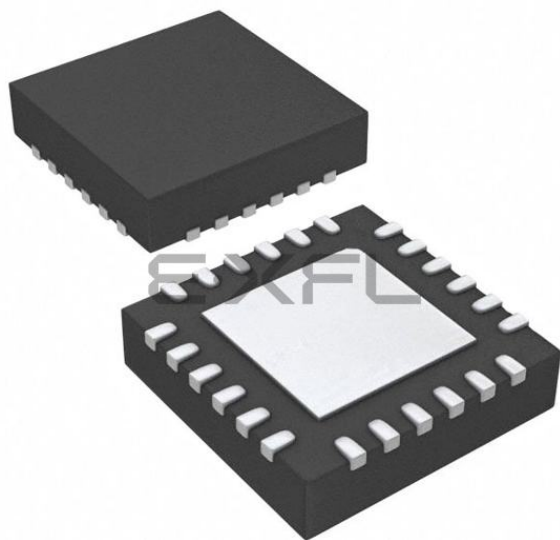




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Details

Product Status	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	24MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I ² C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	17
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.98V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 2x12b; D/A 1x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	24-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	24-QFN (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32zg110f4-qfn24

1 Ordering Information

Table 1.1 (p. 2) shows the available EFM32ZG110 devices.

Table 1.1. Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Flash (kB)	RAM (kB)	Max Speed (MHz)	Supply Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Package
EFM32ZG110F4-QFN24	4	2	24	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN24
EFM32ZG110F8-QFN24	8	2	24	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN24
EFM32ZG110F16-QFN24	16	4	24	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN24
EFM32ZG110F32-QFN24	32	4	24	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN24

Visit www.silabs.com for information on global distributors and representatives.

2.1.12 Pre-Programmed UART Bootloader

The bootloader presented in application note AN0003 is pre-programmed in the device at factory. Auto-baud and destructive write are supported. The autobaud feature, interface and commands are described further in the application note.

2.1.13 Low Energy Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (LEUART)

The unique LEUART[™], the Low Energy UART, is a UART that allows two-way UART communication on a strict power budget. Only a 32.768 kHz clock is needed to allow UART communication up to 9600 baud/s. The LEUART includes all necessary hardware support to make asynchronous serial communication possible with minimum of software intervention and energy consumption.

2.1.14 Timer/Counter (TIMER)

The 16-bit general purpose Timer has 3 compare/capture channels for input capture and compare/Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) output.

2.1.15 Real Time Counter (RTC)

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

2.1.16 Pulse Counter (PCNT)

The Pulse Counter (PCNT) can be used for counting pulses on a single input or to decode quadrature encoded inputs. It runs off either the internal LFACLK or the PCNTn_S0IN pin as external clock source. The module may operate in energy mode EM0 - EM3.

2.1.17 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

The Analog Comparator is used to compare the voltage of two analog inputs, with a digital output indicating which input voltage is higher. Inputs can either be one of the selectable internal references or from external pins. Response time and thereby also the current consumption can be configured by altering the current supply to the comparator.

2.1.18 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)

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

2.1.19 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)

The ADC is a Successive Approximation Register (SAR) architecture, with a resolution of up to 12 bits at up to one million samples per second. The integrated input mux can select inputs from 2 external pins and 6 internal signals.

2.1.20 Current Digital to Analog Converter (IDAC)

The current digital to analog converter can source or sink a configurable constant current, which can be output on, or sinked from pin or ADC. The current is configurable with several ranges of various step sizes.

3.4.1 EM0 Current Consumption

Figure 3.1. EM0 Current consumption while executing prime number calculation code from flash with HFRCO running at 24 MHz

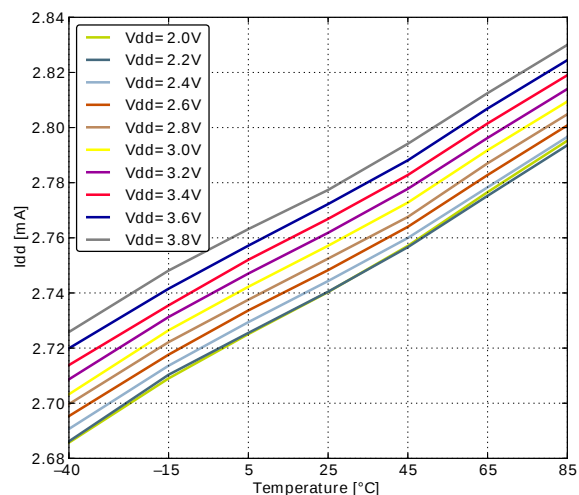
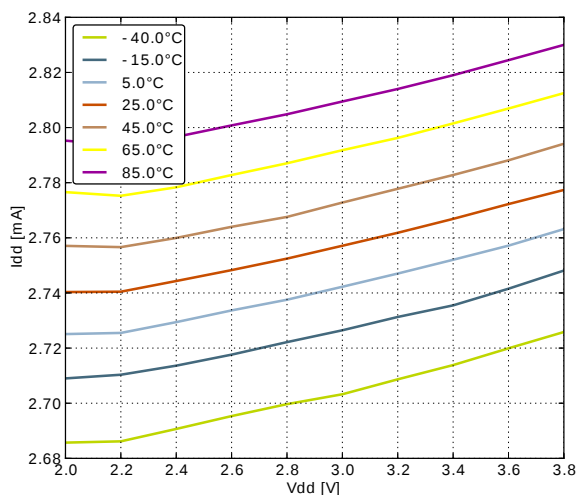


Figure 3.2. EM0 Current consumption while executing prime number calculation code from flash with HFRCO running at 21 MHz

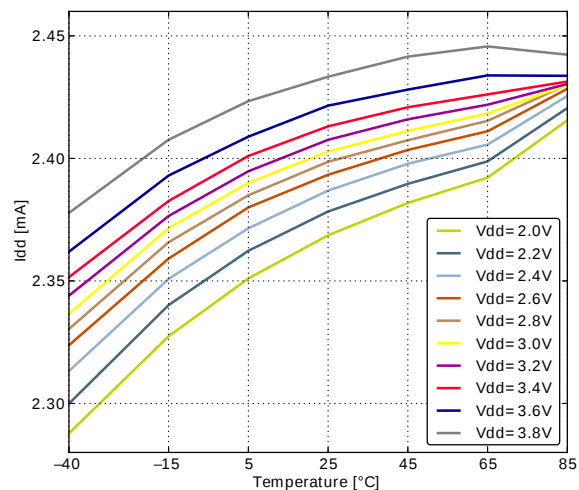
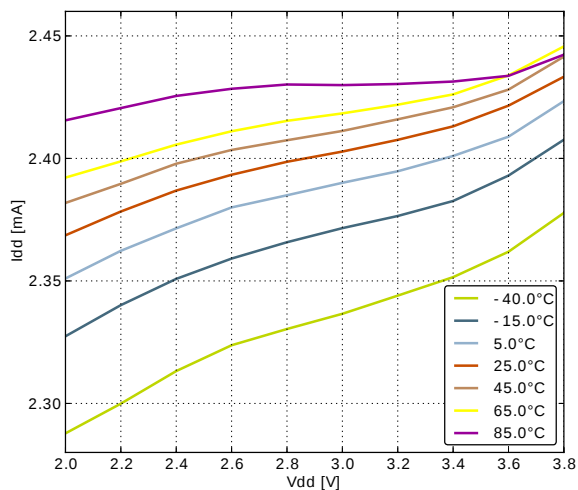


