



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China



EFM32 Leopard Gecko Family

EFM32LG Data Sheet



The EFM32 Leopard Gecko MCUs are the world's most energy-friendly microcontrollers.

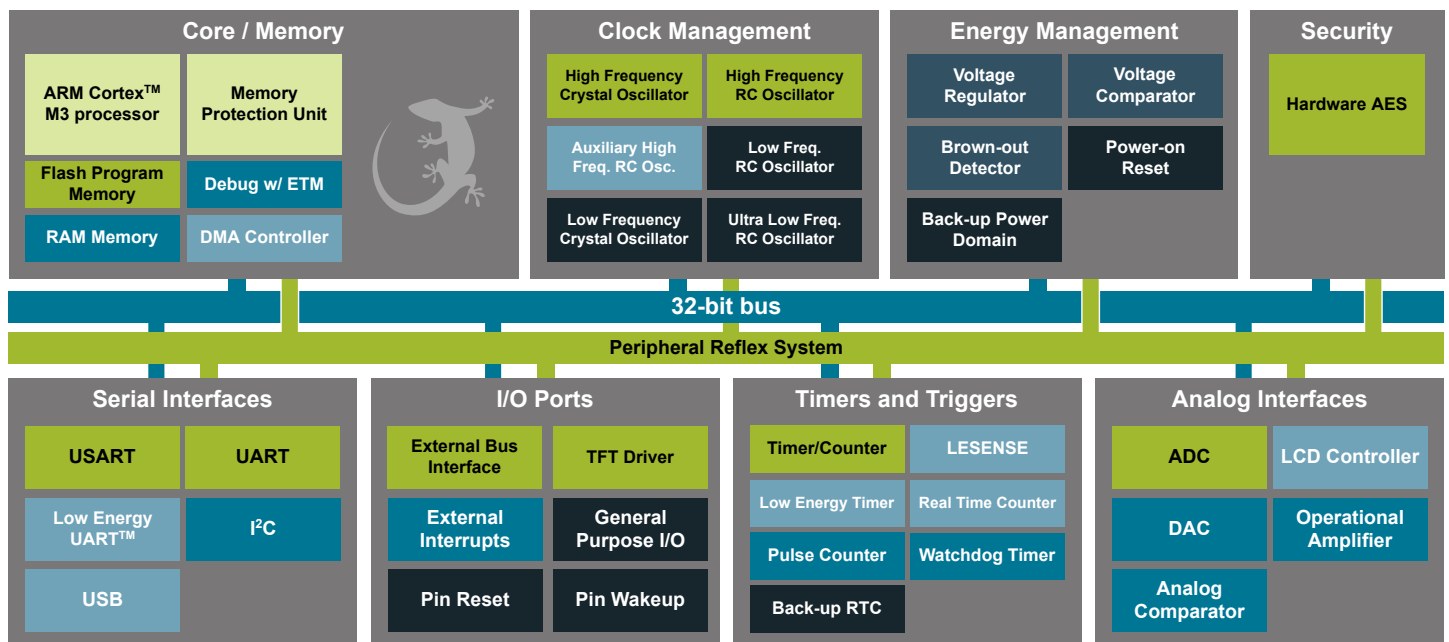
The EFM32LG offers unmatched performance and ultra low power consumption in both active and sleep modes. EFM32LG devices consume as little as 0.65 μA in Stop mode and 211 $\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$ in Run mode. It also features autonomous peripherals, high overall chip and analog integration, and the performance of the industry standard 32-bit ARM Cortex-M3 processor, making it perfect for battery-powered systems and systems with high-performance, low-energy requirements.

EFM32LG applications include the following:

- Energy, gas, water and smart metering
- Health and fitness applications
- Smart accessories
- Alarm and security systems
- Industrial and home automation

KEY FEATURES

- ARM Cortex-M3 at 48 MHz
- Ultra low power operation
 - 0.66 μA current in Stop (EM3), with brown-out detection and RAM retention
 - 63 $\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$ in EM1
 - 211 $\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$ in Run mode (EM0)
- Fast wake-up time of 2 μs
- Hardware cryptography (AES)
- Up to 256 kB of Flash and 32 kB of RAM



Lowest power mode with peripheral operational:



Table of Contents

1. Feature List	1
2. Ordering Information	3
3. System Summary	6
3.1 System Introduction	6
3.1.1 ARM Cortex-M3 Core	6
3.1.2 Debug Interface (DBG)	6
3.1.3 Memory System Controller (MSC)	6
3.1.4 Direct Memory Access Controller (DMA)	7
3.1.5 Reset Management Unit (RMU)	7
3.1.6 Energy Management Unit (EMU)	7
3.1.7 Clock Management Unit (CMU)	7
3.1.8 Watchdog (WDOG)	7
3.1.9 Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)	7
3.1.10 External Bus Interface (EBI)	7
3.1.11 TFT Direct Drive	7
3.1.12 Universal Serial Bus Controller (USB)	7
3.1.13 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I2C)	8
3.1.14 Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART)	8
3.1.15 Pre-Programmed USB/UART Bootloader	8
3.1.16 Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART)	8
3.1.17 Low Energy Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (LEUART)	8
3.1.18 Timer/Counter (TIMER)	8
3.1.19 Real Time Counter (RTC)	8
3.1.20 Backup Real Time Counter (BURTC)	8
3.1.21 Low Energy Timer (LETIMER)	8
3.1.22 Pulse Counter (PCNT)	8
3.1.23 Analog Comparator (ACMP)	9
3.1.24 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)	9
3.1.25 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)	9
3.1.26 Digital to Analog Converter (DAC)	9
3.1.27 Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)	9
3.1.28 Low Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)	9
3.1.29 Backup Power Domain	9
3.1.30 Advanced Encryption Standard Accelerator (AES)	9
3.1.31 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)	9
3.1.32 Liquid Crystal Display Driver (LCD)	10
3.2 Configuration Summary	11
3.2.1 EFM32LG230	11
3.2.2 EFM32LG232	13
3.2.3 EFM32LG280	15
3.2.4 EFM32LG290	17
3.2.5 EFM32LG295	19
3.2.6 EFM32LG330	21
3.2.7 EFM32LG332	23

