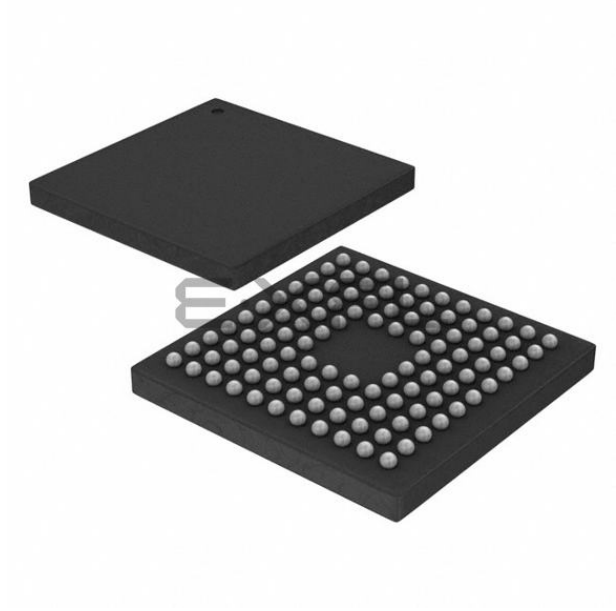
Silicon Labs - EFM32GG390F512G-E-BGA112 Datasheet



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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	48MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	87
Program Memory Size	512KB (512K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.98V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 8x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	112-LFBGA
Supplier Device Package	112-BGA (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32gg390f512g-e-bga112

to interface the external devices. The timing is adjustable to meet specifications of the external devices. The interface is limited to asynchronous devices.

2.1.11 TFT Direct Drive

The EBI contains a TFT controller which can drive a TFT via a 565 RGB interface. The TFT controller supports programmable display and port sizes and offers accurate control of frequency and setup and hold timing. Direct Drive is supported for TFT displays which do not have their own frame buffer. In that case TFT Direct Drive can transfer data from either on-chip memory or from an external memory device to the TFT at low CPU load. Automatic alpha-blending and masking is also supported for transfers through the EBI interface.

2.1.12 Universal Serial Bus Controller (USB)

The USB is a full-speed USB 2.0 compliant OTG host/device controller. The USB can be used in Device, On-the-go (OTG) Dual Role Device or Host-only configuration. In OTG mode the USB supports both Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP) and Session Request Protocol (SRP). The device supports both full-speed (12MBit/s) and low speed (1.5MBit/s) operation. The USB device includes an internal dedicated Descriptor-Based Scatter/Gather DMA and supports up to 6 OUT endpoints and 6 IN endpoints, in addition to endpoint 0. The on-chip PHY includes all OTG features, except for the voltage booster for supplying 5V to VBUS when operating as host.

2.1.13 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 fast-mode 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.

2.1.14 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, IrDA and I2S devices.

2.1.15 Pre-Programmed USB/UART Bootloader

The bootloader presented in application note AN0042 is pre-programmed in the device at factory. The bootloader enables users to program the EFM32 through a UART or a USB CDC class virtual UART without the need for a debugger. The autobaud feature, interface and commands are described further in the application note.

2.1.16 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.

2.1.17 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.

2.1.18 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.

2.1.19 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.

2.1.20 Backup Real Time Counter (BURTC)

The Backup Real Time Counter (BURTC) contains a 32-bit counter and is clocked either by a 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator, a 32.768 kHz RC oscillator or a 1 kHz ULFRCO. The BURTC is available in all Energy Modes and it can also run in backup mode, making it operational even if the main power should drain out.

2.1.21 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.

2.1.22 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.

2.1.23 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.

2.1.24 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.

2.1.25 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.

