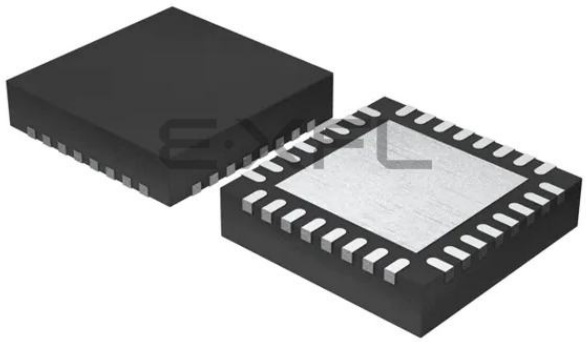

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

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

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.98V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 4x12b; D/A 1x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	32-QFN (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32g210f128g-e-qfn32

3. System Overview

3.1 System Introduction

The EFM32 MCUs are the world's most energy friendly microcontrollers. With a unique combination of the powerful 32-bit ARM Cortex-M3, innovative low energy techniques, short wake-up time from energy saving modes, and a wide selection of peripherals, the EFM32G microcontroller is well suited for any battery operated application as well as other systems requiring high performance and low-energy consumption. This section gives a short introduction to each of the modules in general terms and also shows a summary of the configuration for the EFM32G devices. For a complete feature set and in-depth information on the modules, the reader is referred to the EFM32G Reference Manual.

The diagram shows a superset of features available on the family, which vary by OPN. For more information about specific device features, consult Ordering Information.

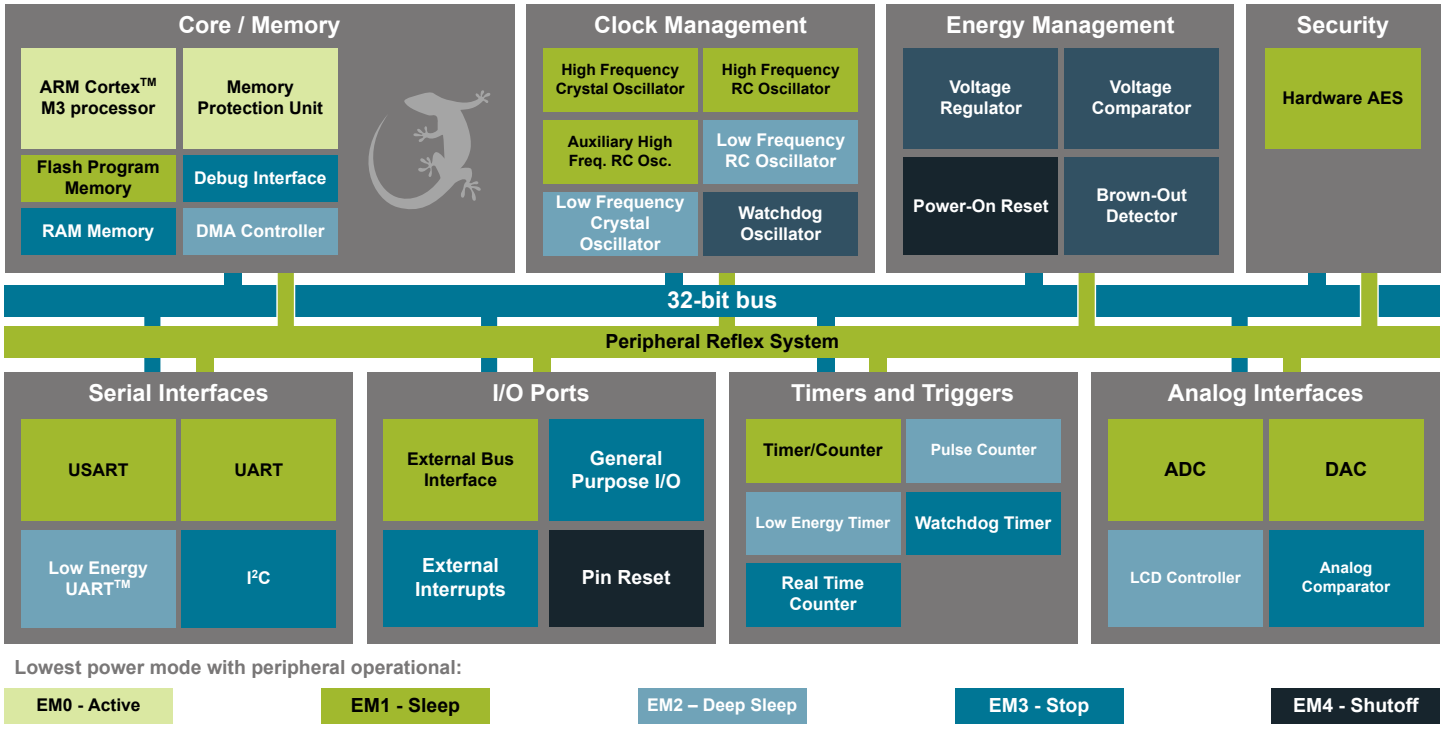

Figure 3.1. Block Diagram

3.1.1 ARM Cortex-M3 Core

The ARM Cortex-M3 includes a 32-bit RISC processor which can achieve as much as 1.25 Dhrystone MIPS/MHz. A Memory Protection Unit with support for up to 8 memory segments is included, as well as a Wake-up Interrupt Controller handling interrupts triggered while the CPU is asleep. The EFM32 implementation of the Cortex-M3 is described in detail in EFM32G Reference Manual.

3.1.2 Debug Interface (DBG)

This device includes hardware debug support through a 2-pin serial-wire debug interface . In addition there is also a 1-wire Serial Wire Viewer pin which can be used to output profiling information, data trace and software-generated messages.

3.1.3 Memory System Controller (MSC)

The Memory System Controller (MSC) is the program memory unit of the EFM32G microcontroller. The flash memory is readable and writable from both the Cortex-M3 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.

