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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	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	512KB (512K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128K 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-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32gg232f512g-e-qfp64r

2.1.19 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

The Analog Comparator is used to compare the voltage of two analog inputs, with a digital output indicating which input voltage is higher. Inputs can either be one of the selectable internal references or from external pins. Response time and thereby also the current consumption can be configured by altering the current supply to the comparator.

2.1.20 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)

The Voltage Supply Comparator is used to monitor the supply voltage from software. An interrupt can be generated when the supply falls below or rises above a programmable threshold. Response time and thereby also the current consumption can be configured by altering the current supply to the comparator.

2.1.21 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)

The ADC is a Successive Approximation Register (SAR) architecture, with a resolution of up to 12 bits at up to one million samples per second. The integrated input mux can select inputs from 8 external pins and 6 internal signals.

2.1.22 Digital to Analog Converter (DAC)

The Digital to Analog Converter (DAC) can convert a digital value to an analog output voltage. The DAC is fully differential rail-to-rail, with 12-bit resolution. It has two single ended output buffers which can be combined into one differential output. The DAC may be used for a number of different applications such as sensor interfaces or sound output.

2.1.23 Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)

The EFM32GG232 features 3 Operational Amplifiers. The Operational Amplifier is a versatile general purpose amplifier with rail-to-rail differential input and rail-to-rail single ended output. The input can be set to pin, DAC or OPAMP, whereas the output can be pin, OPAMP or ADC. The current is programmable and the OPAMP has various internal configurations such as unity gain, programmable gain using internal resistors etc.

2.1.24 Low Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)

The Low Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE[™]), is a highly configurable sensor interface with support for up to 16 individually configurable sensors. By controlling the analog comparators and DAC, LESENSE is capable of supporting a wide range of sensors and measurement schemes, and can for instance measure LC sensors, resistive sensors and capacitive sensors. LESENSE also includes a programmable FSM which enables simple processing of measurement results without CPU intervention. LESENSE is available in energy mode EM2, in addition to EM0 and EM1, making it ideal for sensor monitoring in applications with a strict energy budget.

2.1.25 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 EFM32GG232 to keep track of time and retain data, even if the main power source should drain out.

2.1.26 Advanced Encryption Standard Accelerator (AES)

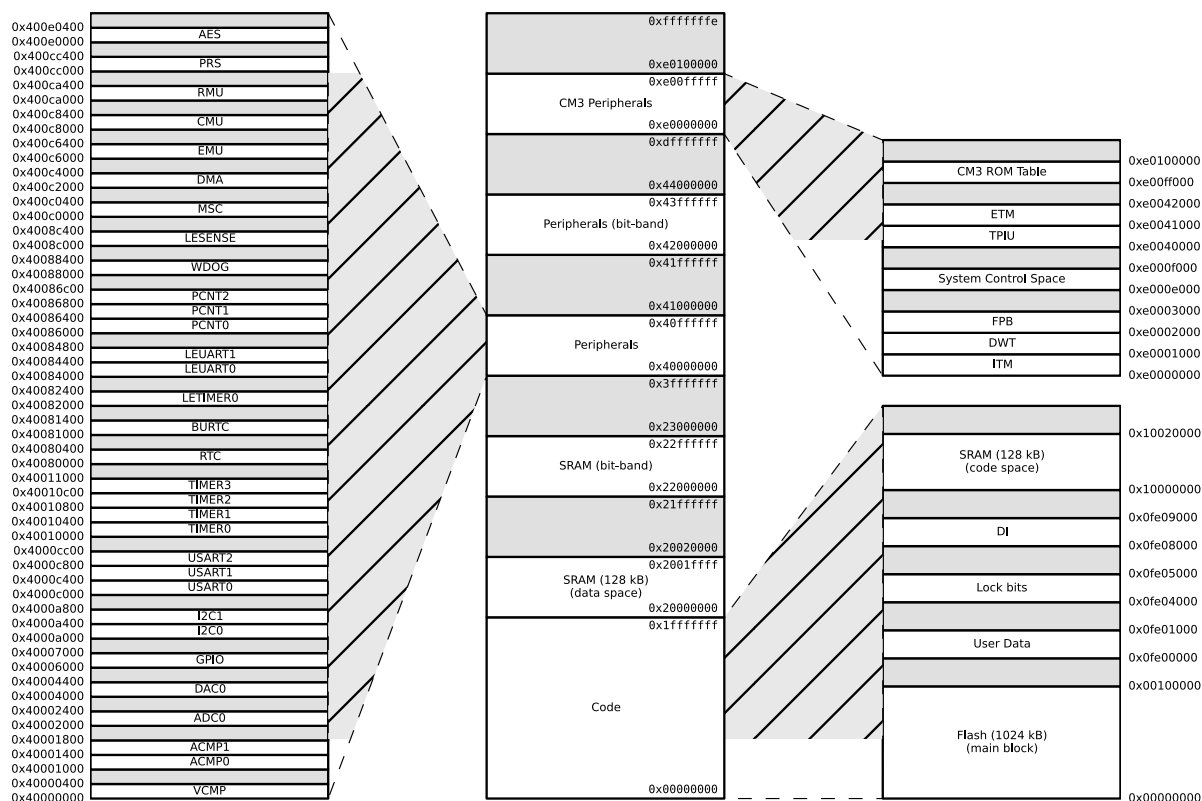
The AES accelerator performs AES encryption and decryption with 128-bit or 256-bit keys. Encrypting or decrypting one 128-bit data block takes 52 HFCORECLK cycles with 128-bit keys and 75 HFCORECLK cycles with 256-bit keys. The AES module is an AHB slave which enables efficient access to the data

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
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		
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	53 pins	Available pins are shown in Table 4.3 (p. 55)

2.3 Memory Map

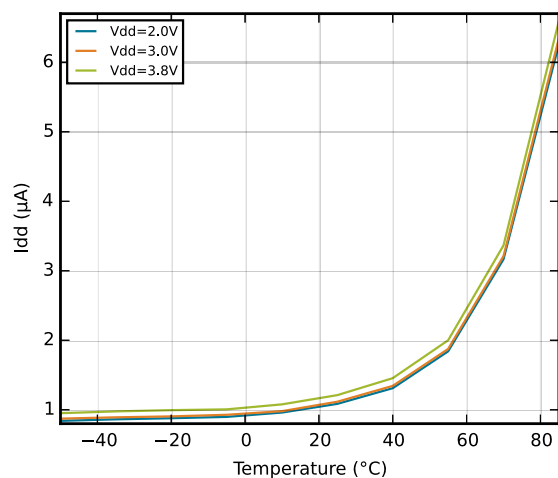
The EFM32GG232 memory map is shown in Figure 2.2 (p. 8), with RAM and Flash sizes for the largest memory configuration.