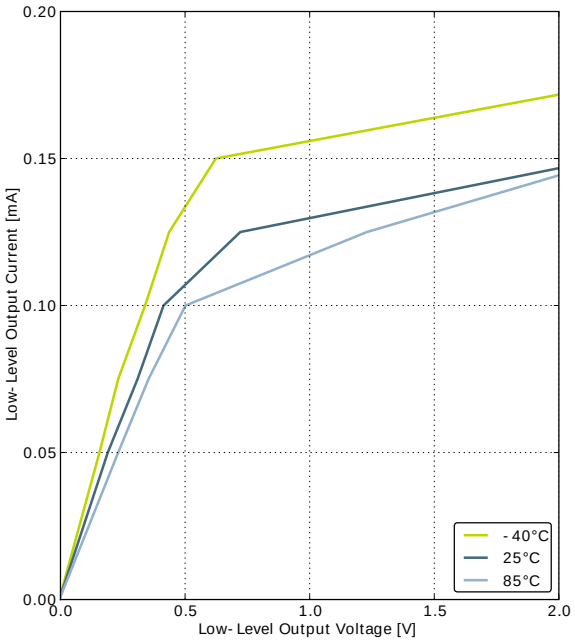
3.4 Current Consumption

Table 3.3. Current Consumption

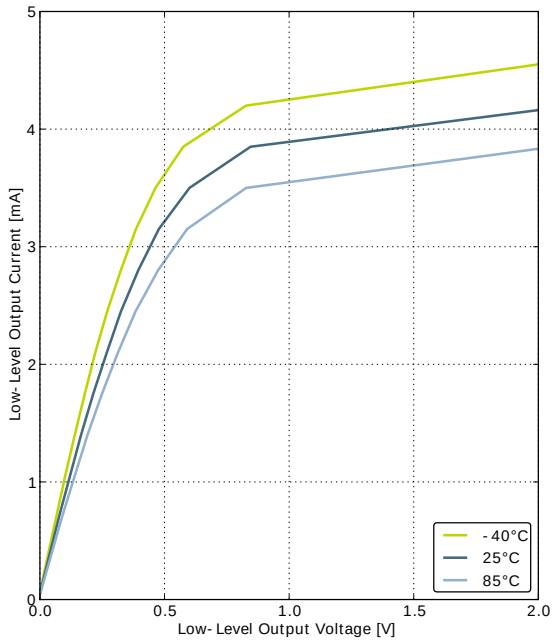
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{EM0}	EM0 current. No prescaling. Running prime number calculation code from flash. (Production test condition = 14MHz)	48 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD}= 3.0 V		219	240	µA/ MHz
		28 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, V_{DD}= 3.0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

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

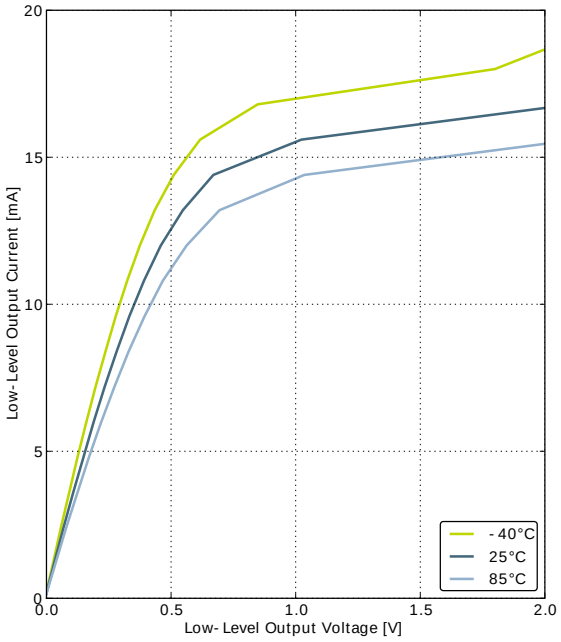
Figure 3.4. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 2V Supply Voltage



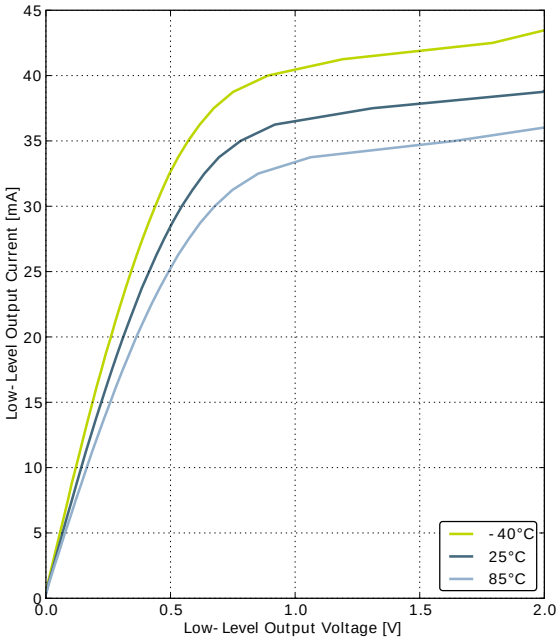
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW

