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"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4F
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	52
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.98V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 8x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-QFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32wg940f256-qfn64

available in energy mode EM2, in addition to EM0 and EM1, making it ideal for sensor monitoring in applications with a strict energy budget.

2.1.26 Backup Power Domain

The backup power domain is a separate power domain containing a Backup Real Time Counter, BURTC, and a set of retention registers, available in all energy modes. This power domain can be configured to automatically change power source to a backup battery when the main power drains out. The backup power domain enables the EFM32WG940 to keep track of time and retain data, even if the main power source should drain out.

2.1.27 Advanced Encryption Standard Accelerator (AES)

The AES accelerator performs AES encryption and decryption with 128-bit or 256-bit keys. Encrypting or decrypting one 128-bit data block takes 52 HFCORECLK cycles with 128-bit keys and 75 HFCORECLK cycles with 256-bit keys. The AES module is an AHB slave which enables efficient access to the data and key registers. All write accesses to the AES module must be 32-bit operations, i.e. 8- or 16-bit operations are not supported.

2.1.28 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

In the EFM32WG940, there are 52 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) pins, which are divided into ports with up to 16 pins each. These pins can individually be configured as either an output or input. More advanced configurations like open-drain, filtering and drive strength can also be configured individually for the pins. The GPIO pins can also be overridden by peripheral pin connections, like Timer PWM outputs or USART communication, which can be routed to several locations on the device. The GPIO supports up to 16 asynchronous external pin interrupts, which enables interrupts from any pin on the device. Also, the input value of a pin can be routed through the Peripheral Reflex System to other peripherals.

2.1.29 Liquid Crystal Display Driver (LCD)

The LCD driver is capable of driving a segmented LCD display with up to 8x18 segments. A voltage boost function enables it to provide the LCD display with higher voltage than the supply voltage for the device. In addition, an animation feature can run custom animations on the LCD display without any CPU intervention. The LCD driver can also remain active even in Energy Mode 2 and provides a Frame Counter interrupt that can wake-up the device on a regular basis for updating data.

2.2 Configuration Summary

The features of the EFM32WG940 is a subset of the feature set described in the EFM32WG Reference Manual. Table 2.1 (p. 7) describes device specific implementation of the features.

Table 2.1. Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M4	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO, DBG_SWO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_OUT0, CMU_OUT1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
USB	Full configuration	USB_VBUS, USB_VBUSEN, USB_VREGI, USB_VREGO, USB_DM, USB_DMPU, USB_DP, USB_ID
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
I2C1	Full configuration	I2C1_SDA, I2C1_SCL
USART0	Full configuration with IrDA	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	Full configuration with I2S	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	Full configuration with I2S	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
LEUART1	Full configuration	LEU1_TX, LEU1_RX
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
TIMER3	Full configuration	TIM3_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
BURTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
PCNT1	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT1_S[1:0]
PCNT2	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT2_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[7:0], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:0], ACMP1_O
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7:0]
DAC0	Full configuration	DAC0_OUT[1:0], DAC0_OUTxALT
OPAMP	Full configuration	Outputs: OPAMP_OUTx, OPAMP_OUTxALT, Inputs: OPAMP_Px, OPAMP_Nx
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	52 pins	Available pins are shown in Table 4.3 (p. 63)
LCD	Full configuration	LCD_SEG[17:0], LCD_COM[7:0], LCD_BCAP_P, LCD_BCAP_N, LCD_BEXT

2.3 Memory Map

The EFM32WG940 memory map is shown in Figure 2.2 (p. 9), with RAM and Flash sizes for the largest memory configuration.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ\text{C}$		3.0 ¹	4.0 ¹	μA
I_{EM3}	EM3 current	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.65	1.3	μA
		$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ\text{C}$		2.65	4.0	μA
I_{EM4}	EM4 current	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.02	0.055	μA
		$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ\text{C}$		0.44	0.9	μA

¹Using backup RTC.

3.4.1 EM1 Current Consumption

Figure 3.1. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFXO running at 48MHz

