

Welcome to [E-XFL.COM](#)

### 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	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4F
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	90
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K 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	112-LFBGA
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32wg890f128-bga112">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32wg890f128-bga112</a>

## 2.1.3 Memory System Controller (MSC)

The Memory System Controller (MSC) is the program memory unit of the EFM32WG microcontroller. The flash memory is readable and writable from both the Cortex-M4 and DMA. The flash memory is divided into two blocks; the main block and the information block. Program code is normally written to the main block. Additionally, the information block is available for special user data and flash lock bits. There is also a read-only page in the information block containing system and device calibration data. Read and write operations are supported in the energy modes EM0 and EM1.

## 2.1.4 Direct Memory Access Controller (DMA)

The Direct Memory Access (DMA) controller performs memory operations independently of the CPU. This has the benefit of reducing the energy consumption and the workload of the CPU, and enables the system to stay in low energy modes when moving for instance data from the USART to RAM or from the External Bus Interface to a PWM-generating timer. The DMA controller uses the PL230 µDMA controller licensed from ARM.

## 2.1.5 Reset Management Unit (RMU)

The RMU is responsible for handling the reset functionality of the EFM32WG.

## 2.1.6 Energy Management Unit (EMU)

The Energy Management Unit (EMU) manage all the low energy modes (EM) in EFM32WG microcontrollers. Each energy mode manages if the CPU and the various peripherals are available. The EMU can also be used to turn off the power to unused SRAM blocks.

## 2.1.7 Clock Management Unit (CMU)

The Clock Management Unit (CMU) is responsible for controlling the oscillators and clocks on-board the EFM32WG. The CMU provides the capability to turn on and off the clock on an individual basis to all peripheral modules in addition to enable/disable and configure the available oscillators. The high degree of flexibility enables software to minimize energy consumption in any specific application by not wasting power on peripherals and oscillators that are inactive.

## 2.1.8 Watchdog (WDOG)

The purpose of the watchdog timer is to generate a reset in case of a system failure, to increase application reliability. The failure may e.g. be caused by an external event, such as an ESD pulse, or by a software failure.

## 2.1.9 Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)

The Peripheral Reflex System (PRS) system is a network which lets the different peripheral module communicate directly with each other without involving the CPU. Peripheral modules which send out Reflex signals are called producers. The PRS routes these reflex signals to consumer peripherals which apply actions depending on the data received. The format for the Reflex signals is not given, but edge triggers and other functionality can be applied by the PRS.

## 2.1.10 External Bus Interface (EBI)

The External Bus Interface provides access to external parallel interface devices such as SRAM, FLASH, ADCs and LCDs. The interface is memory mapped into the address bus of the Cortex-M4. This enables seamless access from software without manually manipulating the IO settings each time a read or write is performed. The data and address lines are multiplexed in order to reduce the number of pins required to interface the external devices. The timing is adjustable to meet specifications of the external devices. The interface is limited to asynchronous devices.

### 3.3.2 Environmental

**Table 3.3. Environmental**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{ESDHBM}$	ESD (Human Body Model HBM)	$T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}C$			2500	V
$V_{ESDCDM}$	ESD (Charged Device Model, CDM)	$T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}C$			750	V

Latch-up sensitivity passed:  $\pm 100 \text{ mA}/1.5 \times V_{SUPPLY}(\text{max})$  according to JEDEC JESD 78 method Class II,  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

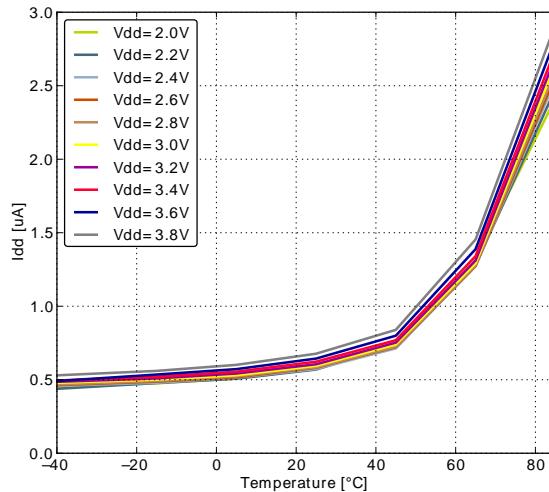
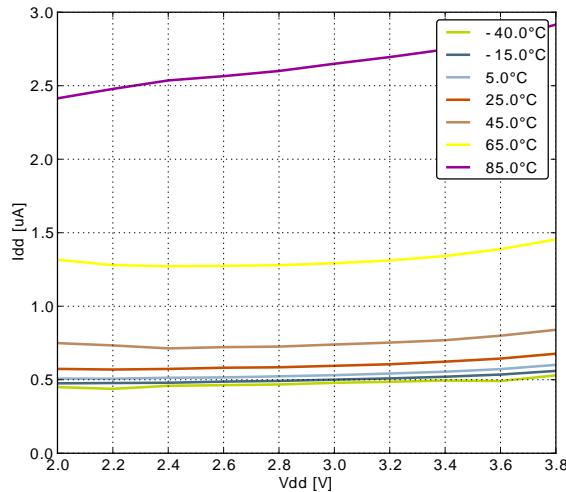
### 3.4 Current Consumption

**Table 3.4. Current Consumption**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{EM0}$	EM0 current. No prescaling. Running prime number calculation code from Flash. (Production test condition = 14 MHz)	48 MHz HF XO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		225	236	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		48 MHz HF XO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=85^{\circ}\text{C}$		225		$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		28 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		226	238	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		28 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=85^{\circ}\text{C}$		227		$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		228	240	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=85^{\circ}\text{C}$		229		$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		230	243	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=85^{\circ}\text{C}$		231		$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		232	245	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=85^{\circ}\text{C}$		233		$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$		238	250	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD}= 3.0 \text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB}=85^{\circ}\text{C}$		238		$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$

