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#### 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	ARM® Cortex®-M4F
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	86
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.98V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 8x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	112-LFBGA
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32wg390f128-bga112t">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32wg390f128-bga112t</a>

# 1 Ordering Information

Table 1.1 (p. 2) shows the available EFM32WG390 devices.

**Table 1.1. Ordering Information**

Ordering Code	Flash (kB)	RAM (kB)	Max Speed (MHz)	Supply Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Package
EFM32WG390F64-BGA112	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32WG390F128-BGA112	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32WG390F256-BGA112	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112

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s. The LEUART includes all necessary hardware support to make asynchronous serial communication possible with minimum of software intervention and energy consumption.

## 2.1.18 Timer/Counter (TIMER)

The 16-bit general purpose Timer has 3 compare/capture channels for input capture and compare/Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) output. TIMER0 also includes a Dead-Time Insertion module suitable for motor control applications.

## 2.1.19 Real Time Counter (RTC)

The Real Time Counter (RTC) contains a 24-bit counter and is clocked either by a 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator, or a 32.768 kHz RC oscillator. In addition to energy modes EM0 and EM1, the RTC is also available in EM2. This makes it ideal for keeping track of time since the RTC is enabled in EM2 where most of the device is powered down.

## 2.1.20 Backup Real Time Counter (BURTC)

The Backup Real Time Counter (BURTC) contains a 32-bit counter and is clocked either by a 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator, a 32.768 kHz RC oscillator or a 1 kHz ULFRCO. The BURTC is available in all Energy Modes and it can also run in backup mode, making it operational even if the main power should drain out.

## 2.1.21 Low Energy Timer (LETIMER)

The unique LETIMER<sup>TM</sup>, the Low Energy Timer, is a 16-bit timer that is available in energy mode EM2 in addition to EM1 and EM0. Because of this, it can 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. It is also connected to the Real Time Counter (RTC), and can be configured to start counting on compare matches from the RTC.

## 2.1.22 Pulse Counter (PCNT)

The Pulse Counter (PCNT) can be used for counting pulses on a single input or to decode quadrature encoded inputs. It runs off either the internal LFACLK or the PCNTn\_S0IN pin as external clock source. The module may operate in energy mode EM0 – EM3.

## 2.1.23 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 can either be one of the selectable internal references or from external pins. Response time and thereby also the current consumption can be configured by altering the current supply to the comparator.

## 2.1.24 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)

The Voltage Supply Comparator is used to monitor the supply voltage from software. An interrupt can be generated when the supply falls below or rises above a programmable threshold. Response time and thereby also the current consumption can be configured by altering the current supply to the comparator.

## 2.1.25 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 one million samples per second. The integrated input mux can select inputs from 8 external pins and 6 internal signals.

**Table 2.1. Configuration Summary**

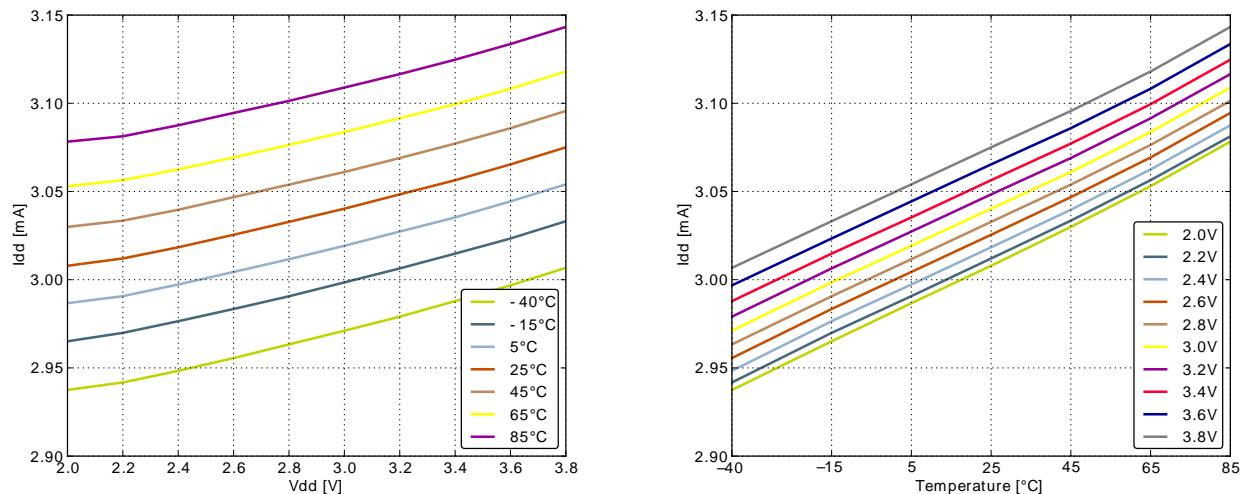
Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M4	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO, DBG_SWO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_OUT0, CMU_OUT1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
USB	Full configuration	USB_VBUS, USB_VBUSEN, USB_VREGI, USB_VREGO, USB_DM, USB_DMPU, USB_DP, USB_ID
EBI	Full configuration	EBI_A[27:0], EBI_AD[15:0], EBI_ARDY, EBI_ALE, EBI_BL[1:0], EBI_CS[3:0], EBI_CSTFT, EBI_DCLK, EBI_DTEN, EBI_HSNC, EBI_NANDREn, EBI_NANDWE <sub>n</sub> , EBI_REn, EBI_VSNC, EBI_WEn
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
I2C1	Full configuration	I2C1_SDA, I2C1_SCL
USART0	Full configuration with IrDA	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	Full configuration with I2S	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	Full configuration with I2S	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
UART0	Full configuration	U0_TX, U0_RX
UART1	Full configuration	U1_TX, U1_RX
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
LEUART1	Full configuration	LEU1_TX, LEU1_RX
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
TIMER3	Full configuration	TIM3_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
BURTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
PCNT1	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT1_S[1:0]
PCNT2	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT2_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[7:0], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:0], ACMP1_O

