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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, Ethernet, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, MMC/SD/SDIO, QSPI, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	144
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	192-VFBGA
Supplier Device Package	192-BGA (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32gg11b820f2048gl192-br

3.2 Power

The EFM32GG11 has an Energy Management Unit (EMU) and efficient integrated regulators to generate internal supply voltages. Only a single external supply voltage is required, from which all internal voltages are created. A 5 V regulator is available on some OPNs, allowing the device to be powered directly from 5 V power sources, such as USB. An optional integrated DC-DC buck regulator can be utilized to further reduce the current consumption. The DC-DC regulator requires one external inductor and one external capacitor.

The EFM32GG11 device family includes support for internal supply voltage scaling, as well as two different power domain groups for peripherals. These enhancements allow for further supply current reductions and lower overall power consumption.

AVDD and VREGVDD need to be 1.8 V or higher for the MCU to operate across all conditions; however the rest of the system will operate down to 1.62 V, including the digital supply and I/O. This means that the device is fully compatible with 1.8 V components. Running from a sufficiently high supply, the device can use the DC-DC to regulate voltage not only for itself, but also for other PCB components, supplying up to a total of 200 mA.

3.2.1 Energy Management Unit (EMU)

The Energy Management Unit manages transitions of energy modes in the device. Each energy mode defines which peripherals and features are available and the amount of current the device consumes. The EMU can also be used to turn off the power to unused RAM blocks, and it contains control registers for the DC-DC regulator and the Voltage Monitor (VMON). The VMON is used to monitor multiple supply voltages. It has multiple channels which can be programmed individually by the user to determine if a sensed supply has fallen below a chosen threshold.

3.2.2 DC-DC Converter

The DC-DC buck converter covers a wide range of load currents and provides up to 90% efficiency in energy modes EM0, EM1, EM2 and EM3, and can supply up to 200 mA to the device and surrounding PCB components. Protection features include programmable current limiting, short-circuit protection, and dead-time protection. The DC-DC converter may also enter bypass mode when the input voltage is too low for efficient operation. In bypass mode, the DC-DC input supply is internally connected directly to its output through a low resistance switch. Bypass mode also supports in-rush current limiting to prevent input supply voltage droops due to excessive output current transients.

3.2.3 5 V Regulator

A 5 V input regulator is available, allowing the device to be powered directly from 5 V power sources such as the USB VBUS line. The regulator is available in all energy modes, and outputs 3.3 V to be used to power the USB PHY and other 3.3 V systems. Two inputs to the regulator allow for seamless switching between local and external power sources.

4.1.2 Operating Conditions

When assigning supply sources, the following requirements must be observed:

- VREGVDD must be greater than or equal to AVDD, DVDD and all IOVDD supplies.
- VREGVDD = AVDD
- DVDD \leq AVDD
- IOVDD \leq AVDD

4.1.24 USART SPI

SPI Master Timing

Table 4.34. SPI Master Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCLK period ^{1 3 2}	t _{SCLK}	All USARTs except USART2	2 * t _{HFPERCLK}	—	—	ns
		USART2	2 * t _{HFPERBCLK}	—	—	ns
CS to MOSI ^{1 3}	t _{CS_MO}	USART2, location 4, IOVDD = 1.8 V	-3.2	—	6.8	ns
		USART2, location 4, IOVDD = 3.0 V	-2.3	—	6.0	ns
		USART2, location 5, IOVDD = 1.8 V	-8.1	—	6.3	ns
		USART2, location 5, IOVDD = 3.0 V	-7.3	—	4.4	ns
		All other USARTs and locations, IOVDD = 1.8 V	-15	—	13	ns
		All other USARTs and locations, IOVDD = 3.0 V	-13	—	11	ns
SCLK to MOSI ^{1 3}	t _{SCLK_MO}	USART2, location 4, IOVDD = 1.8 V	-0.3	—	9.2	ns
		USART2, location 4, IOVDD = 3.0 V	-0.3	—	8.6	ns
		USART2, location 5, IOVDD = 1.8 V	-3.6	—	5.0	ns
		USART2, location 5, IOVDD = 3.0 V	-3.4	—	3.2	ns
		All other USARTs and locations, IOVDD = 1.8 V	-10	—	11	ns
		All other USARTs and locations, IOVDD = 3.0 V	-9	—	11	ns
MISO setup time ^{1 3}	t _{SU_MI}	USART2, location 4, IOVDD = 1.8 V	39.7	—	—	ns
		USART2, location 4, IOVDD = 3.0 V	22.4	—	—	ns
		USART2, location 5, IOVDD = 1.8 V	49.2	—	—	ns
		USART2, location 5, IOVDD = 3.0 V	30.0	—	—	ns
		All other USARTs and locations, IOVDD = 1.8 V	55	—	—	ns
		All other USARTs and locations, IOVDD = 3.0 V	36	—	—	ns

