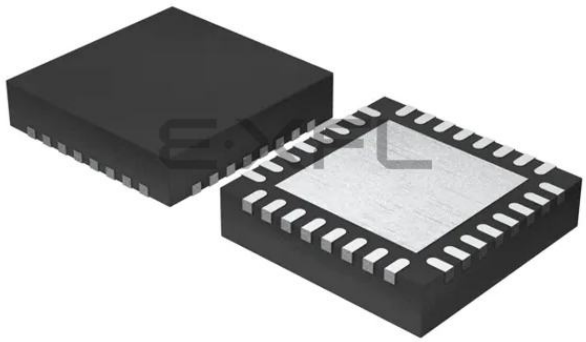

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 12bit SAR; D/A 12bit
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TJ)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-WFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	32-QFN (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32tg11b120f128im32-ar

- **Timers/Counters**
  - 2 × 16-bit Timer/Counter
    - 3 or 4 Compare/Capture/PWM channels (4 + 4 on one timer instance)
    - Dead-Time Insertion on one timer instance
  - 2 × 32-bit Timer/Counter
  - 32-bit Real Time Counter and Calendar (RTCC)
  - 32-bit Ultra Low Energy CRYOTIMER for periodic wakeup from any Energy Mode
  - 16-bit Low Energy Timer for waveform generation
  - 16-bit Pulse Counter with asynchronous operation
  - Watchdog Timer with dedicated RC oscillator
- **Low Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)**
  - Autonomous sensor monitoring in Deep Sleep Mode
  - Wide range of sensors supported, including LC sensors and capacitive buttons
  - Up to 16 inputs
- **Ultra efficient Power-on Reset and Brown-Out Detector**
- **Debug Interface**
  - 2-pin Serial Wire Debug interface
  - 4-pin JTAG interface
  - Micro Trace Buffer (MTB)
- **Pre-Programmed UART Bootloader**
- **Wide Operating Range**
  - 1.8 V to 3.8 V single power supply
  - Integrated DC-DC, down to 1.8 V output with up to 200 mA load current for system
  - Standard (-40 °C to 85 °C T_A) and Extended (-40 °C to 125 °C T_J) temperature grades available
- **Packages**
  - QFN32 (5x5 mm)
  - TQFP48 (7x7 mm)
  - QFN64 (9x9 mm)
  - TQFP64 (10x10 mm)
  - QFN80 (9x9 mm)
  - TQFP80 (12x12 mm)

3.6.5 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 retransmittion may be disabled in order to support Time Triggered CAN applications.

3.6.6 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.

3.6.7 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. Tiny 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 priveleged 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.

3.8.4 Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

The CSEN module is a dedicated Capacitive Sensing block for implementing touch-sensitive user interface elements such a switches and sliders. The CSEN module uses a charge ramping measurement technique, which provides robust sensing even in adverse conditions including radiated noise and moisture. The module can be configured to take measurements on a single port pin or scan through multiple pins and store results to memory through DMA. Several channels can also be shorted together to measure the combined capacitance or implement wake-on-touch from very low energy modes. Hardware includes a digital accumulator and an averaging filter, as well as digital threshold comparators to reduce software overhead.

3.8.5 Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)

The Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC) can convert a digital value to an analog output voltage. The VDAC is a fully differential, 500 ksps, 12-bit converter. The opamps are used in conjunction with the VDAC, to provide output buffering. One opamp is used per single-ended channel, or two opamps are used to provide differential outputs. The VDAC may be used for a number of different applications such as sensor interfaces or sound output. The VDAC can generate high-resolution analog signals while the MCU is operating at low frequencies and with low total power consumption. Using DMA and a timer, the VDAC can be used to generate waveforms without any CPU intervention. The VDAC is available in all energy modes down to and including EM3.

3.8.6 Operational Amplifiers

The opamps are low power amplifiers with a high degree of flexibility targeting a wide variety of standard opamp application areas, and are available down to EM3. With flexible built-in programming for gain and interconnection they can be configured to support multiple common opamp functions. All pins are also available externally for filter configurations. Each opamp has a rail to rail input and a rail to rail output. They can be used in conjunction with the VDAC module or in stand-alone configurations. The opamps save energy, PCB space, and cost as compared with standalone opamps because they are integrated on-chip.

