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MGM13P Mighty Gecko Module Data Sheet



The MGM13P Mighty Gecko Module (MGM13P) is a small form factor, certified module, enabling rapid development of wireless mesh networking solutions.

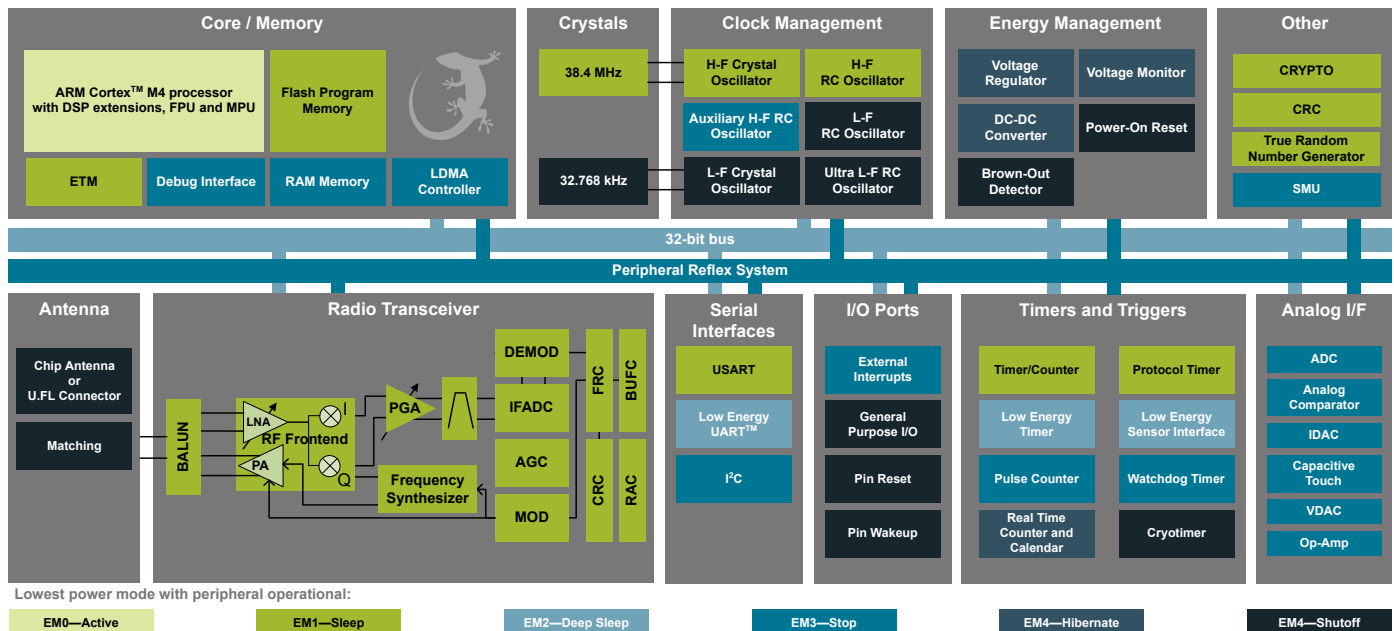
Based on the Silicon Labs EFR32MG13 Mighty Gecko SoC, the MGM13P combines an energy-efficient, multi-protocol wireless SoC with a proven RF/antenna design and industry leading wireless software stacks. This integration accelerates time-to-market and saves months of engineering effort and development costs. In addition, common software and development tools enable seamless migration between modules and discrete SoC-based designs.

MGM13P modules can be used in a wide variety of applications:

- IoT Multi-Protocol Devices
- Connected Home
- Lighting
- Health and Wellness
- Metering
- Building Automation and Security

KEY FEATURES

- 32-bit ARM® Cortex®-M4 core at 38.4 MHz
- 512 kB of flash memory and 64 kB of RAM
- Zigbee, Thread, BLE, and multi-protocol support
- Pin compatible with MGM12P module
- 12-channel Peripheral Reflex System, Low-Energy Sensor Interface & Multichannel Capacitive Sense Interface
- Integrated PA with up to 10 dBm transmit power
- Robust peripheral set and up to 25 GPIO



1. Feature List

The MGM13P highlighted features are listed below.