4.1.25 External Bus Interface (EBI)

EBI Write Enable Output Timing

Timing applies to both EBI_WEn and EBI_NANDWEn 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 4.36. EBI Write Enable Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output hold time, from trailing EBI_WEn / EBI_NANDWEn edge to EBI_AD, EBI_A, EBI_CS _n , EBI_BL _n invalid	t _{OH_WEn}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	-22 + (WRHOLD * t _{HFCOR-ECLK})	—	—	ns
		IOVDD ≥ 3.0 V	-13 + (WRHOLD * t _{HFCOR-ECLK})	—	—	ns
Output setup time, from EBI_AD, EBI_A, EBI_CS _n , EBI_BL _n valid to leading EBI_WEn / EBI_NANDWEn edge ¹	t _{OSU_WEn}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	-12 + (WRSET-UP * t _{HFCOR-ECLK})	—	—	ns
		IOVDD ≥ 3.0 V	-10 + (WRSET-UP * t _{HFCOR-ECLK})	—	—	ns
EBI_WEn / EBI_NANDWEn pulse width ¹	t _{WIDTH_WEn}	IOVDD ≥ 1.62 V	-6 + (MAX(1, WRSTRB) * t _{HFCOR-ECLK})	—	—	ns
		IOVDD ≥ 3.0 V	-5 + (MAX(1, WRSTRB) * t _{HFCOR-ECLK})	—	—	ns

Note:

- The figure shows the timing for the case that the half strobe length functionality is not used, i.e. HALFWE=0. The leading edge of EBI_WEn can be moved to the right by setting HALFWE=1. This decreases the length of t_{WIDTH_WEn} and increases the length of t_{OSU_WEn} by 1/2 * t_{HFCLKNODIV}.

4.1.28.2 QSPI DDR Mode

QSPI DDR Mode Timing (Location 0)

Timing is specified with voltage scaling disabled, PHY-mode, route location 0 only, TX DLL = 35, RX DLL = 70, 20-25 pF loading per GPIO, and slew rate for all GPIO set to 6, DRIVESTRENGTH = STRONG.

Table 4.56. QSPI DDR Mode Timing (Location 0)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Half SCLK period	T/2	HFXO	$(1/F_{SCLK})^*$ 0.4 - 0.4	—	—	ns
		HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, USHFRCO	$(1/F_{SCLK})^*$ 0.44	—	—	ns
Output valid	t _{OV}		—	—	T/2 - 5.0	ns
Output hold	t _{OH}		T/2 - 39.4	—	—	ns
Input setup	t _{SU}		33.1	—	—	ns
Input hold	t _H		-0.9	—	—	ns