Figure 2.2. EFM32GG232 Memory Map with largest RAM and Flash sizes



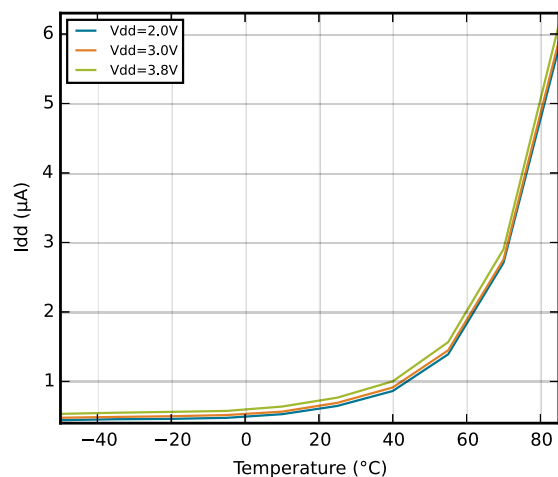
3.4.1 EM2 Current Consumption

Figure 3.1. EM2 current consumption. RTC¹ prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO.



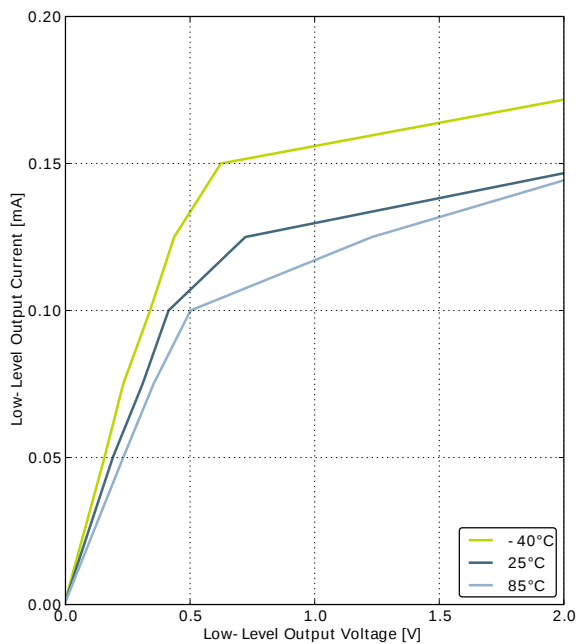
3.4.2 EM3 Current Consumption

Figure 3.2. EM3 current consumption.

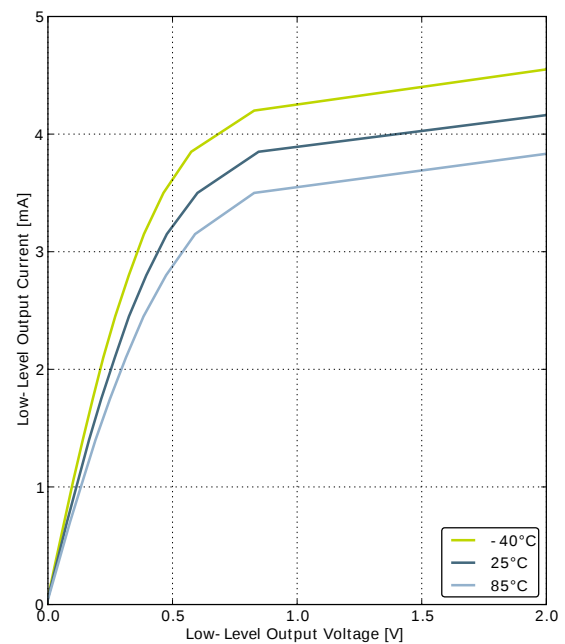


¹Using backup RTC.

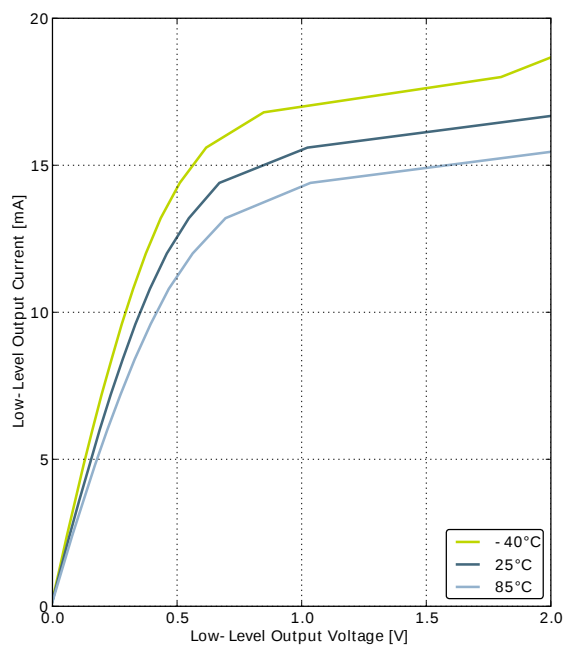
Figure 3.4. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 2V Supply Voltage



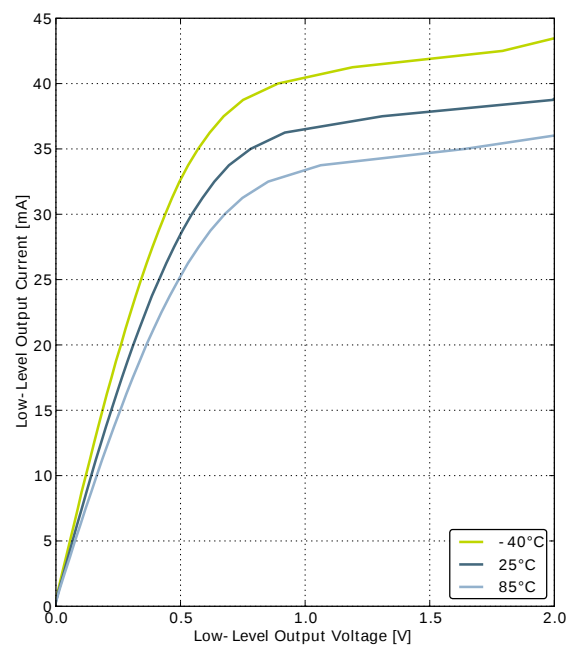
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