3.2.8	EFM32LG360	.25
3.2.9	EFM32LG380	.27
3.2.10	EFM32LG390	.29
3.2.11	EFM32LG395	.31
3.2.12	EFM32LG840	.33
3.2.13	EFM32LG842	.35
3.2.14	EFM32LG880	.37
3.2.15	EFM32LG890	.39
3.2.16	EFM32LG895	.41
3.2.17	EFM32LG900	.43
3.2.18	EFM32LG940	.45
3.2.19	EFM32LG942	.47
3.2.20	EFM32LG980	.49
3.2.21	EFM32LG990	.51
3.2.22	EFM32LG995	.53
3.3	Memory Map	.55
4.	Electrical Characteristics	.57
4.1	Test Conditions	.57
4.1.1	Typical Values	.57
4.1.2	Minimum and Maximum Values	.57
4.2	Absolute Maximum Ratings	.57
4.3	General Operating Conditions	.57
4.4	Current Consumption	.58
4.4.1	EM1 Current Consumption	.60
4.4.2	EM2 Current Consumption	.63
4.4.3	EM3 Current Consumption	.64
4.4.4	EM4 Current Consumption	.64
4.5	Transition between Energy Modes	.65
4.6	Power Management	.65
4.7	Flash	.66
4.8	General Purpose Input Output	.67
4.9	Oscillators	.75
4.9.1	LFXO	.75
4.9.2	HFXO	.75
4.9.3	LFRCO	.76
4.9.4	HFRCO	.77
4.9.5	AUXHFRCO	.82
4.9.6	ULFRCO	.82
4.10	Analog Digital Converter (ADC)	.83
4.10.1	Typical Performance	.89
4.11	Digital Analog Converter (DAC)	.94
4.12	Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)	.96
4.13	Analog Comparator (ACMP)	103

4.14 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)	.111
4.15 EBI	.112
4.16 LCD	.117
4.17 I2C	.118
4.18 USART SPI	.120
4.19 Digital Peripherals	.122
5. Pin Definitions	.123
5.1 EFM32LG230 (QFN64)	.123
5.1.1 Pinout	.123
5.1.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	.127
5.1.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	.132
5.1.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	.132
5.2 EFM32LG232 (TQFP64)	.133
5.2.1 Pinout	.133
5.2.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	.137
5.2.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	.141
5.2.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	.142
5.3 EFM32LG280 (LQFP100)	.143
5.3.1 Pinout	.143
5.3.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	.148
5.3.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	.155
5.3.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	.155
5.4 EFM32LG290 (BGA112)	.156
5.4.1 Pinout	.156
5.4.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	.162
5.4.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	.169
5.4.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	.169
5.5 EFM32LG295 (BGA120)	.170
5.5.1 Pinout	.170
5.5.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	.176
5.5.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	.183
5.5.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	.183
5.6 EFM32LG330 (QFN64)	.184
5.6.1 Pinout	.184
5.6.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	.188
5.6.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	.193
5.6.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	.193
5.7 EFM32LG332 (TQFP64)	.194
5.7.1 Pinout	.194
5.7.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	.198
5.7.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	.202
5.7.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	.203
5.8 EFM32LG360 (CSP81)	.204
5.8.1 Pinout	.204

5.8.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	209
5.8.3 Opamp Pinout Overview	214
5.8.4 GPIO Pinout Overview	214
5.9 EFM32LG380 (LQFP100)	215
5.9.1 Pinout	215
5.9.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	220
5.9.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	227
5.9.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	227
5.10 EFM32LG390 (BGA112)	228
5.10.1 Pinout	228
5.10.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	234
5.10.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	241
5.10.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	241
5.11 EFM32LG395 (BGA120)	242
5.11.1 Pinout	242
5.11.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	248
5.11.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	255
5.11.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	255
5.12 EFM32LG840 (QFN64)	256
5.12.1 Pinout	256
5.12.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	260
5.12.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	266
5.12.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	266
5.13 EFM32LG842 (TQFP64)	267
5.13.1 Pinout	267
5.13.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	271
5.13.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	276
5.13.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	277
5.14 EFM32LG880 (LQFP100)	278
5.14.1 Pinout	278
5.14.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	284
5.14.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	293
5.14.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	294
5.15 EFM32LG890 (BGA112)	295
5.15.1 Pinout	295
5.15.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	301
5.15.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	310
5.15.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	311
5.16 EFM32LG895 (BGA120)	312
5.16.1 Pinout	312
5.16.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout	318
5.16.3 GPIO Pinout Overview	327
5.16.4 Opamp Pinout Overview	327
5.17 EFM32LG900 (Wafer).	328
5.17.1 Padout	328
5.17.2 Alternate Functionality Padout	335