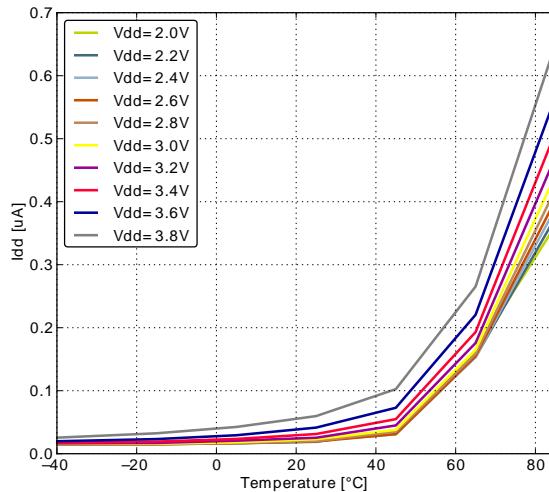
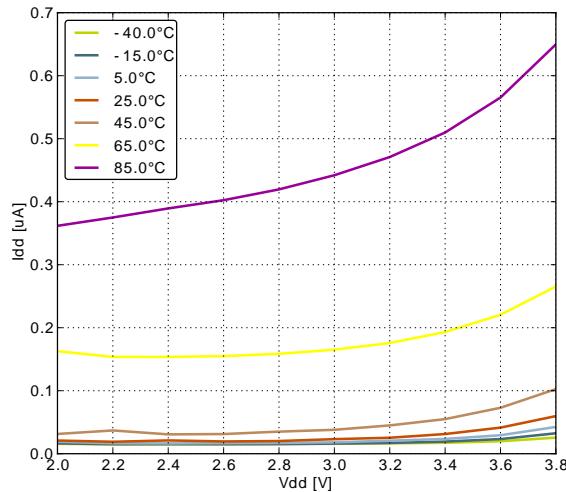
### 3.4.3 EM3 Current Consumption

**Figure 3.9.** EM3 current consumption.



### 3.4.4 EM4 Current Consumption

**Figure 3.10.** EM4 current consumption.



## 3.5 Transition between Energy Modes

The transition times are measured from the trigger to the first clock edge in the CPU.

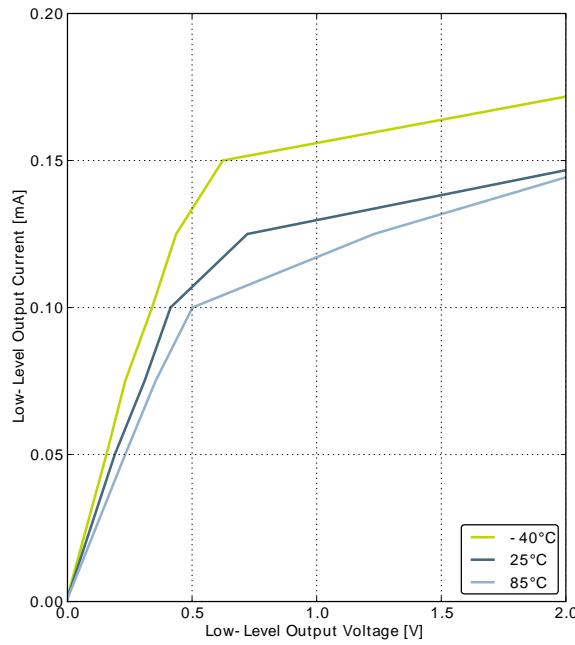
**Table 3.5. Energy Modes Transitions**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{EM10}$	Transition time from EM1 to EM0		0		HF-CORE-CLK cycles
$t_{EM20}$	Transition time from EM2 to EM0		2		μs
$t_{EM30}$	Transition time from EM3 to EM0		2		μs
$t_{EM40}$	Transition time from EM4 to EM0		163		μs

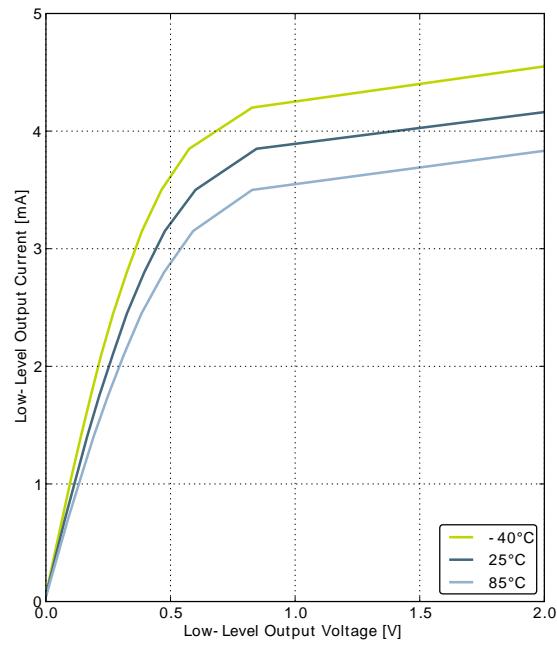
## 3.8 General Purpose Input Output

**Table 3.8. GPIO**

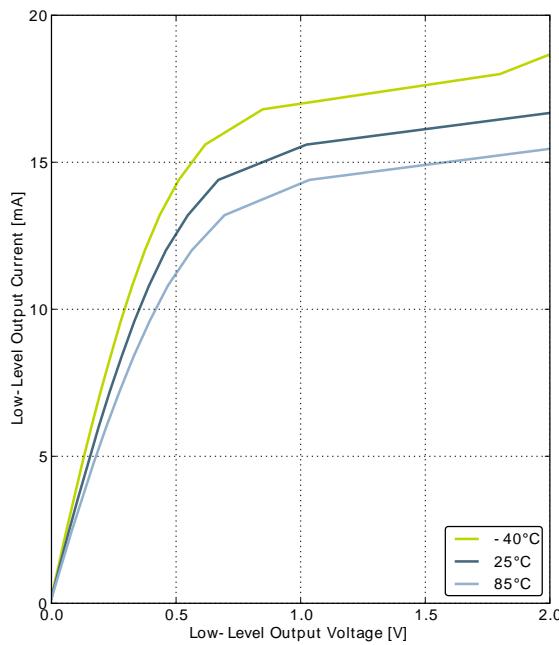
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{IOIL}$	Input low voltage				$0.30V_{DD}$	V
$V_{IOIH}$	Input high voltage		$0.70V_{DD}$			V
$V_{IOOH}$	Output high voltage (Production test condition = 3.0V, DRIVEMODE = STANDARD)	Sourcing 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST		$0.80V_{DD}$		V
		Sourcing 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST		$0.90V_{DD}$		V
		Sourcing 1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW		$0.85V_{DD}$		V
		Sourcing 1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW		$0.90V_{DD}$		V
		Sourcing 6 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD	$0.75V_{DD}$			V
		Sourcing 6 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD	$0.85V_{DD}$			V
		Sourcing 20 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH	$0.60V_{DD}$			V
		Sourcing 20 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH	$0.80V_{DD}$			V
$V_{IOOL}$	Output low voltage (Production test condition = 3.0V, DRIVEMODE = STANDARD)	Sinking 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST		$0.20V_{DD}$		V
		Sinking 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST		$0.10V_{DD}$		V
		Sinking 1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW		$0.10V_{DD}$		V
		Sinking 1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW		$0.05V_{DD}$		V
		Sinking 6 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD			$0.30V_{DD}$	V
		Sinking 6 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD			$0.20V_{DD}$	V
		Sinking 20 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH			$0.35V_{DD}$	V