3.8.7 Liquid Crystal Display Driver (LCD)

The LCD driver is capable of driving a segmented LCD display with up to 8x32 segments. A voltage boost function enables it to provide the LCD display with higher voltage than the supply voltage for the device. A patented charge redistribution driver can reduce the LCD module supply current by up to 40%. In addition, an animation feature can run custom animations on the LCD display without any CPU intervention. The LCD driver can also remain active even in Energy Mode 2 and provides a Frame Counter interrupt that can wake-up the device on a regular basis for updating data.

3.9 Reset Management Unit (RMU)

The RMU is responsible for handling reset of the EFM32TG11. A wide range of reset sources are available, including several power supply monitors, pin reset, software controlled reset, core lockup reset, and watchdog reset.

4.1.4 DC-DC Converter

Test conditions: L_DCDC=4.7 µH (Murata LQH3NPN4R7MM0L), C_DCDC=4.7 µF (Samsung CL10B475KQ8NQNC), V_DCDC_I=3.3 V, V_DCDC_O=1.8 V, I_DCDC_LOAD=50 mA, Heavy Drive configuration, F_DCDC_LN=7 MHz, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 4.4. DC-DC Converter

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input voltage range	V_{DCDC_I}	Bypass mode, I_{DCDC_LOAD} = 50 mA	1.8	—	$V_{VREGVDD\_MAX}$	V
		Low noise (LN) mode, 1.8 V output, I_{DCDC_LOAD} = 100 mA, or Low power (LP) mode, 1.8 V output, I_{DCDC_LOAD} = 10 mA	2.4	—	$V_{VREGVDD\_MAX}$	V
		Low noise (LN) mode, 1.8 V output, I_{DCDC_LOAD} = 200 mA	2.6	—	$V_{VREGVDD\_MAX}$	V
Output voltage programmable range[1]	V_{DCDC_O}		1.8	—	$V_{VREGVDD}$	V
Regulation DC accuracy	ACC_{DC}	Low Noise (LN) mode, 1.8 V target output	TBD	—	TBD	V
Regulation window[4]	WIN_{REG}	Low Power (LP) mode, LPCMPBIASEMxx[3] = 0, 1.8 V target output, I_{DCDC_LOAD} ≤ 75 µA	TBD	—	TBD	V
		Low Power (LP) mode, LPCMPBIASEMxx[3] = 3, 1.8 V target output, I_{DCDC_LOAD} ≤ 10 mA	TBD	—	TBD	V
Steady-state output ripple	V_R		—	3	—	mVpp
Output voltage under/overshoot	V_{OV}	CCM Mode (LNFORCECCM[3] = 1), Load changes between 0 mA and 100 mA	—	25	TBD	mV
		DCM Mode (LNFORCECCM[3] = 0), Load changes between 0 mA and 10 mA	—	45	TBD	mV
		Overshoot during LP to LN CCM/DCM mode transitions compared to DC level in LN mode	—	200	—	mV
		Undershoot during BYP/LP to LN CCM (LNFORCECCM[3] = 1) mode transitions compared to DC level in LN mode	—	40	—	mV
		Undershoot during BYP/LP to LN DCM (LNFORCECCM[3] = 0) mode transitions compared to DC level in LN mode	—	100	—	mV
DC line regulation	V_{REG}	Input changes between $V_{VREGVDD\_MAX}$ and 2.4 V	—	0.1	—	%
DC load regulation	I_{REG}	Load changes between 0 mA and 100 mA in CCM mode	—	0.1	—	%

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Max load current	I_{LOAD_MAX}	Low noise (LN) mode, Heavy Drive[2], T ≤ 85 °C	—	—	200	mA
		Low noise (LN) mode, Heavy Drive[2], T > 85 °C	—	—	100	mA
		Low noise (LN) mode, Medium Drive[2]	—	—	100	mA
		Low noise (LN) mode, Light Drive[2]	—	—	50	mA
		Low power (LP) mode, LPCMPBIASEMxx[3] = 0	—	—	75	µA
		Low power (LP) mode, LPCMPBIASEMxx[3] = 3	—	—	10	mA
DCDC nominal output capacitor[5]	C_{DCDC}	25% tolerance	1	4.7	4.7	µF
DCDC nominal output inductor	L_{DCDC}	20% tolerance	4.7	4.7	4.7	µH
Resistance in Bypass mode	R_{BYP}		—	1.2	TBD	Ω

Note:

