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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, 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	47
Program Memory Size	1MB (1M 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/efm32gg11b840f1024gq64-b

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](#).

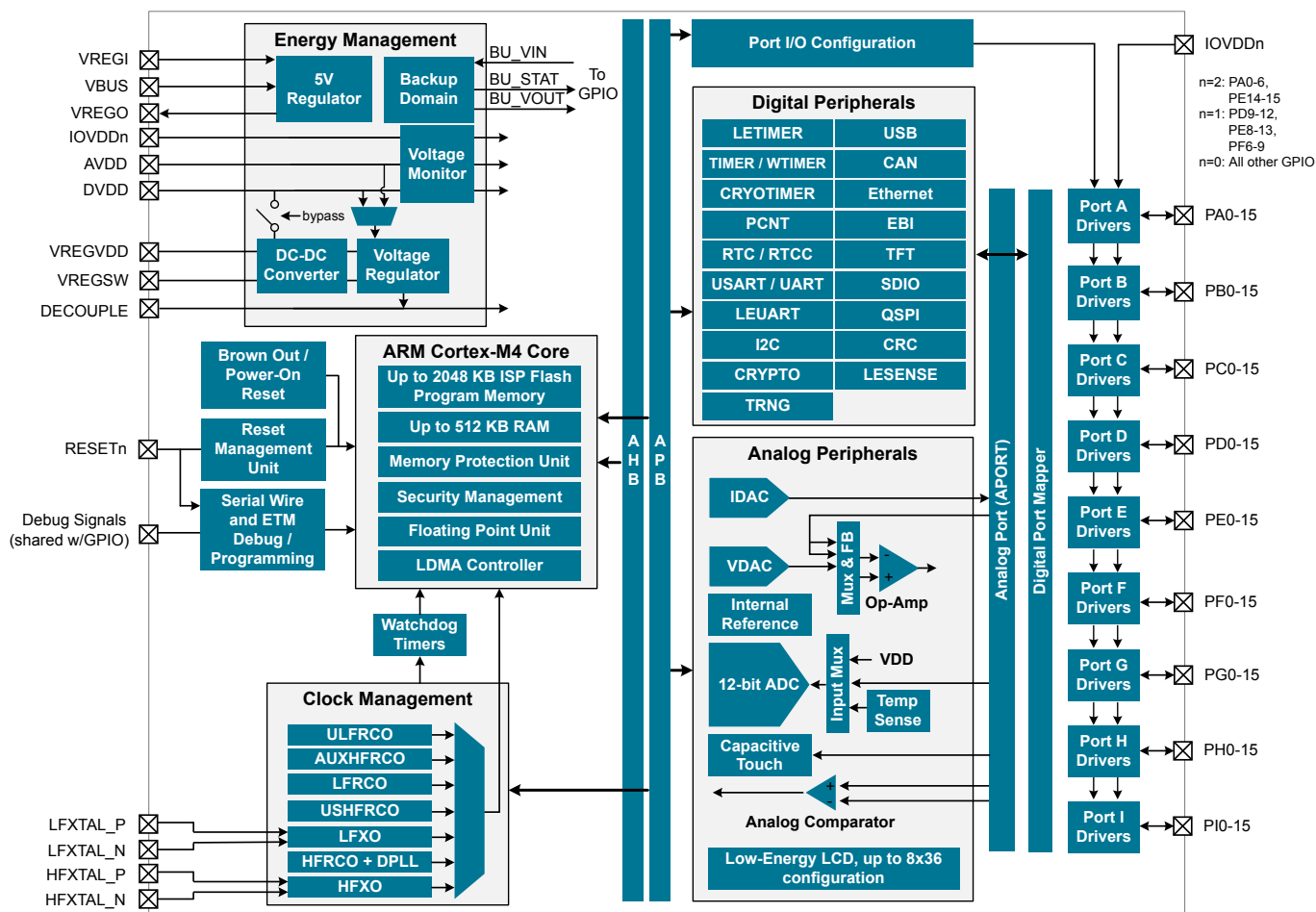


Figure 3.1. Detailed EFM32GG11 Block Diagram

3.6.6 Quad-SPI Flash Controller (QSPI)

The QSPI provides access to 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 minimal 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 retransmission 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™ 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.

