

# MGM12P Mighty Gecko Multi-Protocol Wireless Mesh Module Data Sheet



The Silicon Labs Mighty Gecko Module (MGM12P) is a fully-integrated, certified module, enabling rapid development of wireless mesh networking solutions.

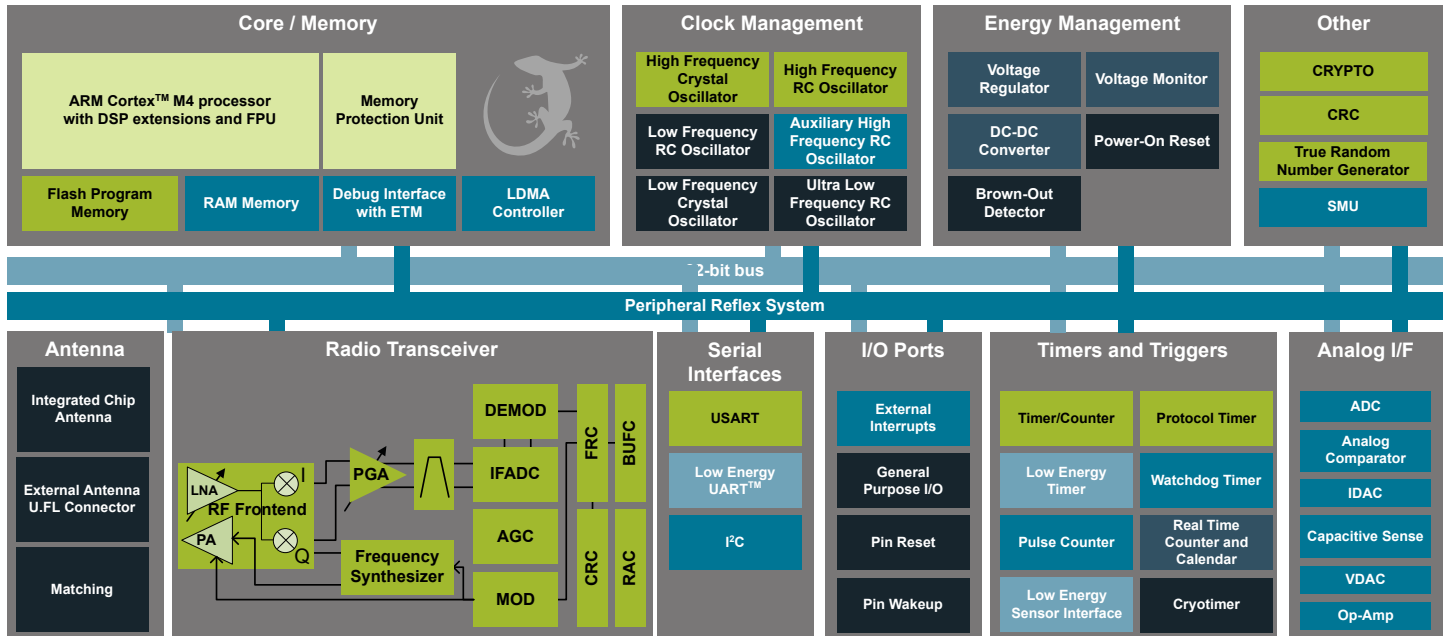
Based on the Silicon Labs EFR32MG12 Mighty Gecko SoC, the MGM12P combines an energy-efficient, multi-protocol wireless SoC with a proven RF/antenna design and industry leading wireless software stacks. This integration accelerates time-to-market and saves months of engineering effort and development costs.

In addition, common software and development tools enable seamless migration from a module to discrete SoC-based design when the time is right.

MGM12P 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 with 40 MHz maximum operating frequency
• 1 MB of flash and 256 kB of RAM
• ZigBee, Thread, BLE, and multi-protocol support
• Pin-compatible with MGM111 module
• 12-channel Peripheral Reflex System, Low-Energy Sensor Interface & Multi-channel Capacitive Sense Interface
• Integrated PA with up to +17 dBm transmit power
• Robust peripheral set and up to 25 GPIO



Lowest power mode with peripheral operational:

- EM0—Active
- EM1—Sleep
- EM2—Deep Sleep
- EM3—Stop
- EM4—Hibernate
- EM4—Shutoff

## 1. Feature List

The MGM12P highlighted features are listed below.

- **Low Power Wireless System-on-Chip.**
  - High Performance 32-bit 40 MHz ARM Cortex<sup>®</sup>-M4 with DSP instruction and floating-point unit for efficient signal processing
  - 1024 kB flash program memory
  - 256 kB RAM data memory
  - 2.4 GHz radio operation
  - TX power up to +17 dBm
- **Low Energy Consumption**
  - 10.3 mA RX current at 2.4 GHz (1 Mbps GFSK)
  - 10.8 mA RX current at 2.4 GHz (250 kbps O-QPSK DSSS)
  - 10 mA TX current @ 0 dBm output power at 2.4 GHz
  - 70  $\mu$ A/MHz in Active Mode (EM0)
  - 2.1  $\mu$ A EM2 DeepSleep current (256 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO)
- **High Receiver Performance**
  - -101 dBm sensitivity @ 250 kbps O-QPSK DSSS
  - -105 dBm sensitivity @ 250 kbps O-QPSK DSSS (modules with LNA)
  - -95 dBm sensitivity @ 1Mbps 2GFSK
  - -101.6 dBm sensitivity @ 1Mbps 2GFSK (modules with LNA)
- **Supported Modulation Format**
  - Shaped OQPSK
  - 2-FSK / 4-FSK with fully configurable shaping
- **Supported Protocols:**
  - Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> Low Energy (Bluetooth 5)
  - zigbee
  - Thread
- **Support for Internet Security**
  - General Purpose CRC
  - True Random Number Generator
  - Hardware Cryptographic Acceleration for AES 128/256, SHA-1, SHA-2 (SHA-224 and SHA-256) and ECC
- **Wide selection of MCU peripherals**
  - 12-bit 1 Msps SAR Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)
  - 2×Analog Comparator (ACMP)
  - 2×Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)
  - 3×Operational Amplifier (Opamp)
  - Digital to Analog Current Converter (IDAC)
  - Low-Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)
  - Multi-channel Capacitive Sense Interface (CSEN)
  - Up to 25 pins connected to analog channels (APORT) shared between analog peripherals
  - Up to 25 General Purpose I/O pins with output state retention and asynchronous interrupts
  - 8 Channel DMA Controller
  - 12 Channel Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)
  - 2×16-bit Timer/Counter
    - 3 + 4 Compare/Capture/PWM channels
  - 2×32-bit Timer/Counter
    - 3 + 4 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
  - 3×16-bit Pulse Counter with asynchronous operation
  - 2×Watchdog Timer with dedicated RC oscillator
  - 4×Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART/SPI/SmartCard (ISO 7816)/IrDA/I<sup>2</sup>S)
  - Low Energy UART (LEUART<sup>™</sup>)
  - 2×I<sup>2</sup>C interface with SMBus support and address recognition in EM3 Stop
- **Wide Operating Range**
  - 1.8 V to 3.8 V single power supply
  - -40 °C to 85 °C
- **WxLxH:** 12.9 x 17.8 x 2.3 mm

## 2. Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Description	Max TX Power	Sensitivity (O-QPSK)	Antenna	Packaging	Production Status
MGM12P32F1024GA-V2	Multi-protocol Module	+17 dBm	-105 dBm	Integrated chip antenna	Cut Reel (100 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P32F1024GA-V2R	Multi-protocol Module	+17 dBm	-105 dBm	Integrated chip antenna	Reel (1000 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P32F1024GE-V2	Multi-protocol Module	+17 dBm	-105 dBm	External (U.FL)	Cut Reel (100 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P32F1024GE-V2R	Multi-protocol Module	+17 dBm	-105 dBm	External (U.FL)	Reel (1000 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P22F1024GA-V2	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-105 dBm	Integrated chip antenna	Cut Reel (100 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P22F1024GA-V2R	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-105 dBm	Integrated chip antenna	Reel (1000 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P22F1024GE-V2	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-105 dBm	External (U.FL)	Cut Reel (100 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P22F1024GE-V2R	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-105 dBm	External (U.FL)	Reel (1000 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P02F1024GA-V2	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-101 dBm	Integrated chip antenna	Cut Reel (100 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P02F1024GA-V2R	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-101 dBm	Integrated chip antenna	Reel (1000 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P02F1024GE-V2	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-101 dBm	External (U.FL)	Cut Reel (100 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
MGM12P02F1024GE-V2R	Multi-protocol Module	+10 dBm	-101 dBm	External (U.FL)	Reel (1000 pcs)	Full Production (certified)
SLWRB4304A	MGM12P Radio Board <sup>3</sup>	+17 dBm	-105 dBm	Integrated chip antenna	Single Unit	Development Board

**Note:**

1. IAR license required for zigbee and Thread software development.
2. *Bluetooth*<sup>®</sup> Low Energy regulatory certification pending. Contact sales for availability and certification time lines.
3. Requires Mesh Networking kit SLWSTK6000A or SLWSTK6000B

# Table of Contents

<b>1. Feature List</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. Ordering Information</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. System Overview</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Introduction	7
3.2 Radio	7
3.2.1 Antenna Interface	7
3.2.2 Packet and State Trace	8
3.2.3 Random Number Generator	8
3.3 Power	9
3.3.1 Energy Management Unit (EMU)	10
3.3.2 DC-DC Converter	10
3.3.3 Power Domains	11
3.4 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)	11
3.5 Clocking	11
3.5.1 Clock Management Unit (CMU)	11
3.5.2 Internal Oscillators	11
3.6 Counters/Timers and PWM	12
3.6.1 Timer/Counter (TIMER)	12
3.6.2 Wide Timer/Counter (WTIMER)	12
3.6.3 Real Time Counter and Calendar (RTCC)	12
3.6.4 Low Energy Timer (LETIMER)	12
3.6.5 Ultra Low Power Wake-up Timer (CRYOTIMER)	12
3.6.6 Pulse Counter (PCNT)	12
3.6.7 Watchdog Timer (WDOG)	12
3.7 Communications and Other Digital Peripherals	13
3.7.1 Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART)	13
3.7.2 Low Energy Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (LEUART)	13
3.7.3 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I <sup>2</sup> C)	13
3.7.4 Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)	13
3.7.5 Low Energy Sensor Interface (LESENSE)	13
3.8 Security Features	13
3.8.1 GPCRC (General Purpose Cyclic Redundancy Check)	13
3.8.2 Crypto Accelerator (CRYPTO)	14
3.8.3 True Random Number Generator (TRNG)	14
3.8.4 Security Management Unit (SMU)	14
3.9 Analog	14
3.9.1 Analog Port (APORT)	14
3.9.2 Analog Comparator (ACMP)	14
3.9.3 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)	14
3.9.4 Capacitive Sense (CSEN)	14
3.9.5 Digital to Analog Current Converter (IDAC)	15
3.9.6 Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)	15

3.9.7 Operational Amplifiers . . . . .	.15
3.10 Reset Management Unit (RMU) . . . . .	.15
3.11 Core and Memory . . . . .	.15
3.11.1 Processor Core . . . . .	.15
3.11.2 Memory System Controller (MSC) . . . . .	.15
3.11.3 Linked Direct Memory Access Controller (LDMA) . . . . .	.15
3.12 Memory Map . . . . .	.16
3.13 Configuration Summary . . . . .	.18
<b>4. Electrical Specifications . . . . .</b>	<b>.19</b>
4.1 Electrical Characteristics . . . . .	.19
4.1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings . . . . .	.19
4.1.2 General Operating Conditions . . . . .	.20
4.1.3 DC-DC Converter . . . . .	.20
4.1.4 Current Consumption . . . . .	.21
4.1.5 Wake Up Times . . . . .	.24
4.1.6 Brown Out Detector (BOD) . . . . .	.25
4.1.7 Frequency Synthesizer . . . . .	.25
4.1.8 2.4 GHz RF Transceiver Characteristics . . . . .	.25
4.1.9 Oscillators . . . . .	.29
4.1.10 Flash Memory Characteristics . . . . .	.32
4.1.11 General-Purpose I/O (GPIO) . . . . .	.33
4.1.12 Voltage Monitor (VMON). . . . .	.34
4.1.13 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) . . . . .	.35
4.1.14 Analog Comparator (ACMP) . . . . .	.37
4.1.15 Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC) . . . . .	.40
4.1.16 Current Digital to Analog Converter (IDAC) . . . . .	.43
4.1.17 Capacitive Sense (CSEN) . . . . .	.45
4.1.18 Operational Amplifier (OPAMP) . . . . .	.47
4.1.19 Pulse Counter (PCNT) . . . . .	.50
4.1.20 Analog Port (APORT). . . . .	.50
4.1.21 I2C . . . . .	.51
4.1.22 USART SPI . . . . .	.54
<b>5. Typical Connection Diagrams . . . . .</b>	<b>.56</b>
5.1 Network Co-Processor (NCP) Application with UART Host . . . . .	.56
5.2 Network Co-Processor (NCP) Application with SPI Host. . . . .	.56
5.3 SoC Application . . . . .	.57
<b>6. Layout Guidelines . . . . .</b>	<b>.58</b>
6.1 Module Placement and Application PCB Layout Guidelines . . . . .	.58
6.2 Effect of Plastic and Metal Materials . . . . .	.59
6.3 Locating the Module Close to Human Body . . . . .	.59
6.4 2D Radiation Pattern Plots . . . . .	.60
<b>7. Hardware Design Guidelines . . . . .</b>	<b>.62</b>

7.1	Power Supply Requirements . . . . .	.62
7.2	Reset Functions . . . . .	.62
7.3	Debug and Firmware Updates . . . . .	.62
7.3.1	Programming and Debug Connections . . . . .	.62
7.3.2	Packet Trace Interface (PTI) . . . . .	.62
<b>8.</b>	<b>Pin Definitions . . . . .</b>	<b>63</b>
8.1	Pin Definitions . . . . .	.63
8.1.1	GPIO Overview . . . . .	.65
8.2	Alternate Functionality Pinout . . . . .	.66
8.3	Analog Port (APORT) Client Maps . . . . .	.77
<b>9.</b>	<b>Package Specifications . . . . .</b>	<b>86</b>
9.1	MGM12P Dimensions . . . . .	.86
9.2	MGM12P Module Footprint . . . . .	.87
9.3	MGM12P Recommended PCB Land Pattern . . . . .	.88
9.4	MGM12P Package Marking . . . . .	.89
<b>10.</b>	<b>Tape and Reel Specifications . . . . .</b>	<b>90</b>
10.1	Tape and Reel Specification . . . . .	.90
10.2	Reel Material and Dimensions . . . . .	.90
10.3	Module Orientation and Tap. . . . .	.91
10.4	Carrier Tape and Cover Tape Information . . . . .	.92
<b>11.</b>	<b>Certifications . . . . .</b>	<b>93</b>
11.1	CE . . . . .	.93
11.2	FCC. . . . .	.93
11.3	ISED. . . . .	.95
<b>12.</b>	<b>Revision History. . . . .</b>	<b>98</b>
12.1	Revision 1.0 . . . . .	.98
12.2	Revision 0.2 . . . . .	.98

### 3. System Overview

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief overview of the MGM12P module architecture including both MCU and RF sub-systems. A detailed functional description of the EFR32MG12 SoC used inside the module is available in the *EFR32MG12 Mighty Gecko Datasheet* and *EFR32xG12 Wireless Gecko Reference Manual*. A block diagram of the EFR32MG12 SoC is shown in the figure below.

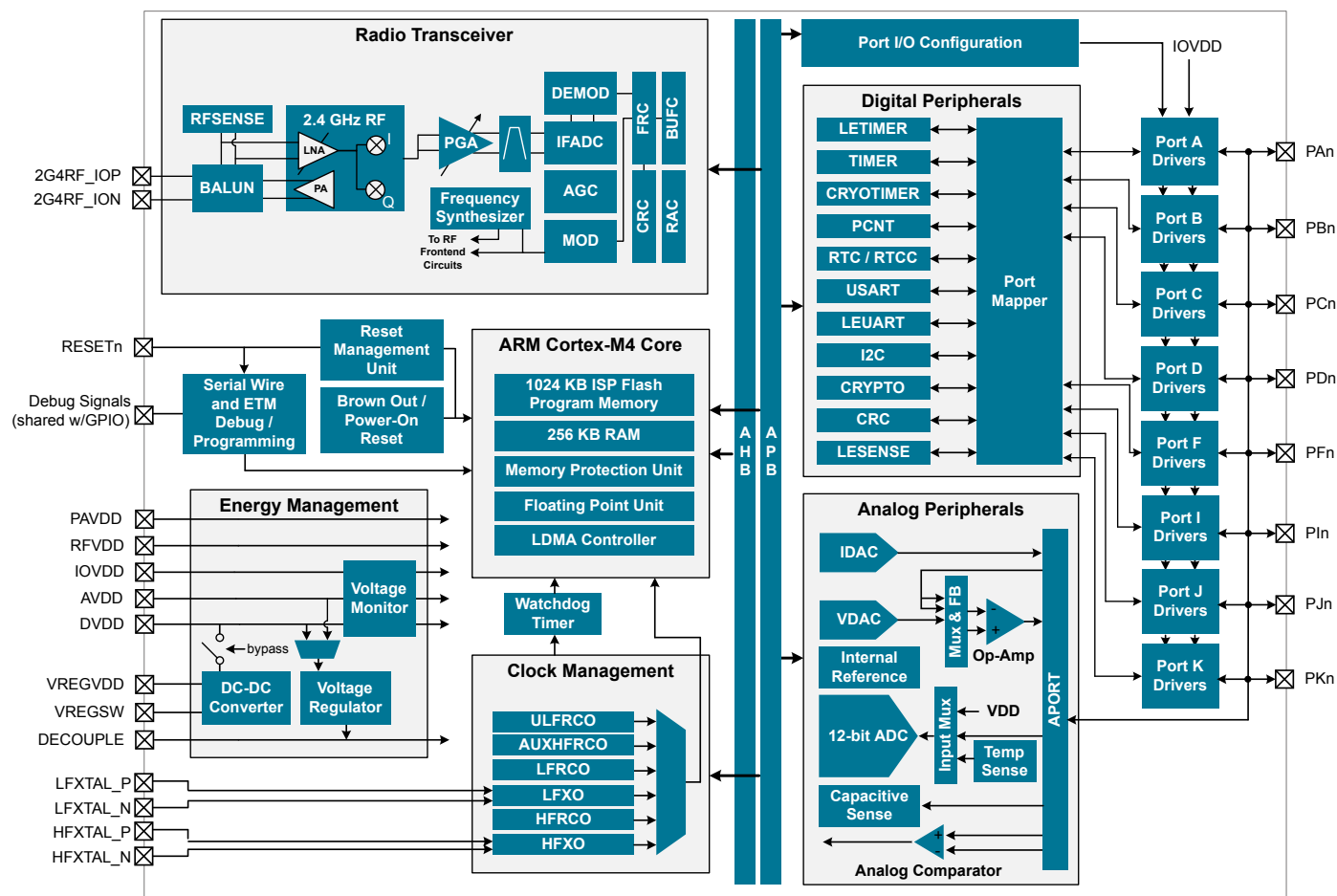


Figure 3.1. Detailed EFR32MG12 Block Diagram

#### 3.2 Radio

The MGM12P 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

The MGM12P module family includes options for either a high-performance, integrated chip-antenna (MGM12P-GA) or external antenna (MGM12P-GE) via a U.FL connector. The table below includes performance specifications for the integrated chip antenna.

Table 3.1. Antenna Efficiency and Peak Gain (MGM12P)

Parameter	With optimal layout	Note
Efficiency	-4 dB to -5 dB	Antenna efficiency, gain and radiation pattern are highly dependent on the application PCB layout and mechanical design. Refer to Chapter for PCB layout and antenna integration guidelines for optimal performance.
Peak gain	1.0 dBi	

### 3.2.2 Packet and State Trace

The MGM12P 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

### 3.2.3 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 MGM12P 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.

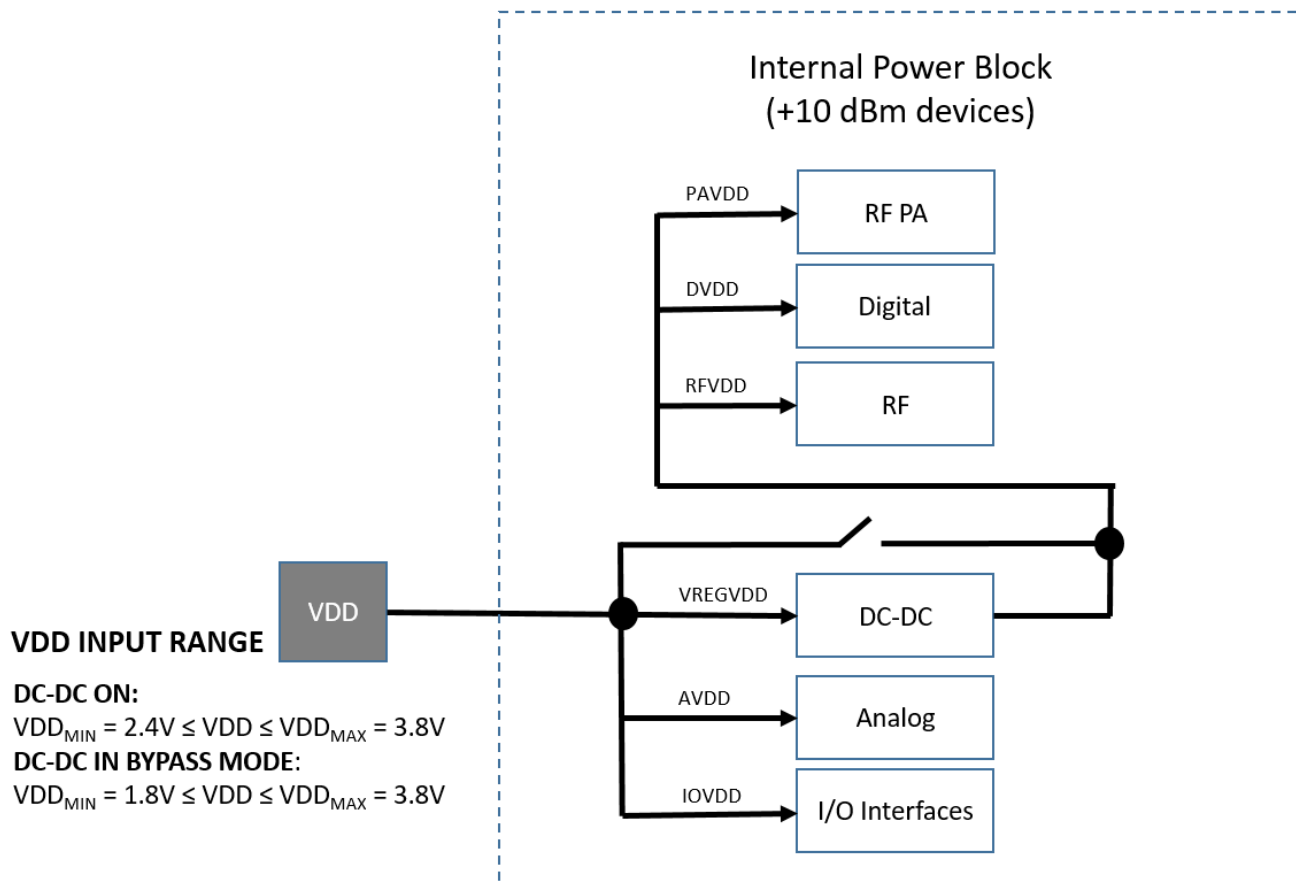


Figure 3.2. MGM12P Power Block for Modules (+10 dBm)

