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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	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	86
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K 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	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-LQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32g280f32-qfp100

3.1.4 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.

3.1.5 Reset Management Unit (RMU)

The RMU is responsible for handling the reset functionality of the EFM32G.

3.1.6 Energy Management Unit (EMU)

The Energy Management Unit (EMU) manage all the low energy modes (EM) in EFM32G 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.

3.1.7 Clock Management Unit (CMU)

The Clock Management Unit (CMU) is responsible for controlling the oscillators and clocks on-board the EFM32G. 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.

3.1.8 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.

3.1.9 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.

3.1.10 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-M3. 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.

3.1.11 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I2C)

The I^2C module provides an interface between the MCU and a serial I^2C-bus. It is capable of acting as both a master and a slave, and supports multi-master buses. Both standard-mode, fast-mode and fastmode plus speeds are supported, allowing transmission rates all the way from 10 kbit/s up to 1 Mbit/s. Slave arbitration and timeouts are also provided to allow implementation of an SMBus compliant system. The interface provided to software by the I^2C module, allows both fine-grained control of the transmission process and close to automatic transfers. Automatic recognition of slave addresses is provided in all energy modes.

3.1.12 Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART)

The Universal Synchronous Asynchronous serial Receiver and Transmitter (USART) is a very flexible serial I/O module. It supports full duplex asynchronous UART communication as well as RS-485, SPI, MicroWire and 3-wire. It can also interface with ISO7816 SmartCards, and IrDA devices.

3.1.13 Pre-Programmed USB/UART Bootloader

The bootloader presented in application note AN0003 is pre-programmed in the device at factory. Autobaud and destructive write are supported. The autobaud feature, interface and commands are described further in the application note.

3.1.24 Advanced Encryption Standard Accelerator (AES)

The AES accelerator performs AES encryption and decryption with 128-bit or 256-bit keys. Encrypting or decrypting one 128-bit data block takes 52 HFCORECLK cycles with 128-bit keys and 75 HFCORECLK cycles with 256-bit keys. The AES module is an AHB slave which enables efficient access to the data and key registers. All write accesses to the AES module must be 32-bit operations, i.e. 8- or 16-bit operations are not supported.

3.1.25 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) pins are organized into ports with up to 16 pins each. These pins can individually be configured as either an output or input. More advanced configurations like open-drain, filtering and drive strength can also be configured individually for the pins. The GPIO pins can also be overridden by peripheral pin connections, like Timer PWM outputs or USART communication, which can be routed to several locations on the device. The GPIO supports up to 16 asynchronous external pin interrupts, which enables interrupts from any pin on the device. Also, the input value of a pin can be routed through the Peripheral Reflex System to other peripherals.

3.1.26 Liquid Crystal Display Driver (LCD)

The LCD driver is capable of driving a segmented LCD display with up to 4x40 segments. A voltage boost function enables it to provide the LCD display with higher voltage than the supply voltage for the device. In addition, an animation feature can run custom animations on the LCD display without any CPU intervention. The LCD driver can also remain active even in Energy Mode 2 and provides a Frame Counter interrupt that can wake-up the device on a regular basis for updating data.

