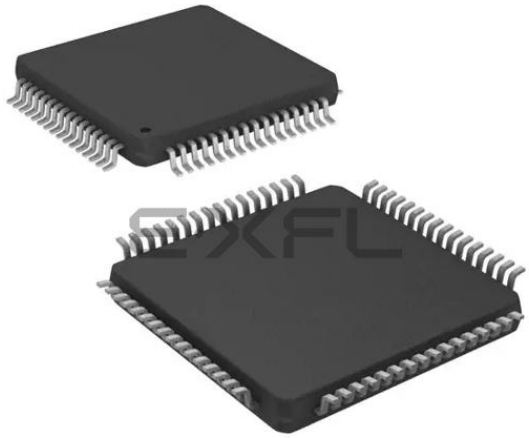

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

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, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	50
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	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32tg11b540f64gq64-a

3. System Overview

3.1 Introduction

The Tiny Gecko Series 1 product family is well suited for any battery operated application as well as other systems requiring high performance and low energy consumption. This section gives a short introduction to the MCU system. The detailed functional description can be found in the Tiny Gecko Series 1 Reference Manual. Any behavior that does not conform to the specifications in this data sheet or the functional descriptions in the Tiny Gecko Series 1 Reference Manual are detailed in the EFM32TG11 Errata document.

A block diagram of the Tiny Gecko Series 1 family is shown in Figure 3.1 Detailed EFM32TG11 Block Diagram on page 10. The diagram shows a superset of features available on the family, which vary by OPN. For more information about specific device features, consult Ordering Information.

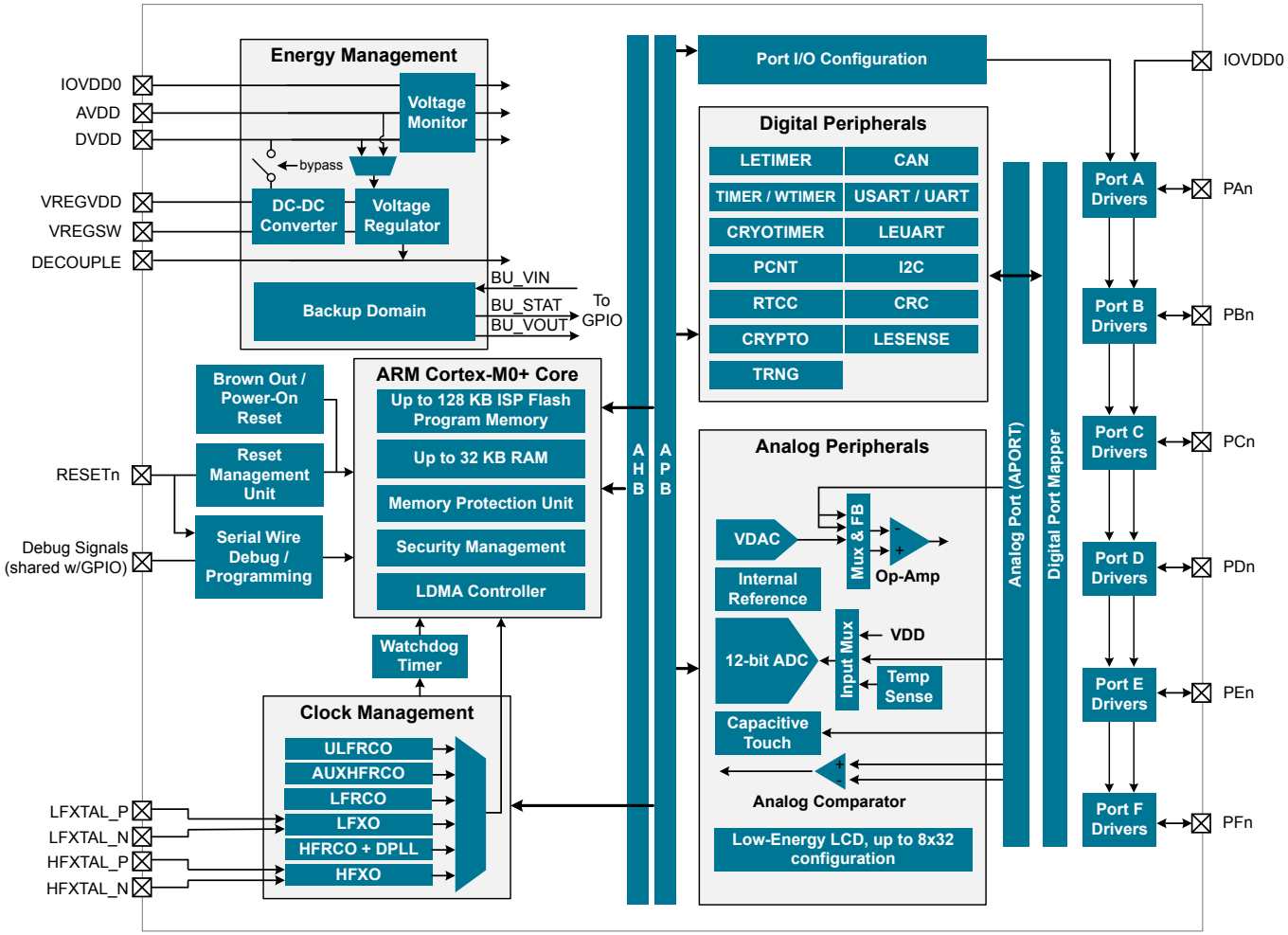


Figure 3.1. Detailed EFM32TG11 Block Diagram

3.2 Power

The EFM32TG11 has an Energy Management Unit (EMU) and efficient integrated regulators to generate internal supply voltages. Only a single external supply voltage is required, from which all internal voltages are created. An optional integrated DC-DC buck regulator can be utilized to further reduce the current consumption. The DC-DC regulator requires one external inductor and one external capacitor.