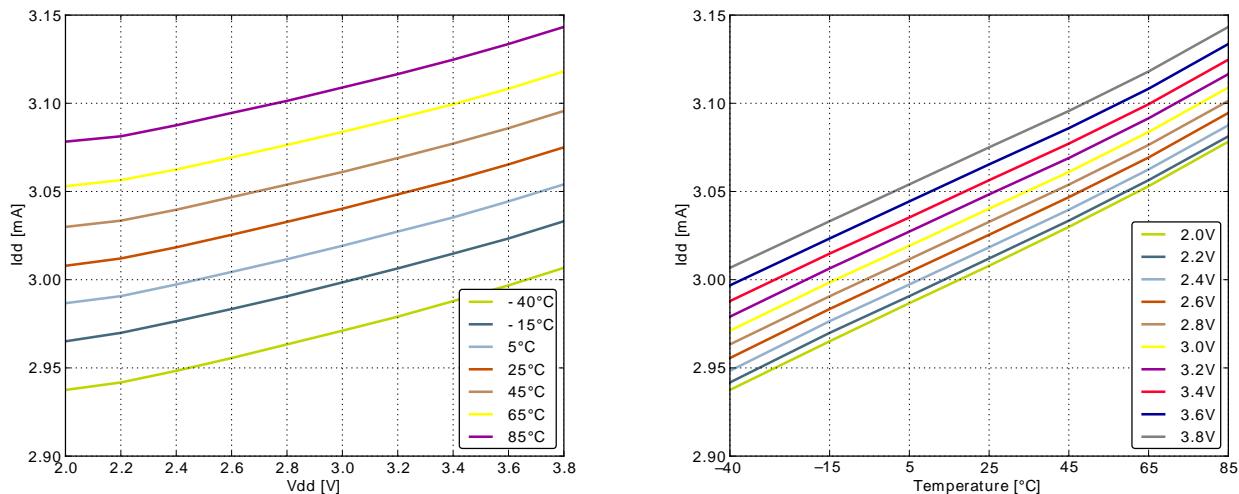


Figure 3.2. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 28MHz

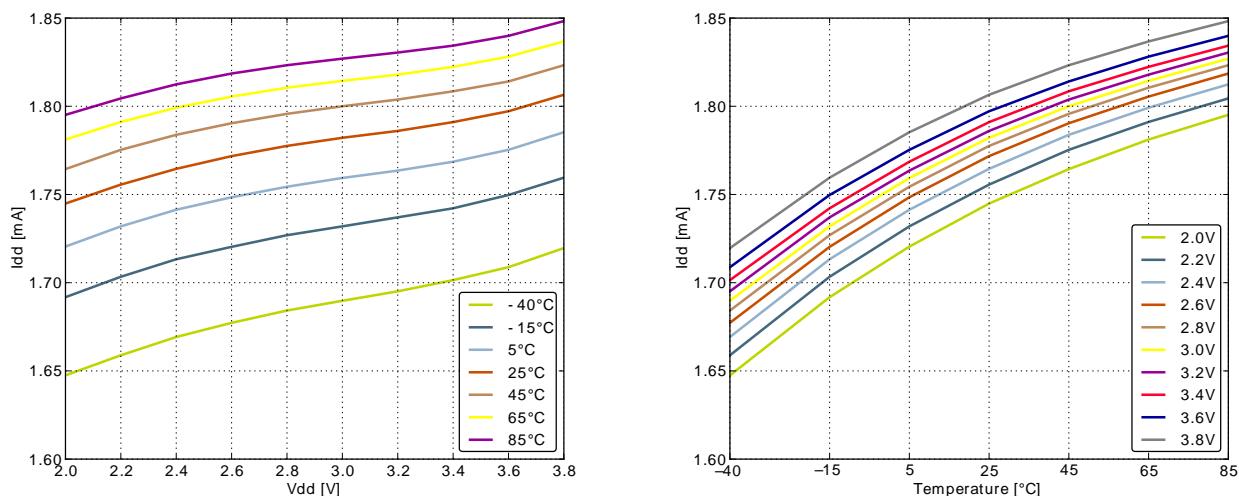


Figure 3.3. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 21MHz

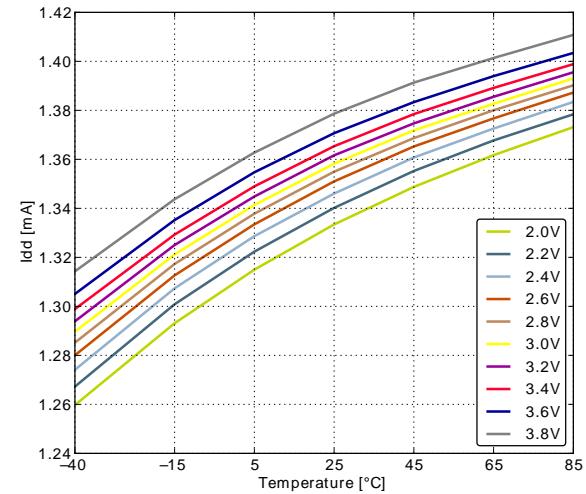
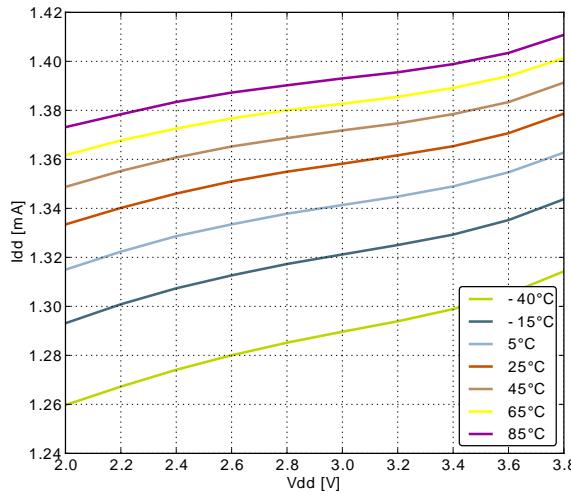


Figure 3.4. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 14MHz

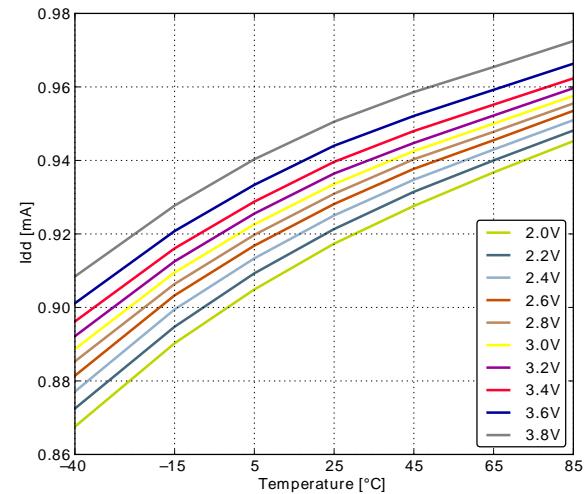
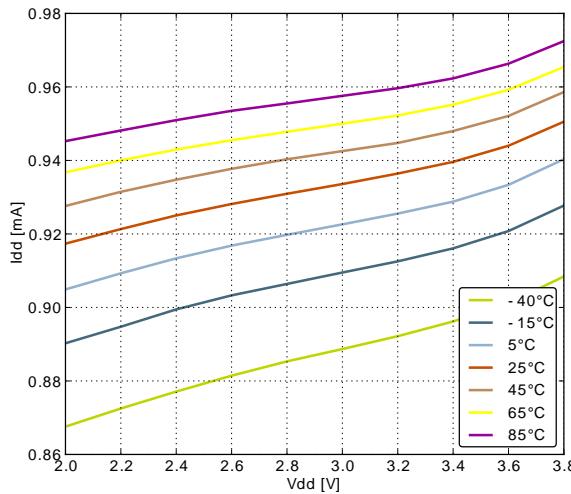


Figure 3.5. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 11MHz

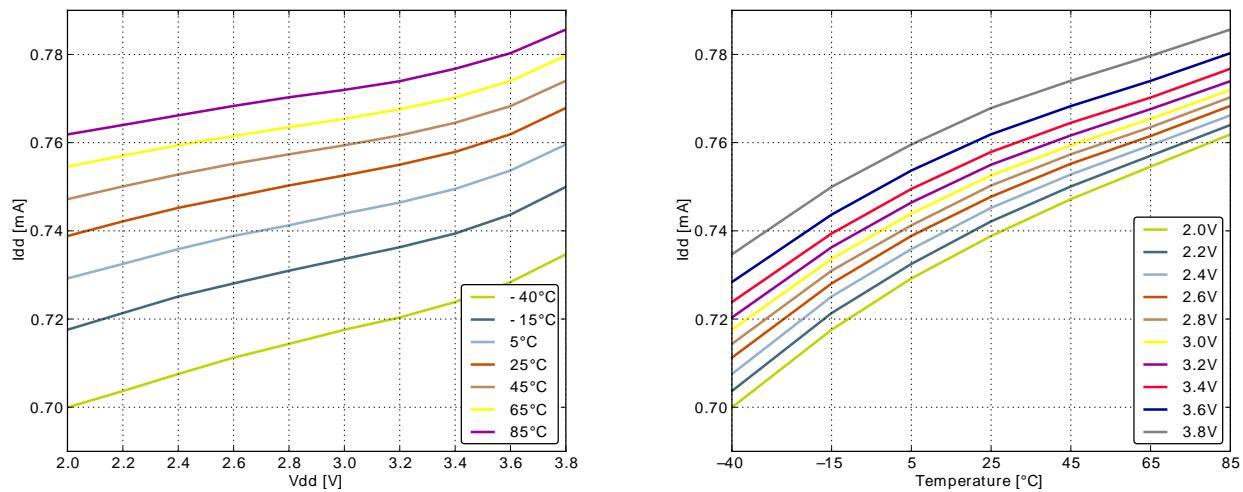
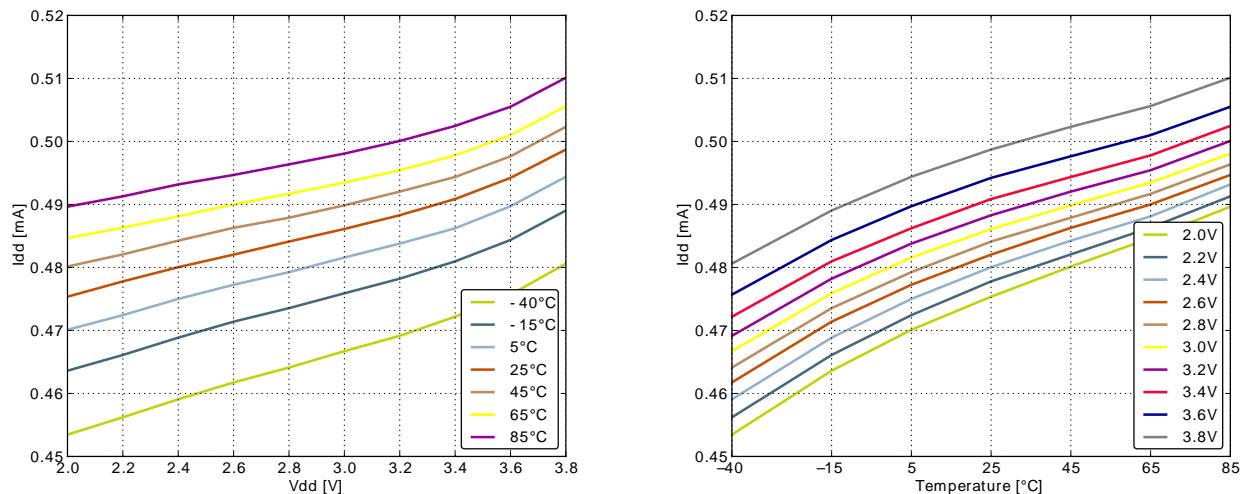


