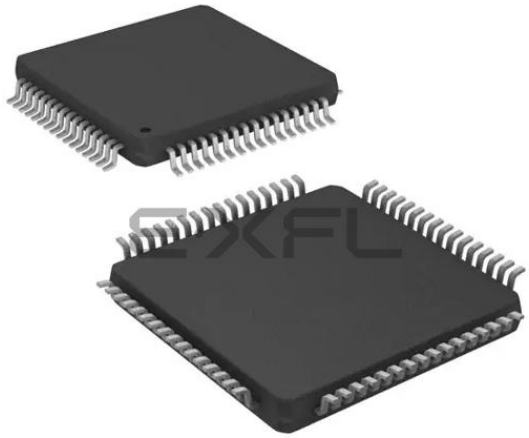

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	72MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, 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 ~ 125°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/efm32gg11b840f1024iq64-b

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.

3.4.2 Internal and External Oscillators

The EFM32GG11 supports two crystal oscillators and fully integrates five RC oscillators, listed below.

- A high frequency crystal oscillator (HFXO) with integrated load capacitors, tunable in small steps, provides a precise timing reference for the MCU. Crystal frequencies in the range from 4 to 50 MHz are supported. An external clock source such as a TCXO can also be applied to the HFXO input for improved accuracy over temperature.
- A 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator (LFXO) provides an accurate timing reference for low energy modes.
- An integrated high frequency RC oscillator (HFRCO) is available for the MCU system. The HFRCO employs fast startup at minimal energy consumption combined with a wide frequency range. When crystal accuracy is not required, it can be operated in free-running mode at a number of factory-calibrated frequencies. A digital phase-locked loop (DPLL) feature allows the HFRCO to achieve higher accuracy and stability by referencing other available clock sources such as LFXO and HFXO.
- An integrated auxilliary high frequency RC oscillator (AUXHFRCO) is available for timing the general-purpose ADC and the Serial Wire Viewer port with a wide frequency range.
- An integrated auxilliary high frequency RC oscillator (USHFRCO) is available for timing the USB, SDIO and QSPI peripherals. The USHFRCO can be syncronized to the host's USB clock to allow the USB to operate in device mode without the additional cost of an external crystal.
- An integrated low frequency 32.768 kHz RC oscillator (LFRCO) can be used as a timing reference in low energy modes, when crystal accuracy is not required.
- An integrated ultra-low frequency 1 kHz RC oscillator (ULFRCO) is available to provide a timing reference at the lowest energy consumption in low energy modes.

3.5 Counters/Timers and PWM

3.5.1 Timer/Counter (TIMER)

TIMER peripherals keep track of timing, count events, generate PWM outputs and trigger timed actions in other peripherals through the PRS system. The core of each TIMER is a 16-bit counter with up to 4 compare/capture channels. Each channel is configurable in one of three modes. In capture mode, the counter state is stored in a buffer at a selected input event. In compare mode, the channel output reflects the comparison of the counter to a programmed threshold value. In PWM mode, the TIMER supports generation of pulse-width modulation (PWM) outputs of arbitrary waveforms defined by the sequence of values written to the compare registers, with optional dead-time insertion available in timer unit TIMER_0 only.

3.5.2 Wide Timer/Counter (WTIMER)

WTIMER peripherals function just as TIMER peripherals, but are 32 bits wide. They keep track of timing, count events, generate PWM outputs and trigger timed actions in other peripherals through the PRS system. The core of each WTIMER is a 32-bit counter with up to 4 compare/capture channels. Each channel is configurable in one of three modes. In capture mode, the counter state is stored in a buffer at a selected input event. In compare mode, the channel output reflects the comparison of the counter to a programmed threshold value. In PWM mode, the WTIMER supports generation of pulse-width modulation (PWM) outputs of arbitrary waveforms defined by the sequence of values written to the compare registers, with optional dead-time insertion available in timer unit WTIMER_0 only.

3.5.3 Real Time Counter and Calendar (RTCC)

The Real Time Counter and Calendar (RTCC) is a 32-bit counter providing timekeeping in all energy modes. The RTCC includes a Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) calendar mode for easy time and date keeping. The RTCC can be clocked by any of the on-board oscillators with the exception of the AUXHFRCO, and it is capable of providing system wake-up at user defined instances. The RTCC includes 128 bytes of general purpose data retention, allowing easy and convenient data storage in all energy modes down to EM4H.

