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

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

Details

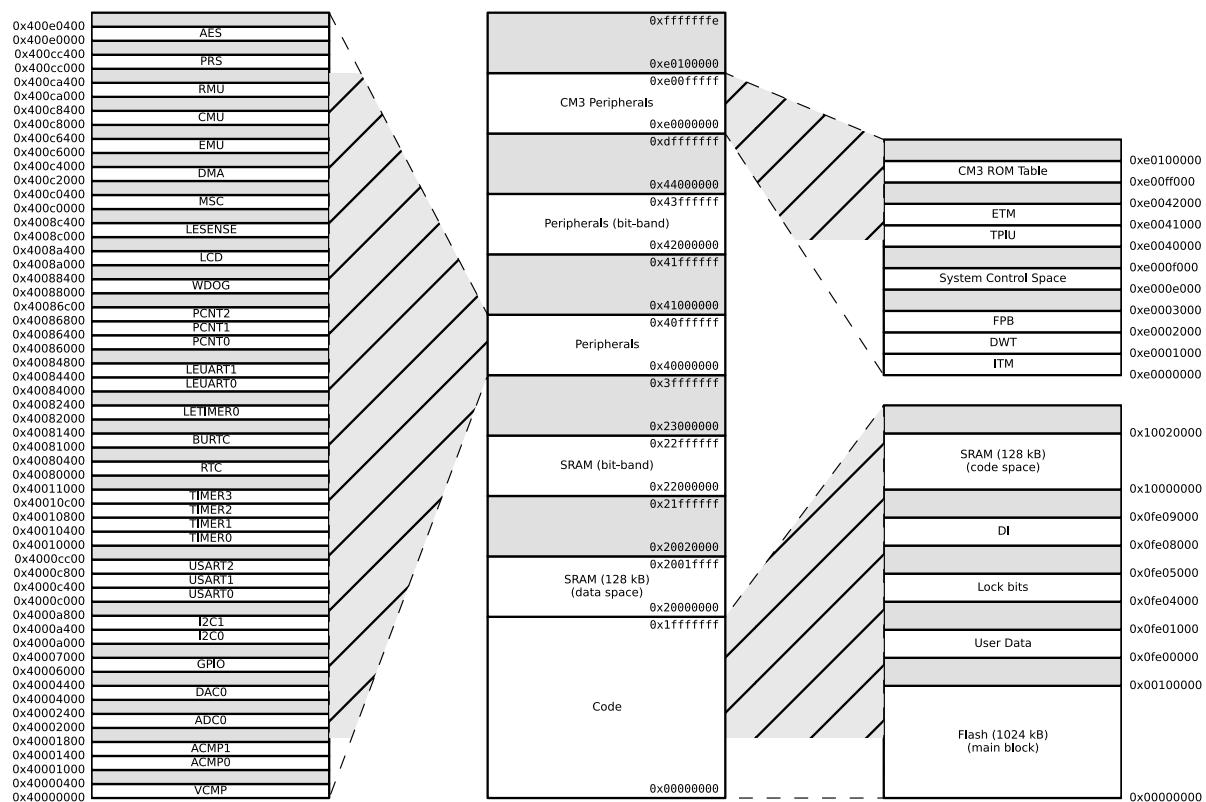
Product Status	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	1MB (1M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.85V ~ 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/efm32gg842f1024-qfp64

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
TIMER3	Full configuration	TIM3_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
BURTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
PCNT1	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT1_S[1:0]
PCNT2	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT2_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[7:0], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:0], ACMP1_O
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7:0]
DAC0	Full configuration	DAC0_OUT[1:0], DAC0_OUTxALT
OPAMP		
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	53 pins	Available pins are shown in Table 4.3 (p. 59)
LCD	Full configuration	LCD_SEG[17:0], LCD_COM[7:0], LCD_BCAP_P, LCD_BCAP_N, LCD_BEXT

2.3 Memory Map

The *EFM32GG842* memory map is shown in Figure 2.2 (p. 9), with RAM and Flash sizes for the largest memory configuration.

