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"[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®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K 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 ~ 85°C (TA)
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/efm32tg11b140f64gm32-ar

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 as 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 ksp/s, 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.

4.1.9.5 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	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO_ACC}}$	At production calibrated frequencies, across supply voltage and temperature	TBD	—	TBD	%
Start-up time	t_{AUXHFRCO}	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} \geq 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	400	—	ns
		$4 < f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} < 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	1.4	—	μs
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} \leq 4 \text{ MHz}$	—	2.5	—	μs
Current consumption on all supplies	I_{AUXHFRCO}	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	—	238	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 38 \text{ MHz}$	—	196	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 32 \text{ MHz}$	—	160	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 26 \text{ MHz}$	—	137	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	110	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 16 \text{ MHz}$	—	101	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 13 \text{ MHz}$	—	78	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 7 \text{ MHz}$	—	54	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 4 \text{ MHz}$	—	30	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 2 \text{ MHz}$	—	27	TBD	μA
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	25	TBD	μA
Coarse trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{\text{AUXHFRCO_COARSE}}$		—	0.8	—	%
Fine trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{\text{AUXHFRCO_FINE}}$		—	0.1	—	%
Period jitter	PJ_{AUXHFRCO}		—	0.2	—	% RMS

4.1.9.6 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

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output fall time, From 70% to 30% of V _{IO}	t _{IOOF}	C _L = 50 pF, DRIVESTRENGTH ¹ = STRONG, SLEWRATE ¹ = 0x6	—	1.8	—	ns
		C _L = 50 pF, DRIVESTRENGTH ¹ = WEAK, SLEWRATE ¹ = 0x6	—	4.5	—	ns
Output rise time, From 30% to 70% of V _{IO}	t _{IOOR}	C _L = 50 pF, DRIVESTRENGTH ¹ = STRONG, SLEWRATE = 0x6 ¹	—	2.2	—	ns
		C _L = 50 pF, DRIVESTRENGTH ¹ = WEAK, SLEWRATE ¹ = 0x6	—	7.4	—	ns
Note: 1. In GPIO_Pn_CTRL register.						

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply current, continuous conversions, WARMUP-MODE=KEEPCSENWARM	I _{CSEN_ACTIVE}	SAR or Delta Modulation conversions of 33 pF capacitor, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), always on	—	90.5	—	μA
HFPERCLK supply current	I _{CSEN_HFPERCLK}	Current contribution from HFPERCLK when clock to CSEN block is enabled.	—	2.25	—	μA/MHz

Note:

- Current is specified with a total external capacitance of 33 pF per channel. Average current is dependent on how long the module is actively sampling channels within the scan period, and scales with the number of samples acquired. Supply current for a specific application can be estimated by multiplying the current per sample by the total number of samples per period (total_current = single_sample_current * (number_of_channels * accumulation)).

