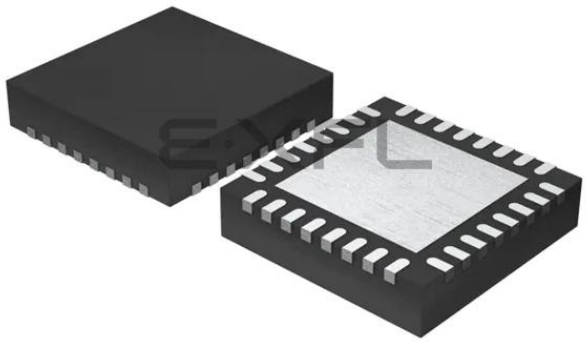


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	CIP-51 8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SMBus, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4.25K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.65V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 20x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	32-QFN (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm8ub20f64g-a-qfn32

3.5 Counters/Timers and PWM

Programmable Counter Array (PCA0)

The programmable counter array (PCA) provides multiple channels of enhanced timer and PWM functionality while requiring less CPU intervention than standard counter/timers. The PCA consists of a dedicated 16-bit counter/timer and one 16-bit capture/compare module for each channel. The counter/timer is driven by a programmable timebase that has flexible external and internal clocking options. Each capture/compare module may be configured to operate independently in one of five modes: Edge-Triggered Capture, Software Timer, High-Speed Output, Frequency Output, or Pulse-Width Modulated (PWM) Output. Each capture/compare module has its own associated I/O line (CEXn) which is routed through the crossbar to port I/O when enabled.

- 16-bit time base.
- Programmable clock divisor and clock source selection.
- Up to five independently-configurable channels
- 8- or 16-bit PWM modes (edge-aligned operation).
- Frequency output mode.
- Capture on rising, falling or any edge.
- Compare function for arbitrary waveform generation.
- Software timer (internal compare) mode.
- Integrated watchdog timer.

Timers (Timer 0, Timer 1, Timer 2, Timer 3, Timer 4, and Timer 5)

Several counter/timers are included in the device: two are 16-bit counter/timers compatible with those found in the standard 8051, and the rest are 16-bit auto-reload timers for timing peripherals or for general purpose use. These timers can be used to measure time intervals, count external events and generate periodic interrupt requests. Timer 0 and Timer 1 are nearly identical and have four primary modes of operation. The other timers offer both 16-bit and split 8-bit timer functionality with auto-reload and capture capabilities.

Timer 0 and Timer 1 include the following features:

- Standard 8051 timers, supporting backwards-compatibility with firmware and hardware.
- Clock sources include SYSCLK, SYSCLK divided by 12, 4, or 48, the External Clock divided by 8, or an external pin.
- 8-bit auto-reload counter/timer mode
- 13-bit counter/timer mode
- 16-bit counter/timer mode
- Dual 8-bit counter/timer mode (Timer 0)

Timer 2, Timer 3, Timer 4, and Timer 5 are 16-bit timers including the following features:

- Clock sources include SYSCLK, SYSCLK divided by 12, or the External Clock divided by 8.
- 16-bit auto-reload timer mode
- Dual 8-bit auto-reload timer mode
- USB start-of-frame or falling edge of LFOSC0 capture (Timer 2 and Timer 3)

Watchdog Timer (WDT0)

The device includes a programmable watchdog timer (WDT) integrated within the PCA0 peripheral. A WDT overflow forces the MCU into the reset state. To prevent the reset, the WDT must be restarted by application software before overflow. If the system experiences a software or hardware malfunction preventing the software from restarting the WDT, the WDT overflows and causes a reset. Following a reset, the WDT is automatically enabled and running with the default maximum time interval. If needed, the WDT can be disabled by system software. The state of the RSTb pin is unaffected by this reset.

The Watchdog Timer integrated in the PCA0 peripheral has the following features:

- Programmable timeout interval
- Runs from the selected PCA clock source
- Automatically enabled after any system reset

3.6 Communications and Other Digital Peripherals

Universal Serial Bus (USB0)

The USB0 module provides Full/Low Speed function for USB peripheral implementations. The USB function controller (USB0) consists of a Serial Interface Engine (SIE), USB transceiver (including matching resistors and configurable pull-up resistors), 1 KB FIFO block, and clock recovery mechanism for crystal-less operation. No external components are required. The USB0 module is Universal Serial Bus Specification 2.0 compliant.

The USB0 module includes the following features:

- Full and Low Speed functionality.
- Implements 4 bidirectional endpoints.
- USB 2.0 compliant USB peripheral support (no host capability).
- Direct module access to 1 KB of RAM for FIFO memory.
- Clock recovery to meet USB clocking requirements with no external components.

Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART0)

UART0 is an asynchronous, full duplex serial port offering modes 1 and 3 of the standard 8051 UART. Enhanced baud rate support allows a wide range of clock sources to generate standard baud rates. Received data buffering allows UART0 to start reception of a second incoming data byte before software has finished reading the previous data byte.