Figure 2.2. EFM32GG842 Memory Map with largest RAM and Flash sizes



3.4 Current Consumption

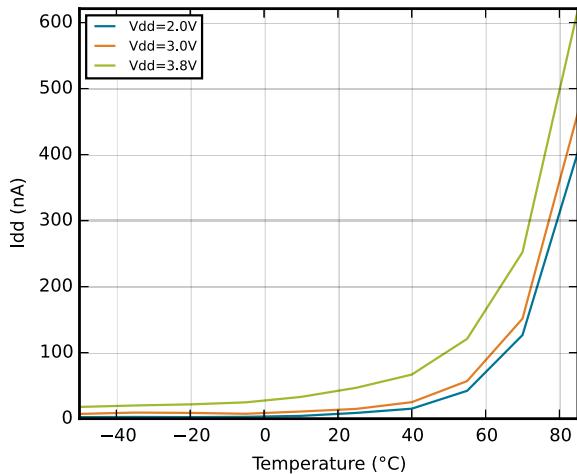
Table 3.3. Current Consumption

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{EM0}	EM0 current. No prescaling. Running prime number calculation code from flash. (Production test condition = 14MHz)	48 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		219	240	$\mu A / MHz$
		28 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		205	225	$\mu A / MHz$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		206	229	$\mu A / MHz$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		209	232	$\mu A / MHz$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		211	234	$\mu A / MHz$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		215	242	$\mu A / MHz$
		1.2 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		243	327	$\mu A / MHz$
I_{EM1}	EM1 current (Production test condition = 14MHz)	48 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		80	90	$\mu A / MHz$
		28 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		80	90	$\mu A / MHz$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		81	91	$\mu A / MHz$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		83	99	$\mu A / MHz$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		85	100	$\mu A / MHz$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		90	102	$\mu A / MHz$
		1.2 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V		122	152	$\mu A / MHz$
I_{EM2}	EM2 current	EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ C$		1.1 ¹	1.9 ¹	μA
		EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ C$		8.8 ¹	21.5 ¹	μA
I_{EM3}	EM3 current	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ C$		0.8 ¹	1.5 ¹	μA
		$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ C$		8.2 ¹	20.3 ¹	μA
I_{EM4}	EM4 current	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ C$		0.02	0.08	μA
		$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ C$		0.5	2.5	μA

¹Only one RAM block enabled. The RAM block size is 32 kB.

3.4.3 EM4 Current Consumption

Figure 3.3. *EM4 current consumption.*



3.5 Transition between Energy Modes

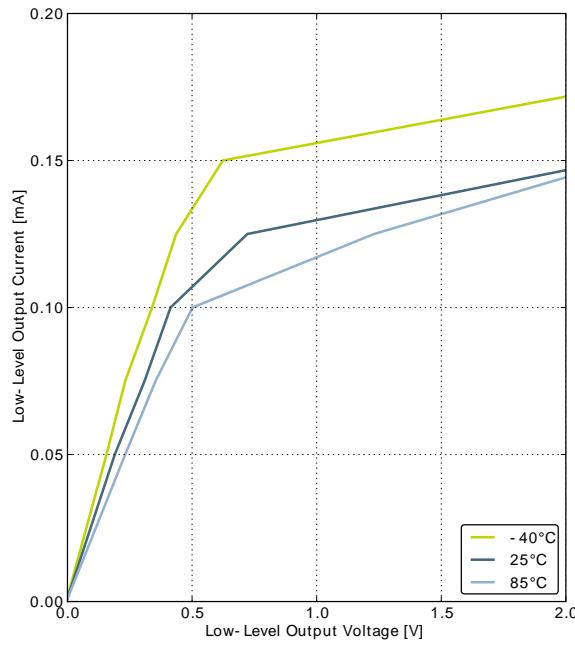
The transition times are measured from the trigger to the first clock edge in the CPU.

Table 3.4. Energy Modes Transitions

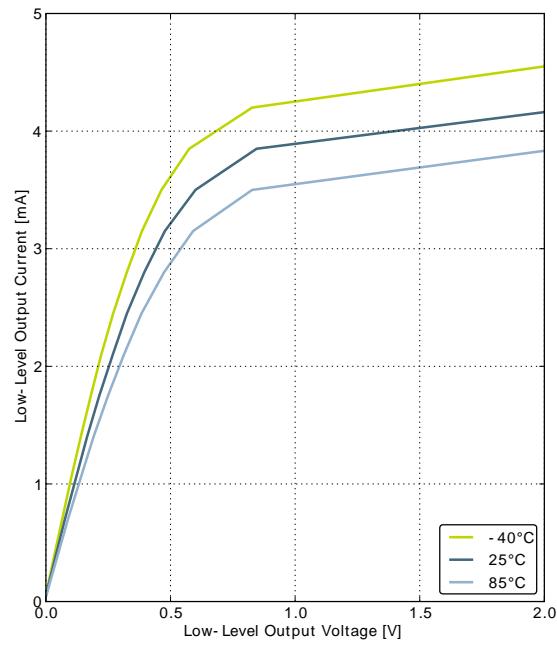
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t _{EM10}	Transition time from EM1 to EM0		0		HF-CORE-CLK cycles
t _{EM20}	Transition time from EM2 to EM0		2		μs
t _{EM30}	Transition time from EM3 to EM0		2		μs
t _{EM40}	Transition time from EM4 to EM0		163		μs

3.6 Power Management

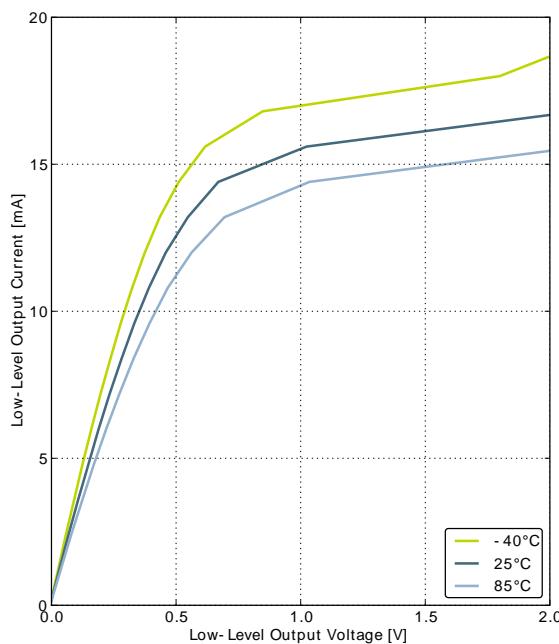
The EFM32GG requires the AVDD_x, VDD_DREG and IOVDD_x pins to be connected together (with optional filter) at the PCB level. For practical schematic recommendations, please see the application note, "AN0002 EFM32 Hardware Design Considerations".

