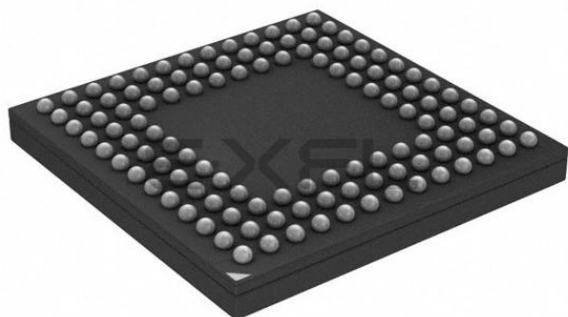




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Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	72MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	95
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	120-VFBGA
Supplier Device Package	120-BGA (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32gg11b520f2048il120-b

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3.8.4 Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

The CSEN module is a dedicated Capacitive Sensing block for implementing touch-sensitive user interface elements such as switches and sliders. The CSEN module uses a charge ramping measurement technique, which provides robust sensing even in adverse conditions including radiated noise and moisture. The module can be configured to take measurements on a single port pin or scan through multiple pins and store results to memory through DMA. Several channels can also be shorted together to measure the combined capacitance or implement wake-on-touch from very low energy modes. Hardware includes a digital accumulator and an averaging filter, as well as digital threshold comparators to reduce software overhead.

3.8.5 Digital to Analog Current Converter (IDAC)

The Digital to Analog Current Converter can source or sink a configurable constant current. This current can be driven on an output pin or routed to the selected ADC input pin for capacitive sensing. The full-scale current is programmable between 0.05 μA and 64 μA with several ranges consisting of various step sizes.

3.8.6 Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)

The Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC) can convert a digital value to an analog output voltage. The VDAC is a fully differential, 500 ksp/s, 12-bit converter. The opamps are used in conjunction with the VDAC, to provide output buffering. One opamp is used per single-ended channel, or two opamps are used to provide differential outputs. The VDAC may be used for a number of different applications such as sensor interfaces or sound output. The VDAC can generate high-resolution analog signals while the MCU is operating at low frequencies and with low total power consumption. Using DMA and a timer, the VDAC can be used to generate waveforms without any CPU intervention. The VDAC is available in all energy modes down to and including EM3.

3.8.7 Operational Amplifiers

The opamps are low power amplifiers with a high degree of flexibility targeting a wide variety of standard opamp application areas, and are available down to EM3. With flexible built-in programming for gain and interconnection they can be configured to support multiple common opamp functions. All pins are also available externally for filter configurations. Each opamp has a rail to rail input and a rail to rail output. They can be used in conjunction with the VDAC module or in stand-alone configurations. The opamps save energy, PCB space, and cost as compared with standalone opamps because they are integrated on-chip.

3.8.8 Liquid Crystal Display Driver (LCD)

The LCD driver is capable of driving a segmented LCD display with up to 8x36 segments. A voltage boost function enables it to provide the LCD display with higher voltage than the supply voltage for the device. A patented charge redistribution driver can reduce the LCD module supply current by up to 40%. 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.

3.9 Reset Management Unit (RMU)

The RMU is responsible for handling reset of the EFM32GG11. A wide range of reset sources are available, including several power supply monitors, pin reset, software controlled reset, core lockup reset, and watchdog reset.

3.10 Core and Memory

3.10.1 Processor Core

The ARM Cortex-M processor includes a 32-bit RISC processor integrating the following features and tasks in the system:

- ARM Cortex-M4 RISC processor with FPU achieving 1.25 Dhrystone MIPS/MHz
- Memory Protection Unit (MPU) supporting up to 8 memory segments
- Embedded Trace Macrocell (ETM) for real-time trace and debug
- Up to 2048 kB flash program memory
 - Dual-bank memory with read-while-write support
- Up to 512 kB RAM data memory
- Configuration and event handling of all modules
- 2-pin Serial-Wire or 4-pin JTAG debug interface

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency limits	f _{HFRCO_BAND}	FREQRANGE = 0, FINETUNING = 0	1	—	10	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 3, FINETUNING = 0	2	—	17	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 6, FINETUNING = 0	4	—	30	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 7, FINETUNING = 0	5	—	34	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 8, FINETUNING = 0	7	—	42	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 10, FINETUNING = 0	12	—	58	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 11, FINETUNING = 0	15	—	68	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 12, FINETUNING = 0	18	—	83	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 13, FINETUNING = 0	24	—	100	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 14, FINETUNING = 0	28	—	119	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 15, FINETUNING = 0	33	—	138	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 16, FINETUNING = 0	43	—	163	MHz

Note:
1. Maximum DPLL lock time ~ = 6 x (M+1) x t_{REF}, where t_{REF} is the reference clock period.

