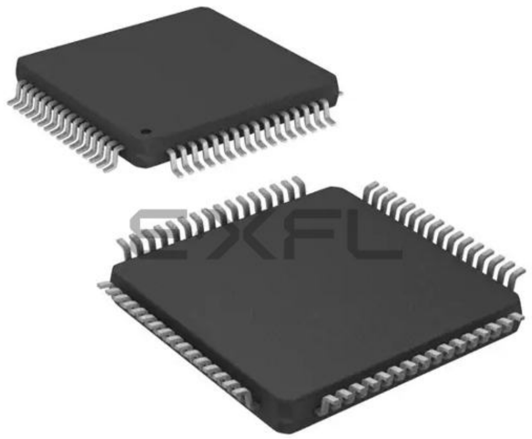

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"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable 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	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	72MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
Program Memory Size	2MB (2M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	512K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b SAR; 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/efm32gg11b120f2048gq64-br

3. System Overview

3.1 Introduction

The Giant Gecko Series 1 product family 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 the MCU system. The detailed functional description can be found in the Giant Gecko Series 1 Reference Manual.

A block diagram of the Giant Gecko Series 1 family is shown in Figure 3.1 Detailed EFM32GG11 Block Diagram on page 11. 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.

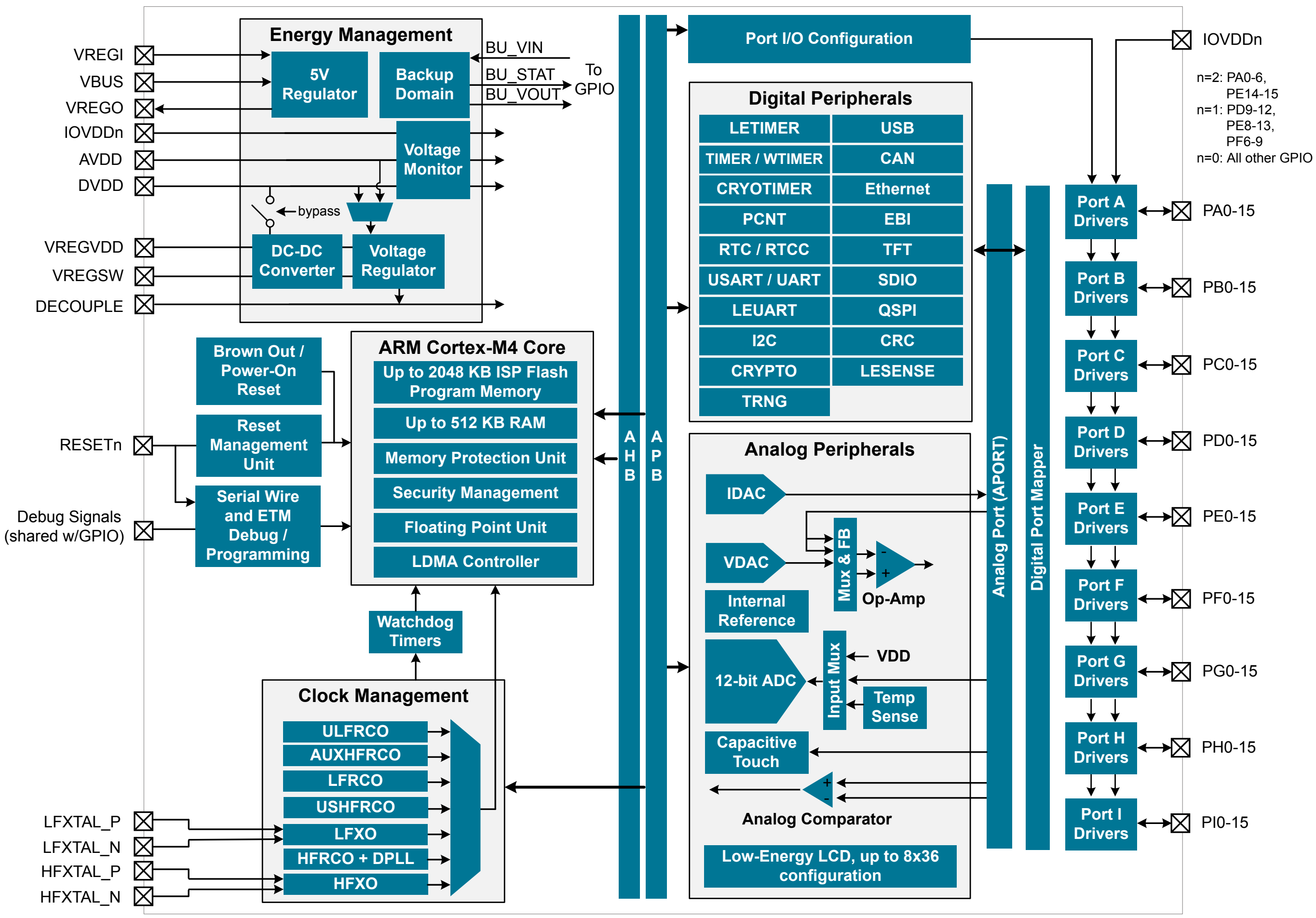


Figure 3.1. Detailed EFM32GG11 Block Diagram

3.6.6 Quad-SPI Flash Controller (QSPI)

The QSPI provides access to to a wide range of flash devices with wide I/O busses. The I/O and clocking configuration is flexible and supports many types of devices. Up to 8-bit wide interfaces are supported. The QSPI handles opcodes, status flag polling, and timing configuration automatically.

The external flash memory is mapped directly to internal memory to allow random access to any word in the flash and direct code execution. An integrated instruction cache minimizes latency and allows efficient code execution. Execute in Place (XIP) is supported for devices with this feature.

Large data chunks can be transferred with DMA as efficiently as possible with high throughput and minimimal bus load, utilizing an integrated 1 kB SRAM FIFO.

3.6.7 SDIO Host Controller (SDIO)

The SDIO is an SD3.01 / SDIO3.0 / eMMC4.51-compliant Host Controller interface for transferring data to and from SD/MMC/SDIO devices. The module conforms to the SD Host Controller Standard Specification Version 3.00. The Host Controller handles SDIO/SD/MMC Protocol at the transmission level, packing data, adding cyclic redundancy check (CRC), Start/End bits, and checking for transaction format correctness.

