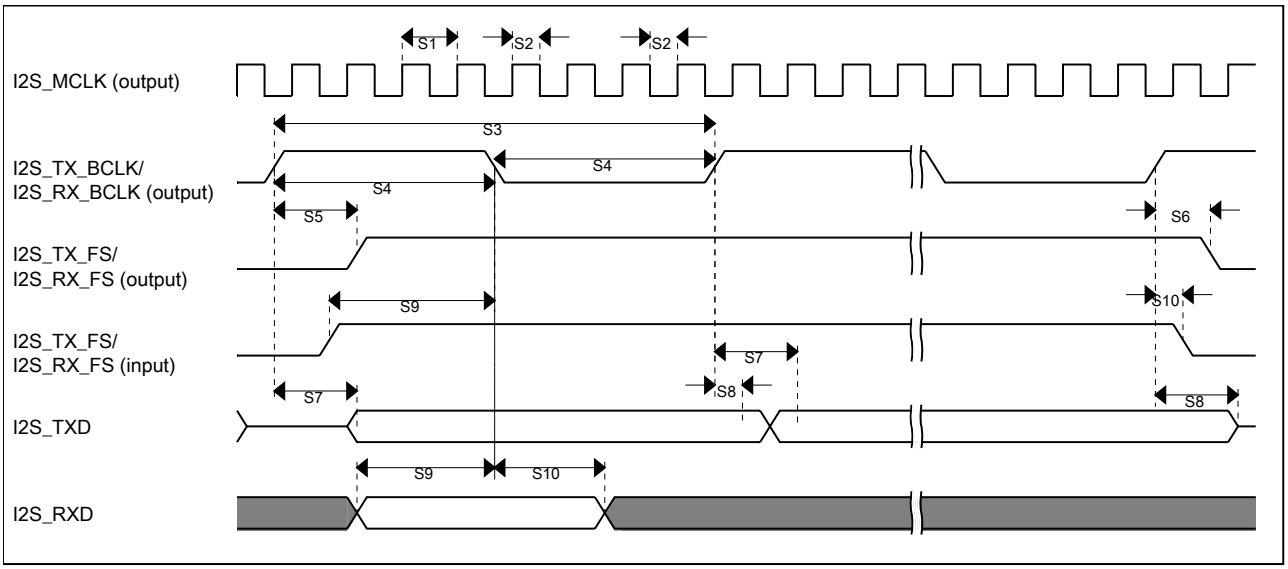


Figure 31. I2S/SAI timing — master modes

Table 53. I2S/SAI slave mode timing in VLPR, VLPW, and VLPS modes (full voltage range)

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
S11	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK cycle time (input)	250	—	ns
S12	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK pulse width high/low (input)	45%	55%	MCLK period
S13	I2S_TX_FS/I2S_RX_FS input setup before I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK	30	—	ns
S14	I2S_TX_FS/I2S_RX_FS input hold after I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK	11	—	ns
S15	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD/I2S_TX_FS output valid	—		ns
S16	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD/I2S_TX_FS output invalid	0	—	ns
S17	I2S_RXD setup before I2S_RX_BCLK	30	—	ns

Table continues on the next page...

Table 53. I2S/SAI slave mode timing in VLPR, VLPW, and VLPS modes (full voltage range) (continued)

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
S18	I2S_RXD hold after I2S_RX_BCLK	11	—	ns
S19	I2S_TX_FS input assertion to I2S_TXD output valid[1]	—	72	ns

1. Applies to first bit in each frame and only if the TCR4[FSE] bit is clear

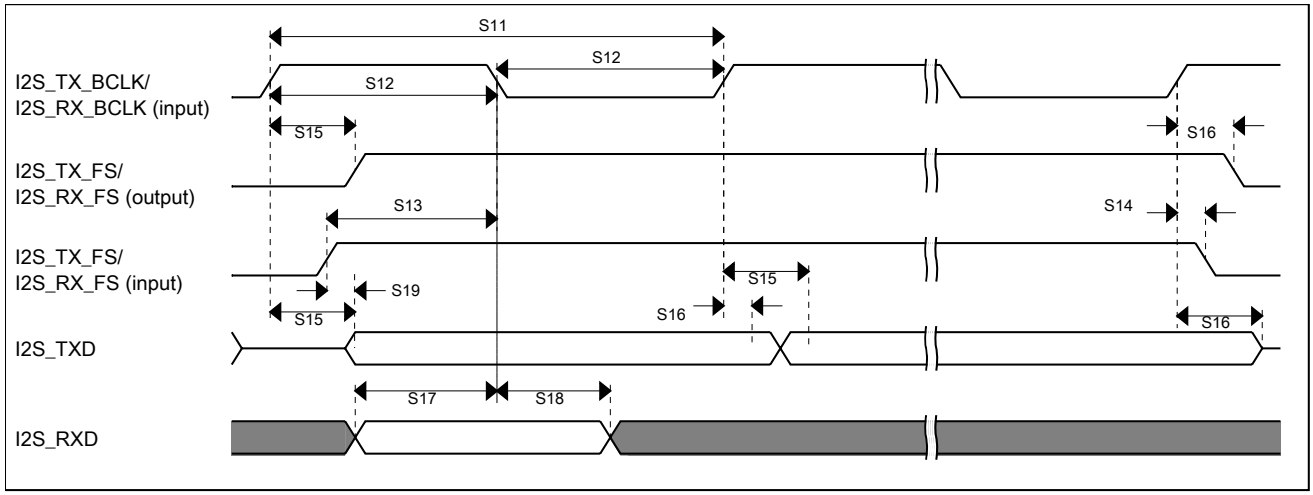


Figure 32. I2S/SAI timing — slave modes

4 Dimensions

4.1 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
100-pin LQFP	98ASS23308W
121-pin XFBGA	98ASA00595D
144-pin LQFP	98ASS23177W