4.1.17 Current Digital to Analog Converter (IDAC)

Table 4.25. Current Digital to Analog Converter (IDAC)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Number of ranges	N _{IDAC_RANGES}		—	4	—	ranges
Output current	I _{IDAC_OUT}	RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE0	0.05	—	1.6	μA
		RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE1	1.6	—	4.7	μA
		RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE2	0.5	—	16	μA
		RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE3	2	—	64	μA
Linear steps within each range	N _{IDAC_STEPS}		—	32	—	steps
Step size	SS _{IDAC}	RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE0	—	50	—	nA
		RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE1	—	100	—	nA
		RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE2	—	500	—	nA
		RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE3	—	2	—	μA
Total accuracy, STEPSEL ¹ = 0x10	ACC _{IDAC}	EM0 or EM1, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	TBD	—	TBD	%
		EM0 or EM1, Across operating temperature range	TBD	—	TBD	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE0, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-2.7	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE1, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-2.5	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE2, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-1.5	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE3, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-1.0	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE0, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-1.1	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE1, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-1.1	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE2, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.9	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL ¹ = RANGE3, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.9	—	%

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply current, continuous conversions, WARMUP-MODE=KEEPCSENWARM	I _{CSEN_ACTIVE}	SAR or Delta Modulation conversions of 33 pF capacitor, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), always on	—	90.5	—	μA
HFPERCLK supply current	I _{CSEN_HFPERCLK}	Current contribution from HFPERCLK when clock to CSEN block is enabled.	—	2.25	—	μA/MHz

Note:

1. Current is specified with a total external capacitance of 33 pF per channel. Average current is dependent on how long the module is actively sampling channels within the scan period, and scales with the number of samples acquired. Supply current for a specific application can be estimated by multiplying the current per sample by the total number of samples per period ($\text{total_current} = \text{single_sample_current} * (\text{number_of_channels} * \text{accumulation})$).

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Note: - Specified configuration for 3X-Gain configuration is: INCBW = 1, HCMDIS = 1, RESINSEL = VSS, $V_{\text{INPUT}} = 0.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUTPUT}} = 1.5 \text{ V}$. Nominal voltage gain is 3. - If the maximum C_{LOAD} is exceeded, an isolation resistor is required for stability. See AN0038 for more information. - When INCBW is set to 1 the OPAMP bandwidth is increased. This is allowed only when the non-inverting close-loop gain is ≥ 3, or the OPAMP may not be stable. - Current into the load resistor is excluded. When the OPAMP is connected with closed-loop gain > 1, there will be extra current to drive the resistor feedback network. The internal resistor feedback network has total resistance of 143.5 kOhm, which will cause another $\sim 10 \mu\text{A}$ current when the OPAMP drives 1.5 V between output and ground. - Step between 0.2V and $V_{\text{OPA}} - 0.2\text{V}$, 10%-90% rising/falling range. - From enable to output settled. In sample-and-off mode, RC network after OPAMP will contribute extra delay. Settling error $< 1\text{mV}$. - In unit gain connection, UGF is the gain-bandwidth product of the OPAMP. In 3x Gain connection, UGF is the gain-bandwidth product of the OPAMP and 1/3 attenuation of the feedback network. - Specified configuration for Unit gain buffer configuration is: INCBW = 0, HCMDIS = 0, RESINSEL = DISABLE. $V_{\text{INPUT}} = 0.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{\text{OUTPUT}} = 0.5 \text{ V}$. - When HCMDIS=1 and input common mode transitions the region from $V_{\text{OPA}} - 1.4\text{V}$ to $V_{\text{OPA}} - 1\text{V}$, input offset will change. PSRR and CMRR specifications do not apply to this transition region.						

4.1.20 LCD Driver

Table 4.28. LCD Driver

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frame rate	f_{LCDFR}		TBD	—	TBD	Hz
LCD supply range ²	V_{LCDIN}		1.8	—	3.8	V
LCD output voltage range	V_{LCD}	Current source mode, No external LCD capacitor	2.0	—	$V_{\text{LCDIN}} - 0.4$	V
		Step-down mode with external LCD capacitor	2.0	—	V_{LCDIN}	V
		Charge pump mode with external LCD capacitor	2.0	—	1.9 * V_{LCDIN}	V
Contrast control step size	$\text{STEP}_{\text{CONTRAST}}$	Current source mode	—	64	—	mV
		Charge pump or Step-down mode	—	43	—	mV
Contrast control step accuracy ¹	$\text{ACC}_{\text{CONTRAST}}$		—	+/-4	—	%
Note: - Step size accuracy is measured relative to the typical step size, and typ value represents one standard deviation. V_{LCDIN} is selectable between the AVDD or DVDD supply pins, depending on EMU_PWRCTRL_ANASW.						

