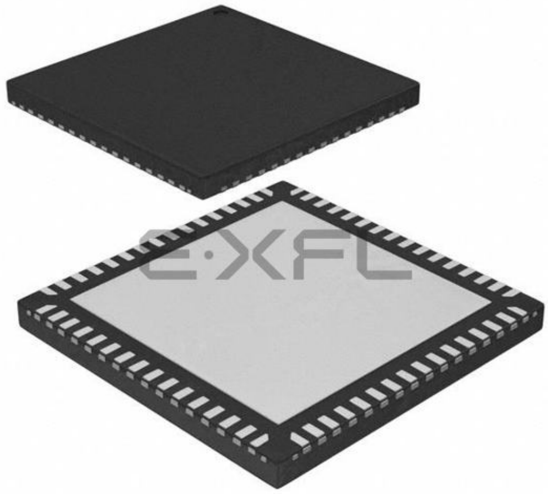

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	Obsolete
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	56
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 ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-QFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32gg11b120f2048im64-a

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3.5.6 Pulse Counter (PCNT)

The Pulse Counter (PCNT) peripheral can be used for counting pulses on a single input or to decode quadrature encoded inputs. The clock for PCNT is selectable from either an external source on pin PCTNn_S0IN or from an internal timing reference, selectable from among any of the internal oscillators, except the AUXHFRCO. The module may operate in energy mode EM0 Active, EM1 Sleep, EM2 Deep Sleep, and EM3 Stop.

3.5.7 Watchdog Timer (WDOG)

The watchdog timer can act both as an independent watchdog or as a watchdog synchronous with the CPU clock. It has windowed monitoring capabilities, and can generate a reset or different interrupts depending on the failure mode of the system. The watchdog can also monitor autonomous systems driven by PRS.

3.6 Communications and Other Digital Peripherals

3.6.1 Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART)

The Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter is a flexible serial I/O module. It supports full duplex asynchronous UART communication with hardware flow control as well as RS-485, SPI, MicroWire and 3-wire. It can also interface with devices supporting:

- ISO7816 SmartCards
- IrDA
- I^{2}S

3.6.2 Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART)

The Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter is a subset of the USART module, supporting full duplex asynchronous UART communication with hardware flow control and RS-485.

3.6.3 Low Energy Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (LEUART)

The unique LEUART^{TM} provides 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. The LEUART includes all necessary hardware to make asynchronous serial communication possible with a minimum of software intervention and energy consumption.

3.6.4 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I^{2}C)

The I^{2}C module provides an interface between the MCU and a serial I^{2}C bus. It is capable of acting as both a master and a slave and supports multi-master buses. Standard-mode, fast-mode and fast-mode plus speeds are supported, allowing transmission rates from 10 kbit/s up to 1 Mbit/s. Slave arbitration and timeouts are also available, allowing implementation of an SMBus-compliant system. The interface provided to software by the I^{2}C module allows precise timing control of the transmission process and highly automated transfers. Automatic recognition of slave addresses is provided in active and low energy modes.

3.6.5 External Bus Interface (EBI)

The External Bus Interface provides access to external parallel interface devices. The interface is memory mapped into the address bus of the Cortex-M4. This enables seamless access from software without manually manipulating the I/O 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 to external devices. Timing is adjustable to meet specifications of the external devices. The interface is limited to asynchronous devices.

The EBI contains a TFT controller which can drive a TFT via an 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.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Hysteresis (V_{CM} = 1.25 V, BIASPROG[4] = 0x10, FULLBIAS[4] = 1)	$V_{ACMPHYST}$	HYSTSEL[5] = HYST0	TBD	0	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST1	TBD	18	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST2	TBD	33	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST3	TBD	46	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST4	TBD	57	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST5	TBD	68	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST6	TBD	79	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST7	TBD	90	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST8	TBD	0	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST9	TBD	-18	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST10	TBD	-33	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST11	TBD	-45	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST12	TBD	-57	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST13	TBD	-67	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST14	TBD	-78	TBD	mV
		HYSTSEL[5] = HYST15	TBD	-88	TBD	mV
Comparator delay[3]	$t_{ACMPDELAY}$	BIASPROG[4] = 1, FULLBIAS[4] = 0	—	30	—	µs
		BIASPROG[4] = 0x10, FULLBIAS[4] = 0	—	3.7	—	µs
		BIASPROG[4] = 0x02, FULLBIAS[4] = 1	—	360	—	ns
		BIASPROG[4] = 0x20, FULLBIAS[4] = 1	—	35	—	ns
Offset voltage	$V_{ACMPOFFSET}$	BIASPROG[4] =0x10, FULLBIAS[4] = 1	TBD	—	TBD	mV
Reference voltage	$V_{ACMPREF}$	Internal 1.25 V reference	TBD	1.25	TBD	V
		Internal 2.5 V reference	TBD	2.5	TBD	V
Capacitive sense internal resistance	R_{CSRES}	CSRESSEL[6] = 0	—	infinite	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL[6] = 1	—	15	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL[6] = 2	—	27	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL[6] = 3	—	39	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL[6] = 4	—	51	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL[6] = 5	—	100	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL[6] = 6	—	162	—	kΩ
		CSRESSEL[6] = 7	—	235	—	kΩ