3.1.14 Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART)

The Universal Asynchronous serial Receiver and Transmitter (UART) is a very flexible serial I/O module. It supports full- and half-duplex asynchronous UART communication.

3.1.15 Low Energy Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (LEUART)

The unique LEUART™, the Low Energy UART, is a UART that allows two-way UART communication on a strict power budget. Only a 32.768 kHz clock is needed to allow UART communication up to 9600 baud/ s. The LEUART includes all necessary hardware support to make asynchronous serial communication possible with minimum of software intervention and energy consumption.

3.1.16 Timer/Counter (TIMER)

The 16-bit general purpose Timer has 3 compare/capture channels for input capture and compare/Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) output. TIMER0 also includes a Dead-Time Insertion module suitable for motor control applications.

3.1.17 Real Time Counter (RTC)

The Real Time Counter (RTC) contains a 24-bit counter and is clocked either by a 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator, or a 32.768 kHz RC oscillator. In addition to energy modes EM0 and EM1, the RTC is also available in EM2. This makes it ideal for keeping track of time since the RTC is enabled in EM2 where most of the device is powered down.

3.1.18 Low Energy Timer (LETIMER)

The unique LETIMER™, the Low Energy Timer, is a 16-bit timer that is available in energy mode EM2 in addition to EM1 and EM0. Because of this, it can be used for timing and output generation when most of the device is powered down, allowing simple tasks to be performed while the power consumption of the system is kept at an absolute minimum. The LETIMER can be used to output a variety of waveforms with minimal software intervention. It is also connected to the Real Time Counter (RTC), and can be configured to start counting on compare matches from the RTC.

3.1.19 Pulse Counter (PCNT)

The Pulse Counter (PCNT) can be used for counting pulses on a single input or to decode quadrature encoded inputs. It runs off either the internal LFACLK or the PCNTn_S0IN pin as external clock source. The module may operate in energy mode EM0 - EM3.

3.1.20 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.

3.1.21 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.

3.1.22 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.

3.1.23 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.