5.17.3	GPIO Pinout Overview	344
5.17.4	Opamp Pinout Overview	345
5.18	EFM32LG940 (QFN64)	346
5.18.1	Pinout	346
5.18.2	Alternate Functionality Pinout	350
5.18.3	GPIO Pinout Overview	356
5.18.4	Opamp Pinout Overview	356
5.19	EFM32LG942 (TQFP64)	357
5.19.1	Pinout	357
5.19.2	Alternate Functionality Pinout	361
5.19.3	GPIO Pinout Overview	366
5.19.4	Opamp Pinout Overview	367
5.20	EFM32LG980 (LQFP100)	368
5.20.1	Pinout	368
5.20.2	Alternate Functionality Pinout	373
5.20.3	GPIO Pinout Overview	382
5.20.4	Opamp Pinout Overview	382
5.21	EFM32LG990 (BGA112)	383
5.21.1	Pinout	383
5.21.2	Alternate Functionality Pinout	389
5.21.3	GPIO Pinout Overview	398
5.21.4	Opamp Pinout Overview	398
5.22	EFM32LG995 (BGA120)	399
5.22.1	Pinout	399
5.22.2	Alternate Functionality Pinout	405
5.22.3	GPIO Pinout Overview	414
5.22.4	Opamp Pinout Overview	415
6.	BGA112 Package Specifications	416
6.1	BGA112 Package Dimensions	416
6.2	BGA112 PCB Layout	417
6.3	BGA112 Package Marking	419
7.	BGA120 Package Specifications	420
7.1	BGA120 Package Dimensions	420
7.2	BGA120 PCB Layout	421
7.3	BGA120 Package Marking	423
8.	CSP81 Package Specifications	424
8.1	CSP81 Package Dimensions	424
8.2	CSP81 PCB Layout	426
8.3	CSP81 Package Marking	429
8.4	CSP81 Environmental	429
9.	LQFP100 Package Specifications	430
9.1	LQFP100 Package Dimensions	430

9.2	LQFP100 PCB Layout	.432
9.3	LQFP100 Package Marking	.434
10.	TQFP64 Package Specifications	.435
10.1	TQFP64 Package Dimensions	.435
10.2	TQFP64 PCB Layout	.437
10.3	TQFP64 Package Marking	.439
11.	QFN64 Package Specifications	.440
11.1	QFN64 Package Dimensions	.440
11.2	QFN64 PCB Layout	.442
11.3	QFN64 Package Marking	.444
12.	Wafer Specifications	.445
12.1	Bonding Instructions	.445
12.2	Wafer Description	.445
12.2.1	Environmental	.445
12.3	Wafer Storage Guidelines	.446
12.4	Failure Analysis (FA) Guidelines	.446
13.	Chip Revision, Solder Information, Errata	.447
13.1	Chip Revision	.447
13.2	Soldering Information	.447
13.3	Errata	.447
14.	Revision History	.448
14.1	Revision 2.00	.448
14.2	Revision 1.31	.450
14.3	Revision 1.30	.450
14.4	Revision 1.21	.451
14.5	Revision 1.20	.452
14.6	Revision 1.11	.453
14.7	Revision 1.10	.454
14.8	Revision 1.00	.455
14.9	Revision 0.92	.455
14.10	Revision 0.90	.456

1. Feature List

- ARM Cortex-M3 CPU platform
 - High Performance 32-bit processor @ up to 48 MHz
 - Memory Protection Unit
 - Wake-up Interrupt Controller
 - SysTick System Timer
- Flexible Energy Management System
 - 20 nA @ 3 V Shutoff Mode
 - 0.4 μ A @ 3 V Shutoff Mode with RTC
 - 0.65 μ A @ 3 V Stop Mode, including Power-on Reset, Brown-out Detector, RAM and CPU retention
 - 0.95 μ A @ 3 V Deep Sleep Mode, including RTC with 32.768 kHz oscillator, Power-on Reset, Brown-out Detector, RAM and CPU retention
 - 63 μ A/MHz @ 3 V Sleep Mode
 - 211 μ A/MHz @ 3 V Run Mode, with code executed from flash
- 256/128/64 kB Flash
- 32 kB RAM
- Up to 93 General Purpose I/O pins
 - Configurable push-pull, open-drain, pull-up/down, input filter, drive strength
 - Configurable peripheral I/O locations
 - 16 asynchronous external interrupts
 - Output state retention and wake-up from Shutoff Mode
- 12 Channel DMA Controller
- 12 Channel Peripheral Reflex System (PRS) for autonomous inter-peripheral signaling
- Hardware AES with 128/256-bit keys in 54/75 cycles
- Timers/Counters
 - 4 \times 16-bit Timer/Counter
 - 4 \times 3 Compare/Capture/PWM channels
 - Dead-Time Insertion on TIMER0
 - 16-bit Low Energy Timer
 - 1 \times 24-bit Real-Time Counter and 1 \times 32-bit Real-Time Counter
 - 3 \times 16/8-bit Pulse Counter
 - Watchdog Timer with dedicated RC oscillator @ 50 nA
- Integrated LCD Controller for up to 8 \times 36 segments
 - Voltage boost, adjustable contrast and autonomous animation
- Backup Power Domain
 - RTC and retention registers in a separate power domain, available in all energy modes
 - Operation from backup battery when main power drains out
- External Bus Interface for up to 4 \times 256 MB of external memory mapped space
 - TFT Controller with Direct Drive
- Communication interfaces
 - Up to 3 \times Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
 - UART/SPI/SmartCard (ISO 7816)/IrDA/I2S
 - 2 \times Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
 - 2 \times Low Energy UART
 - Autonomous operation with DMA in Deep Sleep Mode
 - 2 \times I²C Interface with SMBus support
 - Address recognition in Stop Mode
 - Universal Serial Bus (USB) with Host & OTG support
 - Fully USB 2.0 compliant
 - On-chip PHY and embedded 5V to 3.3V regulator
- Ultra low power precision analog peripherals
 - 12-bit 1 Msamples/s Analog to Digital Converter