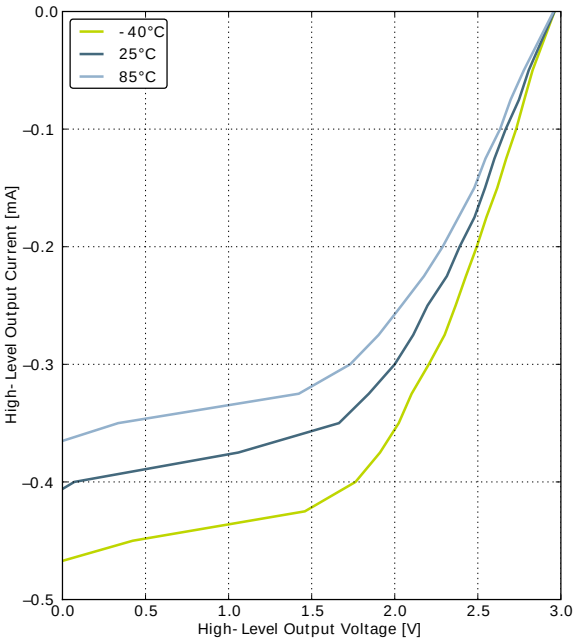


GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD

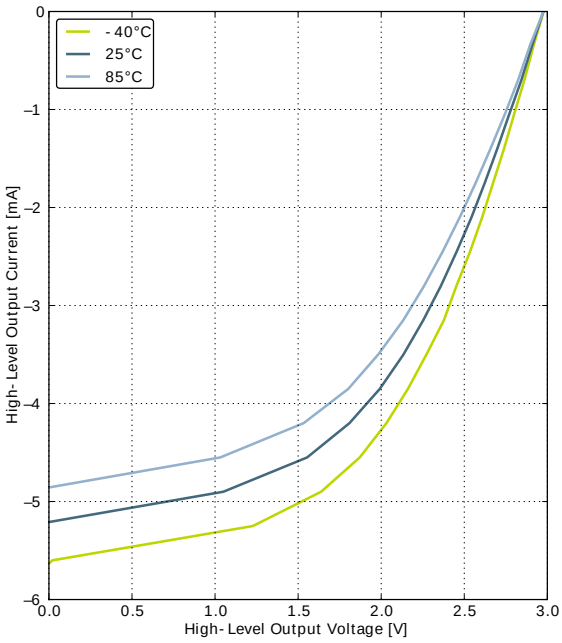


GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

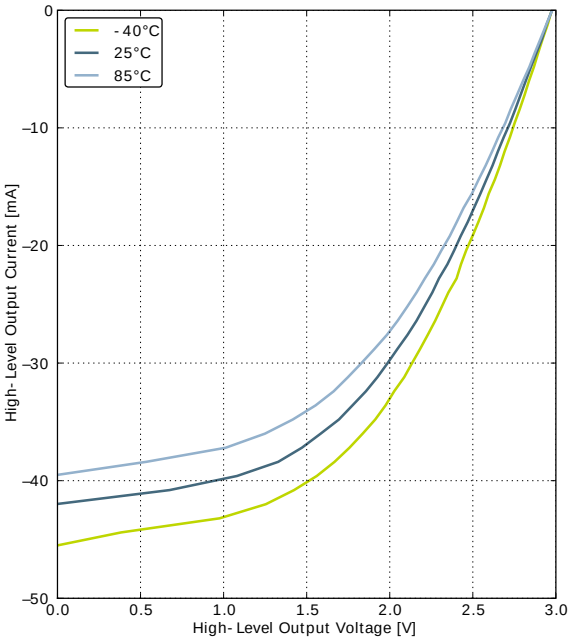
Figure 3.7. Typical High-Level Output Current, 3V Supply Voltage



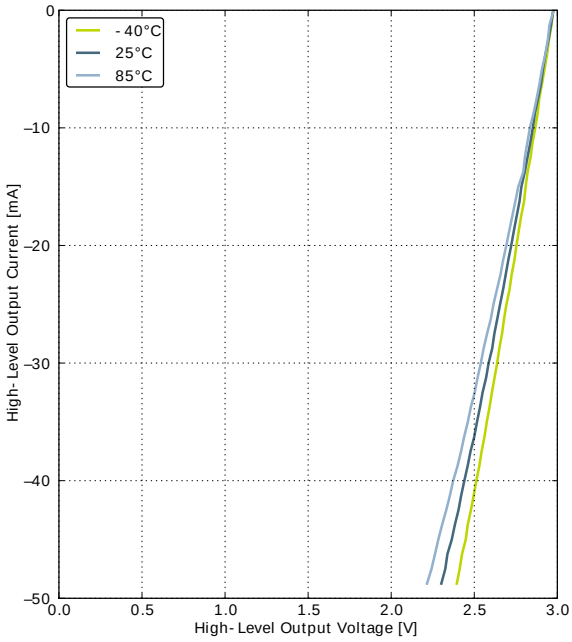
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

3.9 Oscillators

3.9.1 LFXO

Table 3.8. LFXO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LFXO}	Supported nominal crystal frequency			32.768		kHz
ESR_{LFXO}	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)			30	120	kOhm
C_{LFXOL}	Supported crystal external load range		X[1]		25	pF
DC_{LFXO}	Duty cycle		48	50	53.5	%
I_{LFXO}	Current consumption 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

