Universidad de Costa Rica
Facultad de Ingeniería
Escuela de Ingeniería Eléctrica
IE-0624: Laboratorio de Microcontroladores

Laboratorio #4: STM32: GPIO, ADC, comunicaciones, Iot

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Índice

Índice de figuras

1. Introducción

Con esta práctica, se busca desarrollar un sismógrafo digital utilizando la placa STM32F429 Discovery y la biblioteca libopencm3; con el cual se pueda registrar y analizar las oscilaciones de un determinado lugar, como por ejemplo la escuela de ingeniería eléctrica. Este dispositivo va a capturar datos del movimiento a través de un giroscopio, se puede establecer una comunicación serial, tener monitorización del nivel de batería, y visualizar los datos en un LCD. Adicionalmente, se trabaja con un script en Python para la transmisión de datos a un dashboard de ThingsBoard.

Con ayuda de los ejemplos proporcionados en el repositorio de la librería libopencm3-examples, se logra habilitar los LEDs, la pantalla LCD, configurar los pines GPIO como entradas o salidas segpun corresponda, y la habilitación del giroscopio incorporado en la placa. A través de los códigos de ejemplo proporcionados por la librería, se logra escribir texto para visualizar los resultados en la pantalla, así como activar la comunicación serial al presionar el botón que viene en la placa del microcontrolador. A partir de la comunicación serial, cuando se encuentra habilitada, se puede recibir los datos en el dashboard de Thingsboard con los widgets que facilitan la interpretación de los datos obtenidos del giroscopio.

En el siguiente link se encuentra el repositorio de trabajo: https://github.com/NisseUR/IE-0624_Lab4

2. Nota teórica

2.1. Información general del STM32F429 Discovery kit

El kit STM32F429 Discovery (modelo 32F429IDISCOVERY) está diseñado para facilitar el desarrollo de aplicaciones utilizando el microcontrolador STM32F429 de alto rendimiento, el cual está basado en el núcleo ARM Cortex-M4. Una de las características destacadas de este kit es la inclusión de la herramienta de depuración ST-LINK/V2 o ST-LINK/V2-B, una herramienta embebida que simplifica el proceso de depuración de aplicaciones, permitiendo a los desarrolladores identificar y corregir errores de software de manera eficiente. El kit viene equipado con una pantalla LCD TFT QVGA de 2,4 pulgadas que ofrece una interfaz visual para la salida de datos o para la creación de interfaces de usuario gráficas. En la figura 1, se observa la pariencia física del microcontrolador STM32F429.

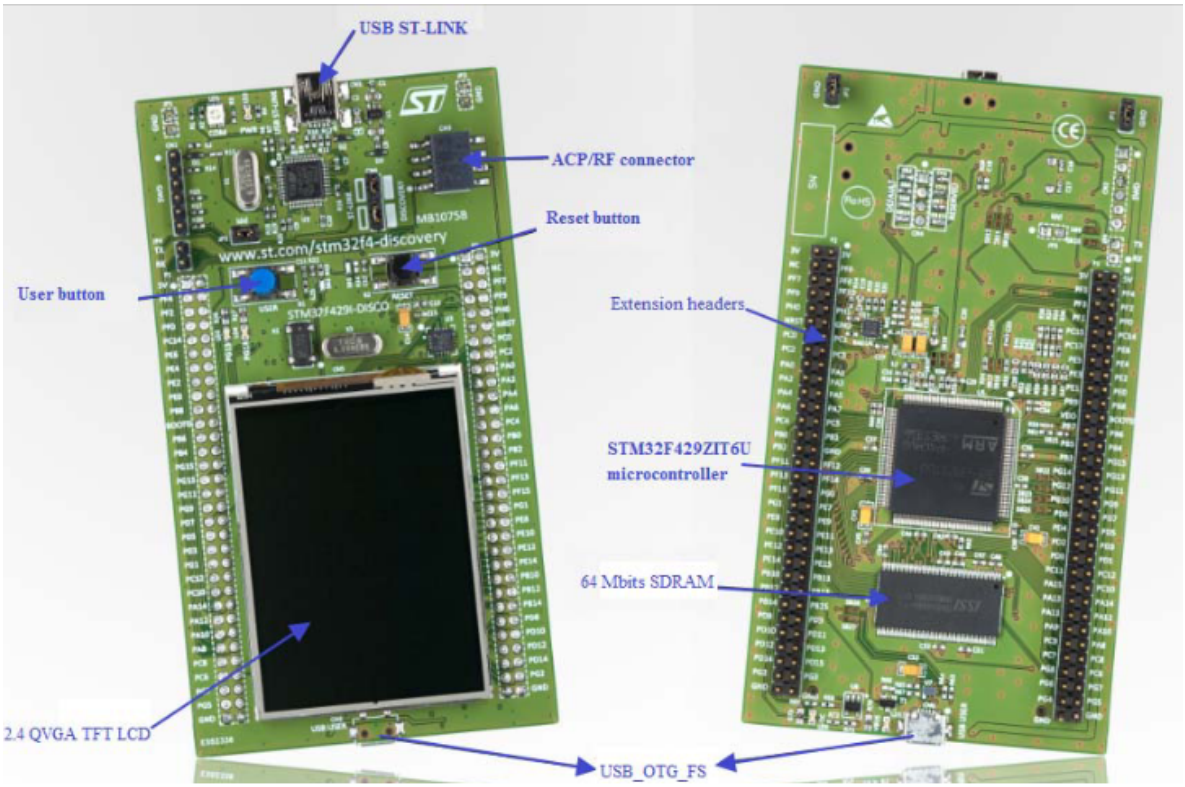

Figura 1: Microcontrolador STM32F429 [1].

2.1.1. Características

Se trabaja con un microcontrolador STM32F429ZIT6 con 2 MB de memoria Flash, 256 KB de RAM en un encapsulado LQFP144. La alimentación de la placa es a través del bus USB o desde una tensión de alimentación externa de 3 V o 5 V, como una batería. Para el almacenamiento y manejo de datos en aplicaciones que requieren alta capacidad, el kit incluye SDRAM externa de 64 Mbits. Cabe mencionar, que el MCU está basado en el núcleo RISC ARM Cortex M4-32-bit, el cual opera a 180MHz. [1]

Este MCU tiene incorporado el sensor de movimiento L3GD20 y una pantalla TFT LCD,

elementos de los cuales se hablará más adelante. Se tiene un conector USB OTG micro-AB, el cual facilita la comunicación con otros dispositivos y la implementación de funcionalidades USB On-The-Go (OTG), permitiendo al dispositivo actuar tanto como host como dispositivo USB. [1]

La configuración del microcontrolador incluye seis LEDs distintivos, los cuales están diseñados para señalizar diferentes estados y funciones:

- LD1: LED dual que alterna entre rojo y verde para indicar la comunicación USB, facilitando la identificación de la actividad de transmisión de datos. [1]
- LD2: LED rojo que se ilumina para señalar que el dispositivo está encendido y funcionando a 3,3 V, proporcionando una confirmación visual inmediata del estado de energía. [1]

Se disponen de dos LEDs que son específicamente para el usuario: LD3, verde, y LD4, rojo, diseñados para dar una interfaz visual que puede ser personalizada según las necesidades del usuario, permitiendo una amplia gama de aplicaciones de señalización y feedback. Luego, están los otros dos LEDs dedicados a la función USB OTG (On-The-Go), LD5 (verde), que indica la presencia de VBUS, y LD6,(rojo), que se ilumina en casos de sobrecorriente (OC), alertando sobre posibles condiciones de fallo eléctrico. [1]

Para la interacción con el dispositivo, se tienen dos pulsadores: uno destinado al uso general por parte del usuario, que permite la entrada manual para control o configuración, y otro para la función de reset, que facilita la recuperación rápida del sistema en caso de necesidad.

2.1.2. Diagrama de bloques

Se muestra el diagrama de bloques obtenido de la hoja de datos del Discovery kit for STM32F429/439 lines [2]:

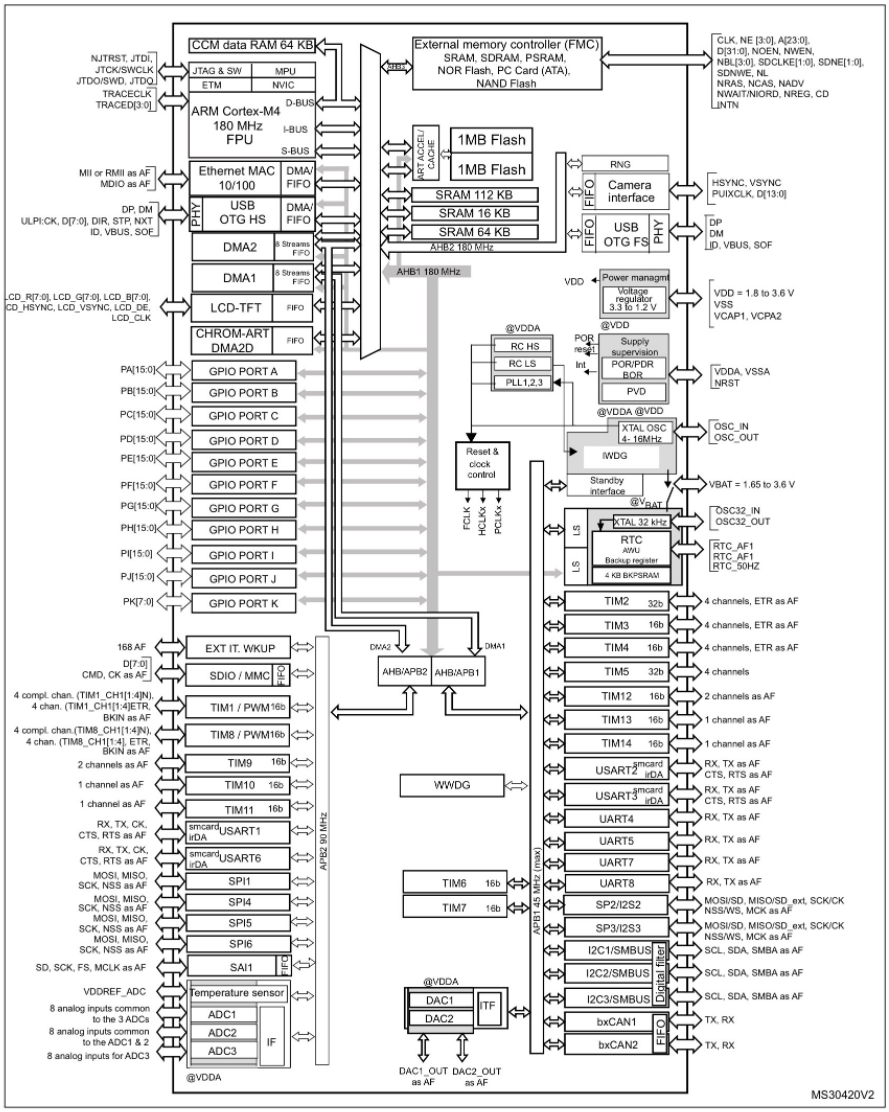

Figura 2: Diagrama de bloques para el STM32F429 [2]

2.1.3. Diagrama de pines

De la misma hoja de datos, se obtienen los diagrama de pines para la sección superior e inferior de la placa que se muestra a continuación:

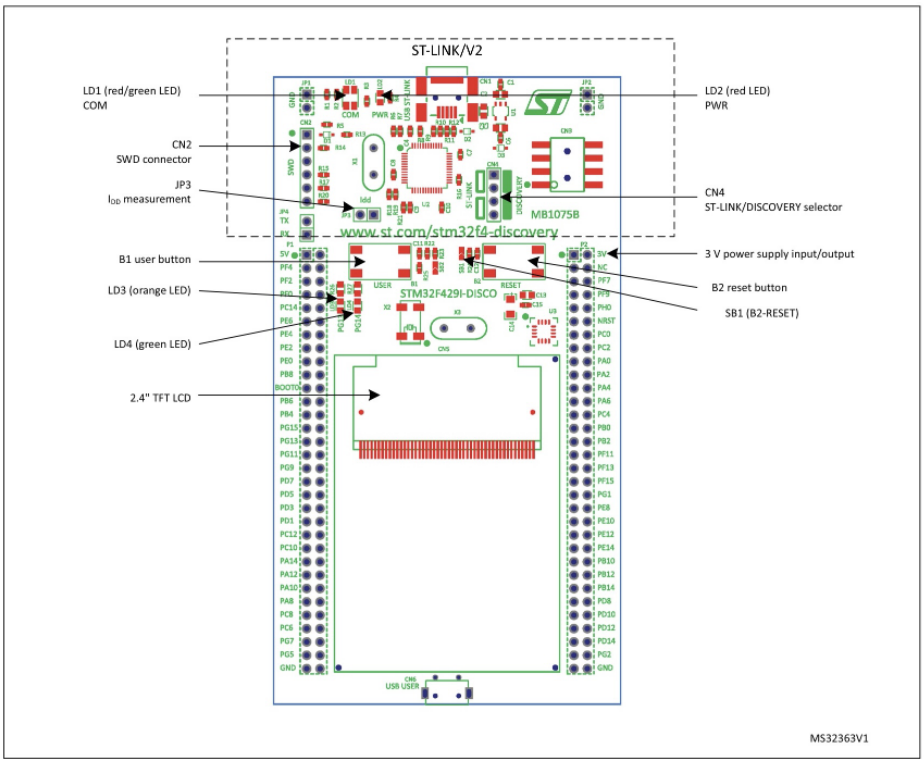

Figura 3: Diagrama de pines superior para el STM32F429. [2]