- 8 single ended channels/4 differential channels
- On-chip temperature sensor
- 12-bit 500 ksamples/s Digital to Analog Converter
 - 2 single ended channels/1 differential channel
- Up to 2× Analog Comparator
 - Capacitive sensing with up to 16 inputs
- 3× Operational Amplifier
 - 6.1 MHz GBW, Rail-to-rail, Programmable Gain
- Supply Voltage Comparator
- Low Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)
 - Autonomous sensor monitoring in Deep Sleep Mode
 - Wide range of sensors supported, including LC sensors and capacitive buttons
- Ultra efficient Power-on Reset and Brown-Out Detector
- Debug Interface
 - 2-pin Serial Wire Debug interface
 - 1-pin Serial Wire Viewer
 - Embedded Trace Module v3.5 (ETM)
- Pre-Programmed USB/UART Bootloader
- Temperature range -40 to 85 °C
- Single power supply 1.98 to 3.8 V
- Packages:
 - BGA112
 - BGA120
 - CSP81
 - LQFP100
 - TQFP64
 - QFN64
 - Full wafer

2. Ordering Information

The following table shows the available EFM32LG devices.

Table 2.1. Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Flash (kB)	RAM (kB)	Max Speed (MHz)	Supply Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Package
EFM32LG230F64G-E-QFN64	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG230F128G-E-QFN64	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG230F256G-E-QFN64	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG232F64G-E-QFP64	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG232F128G-E-QFP64	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG232F256G-E-QFP64	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG280F64G-E-QFP100	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG280F128G-E-QFP100	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG280F256G-E-QFP100	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG290F64G-E-BGA112	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG290F128G-E-BGA112	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG290F256G-E-BGA112	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG295F64G-E-BGA120	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG295F128G-E-BGA120	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG295F256G-E-BGA120	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG330F64G-E-QFN64	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG330F128G-E-QFN64	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG330F256G-E-QFN64	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG332F64G-E-QFP64	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG332F128G-E-QFP64	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG332F256G-E-QFP64	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG360F64G-E-CSP81	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	CSP81
EFM32LG360F128G-E-CSP81	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	CSP81
EFM32LG360F256G-E-CSP81	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	CSP81
EFM32LG380F64G-E-QFP100	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG380F128G-E-QFP100	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG380F256G-E-QFP100	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG390F64G-E-BGA112	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG390F128G-E-BGA112	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG390F256G-E-BGA112	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG395F64G-E-BGA120	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG395F128G-E-BGA120	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120

Ordering Code	Flash (kB)	RAM (kB)	Max Speed (MHz)	Supply Voltage (V)	Temperature (°C)	Package
EFM32LG395F256G-E-BGA120	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG840F64G-E-QFN64	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG840F128G-E-QFN64	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG840F256G-E-QFN64	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG842F64G-E-QFP64	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG842F128G-E-QFP64	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG842F256G-E-QFP64	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	TQFP64
EFM32LG880F64G-E-QFP100	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG880F128G-E-QFP100	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG880F256G-E-QFP100	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG890F64G-E-BGA112	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG890F128G-E-BGA112	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG890F256G-E-BGA112	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG895F64G-E-BGA120	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG895F128G-E-BGA120	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG895F256G-E-BGA120	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG900F256G-E-D11	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	Wafer
EFM32LG940F64G-E-QFN64	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG940F128G-E-QFN64	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG940F256G-E-QFN64	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	QFN64
EFM32LG942F64G-E-BGA120	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG942F128G-E-BGA120	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG942F256G-E-BGA120	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG980F64G-E-QFP100	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG980F128G-E-QFP100	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG980F256G-E-QFP100	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	LQFP100
EFM32LG990F64G-E-BGA112	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG990F128G-E-BGA112	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG990F256G-E-BGA112	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA112
EFM32LG995F64G-E-BGA120	64	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG995F128G-E-BGA120	128	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120
EFM32LG995F256G-E-BGA120	256	32	48	1.98 - 3.8	-40 - 85	BGA120