[1]See Minimum Load Capacitance (C_{LFXOL}) Requirement For Safe Crystal Startup in energyAware Designer in Simplicity Studio

For safe startup of a given crystal, the Configurator tool 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

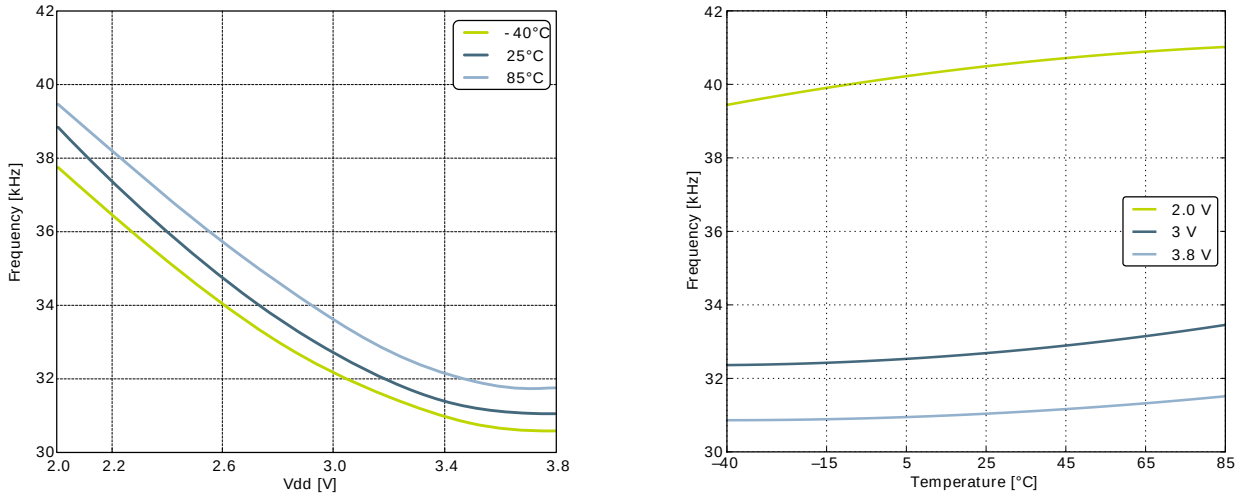
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HFXO}	Supported nominal crystal Frequency		4		48	MHz
ESR_{HFXO}	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	Crystal frequency 48 MHz			50	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 32 MHz		30	60	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 4 MHz		400	1500	Ohm
g_{mHFXO}	The transconductance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

3.9.3 LFRCO

Table 3.10. LFRCO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LFRCO}	Oscillation frequency , V_{DD}= 3.0 V, T_{AMB}=25°C		31.29	32.768	34.28	kHz
t_{LFRCO}	Startup time not including software calibration			150		µs
I_{LFRCO}	Current consumption			300	900	nA
$TUNESTEP_{L-FRCO}$	Frequency step for LSB change in TUNING value			1.5		%

Figure 3.10. Calibrated LFRCO Frequency vs Temperature and Supply Voltage



3.9.4 HFRCO

Table 3.11. HFRCO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HFRCO}	Oscillation frequency, V_{DD}= 3.0 V, T_{AMB}=25°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
$t_{HFRCO\_settling}$	Settling time after start-up	f_{HFRCO} = 14 MHz		0.6		Cycles
	Settling time after band switch			25		Cycles

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

[1]On the average every ADC will have one missing code, most likely to appear around 2048 +/- n*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.

[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 Figure 3.17 (p. 32) and Figure 3.18 (p. 33) , respectively.

Figure 3.17. Integral Non-Linearity (INL)