4.1.16 Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)

DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 unless otherwise specified. Primary VDAC output.

Table 4.24. Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output voltage	V_{DACOUT}	Single-Ended	0	—	V_{VREF}	V
		Differential[2]	$-V_{VREF}$	—	V_{VREF}	V
Current consumption including references (2 channels)[1]	I_{DAC}	500 ksps, 12-bit, DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, REFSEL = 4	—	402	—	µA
		44.1 ksps, 12-bit, DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, REFSEL = 4	—	88	—	µA
		200 Hz refresh rate, 12-bit Sample-Off mode in EM2, DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, BGRREQTIME = 1, EM2REFENTIME = 9, REFSEL = 4, SETTLETIME = 0x0A, WARMUPTIME = 0x02	—	2	—	µA
Current from HFPERCLK[4]	I_{DAC_CLK}		—	5.25	—	µA/MHz
Sample rate	SR_{DAC}		—	—	500	ksps
DAC clock frequency	f_{DAC}		—	—	1	MHz
Conversion time	$t_{DACCONV}$	f_{DAC} = 1MHz	2	—	—	µs
Settling time	$t_{DACSETTLE}$	50% fs step settling to 5 LSB	—	2.5	—	µs
Startup time	$t_{DACSTARTUP}$	Enable to 90% fs output, settling to 10 LSB	—	—	12	µs
Output impedance	R_{OUT}	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, 0.4 V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{OPA} - 0.4 V, -8 mA < I_{OUT} < 8 mA, Full supply range	—	2	—	Ω
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0 or 1, 0.4 V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{OPA} - 0.4 V, -400 µA < I_{OUT} < 400 µA, Full supply range	—	2	—	Ω
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, 0.1 V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{OPA} - 0.1 V, -2 mA < I_{OUT} < 2 mA, Full supply range	—	2	—	Ω
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0 or 1, 0.1 V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{OPA} - 0.1 V, -100 µA < I_{OUT} < 100 µA, Full supply range	—	2	—	Ω
Power supply rejection ratio[6]	PSRR	Vout = 50% fs. DC	—	65.5	—	dB

4.1.18 Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

Table 4.26. Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Single conversion time (1x accumulation)	t_{CNV}	12-bit SAR Conversions	—	20.2	—	μs
		16-bit SAR Conversions	—	26.4	—	μs
		Delta Modulation Conversion (single comparison)	—	1.55	—	μs
Maximum external capacitive load	C_{EXTMAX}	CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), including routing parasitics	—	68	—	pF
		CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), including routing parasitics	—	680	—	pF
Maximum external series impedance	R_{EXTMAX}		—	1	—	kΩ
Supply current, EM2 bonded conversions, WARMUPMODE=NORMAL, WARMUPCNT=0	I_{CSEN_BOND}	12-bit SAR conversions, 20 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	326	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 20 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	226	—	nA
		12-bit SAR conversions, 200 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	33	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 200 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	25	—	nA
Supply current, EM2 scan conversions, WARMUPMODE=NORMAL, WARMUPCNT=0	I_{CSEN_EM2}	12-bit SAR conversions, 20 ms scan rate, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	690	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 20 ms scan rate, 8 comparisons per sample (DMCR = 1, DMR = 2), CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	515	—	nA
		12-bit SAR conversions, 200 ms scan rate, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	79	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 200 ms scan rate, 8 comparisons per sample (DMCR = 1, DMR = 2), CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	57	—	nA