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

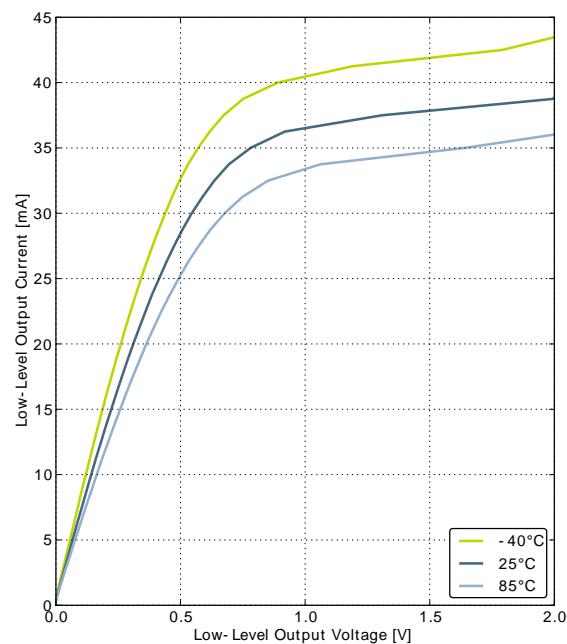
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



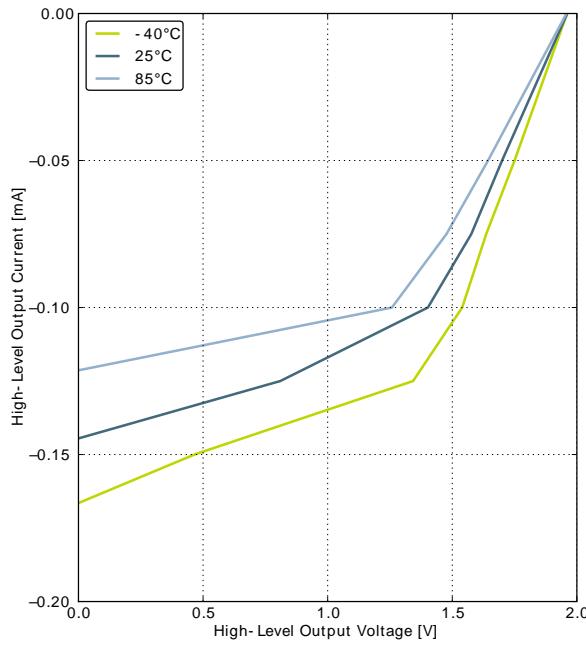
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



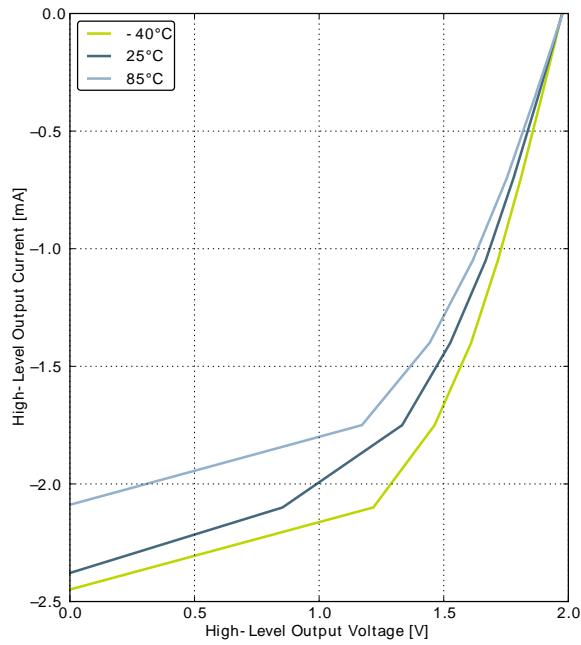
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



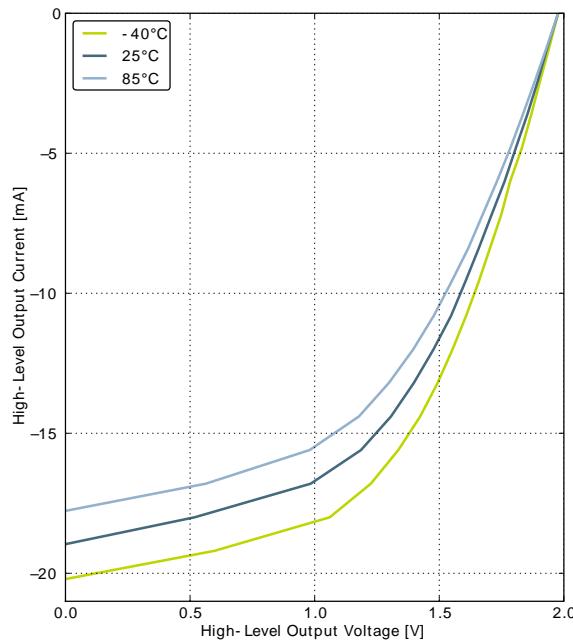
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