**Figure 3.11. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 2V Supply Voltage**

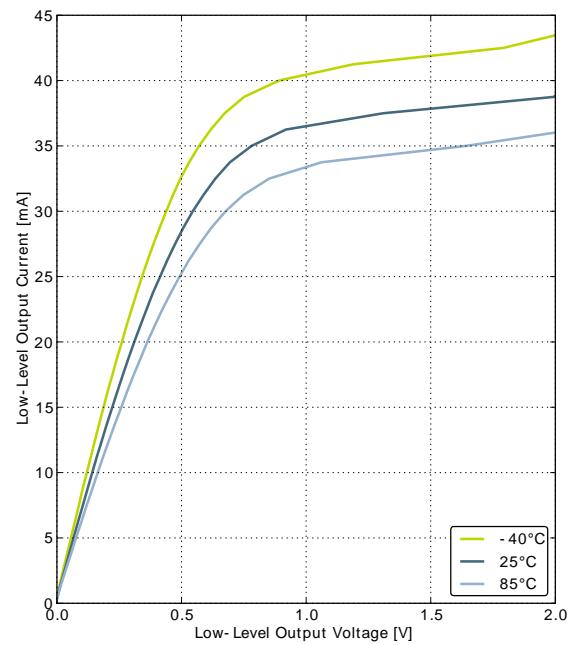
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



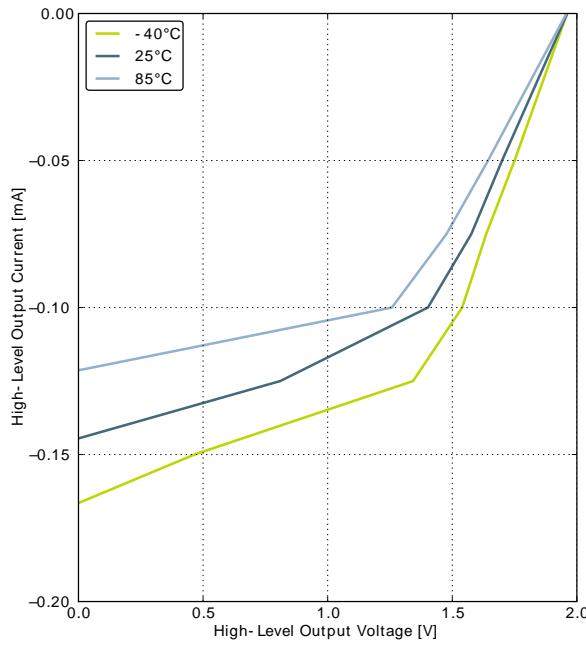
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



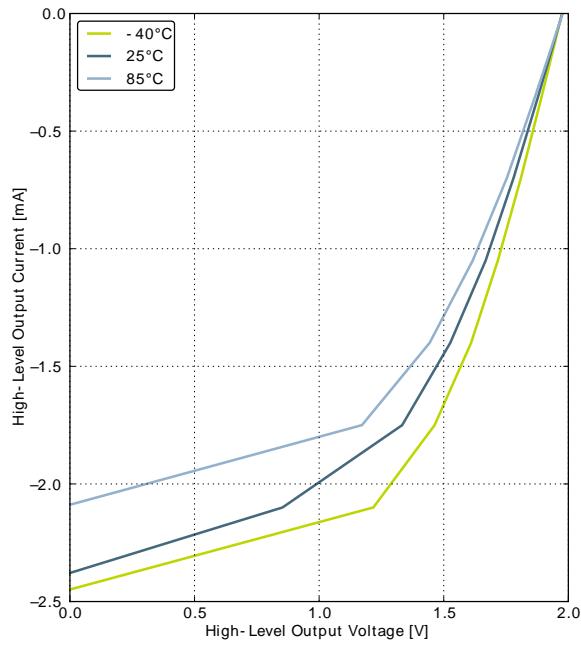
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



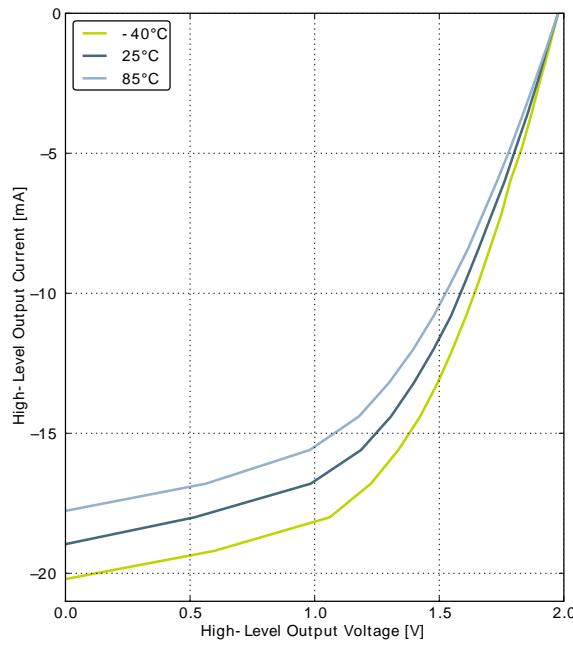
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

