



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 "<u>Embedded -</u> <u>Microcontrollers</u>"

Details

Product Status	Not For New Designs
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.85V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 8x12b; D/A 1x12b
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/efm32tg232f32-qfp64t

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong

3 Electrical Characteristics

3.1 Test Conditions

3.1.1 Typical Values

The typical data are based on $T_{AMB}=25^{\circ}C$ and $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, as defined in Table 3.2 (p. 9), by simulation and/or technology characterisation unless otherwise specified.

3.1.2 Minimum and Maximum Values

The minimum and maximum values represent the worst conditions of ambient temperature, supply voltage and frequencies, as defined in Table 3.2 (p. 9), by simulation and/or technology characterisation unless otherwise specified.

3.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings, and functional operation under such conditions are not guaranteed. Stress beyond the limits specified in Table 3.1 (p. 9) may affect the device reliability or cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operating conditions are given in Table 3.2 (p. 9).

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T _{STG}	Storage tempera- ture range		-40		150 ¹	°C
T _S	Maximum soldering temperature	Latest IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 Standard			260	°C
V _{DDMAX}	External main sup- ply voltage		0		3.8	V
V _{IOPIN}	Voltage on any I/O pin		-0.3		V _{DD} +0.3	V

Table 3.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

¹Based on programmed devices tested for 10000 hours at 150°C. Storage temperature affects retention of preprogrammed calibration values stored in flash. Please refer to the Flash section in the Electrical Characteristics for information on flash data retention for different temperatures.

3.3 General Operating Conditions

3.3.1 General Operating Conditions

Table 3.2. General Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
T _{AMB}	Ambient temperature range	-40		85	°C
V _{DDOP}	Operating supply voltage	1.98		3.8	V
f _{APB}	Internal APB clock frequency			32	MHz
f _{AHB}	Internal AHB clock frequency			32	MHz

3.4 Current Consumption

Table 3.3. Current Consumption

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
		32 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		157		μΑ/ MHz
I _{EMO}		28 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		150	170	μΑ/ MHz
	EM0 current. No prescaling. Running	21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		153	172	μΑ/ MHz
	prime number cal- culation code from Flash. (Production	14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		155	175	μΑ/ MHz
	test condition = 14 MHz)	11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		157	178	μΑ/ MHz
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		162	183	μΑ/ MHz
		1.2 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		200	240	μΑ/ MHz
		32 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		53		μΑ/ MHz
	EM1 current (Pro- duction test condi- tion = 14 MHz)	28 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		51	57	μΑ/ MHz
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		55	59	μΑ/ MHz
I _{EM1}		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		56	61	μΑ/ MHz
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		58	63	μΑ/ MHz
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		63	68	μΑ/ MHz
		1.2 MHz HFRCO. all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD} = 3.0 V		100	122	μΑ/ MHz
1	EM2 curropt	EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_{AMB} =25°C		1.0	1.2	μA
I _{EM2}		EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, V_{DD} = 3.0 V, T_{AMB} =85°C		2.4	5.0	μA
	EM3 current	V _{DD} = 3.0 V, T _{AMB} =25°C		0.59	1.0	μA
'EM3		V _{DD} = 3.0 V, T _{AMB} =85°C		2.0	4.5	μA
	EM4 current	V _{DD} = 3.0 V, T _{AMB} =25°C		0.02	0.055	μA
IEM4		V _{DD} = 3.0 V, T _{AMB} =85°C		0.25	0.70	μA

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





Figure 3.2. EM3 current consumption.



Figure 3.3. EM4 current consumption.









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



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

3.9 Oscillators

3.9.1 LFXO

Table 3.8. LFXO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
f _{LFXO}	Supported nominal crystal frequency			32.768		kHz
ESR _{LFXO}	Supported crystal equivalent series re- sistance (ESR)			30	120	kOhm
C _{LFXOL}	Supported crystal external load range		X ¹		25	pF
I _{LFXO}	Current consump- tion 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 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 3.9. HFXO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f _{HFXO}	Supported nominal crystal Frequency		4		32	MHz
ESRHEXO	Supported crystal	Crystal frequency 32 MHz		30	60	Ohm
ESRHFXO	sistance (ESR)	Crystal frequency 4 MHz		400	1500	Ohm
9 _{mHFXO}	The transconduc- tance 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
	Current consump- tion for HFXO after startup	4 MHz: ESR=400 Ohm, C _L =20 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		85		μA
HFXO t		32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, C _L =10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		165		μA
t _{HFXO}	Startup time	32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, C _L =10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		400		μs



Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
		f _{HFRCO} = 14 MHz		104	120	μA
		f _{HFRCO} = 11 MHz		94	110	μA
		f _{HFRCO} = 6.6 MHz		63	90	μA
		f _{HFRCO} = 1.2 MHz		22	32	μA
TUNESTEP _{H-} FRCO	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.