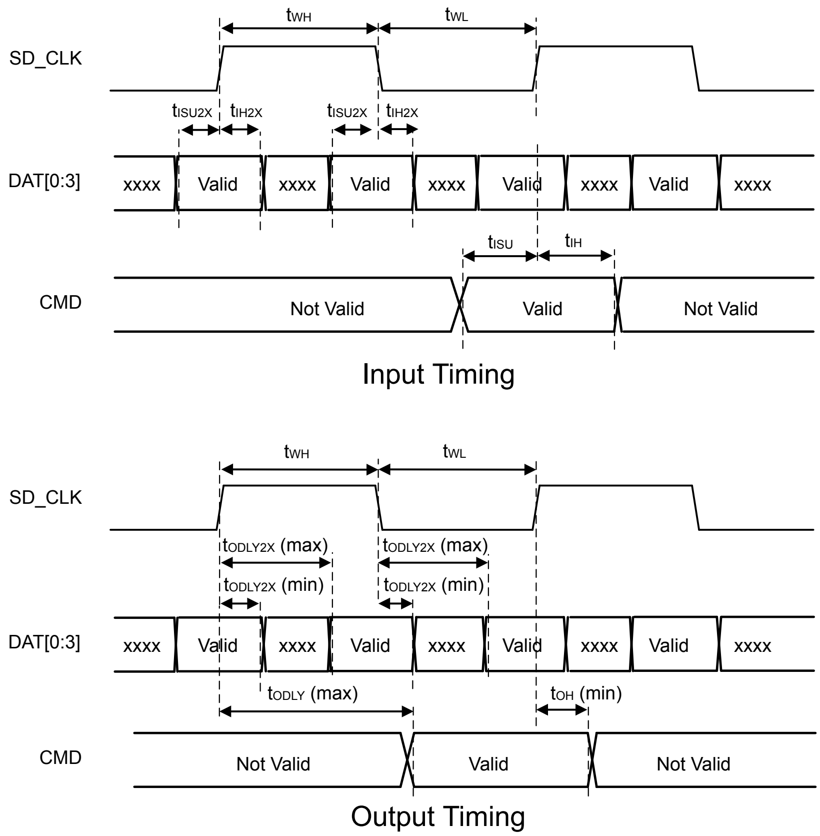

Figure 4.16. SDIO DDR Mode Timing

SDIO MMC SDR Mode Timing at 3.0 V

Timing is specified for route location 0 at 3.0 V IOVDD with voltage scaling disabled. Slew rate for SD_CLK set to 7, all other GPIO set to 6, DRIVESTRENGTH = STRONG for all pins. SDIO_CTRL_TXDLYMUXSEL = 1. Loading between 5 and 10 pF on all pins or between 10 and 20 pF on all pins.

Table 4.51. SDIO MMC SDR Mode Timing (Location 0, 3V I/O)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Clock frequency during data transfer	F_{SD_CLK}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	—	—	48	MHz
		Using HFXO	—	—	TBD	MHz
Clock low time	t_{WL}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	9.4	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock high time	t_{WH}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	9.4	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock rise time	t_R		1.96	3.87	—	ns
Clock fall time	t_F		1.67	3.31	—	ns
Input setup time, CMD, DAT[0:7] valid to SD_CLK	t_{ISU}		5.3	—	—	ns
Input hold time, SD_CLK to CMD, DAT[0:7] change	t_{IH}		2.5	—	—	ns
Output delay time, SD_CLK to CMD, DAT[0:7] valid	t_{ODLY}		0	—	16	ns
Output hold time, SD_CLK to CMD, DAT[0:7] change	t_{OH}		3	—	—	ns

SDIO MMC DDR Mode Timing at 3.0 V

Timing is specified for route location 0 at 3.0 V IOVDD with voltage scaling disabled. Slew rate for SD_CLK set to 7, all other GPIO set to 6, DRIVESTRENGTH = STRONG for all pins. SDIO_CTRL_TXDLYMUXSEL = 1. Loading between 5 and 10 pF on all pins or between 10 and 25 pF on all pins.

Table 4.53. SDIO MMC DDR Mode Timing (Location 0, 3V I/O)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Clock frequency during data transfer	F_{SD_CLK}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	—	—	20	MHz
		Using HFXO	—	—	TBD	MHz
Clock low time	t_{WL}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	22.6	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock high time	t_{WH}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	22.6	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock rise time	t_R		1.13	2.37	—	ns
Clock fall time	t_F		1.01	2.02	—	ns
Input setup time, CMD valid to SD_CLK	t_{ISU}		5.3	—	—	ns
Input hold time, SD_CLK to CMD change	t_{IH}		2.5	—	—	ns
Output delay time, SD_CLK to CMD valid	t_{ODLY}		0	—	16	ns
Output hold time, SD_CLK to CMD change	t_{OH}		3	—	—	ns
Input setup time, DAT[0:7] valid to SD_CLK	t_{ISU2X}		5.3	—	—	ns
Input hold time, SD_CLK to DAT[0:7] change	t_{IH2X}		2.5	—	—	ns
Output delay time, SD_CLK to DAT[0:7] valid	t_{ODLY2X}		0	—	16	ns
Output hold time, SD_CLK to DAT[0:7] change	t_{OH2X}		3	—	—	ns