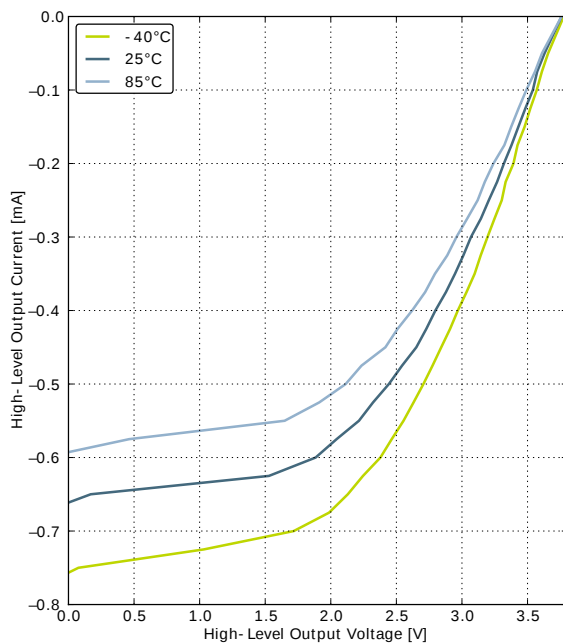
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



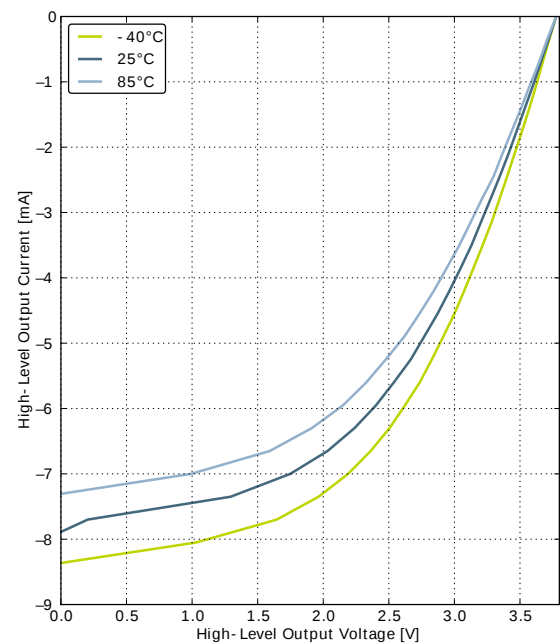
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



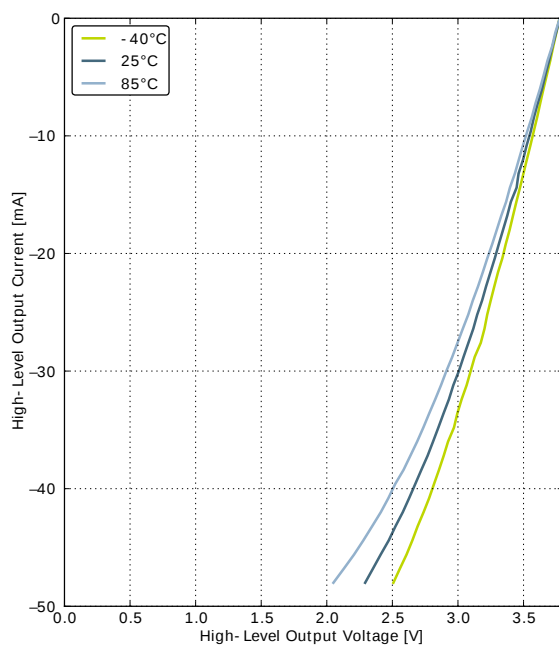
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

Figure 3.9. Typical High-Level Output Current, 3.8V Supply Voltage

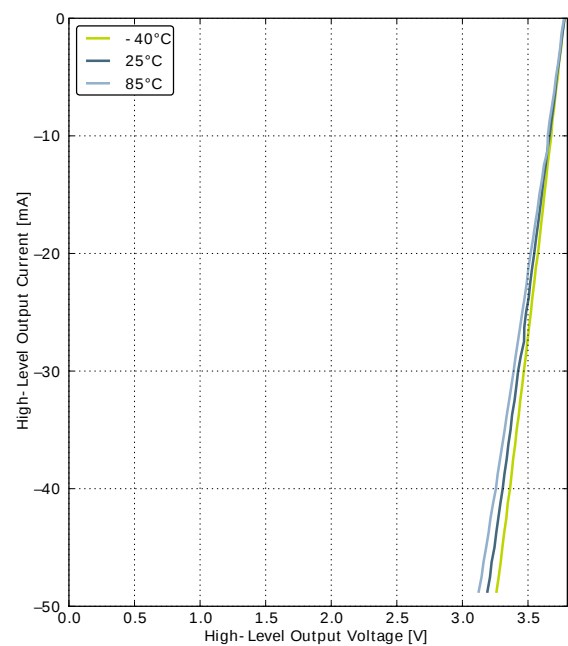
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

3.9 Oscillators

3.9.1 LFXO

Table 3.8. LFXO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LFXO}	Supported nominal crystal frequency			32.768		kHz
ESR_{LFXO}	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)			30	120	kOhm
C_{LFXOL}	Supported crystal external load range		$\times^1$		25	pF
DC_{LFXO}	Duty cycle		48	50	53.5	%
I_{LFXO}	Current consumption for core and buffer after startup.	ESR=30 kOhm, C_L =10 pF, LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		190		nA
t_{LFXO}	Start- up time.	ESR=30 kOhm, C_L =10 pF, 40% - 60% duty cycle has been reached, LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		400		ms