4.1.23.3 I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)¹

Table 4.33. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)¹

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency ²	f _{SCL}		0	—	1000	kHz
SCL clock low time	t _{LOW}		0.5	—	—	μs
SCL clock high time	t _{HIGH}		0.26	—	—	μs
SDA set-up time	t _{SU_DAT}		50	—	—	ns
SDA hold time	t _{HD_DAT}		100	—	—	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	t _{SU_STA}		0.26	—	—	μs
(Repeated) START condition hold time	t _{HD_STA}		0.26	—	—	μs
STOP condition set-up time	t _{SU_STO}		0.26	—	—	μs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t _{BUF}		0.5	—	—	μs

Note:

1. For CLHR set to 0 or 1 in the I2Cn_CTRL register.
2. For the minimum HPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, refer to the I2C chapter in the reference manual.

QSPI SDR Mode Timing (Locations 1, 2)

Timing is specified with voltage scaling disabled, PHY-mode, route locations other than 0, TX DLL = 34, RX DLL = 59, 20-25 pF loading per GPIO, and slew rate for all GPIO set to 6, DRIVESTRENGTH = STRONG.

Table 4.55. QSPI SDR Mode Timing (Locations 1, 2)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Full SCLK period	T		$(1/F_{SCLK}) * 0.95$	—	—	ns
Output valid	t_{OV}		—	—	$T/2 - 2.1$	ns
Output hold	t_{OH}		$T/2 - 42.3$	—	—	ns
Input setup	t_{SU}		$48.2 - T/2$	—	—	ns
Input hold	t_H		$T/2 - 5.1$	—	—	ns

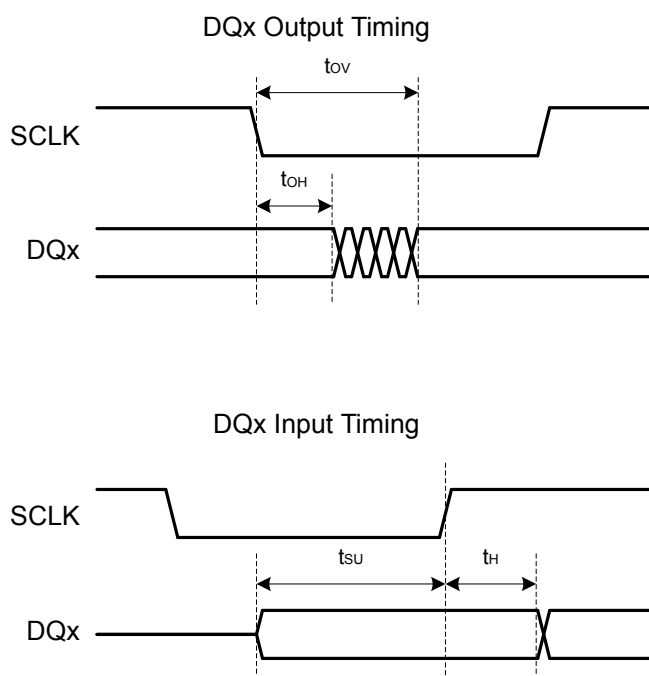


Figure 4.21. QSPI SDR Timing Diagrams

QSPI SDR Flash Timing Example

This example uses timing values for location 0 (SDR mode) to demonstrate the calculation of allowable flash timing using the QSPI in SDR mode.

- Using a configured SCLK frequency (F_{SCLK}) of 19 MHz:
- The resulting minimum period, $T(\min) = (1/F_{SCLK}) * 0.95 = 50.0$ ns.
- Flash will see a minimum setup time of $T/2 - t_{OV} = T/2 - (T/2 - 2.4) = 2.4$ ns.
- Flash will see a minimum hold time of $T/2 + t_{OH} = T/2 + (T/2 - 32.9) = T - 32.9 = 50.0 - 32.9 = 17.1$ ns.
- Flash can have a maximum output valid time of $T/2 - t_{SU} = T/2 - (36.2 - T/2) = T - 36.2 = 50.0 - 36.2 = 13.8$ ns.
- Flash can have a minimum output hold time of $t_H - T/2 = (T/2 - 3.3) - T/2 = -3.3$ ns.

