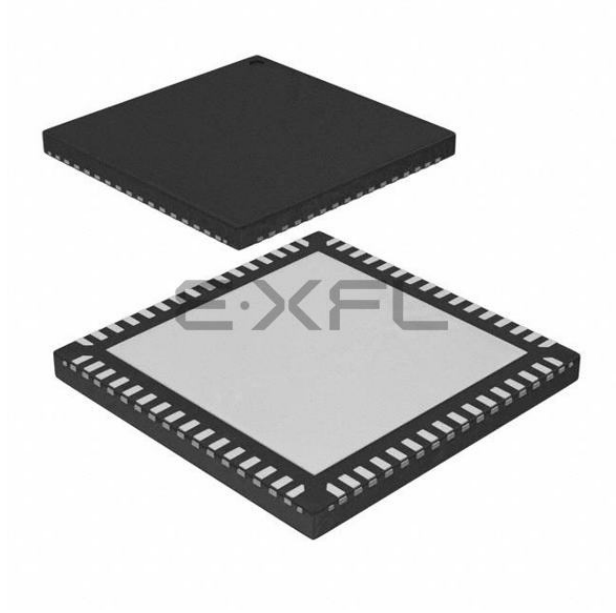

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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®-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, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	53
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 ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-QFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32tg11b520f128gm64-ar

3.3 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

EFM32TG11 has up to 67 General Purpose Input/Output pins. Each GPIO pin can be individually configured as either an output or input. More advanced configurations including open-drain, open-source, and glitch-filtering can be configured for each individual GPIO pin. The GPIO pins can be overridden by peripheral connections, like SPI communication. Each peripheral connection can be routed to several GPIO pins on the device. The input value of a GPIO pin can be routed through the Peripheral Reflex System to other peripherals. The GPIO subsystem supports asynchronous external pin interrupts.

3.4 Clocking

3.4.1 Clock Management Unit (CMU)

The Clock Management Unit controls oscillators and clocks in the EFM32TG11. Individual enabling and disabling of clocks to all peripheral modules is performed by the CMU. The CMU also controls enabling and configuration of the oscillators. A high degree of flexibility allows software to optimize energy consumption in any specific application by minimizing power dissipation in unused peripherals and oscillators.

3.4.2 Internal and External Oscillators

The EFM32TG11 supports two crystal oscillators and fully integrates four RC oscillators, listed below.

- A high frequency crystal oscillator (HFXO) with integrated load capacitors, tunable in small steps, provides a precise timing reference for the MCU. Crystal frequencies in the range from 4 to 48 MHz are supported. An external clock source such as a TCXO can also be applied to the HFXO input for improved accuracy over temperature.
- A 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator (LFXO) provides an accurate timing reference for low energy modes.
- An integrated high frequency RC oscillator (HFRCO) is available for the MCU system. The HFRCO employs fast startup at minimal energy consumption combined with a wide frequency range. When crystal accuracy is not required, it can be operated in free-running mode at a number of factory-calibrated frequencies. A digital phase-locked loop (DPLL) feature allows the HFRCO to achieve higher accuracy and stability by referencing other available clock sources such as LFXO and HFXO.
- An integrated auxilliary high frequency RC oscillator (AUXHFRCO) is available for timing the general-purpose ADC with a wide frequency range.
- An integrated low frequency 32.768 kHz RC oscillator (LFRCO) can be used as a timing reference in low energy modes, when crystal accuracy is not required.
- An integrated ultra-low frequency 1 kHz RC oscillator (ULFRCO) is available to provide a timing reference at the lowest energy consumption in low energy modes.

3.5 Counters/Timers and PWM

3.5.1 Timer/Counter (TIMER)

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

3.5.2 Wide Timer/Counter (WTIMER)

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

3.5.3 Real Time Counter and Calendar (RTCC)

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

3.6.5 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

4.1.6.3 Current Consumption 1.8 V without DC-DC Converter

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are: VREGVDD = AVDD = DVDD = 1.8 V. T = 25 °C. DCDC is off. Minimum and maximum values in this table represent the worst conditions across supply voltage and process variation at T = 25 °C.