4.4.1 EM0 Current Consumption

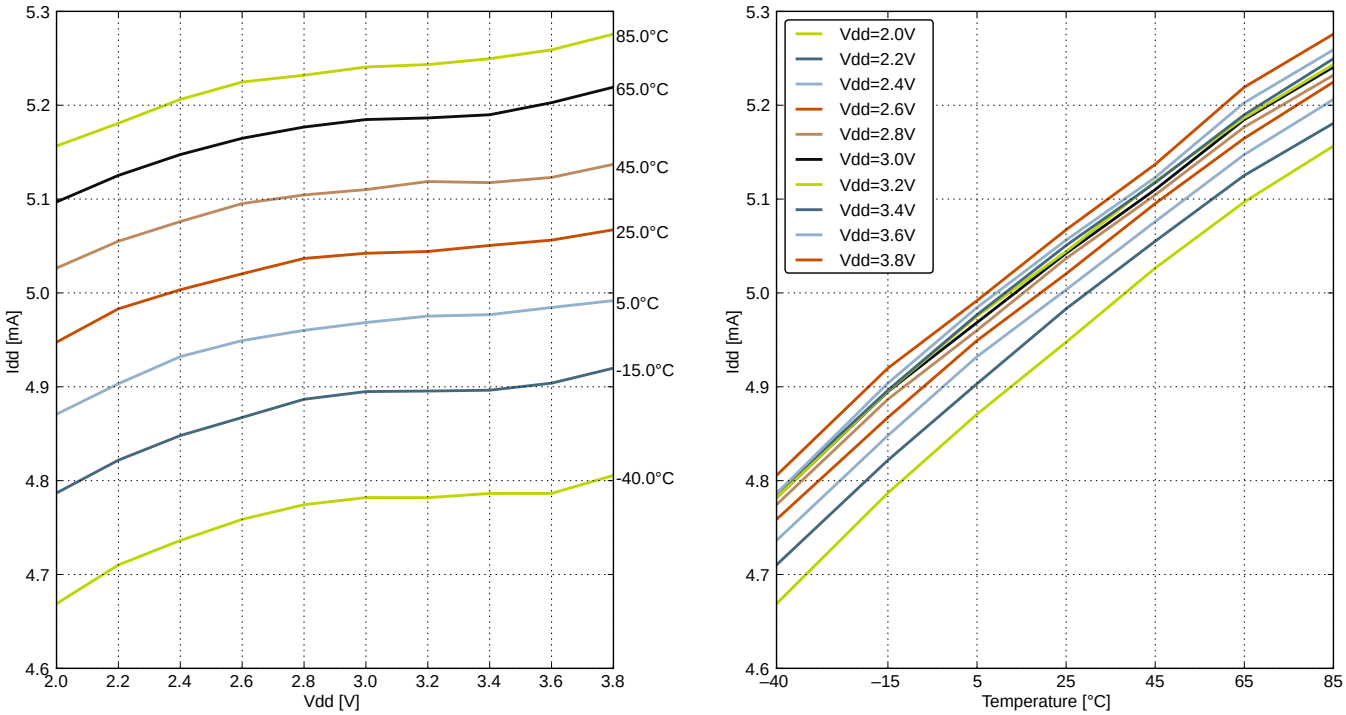

Figure 4.1. EM0 Current consumption while executing prime number calculation code from flash with HFRCO running at 28 MHz