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ\text{C}$		3.0 <sup>1</sup>	4.0 <sup>1</sup>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{EM3}$	EM3 current	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.65	1.3	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ\text{C}$		2.65	4.0	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{EM4}$	EM4 current	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.02	0.055	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, $T_{AMB} = 85^\circ\text{C}$		0.44	0.9	$\mu\text{A}$

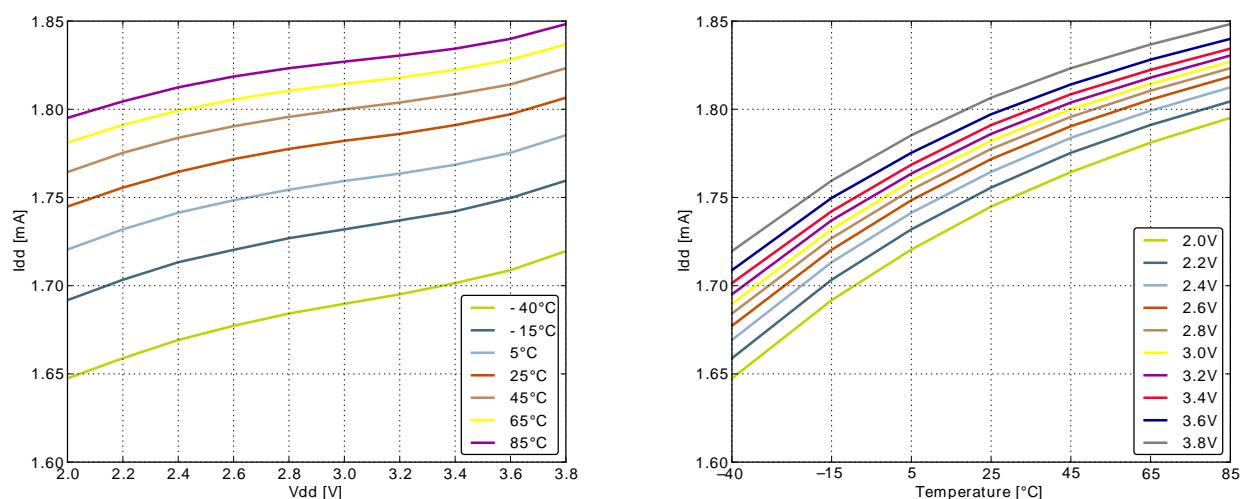
<sup>1</sup>Using backup RTC.

### 3.4.1 EM1 Current Consumption

**Figure 3.1. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFXO running at 48MHz**



**Figure 3.2. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 28MHz**



## 3.6 Power Management

The EFM32WG requires the AVDD\_x, VDD\_DREG and IOVDD\_x pins to be connected together (with optional filter) at the PCB level. For practical schematic recommendations, please see the application note, "AN0002 EFM32 Hardware Design Considerations".

**Table 3.6. Power Management**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{BODextthr-}$	BOD threshold on falling external supply voltage		1.74		1.96	V
$V_{BODextthr+}$	BOD threshold on rising external supply voltage			1.85	1.98	V
$V_{PORthr+}$	Power-on Reset (POR) threshold on rising external supply voltage				1.98	V
$t_{RESET}$	Delay from reset is released until program execution starts	Applies to Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset and pin reset.		163		$\mu s$
$C_{DECOPPLE}$	Voltage regulator decoupling capacitor.	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between DECOUPLE pin and GROUND		1		$\mu F$
$C_{USB\_VREGO}$	USB voltage regulator out decoupling capacitor.	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between USB_VREGO pin and GROUND		1		$\mu F$
$C_{USB\_VREGI}$	USB voltage regulator in decoupling capacitor.	X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between USB_VREGI pin and GROUND		4.7		$\mu F$

## 3.9 Oscillators

### 3.9.1 LFXO

**Table 3.9. LFXO**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{LFXO}$	Supported nominal crystal frequency			32.768		kHz
$ESR_{LFXO}$	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)			30	120	kOhm
$C_{LFXOL}$	Supported crystal external load range		$x^1$		25	pF
$I_{LFXO}$	Current consumption for core and buffer after startup.	ESR=30 kOhm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$ , LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		190		nA
$t_{LFXO}$	Start-up time.	ESR=30 kOhm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$ , 40% - 60% duty cycle has been reached, LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1		400		ms