Table 4.8. Current Consumption 1.8 V without DC-DC Converter

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled	I_{ACTIVE}	48 MHz crystal, CPU running while loop from flash	—	45	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	44	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO, CPU running Prime from flash	—	57	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO, CPU running CoreMark loop from flash	—	71	—	µA/MHz
		32 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	45	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	46	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	49	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	158	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled	I_{ACTIVE_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	41	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	142	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled	I_{EM1}	48 MHz crystal	—	34	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO	—	33	—	µA/MHz
		32 MHz HFRCO	—	34	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	35	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	39	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	147	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM1_VS}	19 MHz HFRCO	—	32	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	133	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM2 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM2_VS}	Full 32 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	1.39	—	µA
		Full 32 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	1.63	—	µA
		8 kB (1 bank) RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO[2]	—	1.37	—	µA
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM3_VS}	Full 32 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	1.10	—	µA

4.1.10 Flash Memory Characteristics[5]

Table 4.17. Flash Memory Characteristics[5]

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Flash erase cycles before failure	EC_{FLASH}		10000	—	—	cycles
Flash data retention	RET_{FLASH}	T ≤ 85 °C	10	—	—	years
		T ≤ 125 °C	10	—	—	years
Word (32-bit) programming time	t_{W_PROG}	Burst write, 128 words, average time per word	20	26	32	µs
		Single word	59	68	83	µs
Page erase time[4]	t_{PERASE}		20	27	35	ms
Mass erase time[1]	t_{MERASE}		20	27	35	ms
Device erase time[2 3]	t_{DERASE}	T ≤ 85 °C	—	54	70	ms
		T ≤ 125 °C	—	54	75	ms
Erase current[6]	I_{ERASE}	Page Erase	—	—	1.7	mA
		Mass or Device Erase	—	—	2.0	mA
Write current[6]	I_{WRITE}		—	—	3.5	mA
Supply voltage during flash erase and write	V_{FLASH}		1.62	—	3.6	V

Note:

1. Mass erase is issued by the CPU and erases all flash.
2. Device erase is issued over the AAP interface and erases all flash, SRAM, the Lock Bit (LB) page, and the User data page Lock Word (ULW).
3. From setting the DEVICEERASE bit in AAP_CMD to 1 until the ERASEBUSY bit in AAP_STATUS is cleared to 0. Internal setup and hold times for flash control signals are included.
4. From setting the ERASEPAGE bit in MSC_WRITECMD to 1 until the BUSY bit in MSC_STATUS is cleared to 0. Internal setup and hold times for flash control signals are included.
5. Flash data retention information is published in the Quarterly Quality and Reliability Report.
6. Measured at 25 °C.

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.

4.1.16 Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

Table 4.23. Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Single conversion time (1x accumulation)	t_{CNV}	12-bit SAR Conversions	—	20.2	—	µs
		16-bit SAR Conversions	—	26.4	—	µs
		Delta Modulation Conversion (single comparison)	—	1.55	—	µs
Maximum external capacitive load	C_{EXTMAX}	CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), including routing parasitics	—	68	—	pF
		CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), including routing parasitics	—	680	—	pF
Maximum external series impedance	R_{EXTMAX}		—	1	—	kΩ
Supply current, EM2 bonded conversions, WARMUPMODE=NORMAL, WARMUPCNT=0	I_{CSEN_BOND}	12-bit SAR conversions, 20 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	326	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 20 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	226	—	nA
		12-bit SAR conversions, 200 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	33	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 200 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF)[1]	—	25	—	nA
Supply current, EM2 scan conversions, WARMUPMODE=NORMAL, WARMUPCNT=0	I_{CSEN_EM2}	12-bit SAR conversions, 20 ms scan rate, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	690	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 20 ms scan rate, 8 comparisons per sample (DMCR = 1, DMR = 2), CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	515	—	nA
		12-bit SAR conversions, 200 ms scan rate, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	79	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 200 ms scan rate, 8 comparisons per sample (DMCR = 1, DMR = 2), CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan[1]	—	57	—	nA

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply current, continuous conversions, WARMUPMODE=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:

1. 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)).