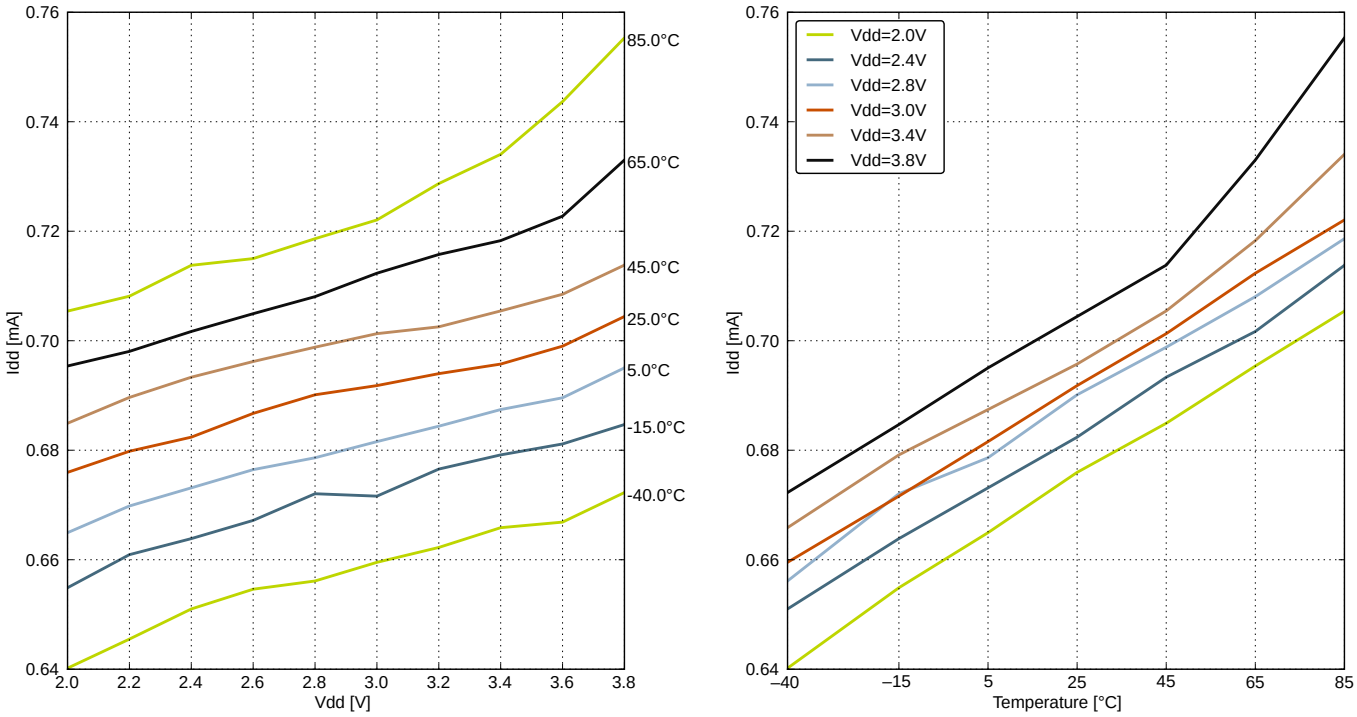

Figure 4.8. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 14 MHz

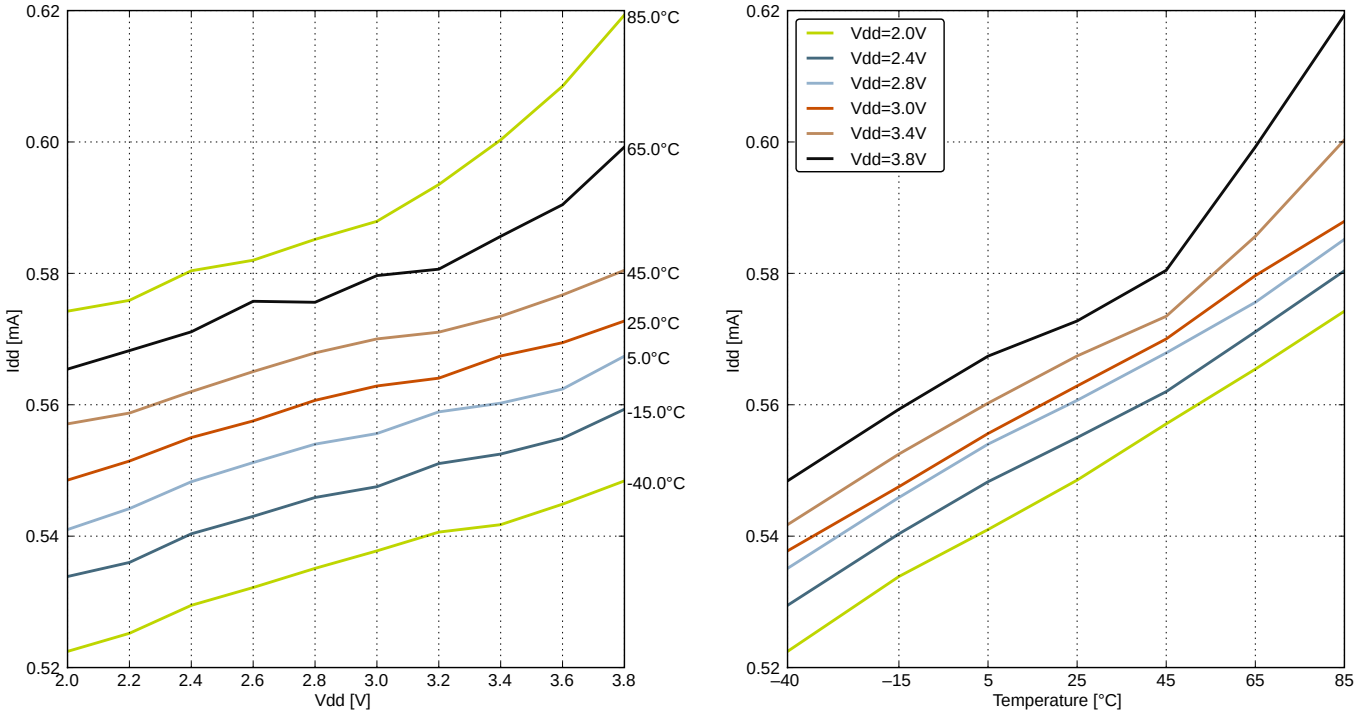