- **Low Power Wireless System-on-Chip.**
 - High Performance 32-bit 38.4 MHz ARM Cortex[®]-M4 with DSP instruction and floating-point unit for efficient signal processing
 - Embedded Trace Macrocell (ETM) for advanced debugging
 - 512 kB flash program memory
 - 64 kB RAM data memory
 - 2.4 GHz radio operation
 - TX power up to 10 dBm
- **Low Energy Consumption**
 - 11 mA RX current at 250 kbps, O-QPSK DSSS
 - 9.9 mA RX current at 1 Mbps, GFSK
 - 8.5 mA TX current at 0 dBm output power
 - 87 μ A/MHz in Active Mode (EM0)
 - 1.4 μ A EM2 DeepSleep current (64 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO)
 - 1.3 μ A EM2 DeepSleep current (16 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO)
 - Wake on Radio with signal strength detection, preamble pattern detection, frame detection and timeout
- **High Receiver Performance**
 - -102.8 dBm sensitivity at 125 kbit/s GFSK
 - -94.6 dBm sensitivity at 1 Mbit/s GFSK
 - -91 dBm sensitivity at 2 Mbit/s GFSK
 - -102.1 dBm sensitivity at 250 kbps DSSS-OQPSK, 2.4 GHz
- **Supported Protocols**
 - Zigbee
 - Thread
 - Bluetooth Low Energy (Bluetooth 5)
- **Support for Internet Security**
 - General Purpose CRC
 - True Random Number Generator (TRNG)
 - 2 \times Hardware Cryptographic Acceleration for AES 128/256, SHA-1, SHA-2 (SHA-224 and SHA-256) and ECC
- **Regulatory Certifications**
 - FCC
 - CE
 - IC / ISED
 - MIC / Telec
- **Wide selection of MCU peripherals**
 - 12-bit 1 Msps SAR Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)
 - 2 \times Analog Comparator (ACMP)
 - 2 \times Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)
 - 3 \times Operational Amplifier (Opamp)
 - Digital to Analog Current Converter (IDAC)
 - Low-Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)
 - Multi-channel Capacitive Sense Interface (CSEN)
 - 25 pins connected to analog channels (APORT) shared between analog peripherals
 - 25 General Purpose I/O pins with output state retention and asynchronous interrupts
 - 8 Channel DMA Controller
 - 12 Channel Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)
 - 2 \times 16-bit Timer/Counter
 - 3 or 4 Compare/Capture/PWM channels
 - 1 \times 32-bit Timer/Counter
 - 3 Compare/Capture/PWM channels
 - 32-bit Real Time Counter and Calendar
 - 16-bit Low Energy Timer for waveform generation
 - 32-bit Ultra Low Energy Timer/Counter for periodic wake-up from any Energy Mode
 - 16-bit Pulse Counter with asynchronous operation
 - 2 \times Watchdog Timer
 - 3 \times Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART/SPI/SmartCard (ISO 7816)/IrDA/I²S)
 - Low Energy UART (LEUART[™])
 - 2 \times I²C interface with SMBus support and address recognition in EM3 Stop
- **Wide Operating Range**
 - 1.8 V to 3.8 V single power supply
 - Integrated DC-DC
 - -40 $^{\circ}$ C to +85 $^{\circ}$ C
- **Dimensions**
 - 12.9 \times 17.8 \times 2.3 mm (W \times L \times H)

2. Ordering Information

Table 2.1. Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Protocol Stack	Frequency Band @ Max TX Power	Antenna	Flash (kB)	RAM (kB)	GPIO	Packaging
MGM13P02F512GA-V2R	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bluetooth Low Energy• Zigbee• Thread• Multiprotocol	2.4 GHz @ 10 dBm	Built-in	512	64	25	Reel
MGM13P02F512GA-V2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bluetooth Low Energy• Zigbee• Thread• Multiprotocol	2.4 GHz @ 10 dBm	Built-in	512	64	25	Tray
MGM13P02F512GE-V2R	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bluetooth Low Energy• Zigbee• Thread• Multiprotocol	2.4 GHz @ 10 dBm	U.FL	512	64	25	Reel
MGM13P02F512GE-V2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bluetooth Low Energy• Zigbee• Thread• Multiprotocol	2.4 GHz @ 10 dBm	U.FL	512	64	25	Tray

Devices are not pre-programmed with a firmware image.

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3. System Overview

3.1 Introduction

The MGM13P product family combines an energy-friendly MCU with a highly integrated radio transceiver and a high performance, ultra robust antenna. The devices are well suited for any battery operated application, as well as other system where ultra-small size, reliable high performance RF, low-power consumption and easy application development are key requirements. This section gives a short introduction to the full radio and MCU system.

A detailed block diagram of the MGM13P Bluetooth Smart module is shown in the figure below.