5.4 EFM32GG11B5xx in BGA120 Device Pinout

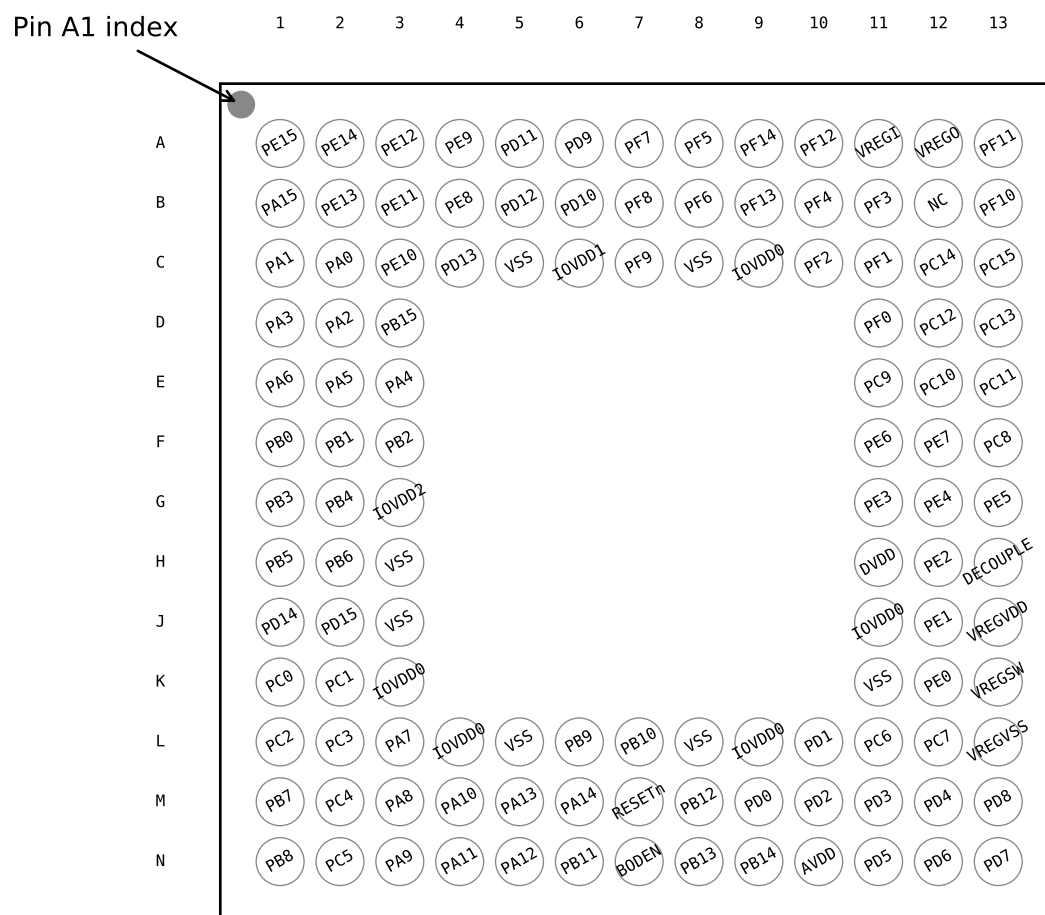


Figure 5.4. EFM32GG11B5xx in BGA120 Device Pinout

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 5.4. EFM32GG11B5xx in BGA120 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PE15	A1	GPIO	PE14	A2	GPIO
PE12	A3	GPIO	PE9	A4	GPIO
PD11	A5	GPIO	PD9	A6	GPIO
PF7	A7	GPIO	PF5	A8	GPIO
PF14	A9	GPIO (5V)	PF12	A10	GPIO
VREGI	A11	Input to 5 V regulator.	VREGO	A12	Decoupling for 5 V regulator and regulator output. Power for USB PHY in USB-enabled OPNs