Figure 4.9. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 11 MHz

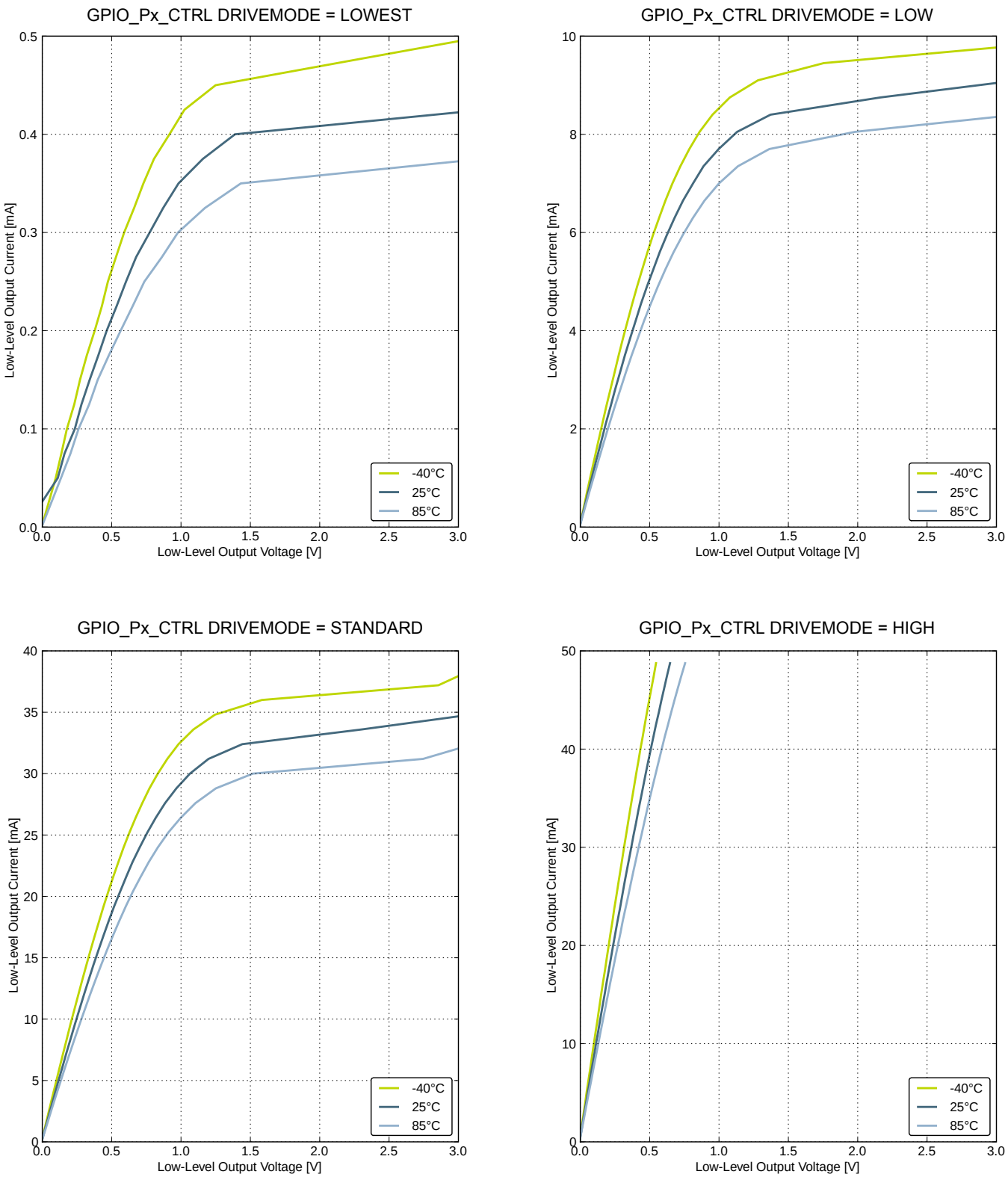

Figure 4.16. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 3V Supply Voltage