4.2.1 Supply Current

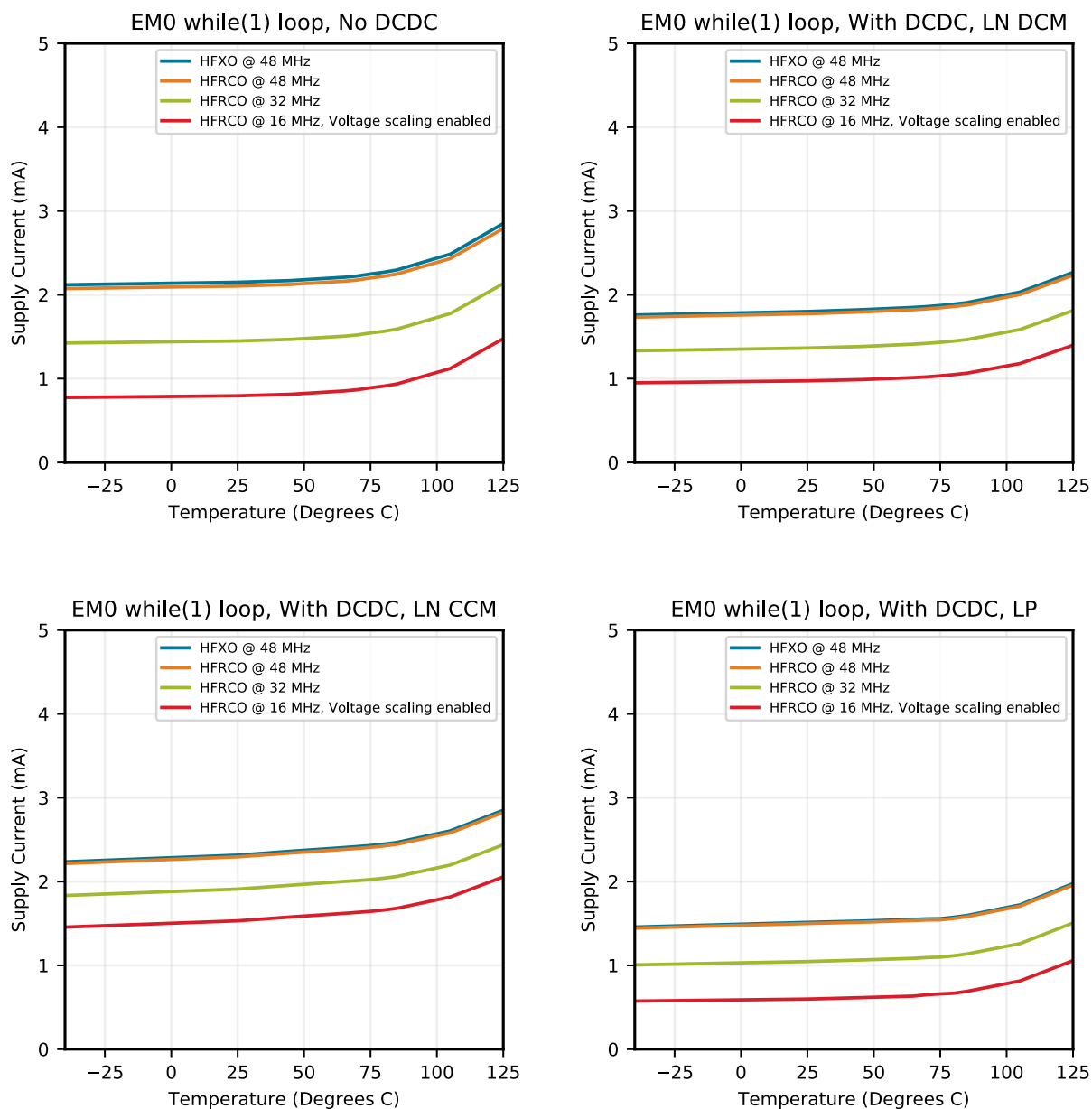


Figure 4.3. EM0 Active Mode Typical Supply Current vs. Temperature

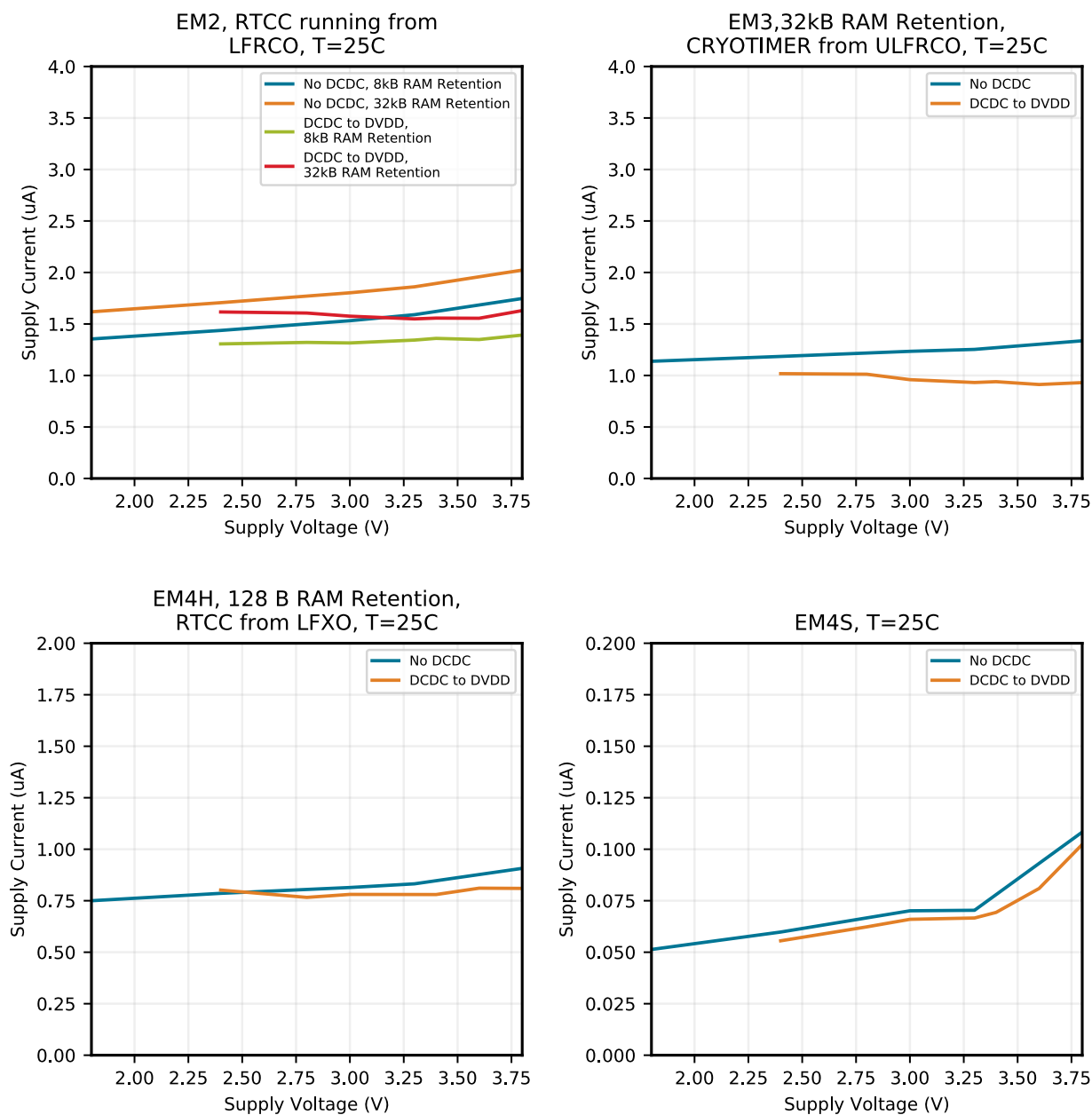


Figure 4.7. EM2, EM3, EM4H and EM4S Typical Supply Current vs. Supply

5.6 EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

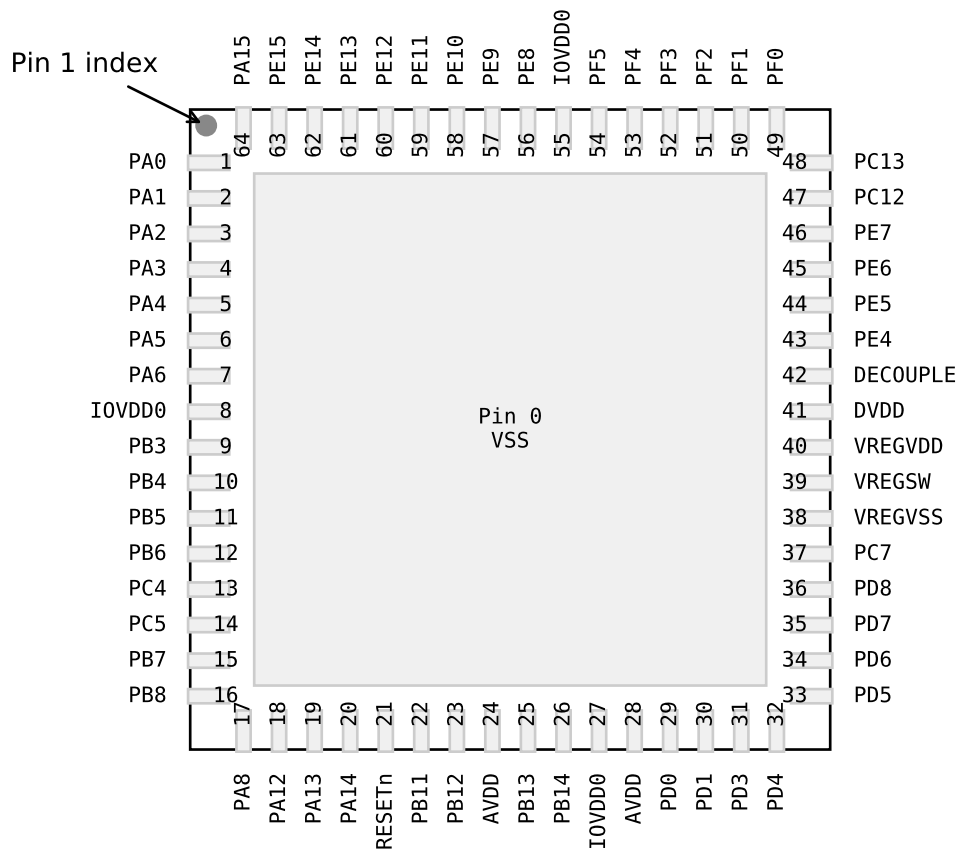


Figure 5.6. EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

The following table provides package pin connections and general descriptions of pin functionality. For detailed information on the supported features for each GPIO pin, see [5.14 GPIO Functionality Table](#) or [5.15 Alternate Functionality Overview](#).

Table 5.6. EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
VREGVSS	0 38	Voltage regulator VSS	PA0	1	GPIO
PA1	2	GPIO	PA2	3	GPIO
PA3	4	GPIO	PA4	5	GPIO
PA5	6	GPIO	PA6	7	GPIO
IOVDD0	8 27 55	Digital IO power supply 0.	PB3	9	GPIO

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PC3	12	GPIO (5V)	PC4	13	GPIO
PC5	14	GPIO	PB7	15	GPIO
PB8	16	GPIO	PA8	17	GPIO