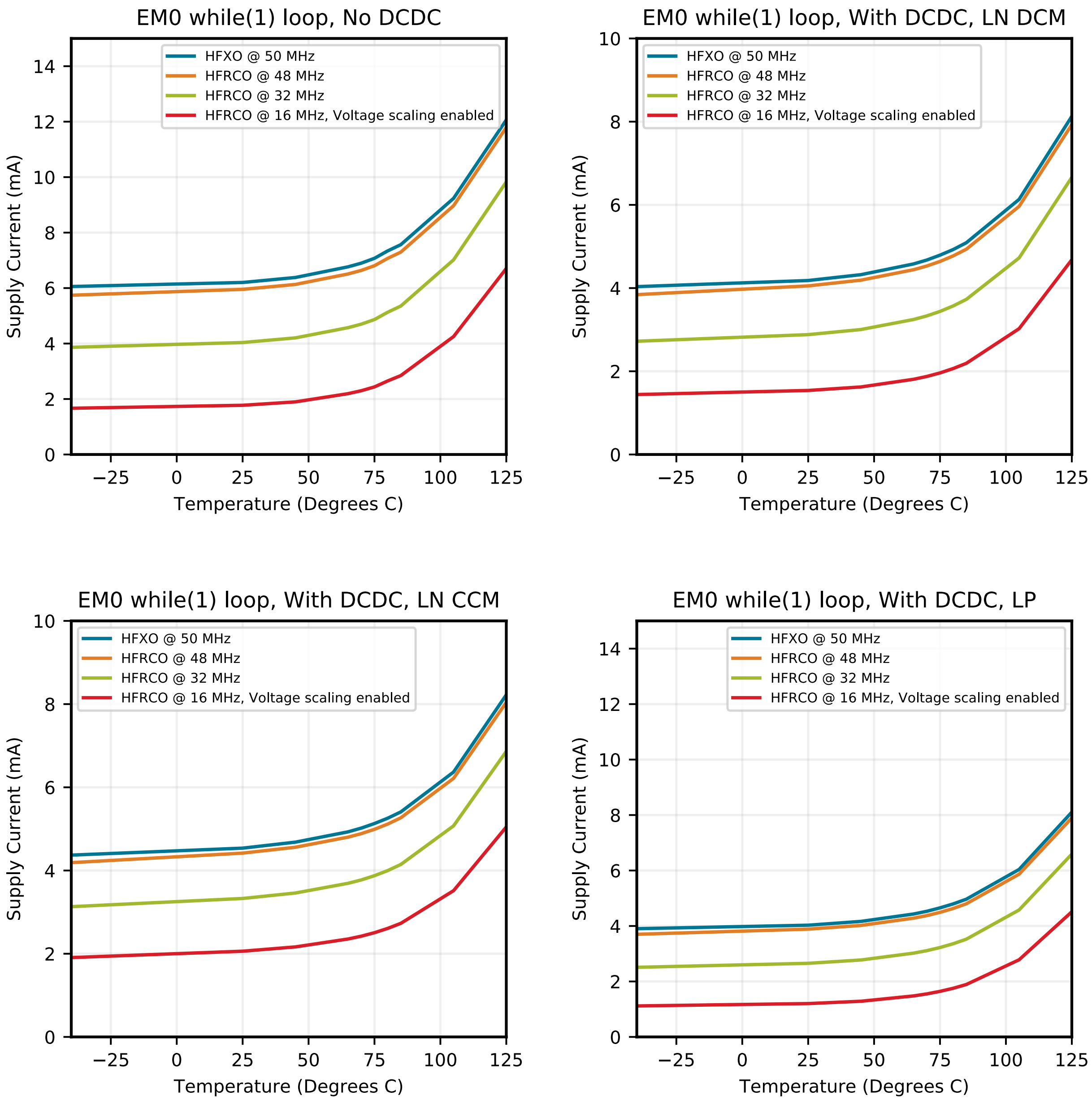

Figure 4.24. EM0 Active Mode Typical Supply Current vs. Temperature

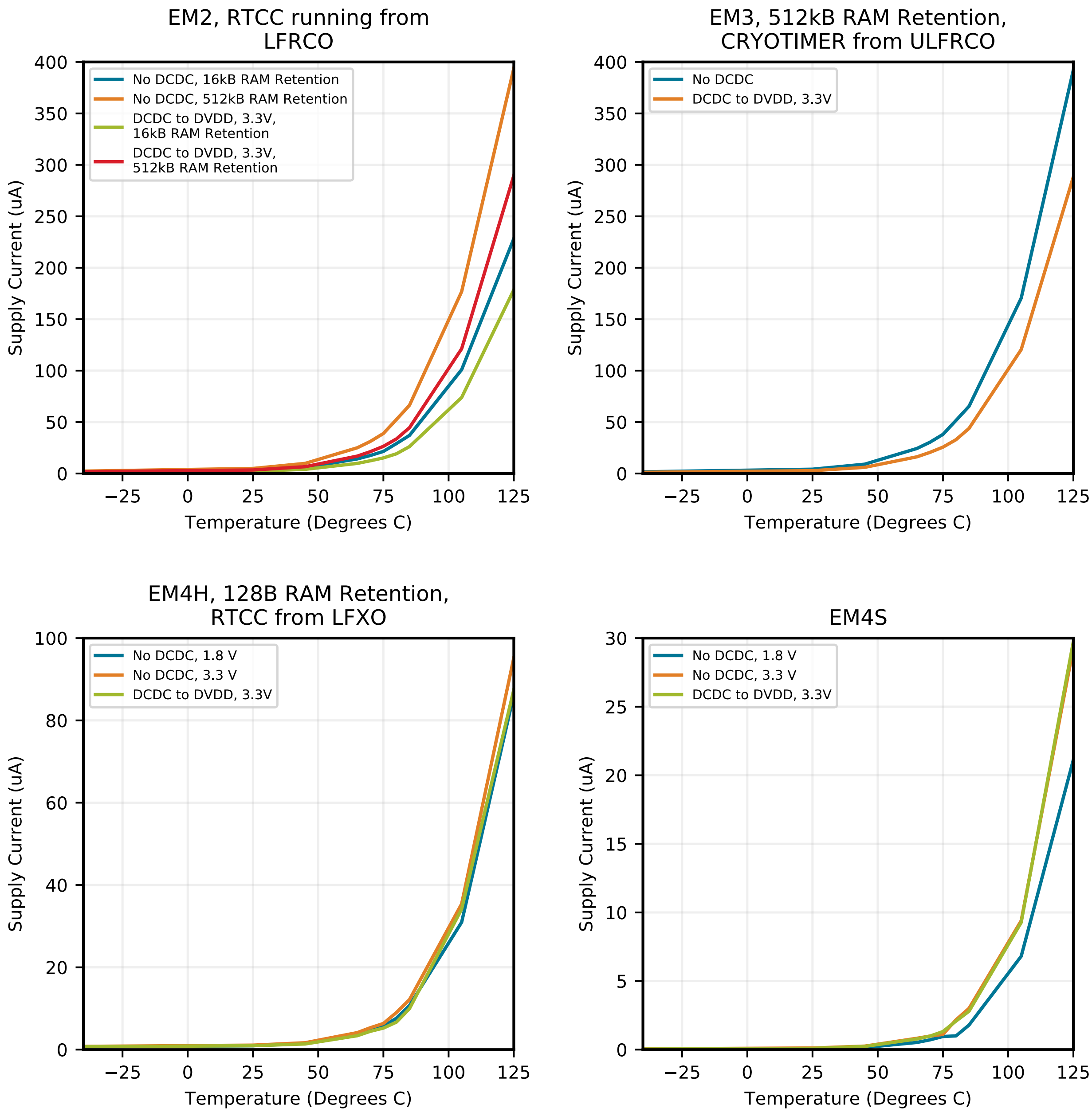

Figure 4.26. EM2, EM3, EM4H and EM4S Typical Supply Current vs. Temperature

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PF11	A13	GPIO (5V)	PA15	B1	GPIO
PE13	B2	GPIO	PE11	B3	GPIO
PE8	B4	GPIO	PD12	B5	GPIO
PD10	B6	GPIO	PF8	B7	GPIO
PF6	B8	GPIO	PF3	B9	GPIO
PF1	B10	GPIO (5V)	PF12	B11	GPIO
VBUS	B12	USB VBUS signal and auxiliary input to 5 V regulator.	PF10	B13	GPIO (5V)
PA1	C1	GPIO	PA0	C2	GPIO
PE10	C3	GPIO	PD13	C4	GPIO (5V)
VSS	C5 C8 H3 J3 K11 K12 L12 L13 M8 M11 N8	Ground	IOVDD1	C6	Digital IO power supply 1.
PF9	C7	GPIO	IOVDD0	C9 J11 K3 L11 L14	Digital IO power supply 0.
PF0	C10	GPIO (5V)	PE4	C11	GPIO
PC14	C12	GPIO (5V)	PC15	C13	GPIO (5V)
PA3	D1	GPIO	PA2	D2	GPIO