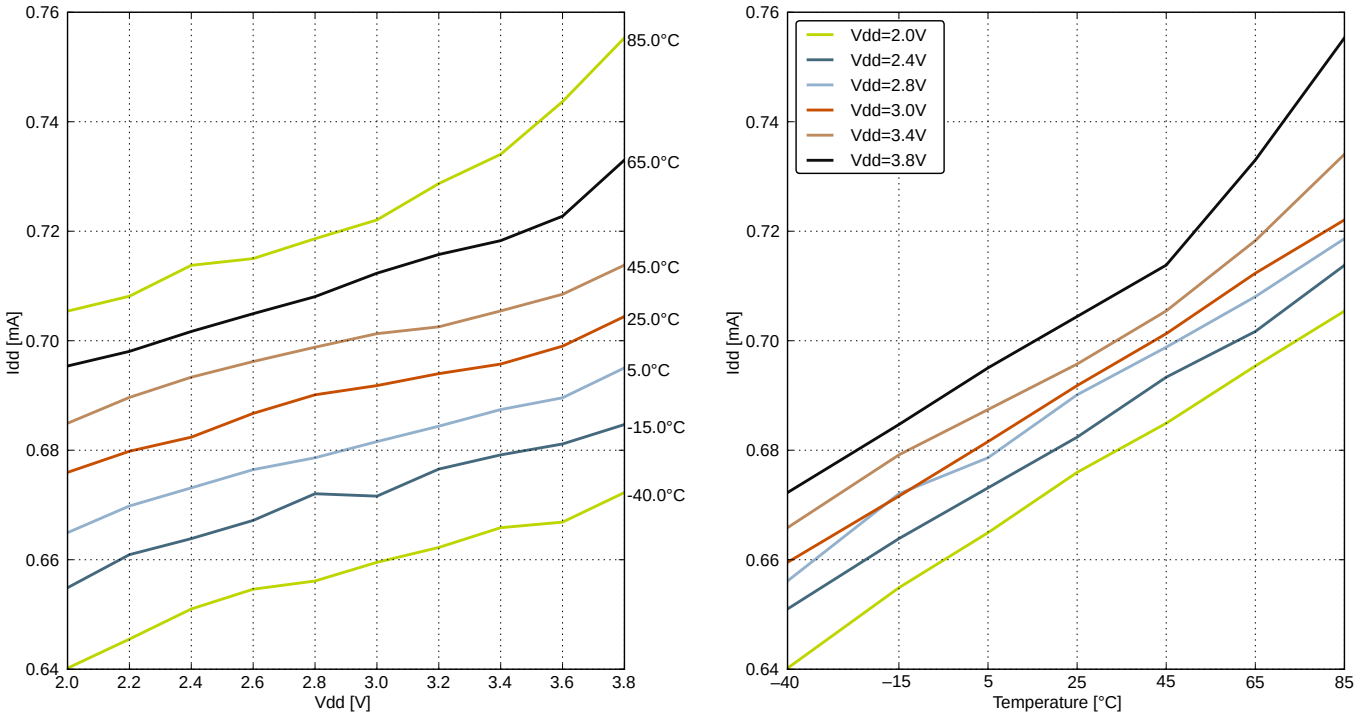

Figure 4.8. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 14 MHz

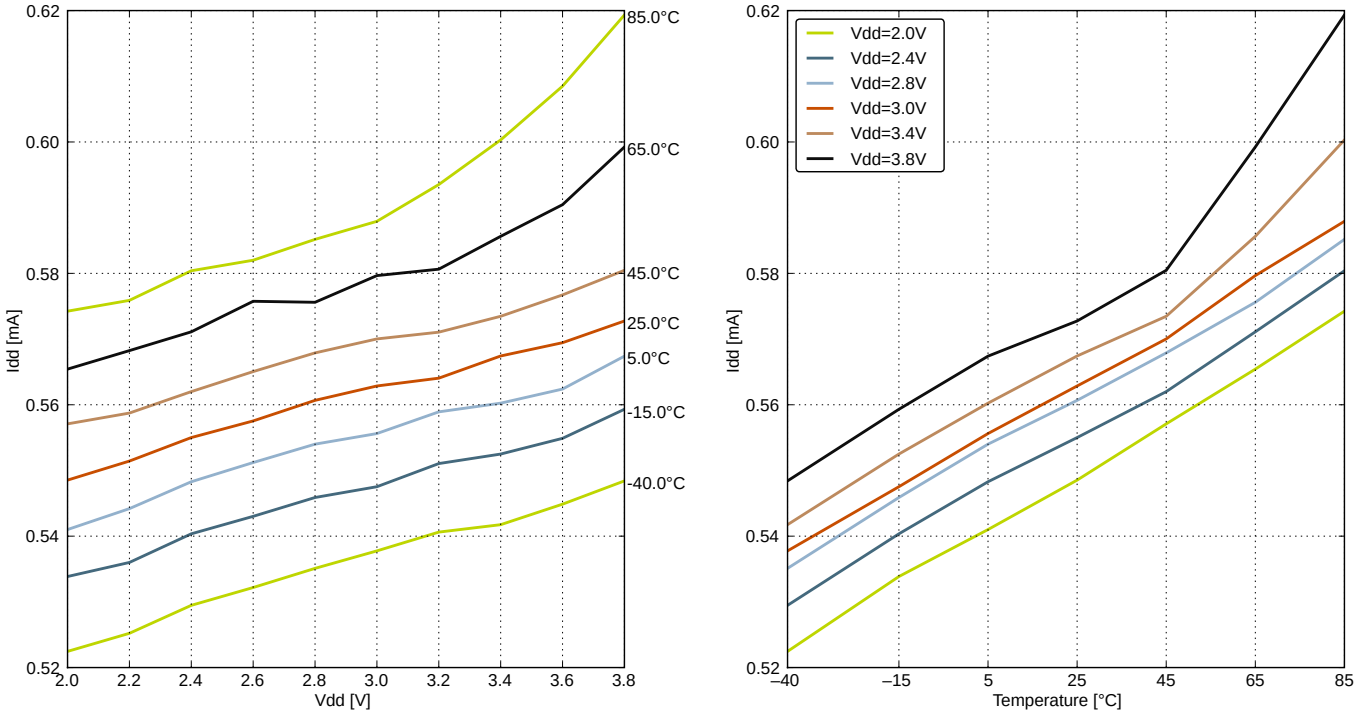

Figure 4.9. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 11 MHz

4.6 Power Management

The EFM32G 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".

Table 4.5. Power Management

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
BOD threshold on falling external supply voltage	$V_{BODextthr-}$	EM0	1.74	—	1.96	V
		EM1	1.74	—	1.96	V
		EM2	1.74	—	1.96	V
BOD threshold on rising external supply voltage	$V_{BODextthr+}$	EM0	—	1.85	—	V
Power-on Reset (POR) threshold on rising external supply voltage	$V_{PORthr+}$		—	—	1.98	V
Delay from reset is released until program execution starts	$t_{RESETdly}$	Applies to Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset and pin reset.	—	163	—	µs
negative pulse length to ensure complete reset of device	t_{RESET}		50	—	—	ns
Voltage regulator decoupling capacitor.	$C_{DECOUPLE}$	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between DECOUPLE pin and GROUND	—	1	—	µF