PA9	18	GPIO	PA10	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.	PC8	41	GPIO
PC9	42	GPIO	PC10	43	GPIO (5V)
PC11	44	GPIO (5V)	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).

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PB7	11	GPIO	PB8	12	GPIO
PA12	13	GPIO	PA13	14	GPIO (5V)
PA14	15	GPIO	RESETn	16	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	17	GPIO	AVDD	19 23	Analog power supply.
PB13	20	GPIO	PB14	21	GPIO
PD4	24	GPIO	PD5	25	GPIO
PD6	26	GPIO	PD7	27	GPIO
DVDD	28	Digital power supply.	DECOUPLE	29	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PE4	30	GPIO	PE5	31	GPIO
PE6	32	GPIO	PE7	33	GPIO
PC13	34	GPIO (5V)	PC14	35	GPIO (5V)
PC15	36	GPIO (5V)	PF0	37	GPIO (5V)
PF1	38	GPIO (5V)	PF2	39	GPIO
PF3	40	GPIO	PF4	41	GPIO
PF5	42	GPIO	PE10	45	GPIO
PE11	46	GPIO	PE12	47	GPIO
PE13	48	GPIO			

Note:

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

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PB7	11	GPIO	PB8	12	GPIO
PA8	13	GPIO	PA9	14	GPIO
PA10	15	GPIO	RESETn	16	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	17	GPIO	AVDD	19 23	Analog power supply.