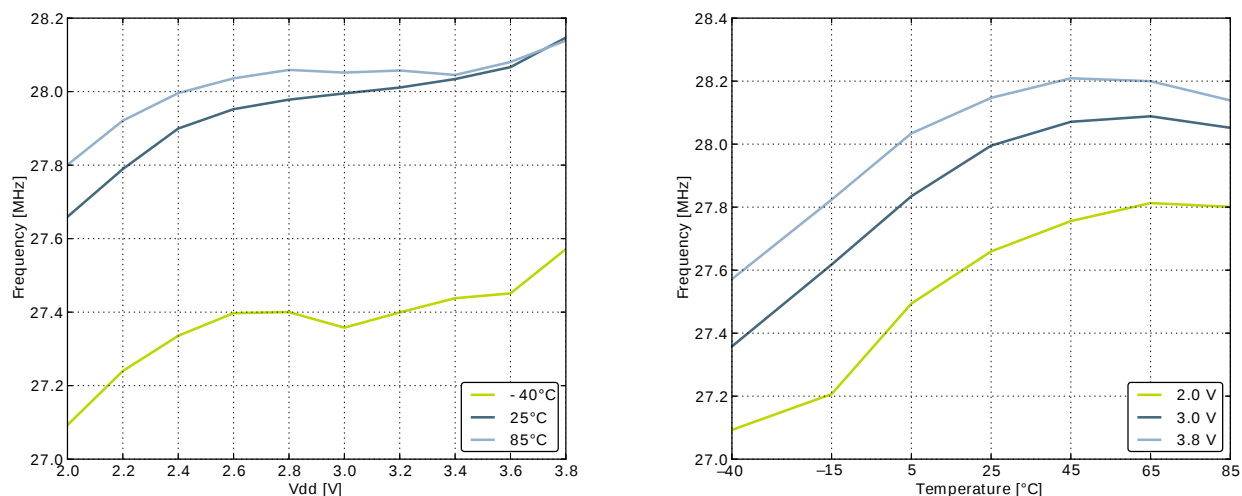
¹See Minimum Load Capacitance (C_{LFXOL}) Requirement For Safe Crystal Startup in energyAware Designer in Simplicity Studio

For safe startup of a given crystal, the Configurator tool in Simplicity Studio contains a tool to help users configure both load capacitance and software settings for using the LFXO. For details regarding the crystal configuration, the reader is referred to application note "AN0016 EFM32 Oscillator Design Consideration".

3.9.2 HFXO

Table 3.9. HFXO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HFXO}	Supported nominal crystal Frequency		4		48	MHz
ESR_{HFXO}	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	Crystal frequency 48 MHz			50	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 32 MHz		30	60	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 4 MHz		400	1500	Ohm
g_{mHFXO}	The transconductance of the HFXO input transistor at crystal startup	HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	20			mS
C_{HFXOL}	Supported crystal external load range		5		25	pF
I_{HFXO}	Current consumption for HFXO after startup	4 MHz: ESR=400 Ohm, C_L =20 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		85		μ A
		32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, C_L =10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		165		μ A
t_{HFXO}	Startup time	32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, C_L =10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		400		μ s

Figure 3.16. Calibrated HFRCO 28 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

3.9.5 AUXHFRCO

Table 3.12. AUXHFRCO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{AUXHFRCO}	Oscillation frequency, $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.0 \text{ V}$, $T_{\text{AMB}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	28 MHz frequency band	27.5	28.0	28.5	MHz
		21 MHz frequency band	20.6	21.0	21.4	MHz
		14 MHz frequency band	13.7	14.0	14.3	MHz
		11 MHz frequency band	10.8	11.0	11.2	MHz
		7 MHz frequency band	6.48 ¹	6.60 ¹	6.72 ¹	MHz
		1 MHz frequency band	1.15 ²	1.20 ²	1.25 ²	MHz
$t_{\text{AUXHFRCO_settling}}$	Settling time after start-up	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 14 \text{ MHz}$		0.6		Cycles
$\text{DC}_{\text{AUXHFRCO}}$	Duty cycle	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 14 \text{ MHz}$	48.5	50	51	%
$\text{TUNESTEP}_{\text{AUXHFRCO}}$	Frequency step for LSB change in TUNING value			0.3 ³		%

¹For devices with prod. rev. < 19, Typ = 7MHz and Min/Max values not applicable.

²For devices with prod. rev. < 19, Typ = 1MHz and Min/Max values not applicable.

³The TUNING field in the CMU_AUXHFRCOCTRL register may be used to adjust the AUXHFRCO frequency. There is enough adjustment range to ensure that the frequency bands above 7 MHz will always have some overlap across supply voltage and temperature. By using a stable frequency reference such as the LFXO or HFXO, a firmware calibration routine can vary the TUNING bits and the frequency band to maintain the AUXHFRCO frequency at any arbitrary value between 7 MHz and 28 MHz across operating conditions.

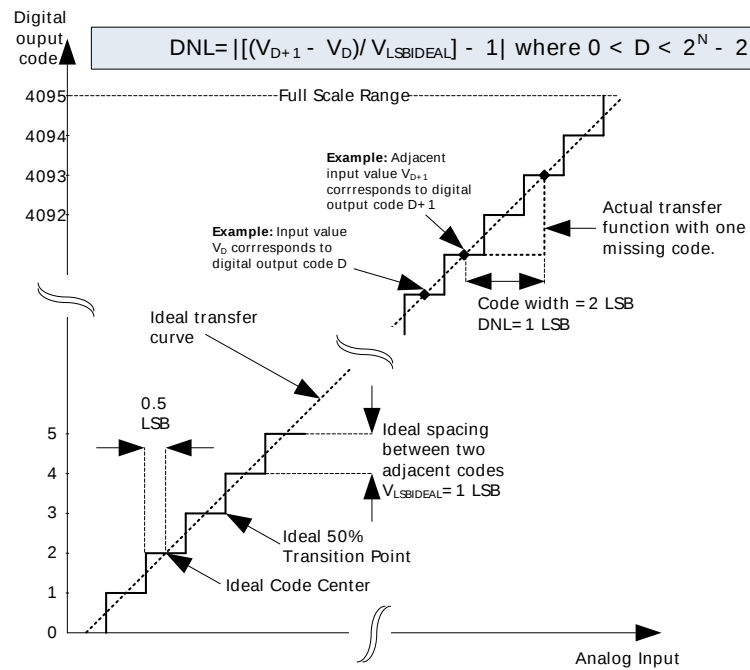
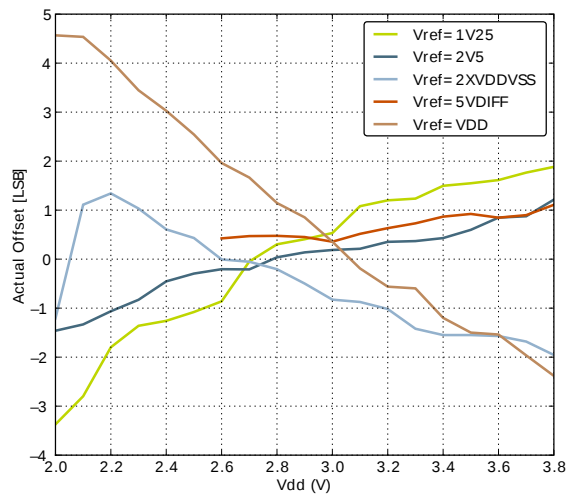
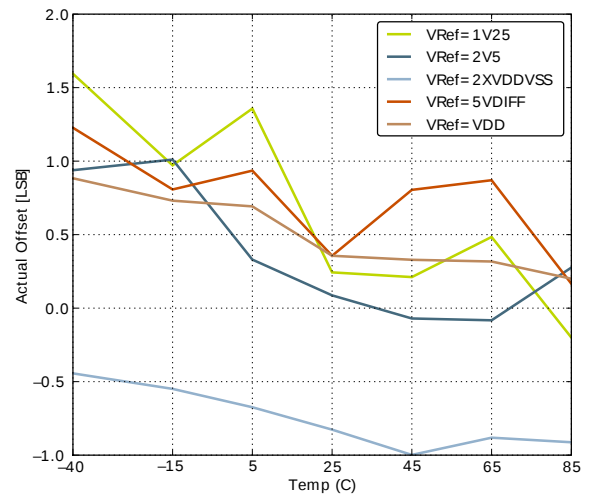
Figure 3.18. Differential Non-Linearity (DNL)