The EFM32TG11 device family includes support for internal supply voltage scaling, as well as two different power domain groups for peripherals. These enhancements allow for further supply current reductions and lower overall power consumption.

AVDD and VREGVDD need to be 1.8 V or higher for the MCU to operate across all conditions; however the rest of the system will operate down to 1.62 V, including the digital supply and I/O. This means that the device is fully compatible with 1.8 V components. Running from a sufficiently high supply, the device can use the DC-DC to regulate voltage not only for itself, but also for other PCB components, supplying up to a total of 200 mA.

3.2.1 Energy Management Unit (EMU)

The Energy Management Unit manages transitions of energy modes in the device. Each energy mode defines which peripherals and features are available and the amount of current the device consumes. The EMU can also be used to turn off the power to unused RAM blocks, and it contains control registers for the DC-DC regulator and the Voltage Monitor (VMON). The VMON is used to monitor multiple supply voltages. It has multiple channels which can be programmed individually by the user to determine if a sensed supply has fallen below a chosen threshold.

3.2.2 DC-DC Converter

The DC-DC buck converter covers a wide range of load currents and provides up to 90% efficiency in energy modes EM0, EM1, EM2 and EM3, and can supply up to 200 mA to the device and surrounding PCB components. Protection features include programmable current limiting, short-circuit protection, and dead-time protection. The DC-DC converter may also enter bypass mode when the input voltage is too low for efficient operation. In bypass mode, the DC-DC input supply is internally connected directly to its output through a low resistance switch. Bypass mode also supports in-rush current limiting to prevent input supply voltage droops due to excessive output current transients.

3.2.3 EM2 and EM3 Power Domains

The EFM32TG11 has three independent peripheral power domains for use in EM2 and EM3. Two of these domains are dynamic and can be shut down to save energy. Peripherals associated with the two dynamic power domains are listed in Table 3.1 EM2 and EM3 Peripheral Power Subdomains on page 11. If all of the peripherals in a peripheral power domain are unused, the power domain for that group will be powered off in EM2 and EM3, reducing the overall current consumption of the device. Other EM2, EM3, and EM4-capable peripherals and functions not listed in the table below reside on the primary power domain, which is always on in EM2 and EM3.

Table 3.1. EM2 and EM3 Peripheral Power Subdomains

Peripheral Power Domain 1	Peripheral Power Domain 2
ACMP0	ACMP1
PCNT0	CSEN
ADC0	VDAC0
LETIMER0	LEUART0
LESENSE	I2C0
APORT	I2C1
-	IDAC
-	LCD