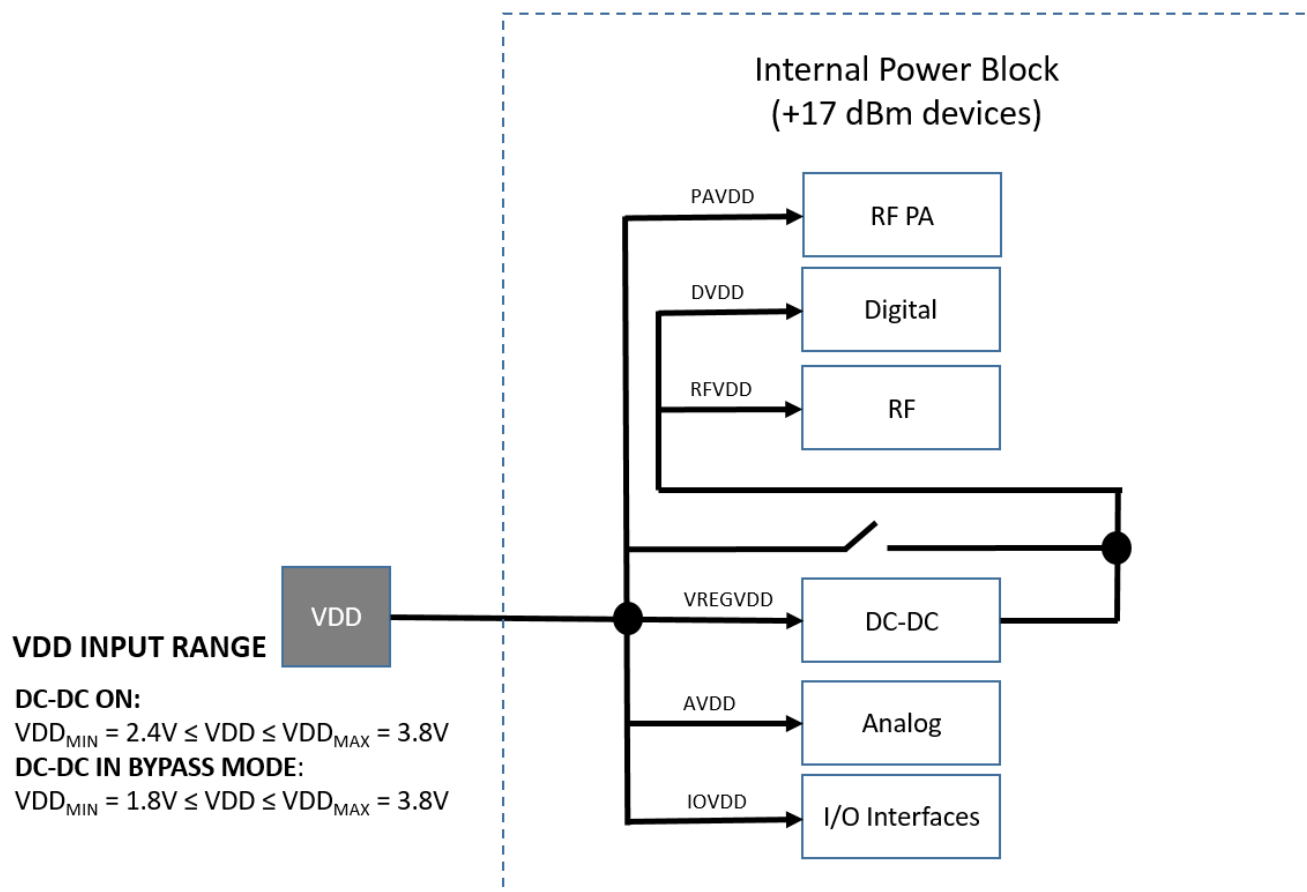


Figure 3.3. MGM12P Power Block for Modules (+17 dBm)

### 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 MGM12P 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	PCNT1
ADC0	PCNT2
LETIMER0	CSEN
LESENSE	DAC0
APOINT	LEUART0
-	I2C0
-	I2C1
-	IDAC

### 3.4 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

MGM12P has 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 MGM12P. 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

The MGM12P fully integrates two crystal oscillators and four RC oscillators, listed below.

- A 38.4MHz high frequency crystal oscillator (HFXO) provides a precise timing reference for the MCU and radio.
- A 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator (LFXO) provides an accurate timing reference for low energy modes.
- An integrated high frequency RC oscillator (HFRCO) is available for the MCU system, 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 debug port with a wide frequency range.
- An integrated low frequency 32.768 kHz RC oscillator (LFRCO) can be used as a timing reference in low energy modes, when crystal accuracy is not required.
- An integrated ultra-low frequency 1 kHz RC oscillator (ULFRCO) is available to provide a timing reference at the lowest energy consumption in low energy modes.

## 3.6 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.

### 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
- I<sup>2</sup>S

### 3.7.2 Low Energy Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (LEUART)

The unique LEUART<sup>TM</sup> 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 (I<sup>2</sup>C)

The I<sup>2</sup>C module provides an interface between the MCU and a serial I<sup>2</sup>C 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 I<sup>2</sup>C 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<sup>TM</sup> 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(2m), SHA-1 and SHA-2 (SHA-224 and SHA-256).

Supported block cipher modes of operation for AES include: ECB, CTR, CBC, PCBC, CFB, OFB, GCM, CBC-MAC, GMAC and CCM.

Supported ECC NIST recommended curves include P-192, P-224, P-256, K-163, K-233, B-163 and B-233.

The CRYPTO 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 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  $\mu\text{A}$  and 64  $\mu\text{A}$  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 ksp/s, 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. 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 MGM12P. 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-M4F processor includes a 32-bit RISC processor integrating the following features and tasks in the system:

- ARM Cortex-M4F RISC processor achieving 1.25 Dhrystone MIPS/MHz
- Memory Protection Unit (MPU) supporting up to 8 memory segments
- 1024 KB flash program memory
- 256 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 MGM12P memory map is shown in the figures below.

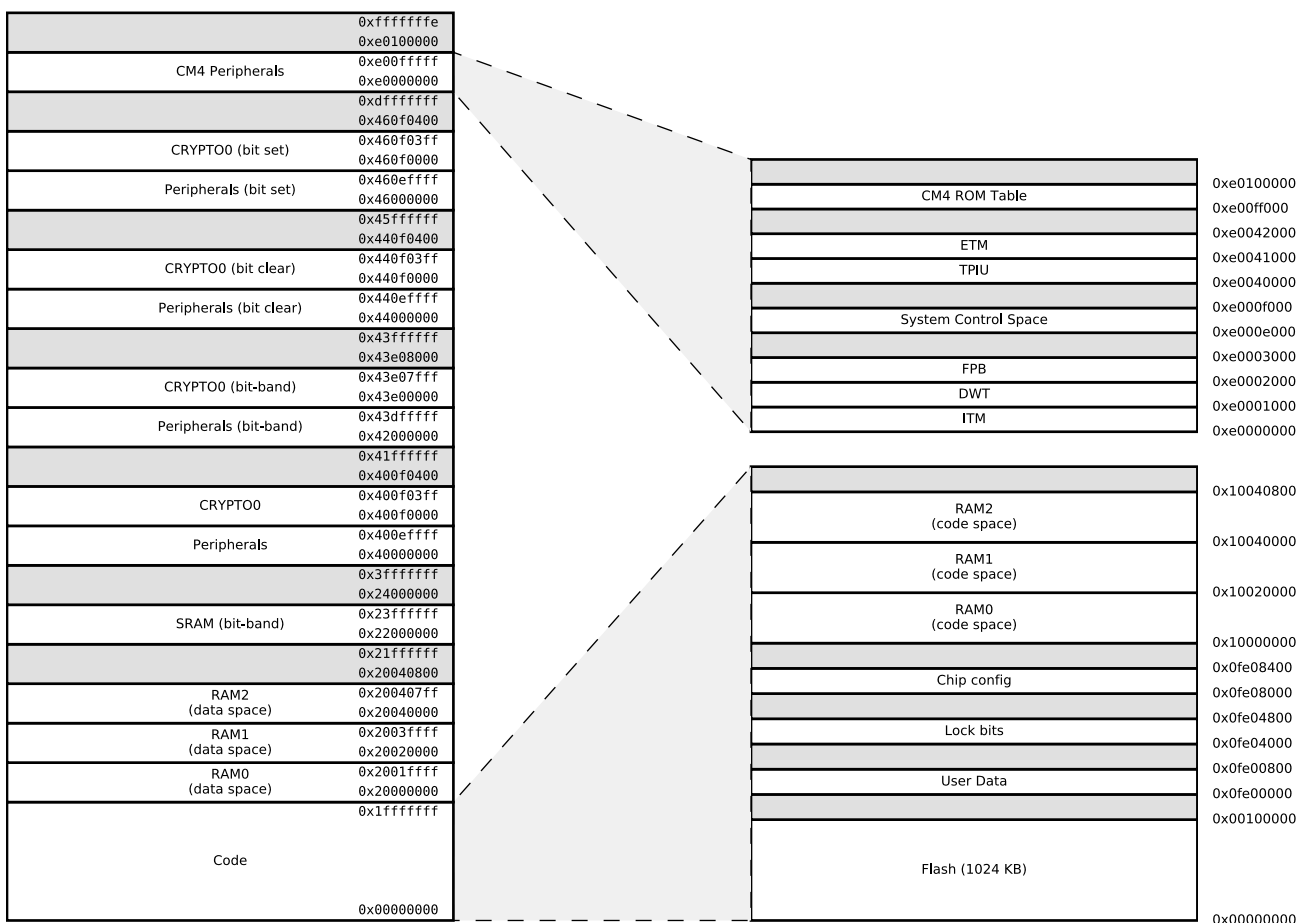


Figure 3.4. MGM12P Memory Map — Core Peripherals and Code Space



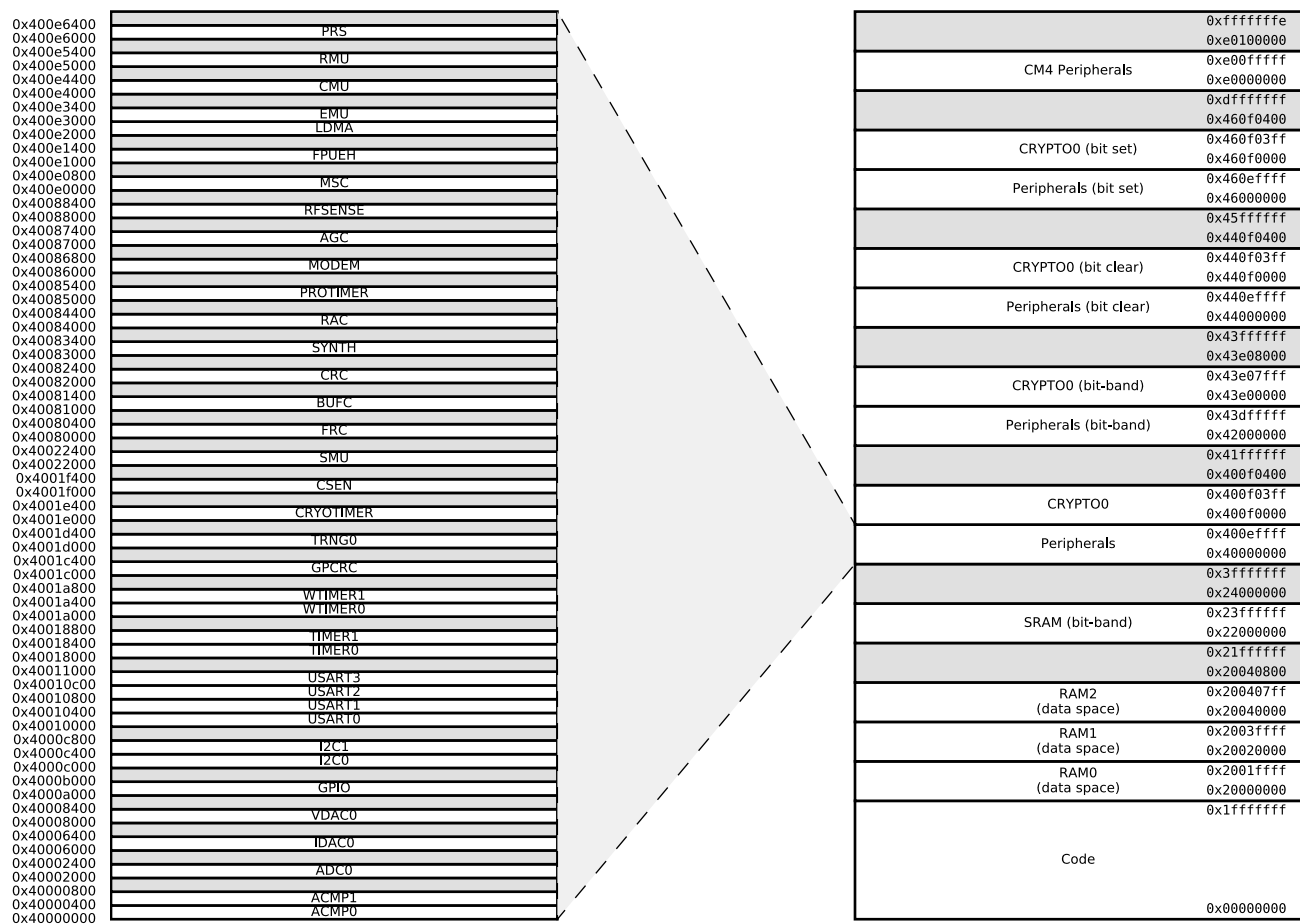


Figure 3.5. MGM12P Memory Map — Peripherals

### 3.13 Configuration Summary

The features of the MGM12P 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 <sup>2</sup> S SmartCard	US1_TX, US1_RX, US1_CLK, US1_CS
USART2	IrDA SmartCard	US2_TX, US2_RX, US2_CLK, US2_CS
USART3	IrDA I <sup>2</sup> S SmartCard	US3_TX, US3_RX, US3_CLK, US3_CS
TIMER0	with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	-	TIM1_CC[3:0]
WTIMER0	with DTI	WTIM0_CC[2:0], WTIM0_CDTI[2:0]
WTIMER1	-	WTIM1_CC[3:0]

## 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.

Refer to [Figure 3.2 MGM12P Power Block for Modules \(+10 dBm\) on page 9](#) and [Figure 3.3 MGM12P Power Block for Modules \(+17 dBm\) on page 10](#) to see the relation between the modules external VDD pin and internal voltage supplies. The module has only one external power supply input (VDD).

Refer to [4.1.2 General Operating Conditions](#) 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	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Voltage on any supply pin	$V_{DDMAX}$		-0.3	—	3.8	V
Voltage ramp rate on any supply pin	$V_{DDRAMPMAX}$		—	—	1	V / $\mu\text{s}$
DC Voltage on any over-voltage tolerant GPIO pin <sup>1</sup>	$V_{DIGPIN}$		-0.3	—	Min of 5.25 and IOVDD +2	V
			-0.3	—	IOVDD+0.3	V
Input RF level	$P_{RFMAX2G4}$		—	—	10	dBm
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

**Note:**

1. When a GPIO pin is routed to the analog module through the APORT, the maximum voltage = IOVDD.

#### 4.1.2 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 supply voltage <sup>1</sup>	$V_{VDD}$	DCDC in regulation	2.4	3.3	3.8	V
		DCDC in bypass 50mA load	1.8	3.3	3.8	V
Core Clock Frequency	$f_{CORE}$	FWAIT = 1, VSCALE2	—	—	40	MHz
		FWAIT = 0, VSCALE0	—	—	20	MHz

**Note:**

- The minimum voltage required in bypass mode is calculated using  $R_{BYP}$  from the DCDC specification table. Requirements for other loads can be calculated as  $V_{DVDD\_min} + I_{LOAD} * R_{BYP\_max}$ .

#### 4.1.3 DC-DC Converter

**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
		Low noise (LN) mode, 1.8 V output, $I_{DCDC\_LOAD} = 200$ mA	2.6	—	$V_{VREGVDD\_MAX}$	V
Output voltage programmable range <sup>1</sup>	$V_{DCDC\_O}$		1.8	—	$V_{VREGVDD}$	V
Max load current	$I_{LOAD\_MAX}$	Low noise (LN) mode, Medium Drive <sup>2</sup>	—	—	100	mA
		Low noise (LN) mode, Light Drive <sup>2</sup>	—	—	50	mA
		Low power (LP) mode, $LPCMPBIASEM_{xx^3} = 0$	—	—	75	μA
		Low power (LP) mode, $LPCMPBIASEM_{xx^3} = 3$	—	—	10	mA

**Note:**

- Due to internal dropout, the DC-DC output will never be able to reach its input voltage,  $V_{VDD}$
- 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.
- In EMU\_DCDCMISCTRL register

#### 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, DC-DC enabled. T<sub>OP</sub> = 25 °C. Minimum and maximum values in this table represent the worst conditions across supply voltage and process variation at T<sub>OP</sub> = 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 <sup>2</sup> .	I <sub>ACTIVE_DCM</sub>	38.4 MHz crystal, CPU running while loop from flash <sup>4</sup>	—	88	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running Prime from flash	—	70	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	70	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running CoreMark from flash	—	85	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	77	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	636	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise CCM mode <sup>1</sup> .	I <sub>ACTIVE_CCM</sub>	38.4 MHz crystal, CPU running while loop from flash <sup>4</sup>	—	98	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running Prime from flash	—	81	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	82	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO, CPU running CoreMark from flash	—	95	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	95	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	1155	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise CCM mode <sup>1</sup> .	I <sub>ACTIVE_CCM_VS</sub>	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	101	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	1155	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode <sup>2</sup> .	I <sub>EM1_DCM</sub>	38.4 MHz crystal <sup>4</sup>	—	59	—	μA/MHz
		38 MHz HFRCO	—	41	—	μA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	48	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	610	—	μA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode <sup>2</sup> .	I <sub>EM1_DCM_VS</sub>	19 MHz HFRCO	—	52	—	μA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	587	—	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 <sub>EM2_VS</sub>	Full 256 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	2.62	—	μA
		Full 256 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	2.72	—	μA
		16 kB (1 bank) RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO <sup>5</sup>	—	2.02	—	μA
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled.	I <sub>EM3_VS</sub>	Full 256 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFR- CO	—	2.33	—	μA
Current consumption in EM4H mode, with voltage scaling enabled.	I <sub>EM4H_VS</sub>	128 byte RAM retention, RTCC running from LFXO	—	1.21	—	μA
		128 byte RAM retention, CRYO- TIMER running from ULFR- CO	—	0.91	—	μA
		128 byte RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.91	—	μA
Current consumption in EM4S mode	I <sub>EM4S</sub>	No RAM retention, no RTCC	—	0.58	—	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, LPCLIMLIM-SEL=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 3.3 V with DC-DC**

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

**Table 4.5. Current Consumption Using Radio 3.3 V with DC-DC**

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). LNA in bypass.	I <sub>RX_ACTIVE</sub>	1 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 4	—	10.3	—	mA
		2 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 4	—	11.5	—	mA
		802.15.4 receiving frame, F = 2.4 GHz, Radio clock prescaled by 3	—	10.8	—	mA
Current consumption in receive mode, listening for packet (MCU in EM1 @ 38.4 MHz, peripheral clocks disabled). LNA in bypass.	I <sub>RX_LISTEN</sub>	1 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	11.6	—	mA
		2 Mbit/s, 2GFSK, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	12.6	—	mA
		802.15.4, F = 2.4 GHz, No radio clock prescaling	—	12.3	—	mA
Current consumption in transmit mode (MCU in EM1 @ 38.4 MHz, peripheral clocks disabled). LNA in bypass.	I <sub>TX</sub>	F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 0 dBm output power, Radio clock prescaled by 1	—	10	—	mA
		F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 8 dBm output power	—	28	—	mA
		F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 10.5 dBm output power	—	37.4	—	mA
		F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 16.5 dBm output power, PAVDD connected directly to VDD	—	86	—	mA
		F = 2.4 GHz, CW, 19.5 dBm output power, PAVDD connected directly to VDD	—	131	—	mA

## 4.1.5 Wake Up Times

Table 4.6. Wake Up Times

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Wakeup time from EM1	$t_{EM1\_WU}$		—	3	—	AHB Clocks
Wake up from EM2	$t_{EM2\_WU}$	Code execution from flash	—	10.1	—	$\mu s$
		Code execution from RAM	—	3.2	—	$\mu s$
Wake up from EM3	$t_{EM3\_WU}$	Code execution from flash	—	10.1	—	$\mu s$
		Code execution from RAM	—	3.2	—	$\mu s$
Wake up from EM4H <sup>1</sup>	$t_{EM4H\_WU}$	Executing from flash	—	80	—	$\mu s$
Wake up from EM4S <sup>1</sup>	$t_{EM4S\_WU}$	Executing from flash	—	291	—	$\mu s$
Time from release of reset source to first instruction execution.	$t_{RESET}$	Soft Pin Reset released	—	43	—	$\mu s$
		Any other reset released	—	350	—	$\mu s$
Power Mode Scaling time	$t_{SCALE}$	VSCALE0 to VSCALE2, HFCLK = 19 MHz <sup>2, 4</sup>	—	31.8	—	$\mu s$
		VSCALE2 to VSCALE0, HFCLK = 19 MHz <sup>2, 3</sup>	—	4.3	—	

**Note:**

1. Time from wakeup 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/ $\mu s$  for approximately 20  $\mu s$ . During this transition, peak currents will be dependent on the value of the DECOUPLE output capacitor, from 35 mA (with a 1  $\mu F$  capacitor) to 70 mA (with a 2.7  $\mu F$  capacitor).
3. Scaling down from VSCALE2 to VSCALE0 requires approximately 2.8  $\mu s$  + 29 HFCLKs.
4. Scaling up from VSCALE0 to VSCALE2 requires approximately 30.3  $\mu s$  + 28 HFCLKs.



#### 4.1.6 Brown Out Detector (BOD)

**Table 4.7. Brown Out Detector (BOD)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DVDD BOD threshold	V <sub>DVDDBOD</sub>	DVDD rising	—	—	1.62	V
		DVDD falling (EM0/EM1)	1.35	—	—	V
		DVDD falling (EM2/EM3)	1.3	—	—	V
DVDD BOD hysteresis	V <sub>DVDDBOD_HYST</sub>		—	18	—	mV
DVDD BOD response time	t <sub>DVDDBOD_DELAY</sub>	Supply drops at 0.1V/μs rate	—	2.4	—	μs
AVDD BOD threshold	V <sub>AVDDBOD</sub>	AVDD rising	—	—	1.8	V
		AVDD falling (EM0/EM1)	1.62	—	—	V
		AVDD falling (EM2/EM3)	1.53	—	—	V
AVDD BOD hysteresis	V <sub>AVDDBOD_HYST</sub>		—	20	—	mV
AVDD BOD response time	t <sub>AVDDBOD_DELAY</sub>	Supply drops at 0.1V/μs rate	—	2.4	—	μs
EM4 BOD threshold	V <sub>EM4BOD</sub>	AVDD rising	—	—	1.7	V
		AVDD falling	1.45	—	—	V
EM4 BOD hysteresis	V <sub>EM4BOD_HYST</sub>		—	25	—	mV
EM4 BOD response time	t <sub>EM4BOD_DELAY</sub>	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 <sub>RANGE</sub>	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	2400	—	2483.5	MHz
LO tuning frequency resolution with 38.4 MHz crystal	f <sub>RES</sub>	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	—	—	73	Hz
Frequency deviation resolution with 38.4 MHz crystal	df <sub>RES</sub>	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	—	—	73	Hz
Maximum frequency deviation with 38.4 MHz crystal	df <sub>MAX</sub>	2400 - 2483.5 MHz	—	—	1677	kHz

#### 4.1.8 2.4 GHz RF Transceiver Characteristics

#### 4.1.8.1 RF Transmitter General Characteristics for 2.4 GHz Band

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are:  $T_{OP} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $DV_{DD} = RFV_{DD} = PAV_{DD}$ .  $RFV_{DD}$  and  $PAV_{DD}$  path is filtered using ferrites. Crystal frequency=38.4 MHz. RF center frequency 2.45 GHz.