Figure 3.22. ADC Absolute Offset, Common Mode = $V_{dd}/2$

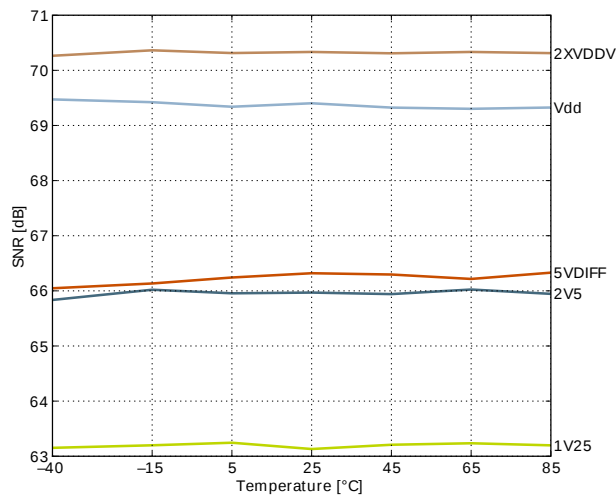


Offset vs Supply Voltage, Temp = 25°C

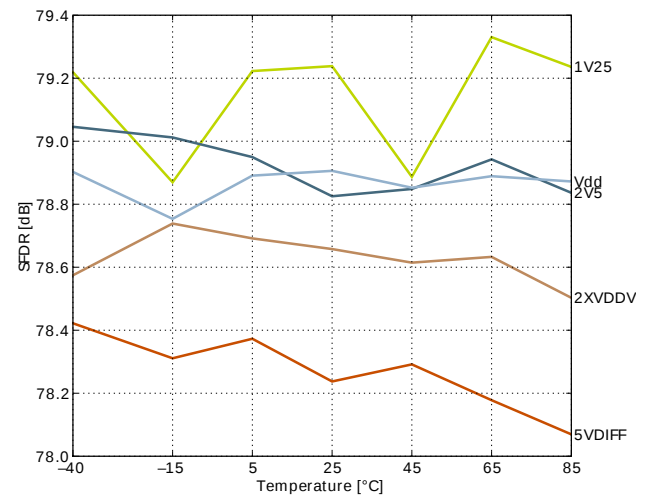


Offset vs Temperature, $V_{dd} = 3V$

Figure 3.23. ADC Dynamic Performance vs Temperature for all ADC References, $V_{dd} = 3V$

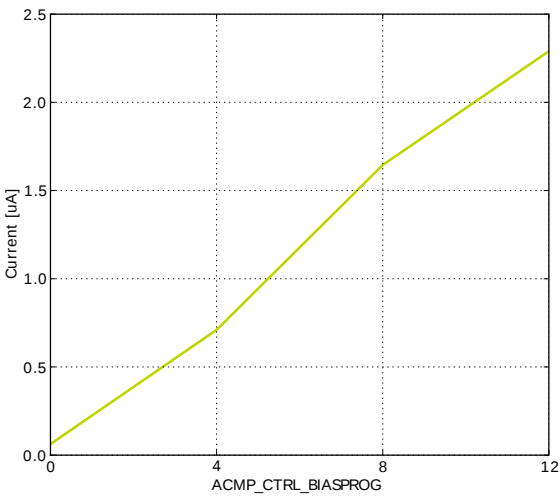


Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)

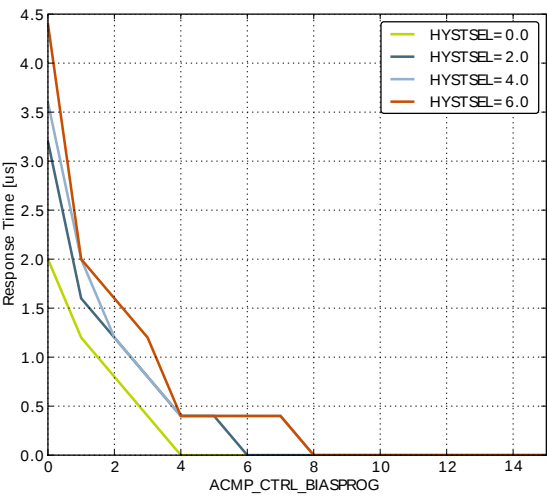


Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)

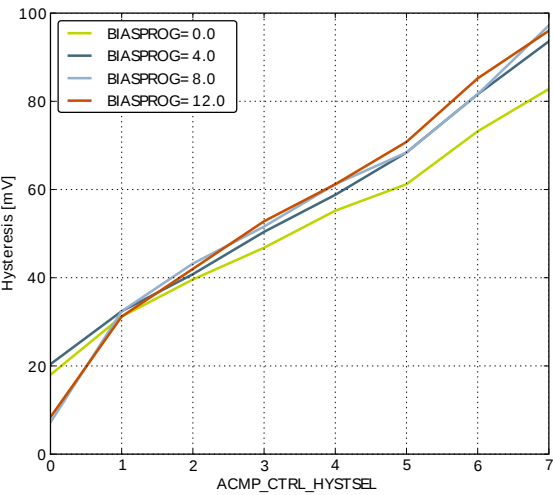
Figure 3.30. ACMP Characteristics, Vdd = 3V, Temp = 25°C, FULLBIAS = 0, HALFBIAS = 1