Figure 3.5. Typical High-Level Output Current, 2V Supply Voltage

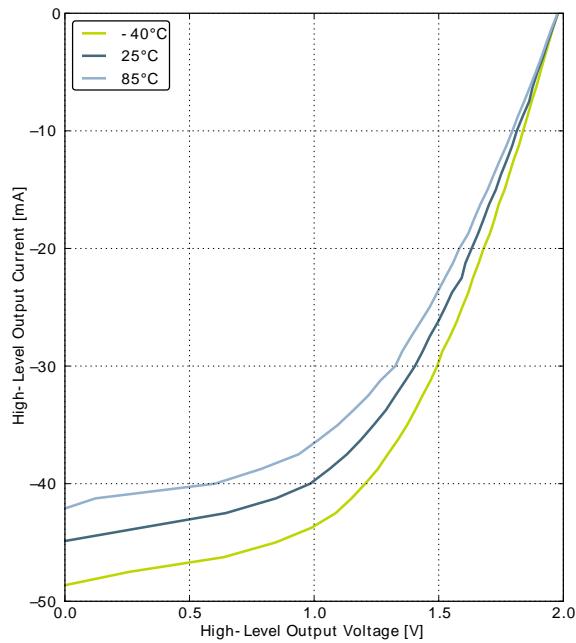
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

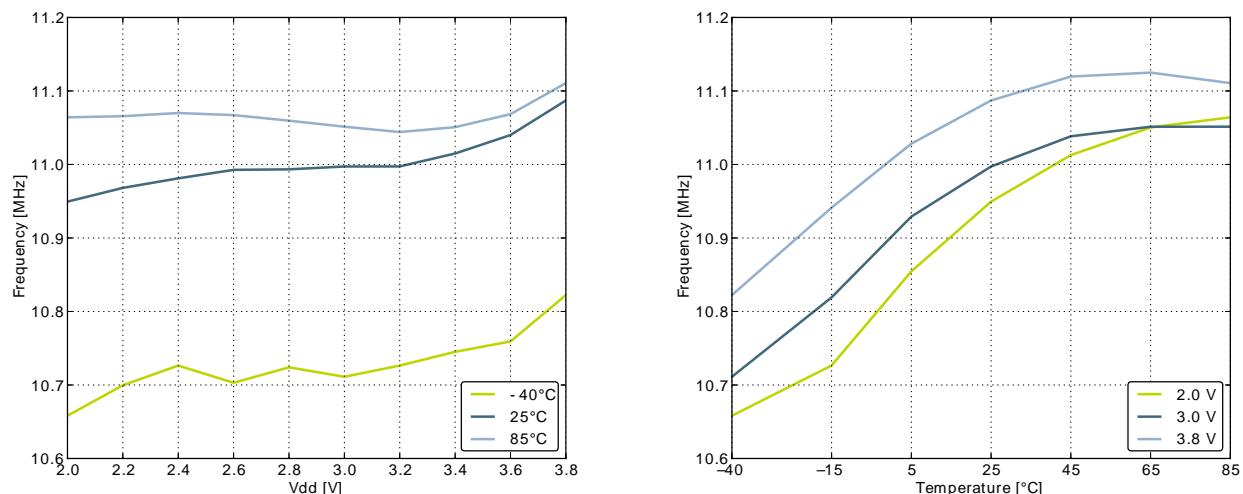
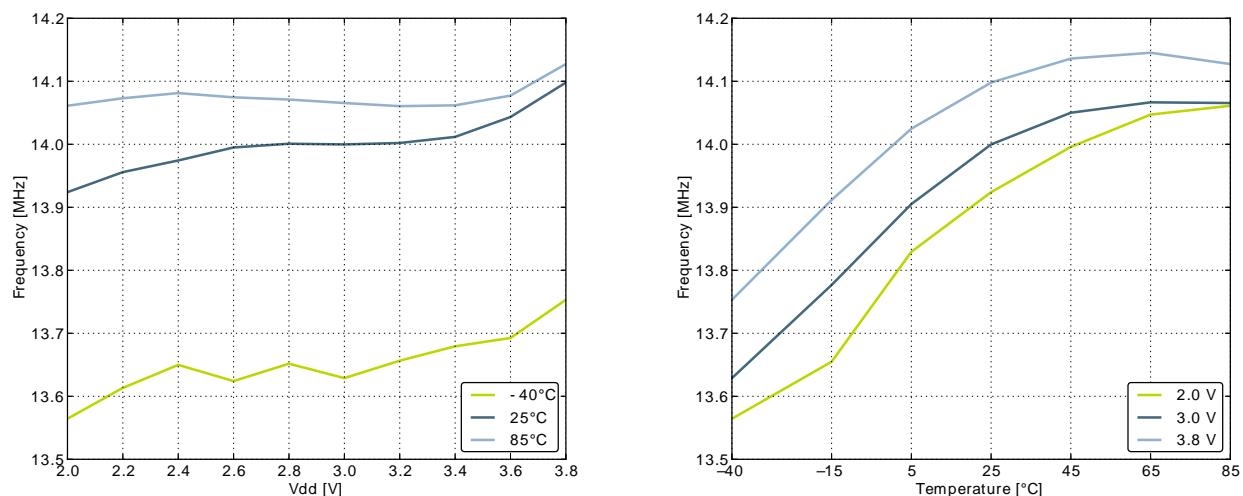
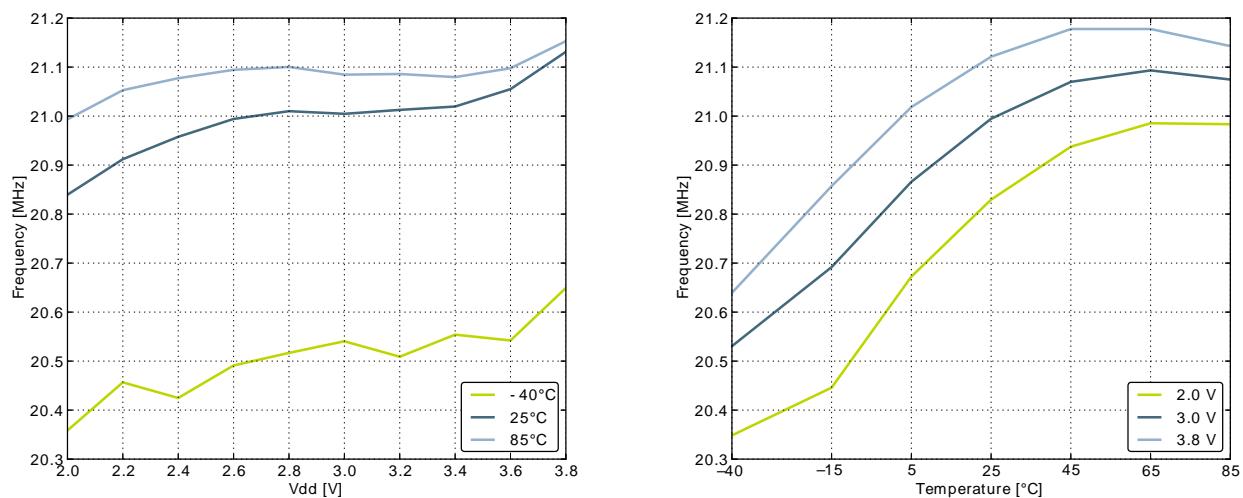