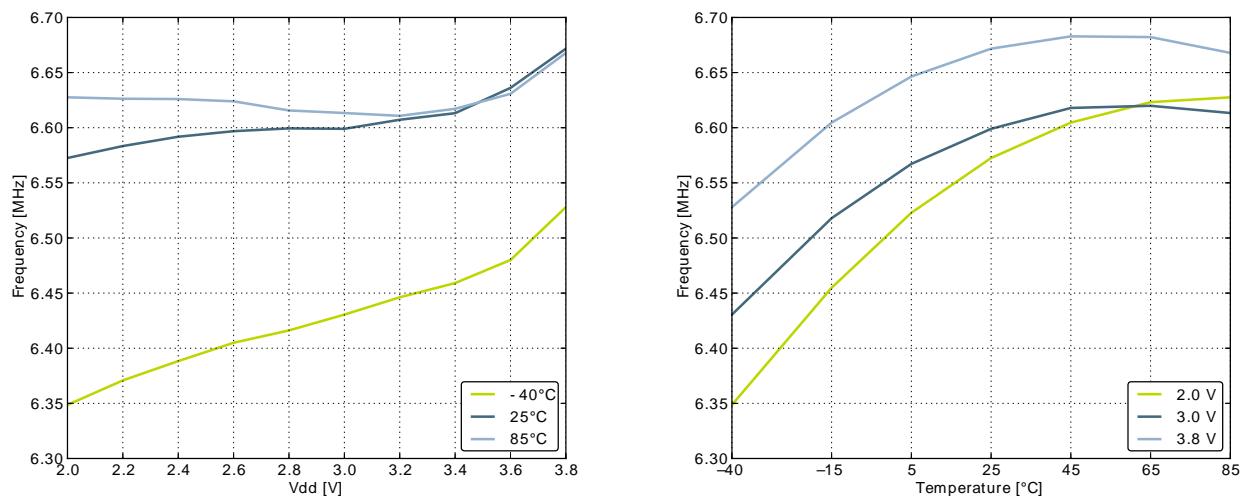
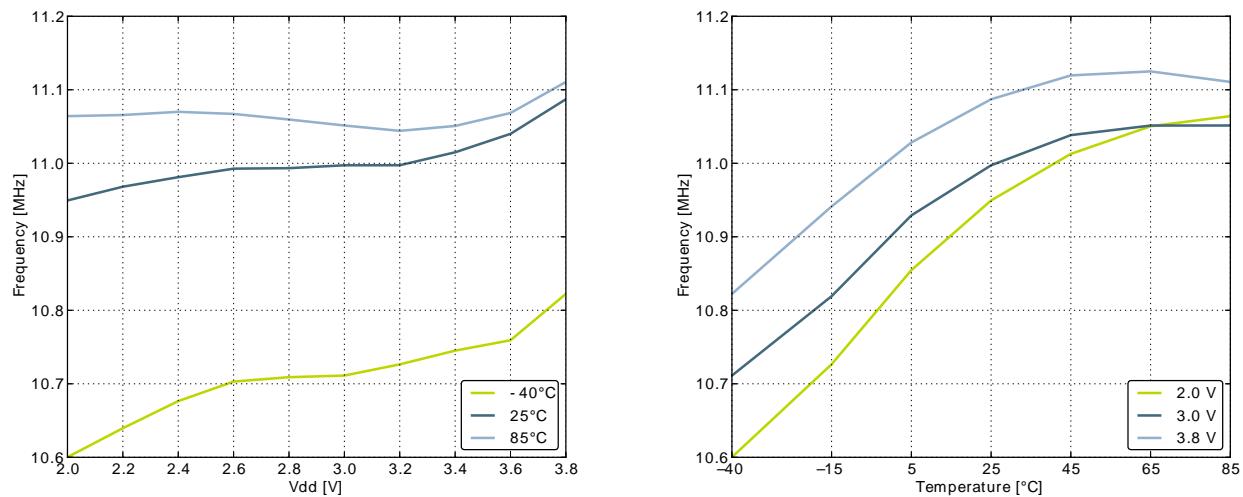
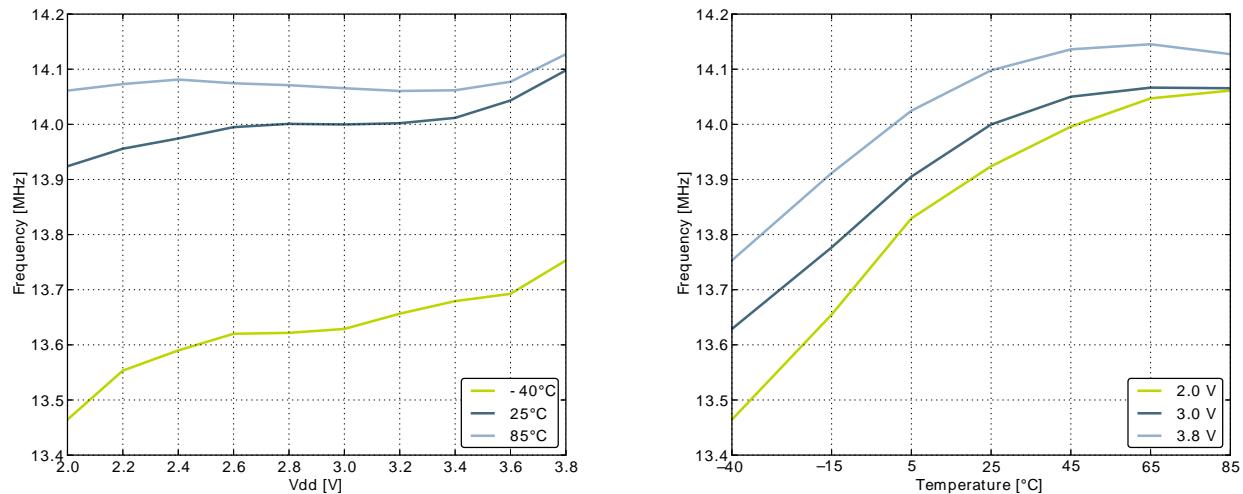
<sup>1</sup>See Minimum Load Capacitance ( $C_{LFXOL}$ ) Requirement For Safe Crystal Startup in energyAware Designer in Simplicity Studio

For safe startup of a given crystal, the energyAware Designer in Simplicity Studio contains a tool to help users configure both load capacitance and software settings for using the LFXO. For details regarding the crystal configuration, the reader is referred to application note "AN0016 EFM32 Oscillator Design Consideration".