Figure 3.6. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 6.6MHz

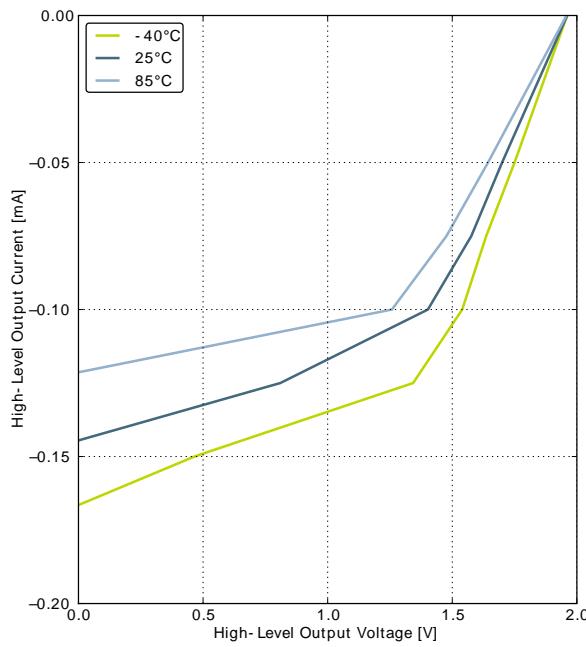


3.6 Power Management

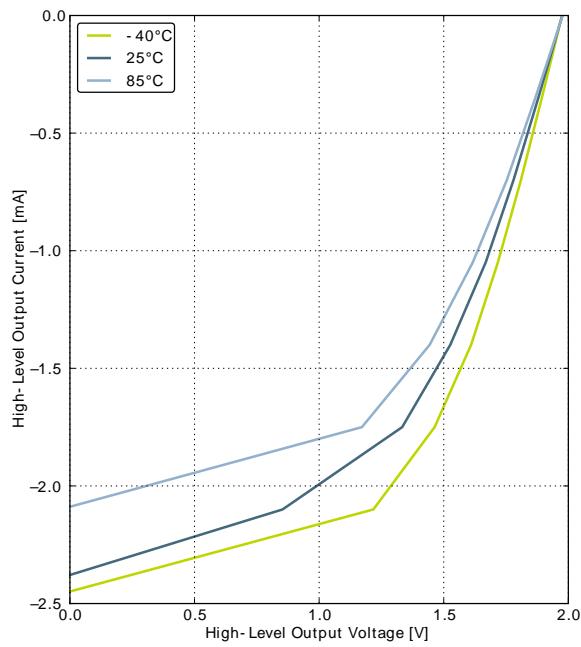
The EFM32WG requires the AVDD_x, VDD_DREG and IOVDD_x pins to be connected together (with optional filter) at the PCB level. For practical schematic recommendations, please see the application note, "AN0002 EFM32 Hardware Design Considerations".

Table 3.6. Power Management

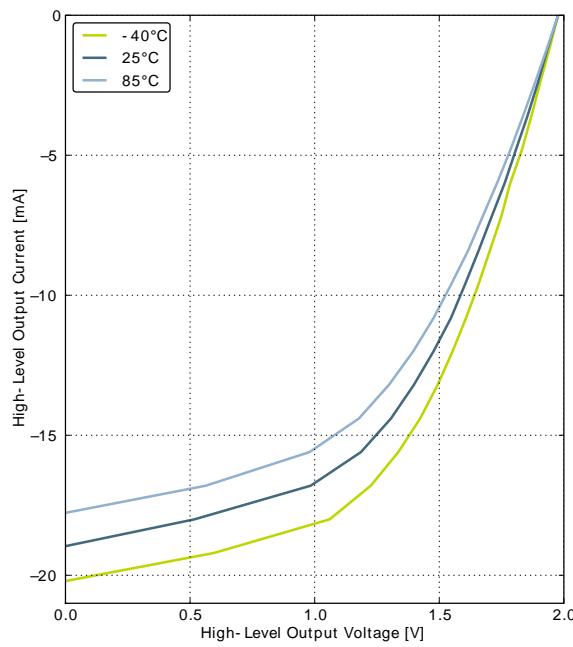
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{BODextthr-}$	BOD threshold on falling external supply voltage		1.74		1.96	V
$V_{BODextthr+}$	BOD threshold on rising external supply voltage			1.85	1.98	V
$V_{PORthr+}$	Power-on Reset (POR) threshold on rising external supply voltage				1.98	V
t_{RESET}	Delay from reset is released until program execution starts	Applies to Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset and pin reset.		163		μs
$C_{DECOPPLE}$	Voltage regulator decoupling capacitor.	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between DECOUPLE pin and GROUND		1		μF
C_{USB_VREGO}	USB voltage regulator out decoupling capacitor.	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between USB_VREGO pin and GROUND		1		μF
C_{USB_VREGI}	USB voltage regulator in decoupling capacitor.	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between USB_VREGI pin and GROUND		4.7		μF

Figure 3.12. Typical High-Level Output Current, 2V Supply Voltage

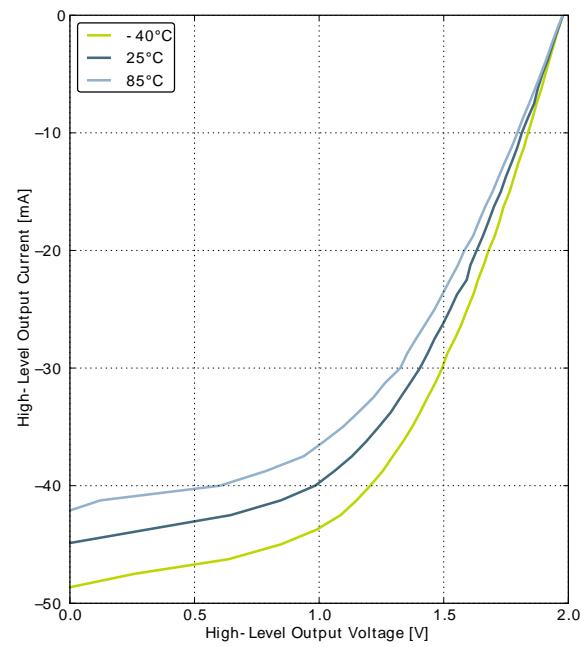
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



