

# EZR32HG Wireless MCUs

## EZR32HG220 Data Sheet



### EZR32HG220 Wireless MCU family with ARM Cortex-M0+ CPU and sub-GHz Radio

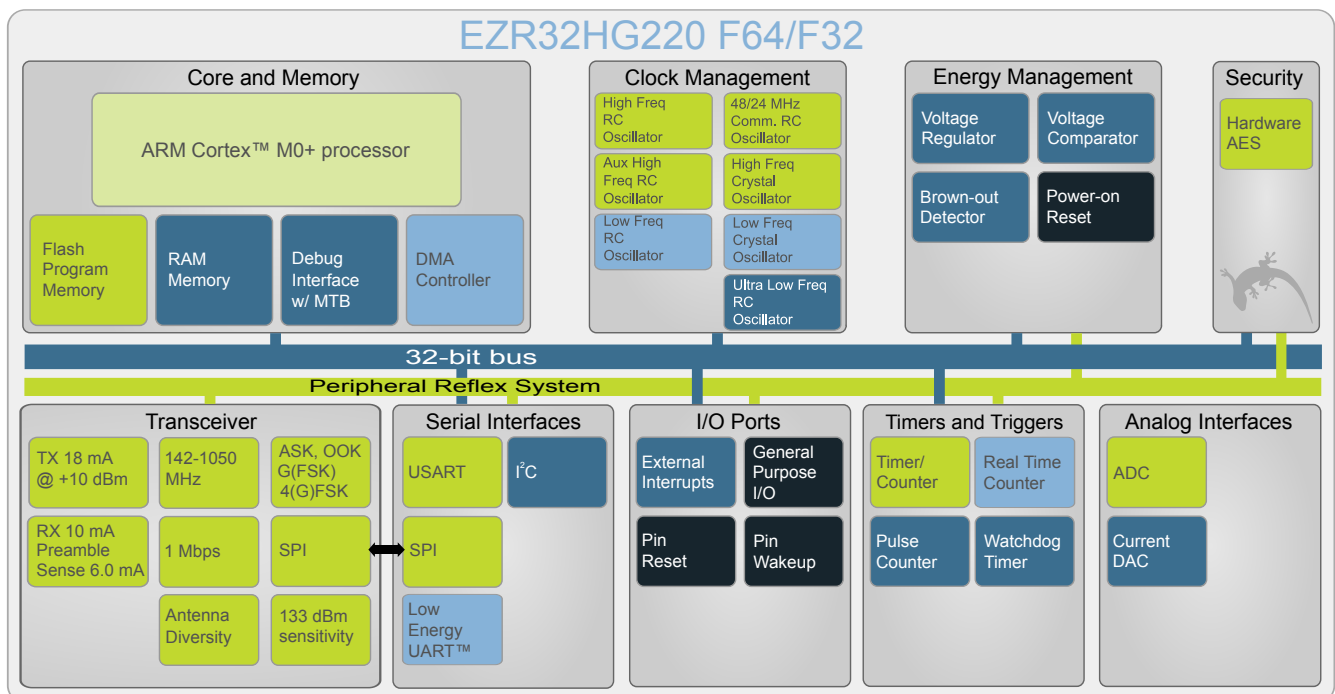
The EZR32HG Wireless MCUs are the latest in Silicon Labs family of wireless MCUs delivering a high performance, low-energy wireless solution integrated into a small form factor package. By combining a high performance sub-GHz RF transceiver with an energy efficient 32-bit MCU, the EZR32HG family provides designers the ultimate in flexibility with a family of pin-compatible devices that scale with 64/32 kB of flash and support Silicon Labs EZRadio or EZRadioPRO transceivers. The ultra-low power operating modes and fast wake-up times of the Silicon Labs energy friendly 32-bit MCUs, combined with the low transmit and receive power consumption of the sub-GHz radio, result in a solution optimized for battery powered applications.

32-Bit ARM Cortex wireless MCUs applications include the following:

- Energy, gas, water and smart metering
- Health and fitness applications
- Consumer electronics
- Alarm and security systems
- Building and home automation

**KEY FEATURES**

- Silicon Labs' energy efficient 32-bit Wireless MCUs
- Based on ARM Cortex M0 CPU core with 64 kB of flash and 8 kB RAM
- Best-in-class RF performance with EZradio and EZRadioPro transceivers
- Ultra-low power wireless MCU
  - Low transmit and receive currents
  - Ultra-low power standby and sleep modes
  - Fast wake-up time
- Rich set of peripherals including 12-bit ADC and IDAC, multiple communication interfaces (UART, SPI, I2C), multiple GPIO and timers
- AES Accelerator with 128-bit keys



## 1. Feature List

The HG highlighted features are listed below.

### MCU Features

- ARM Cortex-M0+ CPU platform
  - Up to 25 MHz
  - 64/32 kB Flash w/8 kB RAM
  - Hardware AES with 128-bit keys
- Flexible Energy Management System
  - 20 nA @ 3 V Shutoff Mode
  - 0.6  $\mu$ A @ 3 V Stop Mode
  - 127  $\mu$ A/MHz @ 3 V Run Mode
- Timers/Counters
  - 3 $\times$  Timer/Counter
  - 3 $\times$ 3 Compare/Capture/PWM channels
  - Real-Time Counter
  - 16/8-bit Pulse Counter
  - Watchdog Timer
- Communication interfaces
  - 1 $\times$  USART (UART/SPI)
  - 1 $\times$  Low Energy UART
  - 1 $\times$  I2C Interface with SMBus support
- Ultra low power precision analog peripherals
  - 12-bit 1 Msamples/s ADC
  - On-chip temperature sensor
  - Current Digital to Analog Converter
- Up to 27 General Purpose I/O pins

### RF Features

- Frequency Range
  - 142-1050 MHz
- Modulation
  - (G)FSK, 4(G)FSK, (G)MSK, OOK
- Receive sensitivity up to -133 dBm
- Up to +20 dBm max output power
- Low active power consumption
  - 10/13 mA RX
  - 18 mA TX at +10 dBm
  - 6 mA @ 1.2 kbps (Preamble Sense)
- Data rate = 100 bps to 1 Mbps
- Excellent selectivity performance
  - 69 dB adjacent channel
  - 79 dB blocking at 1 MHz
- Antenna diversity and T/R switch control
- Highly configurable packet handler
- TX and RX 64 byte FIFOs
- Automatic frequency control (AFC)
- Automatic gain control (AGC)
- IEEE 802.15.4g compliant

### System Features

- Power-on Reset and Brown-Out Detector
- Debug Interface
- Temperature range -40 to 85  $^{\circ}$ C
- Single power supply 1.98 to 3.8 V
- QFN48 package

## 2. Ordering Information

The table below shows the available EZR32HG220 devices.

**Table 2.1. Ordering Information**

Ordering	Radio	Flash (kB)	RAM (kB)	Power Amplifier (dBm)	Max Sensitivity (dBm)	Supply Voltage (V)	Package
EZR32HG220FxxR55G-B0	EZRadio	32-64	8	+13	-116	1.98 - 3.8	QFN48
EZR32HG220FxxR60G-B0	EZRadioPro	32-64	8	+13	-126	1.98 - 3.8	QFN48
EZR32HG220FxxR61G-B0	EZRadioPro	32-64	8	+16	-126	1.98 - 3.8	QFN48
EZR32HG220FxxR63G-B0	EZRadioPro	32-64	8	+20	-126	1.98 - 3.8	QFN48
EZR32HG220FxxR67G-B0	EZRadioPro	32-64	8	+13	-133	1.98 - 3.8	QFN48
EZR32HG220FxxR68G-B0	EZRadioPro	32-64	8	+20	-133	1.98 - 3.8	QFN48
EZR32HG220FxxR69G-B0	EZRadioPro	32-64	8	+13 & 20	-133	1.98 - 3.8	QFN48

**Table 2.2. Flash Sizes**

Example Part Number	Flash Size
EZR32HG220F32R55G	32 kB
EZR32HG220F64R55G	64 kB

**Note:** Add an "(R)" at the end of the device part number to denote tape and reel option.

Visit [www.silabs.com](http://www.silabs.com) for information on global distributors and representatives.

## 3. System Overview

### 3.1 Introduction

The EZR32HG220 Wireless MCUs are the latest in the Silicon Labs family of wireless MCUs delivering a high-performance, low-energy wireless solution integrated into a small form factor package. By combining a high performance sub-GHz RF transceiver with an energy efficient 32-bit ARM Cortex-M0+, the EZR32HG family provides designers with the ultimate in flexibility with a family of pin-compatible parts that scale from 32 to 64 kB of flash and support Silicon Labs EZRadio or EZRadioPRO transceivers. The ultra-low power operating modes and fast wake-up times combined with the low transmit and receive power consumption of the sub-GHz radio result in a solution optimized for low power and battery powered applications. For a complete feature set and in-depth information on the modules, the reader is referred to the *EZR32HG Reference Manual*.

The EZR32HG220 block diagram is shown below.

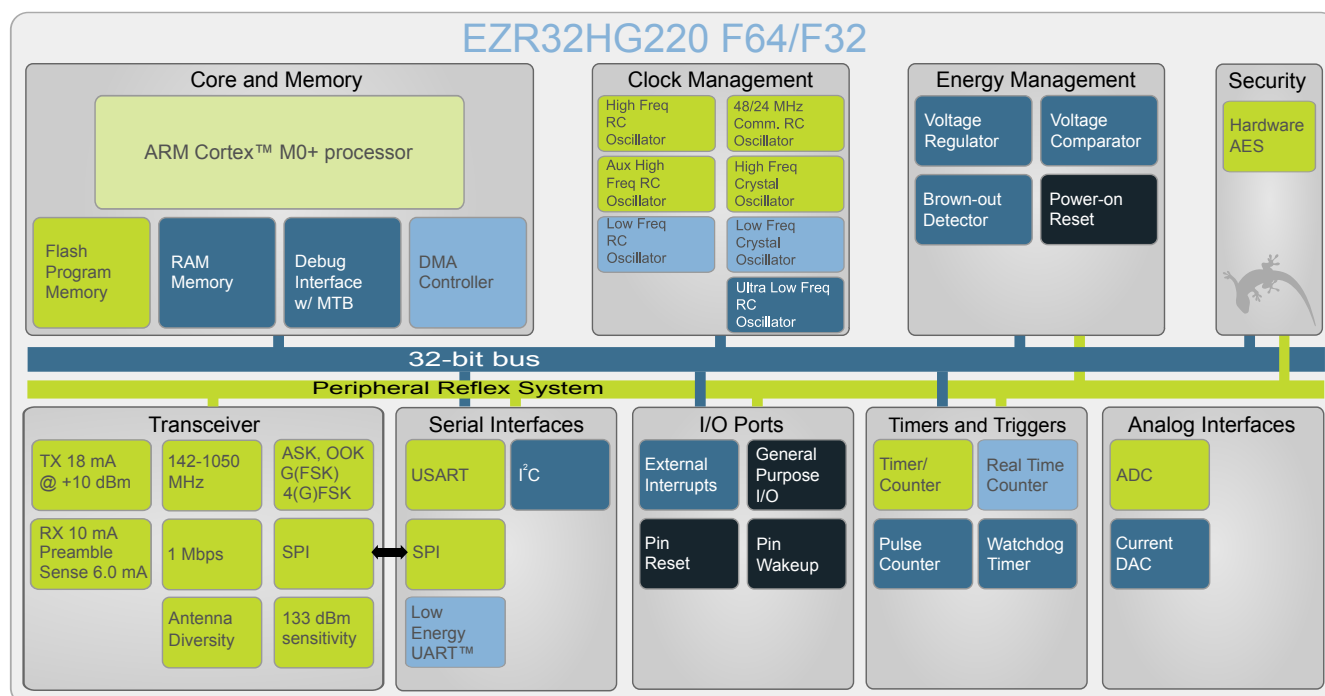


Figure 3.1. Block Diagram

#### 3.1.1 ARM Cortex-M0+ Core

The ARM Cortex-M0+ includes a 32-bit RISC processor which can achieve as much as 0.9 Dhrystone MIPS/MHz. A Wake-up Interrupt Controller handling interrupts triggered while the CPU is asleep is included as well. The EZR32 implementation of the Cortex-M0+ is described in detail in *ARM Cortex-M0+ Devices Generic User Guide*.

#### 3.1.2 Debugging Interface (DBG)

These devices include hardware debug support through a 2-pin serial-wire debug interface.

#### 3.1.3 Memory System Controller (MSC)

The Memory System Controller (MSC) is the program memory unit of the EZR32HG microcontroller. The flash memory is readable and writable from both the Cortex-M0+ and DMA. The flash memory is divided into two blocks: the main block and the information block. Program code is normally written to the main block. Additionally, the information block is available for special user data and flash lock bits. There is also a read-only page in the information block containing system and device calibration data. Read and write operations are supported in the energy modes EM0 and EM1.

### 3.1.4 Direct Memory Access Controller (DMA)

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

### 3.1.5 Reset Management Unit (RMU)

The Reset Management Unit (RMU) is responsible for handling the reset functionality of the EZR32HG.

### 3.1.6 Energy Management Unit (EMU)

The Energy Management Unit (EMU) manages all the low energy modes (EM) in EZR32HG microcontrollers. Each energy mode manages if the CPU and the various peripherals are available. The EMU can also be used to turn off the power to unused SRAM blocks.

### 3.1.7 Clock Management Unit (CMU)

The Clock Management Unit (CMU) is responsible for controlling the oscillators and clocks on-board the EZR32HG. The CMU provides the capability to turn on and off the clock on an individual basis to all peripheral modules in addition to enable/disable and configure the available oscillators. The high degree of flexibility enables software to minimize energy consumption in any specific application by not wasting power on peripherals and oscillators that are inactive.

### 3.1.8 Watchdog (WDOG)

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

### 3.1.9 Peripheral Reflex System (PRS)

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

### 3.1.10 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. Both standard-mode, fast-mode and fast-mode plus speeds are supported, allowing transmission rates all the way from 10 kbit/s up to 1 Mbit/s. Slave arbitration and timeouts are also provided to allow implementation of an SMBus compliant system. The interface provided to software by the I<sup>2</sup>C module allows both fine-grained control of the transmission process and close to automatic transfers. Automatic recognition of slave addresses is provided in all energy modes.

### 3.1.11 Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (USART)

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

### 3.1.12 Pre-Programmed UART Bootloader

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

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

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

### 3.1.14 Timer/Counter (TIMER)

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

### 3.1.15 Real Time Counter (RTC)

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

### 3.1.16 Pulse Counter (PCNT)

The Pulse Counter (PCNT) can be used for counting pulses on a single input or to decode quadrature encoded inputs. It runs off either the internal LFACLK or the PCNTn\_S0IN pin as external clock source. The module may operate in energy mode EM0 - EM3.

### 3.1.17 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)

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

### 3.1.18 Analog to Digital Converter (ADC)

The Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) is a Successive Approximation Register (SAR) architecture, with a resolution of up to 12 bits at up to one million samples per second. The integrated input mux can select inputs from 4 external pins and 6 internal signals.

### 3.1.19 Current Digital to Analog Converter (IDAC)

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

### 3.1.20 Advanced Encryption Standard Accelerator (AES)

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

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

In the EZR32HG220, there are 27 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) pins, which are divided into ports with up to 16 pins each. These pins can individually be configured as either an output or input. More advanced configurations like open-drain, filtering and drive strength can also be configured individually for the pins. The GPIO pins can also be overridden by peripheral pin connections, like Timer PWM outputs or USART communication, which can be routed to several locations on the device. The GPIO supports up to 16 asynchronous external pin interrupts, which enables interrupts from any pin on the device. Also, the input value of a pin can be routed through the Peripheral Reflex System to other peripherals.

### 3.1.22 EZRadio® and EZRadioPro® Transceivers

The EZR32HG family of devices is built using high-performance, low-current EZRadio and EZRadioPro RF transceivers covering the sub-GHz frequency bands from 142 to 1050 MHz. These devices offer outstanding sensitivity of up to  $-133$  dBm (using EZRadioPro) while achieving extremely low active and standby current consumption. The EZR32HG devices using the EZRadioPro transceiver offer frequency coverage in all major bands and include optimal phase noise, blocking, and selectivity performance for narrow band and licensed band applications, such as FCC Part 90 and 169 MHz wireless Mbus. The 69 dB adjacent channel selectivity with 12.5 kHz channel spacing ensures robust receive operation in harsh RF conditions, which is particularly important for narrow band operation. The active mode TX current consumption of 18 mA at +10 dBm and RX current of 10 mA coupled with extremely low standby current and fast wake times is optimized for extended battery life in the most demanding applications. The EZR32HG devices can achieve up to +27 dBm output power with built-in ramping control of a low-cost external FET. The devices can meet worldwide regulatory standards: FCC, ETSI, and ARIB. All devices using the EZRadioPRO transceiver are designed to be compliant with 802.15.4g and WMBus smart metering standards. The devices are highly flexible and can be programmed and configured via Simplicity Studio, available at [www.silabs.com](http://www.silabs.com).

Communications between the radio and MCU are done over USART and IRQ, which requires the pins to be configured in the following way:

**Table 3.1. Radio MCU Communication Configuration**

EZR32HG MCU	RF	EZR32HG Function Assignment
PA2	SDN	GPIO Output
PC0	$\bar{n}$ SEL	US1_CS #5
PC1	SDI	US1_MOSI #5
PC2	SDO	US1_MISO #5
PC3	SCLK	US1_CLK #5
PC4	$\bar{n}$ IRQ	GPIO_EM4WU6 (GPIO Input with IRQ enabled)

#### 3.1.22.1 EZRadio and EZRadioPRO Transceivers GPIO Configuration

The EZRadio and EZRadioPRO Transceivers have 4 General Purpose Digital I/O pins. These GPIOs may be configured to perform various radio-specific functions, including Clock Output, FIFO Status, POR, Wake-up Timer, TRSW, AntDiversity control, etc.

### 3.2 Configuration Summary

The features of the EZR32HG220 are a subset of the feature set described in the *EZR32HG Reference Manual*. The table below describes device specific implementation of the features.

**Table 3.2. Configuration Summary**

Module	Configuration	Pin Connections
Cortex-M0+	Full configuration	NA
DBG	Full configuration	DBG_SWCLK, DBG_SWDIO
MSC	Full configuration	NA
DMA	Full configuration	NA
RMU	Full configuration	NA
EMU	Full configuration	NA
CMU	Full configuration	CMU_CLK0, CMU_CLK1
WDOG	Full configuration	NA
PRS	Full configuration	NA
I2C0	Full configuration	I2C0_SDA, I2C0_SCL
UART0	Full configuration with IrDA and I2S	US0_TX, US0_RX, US0_CLK, US0_CS
LEUART0	Full configuration	LEU0_TX, LEU0_RX
USARTRF1	Reduced configuration	USRF1_RX, USRF1_TX
TIMER0	Full configuration with DTI	TIM0_CC[2:0], TIM0_CDTI[2:0]
TIMER1	Full configuration	TIM1_CC[2:0]
TIMER2	Full configuration	TIM2_CC[2:0]
RTC	Full configuration	NA
PCNT0	Full configuration, 16-bit count register	PCNT0_S[1:0]
VCMP	Full configuration	NA
ADC0	Full configuration	ADC0_CH[7, 6, 5, 4, 1, 0]
IDAC0	Full configuration	IDAC0_OUT
AES	Full configuration	NA
GPIO	27 pins	Available pins are shown in <a href="#">5.4 GPIO Pin-out Overview</a>



### 3.3 Memory Map

The EZR32HG220 memory map is shown below with RAM and flash sizes for the largest memory configuration.

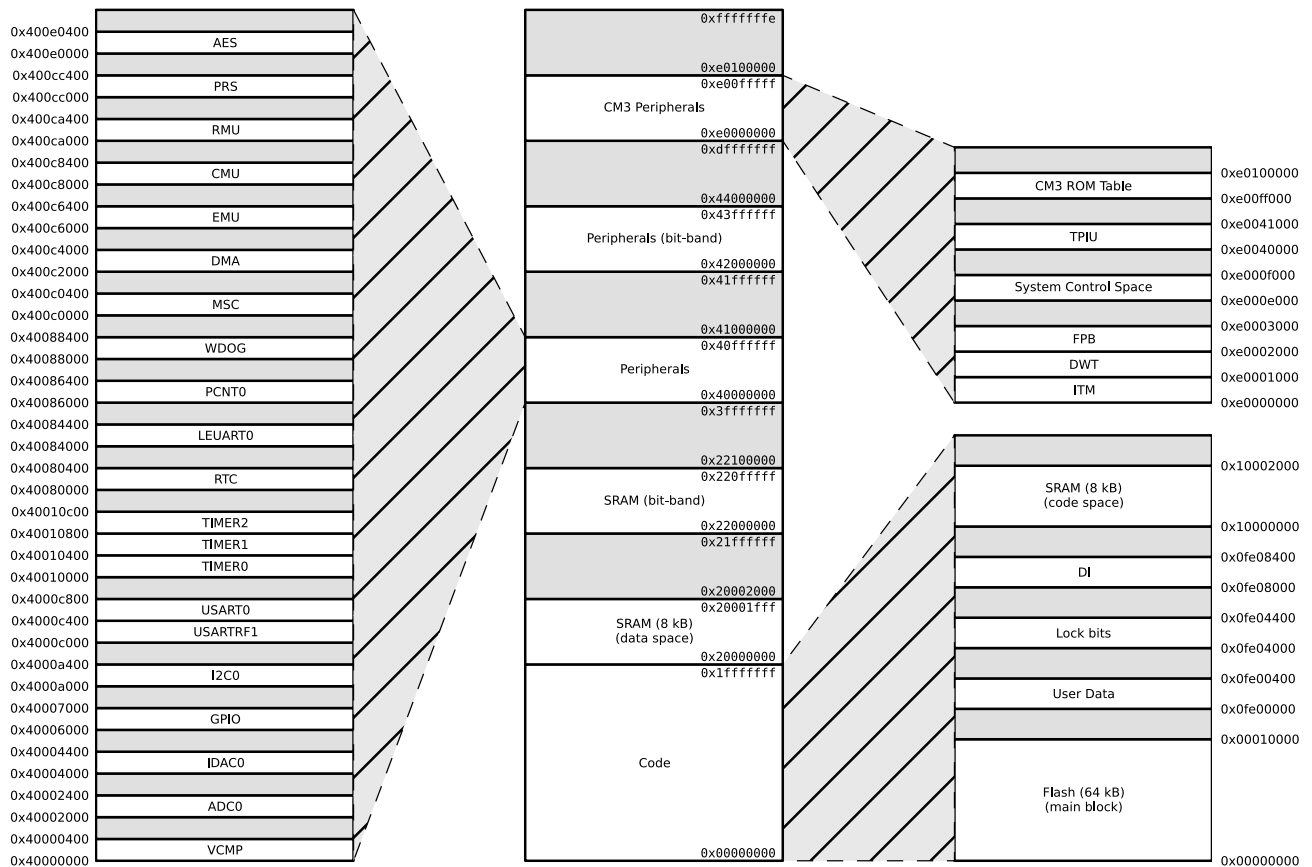


Figure 3.2. EZR32HG220 Memory Map with Largest RAM and Flash Sizes

## 4. Electrical Specifications

### 4.1 Test Conditions

#### 4.1.1 Typical Values

The typical data are based on  $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , as defined in [Table 4.3 General Operating Conditions on page 10](#), by simulation and/or technology characterisation unless otherwise specified.

#### 4.1.2 Minimum and Maximum Values

The minimum and maximum values represent the worst conditions of ambient temperature, supply voltage and frequencies, as defined in [Table 4.3 General Operating Conditions on page 10](#), by simulation and/or technology characterisation unless otherwise specified.

### 4.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings, and functional operation under such conditions are not guaranteed. Stress beyond the limits specified in the table below may affect the device reliability or cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operating conditions are given in [Table 4.3 General Operating Conditions on page 10](#).

**Table 4.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Storage temperature range	$T_{STG}$		-55	—	150 <sup>1</sup>	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Maximum soldering temperature	$T_S$	Latest IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 Standard	—	—	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
External main supply voltage	$V_{DDMAX}$		0	—	3.8	V
Voltage on any I/O pin	$V_{IOPIN}$		-0.3	—	$V_{DD}+0.3$	V

**Note:**

1. Based on programmed devices tested for 10000 hours at 150  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Storage temperature affects retention of preprogrammed calibration values stored in flash. Please refer to the Flash section in the Electrical Characteristics for information on flash data retention for different temperatures.

### 4.3 Thermal Characteristics

**Table 4.2. Thermal Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Ambient temperature range	$T_{AMB}$		-40	—	85	°C
Junction temperature value	$T_J$		—	—	105 <sup>1</sup>	°C
Thermal impedance junction to ambient	$TI_{JA}$	+13/+16 dBm on 2-layer board	—	—	61.8	°C/W
		+20 dBm on 4-layer board	—	—	20.7 <sup>2</sup>	°C/W
Storage temperature range	$T_{STG}$		-55	—	150	°C

**Note:**

1. Values are based on simulations run on 2 layer and 4 layer PCBs at 0m/s airflow.
2. Based on programmed devices tested for 10000 hours at 150 °C. Storage temperature affects retention of preprogrammed calibration values stored in flash. Please refer to the Flash section in the Electrical Characteristics for information on flash data retention for different temperatures.

### 4.4 General Operating Conditions

**Table 4.3. General Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Ambient temperature range	$T_{AMB}$	-40	—	85	°C
Operating supply voltage	$V_{DDOP}$	1.98	—	3.8	V
Internal APB clock frequency	$f_{APB}$	—	—	25	MHz
Internal AHB clock frequency	$f_{AHB}$	—	—	25	MHz

Latch-up sensitivity passed:  $\pm 100 \text{ mA}/1.5 \times V_{SUPPLY(max)}$  according to JEDEC JESD 78 method Class II, 85 °C.