**Table 4.9. RF Transmitter General Characteristics for 2.4 GHz Band**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Maximum TX power <sup>1</sup>	$POUT_{MAX}$	17 dBm-rated part numbers. PAVDD connected directly to VDD <sup>2</sup>	—	17	—	dBm
		10 dBm-rated part numbers	—	10	—	dBm
Minimum active TX Power	$POUT_{MIN}$	CW		-30	—	dBm
Output power step size	$POUT_{STEP}$	-5 dBm < Output power < 0 dBm	—	1	—	dB
		0 dBm < output power < $POUT_{MAX}$	—	0.5	—	dB
Output power variation vs supply at $POUT_{MAX}$	$POUT_{VAR\_V}$	1.8 V < $V_{VREGVDD} < 3.8\text{ V}$ , PAVDD connected directly to VDD, for output power > 10 dBm.	—	5.7	—	dB
		1.8 V < $V_{VREGVDD} < 3.8\text{ V}$ using DC-DC converter	—	3.4	—	dB
Output power variation vs temperature at $POUT_{MAX}$	$POUT_{VAR\_T}$	From -40 to +85 °C, PAVDD connected to DC-DC output	—	1.5	—	dB
		From -40 to +85 °C, PAVDD connected to VDD	—	1.5	—	dB
Output power variation vs RF frequency at $POUT_{MAX}$	$POUT_{VAR\_F}$	Over RF tuning frequency range	—	0.4	—	dB
RF tuning frequency range	$F_{RANGE}$		2400	—	2483.5	MHz

**Note:**

- Supported transmit power levels are determined by the ordering part number (OPN). Transmit power ratings for all devices covered in this datasheet can be found in the Max TX Power column of the Ordering Information Table.
- For Bluetooth, the Maximum TX power on Channel 2456 is limited to +15 dBm to comply with In-band Spurious emissions.

**4.1.8.2 RF Receiver General Characteristics for 2.4 GHz Band**

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are:  $T_{OP} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , DC-DC enabled. Crystal frequency=38.4 MHz. RF center frequency 2.45 GHz.

**Table 4.10. RF Receiver General Characteristics for 2.4 GHz Band**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RF tuning frequency range	$F_{RANGE}$		2400	—	2483.5	MHz
Receive mode maximum spurious emission	$SPUR_{RX}$	30 MHz to 1 GHz	—	-57	—	dBm
		1 GHz to 12 GHz	—	-47	—	dBm
Max spurious emissions during active receive mode, per FCC Part 15.109(a)	$SPUR_{RX\_FCC}$	216 MHz to 960 MHz, Conducted Measurement	—	-55.2	—	dBm
		Above 960 MHz, Conducted Measurement	—	-47.2	—	dBm

**4.1.8.3 RF Receiver Characteristics for Bluetooth Low Energy in the 2.4GHz Band, 1 Mbps Data Rate**

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are:  $T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , DC-DC enabled. Crystal frequency=38.4MHz. RF center frequency 2.45 GHz.

**Table 4.11. RF Receiver Characteristics for Bluetooth Low Energy in the 2.4GHz Band, 1 Mbps Data Rate**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity, 0.1% BER	SENS	Signal is reference signal <sup>1</sup> . Using DC-DC converter.	—	-95	—	dBm
		Signal is reference signal. <sup>1</sup> Using DC-DC converter.	—	-101.6	—	dBm
		Modules with LNA.				

**Note:**

1. Reference signal is defined 2GFSK at -67 dBm, Modulation index = 0.5, BT = 0.5, Bit rate = 1 Mbps, desired data = PRBS9; interferer data = PRBS15; frequency accuracy better than 1 ppm.

#### 4.1.8.4 RF Receiver Characteristics for Bluetooth Low Energy in the 2.4GHz Band, 2 Mbps Data Rate

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are: T = 25 °C, VDD = 3.3 V, DC-DC enabled. Crystal frequency=38.4MHz. RF center frequency 2.45 GHz.1

**Table 4.12. RF Receiver Characteristics for Bluetooth Low Energy in the 2.4GHz Band, 2 Mbps Data Rate**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity, 0.1% BER	SENS	Signal is reference signal <sup>1</sup> . Using DC-DC converter.	—	-91	—	dBm
		Signal is reference signal. <sup>1</sup> Using DC-DC converter. Modules with LNA.	—	-97	—	dBm

**Note:**

1. Reference signal is defined 2GFSK at -67 dBm, Modulation index = 0.5, BT = 0.5, Bit rate = 2 Mbps, desired data = PRBS9; interferer data = PRBS15; frequency accuracy better than 1 ppm.

#### 4.1.8.5 RF Receiver Characteristics for 802.15.4 DSSS-OQPSK in the 2.4 GHz Band

Unless otherwise indicated, typical conditions are: T<sub>OP</sub> = 25 °C, VDD = 3.3 V, DC-DC enabled. Crystal frequency=38.4 MHz. RF center frequency 2.45 GHz.

**Table 4.13. RF Receiver Characteristics for 802.15.4 DSSS-OQPSK in the 2.4 GHz Band**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Sensitivity, 1% PER	SENS	Signal is reference signal. Packet length is 20 octets. Using DC-DC converter.	—	-101	—	dBm
		Signal is reference signal. Packet length is 20 octets. Using DC-DC converter. Modules with LNA.	—	-105	—	dBm

**Note:**

1. Reference signal is defined as O-QPSK DSSS per 802.15.4, Frequency range = 2400-2483.5 MHz, Symbol rate = 62.5 ksymbols/s.

## 4.1.9 Current Consumption

### 4.1.9.1 Low-Frequency Crystal Oscillator (LFXO)

**Table 4.14. Low-Frequency Crystal Oscillator (LFXO)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Crystal Frequency	$f_{LFXO}$		—	32.768	—	kHz
Crystal Frequency Tolerance			-100		+100	ppm

### 4.1.9.2 High-Frequency Crystal Oscillator (HFXO)

**Table 4.15. High-Frequency Crystal Oscillator (HFXO)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Crystal Frequency	$f_{HFXO}$			38.4		MHz
Frequency Tolerance for the crystal	$FT_{HFXO}$		-40	—	40	ppm

### 4.1.9.3 Low-Frequency RC Oscillator (LFRCO)

**Table 4.16. Low-Frequency RC Oscillator (LFRCO)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency	$f_{LFRCO}$	ENVREF <sup>2</sup> = 1	31.7	32.768	33.3	kHz
		ENVREF <sup>2</sup> = 0	31.8	32.768	33.2	kHz
Startup time	$t_{LFRCO}$		—	500	—	μs
Current consumption <sup>1</sup>	$I_{LFRCO}$	ENVREF = 1 in CMU_LFRCOCTRL	—	370	—	nA
		ENVREF = 0 in CMU_LFRCOCTRL	—	520	—	nA

**Note:**

1. Block is supplied by AVDD if ANASW = 0, or DVDD if ANASW=1 in EMU\_PWRCTRL register.
2. in CMU\_LFRCOCTRL register.

## 4.1.9.4 High-Frequency RC Oscillator (HFRCO)

Table 4.17. High-Frequency RC Oscillator (HFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency Accuracy	$f_{\text{HFRCO\_ACC}}$	At production calibrated frequencies, across supply voltage and temperature	-2.5	—	2.5	%
Start-up time	$t_{\text{HFRCO}}$	$f_{\text{HFRCO}} \geq 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	300	—	ns
		$4 < f_{\text{HFRCO}} < 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	1	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} \leq 4 \text{ MHz}$	—	2.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Current consumption on all supplies	$I_{\text{HFRCO}}$	$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 38 \text{ MHz}$	—	244	265	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 32 \text{ MHz}$	—	204	222	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 26 \text{ MHz}$	—	173	188	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	143	156	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 16 \text{ MHz}$	—	123	136	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 13 \text{ MHz}$	—	110	124	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 7 \text{ MHz}$	—	85	94	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 4 \text{ MHz}$	—	32	37	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 2 \text{ MHz}$	—	28	34	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	26	31	$\mu\text{A}$
Coarse trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{\text{HFRCO\_COARSE}}$		—	0.8	—	%
Fine trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{\text{HFRCO\_FINE}}$		—	0.1	—	%
Period jitter	$PJ_{\text{HFRCO}}$		—	0.2	—	% RMS

## 4.1.9.5 Auxiliary High-Frequency RC Oscillator (AUXHFRCO)

Table 4.18. Auxiliary High-Frequency RC Oscillator (AUXHFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency Accuracy	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO\_ACC}}$	At production calibrated frequencies, across supply voltage and temperature	-3	—	3	%
Start-up time	$t_{\text{AUXHFRCO}}$	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} \geq 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	400	—	ns
		$4 < f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} < 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	1.4	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} \leq 4 \text{ MHz}$	—	2.5	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Current consumption on all supplies	$I_{\text{AUXHFRCO}}$	$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 38 \text{ MHz}$	—	193	213	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 32 \text{ MHz}$	—	157	175	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 26 \text{ MHz}$	—	135	151	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 19 \text{ MHz}$	—	108	122	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 16 \text{ MHz}$	—	100	113	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 13 \text{ MHz}$	—	77	88	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 7 \text{ MHz}$	—	53	63	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 4 \text{ MHz}$	—	29	36	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 2 \text{ MHz}$	—	28	34	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{AUXHFRCO}} = 1 \text{ MHz}$	—	27	31	$\mu\text{A}$
Coarse trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{\text{AUXHFRCO\_COARSE}}$		—	0.8	—	%
Fine trim step size (% of period)	$SS_{\text{AUXHFRCO\_FINE}}$		—	0.1	—	%
Period jitter	$PJ_{\text{AUXHFRCO}}$		—	0.2	—	% RMS

## 4.1.9.6 Ultra-low Frequency RC Oscillator (ULFRCO)

Table 4.19. Ultra-low Frequency RC Oscillator (ULFRCO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency	$f_{\text{ULFRCO}}$		0.95	1	1.07	kHz

4.1.10 Flash Memory Characteristics<sup>3</sup>Table 4.20. Flash Memory Characteristics<sup>3</sup>

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Flash erase cycles before failure	EC <sub>FLASH</sub>		10000	—	—	cycles
Flash data retention	RET <sub>FLASH</sub>		10	—	—	years
Word (32-bit) programming time	t <sub>W_PROG</sub>	Burst write, 128 words, average time per word	20	24.4	30	μs
		Single word	60	68.4	80	
Page erase time	t <sub>PERASE</sub>		20	26.4	35	ms
Mass erase time <sup>1</sup>	t <sub>MERASE</sub>		20	26.5	35	ms
Device erase time <sup>2</sup>	t <sub>DERASE</sub>		—	69	100	ms
Page erase current <sup>4</sup>	I <sub>ERASE</sub>		—	—	1.6	mA
Write current <sup>4</sup>	I <sub>WRITE</sub>		—	—	3.8	mA
Supply voltage during flash erase and write	V <sub>FLASH</sub>		1.62	—	3.6	V

**Note:**

1. Mass erase is issued by the CPU and erases all flash
2. Device erase is issued over the AAP interface and erases all flash, SRAM, the Lock Bit (LB) page, and the User data page Lock Word (ULW)
3. Flash data retention information is published in the Quarterly Quality and Reliability Report.
4. Measured at 25 °C



#### 4.1.11 General-Purpose I/O (GPIO)

Table 4.21. General-Purpose I/O (GPIO)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input low voltage	$V_{IL}$	GPIO pins	—	—	$IOVDD \cdot 0.3$	V
Input high voltage	$V_{IH}$	GPIO pins	$IOVDD \cdot 0.7$	—	—	V
Output high voltage relative to IOVDD	$V_{OH}$	Sourcing 3 mA, $IOVDD \geq 3$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = WEAK	$IOVDD \cdot 0.8$	—	—	V
		Sourcing 1.2 mA, $IOVDD \geq 1.62$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = WEAK	$IOVDD \cdot 0.6$	—	—	V
		Sourcing 20 mA, $IOVDD \geq 3$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = STRONG	$IOVDD \cdot 0.8$	—	—	V
		Sourcing 8 mA, $IOVDD \geq 1.62$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = STRONG	$IOVDD \cdot 0.6$	—	—	V
Output low voltage relative to IOVDD	$V_{OL}$	Sinking 3 mA, $IOVDD \geq 3$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = WEAK	—	—	$IOVDD \cdot 0.2$	V
		Sinking 1.2 mA, $IOVDD \geq 1.62$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = WEAK	—	—	$IOVDD \cdot 0.4$	V
		Sinking 20 mA, $IOVDD \geq 3$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = STRONG	—	—	$IOVDD \cdot 0.2$	V
		Sinking 8 mA, $IOVDD \geq 1.62$ V, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = STRONG	—	—	$IOVDD \cdot 0.4$	V
Input leakage current	$I_{IOLEAK}$	All GPIO except LFXO pins, $GPIO \leq IOVDD$	—	0.1	30	nA
		LFXO Pins, $GPIO \leq IOVDD$	—	0.1	50	nA
Input leakage current on 5VTOL pads above IOVDD	$I_{5VTOLLEAK}$	$IOVDD < GPIO \leq IOVDD + 2$ V	—	3.3	15	$\mu$ A
I/O pin pull-up/pull-down resistor	$R_{PUD}$		30	40	65	k $\Omega$
Pulse width of pulses removed by the glitch suppression filter	$t_{IOGLITCH}$		15	25	45	ns
Output fall time, From 70% to 30% of $V_{IO}$	$t_{IOOF}$	$C_L = 50$ pF, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = STRONG, SLEWRATE <sup>1</sup> = 0x6	—	1.8	—	ns
		$C_L = 50$ pF, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = WEAK, SLEWRATE <sup>1</sup> = 0x6	—	4.5	—	ns

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output rise time, From 30% to 70% of $V_{IO}$	$t_{IOOR}$	$C_L = 50$ pF, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = STRONG, SLEWRATE = 0x6 <sup>1</sup>	—	2.2	—	ns
		$C_L = 50$ pF, DRIVESTRENGTH <sup>1</sup> = WEAK, SLEWRATE <sup>1</sup> = 0x6	—	7.4	—	ns
<b>Note:</b> 1. In GPIO_Pn_CTRL register						

#### 4.1.12 Voltage Monitor (VMON)

**Table 4.22. Voltage Monitor (VMON)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Current (including $I_{SENSE}$ )	$I_{VMON}$	In EM0 or EM1, 1 supply monitored	—	6.3	10	$\mu$ A
		In EM0 or EM1, 4 supplies monitored	—	12.5	17	$\mu$ A
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 1 supply monitored and above threshold	—	62	—	nA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 1 supply monitored and below threshold	—	62	—	nA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 4 supplies monitored and all above threshold	—	99	—	nA
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4, 4 supplies monitored and all below threshold	—	99	—	nA
Loading of Monitored Supply	$I_{SENSE}$	In EM0 or EM1	—	2	—	$\mu$ A
		In EM2, EM3 or EM4	—	2	—	nA
Threshold range	$V_{VMON\_RANGE}$		1.62	—	3.4	V
Threshold step size	$N_{VMON\_STESP}$	Coarse	—	200	—	mV
		Fine	—	20	—	mV
Response time	$t_{VMON\_RES}$	Supply drops at 1V/ $\mu$ s rate	—	460	—	ns
Hysteresis	$V_{VMON\_HYST}$		—	26	—	mV

### 4.1.13 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)

**Table 4.23. Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Resolution	$V_{RESOLUTION}$		6	—	12	Bits
Input voltage range	$V_{ADCIN}$	Single ended	—	—	$V_{FS}$	V
		Differential	$-V_{FS}/2$	—	$V_{FS}/2$	V
Input range of external reference voltage, single ended and differential	$V_{ADCREFIN\_P}$		1	—	$V_{AVDD}$	V
Power supply rejection <sup>2</sup>	$PSRR_{ADC}$	At DC	—	80	—	dB
Analog input common mode rejection ratio	$CMRR_{ADC}$	At DC	—	80	—	dB
Current from all supplies, using internal reference buffer. Continuous operation. $WARMUPMODE^4 = KEEPADCWARM$	$I_{ADC\_CONTINUOUS\_LP}$	1 Msps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 1^3$	—	270	315	$\mu A$
		250 ksps / 4 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 6$ , $GPBIASACC = 1^3$	—	125	—	$\mu A$
		62.5 ksps / 1 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 15$ , $GPBIASACC = 1^3$	—	80	—	$\mu A$
Current from all supplies, using internal reference buffer. Duty-cycled operation. $WARMUPMODE^4 = NORMAL$	$I_{ADC\_NORMAL\_LP}$	35 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 1^3$	—	45	—	$\mu A$
		5 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 1^3$	—	8	—	$\mu A$
Current from all supplies, using internal reference buffer. Duty-cycled operation. $AWARMUPMODE^4 = KEEPINSTANDBY$ or $KEEPINSLOWACC$	$I_{ADC\_STANDBY\_LP}$	125 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 1^3$	—	105	—	$\mu A$
		35 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 1^3$	—	70	—	$\mu A$
Current from all supplies, using internal reference buffer. Continuous operation. $WARMUPMODE^4 = KEEPADCWARM$	$I_{ADC\_CONTINUOUS\_HP}$	1 Msps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 0^3$	—	325	—	$\mu A$
		250 ksps / 4 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 6$ , $GPBIASACC = 0^3$	—	175	—	$\mu A$
		62.5 ksps / 1 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 15$ , $GPBIASACC = 0^3$	—	125	—	$\mu A$
Current from all supplies, using internal reference buffer. Duty-cycled operation. $WARMUPMODE^4 = NORMAL$	$I_{ADC\_NORMAL\_HP}$	35 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 0^3$	—	85	—	$\mu A$
		5 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 0^3$	—	16	—	$\mu A$
Current from all supplies, using internal reference buffer. Duty-cycled operation. $AWARMUPMODE^4 = KEEPINSTANDBY$ or $KEEPINSLOWACC$	$I_{ADC\_STANDBY\_HP}$	125 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 0^3$	—	160	—	$\mu A$
		35 ksps / 16 MHz ADCCLK, $BIASPROG = 0$ , $GPBIASACC = 0^3$	—	125	—	$\mu A$
Current from HPPERCLK	$I_{ADC\_CLK}$	HPPERCLK = 16 MHz	—	160	—	$\mu A$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ADC clock frequency	$f_{\text{ADCCLK}}$		—	—	16	MHz
Throughput rate	$f_{\text{ADCRATE}}$		—	—	1	Msp/s
Conversion time <sup>1</sup>	$t_{\text{ADCCONV}}$	6 bit	—	7	—	cycles
		8 bit	—	9	—	cycles
		12 bit	—	13	—	cycles
Startup time of reference generator and ADC core	$t_{\text{ADCSTART}}$	WARMUPMODE <sup>4</sup> = NORMAL	—	—	5	$\mu\text{s}$
		WARMUPMODE <sup>4</sup> = KEEPIN-STANDBY	—	—	2	$\mu\text{s}$
		WARMUPMODE <sup>4</sup> = KEEPINSLOWACC	—	—	1	$\mu\text{s}$
SNDR at 1Msp/s and $f_{\text{IN}} = 10\text{kHz}$	SNDR <sub>ADC</sub>	Internal reference <sup>6</sup> , differential measurement	58	67	—	dB
		External reference <sup>5</sup> , differential measurement	—	68	—	dB
Spurious-free dynamic range (SFDR)	SFDR <sub>ADC</sub>	1 MSamples/s, 10 kHz full-scale sine wave	—	75	—	dB
Differential non-linearity (DNL)	DNL <sub>ADC</sub>	12 bit resolution, no missing codes	-1	—	2	LSB
Integral non-linearity (INL), End point method	INL <sub>ADC</sub>	12 bit resolution	-6	—	6	LSB
Offset error	$V_{\text{ADCOFFSETERR}}$		-3	0	3	LSB
Gain error in ADC	$V_{\text{ADCGAIN}}$	Using internal reference	—	-0.2	3.5	%
		Using external reference	—	-1	—	%
Temperature sensor slope	$V_{\text{TS\_SLOPE}}$		—	-1.84	—	mV/°C

**Note:**

1. Derived from ADCCLK
2. PSRR is referenced to AVDD when ANASW=0 and to DVDD when ANASW=1 in EMU\_PWRCTRL
3. In ADCn\_BIASPROG register
4. In ADCn\_CNTL register
5. External reference is 1.25 V applied externally to ADCnEXTREFFP, with the selection CONF in the SINGLECTRL\_REF or SCANCTRL\_REF register field and VREFP in the SINGLECTRLX\_VREFSEL or SCANCTRLX\_VREFSEL field. The differential input range with this configuration is  $\pm 1.25\text{ V}$ .
6. Internal reference option used corresponds to selection 2V5 in the SINGLECTRL\_REF or SCANCTRL\_REF register field. The differential input range with this configuration is  $\pm 1.25\text{ V}$ . Typical value is characterized using full-scale sine wave input. Minimum value is production-tested using sine wave input at 1.5 dB lower than full scale.

## 4.1.14 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

Table 4.24. Analog Comparator (ACMP)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input voltage range	$V_{ACMPIN}$	ACMPVDD = ACMPn_CTRL_PWRSEL <sup>1</sup>	—	—	$V_{ACMPVDD}$	V
Supply voltage	$V_{ACMPVDD}$	BIASPROG <sup>4</sup> ≤ 0x10 or FULL- BIAS <sup>4</sup> = 0	1.8	—	$V_{VREGVDD\_MAX}$	V
		0x10 < BIASPROG <sup>4</sup> ≤ 0x20 and FULLBIAS <sup>4</sup> = 1	2.1	—	$V_{VREGVDD\_MAX}$	V
Active current not including voltage reference <sup>2</sup>	$I_{ACMP}$	BIASPROG <sup>4</sup> = 1, FULLBIAS <sup>4</sup> = 0	—	50	—	nA
		BIASPROG <sup>4</sup> = 0x10, FULLBIAS <sup>4</sup> = 0	—	306	—	nA
		BIASPROG <sup>4</sup> = 0x02, FULLBIAS <sup>4</sup> = 1	—	6.5	—	μA
		BIASPROG <sup>4</sup> = 0x20, FULLBIAS <sup>4</sup> = 1	—	75	92	μA
Current consumption of inter- nal voltage reference <sup>2</sup>	$I_{ACMPREF}$	VLP selected as input using 2.5 V Reference / 4 (0.625 V)	—	50	—	nA
		VLP selected as input using VDD	—	20	—	nA
		VBDIV selected as input using 1.25 V reference / 1	—	4.1	—	μA
		VADIV selected as input using VDD/1	—	2.4	—	μA

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Hysteresis ( $V_{CM} = 1.25\text{ V}$ , $BIASPROG^4 = 0x10$ , $FULLBIAS^4 = 1$ )	$V_{ACMPHYST}$	$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST0$	-3	—	3	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST1$	5	18	27	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST2$	12	33	50	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST3$	17	46	65	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST4$	23	57	82	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST5$	26	68	98	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST6$	30	79	130	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST7$	34	90	150	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST8$	-3	0	3	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST9$	-27	-18	-5	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST10$	-50	-33	-12	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST11$	-65	-45	-17	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST12$	-82	-57	-23	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST13$	-98	-67	-26	mV
		$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST14$	-130	-78	-30	mV
$HYSTSEL^5 = HYST15$	-150	-88	-34	mV		
Comparator delay <sup>3</sup>	$t_{ACMPDELAY}$	$BIASPROG^4 = 1$ , $FULLBIAS^4 = 0$	—	30	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$BIASPROG^4 = 0x10$ , $FULLBIAS^4 = 0$	—	3.7	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		$BIASPROG^4 = 0x02$ , $FULLBIAS^4 = 1$	—	360	—	ns
		$BIASPROG^4 = 0x20$ , $FULLBIAS^4 = 1$	—	35	—	ns
Offset voltage	$V_{ACMPOFFSET}$	$BIASPROG^4 = 0x10$ , $FULLBIAS^4 = 1$	-35	—	35	mV
Reference Voltage	$V_{ACMPREF}$	Internal 1.25 V reference	1	1.25	1.47	V
		Internal 2.5 V reference	2	2.5	2.8	V
Capacitive sense internal resistance	$R_{CSRES}$	$CSRESSEL^6 = 0$	—	inf	—	k $\Omega$
		$CSRESSEL^6 = 1$	—	15	—	k $\Omega$
		$CSRESSEL^6 = 2$	—	27	—	k $\Omega$
		$CSRESSEL^6 = 3$	—	39	—	k $\Omega$
		$CSRESSEL^6 = 4$	—	51	—	k $\Omega$
		$CSRESSEL^6 = 5$	—	100	—	k $\Omega$
		$CSRESSEL^6 = 6$	—	162	—	k $\Omega$
		$CSRESSEL^6 = 7$	—	235	—	k $\Omega$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Note:</b>						
1. ACMPVDD is a supply chosen by the setting in ACMPn_CTRL_PWRSEL and may be IOVDD, AVDD or DVDD						
2. The total ACMP current is the sum of the contributions from the ACMP and its internal voltage reference. $I_{ACMPTOTAL} = I_{ACMP} + I_{ACMPREF}$						
3. $\pm 100$ mV differential drive						
4. In ACMPn_CTRL register						
5. In ACMPn_HYSTERESIS register						
6. In ACMPn_INPUTSEL register						

#### 4.1.15 Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)

DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 unless otherwise specified.

