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What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

"[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	Active
Core Processor	CIP-51 8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	25MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I ² C, SMBus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4.25K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 23x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	32-QFN (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm8sb20f64g-b-qfn32

3.5 Counters/Timers and PWM

Real Time Clock (RTC0)

The RTC is an ultra low power, 36 hour 32-bit independent time-keeping Real Time Clock with alarm. The RTC has a dedicated 32 kHz oscillator. No external resistor or loading capacitors are required, and a missing clock detector features alerts the system if the external crystal fails. The on-chip loading capacitors are programmable to 16 discrete levels allowing compatibility with a wide range of crystals.

The RTC module includes the following features:

- Up to 36 hours (32-bit) of independent time keeping.
- Support for external 32 kHz crystal or internal self-oscillate mode.
- Internal crystal loading capacitors with 16 levels.
- Operation in the lowest power mode and across the full supported voltage range.
- Alarm and oscillator failure events to wake from the lowest power mode or reset the device.

Programmable Counter Array (PCA0)

The programmable counter array (PCA) provides multiple channels of enhanced timer and PWM functionality while requiring less CPU intervention than standard counter/timers. The PCA consists of a dedicated 16-bit counter/timer and one 16-bit capture/compare module for each channel. The counter/timer is driven by a programmable timebase that has flexible external and internal clocking options. Each capture/compare module may be configured to operate independently in one of five modes: Edge-Triggered Capture, Software Timer, High-Speed Output, Frequency Output, or Pulse-Width Modulated (PWM) Output. Each capture/compare module has its own associated I/O line (CEXn) which is routed through the crossbar to port I/O when enabled.

- 16-bit time base.
- Programmable clock divisor and clock source selection.
- Up to six independently-configurable channels
- 8, 9, 10, 11 and 16-bit PWM modes (edge-aligned operation).
- Frequency output mode.
- Capture on rising, falling or any edge.
- Compare function for arbitrary waveform generation.
- Software timer (internal compare) mode.
- Integrated watchdog timer.

Timers (Timer 0, Timer 1, Timer 2, and Timer 3)

Several counter/timers are included in the device: two are 16-bit counter/timers compatible with those found in the standard 8051, and the rest are 16-bit auto-reload timers for timing peripherals or for general purpose use. These timers can be used to measure time intervals, count external events and generate periodic interrupt requests. Timer 0 and Timer 1 are nearly identical and have four primary modes of operation. The other timers offer both 16-bit and split 8-bit timer functionality with auto-reload and capture capabilities.

Timer 0 and Timer 1 include the following features:

- Standard 8051 timers, supporting backwards-compatibility with firmware and hardware.
- Clock sources include SYSCLK, SYSCLK divided by 12, 4, or 48, the External Clock divided by 8, or an external pin.
- 8-bit auto-reload counter/timer mode
- 13-bit counter/timer mode
- 16-bit counter/timer mode
- Dual 8-bit counter/timer mode (Timer 0)

Timer 2 and Timer 3 are 16-bit timers including the following features:

- Clock sources include SYSCLK, SYSCLK divided by 12, or the External Clock divided by 8.
- 16-bit auto-reload timer mode
- Dual 8-bit auto-reload timer mode
- Comparator 0 or RTC0 capture (Timer 2)
- Comparator 1 or EXTCLK/8 capture (Timer 3)

4. Electrical Specifications

4.1 Electrical Characteristics

All electrical parameters in all tables are specified under the conditions listed in [Table 4.1 Recommended Operating Conditions on page 12](#), unless stated otherwise.

4.1.1 Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 4.1. Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Supply Voltage on VDD	V _{DD}		1.8	2.4	3.6	V
Minimum RAM Data Retention Voltage on VDD ¹	V _{RAM}	Not in Sleep Mode	—	1.4	—	V
		Sleep Mode	—	0.3	0.5	V
System Clock Frequency	f _{SYSCLK}		0	—	25	MHz
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _A		−40	—	85	°C
Note: 1. All voltages with respect to GND.						