3.6.8 Universal Serial Bus (USB)

The USB is a full-speed/low-speed USB 2.0 compliant host/device controller. The USB can be used in device and host-only configurations, while a clock recovery mechanism allows crystal-less operation in device mode. The USB block supports both full speed (12 MBit/s) and low speed (1.5 MBit/s) operation. When operating as a device, a special Low Energy Mode ensures the current consumption is optimized, enabling USB communications on a strict power budget. 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 internal pull-up and pull-down resistors, as well as voltage comparators for monitoring the VBUS voltage and A/B device identification using the ID line.

3.6.9 Ethernet (ETH)

The Ethernet peripheral is compliant with IEEE 802.3-2002 for Ethernet MAC. It supports 802.1AS and IEEE 1588 precision clock synchronization protocol, as well as 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet. The ETH supports a wide variety of frame formats and standard operating modes such as MII/RMII. Direct Memory Access (DMA) support makes it possible to transmit and receive large frames at high data rates with minimal CPU overhead. The Ethernet peripheral supports 10 Mbps and 100 Mbps operation, and includes a total of 8 kB of dedicated dual-port RAM FIFO (4 kB for TX and 4 kB for RX).

3.6.10 Controller Area Network (CAN)

The CAN peripheral provides support for communication at up to 1 Mbps over CAN protocol version 2.0 part A and B. It includes 32 message objects with independent identifier masks and retains message RAM in EM2. Automatic retransmittion may be disabled in order to support Time Triggered CAN applications.

3.6.11 Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)

The Peripheral Reflex System provides a communication network between different peripheral modules without software involvement. Peripheral modules producing Reflex signals are called producers. The PRS routes Reflex signals from producers to consumer peripherals which in turn perform actions in response. Edge triggers and other functionality such as simple logic operations (AND, OR, NOT) can be applied by the PRS to the signals. The PRS allows peripheral to act autonomously without waking the MCU core, saving power.

3.6.12 Low Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)

The Low Energy Sensor Interface LESENSE^{TM} is a highly configurable sensor interface with support for up to 16 individually configurable sensors. By controlling the analog comparators, ADC, and DAC, LESENSE is capable of supporting a wide range of sensors and measurement schemes, and can for instance measure LC sensors, resistive sensors and capacitive sensors. LESENSE also includes a programmable finite state machine which enables simple processing of measurement results without CPU intervention. LESENSE is available in energy mode EM2, in addition to EM0 and EM1, making it ideal for sensor monitoring in applications with a strict energy budget.

4.1.6 Backup Supply Domain

Table 4.6. Backup Supply Domain

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Backup supply voltage range	V_{BU_VIN}		1.8	—	3.8	V
PWRRES resistor	R_{PWRRES}	EMU_BUCTRL_PWRRES = RES0	3400	3900	4400	Ω
		EMU_BUCTRL_PWRRES = RES1	1450	1800	2150	Ω
		EMU_BUCTRL_PWRRES = RES2	1000	1350	1700	Ω
		EMU_BUCTRL_PWRRES = RES3	525	815	1100	Ω
Output impedance between BU_VIN and BU_VOUT [2]	R_{BU_VOUT}	EMU_BUCTRL_VOUTRES = STRONG	35	110	185	Ω
		EMU_BUCTRL_VOUTRES = MED	475	775	1075	Ω
		EMU_BUCTRL_VOUTRES = WEAK	5600	6500	7400	Ω
Supply current	I_{BU_VIN}	BU_VIN not powering backup domain	—	11	TBD	nA
		BU_VIN powering backup domain[1]	—	550	TBD	nA

Note:

1. Additional current required by backup circuitry when backup is active. Includes supply current of backup switches and backup regulator. Does not include supply current required for backed-up circuitry.
2. BU_VOUT and BU_STAT signals are not available in all package configurations. Check the device pinout for availability.

4.1.7.3 Current Consumption 1.8 V without DC-DC Converter

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are: VREGVDD = AVDD = DVDD = 1.8 V. T = 25 °C. DCDC is off. Minimum and maximum values in this table represent the worst conditions across supply voltage and process variation at T = 25 °C.

Table 4.9. Current Consumption 1.8 V without DC-DC Converter

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled	I_{ACTIVE}	72 MHz HFRCO, CPU running Prime from flash	—	120	—	µA/MHz
		72 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	120	—	µA/MHz
		72 MHz HFRCO, CPU running CoreMark loop from flash	—	140	—	µA/MHz
		50 MHz crystal, CPU running while loop from flash	—	122	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	122	—	µA/MHz
		32 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	124	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	126	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	131	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	315	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled	I_{ACTIVE_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	107	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	259	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled	I_{EM1}	72 MHz HFRCO	—	57	—	µA/MHz
		50 MHz crystal	—	59	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO	—	59	—	µA/MHz
		32 MHz HFRCO	—	61	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	63	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	68	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	252	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM1_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO	—	55	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	207	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM2 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM2_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	3.7	—	µA
		Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	4.0	—	µA
		16 kB (1 bank) RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO[2]	—	2.5	—	µA

4.1.10.5 Auxiliary High-Frequency RC Oscillator (AUXHFRCO)

Table 4.16. Auxiliary High-Frequency RC Oscillator (AUXHFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency accuracy	$f_{AUXHFRCO\_ACC}$	At production calibrated frequencies, across supply voltage and temperature	TBD	—	TBD	%
Start-up time	$t_{AUXHFRCO}$	$f_{AUXHFRCO} \geq 19$ MHz	—	400	—	ns
		$4 < f_{AUXHFRCO} < 19$ MHz	—	1.4	—	µs
		$f_{AUXHFRCO} \leq 4$ MHz	—	2.5	—	µs
Current consumption on all supplies	$I_{AUXHFRCO}$	$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 50 MHz	—	289	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 48 MHz	—	276	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 38 MHz	—	227	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 32 MHz	—	186	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 26 MHz	—	158	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 19 MHz	—	126	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 16 MHz	—	114	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 13 MHz	—	88	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 7 MHz	—	59	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 4 MHz	—	33	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 2 MHz	—	28	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 1 MHz	—	26	TBD	µA
Coarse trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{AUXHFRCO\_COARSE}$		—	0.8	—	%
Fine trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{AUXHFRCO\_FINE}$		—	0.1	—	%
Period jitter	$PJ_{AUXHFRCO}$		—	0.2	—	% RMS

EBI Read Enable Output Timing

Timing applies to both EBI_REn and EBI_NANDREn for all addressing modes and both polarities. Output timing for EBI_AD applies only to multiplexed addressing modes D8A24ALE and D16A16ALE. All numbers are based on route locations 0,1,2 only (with all EBI alternate functions using the same location at the same time). Timing is specified at 10% and 90% of IOVDD, 25 pF external loading, and slew rate for all GPIO set to 6.