## 4.5 Current Consumption

Table 4.4. Current Consumption

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
EM0 current. No prescaling. Running prime number calculation code from Flash.	$I_{EM0}$	24 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	148	158	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
	$I_{EM1}$	24 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	153	163	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
	$I_{EM2}$	24 MHz USHFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	161	172	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
	$I_{EM3}$	24 MHz USHFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	163	174	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
	$I_{EM4}$	24 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	127	137	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		24 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	129	139	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	131	140	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	134	143	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	134	143	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	137	145	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	136	144	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	139	148	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	142	150	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	146	154	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		1.2 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	184	196	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
	1.2 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	194	208	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$	

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
EM1 current		24 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	64	68	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		24 MHz HFXO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	67	71	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		24 MHz USHFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	85	91	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		24 MHz USHFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	86	92	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		24 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	51	55	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		24 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	52	56	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	53	57	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		21 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	54	58	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	56	59	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		14 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	57	61	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	58	61	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		11 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	59	63	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	64	68	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		6.6 MHz HFRCO, all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	67	71	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
		1.2 MHz HFRCO. all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	106	114	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
	1.2 MHz HFRCO. all peripheral clocks disabled, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	114	126	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$	
EM2 current		EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.9	1.35	$\mu\text{A}$
		EM2 current with RTC prescaled to 1 Hz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	1.6	3.50	$\mu\text{A}$
EM3 current		EM3 current (ULFRCO enabled, LFRCO/LFXO disabled), $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.6	0.90	$\mu\text{A}$
		EM3 current (ULFRCO enabled, LFRCO/LFXO disabled), $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	1.2	2.65	$\mu\text{A}$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
EM4 current		$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}, T_{AMB} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.02	0.035	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}, T_{AMB} = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	0.18	0.480	$\mu\text{A}$

#### 4.5.1 EM0 Current Consumption

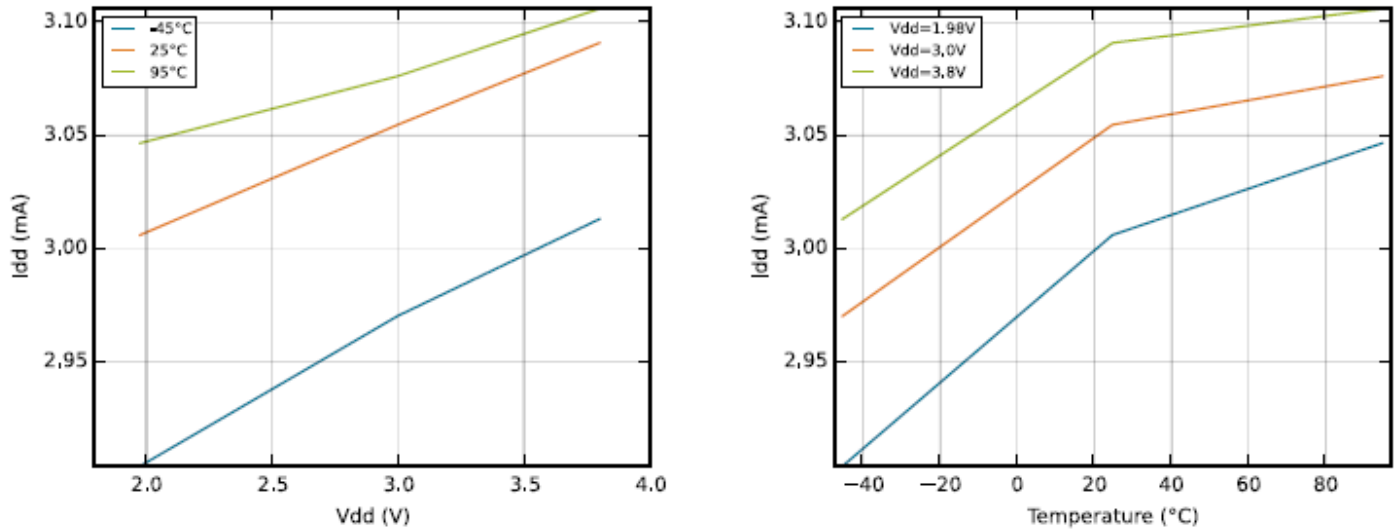


Figure 4.1. EM0 Current Consumption while Executing Prime Number Calculation Code from Flash with HFRCO Running at 24 MHz

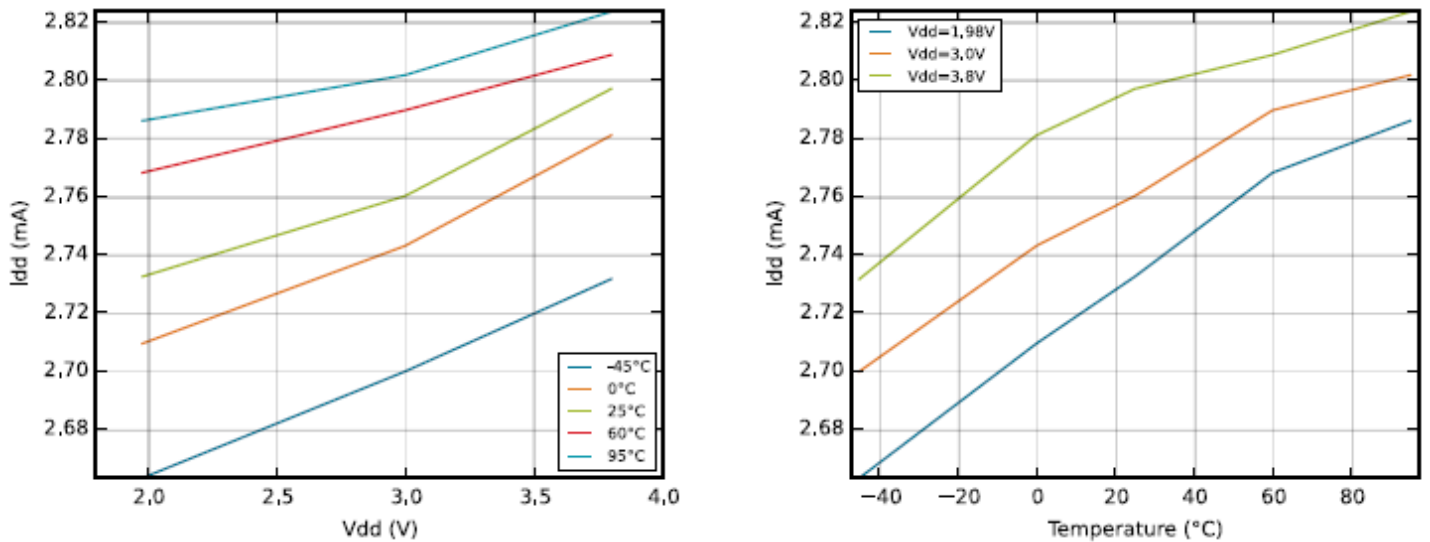


Figure 4.2. EM0 Current Consumption while Executing Prime Number Calculation Code from Flash with HFRCO Running at 21 MHz

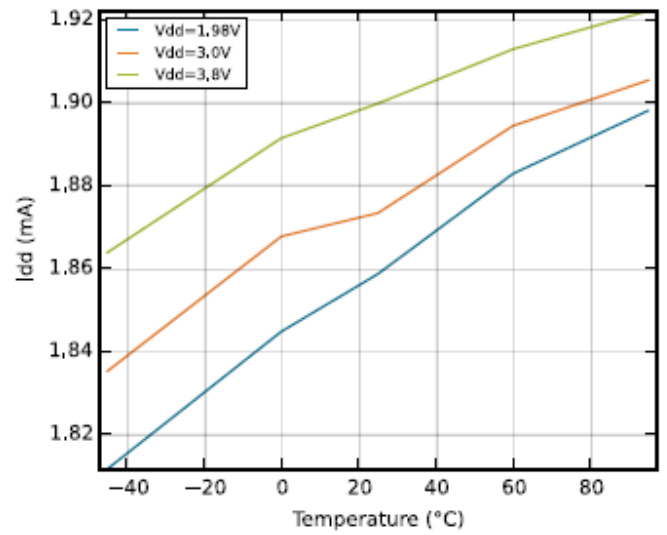
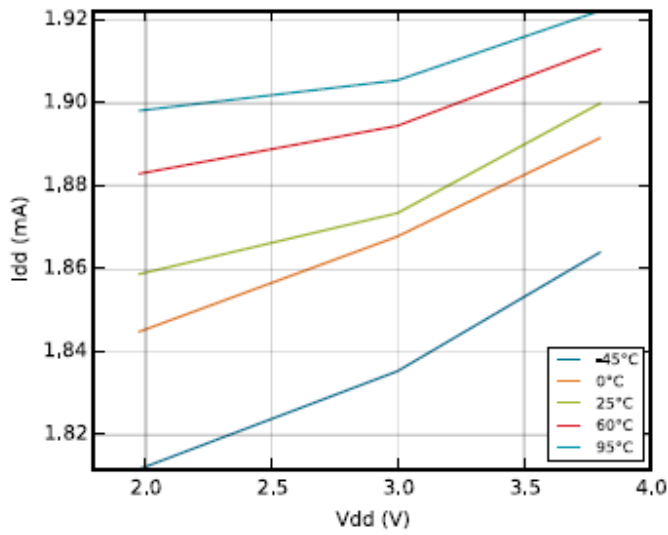


Figure 4.3. EM0 Current Consumption while Executing Prime Number Calculation Code from Flash with HFRCO Running at 14 MHz

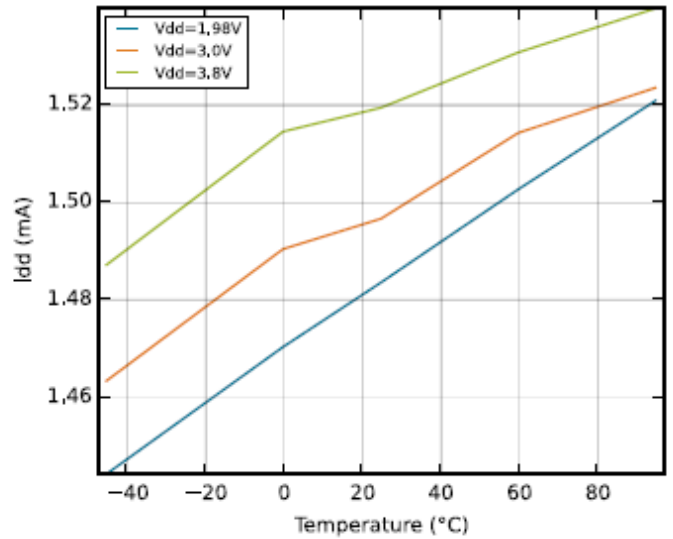
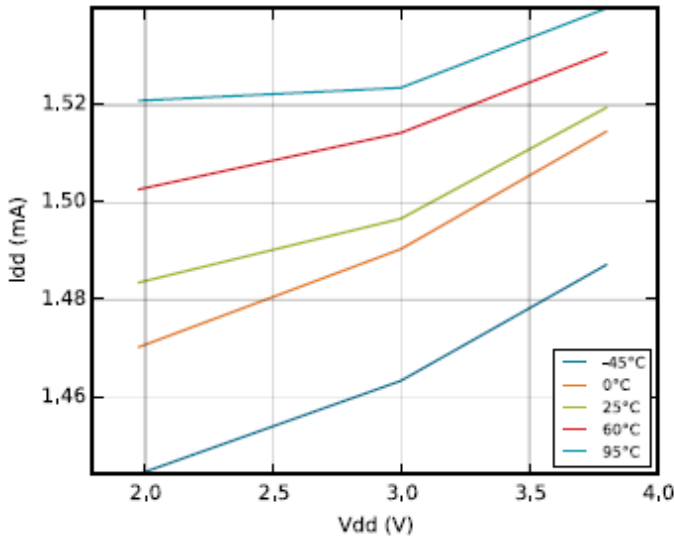


Figure 4.4. EM0 Current Consumption while Executing Prime Number Calculation Code from Flash with HFRCO Running at 11 MHz

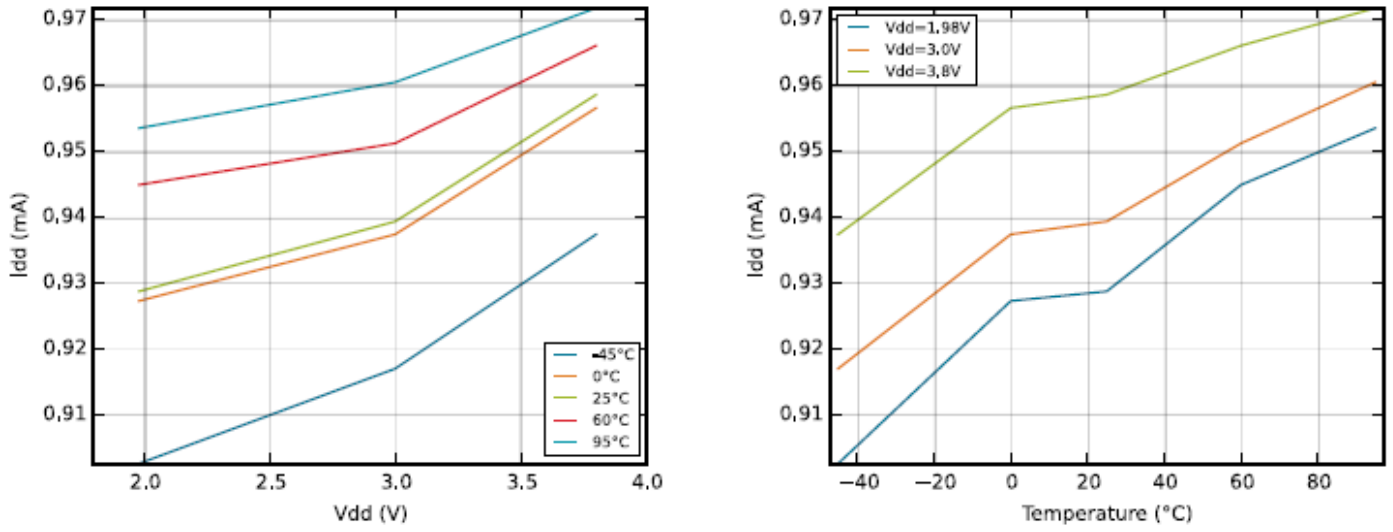


Figure 4.5. EM0 Current Consumption while Executing Prime Number Calculation Code from Flash with HFRCO Running at 6.6 MHz



### 4.5.2 EM1 Current Consumption

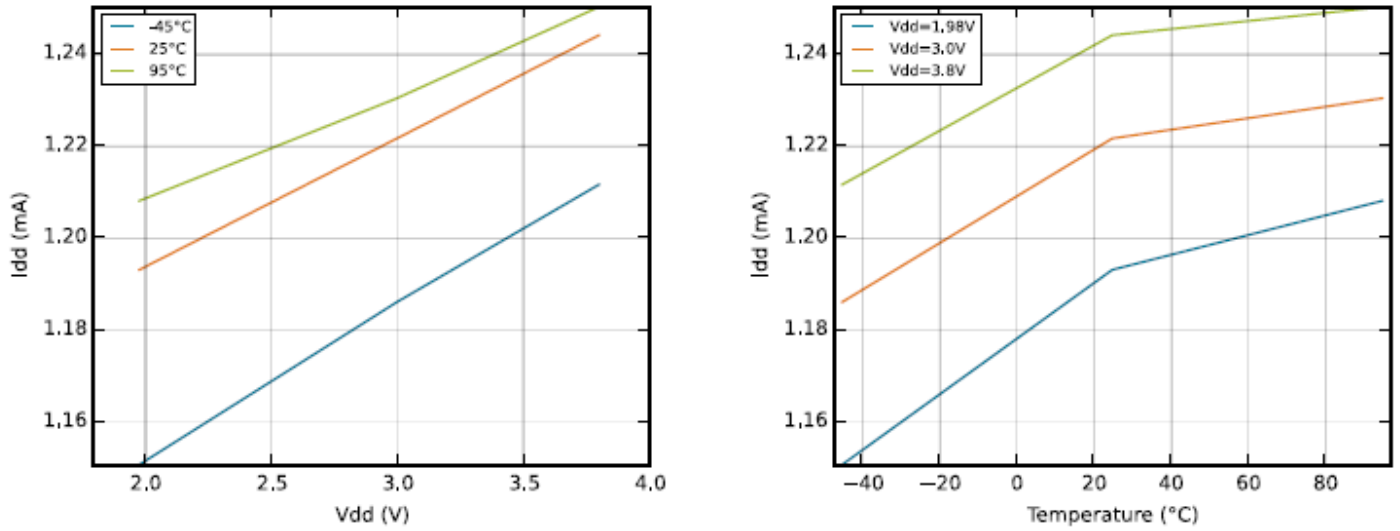


Figure 4.6. EM1 Current Consumption with all Peripheral Clocks Disabled and HFRCO Running at 24 MHz

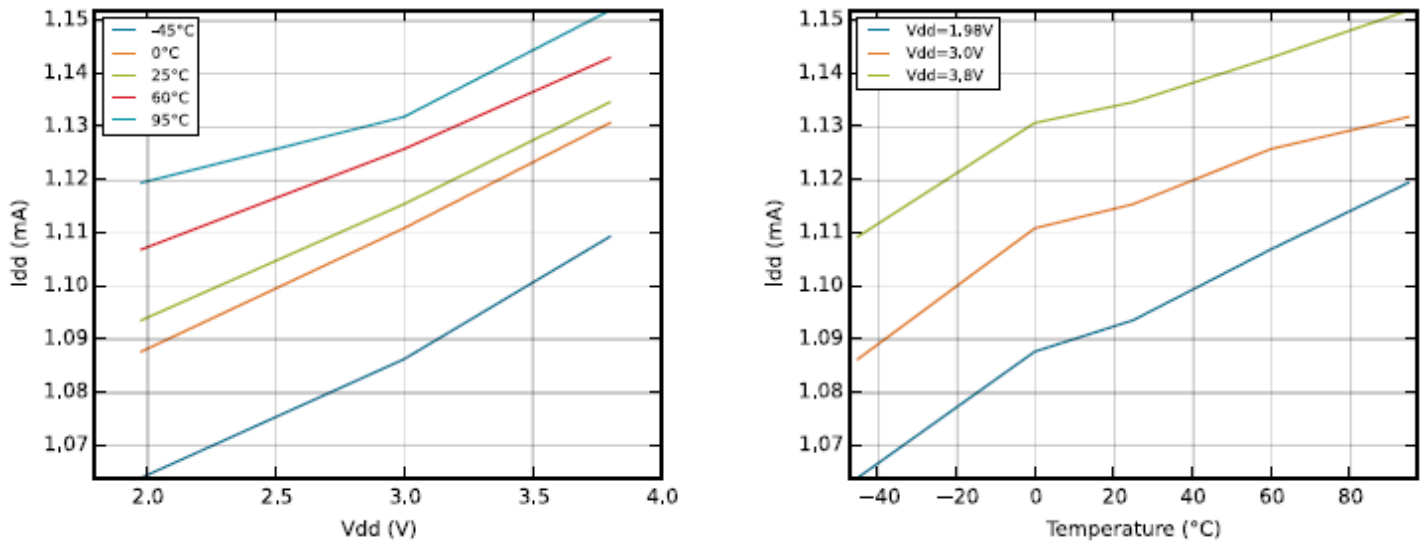


Figure 4.7. EM1 Current Consumption with all Peripheral Clocks Disabled and HFRCO Running at 21 MHz

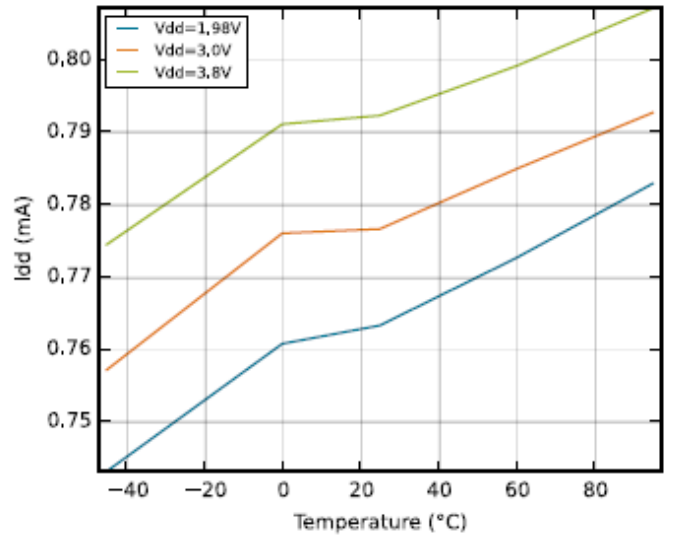
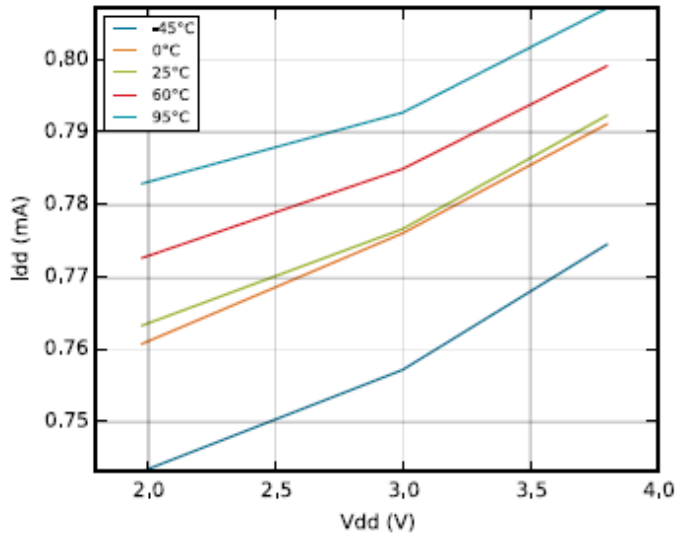


Figure 4.8. EM1 Current Consumption with all Peripheral Clocks Disabled and HFRCO Running at 14 MHz

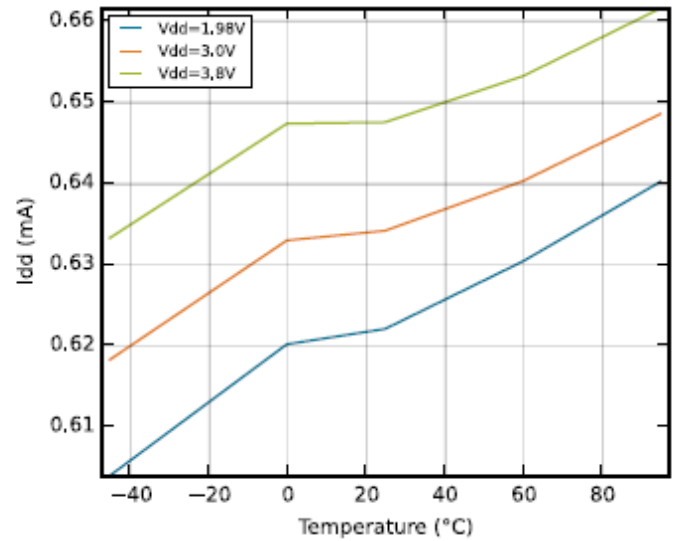
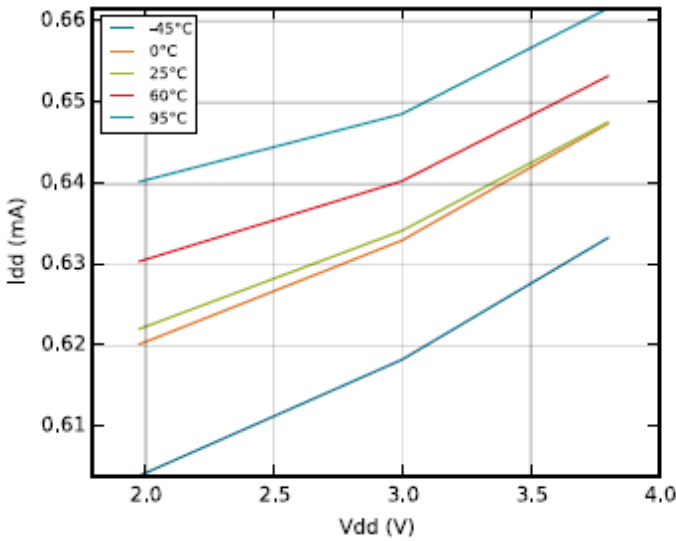


Figure 4.9. EM1 Current Consumption with all Peripheral Clocks Disabled and HFRCO Running at 11 MHz

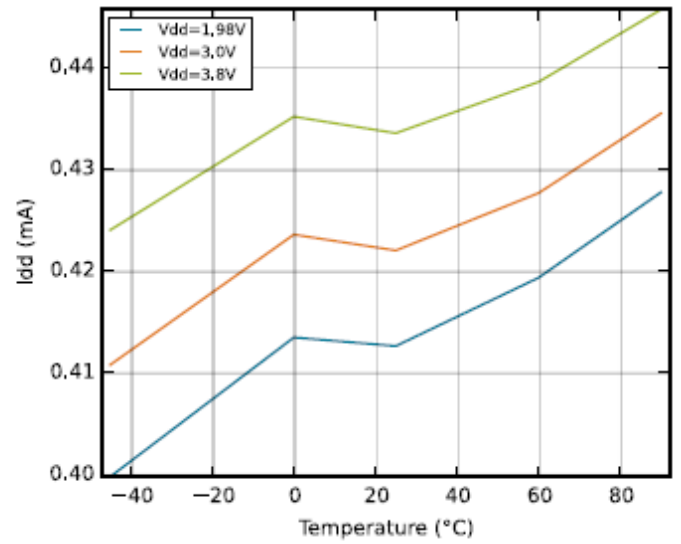
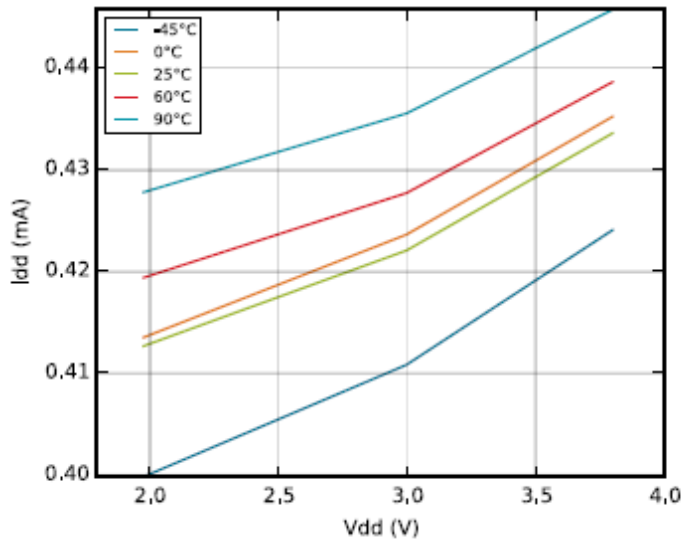


Figure 4.10. EM1 Current Consumption with all Peripheral Clocks Disabled and HFRCO Running at 6.6 MHz

#### 4.5.3 EM2 Current Consumption

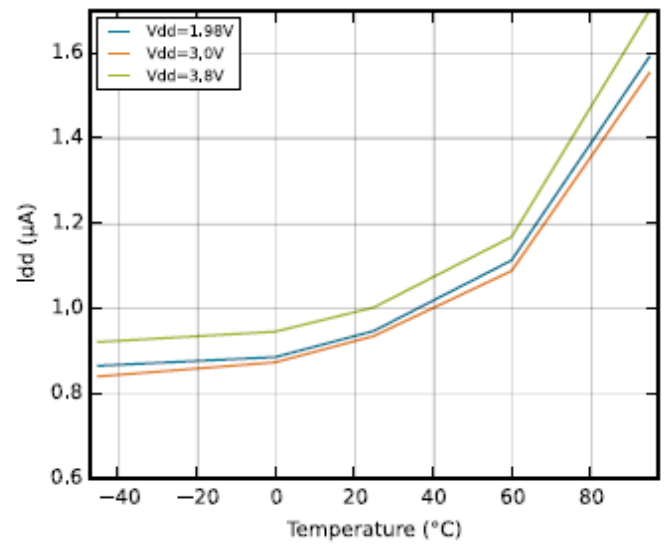
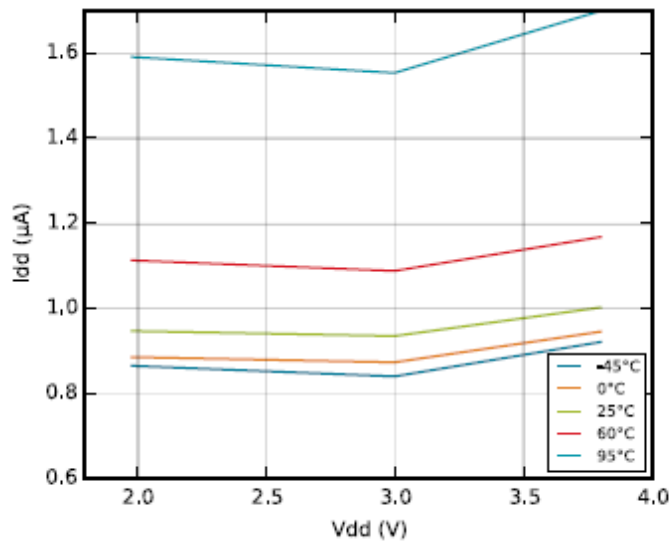