The UART module provides the following features:

- Asynchronous transmissions and receptions.
- Baud rates up to SYSCLK/2 (transmit) or SYSCLK/8 (receive).
- 8- or 9-bit data.
- Automatic start and stop generation.
- Single-byte FIFO on transmit and receive.

Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART1)

UART1 is an asynchronous, full duplex serial port offering a variety of data formatting options. A dedicated baud rate generator with a 16-bit timer and selectable prescaler is included, which can generate a wide range of baud rates. A received data FIFO allows UART1 to receive multiple bytes before data is lost and an overflow occurs.

UART1 provides the following features:

- Asynchronous transmissions and receptions.
- Dedicated baud rate generator supports baud rates up to SYSCLK/2 (transmit) or SYSCLK/8 (receive)
- 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 bit data.
- Automatic start and stop generation.
- Automatic parity generation and checking.
- Three byte FIFO on receive.

Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI0)

The serial peripheral interface (SPI) module provides access to a flexible, full-duplex synchronous serial bus. The SPI can operate as a master or slave device in both 3-wire or 4-wire modes, and supports multiple masters and slaves on a single SPI bus. The slave-select (NSS) signal can be configured as an input to select the SPI in slave mode, or to disable master mode operation in a multi-master environment, avoiding contention on the SPI bus when more than one master attempts simultaneous data transfers. NSS can also be configured as a firmware-controlled chip-select output in master mode, or disabled to reduce the number of pins required. Additional general purpose port I/O pins can be used to select multiple slave devices in master mode.

The SPI module includes the following features:

- Supports 3- or 4-wire operation in master or slave modes.
- Supports external clock frequencies up to SYSCLK / 2 in master mode and SYSCLK / 10 in slave mode.
- Support for four clock phase and polarity options.
- 8-bit dedicated clock clock rate generator.
- Support for multiple masters on the same data lines.

3.10 Bootloader

All devices come pre-programmed with a USB bootloader. This bootloader resides in the last three pages of code flash, which includes the code security page; it can be erased if it is not needed.

The byte before the Lock Byte is the Bootloader Signature Byte. Setting this byte to a value of 0xA5 indicates the presence of the bootloader in the system. Any other value in this location indicates that the bootloader is not present in flash.

When a bootloader is present, the device will jump to the bootloader vector after any reset, allowing the bootloader to run. The bootloader then determines if the device should stay in bootload mode or jump to the reset vector located at 0x0000. When the bootloader is not present, the device will jump to the reset vector of 0x0000 after any reset.

More information about the bootloader protocol and usage can be found in *AN945: EFM8 Factory Bootloader User Guide*. Application notes can be found on the Silicon Labs website (www.silabs.com/8bit-appnotes) or within Simplicity Studio by using the [**Application Notes**] tile.

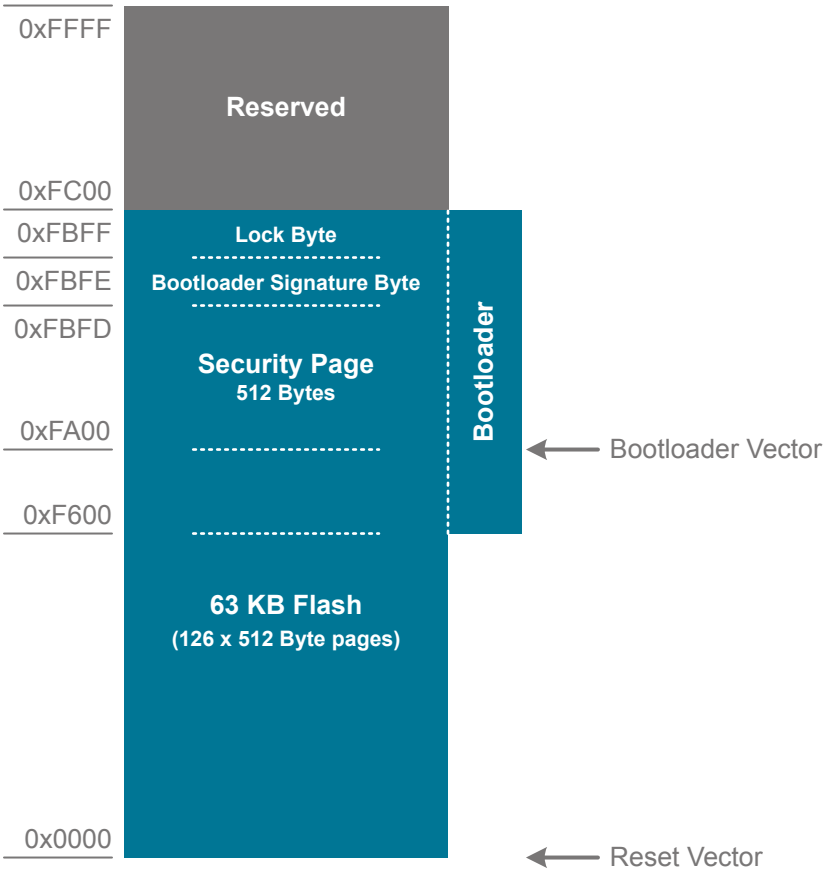


Figure 3.2. Flash Memory Map with Bootloader—64 KB Devices

Table 3.2. Summary of Pins for Bootloader Communication

Bootloader	Pins for Bootload Communication
UART	TX – P0.4
	RX – P0.5
USB	VBUS
	D+
	D-