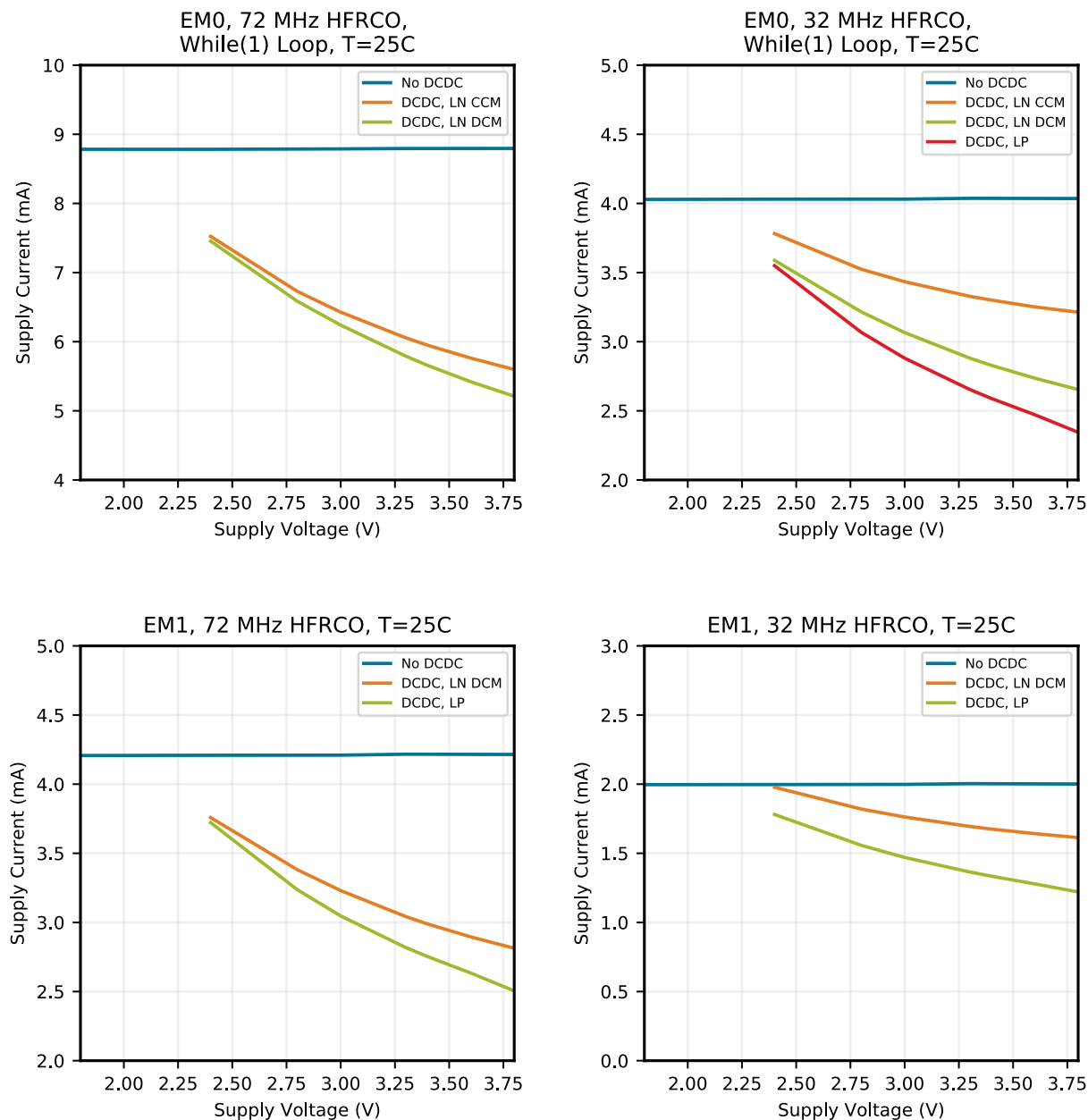


Figure 4.27. EM0 and EM1 Mode Typical Supply Current vs. Supply

Typical supply current for EM2, EM3 and EM4H using standard software libraries from Silicon Laboratories.