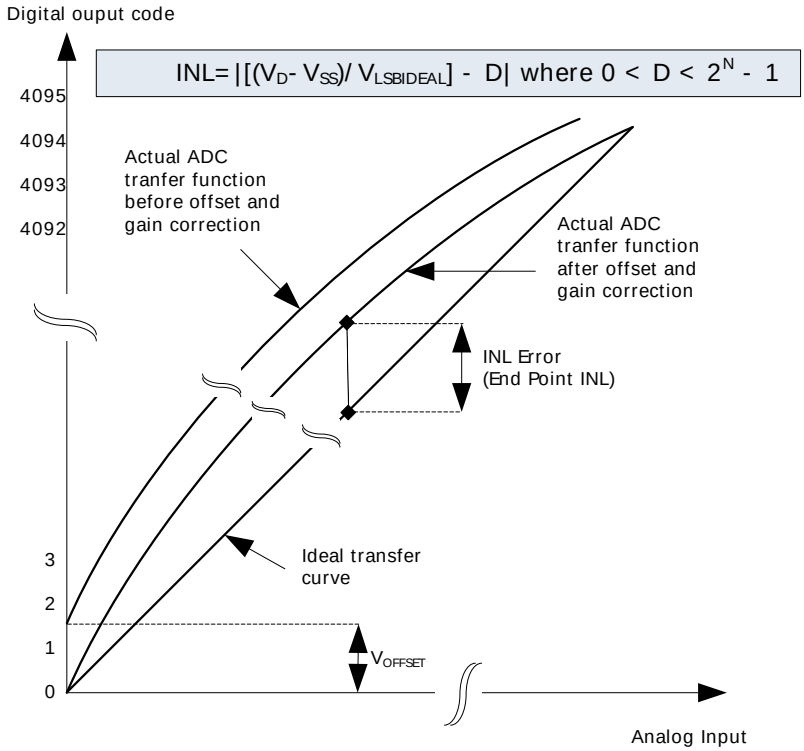
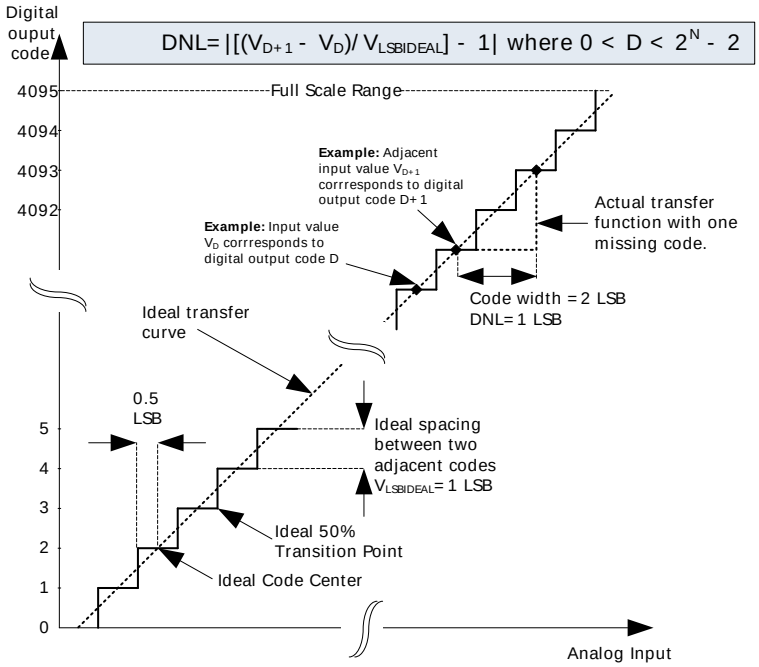


Figure 3.18. Differential Non-Linearity (DNL)



3.13 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

Table 3.17. ACMP

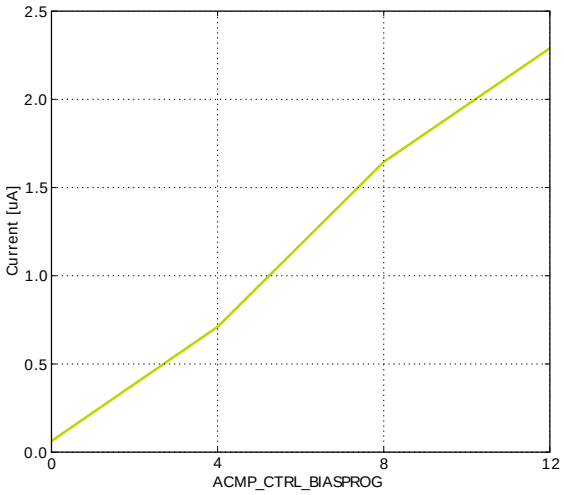
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{ACMPIN}	Input voltage range		0		V_{DD}	V
V_{ACMPCM}	ACMP Common Mode voltage range		0		V_{DD}	V
I_{ACMP}	Active current	BIASPROG=0b0000, FULLBIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=1 in ACMPn_CTRL register		0.1	0.6	µA
		BIASPROG=0b1111, FULLBIAS=0 and HALFBIAS=0 in ACMPn_CTRL register		2.87	12	µA
		BIASPROG=0b1111, FULLBIAS=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, FULLBIAS=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.