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

³The TUNING field in the CMU_HFRCOCTRL register may be used to adjust the HFRCO 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 HFRCO frequency at any arbitrary value between 7 MHz and 28 MHz across operating conditions.

Figure 3.11. Calibrated HFRCO 1 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature



Figure 3.12. Calibrated HFRCO 7 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature





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	Тур	Мах	Unit
		28 MHz frequency band	27.16	28.0	28.84	MHz
		21 MHz frequency band	20.37	21.0	21.63	MHz
f	Oscillation frequen-	14 MHz frequency band	13.58	14.0	14.42	MHz
AUXHFRCO	Cy, v _{DD} = 3.0 v, T _{AMB} =25°C	11 MHz frequency band	10.67	11.0	11.33	MHz
		7 MHz frequency band	6.40 ¹	6.60 ¹	6.80 ¹	MHz
		1 MHz frequency band	1.16 ²	1.20 ²	1.24 ²	MHz
t _{AUXHFRCO_settlin}	_g Settling time after start-up	f _{AUXHFRCO} = 14 MHz		0.6		Cycles
TUNESTEP _{AU}) HFRCO	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.

 2 For 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.

3.9.6 ULFRCO

Table 3.13. ULFRCO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
fulfrco	Oscillation frequen- cy	25°C, 3V	0.70		1.75	kHz
TC _{ULFRCO}	Temperature coeffi- cient			0.05		%/°C
VC _{ULFRCO}	Supply voltage co- efficient			-18.2		%/V

EFM[°]32

at all times so that a response to a slowly increasing input will always be a slowly increasing output. Around the one code that is missing, the neighbour codes will look wider in the DNL plot. The spectra will show spurs on the level of -78dBc for a full scale input for chips that have the missing code issue.

²Typical numbers given by abs(Mean) / (85 - 25).

³Max number given by (abs(Mean) + 3x stddev) / (85 - 25).

The integral non-linearity (INL) and differential non-linearity parameters are explained in Figure 3.17 (p. 30) and Figure 3.18 (p. 30), respectively.

Figure 3.17. Integral Non-Linearity (INL)



Figure 3.18. Differential Non-Linearity (DNL)



Figure 3.22. ADC Absolute Offset, Common Mode = Vdd /2



Figure 3.23. ADC Dynamic Performance vs Temperature for all ADC References, Vdd = 3V





Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)

3.11 Digital Analog Converter (DAC)

Table 3.15. DAC

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{DACOUT}	Output voltage range	VDD voltage reference, single ended	0		V _{DD}	V
V _{DACCM}	Output common mode voltage range		0		V _{DD}	V
	Active current in- cluding references for 2 channels	500 kSamples/s, 12bit		400	650	μA
I _{DAC}		100 kSamples/s, 12 bit		200	250	μA
		1 kSamples/s 12 bit NORMAL		17	25	μA
SR _{DAC}	Sample rate				500	ksam- ples/s

3.13 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

Table 3.17. ACMP

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V _{ACMPIN}	Input voltage range		0		V _{DD}	V
V _{ACMPCM}	ACMP Common Mode voltage range		0		V _{DD}	V
		BIASPROG=0b0000, FULL- BIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=1 in ACMPn_CTRL register		0.1	0.6	μA
I _{ACMP}	Active current	BIASPROG=0b1111, FULL- BIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register		2.87	12	μA
		BIASPROG=0b1111, FULL- BIAS=1 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register		195	520	μA
IACMPREF	Current consump- tion of internal volt-	Internal voltage reference off. Using external voltage refer- ence		0.0	0.5	μA
	agereierence	Internal voltage reference		2.15	3.00	μA
VACMPOFFSET	Offset voltage	BIASPROG= 0b1010, FULL- BIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register	-12	0	12	mV
V _{ACMPHYST}	ACMP hysteresis	Programmable		17		mV
		CSRESSEL=0b00 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		39		kOhm
P	Capacitive Sense	CSRESSEL=0b01 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		71		kOhm
KCSRES	Internal Resistance	CSRESSEL=0b10 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		104		kOhm
		CSRESSEL=0b11 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		136		kOhm
t _{ACMPSTART}	Startup time				10	μs

The total ACMP current is the sum of the contributions from the ACMP and its internal voltage reference as given in Equation 3.1 (p. 40). $I_{ACMPREF}$ is zero if an external voltage reference is used.