PB15	D3	GPIO (5V)	PE5	D11	GPIO
PC12	D12	GPIO (5V)	PC13	D13	GPIO (5V)
PA6	E1	GPIO	PA5	E2	GPIO
PA4	E3	GPIO	PE6	E11	GPIO
PC10	E12	GPIO (5V)	PC11	E13	GPIO (5V)
PB0	F1	GPIO	PB1	F2	GPIO
PB2	F3	GPIO	PE7	F11	GPIO
PC8	F12	GPIO (5V)	PC9	F13	GPIO (5V)
PB3	G1	GPIO	PB4	G2	GPIO
IOVDD2	G3	Digital IO power supply 2.	PE0	G11	GPIO (5V)
PE1	G12	GPIO (5V)	PE3	G13	GPIO
PB5	H1	GPIO	PB6	H2	GPIO
DVDD	H11	Digital power supply.	PE2	H12	GPIO
PC7	H13	GPIO	PD14	J1	GPIO (5V)

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PB2	11	GPIO	PB3	12	GPIO
PB4	13	GPIO	PB5	14	GPIO
PB6	15	GPIO	VSS	16 32 59 83	Ground
PC0	18	GPIO (5V)	PC1	19	GPIO (5V)
PC2	20	GPIO (5V)	PC3	21	GPIO (5V)
PC4	22	GPIO	PC5	23	GPIO
PB7	24	GPIO	PB8	25	GPIO
PA7	26	GPIO	PA8	27	GPIO
PA9	28	GPIO	PA10	29	GPIO
PA11	30	GPIO	PA12	33	GPIO (5V)
PA13	34	GPIO (5V)	PA14	35	GPIO