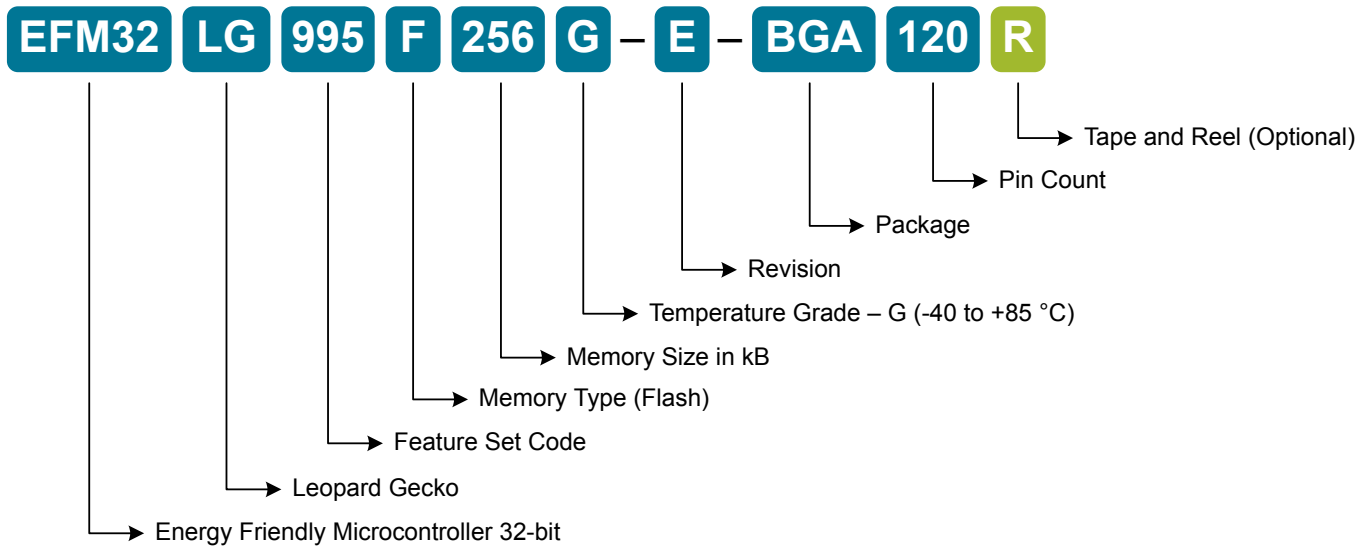


Figure 2.1. Ordering Code Decoder

Adding the suffix 'R' to the part number (e.g. EFM32LGF256G-E-BGA120R) denotes tape and reel.

Visit <http://www.silabs.com> for information on global distributors and representatives.

3. System Summary

3.1 System Introduction

The EFM32 MCUs are the world’s most energy friendly microcontrollers. With a unique combination of the powerful 32-bit ARM Cortex-M3, innovative low energy techniques, short wake-up time from energy saving modes, and a wide selection of peripherals, the EFM32LG microcontroller 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 each of the modules in general terms and also shows a summary of the configuration for the EFM32LG devices. For a complete feature set and in-depth information on the modules, the reader is referred to the EFM32LG Reference Manual.

A block diagram of the EFM32LG is shown in the following figure.