Figure 3.9. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 11 MHz

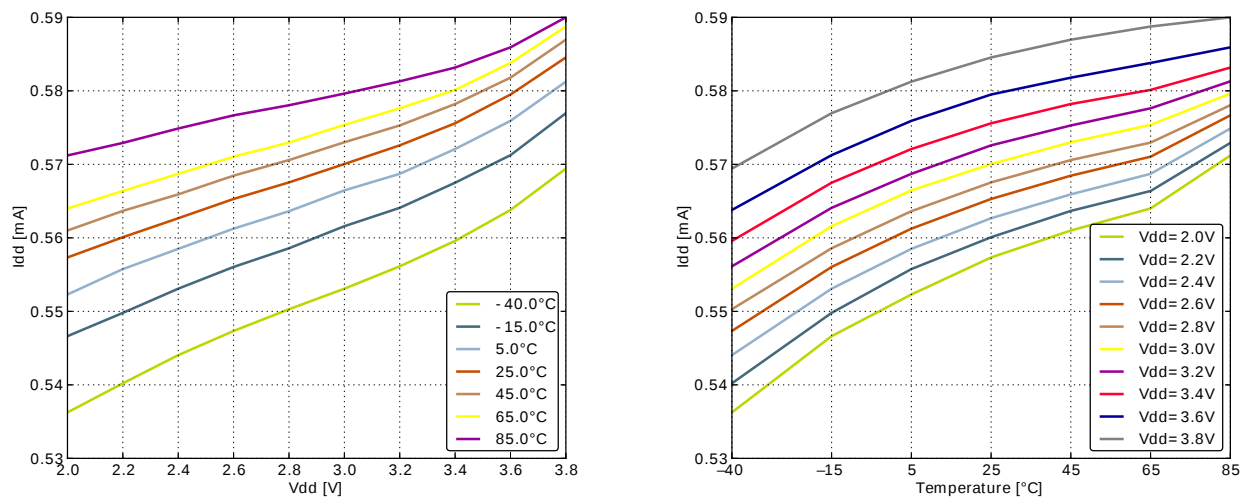
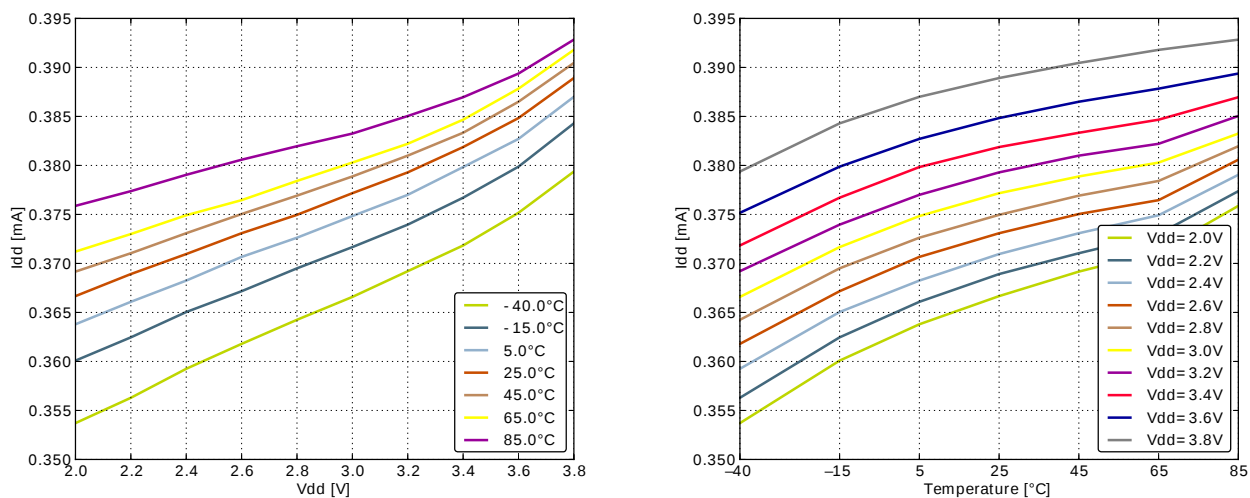
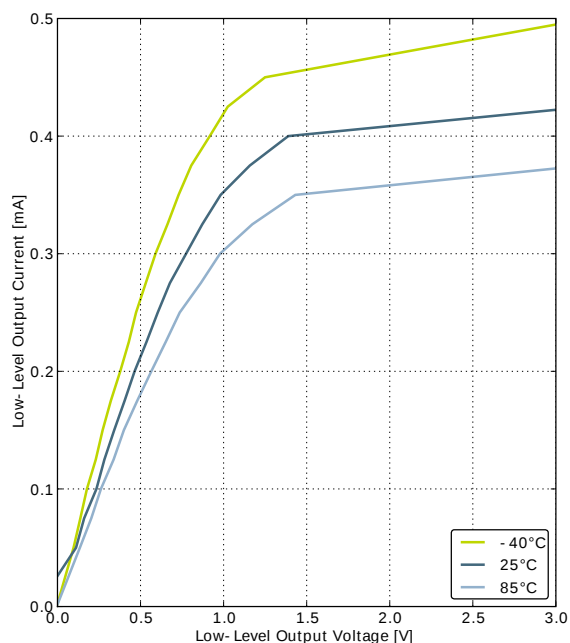


Figure 3.10. EM1 Current consumption with all peripheral clocks disabled and HFRCO running at 6.6 MHz