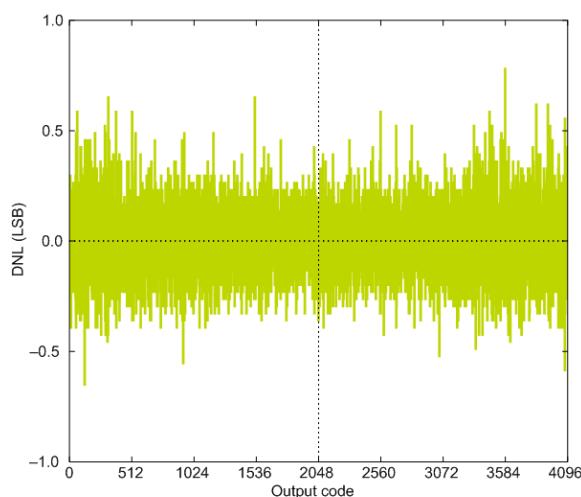
### 3.9.2 HFXO

**Table 3.10. HFXO**

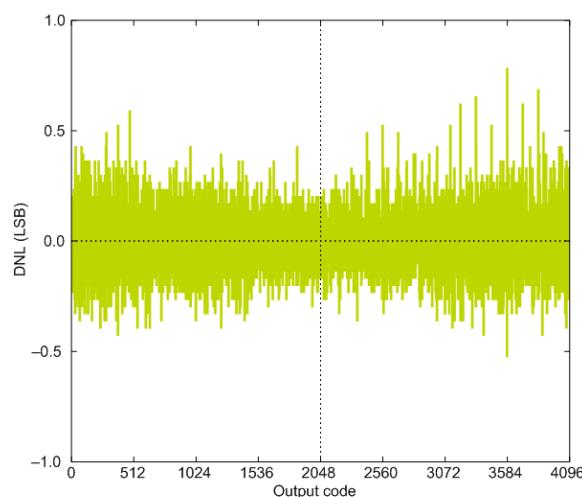
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{HFXO}$	Supported nominal crystal Frequency		4		48	MHz
$ESR_{HFXO}$	Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	Crystal frequency 48 MHz			50	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 32 MHz		30	60	Ohm
		Crystal frequency 4 MHz		400	1500	Ohm
$g_{mHFXO}$	The transconductance of the HFXO input transistor at crystal startup	HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	20			μS
$C_{HFXOL}$	Supported crystal external load range		5		25	pF
$I_{HFXO}$	Current consumption for HFXO after startup	4 MHz: ESR=400 Ohm, $C_L=20 \text{ pF}$ , HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		85		μA
		32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$ , HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		165		μA
$t_{HFXO}$	Startup time	32 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, $C_L=10 \text{ pF}$ , HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11		400		μs

**Figure 3.19. Calibrated HFRCO 7 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature****Figure 3.20. Calibrated HFRCO 11 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature****Figure 3.21. Calibrated HFRCO 14 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature**

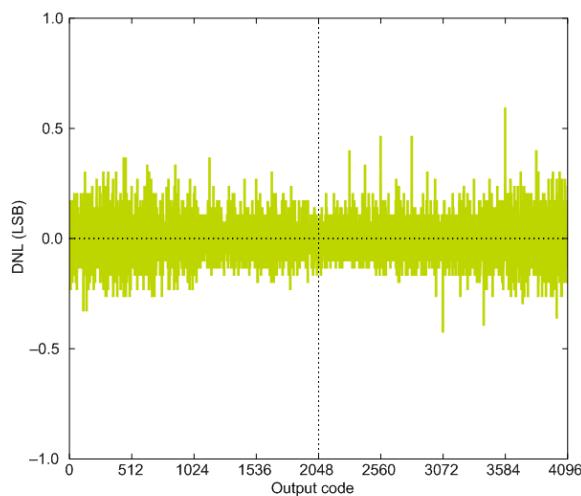
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
	reference voltage on channel 6					
V <sub>ADCCMIN</sub>	Common mode input range		0		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
I <sub>ADCIN</sub>	Input current	2pF sampling capacitors		<100		nA
CMRR <sub>ADC</sub>	Analog input common mode rejection ratio			65		dB
I <sub>ADC</sub>	Average active current	1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, external reference		351		µA
		10 kSamples/s 12 bit, internal 1.25 V reference, WARMUP-MODE in ADCn_CTRL set to 0b00		67		µA
		10 kSamples/s 12 bit, internal 1.25 V reference, WARMUP-MODE in ADCn_CTRL set to 0b01		63		µA
		10 kSamples/s 12 bit, internal 1.25 V reference, WARMUP-MODE in ADCn_CTRL set to 0b10		64		µA
I <sub>ADCREF</sub>	Current consumption of internal voltage reference	Internal voltage reference		65		µA
C <sub>ADCIN</sub>	Input capacitance			2		pF
R <sub>ADCIN</sub>	Input ON resistance		1			MΩ
R <sub>ADCfilt</sub>	Input RC filter resistance			10		kΩ
C <sub>ADCfilt</sub>	Input RC filter/de-coupling capacitance			250		fF
f <sub>ADCCLK</sub>	ADC Clock Frequency				13	MHz
t <sub>ADCCONV</sub>	Conversion time	6 bit	7			ADC-CLK Cycles
		8 bit	11			ADC-CLK Cycles
		12 bit	13			ADC-CLK Cycles
t <sub>ADCACQ</sub>	Acquisition time	Programmable	1		256	ADC-CLK Cycles
t <sub>ADCACQVDD3</sub>	Required acquisition time for VDD/3 reference		2			µs
t <sub>ADCSTART</sub>	Startup time of reference generator			5		µs