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

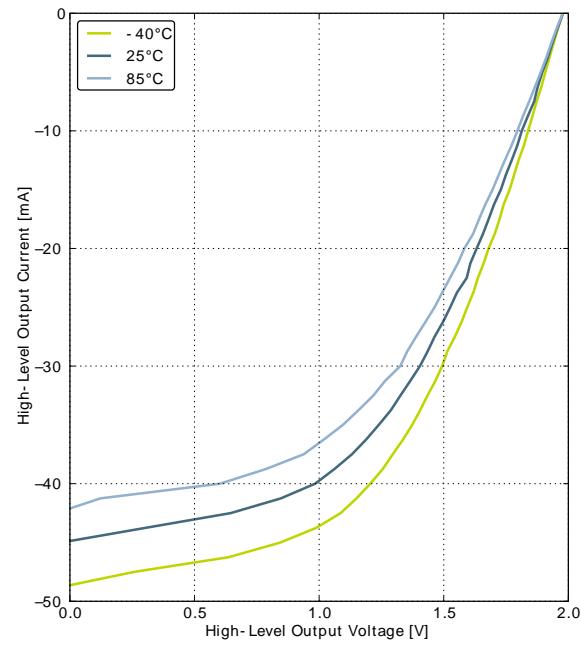
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



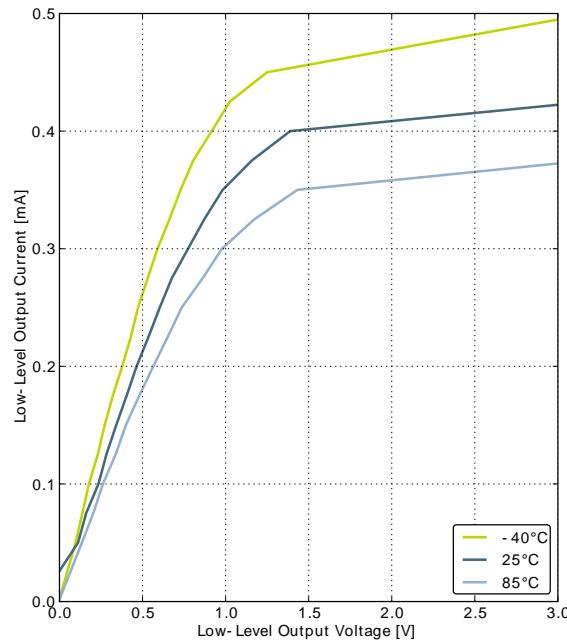
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



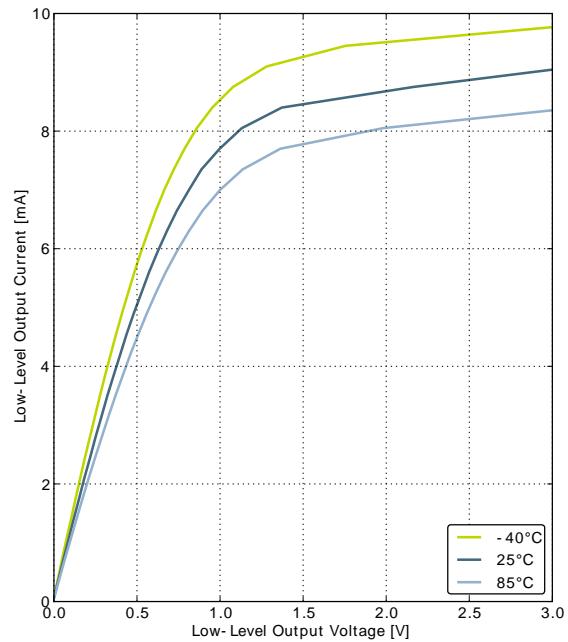
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



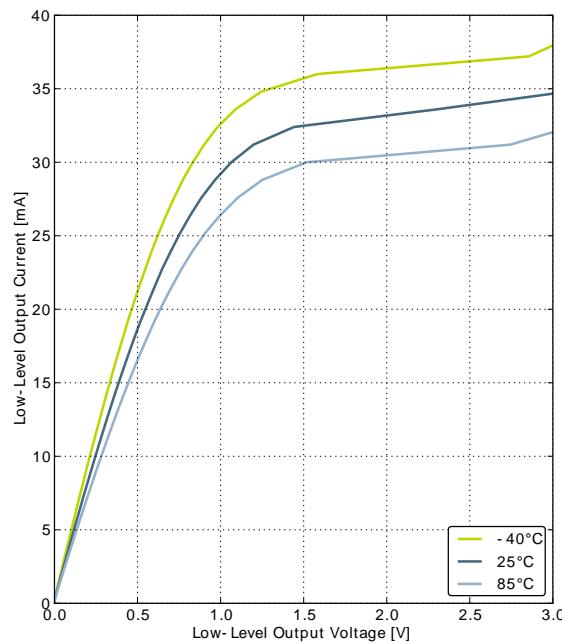
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

**Figure 3.13. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 3V Supply Voltage**

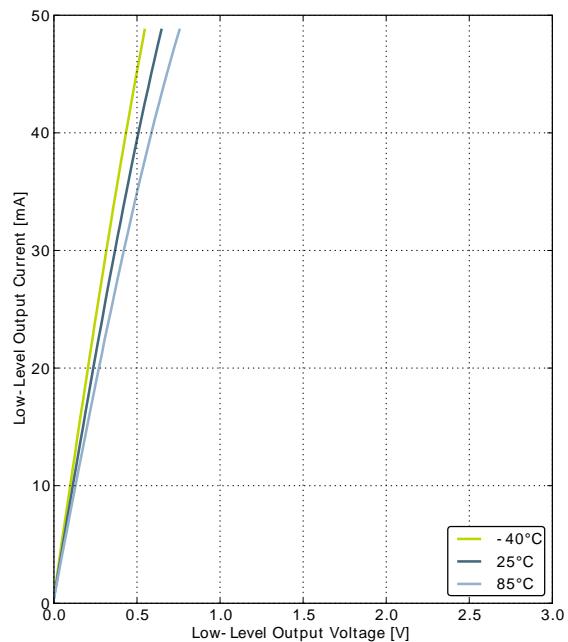
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