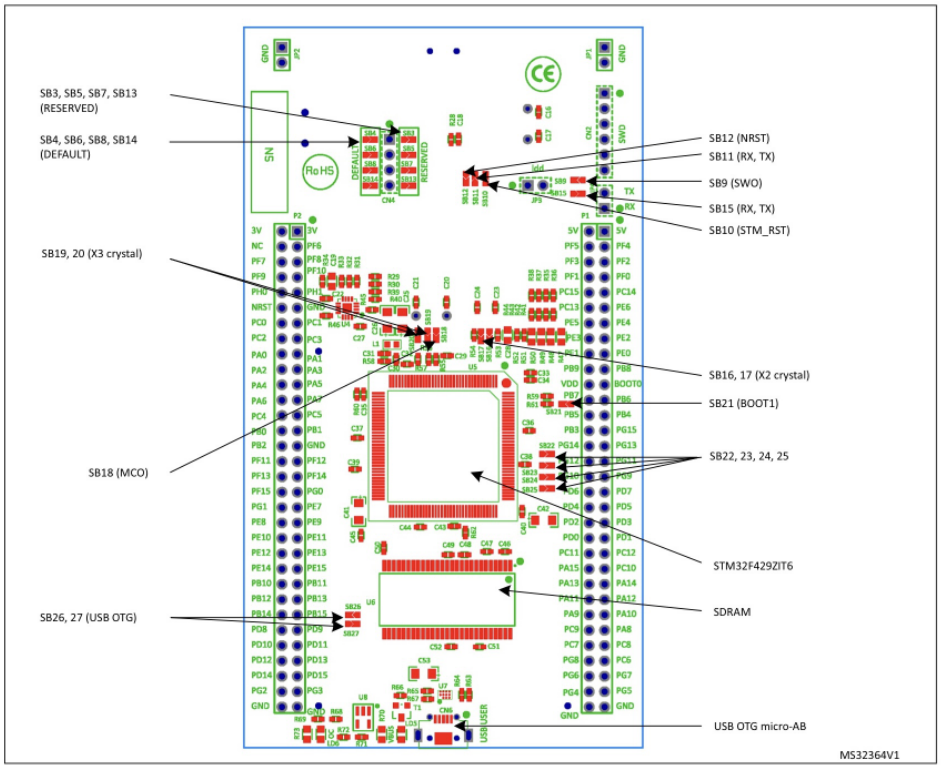

Figura 4: Diagrama de pines inferior para el STM32F429. [2]

2.1.4. L3GD20

Este MCU tiene incorporado el sensor de movimiento L3GD20 de la marca STMicroelectronics, el cual actúa como un giroscopio digital de salida de 3 ejes (x,y,z). [1] Este sensor es de bajo consumo energético y sensa la velocidad angular de 3 ejes. El sensor provee la medición al mundo externo a través de una interfaz digital (I^2C/SPI).

El dispositivo contiene un conjunto de registros que son utilizados para controlar su comportamiento y para recuperar los datos de la velocidad angular. Cada dirección de registro hace uso de 7 bits, bits que se usan para identificar los registros y para escribir los datos a través de la interfaz serial [4]:

- WHO_AM_I: para identificar el dispositivo
- CTRL_REG1: Habilita los ejes (x,y,z), selecciona el ancho de banda y energiza al sensor.
- CTRL_REG2: Configura el modo del filtro paso alto.
- CTRL_REG4: para configuraciones adicionales como la escala de sensibilidad

2.1.5. TFT LCD

Asimismo, también contiene una pantalla llamada TFT LCD, siglas en inglés cuya traducción al español sería, una pantalla de cristal líquido con un transistor de capa o película fina [1].

2.2. Características eléctricas

Las especificaciones eléctricas del microcontrolador se encuentran en la hoja de datos, y se detallan en la siguiente figura:

Symbol	Ratings	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}–V_{SS}	External main supply voltage (including V_{DDA}, V_{DD} and VBAT)(1)	– 0.3	4.0	V
V_{IN}	Input voltage on FT pins(2)	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{DD}+4.0	
	Input voltage on TTa pins	V_{SS} – 0.3	4.0	
	Input voltage on any other pin	V_{SS} – 0.3	4.0	
	Input voltage on BOOT0 pin	V_{SS}	9.0	
$\lvert\Delta V_{DDx}\rvert$	Variations between different V_{DD} power pins	-	50	mV
$\lvert V_{SSX} - V_{SS}\rvert$	Variations between all the different ground pins including V_{REF-}	-	50	
$V_{ESD(HBM)}$	Electrostatic discharge voltage (human body model)	see *Section 6.3.15: Absolute maximum ratings (electrical sensitivity)*		

Table 15. Current characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Max.	Unit
ΣI_{VDD}	Total current into sum of all V_{DD_x} power lines (source)(1)	270	mA
ΣI_{VSS}	Total current out of sum of all V_{SS_x} ground lines (sink)(1)	– 270	
I_{VDD}	Maximum current into each V_{DD_x} power line (source)(1)	100	
I_{VSS}	Maximum current out of each V_{SS_x} ground line (sink)(1)	– 100	
I_{IO}	Output current sunk by any I/O and control pin	25	
	Output current sourced by any I/Os and control pin	– 25	
ΣI_{IO}	Total output current sunk by sum of all I/O and control pins (2)	120	
	Total output current sourced by sum of all I/Os and control pins(2)	– 120	
$I_{INJ(PIN)}$ (3)	Injected current on FT pins (4)	– 5/+0	
	Injected current on NRST and BOOT0 pins (4)		
	Injected current on TTa pins(5)	±5	
$\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}$(5)	Total injected current (sum of all I/O and control pins)(6)	±25	

Figura 5: Especificaciones eléctricas del STM32F429 [3]

2.3. Periféricos

Cada vez que se mueve la placa, esta va a detectar los cambios en el eje x y z gracias a las lecturas proporcionadas por el giroscopio, y los valores impresos cambian conforme se recibe los datos. El SPI5 es el encargado de inicializar el giroscopio incorporado en la placa stm23. Se realiza la configuración del SPI para operar en modo master, donde se establecen parámetros como la velocidad de reloj (con el baudrate), la polaridad y fase del clock, el modo dúplex completo (para transmisión y recepción simultáneas) y el tamaño de los datos. Para la lectura de los datos del giroscopio, el STM32F429 envía un comando de lectura por medio del SPI, seguido por la dirección del registro del giroscopio que se busca leer, y una vez que ese comando es recibido, el giroscopio responde enviando los datos solicitados de vuelta al MCU.

Con respecto a la configuración de los pines GPIO, a continuación se detallan la función de cada uno:

- **GPIO9** del puerto **A** para la transmisión TX de datos por el USART1.
- **GPIO1** del puerto **C**, pin de selección de chip (CS) para la comunicación SPI con el giroscopio. Se pone a bajo para activar el giroscopio antes de enviar comandos o leer datos, y se pone a alto después de completar la transacción.
- Puerto **F** de los **GPIO7, GPIO8, GPIO9**: comunicación SPI con el giroscopio.
- **GPIO0** puerto **A**: se utiliza para el botón de entrada, donde lectura de este pin va a definir si la comunicación USART se encuentra habilitada o no.
- **GPIO13** puerto **G**: para el LED verde que va a indiciar el estado de la comunicación USART.
- textbfGPIO13 puerto **G**: LED verde que señala el estado de la batería
- **GPIO3** puerto **A**: para leer el voltaje de la batería a través del ADC.

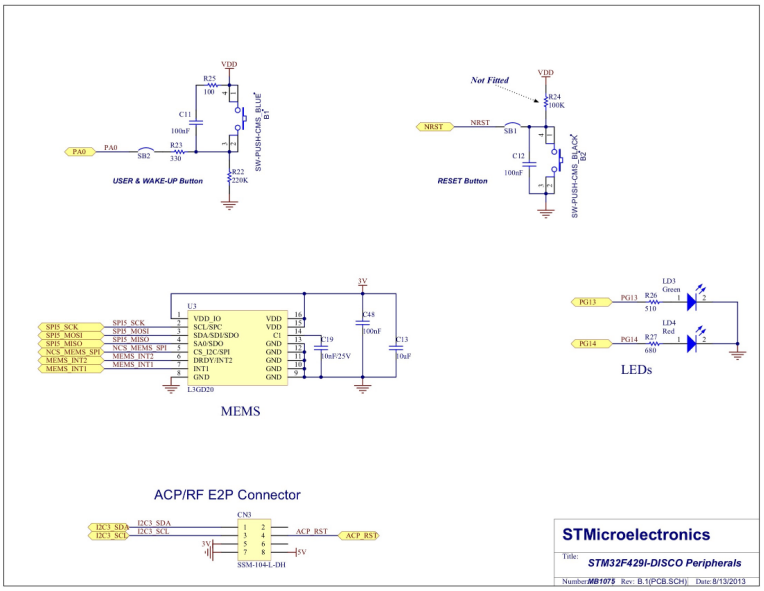

Figura 6: Periféricos del STM32F429

2.4. Lista de componentes y precios

Componente	Precio
Resistencia	₡100
Protoboard	₡2400
Batería 9V	₡2300

Cuadro 1: Lista de precio para los componentes utilizados

3. Desarrollo

3.1. Diseño

3.1.1. Reescalamiento de la tensión

Para energizar el MCU, solo se necesitan 3V ó 5V [1], sin embargo, la fuente de energía DC será una batería de 9V. Por lo tanto, se debe disminuir la tensión haciendo uso respectivo de la técnica de división de tensión, ver ecuación 3.1.1. En esta ecuación, R_1 y R_2 son dos resistencia en serie, y R_1 comparte el nodo que la fuente de tensión de 9V.

$$V_{salida} = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)(V_{Bateria}) \tag{1}$$

Sustituyendo valores:

$$5V = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)(9V)$$

Si $R_1 = 10k\Omega$, al despejar para R_2 se obtiene, $R_2 = 10k\Omega$.

3.2. Funcionalidad del programa

La programación del código para manejar el microcontrolador fue basado en los ejemplos proporcionados en el repositorio de la librería libopencm3. Con el programa realizado en el lenguaje C, se maneja el uso del giroscopio, la comunicación USART, ADC (convertidor analógico a digital) para lectura de voltaje, y el manejo de entradas/salidas digitales (GPIOs) para el control de LEDs y botones. Basándose en bibliotecas y dependencias, se utilizan archivos cabeceras proporcionados por los ejemplos de la librería.

Entre las funciones utilizadas, se encuentras las siguientes:

- **spi_setup**: configura la comunicación SPI necesaria para interactuar con el giroscopio, entre eso se encuentra la selección del chip (CS), configuración de los pines SPI y parámetros de la comunicación SPI.
- **usart_setup**: para la configuración de la comunicación USART que va a permitir la transmisión de datos a través del puerto serial.
- **gpio_setup**: se configuran los pines GPIO a utilizar del LED.
- **button_setup**: para la inicialización del botón de la placa.
- **clock_setup_G**: se configura el sistema de relojes del MCU, y se habilita el clock para los periféricos utilizados.
- **adc_setup**: se inicializa el ADC para leer valores analógicos, y es utilizado para monitorear el voltaje de la batería.
- **my_usart_print_int**: envía un número entero por medio del USART, y se formatea el número como cadena.

A través del main, se inicializa el programa y se configuran los periféricos. Luego se entra en un loop infinito while donde se van a leer los datos del giroscopio mediante SPI, y se presentan las lecturas de los ejes X, Y, Z en el display LCD incorporado en el kit del stm32. Con el adc, se programa para medir el valor del voltaje de la batería, donde también se muestra en la pantalla y se emplea el LED de la placa para señalar el estado de carga. Otra función del código consiste en la habilitación de la transmisión USART usando el botón del MCU, donde se indica su estado (activado o desactivado) en el display y transmite la información de los ejes por USART al estar activo. En la pantalla lcd del stm32 se logra imprimir los datos gracias al archivo header gfx.h, con el cual se puede definir el color, tamaño y posición del texto a mostrar. Se destaca que se agrega un pequeño delay en la toma de datos del giroscopio para poder tener una mejor y correcta visualización de los datos, así como un delay en el botón para evitar el efecto rebote que puede provocar lecturas poco precisas.

Adicional a este programa, se realiza un script en python donde al correrlo se obtiene la lectura de datos de los ejes X Y y Z, así como el estado de la batería, todo esto en caso de que se encuentre habilitado la comunicación serial. Con el script, se logra la lectura de datos desde un puerto serie y la publicación de estos datos a un servidor MQTT en el puerto 1883. Para publicar los mensajes en la consola se utiliza el tópico MQTT v1/devices/me/telemetry a una velocidad de baudios de 115200. Se definen los manejadores de eventos para conectarse (la función on_connect) y desconectarse (con la función on_disconnect) del servidor MQTT, para así imprimir los mensajes de estado sobre la conexión. Se tiene un loop infinito donde si hay datos disponibles en el puerto serie, los lee, decodifica a texto (UTF-8), y los procesa. Para analizar los datos leídos del puerto serie, se construye un payload JSON con los valores de los ejes X, Y, Z y lo publica en el topic MQTT configurado.