**Figure 3.28. ADC Differential Linearity Error vs Code, Vdd = 3V, Temp = 25°C**

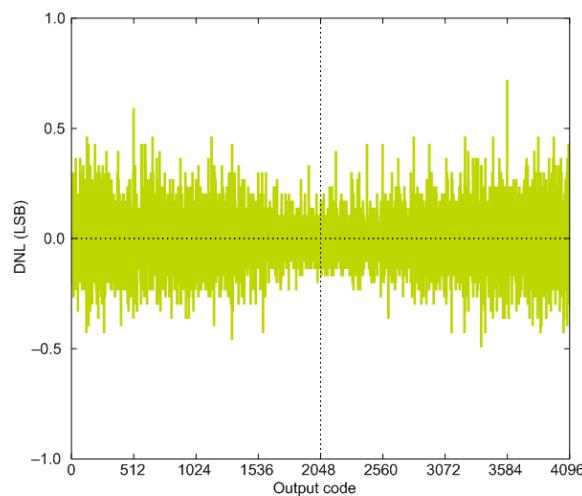
1.25V Reference



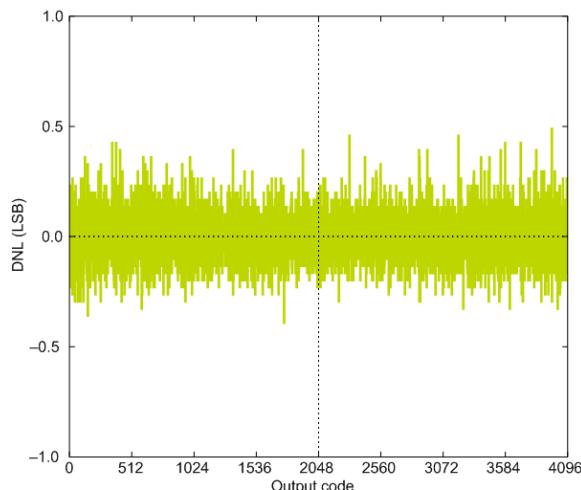
2.5V Reference



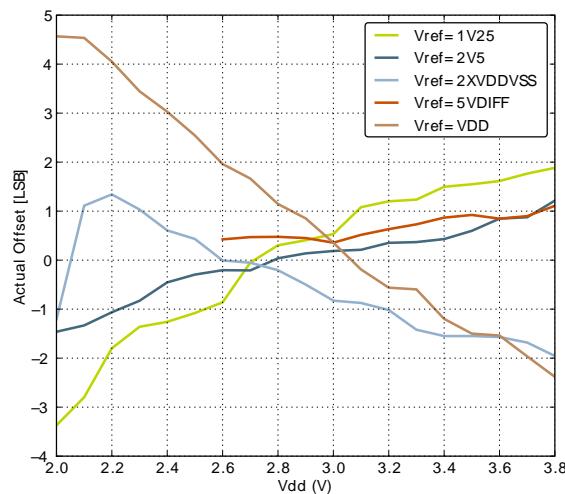
2XVDDVSS Reference



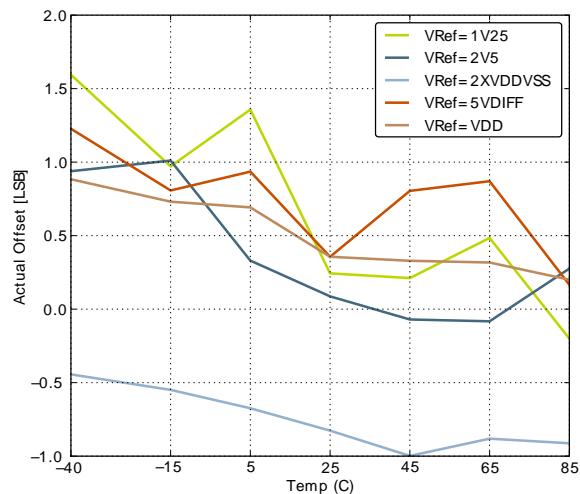
5VDIFF Reference



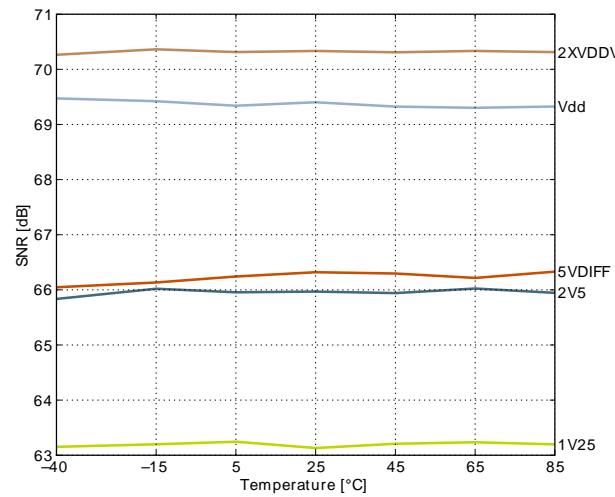
VDD Reference

**Figure 3.29. ADC Absolute Offset, Common Mode = Vdd /2**

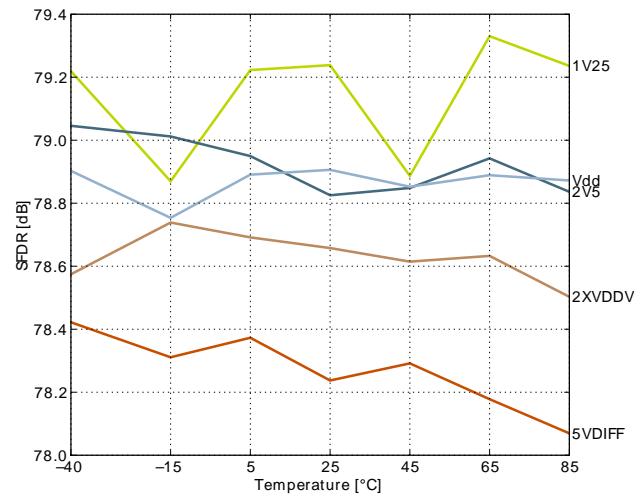
Offset vs Supply Voltage, Temp = 25°C



Offset vs Temperature, Vdd = 3V

**Figure 3.30. ADC Dynamic Performance vs Temperature for all ADC References, Vdd = 3V**

Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)



Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$\text{SNDR}_{\text{DAC}}$	Signal to Noise-pulse Distortion Ratio (SNDR)	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		58		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{\text{DD}}$ reference		59		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		57		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		54		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		56		dB
	Spurious-Free Dynamic Range(SFDR)	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		53		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{\text{DD}}$ reference		55		dB
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		62		dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		56		dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		61		dBc
$\text{SFDR}_{\text{DAC}}$	Offset voltage	500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		55		dBc