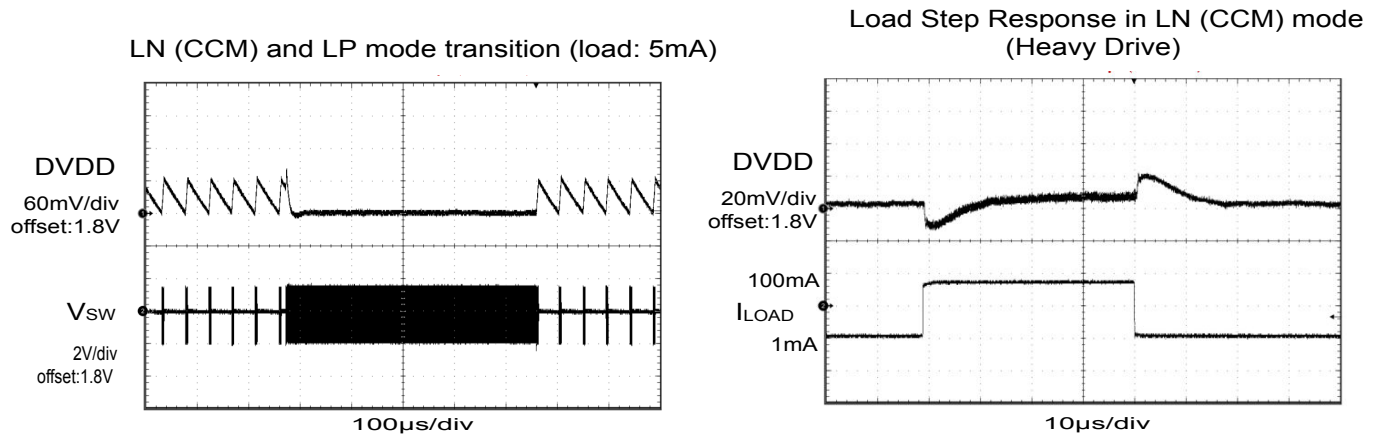


Figure 4.30. DC-DC Converter Transition Waveforms

5.2 EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA152 Device Pinout

Pin A1 index

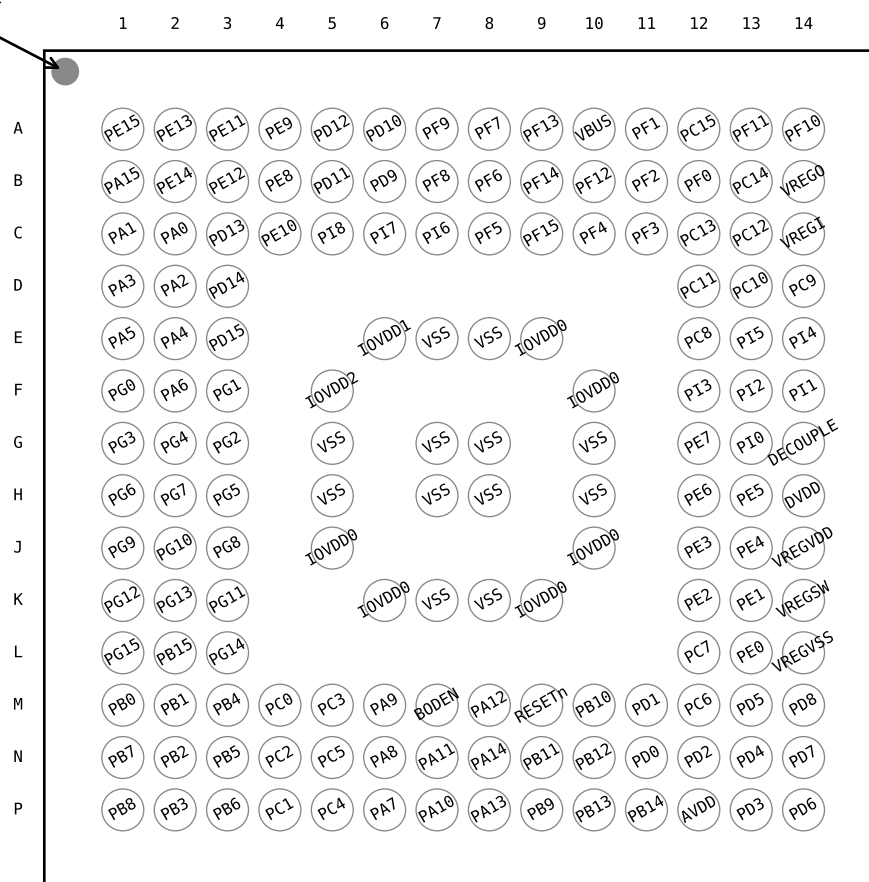


Figure 5.2. EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA152 Device Pinout