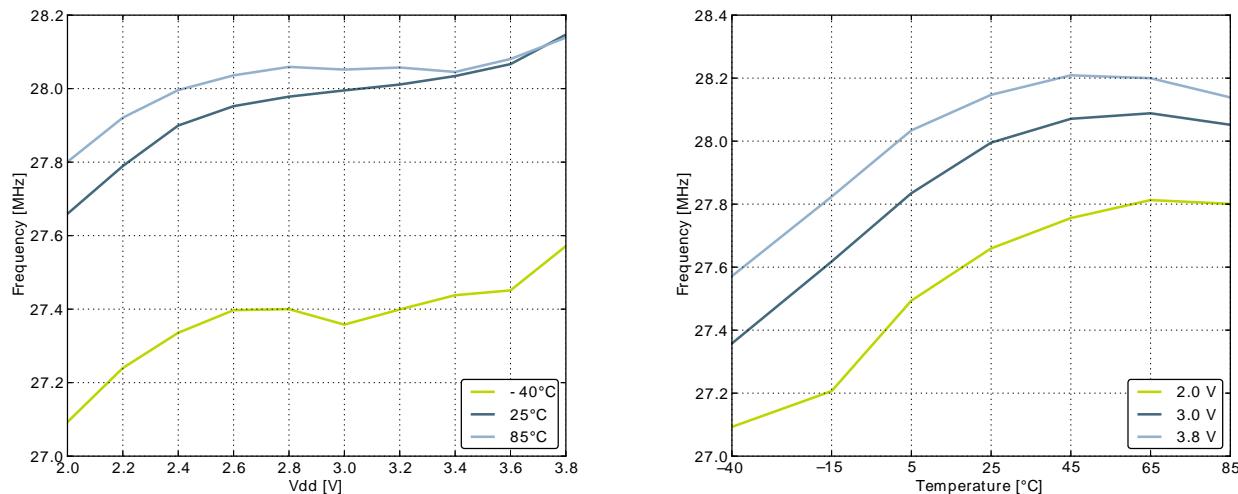
Figure 3.13. Calibrated HFRCO 11 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature**Figure 3.14. Calibrated HFRCO 14 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature****Figure 3.15. Calibrated HFRCO 21 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature**