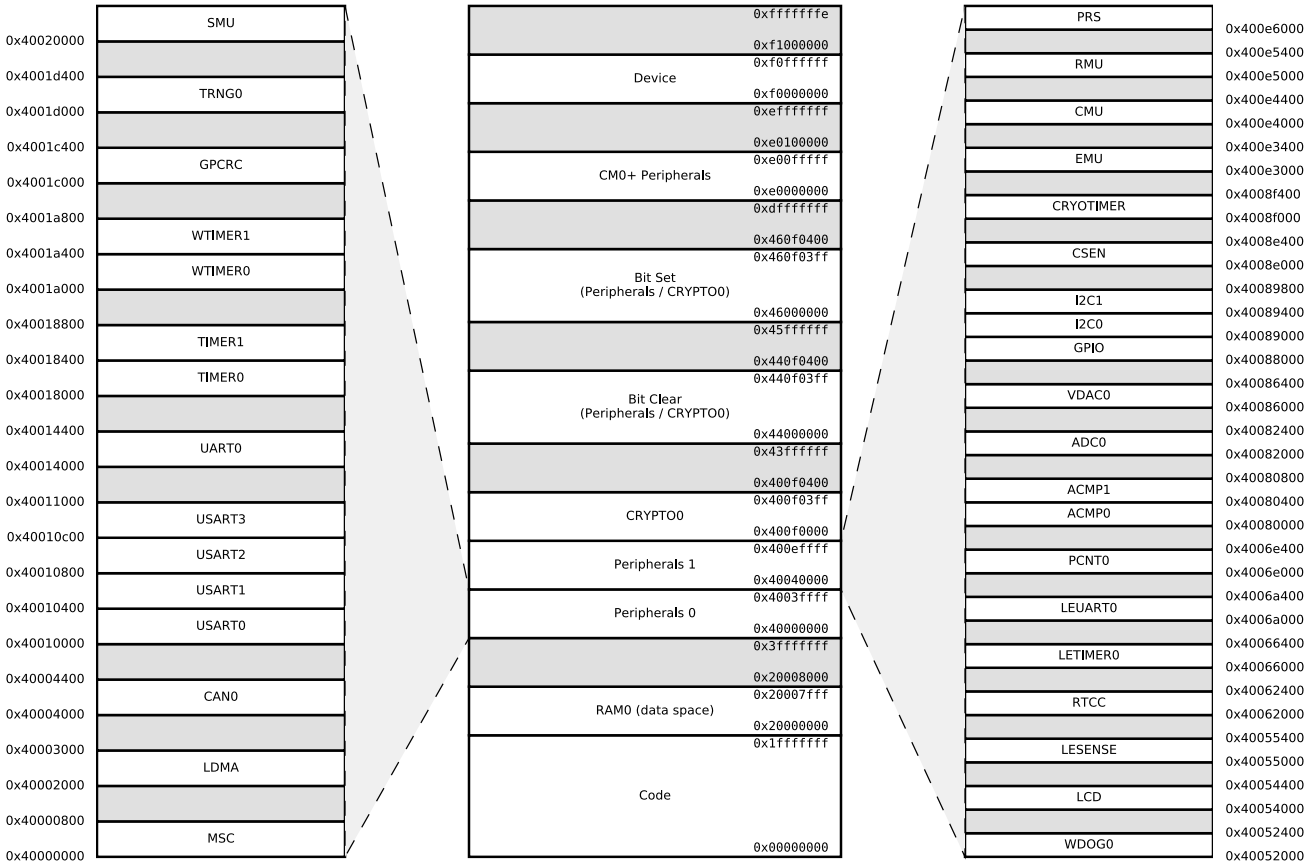


Figure 3.3. EFM32TG11 Memory Map — Peripherals

3.12 Configuration Summary

The features of the EFM32TG11 are a subset of the feature set described in the device reference manual. The table below describes device specific implementation of the features. Remaining modules support full configuration.

Table 3.2. Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
USART0	IrDA, SmartCard	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	I^2S, SmartCard	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	IrDA, SmartCard, High-Speed	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
USART3	I^2S, SmartCard	US3_TX, US3_RX, US3_CLK, US3_CS
TIMER0	with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	-	TIM1_CC[3:0]
WTIMER0	with DTI	WTIM0_CC[2:0], WTIM0_CDTI[2:0]
WTIMER1	-	WTIM1_CC[3:0]

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise CCM mode[1]	$I_{ACTIVE\_CCM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	81	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	1147	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in LP mode[3]	$I_{ACTIVE\_LPM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	30	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	144	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode[2]	I_{EM1_DCM}	48 MHz crystal	—	31	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO	—	30	—	µA/MHz
		32 MHz HFRCO	—	36	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	41	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	54	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	581	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Power mode[3]	I_{EM1_LPM}	32 MHz HFRCO	—	25	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	26	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	29	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	153	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode[2]	$I_{EM1\_DCM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO	—	46	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	573	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled. DCDC in LP mode[3]	$I_{EM1\_LPM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO	—	25	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	140	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM2 mode, with voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in LP mode[3]	I_{EM2_VS}	Full 32 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	1.26	—	µA
		Full 32 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	1.54	—	µA
		8 kB (1 bank) RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO[5]	—	1.30	—	µA
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM3_VS}	Full 32 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	0.93	—	µA
Current consumption in EM4H mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM4H_VS}	128 byte RAM retention, RTCC running from LFXO	—	0.78	—	µA
		128 byte RAM retention, CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	0.50	—	µA
		128 byte RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.50	—	µA
Current consumption in EM4S mode	I_{EM4S}	No RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.06	—	µA

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM4H mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM4H_VS}	128 byte RAM retention, RTCC running from LFXO	—	0.75	—	µA
		128 byte RAM retention, CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	0.37	—	µA
		128 byte RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.37	—	µA
Current consumption in EM4S mode	I_{EM4S}	No RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.05	—	µA
Current consumption of peripheral power domain 1, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{PD1_VS}	Additional current consumption in EM2/3 when any peripherals on power domain 1 are enabled[1]	—	0.18	—	µA
Current consumption of peripheral power domain 2, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{PD2_VS}	Additional current consumption in EM2/3 when any peripherals on power domain 2 are enabled[1]	—	0.18	—	µA

Note:

1. Extra current consumed by power domain. Does not include current associated with the enabled peripherals. See 3.2.3 EM2 and EM3 Power Domains for a list of the peripherals in each power domain.
2. CMU_LFRCOCTRL_ENVREF = 1, CMU_LFRCOCTRL_VREFUPDATE = 1

4.1.9.3 Low-Frequency RC Oscillator (LFRCO)

Table 4.13. Low-Frequency RC Oscillator (LFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency	f_{LFRCO}	ENVREF[2] = 1	TBD	32.768	TBD	kHz
		ENVREF[2] = 1, T > 85 °C	TBD	32.768	TBD	kHz
		ENVREF[2] = 0	TBD	32.768	TBD	kHz
Startup time	t_{LFRCO}		—	500	—	µs
Current consumption [1]	I_{LFRCO}	ENVREF = 1 in CMU_LFRCOCTRL	—	370	—	nA
		ENVREF = 0 in CMU_LFRCOCTRL	—	520	—	nA