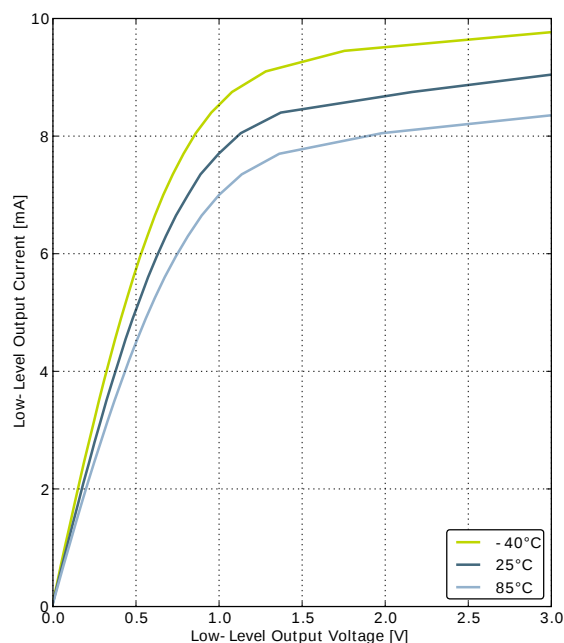


Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
	by the glitch suppression filter					
t_{IOOF}	Output fall time	GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST and load capacitance $C_L=12.5-25pF$.	$20+0.1C_L$		250	ns
		GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW and load capacitance $C_L=350-600pF$	$20+0.1C_L$		250	ns
V_{IOHYST}	I/O pin hysteresis ($V_{IOTHR+} - V_{IOTHR-}$)	$V_{DD} = 1.98 - 3.8 V$	$0.1V_{DD}$			V

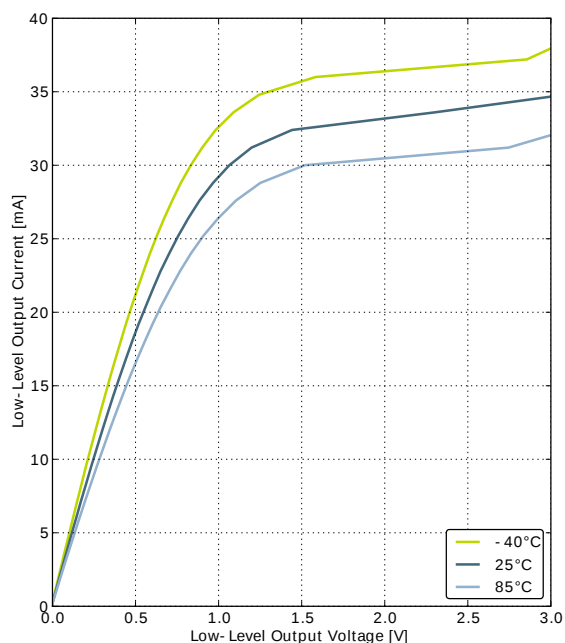
Figure 3.16. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 3V Supply Voltage



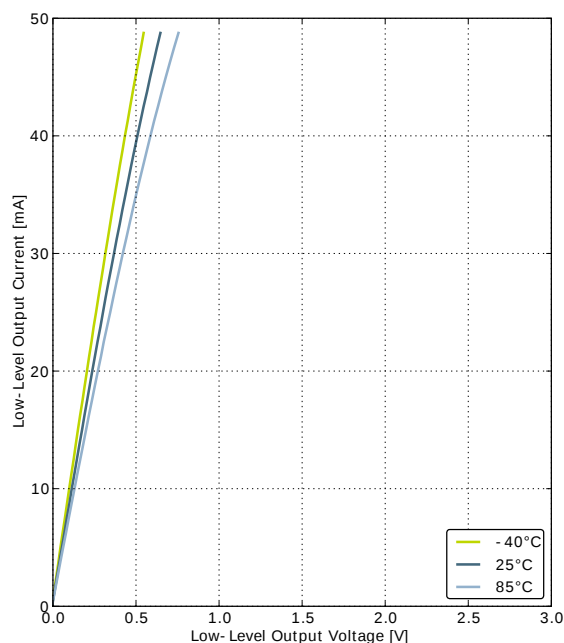
GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD



GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH

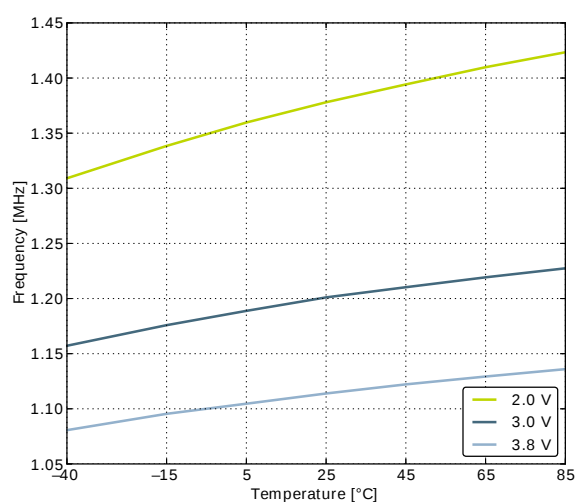
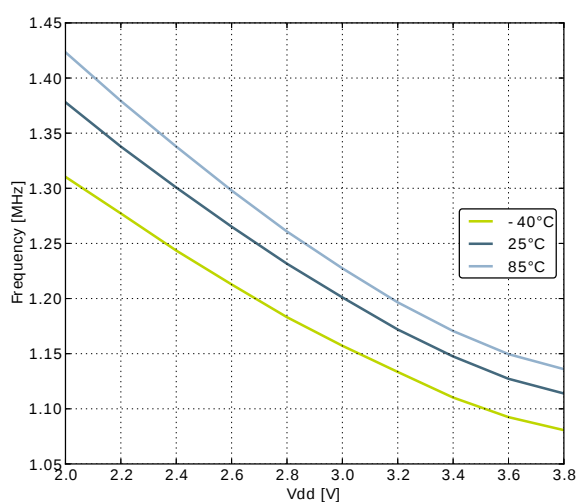
3.9.4 HFRCO

Table 3.11. HFRCO

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HFRCO}	Oscillation frequency, $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.0 \text{ V}$, $T_{\text{AMB}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$	21 MHz frequency band	20.37	21.0	21.63	MHz
		14 MHz frequency band	13.58	14.0	14.42	MHz
		11 MHz frequency band	10.67	11.0	11.33	MHz
		7 MHz frequency band	6.40	6.60	6.80	MHz
		1 MHz frequency band	1.15	1.20	1.25	MHz
$t_{\text{HFRCO_settling}}$	Settling time after start-up	$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 14 \text{ MHz}$		0.6		Cycles
I_{HFRCO}	Current consumption (Production test condition = 14 MHz)	$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 21 \text{ MHz}$		93	175	μA
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 14 \text{ MHz}$		77	140	μA
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 11 \text{ MHz}$		72	125	μA
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 6.6 \text{ MHz}$		63	105	μA
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 1.2 \text{ MHz}$		22	40	μA
$\text{TUNESTEP}_{\text{HFRCO}}$	Frequency step for LSB change in TUNING value			0.3 ¹		%

¹The TUNING field in the CMU_HFRCOCTRL register may be used to adjust the HFRCO frequency. There is enough adjustment range to ensure that the frequency bands above 7 MHz will always have some overlap across supply voltage and temperature. By using a stable frequency reference such as the LFXO or HFXO, a firmware calibration routine can vary the TUNING bits and the frequency band to maintain the HFRCO frequency at any arbitrary value between 7 MHz and 28 MHz across operating conditions.