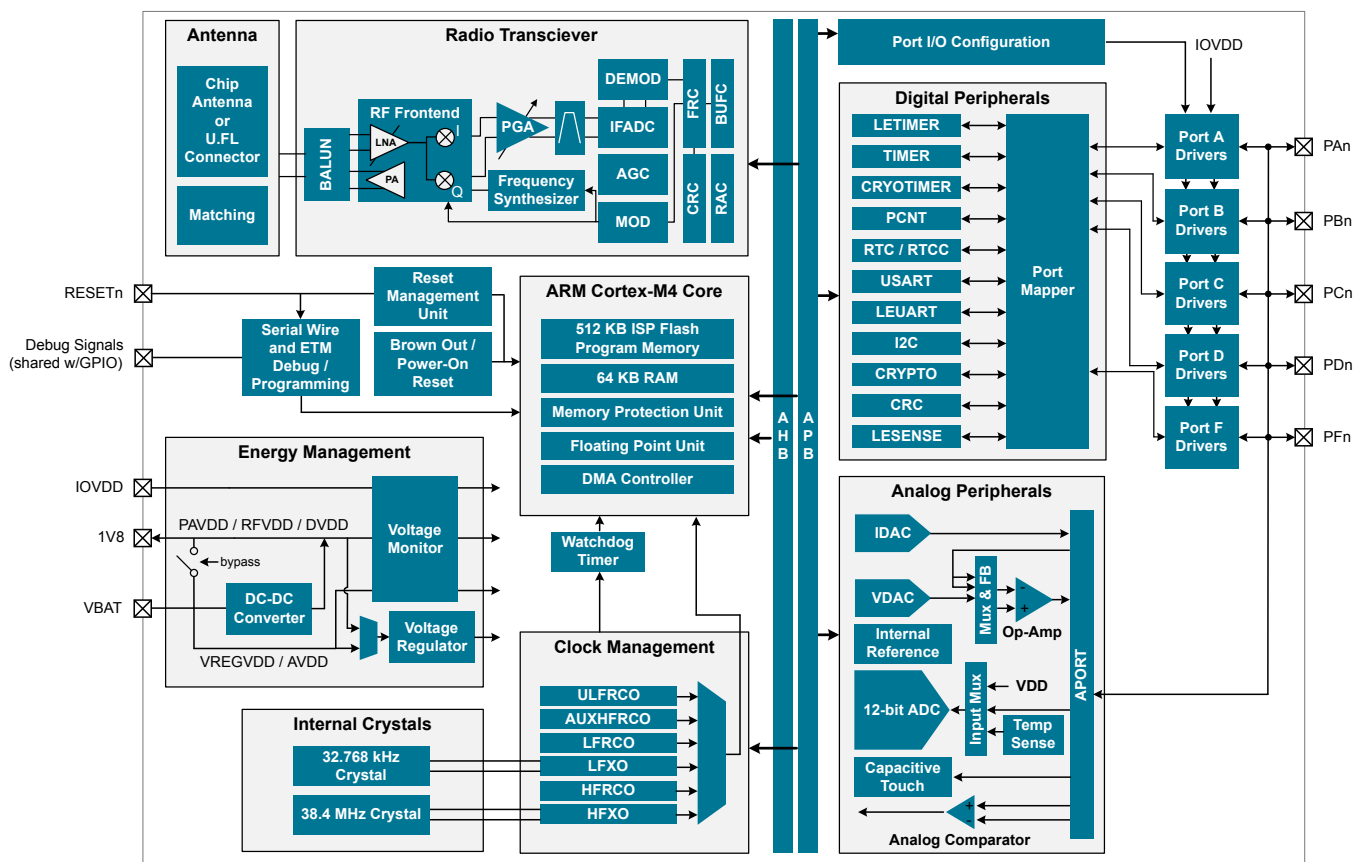


Figure 3.1. MGM13P Block Diagram

3.2 Radio

The Mighty Gecko modules feature a highly configurable radio transceiver that supports a wide range of wireless protocols including Zigbee, Thread, and Bluetooth Low Energy.

3.2.1 Antenna Interface

MGM13P module family includes options for either a high-performance, integrated chip antenna (MGM13PxxFxxxGA), or external antenna via a U.FL connector (MGM13PxxFxxxGE). The table below includes performance specifications for the integrated chip antenna.

Table 3.1. Antenna Efficiency and Peak Gain

Parameter	With optimal layout	Note
Efficiency	-1.5 to -3 dB	Antenna efficiency, gain and radiation pattern are highly dependent on the application PCB layout and mechanical design. Refer to 6. Layout Guidelines for PCB layout and antenna integration guidelines for optimal performance. Typical efficiency gain is expected to be from -3.5 to -5 dB.
Peak gain	1 dBi	

3.2.2 RFSENSE

The RFSENSE module generates a system wakeup interrupt upon detection of wideband RF energy at the antenna interface, providing true RF wakeup capabilities from low energy modes including EM2, EM3 and EM4.

RFSENSE triggers on a relatively strong RF signal and is available in the lowest energy modes, allowing exceptionally low energy consumption. RFSENSE does not demodulate or otherwise qualify the received signal, but software may respond to the wakeup event by enabling normal RF reception.

Various strategies for optimizing power consumption and system response time in presence of false alarms may be employed using available timer peripherals.

3.2.3 Packet and State Trace

The MGM13P Frame Controller has a packet and state trace unit that provides valuable information during the development phase. It features:

- Non-intrusive trace of transmit data, receive data and state information
- Data observability on a single-pin UART data output, or on a two-pin SPI data output
- Configurable data output bitrate / baudrate
- Multiplexed transmitted data, received data and state / meta information in a single serial data stream

3.2.4 Random Number Generator

The Frame Controller (FRC) implements a random number generator that uses entropy gathered from noise in the RF receive chain. The data is suitable for use in cryptographic applications.

Output from the random number generator can be used either directly or as a seed or entropy source for software-based random number generator algorithms such as Fortuna.

3.3 Power

The MGM13P 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 integrated DC-DC buck regulator is utilized to further reduce the current consumption. Figure 3.2 Power Supply Configuration for +10 dBm Devices on page 9 shows how the external and internal supplies of the module are connected.

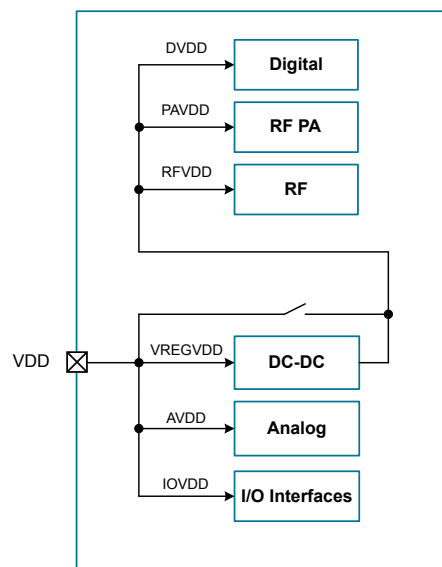


Figure 3.2. Power Supply Configuration for +10 dBm Devices

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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. Patented RF noise mitigation allows operation of the DC-DC converter without degrading sensitivity of radio 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.

3.3.3 Power Domains

The MGM13P has two peripheral power domains for operation in EM2 and lower. If all of the peripherals in a peripheral power domain are configured as unused, the power domain for that group will be powered off in the low-power mode, reducing the overall current consumption of the device.

Table 3.2. Peripheral Power Subdomains

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

3.4 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

MGM13P has up to 25 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.

3.5 Clocking

3.5.1 Clock Management Unit (CMU)

The Clock Management Unit controls oscillators and clocks in the MGM13P. 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.