3.3. Funcionalidad electrónica

3.3.1. Divisor de tensión

Se emplea una batería de 9 V para utilizar como fuente de alimentación del microcontrolador, sin embargo este dispositivo se enciende con tensión de alimentación de 3.3V y soporta hasta 5 V. Por lo que se realiza una división de tensión con resistencias para reducir la tensión de 9 V a un valor suficiente para prender el microcontrolador pero que no supere el límite de tensión admitida para evitar daños en el equipo. Se utilizan dos resistencias en serie de $10k\Omega$

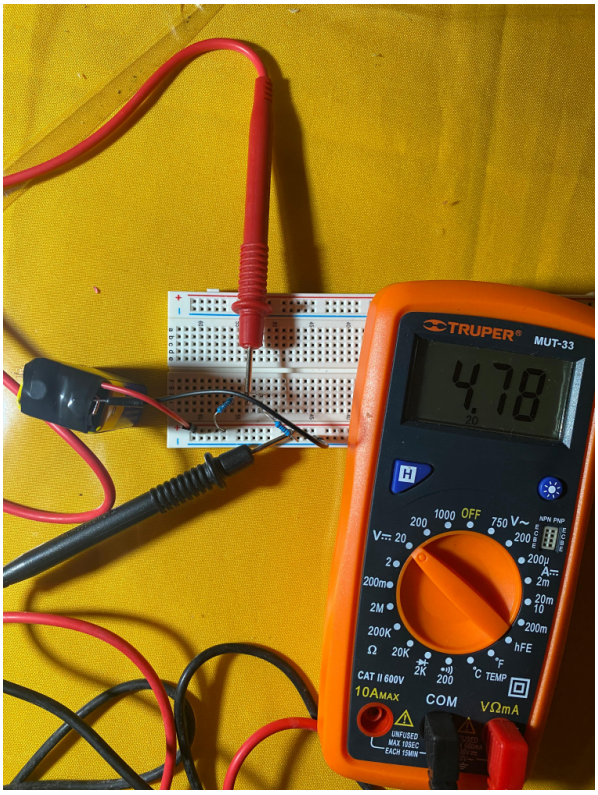

Figura 7: Divisor de tensión para que al pin le lleguen menos de 5V a partir de una batería de 9V

3.3.2. Microcontrolador STM32F429

En la figura 8 se aprecia el circuito final completo. Notar que la batería indica 9V porque está recién instalado el circuito y por ende, la carga de la batería está en lo máximo.

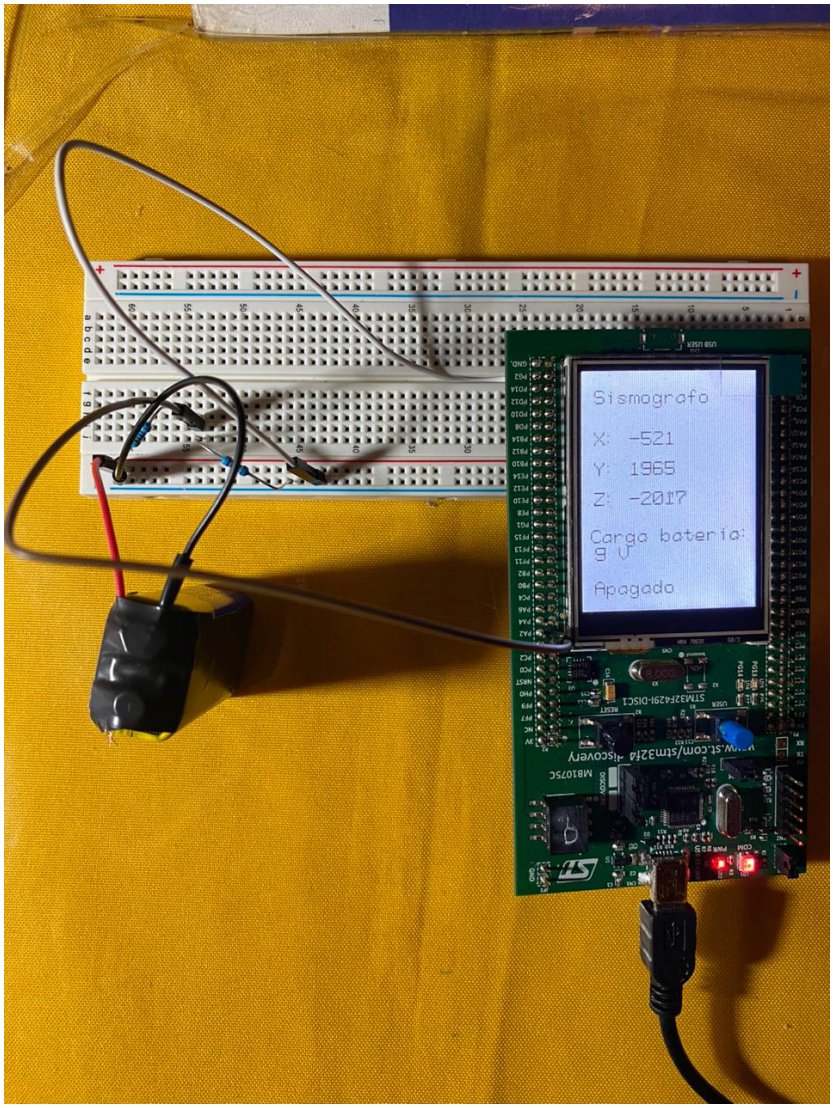

Figura 8: Circuito completo con resistencias, batería y MCU.

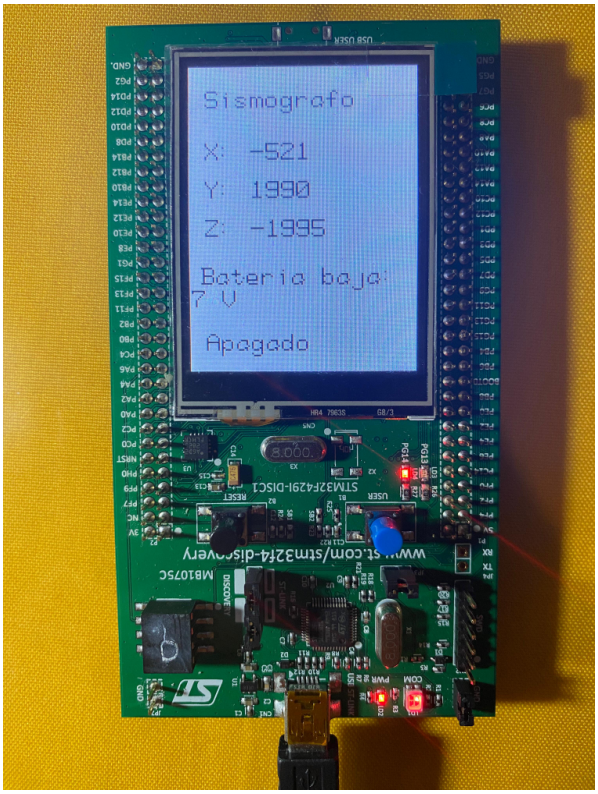

Figura 9: MCU muestra valores de los ejes, el nivel bajo de la batería y la transmisión de datos hacia el dashboard apagada.

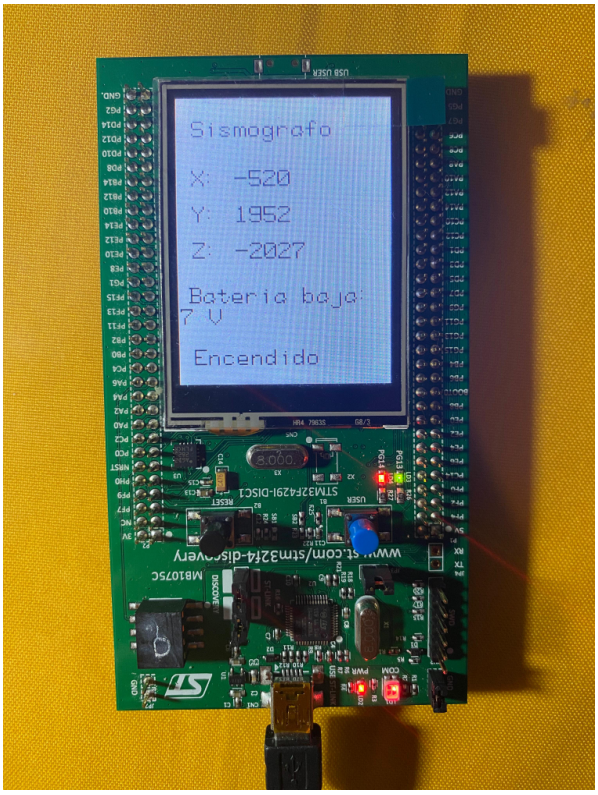

Figura 10: MCU muestra valores de los ejes, el nivel bajo de la batería y la transmisión de datos hacia el dashboard encendida.

3.3.3. Dashboard en ThingsBoard

Mediante la plataforma IoT en línea de ThingsBoard se configura para la gestión de dispositivos recopilación de datos, procesamiento y visualización para su IoT (Internet of Things). En el script de python realizado, se ingresa el usuario y contraseña así como el número de dispositivo para lograr su conexión con el dashboard. En los siguientes figuras, se observan los widgets empleados para la visualización de los datos obtenidos, donde se utiliza un widget que funciona como una gráfica de línea del tiempo con la cual se registra el promedio de los valores de los ejes. Luego se emplea un widget con el que se puede ver el nivel de tensión de la batería actualmente.

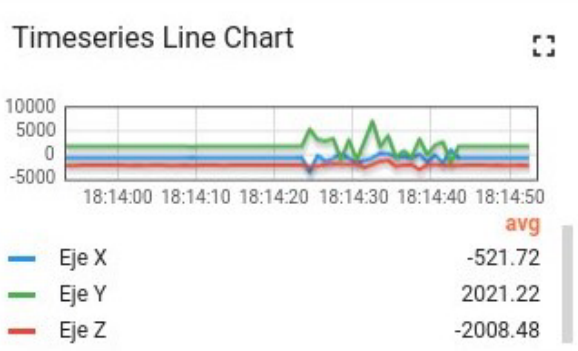

Figura 11: Transmisión de datos encendida y con movimiento en dashboard.

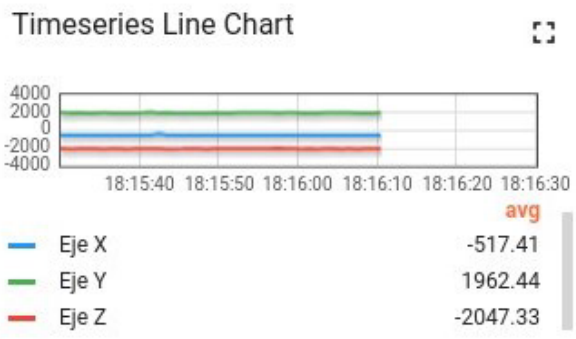

Figura 12: Transmisión de datos apagada en dashboard.

En la figura 13 se observa el widget para el nivel de batería, al momento de la toma está la batería al máximo pero conforme la batería se vaya descargando este widget indicará una voltaje menor.

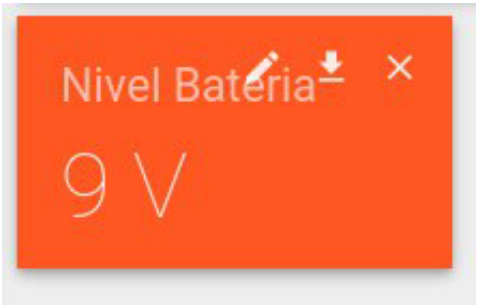

Figura 13: Transmisión de datos encendida para el nivel de batería.

Gracias al widget utilizado en el dashboard, llamado Timeseries Line Chart, se puede hacer un emulador de sismógrafo donde si no hay movimiento como se observa en la figura 12, entonces las líneas se mantienen constantes en un valor promedio. Cuando hay movimiento, es decir un temblor, las líneas de la gráfoca van a aumentar y moverse hasta llegar al punto de estabilidad tal como sucedería con un sismógrafo real que detecta un movimiento sísmico.

4. Conclusiones y Recomendaciones

Para finalizar, se logra trabajar con un nuevo microcontrolador, el STM32F429 Discovery, y para el funcionamiento de sus programas se hace uso de la biblioteca libopencm3. Con ayuda de los ejemplos proporcionados en el repositorio libopencm3-examples, se logra entender el código así como la correcta configuración de los pines de la placa para la habilitación de los periféricos. Es con base a estos ejemplos que se hace el programa para el sismógrafo.

Se programa el botón de la placa para que cuando sea presionado se habilitación la comunicación serial, y a la vez por medio de la plataforma de IoT Thingsboard se logra la conexión del programa utilizando un script de python. Con esto, se logra monitorear y vizualizar los datos obtenidos del sismógrafo en la computadora en tiempo real.

Se recomienda estudiar y trabajar con los ejemplos proporcionados por la librería libopencm3 para tener un mejor entendimiento del funcionamiento de los programas para el microcontrolador. así como repasar las hojas de datos tanto del STM32F429 Discovery como del acelerómetro para asegurarse de que su conexión y habilitación de puertos sea la adecuada.

Con los widgets utilizados en el dashboard de Thingsboard, se logra recrear un sismógrafo que detecta un movimiento sísmico, donde las líneas de la gráfica del widget se mantienen estables en un valor cuando la placa no se mueve, pero al esta detectar movimientos entonces los valores en los ejes va a cambiar recreando lo sucedido cuando hay un temblor.

A través de la realización del laboratorio, surgen problemáticas como la configuración incorrecta del SPI o problemas con la comunicación serial, por lo que se destaca la importancia de una metodología sistemática para la depuración y solución de problemas en sistemas embebidos.

Con este laboratorio se inicia la implementación del Internet de las Cosas con la tecnología de los microcontroladores, donde se lograr conectar un sistema embebido, como lo es el STM32F429, con un servidor MQTT a través de la comunicación serial y un script de Python. Se demuestra el potencial de los microcontroladores modernos en aplicaciones de IoT.

5. Bibliografía

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6. Apéndice

Se incluyen las hojas de datos de todos los componentes pasivos y activos utilizados.