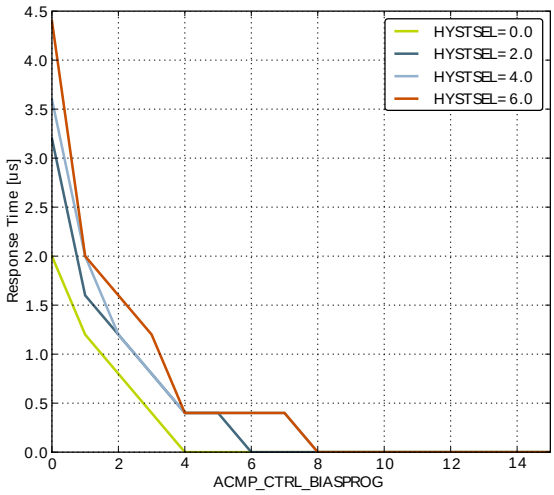
Total ACMP Active Current

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

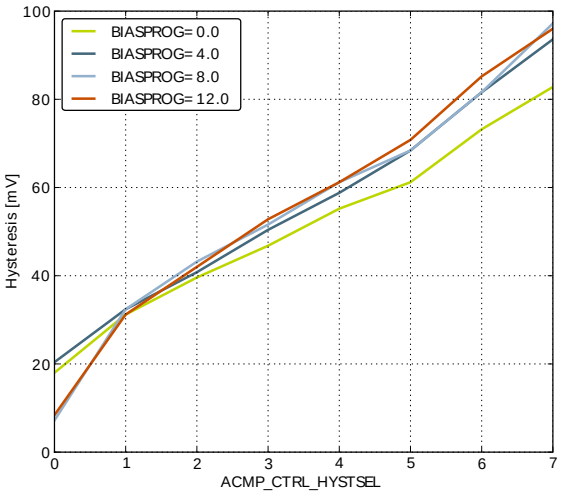
Figure 3.30. ACMP Characteristics, Vdd = 3V, Temp = 25°C, FULLBIAS = 0, HALFBIAS = 1



Current consumption, HYSTSEL = 4



Response time



Hysteresis

Table 3.26. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	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

[1]For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32GG Reference Manual.

3.17 USART SPI

Figure 3.36. SPI Master Timing

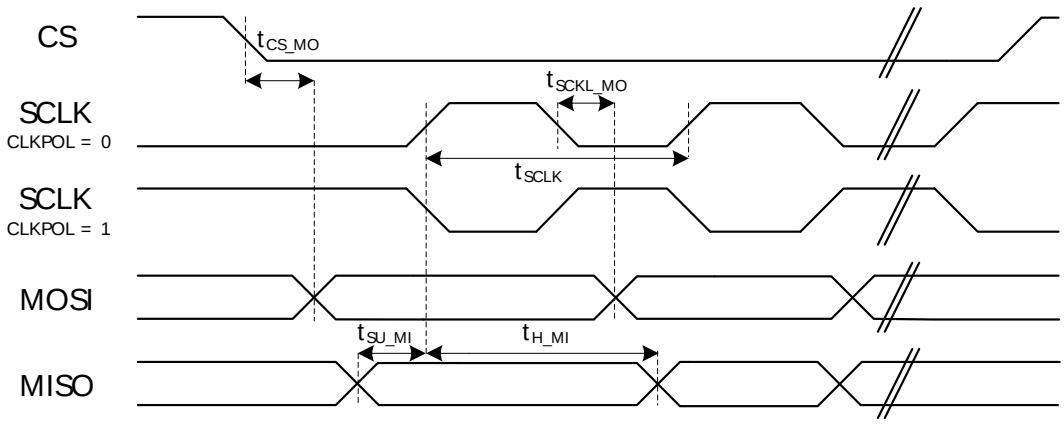


Table 3.27. SPI Master Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{SCLK} [1] [2]	SCLK period		2 * $t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
t_{CS_MO} [1] [2]	CS to MOSI		-2.00		1.00	ns
t_{SCLK_MO} [1] [2]	SCLK to MOSI		-4.00		3.00	ns
t_{SU_MI} [1] [2]	MISO setup time	IOVDD = 1.98 V	36.00			ns
		IOVDD = 3.0 V	29.00			ns
t_{H_MI} [1] [2]	MISO hold time		-4.00			ns

[1]Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0)
[2]Measurement done at 10% and 90% of V_{DD} (figure shows 50% of V_{DD})