3.7 Security Features

3.7.1 GPCRC (General Purpose Cyclic Redundancy Check)

The GPCRC module implements a Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) function. It supports both 32-bit and 16-bit polynomials. The supported 32-bit polynomial is 0x04C11DB7 (IEEE 802.3), while the 16-bit polynomial can be programmed to any value, depending on the needs of the application.

3.7.2 Crypto Accelerator (CRYPTO)

The Crypto Accelerator is a fast and energy-efficient autonomous hardware encryption and decryption accelerator. Giant Gecko Series 1 devices support AES encryption and decryption with 128- or 256-bit keys, ECC over both GF(P) and GF(2^m), and SHA-1 and SHA-2 (SHA-224 and SHA-256).

Supported block cipher modes of operation for AES include: ECB, CTR, CBC, PCBC, CFB, OFB, GCM, CBC-MAC, GMAC and CCM.

Supported ECC NIST recommended curves include P-192, P-224, P-256, K-163, K-233, B-163 and B-233.

The CRYPTO module allows fast processing of GCM (AES), ECC and SHA with little CPU intervention. CRYPTO also provides trigger signals for DMA read and write operations.

3.7.3 True Random Number Generator (TRNG)

The TRNG module is a non-deterministic random number generator based on a full hardware solution. The TRNG is validated with NIST800-22 and AIS-31 test suites as well as being suitable for FIPS 140-2 certification (for the purposes of cryptographic key generation).

3.7.4 Security Management Unit (SMU)

The Security Management Unit (SMU) allows software to set up fine-grained security for peripheral access, which is not possible in the Memory Protection Unit (MPU). Peripherals may be secured by hardware on an individual basis, such that only privileged accesses to the peripheral's register interface will be allowed. When an access fault occurs, the SMU reports the specific peripheral involved and can optionally generate an interrupt.

3.8 Analog

3.8.1 Analog Port (APORT)

The Analog Port (APORT) is an analog interconnect matrix allowing access to many analog modules on a flexible selection of pins. Each APORT bus consists of analog switches connected to a common wire. Since many clients can operate differentially, buses are grouped by X/Y pairs.

3.8.2 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

The Analog Comparator is used to compare the voltage of two analog inputs, with a digital output indicating which input voltage is higher. Inputs are selected from among internal references and external pins. The tradeoff between response time and current consumption is configurable by software. Two 6-bit reference dividers allow for a wide range of internally-programmable reference sources. The ACMP can also be used to monitor the supply voltage. An interrupt can be generated when the supply falls below or rises above the programmable threshold.

3.8.3 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)

The ADC is a Successive Approximation Register (SAR) architecture, with a resolution of up to 12 bits at up to 1 Msps. The output sample resolution is configurable and additional resolution is possible using integrated hardware for averaging over multiple samples. The ADC includes integrated voltage references and an integrated temperature sensor. Inputs are selectable from a wide range of sources, including pins configurable as either single-ended or differential.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in LP mode ³	I _{ACTIVE_LPM}	32 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	82	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	83	—	μA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	88	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	257	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise CCM mode ¹	I _{ACTIVE_CCM_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	117	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	1231	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in LP mode ³	I _{ACTIVE_LPM_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	72	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	219	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode ²	I _{EM1_DCM}	72 MHz HFRCO	—	42	—	μA/MHz
		50 MHz crystal	—	46	—	μA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO	—	46	—	μA/MHz
		32 MHz HFRCO	—	53	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	57	—	μA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	72	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	663	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Power mode ³	I _{EM1_LPM}	32 MHz HFRCO	—	42	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	43	—	μA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	48	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	219	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode ²	I _{EM1_DCM_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO	—	60	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	637	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled. DCDC in LP mode ³	I _{EM1_LPM_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO	—	39	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	190	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM2 mode, with voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in LP mode ³	I _{EM2_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	2.8	—	μA
		Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	3.1	—	μA
		16 kB (1 bank) RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO ⁵	—	2.1	—	μA
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I _{EM3_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFR-CO	—	2.4	—	μA

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM3_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFR-CO	—	3.4	—	μA
Current consumption in EM4H mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM4H_VS}	128 byte RAM retention, RTCC running from LFXO	—	0.94	—	μA
		128 byte RAM retention, CRYO-TIMER running from ULFR-CO	—	0.56	—	μA
		128 byte RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.56	—	μA
Current consumption in EM4S mode	I_{EM4S}	No RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.1	—	μA
Current consumption of peripheral power domain 1, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{PD1_VS}	Additional current consumption in EM2/3 when any peripherals on power domain 1 are enabled ¹	—	0.68	—	μA
Current consumption of peripheral power domain 2, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{PD2_VS}	Additional current consumption in EM2/3 when any peripherals on power domain 2 are enabled ¹	—	0.28	—	μA