RESETn	36	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.	PB9	37	GPIO (5V)
PB10	38	GPIO (5V)	PB11	39	GPIO
PB12	40	GPIO	AVDD	41	Analog power supply.
PB13	42	GPIO	PB14	43	GPIO
PD0	45	GPIO (5V)	PD1	46	GPIO
PD2	47	GPIO (5V)	PD3	48	GPIO
PD4	49	GPIO	PD5	50	GPIO
PD6	51	GPIO	PD7	52	GPIO
PD8	53	GPIO	PC7	54	GPIO
VREGVSS	55	Voltage regulator VSS	VREGSW	56	DCDC regulator switching node
VREGVDD	57	Voltage regulator VDD input	DVDD	58	Digital power supply.
DECOUPLE	60	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.	PE1	61	GPIO (5V)
PE2	62	GPIO	PE3	63	GPIO
PE4	64	GPIO	PE5	65	GPIO
PE6	66	GPIO	PE7	67	GPIO
PC8	68	GPIO (5V)	PC9	69	GPIO (5V)
PC10	70	GPIO (5V)	PC11	71	GPIO (5V)
VREGI	72	Input to 5 V regulator.	VREGO	73	Decoupling for 5 V regulator and regulator output. Power for USB PHY in USB-enabled OPNs
PF10	74	GPIO (5V)	PF11	75	GPIO (5V)
PF0	76	GPIO (5V)	PF1	77	GPIO (5V)