Figure 3.37. SPI Slave Timing

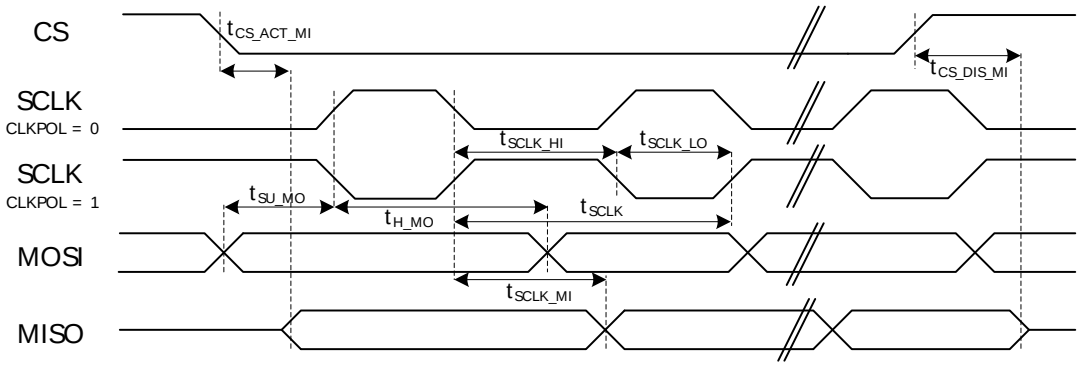


Table 3.28. SPI Slave Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{SCLK_sl} [1] [2]	SCKL period	2 * $t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
t_{SCLK_hi} [1] [2]	SCLK high period	3 * $t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
t_{SCLK_lo} [1] [2]	SCLK low period	3 * $t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{CS\_ACT\_MI}$ [1] [2]	CS active to MISO	4.00		30.00	ns
$t_{CS\_DIS\_MI}$ [1] [2]	CS disable to MISO	4.00		30.00	ns
t_{SU_MO} [1] [2]	MOSI setup time	4.00			ns
t_{H_MO} [1] [2]	MOSI hold time	2 + 2* $t_{HF-PERCLK}$			ns
t_{SCLK_MI} [1] [2]	SCLK to MISO	9 + $t_{HFPER-CLK}$		36 + 2*$t_{HF-PERCLK}$	ns

[1]Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0)
[2]Measurement done at 10% and 90% of V_{DD} (figure shows 50% of V_{DD})

3.18 USB

The USB hardware in the EFM32GG390 passes all tests for USB 2.0 Full Speed certification. See the test-report distributed with application note "AN0046 - USB Hardware Design Guide".

3.19 Digital Peripherals

Table 3.29. Digital Peripherals

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{USART}	USART current	USART idle current, clock enabled		4.9		µA/MHz
I_{UART}	UART current	UART idle current, clock enabled		3.4		µA/MHz
I_{LEUART}	LEUART current	LEUART idle current, clock enabled		140		nA
I_{I2C}	I2C current	I2C idle current, clock enabled		6.1		µA/MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{TIMER}	TIMER current	TIMER_0 idle current, clock enabled		6.9		µA/MHz
$I_{LETIMER}$	LETIMER current	LETIMER idle current, clock enabled		119		nA
I_{PCNT}	PCNT current	PCNT idle current, clock enabled		54		nA
I_{RTC}	RTC current	RTC idle current, clock enabled		54		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_{EBI}	EBI current	EBI idle current, clock enabled		11.8		µA/MHz
I_{PRS}	PRS current	PRS idle current		3.5		µA/MHz
I_{DMA}	DMA current	Clock enable		11.0		µA/MHz

BGA112 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
		OPAMP_OUT0ALT			I2C0_SDA #4	
H2	PC2	ACMP0_CH2 DAC0_OUT0ALT #2/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT	EBI_A25 #0/1/2	TIM0_CDTI0 #4	US2_TX #0	LES_CH2 #0
H3	PD14				I2C0_SDA #3	
H4	PA7		EBI_CSTFT #0/1/2			
H5	PA8		EBI_DCLK #0/1/2	TIM2_CC0 #0		
H6	VSS	Ground.				
H7	IOVDD_3	Digital IO power supply 3.				
H8	PD8	BU_VIN				CMU_CLK1 #1
H9	PD5	ADC0_CH5 OPAMP_OUT2 #0			LEU0_RX #0	ETM_TD3 #0/2
H10	PD6	ADC0_CH6 OPAMP_P1		LETIM0_OUT0 #0 TIM1_CC0 #4 PCNT0_S0IN #3	US1_RX #2 I2C0_SDA #1	LES_ALTEX0 #0 ACMP0_O #2 ETM_TD0 #0
H11	PD7	ADC0_CH7 OPAMP_N1		LETIM0_OUT1 #0 TIM1_CC1 #4 PCNT0_S1IN #3	US1_TX #2 I2C0_SCL #1	CMU_CLK0 #2 LES_ALTEX1 #0 ACMP1_O #2 ETM_TCLK #0
J1	PC1	ACMP0_CH1 DAC0_OUT0ALT #1/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT	EBI_A24 #0/1/2	TIM0_CC2 #4 PCNT0_S1IN #2	US0_RX #5 US1_RX #0 I2C0_SCL #4	LES_CH1 #0 PRS_CH3 #0
J2	PC3	ACMP0_CH3 DAC0_OUT0ALT #3/ OPAMP_OUT0ALT	EBI_NANDREn #0/1/2	TIM0_CDTI1 #4	US2_RX #0	LES_CH3 #0
J3	PD15				I2C0_SCL #3	
J4	PA12		EBI_A00 #0/1/2	TIM2_CC0 #1		
J5	PA9		EBI_DTEN #0/1/2	TIM2_CC1 #0		
J6	PA10		EBI_VSNC #0/1/2	TIM2_CC2 #0		
J7	PB9		EBI_A03 #0/1/2		U1_TX #2	
J8	PB10		EBI_A04 #0/1/2		U1_RX #2	
J9	PD2	ADC0_CH2	EBI_A27 #0/1/2	TIM0_CC1 #3	USB_DMPU #0 US1_CLK #1	DBG_SWO #3
J10	PD3	ADC0_CH3 OPAMP_N2		TIM0_CC2 #3	US1_CS #1	ETM_TD1 #0/2
J11	PD4	ADC0_CH4 OPAMP_P2			LEU0_TX #0	ETM_TD2 #0/2
K1	PB7	LFXTAL_P		TIM1_CC0 #3	US0_TX #4 US1_CLK #0	
K2	PC4	ACMP0_CH4 OPAMP_P0	EBI_A26 #0/1/2	TIM0_CDTI2 #4 LETIM0_OUT0 #3 PCNT1_S0IN #0	US2_CLK #0 I2C1_SDA #0	LES_CH4 #0
K3	PA13		EBI_A01 #0/1/2	TIM2_CC1 #1		
K4	VSS	Ground.				
K5	PA11		EBI_HSNC #0/1/2			
K6	RESETn	Reset input, active low. To apply an external reset source to this pin, it is required to only drive this pin low during reset, and let the internal pull-up ensure that reset is released.				
K7	AVSS_1	Analog ground 1.				