Note:

1. Extra current consumed by power domain. Does not include current associated with the enabled peripherals. See [3.2.4 EM2 and EM3 Power Domains](#) for a list of the peripherals in each power domain.
2. CMU_LFRCTRL_ENVREF = 1, CMU_LFRCTRL_VREFUPDATE = 1

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

4.1.11 Flash Memory Characteristics⁵

Table 4.19. Flash Memory Characteristics⁵

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Flash erase cycles before failure	EC _{FLASH}		10000	—	—	cycles
Flash data retention	RET _{FLASH}	T ≤ 85 °C	10	—	—	years
		T ≤ 125 °C	10	—	—	years
Word (32-bit) programming time	t _{W_PROG}	Burst write, 128 words, average time per word	20	26.2	32	μs
		Single word	59	68.7	83	μs
Page erase time ⁴	t _{PERASE}		20	26.8	35	ms
Mass erase time ¹	t _{MERASE}		20	26.9	35	ms
Device erase time ^{2 3}	t _{DERASE}	T ≤ 85 °C	—	80.7	95	ms
		T ≤ 125 °C	—	80.7	100	ms
Erase current ⁶	I _{ERASE}	Page Erase	—	—	1.7	mA
		Mass or Device Erase	—	—	2.1	mA
Write current ⁶	I _{WRITE}		—	—	3.9	mA
Supply voltage during flash erase and write	V _{FLASH}		1.62	—	3.6	V

Note:

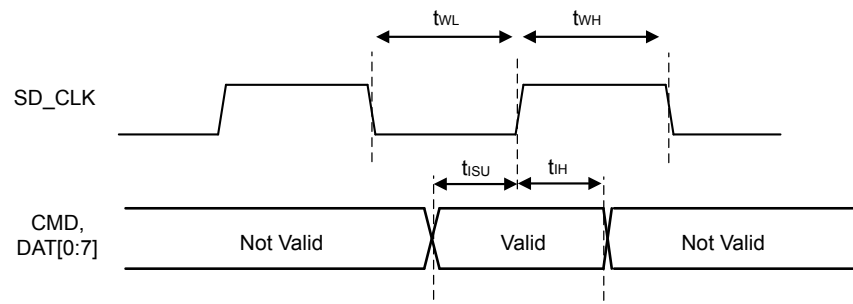
1. Mass erase is issued by the CPU and erases all flash.
2. Device erase is issued over the AAP interface and erases all flash, SRAM, the Lock Bit (LB) page, and the User data page Lock Word (ULW).
3. From setting the DEVICEERASE bit in AAP_CMD to 1 until the ERASEBUSY bit in AAP_STATUS is cleared to 0. Internal setup and hold times for flash control signals are included.
4. From setting the ERASEPAGE bit in MSC_WRITECMD to 1 until the BUSY bit in MSC_STATUS is cleared to 0. Internal setup and hold times for flash control signals are included.
5. Flash data retention information is published in the Quarterly Quality and Reliability Report.
6. Measured at 25 °C.

SDIO HS Mode Timing

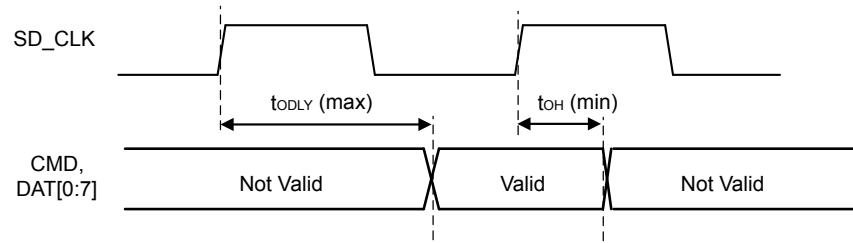
Timing is specified for route location 0 at 3.0 V IOVDD with voltage scaling disabled. Slew rate for SD_CLK set to 7, all other GPIO set to 6, DRIVESTRENGTH = STRONG for all pins. SDIO_CTRL_TXDLYMUXSEL = 0. Loading between 5 and 10 pF on all pins or between 10 and 20 pF on all pins.