## 3.9 Oscillators

### 3.9.1 LFXO

**Table 3.9. 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		$x^1$		25	pF
$I_{LFXO}$	Current consumption for core and buffer after startup.	ESR=30 kOhm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$ , LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		190		nA
$t_{LFXO}$	Start-up time.	ESR=30 kOhm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$ , 40% - 60% duty cycle has been reached, LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		400		ms

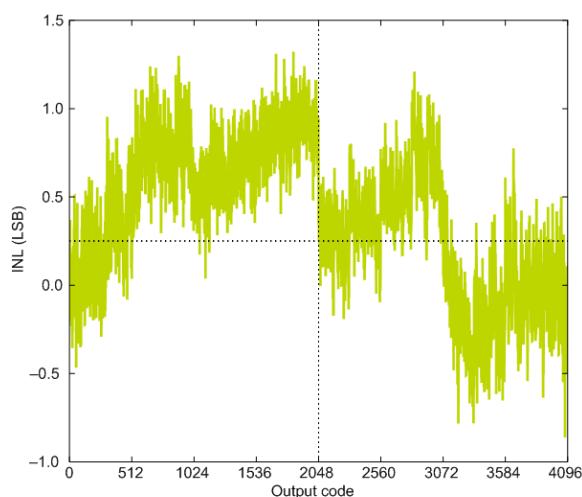
<sup>1</sup>See Minimum Load Capacitance ( $C_{LFXOL}$ ) Requirement For Safe Crystal Startup in energyAware Designer in Simplicity Studio

For safe startup of a given crystal, the energyAware Designer 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".

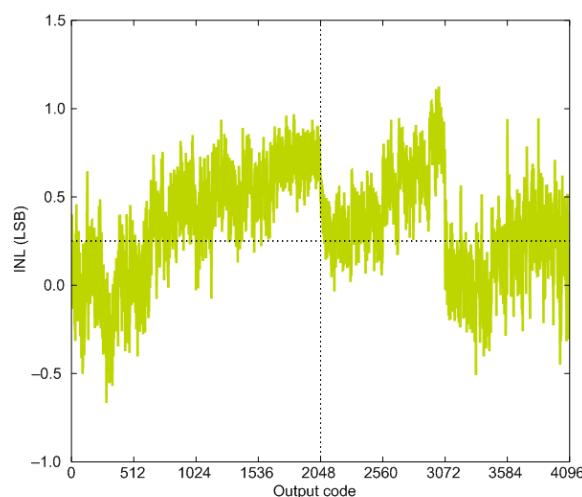
### 3.9.2 HFXO

**Table 3.10. HFXO**

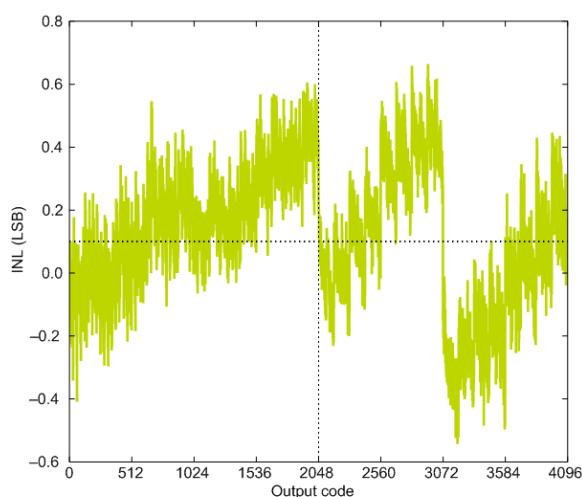
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{HFXO}$	Supported nominal crystal Frequency		4		48	MHz
$ESR_{HFXO}$	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	Crystal frequency 48 MHz			50	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 32 MHz		30	60	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 4 MHz		400	1500	Ohm
$g_{mHFXO}$	The transconductance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

**Figure 3.27. ADC Integral Linearity Error vs Code, Vdd = 3V, Temp = 25°C**

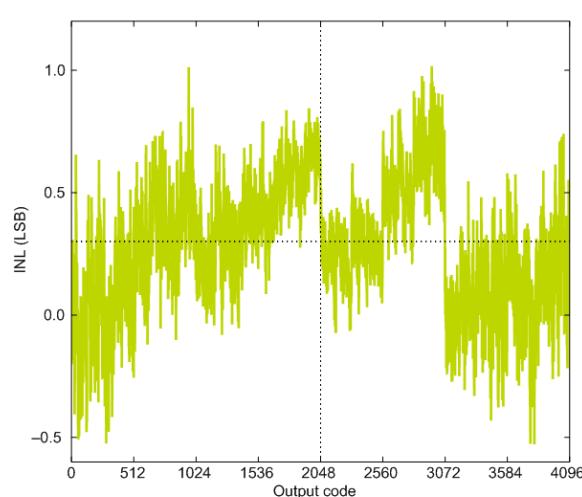
1.25V Reference



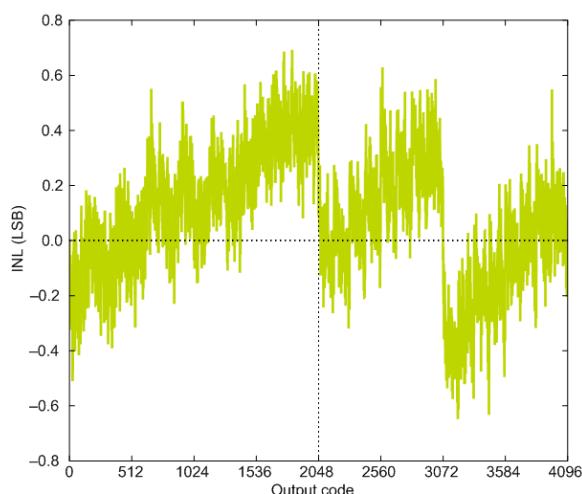
2.5V Reference



2XVDDVSS Reference



5VDIFF Reference



VDD Reference

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$\text{SNDR}_{\text{DAC}}$	Signal to Noise-pulse Distortion Ratio (SNDR)	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		58		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{\text{DD}}$ reference		59		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		57		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		54		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		56		dB
	Spurious-Free Dynamic Range(SFDR)	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		53		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{\text{DD}}$ reference		55		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		62		dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		56		dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		61		dBc
$\text{SFDR}_{\text{DAC}}$	Offset voltage	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		55		dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{\text{DD}}$ reference		60		dBc
		After calibration, single ended		2	9	mV
		After calibration, differential		2		mV
$\text{DNL}_{\text{DAC}}$	Differential non-linearity			$\pm 1$		LSB
$\text{INL}_{\text{DAC}}$	Integral non-linearity			$\pm 5$		LSB
$\text{MC}_{\text{DAC}}$	No missing codes			12		bits

<sup>1</sup>Measured with a static input code and no loading on the output.