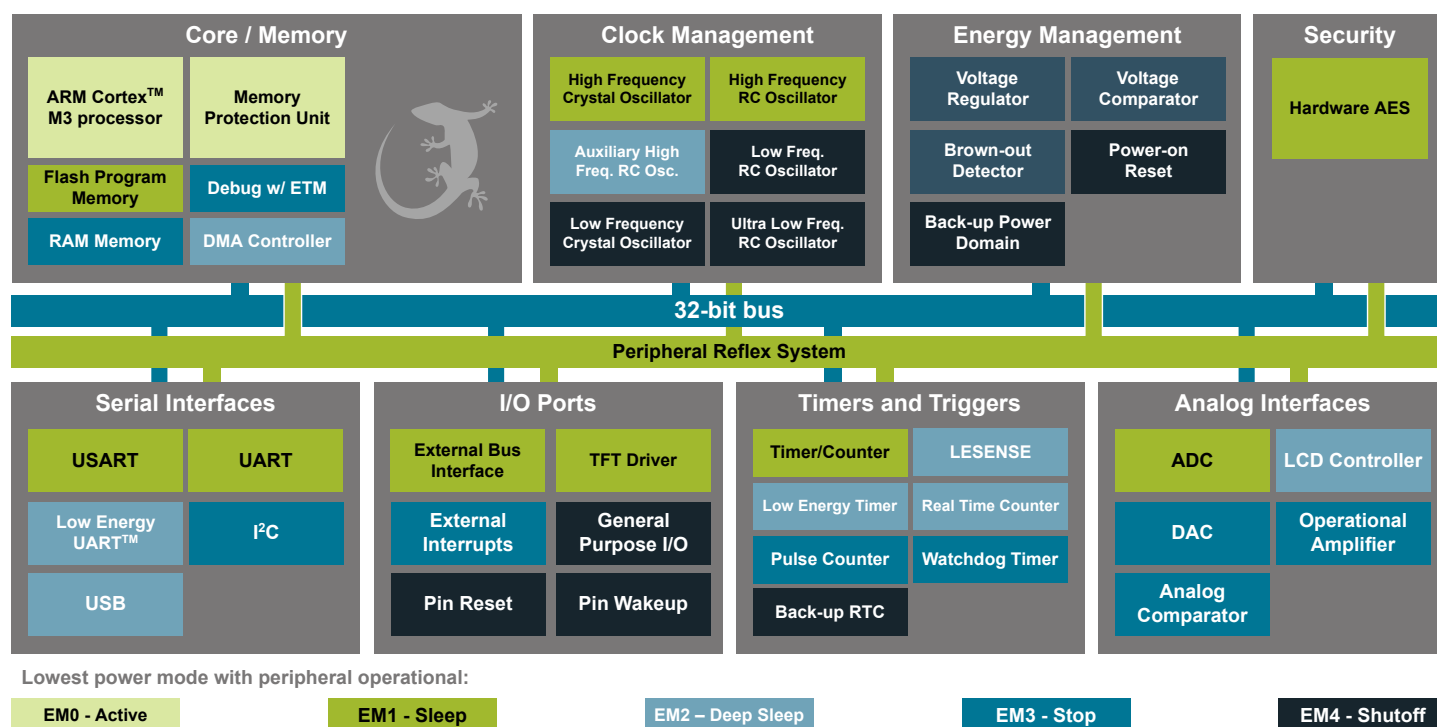


Figure 3.1. Block Diagram

3.1.1 ARM Cortex-M3 Core

The ARM Cortex-M3 includes a 32-bit RISC processor which can achieve as much as 1.25 Dhrystone MIPS/MHz. A Memory Protection Unit with support for up to 8 memory segments is included, as well as a Wake-up Interrupt Controller handling interrupts triggered while the CPU is asleep. The EFM32 implementation of the Cortex-M3 is described in detail in EFM32LG Reference Manual.

3.1.2 Debug Interface (DBG)

This device includes hardware debug support through a 2-pin serial-wire debug interface and an Embedded Trace Module (ETM) for data/instruction tracing. In addition there is also a 1-wire Serial Wire Viewer pin which can be used to output profiling information, data trace and software-generated messages.

3.1.3 Memory System Controller (MSC)

The Memory System Controller (MSC) is the program memory unit of the EFM32LG microcontroller. The flash memory is readable and writable from both the Cortex-M3 and DMA. The flash memory is divided into two blocks; the main block and the information block. Program code is normally written to the main block. Additionally, the information block is available for special user data and flash lock bits. There is also a read-only page in the information block containing system and device calibration data. Read and write operations are supported in the energy modes EM0 and EM1.

3.1.4 Direct Memory Access Controller (DMA)

The Direct Memory Access (DMA) controller performs memory operations independently of the CPU. This has the benefit of reducing the energy consumption and the workload of the CPU, and enables the system to stay in low energy modes when moving for instance data from the USART to RAM or from the External Bus Interface to a PWM-generating timer. The DMA controller uses the PL230 μ DMA controller licensed from ARM.

3.1.5 Reset Management Unit (RMU)

The RMU is responsible for handling the reset functionality of the EFM32LG.

3.1.6 Energy Management Unit (EMU)

The Energy Management Unit (EMU) manage all the low energy modes (EM) in EFM32LG microcontrollers. Each energy mode manages if the CPU and the various peripherals are available. The EMU can also be used to turn off the power to unused SRAM blocks.

3.1.7 Clock Management Unit (CMU)

The Clock Management Unit (CMU) is responsible for controlling the oscillators and clocks on-board the EFM32LG. The CMU provides the capability to turn on and off the clock on an individual basis to all peripheral modules in addition to enable/disable and configure the available oscillators. The high degree of flexibility enables software to minimize energy consumption in any specific application by not wasting power on peripherals and oscillators that are inactive.

3.1.8 Watchdog (WDOG)

The purpose of the watchdog timer is to generate a reset in case of a system failure, to increase application reliability. The failure may e.g. be caused by an external event, such as an ESD pulse, or by a software failure.

3.1.9 Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)

The Peripheral Reflex System (PRS) system is a network which lets the different peripheral module communicate directly with each other without involving the CPU. Peripheral modules which send out Reflex signals are called producers. The PRS routes these reflex signals to consumer peripherals which apply actions depending on the data received. The format for the Reflex signals is not given, but edge triggers and other functionality can be applied by the PRS.

3.1.10 External Bus Interface (EBI)

The External Bus Interface provides access to external parallel interface devices such as SRAM, FLASH, ADCs and LCDs. The interface is memory mapped into the address bus of the Cortex-M3. This enables seamless access from software without manually manipulating the IO settings each time a read or write is performed. The data and address lines are multiplexed in order to reduce the number of pins required to interface the external devices. The timing is adjustable to meet specifications of the external devices. The interface is limited to asynchronous devices.

3.1.11 TFT Direct Drive

The EBI contains a TFT controller which can drive a TFT via a 565 RGB interface. The TFT controller supports programmable display and port sizes and offers accurate control of frequency and setup and hold timing. Direct Drive is supported for TFT displays which do not have their own frame buffer. In that case TFT Direct Drive can transfer data from either on-chip memory or from an external memory device to the TFT at low CPU load. Automatic alpha-blending and masking is also supported for transfers through the EBI interface.

3.1.12 Universal Serial Bus Controller (USB)

The USB is a full-speed USB 2.0 compliant OTG host/device controller. The USB can be used in Device, On-the-go (OTG) Dual Role Device or Host-only configuration. In OTG mode the USB supports both Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP) and Session Request Protocol (SRP). The device supports both fullspeed (12MBit/s) and low speed (1.5MBit/s) operation. The USB device includes an internal dedicated Descriptor-Based Scatter/Gather DMA and supports up to 6 OUT endpoints and 6 IN endpoints, in addition to endpoint 0. The on-chip PHY includes all OTG features, except for the voltage booster for supplying 5V to VBUS when operating as host.