Table 4.47. SDIO HS Mode Timing (Location 0)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Clock frequency during data transfer	F _{SD_CLK}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	—	—	45	MHz
		Using HFXO	—	—	TBD	MHz
Clock low time	t _{WL}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	10.0	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock high time	t _{WH}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	10.0	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock rise time	t _R		1.69	3.23	—	ns
Clock fall time	t _F		1.42	2.79	—	ns
Input setup time, CMD, DAT[0:3] valid to SD_CLK	t _{ISU}		6	—	—	ns
Input hold time, SD_CLK to CMD, DAT[0:3] change	t _{IH}		2.5	—	—	ns
Output delay time, SD_CLK to CMD, DAT[0:3] valid	t _{ODLY}		0	—	13	ns
Output hold time, SD_CLK to CMD, DAT[0:3] change	t _{OH}		2	—	—	ns



Input Timing



Output Timing

Figure 4.15. SDIO SDR Mode Timing

SDIO MMC SDR Mode Timing at 1.8 V

Timing is specified for route location 0 at 1.8 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 4.50. SDIO MMC SDR Mode Timing (Location 0, 1.8V I/O)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Clock frequency during data transfer	F _{SD_CLK}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	—	—	25	MHz
		Using HFXO	—	—	TBD	MHz
Clock low time	t _{WL}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	18.1	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock high time	t _{WH}	Using HFRCO, AUXHFRCO, or USHFRCO	18.1	—	—	ns
		Using HFXO	TBD	—	—	ns
Clock rise time	t _R		1.96	8.27	—	ns
Clock fall time	t _F		1.67	6.90	—	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