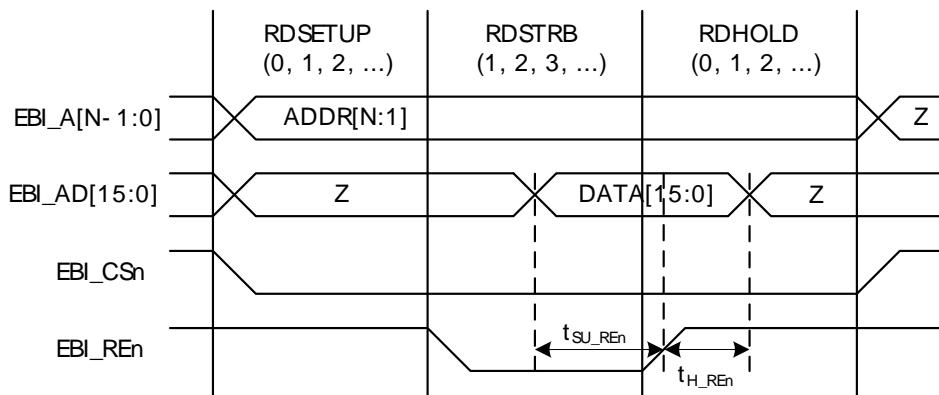
### 3.12 Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)

The electrical characteristics for the Operational Amplifiers are based on simulations.

**Table 3.17. OPAMP**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{\text{OPAMP}}$	Active Current	(OPA2)BIASPROG=0xF, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x0, Unity Gain		370	460	$\mu\text{A}$
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x7, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1, Unity Gain		95	135	$\mu\text{A}$

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		$\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$
		$V_{out}=1\text{V}$ , RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz< $f$ <10 kHz, OPAx-HCMDIS=1		141		$\mu\text{V}_{\text{RMS}}$

**Figure 3.41. EBI Read Enable Related Timing Requirements****Table 3.23. EBI Read Enable Related Timing Requirements**

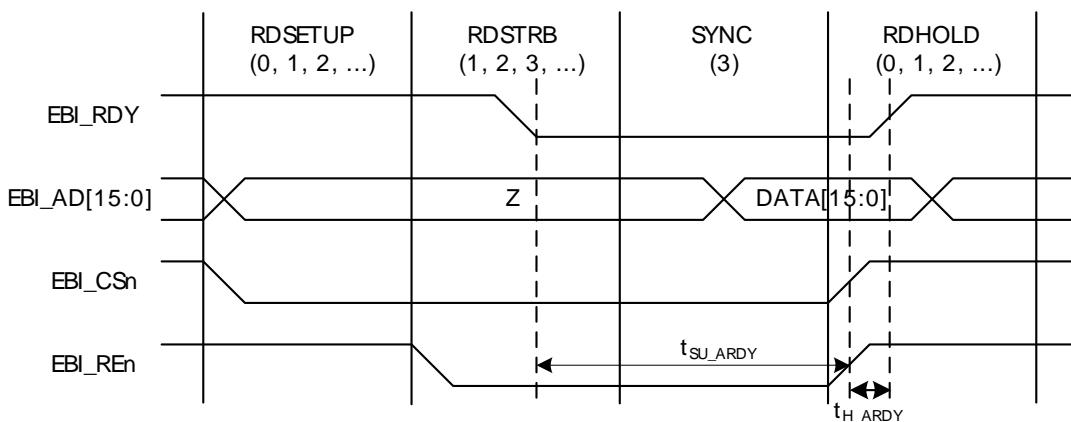
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SU\_REn}^{1\ 2\ 3\ 4}$	Setup time, from EBI_AD valid to trailing EBI_REn edge		37		ns
$t_{H\_Ren}^{1\ 2\ 3\ 4}$	Hold time, from trailing EBI_REn edge to EBI_AD invalid		-1		ns

<sup>1</sup>Applies for all addressing modes (figure only shows D16A8).

<sup>2</sup>Applies for both EBI\_REn and EBI\_NANDREn (figure only shows EBI\_REn)

<sup>3</sup>Applies for all polarities (figure only shows active low signals)

<sup>4</sup>Measurement done at 10% and 90% of  $V_{DD}$  (figure shows 50% of  $V_{DD}$ )

**Figure 3.42. EBI Ready/Wait Related Timing Requirements****Table 3.24. EBI Ready/Wait Related Timing Requirements**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SU\_ARDY}^{1\ 2\ 3\ 4}$	Setup time, from EBI_ARDY valid to trailing EBI_REn, EBI_WEn edge	$37 + (3 * t_{HFCORECLK})$			ns