Table 4.38. EBI Read Enable Output Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output hold time, from trailing EBI_REn / EBI_NANDREn edge to EBI_AD, EBI_A, EBI_CSn, EBI_BLn invalid	t_{OH_REn}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	-23 + (RDHOLD * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns
		IOVDD ≥ 3.0 V	-13 + (RDHOLD * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns
Output setup time, from EBI_AD, EBI_A, EBI_CSn, EBI_BLn valid to leading EBI_REn / EBI_NANDREn edge [1]	t_{OSU_REn}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	-12 + (RDSETUP * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns
		IOVDD ≥ 3.0 V	-11 + (RDSETUP * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns
EBI_REn pulse width [1 2]	t_{WIDTH_REn}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	-6 + (MAX(1, RDSTRB) * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns
		IOVDD ≥ 3.0 V	-4 + (MAX(1, RDSTRB) * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns

Note:

1. The figure shows the timing for the case that the half strobe length functionality is not used, i.e. HALFRE=0. The leading edge of EBI_REn can be moved to the right by setting HALFRE=1. This decreases the length of t_{WIDTH_REn} and increases the length of t_{OSU_REn} by 1/2 * $t_{HFCLKNODIV}$.
2. When page mode is used, RDSTRB is replaced by RDPA for page hits.

EBI Ready/Wait Timing Requirements

Timing applies to both EBI_REn and EBI_WEn for all addressing modes and both polarities. All numbers are based on route locations 0,1,2 only (with all EBI alternate functions using the same location at the same time). Timing is specified at 10% and 90% of IOVDD, 25 pF external loading, and slew rate for all GPIO set to 6.

Table 4.41. EBI Ready/Wait Timing Requirements

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Setup time, from EBI_ARDY valid to trailing EBI_REn, EBI_WEn edge	t_{SU_ARDY}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	55 + (3 * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns
		IOVDD ≥ 3.0 V	36 + (3 * $t_{HFCORECLK}$)	—	—	ns
Hold time, from trailing EBI_REn, EBI_WEn edge to EBI_ARDY invalid	t_{H_ARDY}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	-9	—	—	ns