Note:
1. Block is supplied by AVDD if ANASW = 0, or DVDD if ANASW=1 in EMU_PWRCTRL register.
2. In CMU_LFRCOCTRL register.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ADC clock frequency	f_{ADCCLK}		—	—	16	MHz
Throughput rate	$f_{ADCRATE}$		—	—	1	Msps
Conversion time[1]	$t_{ADCCONV}$	6 bit	—	7	—	cycles
		8 bit	—	9	—	cycles
		12 bit	—	13	—	cycles
Startup time of reference generator and ADC core	$t_{ADCSTART}$	WARMUPMODE[4] = NORMAL	—	—	5	µs
		WARMUPMODE[4] = KEEPIN-STANDBY	—	—	2	µs
		WARMUPMODE[4] = KEEPINSLO-WACC	—	—	1	µs
SNDR at 1Msps and f_{IN} = 10kHz	$SNDR_{ADC}$	Internal reference[7], differential measurement	TBD	67	—	dB
		External reference[6], differential measurement	—	68	—	dB
Spurious-free dynamic range (SFDR)	$SFDR_{ADC}$	1 MSamples/s, 10 kHz full-scale sine wave	—	75	—	dB
Differential non-linearity (DNL)	DNL_{ADC}	12 bit resolution, No missing co-des	TBD	—	TBD	LSB
Integral non-linearity (INL), End point method	INL_{ADC}	12 bit resolution	TBD	—	TBD	LSB
Offset error	$V_{ADCOFFSETERR}$		TBD	0	TBD	LSB
Gain error in ADC	$V_{ADCGAIN}$	Using internal reference	—	-0.2	TBD	%
		Using external reference	—	-1	—	%
Temperature sensor slope	V_{TS_SLOPE}		—	-1.84	—	mV/°C

Note:

1. Derived from ADCCLK.
2. PSRR is referenced to AVDD when ANASW=0 and to DVDD when ANASW=1 in EMU_PWRCTRL.
3. In ADCn_BIASPROG register.
4. In ADCn_CNTL register.
5. The absolute voltage allowed at any ADC input is dictated by the power rail supplied to on-chip circuitry, and may be lower than the effective full scale voltage. All ADC inputs are limited to the ADC supply (AVDD or DVDD depending on EMU_PWRCTRL_ANASW). Any ADC input routed through the APORT will further be limited by the IOVDD supply to the pin.
6. External reference is 1.25 V applied externally to ADCnEXTREFP, with the selection CONF in the SINGLECTRL_REF or SCANCTRL_REF register field and VREFP in the SINGLECTRLX_VREFSEL or SCANCTRLX_VREFSEL field. The differential input range with this configuration is ± 1.25 V.
7. Internal reference option used corresponds to selection 2V5 in the SINGLECTRL_REF or SCANCTRL_REF register field. The differential input range with this configuration is ± 1.25 V. Typical value is characterized using full-scale sine wave input. Minimum value is production-tested using sine wave input at 1.5 dB lower than full scale.

4.1.21.2 I2C Fast-mode (Fm)[1]

Table 4.29. I2C Fast-mode (Fm)[1]

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency[2]	f_{SCL}		0	—	400	kHz
SCL clock low time	t_{LOW}		1.3	—	—	µs
SCL clock high time	t_{HIGH}		0.6	—	—	µs
SDA set-up time	t_{SU_DAT}		100	—	—	ns
SDA hold time[3]	t_{HD_DAT}		100	—	900	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	t_{SU_STA}		0.6	—	—	µs
(Repeated) START condition hold time	t_{HD_STA}		0.6	—	—	µs
STOP condition set-up time	t_{SU_STO}		0.6	—	—	µs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t_{BUF}		1.3	—	—	µs

Note:

1. For CLHR set to 1 in the I2Cn_CTRL register.
2. For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, refer to the I2C chapter in the reference manual.
3. The maximum SDA hold time ($t_{HD,DAT}$) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t_{LOW}).

4.1.21.3 I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)[1]

Table 4.30. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)[1]

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency[2]	f_{SCL}		0	—	1000	kHz
SCL clock low time	t_{LOW}		0.5	—	—	µs
SCL clock high time	t_{HIGH}		0.26	—	—	µs
SDA set-up time	t_{SU_DAT}		50	—	—	ns
SDA hold time	t_{HD_DAT}		100	—	—	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	t_{SU_STA}		0.26	—	—	µs
(Repeated) START condition hold time	t_{HD_STA}		0.26	—	—	µs
STOP condition set-up time	t_{SU_STO}		0.26	—	—	µs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t_{BUF}		0.5	—	—	µs

Note:
1. For CLHR set to 0 or 1 in the I2Cn_CTRL register.
2. For the minimum HFPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, refer to the I2C chapter in the reference manual.

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PB4	10	GPIO	PB5	11	GPIO
PB6	12	GPIO	PC4	13	GPIO
PC5	14	GPIO	PB7	15	GPIO
PB8	16	GPIO	PA8	17	GPIO
PA12	18	GPIO	PA13	19	GPIO (5V)
PA14	20	GPIO	RESETn	21	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	22	GPIO	PB12	23	GPIO
AVDD	24 28	Analog power supply.	PB13	25	GPIO
PB14	26	GPIO	PD0	29	GPIO (5V)
PD1	30	GPIO	PD3	31	GPIO
PD4	32	GPIO	PD5	33	GPIO
PD6	34	GPIO	PD7	35	GPIO
PD8	36	GPIO	PC7	37	GPIO
VREGSW	39	DCDC regulator switching node	VREGVDD	40	Voltage regulator VDD input
DVDD	41	Digital power supply.	DECOUPLE	42	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PE4	43	GPIO	PE5	44	GPIO
PE6	45	GPIO	PE7	46	GPIO
PC12	47	GPIO (5V)	PC13	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).