Table 3.3. Summary of Pins for Bootload Mode Entry

Device Package	Pin for Bootload Mode Entry
QFN48	P3.7
QFP32	P3.0 / C2D
QFN32	P3.0 / C2D

4.1.2 Power Consumption

Table 4.2. Power Consumption

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Digital Core Supply Current						
Normal Mode-Full speed with code executing from flash	I_{DD}	F_{SYSCLK} = 48 MHz[2]	—	12	14	mA
		F_{SYSCLK} = 24 MHz[2]	—	7	8	mA
		F_{SYSCLK} = 80 kHz[3]	—	280	—	µA
Idle Mode—Core halted with peripherals running	I_{DD}	F_{SYSCLK} = 48 MHz[2]	—	6.5	8	mA
		F_{SYSCLK} = 24 MHz[2]	—	3.5	5	mA
		F_{SYSCLK} = 80 kHz[3]	—	220	—	µA
Suspend Mode-Core halted and high frequency clocks stopped, Supply monitor off. Regulators in low-power mode.	I_{DD}	LFO Running	—	105	—	µA
		LFO Stopped	—	100	—	µA
Stop Mode—Core halted and all clocks stopped, Regulators in low-power mode, Supply monitor off.	I_{DD}		—	100	—	µA
Shutdown Mode—Core halted and all clocks stopped,Regulators Off, Supply monitor off.	I_{DD}		—	0.25	—	µA
Analog Peripheral Supply Currents						
High-Frequency Oscillator 0	I_{HFOSC0}	Operating at 48 MHz, T_A = 25 °C	—	900	—	µA
Low-Frequency Oscillator	I_{LFOSC}	Operating at 80 kHz, T_A = 25 °C	—	5	—	µA
ADC0 Supply Current	I_{ADC}	Operating at 500 ksps V_{DD} = 3.0 V	—	750	1000	µA
On-chip Precision Reference	I_{VREFP}		—	75	—	µA
Temperature Sensor	I_{TSENSE}		—	35	—	µA
Comparator 0 (CMP0, CMP1)	I_{CMP}	CPMD = 11	—	1	—	µA
		CPMD = 10	—	4	—	µA
		CPMD = 01	—	10	—	µA
		CPMD = 00	—	20	—	µA
Voltage Supply Monitor (VMON0)	I_{VMON}		—	15	50	µA
Regulator Bias Currents	I_{VREG}	Both Regulators in Normal Mode	—	200	—	µA
		Both Regulators in Low Power Mode	—	100	—	µA
		5 V Regulator Off, Internal LDO in Low Power Mode	—	150	—	µA
USB (USB0) Full-Speed	I_{USB}	Active	—	8	—	mA

4.1.11 5 V Voltage Regulator

Table 4.11. 5V Voltage Regulator

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range[1]	V_{REGIN}		2.7	—	5.25	V
Output Voltage on VDD[2]	V_{REGOUT}	Output Current = 1 to 100 mA	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Output Current[2]	I_{REGOUT}		—	—	100	mA

Note:
1. Input range specified for regulation. When an external regulator is used, VREGIN should be tied to VDD.
2. Output current is total regulator output, including any current required by the device.

4.1.14 USB Transceiver

Table 4.14. USB Transceiver

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VBUS Detection Input Low Voltage	V_{BUS_L}		—	—	1.0	V
VBUS Detection Input High Voltage	V_{BUS_H}		3.0	—	—	V
Transmitter						
Output High Voltage	V_{OH}	V_{DD} ≥3.0V	2.8	—	—	V
Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	V_{DD} ≥3.0V	—	—	0.8	V
Output Crossover Point	V_{CRS}		1.3	—	2.0	V
Output Impedance	Z_{DRV}	Driving High	—	38	—	Ω
		Driving Low	—	38	—	
Pull-up Resistance	R_{PU}	Full Speed (D+ Pull-up)	1.425	1.5	1.575	kΩ
		Low Speed (D- Pull-up)				
Output Rise Time	T_R	Low Speed	75	—	300	ns
		Full Speed	4	—	20	ns
Output Fall Time	T_F	Low Speed	75	—	300	ns
		Full Speed	4	—	20	ns
Receiver						V
Differential Input Sensitivity	V_{DI}	| (D+) - (D-) |	0.2	—	—	V
Differential Input Common Mode Range	V_{CM}		0.8	—	2.5	V
Input Leakage Current	I_L	Pullups Disabled	—	<1.0	—	µA
Refer to the USB Specification for timing diagrams and symbol definitions.						