3.5.4 Low Energy Timer (LETIMER)

The unique LETIMER is a 16-bit timer that is available in energy mode EM2 Deep Sleep in addition to EM1 Sleep and EM0 Active. This allows it to be used for timing and output generation when most of the device is powered down, allowing simple tasks to be performed while the power consumption of the system is kept at an absolute minimum. The LETIMER can be used to output a variety of waveforms with minimal software intervention. The LETIMER is connected to the Real Time Counter and Calendar (RTCC), and can be configured to start counting on compare matches from the RTCC.

3.5.5 Ultra Low Power Wake-up Timer (CRYOTIMER)

The CRYOTIMER is a 32-bit counter that is capable of running in all energy modes. It can be clocked by either the 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator (LFXO), the 32.768 kHz RC oscillator (LFRCO), or the 1 kHz RC oscillator (ULFRCO). It can provide periodic Wakeup events and PRS signals which can be used to wake up peripherals from any energy mode. The CRYOTIMER provides a wide range of interrupt periods, facilitating flexible ultra-low energy operation.

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 ≤ AVDD
- IOVDD ≤ AVDD

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM2 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM2_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	3.9	—	µA
		Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	4.3	—	µA
		16 kB (1 bank) RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO[2]	—	2.8	TBD	µA
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM3_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	3.6	TBD	µA
Current consumption in EM4H mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM4H_VS}	128 byte RAM retention, RTCC running from LFXO	—	1.08	—	µA
		128 byte RAM retention, CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	0.69	—	µA
		128 byte RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.69	TBD	µA
Current consumption in EM4S mode	I_{EM4S}	No RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.16	TBD	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_LFRCOCTRL_ENVREF = 1, CMU_LFRCOCTRL_VREFUPDATE = 1

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 ULFRCO	—	2.4	—	µA

4.1.10.5 Auxiliary High-Frequency RC Oscillator (AUXHFRCO)

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

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

4.1.10.6 USB High-Frequency RC Oscillator (USHFRCO)

Table 4.17. USB High-Frequency RC Oscillator (USHFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency accuracy	$f_{USHFRCO\_ACC}$	At production calibrated frequencies, across supply voltage and temperature	TBD	—	TBD	%
		USB clock recovery enabled, Active connection as device, FINETUNINGEN[1] = 1	-0.25	—	0.25	%
Start-up time	$t_{USHFRCO}$		—	300	—	ns
Current consumption on all supplies	$I_{USHFRCO}$	$f_{USHFRCO}$ = 48 MHz, FINETUNINGEN[1] = 1	—	340	TBD	µA
		$f_{USHFRCO}$ = 50 MHz, FINETUNINGEN[1] = 0	—	342	TBD	µA
		$f_{USHFRCO}$ = 48 MHz, FINETUNINGEN[1] = 0	—	292	TBD	µA
		$f_{USHFRCO}$ = 32 MHz, FINETUNINGEN[1] = 0	—	223	TBD	µA
		$f_{USHFRCO}$ = 16 MHz, FINETUNINGEN[1] = 0	—	132	TBD	µA
Period jitter	$PJ_{USHFRCO}$		—	0.2	—	% RMS

Note:
1. In the CMU_USHFRCOCTRL register.

4.1.10.7 Ultra-low Frequency RC Oscillator (ULFRCO)

Table 4.18. Ultra-low Frequency RC Oscillator (ULFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency	f_{ULFRCO}		TBD	1	TBD	kHz

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit

Note:

1. ACMPVDD is a supply chosen by the setting in ACMPn_CTRL_PWRSEL and may be IOVDD, AVDD or DVDD.
2. The total ACMP current is the sum of the contributions from the ACMP and its internal voltage reference. $I_{ACMPTOTAL} = I_{ACMP} + I_{ACMPREF}$.
3. ± 100 mV differential drive.
4. In ACMPn_CTRL register.
5. In ACMPn_HYSTERESIS registers.
6. In ACMPn_INPUTSEL register.

QSPI DDR Mode Timing (Locations 1, 2)

Timing is specified with voltage scaling disabled, PHY-mode, route locations other than 0, TX DLL = 53, RX DLL = 88, 20-25 pF loading per GPIO, and slew rate for all GPIO set to 6, DRIVESTRENGTH = STRONG.