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	PF13	B9	GPIO (5V)
PF4	B10	GPIO	PF3	B11	GPIO
NC	B12	No Connect.	PF10	B13	GPIO (5V)
PA1	C1	GPIO	PA0	C2	GPIO
PE10	C3	GPIO	PD13	C4	GPIO (5V)
VSS	C5 C8 H3 J3 K11 L12 L15	Ground	IOVDD1	C6	Digital IO power supply 1.
PF9	C7	GPIO	IOVDD0	C9 J11 K3 L11 L16	Digital IO power supply 0.
PF2	C10	GPIO	PF1	C11	GPIO (5V)
PC14	C12	GPIO (5V)	PC15	C13	GPIO (5V)
PA3	D1	GPIO	PA2	D2	GPIO
PB15	D3	GPIO (5V)	PF0	D11	GPIO (5V)
PC12	D12	GPIO (5V)	PC13	D13	GPIO (5V)
PA6	E1	GPIO	PA5	E2	GPIO
PA4	E3	GPIO	PC9	E11	GPIO (5V)
PC10	E12	GPIO (5V)	PC11	E13	GPIO (5V)
PB0	F1	GPIO	PB1	F2	GPIO
PB2	F3	GPIO	PE6	F11	GPIO
PE7	F12	GPIO	PC8	F13	GPIO (5V)
PB3	G1	GPIO	PB4	G2	GPIO
IOVDD2	G3	Digital IO power supply 2.	PE3	G11	GPIO
PE4	G12	GPIO	PE5	G13	GPIO
PB5	H1	GPIO	PB6	H2	GPIO
DVDD	H11	Digital power supply.	PE2	H12	GPIO
DECOUPLE	H13	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.	PD14	J1	GPIO (5V)
PD15	J2	GPIO (5V)	PE1	J12	GPIO (5V)
VREGVDD	J13	Voltage regulator VDD input	PC0	K1	GPIO (5V)

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.

5.15 EFM32GG11B1xx in QFP64 Device Pinout

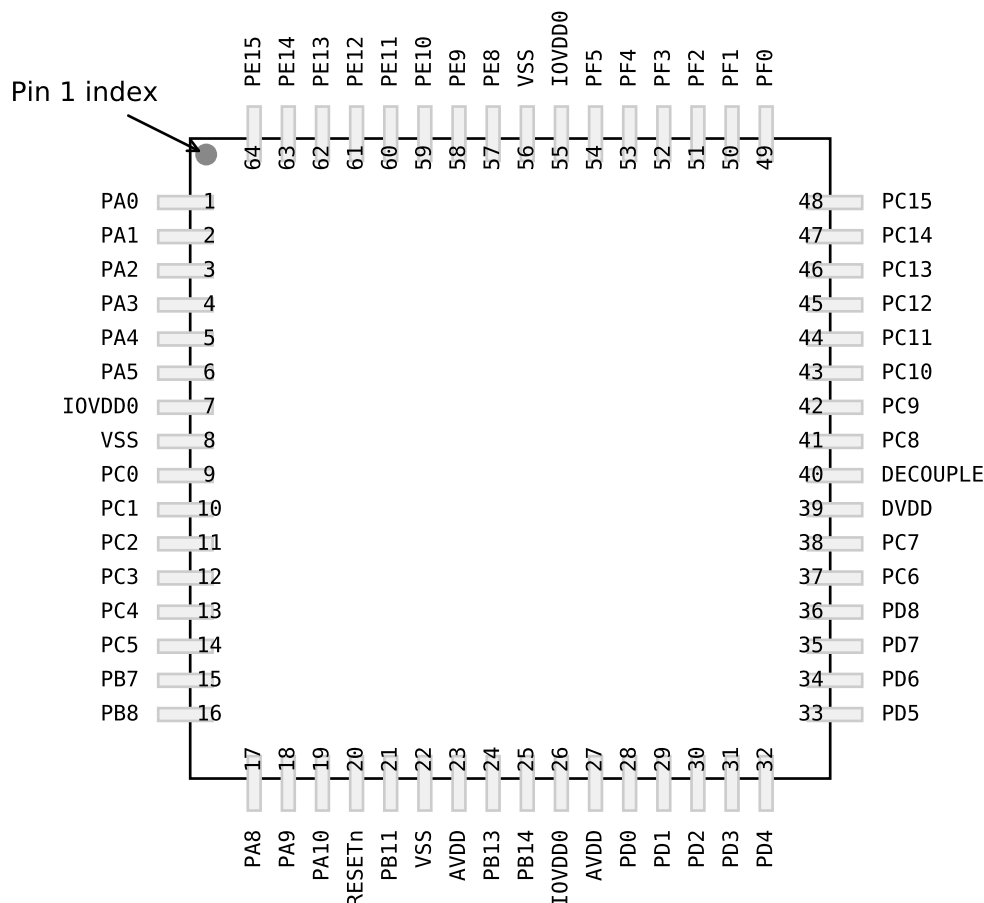


Figure 5.15. EFM32GG11B1xx in QFP64 Device Pinout

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 5.15. EFM32GG11B1xx in QFP64 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PA0	1	GPIO	PA1	2	GPIO
PA2	3	GPIO	PA3	4	GPIO
PA4	5	GPIO	PA5	6	GPIO
IOVDD0	7 26 55	Digital IO power supply 0.	VSS	8 22 56	Ground
PC0	9	GPIO (5V)	PC1	10	GPIO (5V)
PC2	11	GPIO (5V)	PC3	12	GPIO (5V)