3.5.2 Internal Oscillators and Crystals

The MGM13P fully integrates several oscillator sources and two crystals.

- The high-frequency crystal oscillator (HFXO) and integrated 38.4 MHz crystal provide a precise timing reference for the MCU and radio.
- The low-frequency crystal oscillator (LFXO) and integrated 32.768 kHz crystal provide an accurate timing reference for low energy modes and the real-time-clock circuits.
- An integrated high frequency RC oscillator (HFRCO) is available for the MCU system, when crystal accuracy is not required. The HFRCO employs fast startup at minimal energy consumption combined with a wide frequency range.
- An integrated auxiliary high frequency RC oscillator (AUXHFRCO) is available for timing the general-purpose ADC and the Serial Wire Viewer port with a wide frequency range.
- An integrated low frequency 32.768 kHz RC oscillator (LFRCO) for low power operation where high 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.

3.6 Counters/Timers and PWM

3.6.1 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.

3.6.2 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.

3.6.3 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. When receiving frames, the RTCC value can be used for timestamping. The RTCC includes 128 bytes of general purpose data retention, allowing easy and convenient data storage in all energy modes down to EM4H.

A secondary RTC is used by the RF protocol stack for event scheduling, leaving the primary RTCC block available exclusively for application software.

3.6.4 Low Energy Timer (LETIMER)

The unique LETIMER is a 16-bit timer that is available in energy mode EM2 Deep Sleep in addition to EM1 Sleep and EM0 Active. This allows it to 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. The LETIMER is connected to the Real Time Counter and Calendar (RTCC), and can be configured to start counting on compare matches from the RTCC.

3.6.5 Ultra Low Power Wake-up Timer (CRYOTIMER)

The CRYOTIMER is a 32-bit counter that is capable of running in all energy modes. It can be clocked by either the 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator (LFXO), the 32.768 kHz RC oscillator (LFRCO), or the 1 kHz RC oscillator (ULFRCO). It can provide periodic Wakeup events and PRS signals which can be used to wake up peripherals from any energy mode. The CRYOTIMER provides a wide range of interrupt periods, facilitating flexible ultra-low energy operation.

3.6.6 Pulse Counter (PCNT)

The Pulse Counter (PCNT) peripheral can be used for counting pulses on a single input or to decode quadrature encoded inputs. The clock for PCNT is selectable from either an external source on pin PCTNn_S0IN or from an internal timing reference, selectable from among any of the internal oscillators, except the AUXHFRCO. The module may operate in energy mode EM0 Active, EM1 Sleep, EM2 Deep Sleep, and EM3 Stop.

3.6.7 Watchdog Timer (WDOG)

The watchdog timer can act both as an independent watchdog or as a watchdog synchronous with the CPU clock. It has windowed monitoring capabilities, and can generate a reset or different interrupts depending on the failure mode of the system. The watchdog can also monitor autonomous systems driven by PRS.

3.7 Communications and Other Digital Peripherals

3.7.1 Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART)

The Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter is a flexible serial I/O module. It supports full duplex asynchronous UART communication with hardware flow control as well as RS-485, SPI, MicroWire and 3-wire. It can also interface with devices supporting:

- ISO7816 SmartCards
- IrDA
- I²S

3.7.2 Low Energy Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (LEUART)

The unique LEUART™ provides 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. The LEUART includes all necessary hardware to make asynchronous serial communication possible with a minimum of software intervention and energy consumption.

3.7.3 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. Standard-mode, fast-mode and fast-mode plus speeds are supported, allowing transmission rates from 10 kbit/s up to 1 Mbit/s. Slave arbitration and timeouts are also available, allowing implementation of an SMBus-compliant system. The interface provided to software by the I²C module allows precise timing control of the transmission process and highly automated transfers. Automatic recognition of slave addresses is provided in active and low energy modes.

3.7.4 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.

3.7.5 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.

3.8 Security Features

3.8.1 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.

3.8.2 Crypto Accelerator (CRYPTO)

The Crypto Accelerator is a fast and energy-efficient autonomous hardware encryption and decryption accelerator. EFR32 devices support AES encryption and decryption with 128- or 256-bit keys, ECC over both GF(P) and GF(2^m), 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 CRYPTO1 block is tightly linked to the Radio Buffer Controller (BUFC) enabling fast and efficient autonomous cipher operations on data buffer content. It allows fast processing of GCM (AES), ECC and SHA with little CPU intervention.

CRYPTO also provides trigger signals for DMA read and write operations.

3.8.3 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).

3.8.4 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 privileged 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.

3.9 Analog

3.9.1 Analog Port (APORT)

The Analog Port (APORT) is an analog interconnect matrix allowing access to many analog modules on a flexible selection of pins. Each APORT bus consists of analog switches connected to a common wire. Since many clients can operate differentially, buses are grouped by X/Y pairs.

3.9.2 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

The Analog Comparator is used to compare the voltage of two analog inputs, with a digital output indicating which input voltage is higher. Inputs are selected from among internal references and external pins. The tradeoff between response time and current consumption is configurable by software. Two 6-bit reference dividers allow for a wide range of internally-programmable reference sources. The ACMP can also be used to monitor the supply voltage. An interrupt can be generated when the supply falls below or rises above the programmable threshold.

3.9.3 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)

The ADC is a Successive Approximation Register (SAR) architecture, with a resolution of up to 12 bits at up to 1 Msps. The output sample resolution is configurable and additional resolution is possible using integrated hardware for averaging over multiple samples. The ADC includes integrated voltage references and an integrated temperature sensor. Inputs are selectable from a wide range of sources, including pins configurable as either single-ended or differential.