Current consumption, HYSTSEL = 4



Response time



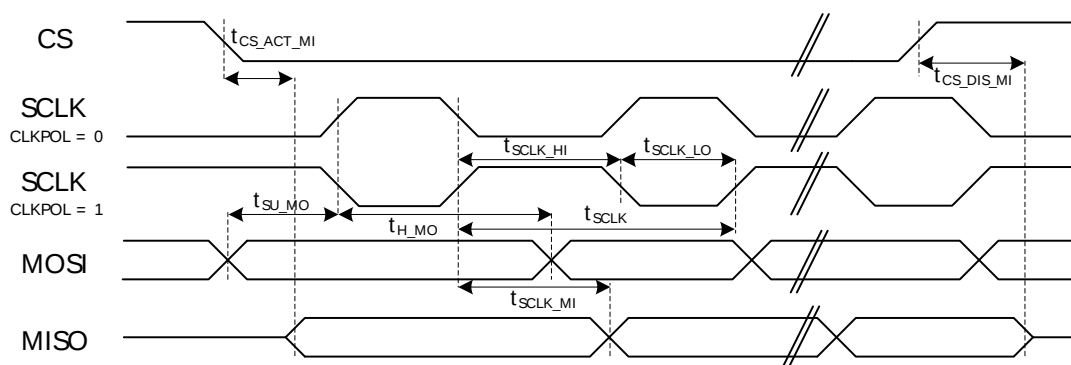
Hysteresis

Table 3.22. SPI Master Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{SCLK}}^{1,2}$	SCLK period		$2 * t_{\text{HFER-CLK}}$			ns
$t_{\text{CS_MO}}^{1,2}$	CS to MOSI		-2.00		1.00	ns
$t_{\text{SCLK_MO}}^{1,2}$	SCLK to MOSI		-4.00		3.00	ns
$t_{\text{SU_MI}}^{1,2}$	MISO setup time	IOVDD = 1.98 V	36.00			ns
		IOVDD = 3.0 V	29.00			ns
$t_{\text{H_MI}}^{1,2}$	MISO hold time		-4.00			ns

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

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

Figure 3.32. SPI Slave Timing**Table 3.23. SPI Slave Timing**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{SCLK_sl}}^{1,2}$	SCKL period	$2 * t_{\text{HFER-CLK}}$			ns
$t_{\text{SCLK_hi}}^{1,2}$	SCLK high period	$3 * t_{\text{HFER-CLK}}$			ns
$t_{\text{SCLK_lo}}^{1,2}$	SCLK low period	$3 * t_{\text{HFER-CLK}}$			ns
$t_{\text{CS_ACT_MI}}^{1,2}$	CS active to MISO	4.00		30.00	ns
$t_{\text{CS_DIS_MI}}^{1,2}$	CS disable to MISO	4.00		30.00	ns
$t_{\text{SU_MO}}^{1,2}$	MOSI setup time	4.00			ns
$t_{\text{H_MO}}^{1,2}$	MOSI hold time	$2 + 2 * t_{\text{HFER-CLK}}$			ns
$t_{\text{SCLK_MI}}^{1,2}$	SCLK to MISO	$9 + t_{\text{HFER-CLK}}$		$36 + 2 * t_{\text{HFER-CLK}}$	ns

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

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

QFP64 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
					ETM_TD0 #3
4	PA3		TIM0_CDTI0 #0		LES_ALTEX2 #0 ETM_TD1 #3
5	PA4		TIM0_CDTI1 #0		LES_ALTEX3 #0 ETM_TD2 #3
6	PA5		TIM0_CDTI2 #0	LEU1_TX #1	LES_ALTEX4 #0 ETM_TD3 #3
7	IOVDD_0	Digital IO power supply 0.			
8	VSS	Ground.			
9	PC0	ACMP0_CH0 DAC0_OUT0ALT #0/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT	TIM0_CC1 #4 PCNT0_S0IN #2	US0_TX #5 US1_TX #0 I2C0_SDA #4	LES_CH0 #0 PRS_CH2 #0
10	PC1	ACMP0_CH1 DAC0_OUT0ALT #1/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT	TIM0_CC2 #4 PCNT0_S1IN #2	US0_RX #5 US1_RX #0 I2C0_SCL #4	LES_CH1 #0 PRS_CH3 #0
11	PC2	ACMP0_CH2 DAC0_OUT0ALT #2/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT	TIM0_CDTI0 #4	US2_TX #0	LES_CH2 #0
12	PC3	ACMP0_CH3 DAC0_OUT0ALT #3/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT	TIM0_CDTI1 #4	US2_RX #0	LES_CH3 #0
13	PC4	ACMP0_CH4 OPAMP_P0	TIM0_CDTI2 #4 LETIM0_OUT0 #3 PCNT1_S0IN #0	US2_CLK #0 I2C1_SDA #0	LES_CH4 #0
14	PC5	ACMP0_CH5 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	PA8		TIM2_CC0 #0		
18	PA9		TIM2_CC1 #0		
19	PA10		TIM2_CC2 #0		
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	LETIM0_OUT0 #1 TIM1_CC2 #3	I2C1_SDA #1	
22	VSS	Ground.			
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/ OPAMP_OUT1ALT	TIM0_CC0 #3 PCNT2_S1IN #0	US1_RX #1	DBG_SWO #2

QFP64 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
55	IOVDD_5	Digital IO power supply 5.			
56	VSS	Ground.			
57	PE8		PCNT2_S0IN #1		PRS_CH3 #1
58	PE9		PCNT2_S1IN #1		
59	PE10		TIM1_CC0 #1	US0_TX #0	BOOT_TX
60	PE11		TIM1_CC1 #1	US0_RX #0	LES_ALTEX5 #0 BOOT_RX
61	PE12		TIM1_CC2 #1	US0_RX #3 US0_CLK #0 I2C0_SDA #6	CMU_CLK1 #2 LES_ALTEX6 #0
62	PE13			US0_TX #3 US0_CS #0 I2C0_SCL #6	LES_ALTEX7 #0 ACMP0_O #0 GPIO_EM4WU5
63	PE14		TIM3_CC0 #0	LEU0_TX #2	
64	PE15		TIM3_CC1 #0	LEU0_RX #2	

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. 51). 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_CH0	PC0							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 0.
ACMP0_CH1	PC1							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 1.
ACMP0_CH2	PC2							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 2.
ACMP0_CH3	PC3							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 3.
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_CH0	PC8							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 0.
ACMP1_CH1	PC9							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 1.
ACMP1_CH2	PC10							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 2.
ACMP1_CH3	PC11							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 3.
ACMP1_CH4	PC12							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 4.