Table 4.57. QSPI DDR Mode Timing (Locations 1, 2)

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 - 6.6	ns
Output hold	t_{OH}		T/2 - 52.2	—	—	ns
Input setup	t_{SU}		44.8	—	—	ns
Input hold	t_H		-2.4	—	—	ns

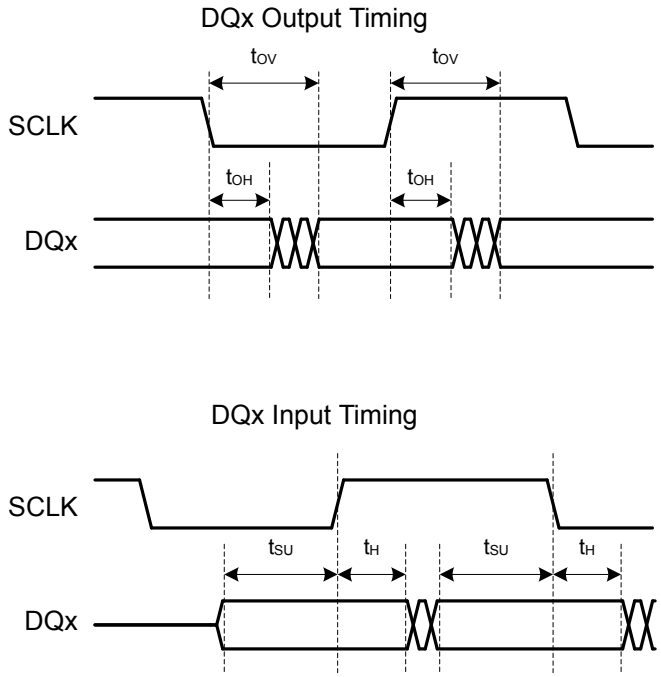

Figure 4.22. QSPI DDR Timing Diagrams

QSPI DDR Flash Timing Example

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

- Using a configured SCLK frequency (F_{SCLK}) of 8 MHz from the HFXO clock source:
- The resulting minimum half-period, T/2(min) = (1/F_{SCLK}) * 0.4 - 0.4 = 49.6 ns.
- Flash will see a minimum setup time of T/2 – t_{OV} = T/2 – (T/2 – 5.0) = 5.0 ns.
- Flash will see a minimum hold time of t_{OH} = T/2 – 39.4 = 49.6 – 39.4 = 10.2 ns.
- Flash can have a maximum output valid time of T/2 – t_{SU} = T/2 – 33.1 = 49.6 – 33.1 = 16.5 ns.
- Flash can have a minimum output hold time of t_H = - 0.9 ns.