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
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	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	57	GPIO
PE9	58	GPIO	PE10	59	GPIO
PE11	60	GPIO	PE12	61	GPIO
PE13	62	GPIO	PE14	63	GPIO
PE15	64	GPIO			

Note:

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

GPIO Name	Pin Alternate Functionality / Description				
	Analog	EBI	Timers	Communication	Other
PB0	BUSBY BUSAX LCD_SEG32	EBI_AD00 #1 EBI_CS0 #3 EBI_A16 #0	TIM2_CDTI0 #0 TIM1_CC0 #2 TIM3_CC2 #7 WTIM0_CC0 #5 PCNT0_S0IN #5 PCNT1_S1IN #2	LEU1_TX #3	PRS_CH4 #1 ACMP0_O #5
PE0	BUSDY BUSCX	EBI_A00 #2 EBI_A07 #0	TIM3_CC0 #1 WTIM1_CC1 #3 PCNT0_S0IN #1	CAN0_RX #6 U0_TX #1 I2C1_SDA #2	PRS_CH22 #1 ACMP2_O #1
PC7	BUSACMP0Y BU- SACMP0X OPA3_N	EBI_A06 #0 EBI_A13 #1 EBI_A21 #3	WTIM1_CC0 #3	US0_CTS #2 US1_RTS #3 LEU1_RX #0 I2C0_SCL #2	LES_CH7 PRS_CH15 #1 ETM_TD0 #2
PB1	BUSAY BUSBX LCD_SEG33	EBI_AD01 #1 EBI_CS1 #3 EBI_A17 #0	TIM2_CDTI1 #0 TIM1_CC1 #2 WTIM0_CC1 #5 LE- TIM1_OUT1 #5 PCNT0_S1IN #5	ETH_MIICRS #0 US5_RX #2 LEU1_RX #3	PRS_CH5 #1
PB2	BUSBY BUSAX LCD_SEG34	EBI_AD02 #1 EBI_CS2 #3 EBI_A18 #0	TIM2_CDTI2 #0 TIM1_CC2 #2 WTIM0_CC2 #5 LE- TIM1_OUT0 #5	ETH_MIICOL #0 US1_CS #6	PRS_CH18 #0 ACMP0_O #6
PB3	BUSAY BUSBX LCD_SEG20 / LCD_COM4	EBI_AD03 #1 EBI_CS3 #3 EBI_A19 #0	TIM1_CC3 #2 WTIM0_CC0 #6 PCNT1_S0IN #1	ETH_MIICRS #2 ETH_MDIO #0 SDIO_DAT6 #1 US2_TX #1 US3_TX #2 QSPI0_DQ4 #1	PRS_CH19 #0 ACMP0_O #7
PC6	BUSACMP0Y BU- SACMP0X OPA3_P	EBI_A05 #0	WTIM1_CC3 #2	US0_RTS #2 US1_CTS #3 LEU1_TX #0 I2C0_SDA #2	LES_CH6 PRS_CH14 #1 ETM_TCLK #2
PB4	BUSBY BUSAX LCD_SEG21 / LCD_COM5	EBI_AD04 #1 EBI_ARDY #3 EBI_A20 #0	WTIM0_CC1 #6 PCNT1_S1IN #1	ETH_MIICOL #2 ETH_MDC #0 SDIO_DAT7 #1 US2_RX #1 QSPI0_DQ5 #1 LEU1_TX #4	PRS_CH20 #0
PB5	BUSAY BUSBX LCD_SEG22 / LCD_COM6	EBI_AD05 #1 EBI_ALE #3 EBI_A21 #0	WTIM0_CC2 #6 LE- TIM1_OUT0 #4 PCNT0_S0IN #6	ETH_TSUEXTCLK #0 US0_RTS #4 US2_CLK #1 QSPI0_DQ6 #1 LEU1_RX #4	PRS_CH21 #0
PB6	BUSBY BUSAX LCD_SEG23 / LCD_COM7	EBI_AD06 #1 EBI_WEn #3 EBI_A22 #0	TIM0_CC0 #3 TIM2_CC0 #4 WTIM3_CC0 #6 LE- TIM1_OUT1 #4 PCNT0_S1IN #6	ETH_TSUTMRTOG #0 US0_CTS #4 US2_CS #1 QSPI0_DQ7 #1	PRS_CH12 #1
PD5	BUSADC0Y BU- SADC0X OPA2_OUT	EBI_A09 #1 EBI_A18 #3	TIM6_CC1 #7 WTIM0_CDTI1 #4 WTIM1_CC3 #1 WTIM2_CC2 #5	US1_RTS #1 U0_CTS #5 LEU0_RX #0 I2C1_SCL #3	PRS_CH11 #2 ETM_TD3 #0 ETM_TD3 #2