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
ACMP1_CH5	PC13							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 5.
ACMP1_CH6	PC14							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 6.
ACMP1_CH7	PC15							Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 7.
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	PC12	PD7					Clock Management Unit, clock output number 0.
CMU_CLK1	PA1	PD8	PE12					Clock Management Unit, clock output number 1.
OPAMP_N0	PC5							Operational Amplifier 0 external negative input.
OPAMP_N1	PD7							Operational Amplifier 1 external negative input.
OPAMP_N2	PD3							Operational Amplifier 2 external negative input.
DAC0_OUT0 / OPAMP_OUT0	PB11							Digital to Analog Converter DAC0_OUT0 / OPAMP output channel number 0.
DAC0_OUT0ALT / OPAMP_OUT0ALT	PC0	PC1	PC2	PC3	PD0			Digital to Analog Converter DAC0_OUT0ALT / OPAMP alternative output for channel 0.
DAC0_OUT1ALT / OPAMP_OUT1ALT	PC12	PC13	PC14	PC15	PD1			Digital to Analog Converter DAC0_OUT1ALT / OPAMP alternative output for channel 1.
OPAMP_OUT2	PD5	PD0						Operational Amplifier 2 output.
OPAMP_P0	PC4							Operational Amplifier 0 external positive input.
OPAMP_P1	PD6							Operational Amplifier 1 external positive input.
OPAMP_P2	PD4							Operational Amplifier 2 external positive input.
DBG_SWCLK	PF0	PF0	PF0	PF0				Debug-interface Serial Wire clock input. Note that this function is enabled to pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull down.
DBG_SWDIO	PF1	PF1	PF1	PF1				Debug-interface Serial Wire data input / output. Note that this function is enabled to pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull up.
DBG_SWO	PF2	PC15	PD1	PD2				Debug-interface Serial Wire viewer Output. Note that this function is not enabled after reset, and must be enabled by software to be used.
ETM_TCLK	PD7		PC6					Embedded Trace Module ETM clock .
ETM_TD0	PD6		PC7	PA2				Embedded Trace Module ETM data 0.
ETM_TD1	PD3		PD3	PA3				Embedded Trace Module ETM data 1.
ETM_TD2	PD4		PD4	PA4				Embedded Trace Module ETM data 2.
ETM_TD3	PD5	PF3	PD5	PA5				Embedded Trace Module ETM data 3.
GPIO_EM4WU0	PA0							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
GPIO_EM4WU2	PC9							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU3	PF1							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU4	PF2							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU5	PE13							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
HFX TAL_N	PB14							High Frequency Crystal negative pin. Also used as external optional clock input pin.
HFX TAL_P	PB13							High Frequency Crystal positive pin.
I2C0_SCL	PA1	PD7	PC7		PC1	PF1	PE13	I2C0 Serial Clock Line input / output.
I2C0_SDA	PA0	PD6	PC6		PC0	PF0	PE12	I2C0 Serial Data input / output.
I2C1_SCL	PC5							I2C1 Serial Clock Line input / output.
I2C1_SDA	PC4	PB11						I2C1 Serial Data input / output.
LES_ALTEX0	PD6							LESENSE alternate exit output 0.
LES_ALTEX1	PD7							LESENSE alternate exit output 1.
LES_ALTEX2	PA3							LESENSE alternate exit output 2.
LES_ALTEX3	PA4							LESENSE alternate exit output 3.
LES_ALTEX4	PA5							LESENSE alternate exit output 4.
LES_ALTEX5	PE11							LESENSE alternate exit output 5.
LES_ALTEX6	PE12							LESENSE alternate exit output 6.
LES_ALTEX7	PE13							LESENSE alternate exit output 7.
LES_CH0	PC0							LESENSE channel 0.
LES_CH1	PC1							LESENSE channel 1.
LES_CH2	PC2							LESENSE channel 2.
LES_CH3	PC3							LESENSE channel 3.
LES_CH4	PC4							LESENSE channel 4.
LES_CH5	PC5							LESENSE channel 5.
LES_CH6	PC6							LESENSE channel 6.
LES_CH7	PC7							LESENSE channel 7.
LES_CH8	PC8							LESENSE channel 8.
LES_CH9	PC9							LESENSE channel 9.
LES_CH10	PC10							LESENSE channel 10.
LES_CH11	PC11							LESENSE channel 11.
LES_CH12	PC12							LESENSE channel 12.
LES_CH13	PC13							LESENSE channel 13.
LES_CH14	PC14							LESENSE channel 14.
LES_CH15	PC15							LESENSE channel 15.
LETIM0_OUT0	PD6	PB11	PF0	PC4				Low Energy Timer LETIM0, output channel 0.
LETIM0_OUT1	PD7		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							LEUART1 Receive input.
LEU1_TX	PC6	PA5						LEUART1 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.

Alternate	LOCATION							Description
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
US2_CLK	PC4							USART2 clock input / output.
US2_CS	PC5							USART2 chip select input / output.
US2_RX	PC3							USART2 Asynchronous Receive. USART2 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US2_TX	PC2							USART2 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART2 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).

4.3 GPIO Pinout Overview

The specific GPIO pins available in *EFM32GG232* is shown in Table 4.3 (p. 55). 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.