4.1.2 Power Consumption

Table 4.2. Power Consumption

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Digital Supply Current						
Normal Mode supply current - Full speed with code executing from flash ^{3, 4, 5}	I _{DD}	V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, f _{SYSCLOCK} = 24.5 MHz	—	4.1	5.0	mA
		V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, f _{SYSCLOCK} = 20 MHz	—	3.5	—	mA
		V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, f _{SYSCLOCK} = 32.768 kHz	—	90	—	μA
Normal Mode supply current frequency sensitivity ^{1, 3, 5}	I _{DDFREQ}	V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, T = 25 °C, f _{SYSCLOCK} < 14 MHz	—	226	—	μA/MHz
		V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, T = 25 °C, f _{SYSCLOCK} > 14 MHz	—	120	—	μA/MHz
Idle Mode supply current - Core halted with peripherals running ^{4, 6}	I _{DD}	V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, f _{SYSCLOCK} = 24.5 MHz	—	2.5	3.0	mA
		V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, f _{SYSCLOCK} = 20 MHz	—	1.8	—	mA
		V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, f _{SYSCLOCK} = 32.768 kHz	—	84	—	μA
Idle Mode Supply Current Frequency Sensitivity ^{1, 6}	I _{DDFREQ}	V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V, T = 25 °C	—	95	—	μA/MHz
Suspend Mode Supply Current	I _{DD}	V _{DD} = 1.8–3.6 V	—	77	—	μA
Sleep Mode Supply Current with RTC running from 32.768 kHz crystal	I _{DD}	1.8 V, T = 25 °C	—	0.60	—	μA
		3.6 V, T = 25 °C	—	0.85	—	μA
		1.8 V, T = 85 °C	—	1.30	—	μA
		3.6 V, T = 85 °C	—	1.90	—	μA
Sleep Mode Supply Current (RTC off)	I _{DD}	1.8 V, T = 25 °C	—	0.05	—	μA
		3.6 V, T = 25 °C	—	0.12	—	μA
		1.8 V, T = 85 °C	—	0.75	—	μA
		3.6 V, T = 85 °C	—	1.20	—	μA
V _{DD} Monitor Supply Current	I _{VMON}		—	7	—	μA
Oscillator Supply Current	I _{HFOSC0}	25 °C	—	300	—	μA
ADC0 Always-on Power Supply Current ⁷	I _{ADC}	300 ksps V _{DD} = 3.0 V	—	800	—	μA
		Tracking V _{DD} = 3.0 V	—	680	—	μA

4.1.5 Power Management Timing

Table 4.5. Power Management Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Idle Mode Wake-up Time	t_{IDLEWK}		2	—	3	SYSCCLKs
Suspend Mode Wake-up Time	$t_{SUS-PENDWK}$	CLKDIV = 0x00 Precision Osc.	—	400	—	ns
		CLKDIV = 0x00 Low Power Osc.	—	1.3	—	μ s
Sleep Mode Wake-up Time	$t_{SLEEPWK}$		—	2	—	μ s

4.1.6 Internal Oscillators

Table 4.6. Internal Oscillators

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
High Frequency Oscillator 0 (24.5 MHz)						
Oscillator Frequency	f_{HFOSC0}	Full Temperature and Supply Range	24	24.5	25	MHz
Low Power Oscillator (20 MHz)						
Oscillator Frequency	f_{LPOSC}	Full Temperature and Supply Range	18	20	22	MHz
RTC in Self-Oscillate Mode						
Oscillator Frequency	f_{LFOSC}	Bias Off	—	12 $\pm$ 5	—	kHz
		Bias On	—	25 $\pm$ 10	—	kHz

4.1.7 Crystal Oscillator

Table 4.7. Crystal Oscillator

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Crystal Frequency	f_{XTAL}		0.02	-	25	MHz

4.1.8 External Clock Input

Table 4.8. External Clock Input

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
External Input CMOS Clock Frequency (at EXTCLK pin)	f_{CMOS}		0	—	25	MHz
External Input CMOS Clock High Time	t_{CMOSH}		18	—	—	ns
External Input CMOS Clock Low Time	t_{CMOSL}		18	—	—	ns