		500 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{\text{DD}}$ reference		60		dBc
		After calibration, single ended		2	9	mV
		After calibration, differential		2		mV
$\text{DNL}_{\text{DAC}}$	Differential non-linearity			$\pm 1$		LSB
$\text{INL}_{\text{DAC}}$	Integral non-linearity			$\pm 5$		LSB
$\text{MC}_{\text{DAC}}$	No missing codes			12		bits

<sup>1</sup>Measured with a static input code and no loading on the output.

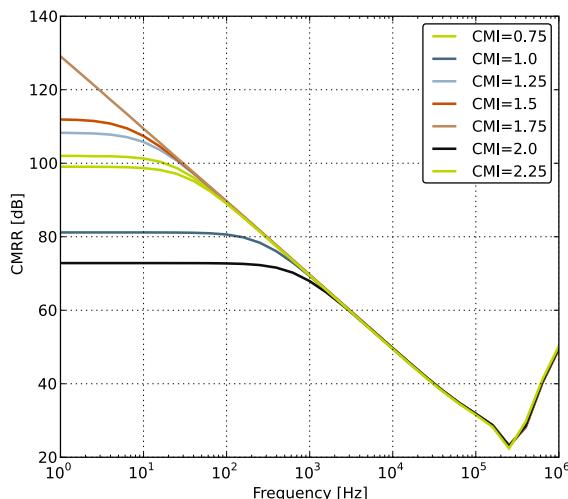
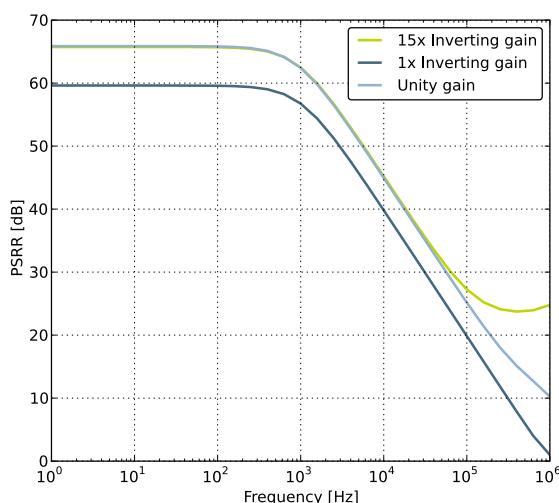
### 3.12 Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)

The electrical characteristics for the Operational Amplifiers are based on simulations.

**Table 3.17. OPAMP**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{\text{OPAMP}}$	Active Current	(OPA2)BIASPROG=0xF, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x0, Unity Gain		370	460	$\mu\text{A}$
		(OPA2)BIASPROG=0x7, (OPA2)HALFBIAS=0x1, Unity Gain		95	135	$\mu\text{A}$

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		V <sub>out</sub> =1V, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCMDIS=0		196		µV <sub>RMS</sub>
		V <sub>out</sub> =1V, RESSEL=0, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCMDIS=1		229		µV <sub>RMS</sub>
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<10 kHz, OPAxHCMDIS=0		1230		µV <sub>RMS</sub>
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<10 kHz, OPAxHCMDIS=1		2130		µV <sub>RMS</sub>
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCMDIS=0		1630		µV <sub>RMS</sub>
		RESSEL=7, 0.1 Hz<f<1 MHz, OPAxHCMDIS=1		2590		µV <sub>RMS</sub>