PB13	20	GPIO	PB14	21	GPIO
PD4	24	GPIO	PD5	25	GPIO
PD6	26	GPIO	PD7	27	GPIO
DVDD	28	Digital power supply.	DECOUPLE	29	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PC8	30	GPIO	PC9	31	GPIO
PC10	32	GPIO (5V)	PC11	33	GPIO (5V)
PC13	34	GPIO (5V)	PC14	35	GPIO (5V)
PC15	36	GPIO (5V)	PF0	37	GPIO (5V)
PF1	38	GPIO (5V)	PF2	39	GPIO
PF3	40	GPIO	PF4	41	GPIO
PF5	42	GPIO	PE10	45	GPIO
PE11	46	GPIO	PE12	47	GPIO
PE13	48	GPIO			

Note:

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

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PA14	8	GPIO	RESETn	9	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	10	GPIO	AVDD	11	Analog power supply.
PB13	12	GPIO	PB14	13	GPIO
PD4	15	GPIO	PD5	16	GPIO
PD6	17	GPIO	PD7	18	GPIO
VREGSW	20	DCDC regulator switching node	VREGVDD	21	Voltage regulator VDD input
DVDD	22	Digital power supply.	DECOUPLE	23	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PE4	24	GPIO	PE5	25	GPIO
PC15	26	GPIO (5V)	PF0	27	GPIO (5V)
PF1	28	GPIO (5V)	PF2	29	GPIO
PE11	31	GPIO	PE12	32	GPIO