4.1.9 ADC

Table 4.9. ADC

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Resolution	N _{bits}		10			Bits
Throughput Rate	f _S		—	—	300	ksps
Tracking Time	t _{TRK}		1.5	—	—	μs
Power-On Time	t _{PWR}		1.5	—	—	μs
SAR Clock Frequency	f _{SAR}	High Speed Mode,	—	—	8.33	MHz
Conversion Time	T _{CNV}		13	—	—	Clocks
Sample/Hold Capacitor	C _{SAR}	Gain = 1	—	30	—	pF
		Gain = 0.5	—	28	—	pF
Input Pin Capacitance	C _{IN}		—	20	—	pF
Input Mux Impedance	R _{MUX}		—	5	—	kΩ
Voltage Reference Range	V _{REF}		1	—	V _{DD}	V
Input Voltage Range ¹	V _{IN}	Gain = 1	0	—	V _{REF}	V
		Gain = 0.5	0	—	2 x V _{REF}	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR _{ADC}	Internal High Speed VREF	—	67	—	dB
		External VREF	—	74	—	dB
DC Performance						
Integral Nonlinearity	INL		—	±0.5	±1	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity (Guaranteed Monotonic)	DNL		—	±0.5	±1	LSB
Offset Error	E _{OFF}	VREF = 1.65 V	–2	0	2	LSB
Offset Temperature Coefficient	TC _{OFF}		—	0.004	—	LSB/°C
Slope Error	E _M		—	±0.06	±0.24	%
Dynamic Performance 10 kHz Sine Wave Input 1dB below full scale, Max throughput						
Signal-to-Noise	SNR		54	58	—	dB
Signal-to-Noise Plus Distortion	SNDR		54	58	—	dB
Total Harmonic Distortion (Up to 5th Harmonic)	THD		—	-73	—	dB
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR		—	75	—	dB
Note:						
1. Absolute input pin voltage is limited by the V _{DD} supply.						

4.1.12 Comparators

Table 4.12. Comparators

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Response Time, CPMD = 00 (Highest Speed)	t_{RESP0}	+100 mV Differential	—	130	—	ns
		–100 mV Differential	—	200	—	ns
Response Time, CPMD = 11 (Low- est Power)	t_{RESP3}	+100 mV Differential	—	1.75	—	μs
		–100 mV Differential	—	6.2	—	μs
Positive Hysteresis Mode 0 (CPMD = 00)	HYS_{CP+}	CPHYP = 00	—	0.4	—	mV
		CPHYP = 01	—	8	—	mV
		CPHYP = 10	—	16	—	mV
		CPHYP = 11	—	32	—	mV
Negative Hysteresis Mode 0 (CPMD = 00)	HYS_{CP-}	CPHYN = 00	—	–0.4	—	mV
		CPHYN = 01	—	–8	—	mV
		CPHYN = 10	—	–16	—	mV
		CPHYN = 11	—	–32	—	mV
Positive Hysteresis Mode 1 (CPMD = 01)	HYS_{CP+}	CPHYP = 00	—	0.5	—	mV
		CPHYP = 01	—	6	—	mV
		CPHYP = 10	—	12	—	mV
		CPHYP = 11	—	24	—	mV
Negative Hysteresis Mode 1 (CPMD = 01)	HYS_{CP-}	CPHYN = 00	—	–0.5	—	mV
		CPHYN = 01	—	–6	—	mV
		CPHYN = 10	—	–12	—	mV
		CPHYN = 11	—	–24	—	mV
Positive Hysteresis Mode 2 (CPMD = 10)	HYS_{CP+}	CPHYP = 00	—	0.7	—	mV
		CPHYP = 01	—	4.5	—	mV
		CPHYP = 10	—	9	—	mV
		CPHYP = 11	—	18	—	mV
Negative Hysteresis Mode 2 (CPMD = 10)	HYS_{CP-}	CPHYN = 00	—	–0.6	—	mV
		CPHYN = 01	—	–4.5	—	mV
		CPHYN = 10	—	–9	—	mV
		CPHYN = 11	—	–18	—	mV
Positive Hysteresis Mode 3 (CPMD = 11)	HYS_{CP+}	CPHYP = 00	—	1.5	—	mV
		CPHYP = 01	—	4	—	mV
		CPHYP = 10	—	8	—	mV
		CPHYP = 11	—	16	—	mV