**Figure 3.32. OPAMP Common Mode Rejection Ratio****Figure 3.33. OPAMP Positive Power Supply Rejection Ratio**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t <sub>H_ARDY</sub> <sup>1 2 3 4</sup>	Hold time, from trailing EBI_REn, EBI_WEn edge to EBI_ARDY invalid	-1 + (3 * t <sub>HFCORECLK</sub> )			ns

<sup>1</sup>Applies for all addressing modes (figure only shows D16A8.)<sup>2</sup>Applies for EBI\_REn, EBI\_WEn (figure only shows EBI\_REn)<sup>3</sup>Applies for all polarities (figure only shows active low signals)<sup>4</sup>Measurement done at 10% and 90% of V<sub>DD</sub> (figure shows 50% of V<sub>DD</sub>)

## 3.16 I2C

**Table 3.25. I2C Standard-mode (Sm)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL clock frequency	0		100 <sup>1</sup>	kHz
t <sub>LOW</sub>	SCL clock low time	4.7			μs
t <sub>HIGH</sub>	SCL clock high time	4.0			μs
t <sub>SU,DAT</sub>	SDA set-up time	250			ns
t <sub>HD,DAT</sub>	SDA hold time	8		3450 <sup>2,3</sup>	ns
t <sub>SU,STA</sub>	Repeated START condition set-up time	4.7			μs
t <sub>HD,STA</sub>	(Repeated) START condition hold time	4.0			μs
t <sub>SU,STO</sub>	STOP condition set-up time	4.0			μs
t <sub>BUF</sub>	Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition	4.7			μs

<sup>1</sup>For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Standard-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32WG Reference Manual.<sup>2</sup>The maximum SDA hold time (t<sub>HD,DAT</sub>) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t<sub>LOW</sub>).<sup>3</sup>When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when I2Cn\_CLKDIV < ((3450\*10<sup>-9</sup> [s] \* f<sub>HFPERCLK</sub> [Hz]) - 4).

**Table 3.26. I2C Fast-mode (Fm)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL clock frequency	0		400 <sup>1</sup>	kHz
t <sub>LOW</sub>	SCL clock low time	1.3			μs
t <sub>HIGH</sub>	SCL clock high time	0.6			μs
t <sub>SU,DAT</sub>	SDA set-up time	100			ns
t <sub>HD,DAT</sub>	SDA hold time	8		900 <sup>2,3</sup>	ns
t <sub>SU,STA</sub>	Repeated START condition set-up time	0.6			μs
t <sub>HD,STA</sub>	(Repeated) START condition hold time	0.6			μs
t <sub>SU,STO</sub>	STOP condition set-up time	0.6			μs
t <sub>BUF</sub>	Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition	1.3			μs

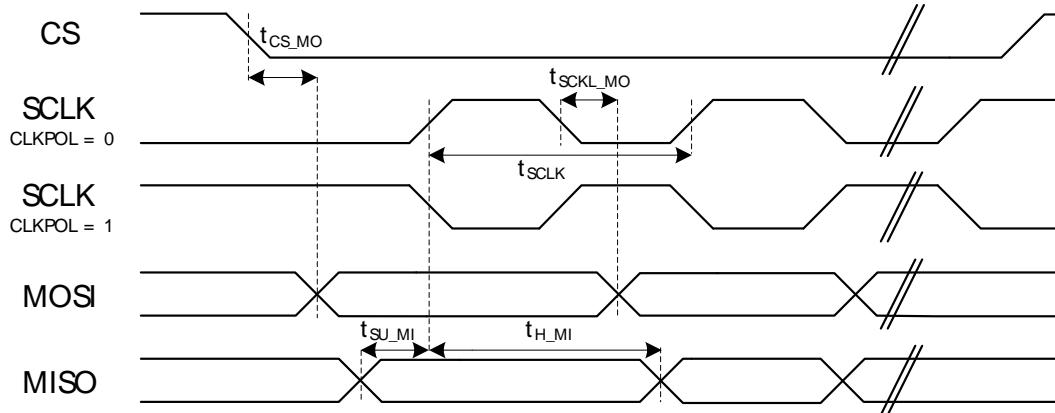
<sup>1</sup>For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32WG Reference Manual.<sup>2</sup>The maximum SDA hold time (t<sub>HD,DAT</sub>) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t<sub>LOW</sub>).<sup>3</sup>When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when I2Cn\_CLKDIV < ((900\*10<sup>-9</sup> [s] \* f<sub>HFPERCLK</sub> [Hz]) - 4).

**Table 3.27. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{SCL}$	SCL clock frequency	0		1000 <sup>1</sup>	kHz
$t_{LOW}$	SCL clock low time	0.5			$\mu s$
$t_{HIGH}$	SCL clock high time	0.26			$\mu s$
$t_{SU,DAT}$	SDA set-up time	50			ns
$t_{HD,DAT}$	SDA hold time	8			ns
$t_{SU,STA}$	Repeated START condition set-up time	0.26			$\mu s$
$t_{HD,STA}$	(Repeated) START condition hold time	0.26			$\mu s$
$t_{SU,STO}$	STOP condition set-up time	0.26			$\mu s$
$t_{BUF}$	Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition	0.5			$\mu s$

<sup>1</sup>For the minimum HPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, see the I2C chapter in the EFM32WG Reference Manual.