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
EBI_A10	0: PE3 1: PD6 2: PC10 3: PB10		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 10.
EBI_A11	0: PE4 1: PD7 2: PI6 3: PB11		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 11.
EBI_A12	0: PE5 1: PD8 2: PI7 3: PB12		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 12.
EBI_A13	0: PE6 1: PC7 2: PI8 3: PD0		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 13.
EBI_A14	0: PE7 1: PE2 2: PI9 3: PD1		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 14.
EBI_A15	0: PC8 1: PE3 2: PI10 3: PD2		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 15.
EBI_A16	0: PB0 1: PE4 2: PH4 3: PD3		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 16.
EBI_A17	0: PB1 1: PE5 2: PH5 3: PD4		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 17.
EBI_A18	0: PB2 1: PE6 2: PH6 3: PD5		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 18.
EBI_A19	0: PB3 1: PE7 2: PH7 3: PD6		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 19.
EBI_A20	0: PB4 1: PC8 2: PH8 3: PD7		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 20.
EBI_A21	0: PB5 1: PC9 2: PH9 3: PC7		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 21.
EBI_A22	0: PB6 1: PC10 2: PH10 3: PE4		External Bus Interface (EBI) address output pin 22.

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
PRS_CH20	0: PB4 1: PC12 2: PE2		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 20.
PRS_CH21	0: PB5 1: PC13 2: PB11		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 21.
PRS_CH22	0: PB7 1: PE0 2: PF6		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 22.
PRS_CH23	0: PB8 1: PE1 2: PF7		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 23.
QSPI0_CS0	0: PF7 1: PA0 2: PG9		Quad SPI 0 Chip Select 0.
QSPI0_CS1	0: PF8 1: PA1 2: PG10		Quad SPI 0 Chip Select 1.
QSPI0_DQ0	0: PD9 1: PA2 2: PG1		Quad SPI 0 Data 0.
QSPI0_DQ1	0: PD10 1: PA3 2: PG2		Quad SPI 0 Data 1.
QSPI0_DQ2	0: PD11 1: PA4 2: PG3		Quad SPI 0 Data 2.
QSPI0_DQ3	0: PD12 1: PA5 2: PG4		Quad SPI 0 Data 3.
QSPI0_DQ4	0: PE8 1: PB3 2: PG5		Quad SPI 0 Data 4.
QSPI0_DQ5	0: PE9 1: PB4 2: PG6		Quad SPI 0 Data 5.
QSPI0_DQ6	0: PE10 1: PB5 2: PG7		Quad SPI 0 Data 6.

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
US5_RX	0: PE9 1: PA7 2: PB1 3: PH11		USART5 Asynchronous Receive. USART5 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US5_TX	0: PE8 1: PA6 2: PF15 3: PH10		USART5 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART5 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
USB_DM	0: PF10		USB D- pin.
USB_DP	0: PF11		USB D+ pin.
USB_ID	0: PF12		USB ID pin.
USB_VBUSEN	0: PF5		USB 5 V VBUS enable.
VDAC0_EXT	0: PD6		Digital to analog converter VDAC0 external reference input pin.
VDAC0_OUT0 / OPA0_OUT	0: PB11		Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 output channel number 0.
VDAC0_OUT0ALT / OPA0_OUTALT	0: PC0 1: PC1 2: PC2 3: PC3	4: PD0	Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 alternative output for channel 0.
VDAC0_OUT1 / OPA1_OUT	0: PB12		Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 output channel number 1.
VDAC0_OUT1ALT / OPA1_OUTALT	0: PC12 1: PC13 2: PC14 3: PC15	4: PD1	Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 alternative output for channel 1.
WTIM0_CC0	0: PE4 1: PA6 2: PG2 3: PG8	4: PC15 5: PB0 6: PB3 7: PC1	Wide timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
WTIM0_CC1	0: PE5 1: PD13 2: PG3 3: PG9	4: PF0 5: PB1 6: PB4 7: PC2	Wide timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.