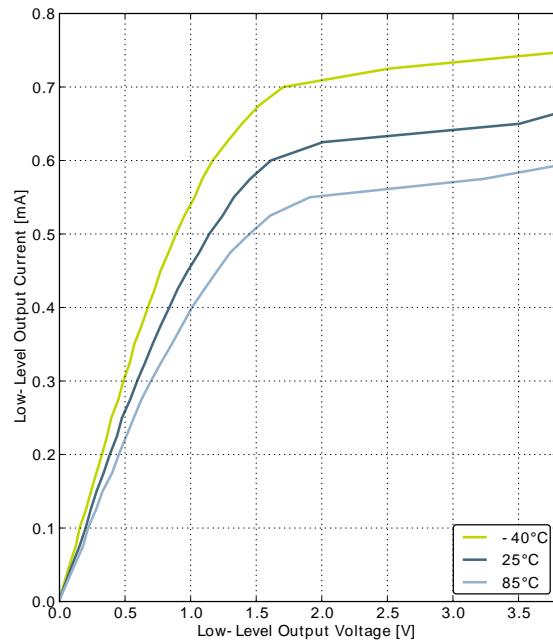
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



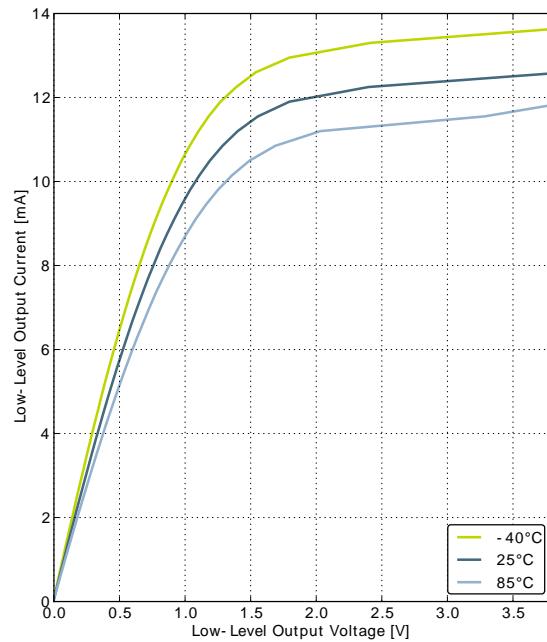
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



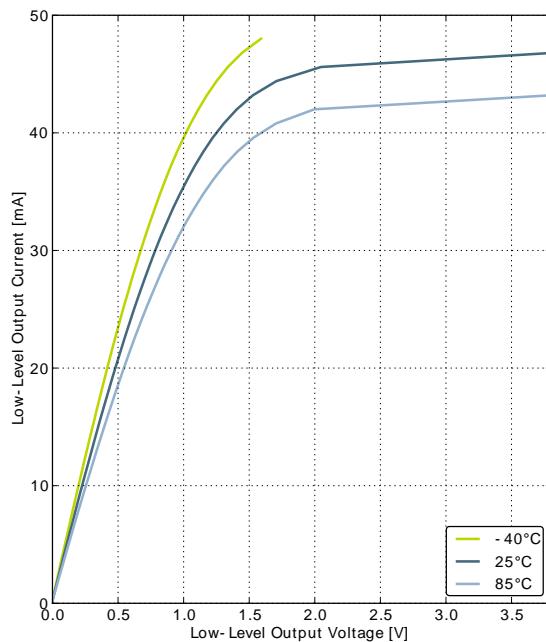
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

Figure 3.15. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 3.8V Supply Voltage

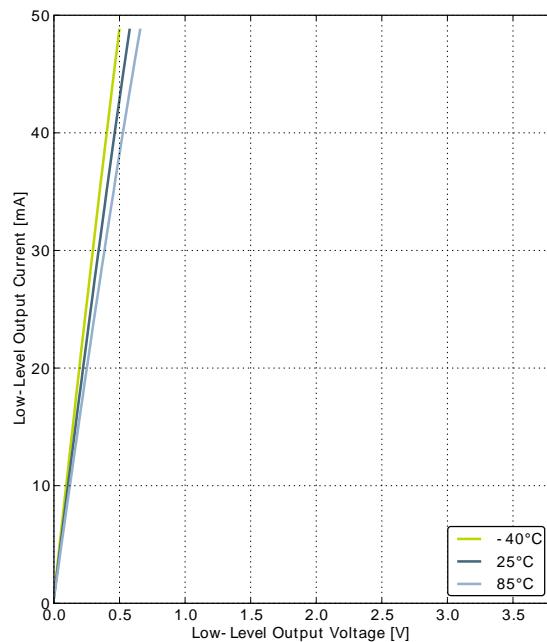
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



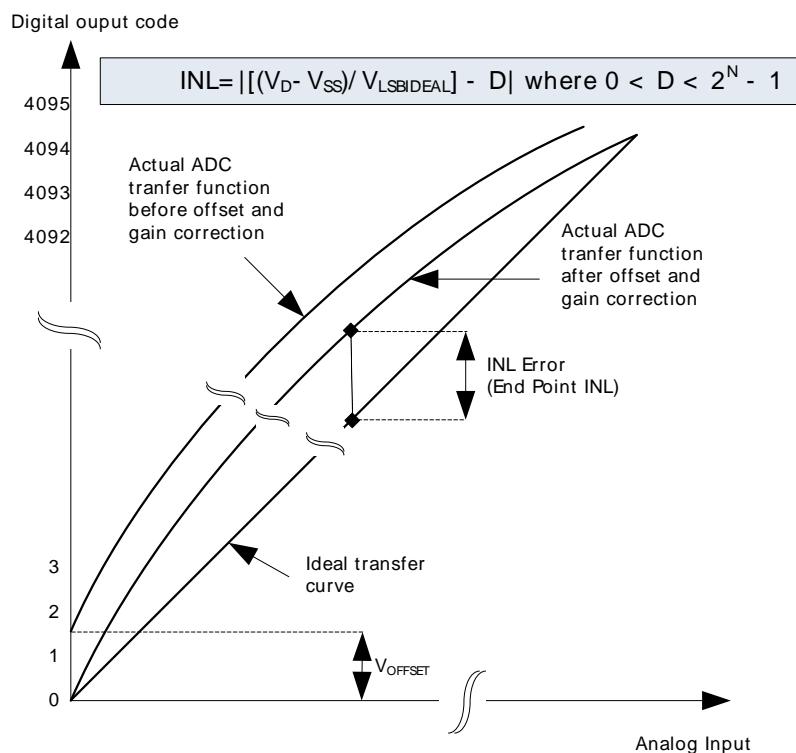
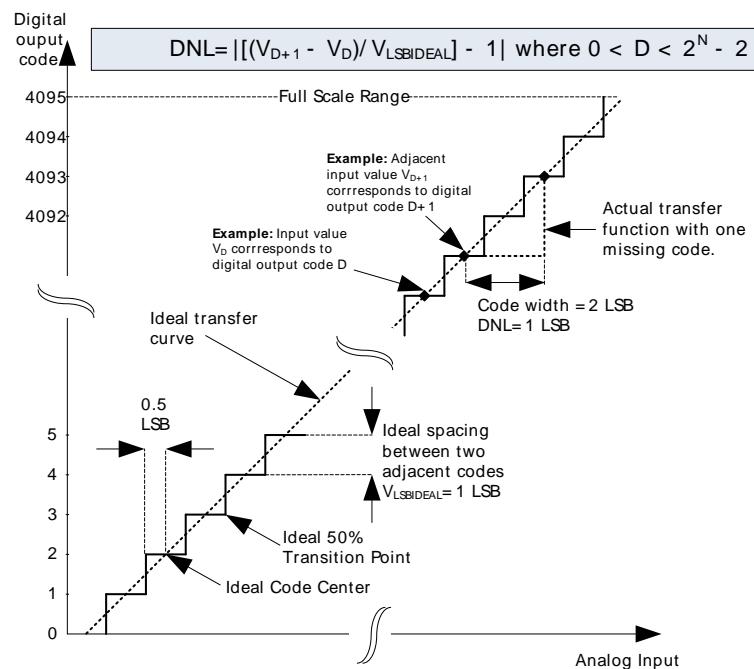
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD