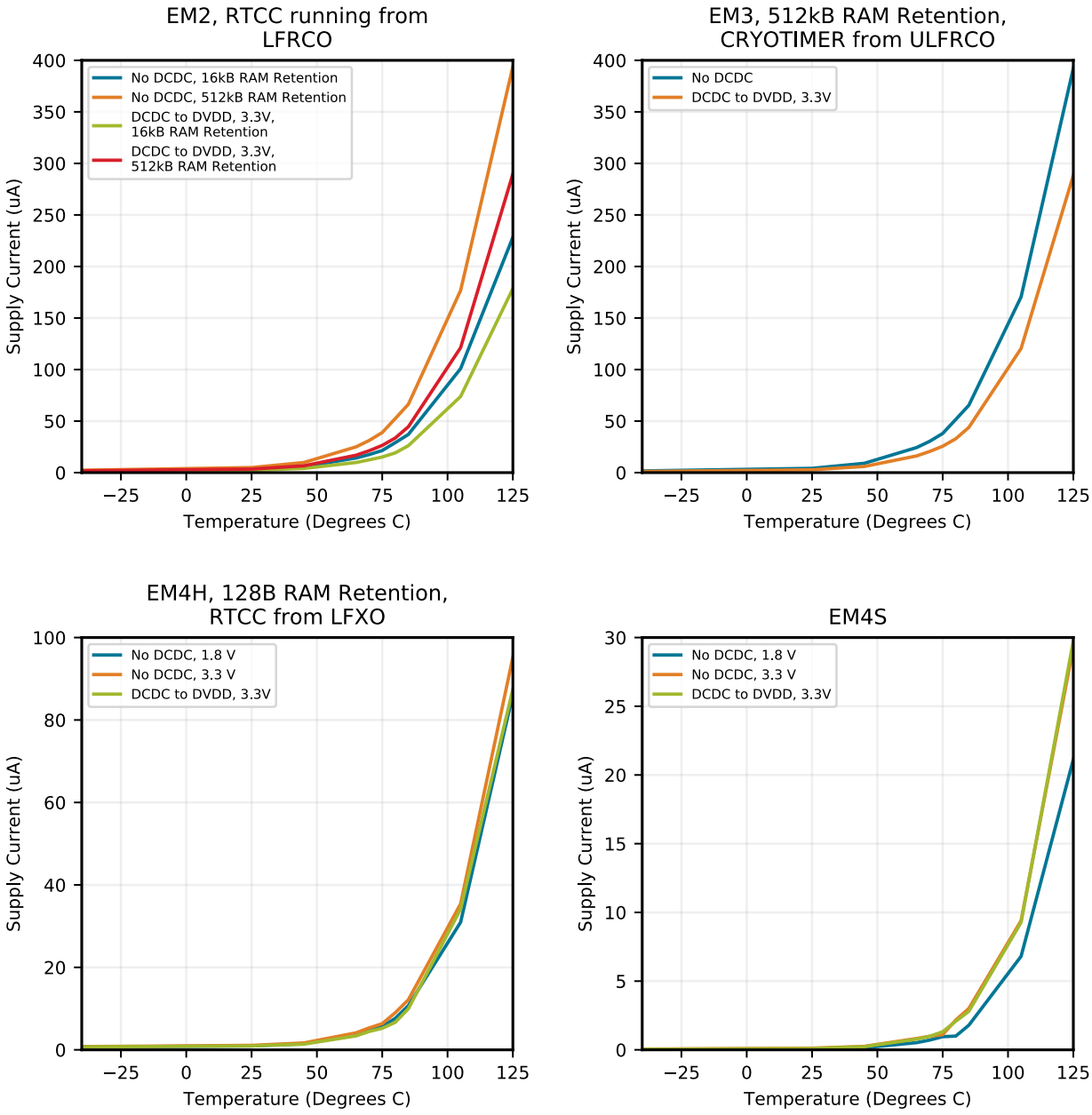

Figure 4.26. EM2, EM3, EM4H and EM4S Typical Supply Current vs. Temperature

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PG6	H1	GPIO (5V)	PG7	H2	GPIO (5V)
PG5	H3	GPIO (5V)	PE6	H12	GPIO
PE5	H13	GPIO	DVDD	H14	Digital power supply.
PG9	J1	GPIO (5V)	PG10	J2	GPIO (5V)
PG8	J3	GPIO (5V)	PE3	J12	GPIO
PE4	J13	GPIO	VREGVDD	J14	Voltage regulator VDD input
PG12	K1	GPIO	PG13	K2	GPIO
PG11	K3	GPIO (5V)	PE2	K12	GPIO
PE1	K13	GPIO (5V)	VREGSW	K14	DCDC regulator switching node
PG15	L1	GPIO (5V)	PB15	L2	GPIO (5V)
PG14	L3	GPIO	PC7	L12	GPIO
PE0	L13	GPIO (5V)	VREGVSS	L14	Voltage regulator VSS
PB0	M1	GPIO	PB1	M2	GPIO
PB4	M3	GPIO	PC0	M4	GPIO (5V)
PC3	M5	GPIO (5V)	PA9	M6	GPIO
BODEN	M7	Brown-Out Detector Enable. This pin may be left disconnected or tied to AVDD.	PA12	M8	GPIO (5V)
RESETn	M9	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.	PB10	M10	GPIO (5V)
PD1	M11	GPIO	PC6	M12	GPIO
PD5	M13	GPIO	PD8	M14	GPIO
PB7	N1	GPIO	PB2	N2	GPIO
PB5	N3	GPIO	PC2	N4	GPIO (5V)
PC5	N5	GPIO	PA8	N6	GPIO
PA11	N7	GPIO	PA14	N8	GPIO
PB11	N9	GPIO	PB12	N10	GPIO
PD0	N11	GPIO (5V)	PD2	N12	GPIO (5V)
PD4	N13	GPIO	PD7	N14	GPIO
PB8	P1	GPIO	PB3	P2	GPIO
PB6	P3	GPIO	PC1	P4	GPIO (5V)
PC4	P5	GPIO	PA7	P6	GPIO
PA10	P7	GPIO	PA13	P8	GPIO (5V)
PB9	P9	GPIO (5V)	PB13	P10	GPIO
PB14	P11	GPIO	AVDD	P12	Analog power supply.
PD3	P13	GPIO	PD6	P14	GPIO

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).