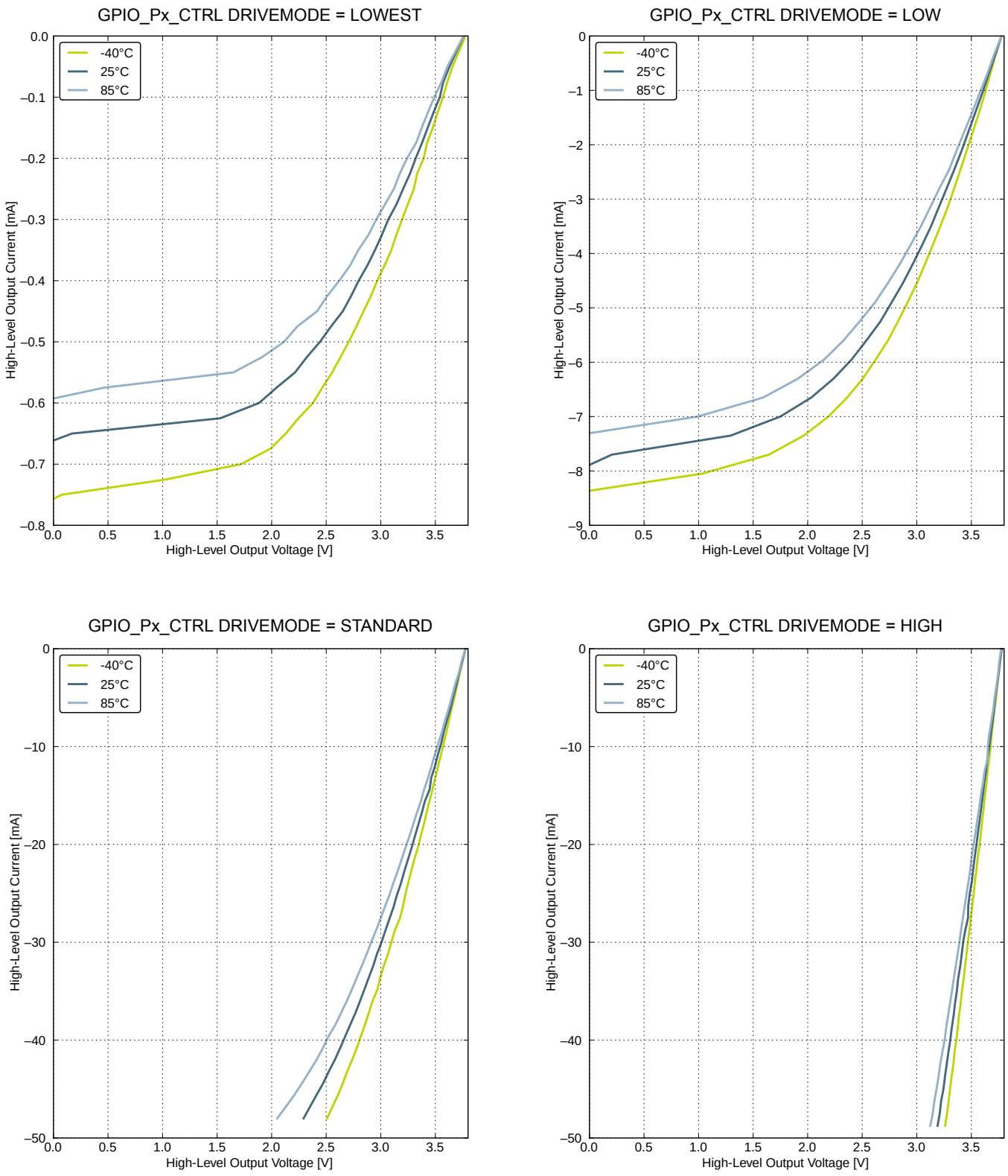

Figure 4.19. Typical High-Level Output Current, 3.8V Supply Voltage

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)	SNR_{ADC}	1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 1.25 V reference, ADC_CLK = 13 MHz, BIASPROG = 0xF4B	—	59	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 2.5 V reference, ADC_CLK = 13 MHz, BIASPROG = 0xF4B	—	63	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, V_{DD} reference, ADC_CLK = 13 MHz, BIASPROG = 0xF4B	—	67	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25 V reference, ADC_CLK = 13 MHz, BIASPROG = 0xF4B	—	63	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5 V reference, ADC_CLK = 13 MHz, BIASPROG = 0xF4B	—	66	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5 V reference, ADC_CLK =13 MHz, BIASPROG = 0xF4B	—	66	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference, ADC_CLK= 13 MHz, BIASPROG =0xF4B	63	69	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2xV_{DD}$ reference, ADC_CLK = 13 MHz, BIASPROG = 0xF4B	—	70	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 1.25 V reference, ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	—	62	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 2.5 V reference, ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	—	63	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, V_{DD} reference, ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	—	67	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25 V reference, ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	—	63	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5 V reference, ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	—	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5 V reference, ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	—	66	—	dB

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)	$SFDR_{ADC}$	200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference, ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	68	79	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 2xV_{DD} reference,ADC_CLK = 7 MHz, BIASPROG = 0x747	—	79	—	dBc
Offset voltage	$V_{ADCOFFSET}$	After calibration, single-ended	—	0.3	—	mV
		After calibration, differential	-4	0.3	4	mV
Thermometer output gradient	$TGRAD_{ADCTH}$		—	-1.92	—	mV/°C
			—	-6.3	—	ADC Codes/°C
Differential non-linearity (DNL)	DNL_{ADC}	V_{DD}= 3.0 V, external 2.5 V reference	-1	±0.7	4	LSB
Integral non-linearity (INL), End point method	INL_{ADC}	V_{DD}= 3.0 V, external 2.5 V reference	—	±1.2	±3	LSB
Missing codes	MC_{ADC}		—	—	3	LSB
Gain error drift	$GAIN_{ED}$	1.25 V reference	—	0.01[2]	0.033[3]	%/°C
		2.5 V reference	—	0.01[2]	0.03[3]	%/°C
Offset error drift	$OFFSET_{ED}$	1.25 V reference	—	0.00[2]	0.06[3]	LSB/°C
		2.5 V reference	—	0.00[2]	0.04[3]	LSB/°C
VREF voltage	V_{REF}	1.25 V reference	1.2	1.25	1.3	V
		2.5 V reference	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
VREF voltage drift	V_{REF_VDRIFT}	1.25 V reference	-12.4	2.9	18.2	mV/V
		2.5 V reference, VDD > 2.5 V	-24.6	5.7	35.2	mV/V
VREF temperature drift	V_{REF_TDRIFT}	1.25 V reference	-132	272	677	µV/°C
		2.5 V reference	-231	545	1271	µV/°C
VREF current consumption	I_{VREF}	1.25 V reference	—	67	114	µA
		2.5 V reference	—	55	82	µA
ADC and DAC VREF matching	V_{REF_MATCH}	1.25 V reference	—	99.85	—	%
		2.5 V reference	—	100.01	—	%

Note:

1. Includes required contribution from the voltage reference.
2. Typical numbers given by abs(Mean) / (85 - 25).
3. Max number given by (abs(Mean) + 3x stddev) / (85 - 25).

The integral non-linearity (INL) and differential non-linearity parameters are explained in the following figures.