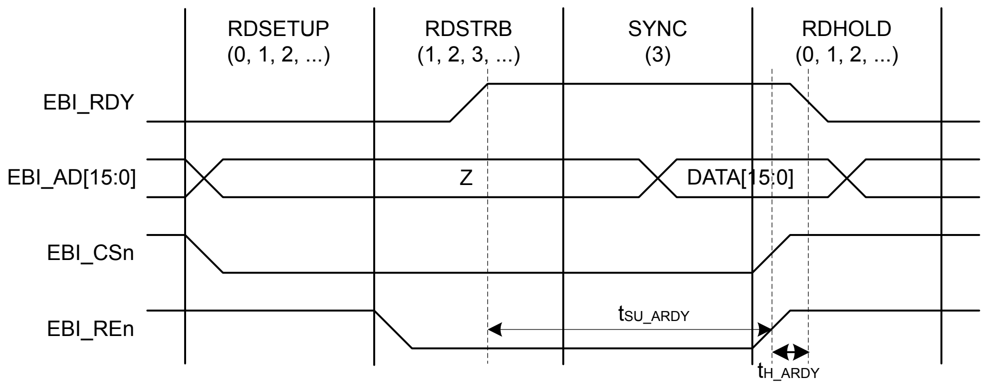


Figure 4.8. EBI Ready/Wait Timing Requirements

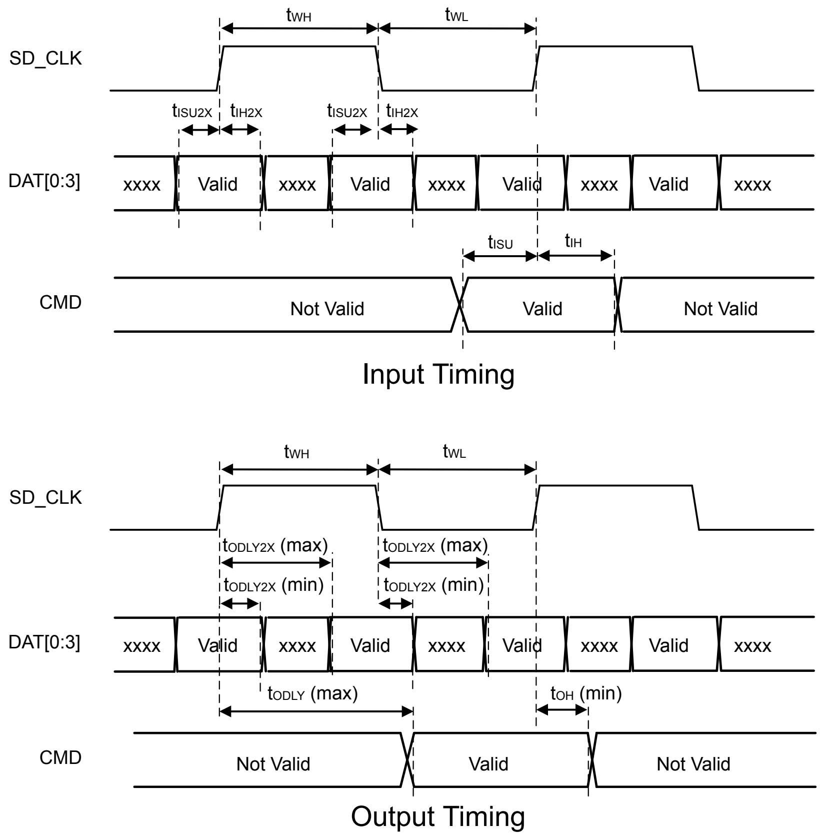


Figure 4.16. SDIO DDR Mode Timing

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PD15	J2	GPIO (5V)	PC6	J12	GPIO
DECOUPLE	J13	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.	PC0	K1	GPIO (5V)
PC1	K2	GPIO (5V)	PD8	K13	GPIO
PC2	L1	GPIO (5V)	PC3	L2	GPIO (5V)
PA7	L3	GPIO	PB9	L15	GPIO (5V)
PB10	L16	GPIO (5V)	PD0	L17	GPIO (5V)
PD1	L18	GPIO	PD4	L19	GPIO
PD7	L20	GPIO	PB7	M1	GPIO
PC4	M2	GPIO	PA8	M3	GPIO
PA10	M4	GPIO	PA13	M5	GPIO (5V)
PA14	M6	GPIO	RESETn	M7	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.
AVDD	M9 M10 N11	Analog power supply.	PD3	M12	GPIO
PD6	M13	GPIO	PB8	N1	GPIO
PC5	N2	GPIO	PA9	N3	GPIO
PA11	N4	GPIO	PA12	N5	GPIO (5V)
PB11	N6	GPIO	PB12	N7	GPIO
PB13	N9	GPIO	PB14	N10	GPIO
PD2	N12	GPIO (5V)	PD5	N13	GPIO

Note:
1. GPIO with 5V tolerance are indicated by (5V).
2. The pins PD13, PD14, and PD15 will not be 5V tolerant on all future devices. In order to preserve upgrade options with full hardware compatibility, do not use these pins with 5V domains.

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PE8	B4	GPIO	PD11	B5	GPIO
PF8	B6	GPIO	PF6	B7	GPIO
PF3	B8	GPIO	PE5	B9	GPIO
PC12	B10	GPIO (5V)	PC13	B11	GPIO (5V)
PA1	C1	GPIO	PA0	C2	GPIO
PE10	C3	GPIO	PD13	C4	GPIO (5V)
PD12	C5	GPIO	PF9	C6	GPIO
VSS	C7 D4 F9 G3 G9 H6 K4 K7 K10 L7	Ground	PF2	C8	GPIO
PE6	C9	GPIO	PC10	C10	GPIO (5V)
PC11	C11	GPIO (5V)	PA3	D1	GPIO
PA2	D2	GPIO	PB15	D3	GPIO (5V)
IOVDD1	D5	Digital IO power supply 1.	PD9	D6	GPIO
IOVDD0	D7 G8 H7 L4	Digital IO power supply 0.	PF1	D8	GPIO (5V)
PE7	D9	GPIO	PC8	D10	GPIO (5V)
PC9	D11	GPIO (5V)	PA6	E1	GPIO
PA5	E2	GPIO	PA4	E3	GPIO
PB0	E4	GPIO	PF0	E8	GPIO (5V)
PE0	E9	GPIO (5V)	PE1	E10	GPIO (5V)
PE3	E11	GPIO	PB1	F1	GPIO
PB2	F2	GPIO	PB3	F3	GPIO
PB4	F4	GPIO	DVDD	F8	Digital power supply.
PE2	F10	GPIO	DECOUPLE	F11	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PB5	G1	GPIO	PB6	G2	GPIO
IOVDD2	G4	Digital IO power supply 2.	PC6	G10	GPIO
PC7	G11	GPIO	PC0	H1	GPIO (5V)
PC2	H2	GPIO (5V)	PD14	H3	GPIO (5V)
PA7	H4	GPIO	PA8	H5	GPIO
PD8	H8	GPIO	PD5	H9	GPIO
PD6	H10	GPIO	PD7	H11	GPIO

5.19 EFM32GG11B1xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

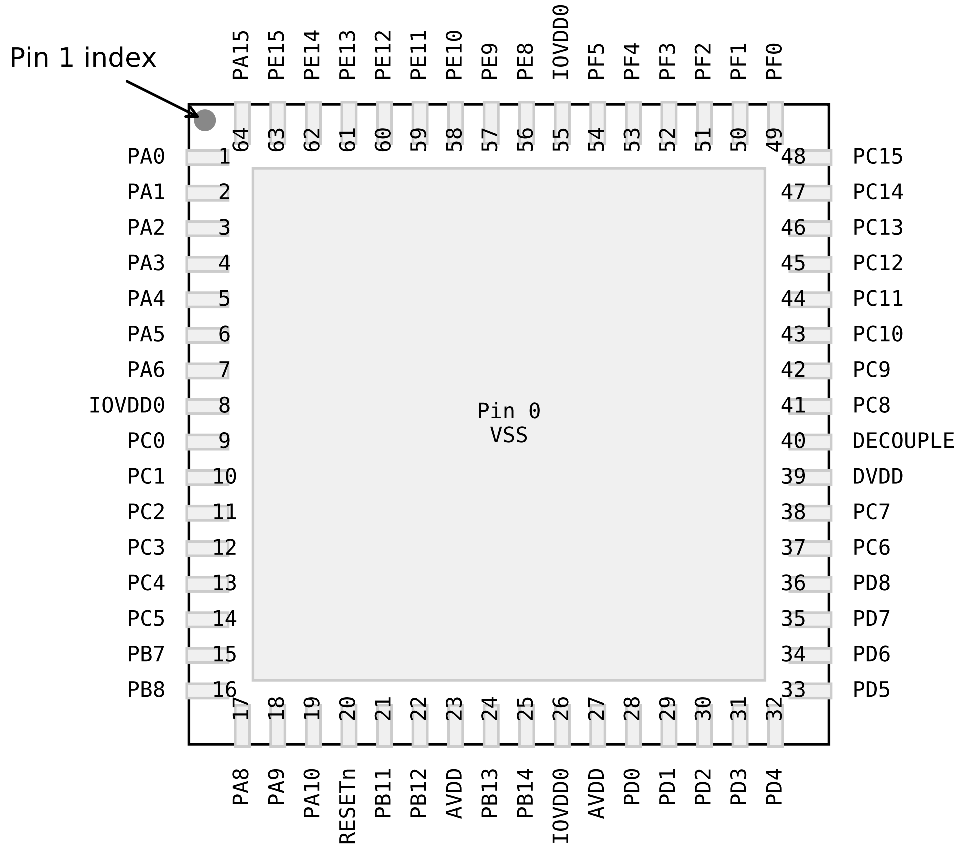


Figure 5.19. EFM32GG11B1xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

The following table provides package pin connections and general descriptions of pin functionality. For detailed information on the supported features for each GPIO pin, see 5.20 GPIO Functionality Table or 5.21 Alternate Functionality Overview.