UM1662
User manual

Getting started with the STM32F429 Discovery kit

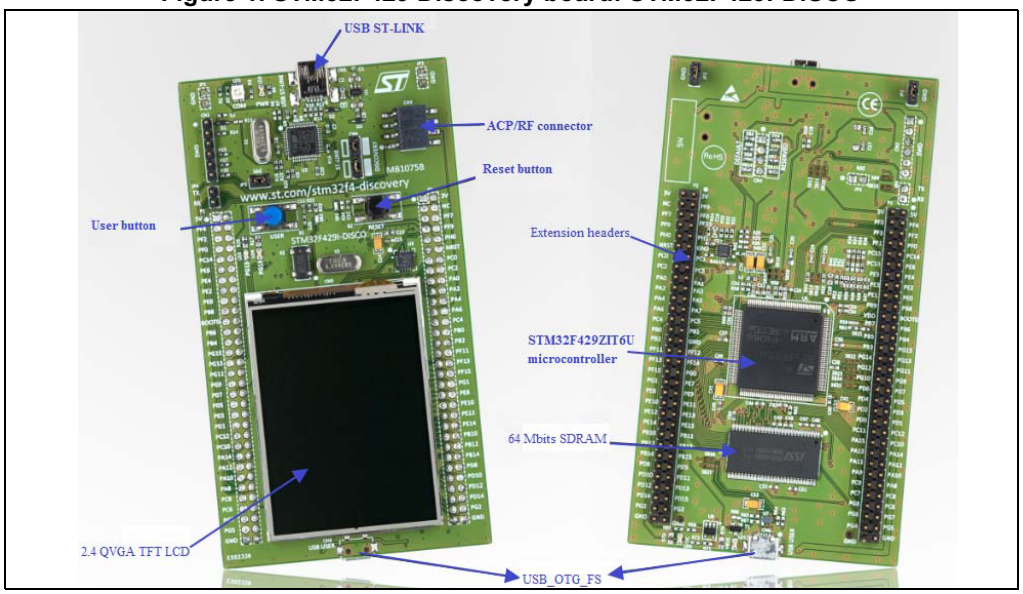
Introduction

This document describes the software, firmware and hardware environments and development recommendations required to build an application around the STM32F429 Discovery kit (32F429IDISCOVERY) with demonstration firmware (STSW-STM32138).

The STM32F429 Discovery kit is a low-cost and easy-to-use development kit to quickly evaluate and start applications with an STM32F4 32-bit ARM® Cortex™-M4 CPU with FPU high-performance microcontroller. Before installing and using the product, please accept the Evaluation Product License Agreement from *www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery*.

For more information on the STM32F429 Discovery kit visit *www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery*. To order the STM32F429 Discovery kit, use the STM32F429I-DISCO order code.

Figure 1. STM32F429 Discovery board: STM32F429I-DISCO



References

- STM32F429xx Datasheet
- STM32F40xxx, STM32F41xxx, STM32F42xxx, STM32F43xxx advanced ARM-based 32-bit MCUs reference manual (RM0090)
- Discovery kit for STM32F429/439 lines (UM1670)
- Getting started with STM32F429 Discovery software development tools
- Forum user question/ discussion.

Contents

List of figures

1 Hardware configuration and layout

1.1 Features

The STM32F429 Discovery offers the following features:

- STM32F429ZIT6 microcontroller featuring 2 MB of Flash memory, 256 KB of RAM in an LQFP144 package
- On-board ST-LINK/V2 with selection mode switch to use the kit as a standalone ST-LINK/V2 (with SWD connector for programming and debugging)
- Board power supply: through the USB bus or from an external 3 V or 5 V supply voltage
- L3GD20, ST MEMS motion sensor, 3-axis digital output gyroscope
- TFT LCD (Thin-film-transistor liquid-crystal display) 2.4", 262K colors RGB, 240 x 320 dots
- SDRAM 64 Mbits (1 Mbit x 16-bit x 4-bank) including an AUTO REFRESH MODE, and a power-saving
- Six LEDs:
  - LD1 (red/green) for USB communication
  - LD2 (red) for 3.3 V power-on
  - Two user LEDs:
    LD3 (green), LD4 (red)
  - Two USB OTG LEDs:
    LD5 (green) VBUS and LD6 (red) OC (over-current)
- Two pushbuttons (user and reset)
- USB OTG with micro-AB connector
- Extension header for LQFP144 I/Os for a quick connection to the prototyping board and an easy probing

1.2 Microcontroller

The STM32F429ZIT6U device is based on the high-performance ARM® Cortex™-M4 32-bit RISC core operating at a frequency of up to 180 MHz The Cortex-M4 core features a Floating point unit (FPU) single precision which supports all ARM single-precision data-processing instructions and data types. It also implements a full set of DSP instructions and a memory protection unit (MPU) which enhances application security.

The STM32F429ZIT6U device incorporates high-speed embedded memories (2 Mbytes of Flash memory, 256 Kbytes of SRAM), up to 4 Kbytes of backup SRAM, and an extensive range of enhanced I/Os and peripherals connected to two APB buses, two AHB buses and a 32-bit multi-AHB bus matrix.

1.3 System requirement

- Windows PC (XP, Vista, 7)
- USB type A to Mini-B USB cable
- ST-LINK/V2
- Supported IDE are EWARM (IAR Embedded Workbench®), MDK-ARM™ and Atollic TrueSTUDIO®

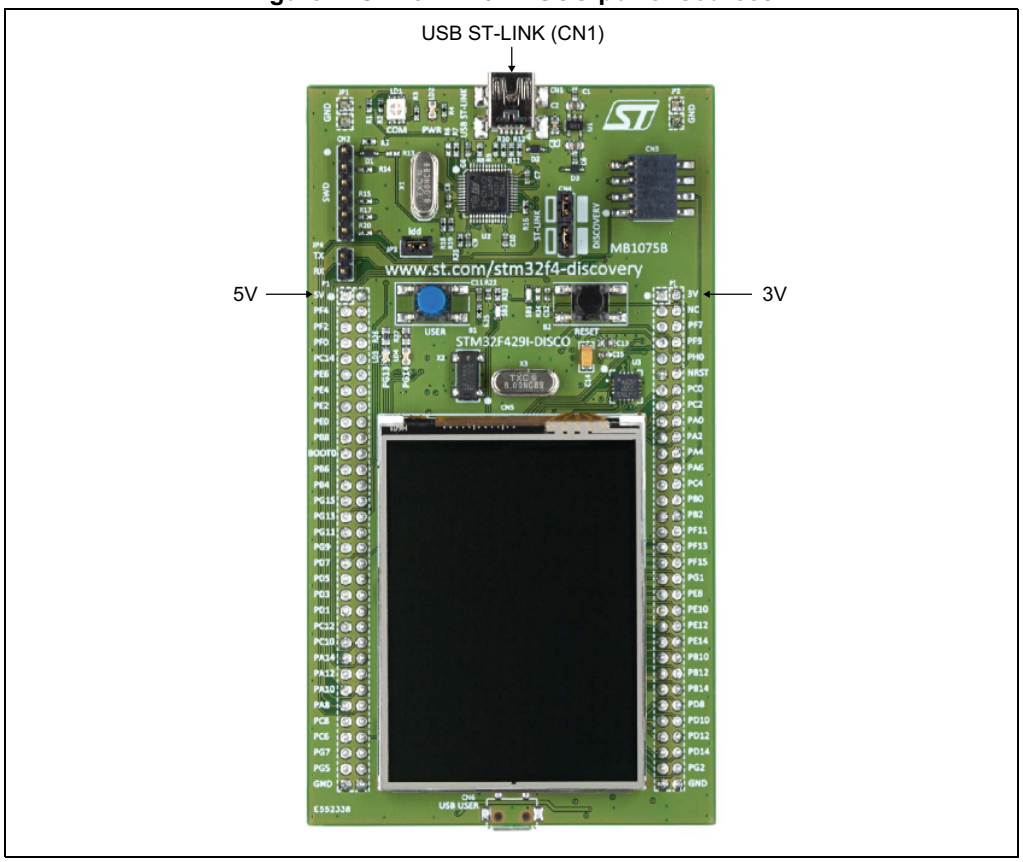
*Note: Required information to download and install desired IDE and ST-LINK/V2 are detailed in **Getting started with STM32F429 Discovery software development tools** document.*

1.4 Powering up the board

The STM32F429I-DISCO board can be powered up from three sources.

- USB ST-LINK: To power the board from the USB connector CN1, use the 'USB type A to Mini-B' cable and connect it between the host and the board USB connector CN1.
- External sources: DC power supply can be inserted in the GND and 3 V (or 5 V) pin.

Figure 2. STM32F429I-DISCO power sources



1.5 Reset the board

There are three ways to reset the board:

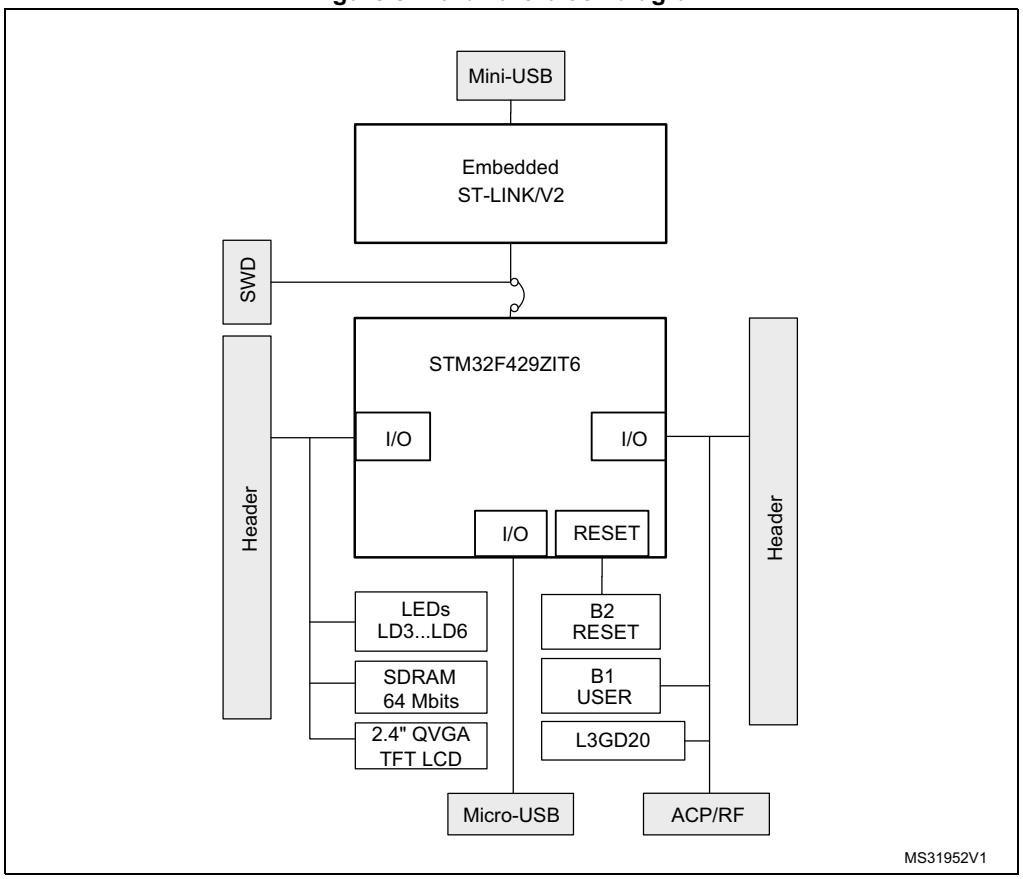
- Push the reset button mounted on the STM32F429I-DISCO.
- Remove and reinsert the USB cable.
- The MCU can also be reset by debuggers.

1.6 Hardware block diagram

The STM32F429I-DISCO is designed around the STM32F429ZIT6U microcontroller in a 144-pin LQFP package. *Figure 3* illustrates the connections between the STM32F429ZIT6U and its peripherals (STLINK/V2, pushbutton, LED, USB and connectors).

Please refer to schematic under *www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery* for more details.

Figure 3. Hardware block diagram



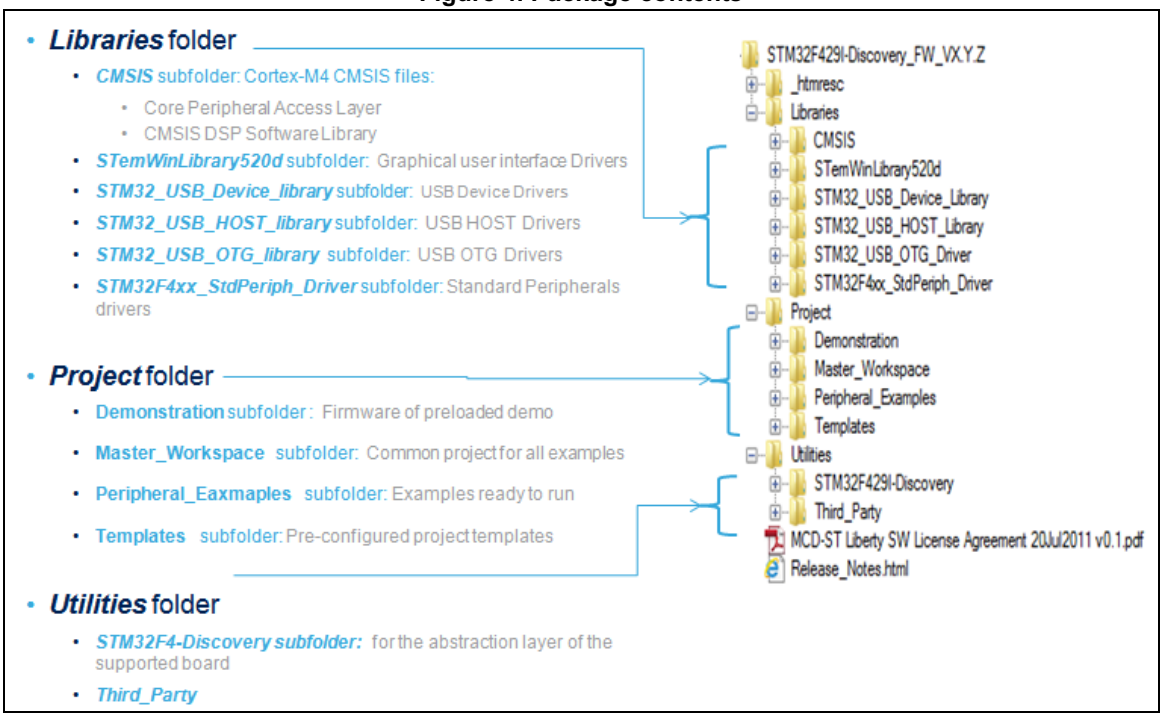
2 Firmware package

To get started with the STM32F429 Discovery kit, a firmware package that contains a set of IP examples and demonstrations of some features exists under *www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery*.