Figure 4.11. EM2 Current Consumption, RTC Prescaled to 1 kHz, 32.768 kHz LFRCO

#### 4.5.4 EM3 Current Consumption

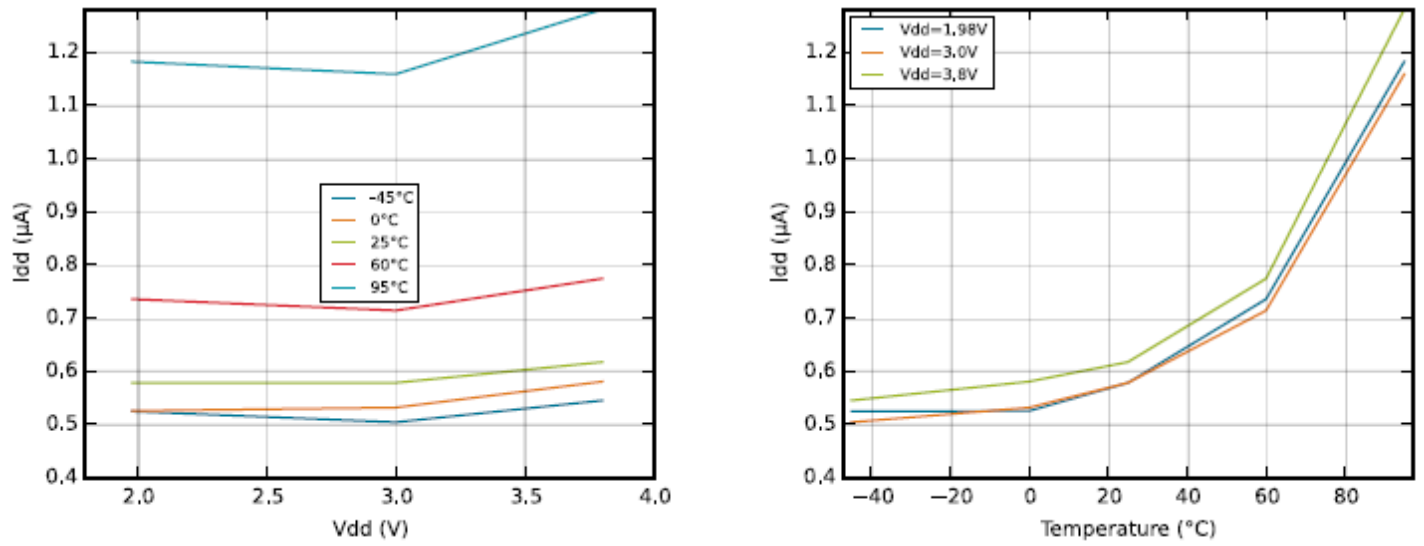


Figure 4.12. EM3 Current Consumption

#### 4.5.5 EM4 Current Consumption

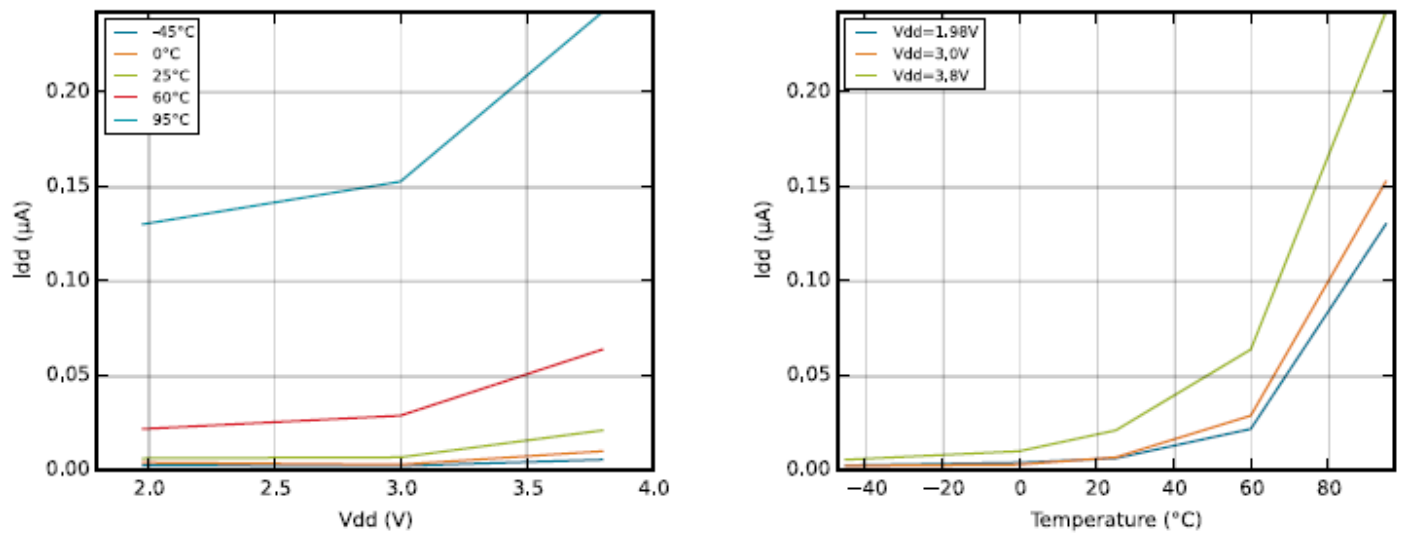


Figure 4.13. EM4 Current Consumption

#### 4.6 Transitions between Energy Modes

The transition times are measured from the trigger to the first clock edge in the CPU.

**Table 4.5. Energy Modes Transitions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Transition time from EM1 to EM0	$t_{EM10}$	—	0	—	HFCORECLK cycles
Transition time from EM2 to EM0	$t_{EM20}$	—	2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Transition time from EM3 to EM0	$t_{EM30}$	—	2	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Transition time from EM4 to EM0	$t_{EM40}$	—	163	—	$\mu\text{s}$

#### 4.7 Power Management

The EZR32HG requires the AVDD\_x, VDD\_DREG, RFVDD\_x and IOVDD\_x pins to be connected together (with optional filter) at the PCB level. For practical schematic recommendations, please see the application note, *AN0002: EFM32 Hardware Design Considerations*.

**Table 4.6. Power Management**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
BOD threshold on falling external supply voltage	$V_{BODextthr-}$	EM0	1.74	—	1.96	V
	$V_{BODextthr+}$	EM2	1.71	1.86	1.98	V
BOD threshold on rising external supply voltage	$t_{RESET}$		—	1.85	—	V
Delay from reset is released until program execution starts	$C_{DECOUPLE}$	Applies to Power-on Reset, Brown-out Reset and pin reset.	—	163	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Voltage regulator decoupling capacitor.		X5R capacitor recommended. Apply between DECOUPLE pin and GROUND	—	1	—	$\mu\text{F}$

## 4.8 Flash

Table 4.7. Flash

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Flash erase cycles before failure	$EC_{FLASH}$		20000	—	—	cycles
Flash data retention	$RET_{FLASH}$	$T_{AMB} < 150\text{ °C}$	10000	—	—	h
		$T_{AMB} < 85\text{ °C}$	10	—	—	years
		$T_{AMB} < 70\text{ °C}$	20	—	—	years
Word (32-bit) programming time	$t_{W\_PROG}$		20	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$
Page erase time	$t_{PERASE}$		20	20.4	20.8	ms
Device erase time	$t_{DERASE}$		40	40.8	41.6	ms
Erase current	$I_{ERASE}$		—	—	7 <sup>1</sup>	mA
Write current	$I_{WRITE}$		—	—	7 <sup>1</sup>	mA
Supply voltage during flash erase and write	$V_{FLASH}$		1.98	—	3.8	V
<b>Note:</b>						
1. Measured at 25 °C.						

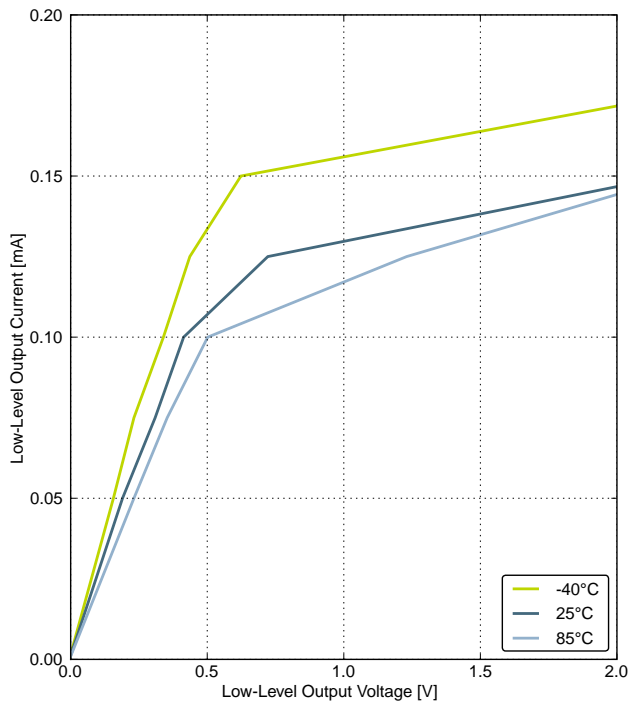
## 4.9 General Purpose Input Output

Table 4.8. GPIO

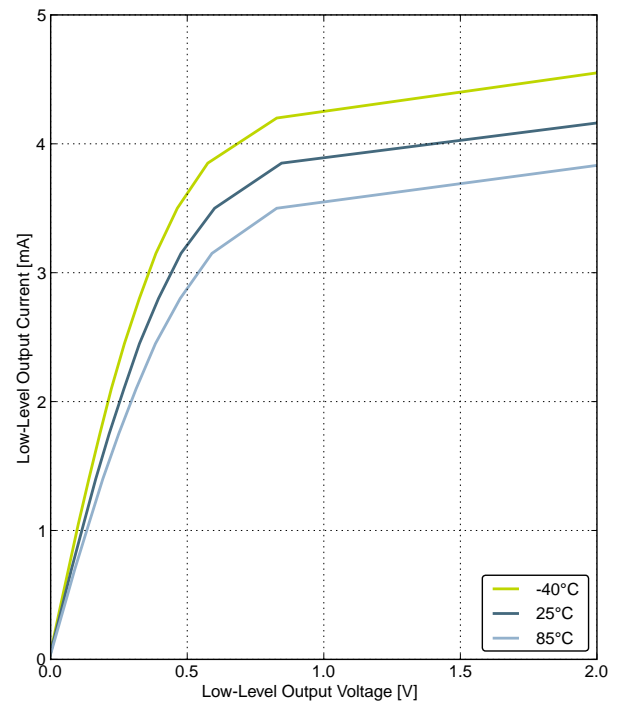
Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input low voltage	$V_{IOIL}$		—	—	$0.30 V_{DD}$	V
Input high voltage	$V_{IOIH}$		$0.70 V_{DD}$	—	—	V
Output high voltage (Production test condition = 3.0V, DRIVE-MODE = STANDARD)	$V_{IOOH}$	Sourcing 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST	—	$0.80 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sourcing 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST	—	$0.90 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sourcing 1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW	—	$0.85 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sourcing 1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW	—	$0.90 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sourcing 6 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD	$0.75 V_{DD}$	—	—	V
		Sourcing 6 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD	$0.85 V_{DD}$	—	—	V
		Sourcing 20 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH	$0.60 V_{DD}$	—	—	V
		Sourcing 20 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH	$0.80 V_{DD}$	—	—	V

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output low voltage (Production test condition = 3.0 V, DRIVE-MODE = STANDARD)	$V_{IOOL}$	Sinking 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST	—	$0.20 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sinking 0.1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST	—	$0.10 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sinking 1 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW	—	$0.10 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sinking 1 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW	—	$0.05 V_{DD}$	—	V
		Sinking 6 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD	—	—	$0.30 V_{DD}$	V
		Sinking 6 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD	—	—	$0.20 V_{DD}$	V
		Sinking 20 mA, $V_{DD}=1.98$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH	—	—	$0.35 V_{DD}$	V
		Sinking 20 mA, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = HIGH	—	—	$0.25 V_{DD}$	V
Input leakage current	$I_{IOLEAK}$	High Impedance IO connected to GROUND or Vdd	—	$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 40$	nA
I/O pin pull-up resistor	$R_{PU}$		—	40	—	kOhm
I/O pin pull-down resistor	$R_{PD}$		—	40	—	kOhm
Internal ESD series resistor	$R_{IOESD}$		—	200	—	Ohm
Pulse width of pulses to be removed by the glitch suppression filter	$t_{IOGLITCH}$		10	—	50	ns
Output fall time	$t_{IOOF}$	GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST and load capacitance $C_L=12.5-25$ pF.	$20+0.1 C_L$	—	250	ns
		GPIO_Px_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW and load capacitance $C_L=350-600$ pF	$20+0.1 C_L$	—	250	ns
I/O pin hysteresis ( $V_{IOTHR+} - V_{IOTHR-}$ )	$V_{IOHYST}$	$V_{DD} = 1.98 - 3.8$ V	$0.1 V_{DD}$	—	—	V

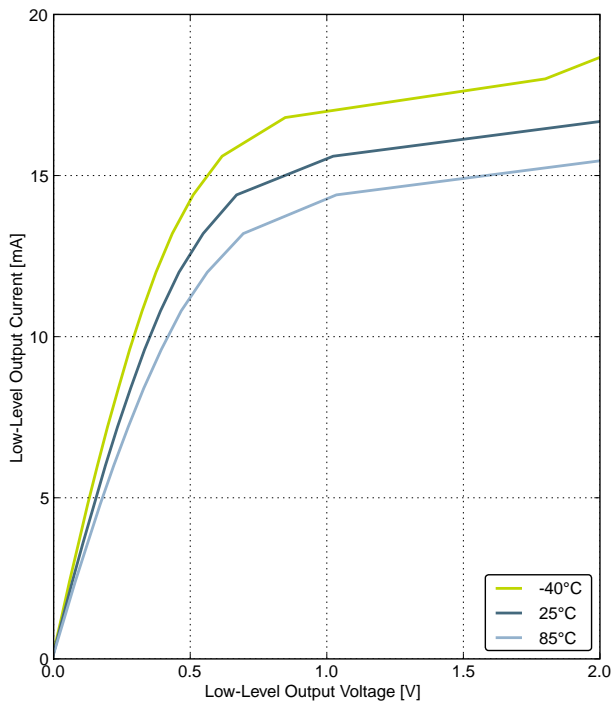




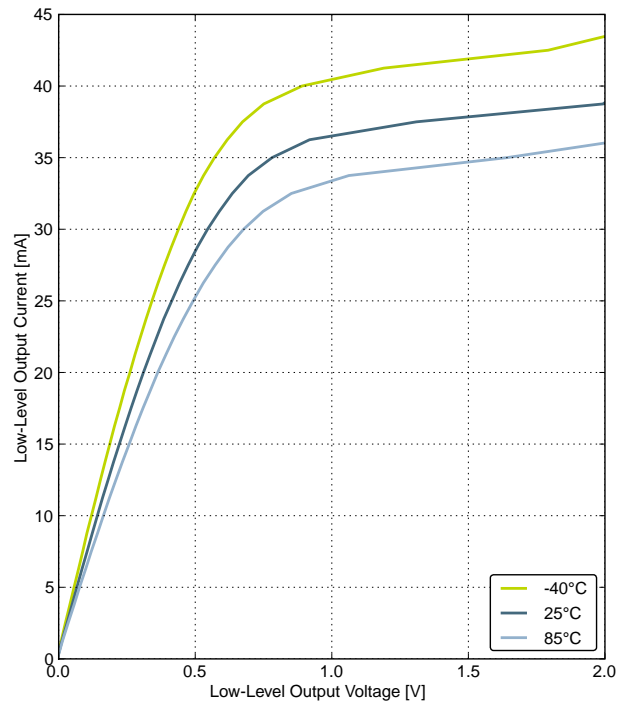
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW

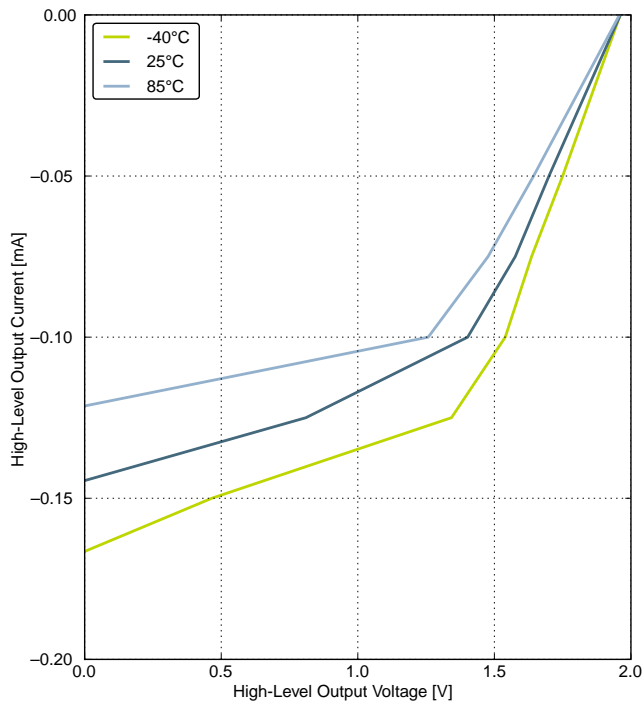


GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD

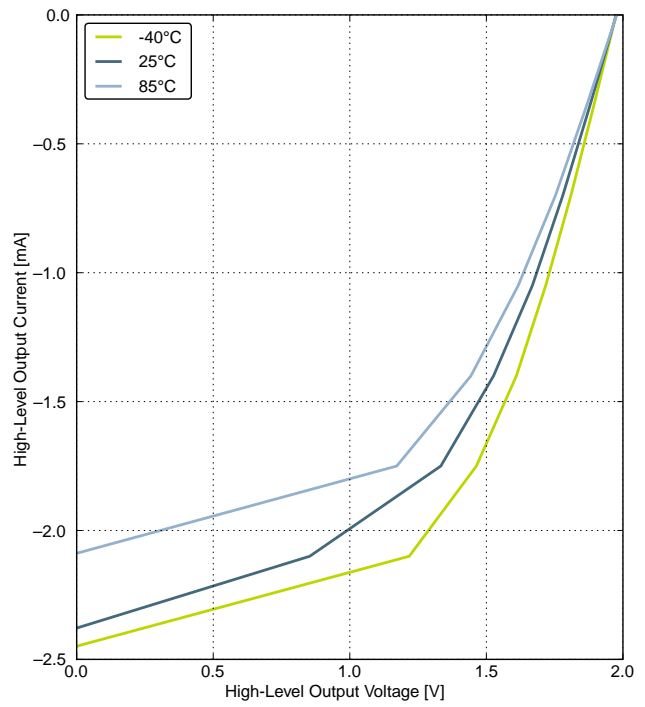


GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = High

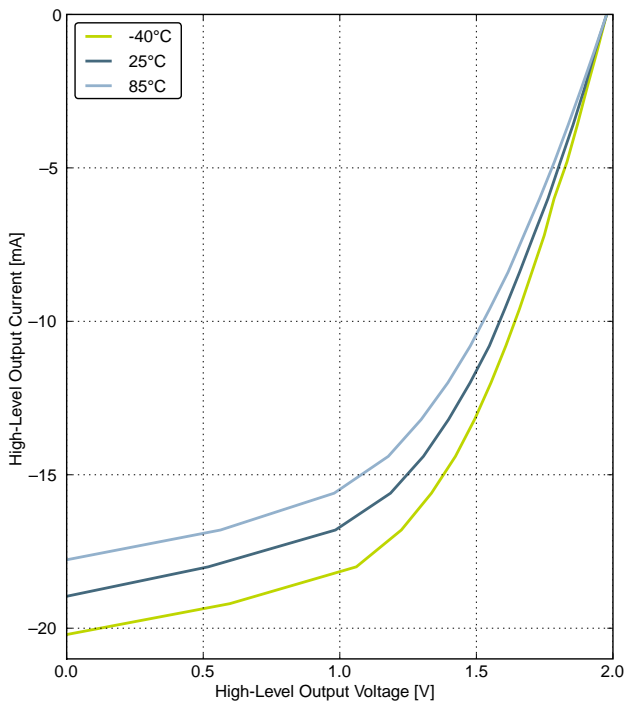
Figure 4.14. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 2 V Supply Voltage



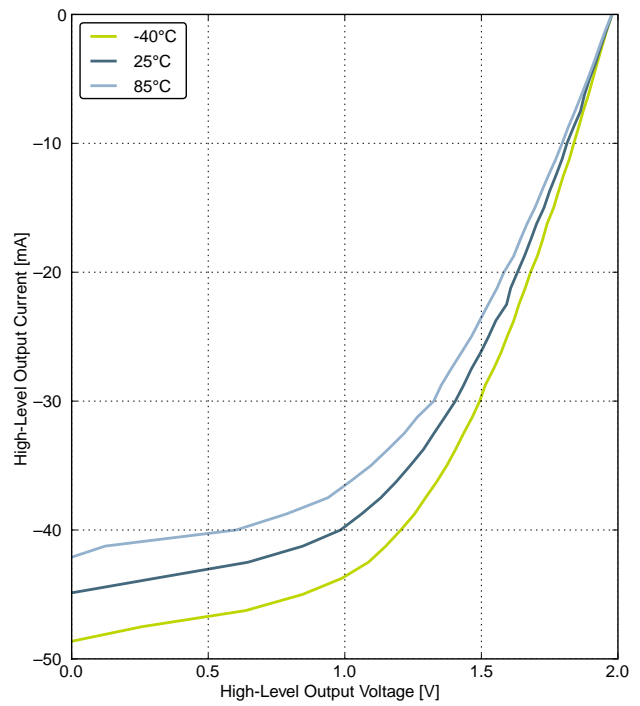
**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST**



**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW**



**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD**



**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = High**

**Figure 4.15. Typical High-Level Output Current, 2 V Supply Voltage**

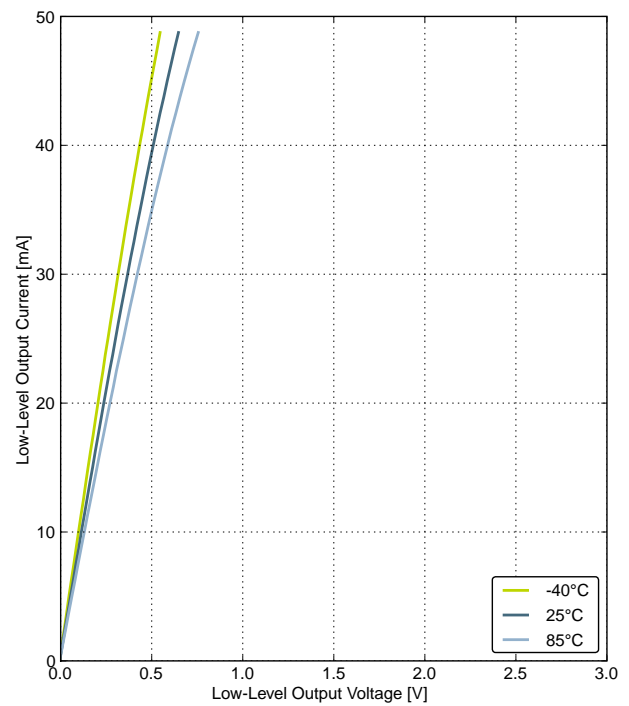
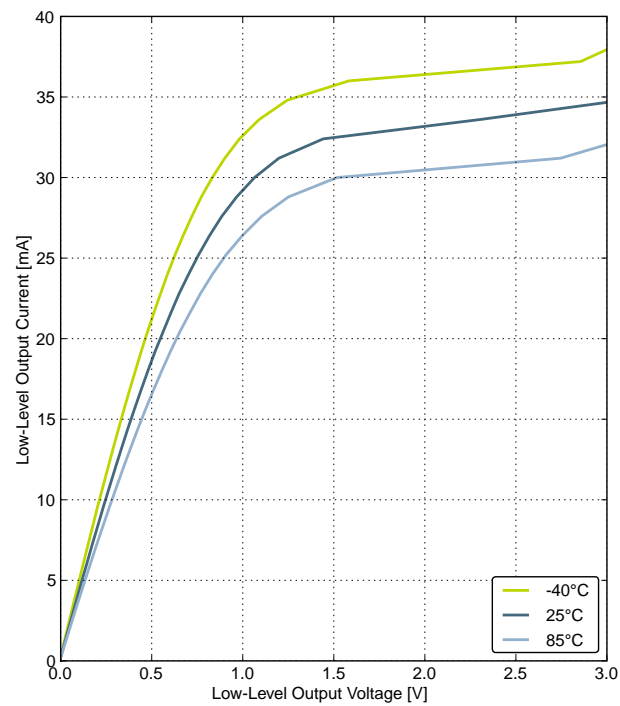
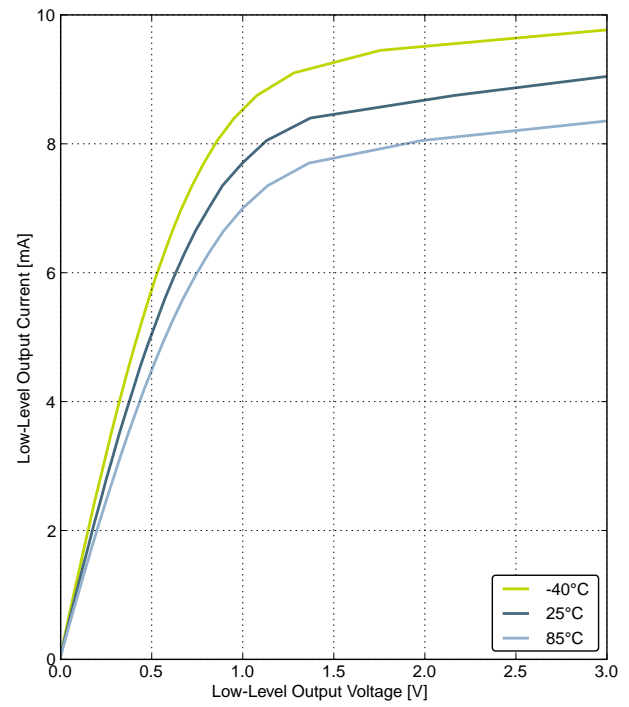
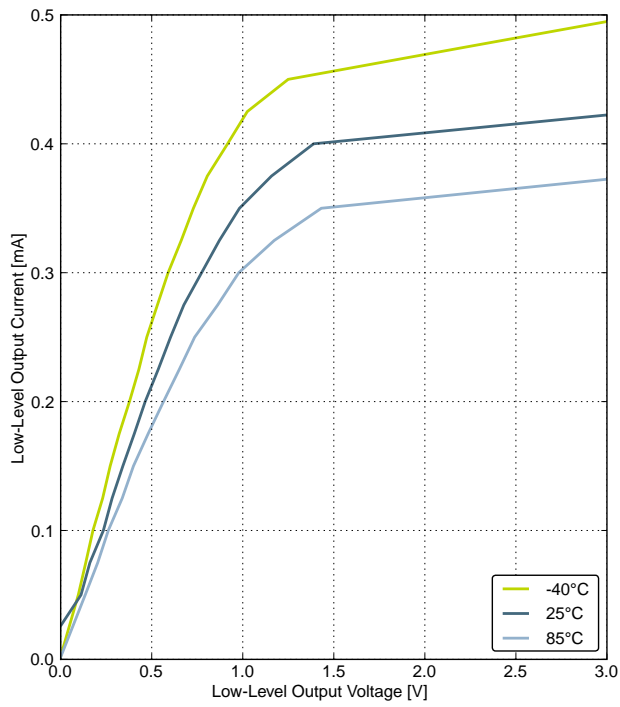
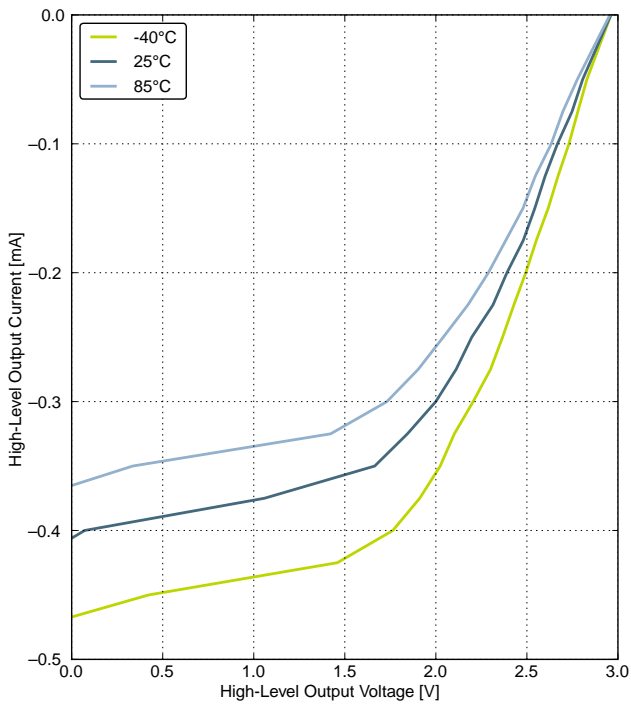
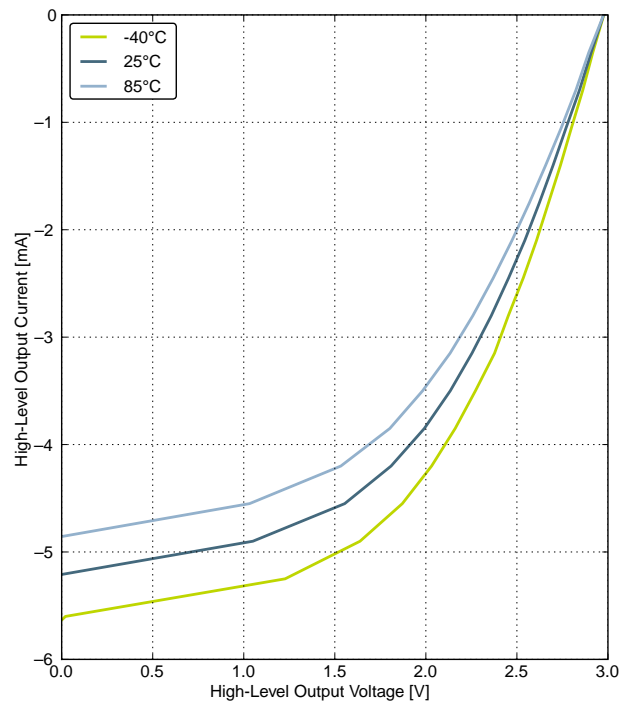