## 4 Pinout and Package

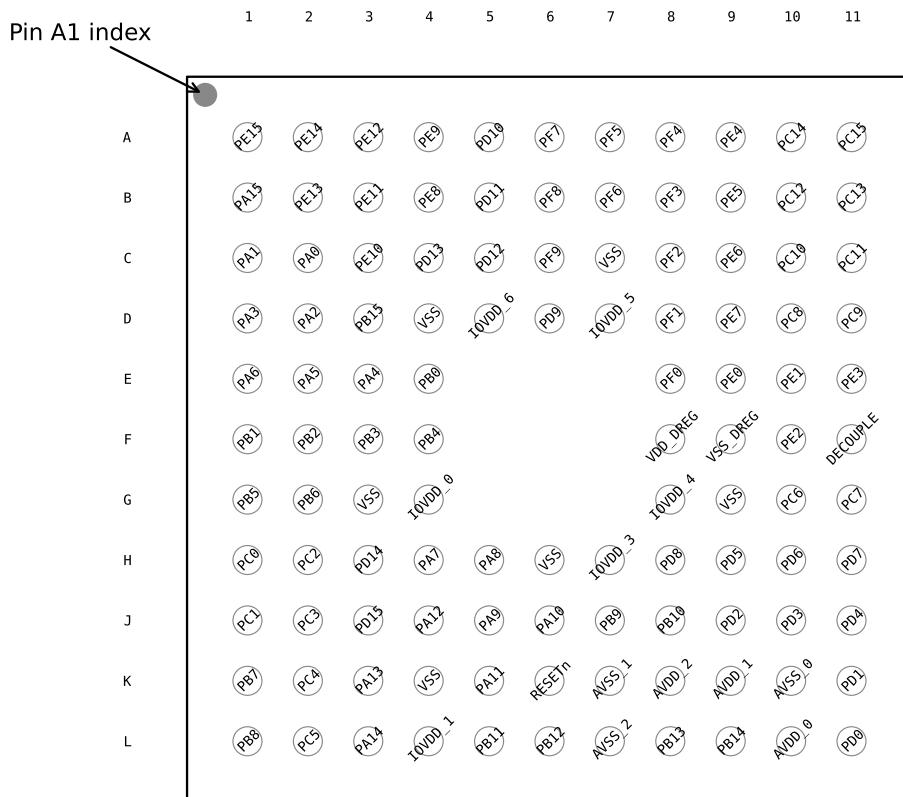
## Note

Please refer to the application note "AN0002 EFM32 Hardware Design Considerations" for guidelines on designing Printed Circuit Boards (PCB's) for the EFM32WG890.

## 4.1 Pinout

The *EFM32WG890* pinout is shown in Figure 4.1 (p. 58) and Table 4.1 (p. 58). Alternate locations are denoted by "#" followed by the location number (Multiple locations on the same pin are split with "/"). Alternate locations can be configured in the LOCATION bitfield in the \*\_ROUTE register in the module in question.

**Figure 4.1. EFM32WG890 Pinout (top view, not to scale)**



**Table 4.1. Device Pinout**

BGA112 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
A1	PE15	LCD SEG11	EBI_AD07 #0/1/2	TIM3_CC1 #0	LEU0_RX #2	
A2	PE14	LCD SEG10	EBI_AD06 #0/1/2	TIM3_CC0 #0	LEU0_TX #2	
A3	PE12	LCD SEG8	EBI_AD04 #0/1/2	TIM1_CC2 #1	US0_RX #3 US0_CLK #0 I2C0_SDA #6	CMU_CLK1 #2 LES_ALTEX6 #0

BGA112 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
K5	PA11	LCD SEG39	EBI_HSNC #0/1/2			
K6	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.				
K7	AVSS_1	Analog ground 1.				
K8	AVDD_2	Analog power supply 2.				
K9	AVDD_1	Analog power supply 1.				
K10	AVSS_0	Analog ground 0.				
K11	PD1	ADC0_CH1 DAC0_OUT1ALT #4/ OPAMP_OUT1ALT		TIM0_CC0 #3 PCNT2_S1IN #0	US1_RX #1	DBG_SWO #2
L1	PB8	LFXTAL_N		TIM1_CC1 #3	US0_RX #4 US1_CS #0	
L2	PC5	ACMP0_CH5 DAC0_N0 / OPAMP_N0	EBI_NANDWEn #0/1/2	LETIM0_OUT1 #3 PCNT1_S1IN #0	US2_CS #0 I2C1_SCL #0	LES_CH5 #0
L3	PA14	LCD_BEXT	EBI_A02 #0/1/2	TIM2_CC2 #1		
L4	IOVDD_1	Digital IO power supply 1.				
L5	PB11	DAC0_OUT0 / OPAMP_OUT0		TIM1_CC2 #3 LETIM0_OUT0 #1	I2C1_SDA #1	
L6	PB12	DAC0_OUT1 / OPAMP_OUT1		LETIM0_OUT1 #1	I2C1_SCL #1	
L7	AVSS_2	Analog ground 2.				
L8	PB13	HFXTAL_P			US0_CLK #4/5 LEU0_TX #1	
L9	PB14	HFXTAL_N			US0_CS #4/5 LEU0_RX #1	
L10	AVDD_0	Analog power supply 0.				
L11	PD0	ADC0_CH0 DAC0_OUT0ALT #4/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT OPAMP_OUT2 #1		PCNT2_S0IN #0	US1_TX #1	

## 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. 62). 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							Description
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
ACMP0_CH0	PC0							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 0.
ACMP0_CH1	PC1							Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 1.

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
OPAMP_OUT2	PD5	PDO						Operational Amplifier 2 output.
DAC0_P0 / OPAMP_P0	PC4							Operational Amplifier 0 external positive input.
DAC0_P1 / 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.
EBI_A00	PA12	PA12	PA12					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 00.
EBI_A01	PA13	PA13	PA13					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 01.
EBI_A02	PA14	PA14	PA14					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 02.
EBI_A03	PB9	PB9	PB9					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 03.
EBI_A04	PB10	PB10	PB10					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 04.
EBI_A05	PC6	PC6	PC6					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 05.
EBI_A06	PC7	PC7	PC7					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 06.
EBI_A07	PE0	PE0	PE0					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 07.
EBI_A08	PE1	PE1	PE1					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 08.
EBI_A09	PE2	PC9	PC9					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 09.
EBI_A10	PE3	PC10	PC10					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 10.
EBI_A11	PE4	PE4	PE4					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 11.
EBI_A12	PE5	PE5	PE5					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 12.
EBI_A13	PE6	PE6	PE6					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 13.
EBI_A14	PE7	PE7	PE7					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 14.
EBI_A15	PC8	PC8	PC8					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 15.
EBI_A16	PB0	PB0	PB0					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 16.
EBI_A17	PB1	PB1	PB1					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 17.
EBI_A18	PB2	PB2	PB2					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 18.
EBI_A19	PB3	PB3	PB3					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 19.
EBI_A20	PB4	PB4	PB4					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 20.
EBI_A21	PB5	PB5	PB5					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 21.
EBI_A22	PB6	PB6	PB6					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 22.
EBI_A23	PC0	PC0	PC0					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 23.
EBI_A24	PC1	PC1	PC1					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 24.
EBI_A25	PC2	PC2	PC2					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 25.
EBI_A26	PC4	PC4	PC4					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 26.
EBI_A27	PD2	PD2	PD2					External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 27.
EBI_AD00	PE8	PE8	PE8					External Bus Interface (EBI) address and data input / output pin 00.