5.19 EFM32GG11B1xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

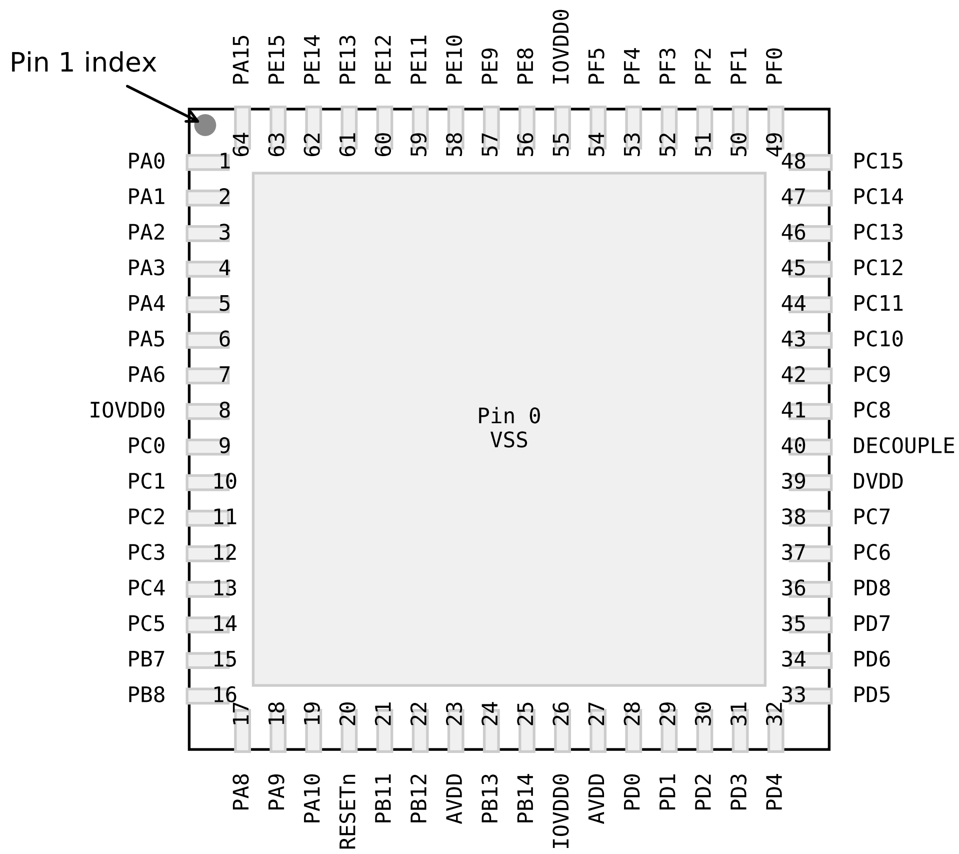

Figure 5.19. EFM32GG11B1xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

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)

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
LCD_SEG7	0: PE11		LCD segment line 7.
LCD_SEG8	0: PE12		LCD segment line 8.
LCD_SEG9	0: PE13		LCD segment line 9.
LCD_SEG10	0: PE14		LCD segment line 10.
LCD_SEG11	0: PE15		LCD segment line 11.
LCD_SEG12	0: PA15		LCD segment line 12.
LCD_SEG13	0: PA0		LCD segment line 13.
LCD_SEG14	0: PA1		LCD segment line 14.
LCD_SEG15	0: PA2		LCD segment line 15.
LCD_SEG16	0: PA3		LCD segment line 16.
LCD_SEG17	0: PA4		LCD segment line 17.
LCD_SEG18	0: PA5		LCD segment line 18.
LCD_SEG19	0: PA6		LCD segment line 19.

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 5.29. CSEN Bus and Pin Mapping

Port	Bus	CH31	CH30	CH29	CH28	CH27	CH26	CH25	CH24	CH23	CH22	CH21	CH20	CH19	CH18	CH17	CH16	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
CEXT																																	
APORT1X	BUSAX		PB14		PB12		PB10				PB6		PB4		PB2		PB0		PA14		PA12		PA10		PA8		PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT1Y	BUSAY	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9				PB5		PB3		PB1		PA15		PA13		PA11		PA9		PA7		PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT3X	BUSCX		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				PE0
APORT3Y	BUSCY	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5				PE1	
CEXT_SENSE																																	
APORT2X	BUSBX	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9				PB5		PB3		PB1		PA15		PA13		PA11		PA9		PA7		PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PB14		PB12		PB10				PB6		PB4		PB2		PB0		PA14		PA12		PA10		PA8		PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT4X	BUSDX	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5				PE1	
APORT4Y	BUSDY		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				PE0

Table 5.30. IDAC0 Bus and Pin Mapping

Port	Bus	CH31	CH30	CH29	CH28	CH27	CH26	CH25	CH24	CH23	CH22	CH21	CH20	CH19	CH18	CH17	CH16	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
APORT1X	BUSCX		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				PE0
APORT1Y	BUSCY	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5				PE1	

Port	Bus	CH31	CH30	CH29	CH28	CH27	CH26	CH25	CH24	CH23	CH22	CH21	CH20	CH19	CH18	CH17	CH16	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
OPA2_OUT																																	
APORT1Y	BUSAY	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9				PB5		PB3		PB1		PA15		PA13		PA11		PA9		PA7		PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PB14		PB12		PB10				PB6		PB4		PB2		PB0		PA14		PA12		PA10		PA8		PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT3Y	BUSCY	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5				PE1	
APORT4Y	BUSDY		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				PE0
OPA2_P																																	
APORT1X	BUSAX		PB14		PB12		PB10				PB6		PB4		PB2		PB0		PA14		PA12		PA10		PA8		PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT2X	BUSBX	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9				PB5		PB3		PB1		PA15		PA13		PA11		PA9		PA7		PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT3X	BUSCX		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				PE0
APORT4X	BUSDX	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5				PE1	
OPA3_N																																	
APORT1Y	BUSAY	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9				PB5		PB3		PB1		PA15		PA13		PA11		PA9		PA7		PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PB14		PB12		PB10				PB6		PB4		PB2		PB0		PA14		PA12		PA10		PA8		PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT3Y	BUSCY	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5				PE1	
APORT4Y	BUSDY		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				PE0