Figure 3.21. Calibrated HFRCO 1 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature



Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2 \times V_{DD}$ reference		70		dB
SINAD _{ADC}	Signal-to-Noise And Distortion-ratio (SINAD)	1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		58		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		62		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V_{DD} reference		64		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		60		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		64		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference		54		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference		66		dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2 \times V_{DD}$ reference		68		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		61		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		65		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V_{DD} reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		63		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference		66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference	62	66		dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2 \times V_{DD}$ reference		69		dB
SFDR _{ADC}	Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)	1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		64		dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		76		dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V_{DD} reference		73		dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		66		dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		77		dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference		76		dBc

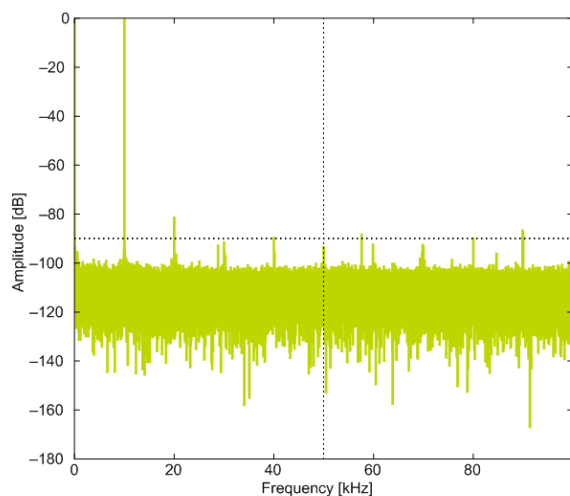
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2 \times V_{DD}$ reference		75		dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference		69		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference		75		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference		75		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V_{DD} reference		76		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference		79		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference		79		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference		78		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V_{DD} reference	68	79		dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2 \times V_{DD}$ reference		79		dBc
$V_{ADCOFFSET}$	Offset voltage	After calibration, single ended	-4	0.3	4	mV
		After calibration, differential		0.3		mV
$TGRAD_{ADCTH}$	Thermometer output gradient			-1.92		mV/°C
				-6.3		ADC Codes/°C
DNL_{ADC}	Differential non-linearity (DNL)	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, external 2.5V reference	-1	± 0.7	4	LSB
INL_{ADC}	Integral non-linearity (INL), End point method	$V_{DD} = 3.0$ V, external 2.5V reference		± 1.2	± 3	LSB
MC_{ADC}	No missing codes		11.999 ¹	12		bits

¹On the average every ADC will have one missing code, most likely to appear around $2048 \pm n \times 512$ where n can be a value in the set {-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3}. There will be no missing code around 2048, and in spite of the missing code the ADC will be monotonic at all times so that a response to a slowly increasing input will always be a slowly increasing output. Around the one code that is missing, the neighbour codes will look wider in the DNL plot. The spectra will show spurs on the level of -78dBc for a full scale input for chips that have the missing code issue.

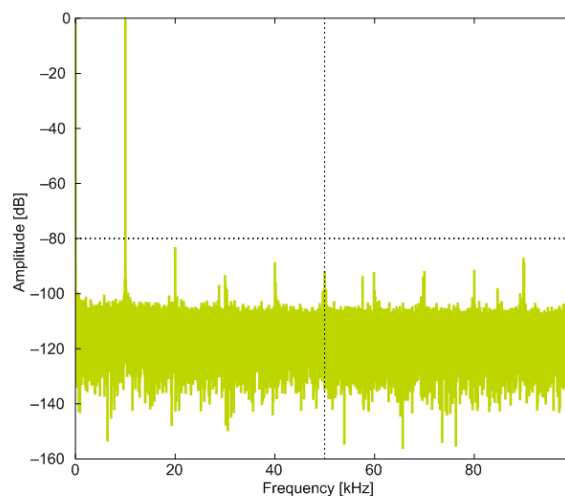
The integral non-linearity (INL) and differential non-linearity parameters are explained in Figure 3.26 (p. 36) and Figure 3.27 (p. 36) , respectively.

3.10.1 Typical performance

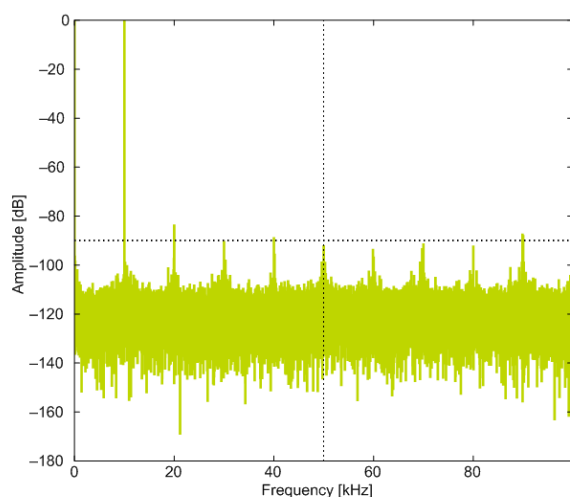
Figure 3.28. ADC Frequency Spectrum, $V_{dd} = 3V$, Temp = 25°C