Total ACMP Active Current

 $I_{ACMPTOTAL} = I_{ACMP} + I_{ACMPREF}$

(3.1)

Figure 3.29. ACMP Characteristics, Vdd = 3V, Temp = 25°C, FULLBIAS = 0, HALFBIAS = 1



Current consumption, HYSTSEL = 4



Response time , V_{cm} = 1.25V, CP+ to CP- = 100mV



Table 3.20. I2C Fast-mode (Fm)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f _{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0		400 ¹	kHz
t _{LOW}	SCL clock low time	1.3			μs
t _{HIGH}	SCL clock high time	0.6			μs
t _{SU,DAT}	SDA set-up time	100			ns
t _{HD,DAT}	SDA hold time	8		900 ^{2,3}	ns
t _{SU,STA}	Repeated START condition set-up time	0.6			μs
t _{HD,STA}	(Repeated) START condition hold time	0.6			μs
t _{SU,STO}	STOP condition set-up time	0.6			μs
t _{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	1.3			μs

¹For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32TG Reference Manual. ²The maximum SDA hold time ($t_{HD,DAT}$) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t_{LOW}). ³When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when I2Cn_CLKDIV < ((900*10⁻⁹ [s] * f_{HFPERCLK} [Hz]) - 4).

Table 3.21. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
f _{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0		1000 ¹	kHz
t _{LOW}	SCL clock low time	0.5			μs
t _{HIGH}	SCL clock high time	0.26			μs
t _{SU,DAT}	SDA set-up time	50			ns
t _{HD,DAT}	SDA hold time	8			ns
t _{SU,STA}	Repeated START condition set-up time	0.26			μs
t _{HD,STA}	(Repeated) START condition hold time	0.26			μs
t _{SU,STO}	STOP condition set-up time	0.26			μs
t _{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	0.5			μs

¹For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32TG Reference Manual.

3.16 Digital Peripherals

Table 3.22. Digital Peripherals

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I _{USART}	USART current	USART idle current, clock en- abled		7.5		µA/ MHz
I _{LEUART}	LEUART current	LEUART idle current, clock en- abled		150		nA
I _{I2C}	I2C current	I2C idle current, clock enabled		6.25		μΑ/ MHz
I _{TIMER}	TIMER current	TIMER_0 idle current, clock enabled		8.75		μΑ/ MHz
I _{LETIMER}	LETIMER current	LETIMER idle current, clock enabled		75		nA
I _{PCNT}	PCNT current	PCNT idle current, clock en- abled		60		nA

EFM°32

...the world's most energy friendly microcontrollers

Alternate	LOCATION									
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description		
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.		
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_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.		
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	PC13		PC0	PD6				Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.		
PCNT0_S1IN	PC14		PC1	PD7				Pulse Counter PCNT0 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		PD1	PA0	PF0		Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.		
TIM0_CC1	PA1	PA1		PD2	PC0	PF1		Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.		

Alternate			L	OCATIO	N			
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
TIM0_CC2	PA2	PA2		PD3	PC1	PF2		Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM1_CC0	PC13	PE10		PB7	PD6			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM1_CC1	PC14	PE11		PB8	PD7			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM1_CC2	PC15	PE12		PB11	PC13			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
US0_CLK	PE12		PC9	PC15	PB13	PB13		USART0 clock input / output.
US0_CS	PE13		PC8	PC14	PB14	PB14		USART0 chip select input / output.
US0_RX	PE11		PC10	PE12	PB8	PC1		USART0 Asynchronous Receive. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US0_TX	PE10		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. USART1 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US1_TX	PC0	PD0	PD7					USART1 Asynchronous Transmit.Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART1 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).

4.3 GPIO Pinout Overview

The specific GPIO pins available in *EFM32TG232* is shown in Table 4.3 (p. 51). 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.

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

Table 4.3. GPIO Pinout

4.4 Opamp Pinout Overview

The specific opamp terminals available in *EFM32TG232* is shown in Figure 4.2 (p. 52).