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	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.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		62		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		63		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V _{DD} reference		67		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		63		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V _{DD} reference	63	66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 2xV _{DD} reference		70		dB
SINAD _{ADC}	Signal-to-Noise And Distortion-ratio (SINAD)	1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		58		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		62		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V _{DD} reference		64		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		60		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		64		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference		54		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V _{DD} reference		66		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 2xV _{DD} reference		68		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		61		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		65		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V _{DD} reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		63		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V _{DD} reference	62	65		dB

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
GAIN _{ED}	Gain error drift	1.25V reference		0.01 ²	0.033 ³	%/°C
		2.5V reference		0.01 ²	0.03 ³	%/°C
OFFSET _{ED}	Offset error drift	1.25V reference		0.2 ²	0.7 ³	LSB/°C
		2.5V reference		0.2 ²	0.62 ³	LSB/°C

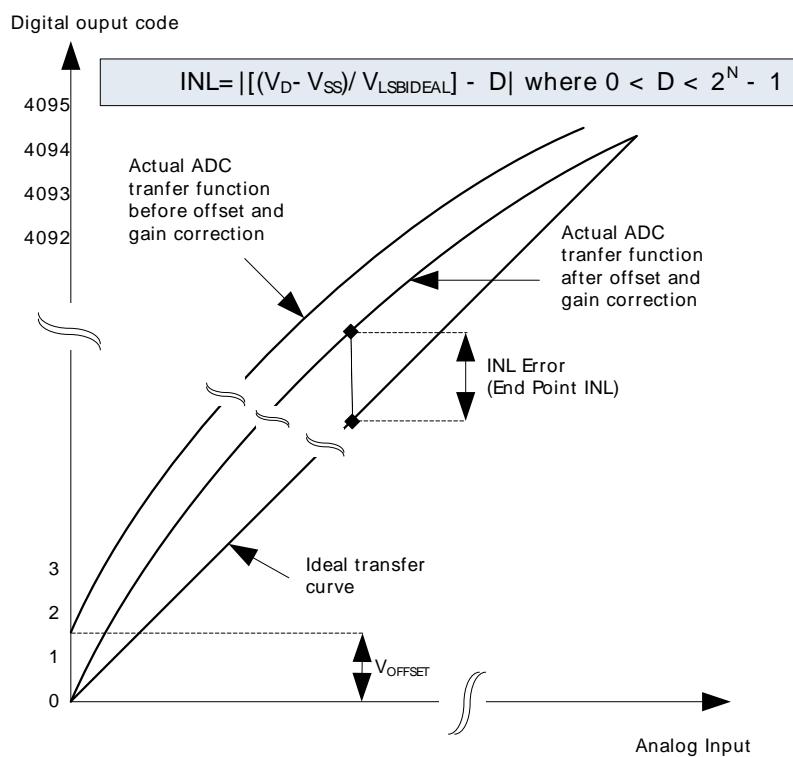
¹On the average every ADC will have one missing code, most likely to appear around $2048 +/ - n \cdot 512$ where n can be a value in the set $\{-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3\}$. There will be no missing code around 2048, and in spite of the missing code the ADC will be monotonic at all times so that a response 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 $\text{abs}(\text{Mean}) / (85 - 25)$.

³Max number given by $(\text{abs}(\text{Mean}) + 3 \times \text{stddev}) / (85 - 25)$.

The integral non-linearity (INL) and differential non-linearity parameters are explained in Figure 3.17 (p. 32) and Figure 3.18 (p. 33), respectively.

Figure 3.17. Integral Non-Linearity (INL)



3.13 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

Table 3.17. ACMP

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{ACMPIN}	Input voltage range		0		V_{DD}	V
V_{ACMPCM}	ACMP Common Mode voltage range		0		V_{DD}	V
I_{ACMP}	Active current	BIASPROG=0b0000, FULL-BIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=1 in ACMPn_CTRL register		0.1	0.6	μA
		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		250	520	μA
$I_{ACMPREF}$	Current consumption of internal voltage reference	Internal voltage reference off. Using external voltage reference		0		μA
		Internal voltage reference		5		μA
$V_{ACMPOFFSET}$	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
R_{CSRES}	Capacitive Sense Internal Resistance	CSRESSEL=0b00 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		43		kOhm
		CSRESSEL=0b01 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		78		kOhm
		CSRESSEL=0b10 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		111		kOhm
		CSRESSEL=0b11 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL		145		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. 43) . $I_{ACMPREF}$ is zero if an external voltage reference is used.

Total ACMP Active Current

$$I_{ACMPTOTAL} = I_{ACMP} + I_{ACMPREF} \quad (3.1)$$

3.14 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)

Table 3.18. VCMP

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{VCMPPIN}$	Input voltage range			V_{DD}		V
V_{VCMPCM}	VCMP Common Mode voltage range			V_{DD}		V
I_{VCMP}	Active current	BIASPROG=0b0000 and HALFBIAS=1 in VCMPn_CTRL register		0.3	0.6	μA
		BIASPROG=0b1111 and HALFBIAS=0 in VCMPn_CTRL register. LPREF=0.		22	30	μA
$t_{VCMPREF}$	Startup time reference generator	NORMAL		10		μs
$V_{VCMPOFFSET}$	Offset voltage	Single ended	-230	-40	190	mV
		Differential		10		mV
$V_{VCMPHYST}$	VCMP hysteresis			40		mV
$t_{VCMPSTART}$	Startup time				10	μs

The V_{DD} trigger level can be configured by setting the TRIGLEVEL field of the VCMP_CTRL register in accordance with the following equation:

VCMP Trigger Level as a Function of Level Setting

$$V_{DD \text{ Trigger Level}} = 1.667V + 0.034 \times \text{TRIGLEVEL} \quad (3.2)$$

3.15 LCD

Table 3.19. LCD

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f _{LCDFR}	Frame rate		30		200	Hz
NUM _{SEG}	Number of segments supported			18x8		seg
V _{LCD}	LCD supply voltage range	Internal boost circuit enabled	2.0		3.8	V
I _{LCD}	Steady state current consumption.	Display disconnected, static mode, framerate 32 Hz, all segments on.		250		nA
		Display disconnected, quadruplex mode, framerate 32 Hz, all segments on, bias mode to ONETHIRD in LCD_DISPCTRL register.		550		nA
I _{Lcdb}	Steady state Current contribution of internal boost.	Internal voltage boost off		0		µA
		Internal voltage boost on, boosting from 2.2 V to 3.0 V.		8.4		µA
V _{Boost}	Boost Voltage	VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL0		3.02		V
		VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL1		3.15		V
		VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL2		3.28		V
		VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL3		3.41		V
		VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL4		3.54		V
		VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL5		3.67		V
		VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL6		3.73		V
		VBLEV of LCD_DISPCTRL register to LEVEL7		3.74		V

The total LCD current is given by Equation 3.3 (p. 46) . $I_{LCDBOOST}$ is zero if internal boost is off.