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Negative Hysteresis Mode 3 (CPMD = 11)	HYS _{CP-}	CPHYN = 00	—	-1.5	—	mV
		CPHYN = 01	—	-4	—	mV
		CPHYN = 10	—	-8	—	mV
		CPHYN = 11	—	-16	—	mV
Input Range (CP+ or CP-)	V _{IN}		-0.25	—	V _{DD} +0.25	V
Input Pin Capacitance	C _{CP}		—	12	—	pF
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR _{CP}		—	70	—	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR _{CP}		—	72	—	dB
Input Offset Voltage	V _{OFF}	T _A = 25 °C	-10	0	10	mV
Input Offset Tempco	TC _{OFF}		—	3.5	—	μV/°C

4.1.13 Programmable Current Reference (IREF0)

Table 4.13. Programmable Current Reference (IREF0)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Static Performance						
Resolution	N _{bits}		6			bits
Output Compliance Range	V _{IOUT}	Low Power Mode, Source	0	—	V _{DD} – 0.4	V
		High Current Mode, Source	0	—	V _{DD} – 0.8	V
		Low Power Mode, Sink	0.3	—	V _{DD}	V
		High Current Mode, Sink	0.8	—	V _{DD}	V
Integral Nonlinearity	INL		—	<±0.2	±1.0	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL		—	<±0.2	±1.0	LSB
Offset Error	E _{OFF}		—	<±0.1	±0.5	LSB
Full Scale Error	E _{FS}	Low Power Mode, Source	—	—	±5	%
		High Current Mode, Source	—	—	±6	%
		Low Power Mode, Sink	—	—	±8	%
		High Current Mode, Sink	—	—	±8	%
Absolute Current Error	E _{ABS}	Low Power Mode Sourcing 20 μA	—	<±1	±3	%
Dynamic Performance						
Output Settling Time to 1/2 LSB	t _{SETTLE}		—	300	—	ns
Startup Time	t _{PWR}		—	1	—	μs
Note:						
1. The PCA block may be used to improve IREF0 resolution by PWMing the two LSBs.						

4.4 Typical Performance Curves

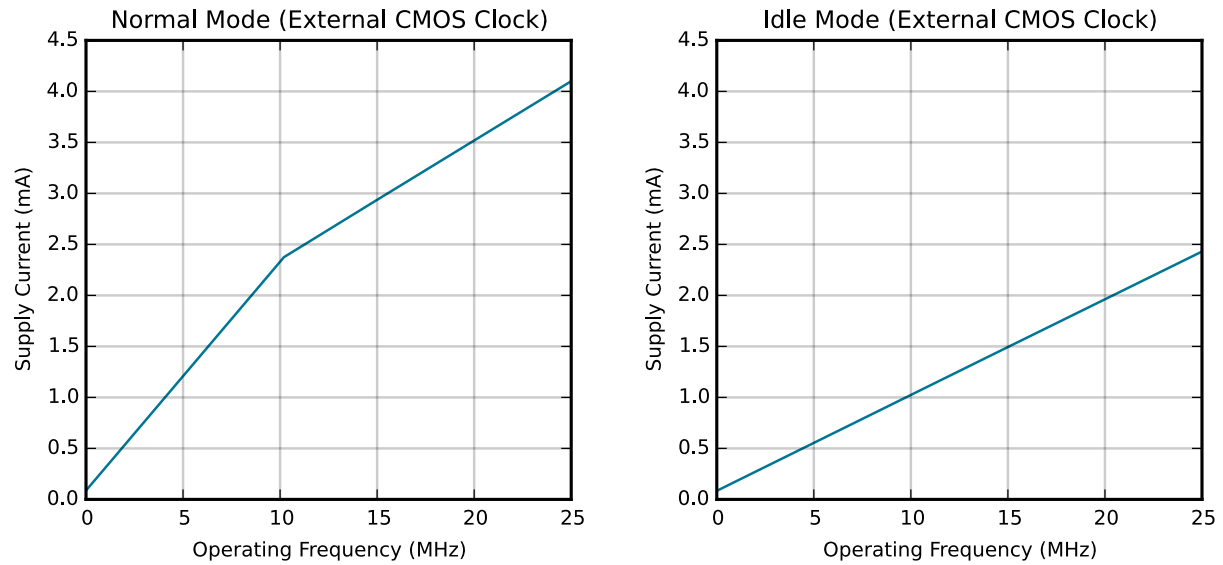


Figure 4.1. Typical Operating Supply Current (full supply voltage range)