Table 5.19. EFM32GG11B1xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
VSS	0	Ground	PA0	1	GPIO
PA1	2	GPIO	PA2	3	GPIO
PA3	4	GPIO	PA4	5	GPIO
PA5	6	GPIO	PA6	7	GPIO
IOVDD0	8 26 55	Digital IO power supply 0.	PC0	9	GPIO (5V)
PC1	10	GPIO (5V)	PC2	11	GPIO (5V)

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PC3	12	GPIO (5V)	PC4	13	GPIO
PC5	14	GPIO	PB7	15	GPIO
PB8	16	GPIO	PA8	17	GPIO
PA9	18	GPIO	PA10	19	GPIO
RESETn	20	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.	PB11	21	GPIO
PB12	22	GPIO	AVDD	23 27	Analog power supply.
PB13	24	GPIO	PB14	25	GPIO
PD0	28	GPIO (5V)	PD1	29	GPIO
PD2	30	GPIO (5V)	PD3	31	GPIO
PD4	32	GPIO	PD5	33	GPIO
PD6	34	GPIO	PD7	35	GPIO
PD8	36	GPIO	PC6	37	GPIO
PC7	38	GPIO	DVDD	39	Digital power supply.
DECOUPLE	40	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.	PC8	41	GPIO (5V)
PC9	42	GPIO (5V)	PC10	43	GPIO (5V)
PC11	44	GPIO (5V)	PC12	45	GPIO (5V)
PC13	46	GPIO (5V)	PC14	47	GPIO (5V)
PC15	48	GPIO (5V)	PF0	49	GPIO (5V)
PF1	50	GPIO (5V)	PF2	51	GPIO
PF3	52	GPIO	PF4	53	GPIO
PF5	54	GPIO	PE8	56	GPIO
PE9	57	GPIO	PE10	58	GPIO
PE11	59	GPIO	PE12	60	GPIO
PE13	61	GPIO	PE14	62	GPIO
PE15	63	GPIO	PA15	64	GPIO

Note:
1. GPIO with 5V tolerance are indicated by (5V).

5.20 GPIO Functionality Table

A wide selection of alternate functionality is available for multiplexing to various pins. The following table shows the name of each GPIO pin, followed by the functionality available on that pin. Refer to 5.21 Alternate Functionality Overview for a list of GPIO locations available for each function.

Table 5.20. GPIO Functionality Table

GPIO Name	Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
PA15	BUSAY BUSBX LCD_SEG12	EBI_AD08 #0	TIM3_CC2 #0	ETH_MIIRXCLK #0 ETH_MDIO #3 US2_CLK #3	PRS_CH15 #0
PE15	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG11	EBI_AD07 #0	TIM2_CDTI2 #2 TIM3_CC1 #0	ETH_RMIITXD0 #0 ETH_MIIRXD3 #0 SDIO_CMD #1 US0_RTS #0 QSPI0_DQS #1 LEU0_RX #2	PRS_CH14 #2 ETM_TD3 #4
PE14	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG10	EBI_AD06 #0	TIM2_CDTI1 #2 TIM3_CC0 #0	ETH_RMIITXD1 #0 ETH_MIIRXD2 #0 SDIO_CLK #1 US0_CTS #0 QSPI0_SCLK #1 LEU0_TX #2	PRS_CH13 #2 ETM_TD2 #4
PE13	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG9	EBI_AD05 #0	TIM1_CC3 #1 TIM2_CC2 #3 LE-TIM0_OUT1 #4	SDIO_CLK #0 ETH_MIIRXD1 #0 US0_TX #3 US0_CS #0 U1_RX #4 I2C0_SCL #6	LES_ALTEX7 PRS_CH2 #3 ACMP0_O #0 ETM_TD1 #4 GPIO_EM4WU5
PE12	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG8	EBI_AD04 #0	TIM1_CC2 #1 TIM2_CC1 #3 WTIM0_CDTI2 #0 LETIM0_OUT0 #4	SDIO_CMD #0 ETH_MIIRXD0 #0 US0_RX #3 US0_CLK #0 U1_TX #4 I2C0_SDA #6	CMU_CLK1 #2 CMU_CLKI0 #6 LES_ALTEX6 PRS_CH1 #3 ETM_TD0 #4
PE11	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG7	EBI_AD03 #0 EBI_CS3 #4	TIM1_CC1 #1 TIM4_CC2 #7 WTIM0_CDTI1 #0	SDIO_DAT0 #0 QSPI0_DQ7 #0 ETH_MIIRXDV #0 US0_RX #0	LES_ALTEX5 PRS_CH3 #2 ETM_TCLK #4
PE10	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG6	EBI_AD02 #0 EBI_CS2 #4	TIM1_CC0 #1 TIM4_CC1 #7 WTIM0_CDTI0 #0	SDIO_DAT1 #0 QSPI0_DQ6 #0 ETH_MIIRXER #0 US0_TX #0	PRS_CH2 #2 GPIO_EM4WU9
PE9	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG5	EBI_AD01 #0 EBI_CS1 #4	TIM4_CC0 #7 PCNT2_S1IN #1	SDIO_DAT2 #0 QSPI0_DQ5 #0 US5_RX #0	PRS_CH8 #2
PE8	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG4	EBI_AD00 #0 EBI_CS0 #4	TIM2_CDTI0 #2 TIM4_CC2 #6 PCNT2_S0IN #1	SDIO_DAT3 #0 QSPI0_DQ4 #0 US5_TX #0 I2C2_SDA #0	PRS_CH3 #1
PI9		EBI_A14 #2	TIM1_CC3 #7 TIM4_CC1 #3	US4_CS #3	
PI6		EBI_A11 #2	TIM1_CC0 #7 TIM4_CC1 #2 WTIM3_CC0 #5	US4_TX #3	