Note:

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

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
LES_CH4	0: PC4		LESENSE channel 4.
LES_CH5	0: PC5		LESENSE channel 5.
LES_CH6	0: PC6		LESENSE channel 6.
LES_CH7	0: PC7		LESENSE channel 7.
LES_CH8	0: PC8		LESENSE channel 8.
LES_CH9	0: PC9		LESENSE channel 9.
LES_CH10	0: PC10		LESENSE channel 10.
LES_CH11	0: PC11		LESENSE channel 11.
LES_CH12	0: PC12		LESENSE channel 12.
LES_CH13	0: PC13		LESENSE channel 13.
LES_CH14	0: PC14		LESENSE channel 14.
LES_CH15	0: PC15		LESENSE channel 15.
LETIM0_OUT0	0: PD6 1: PB11 2: PF0 3: PC4	4: PE12 5: PC14 6: PA8	Low Energy Timer LETIM0, output channel 0.

PF7 is available on port APORT2X as CH23, the register field enumeration to connect to PF7 would be APORT2XCH23. The shared bus used by this connection is indicated in the Bus column.

Table 5.16. ACMP0 Bus and Pin Mapping

APORT4Y	APORT4X	APORT3Y	APORT3X	APORT2Y	APORT2X	APORT1Y	APORT1X	APORT0Y	APORT0X	Port
BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSDY	BUSCX	BUSBY	BUSBX	BUSAY	BUSAX	BUSACMP0Y	BUSACMP0X	Bus
				PB14			PB14			CH31
					PB13	PB13				CH30
				PB12			PB12			CH29
					PB11	PB11				CH28
										CH27
										CH26
										CH25
										CH24
										CH23
				PB6			PB6			CH22
	PF5	PF5			PB5	PB5				CH21
PF4			PF4	PB4			PB4			CH20
	PF3	PF3			PB3	PB3				CH19
PF2			PF2							CH18
	PF1	PF1								CH17
PF0			PF0							CH16
	PE15	PE15			PA15	PA15				CH15
PE14			PE14	PA14			PA14			CH14
	PE13	PE13			PA13	PA13				CH13
PE12			PE12							CH12
	PE11	PE11								CH11
PE10			PE10	PA10			PA10			CH10
	PE9	PE9			PA9	PA9				CH9
PE8			PE8							CH8
	PE7	PE7						PC7	PC7	CH7
PE6			PE6	PA6			PA6	PC6	PC6	CH6
	PE5	PE5			PA5	PA5		PC5	PC5	CH5
PE4			PE4	PA4			PA4	PC4	PC4	CH4
					PA3	PA3		PC3	PC3	CH3
				PA2			PA2	PC2	PC2	CH2
					PA1	PA1		PC1	PC1	CH1
				PA0			PA0	PC0	PC0	CH0

Table 5.20. VDACC0 / OPA Bus and Pin Mapping

[illegible]

Table 9.2. QFN64 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Typ
C1	8.90
C2	8.90
E	0.50
X1	0.30
Y1	0.85
X2	7.30
Y2	7.30

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 dimensions shown are at Maximum Material Condition (MMC). Least Material Condition (LMC) is calculated based on a Fabrication Allowance of 0.05mm.
4. All metal pads are to be non-solder mask defined (NSMD). Clearance between the solder mask and the metal pad is to be 60 μ m minimum, all the way around the pad.
5. A stainless steel, laser-cut and electro-polished stencil with trapezoidal walls should be used to assure good solder paste release.
6. The stencil thickness should be 0.125 mm (5 mils).
7. The ratio of stencil aperture to land pad size can be 1:1 for all pads.
8. A 3x3 array of 1.45 mm square openings on a 2.00 mm pitch can be used for the center ground pad.
9. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
10. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.