2.1 Package description

The STM32F429 Discovery firmware applications, demonstration and IPs examples are provided in one single package and supplied in one single zip file. The extraction of the zip file generates one folder, *STM32F429I-Discovery_FW_VX.Y.Z*, which contains the following subfolders:

Figure 4. Package contents



User can run examples provided within this package. A set of examples for each peripheral are ready to be run.

2.2 Programming firmware application

To start programming, user must:

- Install preferred Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- Install the ST-LINK V2 driver from ST web site

2.2.1 Programming application

To program application (demonstration or example), follow the sequence below:

1. Go under application folder
2. Chose the desired IDE project
3. Double click on the project file (ex. *STM32F429I-Discovery_Demo.eww* for EWARM)
4. Rebuild all files: Project->Rebuild all
5. Load project image: Project->Debug
6. Run program: Debug->Go

Please refer to ***Getting started with STM32F429 Discovery software development tools*** for more details.

2.2.2 Run pre-loaded demo

To run and develop any firmware applications on your STM32F429 Discovery board, the minimum requirements are as follows:

- Windows PC (XP, Vista, 7)
- 'USB type A to Mini-B' cable, used to power the board (through USB connector CN1) from host PC and connect to the embedded ST-LINK/V2 for debugging and Programming.

Additional hardware accessories will be needed to run some applications:

- 'USB type A to Micro-B' cable, used to connect the board (through USB connector CN5) as USB Device to host PC.

Establish the connection with the STM32F429 Discovery board as follows:

Figure 5. Hardware environnement

The demonstration software, based on the STemWin GUI library, is already preloaded in the board's Flash memory. It uses the LCD TFT mounted on the board to show the Menu based-on-icon view widget (Image Browser, Game, Performance, Clock/Calendar, Video and System Info module). The status bar indicate the CPU Usage, date, USB disk flash connection state, alarm and time.

Follow the sequence below to configure the STM32F429 Discovery board and launch the DISCOVER application:

1. Ensure that the jumpers JP3 and CN4 are set to "on" (Discovery mode).
2. Connect the STM32F429 Discovery board to a PC using a USB cable type A/mini-B through the USB ST-LINK connector CN1, to power the board. The LEDs LD2 (PWR) and LD1 (COM).
3. The following applications are available on the screen:
   - Clock/Calendar and Game
   - Video Player and Image Browser (play videos and view images from the USB mass storage connected to CN6)
   - Performance monitor (watch the CPU load and run a graphical benchmark)
   - System Info
4. The demo software, as well as other software examples that allow you to discover the STM32 F4 series features, are available on *www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery*.
5. Develop your own applications starting from the examples.

3 Revision history

Table 1. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
09-Sep-2013	1	Initial release.

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www.st.com

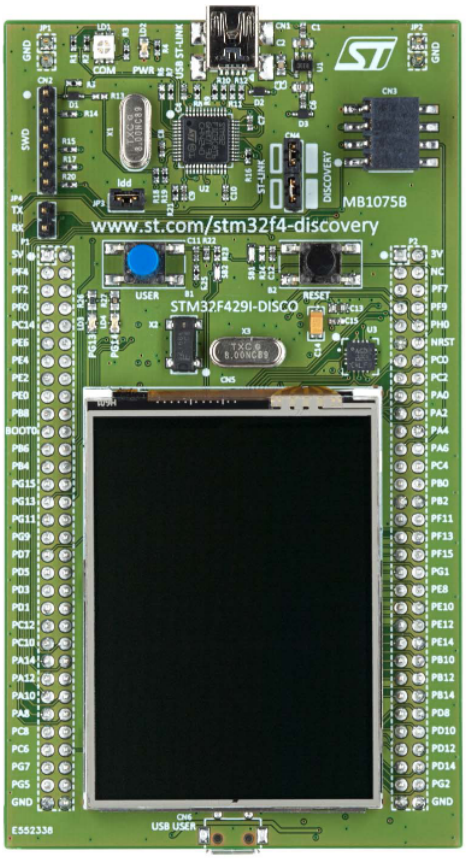
UM1670
User manual

Discovery kit for STM32F429/439 lines

Introduction

The STM32F429 Discovery kit (32F429IDISCOVERY) helps you to discover the high performance of the STM32F4 series and to develop your applications. It is based on an STM32F429ZIT6 and includes an ST-LINK/V2 embedded debug tool interface, 2.4" TFT LCD, SDRAM 64 Mbits, Gyroscope ST MEMS, LEDs, pushbuttons and a USB OTG micro-B connector.

Figure 1. STM32F429 Discovery board



Contents

List of tables

List of figures

1 Conventions

Table 1 provides the definition of some conventions used in the present document.

Table 1. ON/OFF conventions

Convention	Definition
Jumper JPx ON	Jumper fitted
Jumper JPx OFF	Jumper not fitted
Solder bridge SBx ON	SBx connections closed by solder
Solder bridge SBx OFF	SBx connections left open

2 Quick start

The STM32F429 Discovery is a low-cost and easy-to-use development kit to quickly evaluate and start a development with an STM32F4 series microcontroller.

Before installing and using the product, please accept the Evaluation Product License Agreement from www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery.

For more information on the STM32F429 Discovery board and for demonstration software, visit *www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery*.

2.1 Getting started

Follow the sequence below to configure the STM32F429 Discovery board and launch the DISCOVER application:

1. Ensure that the jumpers JP3 and CN4 are set to "on" (Discovery mode).
2. Connect the STM32F429 Discovery board to a PC using a USB cable type A/mini-B through the USB ST-LINK connector CN1, to power the board. The LEDs LD2 (PWR) and LD1 (COM).
3. The following applications are available on the screen:
   - Clock/Calendar and Game
   - Video Player and Image Browser (play videos and view images from the USB mass storage connected to CN6)
   - Performance monitor (watch the CPU load and run a graphical benchmark)
   - System Info
4. The demo software, as well as other software examples that allow you to discover the STM32 F4 series features, are available on *www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery*.
5. Develop your own applications starting from the examples.

2.2 System requirements

- Windows PC (XP, Vista, 7)
- USB type A to mini-B cable

2.3 Development toolchain supporting the STM32F429 Discovery kit

- Altium: TASKING™ VX-Toolset
- Atollic: TrueSTUDIO
- IAR: EWARM
- Keil™: MDK-ARM

2.4 Order code

To order the STM32F429 Discovery kit, use the STM32F429I-DISCO order code.

3 Features

The STM32F429 Discovery board offers the following features:

- STM32F429ZIT6 microcontroller featuring 2 MB of Flash memory, 256 KB of RAM in an LQFP144 package
- On-board ST-LINK/V2 with selection mode switch to use the kit as a standalone ST-LINK/V2 (with SWD connector for programming and debugging)
- Board power supply: through the USB bus or from an external 3 V or 5 V supply voltage
- L3GD20, ST MEMS motion sensor, 3-axis digital output gyroscope
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  - LD2 (red) for 3.3 V power-on
  - Two user LEDs:
    LD3 (green), LD4 (red)
  - Two USB OTG LEDs:
    LD5 (green) VBUS and LD6 (red) OC (over-current)
- Two pushbuttons (user and reset)
- USB OTG with micro-AB connector
- Extension header for LQFP144 I/Os for a quick connection to the prototyping board and an easy probing

4 Hardware layout

The STM32F429 Discovery board has been designed around the STM32F429ZIT6 microcontroller in a 144-pin LQFP package.

Figure 1 illustrates the connections between the STM32F429ZIT6 and its peripherals (ST-LINK/V2, pushbutton, LED, USB OTG, Gyroscope ST MEMS, Accelerometer + Magnetometer ST MEMS, and connectors).

Figure 2 and *Figure 3* help you to locate these features on the STM32F429 Discovery board.