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Slew rate[5]	SR	DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, INCBW=1[3]	—	4.7	—	V/µs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, INCBW=0	—	1.5	—	V/µs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, INCBW=1[3]	—	1.27	—	V/µs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, INCBW=0	—	0.42	—	V/µs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, INCBW=1[3]	—	0.17	—	V/µs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, INCBW=0	—	0.058	—	V/µs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, INCBW=1[3]	—	0.044	—	V/µs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, INCBW=0	—	0.015	—	V/µs
Startup time[6]	T_{START}	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2	—	—	TBD	µs
Input offset voltage	V_{OSI}	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 or 3, T = 25 °C	TBD	—	TBD	mV
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1 or 0, T = 25 °C	TBD	—	TBD	mV
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 or 3, across operating temperature range	TBD	—	TBD	mV
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1 or 0, across operating temperature range	TBD	—	TBD	mV
DC power supply rejection ratio[9]	$PSRR_{DC}$	Input referred	—	70	—	dB
DC common-mode rejection ratio[9]	$CMRR_{DC}$	Input referred	—	70	—	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD_{OPA}	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, 3x Gain connection, 1 kHz, V_{OUT} = 0.1 V to V_{OPA} - 0.1 V	—	90	—	dB
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, 3x Gain connection, 0.1 kHz, V_{OUT} = 0.1 V to V_{OPA} - 0.1 V	—	90	—	dB

5.6 EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

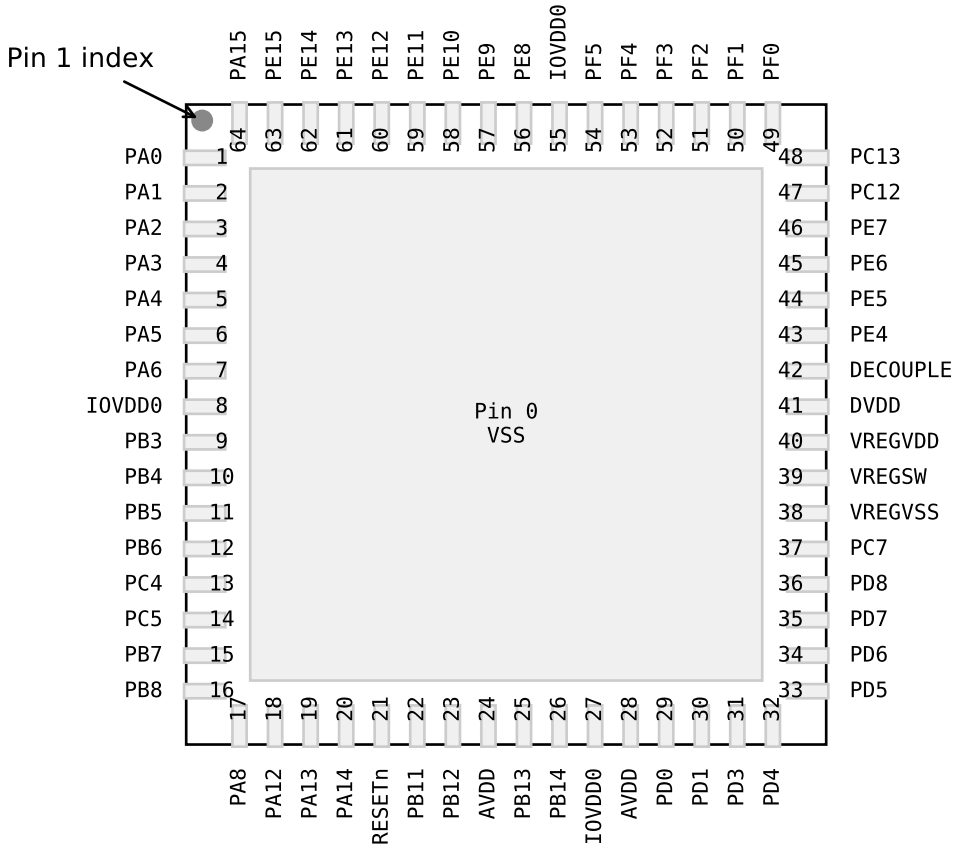

Figure 5.6. EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN64 Device Pinout

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
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).