3.9.4 Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

The CSEN module is a dedicated Capacitive Sensing block for implementing touch-sensitive user interface elements such as switches and sliders. The CSEN module uses a charge ramping measurement technique, which provides robust sensing even in adverse conditions including radiated noise and moisture. The module can be configured to take measurements on a single port pin or scan through multiple pins and store results to memory through DMA. Several channels can also be shorted together to measure the combined capacitance or implement wake-on-touch from very low energy modes. Hardware includes a digital accumulator and an averaging filter, as well as digital threshold comparators to reduce software overhead.

3.9.5 Digital to Analog Current Converter (IDAC)

The Digital to Analog Current Converter can source or sink a configurable constant current. This current can be driven on an output pin or routed to the selected ADC input pin for capacitive sensing. The full-scale current is programmable between 0.05 μA and 64 μA with several ranges consisting of various step sizes.

3.9.6 Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)

The Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC) can convert a digital value to an analog output voltage. The VDAC is a fully differential, 500 kbps, 12-bit converter. The opamps are used in conjunction with the VDAC, to provide output buffering. One opamp is used per single-ended channel, or two opamps are used to provide differential outputs. The VDAC may be used for a number of different applications such as sensor interfaces or sound output. The VDAC can generate high-resolution analog signals while the MCU is operating at low frequencies and with low total power consumption. Using DMA and a timer, the VDAC can be used to generate waveforms without any CPU intervention. The VDAC is available in all energy modes down to and including EM3.

3.9.7 Operational Amplifiers

The opamps are low power amplifiers with a high degree of flexibility targeting a wide variety of standard opamp application areas, and are available down to EM3. With flexible built-in programming for gain and interconnection they can be configured to support multiple common opamp functions. All pins are also available externally for filter configurations. Each opamp has a rail to rail input and a rail to rail output. They can be used in conjunction with the VDAC module or in stand-alone configurations. The opamps save energy, PCB space, and cost as compared with standalone opamps because they are integrated on-chip.

3.10 Reset Management Unit (RMU)

The RMU is responsible for handling reset of the MGM13P. A wide range of reset sources are available, including several power supply monitors, pin reset, software controlled reset, core lockup reset, and watchdog reset.

3.11 Core and Memory

3.11.1 Processor Core

The ARM Cortex-M processor includes a 32-bit RISC processor integrating the following features and tasks in the system:

- ARM Cortex-M4 RISC processor achieving 1.25 Dhrystone MIPS/MHz
- Memory Protection Unit (MPU) supporting up to 8 memory segments
- Up to 512 kB flash program memory
- Up to 64 kB RAM data memory
- Configuration and event handling of all modules
- 2-pin Serial-Wire debug interface

3.11.2 Memory System Controller (MSC)

The Memory System Controller (MSC) is the program memory unit of the microcontroller. The flash memory is readable and writable from both the Cortex-M 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, whereas 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 energy modes EM0 Active and EM1 Sleep.

3.11.3 Linked Direct Memory Access Controller (LDMA)

The Linked Direct Memory Access (LDMA) controller allows the system to perform memory operations independently of software. This reduces both energy consumption and software workload. The LDMA allows operations to be linked together and staged, enabling sophisticated operations to be implemented.

3.12 Memory Map

The MGM13P memory map is shown in the figures below. RAM and flash sizes are for the largest memory configuration.