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 5.2. EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA152 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PE15	A1	GPIO	PE13	A2	GPIO
PE11	A3	GPIO	PE9	A4	GPIO
PD12	A5	GPIO	PD10	A6	GPIO
PF9	A7	GPIO	PF7	A8	GPIO
PF13	A9	GPIO (5V)	VBUS	A10	USB VBUS signal and auxiliary input to 5 V regulator.
PF1	A11	GPIO (5V)	PC15	A12	GPIO (5V)
PF11	A13	GPIO (5V)	PF10	A14	GPIO (5V)

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PF2	78	GPIO	VBUS	79	USB VBUS signal and auxiliary input to 5 V regulator.
PF12	80	GPIO	PF5	81	GPIO
PF6	84	GPIO	PF7	85	GPIO
PF8	86	GPIO	PF9	87	GPIO
PD9	88	GPIO	PD10	89	GPIO
PD11	90	GPIO	PD12	91	GPIO
PE8	92	GPIO	PE9	93	GPIO
PE10	94	GPIO	PE11	95	GPIO
PE12	96	GPIO	PE13	97	GPIO
PE14	98	GPIO	PE15	99	GPIO
PA15	100	GPIO			

Note:

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

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PF2	78	GPIO	NC	79	No Connect.
PF12	80	GPIO	PF5	81	GPIO
PF6	84	GPIO	PF7	85	GPIO
PF8	86	GPIO	PF9	87	GPIO
PD9	88	GPIO	PD10	89	GPIO
PD11	90	GPIO	PD12	91	GPIO
PE8	92	GPIO	PE9	93	GPIO
PE10	94	GPIO	PE11	95	GPIO
PE12	96	GPIO	PE13	97	GPIO
PE14	98	GPIO	PE15	99	GPIO
PA15	100	GPIO			

Note:

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

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PF1	77	GPIO (5V)	PF2	78	GPIO
VBUS	79	USB VBUS signal and auxiliary input to 5 V regulator.	PF12	80	GPIO
PF5	81	GPIO	PF6	84	GPIO
PF7	85	GPIO	PF8	86	GPIO
PF9	87	GPIO	PD9	88	GPIO
PD10	89	GPIO	PD11	90	GPIO
PD12	91	GPIO	PE8	92	GPIO
PE9	93	GPIO	PE10	94	GPIO
PE11	95	GPIO	PE12	96	GPIO
PE13	97	GPIO	PE14	98	GPIO
PE15	99	GPIO	PA15	100	GPIO

Note:

1. GPIO with 5V tolerance are indicated by (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	PA12	18	GPIO (5V)
PA14	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	24	Analog power supply.	PB13	25	GPIO
PB14	26	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
PC7	37	GPIO	VREGVSS	38	Voltage regulator VSS
VREGSW	39	DCDC regulator switching node	VREGVDD	40	Voltage regulator VDD input
DVDD	41	Digital power supply.	DECOUPLE	42	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PE4	43	GPIO	PE5	44	GPIO
PE6	45	GPIO	PE7	46	GPIO
PC12	47	GPIO (5V)	PC13	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
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_NANDWEEn #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_NANDWEEn #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_SEG33	0: PB1		LCD segment line 33.
LCD_SEG34	0: PB2		LCD segment line 34.
LCD_SEG35	0: PA7		LCD segment line 35.
LCD_SEG36	0: PA8		LCD segment line 36.
LCD_SEG37	0: PA9		LCD segment line 37.
LCD_SEG38	0: PA10		LCD segment line 38.
LCD_SEG39	0: PA11		LCD segment line 39.
LES_ALTEX0	0: PD6		LESENSE alternate excite output 0.
LES_ALTEX1	0: PD7		LESENSE alternate excite output 1.
LES_ALTEX2	0: PA3		LESENSE alternate excite output 2.
LES_ALTEX3	0: PA4		LESENSE alternate excite output 3.
LES_ALTEX4	0: PA5		LESENSE alternate excite output 4.
LES_ALTEX5	0: PE11		LESENSE alternate excite output 5.