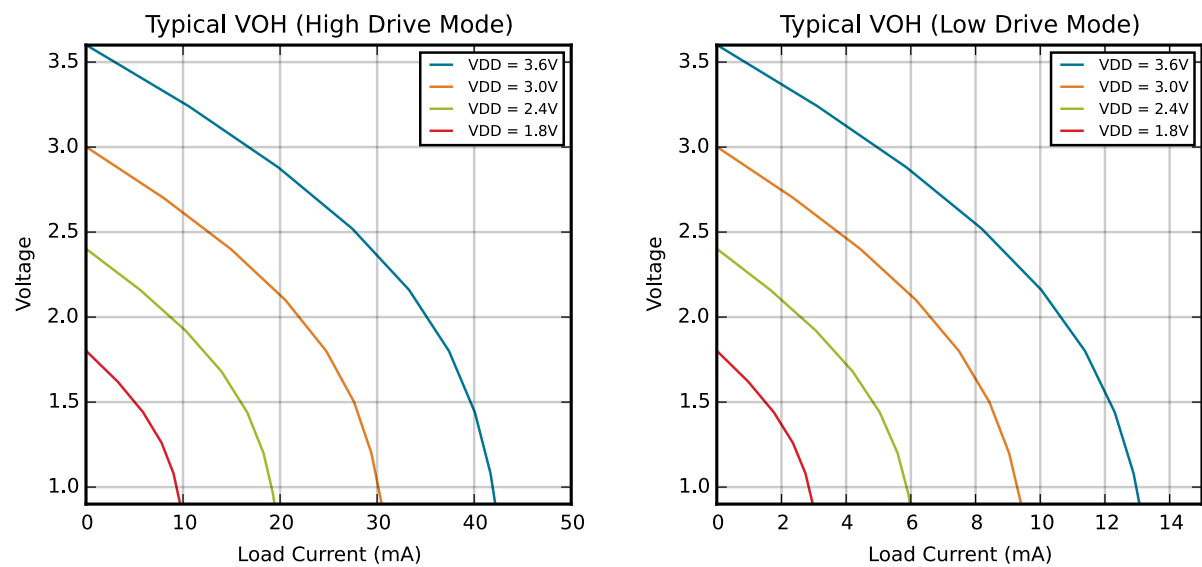


Figure 4.2. Typical V_{OH} Curves

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description	Crossbar Capability	Additional Digital Functions	Analog Functions
19	P1.5	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.5 EMIF_AD5	ADC0.13 CMP0N.6 CMP1N.6
20	P1.4	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.4 EMIF_AD4	ADC0.12 CMP0P.6 CMP1P.6
21	P1.3	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.3 SPI1_NSS EMIF_AD3	ADC0.11 CMP0N.5 CMP1N.5
22	P1.2	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.2 SPI1_MOSI EMIF_AD2	ADC0.10 CMP0P.5 CMP1P.5
23	P1.1	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.1 SPI1_MISO EMIF_AD1	ADC0.9 CMP0N.4 CMP1N.4
24	P1.0	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.0 SPI1_SCK EMIF_AD0	ADC0.8 CMP0P.4 CMP1P.4
25	P0.7	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.7 INT0.7 INT1.7	ADC0.7 IREF0 CMP0N.3 CMP1N.3
26	P0.6	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.6 CNVSTR INT0.6 INT1.6	ADC0.6 CMP0P.3 CMP1P.3
27	P0.5	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.5 INT0.5 INT1.5	ADC0.5 CMP0N.2 CMP1N.2
28	P0.4	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.4 INT0.4 INT1.4	ADC0.4 CMP0P.2 CMP1P.2
29	P0.3	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.3 EXTCLK INT0.3 INT1.3	ADC0.3 XTAL2 CMP0N.1 CMP1N.1