10. TQFP48 Package Specifications

10.1 TQFP48 Package Dimensions

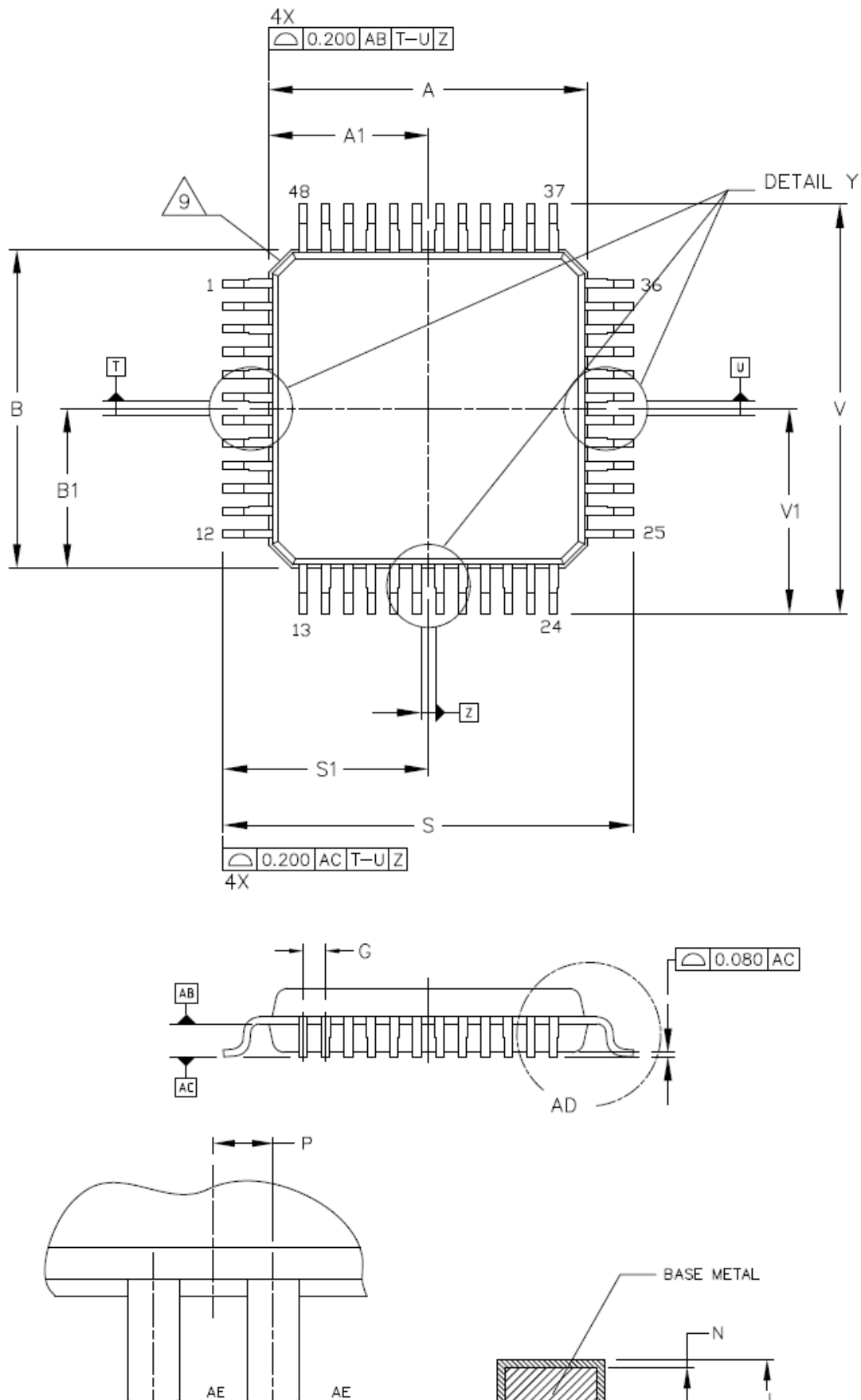


Table 10.1. TQFP48 Package Dimensions

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.