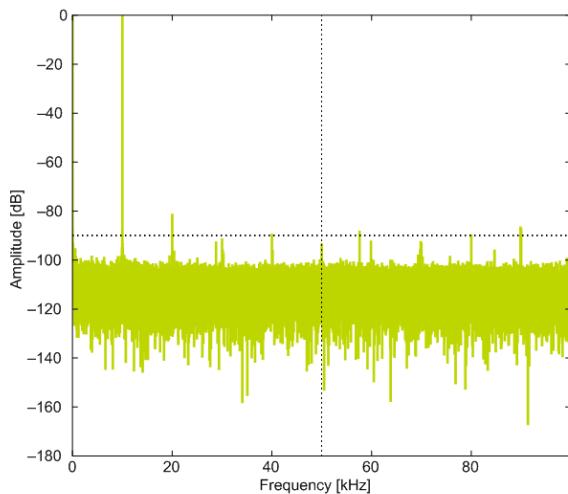


GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

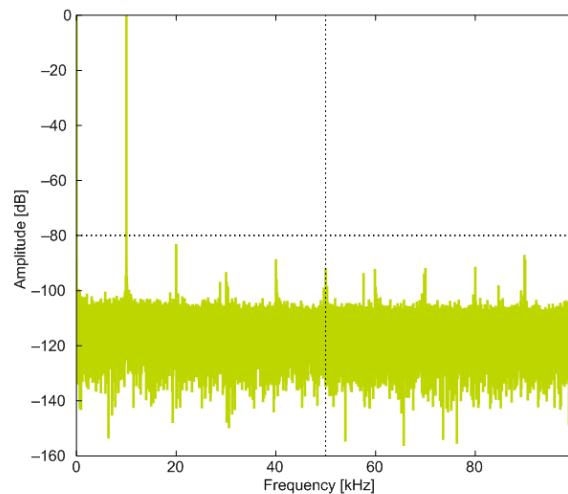
Figure 3.24. Integral Non-Linearity (INL)**Figure 3.25. Differential Non-Linearity (DNL)**

3.10.1 Typical performance

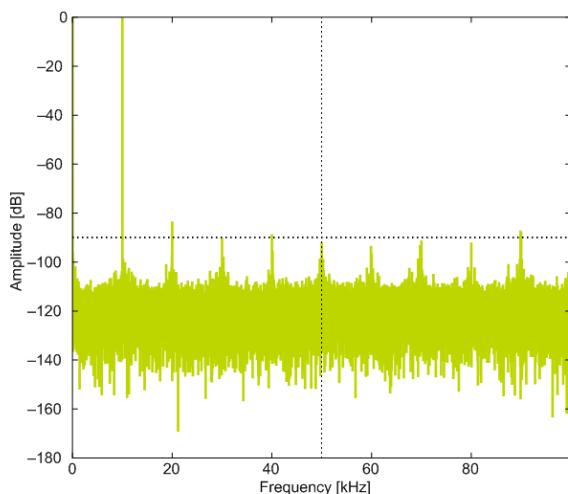
Figure 3.26. ADC Frequency Spectrum, $Vdd = 3V$, Temp = $25^{\circ}C$