5. Pin Definitions

5.1 EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA192 Device Pinout

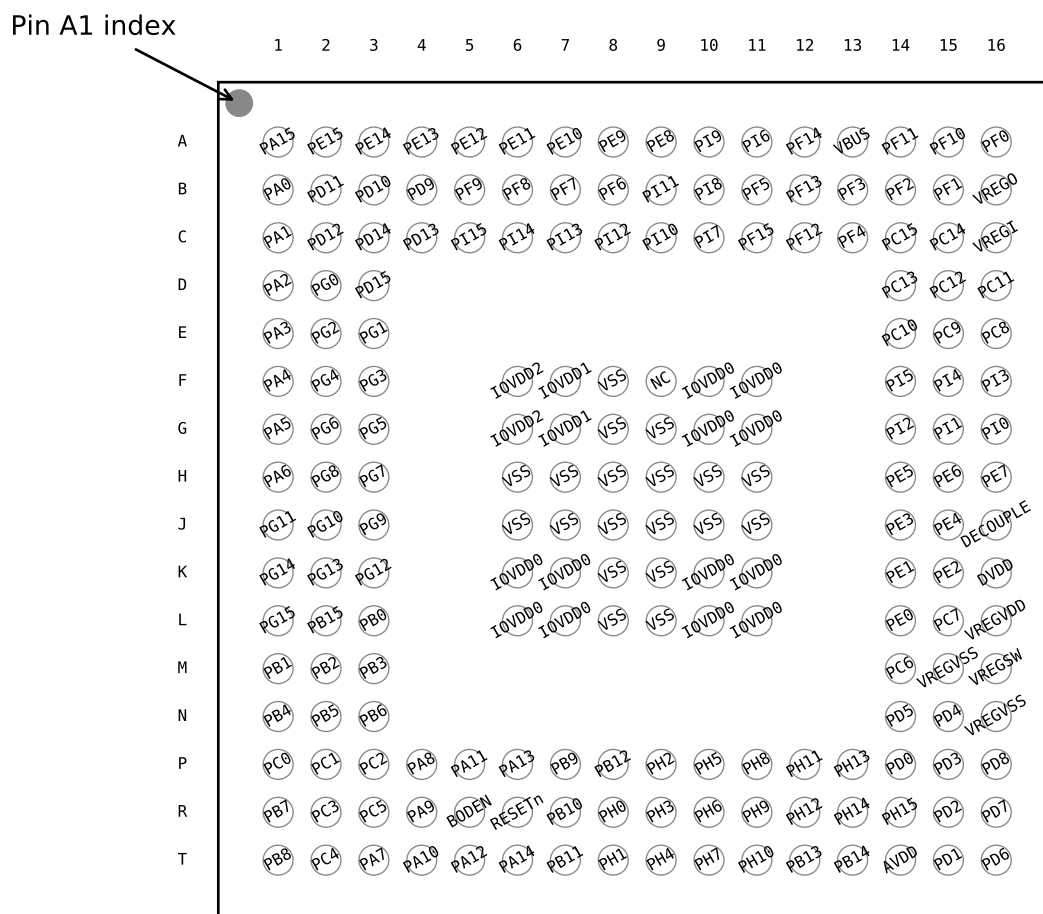


Figure 5.1. EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA192 Device Pinout

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 5.1. EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA192 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PA15	A1	GPIO	PE15	A2	GPIO
PE14	A3	GPIO	PE13	A4	GPIO
PE12	A5	GPIO	PE11	A6	GPIO
PE10	A7	GPIO	PE9	A8	GPIO
PE8	A9	GPIO	PI9	A10	GPIO (5V)
PI6	A11	GPIO (5V)	PF14	A12	GPIO (5V)

5.3 EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA120 Device Pinout

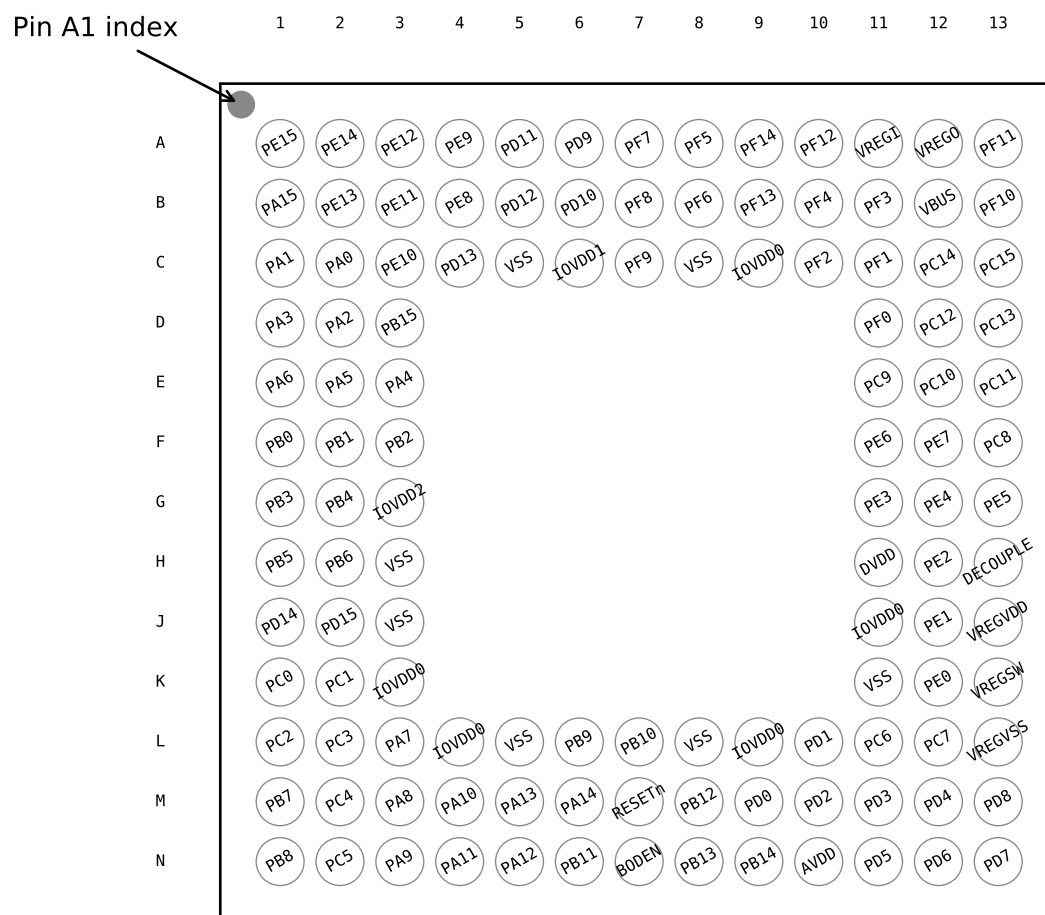


Figure 5.3. EFM32GG11B8xx in BGA120 Device Pinout

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 5.3. EFM32GG11B8xx 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)