## 3.17 USART SPI

**Figure 3.43. SPI Master Timing****Table 3.28. SPI Master Timing**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SCLK}^{1,2}$	SCLK period		$2 * t_{HPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{CS\_MO}^{1,2}$	CS to MOSI		-2.00		2.00	ns
$t_{SCLK\_MO}^{1,2}$	SCLK to MOSI		-1.00		3.00	ns
$t_{SU\_MI}^{1,2}$	MISO setup time	IOVDD = 3.0 V	36.00			ns
$t_{H\_MI}^{1,2}$	MISO hold time		-6.00			ns

<sup>1</sup>Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0)

<sup>2</sup>Measurement done at 10% and 90% of  $V_{DD}$  (figure shows 50% of  $V_{DD}$ )

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SCLK\_hi}$ <sup>12</sup>	SCLK high period	$3 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{SCLK\_lo}$ <sup>12</sup>	SCLK low period	$3 * t_{HFPER-CLK}$			ns
$t_{CS\_ACT\_MI}$ <sup>12</sup>	CS active to MISO	5.00		35.00	ns
$t_{CS\_DIS\_MI}$ <sup>12</sup>	CS disable to MISO	5.00		35.00	ns
$t_{SU\_MO}$ <sup>12</sup>	MOSI setup time	5.00			ns
$t_{H\_MO}$ <sup>12</sup>	MOSI hold time	$2 + 2 * t_{HFPERCLK}$			ns
$t_{SCLK\_MI}$ <sup>12</sup>	SCLK to MISO	$-264 + t_{HFPERCLK}$		$-234 + 2 * t_{HFPERCLK}$	ns

<sup>1</sup> Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0)

<sup>2</sup> Measurement done at 10% and 90% of V<sub>DD</sub> (figure shows 50% of V<sub>DD</sub>)

## 3.18 Digital Peripherals

**Table 3.32. Digital Peripherals**

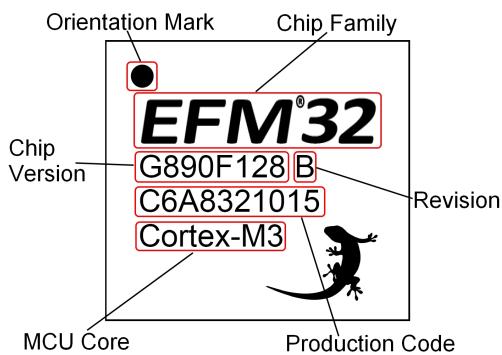
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I <sub>USART</sub>	USART current	USART idle current, clock enabled		4.0		µA/MHz
I <sub>UART</sub>	UART current	UART idle current, clock enabled		3.8		µA/MHz
I <sub>LEUART</sub>	LEUART current	LEUART idle current, clock enabled		194.0		nA
I <sub>I2C</sub>	I2C current	I2C idle current, clock enabled		7.6		µA/MHz
I <sub>TIMER</sub>	TIMER current	TIMER_0 idle current, clock enabled		6.5		µA/MHz
I <sub>LETIMER</sub>	LETIMER current	LETIMER idle current, clock enabled		85.8		nA
I <sub>PCNT</sub>	PCNT current	PCNT idle current, clock enabled		91.4		nA
I <sub>RTC</sub>	RTC current	RTC idle current, clock enabled		54.6		nA
I <sub>AES</sub>	AES current	AES idle current, clock enabled		1.8		µA/MHz
I <sub>GPIO</sub>	GPIO current	GPIO idle current, clock enabled		3.4		µA/MHz
I <sub>EBI</sub>	EBI current	EBI idle current, clock enabled		6.5		µA/MHz
I <sub>PRS</sub>	PRS current	PRS idle current		3.9		µA/MHz
I <sub>DMA</sub>	DMA current	Clock enable		10.9		µA/MHz

# 6 Chip Marking, Revision and Errata

## 6.1 Chip Marking

In the illustration below package fields and position are shown.

**Figure 6.1. Example Chip Marking (top view)**



## 6.2 Revision

The revision of a chip can be determined from the "Revision" field in Figure 6.1 (p. 73) .

## 6.3 Errata

Please see the errata document for EFM32WG390 for description and resolution of device erratas. This document is available in Simplicity Studio and online at:

<http://www.silabs.com/support/pages/document-library.aspx?p=MCUs--32-bit>

Corrected the ADC resolution from 12, 10 and 6 bit to 12, 8 and 6 bit.

Updated the EM0 and EM1 current consumption numbers. Updated the the EM1 plots and removed the EM0 plots.

Updated Environmental information.

Updated trademark, disclaimer and contact information.

Other minor corrections.

## 7.4 Revision 1.20

June 28th, 2013

Updated PCB Land Pattern, PCB Solder Mask and PCB Stencil Design figures.

Updated power requirements in the Power Management section.

Removed minimum load capacitance figure and table. Added reference to application note.

Other minor corrections.

## 7.5 Revision 1.10

May 6th, 2013

Updated current consumption table and figures in Electrical characteristics section.

Other minor corrections.

## 7.6 Revision 1.00

September 11th, 2012

Updated the HFRCO 1 MHz band typical value to 1.2 MHz.

Updated the HFRCO 7 MHz band typical value to 6.6 MHz.

Corrected BGA solder balls material from Sn96.5/Ag3/Cu0.5 to SAC105.

Other minor corrections.

## 7.7 Revision 0.95

May 3rd, 2012

Updated EM2/EM3 current consumption at 85°C.

## 7.8 Revision 0.90

February 27th, 2012

Initial preliminary release.

# A Disclaimer and Trademarks

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