**Table 4.25. Digital to Analog Converter (VDAC)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output voltage	$V_{DACOUT}$	Single-Ended	0	—	$V_{VREF}$	V
		Differential <sup>2</sup>	$-V_{VREF}$	—	$V_{VREF}$	V
Current consumption including references (2 channels) <sup>1</sup>	$I_{DAC}$	500 ksps, 12-bit, DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, REFSEL = 4	—	396	—	$\mu A$
		44.1 ksps, 12-bit, DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, REFSEL = 4	—	72	—	$\mu A$
		200 Hz refresh rate, 12-bit Sample- Off mode in EM2, DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, BGRREQTIME = 1, EM2REFENTIME = 9, REFSEL = 4, SETTLETIME = 0x0A, WARMUPTIME = 0x02	—	1.2	—	$\mu A$
Current from HFPERCLK <sup>4</sup>	$I_{DAC\_CLK}$		—	5.8	—	$\mu A/MHz$
Sample rate	$SR_{DAC}$		—	—	500	ksps
DAC clock frequency	$f_{DAC}$		—	—	1	MHz
Conversion time	$t_{DACCONV}$	$f_{DAC} = 1MHz$	2	—	—	$\mu s$
Settling time	$t_{DACSETTLE}$	50% fs step settling to 2 LSB	—	2.5	—	$\mu s$
Startup time	$t_{DACSTARTUP}$	Enable to 90% fs output, settling to 10 LSB	—	—	12	$\mu s$
Output impedance	$R_{OUT}$	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, $0.4 V \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{OPA} - 0.4 V$ , $-8 mA < I_{OUT} < 8 mA$ , Full supply range	—	2	—	$\Omega$
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0 or 1, $0.4 V \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{OPA} - 0.4 V$ , $-400 \mu A < I_{OUT} < 400 \mu A$ , Full supply range	—	2	—	$\Omega$
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, $0.1 V \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{OPA} - 0.1 V$ , $-2 mA < I_{OUT} < 2 mA$ , Full supply range	—	2	—	$\Omega$
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0 or 1, $0.1 V \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{OPA} - 0.1 V$ , $-100 \mu A < I_{OUT} < 100 \mu A$	—	2	—	$\Omega$
Power supply rejection ratio <sup>6</sup>	PSRR	$V_{out} = 50\% fs. DC$	—	65.5	—	dB



Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Signal to noise and distortion ratio (1 kHz sine wave), Noise band limited to 250 kHz	SNDR <sub>DAC</sub>	500 ksps, single-ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	60.4	—	dB
		500 ksps, single-ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	61.6	—	dB
		500 ksps, single-ended, 3.3V VDD reference	—	64.0	—	dB
		500 ksps, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	63.3	—	dB
		500 ksps, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	64.4	—	dB
		500 ksps, differential, 3.3V VDD reference	—	65.8	—	dB
Signal to noise and distortion ratio (1 kHz sine wave). Noise band limited to 22 kHz.	SNDR <sub>DAC_BAND</sub>	500 ksps, single-ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	65.3	—	dB
		500 ksps, single-ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	66.7	—	dB
		500 ksps, single-ended, 3.3V VDD reference	—	70.0	—	dB
		500 ksps, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	67.8	—	dB
		500 ksps, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	69.0	—	dB
		500 ksps, differential, 3.3V VDD reference	—	68.5	—	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD		—	70.2	—	dB
Differential non-linearity <sup>3</sup>	DNL <sub>DAC</sub>		-0.99	—	1	LSB
Integral non-linearity	INL <sub>DAC</sub>		-4	—	4	LSB
Offset error <sup>5</sup>	V <sub>OFFSET</sub>	T = 25 °C	-8	—	8	mV
		Across operating temperature range	-25	—	25	mV
Gain error <sup>5</sup>	V <sub>GAIN</sub>	T = 25 °C, Low-noise internal reference (REFSEL = 1V25LN or 2V5LN)	-1.5	—	1.5	%
		T = 25 °C, Internal reference (REFSEL = 1V25 or 2V5)	-5	—	5	%
		T = 25 °C, External reference (REFSEL = VDD or EXT)	-1.5	—	1.5	%
		Across operating temperature range, Low-noise internal reference (REFSEL = 1V25LN or 2V5LN)	-3.5	—	3.5	%
		Across operating temperature range, Internal reference (REFSEL = 1V25 or 2V5)	-7.5	—	7.5	%
		Across operating temperature range, External reference (REFSEL = VDD or EXT)	-1.5	—	1.5	%

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
External Load Capacitance, OUTSCALE=0	C <sub>LOAD</sub>		—	—	75	pF

**Note:**

1. Supply current specifications are for VDAC circuitry operating with static output only and do not include current required to drive the load.
2. In differential mode, the output is defined as the difference between two single-ended outputs. Absolute voltage on each output is limited to the single-ended range.
3. Entire range is monotonic and has no missing codes.
4. Current from HUPERCLK is dependent on HUPERCLK frequency. This current contributes to the total supply current used when the clock to the DAC module is enabled in the CMU.
5. Gain is calculated by measuring the slope from 10% to 90% of full scale. Offset is calculated by comparing actual VDAC output at 10% of full scale to ideal VDAC output at 10% of full scale with the measured gain.
6. PSRR calculated as  $20 * \log_{10}(\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{OUT})$ , VDAC output at 90% of full scale.

4.1.16 Current Digital to Analog Converter (IDAC)

Table 4.26. Current Digital to Analog Converter (IDAC)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Number of ranges	$N_{IDAC\_RANGES}$		—	4	—	-
Output current	$I_{IDAC\_OUT}$	RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE0	0.05	—	1.6	μA
		RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE1	1.6	—	4.7	μA
		RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE2	0.5	—	16	μA
		RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE3	2	—	64	μA
Linear steps within each range	$N_{IDAC\_STEPS}$		—	32	—	
Step size	$SS_{IDAC}$	RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE0	—	50	—	nA
		RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE1	—	100	—	nA
		RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE2	—	500	—	nA
		RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE3	—	2	—	μA
Total accuracy, STEPSEL <sup>1</sup> = 0x80	$ACC_{IDAC}$	EM0 or EM1, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	-3	—	3	%
		EM0 or EM1, Across operating temperature range	-18	—	22	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE0, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-2	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE1, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-1.7	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE2, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.8	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Source mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE3, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.5	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE0, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.7	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE1, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.6	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE2, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.5	—	%
		EM2 or EM3, Sink mode, RANGSEL <sup>1</sup> = RANGE3, AVDD=3.3 V, T = 25 °C	—	-0.5	—	%
Start up time	$t_{IDAC\_SU}$	Output within 1% of steady state value	—	5	—	μs

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Settling time, (output settled within 1% of steady state value),	t <sub>IDAC_SETTLE</sub>	Range setting is changed	—	5	—	μs
		Step value is changed	—	1	—	μs
Current consumption <sup>2</sup>	I <sub>IDAC</sub>	EM0 or EM1 Source mode, excluding output current, Across operating temperature range	—	11	18	μA
		EM0 or EM1 Sink mode, excluding output current, Across operating temperature range	—	13	21	μA
		EM2 or EM3 Source mode, excluding output current, T = 25 °C	—	0.023	—	μA
		EM2 or EM3 Sink mode, excluding output current, T = 25 °C	—	0.041	—	μA
		EM2 or EM3 Source mode, excluding output current, T ≥ 85 °C	—	11	—	μA
		EM2 or EM3 Sink mode, excluding output current, T ≥ 85 °C	—	13	—	μA
Output voltage compliance in source mode, source current change relative to current sourced at 0 V	I <sub>COMP_SRC</sub>	RANGESEL1=0, output voltage = min(V <sub>IOVDD</sub> , V <sub>AVDD</sub> <sup>2</sup> -100 mV)	—	0.11	—	%
		RANGESEL1=1, output voltage = min(V <sub>IOVDD</sub> , V <sub>AVDD</sub> <sup>2</sup> -100 mV)	—	0.06	—	%
		RANGESEL1=2, output voltage = min(V <sub>IOVDD</sub> , V <sub>AVDD</sub> <sup>2</sup> -150 mV)	—	0.04	—	%
		RANGESEL1=3, output voltage = min(V <sub>IOVDD</sub> , V <sub>AVDD</sub> <sup>2</sup> -250 mV)	—	0.03	—	%
Output voltage compliance in sink mode, sink current change relative to current sunk at IOVDD	I <sub>COMP_SINK</sub>	RANGESEL1=0, output voltage = 100 mV	—	0.12	—	%
		RANGESEL1=1, output voltage = 100 mV	—	0.05	—	%
		RANGESEL1=2, output voltage = 150 mV	—	0.04	—	%
		RANGESEL1=3, output voltage = 250 mV	—	0.03	—	%

**Note:**

1. In IDAC\_CURPROG register.
2. The IDAC is supplied by either AVDD, DVDD, or IOVDD based on the setting of ANASW in the EMU\_PWRCTRL register and PWRSEL in the IDAC\_CTRL register. Setting PWRSEL to 1 selects IOVDD. With PWRSEL cleared to 0, ANASW selects between AVDD (0) and DVDD (1).

## 4.1.17 Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

Table 4.27. Capacitive Sense (CSEN)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Single conversion time (1x accumulation)	$t_{CNV}$	12-bit SAR Conversions	—	20.2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		16-bit SAR Conversions	—	26.4	—	$\mu\text{s}$
		Delta Modulation Conversion (single comparison)	—	1.55	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum external capacitive load	$C_{EXTMAX}$	CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), including routing parasitics	—	68	—	pF
		CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), including routing parasitics	—	680	—	pF
Maximum external series impedance	$R_{EXTMAX}$		—	1	—	k $\Omega$
Supply current, EM2 bonded conversions, WARMUP-MODE=NORMAL, WARMUPCNT=0	$I_{CSEN\_BOND}$	12-bit SAR conversions, 20 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF) <sup>1</sup>	—	326	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 20 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF) <sup>1</sup>	—	226	—	nA
		12-bit SAR conversions, 200 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF) <sup>1</sup>	—	33	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 200 ms conversion rate, CS0CG=7 (Gain = 1x), 10 channels bonded (total capacitance of 330 pF) <sup>1</sup>	—	25	—	nA
Supply current, EM2 scan conversions, WARMUP-MODE=NORMAL, WARMUPCNT=0	$I_{CSEN\_EM2}$	12-bit SAR conversions, 20 ms scan rate, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan <sup>1</sup>	—	690	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 20 ms scan rate, 8 comparisons per sample (DMCR = 1, DMR = 2), CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan <sup>1</sup>	—	515	—	nA
		12-bit SAR conversions, 200 ms scan rate, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan <sup>1</sup>	—	79	—	nA
		Delta Modulation conversions, 200 ms scan rate, 8 comparisons per sample (DMCR = 1, DMR = 2), CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), 8 samples per scan <sup>1</sup>	—	57	—	nA

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply current, continuous conversions, WARMUP-MODE= KEEP_CSEN_WARM	I <sub>CSEN_ACTIVE</sub>	SAR or Delta Modulation conversions of 33 pF capacitor, CS0CG=0 (Gain = 10x), always on	—	90.5	—	μA
HFPERCLK supply current	I <sub>CSEN_HFPERCLK</sub>	Current contribution from HFPERCLK when clock to CSEN block is enabled.	—	2.25	—	μA/MHz

**Note:**

- Current is specified with a total external capacitance of 33 pF per channel. Average current is dependent on how long the module is actively sampling channels within the scan period, and scales with the number of samples acquired. Supply current for a specific application can be estimated by multiplying the current per sample by the total number of samples per period ( $\text{total\_current} = \text{single\_sample\_current} * (\text{number\_of\_channels} * \text{accumulation})$ ).

#### 4.1.18 Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)

Unless otherwise indicated, specified conditions are: Non-inverting input configuration, VDD = 3.3 V, DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, MAIN-OUTEN = 1, C<sub>LOAD</sub> = 75 pF with OUTSCALE = 0, or C<sub>LOAD</sub> = 37.5 pF with OUTSCALE = 1. Unit gain buffer and 3X-gain connection as specified in table footnotes<sup>8 1</sup>.

**Table 4.28. Operational Amplifier (OPAMP)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>OPA</sub>	HCMDIS = 0, Rail-to-rail input range	2	—	3.8	V
		HCMDIS = 1	1.62	—	3.8	V
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	HCMDIS = 0, Rail-to-rail input range	V <sub>VSS</sub>	—	V <sub>OPA</sub>	V
		HCMDIS = 1	V <sub>VSS</sub>	—	V <sub>OPA</sub> -1.2	V
Input impedance	R <sub>IN</sub>		100	—	—	MΩ
Output voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>		V <sub>VSS</sub>	—	V <sub>OPA</sub>	V
Load capacitance <sup>2</sup>	C <sub>LOAD</sub>	OUTSCALE = 0	—	—	75	pF
		OUTSCALE = 1	—	—	37.5	pF
Output impedance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 or 3, 0.4 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ V <sub>OPA</sub> - 0.4 V, -8 mA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 8 mA, Buffer connection, Full supply range	—	0.25	—	Ω
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0 or 1, 0.4 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ V <sub>OPA</sub> - 0.4 V, -400 μA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 400 μA, Buffer connection, Full supply range	—	0.6	—	Ω
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 or 3, 0.1 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ V <sub>OPA</sub> - 0.1 V, -2 mA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 2 mA, Buffer connection, Full supply range	—	0.4	—	Ω
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0 or 1, 0.1 V ≤ V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ V <sub>OPA</sub> - 0.1 V, -100 μA < I <sub>OUT</sub> < 100 μA, Buffer connection, Full supply range	—	1	—	Ω
Internal closed-loop gain	G <sub>CL</sub>	Buffer connection	0.99	1	1.01	-
		3x Gain connection	2.93	2.99	3.05	-
		16x Gain connection	15.07	15.7	16.33	-
Active current <sup>4</sup>	I <sub>OPA</sub>	DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, OUTSCALE = 0	—	580	—	μA
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, OUTSCALE = 0	—	176	—	μA
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, OUTSCALE = 0	—	13	—	μA
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, OUTSCALE = 0	—	4.7	—	μA

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Open-loop gain	G <sub>OL</sub>	DRIVESTRENGTH = 3	—	135	—	dB
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2	—	137	—	dB
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1	—	121	—	dB
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0	—	109	—	dB
Loop unit-gain frequency <sup>7</sup>	UGF	DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, Buffer connection	—	3.38	—	MHz
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, Buffer connection	—	0.9	—	MHz
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, Buffer connection	—	132	—	kHz
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, Buffer connection	—	34	—	kHz
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, 3x Gain connection	—	2.57	—	MHz
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, 3x Gain connection	—	0.71	—	MHz
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, 3x Gain connection	—	113	—	kHz
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, 3x Gain connection	—	28	—	kHz
Phase Margin	PM	DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, Buffer connection	—	67	—	°
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, Buffer connection	—	69	—	°
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, Buffer connection	—	63	—	°
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, Buffer connection	—	68	—	°
Output voltage noise	N <sub>OUT</sub>	DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, Buffer connection, 10 Hz - 10 MHz	—	146	—	μVrms
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, Buffer connection, 10 Hz - 10 MHz	—	163	—	μVrms
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, Buffer connection, 10 Hz - 10 MHz	—	170	—	μVrms
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, Buffer connection, 10 Hz - 10 MHz	—	176	—	μVrms
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, 3x Gain connection	—	313	—	μVrms
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, 3x Gain connection, 10 Hz - 10 MHz	—	271	—	μVrms
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, 3x Gain connection, 10 Hz - 10 MHz	—	247	—	μVrms
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, 3x Gain connection, 10 Hz - 10 MHz	—	245	—	μVrms



Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Slew rate <sup>5</sup>	SR	DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, INCBW=1 <sup>3</sup>	—	4.7	—	V/μs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 3, INCBW=0	—	1.5	—	V/μs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, INCBW=1 <sup>3</sup>	—	1.27	—	V/μs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, INCBW=0	—	0.42	—	V/μs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, INCBW=1 <sup>3</sup>	—	0.17	—	V/μs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1, INCBW=0	—	0.058	—	V/μs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, INCBW=1 <sup>3</sup>	—	0.044	—	V/μs
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, INCBW=0	—	0.015	—	V/μs
Startup time <sup>6</sup>	T <sub>START</sub>	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2	—	—	12	μs
Input offset voltage	V <sub>OSI</sub>	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 or 3, T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-2	—	2	mV
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1 or 0, T <sub>J</sub> = 25 °C	-2	—	2	mV
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 2 or 3, across operating temperature range	-12	—	12	mV
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 1 or 0, across operating temperature range	-30	—	30	mV
DC power supply rejection ratio <sub>g</sub>	PSRR <sub>DC</sub>	Input referred	—	70	—	dB
DC common-mode rejection ratio <sub>g</sub>	CMRR <sub>DC</sub>	Input referred	—	70	—	dB
Total harmonic distortion	THD <sub>OPA</sub>	DRIVESTRENGTH = 2, 3x Gain connection, 1 kHz, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 V to V <sub>OPA</sub> - 0.1 V	—	90	—	dB
		DRIVESTRENGTH = 0, 3x Gain connection, 0.01 kHz, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.1 V to V <sub>OPA</sub> - 0.1 V	—	90	—	dB

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Note:</b>						
1. Specified configuration for 3X-Gain configuration is: INCBW = 1, HCMDIS = 1, RESINSEL = VSS, $V_{INPUT} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUTPUT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ . Nominal voltage gain is 3.						
2. If the maximum $C_{LOAD}$ is exceeded, an isolation resistor is required for stability. See AN0038 for more information.						
3. When INCBW is set to 1 the OPAMP bandwidth is increased. This is allowed only when the non-inverting close-loop gain is $\geq 3$ , or the OPAMP may not be stable.						
4. Current into the load resistor is excluded. When the OPAMP is connected with closed-loop gain $> 1$ , there will be extra current to drive the resistor feedback network. The internal resistor feedback network has total resistance of 143.5 kOhm, which will cause another $\sim 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ current when the OPAMP drives 1.5 V between output and ground.						
5. Step between 0.2V and $V_{OPA}-0.2\text{V}$ , 10%-90% rising/falling range.						
6. From enable to output settled. In sample-and-off mode, RC network after OPAMP will contribute extra delay. Settling error $< 1\text{mV}$ .						
7. In unit gain connection, UGF is the gain-bandwidth product of the OPAMP. In 3x Gain connection, UGF is the gain-bandwidth product of the OPAMP and 1/3 attenuation of the feedback network.						
8. Specified configuration for Unit gain buffer configuration is: INCBW = 0, HCMDIS = 0, RESINSEL = DISABLE. $V_{INPUT} = 0.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUTPUT} = 0.5\text{ V}$ .						
9. When HCMDIS=1 and input common mode transitions the region from $V_{OPA}-1.4\text{V}$ to $V_{OPA}-1\text{V}$ , input offset will change. PSRR and CMRR specifications do not apply to this transition region.						

#### 4.1.19 Pulse Counter (PCNT)

**Table 4.29. Pulse Counter (PCNT)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input frequency	$F_{IN}$	Asynchronous Single and Quadrature Modes	—	—	20	MHz
		Sampled Modes with Debounce filter set to 0.	—	—	8	kHz

#### 4.1.20 Analog Port (APORT)

**Table 4.30. Analog Port (APORT)**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply current <sup>1, 2</sup>	$I_{APORT}$	Operation in EM0/EM1	—	7	—	$\mu\text{A}$
		Operation in EM2/EM3	—	915	—	nA

**Note:**

- Specified current is for continuous APORT operation. In applications where the APORT is not requested continuously (e.g. periodic ACMP requests from LESENSE in EM2), the average current requirements can be estimated by multiplying the duty cycle of the requests by the specified continuous current number.
- Supply current increase that occurs when an analog peripheral requests access to APORT. This current is not included in reported module currents. Additional peripherals requesting access to APORT do not incur further current.

## 4.1.21 I2C

4.1.21.1 I2C Standard-mode (Sm)<sup>1</sup>Table 4.31. I2C Standard-mode (Sm)<sup>1</sup>

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency <sup>2</sup>	f <sub>SCL</sub>		0	—	100	kHz
SCL clock low time	t <sub>LOW</sub>		4.7	—	—	μs
SCL clock high time	t <sub>HIGH</sub>		4	—	—	μs
SDA set-up time	t <sub>SU_DAT</sub>		250	—	—	ns
SDA hold time <sup>3</sup>	t <sub>HD_DAT</sub>		100	—	3450	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	t <sub>SU_STA</sub>		4.7	—	—	μs
(Repeated) START condition hold time	t <sub>HD_STA</sub>		4	—	—	μs
STOP condition set-up time	t <sub>SU_STO</sub>		4	—	—	μs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t <sub>BUF</sub>		4.7	—	—	μs

**Note:**

1. For CLHR set to 0 in the I2Cn\_CTRL register
2. For the minimum HPPERCLK frequency required in Standard-mode, refer to the I2C chapter in the reference manual
3. The maximum SDA hold time (t<sub>HD\_DAT</sub>) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t<sub>LOW</sub>)

4.1.21.2 I2C Fast-mode (Fm)<sup>1</sup>Table 4.32. I2C Fast-mode (Fm)<sup>1</sup>

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency <sup>2</sup>	f <sub>SCL</sub>		0	—	400	kHz
SCL clock low time	t <sub>LOW</sub>		1.3	—	—	μs
SCL clock high time	t <sub>HIGH</sub>		0.6	—	—	μs
SDA set-up time	t <sub>SU_DAT</sub>		100	—	—	ns
SDA hold time <sup>3</sup>	t <sub>HD_DAT</sub>		100	—	900	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	t <sub>SU_STA</sub>		0.6	—	—	μs
(Repeated) START condition hold time	t <sub>HD_STA</sub>		0.6	—	—	μs
STOP condition set-up time	t <sub>SU_STO</sub>		0.6	—	—	μs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t <sub>BUF</sub>		1.3	—	—	μs

**Note:**

1. For CLHR set to 1 in the I2Cn\_CTRL register
2. For the minimum HPPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, refer to the I2C chapter in the reference manual
3. The maximum SDA hold time (t<sub>HD,DAT</sub>) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL (t<sub>LOW</sub>)

4.1.21.3 I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)<sup>1</sup>Table 4.33. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)<sup>1</sup>

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency <sup>2</sup>	f <sub>SCL</sub>		0	—	1000	kHz
SCL clock low time	t <sub>LOW</sub>		0.5	—	—	μs
SCL clock high time	t <sub>HIGH</sub>		0.26	—	—	μs
SDA set-up time	t <sub>SU_DAT</sub>		50	—	—	ns
SDA hold time	t <sub>HD_DAT</sub>		100	—	—	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	t <sub>SU_STA</sub>		0.26	—	—	μs
(Repeated) START condition hold time	t <sub>HD_STA</sub>		0.26	—	—	μs
STOP condition set-up time	t <sub>SU_STO</sub>		0.26	—	—	μs
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t <sub>BUF</sub>		0.5	—	—	μs

**Note:**

1. For CLHR set to 0 or 1 in the I2Cn\_CTRL register
2. For the minimum HPPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, refer to the I2C chapter in the reference manual

### 4.1.22 USART SPI

#### SPI Master Timing

Table 4.34. SPI Master Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCLK period <sup>1 3 2</sup>	$t_{SCLK}$		$2 * t_{H\text{FPERCLK}}$	—	—	ns
CS to MOSI <sup>1 3</sup>	$t_{CS\_MO}$		-14.5	—	13.5	ns
SCLK to MOSI <sup>1 3</sup>	$t_{SCLK\_MO}$		-8.5	—	8	ns
MISO setup time <sup>1 3</sup>	$t_{SU\_MI}$	IOVDD = 1.62 V	92	—	—	ns
		IOVDD = 3.0 V	42	—	—	ns
MISO hold time <sup>1 3</sup>	$t_{H\_MI}$		-10	—	—	ns

**Note:**

1. Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0).
2.  $t_{H\text{FPERCLK}}$  is one period of the selected H $\text{FPERCLK}$ .
3. Measurement done with 8 pF output loading at 10% and 90% of  $V_{DD}$  (figure shows 50% of  $V_{DD}$ ).