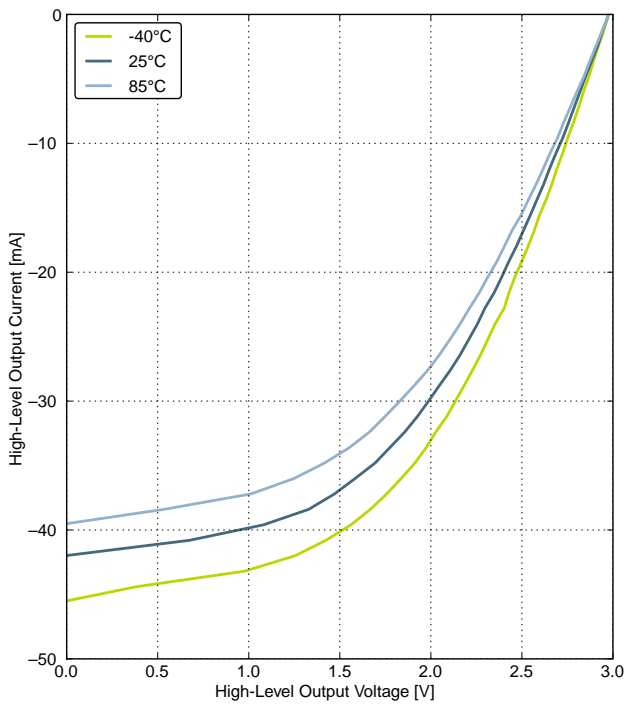
Figure 4.16. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 3 V Supply Voltage



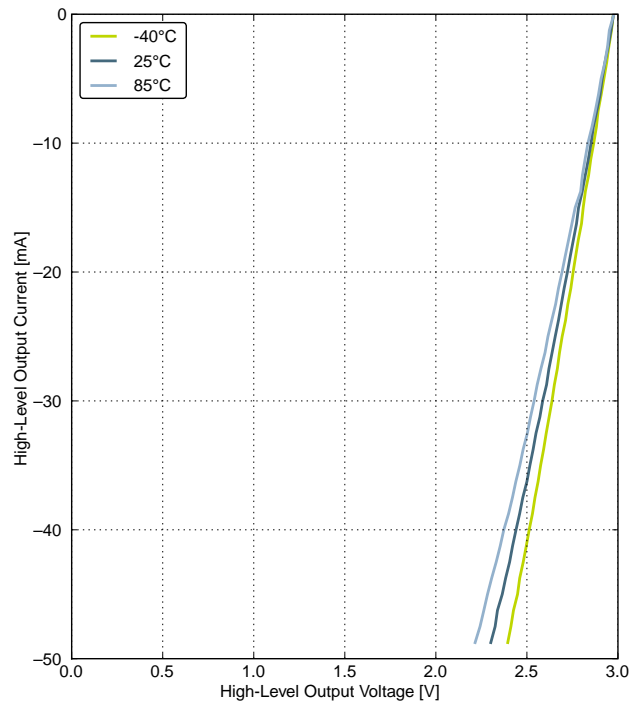
**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST**



**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW**

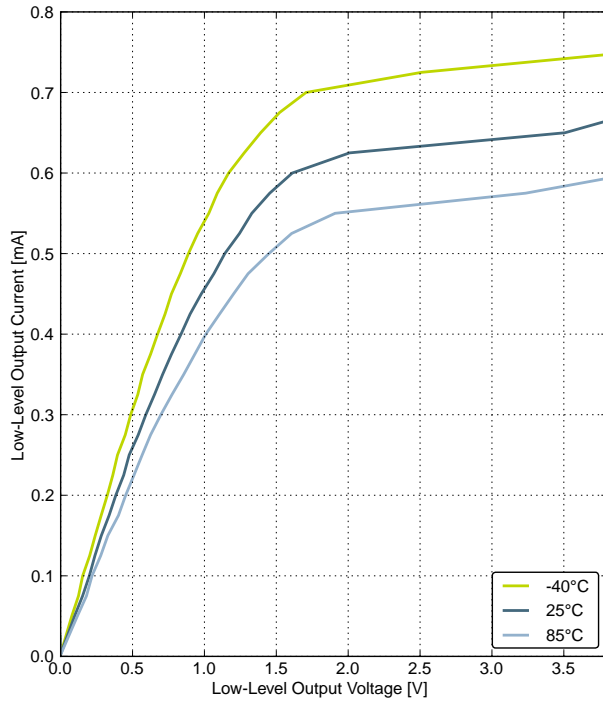


**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD**

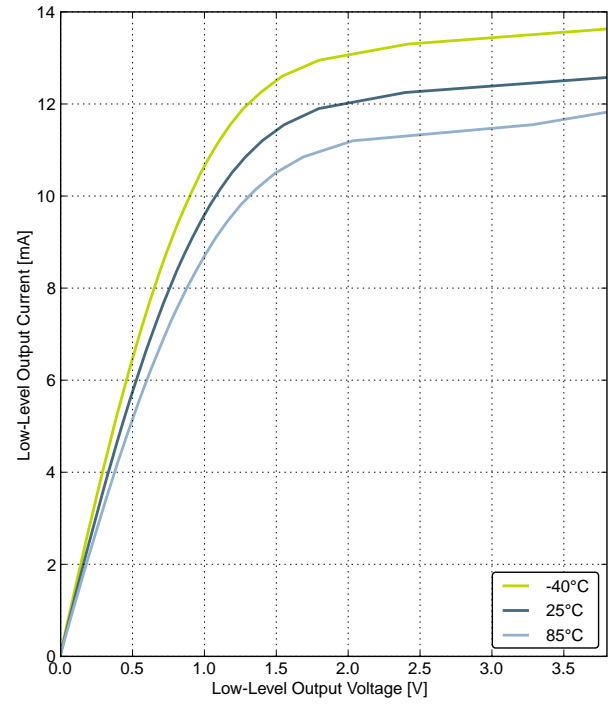


**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = High**

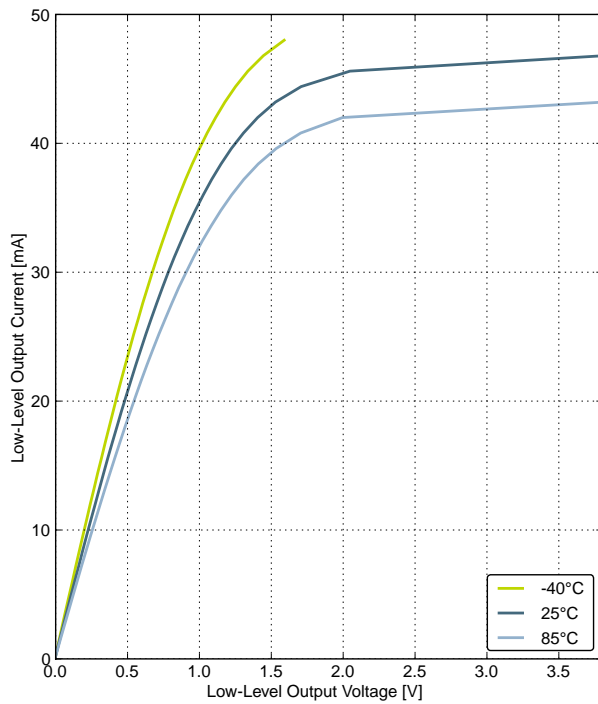
**Figure 4.17. Typical High-Level Output Current, 3 V Supply Voltage**



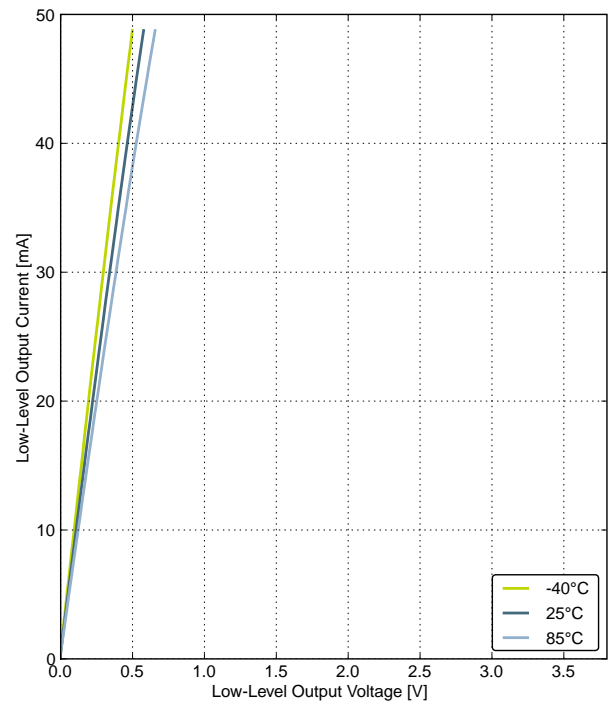
GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST



GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW

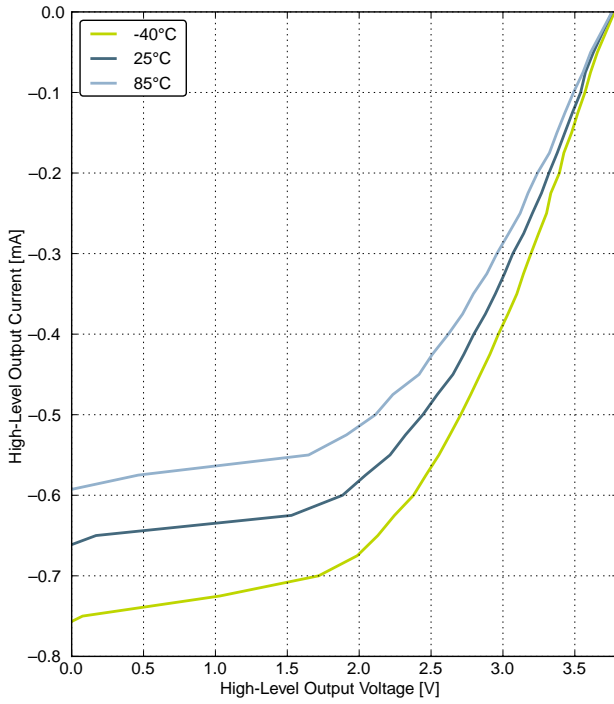


GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD

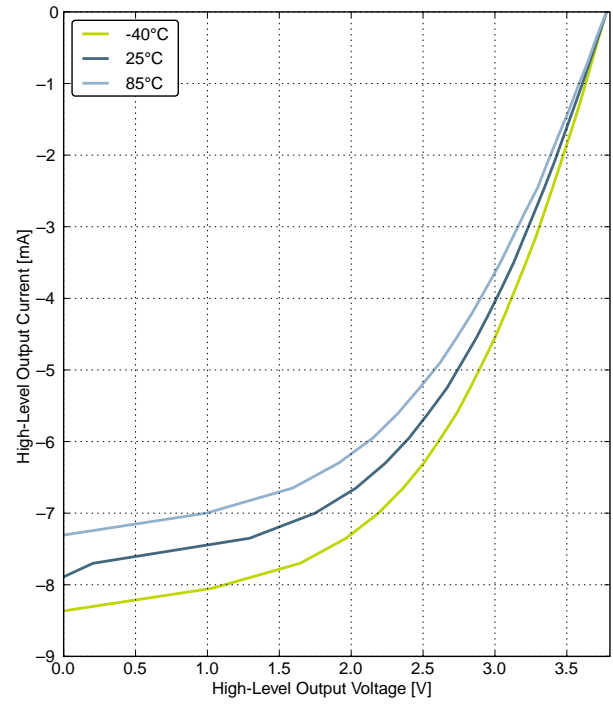


GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = High

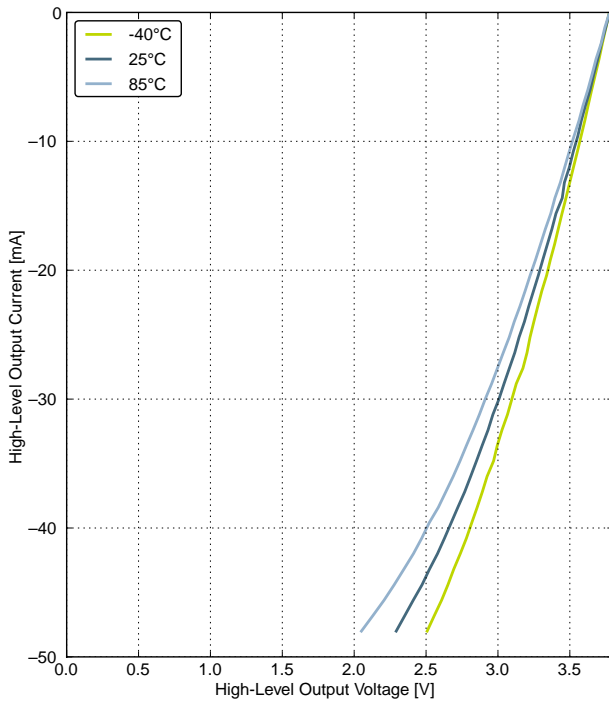
Figure 4.18. Typical Low-Level Output Current, 3.8 V Supply Voltage



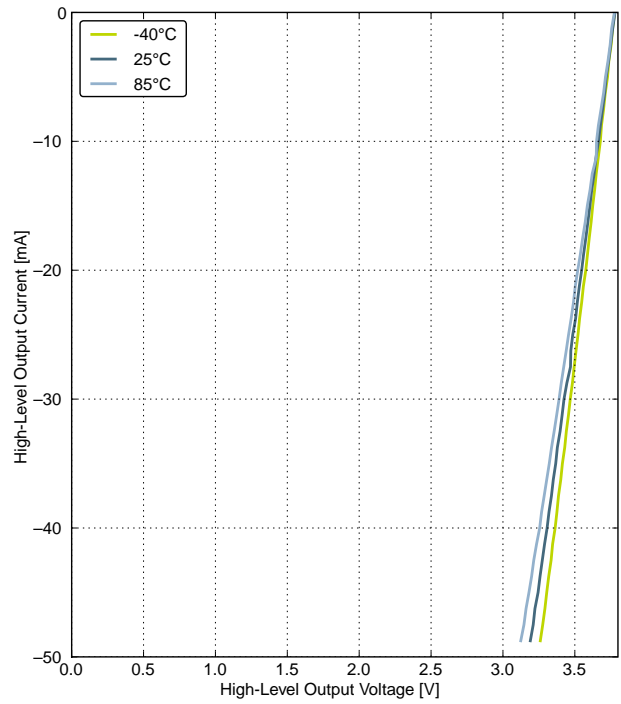
**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOWEST**



**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = LOW**



**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = STANDARD**



**GPIO\_Px\_CTRL DRIVEMODE = High**

**Figure 4.19. Typical High-Level Output Current, 3.8 V Supply Voltage**

## 4.10 Oscillators

## 4.10.1 LXFO

Table 4.9. LFXO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supported nominal crystal frequency	$f_{LFXO}$		31.3	32.768	34.3	kHz
Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	$ESR_{LFXO}$		—	30	120	k $\Omega$
Supported crystal external load range	$C_{LFXOL}$		5	—	25	pF
Current consumption for core and buffer after startup	$I_{LFXO}$	ESR=30 k $\Omega$ , $C_L$ =10 pF, LFXO-BOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1	—	190	—	nA
Start-up time	$t_{LFXO}$	ESR=30 k $\Omega$ , $C_L$ =10 pF, 40% - 60% duty cycle has been reached, LFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL is 1	—	1100	—	ms

For safe startup of a given crystal, the Configurator tool in Simplicity Studio contains a tool to help users configure both load capacitance and software settings for using the LFXO. For details regarding the crystal configuration, the reader is referred to application note AN0016: *EFM32 Oscillator Design Consideration*.

## 4.10.2 HFXO

Table 4.10. HFXO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supported frequency, any mode	$f_{HFXO}$		4	—	25	MHz
Supported crystal equivalent series resistance (ESR)	$ESR_{HFXO}$	Crystal frequency 25 MHz	—	30	100	$\Omega$
		Crystal frequency 4 MHz	—	400	1500	$\Omega$
The transconductance of the HFXO input transistor at crystal startup	$g_{mHFXO}$	HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	20	—	—	ms
Supported crystal external load range	$C_{HFXOL}$		5	—	25	pF
Current consumption for HFXO after startup	$I_{HFXO}$	4 MHz: ESR=400 Ohm, $C_L$ =20 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	—	85	—	$\mu$ A
		25 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, $C_L$ =10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	—	165	—	$\mu$ A
Startup time	$t_{HFXO}$	25 MHz: ESR=30 Ohm, $C_L$ =10 pF, HFXOBOOST in CMU_CTRL equals 0b11	—	785	—	$\mu$ s

4.10.3 LFRCO

Table 4.11. LFRCO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency, $V_{DD}=3.0$ V, $T_{AMB}=25$ °C	$f_{LFRCO}$		31.3	32.768	34.3	kHz
Startup time not including software calibration	$t_{LFRCO}$		—	150	—	$\mu$ s
Current consumption	$I_{LFRCO}$		—	361	492	nA
Frequency step for LSB change in TUNING value	TUNE-STEP <sub>LFRCO</sub>		—	202	—	Hz

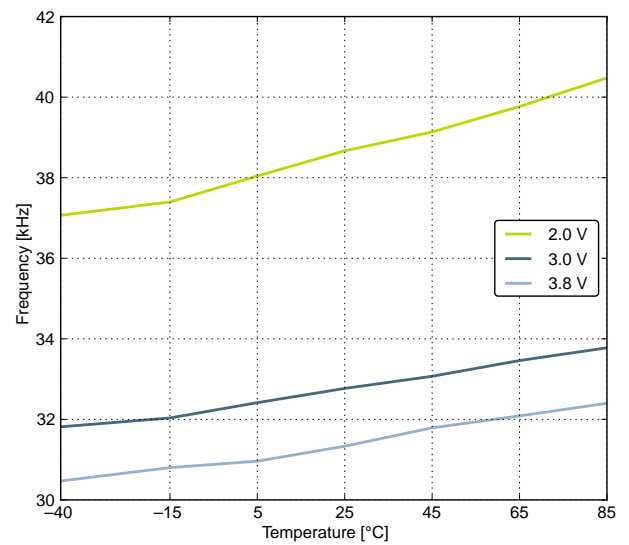
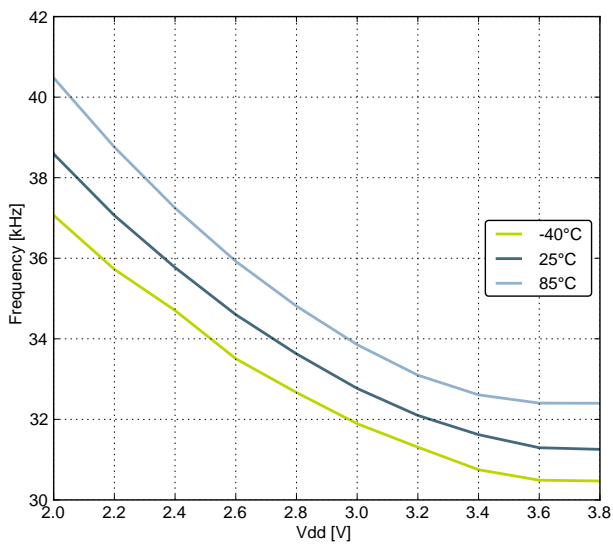


Figure 4.20. Calibrated LFRCO Frequency vs Temperature and Supply Voltage



#### 4.10.4 HFRCO

Table 4.12. HFRCO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency, $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , $T_{AMB} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$f_{\text{HFRCO}}$	24 MHz frequency band	23.28	24.0	24.72	MHz
	$t_{\text{HFRCO\_settling}}$	21 MHz frequency band	20.37	21.0	21.63	MHz
	$I_{\text{HFRCO}}$	14 MHz frequency band	13.58	14.0	14.42	MHz
	TUNE-STEP <sub>HFRCO</sub>	11 MHz frequency band	10.67	11.0	11.33	MHz
		7 MHz frequency band	6.40	6.60	6.80	MHz
		1 MHz frequency band	1.15	1.20	1.25	MHz
Settling time after start-up		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 14\text{ MHz}$	—	0.6	—	Cycles
Current consumption		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 24\text{ MHz}$	—	158	184	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 21\text{ MHz}$	—	143	175	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 14\text{ MHz}$	—	113	140	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 11\text{ MHz}$	—	101	125	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 6.6\text{ MHz}$	—	84	105	$\mu\text{A}$
		$f_{\text{HFRCO}} = 1.2\text{ MHz}$	—	27	40	$\mu\text{A}$
Frequency step for LSB change in TUNING value		24 MHz frequency band	—	66.8 <sup>1</sup>	—	kHz
		21 MHz frequency band	—	52.8 <sup>1</sup>	—	kHz
		14 MHz frequency band	—	36.9 <sup>1</sup>	—	kHz
		11 MHz frequency band	—	30.1 <sup>1</sup>	—	kHz
		7 MHz frequency band	—	18.0 <sup>1</sup>	—	kHz
		1 MHz frequency band	—	3.4	—	kHz

**Note:**

1. The TUNING field in the CMU\_HFRCOCTRL register may be used to adjust the HFRCO frequency. There is enough adjustment range to ensure that the frequency bands above 7 MHz will always have some overlap across supply voltage and temperature. By using a stable frequency reference such as the LFXO or HFXO, a firmware calibration routine can vary the TUNING bits and the frequency band to maintain the HFRCO frequency at any arbitrary value between 7 MHz and 21 MHz across operating conditions.

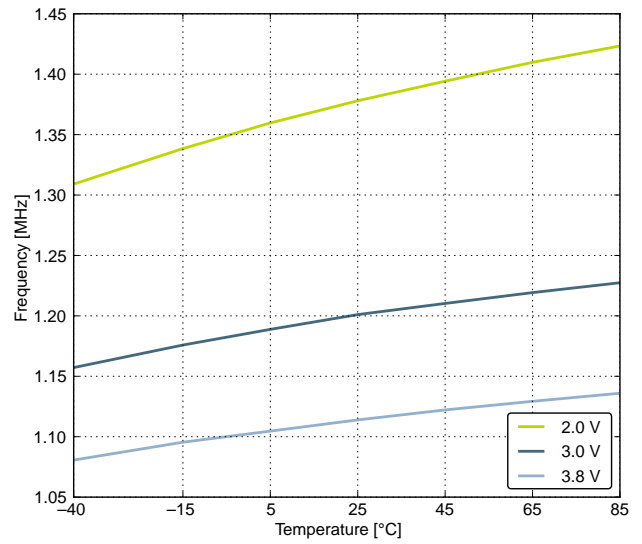
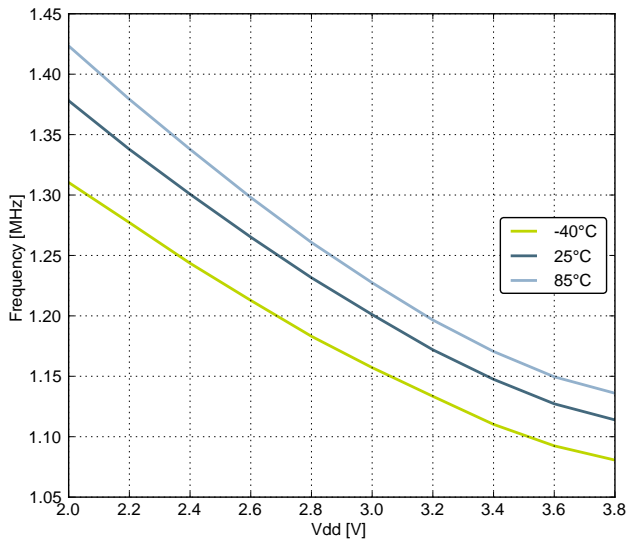


Figure 4.21. Calibrated HFRCO 1 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

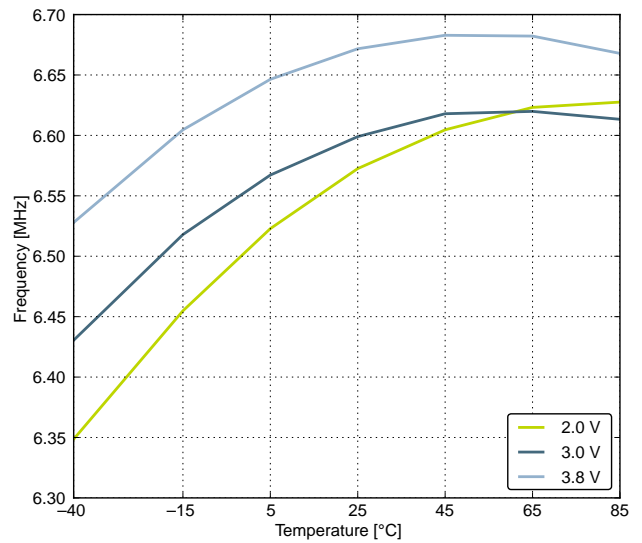
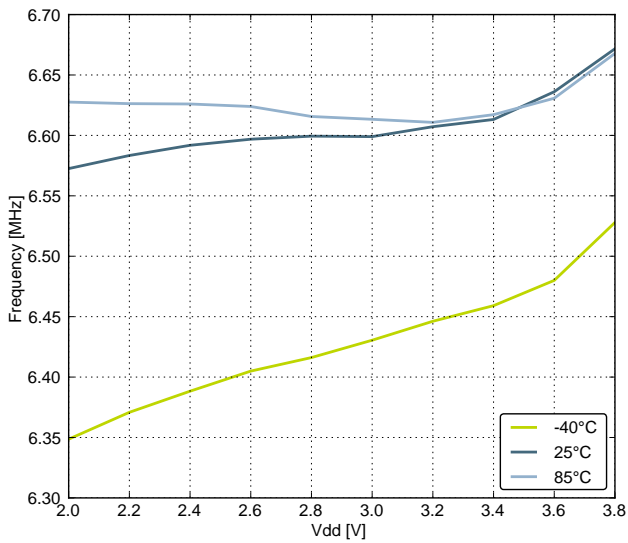


Figure 4.22. Calibrated HFRCO 7 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