3.1.13 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I2C)

The I²C module provides an interface between the MCU and a serial I²C-bus. It is capable of acting as both a master and a slave, and supports multi-master buses. Both standard-mode, fast-mode and fastmode plus speeds are supported, allowing transmission rates all the way from 10 kbit/s up to 1 Mbit/s. Slave arbitration and timeouts are also provided to allow implementation of an SMBus compliant system. The interface provided to software by the I²C module, allows both fine-grained control of the transmission process and close to automatic transfers. Automatic recognition of slave addresses is provided in all energy modes.

3.1.14 Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART)

The Universal Synchronous Asynchronous serial Receiver and Transmitter (USART) is a very flexible serial I/O module. It supports full duplex asynchronous UART communication as well as RS-485, SPI, MicroWire and 3-wire. It can also interface with ISO7816 Smart-Cards, IrDA and I2S devices.

3.1.15 Pre-Programmed USB/UART Bootloader

The bootloader presented in application note AN0042 is pre-programmed in the device at factory. The bootloader enables users to program the EFM32 through a UART or a USB CDC class virtual UART without the need for a debugger. The autobaud feature, interface and commands are described further in the application note.

3.1.16 Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART)

The Universal Asynchronous serial Receiver and Transmitter (UART) is a very flexible serial I/O module. It supports full- and half-duplex asynchronous UART communication.

3.1.17 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.

3.1.18 Timer/Counter (TIMER)

The 16-bit general purpose Timer has 3 compare/capture channels for input capture and compare/Pulse- Width Modulation (PWM) output. TIMER0 also includes a Dead-Time Insertion module suitable for motor control applications.

3.1.19 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.

3.1.20 Backup Real Time Counter (BURTC)

The Backup Real Time Counter (BURTC) contains a 32-bit counter and is clocked either by a 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator, a 32.768 kHz RC oscillator or a 1 kHz ULFRCO. The BURTC is available in all Energy Modes and it can also run in backup mode, making it operational even if the main power should drain out.

3.1.21 Low Energy Timer (LETIMER)

The unique LETIMER™, the Low Energy Timer, is a 16-bit timer that is available in energy mode EM2 in addition to EM1 and EM0. Because of this, it can be used for timing and output generation when most of the device is powered down, allowing simple tasks to be performed while the power consumption of the system is kept at an absolute minimum. The LETIMER can be used to output a variety of waveforms with minimal software intervention. It is also connected to the Real Time Counter (RTC), and can be configured to start counting on compare matches from the RTC.

3.1.22 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.

3.1.23 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.

3.1.24 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.

3.1.25 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 8 external pins and 6 internal signals.

3.1.26 Digital to Analog Converter (DAC)

The Digital to Analog Converter (DAC) can convert a digital value to an analog output voltage. The DAC is fully differential rail-to-rail, with 12-bit resolution. It has two single ended output buffers which can be combined into one differential output. The DAC may be used for a number of different applications such as sensor interfaces or sound output.

3.1.27 Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)

The EFM32LG features up to 3 Operational Amplifiers. The Operational Amplifier is a versatile general purpose amplifier with rail-to-rail differential input and rail-to-rail single ended output. The input can be set to pin, DAC or OPAMP, whereas the output can be pin, OPAMP or ADC. The current is programmable and the OPAMP has various internal configurations such as unity gain, programmable gain using internal resistors etc.

3.1.28 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 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 FSM 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.

3.1.29 Backup Power Domain

The backup power domain is a separate power domain containing a Backup Real Time Counter, BURTC, and a set of retention registers, available in all energy modes. This power domain can be configured to automatically change power source to a backup battery when the main power drains out. The backup power domain enables the EFM32LG to keep track of time and retain data, even if the main power source should drain out.

3.1.30 Advanced Encryption Standard Accelerator (AES)

The AES accelerator performs AES encryption and decryption with 128-bit or 256-bit keys. Encrypting or decrypting one 128-bit data block takes 52 HFCORECLK cycles with 128-bit keys and 75 HFCORECLK cycles with 256-bit keys. The AES module is an AHB slave which enables efficient access to the data and key registers. All write accesses to the AES module must be 32-bit operations, i.e. 8- or 16-bit operations are not supported.

3.1.31 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

In the EFM32LG, there are up to 93 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) pins, which are divided into ports with up to 16 pins each. These pins can individually be configured as either an output or input. More advanced configurations like open-drain, filtering and drive strength can also be configured individually for the pins. The GPIO pins can also be overridden by peripheral pin connections, like Timer PWM outputs or USART communication, which can be routed to several locations on the device. The GPIO supports up to 16 asynchronous external pin interrupts, which enables interrupts from any pin on the device. Also, the input value of a pin can be routed through the Peripheral Reflex System to other peripherals.

3.1.32 Liquid Crystal Display Driver (LCD)

The LCD driver is capable of driving a segmented LCD display with up to 8x36 segments. A voltage boost function enables it to provide the LCD display with higher voltage than the supply voltage for the device. 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.

3.2 Configuration Summary

3.2.1 EFM32LG230

The features of the EFM32LG230 is a subset of the feature set described in the EFM32LG Reference Manual. The following table describes device specific implementation of the features.