11. QFN32 Package Specifications

11.1 QFN32 Package Dimensions

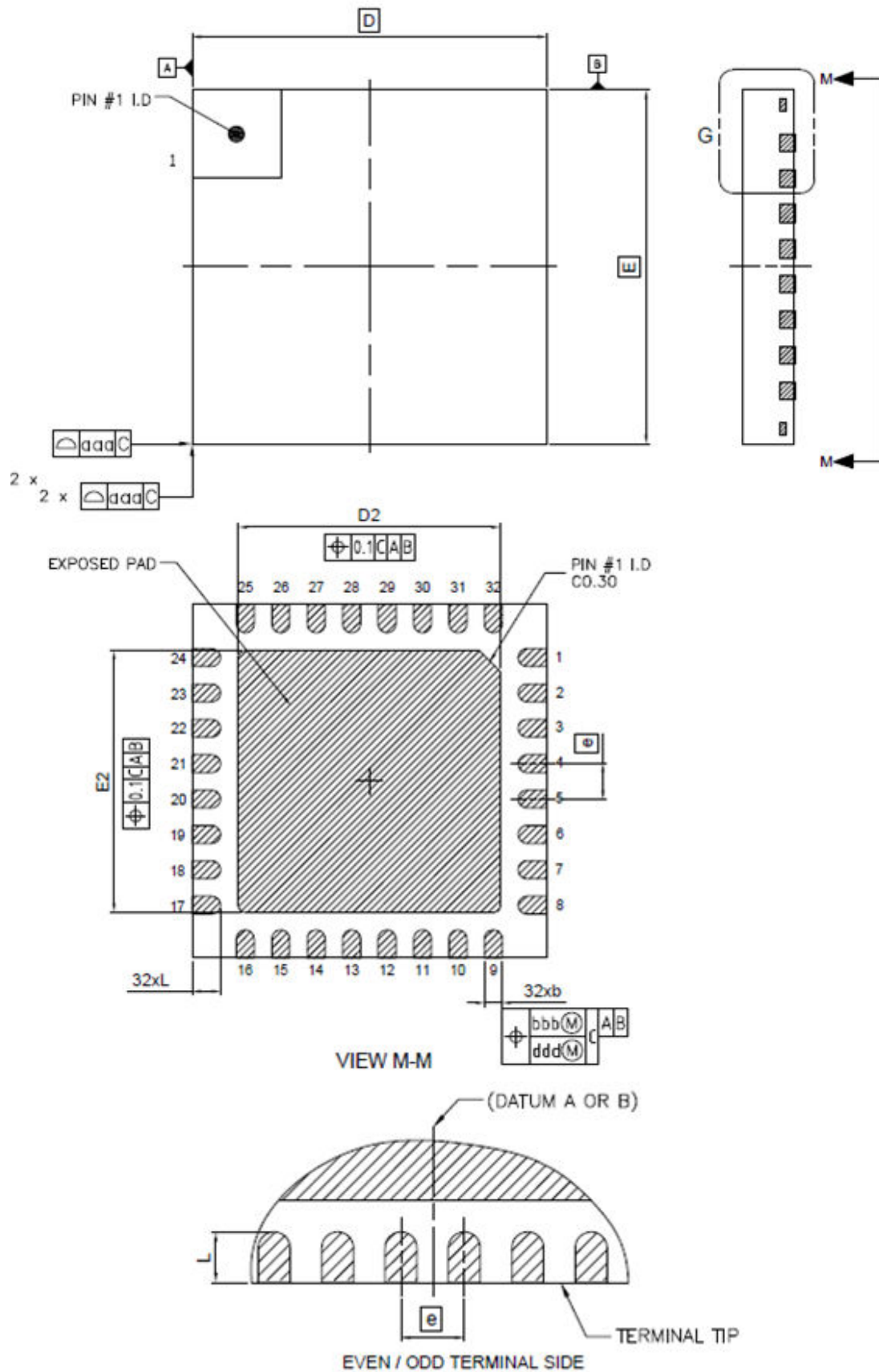


Table 11.1. QFN32 Package Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.00	—	0.05
A3	0.203 REF		
b	0.20	0.25	0.30
D	5.0 BSC		
D2/E2	3.60	3.70	3.80
E	5.0 BSC		
e	0.50 BSC		
L	0.35	0.40	0.45
aaa	0.10		
bbb	0.10		
ccc	0.10		
ddd	0.05		
eee	0.08		

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 the JEDEC Solid State Outline MO-220, Variation VKKD-4.
4. Recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.

11.3 QFN32 Package Marking



Figure 11.3. QFN32 Package Marking

The package marking consists of:

- P P P P P P P P P P – The part number designation.
- T T T T T T – A trace or manufacturing code. The first letter is the device revision.
- Y Y – The last 2 digits of the assembly year.
- W W – The 2-digit workweek when the device was assembled.