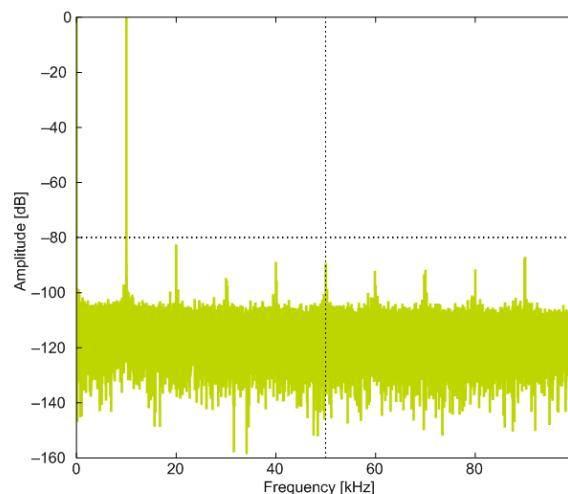
1.25V Reference



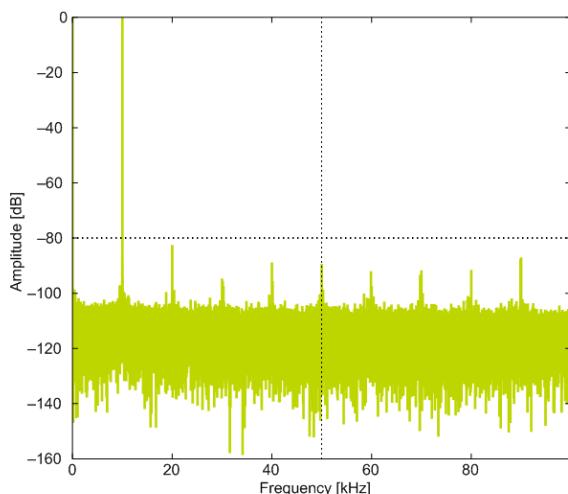
2.5V Reference



2XVDDVSS Reference



5VDIFF Reference



VDD Reference

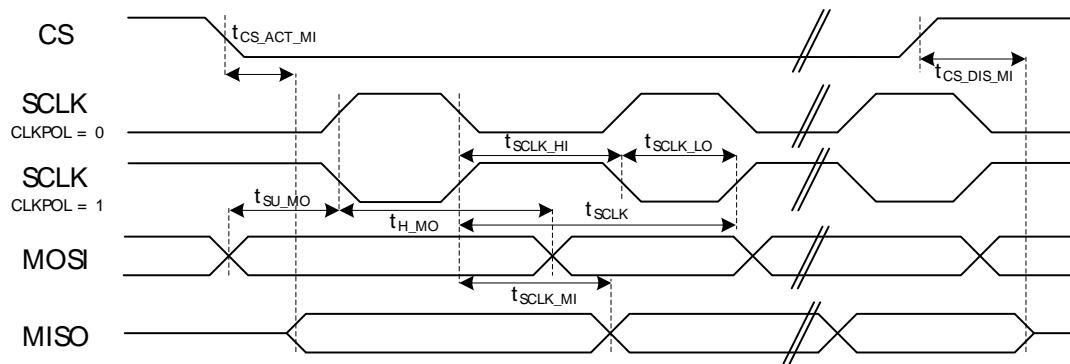
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x0, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1, Unity Gain		13	25	µA
G_{OL}	Open Loop Gain	(OPA2)BIASPROG=0xF, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x0		101		dB
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x7, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1		98		dB
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x0, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1		91		dB
GBW_{OPAMP}	Gain Bandwidth Product	(OPA2)BIASPROG=0xF, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x0		6.1		MHz
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x7, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1		1.8		MHz
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x0, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1		0.25		MHz
PM_{OPAMP}	Phase Margin	(OPA2)BIASPROG=0xF, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x0, $C_L=75\text{ pF}$		64		°
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x7, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1, $C_L=75\text{ pF}$		58		°
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x0, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1, $C_L=75\text{ pF}$		58		°
R_{INPUT}	Input Resistance			100		Mohm
R_{LOAD}	Load Resistance		200			Ohm
I_{LOAD_DC}	DC Load Current				11	mA
V_{INPUT}	Input Voltage	OPAxHCMDIS=0	V_{SS}		V_{DD}	V
		OPAxHCMDIS=1	V_{SS}		$V_{DD}-1.2$	V
V_{OUTPUT}	Output Voltage		V_{SS}		V_{DD}	V
V_{OFFSET}	Input Offset Voltage	Unity Gain, $V_{SS} < V_{in} < V_{DD}$, OPAxHCMDIS=0	-13	0	11	mV
		Unity Gain, $V_{SS} < V_{in} < V_{DD}-1.2$, OPAxHCMDIS=1		1		mV
V_{OFFSET_DRIFT}	Input Offset Voltage Drift				0.02	$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$
SR_{OPAMP}	Slew Rate	(OPA2)BIASPROG=0xF, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x0		3.2		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x7, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1		0.8		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x0, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1		0.1		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
N_{OPAMP}	Voltage Noise	$V_{out}=1\text{V}$, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz< f <10 kHz, OPAx-HCMDIS=0		101		μV_{RMS}
		$V_{out}=1\text{V}$, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz< f <10 kHz, OPAx-HCMDIS=1		141		μV_{RMS}

Table 3.25. SPI Master Timing with SSSEARLY and SMSDELAY

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SCLK}^{1,2}$	SCLK period		$2 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{CS_MO}^{1,2}$	CS to MOSI		-2.00		2.00	ns
$t_{SCLK_MO}^{1,2}$	SCLK to MOSI		-1.00		3.00	ns
$t_{SU_MI}^{1,2}$	MISO setup time	$I_{OVDD} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-32.00			ns
$t_{H_MI}^{1,2}$	MISO hold time		63.00			ns

¹ Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0)

² Measurement done at 10% and 90% of V_{DD} (figure shows 50% of V_{DD})

Figure 3.39. SPI Slave Timing**Table 3.26. SPI Slave Timing**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SCLK_sl}^{1,2}$	SCKL period	$6 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{SCLK_hi}^{1,2}$	SCLK high period	$3 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{SCLK_lo}^{1,2}$	SCLK low period	$3 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{CS_ACT_MI}^{1,2}$	CS active to MISO	5.00		35.00	ns
$t_{CS_DIS_MI}^{1,2}$	CS disable to MISO	5.00		35.00	ns
$t_{SU_MO}^{1,2}$	MOSI setup time	5.00			ns
$t_{H_MO}^{1,2}$	MOSI hold time	$2 + 2 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{SCLK_MI}^{1,2}$	SCLK to MISO	$7 + t_{HFPER-CLK}$		$42 + 2 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$	ns

¹ Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0)

² Measurement done at 10% and 90% of V_{DD} (figure shows 50% of V_{DD})

Table 3.27. SPI Slave Timing with SSSEARLY and SMSDELAY

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SCLK_sl}^{1,2}$	SCKL period	$6 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns

QFN64 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
3	PA2	LCD_SEG15	TIM0_CC2 #0/1		CMU_CLK0 #0 ETM_TD0 #3
4	PA3	LCD_SEG16	TIM0_CDTI0 #0		LES_ALTEX2 #0 ETM_TD1 #3
5	PA4	LCD_SEG17	TIM0_CDTI1 #0		LES_ALTEX3 #0 ETM_TD2 #3
6	PA5	LCD_SEG18	TIM0_CDTI2 #0	LEU1_TX #1	LES_ALTEX4 #0 ETM_TD3 #3
7	PA6	LCD_SEG19		LEU1_RX #1	ETM_TCLK #3 GPIO_EM4WU1
8	IOVDD_0	Digital IO power supply 0.			
9	PB3	LCD_SEG20/ LCD_COM4	PCNT1_S0IN #1	US2_TX #1	
10	PB4	LCD_SEG21/ LCD_COM5	PCNT1_S1IN #1	US2_RX #1	
11	PB5	LCD_SEG22/ LCD_COM6		US2_CLK #1	
12	PB6	LCD_SEG23/ LCD_COM7		US2_CS #1	
13	PC4	ACMP0_CH4 DAC0_P0 / OPAMP_P0	TIM0_CDTI2 #4 LETIM0_OUT0 #3 PCNT1_S0IN #0	US2_CLK #0 I2C1_SDA #0	LES_CH4 #0
14	PC5	ACMP0_CH5 DAC0_N0 / OPAMP_N0	LETIM0_OUT1 #3 PCNT1_S1IN #0	US2_CS #0 I2C1_SCL #0	LES_CH5 #0
15	PB7	LFXTAL_P	TIM1_CC0 #3	US0_TX #4 US1_CLK #0	
16	PB8	LFXTAL_N	TIM1_CC1 #3	US0_RX #4 US1_CS #0	
17	PA12	LCD_BCAP_P	TIM2_CC0 #1		
18	PA13	LCD_BCAP_N	TIM2_CC1 #1		
19	PA14	LCD_BEXT	TIM2_CC2 #1		
20	RESETn	Reset input, active low. To apply an external reset source to this pin, it is required to only drive this pin low during reset, and let the internal pull-up ensure that reset is released.			
21	PB11	DAC0_OUT0 / OPAMP_OUT0	TIM1_CC2 #3 LETIM0_OUT0 #1	I2C1_SDA #1	
22	PB12	DAC0_OUT1 / OPAMP_OUT1	LETIM0_OUT1 #1	I2C1_SCL #1	
23	AVDD_1	Analog power supply 1.			
24	PB13	HFXTAL_P		US0_CLK #4/5 LEU0_TX #1	
25	PB14	HFXTAL_N		US0_CS #4/5 LEU0_RX #1	
26	IOVDD_3	Digital IO power supply 3.			
27	AVDD_0	Analog power supply 0.			
28	PD0	ADC0_CH0 DAC0_OUT0ALT #4/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT OPAMP_OUT2 #1	PCNT2_S0IN #0	US1_TX #1	
29	PD1	ADC0_CH1 DAC0_OUT1ALT #4/	TIM0_CC0 #3 PCNT2_S1IN #0	US1_RX #1	DBG_SWO #2

QFN64 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers		Communication	Other
60	PE12	LCD SEG8	TIM1_CC2 #1		US0_RX #3 US0_CLK #0 I2C0_SDA #6	CMU_CLK1 #2 LES_ALTEX6 #0
61	PE13	LCD SEG9			US0_TX #3 US0_CS #0 I2C0_SCL #6	LES_ALTEX7 #0 ACMP0_O #0 GPIO_EM4WU5
62	PE14	LCD SEG10	TIM3_CC0 #0		LEU0_TX #2	
63	PE15	LCD SEG11	TIM3_CC1 #0		LEU0_RX #2	
64	PA15	LCD SEG12	TIM3_CC2 #0			

4.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout

A wide selection of alternate functionality is available for multiplexing to various pins. This is shown in Table 4.2 (p. 58). The table shows the name of the alternate functionality in the first column, followed by columns showing the possible LOCATION bitfield settings.