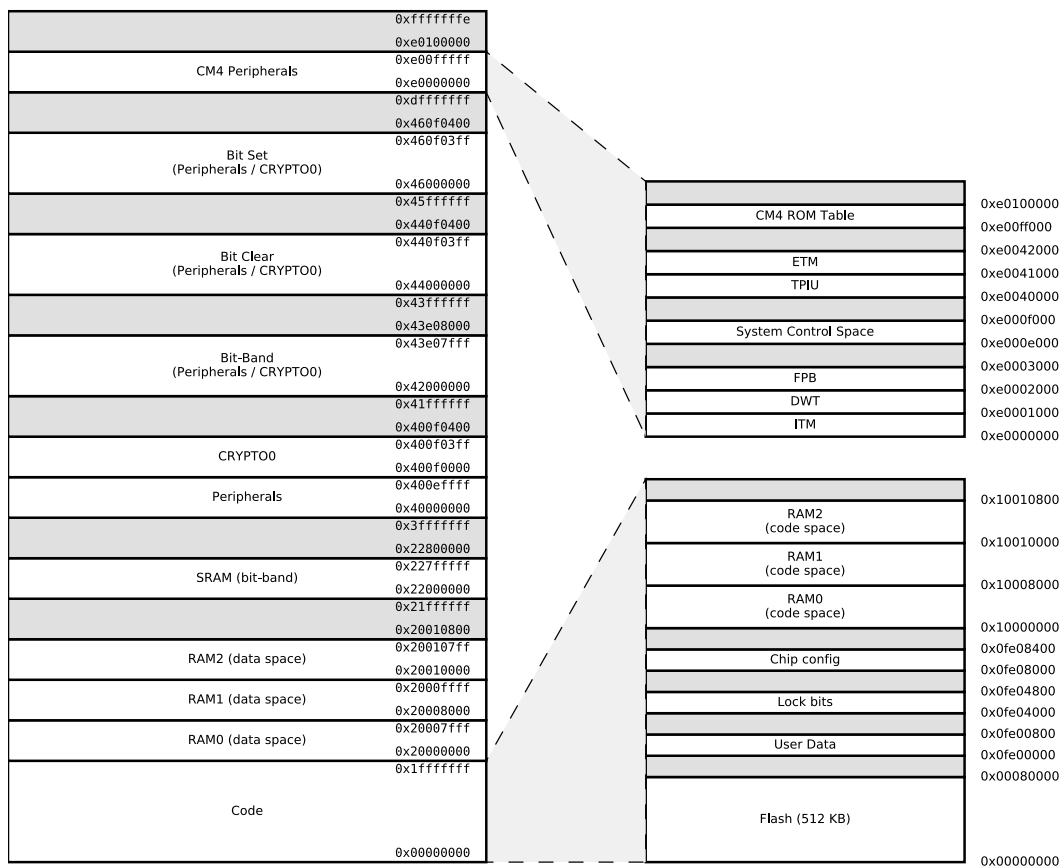


Figure 3.3. MGM13P Memory Map — Core Peripherals and Code Space

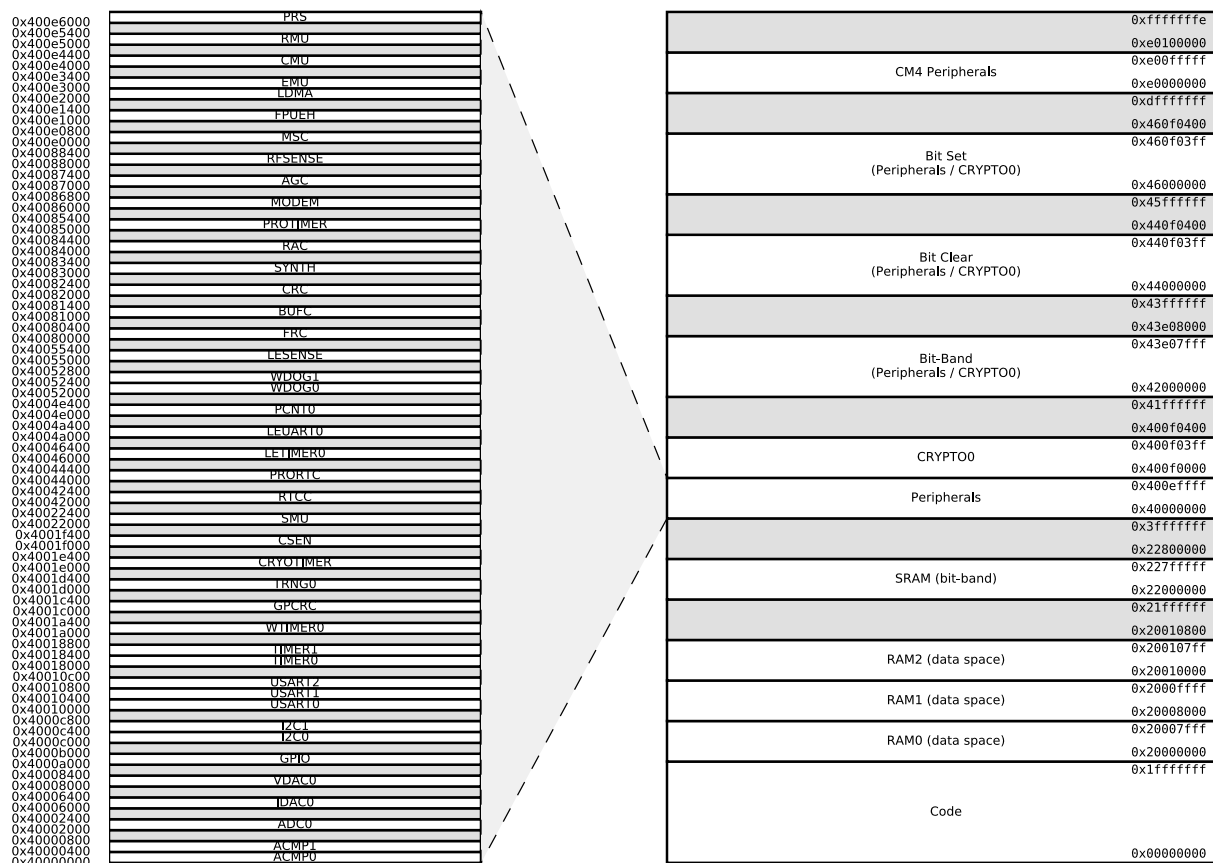


Figure 3.4. MGM13P Memory Map — Peripherals

3.13 Configuration Summary

The features of the MGM13P 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 3.3. Configuration Summary

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
USART0	IrDA SmartCard	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
USART1	IrDA I ² S SmartCard	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	IrDA SmartCard	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_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]

4. Electrical Specifications

4.1 Electrical Characteristics

All electrical parameters in all tables are specified under the following conditions, unless stated otherwise:

- Typical values are based on $T_{AMB}=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $V_{DD}=3.3\text{ V}$, by production test and/or technology characterization.
- Radio performance numbers are measured in conducted mode, based on Silicon Laboratories reference designs using output power-specific external RF impedance-matching networks for interfacing to a $50\ \Omega$ antenna.
- Minimum and maximum values represent the worst conditions across supply voltage, process variation, and operating temperature, unless stated otherwise.

The MGM13P module has only one external supply pin (VDD). There are several internal supply rails mentioned in the electrical specifications, whose connections vary based on transmit power configuration. Refer to for the relationship between the module's external VDD pin and internal voltage supply rails.

Refer to for more details about operational supply and temperature limits.

4.1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above those listed below may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the devices at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. For more information on the available quality and reliability data, see the Quality and Reliability Monitor Report at <http://www.silabs.com/support/quality/pages/default.aspx>.