5.12 EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN32 Device Pinout

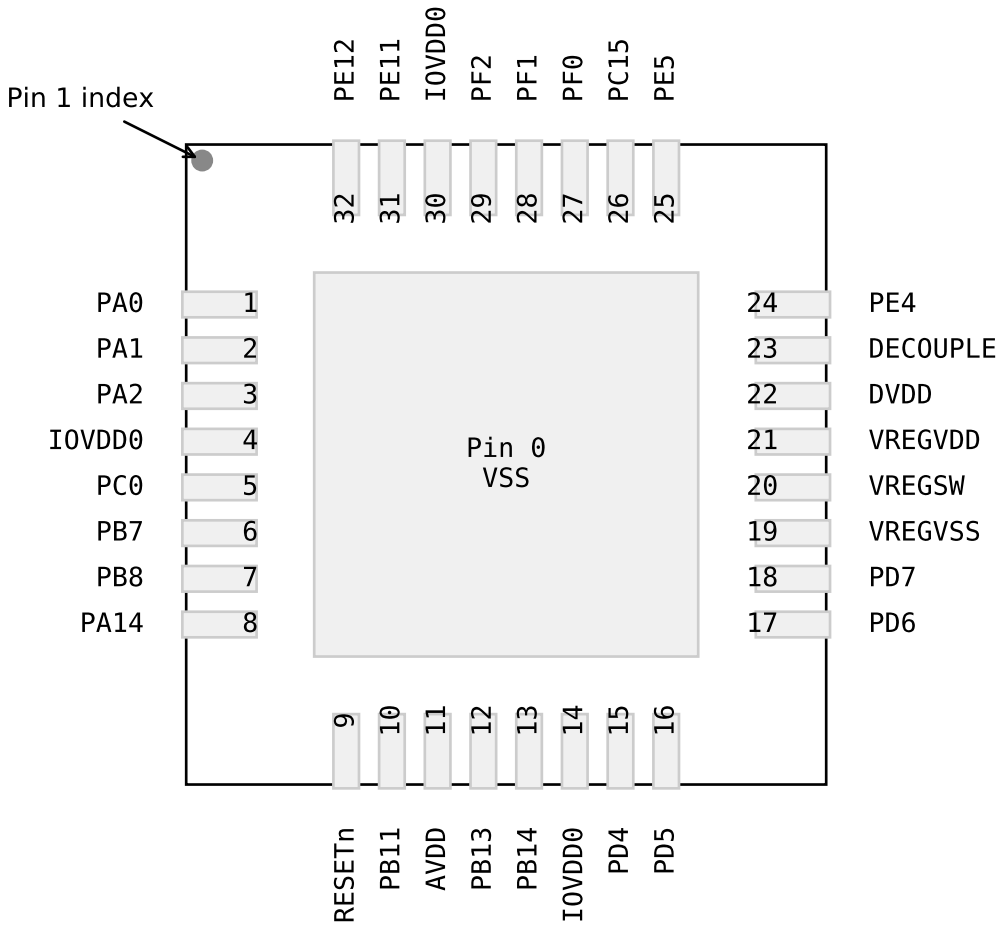

Figure 5.12. EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN32 Device Pinout

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 5.12. EFM32TG11B5xx in QFN32 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
VREGVSS	0 19	Voltage regulator VSS	PA0	1	GPIO
PA1	2	GPIO	PA2	3	GPIO
IOVDD0	4 14 30	Digital IO power supply 0.	PC0	5	GPIO (5V)
PB7	6	GPIO	PB8	7	GPIO

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

Alternate	LOCATION		
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	Description
OPA3_N	0: PC7		Operational Amplifier 3 external negative input.
OPA3_OUT	0: PD1		Operational Amplifier 3 output.
OPA3_P	0: PC6		Operational Amplifier 3 external positive input.
PCNT0_S0IN	0: PC13 2: PC0 3: PD6	4: PA0 6: PB5 7: PB12	Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.
PCNT0_S1IN	0: PC14 2: PC1 3: PD7	4: PA1 6: PB6 7: PB11	Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 1.
PRS_CH0	0: PA0 1: PF3 2: PC14 3: PF2		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 0.
PRS_CH1	0: PA1 1: PF4 2: PC15 3: PE12		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 1.
PRS_CH2	0: PC0 1: PF5 2: PE10 3: PE13		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 2.
PRS_CH3	0: PC1 1: PE8 2: PE11 3: PA0		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 3.
PRS_CH4	0: PC8 2: PF1		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 4.
PRS_CH5	0: PC9 2: PD6		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 5.
PRS_CH6	0: PA6 1: PB14 2: PE6		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 6.
PRS_CH7	0: PB13 2: PE7		Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 7.