GPIO Name	Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
PD13		EBI_ARDY #1	TIM2_CDTI0 #1 TIM3_CC1 #6 WTIM0_CC1 #1	ETH_MDIO #1 US4_CTS #1 US5_CLK #1	ETM_TD1 #1
PI15				CAN1_TX #7 US3_CS #5	
PI14				CAN1_RX #7 US3_CLK #5	
PI13				CAN0_TX #7 US3_RX #5	
PI12				CAN0_RX #7 US3_TX #5	
PI10		EBI_A15 #2	TIM4_CC2 #3	US4_CTS #3	
PI7		EBI_A12 #2	TIM1_CC1 #7 TIM4_CC2 #2 WTIM3_CC1 #5	US4_RX #3	
PF15	BUSCY BUSDX		TIM1_CC2 #6 TIM4_CC2 #1 WTIM3_CC2 #7	US5_TX #2 I2C2_SDA #5	
PF12	BUSDY BUSCX	EBI_NANDREn #5	TIM4_CC2 #0 TIM1_CC3 #5 TIM5_CC0 #7 WTIM3_CC2 #6	US5_CS #2 I2C2_SCL #3 USB_ID	
PF4	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG2	EBI_WEn #0 EBI_WEn #5	TIM4_CC1 #0 TIM0_CDTI1 #2 TIM1_CC2 #5 WTIM3_CC1 #6	US1_RTS #2 I2C2_SDA #3	PRS_CH1 #1
PC15	VDAC0_OUT1ALT / OPA1_OUTALT #3 BUSACMP1Y BU-SACMP1X	EBI_NANDREn #4	TIM0_CDTI2 #1 TIM1_CC2 #0 WTIM0_CC0 #4 LE-TIM0_OUT1 #5	US0_CLK #3 US1_CLK #3 US3_RTS #3 U0_RX #3 U1_RTS #0 LEU0_RX #5 I2C2_SCL #1	LES_CH15 PRS_CH1 #2 ACMP3_O #1 DBG_SWO #1
PC14	VDAC0_OUT1ALT / OPA1_OUTALT #2 BUSACMP1Y BU-SACMP1X	EBI_NANDWEn #4	TIM0_CDTI1 #1 TIM1_CC1 #0 TIM1_CC3 #4 TIM5_CC0 #6 WTIM3_CC0 #3 LE-TIM0_OUT0 #5 PCNT0_S1IN #0	US0_CS #3 US1_CS #3 US2_RTS #3 US3_CS #2 U0_TX #3 U1_CTS #0 LEU0_TX #5 I2C2_SDA #1	LES_CH14 PRS_CH0 #2 ACMP3_O #2
PA2	BUSBY BUSAX LCD_SEG15	EBI_AD11 #0 EBI_DTEN #3	TIM0_CC2 #0 TIM3_CC2 #4	ETH_RMIIRXD0 #0 ETH_MIITXD2 #0 SDIO_DAT2 #1 US1_RX #6 US3_CLK #0 QSPI0_DQ0 #1	CMU_CLK0 #0 PRS_CH8 #1 ETM_TD0 #3
PG0	BUSACMP2Y BU-SACMP2X	EBI_AD00 #2	TIM6_CC0 #0 TIM2_CDTI0 #3 WTIM0_CDTI1 #1 LETIM1_OUT0 #6	ETH_MIITXCLK #1 US3_TX #4 QSPI0_SCLK #2	CMU_CLK2 #3

GPIO Name	Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
PD4	BUSADC0Y BU-SADC0X OPA2_P	EBI_A08 #1 EBI_A17 #3	TIM6_CC0 #7 WTIM0_CDTI0 #4 WTIM1_CC2 #1 WTIM2_CC1 #5	CAN1_TX #2 US1_CTS #1 US3_CLK #2 LEU0_TX #0 I2C1_SDA #3	CMU_CLKI0 #0 PRS_CH10 #2 ETM_TD2 #0 ETM_TD2 #2
PC0	VDAC0_OUT0ALT / OPA0_OUTALT #0 BUSACMP0Y BU-SACMP0X	EBI_AD07 #1 EBI_CS0 #2 EBI_REn #3 EBI_A23 #0	TIM0_CC1 #3 TIM2_CC1 #4 PCNT0_S0IN #2	ETH_MDIO #2 CAN0_RX #0 US0_TX #5 US1_TX #0 US1_CS #4 US2_RTS #0 US3_CS #3 I2C0_SDA #4	LES_CH0 PRS_CH2 #0
PC1	VDAC0_OUT0ALT / OPA0_OUTALT #1 BUSACMP0Y BU-SACMP0X	EBI_AD08 #1 EBI_CS1 #2 EBI_BL0 #3 EBI_A24 #0	TIM0_CC2 #3 TIM2_CC2 #4 WTIM0_CC0 #7 PCNT0_S1IN #2	ETH_MDC #2 CAN0_TX #0 US0_RX #5 US1_TX #4 US1_RX #0 US2_CTS #0 US3_RTS #1 I2C0_SCL #4	LES_CH1 PRS_CH3 #0
PC2	VDAC0_OUT0ALT / OPA0_OUTALT #2 BUSACMP0Y BU-SACMP0X	EBI_AD09 #1 EBI_CS2 #2 EBI_NANDWEn #3 EBI_A25 #0	TIM0_CDTI0 #3 TIM2_CC0 #5 WTIM0_CC1 #7 LE-TIM1_OUT0 #3	ETH_TSUEXTCLK #2 CAN1_RX #0 US1_RX #4 US2_TX #0	LES_CH2 PRS_CH10 #1
PA8	BUSBY BUSAX LCD_SEG36	EBI_AD14 #1 EBI_A02 #3 EBI_DCLK #0	TIM2_CC0 #0 TIM0_CC0 #6 LE-TIM0_OUT0 #6 PCNT1_S1IN #4	US2_RX #2 US4_RTS #0	PRS_CH8 #0
PA11	BUSAY BUSBX LCD_SEG39	EBI_CS1 #1 EBI_A05 #3 EBI_HSNC #0	WTIM2_CC2 #0 LE-TIM1_OUT0 #1	US2_CTS #2	PRS_CH11 #0
PA13	BUSAY BUSBX	EBI_WEn #1 EBI_NANDWEn #2 EBI_A01 #0 EBI_A07 #3	TIM0_CC2 #7 TIM2_CC1 #1 WTIM0_CDTI1 #2 WTIM2_CC1 #1 LE-TIM1_OUT1 #1 PCNT1_S1IN #5	CAN1_TX #5 US0_CS #5 US2_TX #3	PRS_CH13 #0
PB9	BUSAY BUSBX	EBI_ALE #1 EBI_NANDREn #2 EBI_A00 #1 EBI_A03 #0 EBI_A09 #3	WTIM2_CC0 #2 LE-TIM0_OUT0 #7	SDIO_WP #3 CAN0_RX #3 US1_CTS #0 U1_TX #2	PRS_CH13 #1 ACMP1_O #5
PB12	BUSBY BUSAX VDAC0_OUT1 / OPA1_OUT	EBI_A03 #1 EBI_A12 #3 EBI_CSTFT #2	TIM1_CC3 #3 WTIM2_CC0 #3 LE-TIM0_OUT1 #1 PCNT0_S0IN #7 PCNT1_S1IN #6	US2_CTS #1 US5_RTS #0 U1_RTS #2 I2C1_SCL #1	PRS_CH16 #1
PH2	BUSADC1Y BU-SADC1X	EBI_VSNC #2	TIM6_CC0 #3	US1_CTS #6	
PH5	BUSADC1Y BU-SADC1X	EBI_A17 #2	TIM6_CDTI0 #3 WTIM2_CC1 #6	US4_RX #4	
PH8	BUSACMP3Y BU-SACMP3X	EBI_A20 #2	TIM6_CC0 #4 WTIM1_CC0 #6 WTIM2_CC1 #7	US4_CTS #4	