Note

Some functionality, such as analog interfaces, do not have alternate settings or a LOCATION bitfield. In these cases, the pinout is shown in the column corresponding to LOCATION 0.

Table 4.2. Alternate functionality overview

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
ACMP0_CH4	PC4							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 4.
ACMP0_CH5	PC5							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 5.
ACMP0_CH6	PC6							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 6.
ACMP0_CH7	PC7							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 7.
ACMP0_O	PE13		PD6					Analog comparator ACMP0, digital output.
ACMP1_O	PF2		PD7					Analog comparator ACMP1, digital output.
ADC0_CH0	PD0							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 0.
ADC0_CH1	PD1							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 1.
ADC0_CH2	PD2							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 2.
ADC0_CH3	PD3							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 3.
ADC0_CH4	PD4							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 4.
ADC0_CH5	PD5							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 5.
ADC0_CH6	PD6							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 6.
ADC0_CH7	PD7							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 7.
BOOT_RX	PE11							Bootloader RX
BOOT_TX	PE10							Bootloader TX
BU_VIN	PD8							Battery input for Backup Power Domain
CMU_CLK0	PA2		PD7					Clock Management Unit, clock output number 0.
CMU_CLK1	PA1	PD8	PE12					Clock Management Unit, clock output number 1.
DAC0_N0 /	PC5							Operational Amplifier 0 external negative input.

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
LCD SEG22/ LCD COM6	PB5							LCD segment line 22. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5. This pin may also be used as LCD COM line 6
LCD SEG23/ LCD COM7	PB6							LCD segment line 23. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5. This pin may also be used as LCD COM line 7
LES_ALTEX0	PD6							LESENSE alternate exite output 0.
LES_ALTEX1	PD7							LESENSE alternate exite output 1.
LES_ALTEX2	PA3							LESENSE alternate exite output 2.
LES_ALTEX3	PA4							LESENSE alternate exite output 3.
LES_ALTEX4	PA5							LESENSE alternate exite output 4.
LES_ALTEX5	PE11							LESENSE alternate exite output 5.
LES_ALTEX6	PE12							LESENSE alternate exite output 6.
LES_ALTEX7	PE13							LESENSE alternate exite output 7.
LES_CH4	PC4							LESENSE channel 4.
LES_CH5	PC5							LESENSE channel 5.
LES_CH6	PC6							LESENSE channel 6.
LES_CH7	PC7							LESENSE channel 7.
LETIM0_OUT0	PD6	PB11	PF0	PC4				Low Energy Timer LETIM0, output channel 0.
LETIM0_OUT1	PD7	PB12	PF1	PC5				Low Energy Timer LETIM0, output channel 1.
LEU0_RX	PD5	PB14	PE15	PF1	PA0			LEUART0 Receive input.
LEU0_TX	PD4	PB13	PE14	PF0	PF2			LEUART0 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
LEU1_RX	PC7	PA6						LEUART1 Receive input.
LEU1_TX	PC6	PA5						LEUART1 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
LFXTAL_N	PB8							Low Frequency Crystal (typically 32.768 kHz) negative pin. Also used as an optional external clock input pin.
LFXTAL_P	PB7							Low Frequency Crystal (typically 32.768 kHz) positive pin.
PCNT0_S0IN			PD6					Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.
PCNT0_S1IN			PD7					Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 1.
PCNT1_S0IN	PC4	PB3						Pulse Counter PCNT1 input number 0.
PCNT1_S1IN	PC5	PB4						Pulse Counter PCNT1 input number 1.
PCNT2_S0IN	PD0	PE8						Pulse Counter PCNT2 input number 0.
PCNT2_S1IN	PD1	PE9						Pulse Counter PCNT2 input number 1.
PRS_CH0	PA0							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 0.
PRS_CH1	PA1							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 1.
PRS_CH2		PF5						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 2.
PRS_CH3		PE8						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 3.
TIM0_CC0	PA0	PA0	PD1	PA0	PF0			Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM0_CC1	PA1	PA1	PD2		PF1			Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM0_CC2	PA2	PA2	PD3		PF2			Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM0_CDTI0	PA3							Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 0.
TIM0_CDTI1	PA4							Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 1.
TIM0_CDTI2	PA5		PF5	PC4	PF5			Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 2.

4.3 GPIO Pinout Overview

The specific GPIO pins available in *EFM32WG940* is shown in Table 4.3 (p. 63). Each GPIO port is organized as 16-bit ports indicated by letters A through F, and the individual pin on this port is indicated by a number from 15 down to 0.

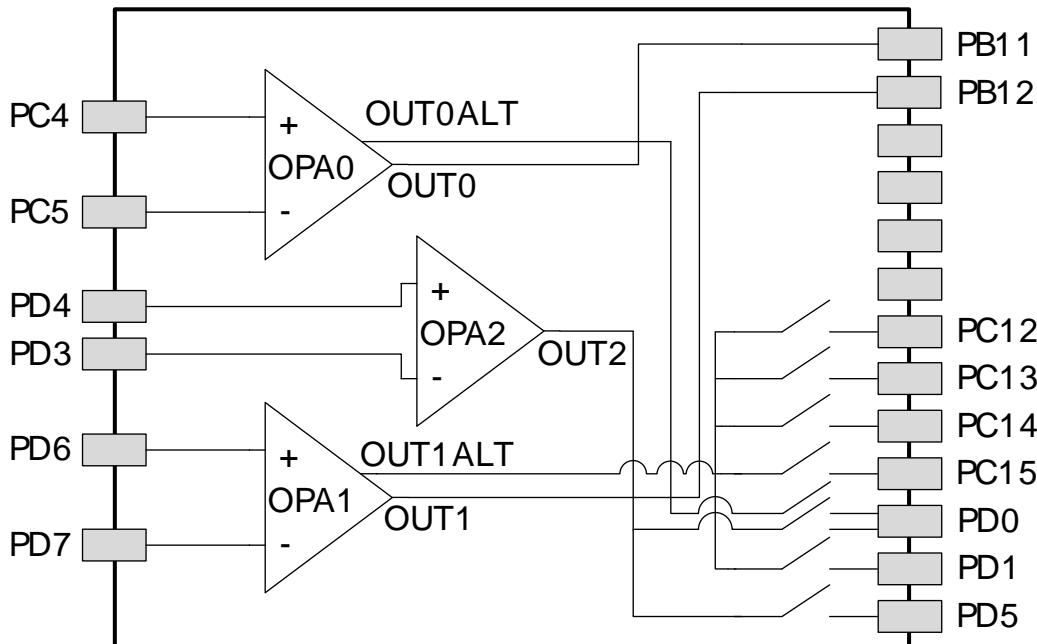
Table 4.3. GPIO Pinout

Port	Pin 15	Pin 14	Pin 13	Pin 12	Pin 11	Pin 10	Pin 9	Pin 8	Pin 7	Pin 6	Pin 5	Pin 4	Pin 3	Pin 2	Pin 1	Pin 0
Port A	PA15	PA14	PA13	PA12	-	-	-	-	-	PA6	PA5	PA4	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
Port B	-	PB14	PB13	PB12	PB11	-	-	PB8	PB7	PB6	PB5	PB4	PB3	-	-	-
Port C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PC7	PC6	PC5	PC4	-	-	-	-
Port D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PD8	PD7	PD6	PD5	PD4	PD3	PD2	PD1	PD0
Port E	PE15	PE14	PE13	PE12	PE11	PE10	PE9	PE8	PE7	PE6	PE5	PE4	-	-	-	-
Port F	-	-	-	PF12	PF11	PF10	-	-	-	-	PF5	-	-	PF2	PF1	PF0

4.4 Opamp Pinout Overview

The specific opamp terminals available in *EFM32WG940* is shown in Figure 4.2 (p. 63) .