4.3 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above those listed in Table 4.18 Absolute Maximum Ratings on page 23 may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the devices at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. For more information on the available quality and reliability data, see the Quality and Reliability Monitor Report at http://www.silabs.com/support/quality/pages/default.aspx.

Table 4.18. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Ambient Temperature Under Bias	T_{BIAS}		-55	125	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}		-65	150	°C
Voltage on VDD	V_{DD}		GND-0.3	4.2	V
Voltage on VREGIN	V_{REGIN}		GND-0.3	5.8	V
Voltage on I/O, RSTb, or VBUS pins	V_{IN}	V_{DD} > 2.2 V	GND-0.3	5.8	V
		V_{DD} < 2.2 V	GND-0.3	V_{DD}+3.6	V
Total Current Sunk into Supply Pin	I_{VDD}		—	500	mA
Total Current Sourced out of Ground Pin	I_{GND}		500	—	mA
Current Sourced or Sunk by any I/O Pin or RSTb	I_{IO}		-100	100	mA

Note:
1. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

4.4 Typical Performance Curves

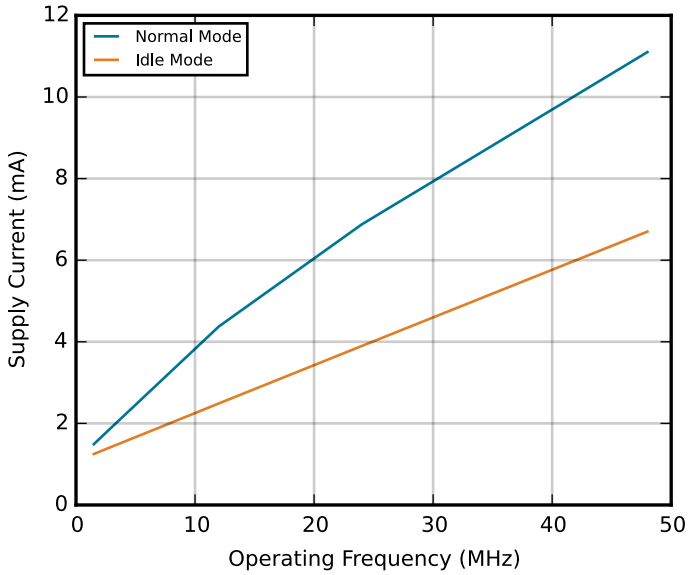


Figure 4.2. Typical Operating Supply Current using HFOSC0

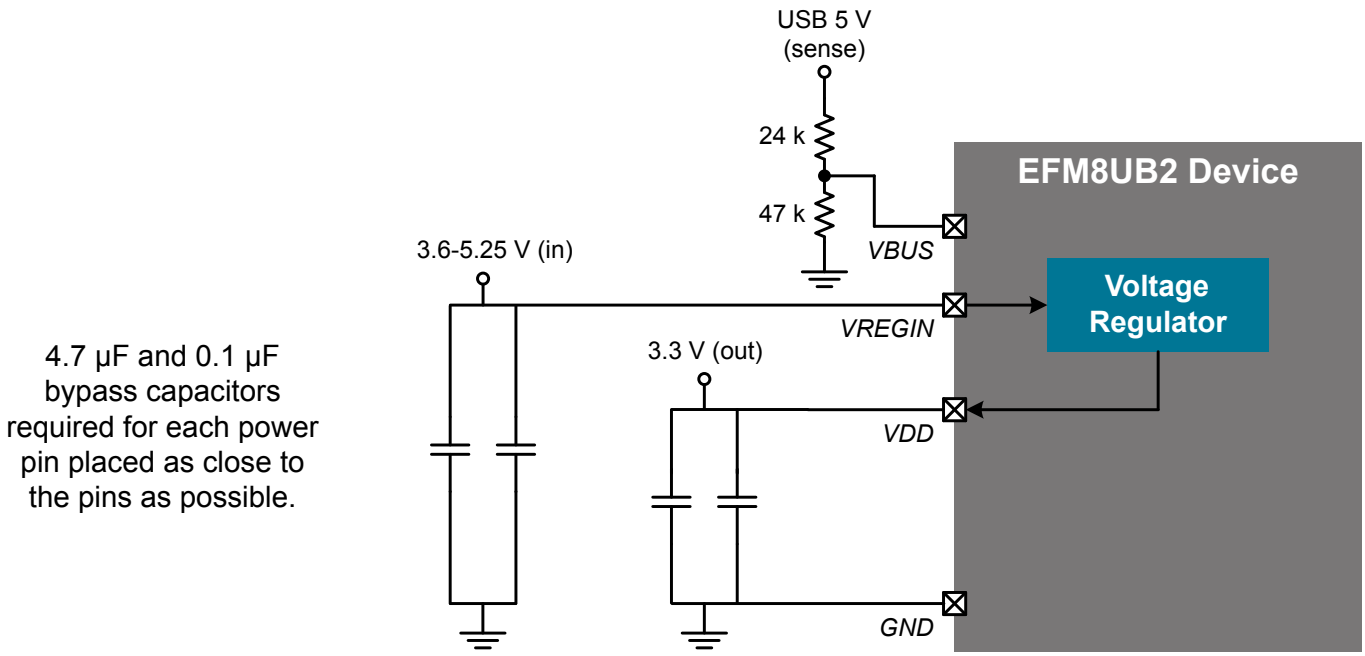


Figure 5.2. Connection Diagram with Voltage Regulator Used and USB Connected (Self-Powered)

The figure below shows a typical connection diagram for the power pins of the EFM8UB2 devices when the internal 5 V-to-3.3 V regulator is not used.