Table 5.26. ACMP3 Bus and Pin Mapping

APORT4Y	APORT4X	APORT3Y	APORT3X	APORT2Y	APORT2X	APORT1Y	APORT1X	APORT0Y	APORT0X	Port
BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	Bus
PF14	PF15	PF15	PF14	PF14	PF15	PF15	PF14			CH31
	PF13	PF13		PF14			PF14			CH30
PF12			PF12	PF12		PF13				CH29
	PF11	PF11			PF11		PF12			CH28
PF10			PF10	PF10			PF10			CH27
	PF9	PF9			PF9	PF9				CH26
PF8			PF8							CH25
	PF7	PF7								CH24
PF6			PF6	PF6			PF6			CH23
	PF5	PF5			PF5	PF5				CH22
PF4			PF4	PF4			PF4			CH21
	PF3	PF3			PF3	PF3	PF4			CH20
PF2			PF2	PF2			PF2			CH19
	PF1	PF1			PF1		PF2			CH18
PF0			PF0	PF0			PF0			CH17
	PE15	PE15			PE15	PE15	PF0			CH16
PE14			PE14	PE14			PE15			CH15
	PE13	PE13			PE13		PE14			CH14
PE12			PE12	PE12			PE13			CH13
	PE11	PE11			PE11		PE12			CH12
PE10			PE10	PE10			PE11			CH11
	PE9	PE9			PE9		PE10			CH10
PE8			PE8	PE8			PE9			CH9
	PE7	PE7			PE7		PE8			CH8
PE6			PE6	PE6			PE7	PH15	PH15	CH7
	PE5	PE5			PE5		PE6	PH14	PH14	CH6
PE4			PE4	PE4			PE5	PH13	PH13	CH5
							PE4	PH12	PH12	CH4
								PH11	PH11	CH3
				PA2			PA2	PH10	PH10	CH2
	PE1	PE1			PA1	PA1		PH9	PH9	CH1
PE0			PE0	PA0			PA0	PH8	PH8	CH0