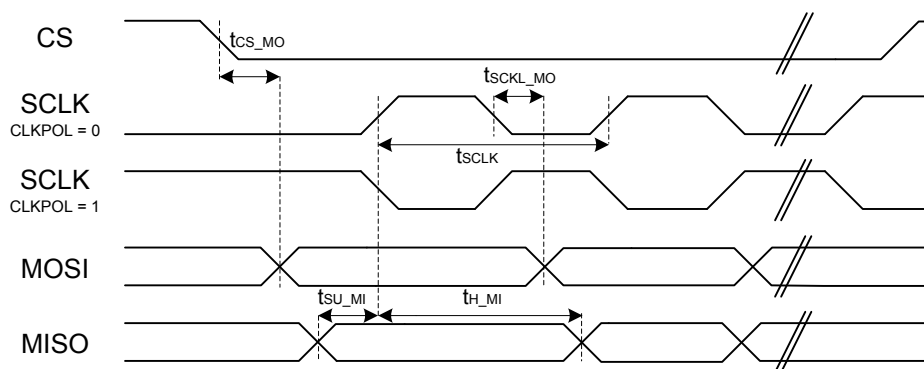


Figure 4.1. SPI Master Timing Diagram

## SPI Slave Timing

Table 4.35. SPI Slave Timing

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCLK period <sup>1 3 2</sup>	$t_{SCLK}$		6 * $t_{HFPERCLK}$	—	—	ns
SCLK high time <sup>1 3 2</sup>	$t_{SCLK\_HI}$		2.5 * $t_{HFPERCLK}$	—	—	ns
SCLK low time <sup>1 3 2</sup>	$t_{SCLK\_LO}$		2.5 * $t_{HFPERCLK}$	—	—	ns
CS active to MISO <sup>1 3</sup>	$t_{CS\_ACT\_MI}$		4	—	70	ns
CS disable to MISO <sup>1 3</sup>	$t_{CS\_DIS\_MI}$		4	—	50	ns
MOSI setup time <sup>1 3</sup>	$t_{SU\_MO}$		8	—	—	ns
MOSI hold time <sup>1 3 2</sup>	$t_{H\_MO}$		7	—	—	ns
SCLK to MISO <sup>1 3 2</sup>	$t_{SCLK\_MI}$		10 + 1.5* $t_{HFPERCLK}$	—	65 + 2.5 * $t_{HFPERCLK}$	ns

**Note:**

1. Applies for both CLKPHA = 0 and CLKPHA = 1 (figure only shows CLKPHA = 0)
2.  $t_{HFPERCLK}$  is one period of the selected HFPERCLK
3. Measurement done with 8 pF output loading at 10% and 90% of  $V_{DD}$  (figure shows 50% of  $V_{DD}$ )

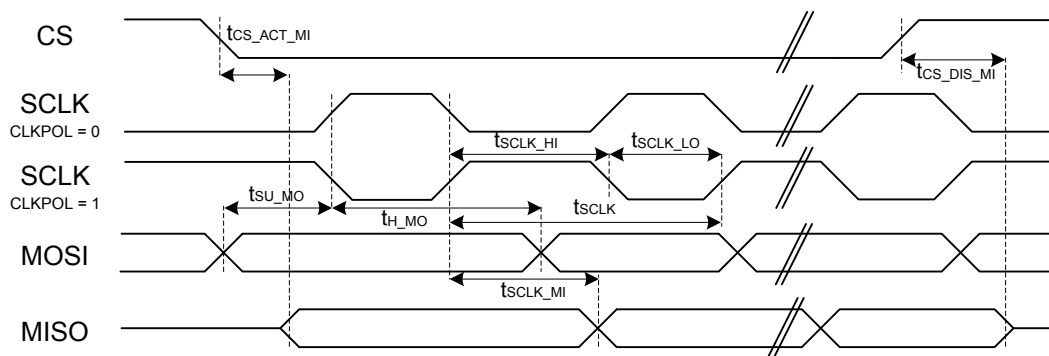


Figure 4.2. SPI Slave Timing Diagram

## 5. Typical Connection Diagrams

### 5.1 Network Co-Processor (NCP) Application with UART Host

The MGM12P can be controlled over the UART interface as a peripheral to an external host processor. Typical power supply, programming/debug, and host interface connections are shown in the figure below. Refer to *AN958: Debugging and Programming Interfaces for Custom Designs* for more details.

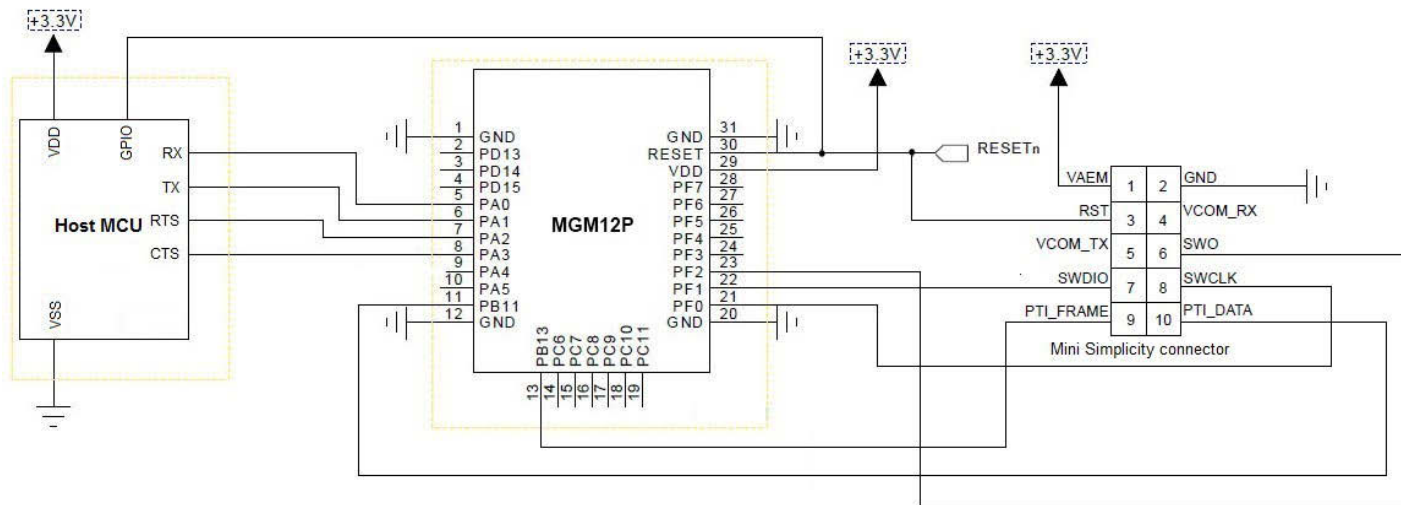


Figure 5.1. Connection Diagram: UART NCP Configuration

### 5.2 Network Co-Processor (NCP) Application with SPI Host

The MGM12P can be controlled over the SPI interface as a peripheral to an external host processor. Typical power supply, programming/debug and host interface connections are shown in the figure below. Refer to *AN958: Debugging and Programming Interfaces for Custom Designs* for more details.

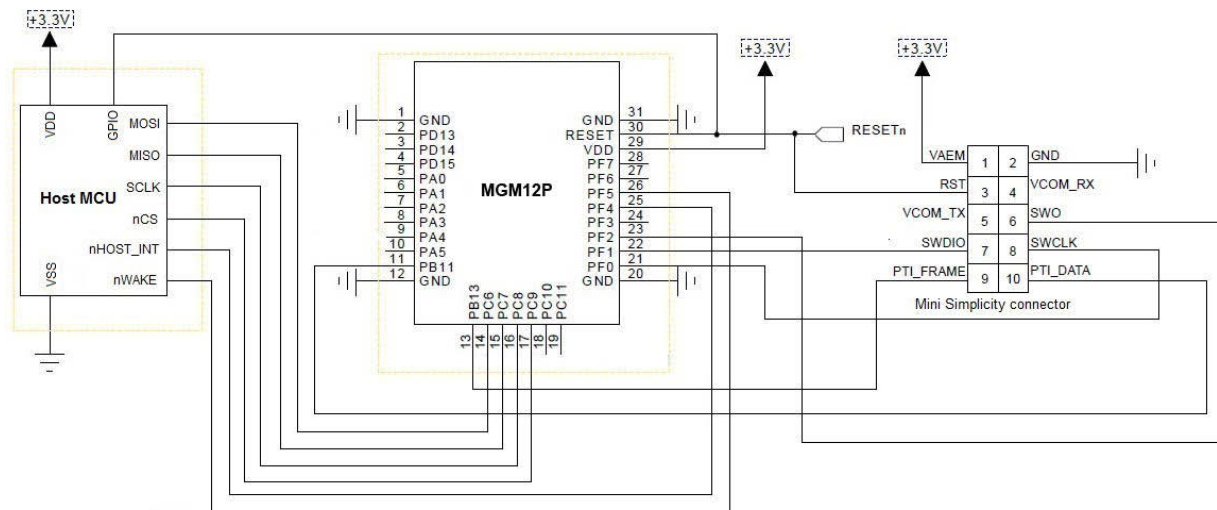


Figure 5.2. Connection Diagram: SPI NCP Configuration



### 5.3 SoC Application

The MGM12P can be used in a standalone SoC configuration with no external host processor. Typical power supply and programming/ debug connections are shown in the figure below. Refer to *AN958: Debugging and Programming Interfaces for Custom Designs* for more details.

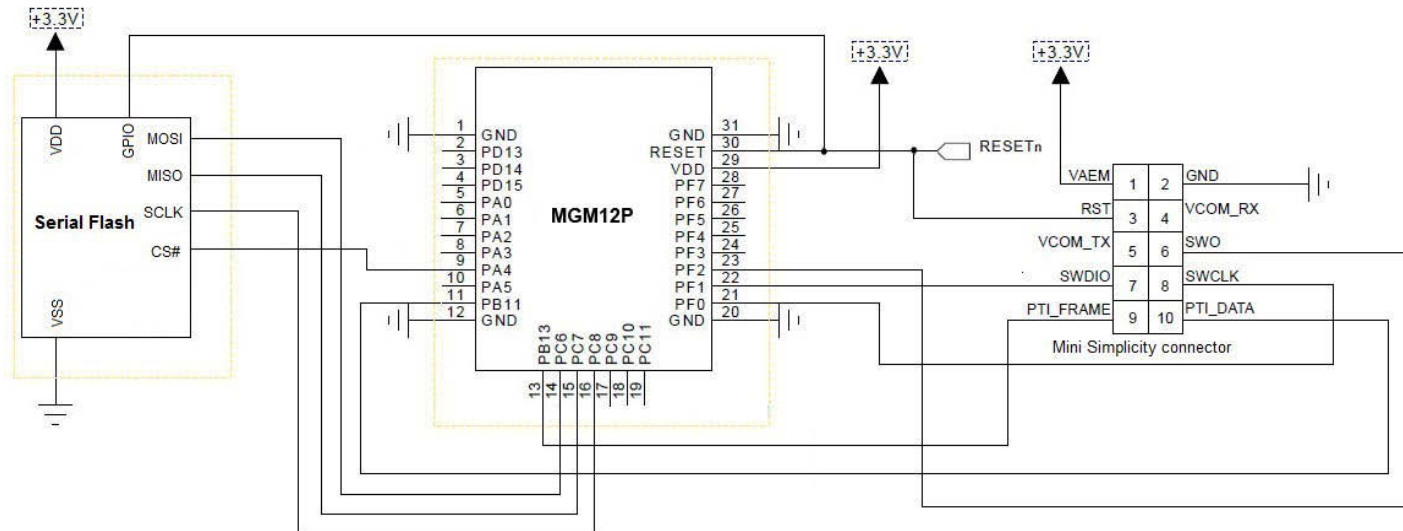


Figure 5.3. Connection Diagram: SoC Configuration

## 6. Layout Guidelines

For optimal performance of the MGM12P (with integrated antenna), please follow the PCB layout guidelines and ground plane recommendations indicated in this section.

### 6.1 Module Placement and Application PCB Layout Guidelines

- Place the module at the edge of the PCB, as shown in the figure below.
- Do not place any metal (traces, components, battery, etc.) within the clearance area of the antenna (shown in the figure below).
- Connect all ground pads directly to a solid ground plane.
- Place the ground vias as close to the ground pads as possible.
- Do not place plastic or any other dielectric material in touch with the antenna.

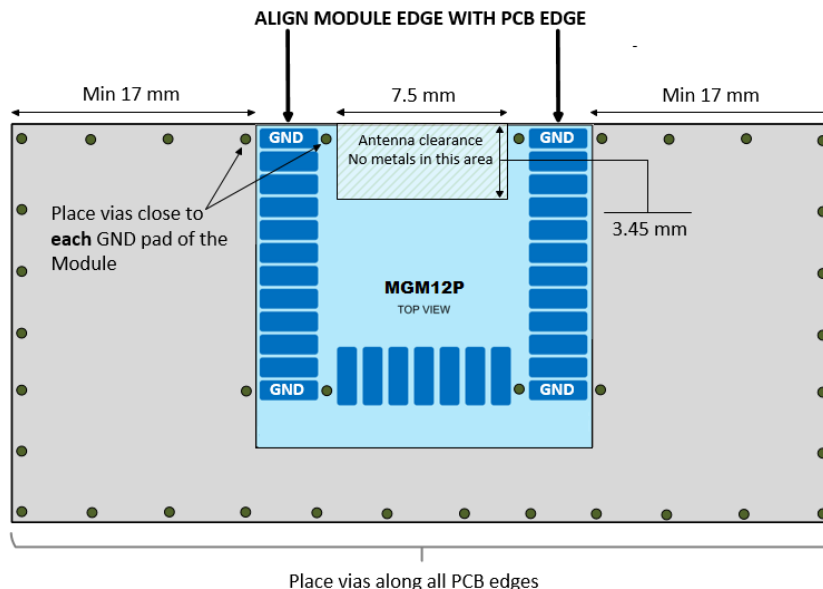


Figure 6.1. Recommended Application PCB Layout for MGM12P with Integrated Antenna

The layouts in the next figure will result in severely degraded RF-performance.

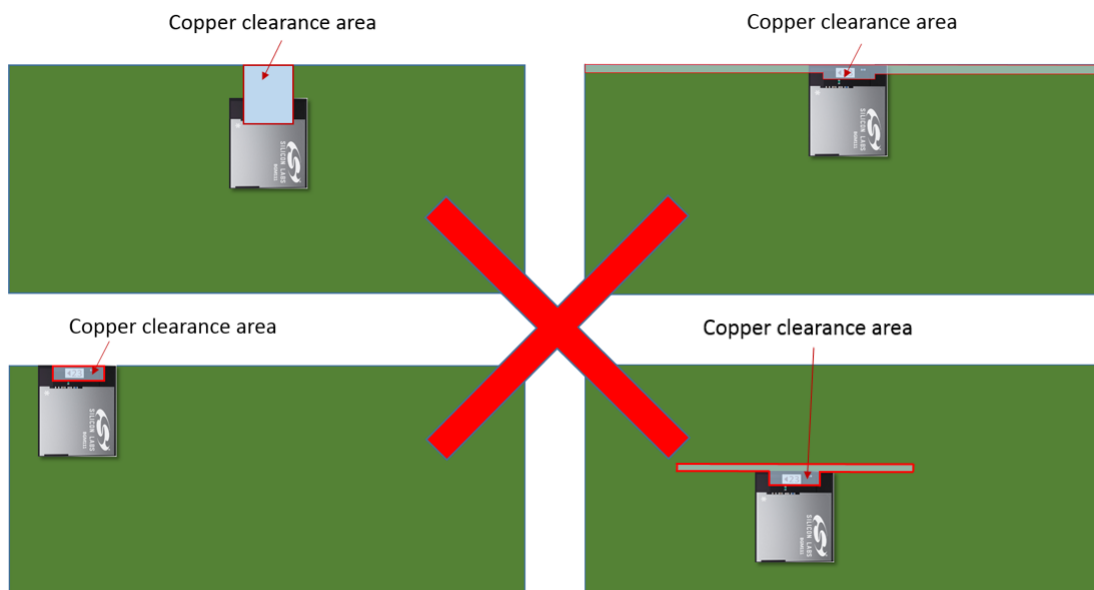
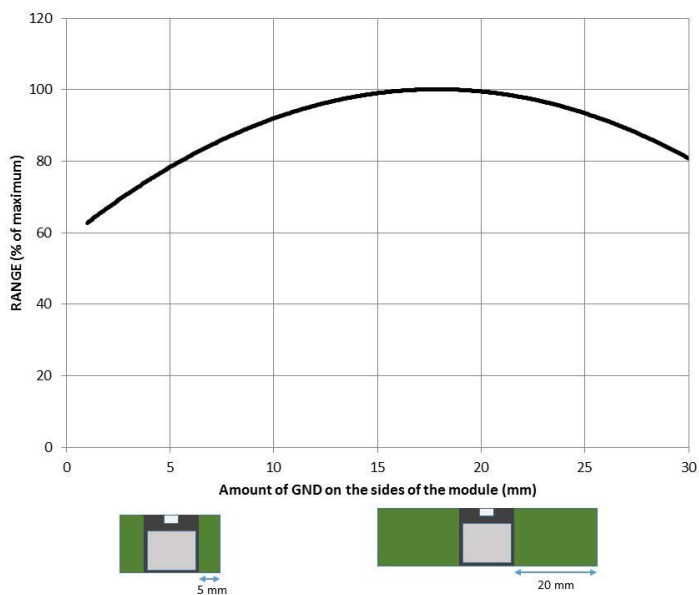


Figure 6.2. Non-optimal Module Placements for MGM12P with Integrated Antenna



**Figure 6.3. Impact of GND Plane Size vs. Range for MGM12P**

### 6.2 Effect of Plastic and Metal Materials

Do not place plastic or any other dielectric material in close proximity to the antenna.

Any metallic objects in close proximity to the antenna will prevent the antenna from radiating freely. The minimum recommended distance of metallic and/or conductive objects is 10 mm in any direction from the antenna except in the directions of the application PCB ground planes.

### 6.3 Locating the Module Close to Human Body

Placing the module in touch or very close to the human body will negatively impact antenna efficiency and reduce range.

## 6.4 2D Radiation Pattern Plots

### 2D pattern, front view

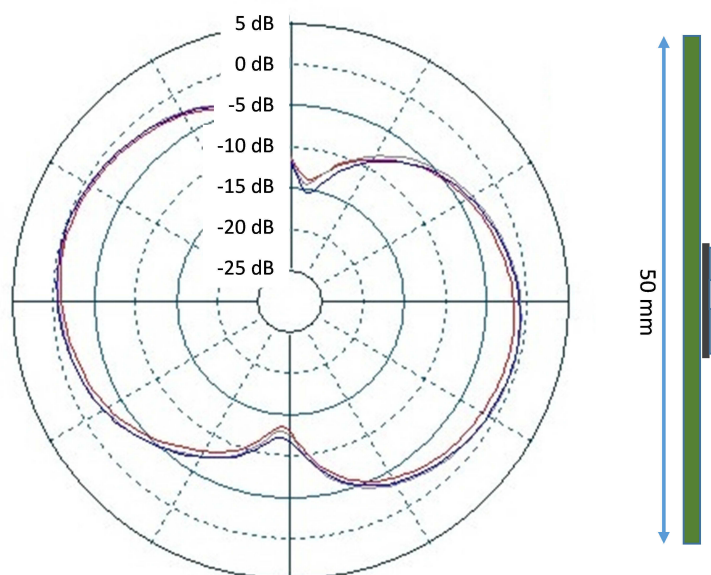


Figure 6.4. Typical 2D Radiation Pattern – Front View

### 2D pattern, side view

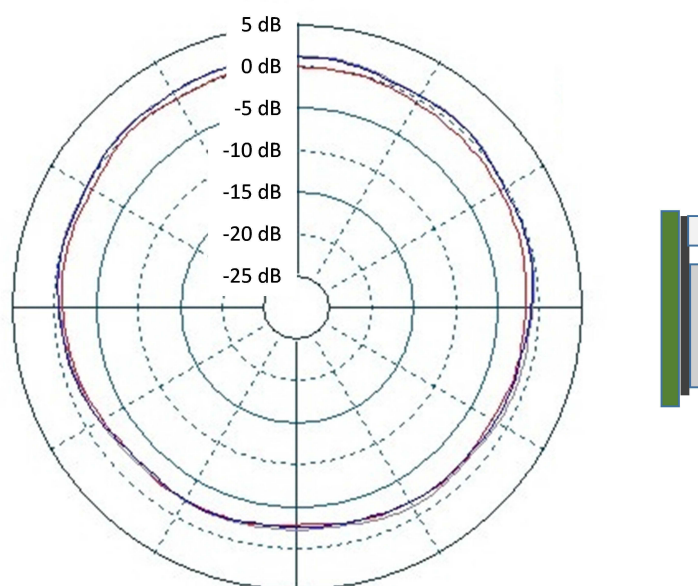


Figure 6.5. Typical 2D Radiation Pattern – Side View

### 2D pattern, top view

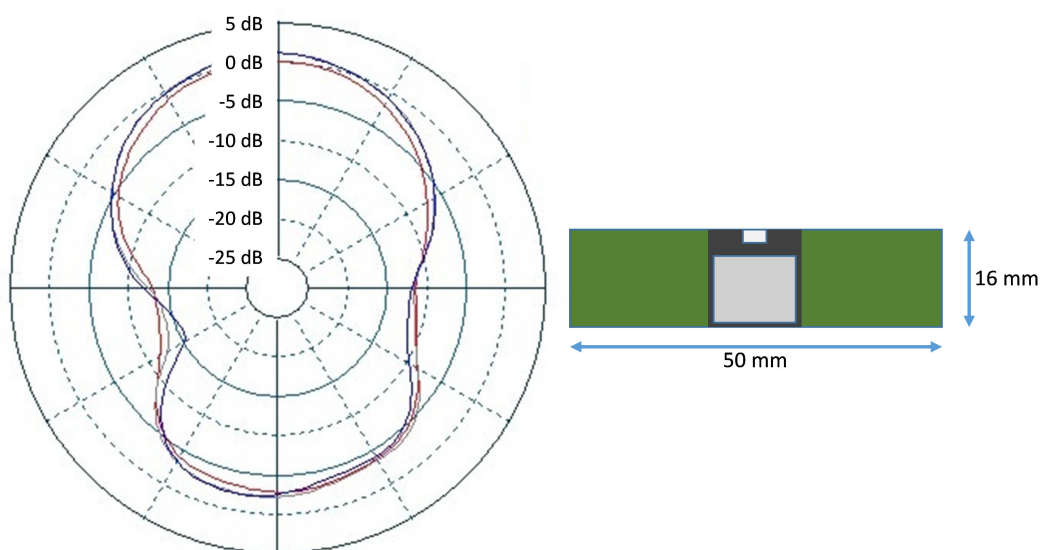


Figure 6.6. Typical 2D Radiation Pattern – Top View

## 7. Hardware Design Guidelines

The MGM12P is an easy-to-use module with regard to hardware application design but certain design guidelines must be followed to guarantee optimal performance. These guidelines are listed in the next sub-sections.