5.10 EFM32TG11B3xx in QFP48 Device Pinout

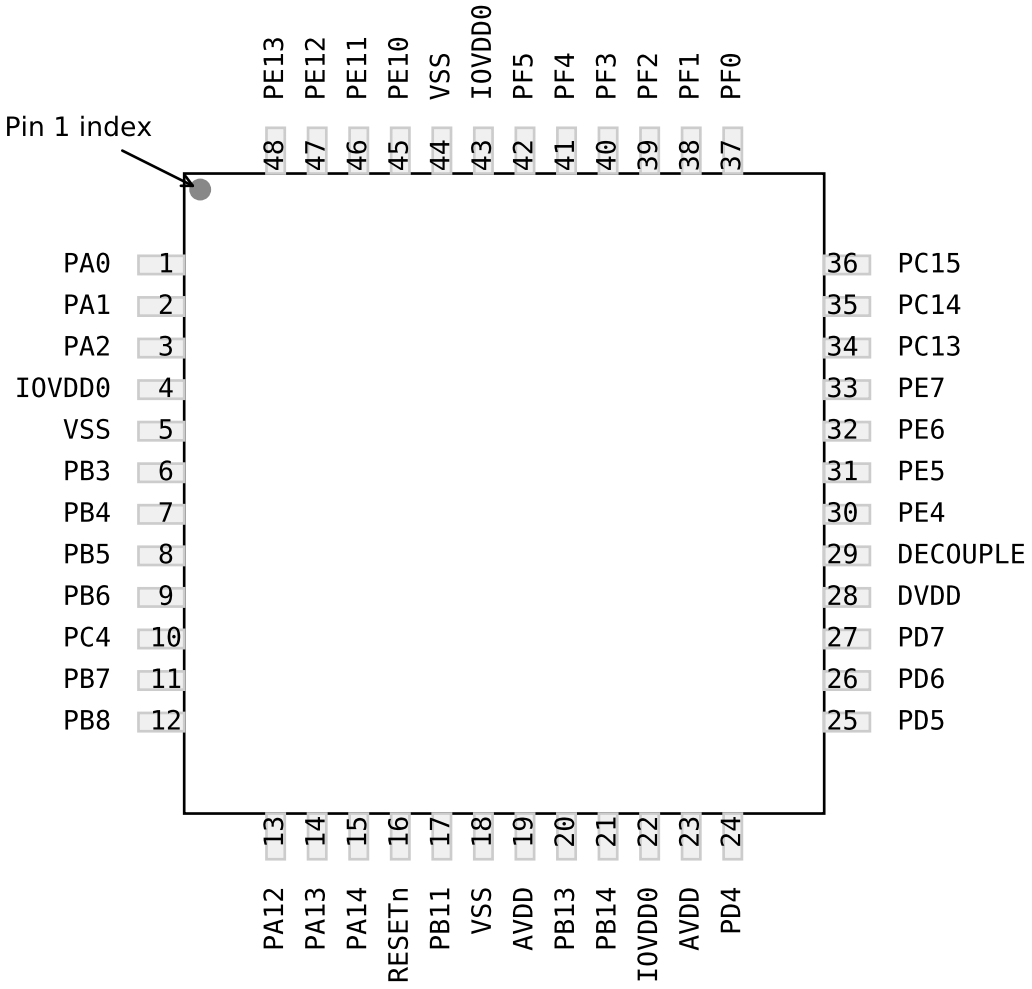


Figure 5.10. EFM32TG11B3xx in QFP48 Device Pinout

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 5.10. EFM32TG11B3xx in QFP48 Device Pinout

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
PA0	1	GPIO	PA1	2	GPIO
PA2	3	GPIO	IOVDD0	4 22 43	Digital IO power supply 0.
VSS	5 18 44	Ground	PB3	6	GPIO
PB4	7	GPIO	PB5	8	GPIO
PB6	9	GPIO	PC4	10	GPIO

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
PB8	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 15	Analog power supply.
PB13	12	GPIO	PB14	13	GPIO
PD4	16	GPIO	PD5	17	GPIO
PD6	18	GPIO	PD7	19	GPIO
DVDD	20	Digital power supply.	DECOUPLE	21	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external decoupling capacitor is required at this pin.
PC13	22	GPIO (5V)	PC14	23	GPIO (5V)
PC15	24	GPIO (5V)	PF0	25	GPIO (5V)
PF1	26	GPIO (5V)	PF2	27	GPIO
PE10	29	GPIO	PE11	30	GPIO
PE12	31	GPIO	PE13	32	GPIO

Note:

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

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 5.20. VDAC0 / OPA Bus and Pin Mapping

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
OPA0_N																																	
APORT1Y	BUSAY			PB13		PB11						PB5		PB3				PA15		PA13				PA9				PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PB14		PB12						PB6		PB4						PA14				PA10				PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT3Y	BUSCY											PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5					
APORT4Y	BUSDY												PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				
OPA0_P																																	
APORT1X	BUSAX		PB14		PB12						PB6		PB4					PA15	PA14				PA10				PA6		PA4		PA2		PA0
APORT2X	BUSBX			PB13		PB11						PB5		PB3				PA15		PA13				PA9				PA5		PA3		PA1	
APORT3X	BUSCX												PF4		PF2		PF0		PE14		PE12		PE10		PE8		PE6		PE4				
APORT4X	BUSDX											PF5		PF3		PF1		PE15		PE13		PE11		PE9		PE7		PE5					

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.