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
GPIO_EM4WU4	PF2							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU5	PE13							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
HFXTAL_N	PB14							High Frequency Crystal negative pin. Also used as external optional clock input pin.
HFXTAL_P	PB13							High Frequency Crystal positive pin.
I2C0_SCL	PA1	PD7	PC7	PD15	PC1	PF1	PE13	I2C0 Serial Clock Line input / output.
I2C0_SDA	PA0	PD6	PC6	PD14	PC0	PF0	PE12	I2C0 Serial Data input / output.
I2C1_SCL	PC5	PB12	PE1					I2C1 Serial Clock Line input / output.
I2C1_SDA	PC4	PB11	PE0					I2C1 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.
LETIM0_OUT0	PD6	PB11	PF0	PC4				Low Energy Timer LETIM0, output channel 0.
LETIM0_OUT1	PD7	PB12	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.
LEU1_RX	PC7	PA6						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		PE0	PC0	PD6				Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.
PCNT0_S1IN		PE1	PC1	PD7				Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 1.
PCNT1_S0IN	PC4	PB3						Pulse Counter PCNT1 input number 0.

The BGA112 Package uses SAC105 solderballs.

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

Figure 5.2. BGA112 PCB Solder Mask

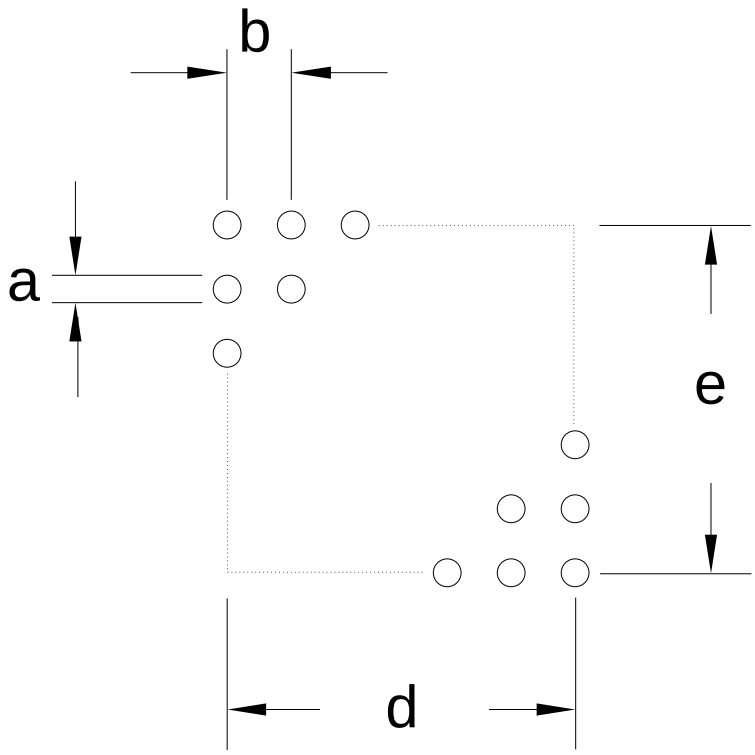


Table 5.2. BGA112 PCB Solder Mask Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

Symbol	Dim. (mm)
a	0.48
b	0.80
d	8.00
e	8.00

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