### 7.1 Power Supply Requirements

Coin cell batteries cannot withstand high peak currents (e.g. higher than 15 mA). If the peak current exceeds 15 mA it's recommended to place 47 - 100  $\mu$ F capacitor in parallel with the coin cell battery to improve the battery life time. Notice that the total current consumption of your application is a combination of the radio, peripherals and MCU current consumption so you must take all of these into account. MGM12P should be powered by a unipolar supply voltage with nominal value of 3.3 V.

### 7.2 Reset Functions

The MGM12P can be reset by three different methods: by pulling the RESET line low, by the internal watchdog timer or software command. The reset state in MGM12P does not provide any power saving functionality and thus is not recommended as a means to conserve power. MGM12P has an internal system power-up reset function. The RESET pin includes an on-chip pull-up resistor and can therefore be left unconnected if no external reset switch or source is needed.

### 7.3 Debug and Firmware Updates

This section contains information on debug and firmware update methods. For additional information, refer to the following application note: *AN958: Debugging and Programming Interfaces for Custom Designs*.

#### 7.3.1 Programming and Debug Connections

It is recommended to expose the debug pins in your own hardware design for firmware update and debug purposes. The following table lists the required pins for JTAG connection and SWD connections.

The debug pins have pull-down and pull-up enabled by default, so leaving them enabled may increase current consumption if left connected to supply or ground. If enabling the JTAG pins the module must be power cycled to enable a SWD debug session.

**Table 7.1. JTAG Pads**

PAD NAME	PAD NUMBER	JTAG SIGNAL NAME	SWD SIGNAL NAME	COMMENTS
PF3	24	TDI	N/A	This pin is disabled after reset. Once enabled the pin has a built-in pull-up.
PF2	23	TDO	N/A	This pin is disabled after reset
PF1	22	TMS	SWDIO	Pin is enabled after reset and has a built-in pull-up
PF0	21	TCK	SWCLK	Pin is enabled after reset and has a built-in pull-down

#### 7.3.2 Packet Trace Interface (PTI)

The MGM12P integrates a true PHY-level PTI with the MAC, allowing complete, non-intrusive capture of all packets to and from the EFR32 Wireless STK development tools.

## 8. Pin Definitions

### 8.1 Pin Definitions

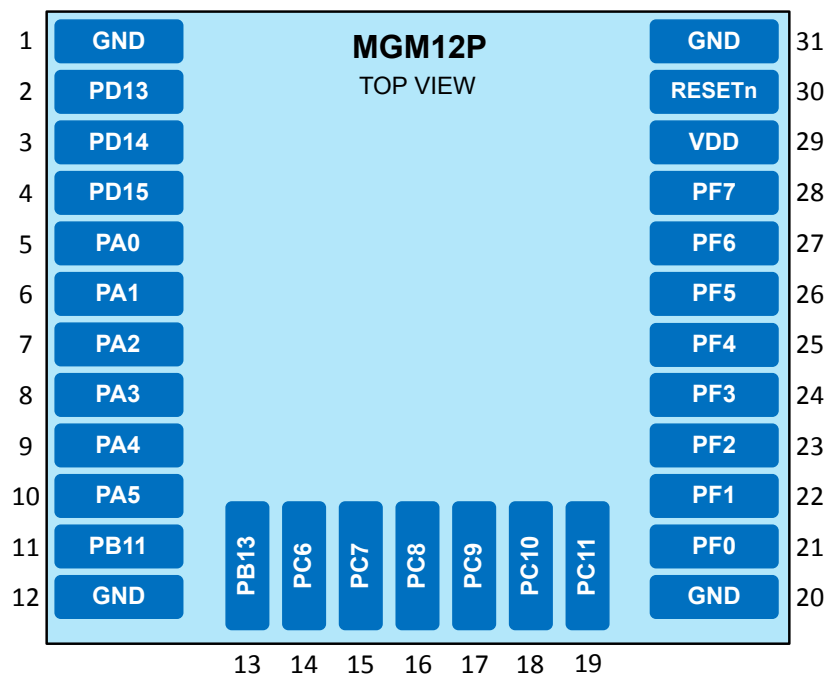


Figure 8.1. MGM12P Pinout

**Table 8.1. MGM12P Device Pinout**

Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description	Pin Name	Pin(s)	Description
GND	1 12 20 31	Ground	PD13	2	GPIO
PD14	3	GPIO	PD15	4	GPIO
PA0	5	GPIO	PA1	6	GPIO
PA2	7	GPIO	PA3	8	GPIO
PA4	9	GPIO	PA5	10	GPIO (5V)
PB11	11	GPIO	PB13	13	GPIO
PC6	14	GPIO (5V)	PC7	15	GPIO (5V)
PC8	16	GPIO (5V)	PC9	17	GPIO (5V)
PC10	18	GPIO (5V)	PC11	19	GPIO (5V)
PF0	21	GPIO (5V)	PF1	22	GPIO (5V)
PF2	23	GPIO (5V)	PF3	24	GPIO (5V)
PF4	25	GPIO (5V)	PF5	26	GPIO (5V)
PF6	27	GPIO (5V)	PF7	28	GPIO (5V)
VDD	29	Module Power Supply	RESETn	30	Reset input, active low. To apply an external reset source to this pin, it is required to only drive this pin low during reset, and let the internal pull-up ensure that reset is released.

**Note:**

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



### 8.1.1 GPIO Overview

The GPIO pins are organized as 16-bit ports indicated by letters A through F, and the individual pins on each port are indicated by a number from 15 down to 0.

**Table 8.2. GPIO Pinout**

Port	Pin 15	Pin 14	Pin 13	Pin 12	Pin 11	Pin 10	Pin 9	Pin 8	Pin 7	Pin 6	Pin 5	Pin 4	Pin 3	Pin 2	Pin 1	Pin 0
<b>Port A</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PA5 (5V)	PA4	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
<b>Port B</b>			PB13		PB11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Port C</b>	-	-	-	-	PC11 (5V)	PC10 (5V)	PC9 (5V)	PC8 (5V)	PC7 (5V)	PC6 (5V)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Port D</b>	PD15	PD14	PD13				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Port E</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Port F</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PF7 (5V)	PF6 (5V)	PF5 (5V)	PF4 (5V)	PF3 (5V)	PF2 (5V)	PF1 (5V)	PF0 (5V)

**Note:**

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

## 8.2 Alternate Functionality Pinout

A wide selection of alternate functionality is available for multiplexing to various pins. The following table shows the name of the alternate functionality in the first column, followed by columns showing the possible LOCATION bitfield settings.

**Note:** Some functionality, such as analog interfaces, do not have alternate settings or a LOCATION bitfield. In these cases, the pinout is shown in the column corresponding to LOCATION 0.

**Table 8.3. Alternate Functionality Overview**

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
ACMP0_O	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Analog comparator ACMP0, digital output.
ACMP1_O	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Analog comparator ACMP1, digital output.
ADC0_EXTN	0: PA0								Analog to digital converter ADC0 external reference input negative pin.
ADC0_EXTP	0: PA1								Analog to digital converter ADC0 external reference input positive pin.
BOOT_RX	0: PF1								Bootloader RX.
BOOT_TX	0: PF0								Bootloader TX.
CMU_CLK0	0: PA1 2: PC6 3: PC11	5: PD14 6: PF2 7: PF7							Clock Management Unit, clock output number 0.
CMU_CLK1	0: PA0 2: PC7 3: PC10	5: PD15 6: PF3 7: PF6							Clock Management Unit, clock output number 1.
CMU_CLKI0	0: PB13 1: PF7 2: PC6	4: PA5							Clock Management Unit, clock output number I0.

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
DBG_SWCLKTCK	0: PF0								<p>Debug-interface Serial Wire clock input and JTAG Test Clock.</p> <p>Note that this function is enabled to the pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull down.</p>
DBG_SWDIOTMS	0: PF1								<p>Debug-interface Serial Wire data input / output and JTAG Test Mode Select.</p> <p>Note that this function is enabled to the pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull up.</p>
DBG_SWO	0: PF2 1: PB13 2: PD15 3: PC11								<p>Debug-interface Serial Wire viewer Output.</p> <p>Note that this function is not enabled after reset, and must be enabled by software to be used.</p>
DBG_TDI	0: PF3								<p>Debug-interface JTAG Test Data In.</p> <p>Note that this function becomes available after the first valid JTAG command is received, and has a built-in pull up when JTAG is active.</p>
DBG_TDO	0: PF2								<p>Debug-interface JTAG Test Data Out.</p> <p>Note that this function becomes available after the first valid JTAG command is received.</p>
ETM_TCLK	1: PA5 3: PC6								<p>Embedded Trace Module ETM clock .</p>

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
ETM_TD0	3: PC7								Embedded Trace Module ETM data 0.
ETM_TD1	3: PC8								Embedded Trace Module ETM data 1.
ETM_TD2	3: PC9								Embedded Trace Module ETM data 2.
ETM_TD3	3: PC10								Embedded Trace Module ETM data 3.
FRC_DCLK	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Frame Controller, Data Sniffer Clock.
FRC_DFRAME	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5	4: PB11  6: PB13	9: PC6 10: PC7 11: PC8	12: PC9 13: PC10 14: PC11	19: PD13	20: PD14 21: PD15 22: PF0 23: PF1	24: PF2 25: PF3 26: PF4 27: PF5	28: PF6 29: PF7 30: PA0 31: PA1	Frame Controller, Data Sniffer Frame active
FRC_DOUT	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	Frame Controller, Data Sniffer Output.
GPIO_EM4WU0	0: PF2								Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU1	0: PF7								Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU4	0: PD14								Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU8	0: PA3								Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU9	0: PB13								Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU12	0: PC10								Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
I2C0_SCL	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11 7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	I2C0 Serial Clock Line input / output.
I2C0_SDA	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13 11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	I2C0 Serial Data in- put / output.
I2C1_SCL					18: PC10 19: PC11				I2C1 Serial Clock Line input / output.
I2C1_SDA					19: PC10	20: PC11			I2C1 Serial Data in- put / output.
LES_CH5	0: PD13								LESENSE channel 5.
LES_CH6	0: PD14								LESENSE channel 6.
LES_CH7	0: PD15								LESENSE channel 7.
LES_CH8	0: PA0								LESENSE channel 8.
LES_CH9	0: PA1								LESENSE channel 9.
LES_CH10	0: PA2								LESENSE channel 10.
LES_CH11	0: PA3								LESENSE channel 11.
LES_CH12	0: PA4								LESENSE channel 12.
LES_CH13	0: PA5								LESENSE channel 13.

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
LETIM0_OUT0	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Low Energy Timer LETIM0, output channel 0.
LETIM0_OUT1	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	Low Energy Timer LETIM0, output channel 1.
LEU0_RX	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	LEUART0 Receive input.
LEU0_TX	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	LEUART0 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
MODEM_ANT0	0: PA3 1: PA4 2: PA5 3: PB11	5: PB13	8: PC6 9: PC7 10: PC8 11: PC9	12: PC10 13: PC11	18: PD13 19: PD14	20: PD15 21: PF0 22: PF1 23: PF2	24: PF3 25: PF4 26: PF5 27: PF6	28: PF7 29: PA0 30: PA1 31: PA2	MODEM antenna control output 0, used for antenna diversity.
MODEM_ANT1	0: PA4 1: PA5 2: PB11	4: PB13  7: PC6	8: PC7 9: PC8 10: PC9 11: PC10	12: PC11	17: PD13 18: PD14 19: PD15	20: PF0 21: PF1 22: PF2 23: PF3	24: PF4 25: PF5 26: PF6 27: PF7	28: PA0 29: PA1 30: PA2 31: PA3	MODEM antenna control output 1, used for antenna diversity.
MODEM_DCLK	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	MODEM data clock out.
MODEM_DIN	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	MODEM data in.
MODEM_DOUT	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5	4: PB11  6: PB13	9: PC6 10: PC7 11: PC8	12: PC9 13: PC10 14: PC11	19: PD13	20: PD14 21: PD15 22: PF0 23: PF1	24: PF2 25: PF3 26: PF4 27: PF5	28: PF6 29: PF7 30: PA0 31: PA1	MODEM data out.
OPA0_N	0: PA4								Operational Amplifier 0 external negative input.
OPA0_P	0: PA2								Operational Amplifier 0 external positive input.
OPA1_N	0: PD15								Operational Amplifier 1 external negative input.
OPA1_P	0: PD13								Operational Amplifier 1 external positive input.

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
OPA2_N	0: PB13								Operational Amplifier 2 external negative input.
OPA2_P	0: PB11								Operational Amplifier 2 external positive input.
PCNT0_S0IN	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.
PCNT0_S1IN	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 1.
PCNT1_S0IN						20: PF7			Pulse Counter PCNT1 input number 0.
PCNT1_S1IN						18: PF6 19: PF7			Pulse Counter PCNT1 input number 1.
PCNT2_S0IN						19: PC10			Pulse Counter PCNT2 input number 0.
PCNT2_S1IN						18: PC10 19: PC11			Pulse Counter PCNT2 input number 1.
PRS_CH0	0: PF0 1: PF1 2: PF2 3: PF3	4: PF4 5: PF5 6: PF6 7: PF7	8: PC6 9: PC7 10: PC8 11: PC9	12: PC10 13: PC11					Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 0.
PRS_CH1	0: PF1 1: PF2 2: PF3 3: PF4	4: PF5 5: PF6 6: PF7 7: PF0							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 1.
PRS_CH2	0: PF2 1: PF3 2: PF4 3: PF5	4: PF6 5: PF7 6: PF0 7: PF1							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 2.
PRS_CH3	0: PF3 1: PF4 2: PF5 3: PF6	4: PF7 5: PF0 6: PF1 7: PF2		12: PD13 13: PD14 14: PD15					Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 3.
PRS_CH4		4: PD13 5: PD14 6: PD15							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 4.

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
PRS_CH5	3: PD13	4: PD14 5: PD15							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 5.
PRS_CH6	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13	15: PD13	16: PD14 17: PD15				Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 6.
PRS_CH7	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11 7: PB13	10: PA0						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 7.
PRS_CH8	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5	4: PB11 6: PB13	9: PA0 10: PA1						Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 8.
PRS_CH9	0: PA3 1: PA4 2: PA5 3: PB11	5: PB13	8: PA0 9: PA1 10: PA2 11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11				Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 9.
PRS_CH10	0: PC6 1: PC7 2: PC8 3: PC9	4: PC10 5: PC11							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 10.
PRS_CH11	0: PC7 1: PC8 2: PC9 3: PC10	4: PC11 5: PC6							Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 11.
TIM0_CC0	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13 11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM0_CC1	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11 7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM0_CC2	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5	4: PB11 6: PB13	9: PC6 10: PC7 11: PC8	12: PC9 13: PC10 14: PC11	19: PD13	20: PD14 21: PD15 22: PF0 23: PF1	24: PF2 25: PF3 26: PF4 27: PF5	28: PF6 29: PF7 30: PA0 31: PA1	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM0_CDT10	0: PA3 1: PA4 2: PA5 3: PB11	5: PB13	8: PC6 9: PC7 10: PC8 11: PC9	12: PC10 13: PC11	18: PD13 19: PD14	20: PD15 21: PF0 22: PF1 23: PF2	24: PF3 25: PF4 26: PF5 27: PF6	28: PF7 29: PA0 30: PA1 31: PA2	Timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 0.
TIM0_CDT11	0: PA4 1: PA5 2: PB11	4: PB13 7: PC6	8: PC7 9: PC8 10: PC9 11: PC10	12: PC11	17: PD13 18: PD14 19: PD15	20: PF0 21: PF1 22: PF2 23: PF3	24: PF4 25: PF5 26: PF6 27: PF7	28: PA0 29: PA1 30: PA2 31: PA3	Timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 1.
TIM0_CDT12	0: PA5 1: PB11 3: PB13	6: PC6 7: PC7	8: PC8 9: PC9 10: PC10 11: PC11		16: PD13 17: PD14 18: PD15 19: PF0	20: PF1 21: PF2 22: PF3 23: PF4	24: PF5 25: PF6 26: PF7 27: PA0	28: PA1 29: PA2 30: PA3 31: PA4	Timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 2.



Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
TIM1_CC0	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM1_CC1	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM1_CC2	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5	4: PB11  6: PB13	9: PC6 10: PC7 11: PC8	12: PC9 13: PC10 14: PC11	19: PD13	20: PD14 21: PD15 22: PF0 23: PF1	24: PF2 25: PF3 26: PF4 27: PF5	28: PF6 29: PF7 30: PA0 31: PA1	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM1_CC3	0: PA3 1: PA4 2: PA5 3: PB11	5: PB13	8: PC6 9: PC7 10: PC8 11: PC9	12: PC10 13: PC11	18: PD13 19: PD14	20: PD15 21: PF0 22: PF1 23: PF2	24: PF3 25: PF4 26: PF5 27: PF6	28: PF7 29: PA0 30: PA1 31: PA2	Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 3.
US0_CLK	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5	4: PB11  6: PB13	9: PC6 10: PC7 11: PC8	12: PC9 13: PC10 14: PC11	19: PD13	20: PD14 21: PD15 22: PF0 23: PF1	24: PF2 25: PF3 26: PF4 27: PF5	28: PF6 29: PF7 30: PA0 31: PA1	USART0 clock input / output.
US0_CS	0: PA3 1: PA4 2: PA5 3: PB11	5: PB13	8: PC6 9: PC7 10: PC8 11: PC9	12: PC10 13: PC11	18: PD13 19: PD14	20: PD15 21: PF0 22: PF1 23: PF2	24: PF3 25: PF4 26: PF5 27: PF6	28: PF7 29: PA0 30: PA1 31: PA2	USART0 chip select input / output.
US0_CTS	0: PA4 1: PA5 2: PB11	4: PB13  7: PC6	8: PC7 9: PC8 10: PC9 11: PC10	12: PC11	17: PD13 18: PD14 19: PD15	20: PF0 21: PF1 22: PF2 23: PF3	24: PF4 25: PF5 26: PF6 27: PF7	28: PA0 29: PA1 30: PA2 31: PA3	USART0 Clear To Send hardware flow control input.
US0_RTS	0: PA5 1: PB11  3: PB13	6: PC6 7: PC7	8: PC8 9: PC9 10: PC10 11: PC11		16: PD13 17: PD14 18: PD15 19: PF0	20: PF1 21: PF2 22: PF3 23: PF4	24: PF5 25: PF6 26: PF7 27: PA0	28: PA1 29: PA2 30: PA3 31: PA4	USART0 Request To Send hardware flow control output.
US0_RX	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	USART0 Asynchronous Receive.  USART0 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US0_TX	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	USART0 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.  USART0 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
US1_CLK	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5	4: PB11  6: PB13	9: PC6 10: PC7 11: PC8	12: PC9 13: PC10 14: PC11	19: PD13	20: PD14 21: PD15 22: PF0 23: PF1	24: PF2 25: PF3 26: PF4 27: PF5	28: PF6 29: PF7 30: PA0 31: PA1	USART1 clock input / output.

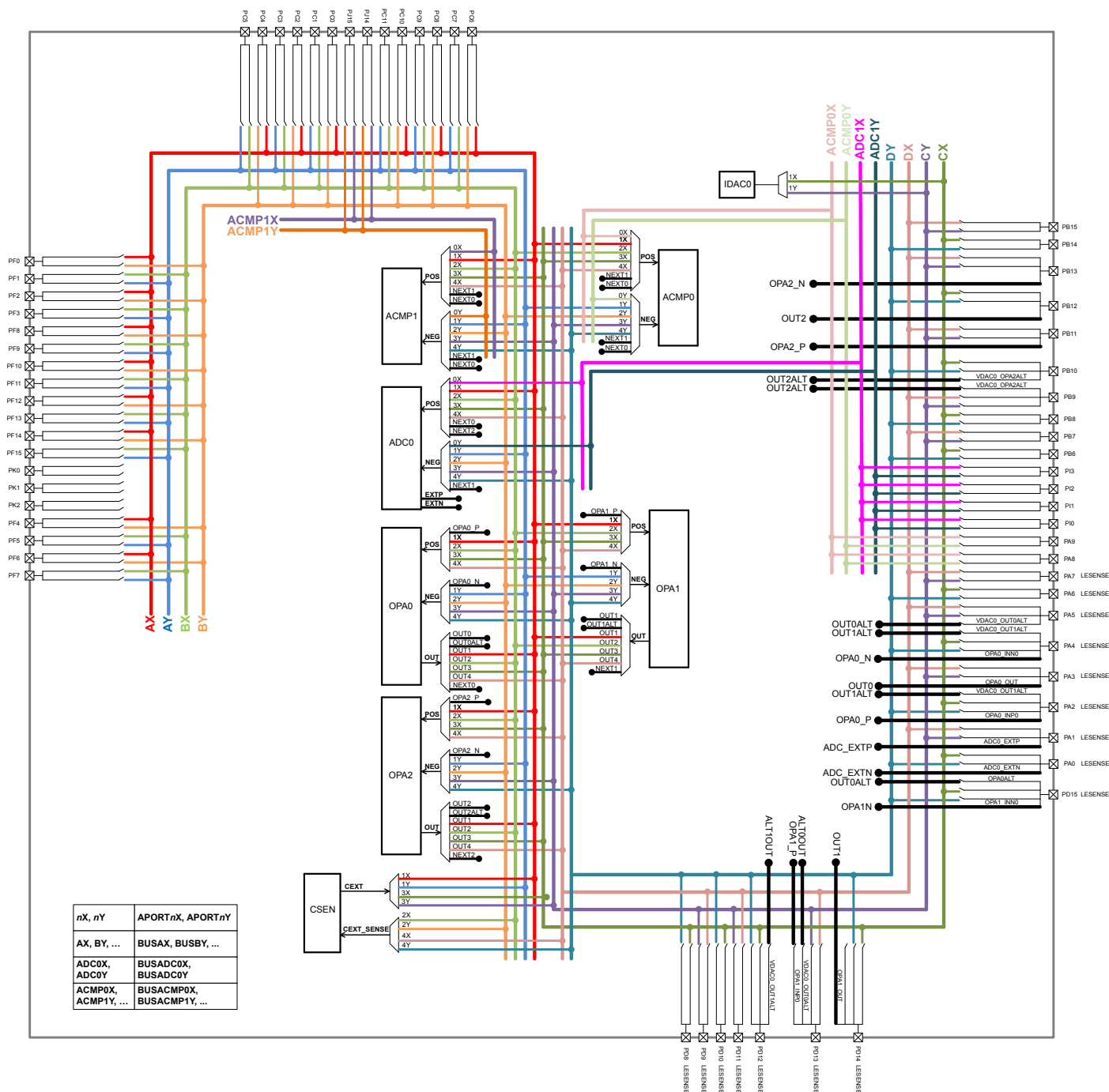
Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
US1_CS	0: PA3 1: PA4 2: PA5 3: PB11	5: PB13	8: PC6 9: PC7 10: PC8 11: PC9	12: PC10 13: PC11	18: PD13 19: PD14	20: PD15 21: PF0 22: PF1 23: PF2	24: PF3 25: PF4 26: PF5 27: PF6	28: PF7 29: PA0 30: PA1 31: PA2	USART1 chip select input / output.
US1_CTS	0: PA4 1: PA5 2: PB11	4: PB13  7: PC6	8: PC7 9: PC8 10: PC9 11: PC10	12: PC11	17: PD13 18: PD14 19: PD15	20: PF0 21: PF1 22: PF2 23: PF3	24: PF4 25: PF5 26: PF6 27: PF7	28: PA0 29: PA1 30: PA2 31: PA3	USART1 Clear To Send hardware flow control input.
US1_RTS	0: PA5 1: PB11  3: PB13	6: PC6 7: PC7	8: PC8 9: PC9 10: PC10 11: PC11		16: PD13 17: PD14 18: PD15 19: PF0	20: PF1 21: PF2 22: PF3 23: PF4	24: PF5 25: PF6 26: PF7 27: PA0	28: PA1 29: PA2 30: PA3 31: PA4	USART1 Request To Send hardware flow control output.
US1_RX	0: PA1 1: PA2 2: PA3 3: PA4	4: PA5 5: PB11  7: PB13	10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		20: PD13 21: PD14 22: PD15 23: PF0	24: PF1 25: PF2 26: PF3 27: PF4	28: PF5 29: PF6 30: PF7 31: PA0	USART1 Asynchronous Receive.  USART1 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US1_TX	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5 6: PB11	8: PB13  11: PC6	12: PC7 13: PC8 14: PC9 15: PC10	16: PC11	21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	USART1 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.  USART1 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
US2_CLK				12: PF0 13: PF1 14: PF3 15: PF4	16: PF5 17: PF6 18: PF7			30: PA5	USART2 clock input / output.
US2_CS			11: PF0	12: PF1 13: PF3 14: PF4 15: PF5	16: PF6 17: PF7			29: PA5	USART2 chip select input / output.
US2_CTS			10: PF0 11: PF1	12: PF3 13: PF4 14: PF5 15: PF6	16: PF7			28: PA5	USART2 Clear To Send hardware flow control input.
US2_RTS			9: PF0 10: PF1 11: PF3	12: PF4 13: PF5 14: PF6 15: PF7			27: PA5		USART2 Request To Send hardware flow control output.
US2_RX				13: PF0 14: PF1 15: PF3	16: PF4 17: PF5 18: PF6 19: PF7			31: PA5	USART2 Asynchronous Receive.  USART2 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).