5.15 EFM32GG11B1xx in QFP64 Device Pinout

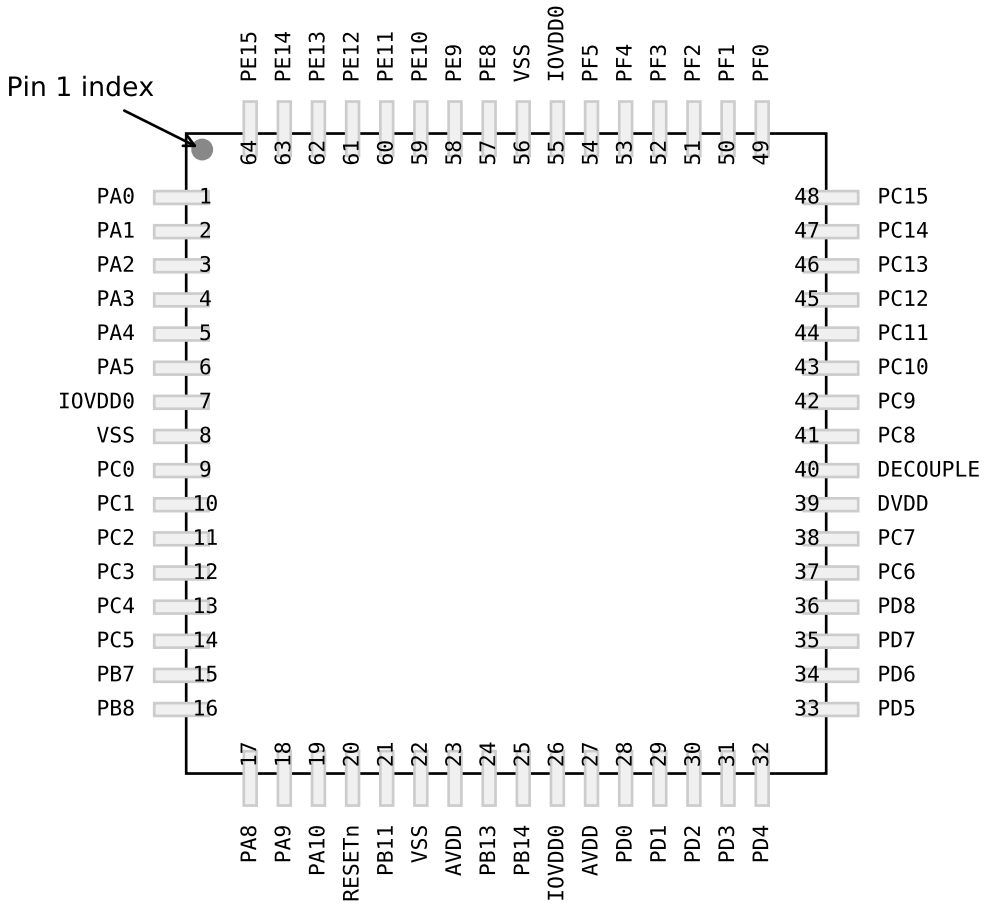

Figure 5.15. EFM32GG11B1xx in QFP64 Device Pinout

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
PB6	12	GPIO	PC4	13	GPIO
PC5	14	GPIO	PB7	15	GPIO
PB8	16	GPIO	PA8	17	GPIO
PA12	18	GPIO (5V)	PA13	19	GPIO (5V)
PA14	20	GPIO	RESETn	21	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	22	GPIO	PB12	23	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
PD8	35	GPIO	VREGVSS	36	Voltage regulator VSS
VREGSW	37	DCDC regulator switching node	VREGVDD	38	Voltage regulator VDD input
DVDD	39	Digital power supply.	DECOUPLE	40	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PE4	41	GPIO	PE5	42	GPIO
PE6	43	GPIO	PE7	44	GPIO
VREGI	45	Input to 5 V regulator.	VREGO	46	Decoupling for 5 V regulator and regulator output. Power for USB PHY in USB-enabled OPNs
PF10	47	GPIO (5V)	PF11	48	GPIO (5V)
PF0	49	GPIO (5V)	PF1	50	GPIO (5V)
PF2	51	GPIO	VBUS	52	USB VBUS signal and auxiliary input to 5 V regulator.
PF12	53	GPIO	PF5	54	GPIO
PE8	56	GPIO	PE9	57	GPIO
PE10	58	GPIO	PE11	59	GPIO
PE12	60	GPIO	PE13	61	GPIO
PE14	62	GPIO	PE15	63	GPIO
PA15	64	GPIO			

Note:

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

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 BUSACMP0X 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 BUSACMP0X 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 BUSADC0X 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
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.