Figure 1. Hardware block diagram

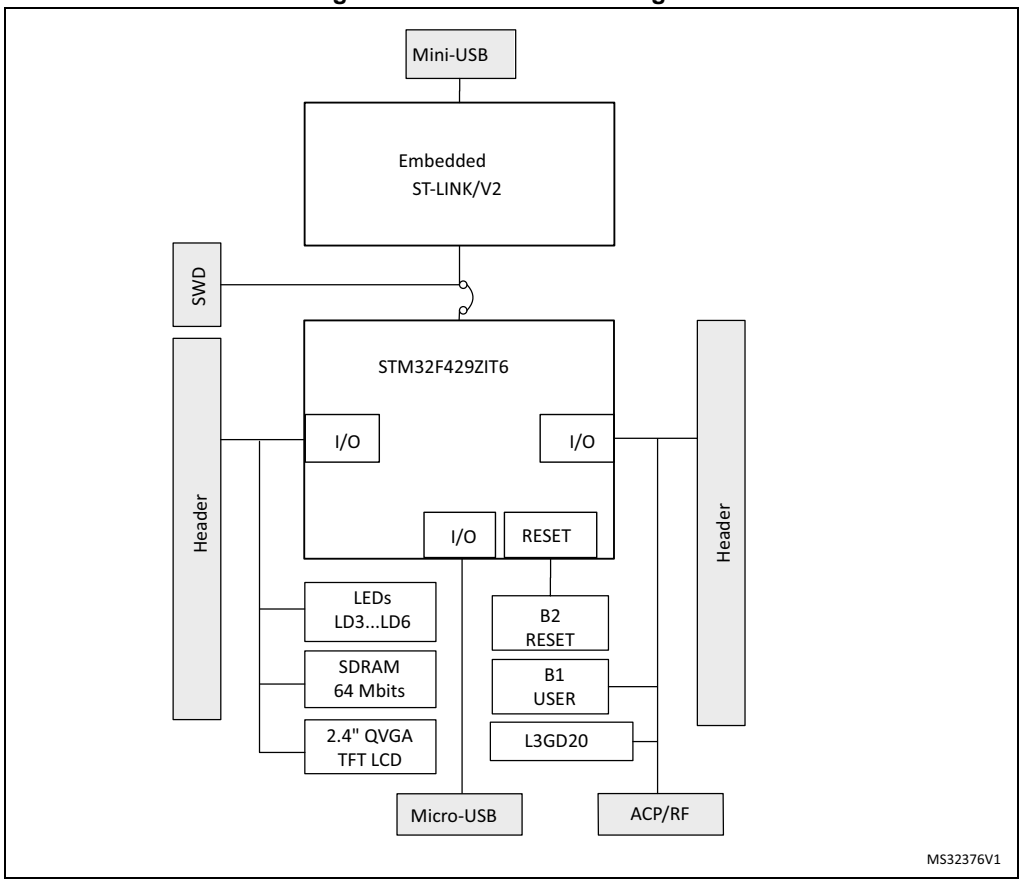

Figure 2. Top layout

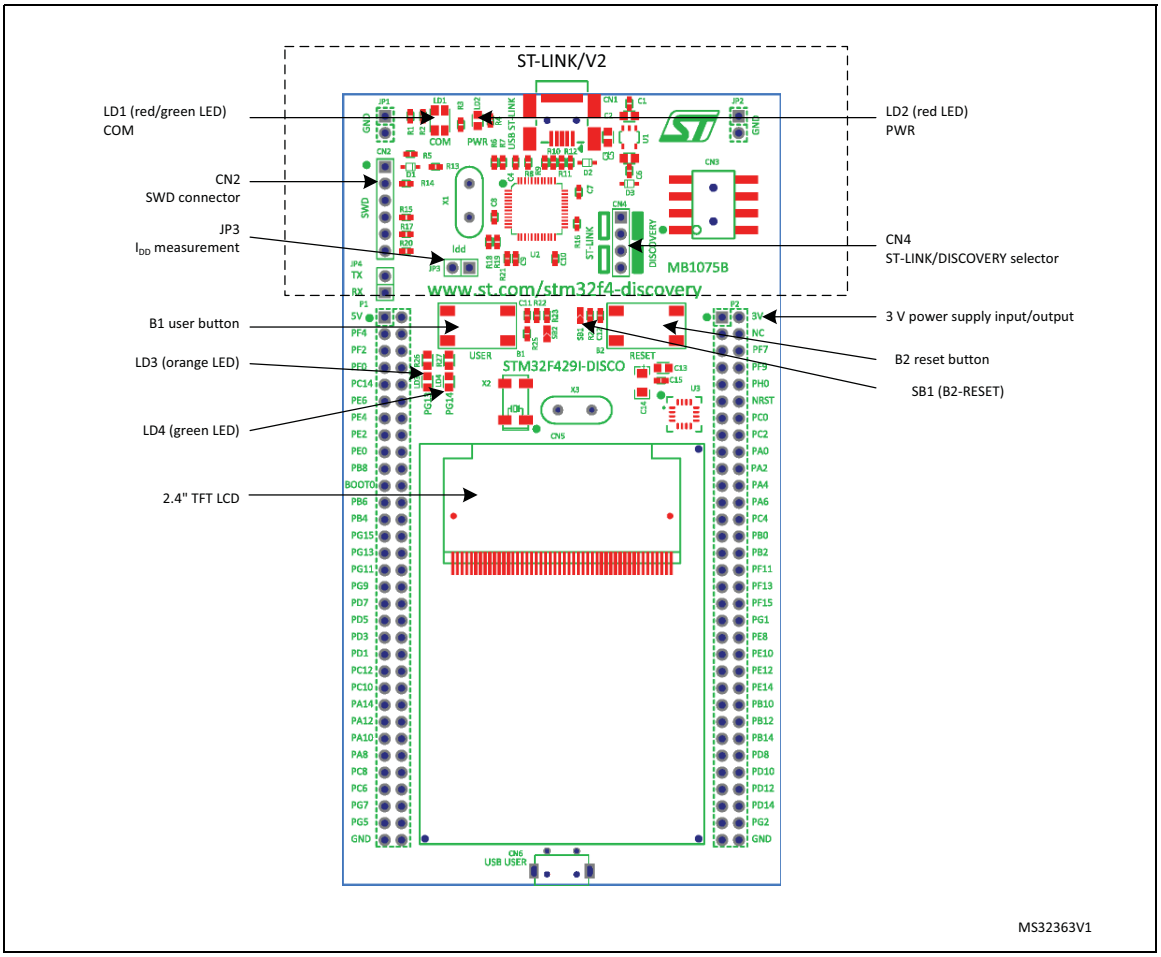

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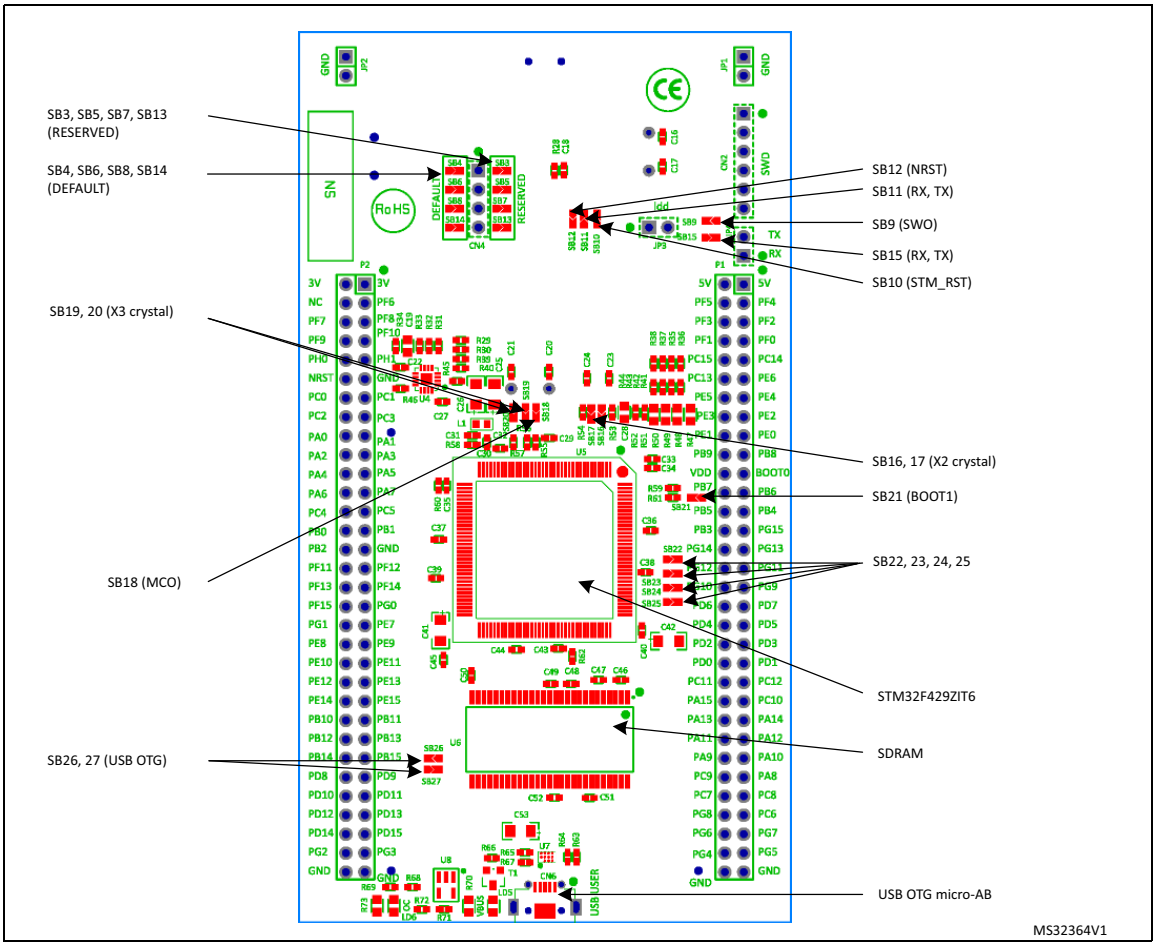
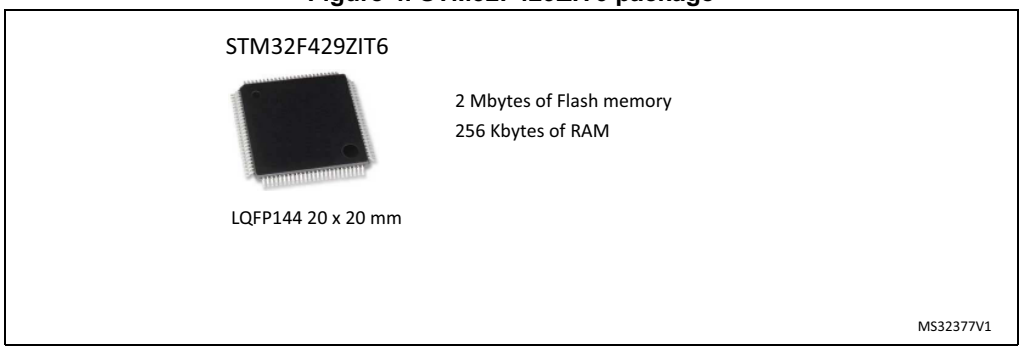
Figure 3. Bottom layout



4.1 STM32F429ZIT6 microcontroller

This ARM Cortex-M4 32-bit MCU with FPU has 225 DMIPS, up to 2 MB Flash/256 + 4 KB RAM, USB OTG HS/FS, Ethernet, 17 TIMs, 3 ADCs, 20 comm. interfaces, a camera and an LCD-TFT, 1.7-3.6 V operation.

Figure 4. STM32F429ZIT6 package



This device provides the following benefits (see *Table 2*).

Table 2. Features and benefits

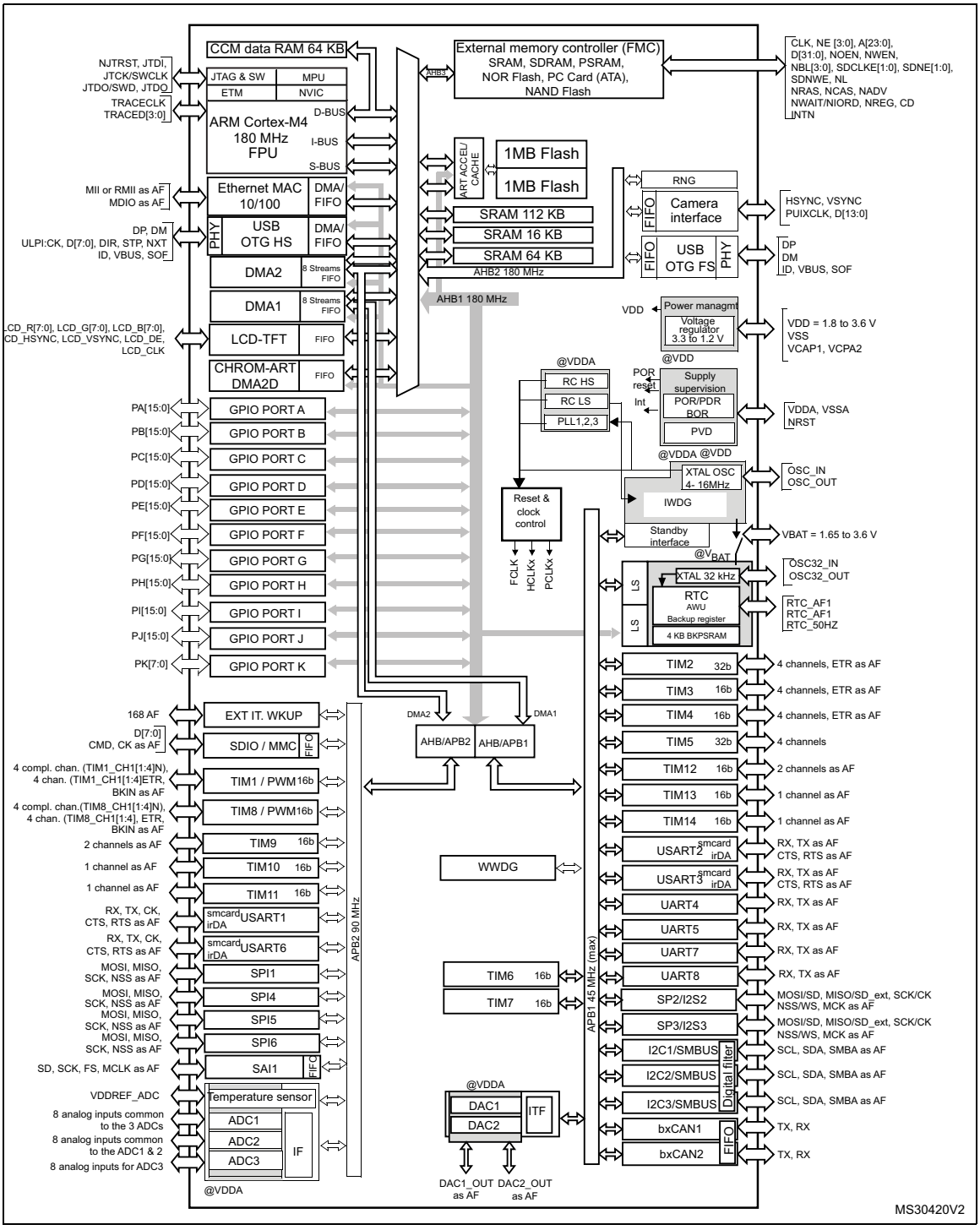
Features	Benefits
High performance – Up to 180 MHz/225 DMIPS Cortex-M4 with single cycle DSP MAC and floating point unit – CoreMark score: 608 at 180 MHz – CoreMark/MHz: 3.37	– Boosted execution of control algorithms – More features for your applications – Ease of use – Better code efficiency – Faster time to market – Elimination of scaling and saturation – Easier support for meta-language tools
Maximum integration – Up to 2 Mbytes of on-chip dual bank Flash memory, up to 256 Kbytes of SRAM, reset circuit, internal RCs, PLLs, ultra-small packages (WLCSP)	– Read while write operations support – More features in space-constrained applications – Use of high-level languages: Java, .Net
Designed for high performance and ultra-fast data transfers – ART Accelerator™: memory accelerator – Chrom-ART Accelerator™: graphic accelerator (rectangle filling, rectangle copy with pixel format conversion and blending)	– Performance equivalent to zero-wait execution from Flash – Graphic content is created twice as fast and independently from the CPU
– 32-bit, 7-layer AHB bus matrix with up to 10 masters and 8 slaves including 3 blocks of SRAM – Multi DMA controllers: 2 general-purpose, 1 for USB HS, one for Ethernet	Concurrent execution and data transfer
– One 4th SRAM block dedicated to the core	Simplified resource allocation
– Flexible memory interface with SDRAM support: up to 90 MHz, 32-bit parallel	– High bandwidth for external memories – Cost-effective external RAM

Table 2. Features and benefits (continued)

Features	Benefits
Outstanding power efficiency – Ultra-low dynamic power in Run mode: 260 µA/MHz at 180 MHz running CoreMark benchmark from Flash memory (peripherals off) – RTC <1 µA typ in V_{BAT} mode – Down to 100 µA typ in Stop mode – 3.6 V down to 1.7 V V_{DD} – 1.2 V voltage regulator with power scaling capability	Extra flexibility to reduce power consumption for applications requiring both high-processing and low-power performance when running at low voltage or on a rechargeable battery
Superior and innovative peripherals and connectivity – Connectivity: camera interface, crypto/hash HW processor with AES GCM and CCM support, and SHA-256 – Ethernet MAC10/100 with IEEE 1588 v2 support, 2 USB OTG (one with HS support) – Up to 20 communication interfaces (including 4x USART + 4x UART, 6x SPI, 3x I²C with digital filter, 2x CAN, SDIO) – USART at 11.25 Mbit/s; SPI at 45 Mbit/s	New possibilities to connect and communicate high-speed data
Audio: – dedicated audio PLL, 2x I^2S and 1x SAI with TDM(1) support	High-quality multi-channel audio support
– LCD TFT controller – Up to SVGA format (800 x 600) – Up to 24-bit RGB parallel pixel output – 2-layer support with blending	Support for cost-effective standard displays
Analog: – 2x 12-bit DACs, 3x 12-bit ADCs reaching 7.2 MSPS in interleaved mode – Up to 17 timers: 16 and 32 bits running up to 180 MHz	More precision thanks to high resolution
High integration – WLCSP143 4.5 x 5.5 mm, 2-Mbyte Flash/256-Kbyte SRAM)	Smaller board space allowing for smaller applications
Extensive tools and software solutions – Hardware sector protection with execute only access – Various IDE, starter kits, libraries, RTOS and stacks, either open source or provided by ST or 3rd parties, including the ARM CMSIS DSP library optimized for Cortex-M4 instructions	– Software IP protection – A wide choice within the STM32 ecosystem to develop your applications

1. TDM: time division multiplex

Figure 5. STM32F429ZIT6 block diagram



4.2 Embedded ST-LINK/V2

The ST-LINK/V2 programming and debugging tool is integrated on the STM32F429 Discovery board. The embedded ST-LINK/V2 can be used in 2 different ways according to the jumper states (see *Table 3*):

- Program/debug the MCU on board,
- Program/debug an MCU in an external application board using a cable connected to SWD connector CN3.

The embedded ST-LINK/V2 supports only SWD for STM32 devices. For information about debugging and programming features, refer to user manual UM1075 (ST-LINK/V2 in-circuit debugger/programmer for STM8 and STM32) which describes in detail all the ST-LINK/V2 features.