5 Pinout

5.1 K24 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.

144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	EzPort
—	L7	—	RTC_WAKEUP_B	RTC_WAKEUP_B	RTC_WAKEUP_B								
—	B11	—	PTB12	DISABLED		PTB12	UART3_RTS_b	FTM1_CH0	FTM0_CH4		FTM1_QD_PHA		
—	C11	—	PTB13	DISABLED		PTB13	UART3_CTS_b	FTM1_CH1	FTM0_CH5		FTM1_QD_PHB		
—	A11	—	NC	NC	NC								
—	K3	—	NC	NC	NC								
—	H4	—	NC	NC	NC								
1	E4	1	PTE0	ADC1_SE4a	ADC1_SE4a	PTE0	SPI1_PCS1	UART1_TX	SDHC0_D1	TRACE_CLKOUT	I2C1_SDA	RTC_CLKOUT	
2	E3	2	PTE1/LLWU_P0	ADC1_SE5a	ADC1_SE5a	PTE1/LLWU_P0	SPI1_SOUT	UART1_RX	SDHC0_D0	TRACE_D3	I2C1_SCL	SPI1_SIN	
3	E2	3	PTE2/LLWU_P1	ADC0_DP2/ADC1_SE6a	ADC0_DP2/ADC1_SE6a	PTE2/LLWU_P1	SPI1_SCK	UART1_CTS_b	SDHC0_DCLK	TRACE_D2			
4	F4	4	PTE3	ADC0_DM2/ADC1_SE7a	ADC0_DM2/ADC1_SE7a	PTE3	SPI1_SIN	UART1_RTS_b	SDHC0_CMD	TRACE_D1		SPI1_SOUT	
5	E7	—	VDD	VDD	VDD								
6	F7	—	VSS	VSS	VSS								
7	H7	5	PTE4/LLWU_P2	DISABLED		PTE4/LLWU_P2	SPI1_PCS0	UART3_TX	SDHC0_D3	TRACE_D0			
8	G4	6	PTE5	DISABLED		PTE5	SPI1_PCS2	UART3_RX	SDHC0_D2		FTM3_CH0		
9	F3	7	PTE6	DISABLED		PTE6	SPI1_PCS3	UART3_CTS_b	I2S0_MCLK		FTM3_CH1	USB_SOF_OUT	
10	—	—	PTE7	DISABLED		PTE7		UART3_RTS_b	I2S0_RXD0		FTM3_CH2		
11	—	—	PTE8	DISABLED		PTE8	I2S0_RXD1	UART5_TX	I2S0_RX_FS		FTM3_CH3		
12	—	—	PTE9	DISABLED		PTE9	I2S0_TXD1	UART5_RX	I2S0_RX_BCLK		FTM3_CH4		

144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	EzPort
13	—	—	PTE10	DISABLED		PTE10		UART5_CTS_b	I2S0_TXD0		FTM3_CH5		
14	—	—	PTE11	DISABLED		PTE11		UART5_RTS_b	I2S0_TX_FS		FTM3_CH6		
15	—	—	PTE12	DISABLED		PTE12			I2S0_TX_BCLK		FTM3_CH7		
16	E6	8	VDD	VDD	VDD								
17	G7	9	VSS	VSS	VSS								
18	L6	—	VSS	VSS	VSS								
19	F1	10	USB0_DP	USB0_DP	USB0_DP								
20	F2	11	USB0_DM	USB0_DM	USB0_DM								
21	G1	12	VOUT33	VOUT33	VOUT33								
22	G2	13	VREGIN	VREGIN	VREGIN								
23	H1	14	ADC0_DP1	ADC0_DP1	ADC0_DP1								
24	H2	15	ADC0_DM1	ADC0_DM1	ADC0_DM1								
25	J1	16	ADC1_DP1	ADC1_DP1	ADC1_DP1								
26	J2	17	ADC1_DM1	ADC1_DM1	ADC1_DM1								
27	K1	18	ADC0_DP0/ ADC1_DP3	ADC0_DP0/ ADC1_DP3	ADC0_DP0/ ADC1_DP3								
28	K2	19	ADC0_DM0/ ADC1_DM3	ADC0_DM0/ ADC1_DM3	ADC0_DM0/ ADC1_DM3								
29	L1	20	ADC1_DP0/ ADC0_DP3	ADC1_DP0/ ADC0_DP3	ADC1_DP0/ ADC0_DP3								
30	L2	21	ADC1_DM0/ ADC0_DM3	ADC1_DM0/ ADC0_DM3	ADC1_DM0/ ADC0_DM3								
31	F5	22	VDDA	VDDA	VDDA								
32	G5	23	VREFH	VREFH	VREFH								
33	G6	24	VREFL	VREFL	VREFL								
34	F6	25	VSSA	VSSA	VSSA								
35	J3	—	ADC1_SE16/ CMP2_IN2/ ADC0_SE22	ADC1_SE16/ CMP2_IN2/ ADC0_SE22	ADC1_SE16/ CMP2_IN2/ ADC0_SE22								
36	H3	—	ADC0_SE16/ CMP1_IN2/ ADC0_SE21	ADC0_SE16/ CMP1_IN2/ ADC0_SE21	ADC0_SE16/ CMP1_IN2/ ADC0_SE21								
37	L3	26	VREF_OUT/ CMP1_IN5/ CMP0_IN5/ ADC1_SE18	VREF_OUT/ CMP1_IN5/ CMP0_IN5/ ADC1_SE18	VREF_OUT/ CMP1_IN5/ CMP0_IN5/ ADC1_SE18								