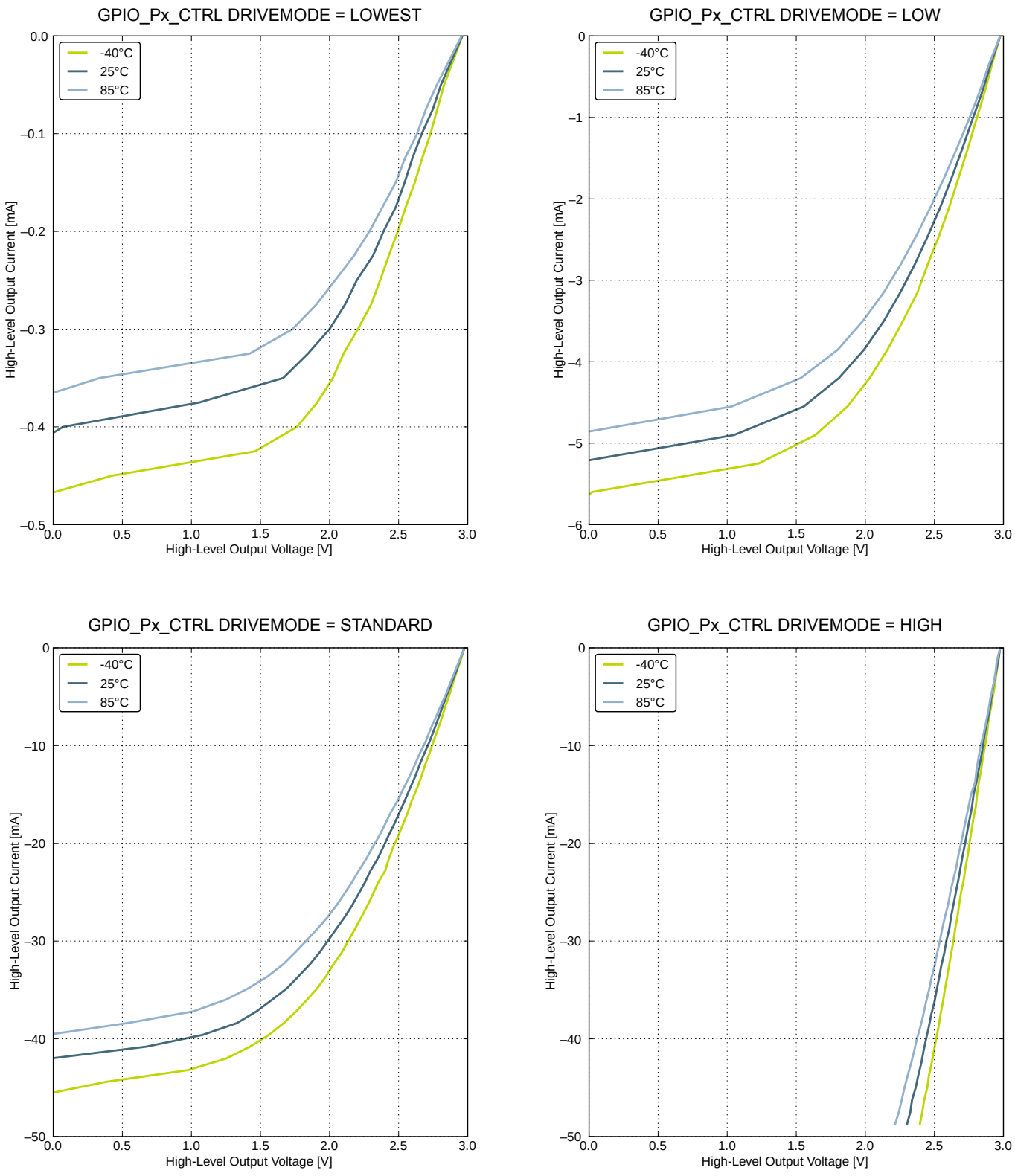

Figure 4.17. Typical High-Level Output Current, 3V Supply Voltage

4.9.2 HFXO

Table 4.9. HFXO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supported nominal crystal Frequency	f_{HFXO}		4	—	32	MHz
Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	ESR_{HFXO}	Crystal frequency 32 MHz	—	30	60	Ω
		Crystal frequency 4 MHz	—	400	1500	Ω
The transconductance of the HFXO input transistor at crystal startup	g_{mHFXO}	HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	20	—	—	mS
Supported crystal external load range	C_{HFXOL}		5	—	25	pF
Current consumption for HFXO after startup	I_{HFXO}	4 MHz: ESR=400 Ω, C_L=20 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	—	85	—	µA
		32 MHz: ESR=30 Ω, C_L=10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	—	165	—	µA
Startup time	t_{HFXO}	32 MHz: ESR=30 Ω, C_L=10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	—	400	—	µs
Pulse width removed by glitch detector			1	—	4	ns

4.15 I2C

Table 4.19. I2C Standard-mode (Sm)

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

Note:
1. For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Standard-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32G Reference Manual.
2. The 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}).
3. When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when I2Cn_CLKDIV < ((3450*10^{-9} [s] * $f_{HFPERCLK}$ [Hz]) - 4).