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
LCD_BEXT	0: PA14		LCD external supply bypass in step down or charge pump mode. If using the LCD in step-down or charge pump mode, a 1 uF (minimum) capacitor between this pin and VSS is required. To reduce supply ripple, a larger capcitor of approximately 1000 times the total LCD segment capacitance may be used. If using the LCD with the internal supply source, this pin may be left unconnected or used as a GPIO.
LCD_COM0	0: PE4		LCD driver common line number 0.
LCD_COM1	0: PE5		LCD driver common line number 1.
LCD_COM2	0: PE6		LCD driver common line number 2.
LCD_COM3	0: PE7		LCD driver common line number 3.
LCD_SEG0	0: PF2		LCD segment line 0.
LCD_SEG1	0: PF3		LCD segment line 1.
LCD_SEG2	0: PF4		LCD segment line 2.
LCD_SEG3	0: PF5		LCD segment line 3.
LCD_SEG4	0: PE8		LCD segment line 4.
LCD_SEG5	0: PE9		LCD segment line 5.
LCD_SEG6	0: PE10		LCD segment line 6.

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
SDIO_DAT7	0: PD9 1: PB4		SDIO Data 7.
SDIO_WP	0: PF9 1: PC5 2: PB15 3: PB9		SDIO Write Protect.
TIM0_CC0	0: PA0 1: PF6 2: PD1 3: PB6	4: PF0 5: PC4 6: PA8 7: PA1	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM0_CC1	0: PA1 1: PF7 2: PD2 3: PC0	4: PF1 5: PC5 6: PA9 7: PA0	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM0_CC2	0: PA2 1: PF8 2: PD3 3: PC1	4: PF2 5: PA7 6: PA10 7: PA13	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM0_CDTI0	0: PA3 1: PC13 2: PF3 3: PC2	4: PB7	Timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 0.
TIM0_CDTI1	0: PA4 1: PC14 2: PF4 3: PC3	4: PB8	Timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 1.
TIM0_CDTI2	0: PA5 1: PC15 2: PF5 3: PC4	4: PB11	Timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 2.
TIM1_CC0	0: PC13 1: PE10 2: PB0 3: PB7	4: PD6 5: PF2 6: PF13 7: PI6	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM1_CC1	0: PC14 1: PE11 2: PB1 3: PB8	4: PD7 5: PF3 6: PF14 7: PI7	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM1_CC2	0: PC15 1: PE12 2: PB2 3: PB11	4: PC13 5: PF4 6: PF15 7: PI8	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM1_CC3	0: PC12 1: PE13 2: PB3 3: PB12	4: PC14 5: PF12 6: PF5 7: PI9	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 3.
TIM2_CC0	0: PA8 1: PA12 2: PC8 3: PF2	4: PB6 5: PC2 6: PG8 7: PG5	Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.

Table 9.2. BGA112 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Nom	Max
X		0.45	
C1		8.00	
C2		8.00	
E1		0.8	
E2		0.8	

Note:

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. Dimensioning and Tolerancing is per the ANSI Y14.5M-1994 specification.
3. This Land Pattern Design is based on the IPC-7351 guidelines.
4. All metal pads are to be non-solder mask defined (NSMD). Clearance between the solder mask and the metal pad is to be 60 µm minimum, all the way around the pad.
5. A stainless steel, laser-cut and electro-polished stencil with trapezoidal walls should be used to assure good solder paste release.
6. The stencil thickness should be 0.125 mm (5 mils).
7. The ratio of stencil aperture to land pad size should be 1:1.
8. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
9. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020C specification for Small Body Components.