144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	EzPort
38	K5	27	DAC0_OUT/ CMP1_IN3/ ADC0_ SE23	DAC0_OUT/ CMP1_IN3/ ADC0_ SE23	DAC0_OUT/ CMP1_IN3/ ADC0_ SE23								
39	K4	—	DAC1_OUT/ CMP0_IN4/ CMP2_IN3/ ADC1_ SE23	DAC1_OUT/ CMP0_IN4/ CMP2_IN3/ ADC1_ SE23	DAC1_OUT/ CMP0_IN4/ CMP2_IN3/ ADC1_ SE23								
40	L4	28	XTAL32	XTAL32	XTAL32								
41	L5	29	EXTAL32	EXTAL32	EXTAL32								
42	K6	30	VBAT	VBAT	VBAT								
43	—	—	VDD	VDD	VDD								
44	—	—	VSS	VSS	VSS								
45	H5	31	PTE24	ADC0_ SE17	ADC0_ SE17	PTE24		UART4_TX		I2C0_SCL	EWM_ OUT_b		
46	J5	32	PTE25	ADC0_ SE18	ADC0_ SE18	PTE25		UART4_RX		I2C0_SDA	EWM_IN		
47	H6	33	PTE26	DISABLED		PTE26		UART4_ CTS_b			RTC_ CLKOUT	USB_CLKIN	
48	—	—	PTE27	DISABLED		PTE27		UART4_ RTS_b					
49	—	—	PTE28	DISABLED		PTE28							
50	J6	34	PTA0	JTAG_ TCLK/ SWD_CLK/ EZP_CLK		PTA0	UART0_ CTS_b/ UART0_ COL_b	FTM0_CH5				JTAG_ TCLK/ SWD_CLK	EZP_CLK
51	H8	35	PTA1	JTAG_TDI/ EZP_DI		PTA1	UART0_RX	FTM0_CH6				JTAG_TDI	EZP_DI
52	J7	36	PTA2	JTAG_TDO/ TRACE_ SWO/ EZP_DO		PTA2	UART0_TX	FTM0_CH7				JTAG_TDO/ TRACE_ SWO	EZP_DO
53	H9	37	PTA3	JTAG_TMS/ SWD_DIO		PTA3	UART0_ RTS_b	FTM0_CH0				JTAG_TMS/ SWD_DIO	
54	J8	38	PTA4/ LLWU_P3	NMI_b/ EZP_CS_b		PTA4/ LLWU_P3		FTM0_CH1				NMI_b	EZP_CS_b
55	K7	39	PTA5	DISABLED		PTA5	USB_CLKIN	FTM0_CH2		CMP2_OUT	I2S0_TX_ BCLK	JTAG_ TRST_b	
56	E5	40	VDD	VDD	VDD								
57	G3	41	VSS	VSS	VSS								
58	—	—	PTA6	DISABLED		PTA6		FTM0_CH3		CLKOUT		TRACE_ CLKOUT	
59	—	—	PTA7	ADC0_ SE10	ADC0_ SE10	PTA7		FTM0_CH4				TRACE_D3	

144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	EzPort
60	—	—	PTA8	ADC0_SE11	ADC0_SE11	PTA8		FTM1_CH0			FTM1_QD_PHA	TRACE_D2	
61	—	—	PTA9	DISABLED		PTA9		FTM1_CH1			FTM1_QD_PHB	TRACE_D1	
62	J9	—	PTA10	DISABLED		PTA10		FTM2_CH0			FTM2_QD_PHA	TRACE_D0	
63	J4	—	PTA11	DISABLED		PTA11		FTM2_CH1		I2C2_SDA	FTM2_QD_PHB		
64	K8	42	PTA12	CMP2_IN0	CMP2_IN0	PTA12	CAN0_TX	FTM1_CH0		I2C2_SCL	I2S0_TXD0	FTM1_QD_PHA	
65	L8	43	PTA13/LLWU_P4	CMP2_IN1	CMP2_IN1	PTA13/LLWU_P4	CAN0_RX	FTM1_CH1		I2C2_SDA	I2S0_TX_FS	FTM1_QD_PHB	
66	K9	44	PTA14	DISABLED		PTA14	SPI0_PCS0	UART0_TX		I2C2_SCL	I2S0_RX_BCLK	I2S0_TXD1	
67	L9	45	PTA15	DISABLED		PTA15	SPI0_SCK	UART0_RX			I2S0_RXD0		
68	J10	46	PTA16	DISABLED		PTA16	SPI0_SOUT	UART0_CTS_b/UART0_COL_b			I2S0_RX_FS	I2S0_RXD1	
69	H10	47	PTA17	ADC1_SE17	ADC1_SE17	PTA17	SPI0_SIN	UART0_RTS_b			I2S0_MCLK		
70	L10	48	VDD	VDD	VDD								
71	K10	49	VSS	VSS	VSS								
72	L11	50	PTA18	EXTAL0	EXTAL0	PTA18		FTM0_FLT2	FTM_CLKIN0				
73	K11	51	PTA19	XTAL0	XTAL0	PTA19		FTM1_FLT0	FTM_CLKIN1		LPTMR0_ALT1		
74	J11	52	RESET_b	RESET_b	RESET_b								
75	—	—	PTA24	DISABLED		PTA24					FB_A29		
76	—	—	PTA25	DISABLED		PTA25					FB_A28		
77	—	—	PTA26	DISABLED		PTA26					FB_A27		
78	—	—	PTA27	DISABLED		PTA27					FB_A26		
79	—	—	PTA28	DISABLED		PTA28					FB_A25		
80	H11	—	PTA29	DISABLED		PTA29					FB_A24		
81	G11	53	PTB0/LLWU_P5	ADC0_SE8/ADC1_SE8	ADC0_SE8/ADC1_SE8	PTB0/LLWU_P5	I2C0_SCL	FTM1_CH0			FTM1_QD_PHA		
82	G10	54	PTB1	ADC0_SE9/ADC1_SE9	ADC0_SE9/ADC1_SE9	PTB1	I2C0_SDA	FTM1_CH1			FTM1_QD_PHB		
83	G9	55	PTB2	ADC0_SE12	ADC0_SE12	PTB2	I2C0_SCL	UART0_RTS_b			FTM0_FLT3		
84	G8	56	PTB3	ADC0_SE13	ADC0_SE13	PTB3	I2C0_SDA	UART0_CTS_b/UART0_COL_b			FTM0_FLT0		