4.10.1 Typical Performance

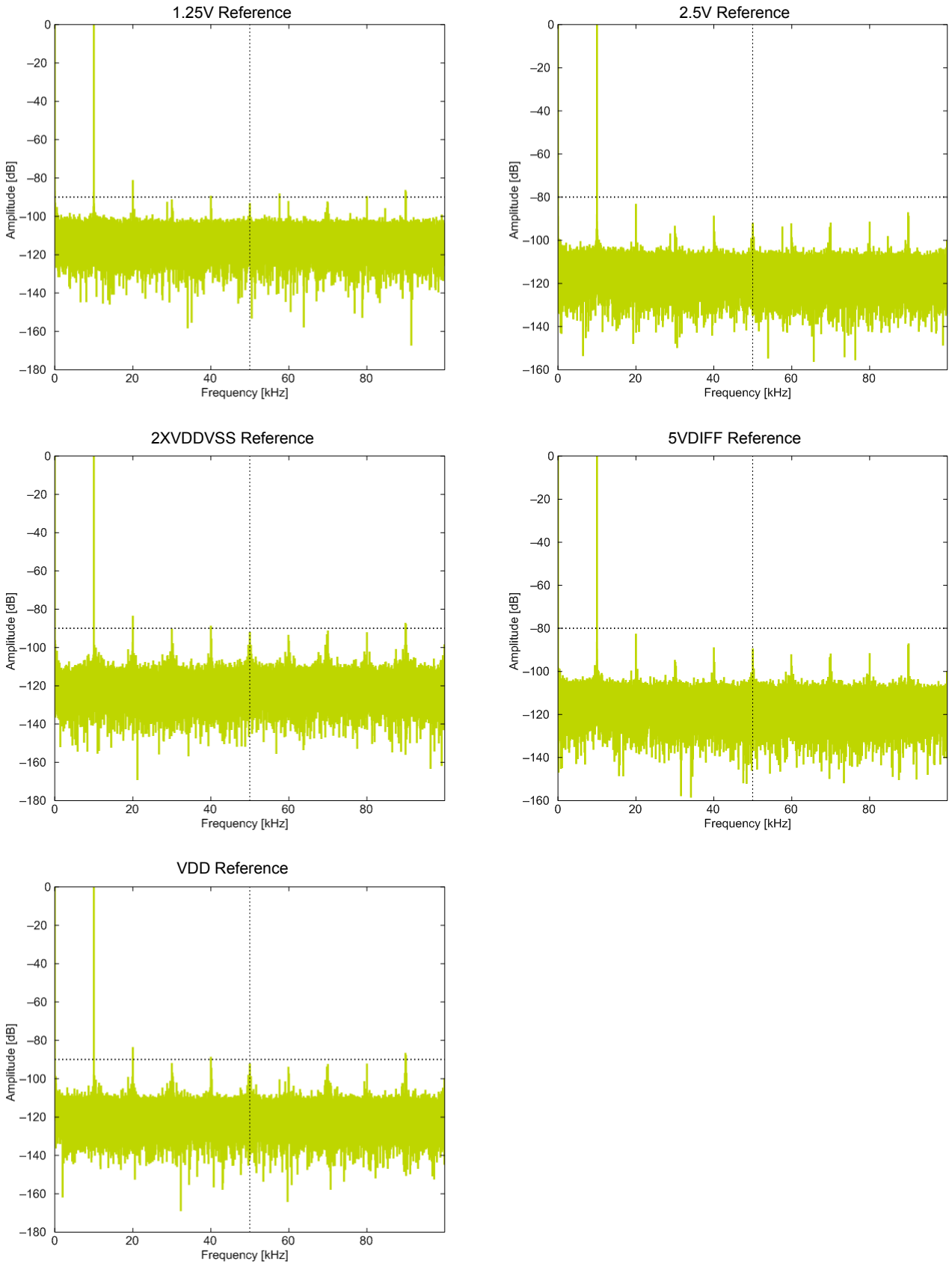

Figure 4.29. ADC Frequency Spectrum, VDD = 3V, Temp = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Signal-to-Noise plus Distortion Ratio (SNDR)	$SNDR_{DAC}$	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 1.25 V reference	—	57	—	dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 2.5 V reference	—	54	—	dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25 V reference	—	56	—	dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5 V reference	—	53	—	dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference	—	55	—	dB
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)	$SFDR_{DAC}$	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	62	—	dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single-ended, internal 2.5 V reference	—	56	—	dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25 V reference	—	61	—	dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5 V reference	—	55	—	dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference	—	60	—	dBc
Offset voltage	$V_{DACOFFSET}$	After calibration, single-ended	—	2	—	mV
		After calibration, differential	—	2	—	mV
Sample-hold mode voltage drift	$V_{DACSHMDRIFT}$		—	540	—	µV/ms
Differential non-linearity	DNL_{DAC}		—	±1	—	LSB
Integral non-linearity	INL_{DAC}		—	±5	—	LSB
No missing codes	MC_{DAC}		—	12	—	bits
Load current	I_{LOAD_DC}		—	—	11	mA
VREF voltage	V_{REF}	1.25 V reference	1.2	1.25	1.3	V
		2.5 V reference	2.4	2.5	2.6	V
VREF voltage drift	V_{REF_VDRIFT}	1.25 V reference	-12.4	2.9	18.2	mV/V
		2.5 V reference, VDD > 2.5 V	-24.6	5.7	35.2	mV/V
VREF temperature drift	V_{REF_TDRIFT}	1.25 V reference	-132	272	677	µV/°C
		2.5 V reference	-231	545	1271	µV/°C
VREF current consumption	I_{VREF}	1.25 V reference	—	67	114	µA
		2.5 V reference	—	55	82	µA
ADC and DAC VREF matching	V_{REF_MATCH}	1.25 V reference	—	99.85	—	%
		2.5 V reference	—	100.01	—	%

Note:

1. Measured with a static input code and no loading on the output. Includes required contribution from the voltage reference.

4.12 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

Table 4.16. ACMP

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input voltage range	V_{ACMPIN}		0	—	V_{DD}	V
ACMP Common Mode voltage range	V_{ACMPCM}		0	—	V_{DD}	V
Active current	I_{ACMP}	BIASPROG=0b0000, FULLBIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=1 in ACMPn_CTRL register	—	55	600	µA
		BIASPROG=0b1111, FULLBIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register	—	2.82	12	µA
		BIASPROG=0b1111, FULLBIAS=1 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register	—	250	520	µA
Current consumption of internal voltage reference	$I_{ACMPREF}$	Internal voltage reference off. Using external voltage reference	—	0	0.5	µA
		Internal voltage reference, LPREF=1	—	0.050	3	µA
		Internal voltage reference, LPREF=0	—	6	—	µA
Offset voltage	$V_{ACMPOFFSET}$	BIASPROG= 0b1010, FULLBIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register	-12	0	12	mV
ACMP hysteresis	$V_{ACMPHYST}$	Programmable	—	17	—	mV
Capacitive Sense Internal Resistance	R_{CSRES}	CSRESSEL=0b00 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL	—	39	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL=0b01 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL	—	71	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL=0b10 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL	—	104	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL=0b11 in ACMPn_INPUTSEL	—	136	—	kΩ
Startup time	$t_{ACMPSTART}$		—	—	10	µs

The total ACMP current is the sum of the contributions from the ACMP and its internal voltage reference as given in the following equation. $I_{ACMPREF}$ is zero if an external voltage reference is used.