Total LCD Current Based on Operational Mode and Internal Boost

$$I_{LCDTOTAL} = I_{LCD} + I_{LCDBOOST} \quad (3.3)$$

3.16 I2C

Table 3.20. I2C Standard-mode (Sm)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0		100 ¹	kHz
t_{LOW}	SCL clock low time	4.7			μs
t_{HIGH}	SCL clock high time	4.0			μs
$t_{SU,DAT}$	SDA set-up time	250			ns
$t_{HD,DAT}$	SDA hold time	8		3450 ^{2,3}	ns
$t_{SU,STA}$	Repeated START condition set-up time	4.7			μs
$t_{HD,STA}$	(Repeated) START condition hold time	4.0			μs
$t_{SU,STO}$	STOP condition set-up time	4.0			μs
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	4.7			μs

¹For the minimum HFFPERCLK frequency required in Standard-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32GG 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 $I2Cn_CLKDIV < ((3450 * 10^{-9} [s] * f_{HFFPERCLK} [Hz]) - 4)$.

Table 3.21. I2C Fast-mode (Fm)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	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 HFFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32GG 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 $I2Cn_CLKDIV < ((900 * 10^{-9} [s] * f_{HFFPERCLK} [Hz]) - 4)$.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I _{PCNT}	PCNT current	PCNT idle current, clock enabled		54		nA
I _{RTC}	RTC current	RTC idle current, clock enabled		54		nA
I _{LCD}	LCD current	LCD idle current, clock enabled		68		nA
I _{AES}	AES current	AES idle current, clock enabled		3.2		µA/MHz
I _{GPIO}	GPIO current	GPIO idle current, clock enabled		3.7		µA/MHz
I _{PRS}	PRS current	PRS idle current		3.5		µA/MHz
I _{DMA}	DMA current	Clock enable		11.0		µA/MHz

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 EFM32GG842.

4.1 Pinout

The *EFM32GG842* pinout is shown in Figure 4.1 (p. 51) and Table 4.1 (p. 51). 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. EFM32GG842 Pinout (top view, not to scale)

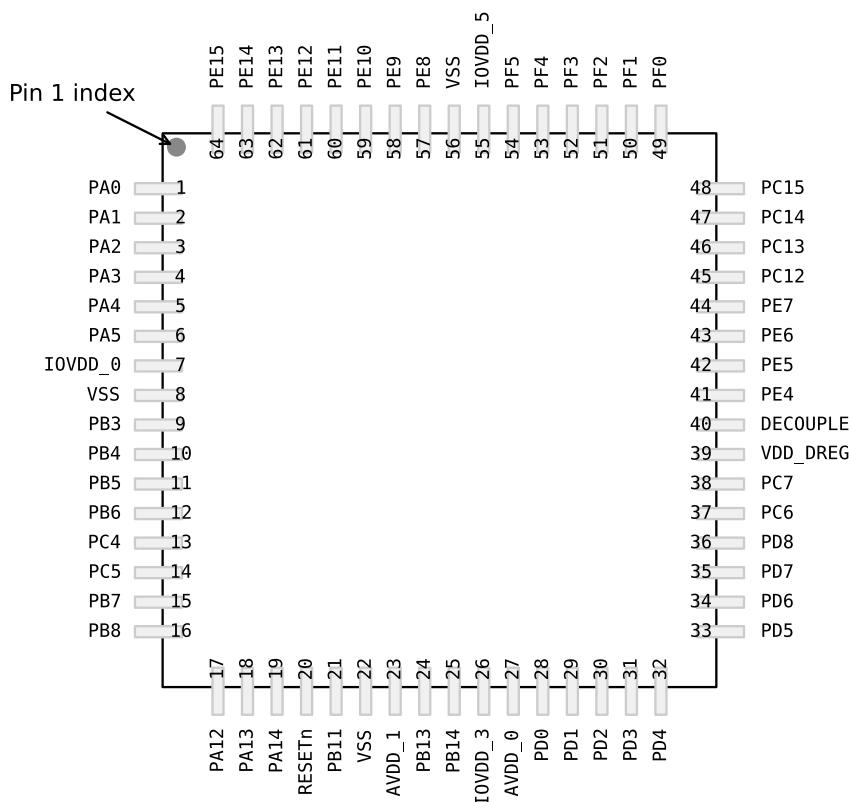


Table 4.1. Device Pinout

QFP64 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
1	PA0	LCD SEG13	TIM0_CC0 #0/1/4	I2C0_SDA #0 LEU0_RX #4	PRS_CH0 #0 GPIO_EM4WU0
2	PA1	LCD SEG14	TIM0_CC1 #0/1	I2C0_SCL #0	CMU_CLK1 #0 PRS_CH1 #0
3	PA2	LCD SEG15	TIM0_CC2 #0/1		CMU_CLK0 #0