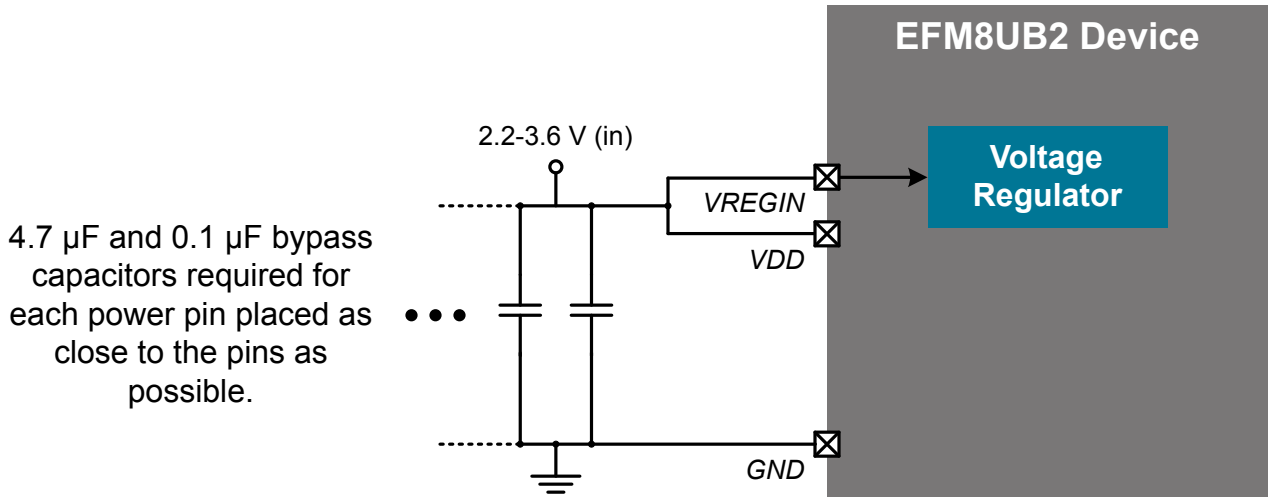
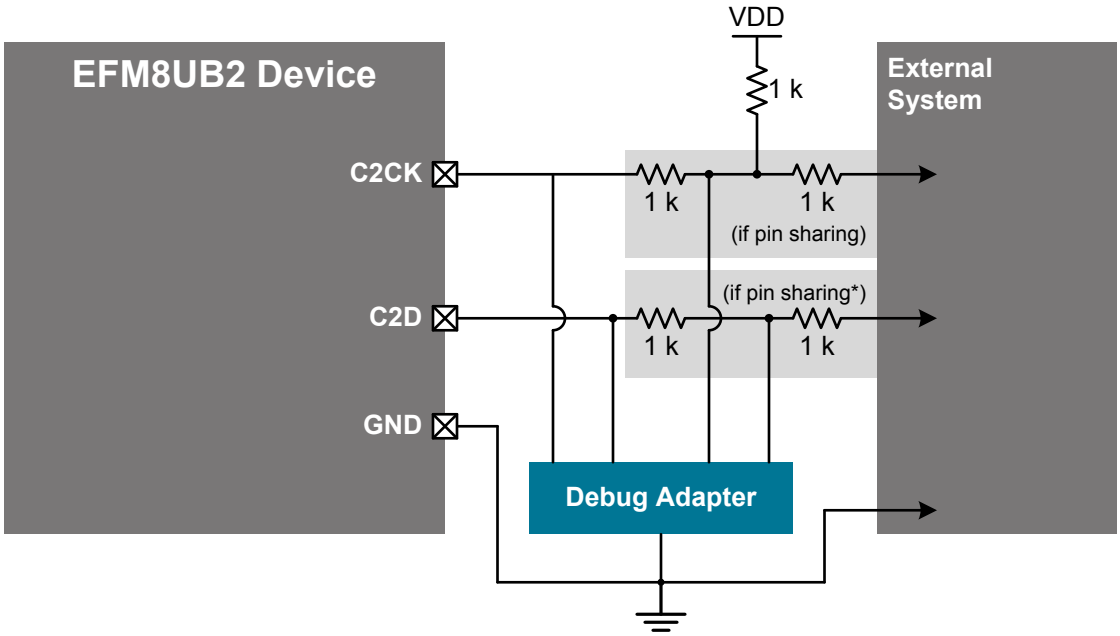


Figure 5.3. Connection Diagram with Voltage Regulator Not Used

5.4 Debug

The diagram below shows a typical connection diagram for the debug connections pins. The pin sharing resistors are only required if the functionality on the C2D (a GPIO pin for non QFP48 packages) and the C2CK (RSTb) is routed to external circuitry. For example, if the RSTb pin is connected to an external switch with debouncing filter or if the GPIO sharing with the C2D pin is connected to an external circuit, the pin sharing resistors and connections to the debug adapter must be placed on the hardware. Otherwise, these components and connections can be omitted.