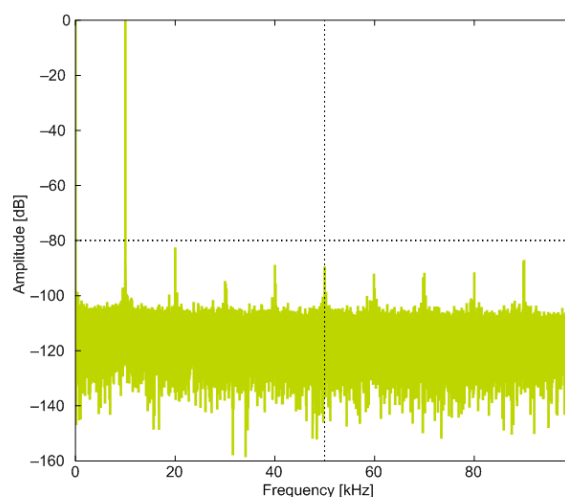
1.25V Reference



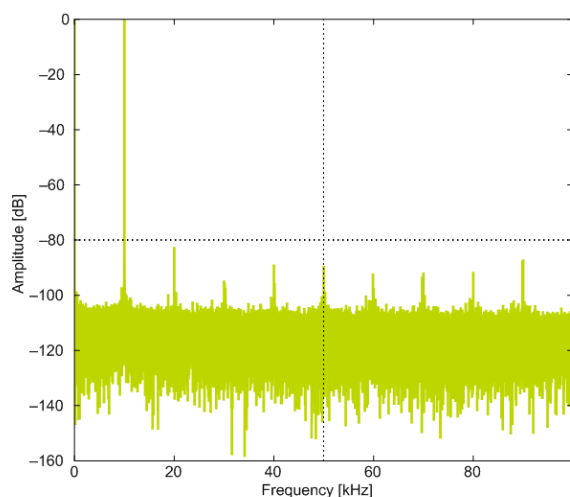
2.5V Reference



2XVDDVSS Reference



5VDIFF Reference



VDD Reference

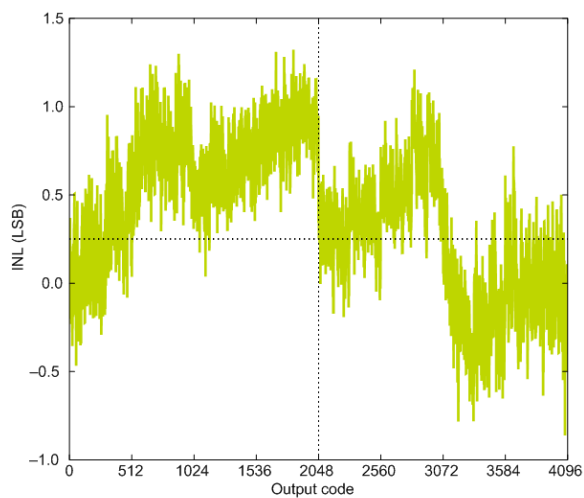
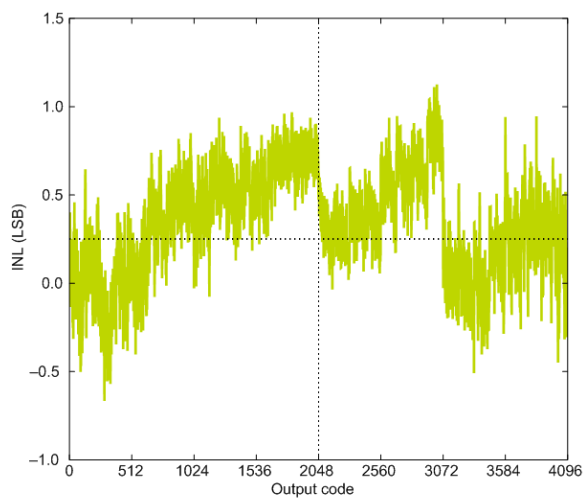
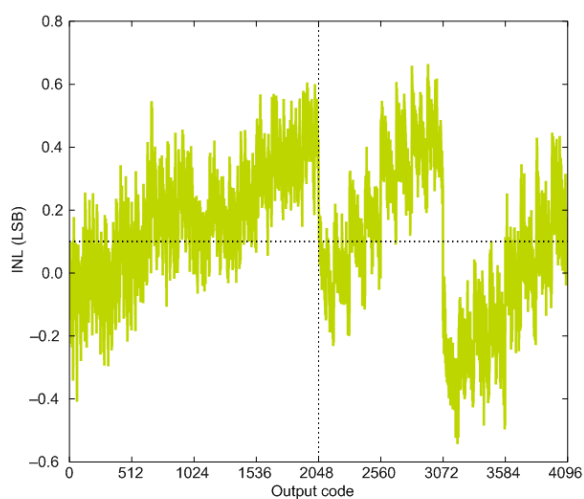
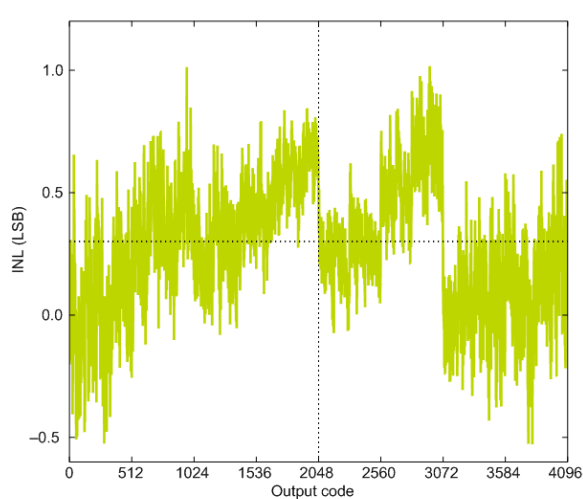
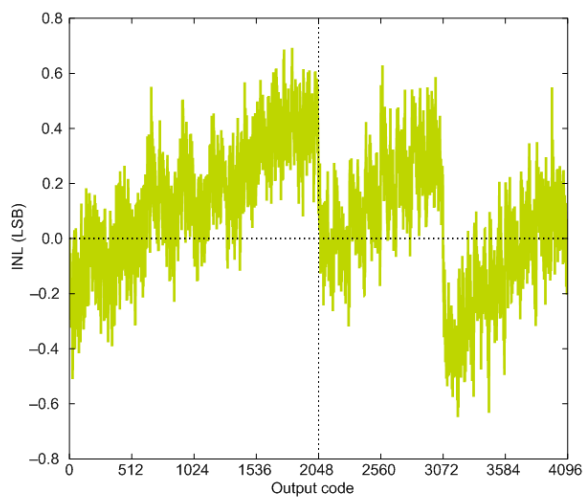
Figure 3.29. ADC Integral Linearity Error vs Code, Vdd = 3V, Temp = 25°C**1.25V Reference****2.5V Reference****2XVDDVSS Reference****5VDIFF Reference****VDD Reference**