Figure 4.2. Opamp Pinout



5 PCB Layout and Soldering

5.1 Recommended PCB Layout

Figure 5.1. QFN64 PCB Land Pattern

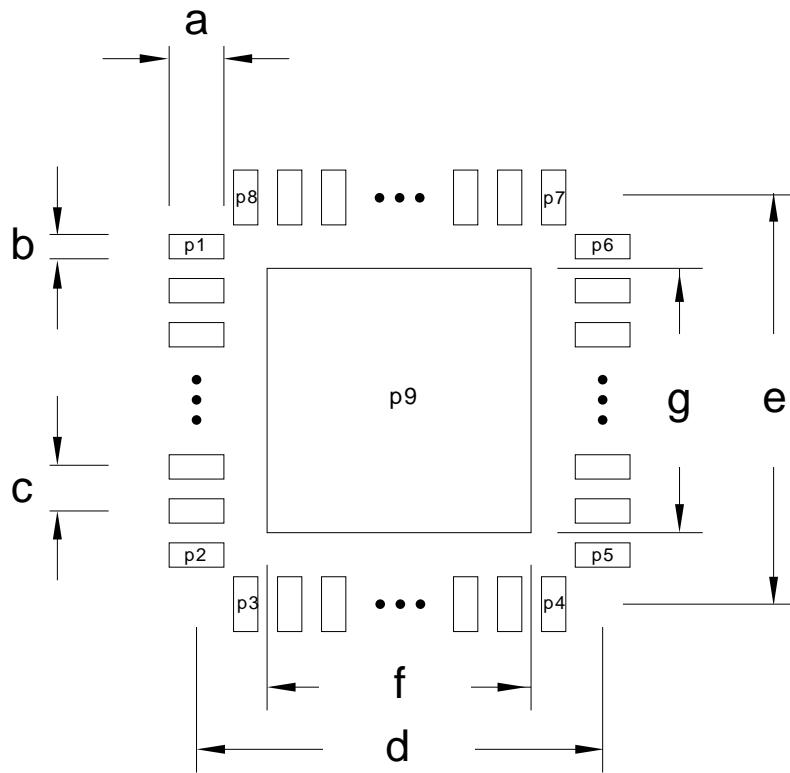
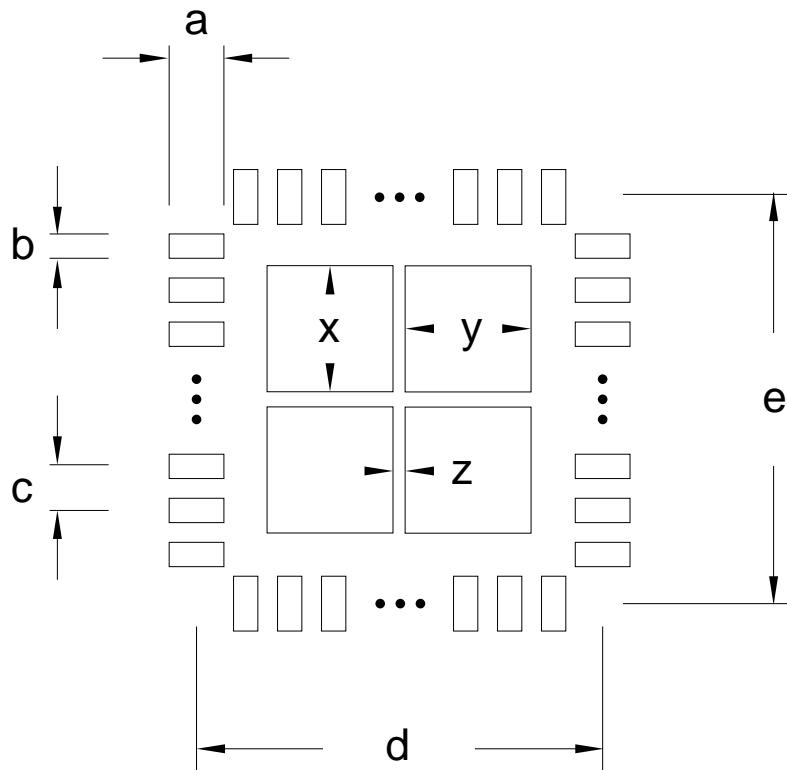


Table 5.1. QFN64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

Symbol	Dim. (mm)	Symbol	Pin number	Symbol	Pin number
a	0.85	P1	1	P8	64
b	0.30	P2	16	P9	65
c	0.50	P3	17	-	-
d	8.90	P4	32	-	-
e	8.90	P5	33	-	-
f	7.20	P6	48	-	-
g	7.20	P7	49	-	-

Figure 5.3. QFN64 PCB Stencil Design**Table 5.3. QFN64 PCB Stencil Design Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)**

Symbol	Dim. (mm)	Symbol	Dim. (mm)
a	0.75	e	8.90
b	0.22	x	2.70
c	0.50	y	2.70
d	8.90	z	0.80

1. The drawings are not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. All drawings are subject to change without notice.
4. The PCB Land Pattern drawing is in compliance with IPC-7351B.
5. Stencil thickness 0.125 mm.
6. For detailed pin-positioning, see Figure 4.3 (p. 64) .

5.2 Soldering Information

The latest IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 recommendations for Pb-Free reflow soldering should be followed.

The packages have a Moisture Sensitivity Level rating of 3, please see the latest IPC/JEDEC J-STD-033 standard for MSL description and level 3 bake conditions. Place as many and as small as possible vias underneath each of the solder patches under the ground pad.

7 Revision History

7.1 Revision 1.40

June 13th, 2014

Removed "Preliminary" markings.

Corrected single power supply voltage minimum value from 1.85V to 1.98V.

Added AUXHFRCO to blockdiagram and electrical characteristics.

Updated current consumption data.

Updated transition between energy modes data.

Updated power management data.

Updated GPIO data.

Updated LFRCO, HFRCO and ULFRCO data.

Updated ADC data.

Updated DAC data.

Updated OPAMP data.

Updated ACMP data.

Updated VCMP data.

7.2 Revision 1.31

November 21st, 2013

Updated figures.

Updated errata-link.

Updated chip marking.

Added link to Environmental and Quality information.

Re-added missing DAC-data.

7.3 Revision 1.30

September 30th, 2013

Added I2C characterization data.

Added SPI characterization data.

Corrected the DAC and OPAMP2 pin sharing information in the Alternate Functionality Pinout section.

Added the USB bootloader information.

Corrected the ADC resolution from 12, 10 and 6 bit to 12, 8 and 6 bit.

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