6.2 BGA192 PCB Land Pattern

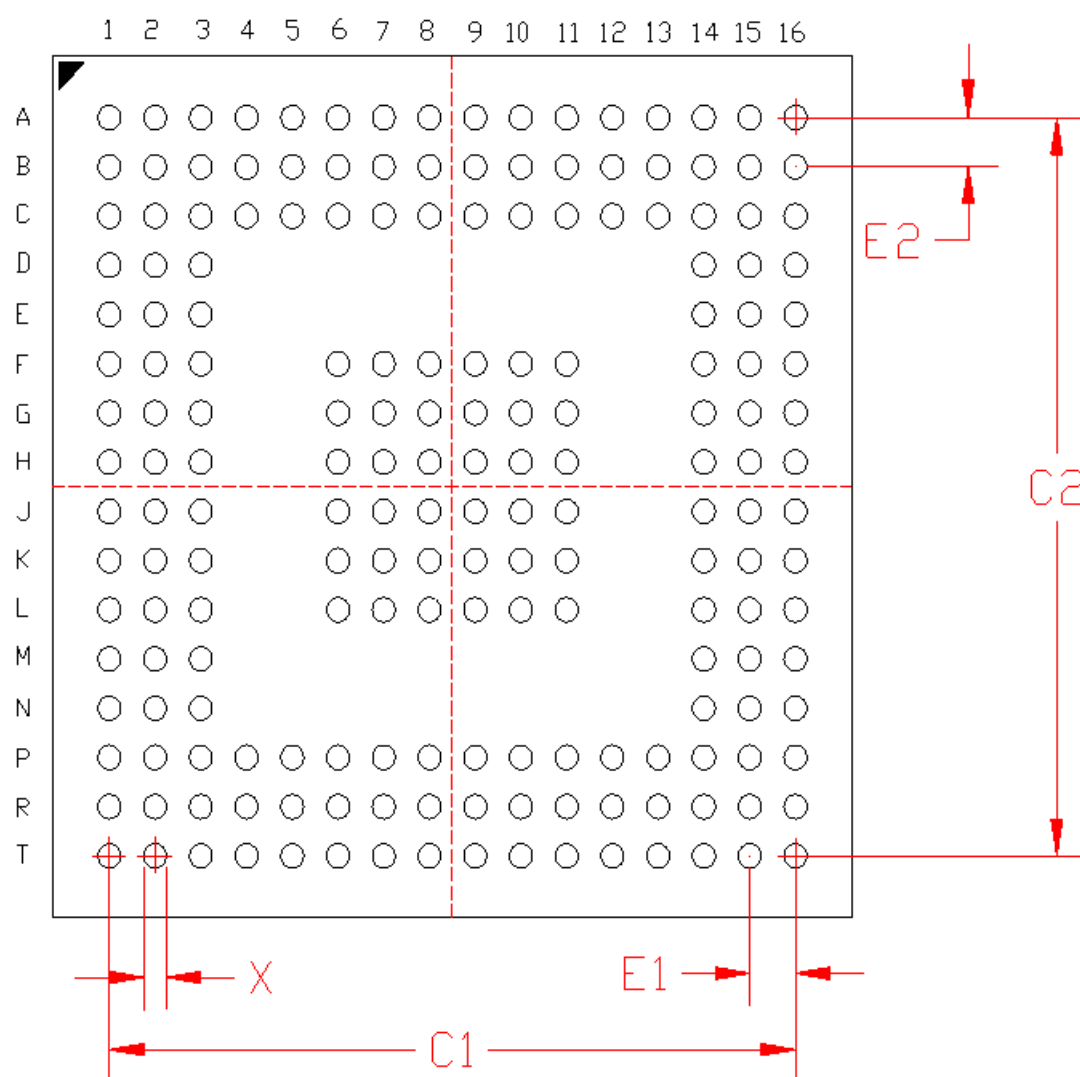


Figure 6.2. BGA192 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 7.2. BGA152 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Nom	Max
X		0.20	
C1		6.50	
C2		6.50	
E1		0.5	
E2		0.5	

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.

Table 9.1. BGA112 Package Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
A	-	-	1.30
A1	0.55	0.60	0.65
A2	0.21 BSC		
A3	0.30	0.35	0.40
d	0.43	0.48	0.53
D	10.00 BSC		
D1	8.00 BSC		
E	10.00 BSC		
E1	8.00 BSC		
e1	0.80 BSC		
e2	0.80 BSC		
L1	1.00 REF		
L2	1.00 REF		
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.			