5.5 EFM32GG11B4xx in BGA120 Device Pinout

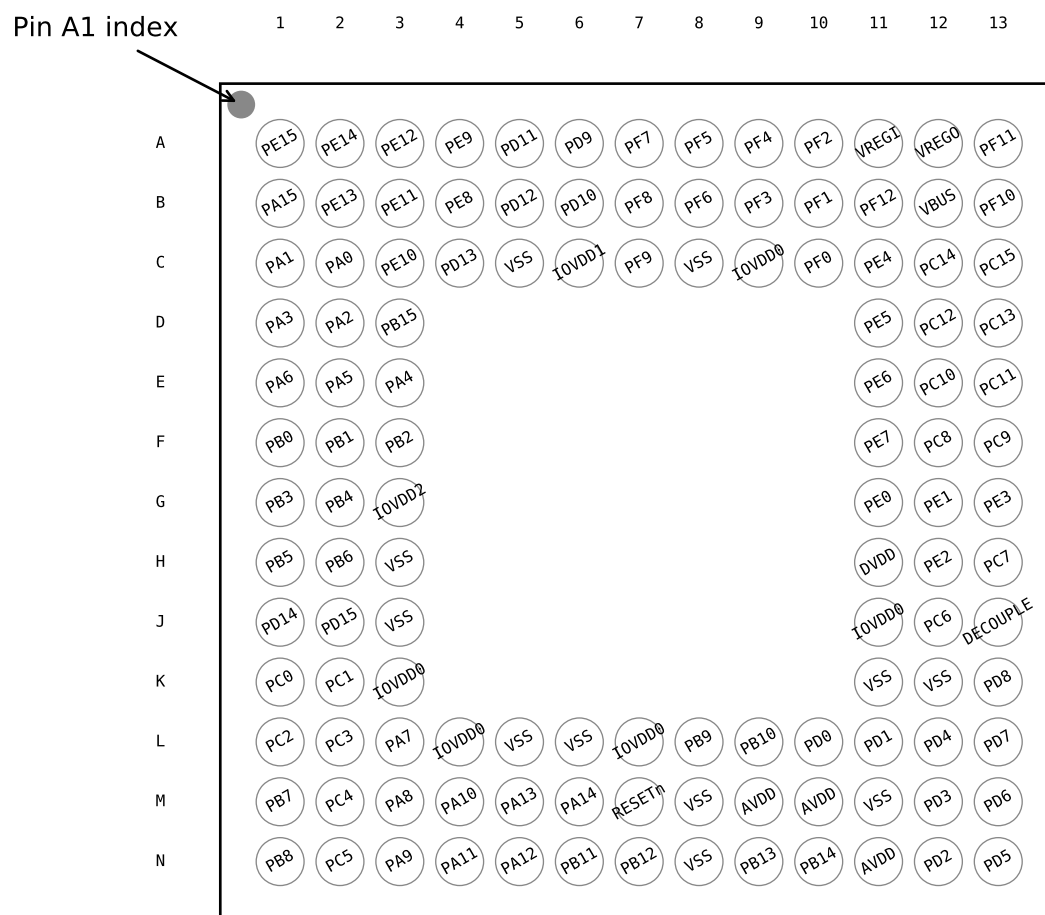


Figure 5.5. EFM32GG11B4xx in BGA120 Device Pinout

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 5.5. EFM32GG11B4xx 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
PF4	A9	GPIO	PF2	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
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).