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

5.6.3 GPIO Pinout Overview

The specific GPIO pins available in EFM32G290 is shown in the following table. 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 5.18. 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	PA15	PA14	PA13	PA12	PA11	PA10	PA9	PA8	PA7	PA6	PA5	PA4	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
Port B	PB15	PB14	PB13	PB12	PB11	PB10	PB9	PB8	PB7	PB6	PB5	PB4	PB3	PB2	PB1	PB0
Port C	PC15	PC14	PC13	PC12	PC11	PC10	PC9	PC8	PC7	PC6	PC5	PC4	PC3	PC2	PC1	PC0
Port D	PD15	PD14	PD13	PD12	PD11	PD10	PD9	PD8	PD7	PD6	PD5	PD4	PD3	PD2	PD1	PD0
Port E	PE15	PE14	PE13	PE12	PE11	PE10	PE9	PE8	PE7	PE6	PE5	PE4	PE3	PE2	PE1	PE0
Port F	—	—	—	—	—	—	PF9	PF8	PF7	PF6	PF5	PF4	PF3	PF2	PF1	PF0

TQFP64 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
38	PC7	ACMP0_CH7		LEU1_RX #0 I2C0_SCL #2	
39	VDD_DREG	Power supply for on-chip voltage regulator.			
40	DECOUPLE	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external capacitance of size $C_{DECOUPLE}$ is required at this pin.			
41	PE4	LCD_COM0		US0_CS #1	
42	PE5	LCD_COM1		US0_CLK #1	
43	PE6	LCD_COM2		US0_RX #1	
44	PE7	LCD_COM3		US0_TX #1	
45	PC12	ACMP1_CH4			CMU_CLK0 #1
46	PC13	ACMP1_CH5	TIM0_CDTI0 #1/3 TIM1_CC0 #0 PCNT0_S0IN #0		
47	PC14	ACMP1_CH6	TIM0_CDTI1 #1/3 TIM1_CC1 #0 PCNT0_S1IN #0		
48	PC15	ACMP1_CH7	TIM0_CDTI2 #1/3 TIM1_CC2 #0		DBG_SWO #1
49	PF0		LETIM0_OUT0 #2		DBG_SWCLK #0/1
50	PF1		LETIM0_OUT1 #2		DBG_SWDIO #0/1
51	PF2	LCD_SEG0			ACMP1_O #0 DBG_SWO #0
52	PF3	LCD_SEG1	TIM0_CDTI0 #2		
53	PF4	LCD_SEG2	TIM0_CDTI1 #2		
54	PF5	LCD_SEG3	TIM0_CDTI2 #2		
55	IOVDD_5	Digital IO power supply 5.			
56	VSS	Ground.			
57	PE8	LCD_SEG4	PCNT2_S0IN #1		
58	PE9	LCD_SEG5	PCNT2_S1IN #1		
59	PE10	LCD_SEG6	TIM1_CC0 #1	US0_TX #0	BOOT_TX
60	PE11	LCD_SEG7	TIM1_CC1 #1	US0_RX #0	BOOT_RX
61	PE12	LCD_SEG8	TIM1_CC2 #1	US0_CLK #0	
62	PE13	LCD_SEG9		US0_CS #0	ACMP0_O #0
63	PE14	LCD_SEG10		LEU0_TX #2	
64	PE15	LCD_SEG11		LEU0_RX #2	

Alternate	LOCATION				
Functionality	0	1	2	3	Description
TIM0_CC0	PA0	PA0		PD1	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM0_CC1	PA1	PA1		PD2	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM0_CC2	PA2	PA2		PD3	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM0_CDTI0	PA3	PC13	PF3	PC13	Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 0.
TIM0_CDTI1	PA4	PC14	PF4	PC14	Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 1.
TIM0_CDTI2	PA5	PC15	PF5	PC15	Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 2.
TIM1_CC0	PC13	PE10			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM1_CC1	PC14	PE11			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM1_CC2	PC15	PE12			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM2_CC0		PA12			Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM2_CC1		PA13			Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM2_CC2		PA14			Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
US0_CLK	PE12	PE5			USART0 clock input / output.
US0_CS	PE13	PE4			USART0 chip select input / output.
US0_RX	PE11	PE6			USART0 Asynchronous Receive. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US0_TX	PE10	PE7			USART0 Asynchronous Transmit.Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
US1_CLK	PB7	PD2			USART1 clock input / output.
US1_CS	PB8	PD3			USART1 chip select input / output.
US1_RX		PD1			USART1 Asynchronous Receive. USART1 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US1_TX		PD0			USART1 Asynchronous Transmit.Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART1 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
US2_CLK	PC4	PB5			USART2 clock input / output.
US2_CS	PC5	PB6			USART2 chip select input / output.
US2_RX		PB4			USART2 Asynchronous Receive. USART2 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US2_TX		PB3			USART2 Asynchronous Transmit.Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART2 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).