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description	Crossbar Capability	Additional Digital Functions	Analog Functions
30	P0.2	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.2 INT0.2 INT1.2	ADC0.2 CMP0P.1 CMP1P.1 XTAL1
31	P0.1	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.1 INT0.1 INT1.1	ADC0.1 AGND CMP0N.0 CMP1N.0
32	P0.0	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.0 INT0.0 INT1.0	ADC0.0 CMP0P.0 CMP1P.0 VREF
Center	GND	Ground			

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description	Crossbar Capability	Additional Digital Functions	Analog Functions
21	P1.3	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.3 SPI1_NSS EMIF_AD3	ADC0.11 CMP0N.5 CMP1N.5
22	P1.2	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.2 SPI1_MOSI EMIF_AD2	ADC0.10 CMP0P.5 CMP1P.5
23	P1.1	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.1 SPI1_MISO EMIF_AD1	ADC0.9 CMP0N.4 CMP1N.4
24	P1.0	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P1MAT.0 SPI1_SCK EMIF_AD0	ADC0.8 CMP0P.4 CMP1P.4
25	P0.7	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.7 INT0.7 INT1.7	ADC0.7 IREF0 CMP0N.3 CMP1N.3
26	P0.6	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.6 CNVSTR INT0.6 INT1.6	ADC0.6 CMP0P.3 CMP1P.3
27	P0.5	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.5 INT0.5 INT1.5	ADC0.5 CMP0N.2 CMP1N.2
28	P0.4	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.4 INT0.4 INT1.4	ADC0.4 CMP0P.2 CMP1P.2
29	P0.3	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.3 EXTCLK INT0.3 INT1.3	ADC0.3 XTAL2 CMP0N.1 CMP1N.1
30	P0.2	Multifunction I/O	Yes	P0MAT.2 INT0.2 INT1.2	ADC0.2 CMP0P.1 CMP1P.1 XTAL1