144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	EzPort
85	—	—	PTB4	ADC1_SE10	ADC1_SE10	PTB4					FTM1_FLT0		
86	—	—	PTB5	ADC1_SE11	ADC1_SE11	PTB5					FTM2_FLT0		
87	F11	—	PTB6	ADC1_SE12	ADC1_SE12	PTB6				FB_AD23			
88	E11	—	PTB7	ADC1_SE13	ADC1_SE13	PTB7				FB_AD22			
89	D11	—	PTB8	DISABLED		PTB8		UART3_RTS_b		FB_AD21			
90	E10	57	PTB9	DISABLED		PTB9	SPI1_PCS1	UART3_CTS_b		FB_AD20			
91	D10	58	PTB10	ADC1_SE14	ADC1_SE14	PTB10	SPI1_PCS0	UART3_RX		FB_AD19	FTM0_FLT1		
92	C10	59	PTB11	ADC1_SE15	ADC1_SE15	PTB11	SPI1_SCK	UART3_TX		FB_AD18	FTM0_FLT2		
93	—	60	VSS	VSS	VSS								
94	—	61	VDD	VDD	VDD								
95	B10	62	PTB16	DISABLED		PTB16	SPI1_SOUT	UART0_RX	FTM_CLKIN0	FB_AD17	EWM_IN		
96	E9	63	PTB17	DISABLED		PTB17	SPI1_SIN	UART0_TX	FTM_CLKIN1	FB_AD16	EWM_OUT_b		
97	D9	64	PTB18	DISABLED		PTB18	CAN0_TX	FTM2_CH0	I2S0_TX_BCLK	FB_AD15	FTM2_QD_PHA		
98	C9	65	PTB19	DISABLED		PTB19	CAN0_RX	FTM2_CH1	I2S0_TX_FS	FB_OE_b	FTM2_QD_PHB		
99	F10	66	PTB20	DISABLED		PTB20	SPI2_PCS0			FB_AD31	CMP0_OUT		
100	F9	67	PTB21	DISABLED		PTB21	SPI2_SCK			FB_AD30	CMP1_OUT		
101	F8	68	PTB22	DISABLED		PTB22	SPI2_SOUT			FB_AD29	CMP2_OUT		
102	E8	69	PTB23	DISABLED		PTB23	SPI2_SIN	SPI0_PCS5		FB_AD28			
103	B9	70	PTC0	ADC0_SE14	ADC0_SE14	PTC0	SPI0_PCS4	PDB0_EXTRG	USB_SOF_OUT	FB_AD14	I2S0_TXD1		
104	D8	71	PTC1/LLWU_P6	ADC0_SE15	ADC0_SE15	PTC1/LLWU_P6	SPI0_PCS3	UART1_RTS_b	FTM0_CH0	FB_AD13	I2S0_TXD0		
105	C8	72	PTC2	ADC0_SE4b/CMP1_IN0	ADC0_SE4b/CMP1_IN0	PTC2	SPI0_PCS2	UART1_CTS_b	FTM0_CH1	FB_AD12	I2S0_TX_FS		
106	B8	73	PTC3/LLWU_P7	CMP1_IN1	CMP1_IN1	PTC3/LLWU_P7	SPI0_PCS1	UART1_RX	FTM0_CH2	CLKOUT	I2S0_TX_BCLK		
107	—	74	VSS	VSS	VSS								
108	—	75	VDD	VDD	VDD								
109	A8	76	PTC4/LLWU_P8	DISABLED		PTC4/LLWU_P8	SPI0_PCS0	UART1_TX	FTM0_CH3	FB_AD11	CMP1_OUT		

144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	EzPort
110	D7	77	PTC5/ LLWU_P9	DISABLED		PTC5/ LLWU_P9	SPI0_SCK	LPTMR0_ ALT2	I2S0_RXD0	FB_AD10	CMP0_OUT	FTM0_CH2	
111	C7	78	PTC6/ LLWU_P10	CMP0_IN0	CMP0_IN0	PTC6/ LLWU_P10	SPI0_SOUT	PDB0_ EXTRG	I2S0_RX_ BCLK	FB_AD9	I2S0_MCLK		
112	B7	79	PTC7	CMP0_IN1	CMP0_IN1	PTC7	SPI0_SIN	USB_SOF_ OUT	I2S0_RX_ FS	FB_AD8			
113	A7	80	PTC8	ADC1_ SE4b/ CMP0_IN2	ADC1_ SE4b/ CMP0_IN2	PTC8		FTM3_CH4	I2S0_MCLK	FB_AD7			
114	D6	81	PTC9	ADC1_ SE5b/ CMP0_IN3	ADC1_ SE5b/ CMP0_IN3	PTC9		FTM3_CH5	I2S0_RX_ BCLK	FB_AD6	FTM2_FLT0		
115	C6	82	PTC10	ADC1_ SE6b	ADC1_ SE6b	PTC10	I2C1_SCL	FTM3_CH6	I2S0_RX_ FS	FB_AD5			
116	C5	83	PTC11/ LLWU_P11	ADC1_ SE7b	ADC1_ SE7b	PTC11/ LLWU_P11	I2C1_SDA	FTM3_CH7	I2S0_RXD1	FB_RW_b			
117	B6	84	PTC12	DISABLED		PTC12		UART4_ RTS_b		FB_AD27	FTM3_FLT0		
118	A6	85	PTC13	DISABLED		PTC13		UART4_ CTS_b		FB_AD26			
119	A5	86	PTC14	DISABLED		PTC14		UART4_RX		FB_AD25			
120	B5	87	PTC15	DISABLED		PTC15		UART4_TX		FB_AD24			
121	—	88	VSS	VSS	VSS								
122	—	89	VDD	VDD	VDD								
123	D5	90	PTC16	DISABLED		PTC16		UART3_RX		FB_CS5_b/ FB_TSIZ1/ FB_BE23_ 16_BLS15_ 8_b			
124	C4	91	PTC17	DISABLED		PTC17		UART3_TX		FB_CS4_b/ FB_TSIZ0/ FB_BE31_ 24_BLS7_ 0_b			
125	B4	92	PTC18	DISABLED		PTC18		UART3_ RTS_b		FB_TBST_ b/ FB_CS2_b/ FB_BE15_ 8_BLS23_ 16_b			
126	A4	—	PTC19	DISABLED		PTC19		UART3_ CTS_b		FB_CS3_b/ FB_BE7_0_ BLS31_24_ b	FB_TA_b		
127	D4	93	PTD0/ LLWU_P12	DISABLED		PTD0/ LLWU_P12	SPI0_PCS0	UART2_ RTS_b	FTM3_CH0	FB_ALE/ FB_CS1_b/ FB_TS_b			