7.2 QFN80 PCB Land Pattern

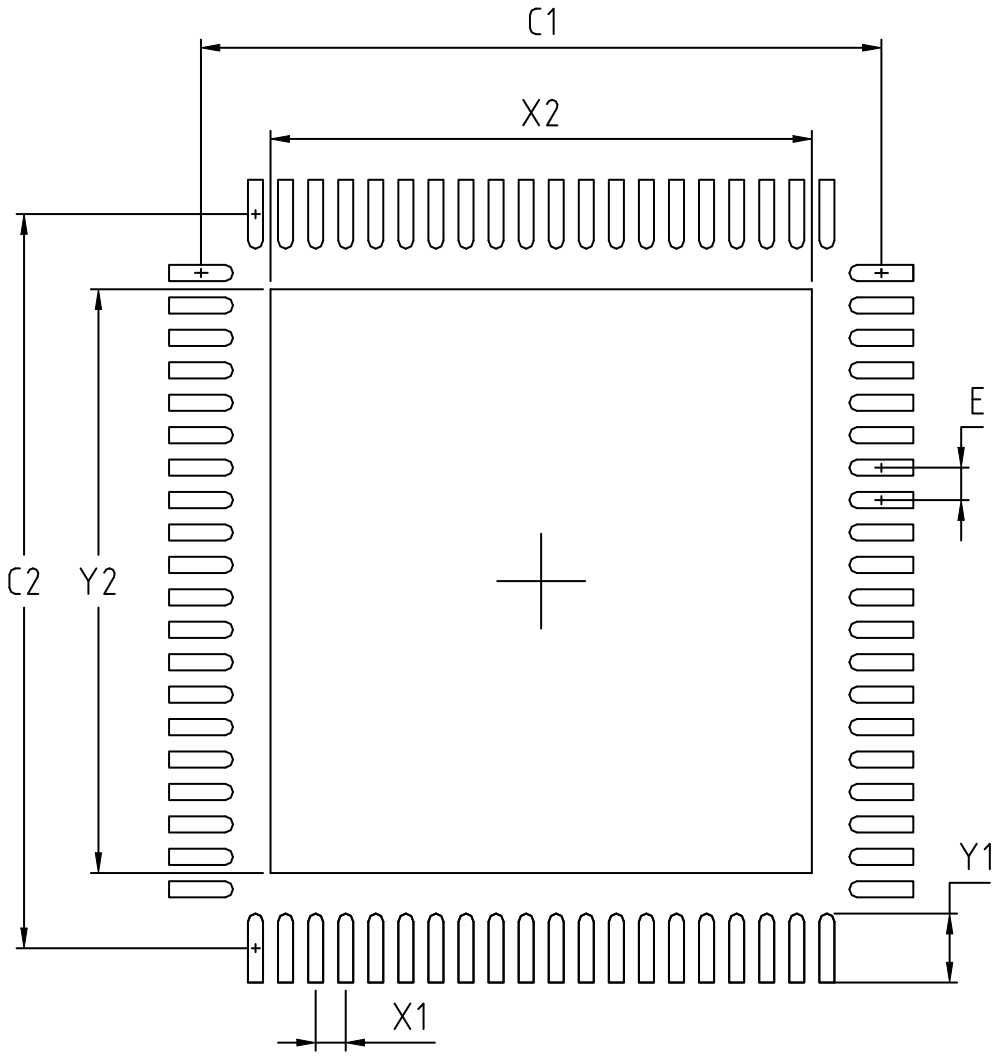


Figure 7.2. QFN80 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