1. Due to internal dropout, the DC-DC output will never be able to reach its input voltage, $V_{VREGVDD}$.
2. Drive levels are defined by configuration of the PFETCNT and NFETCNT registers. Light Drive: PFETCNT=NFETCNT=3; Medium Drive: PFETCNT=NFETCNT=7; Heavy Drive: PFETCNT=NFETCNT=15.
3. LPCMPBIASEMxx refers to either LPCMPBIASEM234H in the EMU_DCDCMISCCTRL register or LPCMPBIASEM01 in the EMU_DCDCLOEM01CFG register, depending on the energy mode.
4. LP mode controller is a hysteretic controller that maintains the output voltage within the specified limits.
5. Output voltage under/over-shoot and regulation are specified with C_{DCDC} 4.7 µF. Different settings for DCDCLNCOMPCTRL must be used if C_{DCDC} is lower than 4.7 µF. See Application Note AN0948 for details.

4.1.8 Brown Out Detector (BOD)

Table 4.10. Brown Out Detector (BOD)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DVDD BOD threshold	$V_{DVDDBOD}$	DVDD rising	—	—	TBD	V
		DVDD falling (EM0/EM1)	TBD	—	—	V
		DVDD falling (EM2/EM3)	TBD	—	—	V
DVDD BOD hysteresis	$V_{DVDDBOD\_HYST}$		—	18	—	mV
DVDD BOD response time	$t_{DVDDBOD\_DELAY}$	Supply drops at 0.1V/µs rate	—	2.4	—	µs
AVDD BOD threshold	$V_{AVDDBOD}$	AVDD rising	—	—	TBD	V
		AVDD falling (EM0/EM1)	TBD	—	—	V
		AVDD falling (EM2/EM3)	TBD	—	—	V
AVDD BOD hysteresis	$V_{AVDDBOD\_HYST}$		—	20	—	mV
AVDD BOD response time	$t_{AVDDBOD\_DELAY}$	Supply drops at 0.1V/µs rate	—	2.4	—	µs
EM4 BOD threshold	$V_{EM4DBOD}$	AVDD rising	—	—	TBD	V
		AVDD falling	TBD	—	—	V
EM4 BOD hysteresis	V_{EM4BOD_HYST}		—	25	—	mV
EM4 BOD response time	t_{EM4BOD_DELAY}	Supply drops at 0.1V/µs rate	—	300	—	µs

4.1.9.4 High-Frequency RC Oscillator (HFRCO)

Table 4.14. High-Frequency RC Oscillator (HFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency accuracy	f_{HFRCO_ACC}	At production calibrated frequencies, across supply voltage and temperature	TBD	—	TBD	%
Start-up time	t_{HFRCO}	f_{HFRCO} ≥ 19 MHz	—	300	—	ns
		4 < f_{HFRCO} < 19 MHz	—	1	—	µs
		f_{HFRCO} ≤ 4 MHz	—	2.5	—	µs
Current consumption on all supplies	I_{HFRCO}	f_{HFRCO} = 48 MHz	—	258	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 38 MHz	—	218	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 32 MHz	—	182	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 26 MHz	—	156	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 19 MHz	—	130	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 16 MHz	—	112	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 13 MHz	—	101	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 7 MHz	—	80	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 4 MHz	—	29	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 2 MHz	—	26	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 1 MHz	—	24	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 40 MHz, DPLL enabled	—	393	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 32 MHz, DPLL enabled	—	313	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 16 MHz, DPLL enabled	—	180	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 4 MHz, DPLL enabled	—	46	TBD	µA
		f_{HFRCO} = 1 MHz, DPLL enabled	—	33	TBD	µA
Coarse trim step size (% of period)	SS_{HFRCO_COARSE}		—	0.8	—	%
Fine trim step size (% of period)	SS_{HFRCO_FINE}		—	0.1	—	%
Period jitter	PJ_{HFRCO}		—	0.2	—	% RMS

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency limits	f_{HFRCO_BAND}	FREQRANGE = 0, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 3, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 6, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 7, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 8, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 10, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 11, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 12, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz
		FREQRANGE = 13, FINETUNINGEN = 0	TBD	—	TBD	MHz

4.1.9.5 Auxiliary High-Frequency RC Oscillator (AUXHFRCO)

Table 4.15. 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	$I_{AUXHFRCO}$	$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 48 MHz	—	238	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 38 MHz	—	196	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 32 MHz	—	160	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 26 MHz	—	137	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 19 MHz	—	110	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 16 MHz	—	101	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 13 MHz	—	78	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 7 MHz	—	54	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 4 MHz	—	30	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 2 MHz	—	27	TBD	µA
		$f_{AUXHFRCO}$ = 1 MHz	—	25	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