144 LQFP	121 XFBGA	100 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	EzPort
128	D3	94	PTD1	ADC0_SE5b	ADC0_SE5b	PTD1	SPI0_SCK	UART2_CTS_b	FTM3_CH1	FB_CS0_b			
129	C3	95	PTD2/LLWU_P13	DISABLED		PTD2/LLWU_P13	SPI0_SOUT	UART2_RX	FTM3_CH2	FB_AD4		I2C0_SCL	
130	B3	96	PTD3	DISABLED		PTD3	SPI0_SIN	UART2_TX	FTM3_CH3	FB_AD3		I2C0_SDA	
131	A3	97	PTD4/LLWU_P14	DISABLED		PTD4/LLWU_P14	SPI0_PCS1	UART0_RTS_b	FTM0_CH4	FB_AD2	EWM_IN	SPI1_PCS0	
132	A2	98	PTD5	ADC0_SE6b	ADC0_SE6b	PTD5	SPI0_PCS2	UART0_CTS_b/UART0_COL_b	FTM0_CH5	FB_AD1	EWM_OUT_b	SPI1_SCK	
133	B2	99	PTD6/LLWU_P15	ADC0_SE7b	ADC0_SE7b	PTD6/LLWU_P15	SPI0_PCS3	UART0_RX	FTM0_CH6	FB_AD0	FTM0_FLT0	SPI1_SOUT	
134	—	—	VSS	VSS	VSS								
135	—	—	VDD	VDD	VDD								
136	A1	100	PTD7	DISABLED		PTD7	CMT_IRO	UART0_TX	FTM0_CH7		FTM0_FLT1	SPI1_SIN	
137	A10	—	PTD8	DISABLED		PTD8	I2C0_SCL	UART5_RX			FB_A16		
138	A9	—	PTD9	DISABLED		PTD9	I2C0_SDA	UART5_TX			FB_A17		
139	B1	—	PTD10	DISABLED		PTD10		UART5_RTS_b			FB_A18		
140	C2	—	PTD11	DISABLED		PTD11	SPI2_PCS0	UART5_CTS_b	SDHC0_CLKIN		FB_A19		
141	C1	—	PTD12	DISABLED		PTD12	SPI2_SCK	FTM3_FLT0	SDHC0_D4		FB_A20		
142	D2	—	PTD13	DISABLED		PTD13	SPI2_SOUT		SDHC0_D5		FB_A21		
143	D1	—	PTD14	DISABLED		PTD14	SPI2_SIN		SDHC0_D6		FB_A22		
144	E1	—	PTD15	DISABLED		PTD15	SPI2_PCS1		SDHC0_D7		FB_A23		

5.2 Unused analog interfaces

Table 54. Unused analog interfaces

Module name	Pins	Recommendation if unused
ADC	ADC0_DP1, ADC0_DM1, ADC1_DP1, ADC1_DM1, ADC0_DP0/ADC1_DP3, ADC0_DM0/ADC1_DM3, ADC1_DP0/ADC0_DP3, ADC1_DM0/ADC0_DM3, ADC1_SE16/ADC0_SE22, ADC0_SE16/ADC0_SE21, ADC1_SE18	Ground
DAC [1]	DAC0_OUT, DAC1_OUT	Float
USB	VREGIN, USB0_GND, VOUT33[2]	Connect VREGIN and VOUT33 together and tie to ground through a 10

Table continues on the next page...

Table 54. Unused analog interfaces (continued)

Module name	Pins	Recommendation if unused
		kΩ resistor. Do not tie directly to ground, as this causes a latch-up risk.
	USB0_DM, USB0_DP	Float

1. Unused DAC signals do not apply to all parts. See the Pinout section for details.
2. USB0_VBUS and USB0_GND are board level signals

5.3 K24 Pinouts

The below figure shows the pinout diagram for the devices supported by this document. Many signals may be multiplexed onto a single pin. To determine what signals can be used on which pin, see the previous section.