8.2 TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern

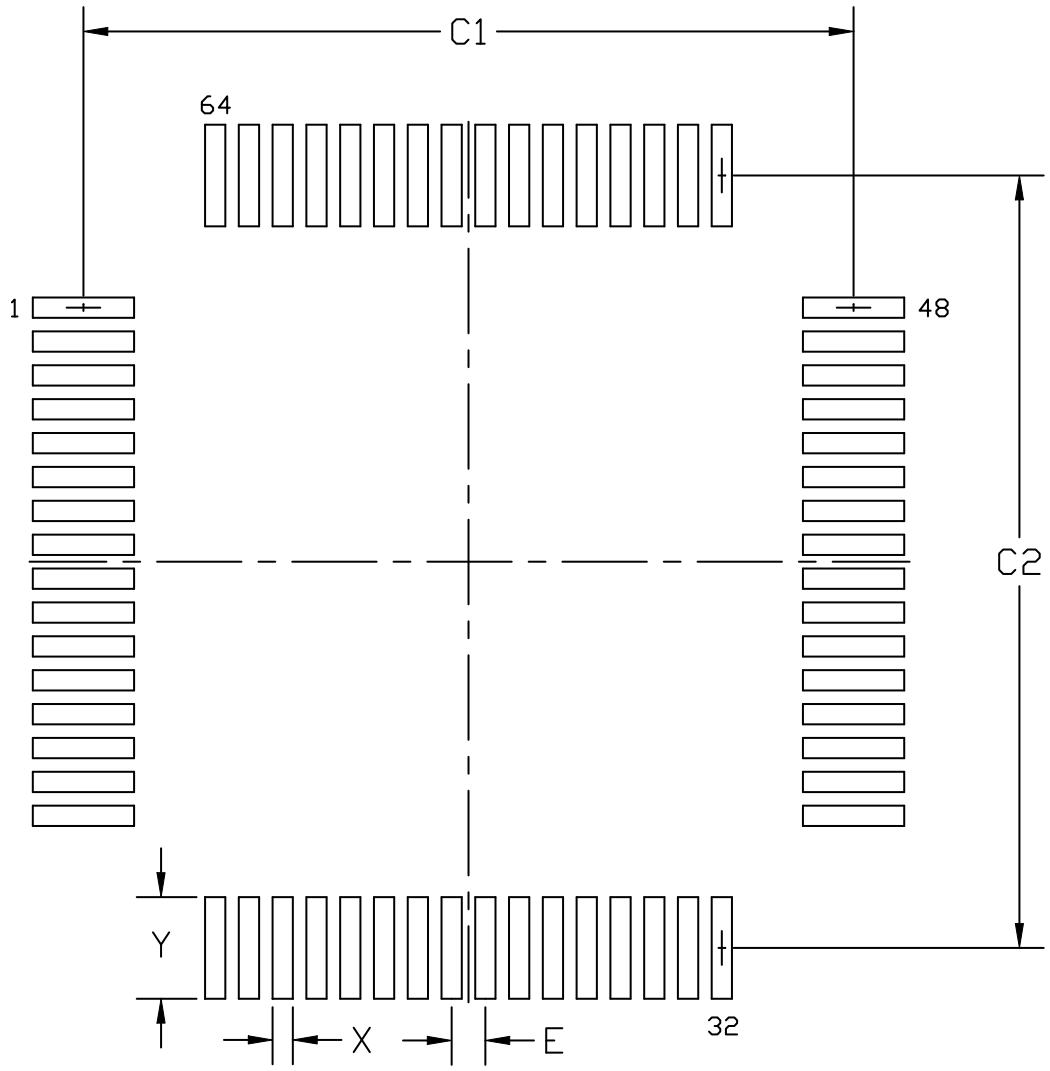


Figure 8.2. TQFP64 PCB Land Pattern Drawing

11.2 QFN32 PCB Land Pattern