Table 4.20. I2C Fast-mode (Fm)

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

Note:
1. For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32G Reference Manual.
2. The 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}).
3. When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when I2Cn_CLKDIV < ((900*10^{-9} [s] * $f_{HFPERCLK}$ [Hz]) - 4).

TQFP48 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
6	PC0	ACMP0_CH0	PCNT0_S0IN #2	US1_TX #0	
7	PC1	ACMP0_CH1	PCNT0_S1IN #2	US1_RX #0	
8	PC2	ACMP0_CH2			
9	PC3	ACMP0_CH3			
10	PC4	ACMP0_CH4	LETIM0_OUT0 #3 PCNT1_S0IN #0		
11	PB7	LFXTAL_P		US1_CLK #0	
12	PB8	LFXTAL_N		US1_CS #0	
13	PA8		TIM2_CC0 #0		
14	PA9		TIM2_CC1 #0		
15	PA10		TIM2_CC2 #0		
16	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.			
17	PB11	DAC0_OUT0	LETIM0_OUT0 #1		
18	VSS	Ground.			
19	AVDD_1	Analog power supply 1.			
20	PB13	HFXTAL_P		LEU0_TX #1	
21	PB14	HFXTAL_N		LEU0_RX #1	
22	IOVDD_3	Digital IO power supply 3.			
23	AVDD_0	Analog power supply 0.			
24	PD4	ADC0_CH4		LEU0_TX #0	
25	PD5	ADC0_CH5		LEU0_RX #0	
26	PD6	ADC0_CH6	LETIM0_OUT0 #0	I2C0_SDA #1	
27	PD7	ADC0_CH7	LETIM0_OUT1 #0	I2C0_SCL #1	
28	VDD_DREG	Power supply for on-chip voltage regulator.			
29	DECOUPLE	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external capacitance of size $C_{DECOUPLE}$ is required at this pin.			
30	PC8	ACMP1_CH0	TIM2_CC0 #2	US0_CS #2	
31	PC9	ACMP1_CH1	TIM2_CC1 #2	US0_CLK #2	
32	PC10	ACMP1_CH2	TIM2_CC2 #2	US0_RX #2	
33	PC11	ACMP1_CH3		US0_TX #2	
34	PC13	ACMP1_CH5	TIM0_CDTI0 #1/3 TIM1_CC0 #0 PCNT0_S0IN #0		
35	PC14	ACMP1_CH6	TIM0_CDTI1 #1/3 TIM1_CC1 #0 PCNT0_S1IN #0		
36	PC15	ACMP1_CH7	TIM0_CDTI2 #1/3 TIM1_CC2 #0		DBG_SWO #1
37	PF0		LETIM0_OUT0 #2		DBG_SWCLK #0/1

5.4.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout

A wide selection of alternate functionality is available for multiplexing to various pins. This is shown in the following table. 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 5.11. Alternate functionality overview

Alternate	LOCATION				
Functionality	0	1	2	3	Description
ACMP0_CH4	PC0				Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 0.
ACMP0_CH5	PC1				Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 1.
ACMP0_CH6	PC2				Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 2.
ACMP0_CH7	PC3				Analog comparator ACMP0, channel 3.
ACMP0_O	PE13				Analog comparator ACMP0, digital output.
ACMP1_CH0	PC8				Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 0.
ACMP1_CH1	PC9				Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 1.
ACMP1_CH2	PC10				Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 2.
ACMP1_CH3	PC11				Analog comparator ACMP1, channel 3.
ACMP1_O	PF2				Analog comparator ACMP1, digital output.
ADC0_CH0	PD0				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 0.
ADC0_CH1	PD1				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 1.
ADC0_CH2	PD2				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 2.
ADC0_CH3	PD3				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 3.
ADC0_CH4	PD4				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 4.
ADC0_CH5	PD5				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 5.
ADC0_CH6	PD6				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 6.
ADC0_CH7	PD7				Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 7.
BOOT_RX	PE11				Bootloader RX.
BOOT_TX	PE10				Bootloader TX.
CMU_CLK0	PA2	PC12			Clock Management Unit, clock output number 0.
CMU_CLK1	PA1	PD8			Clock Management Unit, clock output number 1.
DAC0_OUT0	PB11				Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 output channel number 0.
DBG_SWCLK	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			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.