5 PCB Layout and Soldering

5.1 Recommended PCB Layout

Figure 5.1. TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern

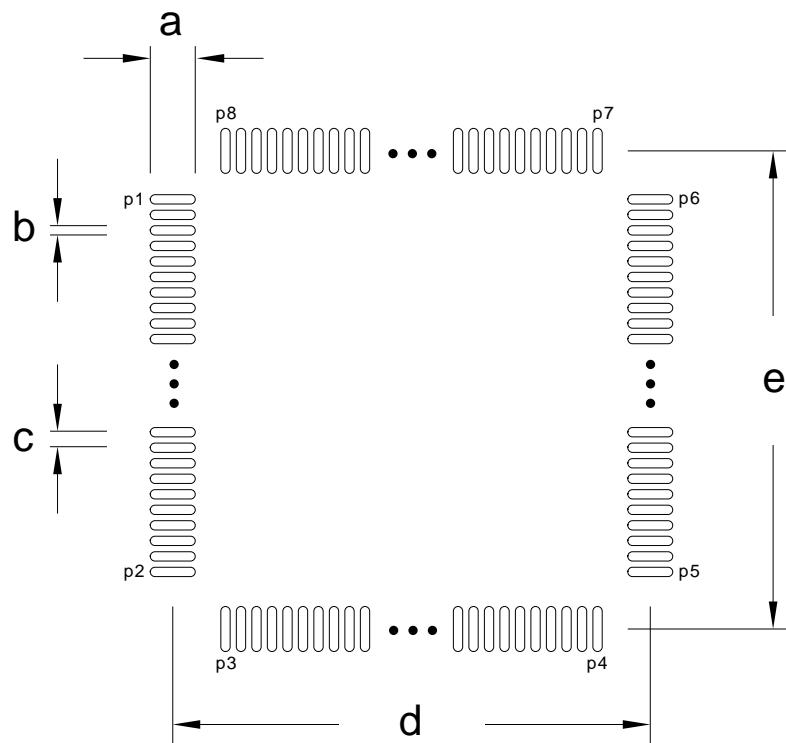
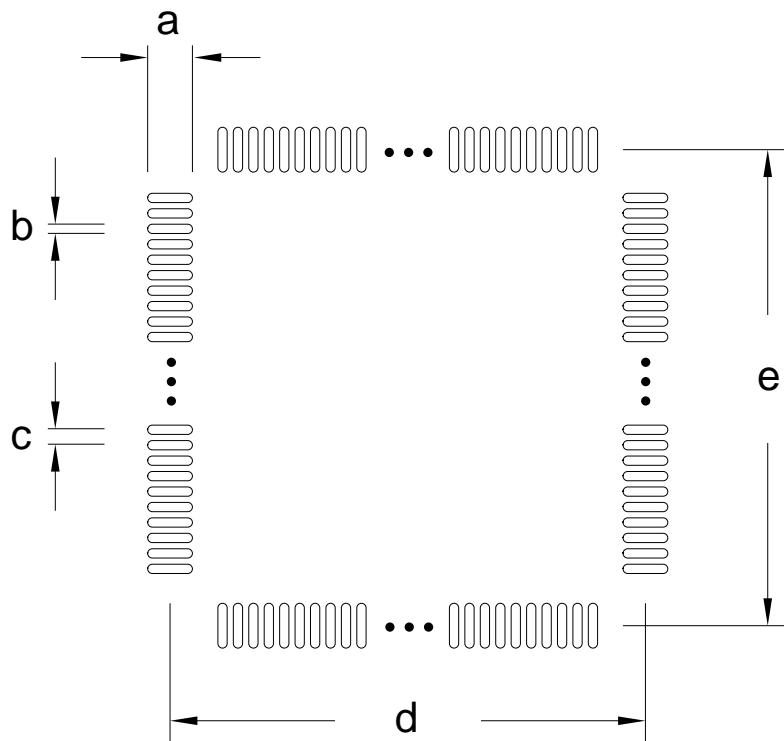


Table 5.1. QFP64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

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	-	-

Figure 5.3. TQFP64 PCB Stencil Design**Table 5.3. QFP64 PCB Stencil Design Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)**

Symbol	Dim. (mm)
a	1.50
b	0.20
c	0.50
d	11.50
e	11.50

1. The drawings are not to scale.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters.
3. All drawings are subject to change without notice.
4. The PCB Land Pattern drawing is in compliance with IPC-7351B.
5. Stencil thickness 0.125 mm.
6. For detailed pin-positioning, see Figure 4.3 (p. 60) .

5.2 Soldering Information

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

7 Revision History

7.1 Revision 1.40

March 21st, 2016

Added clarification on conditions for INL_{ADC} and DNL_{ADC} parameters.

Reduced maximum and typical current consumption for all EM0 entries except 48 MHz in the Current Consumption table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Increased maximum specifications for EM2 current, EM3 current, and EM4 current in the Current Consumption table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Increased typical specification for EM2 and EM3 current at 85 C in the Current Consumption table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Added EM2, EM3, and EM4 current consumption vs. temperature graphs.

Added a new EM2 entry and specified the existing specification is for EM0 for the BOD threshold on falling external supply voltage in the Power Management table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Reduced maximum input leakage current in the GPIO table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Added a maximum current consumption specification to the LFRCO table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Added maximum specifications for the active current including references for two channels to the DAC table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Increased the maximum specification for DAC offset voltage in the DAC table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Increased the typical specifications for active current with FULLBIAS=1 and capacitive sense internal resistance in the ACMP table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Added minimum and maximum specifications and updated the typical value for the VCMP offset voltage in the VCMP table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Removed the maximum specification and reduced the typical value for hysteresis in the VCMP table in the Electrical Characteristics section.

Updated all graphs in the Electrical Characteristics section to display data for 2.0 V as the minimum voltage.

7.2 Revision 1.30

May 23rd, 2014

Removed "preliminary" markings

Updated HFRCO figures.

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

Updated Current Consumption information.

Updated Power Management information.

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