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
LFXTAL_P	PB7							Low Frequency Crystal (typically 32.768 kHz) positive pin.
PCNT0_S0IN	PC13	PE0	PC0	PD6				Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.
PCNT0_S1IN	PC14	PE1	PC1	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	PF3						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 0.
PRS_CH1	PA1	PF4						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 1.
PRS_CH2	PC0	PF5						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 2.
PRS_CH3	PC1	PE8						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 3.
TIM0_CC0	PA0	PA0	PF6	PD1	PA0	PF0		Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM0_CC1	PA1	PA1	PF7	PD2	PC0	PF1		Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM0_CC2	PA2	PA2	PF8	PD3	PC1	PF2		Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM0_CDTI0	PA3	PC13	PF3	PC13	PC2	PF3		Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 0.
TIM0_CDTI1	PA4	PC14	PF4	PC14	PC3	PF4		Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 1.
TIM0_CDTI2	PA5	PC15	PF5	PC15	PC4	PF5		Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 2.
TIM1_CC0	PC13	PE10	PB0	PB7	PD6			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM1_CC1	PC14	PE11	PB1	PB8	PD7			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM1_CC2	PC15	PE12	PB2	PB11	PC13			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM2_CC0	PA8	PA12	PC8					Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM2_CC1	PA9	PA13	PC9					Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM2_CC2	PA10	PA14	PC10					Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM3_CC0	PE14	PE0						Timer 3 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM3_CC1	PE15	PE1						Timer 3 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM3_CC2	PA15	PE2						Timer 3 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
U0_RX	PF7	PE1	PA4	PC15				UART0 Receive input.
U0_TX	PF6	PE0	PA3	PC14				UART0 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
U1_RX	PC13		PB10	PE3				UART1 Receive input.
U1_TX	PC12		PB9	PE2				UART1 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
US0_CLK	PE12	PE5	PC9	PC15	PB13	PB13		USART0 clock input / output.
US0_CS	PE13	PE4	PC8	PC14	PB14	PB14		USART0 chip select input / output.
US0_RX	PE11	PE6	PC10	PE12	PB8	PC1		USART0 Asynchronous Receive. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US0_TX	PE10	PE7	PC11	PE13	PB7	PC0		USART0 Asynchronous Transmit.Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
US1_CLK	PB7	PD2	PF0					USART1 clock input / output.
US1_CS	PB8	PD3	PF1					USART1 chip select input / output.
US1_RX	PC1	PD1	PD6					USART1 Asynchronous Receive.

Updated the EM0 and EM1 current consumption numbers. Updated the the EM1 plots and removed the EM0 plots.

Updated Environmental information.

Updated trademark, disclaimer and contact information.

Other minor corrections.

## 7.4 Revision 1.20

June 28th, 2013

Updated PCB Land Pattern, PCB Solder Mask and PCB Stencil Design figures.

Updated power requirements in the Power Management section.

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

Other minor corrections.

## 7.5 Revision 1.10

May 6th, 2013

Updated current consumption table and figures in Electrical characteristics section.

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.

Corrected BGA solder balls material from Sn96.5/Ag3/Cu0.5 to SAC105.

Other minor corrections.

## 7.7 Revision 0.95

May 3rd, 2012

Updated EM2/EM3 current consumption at 85°C.

## 7.8 Revision 0.90

February 27th, 2012

Initial preliminary release.

# A Disclaimer and Trademarks

## A.1 Disclaimer

*Silicon Laboratories intends to provide customers with the latest, accurate, and in-depth documentation of all peripherals and modules available for system and software implementers using or intending to use the Silicon Laboratories products. Characterization data, available modules and peripherals, memory sizes and memory addresses refer to each specific device, and "Typical" parameters provided can and do vary in different applications. Application examples described herein are for illustrative purposes only. Silicon Laboratories reserves the right to make changes without further notice and limitation to product information, specifications, and descriptions herein, and does not give warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of the included information. Silicon Laboratories shall have no liability for the consequences of use of the information supplied herein. This document does not imply or express copyright licenses granted hereunder to design or fabricate any integrated circuits. The products must not be used within any Life Support System without the specific written consent of Silicon Laboratories. A "Life Support System" is any product or system intended to support or sustain life and/or health, which, if it fails, can be reasonably expected to result in significant personal injury or death. Silicon Laboratories products are generally not intended for military applications. Silicon Laboratories products shall under no circumstances be used in weapons of mass destruction including (but not limited to) nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, or missiles capable of delivering such weapons.*

## A.2 Trademark Information

Silicon Laboratories Inc., Silicon Laboratories, Silicon Labs, SiLabs and the Silicon Labs logo, CMEMS®, EFM, EFM32, EFR, Energy Micro, Energy Micro logo and combinations thereof, "the world's most energy friendly microcontrollers", Ember®, EZLink®, EZMac®, EZRadio®, EZRadioPRO®, DSPLL®, ISO-modem®, Precision32®, ProSLIC®, SiPHY®, USBXpress® and others are trademarks or registered trademarks of Silicon Laboratories Inc. ARM, CORTEX, Cortex-M3 and THUMB are trademarks or registered trademarks of ARM Holdings. Keil is a registered trademark of ARM Limited. All other products or brand names mentioned herein are trademarks of their respective holders.

## List of Equations

3.1. Total ACMP Active Current .....	47
3.2. VCMP Trigger Level as a Function of Level Setting .....	49
3.3. Total LCD Current Based on Operational Mode and Internal Boost .....	53

# silabs.com