For more information on debug connections, see the example schematics and information available in application note, "AN127: Pin Sharing Techniques for the C2 Interface." Application notes can be found on the Silicon Labs website (http://www.silabs.com/8bit-appnotes) or in Simplicity Studio.



***Note:** Not needed on QFP48 packages since C2D is not shared with a GPIO pin.

Figure 5.6. Debug Connection Diagram

5.5 Other Connections

Other components or connections may be required to meet the system-level requirements. Application note, "AN203: 8-bit MCU Printed Circuit Board Design Notes", contains detailed information on these connections. Application Notes can be accessed on the Silicon Labs website (www.silabs.com/8bit-appnotes).

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description	Crossbar Capability	Additional Digital Functions	Analog Functions
20	P1.6	Multifunction I/O	Yes		ADC0P.6 ADC0N.6 CMP1P.1
21	P1.5	Multifunction I/O	Yes		ADC0P.5 ADC0N.5 CMP0N.1
22	P1.4	Multifunction I/O	Yes		ADC0P.4 ADC0N.4 CMP0P.1
23	P1.3	Multifunction I/O	Yes		ADC0P.3 ADC0N.3 CMP1N.0
24	P1.2	Multifunction I/O	Yes		ADC0P.2 ADC0N.2 CMP1P.0
25	P1.1	Multifunction I/O	Yes		ADC0P.1 ADC0N.1 CMP0N.0
26	P1.0	Multifunction I/O	Yes		ADC0P.0 ADC0N.0 CMP0P.0
27	P0.7	Multifunction I/O	Yes	INT0.7 INT1.7	VREF
28	P0.6	Multifunction I/O	Yes	CNVSTR INT0.6 INT1.6	
29	P0.5	Multifunction I/O	Yes	INT0.5 INT1.5 UART0_RX	ADC0P.20 ADC0N.20 CMP1N.4
30	P0.4	Multifunction I/O	Yes	INT0.4 INT1.4 UART0_TX	ADC0P.19 ADC0N.19 CMP1P.4
31	P0.3	Multifunction I/O	Yes	EXTCLK INT0.3 INT1.3	