10.2 TQFP100 PCB Land Pattern

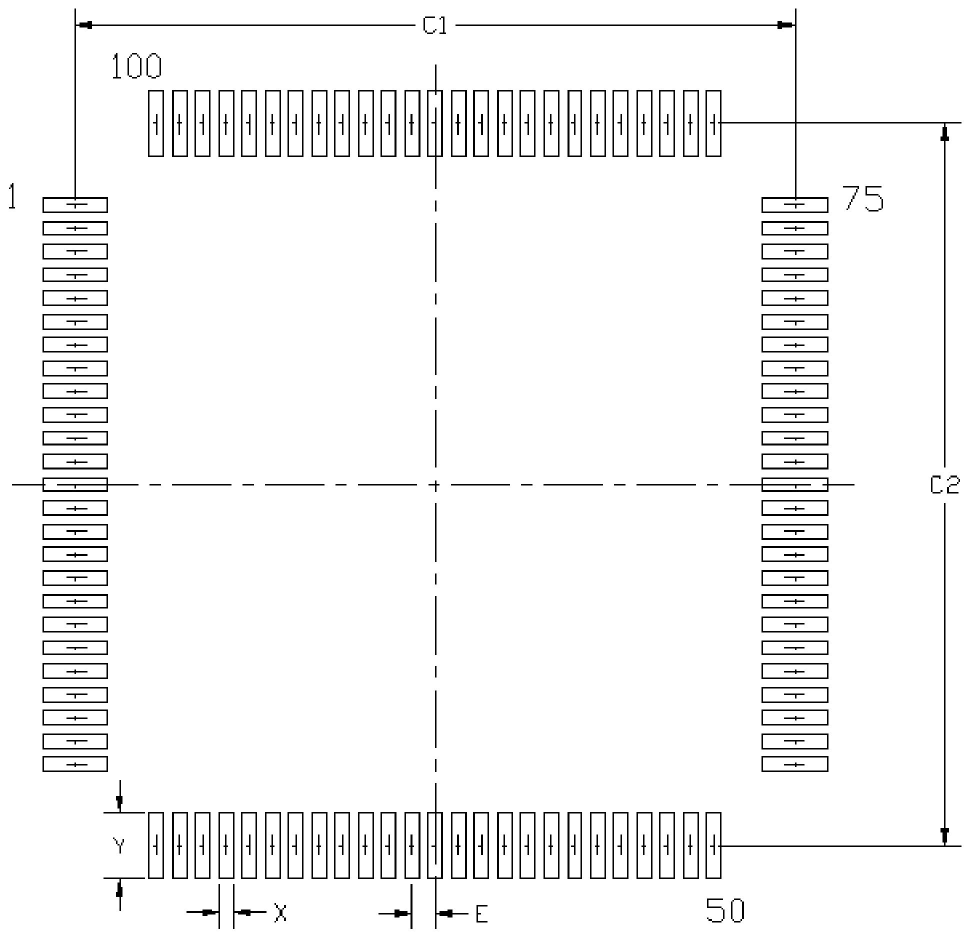
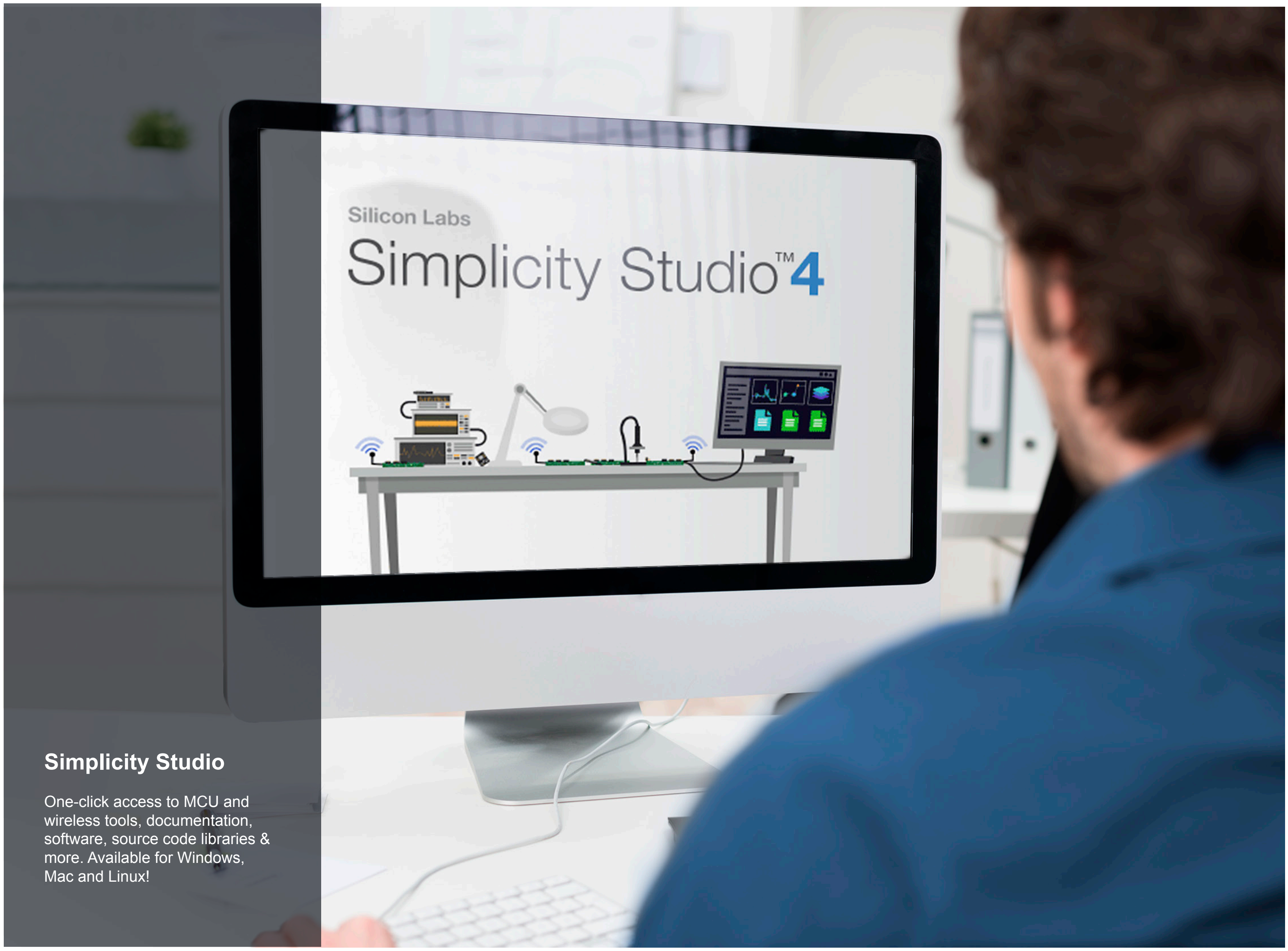


Figure 10.2. TQFP100 PCB Land Pattern Drawing



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