Port	Bus	CH31	CH30	CH29	CH28	CH27	CH26	CH25	CH24	CH23	CH22	CH21	CH20	CH19	CH18	CH17	CH16	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0
OPA3_OUT																																	
APORT4Y	BUSDY												PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				
APORT3Y	BUSCY											PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5					
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PB14		PB12						PB6		PB4						PA14								PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT1Y	BUSAY			PB13		PB11						PB5		PB3				PA15		PA13				PA9				PA5		PA3		PA1	
OPA3_P																																	
APORT4X	BUSDX											PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5					
APORT3X	BUSCX												PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				
APORT2X	BUSBX			PB13		PB11						PB5		PB3				PA15		PA13				PA9				PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT1X	BUSAX		PB14		PB12						PB6		PB4						PA14				PA10				PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
VDAC0_OUT0 / OPA0_OUT																																	
APORT4Y	BUSDY												PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				
APORT3Y	BUSCY											PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5					
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PB14		PB12						PB6		PB4						PA14				PA10				PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT1Y	BUSAY			PB13		PB11						PB5		PB3				PA15		PA13				PA9				PA5		PA3		PA1	

6. TQFP80 Package Specifications

6.1 TQFP80 Package Dimensions

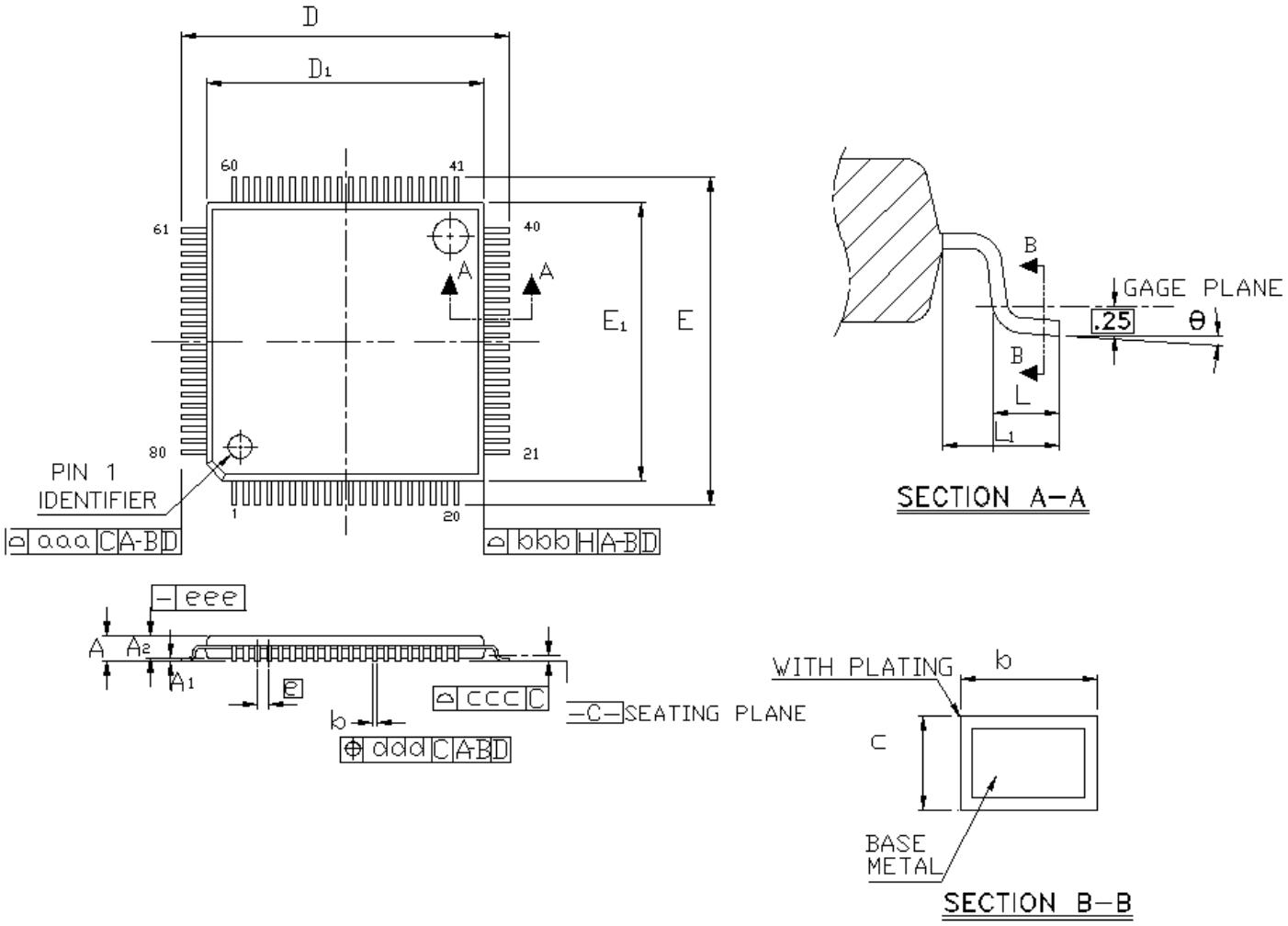

Figure 6.1. TQFP80 Package Drawing

Table 6.2. TQFP80 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Min	Max
C1	13.30	13.40
C2	13.30	13.40
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.

6.3 TQFP80 Package Marking

Figure 6.3. TQFP80 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.

Table 7.2. QFN80 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Typ
C1	8.90
C2	8.90
E	0.40
X1	0.20
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 µm 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.

7.3 QFN80 Package Marking

Figure 7.3. QFN80 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.

10.2 TQFP48 PCB Land Pattern

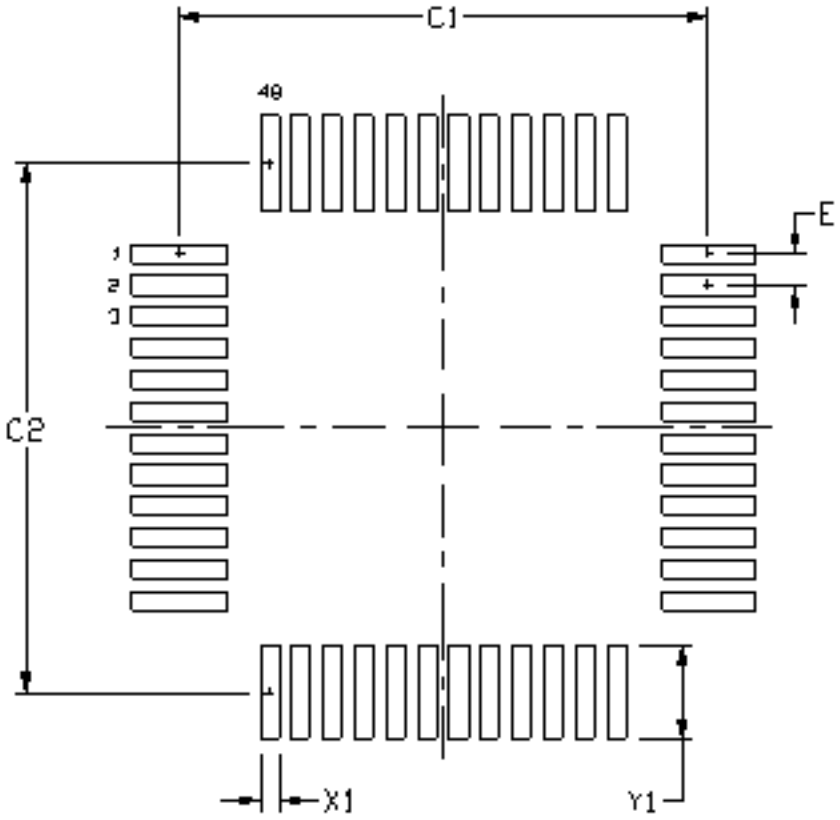

Figure 10.2. TQFP48 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

Table 10.2. TQFP48 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions

Dimension	Typ
C1	8.50
C2	8.50
E	0.50
X	0.30
Y	1.60

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-020C specification for Small Body Components.

11. QFN32 Package Specifications

11.1 QFN32 Package Dimensions