7. QFP48 Package Specifications

7.1 QFP48 Package Dimensions

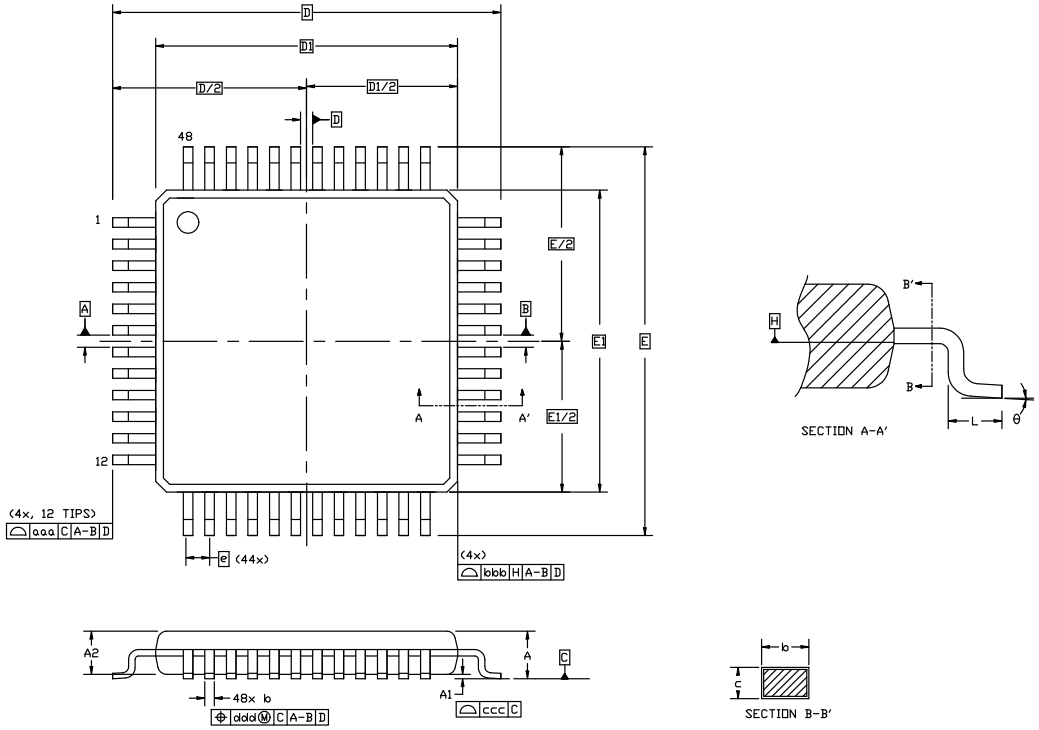


Figure 7.1. QFP48 Package Drawing

Table 7.1. QFP48 Package Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
A	—	—	1.20
A1	0.05	—	0.15
A2	0.95	1.00	1.05
b	0.17	0.22	0.27
D		9.00 BSC	
D1		7.00 BSC	
e		0.50 BSC	
E		9.00 BSC	
E1		7.00 BSC	
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
aaa		0.20	
bbb		0.20	

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
ccc		0.08	
ddd		0.08	
theta	0°	3.5°	7°

Note:

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. Dimensioning and Tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1994.
3. This drawing conforms to JEDEC outline MS-026, variation ABC.
4. Recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020C specification for Small Body Components.

Dimension	Min	Max

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 should be 1:1 for all perimeter pads.
7. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
8. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020C specification for Small Body Components.

7.3 QFP48 Package Marking

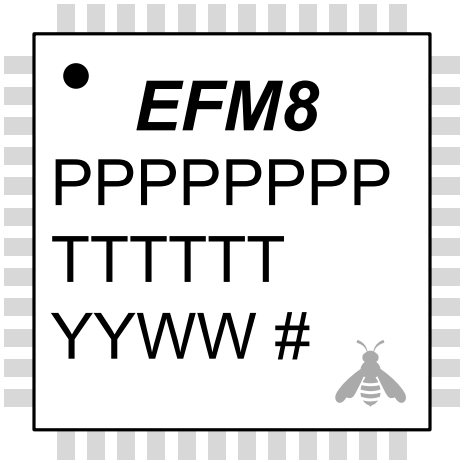


Figure 7.3. QFP48 Package Marking

The package marking consists of:

- PPPPPPPP – The part number designation.
- TTTTTT – A trace or manufacturing code.
- YY – The last 2 digits of the assembly year.
- WW – The 2-digit workweek when the device was assembled.
- # – The device revision (A, B, etc.).

8.2 QFP32 PCB Land Pattern

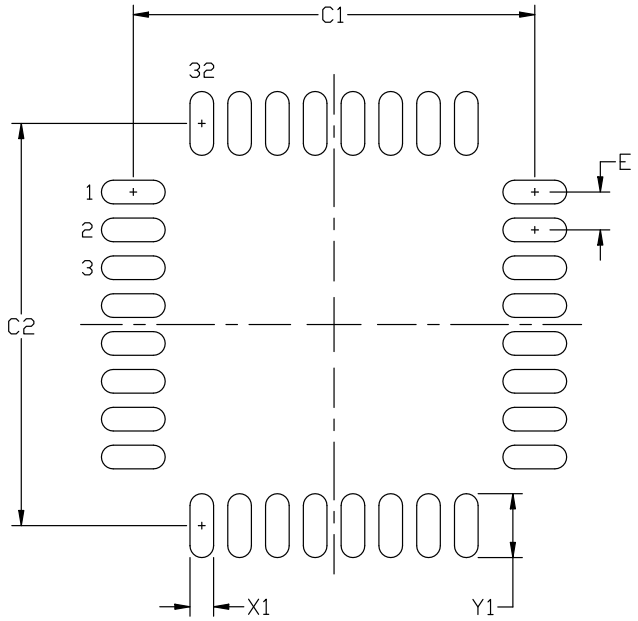


Figure 8.2. QFP32 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 8.2. QFP32 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Max
C1	8.40	8.50
C2	8.40	8.50
E	0.80 BSC	
X1	0.40	0.50
Y1	1.25	1.35

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 should be 1:1 for all perimeter pads.
7. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
8. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020C specification for Small Body Components.