Table 3.1. EFM32LG230 Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M3	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO, DBG_SWO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_OUT0, CMU_OUT1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
I2C1	Full configuration	I2C1_SDA, I2C1_SCL
USART0	Full configuration with IrDA	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	Full configuration with I2S	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	Full configuration with I2S	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
LEUART1	Full configuration	LEU1_TX, LEU1_RX
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
TIMER3	Full configuration	TIM3_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
BURTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
PCNT1	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT1_S[1:0]
PCNT2	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT2_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[7:0], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:0], ACMP1_O
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7:0]
DAC0	Full configuration	DAC0_OUT[1:0], DAC0_OUTxALT

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
OPAMP	Full configuration	Outputs: OPAMP_OUTx, OPAMP_OUTxALT, Inputs: OPAMP_Px, OPAMP_Nx
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	56 pins	Available pins are shown in 5.1.3 GPIO Pinout Overview

3.2.2 EFM32LG232

The features of the EFM32LG232 is a subset of the feature set described in the EFM32LG Reference Manual. The following table describes device specific implementation of the features.

Table 3.2. EFM32LG232 Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M3	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO, DBG_SWO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_OUT0, CMU_OUT1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
I2C1	Full configuration	I2C1_SDA, I2C1_SCL
USART0	Full configuration with IrDA	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	Full configuration with I2S	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	Full configuration with I2S	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
LEUART1	Full configuration	LEU1_TX, LEU1_RX
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
TIMER3	Full configuration	TIM3_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
BURTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
PCNT1	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT1_S[1:0]
PCNT2	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT2_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[7:0], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:0], ACMP1_O
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7:0]
DAC0	Full configuration	DAC0_OUT[1:0], DAC0_OUTxALT
OPAMP	Full configuration	Outputs: OPAMP_OUTx, OPAMP_OUTxALT, Inputs: OPAMP_Px, OPAMP_Nx

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	53 pins	Available pins are shown in 5.2.3 GPIO Pinout Overview

3.2.3 EFM32LG280

The features of the EFM32LG280 is a subset of the feature set described in the EFM32LG Reference Manual. The following table describes device specific implementation of the features.

Table 3.3. EFM32LG280 Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M3	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO, DBG_SWO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_OUT0, CMU_OUT1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
EBI	Full configuration	EBI_A[27:0], EBI_AD[15:0], EBI_ARDY, EBI_ALE, EBI_BL[1:0], EBI_CS[3:0], EBI_CSTFT, EBI_DCLK, EBI_DTEN, EBI_HSNCL, EBI_NANDREN, EBI_NANDWEN, EBI_REn, EBI_VSNCL, EBI_WEn
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
I2C1	Full configuration	I2C1_SDA, I2C1_SCL
USART0	Full configuration with IrDA	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	Full configuration with I2S	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	Full configuration with I2S	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
UART0	Full configuration	U0_TX, U0_RX
UART1	Full configuration	U1_TX, U1_RX
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
LEUART1	Full configuration	LEU1_TX, LEU1_RX
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
TIMER3	Full configuration	TIM3_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
BURTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
PCNT1	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT1_S[1:0]
PCNT2	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT2_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[7:0], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:0], ACMP1_O

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7:0]
DAC0	Full configuration	DAC0_OUT[1:0], DAC0_OUTxALT
OPAMP	Full configuration	Outputs: OPAMP_OUTx, OPAMP_OUTxALT, Inputs: OPAMP_Px, OPAMP_Nx
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	85 pins	Available pins are shown in 5.3.3 GPIO Pinout Overview

3.2.4 EFM32LG290

The features of the EFM32LG290 is a subset of the feature set described in the EFM32LG Reference Manual. The following table describes device specific implementation of the features.

Table 3.4. EFM32LG290 Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M3	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO, DBG_SWO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_OUT0, CMU_OUT1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
EBI	Full configuration	EBI_A[27:0], EBI_AD[15:0], EBI_ARDY, EBI_ALE, EBI_BL[1:0], EBI_CS[3:0], EBI_CSTFT, EBI_DCLK, EBI_DTEN, EBI_HSNCR, EBI_NANDREN, EBI_NANDWEN, EBI_REN, EBI_VSNCR, EBI_WEN
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
I2C1	Full configuration	I2C1_SDA, I2C1_SCL
USART0	Full configuration with IrDA	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	Full configuration with I2S	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	Full configuration with I2S	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
UART0	Full configuration	U0_TX, U0_RX
UART1	Full configuration	U1_TX, U1_RX
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
LEUART1	Full configuration	LEU1_TX, LEU1_RX
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
TIMER3	Full configuration	TIM3_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
BURTC	Full configuration	NA
LETIMER0	Full configuration	LET0_O[1:0]
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
PCNT1	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT1_S[1:0]
PCNT2	Full configuration, 8-bit count register	PCNT2_S[1:0]
ACMP0	Full configuration	ACMP0_CH[7:0], ACMP0_O
ACMP1	Full configuration	ACMP1_CH[7:0], ACMP1_O

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7:0]
DAC0	Full configuration	DAC0_OUT[1:0], DAC0_OUTxALT
OPAMP	Full configuration	Outputs: OPAMP_OUTx, OPAMP_OUTxALT, Inputs: OPAMP_Px, OPAMP_Nx
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	90 pins	Available pins are shown in 5.4.3 GPIO Pinout Overview