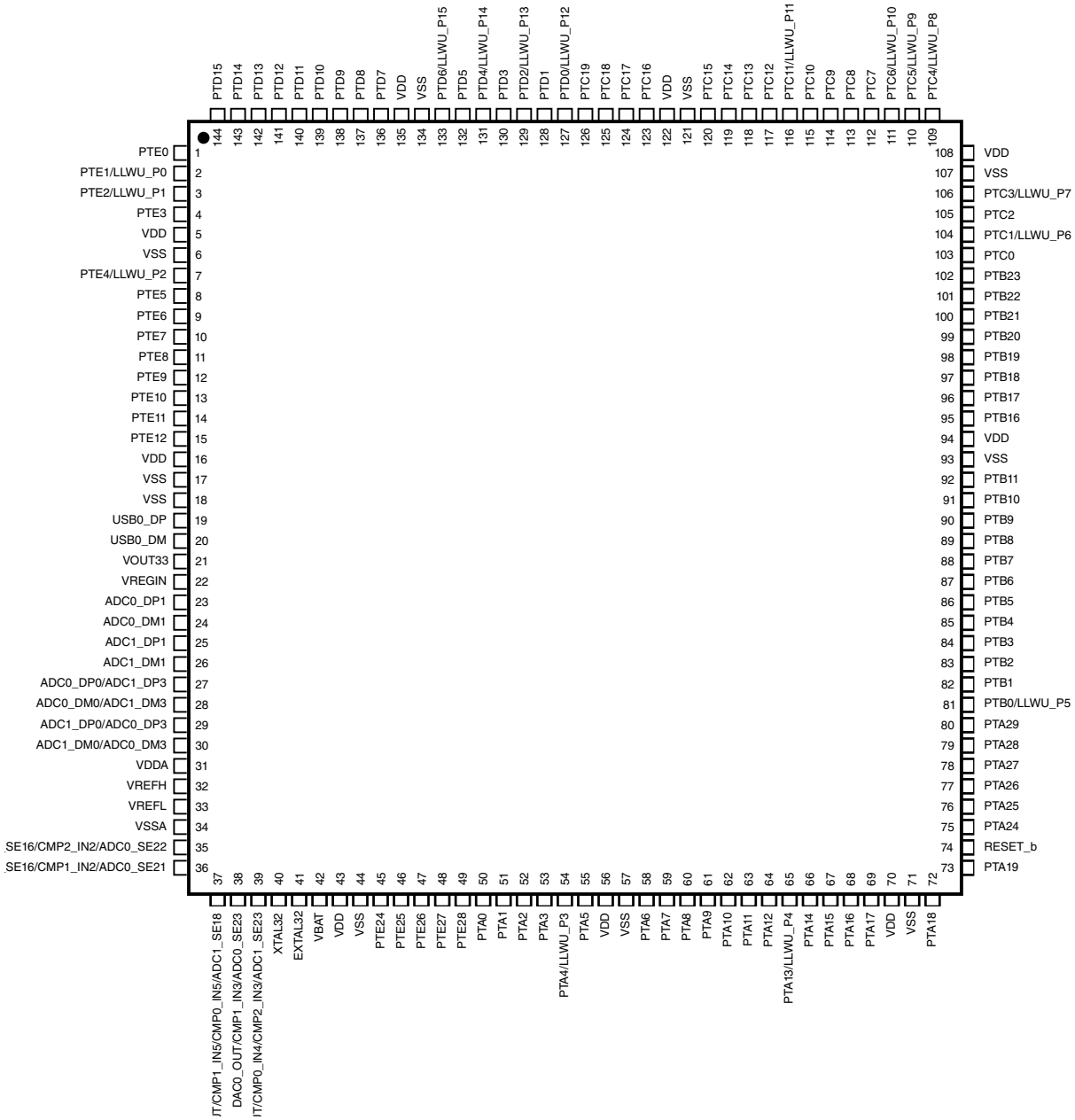


Figure 33. 144 LQFP Pinout Diagram

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A	PTD7	PTD5	PTD4/ LLWU_P14	PTC19	PTC14	PTC13	PTC8	PTC4/ LLWU_P8	PTD9	PTD8	NC	A
B	PTD10	PTD6/ LLWU_P15	PTD3	PTC18	PTC15	PTC12	PTC7	PTC3/ LLWU_P7	PTC0	PTB16	PTB12	B
C	PTD12	PTD11	PTD2/ LLWU_P13	PTC17	PTC11/ LLWU_P11	PTC10	PTC6/ LLWU_P10	PTC2	PTB19	PTB11	PTB13	C
D	PTD14	PTD13	PTD1	PTD0/ LLWU_P12	PTC16	PTC9	PTC5/ LLWU_P9	PTC1/ LLWU_P6	PTB18	PTB10	PTB8	D
E	PTD15	PTE2/ LLWU_P1	PTE1/ LLWU_P0	PTE0	VDD	VDD	VDD	PTB23	PTB17	PTB9	PTB7	E
F	USB0_DP	USB0_DM	PTE6	PTE3	VDDA	VSSA	VSS	PTB22	PTB21	PTB20	PTB6	F
G	VOUT33	VREGIN	VSS	PTE5	VREFH	VREFL	VSS	PTB3	PTB2	PTB1	PTB0/ LLWU_P5	G
H	ADC0_DP1	ADC0_DM1	ADC0_SE16/ CMP1_IN2/ ADC0_SE21	NC	PTE24	PTE26	PTE4/ LLWU_P2	PTA1	PTA3	PTA17	PTA29	H
J	ADC1_DP1	ADC1_DM1	ADC1_SE16/ CMP2_IN2/ ADC0_SE22	PTA11	PTE25	PTA0	PTA2	PTA4/ LLWU_P3	PTA10	PTA16	RESET_b	J
K	ADC0_DP0/ ADC1_DP3	ADC0_DM0/ ADC1_DM3	NC	DAC1_OUT/ CMP0_IN4/ CMP2_IN3/ ADC1_SE23	DAC0_OUT/ CMP1_IN3/ ADC0_SE23	VBAT	PTA5	PTA12	PTA14	VSS	PTA19	K
L	ADC1_DP0/ ADC0_DP3	ADC1_DM0/ ADC0_DM3	VREF_OUT/ CMP1_IN5/ CMP0_IN5/ ADC1_SE18	XTAL32	EXTAL32	VSS	RTC_ WAKEUP_B	PTA13/ LLWU_P4	PTA15	VDD	PTA18	L
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