Alternate	LOCATION								
Functionality	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	Description
US2_TX	0: PA5			14: PF0 15: PF1	16: PF3 17: PF4 18: PF5 19: PF6	20: PF7			USART2 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.  USART2 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
US3_CLK	3: PD13	4: PD14 5: PD15		13: PB11					USART3 clock input / output.
US3_CS	2: PD13 3: PD14	4: PD15		12: PB11					USART3 chip select input / output.
US3_CTS	1: PD13 2: PD14 3: PD15		11: PB11						USART3 Clear To Send hardware flow control input.
US3_RTS	0: PD13 1: PD14 2: PD15		10: PB11						USART3 Request To Send hardware flow control output.
US3_RX		4: PD13 5: PD14 6: PD15		14: PB11					USART3 Asynchronous Receive.  USART3 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US3_TX		5: PD13 6: PD14 7: PD15		15: PB11					USART3 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.  USART3 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
VDAC0_EXT	0: PA1								Digital to analog converter VDAC0 external reference input pin.
VDAC0_OUT0 / OPA0_OUT	0: PA3								Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 output channel number 0.
VDAC0_OUT0ALT / OPA0_OUT-ALT	0: PA5 1: PD13 2: PD15								Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 alternative output for channel 0.

Alternate	LOCATION								Description
	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 - 19	20 - 23	24 - 27	28 - 31	
VDAC0_OUT1 / OPA1_OUT	0: PD14								Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 output channel number 1.
VDAC0_OUT1ALT / OPA1_OUT-ALT	1: PA2 2: PA4								Digital to Analog Converter DAC0 alternative output for channel 1.
WTIM0_CC0	0: PA0 1: PA1 2: PA2 3: PA3	4: PA4 5: PA5		15: PB11	17: PB13		26: PC6 27: PC7	28: PC8 29: PC9 30: PC10 31: PC11	Wide timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
WTIM0_CC1	0: PA2 1: PA3 2: PA4 3: PA5			13: PB11 15: PB13			24: PC6 25: PC7 26: PC8 27: PC9	28: PC10 29: PC11	Wide timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
WTIM0_CC2	0: PA4 1: PA5		11: PB11	13: PB13		22: PC6 23: PC7	24: PC8 25: PC9 26: PC10 27: PC11		Wide timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
WTIM0_CDTI0		7: PB11	9: PB13		18: PC6 19: PC7	20: PC8 21: PC9 22: PC10 23: PC11		29: PD13 30: PD14 31: PD15	Wide timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 0.
WTIM0_CDTI1		5: PB11 7: PB13			16: PC6 17: PC7 18: PC8 19: PC9	20: PC10 21: PC11	27: PD13	28: PD14 29: PD15 30: PF0 31: PF1	Wide timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 1.
WTIM0_CDTI2	3: PB11	5: PB13		14: PC6 15: PC7	16: PC8 17: PC9 18: PC10 19: PC11		25: PD13 26: PD14 27: PD15	28: PF0 29: PF1 30: PF2 31: PF3	Wide timer 0 Complimentary Dead Time Insertion channel 2.
WTIM1_CC0	1: PB13		10: PC6 11: PC7	12: PC8 13: PC9 14: PC10 15: PC11		21: PD13 22: PD14 23: PD15	24: PF0 25: PF1 26: PF2 27: PF3	28: PF4 29: PF5 30: PF6 31: PF7	Wide timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
WTIM1_CC1			8: PC6 9: PC7 10: PC8 11: PC9	12: PC10 13: PC11	19: PD13	20: PD14 21: PD15 22: PF0 23: PF1	24: PF2 25: PF3 26: PF4 27: PF5	28: PF6 29: PF7	Wide timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
WTIM1_CC2		6: PC6 7: PC7	8: PC8 9: PC9 10: PC10 11: PC11		17: PD13 18: PD14 19: PD15	20: PF0 21: PF1 22: PF2 23: PF3	24: PF4 25: PF5 26: PF6 27: PF7		Wide timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
WTIM1_CC3		4: PC6 5: PC7 6: PC8 7: PC9	8: PC10 9: PC11	15: PD13	16: PD14 17: PD15 18: PF0 19: PF1	20: PF2 21: PF3 22: PF4 23: PF5	24: PF6 25: PF7		Wide timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 3.

### 8.3 Analog Port (APORT) Client Maps

The Analog Port (APORT) is an infrastructure used to connect chip pins with on-chip analog clients such as analog comparators, ADCs, DACs, etc. The APORT consists of a set of shared buses, switches, and control logic needed to configurably implement the signal routing. [Figure 8.2 APORT Connection Diagram on page 77](#) Shows the APORT routing for this device family. A complete description of APORT functionality can be found in the Reference Manual. The APORT information in this section is reflective of the IC used in the modules. Not all ports are available on the modules. The module pins available correspond with the pin names in this section.



**Figure 8.2. APORT Connection Diagram**

Client maps for each analog circuit using the APORT are shown in the following tables. The maps are organized by bus, and show the peripheral's port connection, the shared bus, and the connection from specific bus channel numbers to GPIO pins.

In general, enumerations for the pin selection field in an analog peripheral's register can be determined by finding the desired pin connection in the table and then combining the value in the Port column (APORT\_\_), and the channel identifier (CH\_\_). For example, if pin

PF7 is available on port APORT2X as CH23, the register field enumeration to connect to PF7 would be APORT2XCH23. The shared bus used by this connection is indicated in the Bus column.

**Table 8.4. ACMP0 Bus and Pin Mapping**

APORT4Y	APORT4X	APORT3Y	APORT3X	APORT2Y	APORT2X	APORT1Y	APORT1X	APORT0Y	APORT0X	Port
BUSDY	BUSDX	BUSCY	BUSCX	BUSBY	BUSBX	BUSAY	BUSAX	BUSACMP0Y	BUSACMP0X	Bus
PB14	PB15	PB15	PB14	PF14	PF15	PF15	PF14			CH31
	PB13	PB13		PF14						CH30
PB12	PB11	PB11	PB12	PF12	PF13	PF13	PF12			CH29
	PB11	PB11		PF12	PF11	PF11				CH28
PB10			PB10	PF10			PF10			CH27
	PB9	PB9		PF10	PF9	PF9				CH26
PB8			PB8	PF8			PF8			CH25
	PB7	PB7		PF8	PF7	PF7				CH24
PB6			PB6	PF6			PF6			CH23
				PF6	PF5	PF5				CH22
					PF5					CH21
				PF4			PF4			CH20
					PF3	PF3				CH19
				PF2			PF2			CH18
					PF1	PF1				CH17
				PF0			PF0			CH16
PA6	PA7	PA7								CH15
			PA6							CH14
	PA5	PA5								CH13
PA4			PA4							CH12
	PA3	PA3			PC11	PC11				CH11
PA2			PA2	PC10			PC10			CH10
	PA1	PA1		PC8	PC9	PC9				CH9
PA0			PA0	PC8			PC8			CH8
	PD15	PD15			PC7	PC7				CH7
PD14			PD14	PC6			PC6			CH6
	PD13	PD13			PC5	PC5				CH5
PD12			PD12	PC4			PC4			CH4
	PD11	PD11			PC3	PC3				CH3
PD10			PD10	PC2			PC2			CH2
	PD9	PD9			PC1	PC1		PA9	PA9	CH1
PD8			PD8	PC0			PC0	PA8	PA8	CH0

Table 8.5. ACMP1 Bus and Pin Mapping

APORT4Y	APORT4X	APORT3Y	APORT3X	APORT2Y	APORT2X	APORT1Y	APORT1X	APORT0Y	APORT0X	Port
BUSDY	BUSDX	BUSCY	BUSCX	BUSBY	BUSBX	BUSAY	BUSAX	BUSACMP1Y	BUSACMP1X	Bus
PB14	PB15	PB15	PB14	PF14	PF15	PF15	PF14			CH31
	PB13	PB13		PF14		PF13	PF14			CH30
PB12	PB11	PB11	PB12	PF12	PF13	PF13	PF12			CH29
	PB11	PB11		PF12	PF11	PF11	PF12			CH28
PB10			PB10	PF10			PF10			CH27
	PB9	PB9		PF10	PF9	PF9				CH26
PB8			PB8	PF8			PF8			CH25
	PB7	PB7		PF8	PF7	PF7				CH24
PB6			PB6	PF6	PF5	PF5	PF6			CH23
				PF6	PF5	PF5				CH22
					PF5	PF5				CH21
					PF5		PF4			CH20
				PF4	PF3	PF3	PF4			CH19
					PF3	PF3				CH18
				PF2	PF1	PF1	PF2			CH17
					PF1	PF1				CH16
				PF0			PF0			CH15
PA6	PA7	PA7	PA6							CH14
	PA5	PA5								CH13
PA4			PA4							CH12
	PA3	PA3			PC11	PC11				CH11
PA2			PA2	PC10			PC10			CH10
	PA1	PA1			PC9	PC9				CH9
PA0			PA0	PC8			PC8			CH8
	PD15	PD15			PC7	PC7		PJ15	PJ15	CH7
PD14			PD14	PC6			PC6	PJ14	PJ14	CH6
	PD13	PD13			PC5	PC5				CH5
PD12			PD12	PC4			PC4			CH4
	PD11	PD11			PC3	PC3				CH3
PD10			PD10	PC2			PC2			CH2
	PD9	PD9			PC1	PC1				CH1
PD8			PD8	PC0			PC0			CH0

Table 8.6. ADC0 Bus and Pin Mapping

APORT4Y	APORT4X	APORT3Y	APORT3X	APORT2Y	APORT2X	APORT1Y	APORT1X	APORT0Y	APORT0X	Port
BUSDY	BUSDX	BUSCY	BUSCX	BUSBY	BUSBX	BUSAY	BUSAX	BUSADC0Y	BUSADC0X	Bus
PB14	PB15	PB15	PB14	PF14	PF15	PF15	PF14			CH31
	PB13	PB13			PF13	PF13				CH30
PB12	PB11	PB11	PB12	PF12	PF11	PF11	PF12			CH29
	PB11									CH28
PB10			PB10	PF10			PF10			CH27
	PB9	PB9			PF9	PF9				CH26
PB8			PB8	PF8			PF8			CH25
	PB7	PB7			PF7	PF7				CH24
PB6			PB6	PF6			PF6			CH23
					PF5	PF5				CH22
										CH21
				PF4			PF4			CH20
					PF3	PF3				CH19
				PF2			PF2			CH18
					PF1	PF1				CH17
				PF0			PF0			CH16
	PA7	PA7								CH15
PA6			PA6							CH14
	PA5	PA5								CH13
										CH12
	PA3	PA3			PC11	PC11				CH11
PA2			PA2	PC10			PC10			CH10
	PA1	PA1			PC9	PC9				CH9
PA0			PA0	PC8			PC8			CH8
	PD15	PD15			PC7	PC7				CH7
PD14			PD14	PC6			PC6			CH6
	PD13	PD13			PC5	PC5				CH5
PD12			PD12	PC4			PC4			CH4
	PD11	PD11			PC3	PC3		PI3	PI3	CH3
PD10			PD10	PC2			PC2	PI2	PI2	CH2
	PD9	PD9			PC1	PC1		PI1	PI1	CH1
PD8			PD8	PC0			PC0	PI0	PI0	CH0



Table 8.7. CSEN Bus and Pin Mapping

Port	Bus	CH31	CH30	CH29	CH28	CH27	CH26	CH25	CH24	CH23	CH22	CH21	CH20	CH19	CH18	CH17	CH16	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0	
<b>CEXT</b>																																		
APORT1X	BUSCX																																	
APORT1Y	BUSAY	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1		PF0				PC11			PC9		PC8							
APORT3X	BUSCX		PB14		PB12		PB10		PB8		PB6							PA6			PA4			PA2		PA0		PD14		PD12		PD10		PC0
APORT3Y	BUSCY	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9		PB7							PA7			PA5		PA3		PA1		PD15		PD13		PD11		PD9		
<b>CEXT_SENSE</b>																																		
APORT2X	BUSBX	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1						PC11			PC9		PC8		PC7					
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0						PC10		PC8		PC6		PC5					
APORT4X	BUSDX	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9		PB7							PA7			PA5		PA3		PA1		PD15		PD13		PD11		PD9		PC0
APORT4Y	BUSDY		PB14		PB12		PB10		PB8		PB6						PA6			PA4		PA2		PA0		PD14		PD12		PD10		PD8		

Table 8.8. IDAC0 Bus and Pin Mapping

Port	Bus	CH31	CH30	CH29	CH28	CH27	CH26	CH25	CH24	CH23	CH22	CH21	CH20	CH19	CH18	CH17	CH16	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0	
APORT1X	BUSCX		PB14		PB12		PB10		PB8		PB6								PA6			PA4		PA2		PA0		PD14		PD12		PD10		PD8
APORT1Y	BUSCY	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9		PB7								PA7		PA5		PA3		PA1		PD15		PD13		PD11		PD9		

Table 8.9. VDAC0 / OPA Bus and Pin Mapping

Port	Bus	CH31	CH30	CH29	CH28	CH27	CH26	CH25	CH24	CH23	CH22	CH21	CH20	CH19	CH18	CH17	CH16	CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0	
<b>OPA0_N</b>																																		
APORT1Y	BUSAY	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1						PC11		PC9		PC7		PC5		PC3		PC1		
APORT2Y	BUSBY		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0					PC10		PC8		PC6		PC4		PC2		PC0		
APORT3Y	BUSCY	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9		PB7							PA7			PA5		PA3		PA1		PD15		PD13		PD11		PD9		
APORT4Y	BUSDY		PB14		PB12		PB10		PB8		PB6						PA6			PA4		PA2		PA0		PD14		PD12		PD10		PD8		
<b>OPA0_P</b>																																		
APORT1X	BUSAX		PF14		PF12		PF10		PF8		PF6		PF4		PF2		PF0					PC10		PC8		PC6		PC4		PC2		PC0		
APORT2X	BUSBX	PF15		PF13		PF11		PF9		PF7		PF5		PF3		PF1						PC11		PC9		PC7		PC5		PC3		PC1		
APORT3X	BUSCX		PB14		PB12		PB10		PB8		PB6						PA6			PA4		PA2		PA0		PD14		PD12		PD10		PD8		
APORT4X	BUSDX	PB15		PB13		PB11		PB9		PB7						PA7			PA5		PA3		PA1		PD15		PD13		PD11		PD9		PD8	







## 9. Package Specifications

### 9.1 MGM12P Dimensions

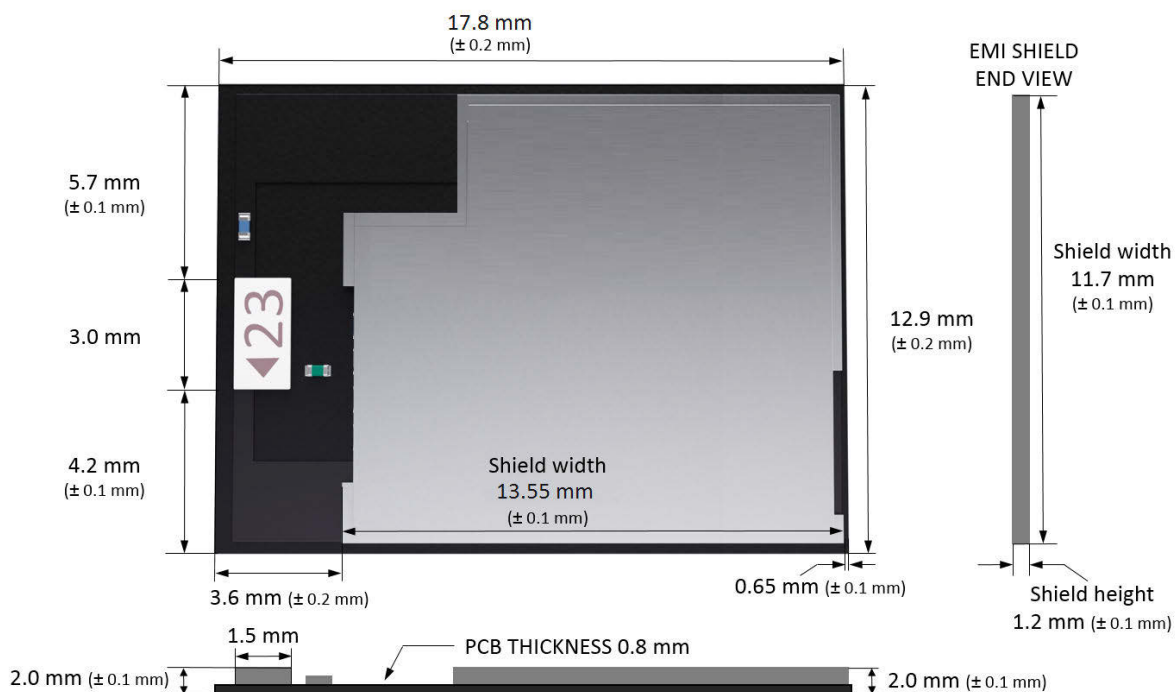


Figure 9.1. MGM12P Package Dimensions

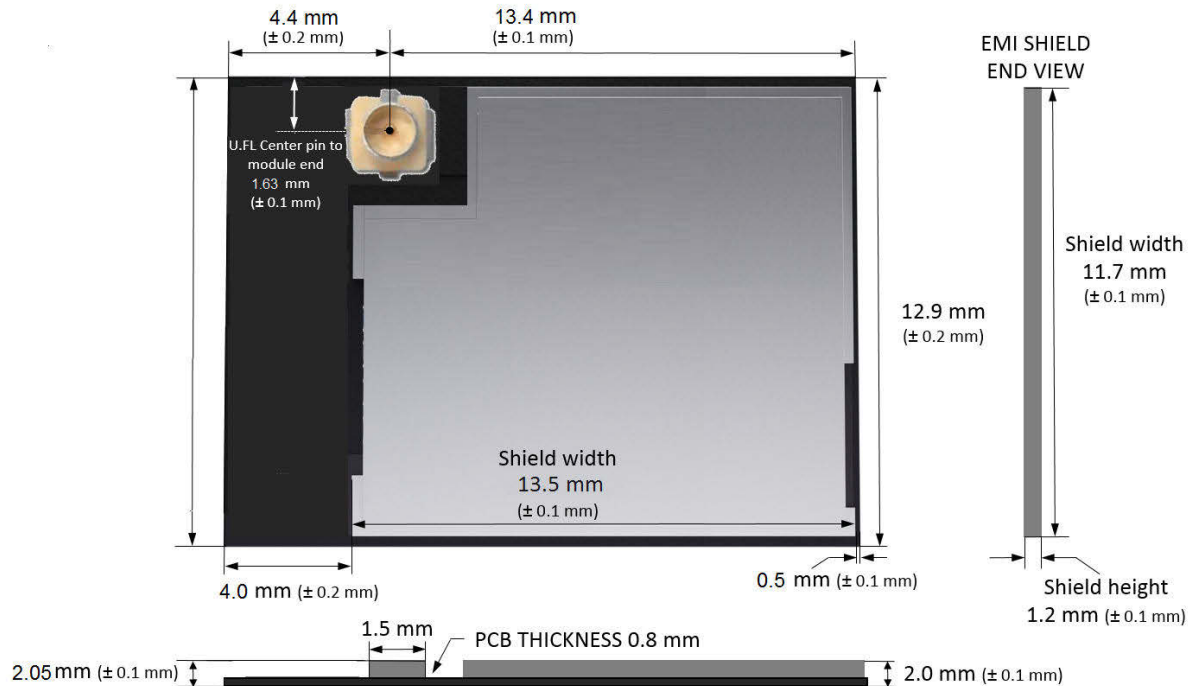


Figure 9.2. MGM12P with U.FL Package Dimensions

## 9.2 MGM12P Module Footprint

The figure below shows the Module footprint and PCB dimensions.

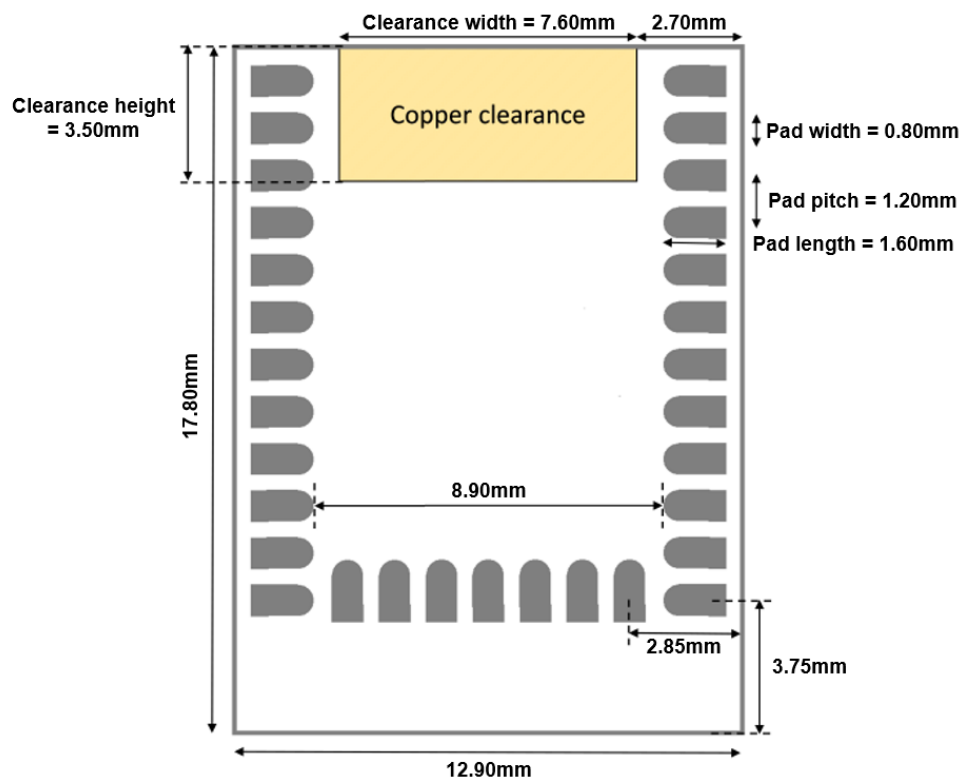


Figure 9.3. MGM12P Footprint

### 9.3 MGM12P Recommended PCB Land Pattern

The figure below shows the recommended land pattern. The antenna clearance section is not required for the MGM12P module version with the U.FL connector.