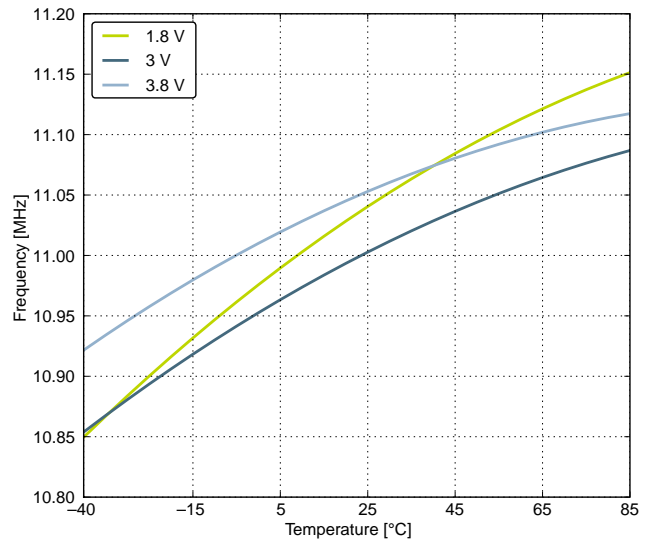
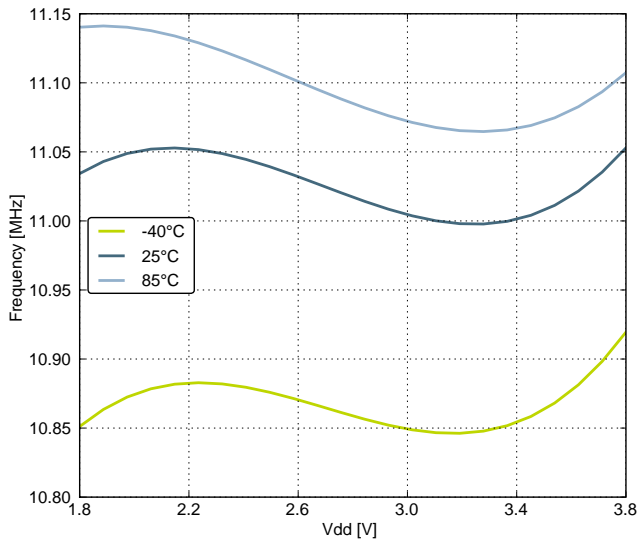


Figure 4.23. Calibrated HFRCO 11 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

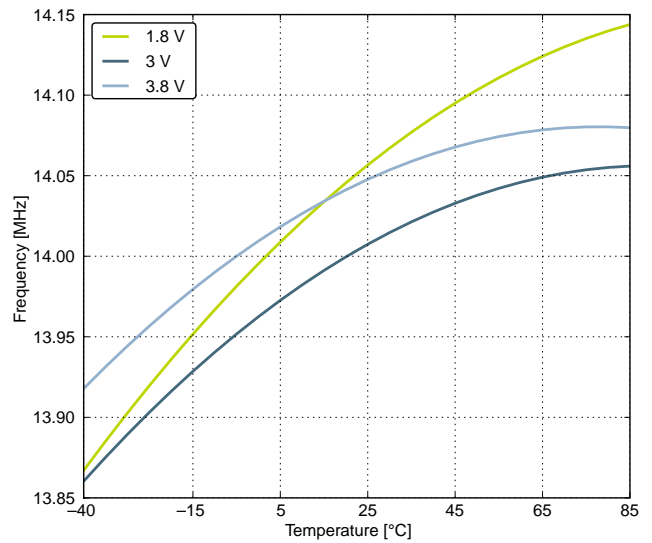
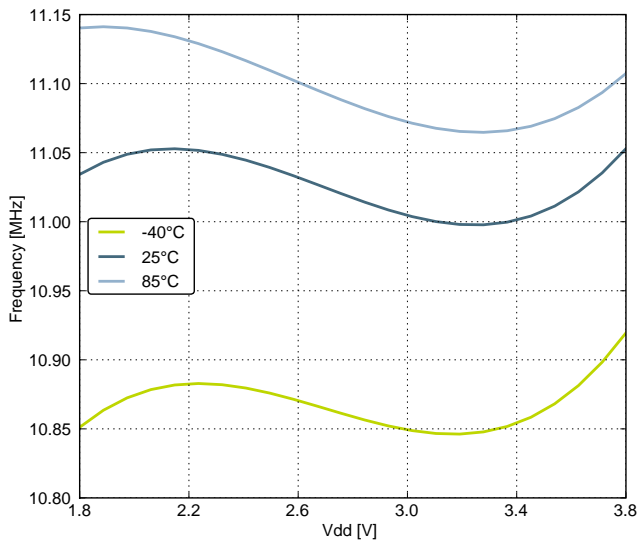


Figure 4.24. Calibrated HFRCO 14 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

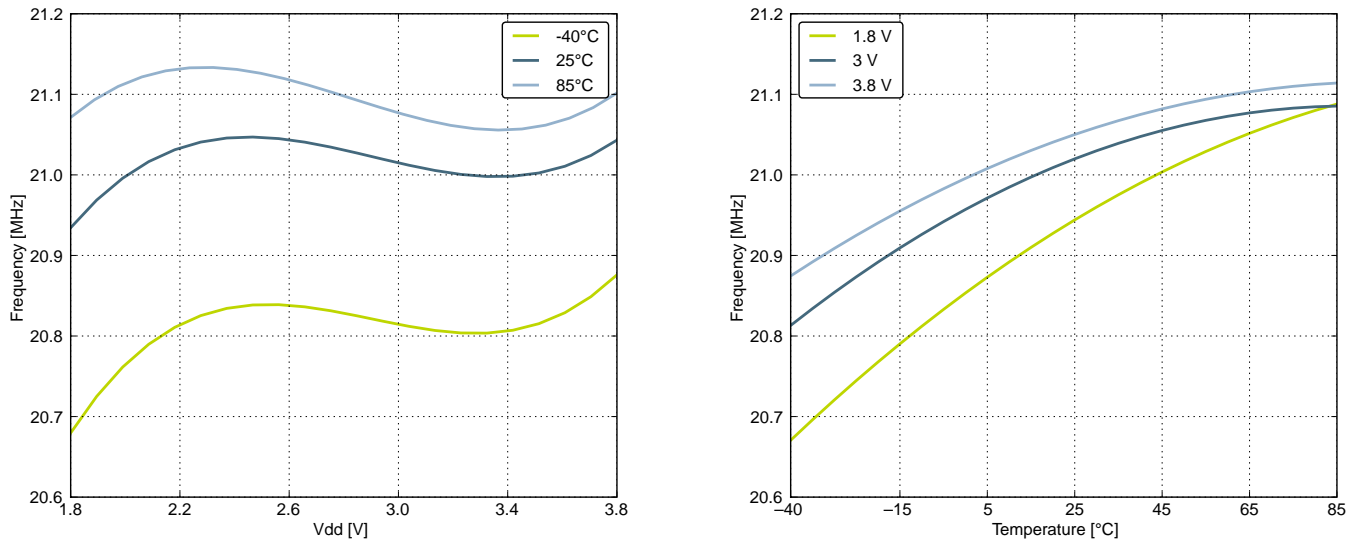


Figure 4.25. Calibrated HFRCO 21 MHz Band Frequency vs Supply Voltage and Temperature

#### 4.10.5 AUXHFRCO

Table 4.13. AUXHFRCO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency, V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V, T <sub>AMB</sub> =25° C	f <sub>AUXHFRCO</sub>	21 MHz frequency band	20.37	21.0	21.63	MHz
	t <sub>AUXHFRCO_settling</sub>	14 MHz frequency band	13.58	14.0	14.42	MHz
	TUNE-STEP <sub>AUXHFRCO</sub>	11 MHz frequency band	10.67	11.0	11.33	MHz
		7 MHz frequency band	6.40	6.60	6.80	MHz
		1 MHz frequency band	1.15	1.20	1.25	MHz
Settling time after start-up		f <sub>AUXHFRCO</sub> = 14 MHz	—	0.6	—	Cycles
Frequency step for LSB change in TUNING value		21 MHz frequency band	—	52.8	—	kHz
		14 MHz frequency band	—	36.9	—	kHz
		11 MHz frequency band	—	30.1	—	kHz
		7 MHz frequency band	—	18.0	—	kHz
		1 MHz frequency band	—	3.4	—	kHz

## 4.10.6 USHFRCO

Table 4.14. USHFRCO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency	$f_{\text{USHFRCO}}$	No Clock Recovery, Full Temperature and Supply Range, 48 MHz band	47.10	48.00	48.90	MHz
	$TC_{\text{USHFRCO}}$	No Clock Recovery, Full Temperature and Supply Range, 24 MHz band	23.73	24.00	24.32	MHz
	$VC_{\text{USHFRCO}}$	No Clock Recovery, 25°C, 3.3V, 48 MHz band	47.50	48.00	48.50	MHz
	$I_{\text{USHFRCO}}$	No Clock Recovery, 25°C, 3.3V, 24 MHz band	23.86	24.00	24.16	MHz
Temperature coefficient		3.3V	—	0.0175	—	%/°C
Supply voltage coefficient		25°C	—	0.0045	—	%/V
Current consumption		$f_{\text{USHFRCO}} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	1.21	1.36	1.48	mA
		$f_{\text{USHFRCO}} = 24 \text{ MHz}$	0.81	0.92	1.02	mA

## 4.10.7 ULFRCO

Table 4.15. ULFRCO

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Oscillation frequency	$f_{\text{ULFRCO}}$	25 °C, 3 V	0.7		1.75	kHz
Temperature coefficient	$TC_{\text{ULFRCO}}$		—	0.05	—	%/°C
Supply voltage coefficient	$VC_{\text{ULFRCO}}$		—	-18.2	—	%/V

## 4.11 Analog Digital Converter (ADC)

Table 4.16. ADC

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input voltage range	$V_{ADCIN}$	Single ended	0	—	$V_{REF}$	V
	$V_{ADCREFIN}$	Differential	$-V_{REF}/2$	—	$V_{REF}/2$	V
Input range of external reference voltage, single ended and differential	$V_{ADCREFIN\_CH7}$		1.25	—	$V_{DD}$	V
Input range of external negative reference voltage on channel 7	$V_{ADCREFIN\_CH6}$	See $V_{ADCREFIN}$	0	—	$V_{DD} - 1.1$	V
Input range of external positive reference voltage on channel 6	$V_{ADCCMIN}$	See $V_{ADCREFIN}$	0.625	—	$V_{DD}$	V
Common mode input range	$I_{ADCIN}$		0	—	$V_{DD}$	V
Input current	$CMRR_{ADC}$	2pF sampling capacitors	—	<100	—	nA
Analog input common mode rejection ratio	$I_{ADC}$		—	65	—	dB
Average active current	$I_{ADCREF}$	1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, external reference	—	392	510	$\mu A$
	$C_{ADCIN}$	10 kSamples/s 12 bit, internal 1.25 V reference, WARMUPMODE in ADCn_CTRL set to 0b00	—	67	—	$\mu A$
	$R_{ADCIN}$	10 kSamples/s 12 bit, internal 1.25 V reference, WARMUPMODE in ADCn_CTRL set to 0b01	—	63	—	$\mu A$
	$R_{ADCFILT}$	10 kSamples/s 12 bit, internal 1.25 V reference, WARMUPMODE in ADCn_CTRL set to 0b10	—	64	—	$\mu A$
	$C_{ADCFILT}$	10 kSamples/s 12 bit, internal 1.25 V reference, WARMUPMODE in ADCn_CTRL set to 0b11	—	244	—	$\mu A$
Current consumption of internal voltage reference	$f_{ADCCLK}$	Internal voltage reference	—	65	—	$\mu A$
Input capacitance	$t_{ADCCONV}$		—	2	—	pF
Input ON resistance	$t_{ADCACQ}$		1	—	—	MOhm
Input RC filter resistance	$t_{ADCACQVDD3}$		—	10	—	kOhm
Input RC filter/decoupling capacitance	$t_{ADCSTART}$		—	250	—	fF
ADC Clock Frequency	$SNR_{ADC}$		—	—	13	MHz

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Conversion time	SINAD <sub>ADC</sub>	6 bit	7	—	—	ADCCLK Cycles
	SFDR <sub>ADC</sub>	8 bit	11	—	—	ADCCLK Cycles
	V <sub>ADCOFF-SET</sub>	12 bit	13	—	—	ADCCLK Cycles
Acquisition time	TGRAD <sub>ADCTH</sub>	Programmable	1	—	256	ADCCLK Cycles
Required acquisition time for VDD/3 reference	DNL <sub>ADC</sub>		2	—	—	μs
Startup time of reference generator and ADC core in NORMAL mode	INL <sub>ADC</sub>		—	5	—	μs
Startup time of reference generator and ADC core in KEEPADCWARM mode	MC <sub>ADC</sub>		—	1	—	μs
Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)	VREF <sub>ADC</sub>	1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	59	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	63	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V <sub>DD</sub> reference	—	65	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	60	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	65	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference	—	54	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V <sub>DD</sub> reference	—	67	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 2xV <sub>DD</sub> reference	—	69	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	62	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	63	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, V <sub>DD</sub> reference	—	67	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	63	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference	—	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, V <sub>DD</sub> reference	63	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 2xV <sub>DD</sub> reference	—	70	—	dB

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Signal-to-Noise And Distortion-ratio (SINAD)		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	58	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	62	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, $V_{DD}$ reference	—	64	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	60	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	64	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference	—	54	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{DD}$ reference	—	66	—	dB
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2xV_{DD}$ reference	—	68	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	61	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	65	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, $V_{DD}$ reference	—	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	63	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference	—	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{DD}$ reference	62	66	—	dB
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2xV_{DD}$ reference	—	69	—	dB



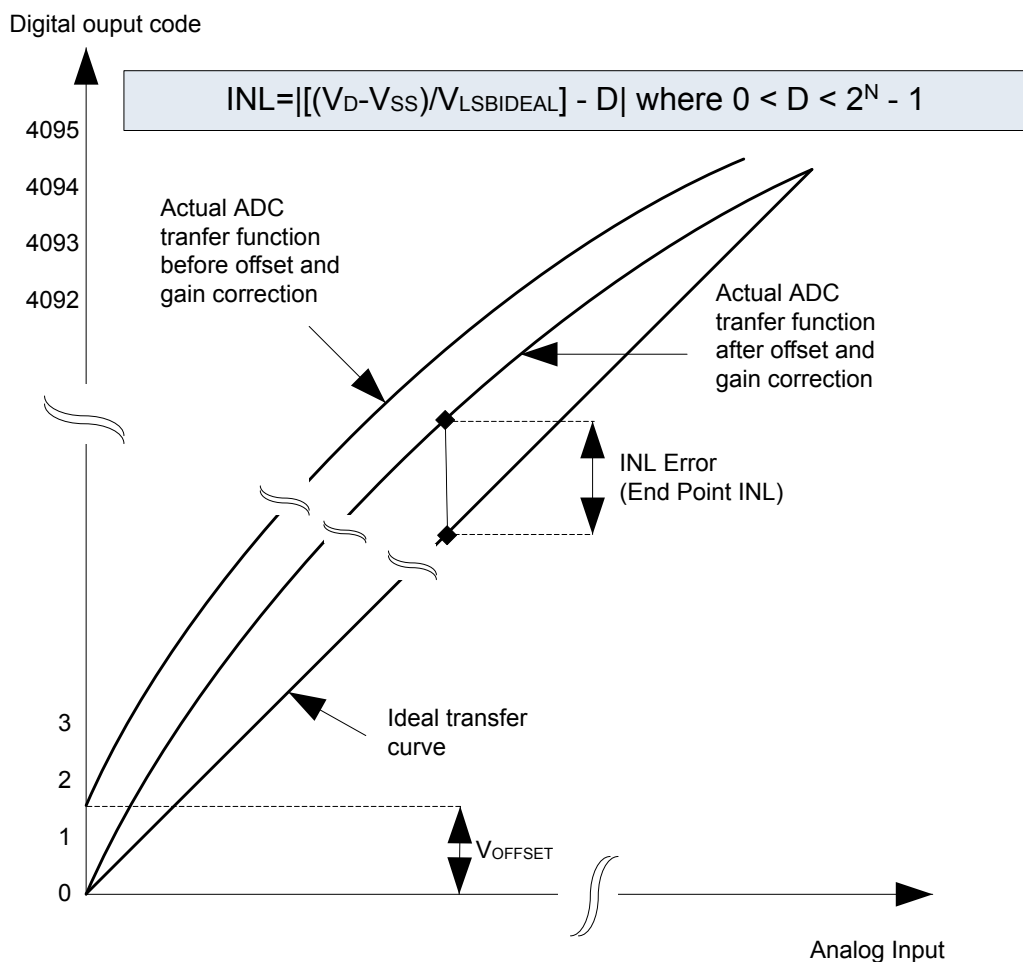
Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	64	—	dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	76	—	dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, $V_{DD}$ reference	—	73	—	dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	66	—	dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	77	—	dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{DD}$ reference	—	76	—	dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2xV_{DD}$ reference	—	75	—	dBc
		1 MSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference	—	69	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 1.25V reference	—	75	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, internal 2.5V reference	—	75	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, single ended, $V_{DD}$ reference	—	76	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 1.25V reference	—	79	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, internal 2.5V reference	—	79	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, 5V reference	—	78	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $V_{DD}$ reference	68	79	—	dBc
		200 kSamples/s, 12 bit, differential, $2xV_{DD}$ reference	—	79	—	dBc
	Offset voltage		After calibration, single ended	-4	0.3	4
		After calibration, differential	—	0.3	—	mV
Thermometer output gradient			—	-1.92	—	mV/°C
			—	-6.3	—	ADC Codes/°C
Differential non-linearity (DNL)		$V_{DD}= 3.0$ V, external 2.5V reference	-1	±0.7	4	LSB
Integral non-linearity (INL), End point method			—	±1.6	±3	LSB
No missing codes			11,999 <sup>xref</sup>	12	—	bits

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ADC Internal Voltage Reference		Internal 1.25 V, $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	1.248	1.254	1.262	V
		Internal 1.25 V, Full temperature and supply range	1.188	1.254	1.302	V
		Internal 2.5 V, $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	2.492	2.506	2.520	V
		Internal 2.5 V, Full temperature and supply range	2.402	2.506	2.600	V

**Note:**

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

The integral non-linearity (INL) and differential non-linearity parameters are explained in Figure 3.14 (p. 33) and Figure 3.15 (p. 33), respectively.



**Figure 4.26. Integral Non-Linearity (INL)**

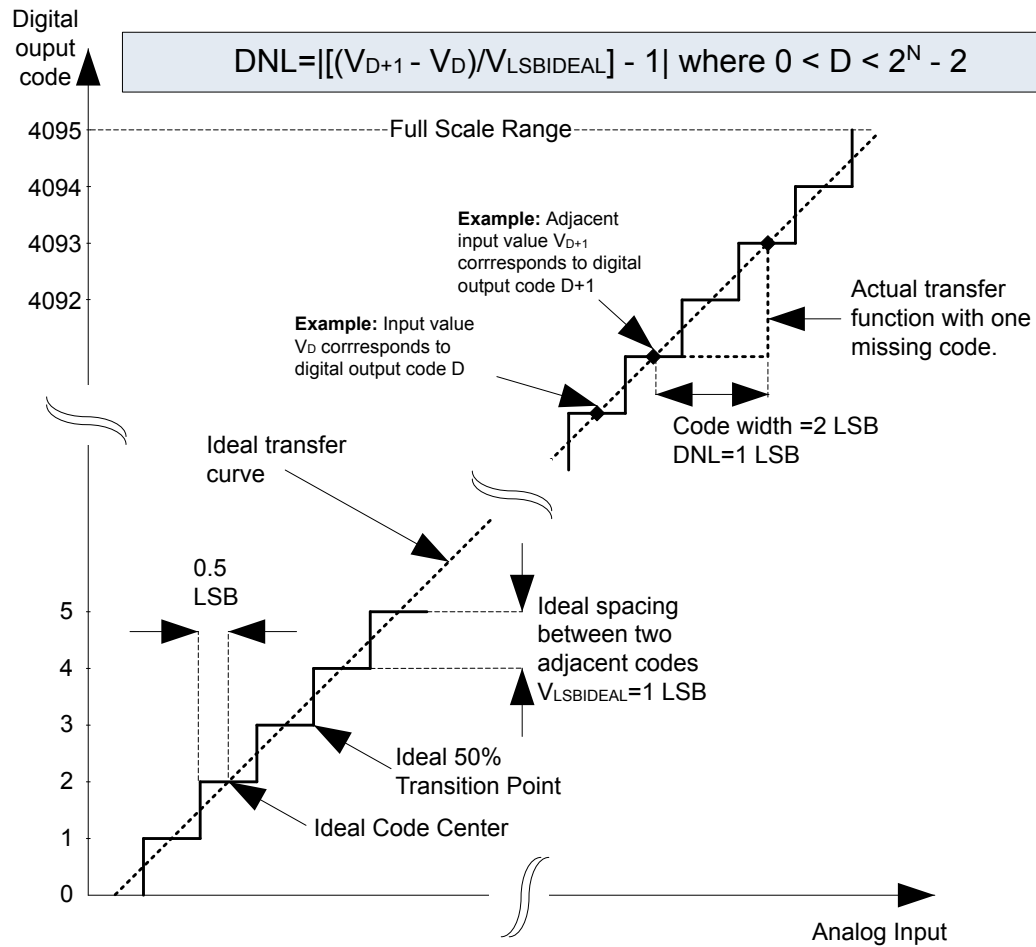


Figure 4.27. Differential Non-Linearity (DNL)

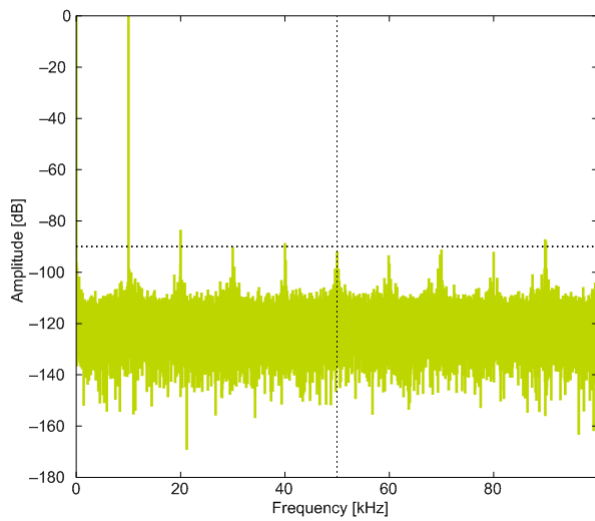
### 4.11.1 Typical Performance



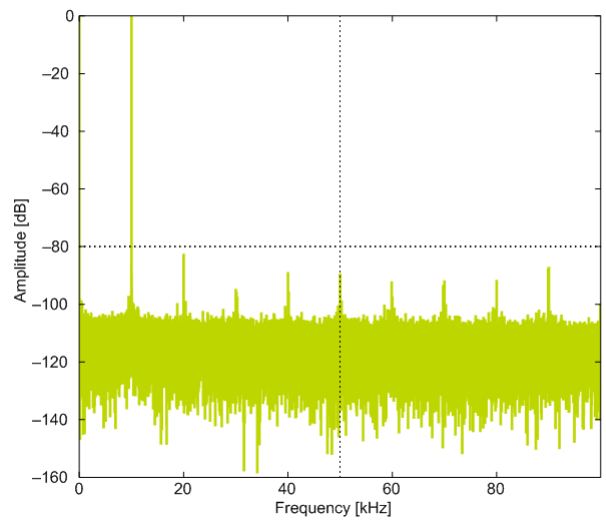
**1.25V Reference**



**2.5V Reference**



**2XVDDVSS Reference**

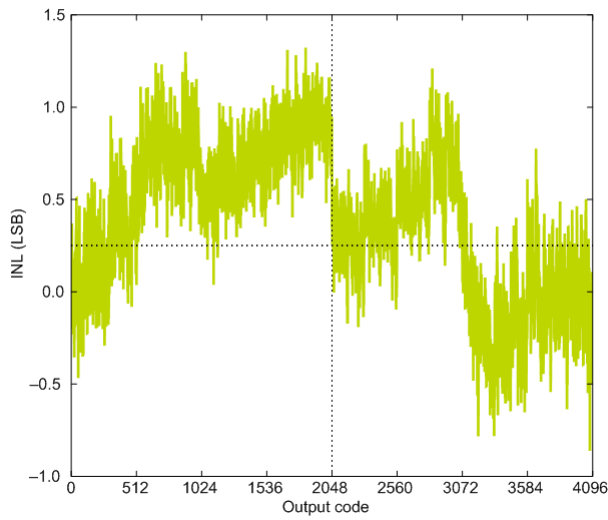


**5VDIFF Reference**

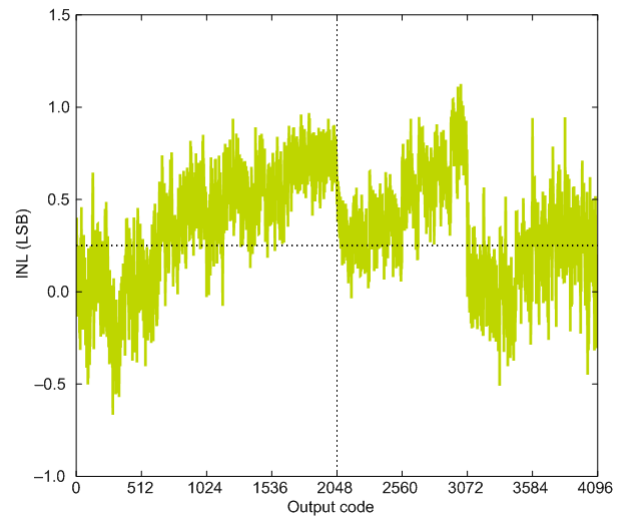


**V<sub>DD</sub> Reference**

**Figure 4.28. ADC Frequency Spectrum, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3 V, Temp = 25 °C**



**1.25V Reference**



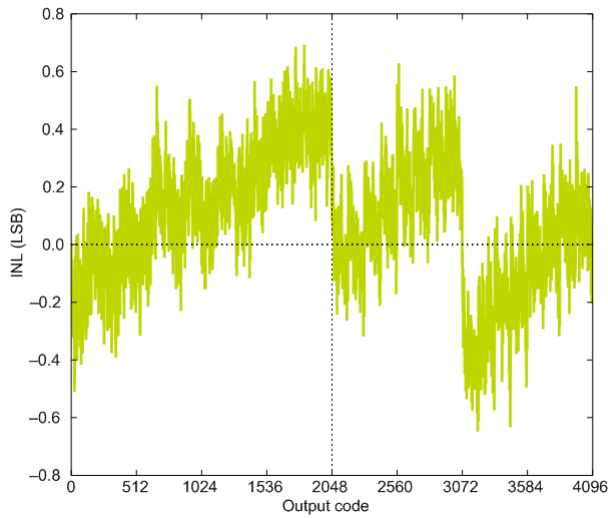
**2.5V Reference**



**2XVDDVSS Reference**



**5VDIFF Reference**

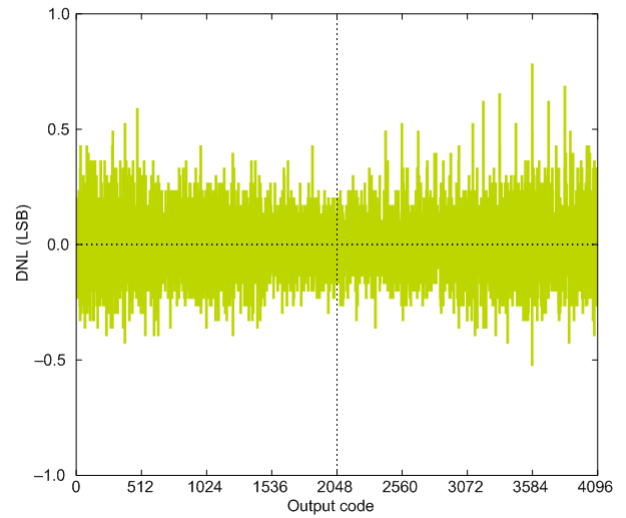


**VDD Reference**

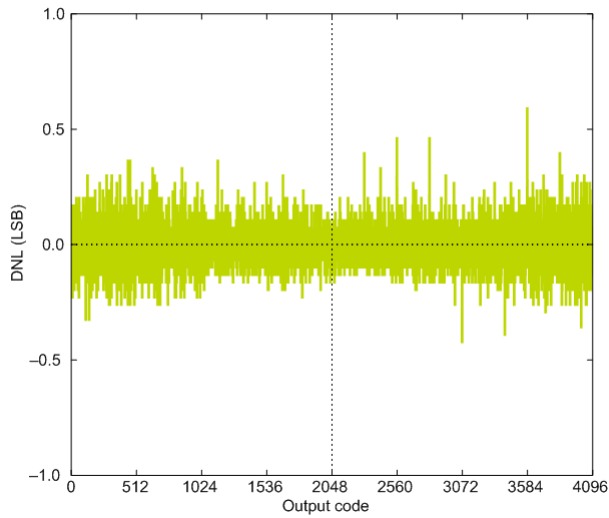
**Figure 4.29. ADC Integral Linearity Error vs Code,  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , Temp = 25 °C**