LQFP100 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
53	PD7	ADC0_CH7		LETIM0_OUT1 #0	I2C0_SCL #1	
54	PD8					CMU_CLK1 #1
55	PC6	ACMP0_CH6			LEU1_TX #0 I2C0_SDA #2	
56	PC7	ACMP0_CH7			LEU1_RX #0 I2C0_SCL #2	
57	VDD_DREG	Power supply for on-chip voltage regulator.				
58	VSS	Ground.				
59	DECOUPLE	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external capacitance of size $C_{DECOUPLE}$ is required at this pin.				
60	PE0			PCNT0_S0IN #1	U0_TX #1	
61	PE1			PCNT0_S1IN #1	U0_RX #1	
62	PE2					ACMP0_O #1
63	PE3					ACMP1_O #1
64	PE4	LCD_COM0			US0_CS #1	
65	PE5	LCD_COM1			US0_CLK #1	
66	PE6	LCD_COM2			US0_RX #1	
67	PE7	LCD_COM3			US0_TX #1	
68	PC8	ACMP1_CH0		TIM2_CC0 #2	US0_CS #2	
69	PC9	ACMP1_CH1		TIM2_CC1 #2	US0_CLK #2	
70	PC10	ACMP1_CH2		TIM2_CC2 #2	US0_RX #2	
71	PC11	ACMP1_CH3			US0_TX #2	
72	PC12	ACMP1_CH4				CMU_CLK0 #1
73	PC13	ACMP1_CH5		TIM0_CDTI0 #1/3 TIM1_CC0 #0 PCNT0_S0IN #0		
74	PC14	ACMP1_CH6		TIM0_CDTI1 #1/3 TIM1_CC1 #0 PCNT0_S1IN #0	U0_TX #3	
75	PC15	ACMP1_CH7		TIM0_CDTI2 #1/3 TIM1_CC2 #0	U0_RX #3	DBG_SWO #1
76	PF0			LETIM0_OUT0 #2		DBG_SWCLK #0/1

		SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
	x	D		16 BSC	
	y	E		16 BSC	
body size	x	D1		14 BSC	
	y	E1		14 BSC	
lead pitch		e		0.5 BSC	
		L	0.45	0.6	0.75
footprint		L1		1 REF	
		θ	0°	3.5°	7°
		θ1	0°	—	—
		θ2	11°	12°	13°
		θ3	11°	12°	13°
		R1	0.08	—	—
		R1	0.08	—	0.2
		S	0.2	—	—
package edge tolerance		aaa		0.2	
lead edge tolerance		bbb		0.2	
coplanarity		ccc		0.08	
lead offset		ddd		0.08	
mold flatness		eee		0.05	

The LQFP100 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

10. QFN64 Package Specifications

10.1 QFN64 Package Dimensions

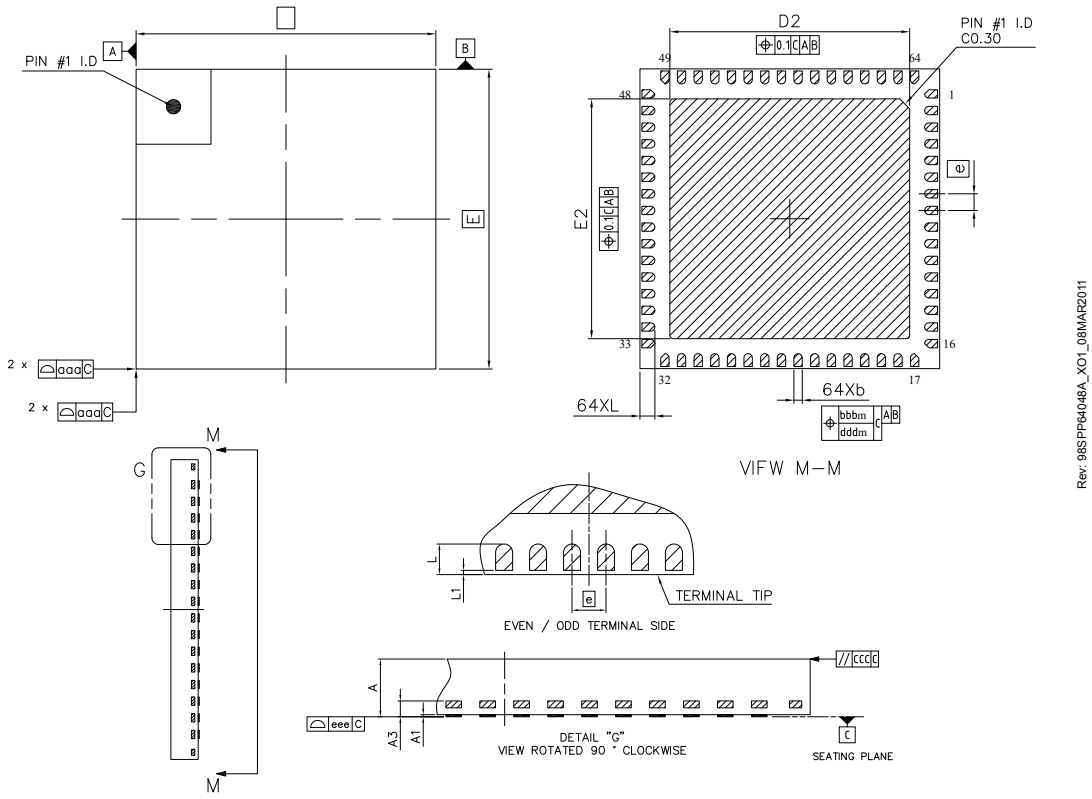

Figure 10.1. QFN64

Note:

1. Dimensioning & tolerancing confirm to ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles are in degrees.
3. Dimension 'b' applies to metallized terminal and is measured between 0.25 mm and 0.30 mm fromthe terminal tip. Dimension L1 represents terminal full back from package edge up to 0.1 mm isacceptable.
4. Coplanarity applies to the exposed heat slug as well as the terminal.
5. Radius on terminal is optional.