Figure 34. 121 XFBGA Pinout Diagram

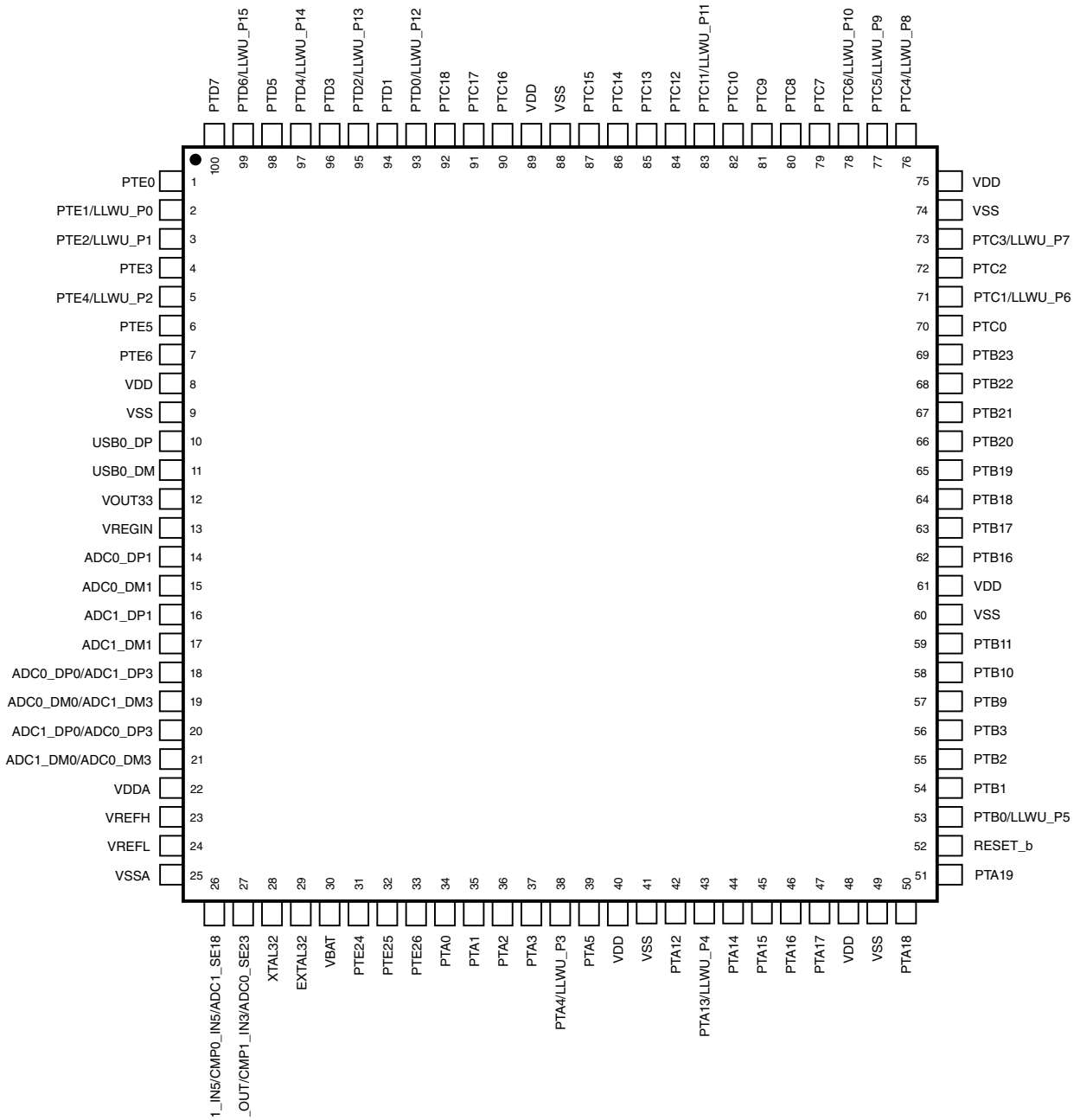


Figure 35. 100 LQFP Pinout Diagram

6 Ordering parts

6.1 Determining valid orderable parts

Valid orderable part numbers are provided on the web. To determine the orderable part numbers for this device, go to nxp.com and perform a part number search for the following device numbers: MK24

7 Part identification

7.1 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.

7.2 Format

Part numbers for this device have the following format:

Q K## A M FFF R T PP CC N

7.3 Fields

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

Field	Description	Values
Q	Qualification status	• M = Fully qualified, general market flow • P = Prequalification
K##	Kinetis family	• K24 = USB with high RAM density
A	Key attribute	• D = Cortex-M4 w/ DSP • F = Cortex-M4 w/ DSP and FPU
M	Flash memory type	• N = Program flash only • X = Program flash and FlexMemory
FFF	Program flash memory size	• 32 = 32 KB • 64 = 64 KB • 128 = 128 KB • 256 = 256 KB • 512 = 512 KB • 1M0 = 1 MB • 2M0 = 2 MB

Table continues on the next page...

Field	Description	Values
R	Silicon revision	• Z = Initial • (Blank) = Main • A = Revision after main
T	Temperature range (°C)	• V = –40 to 105 • C = –40 to 85
PP	Package identifier	• FM = 32 QFN (5 mm x 5 mm) • FT = 48 QFN (7 mm x 7 mm) • LF = 48 LQFP (7 mm x 7 mm) • LH = 64 LQFP (10 mm x 10 mm) • MP = 64 MAPBGA (5 mm x 5 mm) • LK = 80 LQFP (12 mm x 12 mm) • LL = 100 LQFP (14 mm x 14 mm) • MC = 121 MAPBGA (8 mm x 8 mm) • DC = 121 XFBGA (8 mm x 8 mm x 0.5 mm) • LQ = 144 LQFP (20 mm x 20 mm) • MD = 144 MAPBGA (13 mm x 13 mm)
CC	Maximum CPU frequency (MHz)	• 5 = 50 MHz • 7 = 72 MHz • 10 = 100 MHz • 12 = 120 MHz • 15 = 150 MHz • 16 = 168 MHz • 18 = 180 MHz
N	Packaging type	• R = Tape and reel • (Blank) = Trays

7.4 Example

This is an example part number:

MK24FN1M0VLQ12

8 Terminology and guidelines

8.1 Definitions

Key terms are defined in the following table:

Term	Definition
Rating	A minimum or maximum value of a technical characteristic that, if exceeded, may cause permanent chip failure:

Table continues on the next page...

Term	Definition
	• *Operating ratings* apply during operation of the chip. • *Handling ratings* apply when the chip is not powered. **NOTE:** The likelihood of permanent chip failure increases rapidly as soon as a characteristic begins to exceed one of its operating ratings.
Operating requirement	A specified value or range of values for a technical characteristic that you must guarantee during operation to avoid incorrect operation and possibly decreasing the useful life of the chip
Operating behavior	A specified value or range of values for a technical characteristic that are guaranteed during operation if you meet the operating requirements and any other specified conditions
Typical value	A specified value for a technical characteristic that: • Lies within the range of values specified by the operating behavior • Is representative of that characteristic during operation when you meet the typical-value conditions or other specified conditions **NOTE:** Typical values are provided as design guidelines and are neither tested nor guaranteed.

8.2 Examples

Operating rating:

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	1.0 V core supply voltage	–0.3	1.2	V

EXAMPLE

Operating requirement:

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	1.0 V core supply voltage	0.9	1.1	V

EXAMPLE

Operating behavior that includes a *typical value*:

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{WP}	Digital I/O weak pullup/pulldown current	10	70	130	µA