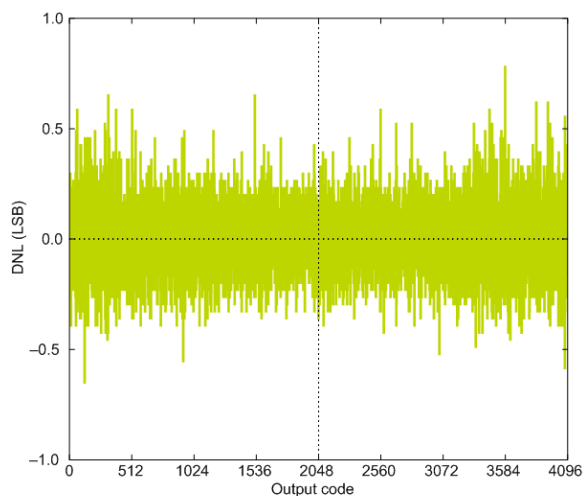
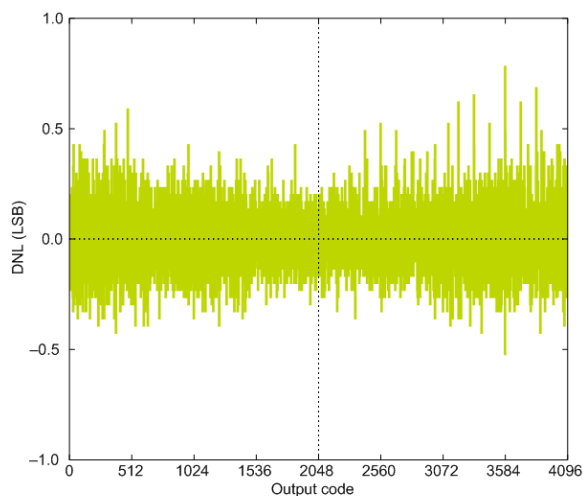
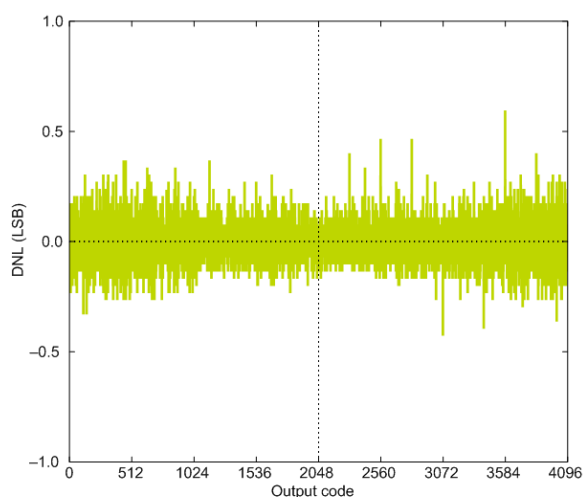
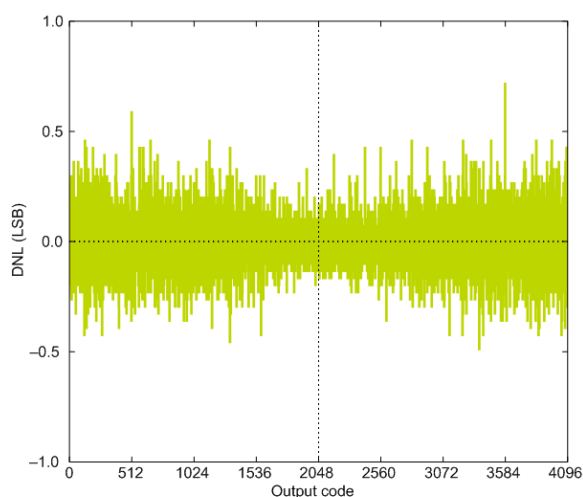
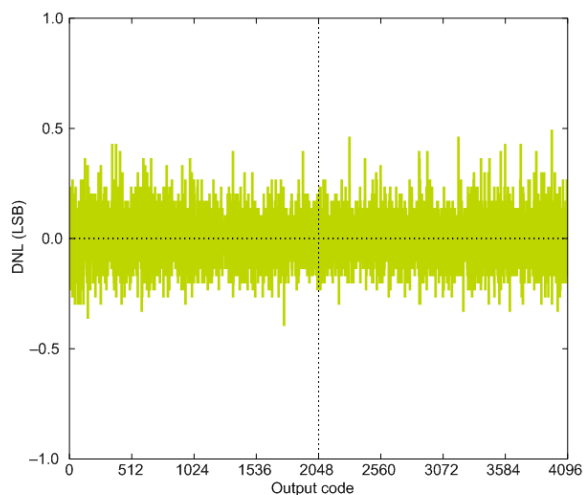
Figure 3.30. ADC Differential Linearity Error vs Code, V_{dd} = 3V, Temp = 25°C**1.25V Reference****2.5V Reference****2XVDDVSS Reference****5VDIFF Reference****VDD Reference**

Figure 3.31. ADC Absolute Offset, Common Mode = Vdd /2

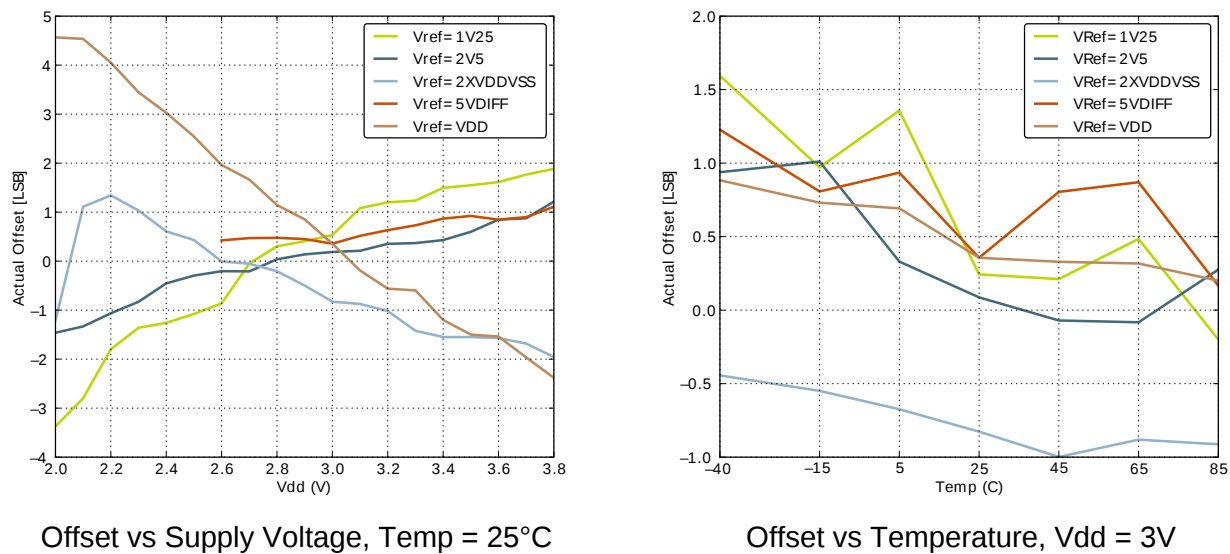


Figure 3.32. ADC Dynamic Performance vs Temperature for all ADC References, Vdd = 3V