Table 4.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Storage temperature range	T _{STG}		-40	—	85	°C
Voltage on any supply pin	V _{DDMAX}		-0.3	—	3.8	V
Voltage ramp rate on any supply pin	V _{DDRAMP} MAX		—	—	1	V / μ s
DC voltage on any GPIO pin	V _{DIGPIN}	5V tolerant GPIO pins ^{1 2 3}	-0.3	—	Min of 5.25 and IOVDD +2	V
		Standard GPIO pins	-0.3	—	IOVDD+0.3	V
Maximum RF level at input	P _{RFMAX2G4}		—	—	10	dBm
Total current into supply pins	I _{VDDMAX}	Source	—	—	200	mA
Total current into VSS ground lines	I _{VSSMAX}	Sink	—	—	200	mA
Current per I/O pin	I _{IOMAX}	Sink	—	—	50	mA
		Source	—	—	50	mA
Current for all I/O pins	I _{IOALLMAX}	Sink	—	—	200	mA
		Source	—	—	200	mA
Junction temperature	T _J		-40	—	105	°C

Note:

- When a GPIO pin is routed to the analog module through the APORT, the maximum voltage = IOVDD.
- Valid for IOVDD in valid operating range or when IOVDD is undriven (high-Z). If IOVDD is connected to a low-impedance source below the valid operating range (e.g. IOVDD shorted to VSS), the pin voltage maximum is IOVDD + 0.3 V, to avoid exceeding the maximum IO current specifications.
- To operate above the IOVDD supply rail, over-voltage tolerance must be enabled according to the GPIO_Px_OVTDIS register. Pins with over-voltage tolerance disabled have the same limits as Standard GPIO.

4.1.2 Operating Conditions

The following subsections define the operating conditions for the module.

4.1.2.1 General Operating Conditions

Table 4.2. General Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating ambient temperature range	T_A	-G temperature grade	-40	25	85	°C
VDD operating supply voltage	V_{VDD}	DCDC in regulation	2.4	3.3	3.8	V
		DCDC in bypass, 50mA load	1.8	3.3	3.8	V
HFCORECLK frequency	f_{CORE}	VSCALE2, MODE = WS1	—	—	40	MHz
		VSCALE0, MODE = WS0	—	—	20	MHz
HFCLK frequency	f_{HFCLK}	VSCALE2	—	—	40	MHz
		VSCALE0	—	—	20	MHz

4.1.3 DC-DC Converter

Test conditions: $V_{DCDC_I}=3.3$ V, $V_{DCDC_O}=1.8$ V, $I_{DCDC_LOAD}=50$ mA, Heavy Drive configuration, $F_{DCDC_LN}=7$ MHz, unless otherwise indicated.

Table 4.3. DC-DC Converter

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input voltage range	V_{DCDC_I}	Bypass mode, $I_{DCDC_LOAD} = 50$ mA	1.8	—	$V_{VREGVDD_MAX}$	V
		Low noise (LN) mode, 1.8 V output, $I_{DCDC_LOAD} = 100$ mA, or Low power (LP) mode, 1.8 V output, $I_{DCDC_LOAD} = 10$ mA	2.4	—	$V_{VREGVDD_MAX}$	V
Output voltage programmable range ¹	V_{DCDC_O}		1.8	—	$V_{VREGVDD}$	V
Max load current	I_{LOAD_MAX}	Low noise (LN) mode, Medium or Heavy Drive ²	—	—	70	mA
		Low noise (LN) mode, Light Drive ²	—	—	50	mA
		Low power (LP) mode, $LPCMPBIASEM_{xx^3} = 0$	—	—	75	μ A
		Low power (LP) mode, $LPCMPBIASEM_{xx^3} = 3$	—	—	10	mA

Note:

1. Due to internal dropout, the DC-DC output will never be able to reach its input voltage, $V_{VREGVDD}$.
2. Drive levels are defined by configuration of the PFETCNT and NFETCNT registers. Light Drive: PFETCNT=NFETCNT=3; Medium Drive: PFETCNT=NFETCNT=7; Heavy Drive: PFETCNT=NFETCNT=15.
3. LPCMPBIASEM_{xx} refers to either LPCMPBIASEM234H in the EMU_DCDCMISCCTRL register or LPCMPBIASEM01 in the EMU_DCDCLOEM01CFG register, depending on the energy mode.

4.1.4 Current Consumption

4.1.4.1 Current Consumption 3.3 V using DC-DC Converter

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are: VDD = 3.3 V. T = 25 °C. Minimum and maximum values in this table represent the worst conditions across supply voltage and process variation at T = 25 °C.

Table 4.4. Current Consumption 3.3 V using DC-DC Converter

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode ²	I _{ACTIVE_DCM}	38.4 MHz crystal, CPU running while loop from flash ⁴	—	87	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running Prime from flash	—	69	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	70	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running CoreMark from flash	—	82	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	76	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	615	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise CCM mode ¹	I _{ACTIVE_CCM}	38.4 MHz crystal, CPU running while loop from flash ⁴	—	97	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running Prime from flash	—	80	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	81	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running CoreMark from flash	—	92	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	94	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	1145	—	μA/MHz
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	—	101	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	1124	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode ²	I _{EM1_DCM}	38.4 MHz crystal ⁴	—	56	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO	—	39	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	46	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	588	—	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	—	50	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	572	—	μA/MHz

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM2 mode, with voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in LP mode ³	I _{EM2_VS}	Full 64 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	1.4	—	μA
		Full 64 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	1.5	—	μA
		1 bank RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO ⁵	—	1.3	—	μA
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I _{EM3_VS}	Full 64 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	1.14	—	μA
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	—	0.44	—	μA
		128 byte RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.42	—	μA
Current consumption in EM4S mode	I _{EM4S}	No RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.07	—	μA