9.2 BGA112 PCB Land Pattern

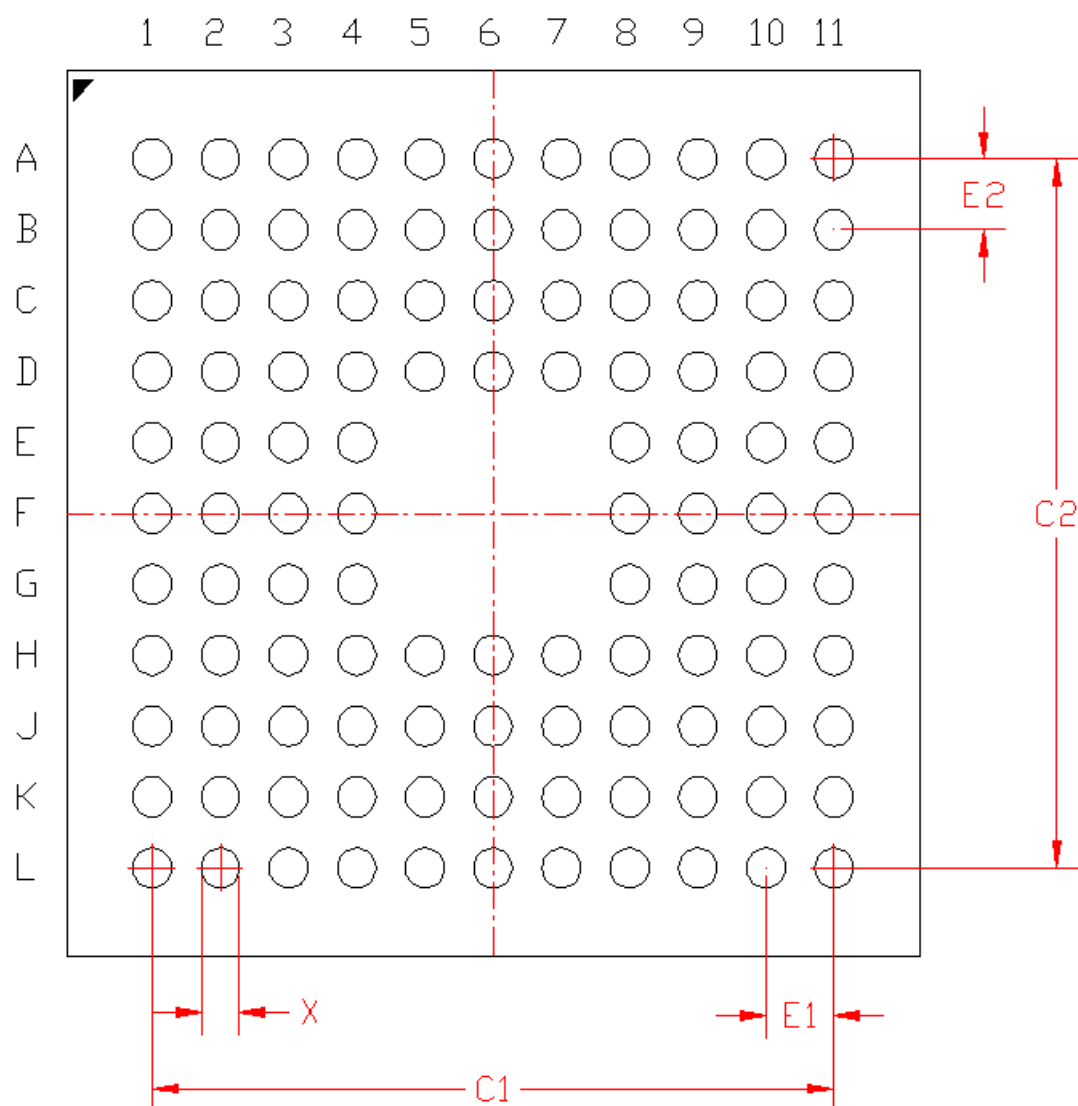


Figure 9.2. BGA112 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 11.2. TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Max
C1	11.30	11.40
C2	11.30	11.40
E	0.50 BSC	
X	0.20	0.30
Y	1.40	1.50

- 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 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.
 - 4. A stainless steel, laser-cut and electro-polished stencil with trapezoidal walls should be used to assure good solder paste release.
 - 5. The stencil thickness should be 0.125 mm (5 mils).
 - 6. The ratio of stencil aperture to land pad size can be 1:1 for all pads.
 - 7. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
 - 8. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.

11.3 TQFP64 Package Marking



Figure 11.3. TQFP64 Package Marking

- The package marking consists of:
- P – The part number designation.
 - T – A trace or manufacturing code. The first letter is the device revision.
 - Y – The last 2 digits of the assembly year.
 - W – The 2-digit workweek when the device was assembled.