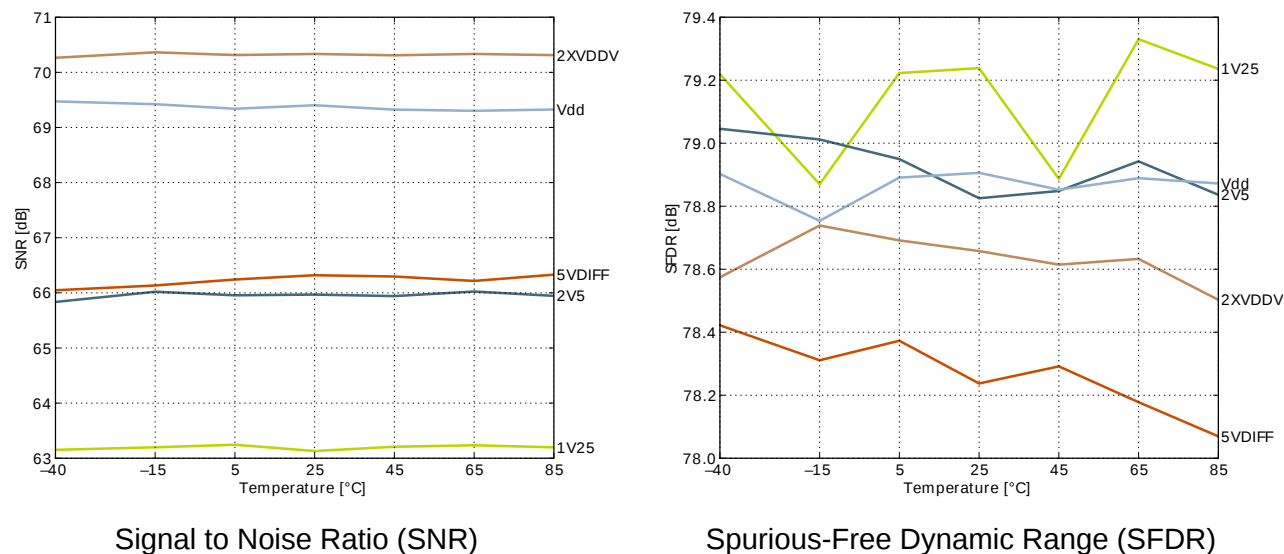


Figure 3.35. IDAC Sink Current as a function of voltage from IDAC_OUT

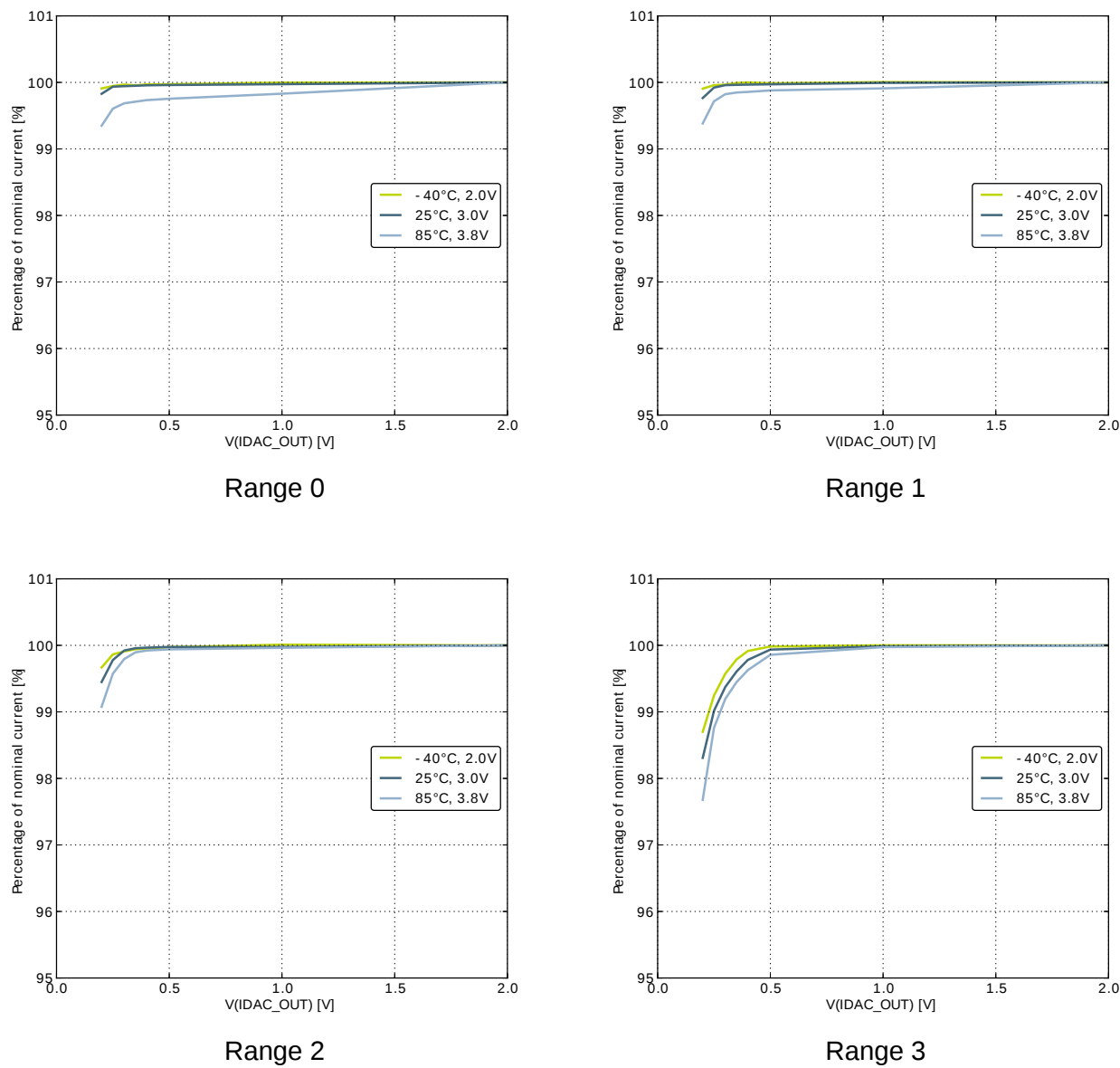
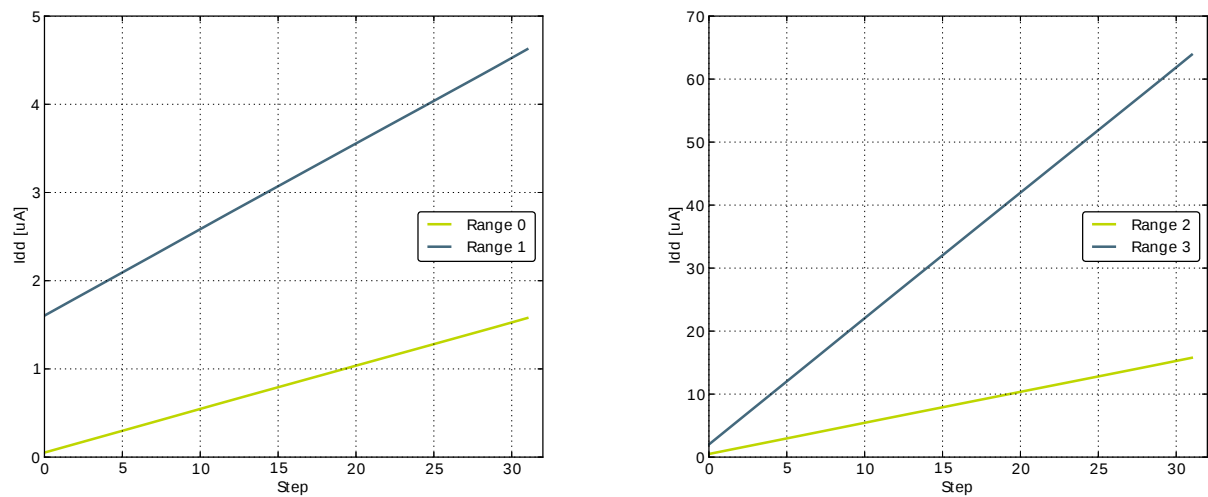