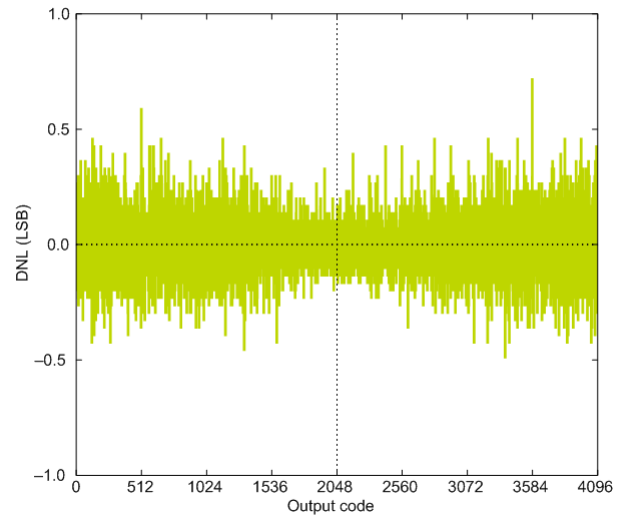
**1.25V Reference**



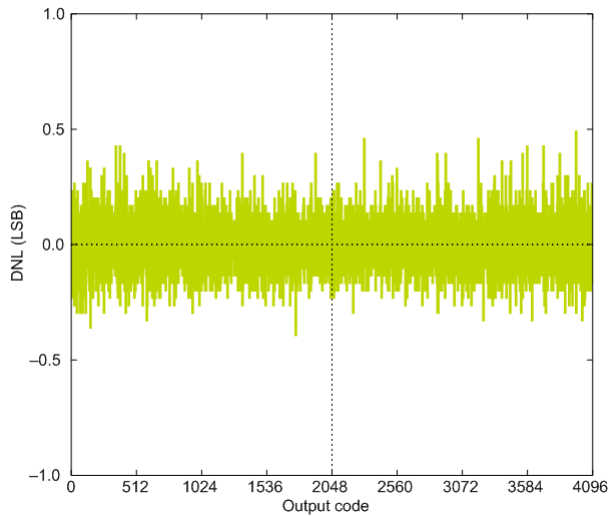
**2.5V Reference**



**2XVDDVSS Reference**

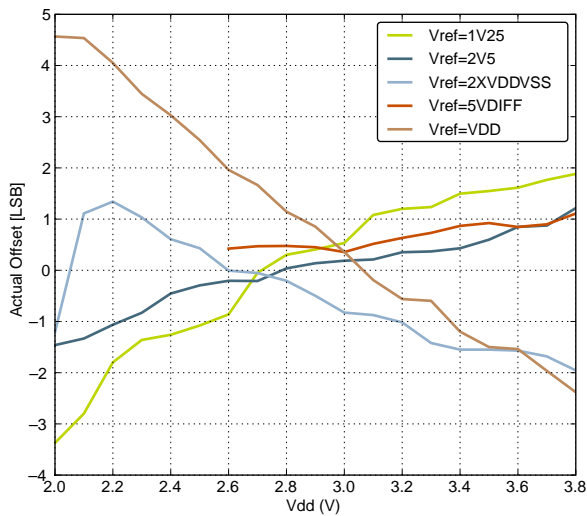


**5VDIFF Reference**

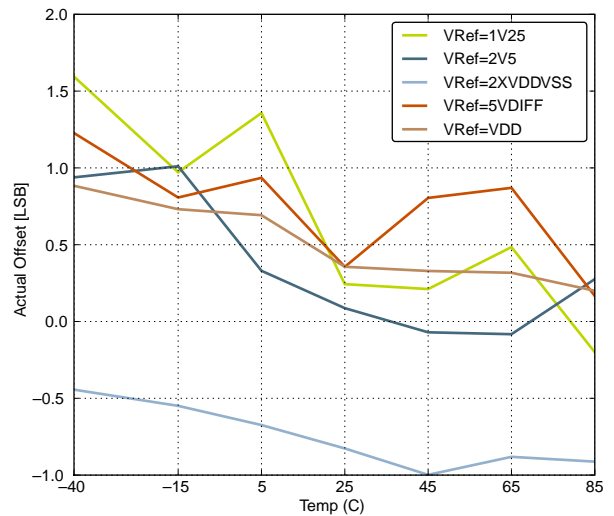


**V<sub>DD</sub> Reference**

**Figure 4.30. ADC Differential Linearity Error vs Code, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3 V, Temp = 25 °C**



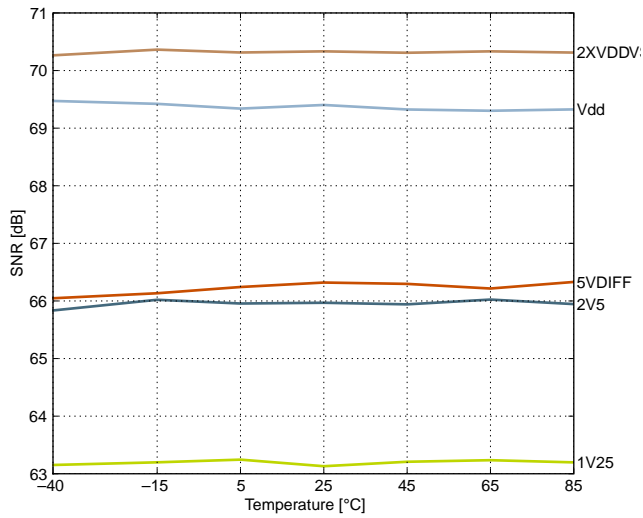
**Offset vs Supply Voltage, Temp = 25 °C**



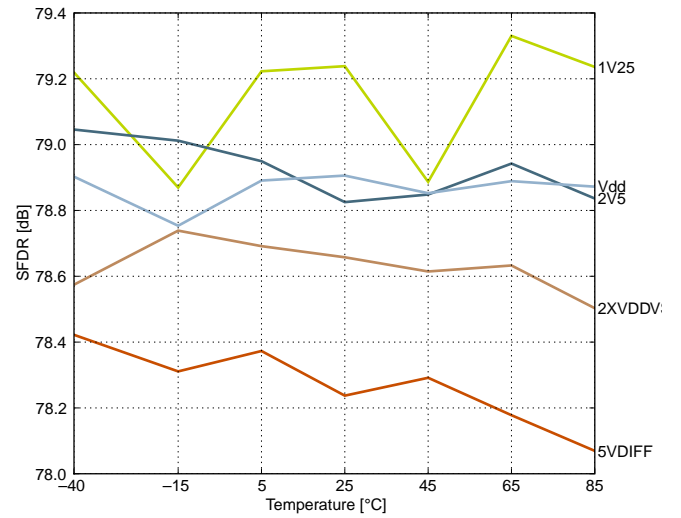
**Offset vs Temperature, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3 V**

**Figure 4.31. ADC Absolute Offset, Common Mode = V<sub>DD</sub>/2**





Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)



Spurious-Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)

Figure 4.32. ADC Dynamic Performance vs Temperature for all ADC References,  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$

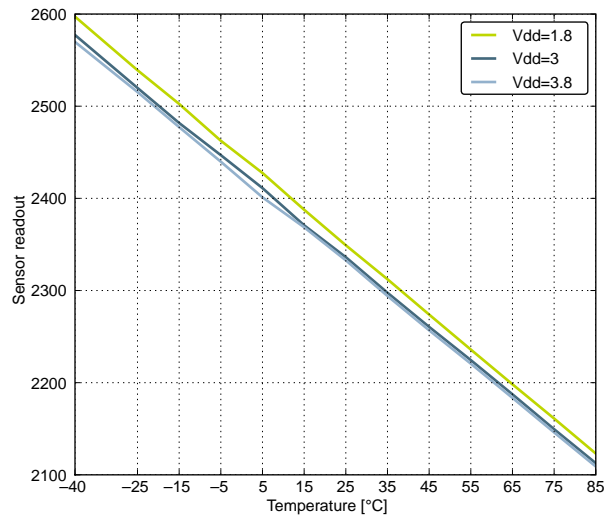


Figure 4.33. ADC Temperature Sensor Readout

## 4.12 Current Digital Analog Converter (IDAC)

Table 4.17. IDAC Range 0 Source

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{IDAC}$	EM0, default settings	—	13.0	—	$\mu A$
		Duty-cycled	—	10	—	nA
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{0x10}$		—	0.85	—	$\mu A$
Step size	$I_{STEP}$		—	0.05	—	$\mu A$
Current drop at high impedance load	$I_D$	$V_{IDAC\_OUT} = V_{DD} - 100mV$	—	0.79	—	%
Temperature coefficient	$TC_{IDAC}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0V$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	0.3	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	$VC_{IDAC}$	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}C$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	11.7	—	nA/V

Table 4.18. IDAC Range 0 Sink

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{IDAC}$	EM0, default settings	—	15.1	—	$\mu A$
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{0x10}$		—	0.85	—	$\mu A$
Step size	$I_{STEP}$		—	0.05	—	$\mu A$
Current drop at high impedance load	$I_D$	$V_{IDAC\_OUT} = 200\text{ mV}$	—	0.30	—	%
Temperature coefficient	$TC_{IDAC}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	0.2	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	$VC_{IDAC}$	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}C$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	12.5	—	nA/V

Table 4.19. IDAC Range 1 Source

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{IDAC}$	EM0, default settings	—	14.4	—	$\mu A$
		Duty-cycled	—	10	—	nA
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{0x10}$		—	3.2	—	$\mu A$
Step size	$I_{STEP}$		—	0.1	—	$\mu A$
Current drop at high impedance load	$I_D$	$V_{IDAC\_OUT} = V_{DD} - 100mV$	—	0.75	—	%
Temperature coefficient	$TC_{IDAC}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	0.7	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	$VC_{IDAC}$	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}C$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	38.4	—	nA/V

**Table 4.20. IDAC Range 1 Sink**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{IDAC}$	EM0, default settings	—	19.4	—	$\mu A$
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{0x10}$		—	3.2	—	$\mu A$
Step size	$I_{STEP}$		—	0.1	—	$\mu A$
Current drop at high impedance load	$I_D$	$V_{IDAC\_OUT} = 200\text{ mV}$	—	0.32	—	%
Temperature coefficient	$TC_{IDAC}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	0.7	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	$VC_{IDAC}$	$T = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	40.9	—	nA/V

**Table 4.21. IDAC Range 2 Source**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{IDAC}$	EM0, default settings	—	17.3	—	$\mu A$
		Duty-cycled	—	10	—	nA
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{0x10}$		—	8.5	—	$\mu A$
Step size	$I_{STEP}$		—	0.5	—	$\mu A$
Current drop at high impedance load	$I_D$	$V_{IDAC\_OUT} = V_{DD} - 100\text{mV}$	—	1.22	—	%
Temperature coefficient	$TC_{IDAC}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	2.8	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	$VC_{IDAC}$	$T = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	96.6	—	nA/V

**Table 4.22. IDAC Range 2 Sink**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{IDAC}$	EM0, default settings	—	29.3	—	$\mu A$
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	$I_{0x10}$		—	8.5	—	$\mu A$
Step size	$I_{STEP}$		—	0.5	—	$\mu A$
Current drop at high impedance load	$I_D$	$V_{IDAC\_OUT} = 200\text{ mV}$	—	0.62	—	%
Temperature coefficient	$TC_{IDAC}$	$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	2.8	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	$VC_{IDAC}$	$T = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , STEPSEL=0x10	—	94.4	—	nA/V

Table 4.23. IDAC Range 3 Source

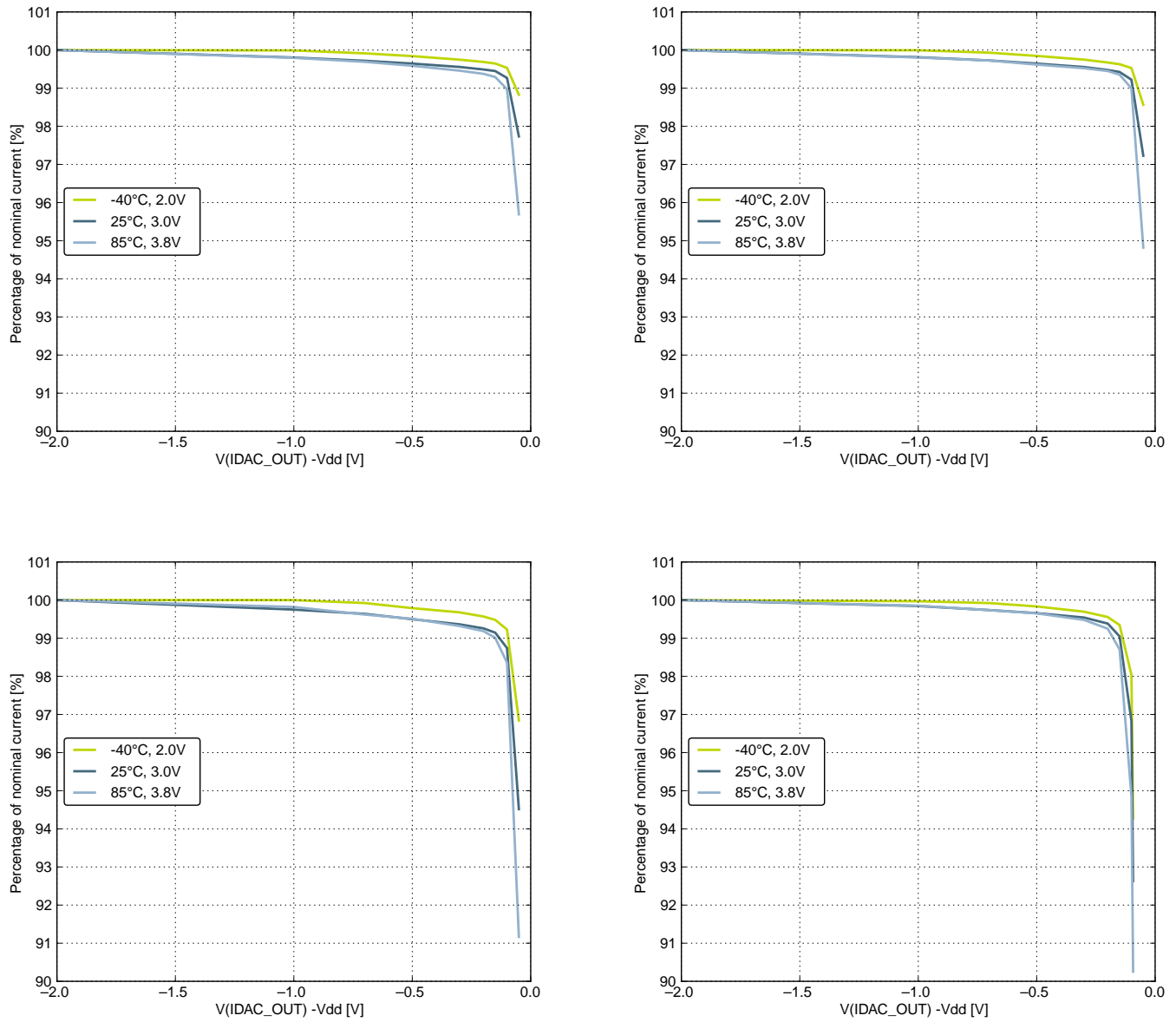
Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	I <sub>IDAC</sub>	EM0, default settings	—	18.7	—	μA
		Duty-cycled	—	10	—	nA
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	I <sub>0x10</sub>		—	33.9	—	μA
Step size	I <sub>STEP</sub>		—	2.0	—	μA
Current drop at high impedance load	I <sub>D</sub>	V <sub>IDAC_OUT</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> - 100 mV	—	3.54	—	%
Temperature coefficient	TC <sub>IDAC</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V, STEPSEL=0x10	—	10.9	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	VC <sub>IDAC</sub>	T = 25 °C, STEPSEL=0x10	—	159.5	—	nA/V

Table 4.24. IDAC Range 3 Sink

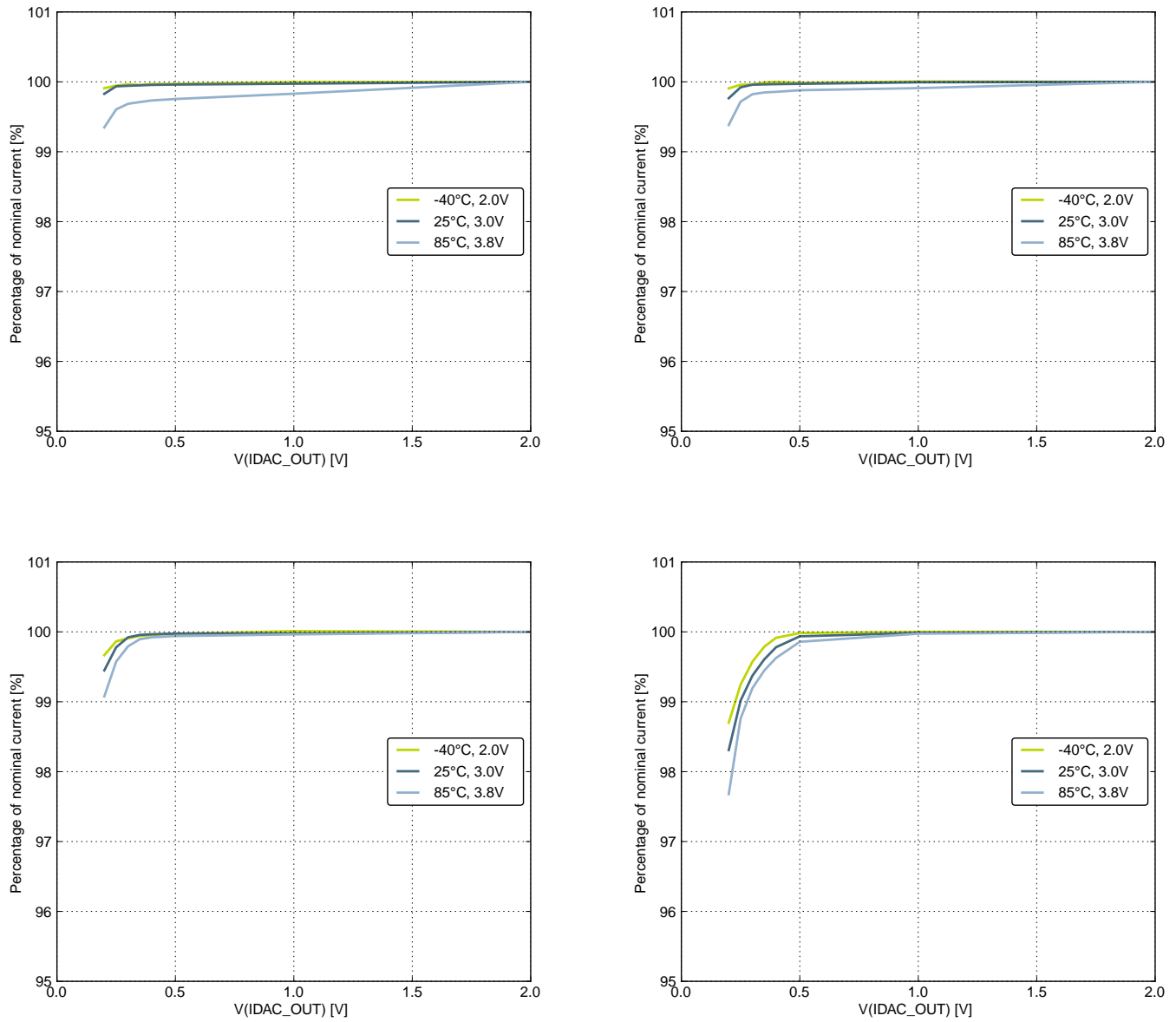
Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Active current with STEPSEL=0x10	I <sub>IDAC</sub>	EM0, default settings	—	62.5	—	μA
Nominal IDAC output current with STEPSEL=0x10	I <sub>0x10</sub>		—	34.1	—	μA
Step size	I <sub>STEP</sub>		—	2.0	—	μA
Current drop at high impedance load	I <sub>D</sub>	V <sub>IDAC_OUT</sub> = 200 mV	—	1.75	—	%
Temperature coefficient	TC <sub>IDAC</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V, STEPSEL=0x10	—	10.9	—	nA/°C
Voltage coefficient	VC <sub>IDAC</sub>	T = 25 °C, STEPSEL=0x10	—	148.6	—	nA/V

Table 4.25. IDAC

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Start-up time, from enabled to output settled	t <sub>IDACSTART</sub>		40		μs



**Figure 4.34. IDAC Source Current as a Function of Voltage on IDAC\_OUT**



**Figure 4.35. IDAC Sink Current as a Function of Voltage from IDAC\_OUT**

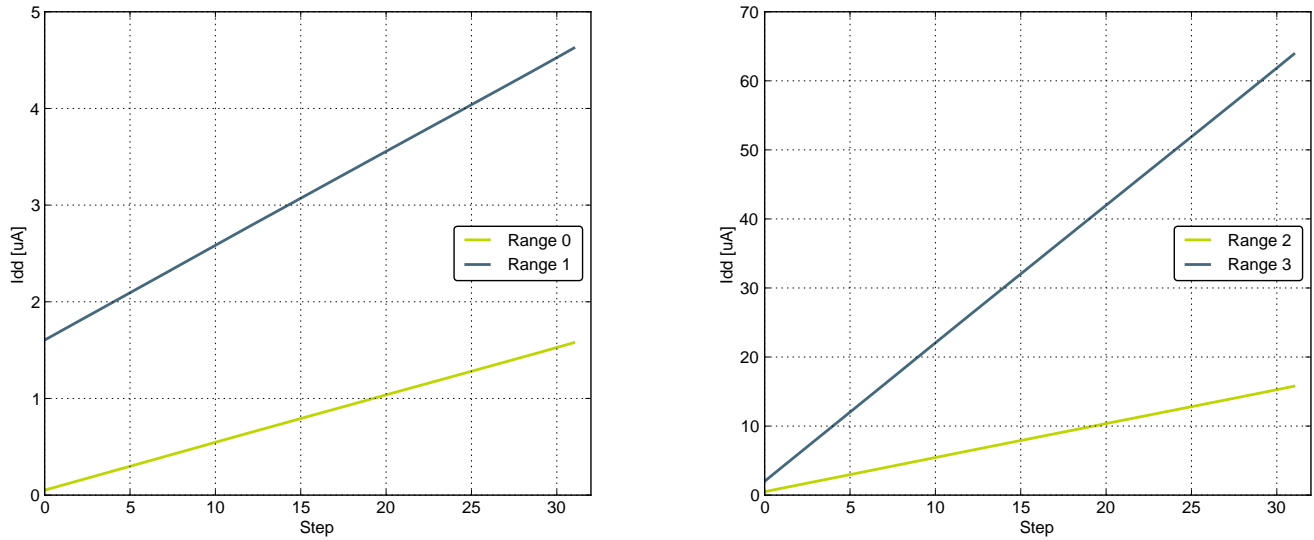


Figure 4.36. IDAC Linearity

### 4.13 Voltage Comparator (VCMP)

Table 4.26. VCMP

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input voltage range	$V_{VCMPIN}$		—	$V_{DD}$	—	V
VCMP Common Mode voltage range	$V_{VCMPCM}$		—	$V_{DD}$	—	V
Active current	$I_{VCMP}$	BIASPROG=0b0000 and HALF-BIAS=1 in VCMPn_CTRL register	—	0.2	0.8	$\mu A$
		BIASPROG=0b1111 and HALF-BIAS=0 in VCMPn_CTRL register. LPREF=0.	—	22	35	$\mu A$
Startup time reference generator	$t_{VCMPREF}$	NORMAL	—	10	—	$\mu s$
Offset voltage	$V_{VCMPOFFSET}$	Single ended	—	10	—	mV
		Differential	—	10	—	mV
VCMP hysteresis	$V_{VCMPHYS}$		—	17	—	mV
Startup time	$t_{VCMPSTART}$		—	—	10	$\mu s$

The  $V_{DD}$  trigger level can be configured by setting the TRIGLEVEL field of the VCMP\_CTRL register in accordance with the following equation:  $V_{DD \text{ Trigger Level}} = 1.667 V + 0.034 \times \text{TRIGLEVEL}$

## 4.14 I2C

Table 4.27. I2C Standard-Mode (Sm)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency	$f_{SCL}$	0	—	100 <sup>1</sup>	kHz
SCL clock low time	$t_{LOW}$	4.7	—	—	$\mu$ s
SCL clock high time	$t_{HIGH}$	4.0	—	—	$\mu$ s
SDA set-up time	$t_{SU,DAT}$	250	—	—	ns
SDA hold time	$t_{HD,DAT}$	8	—	3450 <sup>2, 3</sup>	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	$t_{SU,STA}$	4.7	—	—	$\mu$ s
(Repeated) START condition hold time	$t_{HD,STA}$	4.0	—	—	$\mu$ s
STOP condition set-up time	$t_{SU,STO}$	4.0	—	—	$\mu$ s
Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition	$t_{BUF}$	4.7	—	—	$\mu$ s

**Note:**

1. For the minimum HPPERCLK frequency required in Standard-mode, see the I2C chapter in the *EZR32HG Reference Manual*.
2. The maximum SDA hold time ( $t_{HD,DAT}$ ) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL ( $t_{LOW}$ ).
3. When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when  $I2Cn\_CLKDIV < ((3450 * 10^{-9} [s] * f_{HPPERCLK} [Hz]) - 4)$ .

Table 4.28. I2C Fast-Mode (Fm)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency	$f_{SCL}$	0	—	400 <sup>1</sup>	kHz
SCL clock low time	$t_{LOW}$	1.3	—	—	$\mu$ s
SCL clock high time	$t_{HIGH}$	0.6	—	—	$\mu$ s
SDA set-up time	$t_{SU,DAT}$	100	—	—	ns
SDA hold time	$t_{HD,DAT}$	8	—	900 <sup>2, 3</sup>	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	$t_{SU,STA}$	0.6	—	—	$\mu$ s
(Repeated) START condition hold time	$t_{HD,STA}$	0.6	—	—	$\mu$ s
STOP condition set-up time	$t_{SU,STO}$	0.6	—	—	$\mu$ s
Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition	$t_{BUF}$	1.3	—	—	$\mu$ s

**Note:**

1. For the minimum HPPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode, see the I2C chapter in the *EZR32HG Reference Manual*.
2. The maximum SDA hold time ( $t_{HD,DAT}$ ) needs to be met only when the device does not stretch the low time of SCL ( $t_{LOW}$ ).
3. When transmitting data, this number is guaranteed only when  $I2Cn\_CLKDIV < ((900 * 10^{-9} [s] * f_{HPPERCLK} [Hz]) - 4)$ .



Table 4.29. I2C Fast-mode Plus (Fm+)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency	$f_{SCL}$	0	—	1000 <sup>1</sup>	kHz
SCL clock low time	$t_{LOW}$	0.5	—	—	$\mu s$
SCL clock high time	$t_{HIGH}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu s$
SDA set-up time	$t_{SU,DAT}$	50	—	—	ns
SDA hold time	$t_{HD,DAT}$	8	—	—	ns
Repeated START condition set-up time	$t_{SU,STA}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu s$
(Repeated) START condition hold time	$t_{HD,STA}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu s$
STOP condition set-up time	$t_{SU,STO}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu s$
Bus free time between a STOP and a START condition	$t_{BUF}$	0.5	—	—	$\mu s$

**Note:**

1. For the minimum HPPERCLK frequency required in Fast-mode Plus, see the I2C chapter in the *EZR32HG Reference Manual*.

**4.15 Radio**

All minimum and maximum values are guaranteed across the recommended operating conditions of supply voltage and from  $-40$  to  $+85$  °C unless otherwise stated. All typical values apply at  $V_{DD} = 3.3$  V and  $25$  °C unless otherwise stated. The data was collected while running off the internal RC oscillator (HFRCO).