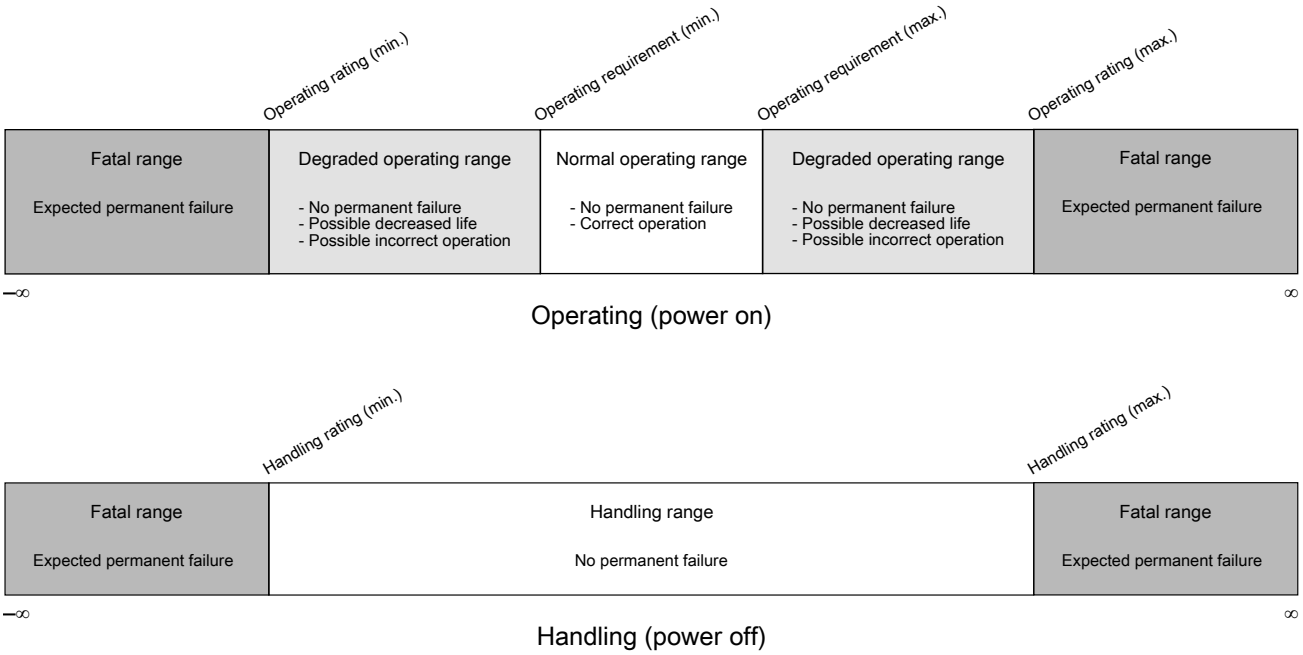
EXAMPLE

8.3 Typical-value conditions

Typical values assume you meet the following conditions (or other conditions as specified):

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit
T_A	Ambient temperature	25	°C
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	3.3	V

8.4 Relationship between ratings and operating requirements



8.5 Guidelines for ratings and operating requirements

Follow these guidelines for ratings and operating requirements:

- Never exceed any of the chip's ratings.
- During normal operation, don't exceed any of the chip's operating requirements.
- If you must exceed an operating requirement at times other than during normal operation (for example, during power sequencing), limit the duration as much as possible.

9 Revision History

The following table provides a revision history for this document.

Table 55. Revision History

Rev. No.	Date	Substantial Changes
2	01/2014	Initial public release.
3	04/2014	• Format changes
4	09/2014	• Updated Table 6 "Power consumption operating behavior." • Updated Table 17 "IRC48M specifications • Updated Table 35 "VREF full-range operating behavior"
5	12/2014	• Updated Table 6 "Power consumption operating behavior." • Added a note to the section "Power consumption operating behaviors."
6	08/2015	• Added a footnote to the maximum SCL clock frequency value in the table "I^2C timing" • Changed the title of the table "I^2C 1 MHZ timing" to "I^2C 1 Mbps timing" • Added a footnote and updated the table "IRC48M specifications" for open loop total deviation of IRC48M frequency at high voltage and low voltage. • Added a footnote on the ambient temperature entry to the section "Thermal operating requirements." • Added a note to the section "Power consumption operating behaviors" and updated values in the table "Power consumption operating behaviors." • Added a note to the maximum frequency value in the table "Slave mode DSPI timing (limited voltage range)." • Redeveloped the section "Terminology and guidelines."
7	10/2016	• Updated the values of I_{DD_STOP} and I_{DD_VLLS0} in the table "Power consumption operating behaviors"

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.

NXP, NXP logo, and Kinetis are trademarks of NXP B.V. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners. ARM and Cortex are registered trademarks of ARM Limited (or its subsidiaries) in the EU and/or elsewhere. The USB-IF Logo is a registered trademark of USB Implementers Forum, Inc. All rights reserved.

©2014–2016 NXP B.V.

Document Number K24P144M120SF5
Revision 7, 11/2016

Общество с ограниченной ответственностью «МосЧип» ИНН 7719860671 / КПП 771901001
Адрес: 105318, г.Москва, ул.Щербаковская д.3, офис 1107

Данный компонент на территории Российской Федерации

Вы можете приобрести в компании MosChip.

Для оперативного оформления запроса Вам необходимо перейти по данной ссылке:

http://moschip.ru/get-element

Вы можете разместить у нас заказ для любого Вашего проекта, будь то серийное производство или разработка единичного прибора.

В нашем ассортименте представлены ведущие мировые производители активных и пассивных электронных компонентов.

Нашей специализацией является поставка электронной компонентной базы двойного назначения, продукции таких производителей как XILINX, Intel (ex.ALTERA), Vicor, Microchip, Texas Instruments, Analog Devices, Mini-Circuits, Amphenol, Glenair.

Сотрудничество с глобальными дистрибьюторами электронных компонентов, предоставляет возможность заказывать и получать с международных складов практически любой перечень компонентов в оптимальные для Вас сроки.

На всех этапах разработки и производства наши партнеры могут получить квалифицированную поддержку опытных инженеров.

Система менеджмента качества компании отвечает требованиям в соответствии с ГОСТ Р ИСО 9001, ГОСТ РВ 0015-002 и ЭС РД 009

Офис по работе с юридическими лицами:

105318, г.Москва, ул.Щербаковская д.3, офис 1107, 1118, ДЦ «Щербаковский»

Телефон: +7 495 668-12-70 (многоканальный)

Факс: +7 495 668-12-70 (доб.304)

E-mail: info@moschip.ru

Skype отдела продаж:
moschip.ru
moschip.ru_4
moschip.ru_6
moschip.ru_9