BGA112 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
K5	PA11					
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_CH 1		TIM0_CC0 #3 PCNT2_S1IN #0	US1_RX #1	
L1	PB8	LFXTAL_N			US1_CS #0	
L2	PC5	ACMP0_C H5		LETIM0_OUT1 #3 PCNT1_S1IN #0	US2_CS #0	
L3	PA14			TIM2_CC2 #1		
L4	IOVDD_1	Digital IO power supply 1.				
L5	PB11	DAC0_OU T0		LETIM0_OUT0 #1		
L6	PB12	DAC0_OU T1		LETIM0_OUT1 #1		
L7	AVSS_2	Analog ground 2.				
L8	PB13	HFXTAL_ P			LEU0_TX #1	
L9	PB14	HFXTAL_ N			LEU0_RX #1	
L10	AVDD_0	Analog power supply 0.				
L11	PD0	ADC0_CH 0		PCNT2_S0IN #0	US1_TX #1	

Alternate	LOCATION				
Functionality	0	1	2	3	Description
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.
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.
US0_CLK	PE12	PE5	PC9		USART0 clock input / output.
US0_CS	PE13	PE4	PC8		USART0 chip select input / output.
US0_RX	PE11	PE6	PC10		USART0 Asynchronous Receive. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US0_TX	PE10	PE7	PC11		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	PC1	PD1			USART1 Asynchronous Receive. USART1 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US1_TX	PC0	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	PC3	PB4			USART2 Asynchronous Receive. USART2 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US2_TX	PC2	PB3			USART2 Asynchronous Transmit.Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART2 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).

Alternate	LOCATION				
Functionality	0	1	2	3	Description
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.
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).

Alternate	LOCATION				
Functionality	0	1	2	3	Description
LCD_SEG9	PE13				LCD segment line 9. Segments 8, 9, 10 and 11 are controlled by SEGEN2.
LCD_SEG10	PE14				LCD segment line 10. Segments 8, 9, 10 and 11 are controlled by SEGEN2.
LCD_SEG11	PE15				LCD segment line 11. Segments 8, 9, 10 and 11 are controlled by SEGEN2.
LCD_SEG13	PA0				LCD segment line 13. Segments 12, 13, 14 and 15 are controlled by SEGEN3.
LCD_SEG14	PA1				LCD segment line 14. Segments 12, 13, 14 and 15 are controlled by SEGEN3.
LCD_SEG15	PA2				LCD segment line 15. Segments 12, 13, 14 and 15 are controlled by SEGEN3.
LCD_SEG16	PA3				LCD segment line 16. Segments 16, 17, 18 and 19 are controlled by SEGEN4.
LCD_SEG17	PA4				LCD segment line 17. Segments 16, 17, 18 and 19 are controlled by SEGEN4.
LCD_SEG18	PA5				LCD segment line 18. Segments 16, 17, 18 and 19 are controlled by SEGEN4.
LCD_SEG20	PB3				LCD segment line 20. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5.
LCD_SEG21	PB4				LCD segment line 21. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5.
LCD_SEG22	PB5				LCD segment line 22. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5.
LCD_SEG23	PB6				LCD segment line 23. Segments 20, 21, 22 and 23 are controlled by SEGEN5.
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		LEUART0 Receive input.
LEU0_TX	PD4	PB13	PE14		LEUART0 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
LEU1_RX	PC7				LEUART1 Receive input.
LEU1_TX	PC6	PA5			LEUART1 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
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				Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.
PCNT0_S1IN	PC14				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.