4.1.9.6 Ultra-low Frequency RC Oscillator (ULFRCO)

Table 4.16. Ultra-low Frequency RC Oscillator (ULFRCO)

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

4.1.12 Voltage Monitor (VMON)

Table 4.19. Voltage Monitor (VMON)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply current (including I_SENSE)	I_{VMON}	In EM0 or EM1, 1 supply monitored, T ≤ 85 °C	—	6.3	TBD	µA
		In EM0 or EM1, 4 supplies monitored, T ≤ 85 °C	—	12.5	TBD	µA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 1 supply monitored and above threshold	—	62	—	nA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 1 supply monitored and below threshold	—	62	—	nA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 4 supplies monitored and all above threshold	—	99	—	nA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 4 supplies monitored and all below threshold	—	99	—	nA
Loading of monitored supply	I_{SENSE}	In EM0 or EM1	—	2	—	µA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4	—	2	—	nA
Threshold range	V_{VMON_RANGE}		1.62	—	3.4	V
Threshold step size	N_{VMON_STESP}	Coarse	—	200	—	mV
		Fine	—	20	—	mV
Response time	t_{VMON_RES}	Supply drops at 1V/µs rate	—	460	—	ns
Hysteresis	V_{VMON_HYST}		—	26	—	mV

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.

4.1.22 USART SPI

SPI Master Timing

Table 4.31. SPI Master Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCLK period [1] [3] [2]	t_{SCLK}		2 * $t_{HFPERCLK}$	—	—	ns
CS to MOSI [1] [3]	t_{CS_MO}		-19.8	—	18.9	ns
SCLK to MOSI [1] [3]	t_{SCLK_MO}		-10	—	14.5	ns
MISO setup time [1] [3]	t_{SU_MI}	IOVDD = 1.62 V	75	—	—	ns
		IOVDD = 3.0 V	40	—	—	ns
MISO hold time [1] [3]	t_{H_MI}		-10	—	—	ns

Note:
1. Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0).
2. $t_{HFPERCLK}$ is one period of the selected HFPERCLK.
3. Measurement done with 8 pF output loading at 10% and 90% of V_{DD} (figure shows 50% of V_{DD}).

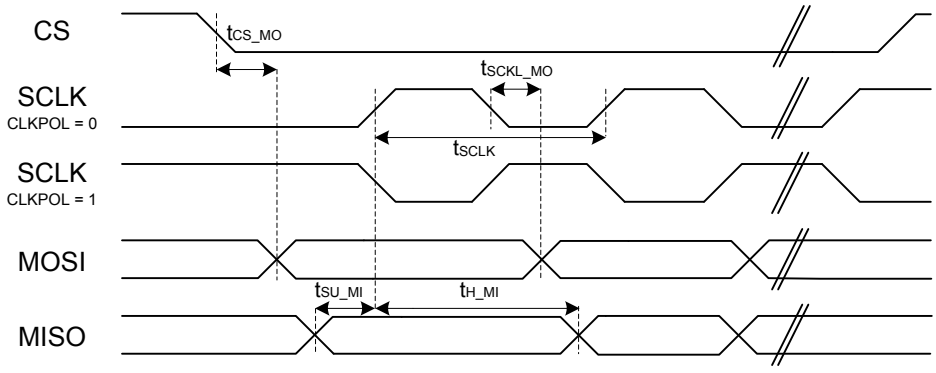


Figure 4.1. SPI Master Timing Diagram

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PE15	79	GPIO	PA15	80	GPIO

Note:

1. GPIO with 5V tolerance are indicated by (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	PA12	17	GPIO
PA13	18	GPIO (5V)	PA14	19	GPIO
RESETn	20	Reset input, active low. To apply an external reset source to this pin, it is required to only drive this pin low during reset, and let the internal pull-up ensure that reset is released.	PB11	21	GPIO
PB12	22	GPIO	AVDD	23 27	Analog power supply.
PB13	24	GPIO	PB14	25	GPIO
PD0	28	GPIO (5V)	PD1	29	GPIO
PD2	30	GPIO (5V)	PD3	31	GPIO
PD4	32	GPIO	PD5	33	GPIO
PD6	34	GPIO	PD7	35	GPIO
PD8	36	GPIO	PC6	37	GPIO
PC7	38	GPIO	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	PC12	45	GPIO (5V)
PC13	46	GPIO (5V)	PC14	47	GPIO (5V)
PC15	48	GPIO (5V)	PF0	49	GPIO (5V)
PF1	50	GPIO (5V)	PF2	51	GPIO
PF3	52	GPIO	PF4	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	Timers	Communication	Other
PC15	VDAC0_OUT1ALT / OPA1_OUTALT #3 BU-SACMP1Y BUSACMP1X	TIM0_CDTI2 #1 TIM1_CC2 #0 WTIM0_CC0 #4 LE-TIM0_OUT1 #5	US0_CLK #3 US1_CLK #3 US3_RTS #3 U0_RX #3 LEU0_RX #5	LES_CH15 PRS_CH1 #2
PF0	BUSDY BUSCX	TIM0_CC0 #4 WTIM0_CC1 #4 LE-TIM0_OUT0 #2	CAN0_RX #1 US1_CLK #2 US2_TX #5 LEU0_TX #3 I2C0_SDA #5	DBG_SWCLKTCK BOOT_TX
PF1	BUSCY BUSDX	TIM0_CC1 #4 WTIM0_CC2 #4 LE-TIM0_OUT1 #2	US1_CS #2 US2_RX #5 U0_TX #5 LEU0_RX #3 I2C0_SCL #5	PRS_CH4 #2 DBG_SWDIOTMS GPIO_EM4WU3 BOOT_RX
PF2	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG0	TIM0_CC2 #4 TIM1_CC0 #5	CAN0_TX #1 US1_TX #5 US2_CLK #5 U0_RX #5 LEU0_TX #4 I2C1_SCL #4	CMU_CLK0 #4 PRS_CH0 #3 ACMP1_O #0 DBG_TDO GPIO_EM4WU4
PF3	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG1	TIM0_CDTI0 #2 TIM1_CC1 #5	US1_CTS #2	CMU_CLK1 #4 PRS_CH0 #1
PF4	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG2	TIM0_CDTI1 #2 TIM1_CC2 #5	US1_RTS #2	PRS_CH1 #1
PF5	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG3	TIM0_CDTI2 #2 TIM1_CC3 #6	US2_CS #5	PRS_CH2 #1 DBG_TDI
PE8	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG4			PRS_CH3 #1
PE9	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG5			
PE10	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG6	TIM1_CC0 #1 WTIM0_CDTI0 #0	US0_TX #0	PRS_CH2 #2 GPIO_EM4WU9
PE11	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG7	TIM1_CC1 #1 WTIM0_CDTI1 #0	US0_RX #0	LES_ALTEX5 PRS_CH3 #2
PE12	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG8	TIM1_CC2 #1 WTIM0_CDTI2 #0 LE-TIM0_OUT0 #4	US0_RX #3 US0_CLK #0 I2C0_SDA #6	CMU_CLK1 #2 CMU_CLKI0 #6 LES_AL-TEX6 PRS_CH1 #3
PE13	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG9	TIM1_CC3 #1 LE-TIM0_OUT1 #4	US0_TX #3 US0_CS #0 I2C0_SCL #6	LES_ALTEX7 PRS_CH2 #3 ACMP0_O #0 GPIO_EM4WU5
PE14	BUSDY BUSCX LCD_SEG10		US0_CTS #0 LEU0_TX #2	
PE15	BUSCY BUSDX LCD_SEG11		US0_RTS #0 LEU0_RX #2	
PA15	BUSAY BUSBX LCD_SEG12		US2_CLK #3	

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
CAN0_TX	0: PC1 1: PF2 2: PD1		CAN0 TX.
CMU_CLK0	0: PA2 1: PC12 2: PD7	4: PF2 5: PA12	Clock Management Unit, clock output number 0.
CMU_CLK1	0: PA1 1: PD8 2: PE12	4: PF3 5: PB11	Clock Management Unit, clock output number 1.
CMU_CLK2	0: PA0 1: PA3 2: PD6	4: PA3	Clock Management Unit, clock output number 2.
CMU_CLKI0	0: PD4 1: PA3 2: PB8 3: PB13	6: PE12 7: PB11	Clock Management Unit, clock input number 0.
DBG_SWCLKTCK	0: PF0		Debug-interface Serial Wire clock input and JTAG Test Clock. Note that this function is enabled to the pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull down.
DBG_SWDIOTMS	0: PF1		Debug-interface Serial Wire data input / output and JTAG Test Mode Select. Note that this function is enabled to the pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull up.
DBG_TDI	0: PF5		Debug-interface JTAG Test Data In. Note that this function becomes available after the first valid JTAG command is received, and has a built-in pull up when JTAG is active.
DBG_TDO	0: PF2		Debug-interface JTAG Test Data Out. Note that this function becomes available after the first valid JTAG command is received.
GPIO_EM4WU0	0: PA0		Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU1	0: PA6		Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU2	0: PC9		Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU3	0: PF1		Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4