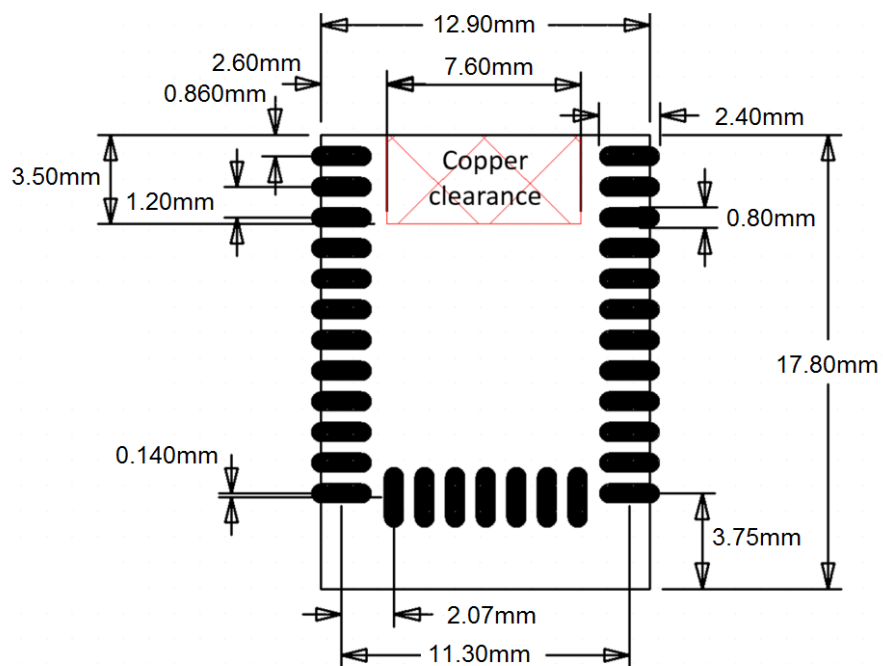
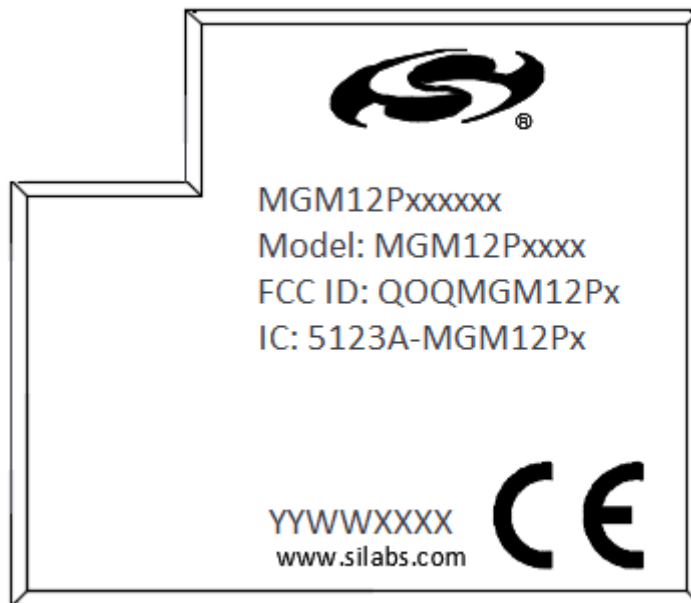


Figure 9.4. MGM12P Recommended PCB Land Pattern



## 9.4 MGM12P Package Marking

The figure below shows the Module markings printed on the RF-shield.



**Figure 9.5. MGM12P Package Marking**

The module marking consists of:

MGM12Pxxxxxx - Part number designation

Model: MGM12Pxxxx – Model number designation

FCC ID: QOQMGM12Px – FCC

- QOQMGM12P0 for model MGM12P02GA and MGM12P02GE
- QOQMGM12P2 for model MGM12P22GA and MGM12P22GE
- QOQMGM12P3 for model MGM12P32GA and MGM12P32GE

IC: 5123A-MGM12Px – IC

- 5123A-MGM12P0 for model MGM12P02GA and MGM12P02GE
- 5123A-MGM12P2 for model MGM12P22GA and MGM12P22GE
- 5123A-MGM12P3 for model MGM12P32GA and MGM12P32GE

YYWWXXXX

- YY – The last 2 digits of the assembly year
- WW – The 2 digit work week when the device was assembled
- XXXX – A trace or manufacturing code. The first letter is the device revision.

## 10. Tape and Reel Specifications

### 10.1 Tape and Reel Specification

This section contains information regarding the tape and reel packaging for the MGM12P Mighty Gecko Module.

### 10.2 Reel Material and Dimensions

- Reel material: Polystyrene (PS)
- Reel diameter: 13 inches (330 mm)
- Number of modules per reel: 1000 pcs
- Disk deformation, folding whitening and mold imperfections: Not allowed
- Disk set: consists of two 13 inch (330 mm) rotary round disks and one central axis (100 mm)
- Antistatic treatment: Required
- Surface resistivity: 104 - 109  $\Omega$ /sq.

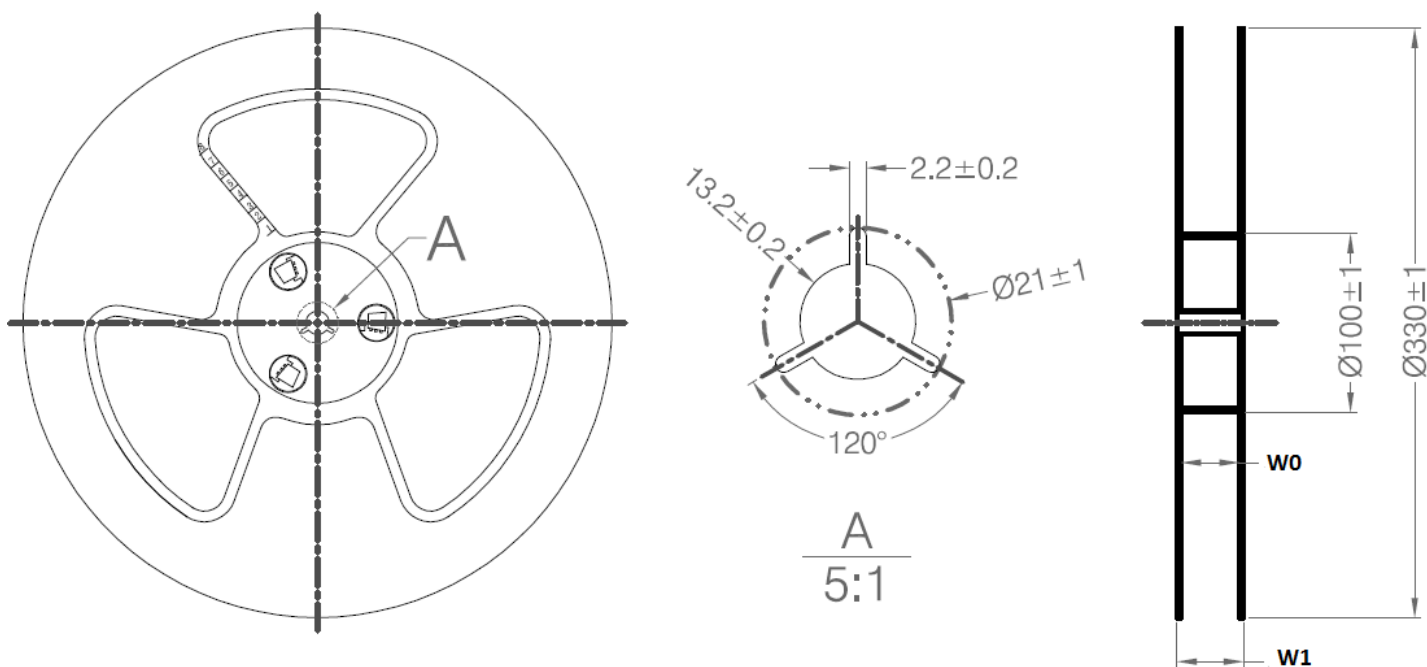


Figure 10.1. Reel Dimension — Side View

Symbol	Dimensions [mm]
W0	44.0 +0.5/-0.0
W1	48.0

### 10.3 Module Orientation and Tap

The user direction of feed, start and end of tape on reel and orientation of the Modules on the tape are shown in the figures below.

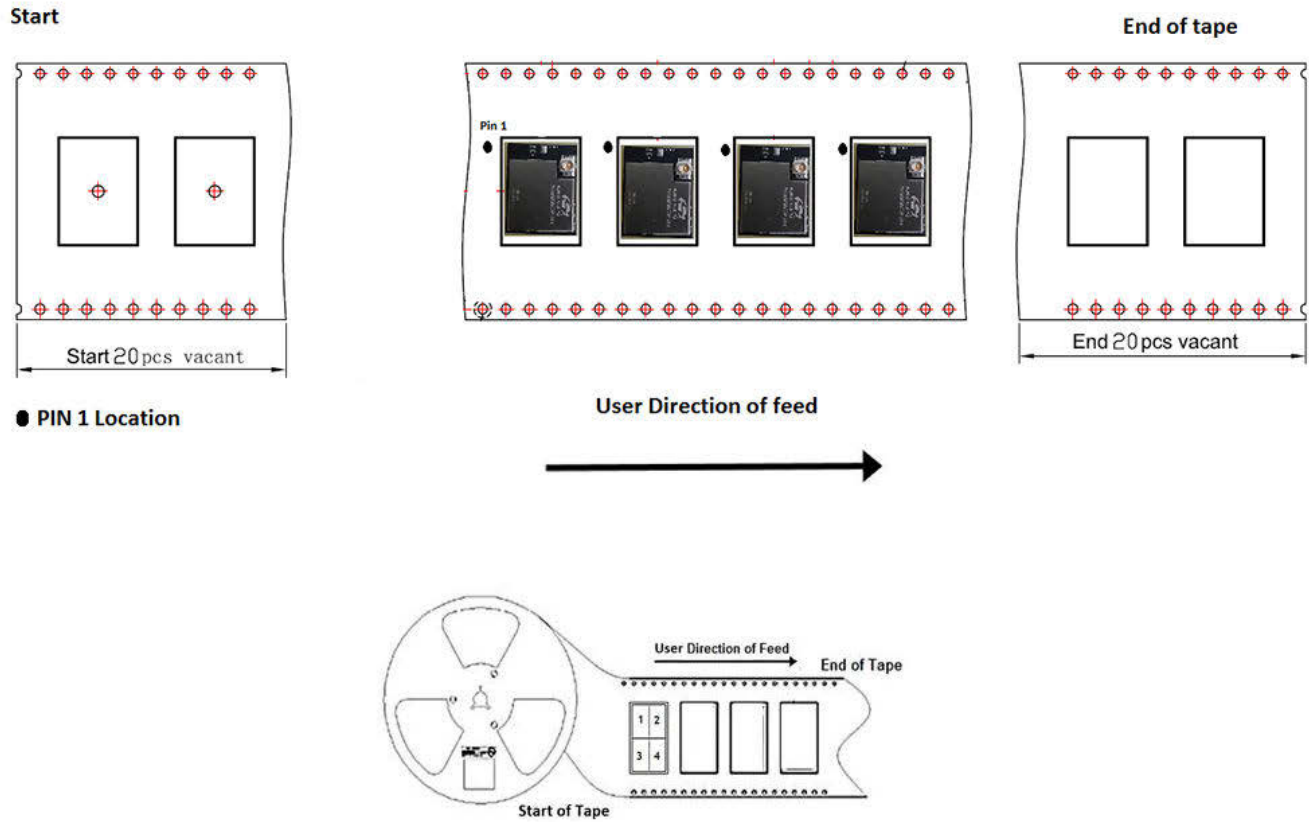


Figure 10.2. Module Orientation and Feed Direction

### 10.4 Carrier Tape and Cover Tape Information

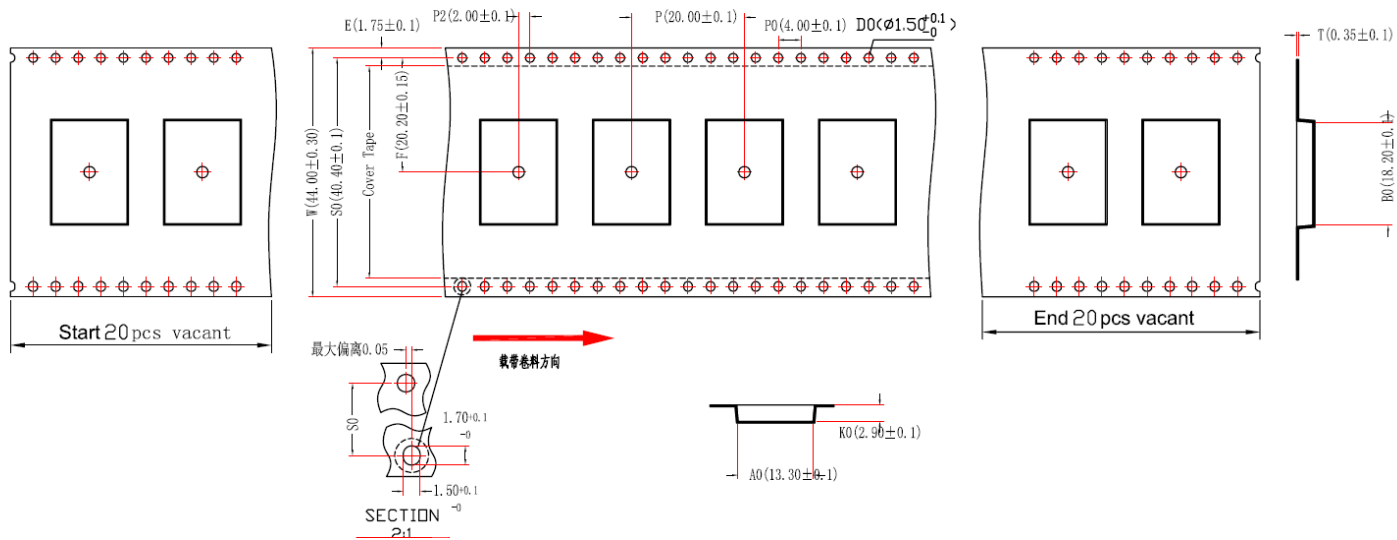


Figure 10.3. Carrier Tape Information

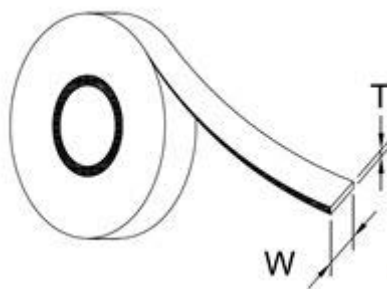


Figure 10.4. Cover Tape Information

Symbol	Dimensions [mm]
Thickness (T)	0.055 +0.005/-0.003
Width (W)	37.50 +0.30/-0.10

## 11. Certifications

### 11.1 CE

The MGM12P02 and MGM12P22 modules are in conformity with the essential requirements and other relevant requirements of the Radio Equipment Directive(RED). Please note that every application using the MGM12P will need to perform the radio EMC tests on the end product according to EN 301 489-17. Separate RF testing is not required provided that the customer follows the module manufacturer's recommendations and instructions and does not make modifications, e.g. to the provided antenna solutions or requirements. A formal DoC is available via [www.silabs.com](http://www.silabs.com)

MGM12P32 module is in conformity with the essential requirements and other relevant requirements of the Radio Equipment Directive(RED) at nominal 10 dBm transmit power.

The transmit power of the module is not limited and when an end product is using MGM12P32, the end product manufacturer is responsible that the end product is in conformity of all relevant requirements of the RED.

### 11.2 FCC

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesirable operation.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by Silicon Labs could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

#### **FCC RF Radiation Exposure Statement:**

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance. This transmitter meets both portable and mobile limits as demonstrated in the RF Exposure Analysis. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter except in accordance with FCC multi-transmitter product procedures.

#### **OEM Responsibilities to comply with FCC Regulations**

OEM integrator is responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed (for example, digital device emissions, PC peripheral requirements, etc.).

- With MGM12P22GA, MGM12P22GE, MGM12P02GA and MGM12P02GE the antenna(s) must be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 6.7mm is maintained between the radiator (antenna) and all persons at all times.
- With MGM12P32GA and MGM12P32GE the antenna(s) must be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 39mm is maintained between the radiator (antenna) and all persons at all times.
- The transmitter module must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter except in accordance with FCC multi-transmitter product procedures.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** In the event that the above conditions cannot be met (for certain configurations or co-location with another transmitter), then the FCC authorization is no longer considered valid and the FCC ID cannot be used on the final product. In these circumstances, the OEM integrator will be responsible for re-evaluating the end product (including the transmitter) and obtaining a separate FCC authorization.

### **End Product Labeling**

The variants of MGM12P Modules are labeled with their own FCC IDs. If the FCC ID is not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. In that case, the final product must be labeled in a visible area with the following

#### **MODELS MGM12P02GE and MGM12P02GA:**

**“Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: QOQMGM12P0”**

or

**“Contains FCC ID: QOQMGM12P0**

#### **MODELS MGM12P22GE and MGM12P22GA:**

**“Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: QOQMGM12P2”**

or

**“Contains FCC ID: QOQMGM12P2**

#### **MODELS MGM12P32GE and MGM12P32GA:**

**“Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: QOQMGM12P3”**

or

**“Contains FCC ID: QOQMGM12P3**

The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module or change RF related parameters in the user manual of the end product.

### 11.3 ISEDC

This radio transmitter (IC: 5123A-MGM12P) has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the embedded chip antenna and a standard 2.14 dBi dipole antenna. Other antenna types are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

This device complies with Industry Canada's license-exempt RSS standards. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause interference; and
2. This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device

#### RF Exposure Statement

Exception from routine SAR evaluation limits are given in RSS-102 Issue 5.

MGM12P22GA, MGM12P22GE, MGM12P02GA and MGM12P02GE modules meets the given requirements when the minimum separation distance to human body is 20 mm.

MGM12P32GA and MGM12P32GA modules meets the given requirements when the minimum separation distance to human body is 35 mm.

RF exposure or SAR evaluation is not required when the separation distance is same or more than stated above. If the separation distance is less than stated above the OEM integrator is responsible for evaluating the SAR.

#### OEM Responsibilities to comply with IC Regulations

The MGM12P module has been certified for integration into products only by OEM integrators under the following conditions:

- The antenna(s) must be installed such that a minimum separation distance as stated above is maintained between the radiator (antenna) and all persons at all times.
- The transmitter module must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

As long as the two conditions above are met, further transmitter testing will not be required. However, the OEM integrator is still responsible for testing their end-product for any additional compliance requirements required with this module installed (for example, digital device emissions, PC peripheral requirements, etc.).

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** In the event that these conditions cannot be met (for certain configurations or co-location with another transmitter), then the ISEDC authorization is no longer considered valid and the IC ID cannot be used on the final product. In these circumstances, the OEM integrator will be responsible for re-evaluating the end product (including the transmitter) and obtaining a separate ISEDC authorization.

#### End Product Labeling

The MGM12P modules are labeled with their own IC ID. If the IC ID is not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. In that case, the final end product must be labeled in a visible area with the following:

##### MODELS MGM12P02GE and MGM12P02GA:

“Contains Transmitter Module IC: 5123A-MGM12P0”

or

“Contains IC: 5123A-MGM12P0

##### MODELS MGM12P22GE and MGM12P22GA:

“Contains Transmitter Module IC: 5123A-MGM12P2”

or

“Contains IC: 5123A-MGM12P2

##### MODELS MGM12P32GE and MGM12P32GA:

“Contains Transmitter Module IC: 5123A-MGM12P3”

or

“Contains IC: 5123A-MGM12P3”

The OEM integrator has to be aware not to provide information to the end user regarding how to install or remove this RF module or change RF related parameters in the user manual of the end product

## ISED (Français)

Industrie Canada a approuvé l'utilisation de cet émetteur radio (IC: 5123A-MGM12P) en conjonction avec des antennes de type dipolaire à 2.14dBi ou des antennes embarquées, intégrée au produit.

L'utilisation de tout autre type d'antenne avec ce composant est proscrite.

Ce composant est conforme aux normes RSS, exonérées de licence d'Industrie Canada. Son mode de fonctionnement est soumis aux deux conditions suivantes :

1. Ce composant ne doit pas générer d'interférences
2. Ce composant doit pouvoir est soumis à tout type de perturbation y compris celle pouvant nuire à son bon fonctionnement.

## Déclaration d'exposition RF

L'exception tirée des limites courantes d'évaluation SAR est donnée dans le document RSS-102 Issue 5.

Les modules MGM12P22GA, MGM12P22GE, MGM12P02GA et MGM12P02GE répondent aux exigences requises lorsque la distance minimale de séparation avec le corps humain est de 20 mm.

Les modules MGM12P32GA et MGM12P32GE répondent aux exigences requises lorsque la distance minimale de séparation avec le corps humain est de 35 mm.

La déclaration d'exposition RF ou l'évaluation SAR n'est pas nécessaire lorsque la distance de séparation est identique ou supérieure à celle indiquée ci-dessus.

Si la distance de séparation est inférieure à celle mentionnées plus haut, il incombe à l'intégrateur OEM de procéder à une évaluation SAR.

## Responsabilités des OEM pour une mise en conformité avec le Règlement du Circuit Intégré

Le module MGM12P a été approuvé pour l'intégration dans des produits finaux exclusivement réalisés par des OEM sous les conditions suivantes:

- L'antenne (s) doit être installée de sorte qu'une distance de séparation minimale indiquée ci-dessus soit maintenue entre le radiateur (antenne) et toutes les personnes avoisinante, ce à tout moment.
- Le module émetteur ne doit pas être localisé ou fonctionner avec une autre antenne ou un autre transmetteur que celle indiquée plus haut.

Tant que les deux conditions ci-dessus sont respectées, il n'est pas nécessaire de tester ce transmetteur de façon plus poussée. Cependant, il incombe à l'intégrateur OEM de s'assurer de la bonne conformité du produit fini avec les autres normes auxquelles il pourrait être soumis de fait de l'utilisation de ce module (par exemple, les émissions des périphériques numériques, les exigences de périphériques PC, etc.).

**REMARQUE IMPORTANTE:** dans le cas où ces conditions ne peuvent être satisfaites (pour certaines configurations ou co-implantation avec un autre émetteur), l'autorisation ISED n'est plus considérée comme valide et le numéro d'identification ID IC ne peut pas être apposé sur le produit final. Dans ces circonstances, l'intégrateur OEM sera responsable de la réévaluation du produit final (y compris le transmetteur) et de l'obtention d'une autorisation ISED distincte.

## Étiquetage des produits finis

Les modules MGM12P sont étiquetés avec leur propre ID IC. Si l'ID IC n'est pas visible lorsque le module est intégré au sein d'un autre produit, cet autre produit dans lequel le module est installé devra porter une étiquette faisant apparaître les référence du module intégré. Dans un tel cas, sur le produit final doit se trouver une étiquette aisément lisible sur laquelle figurent les informations suivantes :

### MODÈLES MGM12P02GE et MGM12P02GA:

"Contient le module transmetteur : 5123A-MGM12P0"

ou

"Contient le circuit: 5123A-MGM12P0"

### MODÈLES MGM12P22GE et MGM12P22GA:

"Contient le module transmetteur: 5123A-MGM12P2"

ou

"Contient IC: 5123A-MGM12P2"



**MODÈLES MGM12P32GE et MGM12P32GA:****"Contient le module émetteur IC: 5123A-MGM12P3"**

ou

**"Contient IC: 5123A-MGM12P3"**

L'intégrateur OEM doit être conscient qu'il ne doit pas fournir, dans le manuel d'utilisation, d'informations relatives à la façon d'installer ou de d'enlever ce module RF ainsi que sur la procédure à suivre pour modifier les paramètres liés à la radio.

## 12. Revision History

### 12.1 Revision 1.0

- Minor Updates

### 12.2 Revision 0.2

- Initial Publication

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**SILICON LABS**

Silicon Laboratories Inc.  
400 West Cesar Chavez  
Austin, TX 78701  
USA

<http://www.silabs.com>