Note:

1. DCDC Low Noise CCM Mode = Light Drive (PFETCNT=NFETCNT=3), F=6.4 MHz (RCOBAND=4), ANASW=DVDD.
2. DCDC Low Noise DCM Mode = Light Drive (PFETCNT=NFETCNT=3), F=3.0 MHz (RCOBAND=0), ANASW=DVDD.
3. DCDC Low Power Mode = Medium Drive (PFETCNT=NFETCNT=7), LPOSCDIV=1, LPCMPBIASEM234H=0, LPCLIMLIMSEL=1, ANASW=DVDD.
4. CMU_HFXOCTRL_LOWPOWER=0.
5. CMU_LFRCOCTRL_ENVREF = 1, CMU_LFRCOCTRL_VREFUPDATE = 1

4.1.4.2 Current Consumption Using Radio

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are: VBATT = 3.3 V. T = 25 °C. DC-DC on. Minimum and maximum values in this table represent the worst conditions across supply voltage and process variation at T = 25 °C.

Table 4.5. Current Consumption Using Radio

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in receive mode, active packet reception (MCU in EM1 @ 38.4 MHz, peripheral clocks disabled), T ≤ 85 °C	I _{RX_ACTIVE}	125 kbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 4	—	10.5	—	mA
		500 kbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 4	—	10.4	—	mA
		1 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 4	—	9.9	—	mA
		2 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 4	—	10.6	—	mA
		802.15.4 receiving frame, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 3	—	11	—	mA
Current consumption in receive mode, listening for packet (MCU in EM1 @ 38.4 MHz, peripheral clocks disabled), T ≤ 85 °C	I _{RX_LISTEN}	125 kbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	10.5	—	mA
		500 kbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	10.5	—	mA
		1 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	10.9	—	mA
		2 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	11.6	—	mA
		802.15.4, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	11.9	—	mA
Current consumption in transmit mode (MCU in EM1 @ 38.4 MHz, peripheral clocks disabled), T ≤ 85 °C	I _{TX}	F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 0 dBm output power, Radio clock prescaled by 3	—	8.5	—	mA
		F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 0 dBm output power, Radio clock prescaled by 1	—	9.6	—	mA
		F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 10 dBm output power	—	38.2	—	mA

4.1.5 Wake Up Times

Table 4.6. Wake Up Times

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Wake up time from EM1	t_{EM1_WU}		—	3	—	AHB Clocks
Wake up from EM2	t_{EM2_WU}	Code execution from flash	—	10.9	—	μs
		Code execution from RAM	—	3.8	—	μs
Wake up from EM3	t_{EM3_WU}	Code execution from flash	—	10.9	—	μs
		Code execution from RAM	—	3.8	—	μs
Wake up from EM4H ¹	t_{EM4H_WU}	Executing from flash	—	90	—	μs
Wake up from EM4S ¹	t_{EM4S_WU}	Executing from flash	—	300	—	μs
Time from release of reset source to first instruction execution	t_{RESET}	Soft Pin Reset released	—	51	—	μs
		Any other reset released	—	358	—	μs
Power mode scaling time	t_{SCALE}	VSCALE0 to VSCALE2, HFCLK = 19 MHz ⁴ ²	—	31.8	—	μs
		VSCALE2 to VSCALE0, HFCLK = 19 MHz ³	—	4.3	—	μs

Note:

1. Time from wake up request until first instruction is executed. Wakeup results in device reset.
2. VSCALE0 to VSCALE2 voltage change transitions occur at a rate of 10 mV/ μs for approximately 20 μs . During this transition, peak currents will be dependent on the value of the DECOUPLE output capacitor, from 35 mA (with a 1 μF capacitor) to 70 mA (with a 2.7 μF capacitor).
3. Scaling down from VSCALE2 to VSCALE0 requires approximately 2.8 μs + 29 HFCLKs.
4. Scaling up from VSCALE0 to VSCALE2 requires approximately 30.3 μs + 28 HFCLKs.

4.1.6 Brown Out Detector (BOD)

Table 4.7. Brown Out Detector (BOD)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
AVDD BOD threshold	$V_{AVDDBOD}$	AVDD rising	—	—	1.8	V
		AVDD falling (EM0/EM1)	1.62	—	—	V
		AVDD falling (EM2/EM3)	1.53	—	—	V
AVDD BOD hysteresis	$V_{AVDDBOD_HYST}$		—	20	—	mV
AVDD BOD response time	$t_{AVDDBOD_DELAY}$	Supply drops at 0.1V/ μs rate	—	2.4	—	μs
EM4 BOD threshold	V_{EM4BOD}	AVDD rising	—	—	1.7	V
		AVDD falling	1.45	—	—	V
EM4 BOD hysteresis	V_{EM4BOD_HYST}		—	25	—	mV
EM4 BOD response time	t_{EM4BOD_DELAY}	Supply drops at 0.1V/ μs rate	—	300	—	μs

4.1.7 Frequency Synthesizer

Table 4.8. Frequency Synthesizer

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RF synthesizer frequency range	f_{RANGE}	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	2400	—	2483.5	MHz
LO tuning frequency resolution with 38.4 MHz crystal	f_{RES}	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	—	—	73	Hz
Frequency deviation resolution with 38.4 MHz crystal	df_{RES}	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	—	—	73	Hz
Maximum frequency deviation with 38.4 MHz crystal	df_{MAX}	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	—	—	1677	kHz