5.16 EFM32GG11B8xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

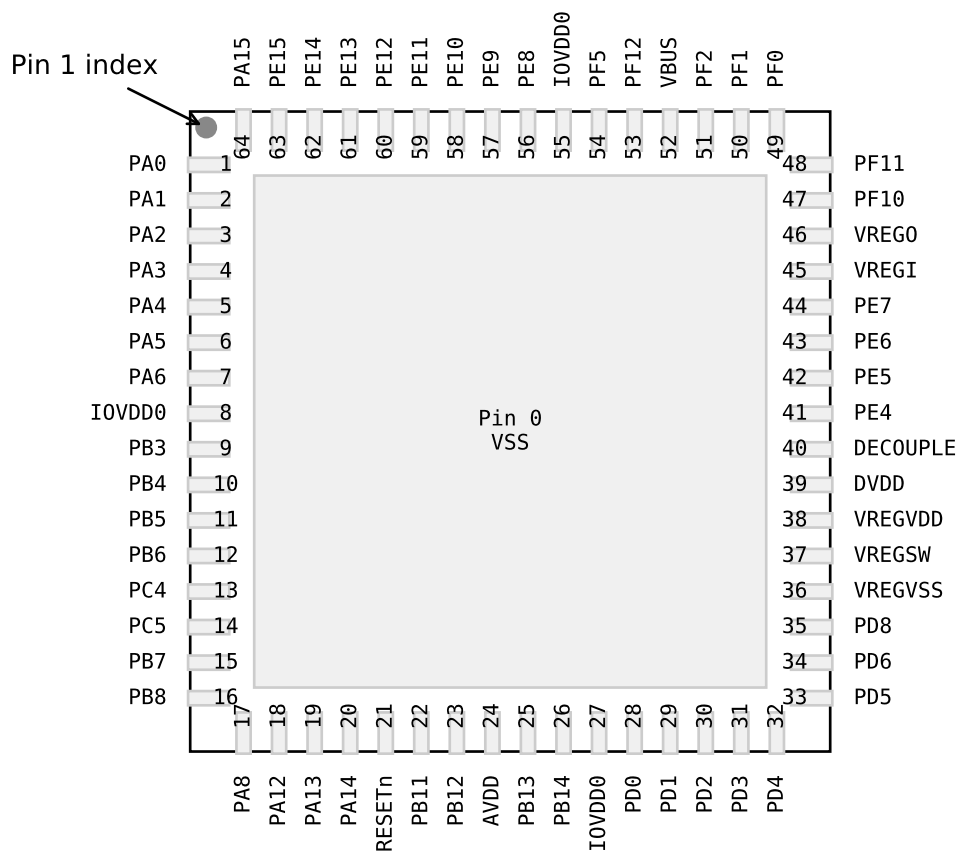


Figure 5.16. EFM32GG11B8xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

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 5.16. EFM32GG11B8xx 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 27 55	Digital IO power supply 0.	PB3	9	GPIO
PB4	10	GPIO	PB5	11	GPIO

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
LFXTAL_N	0: PB8		Low Frequency Crystal (typically 32.768 kHz) negative pin. Also used as an optional external clock input pin.
LFXTAL_P	0: PB7		Low Frequency Crystal (typically 32.768 kHz) positive pin.
OPA0_N	0: PC5		Operational Amplifier 0 external negative input.
OPA0_P	0: PC4		Operational Amplifier 0 external positive input.
OPA1_N	0: PD7		Operational Amplifier 1 external negative input.
OPA1_P	0: PD6		Operational Amplifier 1 external positive input.
OPA2_N	0: PD3		Operational Amplifier 2 external negative input.
OPA2_OUT	0: PD5		Operational Amplifier 2 output.
OPA2_OUTALT	0: PD0		Operational Amplifier 2 alternative output.
OPA2_P	0: PD4		Operational Amplifier 2 external positive input.
OPA3_N	0: PC7		Operational Amplifier 3 external negative input.
OPA3_OUT	0: PD1		Operational Amplifier 3 output.
OPA3_P	0: PC6		Operational Amplifier 3 external positive input.

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
PRS_CH7	0: PB13 1: PA7 2: PE7		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 7.
PRS_CH8	0: PA8 1: PA2 2: PE9		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 8.
PRS_CH9	0: PA9 1: PA3 2: PB10		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 9.
PRS_CH10	0: PA10 1: PC2 2: PD4		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 10.
PRS_CH11	0: PA11 1: PC3 2: PD5		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 11.
PRS_CH12	0: PA12 1: PB6 2: PD8		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 12.
PRS_CH13	0: PA13 1: PB9 2: PE14		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 13.
PRS_CH14	0: PA14 1: PC6 2: PE15		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 14.
PRS_CH15	0: PA15 1: PC7 2: PF0		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 15.
PRS_CH16	0: PA4 1: PB12 2: PE4		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 16.
PRS_CH17	0: PA5 1: PB15 2: PE5		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 17.
PRS_CH18	0: PB2 1: PC10 2: PC4		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 18.
PRS_CH19	0: PB3 1: PC11 2: PC5		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 19.

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.

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.