9. QFN32 Package Specifications

9.1 QFN32 Package Dimensions

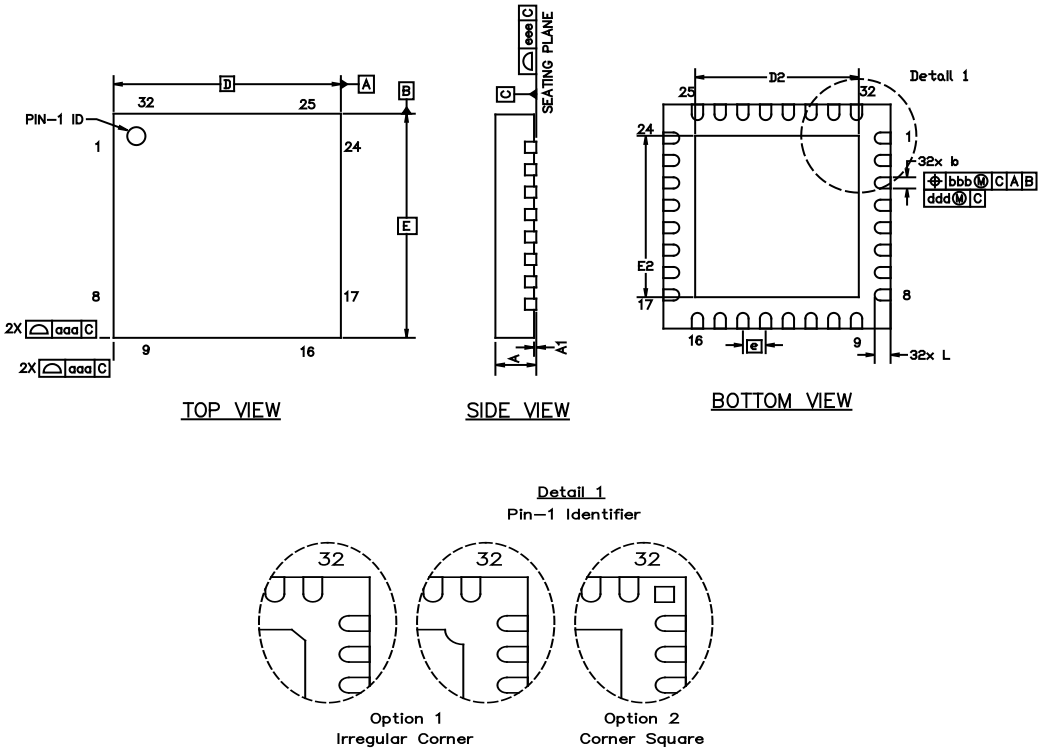


Figure 9.1. QFN32 Package Drawing

Table 9.1. QFN32 Package Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.80	0.85	0.90
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
b	0.18	0.25	0.30
D		5.00 BSC	
D2	3.20	3.30	3.40
e		0.50 BSC	
E		5.00 BSC	
E2	3.20	3.30	3.40
L	0.35	0.40	0.45
aaa	—	—	0.10
bbb	—	—	0.10

9.2 QFN32 PCB Land Pattern

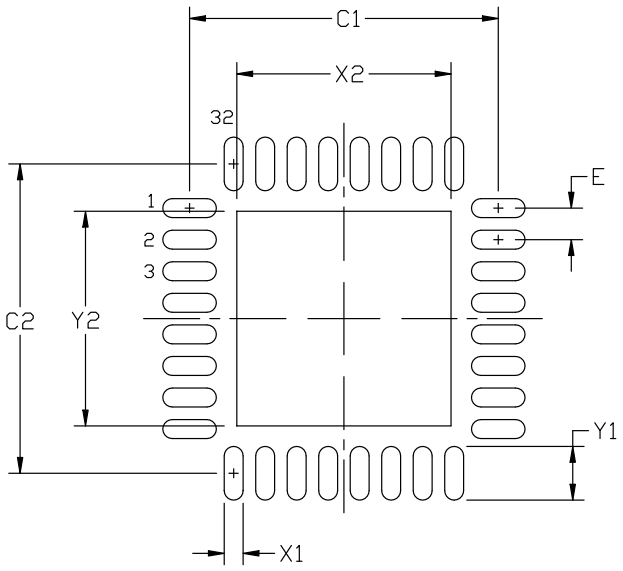


Figure 9.2. QFN32 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 9.2. QFN32 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Max
C1	4.80	4.90
C2	4.80	4.90
E	0.50 BSC	
X1	0.20	0.30
X2	3.20	3.40
Y1	0.75	0.85
Y2	3.20	3.40

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 should be 1:1 for all perimeter pads.
7. A 3 x 3 array of 1.0 mm x 1.0 mm openings on a 1.2 mm pitch should be used for the center pad.
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.

9.3 QFN32 Package Marking

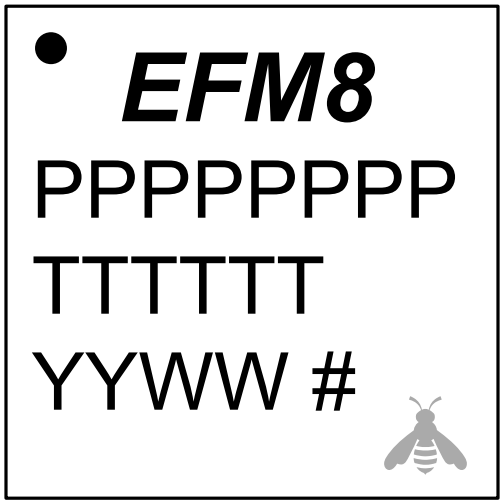


Figure 9.3. QFN32 Package Marking

The package marking consists of:

- PPPPPPPP – The part number designation.
- TTTTTT – A trace or manufacturing code.
- YY – The last 2 digits of the assembly year.
- WW – The 2-digit workweek when the device was assembled.
- # – The device revision (A, B, etc.).

Table of Contents