Table 7.1. BGA152 Package Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.78	0.84	0.90
A1	0.13	0.18	0.23
A3	0.16	0.20	0.24
A2		0.45 REF	
D		8.00 BSC	
e		0.50 BSC	
E		8.00 BSC	
D1		6.50 BSC	
E1		6.50 BSC	
b	0.20	0.25	0.30
aaa		0.10	
bbb		0.10	
ddd		0.08	
eee		0.15	
fff		0.05	

Note:

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. Dimensioning and Tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1994.
3. Recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.

11. TQFP64 Package Specifications

11.1 TQFP64 Package Dimensions

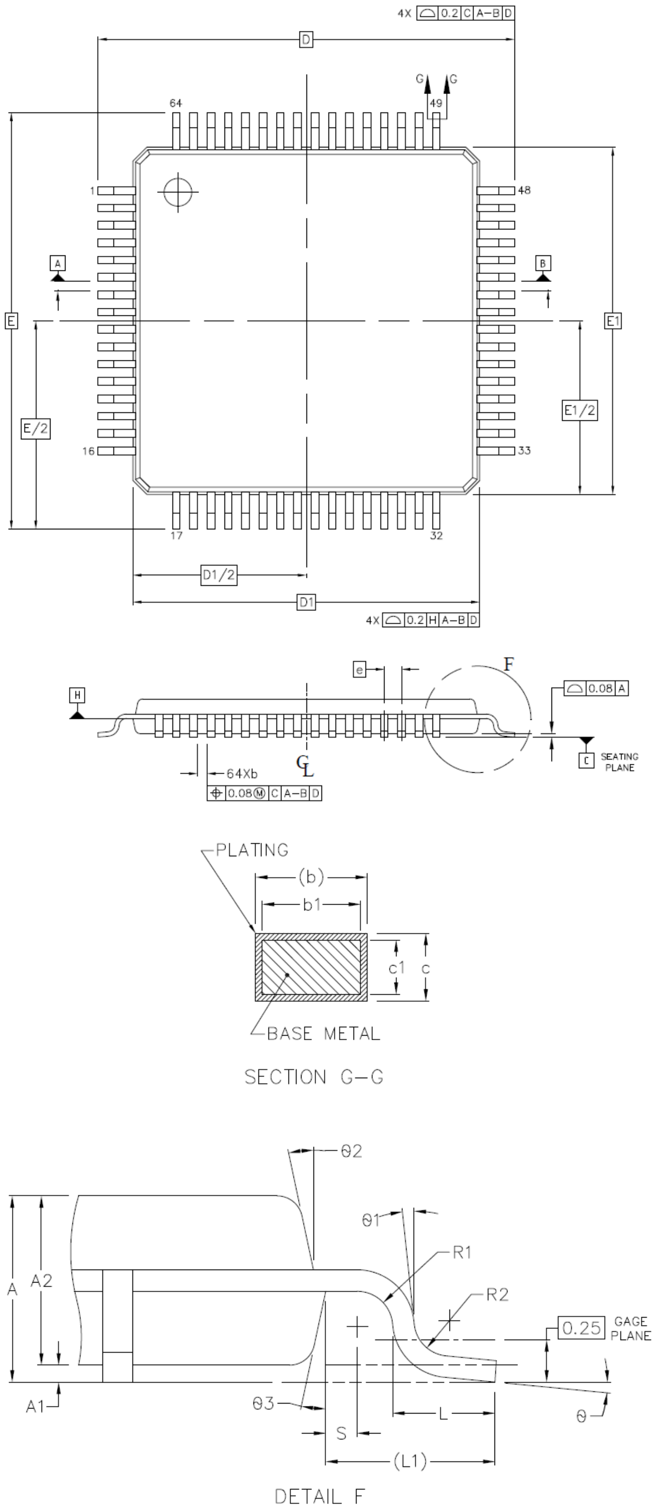

Figure 11.1. TQFP64 Package Drawing