Figure 3.36. IDAC linearity



5 PCB Layout and Soldering

5.1 Recommended PCB Layout

Figure 5.1. QFN24 PCB Land Pattern

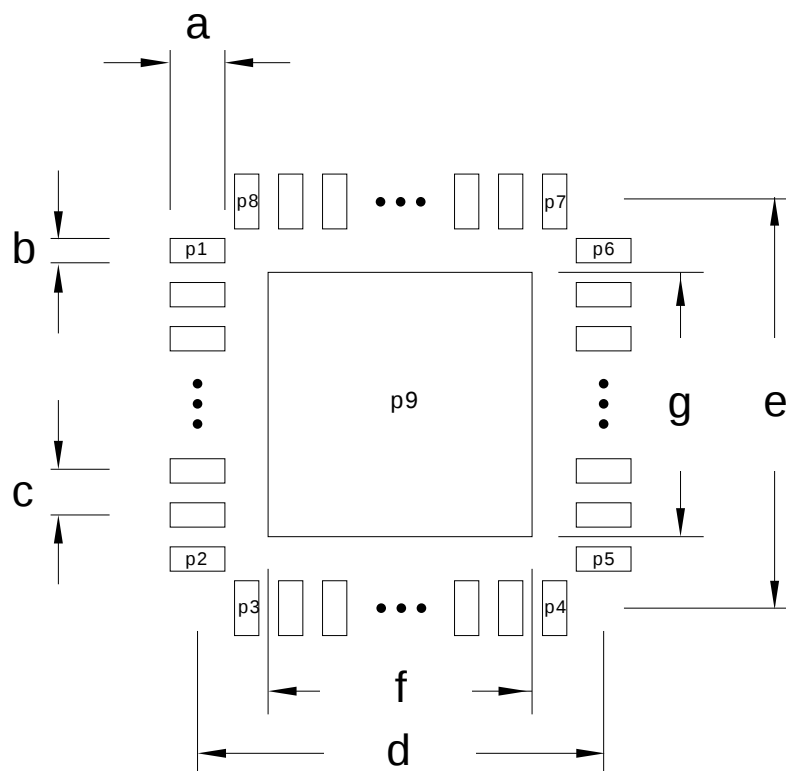


Table 5.1. QFN24 PCB Land Pattern Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

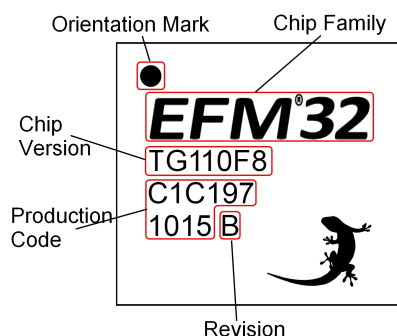
Symbol	Dim. (mm)	Symbol	Pin number	Symbol	Pin number
a	0.80	P1	1	P8	24
b	0.30	P2	6	P9	25
c	0.65	P3	7	-	-
d	5.00	P4	12	-	-
e	5.00	P5	13	-	-
f	3.60	P6	18	-	-
g	3.60	P7	19	-	-

6 Chip Marking, Revision and Errata

6.1 Chip Marking

In the illustration below package fields and position are shown.

Figure 6.1. Example Chip Marking (top view)



6.2 Revision

The revision of a chip can be determined from the "Revision" field in Figure 6.1 (p. 59) .

6.3 Errata

Please see the errata document for EFM32ZG110 for description and resolution of device erratas. This document is available in Simplicity Studio and online at:

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

7 Revision History

7.1 Revision 1.10

March 6th, 2015

Updated ADC data, updated temperature sensor graph and added clarification on conditions for INL_{ADC} and DNL_{ADC} parameters.

Updated Max ESR_{HFXO} value for Crystal Frequency of 24 MHz.

Updated current consumption.

Updated LFXO and HFXO data.

Updated LFRCO and HFRCO data.

Updated ACMP data.

Updated VCMP data.

Updated Memory Map.

Added DMA current in Digital Peripherals section.

Added AUXHFRCO to block diagram and Electrical Characteristics.

Updated Package dimensions table.

Updated block diagram.

7.2 Revision 1.00

July 2nd, 2014

Corrected single power supply voltage minimum value from 1.85V to 1.98V.

Removed "Preliminary" markings.

Updated current consumption.

Updated transition between energy modes.

Updated power management data.

Updated GPIO data.

Updated LFXO, HFXO, HFRCO and ULFRCO data.

Updated LFRCO and HFRCO plots.

Updated ADC data.

Updated ACMP data.

7.3 Revision 0.61

November 21st, 2013

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