Table 10.1. QFN64 (Dimensions in mm)

Symbol	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.80	0.85	0.90
A1	0.00	—	0.05
A3		0.203 REF	
b	0.25	0.30	0.35
D		9.00 BSC	
E		9.00 BSC	
D2	7.10	7.20	7.30
E2	7.10	7.20	7.30

10.2 QFN64 PCB Layout

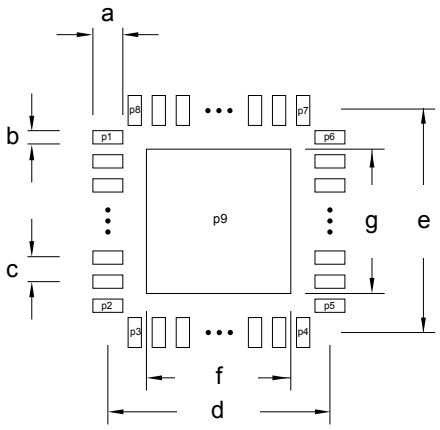

Figure 10.2. QFN64 PCB Land Pattern

Table 10.2. QFN64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

Symbol	Dim. (mm)	Symbol	Pin Number	Symbol	Pin Number
a	0.85	P1	1	P8	64
b	0.30	P2	16	P9	65
c	0.50	P3	17		
d	8.90	P4	32		
e	8.90	P5	33		
f	7.20	P6	48		
g	7.20	P7	49		

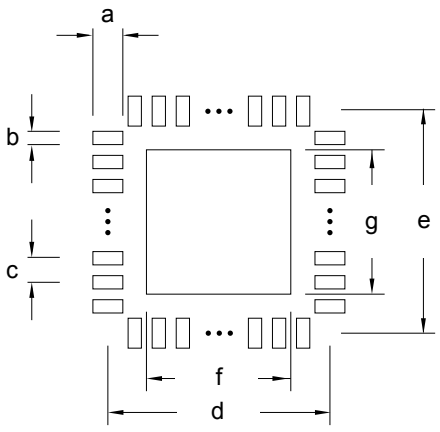

Figure 10.3. QFN64 PCB Solder Mask

Table 10.3. QFN64 PCB Solder Mask Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

Symbol	Dim. (mm)	Symbol	Dim. (mm)
a	0.97	e	8.90
b	0.42	f	7.32
c	0.50	g	7.32

Symbol	Dim. (mm)
d	6.00
e	6.00
f	4.52
g	4.52

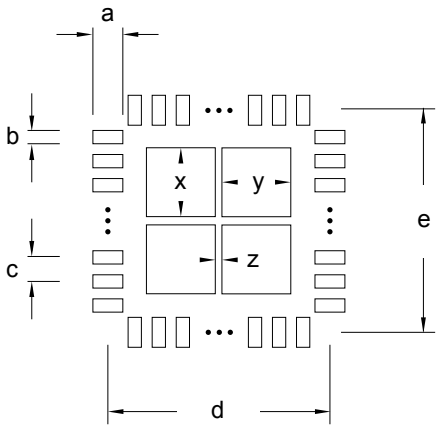

Figure 11.4. QFN32 PCB Stencil Design

Table 11.4. QFN32 PCB Stencil Design Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

Symbol	Dim. (mm)
a	0.70
b	0.25
c	0.65
d	6.00
e	6.00
x	1.30
y	1.30
z	0.50

Note:

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 5. Pin Definitions.

13.2 Revision 2.00

May 10th, 2017

Consolidated all EFM32G data sheets:

- EFM32G200
- EFM32G210
- EFM32G222
- EFM32G230
- EFM32G232
- EFM32G280
- EFM32G290
- EFM32G840
- EFM32G842
- EFM32G880
- EFM32G890

New formatting throughout.

Added 1. Feature List.

Updated ordering codes in 2. Ordering Information for Revision E and tape and reel.

Added Figure 2.1 Ordering Code Decoder on page 5.

Separated Memory Map figure into Figure 3.2 System Address Space with Core and Code Space Listing on page 27 and Figure 3.3 System Address Space with Peripheral Listing on page 28 for readability.

Removed footnote for storage temperature range in 4.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings.

In 4.6 Power Management:

- Updated EM0 condition for $V_{BODextthr-}$ specification.
- Added $V_{BODextthr-}$ in EM1 and EM2 specifications.
- Updated EM0 condition for $V_{BODextthr+}$ specification.

Updated Flash page erase time and device erase time in 4.7 Flash and added footnotes.

Updated figures in 4.9.3 LFRCO.

Updated figures and HFRCO current consumption typical values in 4.9.4 HFRCO.

In 4.10 Analog Digital Converter (ADC):

- Updated test conditions, updated specifications, and added footnote for average active current.
- Added input bias current.
- Added input offset current.
- Updated ADC clock frequency.
- Updated SNR, SINAD and SFDR.
- Updated offset voltage.
- Updated missing codes.
- Added gain error drift and offset error drift.
- Added VREF output voltage, VREF voltage drift, VREF temperature drift, VREF current consumption, and ADC and DAC VREF matching.

In 4.11 Digital Analog Converter (DAC):

- Updated I_{DAC} parameter, test conditions, and footnote.
- Added DAC load current specification to 4.11 Digital Analog Converter (DAC).
- Added VREF output voltage, VREF voltage drift, VREF temperature drift, VREF current consumption, and ADC and DAC VREF matching.

Updated ACMP active current (BIASPROG=0b1111, FULLBIAS=1 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register) typical value in 4.12 Analog Comparator (ACMP).

Updated VCMP hysteresis typical value in 4.13 Voltage Comparator (VCMP).

13.5 Revision 1.71

November 21st, 2013

Updated figures.

Updated errata-link.

Updated chip marking.

Added link to Environmental and Quality information.

For devices with a DAC, re-added missing DAC-data.

13.6 Revision 1.70

September 30th, 2013

For devices with an I2C, added I2C characterization data.

Corrected GPIO operating voltage from 1.8 V to 1.85 V.

For devices with an ADC, corrected the ADC resolution from 12, 10 and 6 bit to 12, 8 and 6 bit.

For QFN64 devices, updated the Max V_{ESDCDM} value to 750 V.

Updated Environmental information.

Updated trademark, disclaimer and contact information.

Other minor corrections.

13.7 Revision 1.60

June 28th, 2013

For BGA devices, 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.

13.8 Revision 1.50

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.

For BGA devices, corrected BGA solder balls material from Sn96.5/Ag3/Cu0.5 to SAC105.

Other minor corrections.