7. QFN32 Package Specifications

7.1 QFN32 Package Dimensions

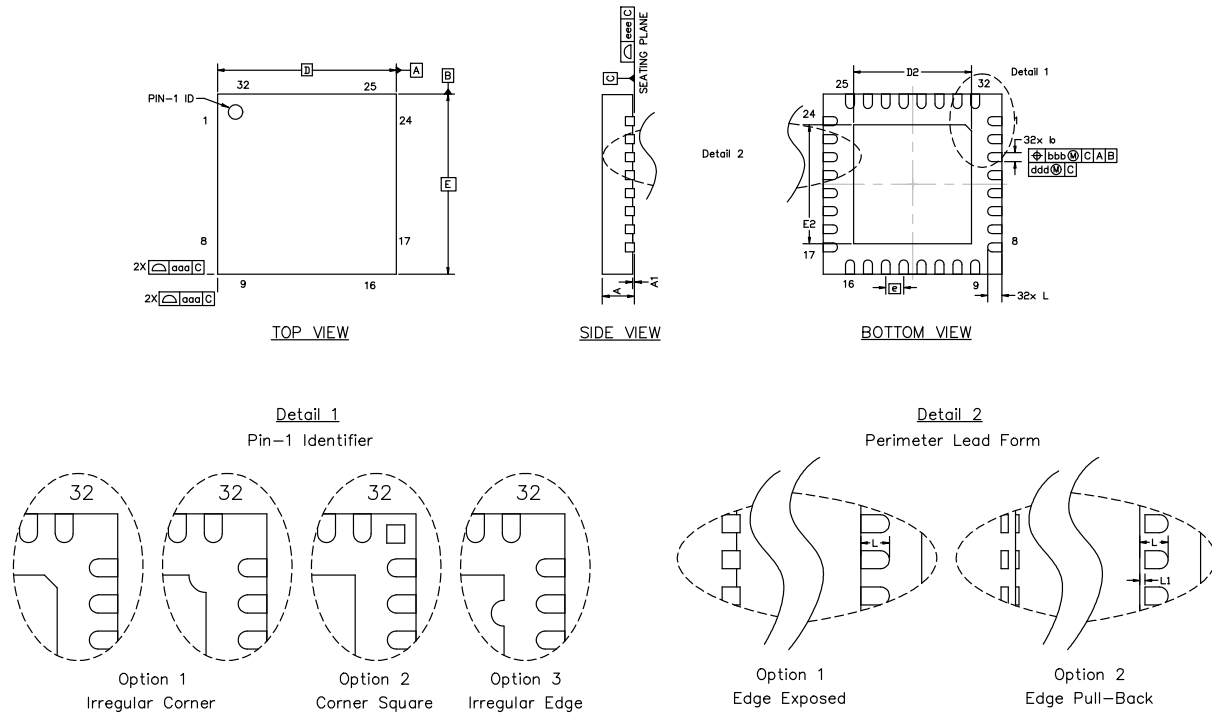


Figure 7.1. QFN32 Package Drawing

Table 7.1. QFN32 Package Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.80	0.90	1.00
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
b	0.18	0.25	0.30
D	5.00 BSC		
D2	3.20	3.30	3.40
e	0.50 BSC		
E	5.00 BSC		
E2	3.20	3.30	3.40
L	0.30	0.40	0.50
L1	0.00	—	0.15
aaa	—	—	0.15

7.2 QFN32 PCB Land Pattern

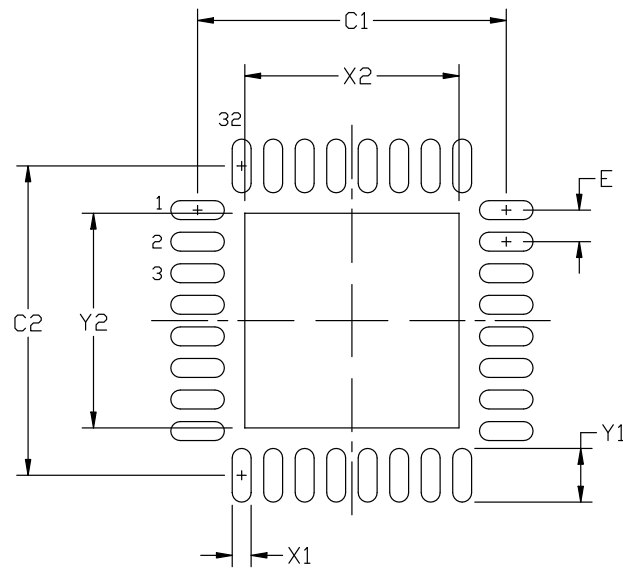


Figure 7.2. QFN32 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 7.2. QFN32 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Max
C1	4.80	4.90
C2	4.80	4.90
E	0.50 BSC	
X1	0.20	0.30
X2	3.20	3.40
Y1	0.75	0.85
Y2	3.20	3.40

Note:

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. This Land Pattern Design is based on the IPC-7351 guidelines.
3. All metal pads are to be non-solder mask defined (NSMD). Clearance between the solder mask and the metal pad is to be 60 μ m minimum, all the way around the pad.
4. A stainless steel, laser-cut and electro-polished stencil with trapezoidal walls should be used to assure good solder paste release.
5. The stencil thickness should be 0.125 mm (5 mils).
6. The ratio of stencil aperture to land pad size should be 1:1 for all perimeter pads.
7. A 3 x 3 array of 1.0 mm x 1.0 mm openings on a 1.2 mm pitch should be used for the center pad.
8. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
9. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020C specification for Small Body Components.

7.3 QFN32 Package Marking



Figure 7.3. QFN32 Package Marking

The package marking consists of:

- P P P P P P P P – The part number designation.
- T T T T T T – A trace or manufacturing code.
- Y Y – The last 2 digits of the assembly year.
- W W – The 2-digit workweek when the device was assembled.
- # – The device revision (A, B, etc.).