## 4.15.1 EZRadioPRO (R6x) DC Electrical Characteristics

Measured on direct-tie RF evaluation board.

Table 4.30. EZRadioPro DC Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Saving Modes	$I_{\text{shutdown}}$	RC Oscillator, Main Digital Regulator, and Low Power Digital Regulator OFF	—	30	4000	nA
	$I_{\text{standby}}$	Register values maintained and RC oscillator/WUT OFF	—	40	9000	nA
	$I_{\text{SleepRC}}$	RC Oscillator, Main Digital Regulator, and Low Power Digital Regulator OFF	—	740	10000	nA
	$I_{\text{SleepXO}}$	Sleep current using an external 32 kHz crystal	—	1.7	—	$\mu\text{A}$
	$I_{\text{Sensor-LBD}}$	Low battery detector ON, register values maintained, and all other blocks OFF	—	1	—	$\mu\text{A}$
	$I_{\text{Ready}}$	Crystal Oscillator and Main Digital Regulator ON, all other blocks OFF	—	1.8	—	mA
Preamble Sense Mode Current	$I_{\text{psm}}$	Duty cycling during preamble search, 1.2 kbps, 4 byte preamble	—	6	—	mA
		Fixed 1s wakeup interval, 50 kbps, 5 byte preamble	—	10	—	$\mu\text{A}$
TUNE Mode Current	$I_{\text{TuneRX}}$	RX Tune, High Performance Mode	—	7.6	—	mA
	$I_{\text{TuneTX}}$	TX Tune, High Performance Mode	—	7.8	—	mA
RX Mode Current	$I_{\text{RXH}}$	High Performance Mode, 915 MHz, 40 kbps	—	13.7	22	mA
	$I_{\text{RXL}}$	Low Power Mode, 915 MHz, 40 kbps	—	11.1	—	mA
TX Mode Current (R69)	$I_{\text{TX}_{+20}}$	+20 dBm output power, class-E match, 915 MHz, 3.3 V	—	93	108	mA
	$I_{\text{TX}_{+13}}$	+13 dBm output power, class-E match, 868/915 MHz, 3.3 V	—	22	—	mA
TX Mode Current (R63, R68)	$I_{\text{TX}_{+20}}$	+20 dBm output power, class-E match, 915 MHz, 3.3 V	—	93	108	mA
		+20 dBm output power, square-wave match, 169 MHz, 3.3 V	—	69	80	mA
	$I_{\text{TX}_{+13}}$	+13 dBm output power, class-E match, 915 MHz, 3.3 V	—	44.5	60	mA
TX Mode Current (R60, R67)	$I_{\text{TX}_{+10}}$	+10 dBm output power, class-E match, 868/915 MHz, 3.3 V	—	19.7	—	mA
	$I_{\text{TX}_{+10}}$	+10 dBm output power, class-E match, 169 MHz, 3.3 V	—	18	—	mA
	$I_{\text{TX}_{+13}}$	+13 dBm output power, class-E match, 868/915 MHz, 3.3 V	—	22	—	mA

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
TX Mode Current (R61)	$I_{TX\_+16}$	+16 dBm output power, class-E match, 868 MHz, 3.3 V	—	43	55	mA
	$I_{TX\_+13}$	+13 dBm output power, switched-current match, 868 MHz, 3.3 V	—	33.5	40	mA

#### 4.15.2 EZRadioPRO (R6x) Synthesizer AC Electrical Characteristics

Table 4.31. EZRadioPro Synthesizer

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Synthesizer Frequency Range	$F_{SYN}$		850	—	1050	MHz
			350	—	525	MHz
			284	—	350	MHz
			142	—	175	MHz
Synthesizer Frequency Resolution	$F_{RES-1050}$	850–1050 MHz	—	28.6	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-525}$	420–525 MHz	—	14.3	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-420}$	350–420 MHz	—	11.4	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-350}$	283–350 MHz	—	9.5	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-175}$	142–175 MHz	—	4.7	—	Hz
Synthesizer Settling Time	$t_{LOCK}$	Measured from exiting Ready mode with XOSC running to any frequency. Including VCO Calibration.	—	50	—	$\mu$ s
Phase Noise	$L_{(fM)}$	F = 10 kHz, 169 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–117	–108	dBc/Hz
		F = 100 kHz, 169 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–120	–115	dBc/Hz
		F = 1 MHz, 169 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–138	–135	dBc/Hz
		F = 10 MHz, 169 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–148	–143	dBc/Hz
		F = 10 kHz, 915 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–102	–94	dBc/Hz
		F = 100 kHz, 915 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–105	–97	dBc/Hz
		F = 1 MHz, 915 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–125	–122	dBc/Hz
		F = 10 MHz, 915 MHz, High Perf Mode	—	–138	–135	dBc/Hz

**4.15.3 EZRadioPRO (R6x) Receiver AC Electrical Characteristics**

For PER tests, 48 preamble symbols, 4 byte sync word, 10 byte payload and CRC-32 was used.

Measured over 50000 bits using PN9 data sequence and data and clock on GPIOs. Sensitivity is expected to be better if reading data from packet handler FIFO especially at higher data rates.

**Table 4.32. EZRadioPro Receiver AC Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RX Frequency Range	$F_{RX}$		850	—	1050	MHz
			350	—	525	MHz
			284		350	MHz
			142	—	175	MHz
RX Sensitivity 169 MHz (R68, R67)3	$P_{RX\_0.1}$	(BER < 0.1%) (100 bps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 100$ Hz)	—	-133	—	dBm
RX Sensitivity 169 MHz (R60, R61, R63)3	$P_{RX\_0.5}$	(BER < 0.1%) (500 bps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 250$ Hz)	—	-129	—	dBm
RX Sensitivity 169 MHz (R60, R61, R63, R67, R68)3	$P_{RX\_40}$	(BER < 0.1%) (40 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 20$ kHz)	—	-110.7	-108	dBm
	$P_{RX\_100}$	(BER < 0.1%) (100 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 50$ kHz)	—	-106	-104	dBm
	$P_{RX\_125}$	(BER < 0.1%) (500 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 250$ kHz)	—	-99	-96	dBm
	$P_{RX\_9.6}$	(PER 1%) (9.6 kbps, 4GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 2.4$ kHz)	—	-110	—	dBm
	$P_{RX\_1M}$	(PER 1%) (1 Mbps, 4GFSK, BT = 0.5, inner deviation = 83.3 kHz)	—	-89	—	dBm
	$P_{RX\_OOK}$	(BER < 0.1%, 4.8 kbps, 350 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-110	-107	dBm
		(BER < 0.1%, 40 kbps, 350 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-103	-100	dBm
		(BER < 0.1%, 120 kbps, 350 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-97	-93	dBm
RX Sensitivity 915/868 MHz (R68, R67)3	$P_{RX\_0.1}$	(BER < 0.1%) (100 bps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 100$ Hz)	—	-132	—	dBm
RX Sensitivity 915 MHz (R60, R61, R63, R69)3	$P_{RX\_0.5}$	(BER < 0.1%) (500 bps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 250$ Hz)	—	-127	—	dBm
RX Sensitivity 868 MHz (R60, R61, R63)3		(BER < 0.1%) (500 bps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 250$ Hz)	—	-127	—	dBm
RX Sensitivity 868 MHz (R60, R61, R63, R67, R68, R69)3	$P_{RX\_40}$	(BER < 0.1%) (40 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 20$ kHz)	—	-109.9	—	dBm
RX Sensitivity 915 MHz (R60, R61, R63, R67, R68, R69)3		(BER < 0.1%) (40 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, $f = \pm 20$ kHz)	—	-109.4	—	dBm

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RX Sensitivity 915/868 MHz (R60, R61, R63, R67, R68, R69)3	P <sub>RX_100</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (100 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, f = ±50 kHz)	—	-104	-102	dBm
	P <sub>RX_125</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (500 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, f = ±250 kHz)	—	-97	-92	dBm
	P <sub>RX_9.6</sub>	(PER 1%) (9.6 kbps, 4GFSK, BT = 0.5, f = ±2.4 kHz)	—	-110.6	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_1M</sub>	(PER 1%) (1 Mbps, 4GFSK, BT = 0.5, inner deviation = 83.3 kHz)	—	-88.7	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_OOK</sub>	(BER < 0.1%, 4.8 kbps, 350 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-108	-104	dBm
		(BER < 0.1%, 40 kbps, 350 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-101	-97	dBm
(BER < 0.1%, 120 kbps, 350 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)		—	-96	-91	dBm	
RX Channel Bandwidth (R60, R61, R63)	BW		1.1	—	850	kHz
RX Channel Bandwidth (R68, R67)			0.2	—	850	kHz
RSSI Resolution	RES <sub>RSSI</sub>	Valid from -110 dBm to -90 dBm	—	±0.5	—	dB
±1-Ch Offset Selectivity, 169 MHz	C/I <sub>1-CH</sub>	Desired Ref Signal 3 dB above sensitivity, BER, <0.1%. Interferer is CW and desired is modulated with 2.4 kbps F = 1.2 kHz GFSK with BT = 0.5, RX channel BW = 4.8 kHz, channel spacing = 12.5 kHz	—	-69	-59	dB
±1-Ch Offset Selectivity, 450 MHz			—	-60	-50	dB
±1-Ch Offset Selectivity, 868 / 915 MHz			—	-52.5	-45	dB
Blocking 1 MHz Offset	1M <sub>BLOCK</sub>	Desired Ref Signal 3 dB above sensitivity, BER, <0.1%. Interferer is CW and desired is modulated with 2.4 kbps F = 1.2 kHz GFSK with BT = 0.5, RX channel BW = 4.8 kHz	—	-79	-68	dB
Blocking 8 MHz Offset	8M <sub>BLOCK</sub>		—	-86	-75	dB

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Image Rejection (IF = 468.75 kHz)	Im <sub>REJ</sub>	No image rejection calibration. Rejection at the image frequency. RF = 460 MHz	30	40	—	dB
		With image rejection calibration. Rejection at the image frequency. RF = 460 MHz	40	55	—	dB
		No image rejection calibration. Rejection at the image frequency. RF = 915 MHz	30	45	—	dB
		With image rejection calibration. Rejection at the image frequency. RF = 915 MHz	40	52	—	dB
		No image rejection calibration. Rejection at the image frequency. RF = 169 MHz	35	45	—	dB
		With image rejection calibration. Rejection at the image frequency. RF = 169 MHz	45	60	—	dB

**Note:**

1. BER sensitivity measure using GPIO3 for data and GPIO1 for data clock. Use of other GPIO pins could result in degraded sensitivity.
2. When in HFXO mode sensitivity will degrade at multiples of HFXO crystal frequency. Values in data sheet do not include spurious channel values.

#### 4.15.4 EZRadioPRO (R6x) Transmitter AC Electrical Characteristics

The maximum data rate is dependent on the XTAL frequency and is calculated as per the formula: Maximum Symbol Rate =  $F_{xtal}/60$ , where  $F_{xtal}$  is the XTAL frequency (typically 30 MHz).

Default API setting for modulation deviation resolution is double the typical value specified.

Output power is dependent on matching components and board layout.

**Table 4.33. EZRadioPro Transmitter AC Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
TX Frequency Range	$F_{TX}$		850	—	1050	MHz
			350	—	525	MHz
			284	—	350	MHz
			142	—	175	MHz
(G)FSK Data Rate	$DR_{FSK}$		0.1	—	500	kbps
4(G)FSK Data Rate	$DR_{4FSK}$		0.2	—	1000	kbps
OOK Data Rate	$DR_{OOK}$		0.1	—	120	kbps
Modulation Deviation Range	$f_{960}$	850–1050 MHz	—	1.5	—	MHz
	$f_{525}$	420–525 MHz	—	750	—	kHz
	$f_{420}$	350–420 MHz	—	600	—	kHz
	$f_{350}$	283–350 MHz	—	500	—	kHz
	$f_{175}$	142–175 MHz	—	250	—	kHz
Modulation Deviation Resolution	$F_{RES-1050}$	850–1050 MHz	—	28.6	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-525}$	420–525 MHz	—	14.3	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-420}$	350–420 MHz	—	11.4	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-350}$	283–350 MHz	—	9.5	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-175}$	142–175 MHz	—	4.7	—	Hz
Typical Output Power Range (R63)	$P_{TX63}$	Typical Output Power Range at 3.3 V with Class E mtch optimized for best PA efficiency	–20	—	+20	dBm
Typical Output Power Range (R61)	$P_{TX61}$	Typical Output Power Range at 3.3 V with Class E mtch optimized for best PA efficiency	–40	—	+16	dBm
Typical Output Power Range (R60)	$P_{TX60}$	Typical Output Power Range at 3.3 V with Class E mtch optimized for best PA efficiency	–20	—	+12.5	dBm
Typical Output Power Range (R68)	$P_{TX68}$	Typical Output Power Range at 3.3 V with Class E mtch optimized for best PA efficiency	–20	—	+20	dBm
Typical Output Power Range (R69)	$P_{TX69}$	Typical Output Power Range at 3.3 V with Class E mtch optimized for best PA efficiency	–20	—	+20	dBm
Typical Output Power Range (R67)	$P_{TX67}$	Typical Output Power Range at 3.3 V with Class E mtch optimized for best PA efficiency	–20	—	+12.5	dBm

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Power Variation (R63, R68, R69)		At 20 dBm PA power setting, 915 MHz, Class E match, 3.3 V, 25 °C	19	20	21	dBm
Output Power Variation (R60, R67)		At 10 dBm PA power setting, 915 MHz, Class E match, 3.3 V, 25 °C	9	10	11	dBm
Output Power Variation (R63, R68)		At 20 dBm PA power setting, 169 MHz, Square Wave match, 3.3 V, 25 °C	18.5	20	21	dBm
Output Power Variation (R60, R67)		At 10 dBm PA power setting, 169 MHz, Square Wave match, 3.3 V, 25 °C	9.5	10	10.5	dBm
TX RF Output Steps	P <sub>RF_OUT</sub>	Using switched current match within 6 dB of max power	—	0.25	0.4	dB
TX RF Output Level Variation vs. Temperature	P <sub>RF_TEMP</sub>	−40 to +85 °C	—	2.3	3	dB
TX RF Output Level Variation vs. Frequency	P- RF <sub>FREQ</sub>	Measured across 902–928 MHz	—	0.6	1.7	dB
Transmit Modulation Filtering	B×T	Gaussian Filtering Bandwidth Time Product	—	0.5	—	

#### 4.15.5 EZRadioPRO (R6x) Radio Auxillary Block Specifications

Microcontroller clock frequency tested in production at 1 MHz, 30 MHz, 32 MHz, and 32.768 kHz. Other frequencies tested by bench characterization.

XTAL Range tested in production using an external clock source (similar to using a TCXO).

**Table 4.34. EZRadioPro Auxiliary Block Specifications**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
XTAL Range	XTAL <sub>RANGE</sub>		25	—	32	MHz
30 MHz XTAL Start-Up Time	t <sub>30M</sub>	Using XTAL and board layout in reference design. Start-up time will vary with XTAL type and board layout.	—	300	—	µs
30 MHz XTAL Cap Resolution	30M <sub>RES</sub>		—	70	—	fF
32 kHz XTAL Start-Up Time	t <sub>32K</sub>		—	2	—	sec
32 kHz Accuracy using Internal RC Oscillator	32KRC <sub>RES</sub>		—	2500	—	ppm
POR Reset Time	t <sub>POR</sub>		—	—	6	ms



#### 4.15.6 EZRadio (R55) DC Electrical Characteristics

**Table 4.35. EZRadio DC Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Saving Modes	$I_{\text{shutdown}}$	RC Oscillator, Main Digital Regulator, and Low Power Digital Regulator OFF	—	30	—	nA
	$I_{\text{standby}}$	Register values maintained	—	40	—	nA
	$I_{\text{Ready}}$	Crystal Oscillator and Main Digital Regulator ON, all other blocks OFF	—	1.8	—	mA
	$I_{\text{SPIActive}}$	SPI active state	—	1.5	—	mA
TUNE Mode Current	$I_{\text{TuneRX}}$	RX Tune	—	6.8	—	mA
	$I_{\text{TuneTX}}$	TX Tune	—	7.1	—	mA
RX Mode Current	$I_{\text{RX}}$	Measured at 40 kbps, 20 kHz deviation, 315 MHz	—	10.9	—	mA
TX Mode Current	$I_{\text{TX}}$	+10 dBm output power, measured on direct tie RF evaluation board at 868 MHz	—	19	—	mA
		+13 dBm output power, measured on direct tie RF evaluation board at 868 MHz	—	24	—	mA

#### 4.15.7 EZRadio (R55) Synthesizer AC Electrical Characteristics

**Table 4.36. EZRadio Synthesizer**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Synthesizer Frequency Range	$F_{\text{SYN}}$		284	—	350	MHz
			350	—	525	MHz
			850	—	960	MHz
Synthesizer Frequency Resolution	$F_{\text{RES-960}}$	850-960 MHz	—	114.4	—	Hz
	$F_{\text{RES-525}}$	420-525 MHz	—	57.2	—	Hz
	$F_{\text{RES-350}}$	283-350 MHz	—	38.1	—	Hz
Phase Noise	$L_{(fM)}$	F = 10 kHz, 915 MHz	—	100	—	dBc/Hz
		F = 100 kHz, 915 MHz	—	102.1	—	dBc/Hz
		F = 1 MHz, 915 MHz	—	123.5	—	dBc/Hz
		F = 10 MHz, 915 MHz	—	136.6	—	dBc/Hz

#### 4.15.8 EZRadio (R55) Receiver AC Electrical Characteristics

**Table 4.37. EZRadio Receiver AC Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
RX Frequency Range	F <sub>RX</sub>		284	—	350	MHz
			350	—	525	MHz
			850	—	960	MHz
RX Sensitivity 915 MHz	P <sub>RX_2</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (2.4 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, f = ±30 kHz, 114 kHz RX BW)	—	-115	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_40</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (40 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, f = ±25 kHz, 114 kHz RX BW)	—	-107.6	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_128</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (128 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, f = ±70 kHz, 305 kHz RX BW)	—	-102.4	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_OOK</sub>	(BER < 0.1%, 1 kbps, 185 kHz Rx BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-113.5	—	dBm
		(BER < 0.1%, 40 kbps, 185 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-102.7	—	dBm
RX Sensitivity 434 MHz	P <sub>RX_2</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (2.4 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, DF = ±30 kHz, 114 kHz Rx BW)	—	-116	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_40</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (40 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, DF = ±25 kHz, 114 kHz Rx BW)	—	-108	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_128</sub>	(BER < 0.1%) (128 kbps, GFSK, BT = 0.5, DF = ±70 kHz, 305 kHz Rx BW)	—	-103	—	dBm
	P <sub>RX_OOK</sub>	(BER < 0.1%, 1 kbps, 185 kHz Rx BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-113	—	dBm
		(BER < 0.1%, 40 kbps, 185 kHz BW, OOK, PN15 data)	—	-102	—	dBm
RX Channel Bandwidth	BW		40	—	850	kHz
RSSI Resolution	RES <sub>RSSI</sub>	Valid from -110 dBm to -90 dBm	—	±0.5	—	dB
±1-Ch Offset Selectivity	C/I <sub>1-CH</sub>	Desired Ref Signal 3 dB above sensitivity, BER, <0.1%. Interferer is CW and desired is modulated with 1.2 kbps F = 5.2 kHz GFSK with BT = 0.5, RX channel BW = 58 kHz, channel spacing = 100 kHz	—	-50	—	dB
±2-Ch Offset Selectivity	C/I <sub>2-CH</sub>		—	-56	—	dB
Blocking 200 kHz–1 MHz	200K <sub>BLOCK</sub>	Desired Ref Signal 3 dB above sensitivity, BER, <0.1%. Interferer is CW and desired is modulated with 1.2 kbps F = 5.2 kHz GFSK with BT = 0.5, RX channel BW = 58 kHz	—	-56	—	dB
Blocking 1 MHz Offset	1M <sub>BLOCK</sub>		—	-71	—	dB
Blocking 8 MHz Offset	8M <sub>BLOCK</sub>		—	-71	—	dB

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Image Rejection	$Im_{REJ}$	Rejection at the image frequency IF = 468 kHz	—	40	—	dB

**Note:**

1. BER sensitivity measure using GPIO3 for data and GPIO1 for data clock. Use of other GPIO pins could result in degraded sensitivity.
2. When in HFXO mode sensitivity will degrade at multiples of HFXO crystal frequency. Values in data sheet do not include spurious channel values.

#### 4.15.9 EZRadio (R55) Transmitter AC Electrical Characteristics

The maximum data rate is dependent on the XTAL frequency and is calculated as per the formula: Maximum Symbol Rate =  $F_{xtal}/60$ , where  $F_{xtal}$  is the XTAL frequency (typically 30 MHz).

Conducted measurements based on RF evaluation board. Output power and emissions specifications are dependent on transmit frequency, matching components, and board layout.

**Table 4.38. EZRadio Transmitter AC Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
TX Frequency Range	$F_{TX}$		284	—	350	MHz
			350	—	525	MHz
			850	—	960	MHz
(G)FSK Data Rate	$DR_{FSK}$		1.0	—	500	kbps
OOK Data Rate	$DR_{OOK}$		0.5	—	120	kbps
Modulation Deviation Range	$f_{960}$	850-960 MHz	—	—	500	kHz
	$f_{525}$	350-525 MHz	—	—	500	kHz
	$f_{350}$	284-350 MHz	—	—	500	kHz
Modulation Deviation Resolution	$F_{RES-960}$	850-960 MHz	—	114.4	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-525}$	420-525 MHz	—	57.2	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-420}$	350-420 MHz	—	45.6	—	Hz
	$F_{RES-350}$	284-350 MHz	—	38.1	—	Hz
Output Power Range	$P_{TX}$	Measured at 434 MHz, 3.3 V, Class E match	-20	—	+13	dBm
TX RF Output Steps	$P_{RF\_OUT}$	Using switched current match within 6 dB of max power	—	0.25	—	dB
TX RF Output Level Variation vs. Temperature	$P_{RF\_TEMP}$	-40 to +85 °C	—	2.3	—	dB
TX RF Output Level Variation vs. Frequency	$P_{RF\_FREQ}$	Measured across 902-928 MHz	—	0.6	—	dB
Transmit Modulation Filtering	$B \times T$	Gaussian Filtering Bandwidth Time Product	—	0.5	—	

**4.15.10 EZRadio (R55) Radio Auxiliary Block Specifications**

XTAL Range tested in production using an external clock source (similar to using a TCXO).

Microcontroller clock frequency tested in production at 1 MHz, 30 MHz, 32 MHz, and 32.768 kHz. Other frequencies tested by bench characterization.

**Table 4.39. EZRadio Auxilliary Block Specifications**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
XTAL Range	$XTAL_{RANGE}$		25		32	MHz
30 MHz XTAL Start-Up Time	$t_{30M}$	Using XTAL and board layout in reference design. Start-up time will vary with XTAL type and board layout.	—	300	—	us
30 MHz XTAL Cap Resolution	$30M_{RES}$		—	70	—	Ff
POR Reset Time	$t_{POR}$		—	—	6	ms

#### 4.15.11 Radio Digital I/O Specification

6.7 ns is typical for GPIO0 rise time.

Assuming  $V_{DD} = 3.3$  V, drive strength is specified at  $V_{OH}(\min) = 2.64$  V and  $V_{OL}(\max) = 0.66$  V at room temperature.

2.4 ns is typical for GPIO0 fall time.

**Table 4.40. EZRadio/Pro Digital I/O Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Rise Time	$T_{RISE}$	$0.1 \times V_{DD}$ to $0.9 \times V_{DD}$ , $C_L = 10$ pF, $DRV<1:0> = LL$	—	2.3	—	ns
Fall Time	$T_{FALL}$	$0.9 \times V_{DD}$ to $0.1 \times V_{DD}$ , $C_L = 10$ pF, $DRV<1:0> = LL$	—	2	—	ns
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$		—	2	—	pF
Logic High Level Input Voltage	$V_{IH}$		$V_{DD\_RF} \times 0.7$	—	—	V
Logic Low Level Input Voltage	$V_{IL}$		—	—	$V_{DD\_RF} \times 0.3$	V
Input Current	$I_{IN}$	$0 < V_{IN} < V_{DD}$	-1	—	1	uA
Input Current If Pullup is Activated	$I_{INP}$	$V_{IL} = 0$ V	1	—	4	uA
Drive Strength for Output Low Level <sup>3</sup>	$I_{OmaxLL}$	$DRV[1:0] = LL$	—	6.66	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxLH}$	$DRV[1:0] = LH$	—	5.03	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxHL}$	$DRV[1:0] = HL$	—	3.16	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxHH}$	$DRV[1:0] = HH$	—	1.13	—	mA
Drive Strength for Output High Level <sup>3</sup>	$I_{OmaxLL}$	$DRV[1:0] = LL$	—	5.75	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxLH}$	$DRV[1:0] = LH$	—	4.37	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxHL}$	$DRV[1:0] = HL$	—	2.73	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxHH}$	$DRV[1:0] = HH$	—	0.96	—	mA
Drive Strength for Output High Level for GPIO3	$I_{OmaxLL}$	$DRV[1:0] = LL$	—	2.53	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxLH}$	$DRV[1:0] = LH$	—	2.21	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxHL}$	$DRV[1:0] = HL$	—	1.7	—	mA
	$I_{OmaxHH}$	$DRV[1:0] = HH$	—	0.80	—	mA
Logic High Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$DRV[1:0] = HL$	$V_{DD\_RF} \times 0.8$	—	—	V
Logic Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$DRV[1:0] = HL$	—	—	$V_{DD\_RF} \times 0.2$	V

## 4.16 Digital Peripherals

Table 4.41. Digital Peripherals

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
USART current	$I_{\text{USART}}$	USART idle current, clock enabled	—	7.5	—	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
LEUART current	$I_{\text{LEUART}}$	LEUART idle current, clock enabled	—	150	—	nA
I2C current	$I_{\text{I2C}}$	I2C idle current, clock enabled	—	6.25	—	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
TIMER current	$I_{\text{TIMER}}$	TIMER_0 idle current, clock enabled	—	8.75	—	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
PCNT current	$I_{\text{PCNT}}$	PCNT idle current, clock enabled	—	100	—	nA
RTC current	$I_{\text{RTC}}$	RTC idle current, clock enabled	—	100	—	nA
AES current	$I_{\text{AES}}$	AES idle current, clock enabled	—	2.5	—	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
GPIO current	$I_{\text{GPIO}}$	GPIO idle current, clock enabled	—	5.31	—	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
PRS current	$I_{\text{PRS}}$	PRS idle current	—	2.81	—	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$
DMA current	$I_{\text{DMA}}$	Clock enable	—	8.12	—	$\mu\text{A}/\text{MHz}$

## 5. Pinout and Package

**Note:** Please refer to the application note *AN0002: EFM32 Hardware Design Considerations* for guidelines on designing Printed Circuit Boards (PCB's) for the EZR32HG220.

### 5.1 Pinout

The EZR32HG220 pinout is shown in below. Alternate locations are denoted by "#" followed by the location number (Multiple locations on the same pin are split with "/"). Alternate locations can be configured in the LOCATION bitfield in the \*\_ROUTE register in the module in question.