Table 5.25. ACMP2 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
APORT0X	BUSACMP2X																									PG7	PG6	PG5	PG4	PG3	PG2	PG1	PG0
APORT0Y	BUSACMP2Y																									PG7	PG6	PG5	PG4	PG3	PG2	PG1	PG0
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	
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
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	
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

6.3 BGA192 Package Marking

Figure 6.3. BGA192 Package Marking

The package marking consists of:

- PPPPPPPPPP – The part number designation.
- TTTTTT – A trace or manufacturing code. The first letter is the device revision.
- YY – The last 2 digits of the assembly year.
- WW – The 2-digit workweek when the device was assembled.

8. BGA120 Package Specifications

8.1 BGA120 Package Dimensions

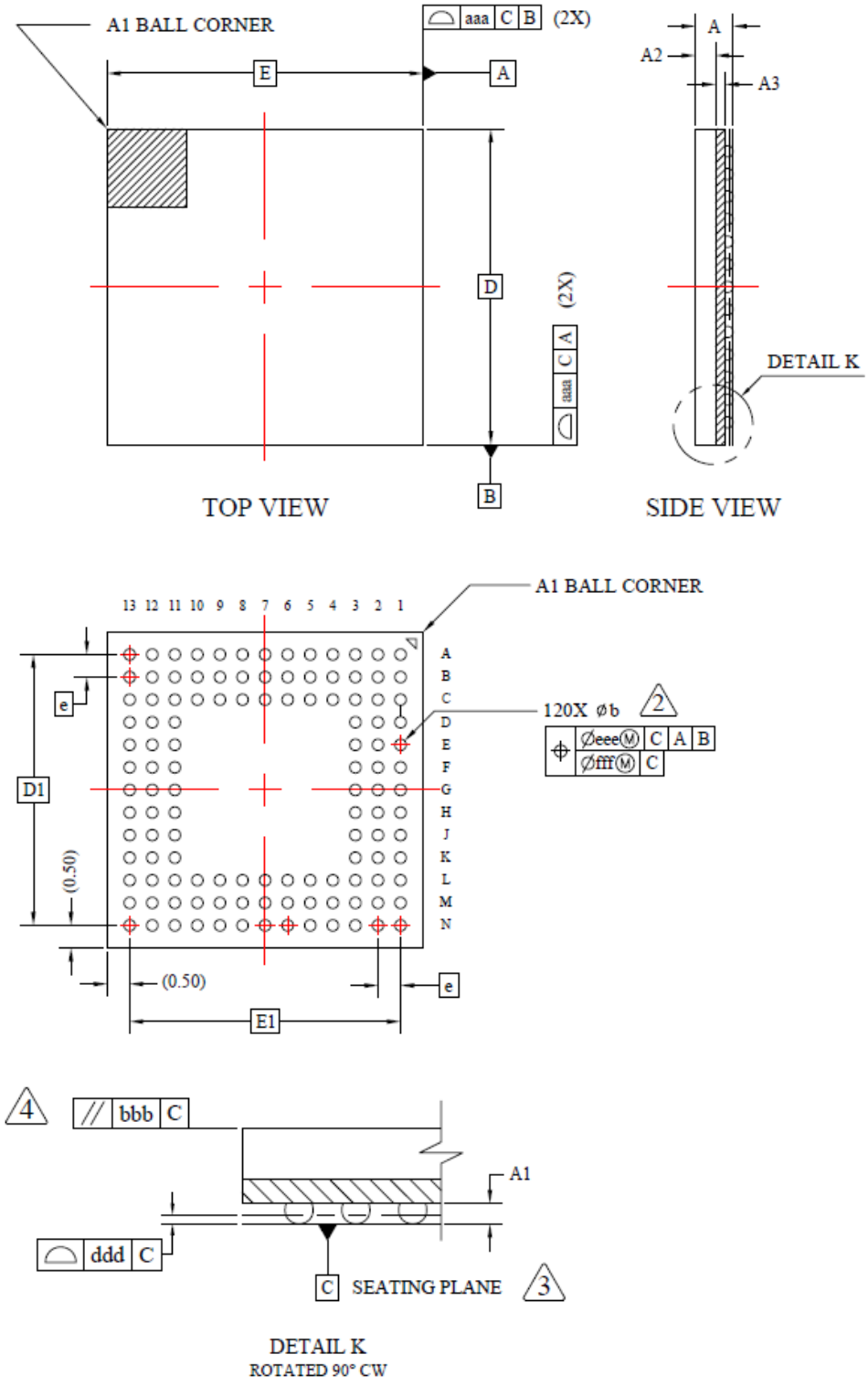

Figure 8.1. BGA120 Package Drawing

11.2 TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern

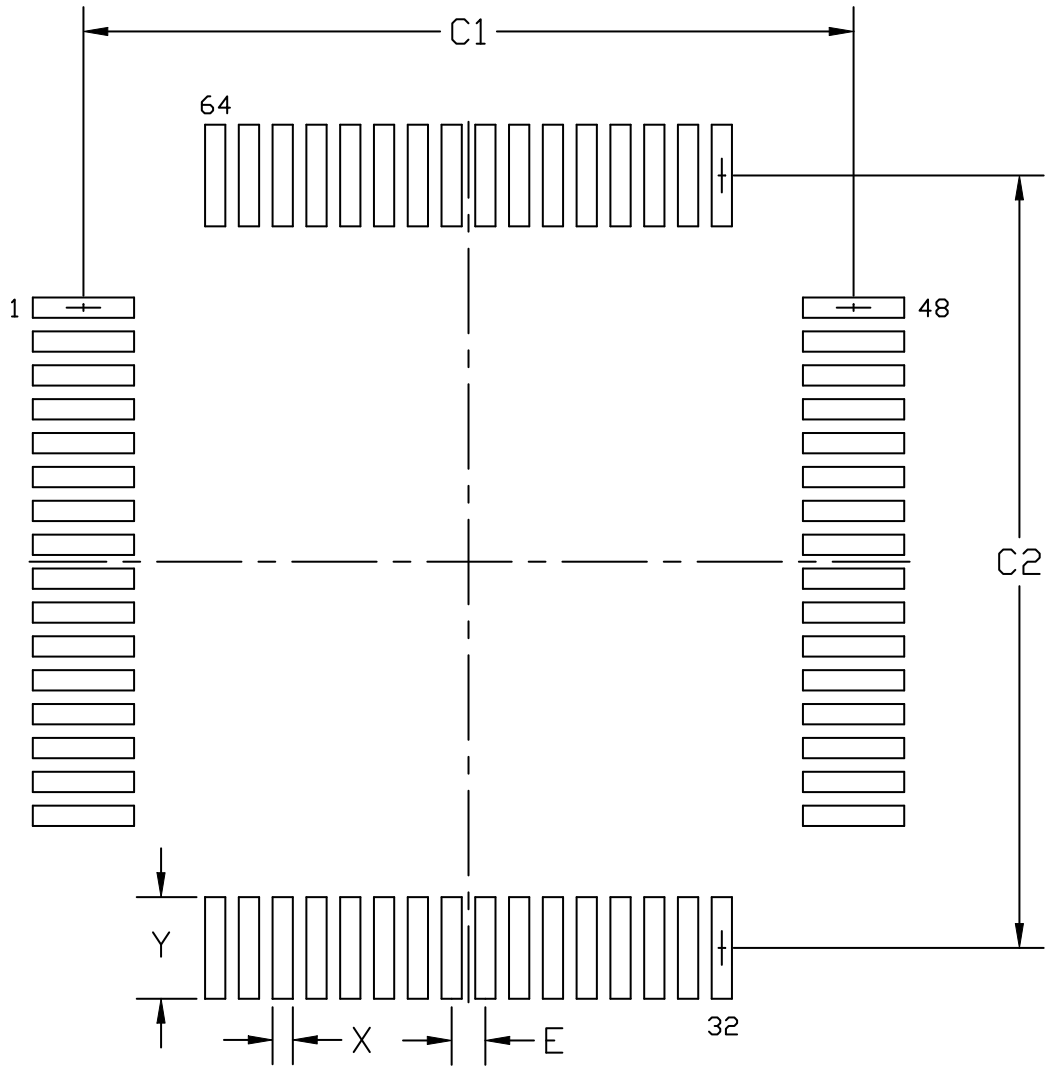

Figure 11.2. TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern Drawing