8.2 QFN24 PCB Land Pattern

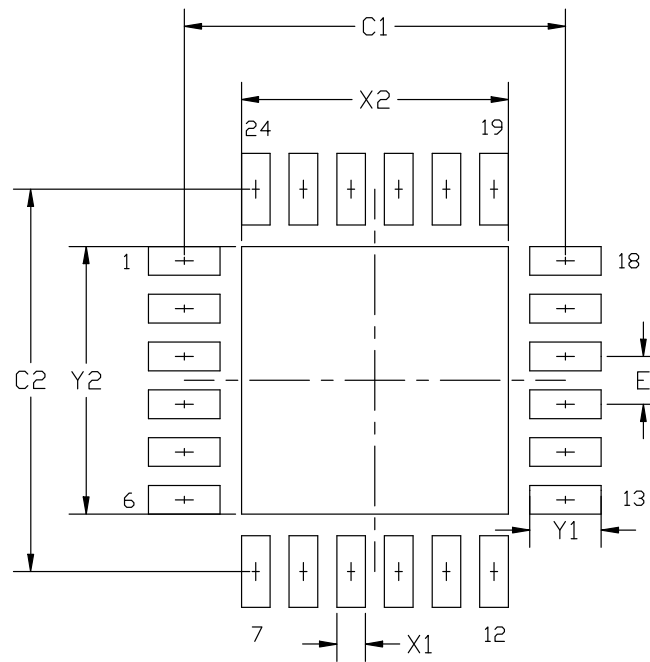


Figure 8.2. QFN24 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 8.2. QFN24 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Max
C1	3.90	4.00
C2	3.90	4.00
E	0.50 BSC	
X1	0.20	0.30
X2	2.70	2.80
Y1	0.65	0.75
Y2	2.70	2.80

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
bbb	0.20		
ccc	0.10		
ddd	0.20		
theta	0°	3.5°	7°

Note:

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. Dimensioning and Tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1994.
3. This drawing conforms to JEDEC outline MS-026, variation BBA.
4. Recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020C specification for Small Body Components.

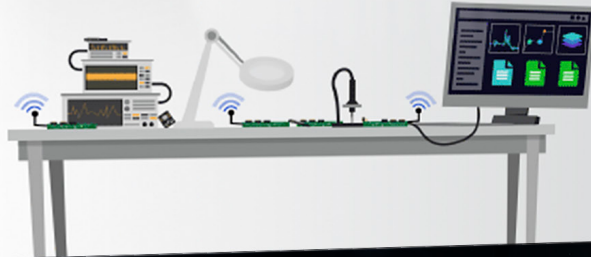
Table of Contents

1. Feature List	1
2. Ordering Information	2
3. System Overview	4
3.1 Introduction	4
3.2 Power	5
3.3 I/O	5
3.4 Clocking	5
3.5 Counters/Timers and PWM	6
3.6 Communications and Other Digital Peripherals	7
3.7 Analog	8
3.8 Reset Sources	10
3.9 Debugging	10
3.10 Bootloader	11
4. Electrical Specifications	12
4.1 Electrical Characteristics	12
4.1.1 Recommended Operating Conditions	12
4.1.2 Power Consumption	13
4.1.3 Reset and Supply Monitor	15
4.1.4 Flash Memory	15
4.1.5 Power Management Timing	16
4.1.6 Internal Oscillators	16
4.1.7 Crystal Oscillator	16
4.1.8 External Clock Input	17
4.1.9 ADC	18
4.1.10 Voltage References	19
4.1.11 Temperature Sensor	19
4.1.12 Comparators	20
4.1.13 Programmable Current Reference (IREF0)	21
4.1.14 Port I/O	22
4.2 Thermal Conditions	22
4.3 Absolute Maximum Ratings	23
4.4 Typical Performance Curves	24
5. Typical Connection Diagrams	26
5.1 Power	26
5.2 Debug	26
5.3 Other Connections	27
6. Pin Definitions	28
6.1 EFM8SB2x-QFN32 Pin Definitions	28

6.2	EFM8SB2x-QFN24 Pin Definitions	.32
6.3	EFM8SB2x-QFP32 Pin Definitions	.35
7.	QFN32 Package Specifications.	39
7.1	QFN32 Package Dimensions.	.39
7.2	QFN32 PCB Land Pattern.	.41
7.3	QFN32 Package Marking	.42
8.	QFN24 Package Specifications.	43
8.1	QFN24 Package Dimensions.	.43
8.2	QFN24 PCB Land Pattern.	.45
8.3	QFN24 Package Marking	.46
9.	QFP32 Package Specifications.	47
9.1	QFP32 Package Dimensions.	.47
9.2	QFP32 PCB Land Pattern.	.49
9.3	QFP32 Package Marking	.50
10.	Revision History.	51
10.1	Revision 1.2	.51
10.2	Revision 1.1	.51
	Table of Contents	52

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