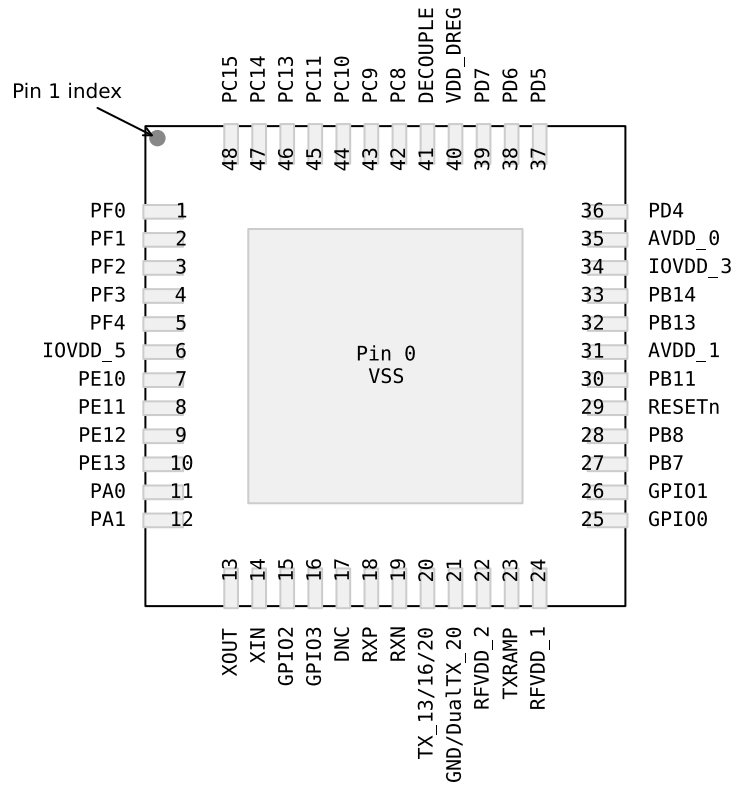


Figure 5.1. Pinout (top view, not to scale)

## 5.2 Pin Descriptions

Table 5.1. Device Pinout

QFN48 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
0	VSS	Ground.			
1	PF0		TIM0_CC0 #5	LEU0_TX #3 I2C0_SDA #5	DBG_SWCLK #0
2	PF1		TIM0_CC1 #5	LEU0_RX #3 I2C0_SCL #5	DBG_SWCLK #0 GPIO_EM4WU3
3	PF2		TIM0_CC2 #5/6 TIM2_CC0 #3	LEU0_TX #4	CMU_CLK0 #3 PRS_CH0 #3 GPIO_EM4WU4
4	PF3		TIM0_CDTI0 #5		PRS_CH0 #1
5	PF4		TIM0_CDTI1 #5		PRS_CH1 #1
6	IOVDD_5	Digital IO power supply 5.			
7	PE10		TIM1_CC0 #1	US0_TX #0	PRS_CH2 #2
8	PE11		TIM1_CC1 #1	US0_RX #0	PRS_CH3 #2
9	PE12	ADC0_CH0	TIM1_CC2 #1 TIM2_CC1 #3	US0_RX #3 US0_CLK #0/6 I2C0_SDA #6	CMU_CLK1 #2 PRS_CH1 #3
10	PE13	ADC0_CH1	TIM2_CC2 #3	US0_TX #3 US0_CS #0/6 I2C0_SCL #6	PRS_CH2 #3 GPIO_EM4WU5
11	PA0		TIM0_CC1 #6 TIM0_CC0 #0/1/4 PCNT0_S0IN #4	LEU0_RX #4 I2C0_SDA #0	PRS_CH0 #0 PRS_CH3 #3 GPIO_EM4WU0
12	PA1		TIM0_CC0 #6 TIM0_CC1 #0/1	I2C0_SCL #0	CMU_CLK1 #0 PRS_CH1 #0
13	XOUT	EZRadio peripheral crystal oscillator output. Connect to an external 26/30 MHz crystal or leave floating if driving the XOUT pin with an external signal source.			
14	XIN	EZRadio peripheral crystal oscillator input. Connect to an external 26/30 MHz crystal or to an external clock source. If using an external clock source with no crystal, dc coupling with a nominal 0.8 VDC level is recommended with a minimum ac amplitude of 700 mVpp. Refer to AN417 for more details about using an external clock source.			
15	GPIO2	General Purpose Digital I/O for the radio. May be configured to perform various EZRadio functions, including Clock Output, FIFO Status, POR, Wake-up Timer, TRSW, AntDiversity control, etc.			
16	GPIO3	General Purpose Digital I/O for the radio. May be configured to perform various EZRadio functions, including Clock Output, FIFO Status, POR, Wake-up Timer, TRSW, AntDiversity control, etc.			
17	DNC	Do not connect.			
18	RXP	Differential RF Input Pin of the LNA. See application schematic for example matching network.			
19	RXN	Differential RF Input Pin of the LNA. See application schematic for example matching network.			
20	TX_13/16/20	Transmit Output Pin. +13 dBm for EZR32HG220FXXR55, R60, R67 and R69, +16 dBm for EZR32HG220FXXR61, and +20 dBm for EZR32HG220FXXR63 and R68 variants. The PA output is an open-drain connection, so the L-C match must supply VDD (+3.3 VDC nominal) to this pin.			
21	GND/DualTX_20	+20 dBm for EZR32HG220FXXR69 variant.			



QFN48 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
22	RFVDD_2	+1.8 to +3.6 V Supply Voltage Input to Internal Regulators for the Radio. The recommended VDD supply voltage is +3.3 V.			
23	TXRAMP	Programmable Bias Output with Ramp Capability for External FET PA.			
24	RFVDD_1	+1.8 to +3.6 V Supply Voltage Input to Internal Regulators for the Radio. The recommended VDD supply voltage is +3.3 V.			
25	GPIO0	General Purpose Digital I/O for the radio. May be configured to perform various EZRadio functions, including Clock Output, FIFO Status, POR, Wake-up Timer, TRSW, AntDiversity control, etc.			
26	GPIO1	General Purpose Digital I/O for the radio. May be configured to perform various EZRadio functions, including Clock Output, FIFO Status, POR, Wake-up Timer, TRSW, AntDiversity control, etc.			
27	PB7	LFXTAL_P	TIM1_CC0 #3	US0_TX #4	
28	PB8	LFXTAL_N	TIM1_CC1 #3	US0_RX #4	
29	RESETn	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.			
30	PB11	IDAC0_OUT	TIM1_CC2 #3 PCNT0_S1IN #4		CMU_CLK1 #3
31	AVDD_1	Analog power supply 1.			
32	PB13	HFXTAL_P		US0_CLK #4/5 LEU0_TX #1	
33	PB14	HFXTAL_N		US0_CS #4/5 LEU0_RX #1	
34	IOVDD_3	Digital IO power supply 3.			
35	AVDD_0	Analog power supply 0.			
36	PD4	ADC0_CH4		LEU0_TX #0	
37	PD5	ADC0_CH5		LEU0_RX #0	
38	PD6	ADC0_CH6	TIM1_CC0 #4 PCNT0_S0IN #3	USRF1_RX #2 I2C0_SDA #1	BOOT_RX
39	PD7	ADC0_CH7	TIM1_CC1 #4 PCNT0_S1IN #3	USRF1_TX #2 I2C0_SCL #1	CMU_CLK0 #2 BOOT_TX
40	VDD_DREG	Power supply for on-chip voltage regulator.			
41	DECOUPLE	Decouple output for on-chip voltage regulator. An external capacitance of size C <sub>DECOUPLE</sub> is required at this pin.			
42	PC8		TIM2_CC0 #2	US0_CS #2	
43	PC9		TIM2_CC1 #2	US0_CLK #2	GPIO_EM4WU2
44	PC10		TIM2_CC2 #2	US0_RX #2	
45	PC11			US0_TX #2	
46	PC13		TIM0_CDT10 #1/6 TIM1_CC0 #0 TIM1_CC2 #4 PCNT0_S0IN #0		
47	PC14		TIM0_CDT11 #1/6 TIM1_CC1 #0 PCNT0_S1IN #0	US0_CS #3 LEU0_TX #5	PRS_CH0 #2

QFN48 Pin# and Name		Pin Alternate Functionality / Description			
Pin #	Pin Name	Analog	Timers	Communication	Other
48	PC15		TIM0_CDT12 #1/6 TIM1_CC2 #0	US0_CLK #3 LEU0_RX #5	PRS_CH1 #2

### 5.3 Alternate Functionality Pinout

A wide selection of alternate functionality is available for multiplexing to various pins. This is shown in the table. The 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 the LOCATION 0.

**Table 5.2. Alternate Functionality Overview**

Alternate Functionality	LOCATION							Description
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
ADC0_CH0	PE12							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 0.
ADC0_CH1	PE13							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 1.
ADC0_CH4	PD4							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 4.
ADC0_CH5	PD5							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 5.
ADC0_CH6	PD6							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 6.
ADC0_CH7	PD7							Analog to digital converter ADC0, input channel number 7.
BOOT_RX	PD6							Bootloader RX.
BOOT_TX	PD7							Bootloader TX.
CMU_CLK0			PD7	PF2				Clock Management Unit, clock output number 0.
CMU_CLK1	PA1		PE12	PB11				Clock Management Unit, clock output number 1.
DBG_SWCLK	PF0							Debug-interface Serial Wire clock input. Note that this function is enabled to pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull down.
DBG_SWDIO	PF1							Debug-interface Serial Wire data input / output. Note that this function is enabled to pin out of reset, and has a built-in pull up.
GPIO_EM4WU0	PA0							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU2	PC9							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU3	PF1							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU4	PF2							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
GPIO_EM4WU5	PE13							Pin can be used to wake the system up from EM4
HFX TAL_N	PB14							High Frequency Crystal negative pin. Also used as external optional clock input pin.
HFX TAL_P	PB13							High Frequency Crystal positive pin.
I2C0_SCL	PA1	PD7				PF1	PE13	I2C0 Serial Clock Line input / output.
I2C0_SDA	PA0	PD6				PF0	PE12	I2C0 Serial Data input / output.
IDAC0_OUT	PB11							IDAC0 output.

Alternate	LOCATION							Description
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
LEU0_RX	PD5	PB14		PF1	PA0	PC15		LEUART0 Receive input.
LEU0_TX	PD4	PB13		PF0	PF2	PC14		LEUART0 Transmit output. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.
LFXTAL_N	PB8							Low Frequency Crystal (typically 32.768 kHz) negative pin. Also used as an optional external clock input pin.
LFXTAL_P	PB7							Low Frequency Crystal (typically 32.768 kHz) positive pin.
PCNT0_S0IN	PC13			PD6	PA0			Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 0.
PCNT0_S1IN	PC14			PD7	PB11			Pulse Counter PCNT0 input number 1.
PRS_CH0	PA0	PF3	PC14	PF2				Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 0.
PRS_CH1	PA1	PF4	PC15	PE12				Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 1.
PRS_CH2			PE10	PE13				Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 2.
PRS_CH3			PE11	PA0				Peripheral Reflex System PRS, channel 3.
TIM0_CC0	PA0	PA0			PA0	PF0	PA1	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM0_CC1	PA1	PA1				PF1	PA0	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM0_CC2						PF2	PF2	Timer 0 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM0_CDTI0		PC13				PF3	PC13	Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 0.
TIM0_CDTI1		PC14				PF4	PC14	Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 1.
TIM0_CDTI2		PC15					PC15	Timer 0 Complimentary Deat Time Insertion channel 2.
TIM1_CC0	PC13	PE10		PB7	PD6			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM1_CC1	PC14	PE11		PB8	PD7			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM1_CC2	PC15	PE12		PB11	PC13			Timer 1 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
TIM2_CC0			PC8	PF2				Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 0.
TIM2_CC1			PC9	PE12				Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 1.
TIM2_CC2			PC10	PE13				Timer 2 Capture Compare input / output channel 2.
US0_CLK	PE12		PC9	PC15	PB13	PB13	PE12	USART0 clock input / output.
US0_CS	PE13		PC8	PC14	PB14	PB14	PE13	USART0 chip select input / output.
US0_RX	PE11		PC10	PE12	PB8			USART0 Asynchronous Receive. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).
US0_TX	PE10		PC11	PE13	PB7			USART0 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication. USART0 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).
USRF1_RX			PD6					USARTRF1 Asynchronous Receive. USARTRF1 Synchronous mode Master Input / Slave Output (MISO).

Alternate	LOCATION							
Functionality	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Description
USRF1_TX			PD7					USARTRF1 Asynchronous Transmit. Also used as receive input in half duplex communication.  USARTRF1 Synchronous mode Master Output / Slave Input (MOSI).

#### 5.4 GPIO Pinout Overview

The specific GPIO pins available in EZR32HG220 are shown in the GPIO pinout table. Each GPIO port is organized as 16-bit ports indicated by letters A through F, and the individual pin on this port is indicated by a number from 15 down to 0.

**Table 5.3. 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
Port A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PA1	PA0
Port B	—	PB14	PB13	—	PB11	—	—	PB8	PB7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port C	PC15	PC14	PC13	—	PC11	PC10	PC9	PC8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PD7	PD6	PD5	PD4	—	—	—	—
Port E	—	—	PE13	PE12	PE11	PE10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PF4	PF3	PF2	PF1	PF0

5.5 QFN48 Package

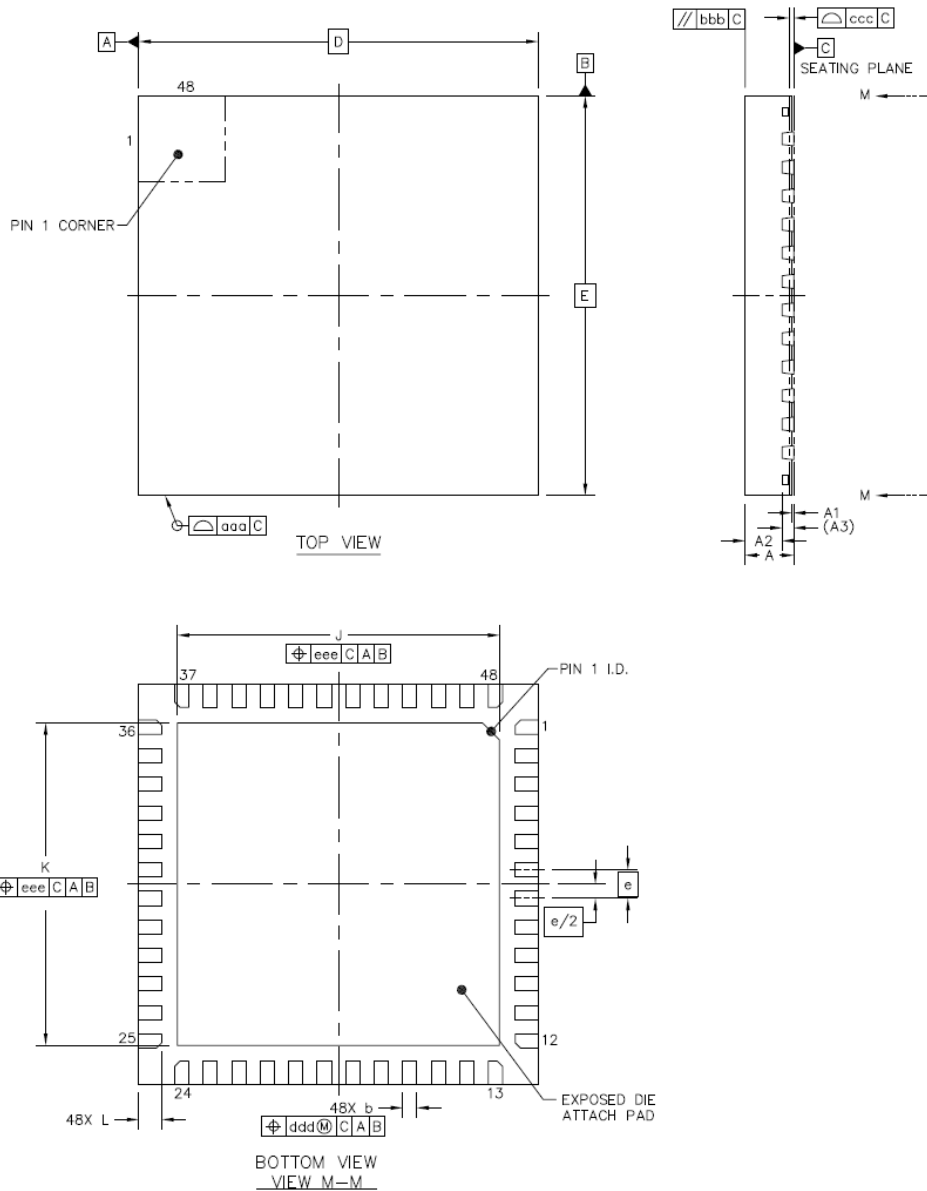


Figure 5.2. QFN48

**Note:**

1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.
2. Dimensioning and Tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1994.
3. This drawing conforms to the JEDEC Solid State Outline MO-220, Variation VKKD-4.
4. Recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.

Table 5.4. QFN48 (Dimensions in mm)

Dimension	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	0.80	0.85	0.90
A1	0.00	0.035	0.05
A2	---	0.65	0.67
A3	0.203 REF		
b	0.20	0.25	0.30
D	6.90	7.00	7.10
E	6.90	7.00	7.10
J	5.55	5.65	5.75
K	5.55	5.65	5.75
e	0.50 BSC		
L	0.35	0.40	0.45
aaa	0.10		
bbb	0.10		
ccc	0.08		
ddd	0.10		
eee	0.10		

The QFN48 Package uses Matte Tin plated leadframe. All EZR32 packages are RoHS compliant and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb).

For additional Quality and Environmental information, please see: <http://www.silabs.com/support/quality/pages/default.aspx>

## 6. PCB Layout and Soldering

### 6.1 Recommended PCB Layout

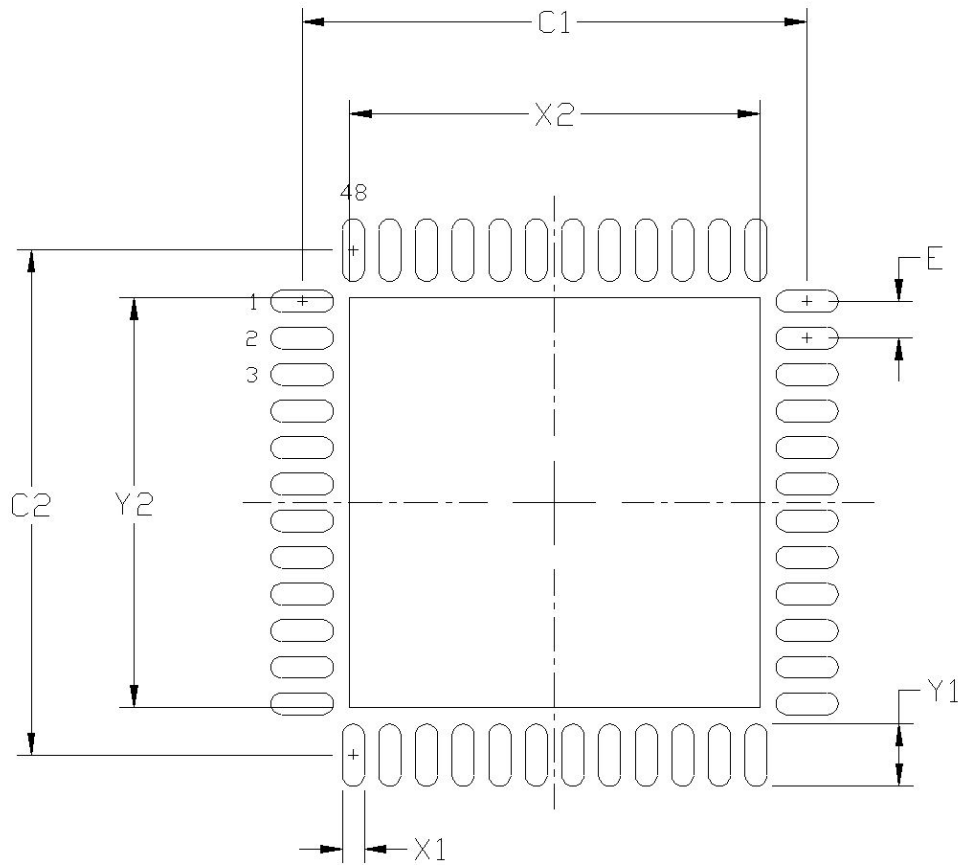


Figure 6.1. PCB Land Pattern

Table 6.1. PCB Land Pattern Dimensions (Dimensions in mm)

Dimension	MIN	MAX
C1	6.05	6.25
C2	6.05	6.25
E	0.50 BSC	
X1	0.17	0.37
X2	5.65	5.85
Y1	0.69	0.89
Y2	5.65	5.85



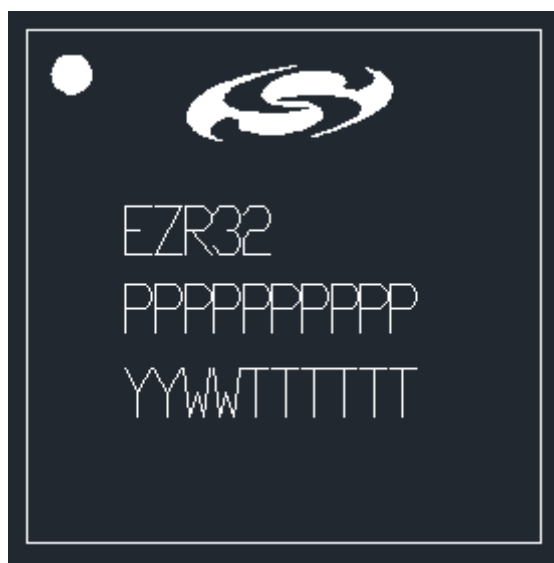
Dimension	MIN	MAX
<b>Note:</b>		
<b>General</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm) unless otherwise noted.</li><li>2. This Land Pattern Design is based on the IPC-7351 guidelines.</li></ol>		
<b>Solder Mask Design</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. All metal pads are to be non-solder mask defined (NSMD). Clearance between the solder mask and the metal pad is to be 60 <math>\mu\text{m}</math> minimum, all the way around the pad.</li></ol>		
<b>Stencil Design</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A stainless steel, laser-cut and electro-polished stencil with trapezoidal walls should be used to assure good solder paste release.</li><li>2. The stencil thickness should be 0.125 mm (5 mils).</li><li>3. The ratio of stencil aperture to land pad size should be 1:1 for all perimeter pads.</li><li>4. A 4x4 array of 1.1 mm square openings on 1.3 mm pitch should be used for the center ground pad.</li></ol>		
<b>Card Assembly</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.</li><li>2. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.</li></ol>		

## 6.2 Soldering Information

The latest IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 recommendations for Pb-Free reflow soldering should be followed.

## 7. Top Marking

The top marking is illustrated and explained below.



<b>Mark Method:</b>	Laser	
<b>Logo Size:</b>	Top center	
<b>Font Size:</b>	0.71 mm Left-Justified	
<b>Line 1 Marking:</b>	EZR32	
<b>Line 2 Marking:</b>	P P P P P P P P P P = Part Number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P<sub>1</sub>P<sub>2</sub>: HG = Happy Gecko</li> <li>• P<sub>3</sub>P<sub>4</sub>P<sub>5</sub>: 220 (non USB)</li> <li>• P<sub>6</sub>P<sub>7</sub>: Flash Size             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FD = 32</li> <li>• FE = 64</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P<sub>8</sub>P<sub>9</sub>: Radio             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55 = EZRadio +13 dBm, -116 sensitivity</li> <li>• 60 = EZRadioPRO +13 dBm, -126 sensitivity</li> <li>• 61 = EZRadioPRO +16 dBm, -126 sensitivity</li> <li>• 63 = EZRadioPRO +20 dBm, -126 sensitivity</li> <li>• 67 = EZRadioPRO +13 dBm, -133 sensitivity</li> <li>• 68 = EZRadioPRO +20 dBm, -133 sensitivity</li> <li>• 69 = EZRadioPRO +13 &amp; 20 dBm, -133 sensitivity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• P<sub>10</sub>: Temperature Range             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G = -40 — 85 °C</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Line 3 Marking:</b>	YY = Year	Assigned by the Assembly House.
	WW = Work Week	Corresponds to the year and work week of the mold date.
	TTTTTT = Mfg Code	Manufacturing Code from the Assembly Purchase Order from assembly PO.

## 8. Revision History

### Revision 1.0

- Add R69 content

### Revision 0.4

- Removed content currently documented the RFI database:
  - Environmental Table from the Electrical Specifications chapter
  - Moisture Sensitivity Level in the Soldering Information section

### Revision 0.3

- Updated Current Consumption table
- Updated Power Management table
- Revised text describing LFXO Oscillator: “energyAware Designer” to “Configurator tool”
- Updated HFXO oscillator table, fHXFO parameter changed: “Supported nominal crystal Frequency” to “Supported frequency, any mode”.
- Updated LFRCO table
- Updated HFRCO table
- Updated AUXHFRCO table
- Updated USHFRCO table
- Updated ADC table

### Revision 0.2

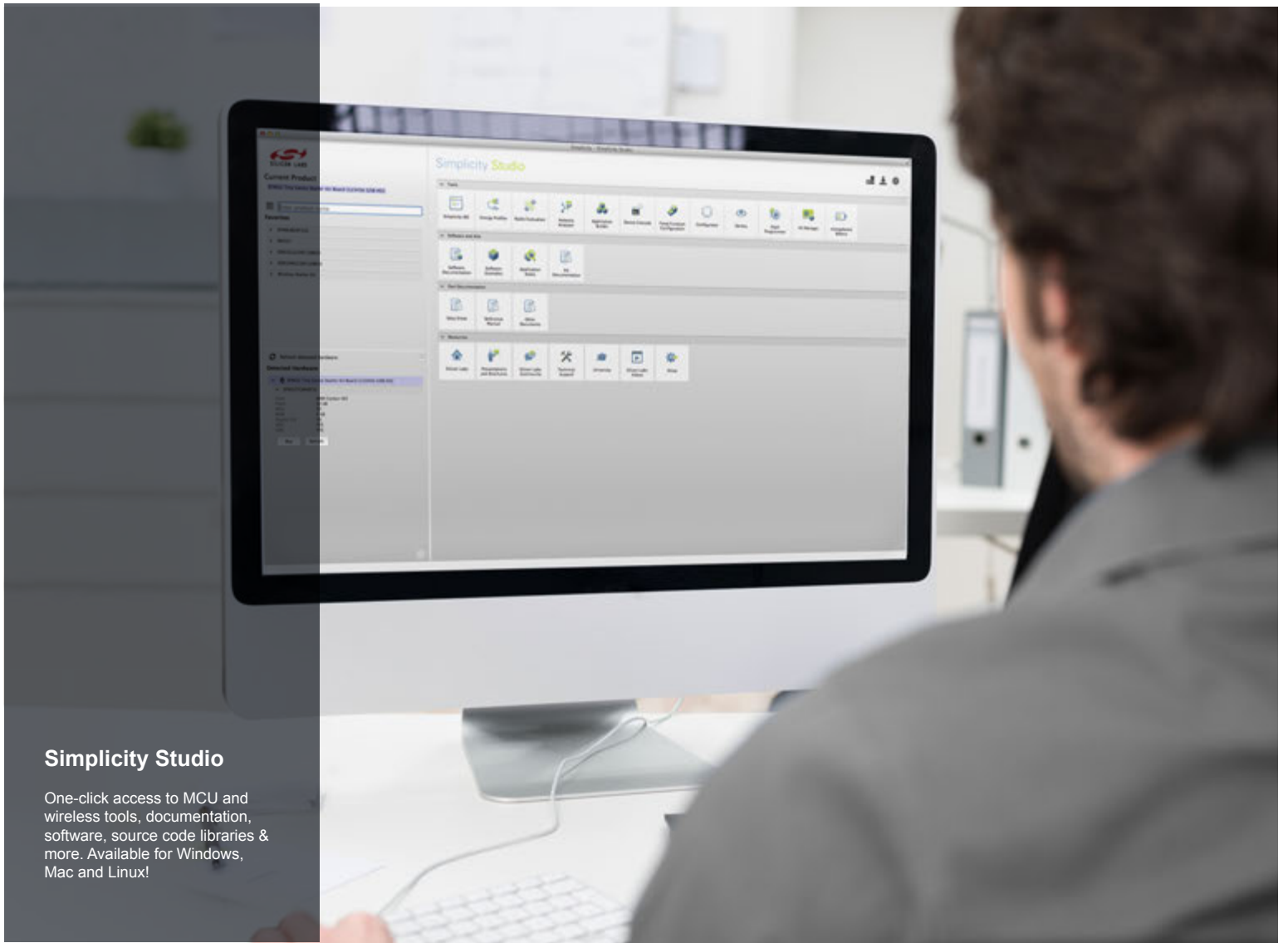
- Initial Release

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