Figure 6. Typical configuration

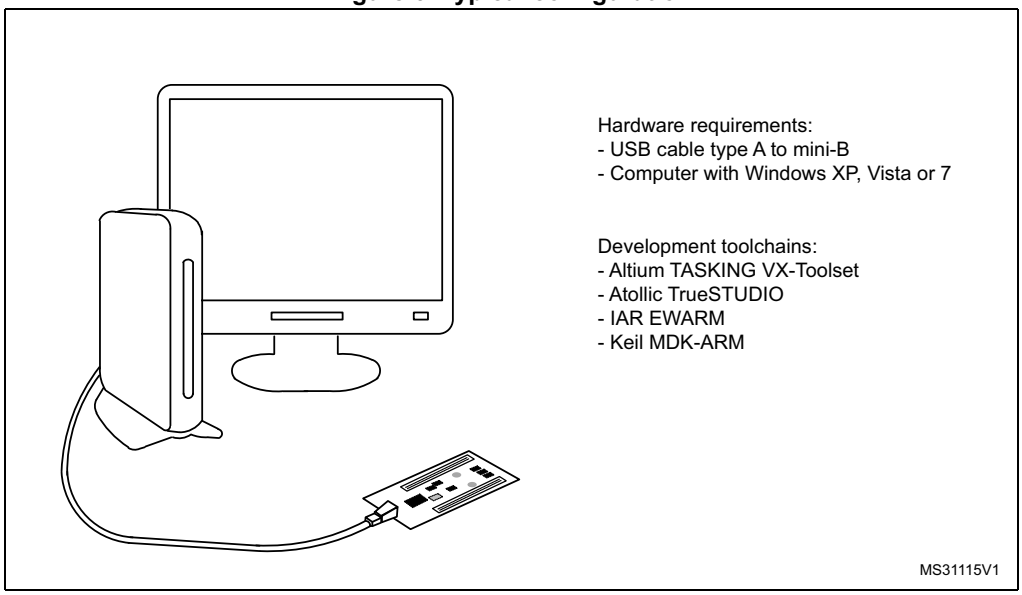


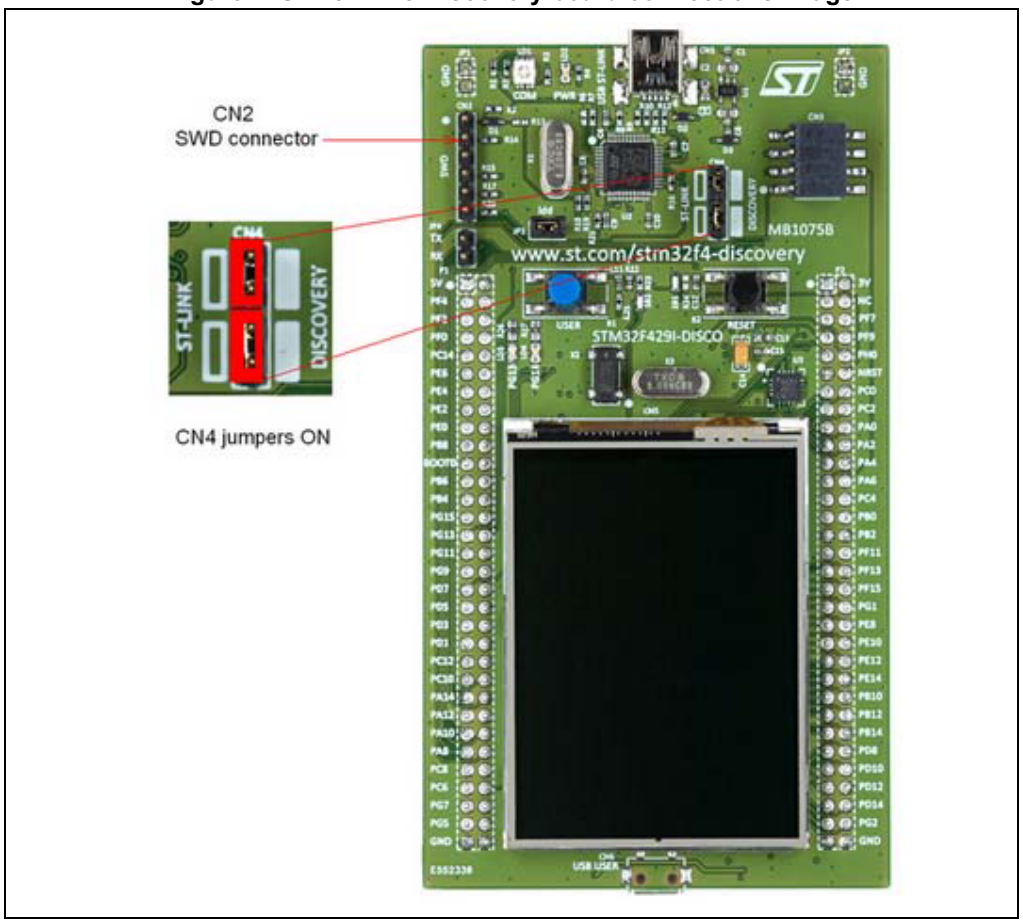
Table 3. Jumper states

Jumper state	Description
Both CN4 jumpers ON	ST-LINK/V2 functions enabled for on-board programming (default)
Both CN4 jumpers OFF	ST-LINK/V2 functions enabled for application through external CN3 connector (SWD supported)

4.2.1 Using ST-LINK/V2 to program/debug the STM32F429ZIT6 on board

To program the STM32F429ZIT6 on board, simply plug in the two jumpers on CN4, as shown in *Figure 7* in red, but do not use the CN3 connector as that could disturb the communication with the STM32F429ZIT6 of the STM32F429 Discovery board.

Figure 7. STM32F429 Discovery board connections image



4.2.2 Using ST-LINK/V2 to program/debug an external STM32 application

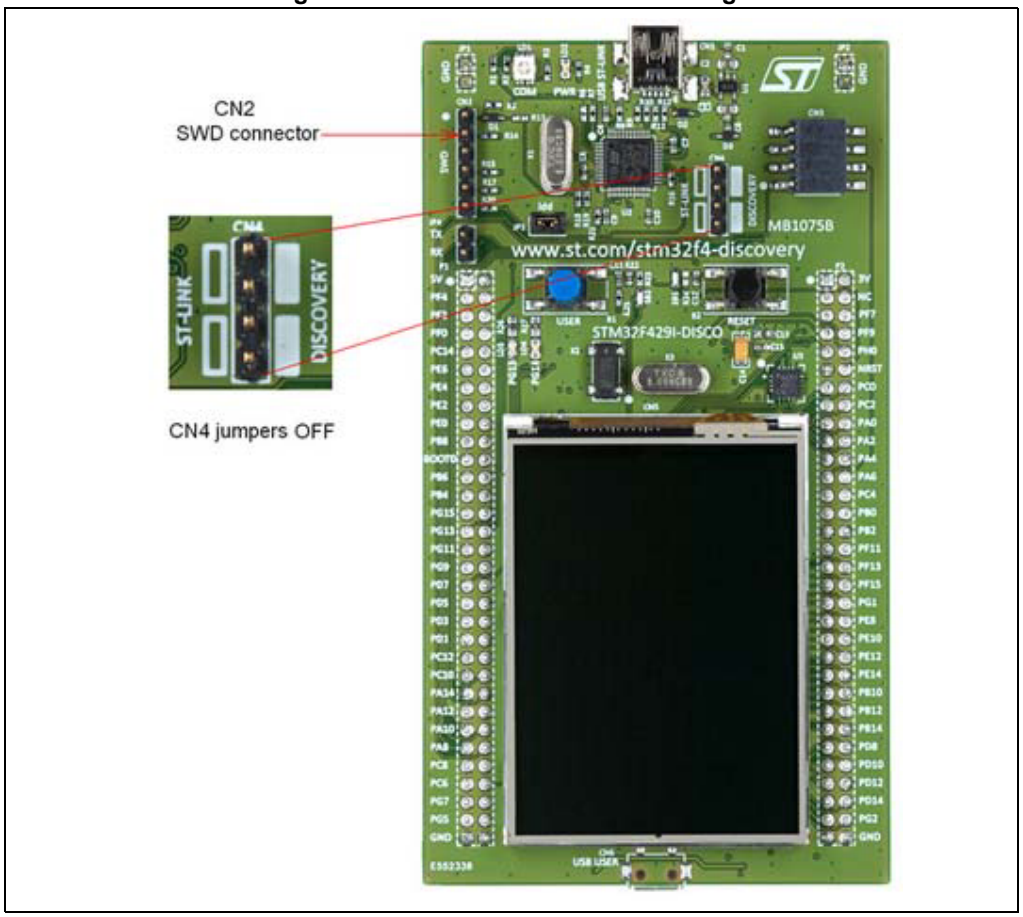
It is very easy to use the ST-LINK/V2 to program the STM32 on an external application. Simply remove the two jumpers from CN4 as shown in *Figure 8*, and connect your application to the CN3 debug connector according to *Table 4*.

Note: SB7must be OFF if you use CN2 pin 5 in your external application.

Table 4. Debug connector CN2 (SWD)

Pin	CN2	Designation
1	VDD_TARGET	VDD from application
2	SWCLK	SWD clock
3	GND	Ground
4	SWDIO	SWD data input/output
5	NRST	RESET of target MCU
6	SWO	Reserved

Figure 8. ST-LINK/V2 connections image



4.3 Power supply and power selection

The power supply is provided either by the host PC through the USB cable, or by an external 5 V power supply.

The D1 and D2 diodes protect the 5 V and 3 V pins from external power supplies:

- 5 V and 3 V can be used as output power supplies when another application board is connected to pins P1 and P2.
  In this case, the 5 V and 3 V pins deliver a 5 V or 3 V power supply and the power consumption must be lower than 100 mA.
- 5 V and 3 V can also be used as input power supplies, e.g. when the USB connectors are not connected to the PC.
  In this case, the STM32F429 Discovery board must be powered by a power supply unit or by an auxiliary equipment complying with standard EN-60950-1: 2006+A11/2009, and must be Safety Extra Low Voltage (SELV) with limited power capability.

Note: The board can also be powered through the USB USER connector and is protected by D4 and D5 diodes when both USBs are connected (in which case, the 5 V power is around 4.4 volts).

4.4 LEDs

- LD1 COM:
  LD1 default status is red. LD1 turns to green to indicate that communications are in progress between the PC and the ST-LINK/V2.
- LD2 PWR:
  The red LED indicates that the board is powered.
- User LD3:
  The green LED is a user LED connected to the I/O PG13 of the STM32F429ZIT6.
- User LD4:
  The red LED is a user LED connected to the I/O PG14 of the STM32F429ZIT6.
- User LD5:
  The green LED indicates when VBUS is present on CN6 and is connected to PB13 of the STM32F429ZIT6.
- User LD6:
  The red LED indicates an overcurrent from VBUS of CN6 and is connected to the I/O PC5 of the STM32F429ZIT6.

4.5 Pushbuttons

- B1 USER:
  User and Wake-Up button connected to the I/O PA0 of the STM32F429ZIT6.
- B2 RESET:
  The pushbutton connected to NRST is used to RESET the STM32F429ZIT6.

4.6 USB OTG supported

The STM32F429ZIT6 is used to drive only USB OTG full speed on this board. The USB micro-AB connector (CN6) allows the user to connect a host or device component, such as a USB key, mouse, and so on.

Two LEDs are dedicated to this module:

- LD5 (green LED) indicates when VBUS is active
- LD6 (red LED) indicates an overcurrent from a connected device.

4.7 Gyroscope MEMS (ST MEMS L3GD20)

The L3GD20 is an ultra-compact, low-power, three-axis angular rate sensor. It includes a sensing element and an IC interface able to provide the measured angular rate to the external world through the I2C/SPI serial interface.

The L3GD20 has dynamically user-selectable full scales of ± 250 dps/500 dps/±2000 dps and is capable of measuring rates.

The STM32F429ZIT6 MCU controls this motion sensor through the SPI interface.

4.8 TFT LCD (Thin-film-transistor liquid-crystal display)

The TFT LCD is a 2.41" display of 262 K colors. Its definition is QVGA (240 x 320 dots) and is directly driven by the STM32F429ZIT6 using the RGB protocol. It includes the ILI9341 LCD controller and can operate with a 2.8 ±0.3 V voltage.

The STM32F429ZIT6 MCU controls this motion sensor through the SPI interface.

4.9 64-Mbit SDRAM (1Mbit x 16-bit x 4-bank)

The 64-Mbit SDRAM is a high speed CMOS, dynamic random-access memory designed to operate in 3.3 V memory systems containing 67,108,864 bits. it is internally configured as a quad-bank DRAM with a synchronous interface. Each 16,777,216-bit bank is organized as 4,096 rows by 256 columns by 16 bits. The 64-Mbit SDRAM includes an AUTO REFRESH MODE, and a power-saving, power-down mode. All signals are registered on the positive edge of the clock signal, CLK.

The STM32F429ZIT6 MCU reads and writes data at 80 MHz.

4.10 JP3 (Idd)

Jumper JP3, labeled Idd, allows the consumption of STM32F429ZIT6 to be measured by removing the jumper and connecting an ammeter.

- Jumper on: STM32F429ZIT6 is powered (default).
- Jumper off: an ammeter must be connected to measure the STM32F429ZIT6 current, (if there is no ammeter, the STM32F429ZIT6 is not powered).

4.11 OSC clock

4.11.1 OSC clock supply

The following information indicates all configurations for clock supply selection.

- **MCO from ST-LINK** (from MCO of the STM32F429ZIT6)
  This frequency cannot be changed, it is fixed at 8 MHz and connected to PH0-OSC_IN of the STM32F429ZIT6. The configuration needed is:
  - SB18 closed, SB19 open, R56 removed
  - SB20, R57, C20, C21, X3 = don't care
- **Oscillator onboard** (from X3 crystal)
  For typical frequencies and its capacitors and resistors, please refer to the STM32F429ZIT6 Datasheet. The configuration needed is:
  - SB18, SB19, SB20 open
  - -R56, R57, C20, C21, X3 soldered
- **Oscillator from external PH0** (from external oscillator through pin 10 of the P2 connector)
  The configuration needed is:
  - SB19 closed, SB18 open, R56 removed
  - SB20, R57, C20, C21, X3 = don't care
- **No external oscillato**r (from Internal oscillator HSI only).
  PH0 and PH1 can be used as GPIO. The configuration needed is:
  - SB18 open, SB19 closed, SB20 closed, R56 removed, R57 removed
  - C20, C21, X3 = don't care

4.11.2 OSC 32 KHz clock supply

The following information indicates all configurations for the 32 kHz clock supply selection.