BGA112 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
A4	PE9	LCD_SEG 5	EBI_AD01 #0	PCNT2_S1IN #1		
A5	PD10	LCD_SEG 29	EBI_CS1 #0			
A6	PF7	LCD_SEG 25		TIM0_CC1 #2	U0_RX #0	
A7	PF5	LCD_SEG 3	EBI_REn #0	TIM0_CDTI2 #2		
A8	PF4	LCD_SEG 2	EBI_WEn #0	TIM0_CDTI1 #2		
A9	PE4	LCD_COM 0			US0_CS #1	
A10	PC14	ACMP1_CH6		TIM0_CDTI1 #1/3 TIM1_CC1 #0 PCNT0_S1IN #0	U0_TX #3	
A11	PC15	ACMP1_CH7		TIM0_CDTI2 #1/3 TIM1_CC2 #0	U0_RX #3	DBG_SWO #1
B1	PA15	LCD_SEG 12	EBI_AD08 #0			
B2	PE13	LCD_SEG 9	EBI_AD05 #0		US0_CS #0	ACMP0_O #0
B3	PE11	LCD_SEG 7	EBI_AD03 #0	TIM1_CC1 #1	US0_RX #0	BOOT_RX
B4	PE8	LCD_SEG 4	EBI_AD00 #0	PCNT2_S0IN #1		
B5	PD11	LCD_SEG 30	EBI_CS2 #0			
B6	PF8	LCD_SEG 26		TIM0_CC2 #2		
B7	PF6	LCD_SEG 24		TIM0_CC0 #2	U0_TX #0	
B8	PF3	LCD_SEG 1	EBI_ALE #0	TIM0_CDTI0 #2		
B9	PE5	LCD_COM 1			US0_CLK #1	
B10	PC12	ACMP1_CH4				CMU_CLK0 #1
B11	PC13	ACMP1_CH5		TIM0_CDTI0 #1/3 TIM1_CC0 #0 PCNT0_S0IN #0		
C1	PA1	LCD_SEG 14	EBI_AD10 #0	TIM0_CC1 #0/1	I2C0_SCL #0	CMU_CLK1 #0
C2	PA0	LCD_SEG 13	EBI_AD09 #0	TIM0_CC0 #0/1	I2C0_SDA #0	

BGA112 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
E9	PE0			PCNT0_S0IN #1	U0_TX #1	
E10	PE1			PCNT0_S1IN #1	U0_RX #1	
E11	PE3					ACMP1_O #1
F1	PB1	LCD_SEG 33		TIM1_CC1 #2		
F2	PB2	LCD_SEG 34		TIM1_CC2 #2		
F3	PB3	LCD_SEG 20		PCNT1_S0IN #1	US2_TX #1	
F4	PB4	LCD_SEG 21		PCNT1_S1IN #1	US2_RX #1	
F8	VDD_DREG	Power supply for on-chip voltage regulator.				
F9	VSS_DREG	Ground for on-chip voltage regulator.				
F10	PE2					ACMP0_O #1
F11	DECOUPLE	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external capacitance of size $C_{DECOUPLE}$ is required at this pin.				
G1	PB5	LCD_SEG 22			US2_CLK #1	
G2	PB6	LCD_SEG 23			US2_CS #1	
G3	VSS	Ground.				
G4	IOVDD_0	Digital IO power supply 0.				
G8	IOVDD_4	Digital IO power supply 4.				
G9	VSS	Ground.				
G10	PC6	ACMP0_CH6			LEU1_TX #0 I2C0_SDA #2	
G11	PC7	ACMP0_CH7			LEU1_RX #0 I2C0_SCL #2	
H1	PC0	ACMP0_CH0		PCNT0_S0IN #2	US1_TX #0	
H2	PC2	ACMP0_CH2			US2_TX #0	
H3	PD14				I2C0_SDA #3	
H4	PA7	LCD_SEG 35				
H5	PA8	LCD_SEG 36		TIM2_CC0 #0		
H6	VSS	Ground.				
H7	IOVDD_3	Digital IO power supply 3.				
H8	PD8					CMU_CLK1 #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

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

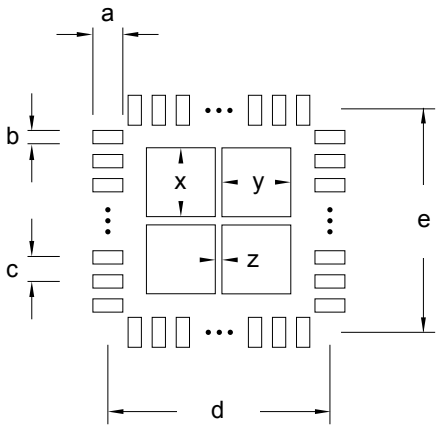

Figure 11.4. QFN32 PCB Stencil Design

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.