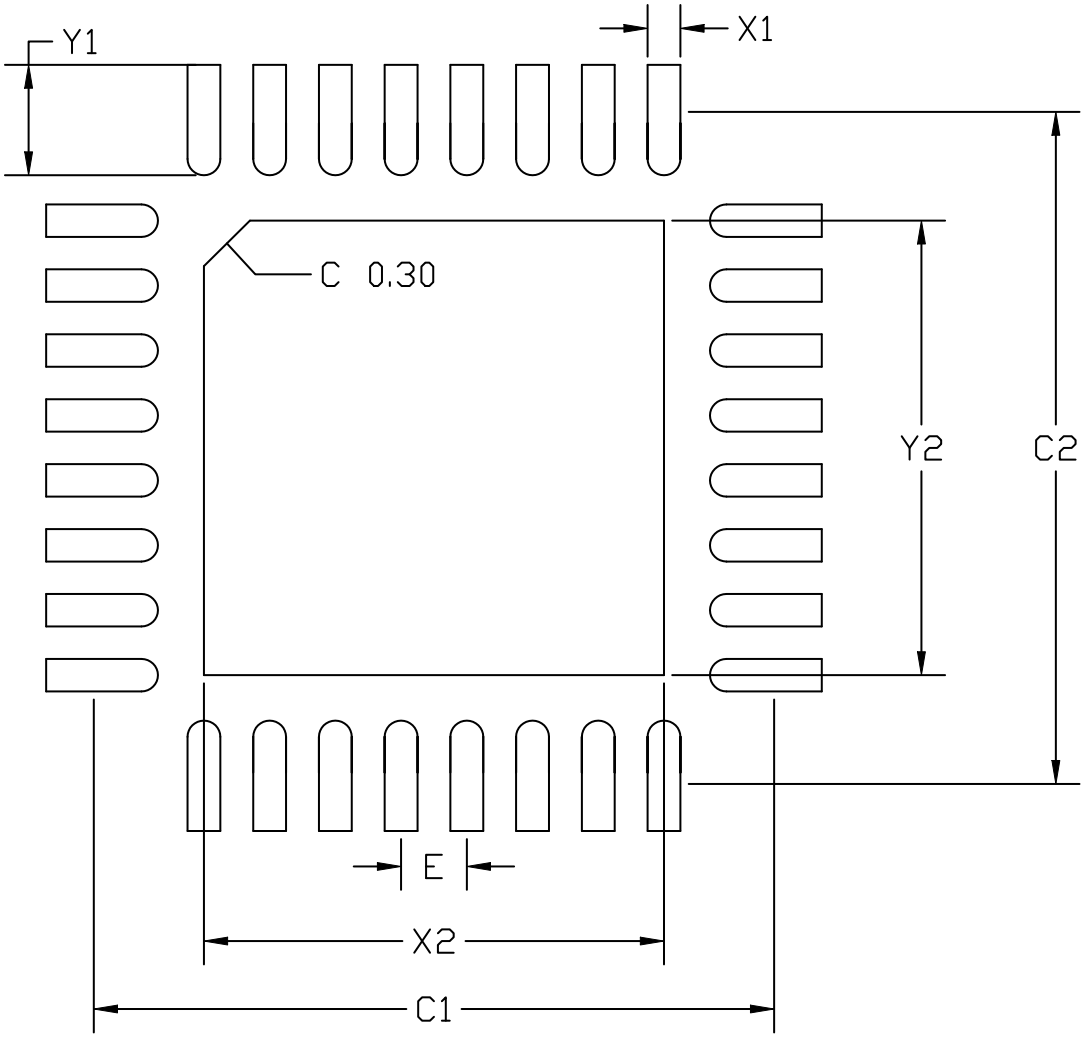
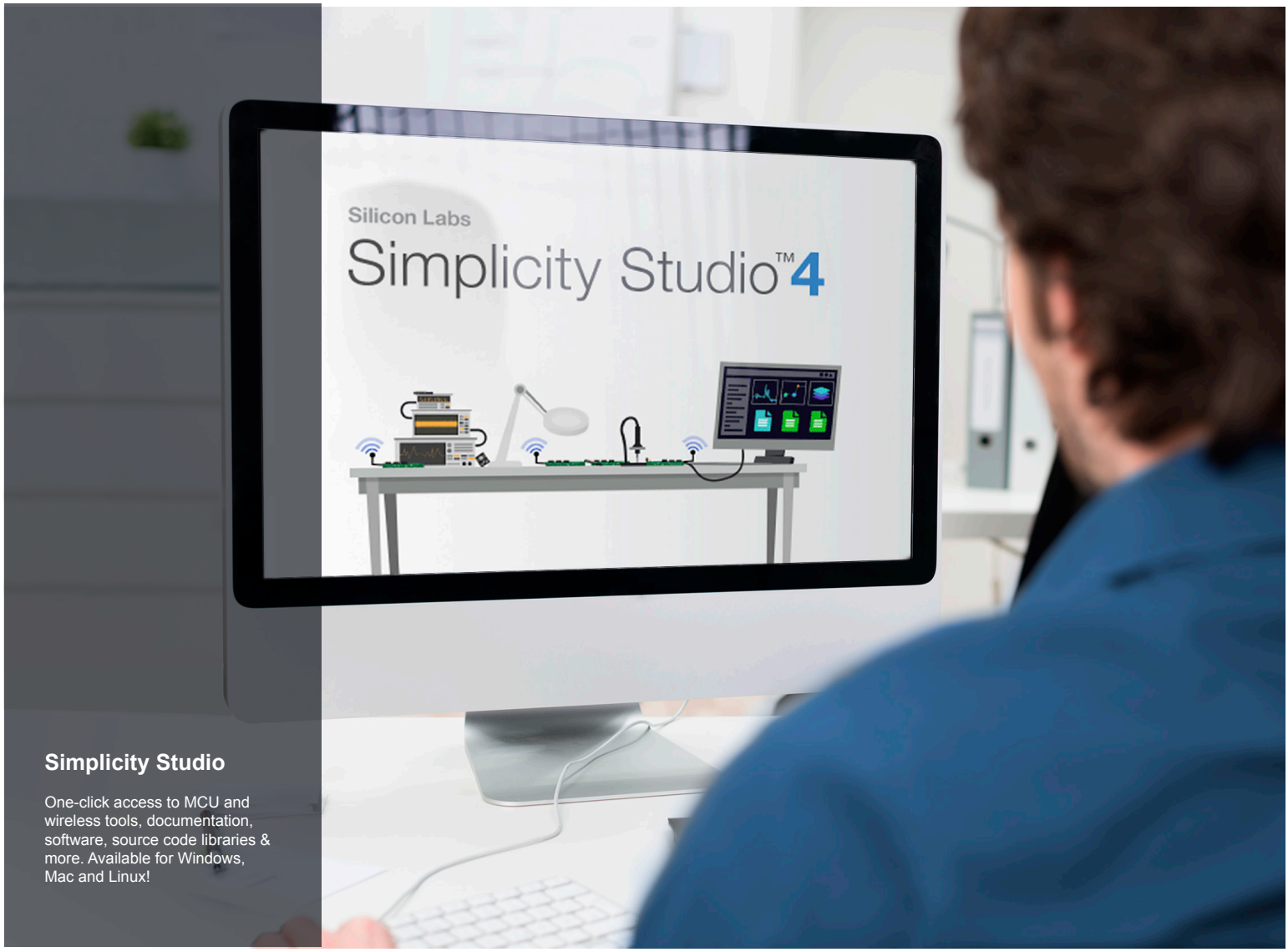


Figure 11.2. QFN32 PCB Land Pattern Drawing



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