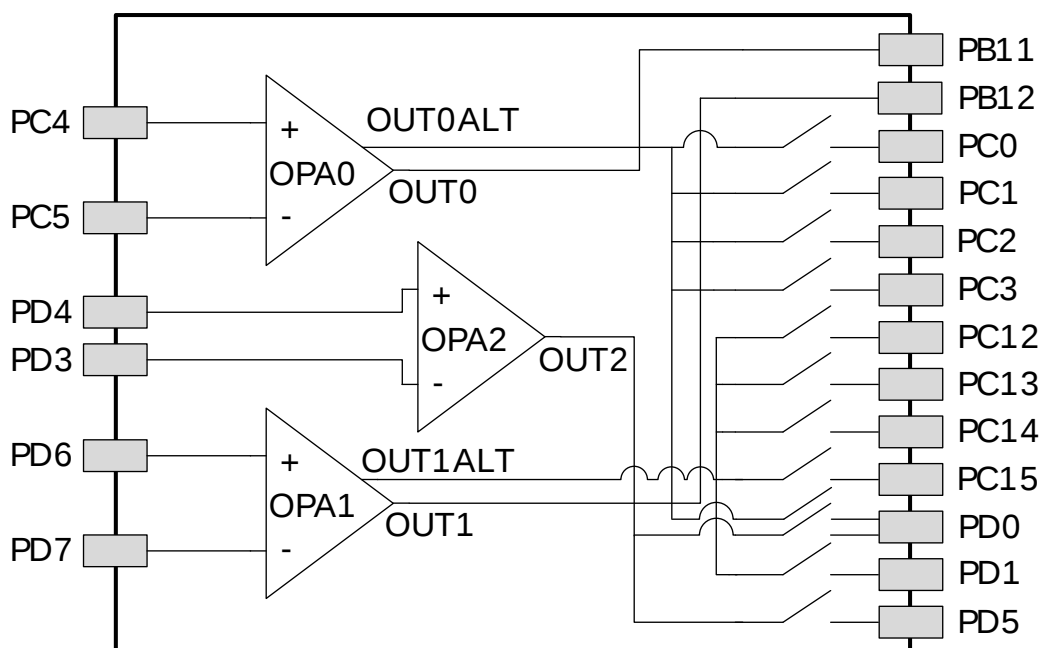
Table 4.3. GPIO Pinout

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	-	-	-	-	-	PA10	PA9	PA8	-	-	PA5	PA4	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
Port B	-	PB14	PB13	-	PB11	-	-	PB8	PB7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port C	PC15	PC14	PC13	PC12	PC11	PC10	PC9	PC8	PC7	PC6	PC5	PC4	PC3	PC2	PC1	PC0
Port D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PD8	PD7	PD6	PD5	PD4	PD3	PD2	PD1	PD0
Port E	PE15	PE14	PE13	PE12	PE11	PE10	PE9	PE8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PF5	PF4	PF3	PF2	PF1	PF0

4.4 Opamp Pinout Overview

The specific opamp terminals available in *EFM32GG232* is shown in Figure 4.2 (p. 55) .

Figure 4.2. Opamp Pinout



5 PCB Layout and Soldering

5.1 Recommended PCB Layout

Figure 5.1. TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern

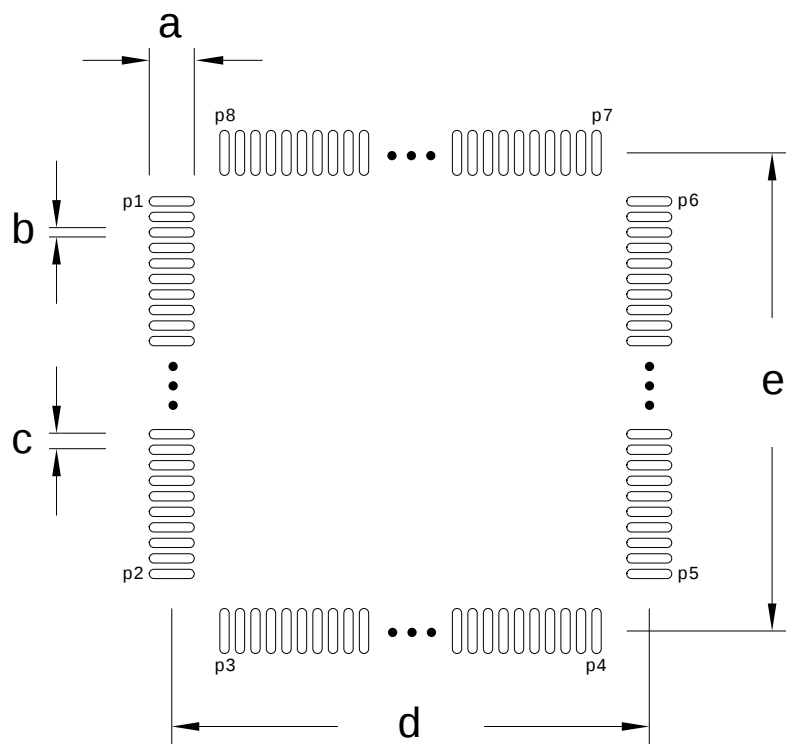


Table 5.1. QFP64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

Symbol	Dim. (mm)	Symbol	Pin number	Symbol	Pin number
a	1.60	P1	1	P6	48
b	0.30	P2	16	P7	49
c	0.50	P3	17	P8	64
d	11.50	P4	32	-	-
e	11.50	P5	33	-	-

Removed minimum load capacitance figure and table. Added reference to application note.

Other minor corrections.

7.6 Revision 1.00

September 11th, 2012

Updated the HFRCO 1 MHz band typical value to 1.2 MHz.

Updated the HFRCO 7 MHz band typical value to 6.6 MHz.

Other minor corrections.

7.7 Revision 0.98

May 25th, 2012

Corrected EM3 current consumption in the Electrical Characteristics section.

7.8 Revision 0.96

February 28th, 2012

Added reference to errata document.

Corrected TQFP64 package drawing.

Updated PCB land pattern, solder mask and stencil design.

7.9 Revision 0.95

September 28th, 2011

Flash configuration for Giant Gecko is now 1024KB or 512KB. For flash sizes below 512KB, see the Leopard Gecko Family.

Corrected operating voltage from 1.8 V to 1.85 V.

Added rising POR level to Electrical Characteristics section.

Updated Minimum Load Capacitance (C_{LFXOL}) Requirement For Safe Crystal Startup.

Added Gain error drift and Offset error drift to ADC table.

Added Opamp pinout overview.

Added reference to errata document.

Corrected TQFP64 package drawing.

Updated PCB land pattern, solder mask and stencil design.

7.10 Revision 0.90

June 29th, 2011

Initial preliminary release.

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