Table 8.2. TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

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

Note:

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. This Land Pattern Design is based on the IPC-7351 guidelines.
3. All metal pads are to be non-solder mask defined (NSMD). Clearance between the solder mask and the metal pad is to be 60 µm minimum, all the way around the pad.
4. A stainless steel, laser-cut and electro-polished stencil with trapezoidal walls should be used to assure good solder paste release.
5. The stencil thickness should be 0.125 mm (5 mils).
6. The ratio of stencil aperture to land pad size can be 1:1 for all pads.
7. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
8. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.

8.3 TQFP64 Package Marking

Figure 8.3. TQFP64 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.

9.2 QFN64 PCB Land Pattern

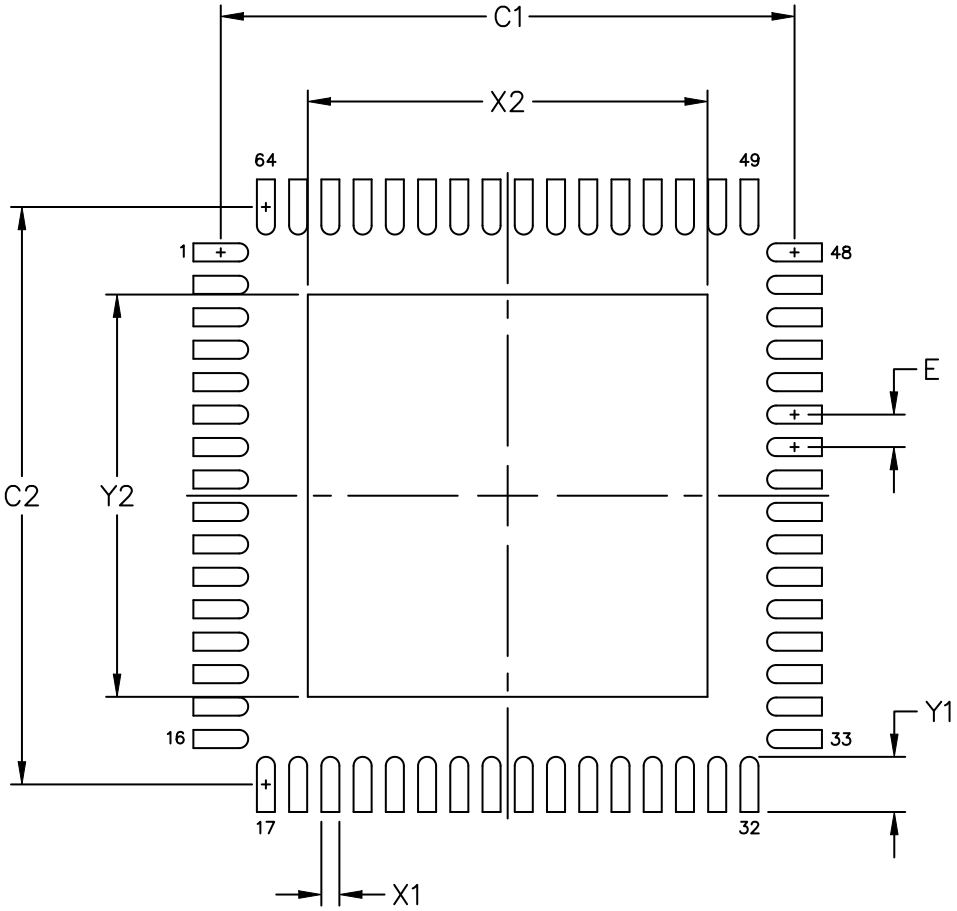
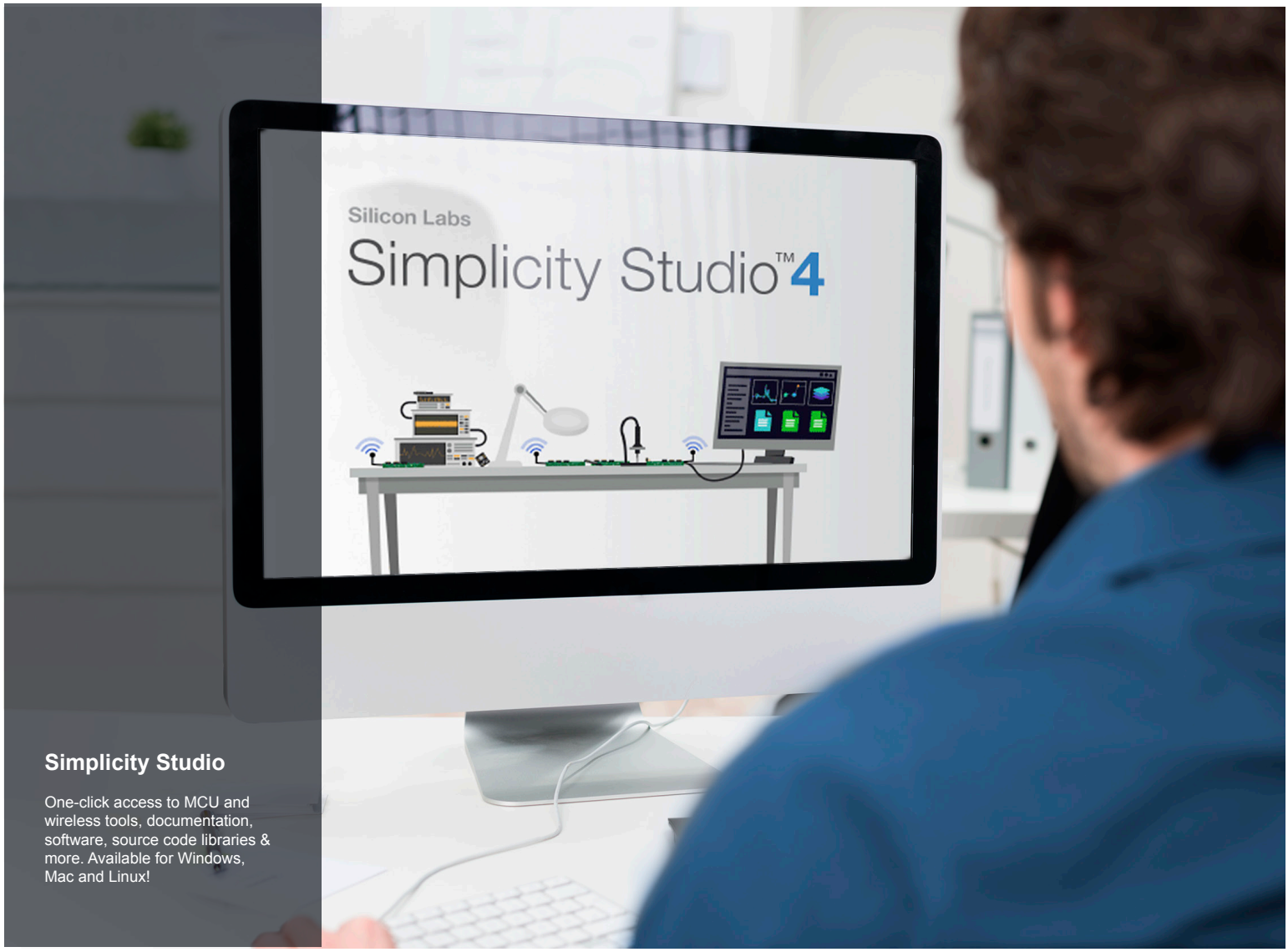


Figure 9.2. QFN64 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 10.1. TQFP48 Package Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
A		7.00 BSC	
A1		3.50 BSC	
B		7.00 BSC	
B1		3.50 BSC	
C	1.00	—	1.20
D	0.17	—	0.27
E	0.95	—	1.05
F	0.17	—	0.23
G		0.50 BSC	
H	0.05	—	0.15
J	0.09	—	0.20
K	0.50	—	0.70
L	0	—	7
M		12 REF	
N	0.09	—	0.16
P		0.25 BSC	
R	0.150	—	0.250
S		9.00 BSC	
S1		4.50 BSC	
V		9.00 BSC	
V1		4.50 BSC	
W		0.20 BSC	
AA		1.00 BSC	

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.



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