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
OPA1_N																																	
APORT1Y	BUSAY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY
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OPA2_N																																	
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APORT3Y	BUSCY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY
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APORT4Y	BUSDY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY	BUSBY
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9.2 BGA112 PCB Land Pattern

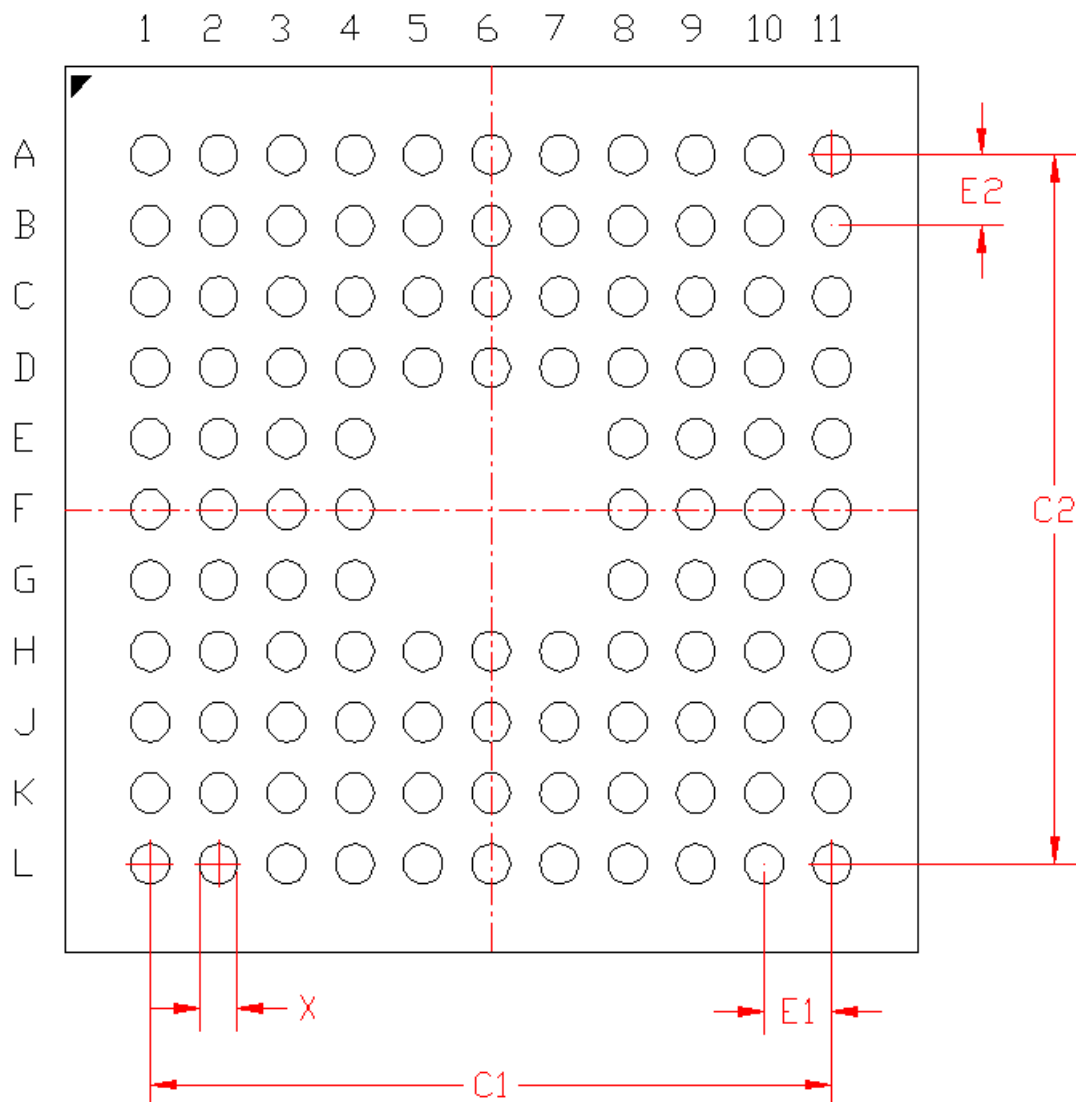


Figure 9.2. BGA112 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 12.2. QFN64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Typ
C1	8.90
C2	8.90
E	0.50
X1	0.30
Y1	0.85
X2	7.30
Y2	7.30

Note:

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. This Land Pattern Design is based on the IPC-7351 guidelines.
3. All dimensions shown are at Maximum Material Condition (MMC). Least Material Condition (LMC) is calculated based on a Fabrication Allowance of 0.05mm.
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 μ m 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 can be 1:1 for all pads.
8. A 3x3 array of 1.45 mm square openings on a 2.00 mm pitch can be used for the center ground pad.
9. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
10. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.