- 4. To be determined at seating place 'C'.
- 5. Dimension 'D1' and 'E1' do not include mold protrusions. Allowable protrusion is 0.25mm per side. 'D1' and 'E1' are maximum plastic body size dimension including mold mismatch. Dimension 'D1' and 'E1' shall be determined at datum plane 'H'.
- 6. Detail of Pin 1 indicatifier are option all but must be located within the zone indicated.
- 7. Dimension 'b' does not include dambar protrusion. Allowable dambar protrusion shall not cause the lead width to exceed the maximum 'b' dimension by more than 0.08 mm. Dambar can not be located on the lower radius or the foot. Minimum space between protrusion and an adjacent lead is 0.07 mm
- 8. Exact shape of each corner is optional.

9. These dimension apply to the flat section of the lead between 0.10 mm and 0.25 mm from the lead tip. 10All dimensions are in millimeters.

DIM	MIN	NOM	MAX	DIM	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	-	1.10	1.20	L1		-	
A1	0.05	-	0.15	R1	0.08	-	-
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05	R2	0.08	-	0.20
b	0.17	0.22	0.27	S	0.20	-	-
b1	0.17	0.20	0.23	θ	0°	3.5°	7°
С	0.09	-	0.20	θ1	0°	-	-
C1	0.09	-	0.16	θ2	11°	12°	13°
D		12.0 BSC		θ3	11°	12°	13°
D1		10.0 BSC					
е		0.50 BSC					
E		12.0 BSC					
E1		10.0 BSC					
L	0.45	0.60	0.75				

Table 4.4. QFP64 (Dimensions in mm)

The TQFP64 Package is 10 by 10 mm in size and has a 0.5 mm pin pitch.

The TQFP64 Package uses Nickel-Palladium-Gold preplated leadframe.

All EFM32 packages are RoHS compliant and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb).

For additional Quality and Environmental information, please see: http://www.silabs.com/support/quality/pages/default.aspx

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
а	1.60	P1	1	P6	48
b	0.30	P2	16	P7	49
с	0.50	P3	17	P8	64
d	11.50	P4	32	-	-
е	11.50	P5	33	-	-

6 Chip Marking, Revision and Errata

6.1 Chip Marking

In the illustration below package fields and position are shown.

Figure 6.1. Example Chip Marking (top view)



6.2 Revision

The revision of a chip can be determined from the "Revision" field in Figure 6.1 (p. 57) .

6.3 Errata

Please see the errata document for EFM32TG232 for description and resolution of device erratas. This document is available in Simplicity Studio and online at: http://www.silabs.com/support/pages/document-library.aspx?p=MCUs--32-bit

7 Revision History

7.1 Revision 1.40

March 6th, 2015

Updated Block Diagram.

Updated Energy Modes current consumption.

Updated Power Management section.

Updated LFRCO and HFRCO sections.

Added AUXHFRCO to block diagram and Electrical Characteristics.

Corrected unit to kHz on LFRCO plots y-axis.

Updated ADC section and added clarification on conditions for INL_{ADC} and DNL_{ADC} parameters.

Updated DAC section and added clarification on conditions for INL_{DAC} and DNL_{DAC} parameters.

Updated OPAMP section.

Updated ACMP section and the response time graph.

Updated VCMP section.

Updated Digital Peripherals section.

7.2 Revision 1.30

July 2nd, 2014 Corrected single power supply voltage minimum value from 1.85V to 1.98V. Updated current consumption.

Updated transition between energy modes.

Updated power management data.

Updated GPIO data.

Updated LFXO, HFXO, HFRCO and ULFRCO data.

Updated LFRCO and HFRCO plots.

Updated ACMP data.

7.3 Revision 1.21

November 21st, 2013

Updated figures.

Updated errata-link.

Updated chip marking.

Added link to Environmental and Quality information.

Re-added missing DAC-data.

7.4 Revision 1.20

September 30th, 2013

Added I2C characterization data.

Corrected GPIO operating voltage from 1.8 V to 1.85 V.

Corrected the ADC gain and offset measurement reference voltage from 2.25 to 2.5V.

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

Document changed status from "Preliminary".

Updated Environmental information.

Updated trademark, disclaimer and contact information.

Other minor corrections.

7.5 Revision 1.10

June 28th, 2013

Updated power requirements in the Power Management section.

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.

Added GPIO_EM4WU3, GPIO_EM4WU4 and GPIO_EM4WU5 pins and removed GPIO_EM4WU1 in the Alternate functionality overview table.

Other minor corrections.

7.7 Revision 0.96

May 4th, 2012

Corrected PCB footprint figures and tables.

7.8 Revision 0.95

February 27th, 2012

Corrected operating voltage from 1.8 V to 1.85 V.

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.