- **Oscillator on board** (from X2 Crystal, not provided).
  The configuration needed is:
  - SB16 open, SB17 open.
  - R53, R54, C23, C24, X2 soldered.
- **Oscillator from external PC14** (from external oscillator through pin 9 of P1 connector)
  The configuration needed is:
  - SB16 closed, R53 removed
  - SB17, R54, C23, C24, X2 = don't care
- **No external oscillator** (PC14 and PC15 can be used as GPI.
  The configuration needed is:
  - SB16 closed, SB17 closed, R53 removed, R54 removed.
  - C23, C24, X2 = don't care.

4.12 Solder bridges

Table 5. Solder bridges

Bridge	State (1)	Description
SB19,20 (X3 crystal)	**OFF**	X3, C20, C21, R56 and R57 provide a clock. PH0, PH1 are disconnected from P2
	ON	PH0, PH1 are connected to P2. Remove only R56 and R57
SB4,6,8,14 (default)	**ON**	Reserved, do not modify
SB3,5,7,13 (reserved)	**OFF**	Reserved, do not modify
SB22,23,24,25	**OFF**	Reserved, do not modify
SB16,17 (X2 crystal)	**OFF**	X2, C23, C24, R53 and R54 deliver a 32 KHz clock. PC14, PC15 are not connected to P2
	ON	PC14, PC15 are only connected to P2 Remove only R53 and R54
SB1 (B2-RESET)	**ON**	B2 Push Button is connected to NRST of STM32F429ZIT6
	OFF	B2 Push Button is not connected to NRST of STM32F429ZIT6
SB2 (B1-USER)	**ON**	B1 Push Button is connected to PA0
	OFF	B1 Push Button is not connected to PA0
SB11,15 (RX,TX)	**OFF**	Reserved, do not modify
	ON	Reserved, do not modify
SB12 (NRST)	**ON**	NRST signal of connector CN2 is connected to NRST of STM32F429ZIT6
	OFF	NRST signal is not connected
SB9 (SWO)	**OFF**	SWO signal is not connected
	ON	SWO signal of connector CN3 is connected to PB3
SB10 (STM_RST)	**OFF**	No incidence on NRST signal of STM32F429ZIT6
	ON	NRST signal of STM32F429ZIT6 is connected to GND
SB21 (BOOT0)	**ON**	BOOT0 signal of STM32F429ZIT6 is at level "0" through 510 Ω pull-down
	OFF	BOOT0 signal of STM32F429ZIT6 is at level "1" through 10 KΩ pull-up (not provided)
SB26,27 (USB OTG)	**OFF**	PB14 and PB15 are only used for USB OTG and not connected to P2 to avoid noise
	ON	PB14 and PB15 are connected to P2.
SB18 (MCO)	**OFF**	MCO signal of STM32F429ZIT6 is not used
	ON	MCO clock signal from STM32F429ZIT6 is connected to OSC_IN of STM32F429ZIT6

1. Default SBx state is shown in bold.

4.13 Extension connectors

The male headers P1 and P2 can connect the STM32F429 Discovery board to a standard prototyping/wrapping board. STM32F429ZIT6 GPI/Os are available on these connectors. P1 and P2 can also be probed by an oscilloscope, a logical analyzer or a voltmeter.

Table 6. MCU pin description versus board function (page 1 of 7)

MCU pin		Board function																	
Main function	LQFP144	System	SDRAM	LCD-TFT	LCD-RGB	LCD-SPI	L3GD20	USB	LED	Puchbutton	ACP/RF	Touch panel	Free I/O	Power supply	CN2	CN3	CN6	P1	P2
BOOT0	138	BOOT0																21	
NRST	25	NRST		RESET	RESET	RESET				B2					5				12
PA0	34									B1									18
PA1	35						INT1												17
PA2	36						INT2												20
PA3	37			DB3	B5														19
PA4	40			VSYNC	VSYNC														22
PA5	41																		21
PA6	42			DB6	G2														24
PA7	43										ACP_RST					4			23
PA8	100										SCL	SCL				3		53	
PA9	101																	52	
PA10	102																	51	
PA11	103			DB14	R4													50	
PA12	104			DB15	R5													49	
PA13	105	SWDIO													4			48	

Table 6. MCU pin description versus board function (page 2 of 7)

MCU pin		Board function																	
Main function	LQFP144	System	SDRAM	LCD-TFT	LCD-RGB	LCD-SPI	L3GD20	USB	LED	Puchbutton	ACP/RF	Touch panel	Free I/O	Power supply	CN2	CN3	CN6	P1	P2
PA14	109	SWCLK													2			47	
PA15	110											INT						46	
PB0	46			DB13	R3														28
PB1	47			DB16	R6														27
PB2	48	BOOT1																	30
PB3	133	SWO													6			28	
PB4	134																	25	
PB5	135		SDCKE1															26	
PB6	136		SDNE1															23	
PB7	137																	24	
PB8	139			DB4	B6													19	
PB9	140			DB5	B7													20	
PB10	69			DB8	G4														48
PB11	70			DB9	G5														47
PB12	73							ID									4		50
PB13	74							VBUS	Green								1		49
PB14	75							DM									2		52(1)
PB15	76							DP									3		51(2)
PC0	26		SDNWE																14

Table 6. MCU pin description versus board function (page 3 of 7)

MCU pin		Board function																	
Main function	LQFP144	System	SDRAM	LCD-TFT	LCD-RGB	LCD-SPI	L3GD20	USB	LED	Puchbutton	ACP/RF	Touch panel	Free I/O	Power supply	CN2	CN3	CN6	P1	P2
PC1	27						CS												13
PC2	28			CSX	CSX	CSX													16
PC3	29																		15
PC4	44							PSO											26
PC5	45							QC	Red										25
PC6	96			HSYNC	HSYNC													57	
PC7	97			DB10	G6													56	
PC8	98																	55	
PC9	99										SDA	SDA				1		54	
PC10	111			DB12	R2													45	
PC11	112																	44	
PC12	113																	43	
PC13	7																	12	
PC14	8	OSC32_IN																9	
PC15	9	OSC32_OUT																10	
PD0	114		D2															42	
PD1	115		D3															41	
PD2	116																	40	
PD3	117			DB11	G7													39	
PD4	118																	38	
PD5	119																	37	

Table 6. MCU pin description versus board function (page 4 of 7)

MCU pin		Board function																	
Main function	LQFP144	System	SDRAM	LCD-TFT	LCD-RGB	LCD-SPI	L3GD20	USB	LED	Puchbutton	ACP/RF	Touch panel	Free I/O	Power supply	CN2	CN3	CN6	P1	P2
PD6	122			DB0	B2													36	
PD7	123																	35	
PD8	77		D13																54
PD9	78		D14																53
PD10	79		D15																56
PD11	80			TE															55
PD12	81			RDX															58
PD13	82			WRX		DCX													57
PD14	85		D0																60
PD15	86		D1																59
PE0	141		NBL0															17	
PE1	142		NBL1															18	
PE2	1																	15	
PE3	2																	16	
PE4	3																	13	
PE5	4																	14	
PE6	5																	11	
PE7	58		D4																37
PE8	59		D5																40
PE9	60		D6																39
PE10	63		D7																42
PE11	64		D8																41
PE12	65		D9																44
PE13	66		D10																43
PE14	67		D11																46

Table 6. MCU pin description versus board function (page 5 of 7)

MCU pin		Board function																	
Main function	LQFP144	System	SDRAM	LCD-TFT	LCD-RGB	LCD-SPI	L3GD20	USB	LED	Puchbutton	ACP/RF	Touch panel	Free I/O	Power supply	CN2	CN3	CN6	P1	P2
PE15	68		D12																45
PF0	10		A0															7	
PF1	11		A1															8	
PF2	12		A2															5	
PF3	13		A3															6	
PF4	14		A4															3	
PF5	15		A5															4	
PF6	18																		3
PF7	19			DCX		SCL	SCK												6
PF8	20						MISO												5
PF9	21			SDA		SDI/SDO	MOSI												8
PF10	22			ENABLE	DE														7
PF11	49		SDNRAS																32
PF12	50		A6																31
PF13	53		A7																34
PF14	54		A8																33
PF15	55		A9																36
PG0	56		A10																35
PG1	57		A11																38
PG2	87																		62
PG3	88																		61
PG4	89		BA0															62	
PG5	90		BA1															61	

Table 6. MCU pin description versus board function (page 6 of 7)

MCU pin		Board function																	
Main function	LQFP144	System	SDRAM	LCD-TFT	LCD-RGB	LCD-SPI	L3GD20	USB	LED	Puchbutton	ACP/RF	Touch panel	Free I/O	Power supply	CN2	CN3	CN6	P1	P2
PG6	91			DB17	R7													60	
PG7	92			DOTLCK	CLK													59	
PG8	93		SDCLK															58	
PG9	124																	33	
PG10	125			DB7	G3													34	
PG11	126			DB1	B3													31	
PG12	127			DB2	B4													32	
PG13	128								Green									29	
PG14	129								Red									30	
PG15	132		SDNCAS															27	
PH0	23	OSC_IN																	10
PH1	24	OSC_OUT																	9
														VDD				22	
														3 V		5			1
														3 V					2
														5 V		8		1	
														5 V				2	
														GND	3	7	5	63	11

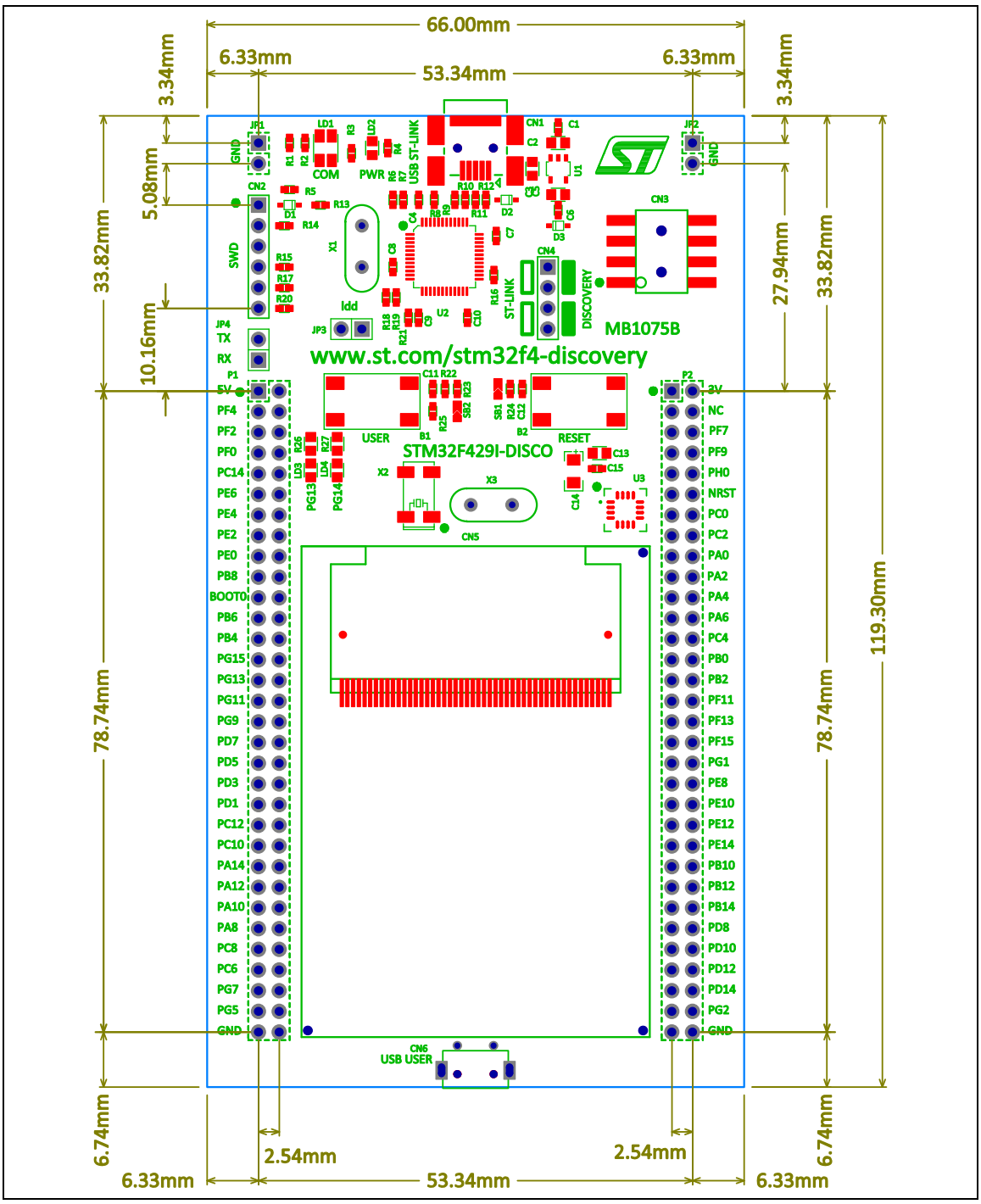
Table 6. MCU pin description versus board function (page 7 of 7)

MCU pin		Board function																	
Main function	LQFP144	System	SDRAM	LCD-TFT	LCD-RGB	LCD-SPI	L3GD20	USB	LED	Puchbutton	ACP/RF	Touch panel	Free I/O	Power supply	CN2	CN3	CN6	P1	P2
														GND				64	29
														GND					63
														GND					64

1. If SB27 is On.
2. If SB26 is On.

5 Mechanical drawing

Figure 9. STM32F429 Discovery board mechanical drawing



6 Electrical schematics

Figure 10. STM32F429 Discovery board

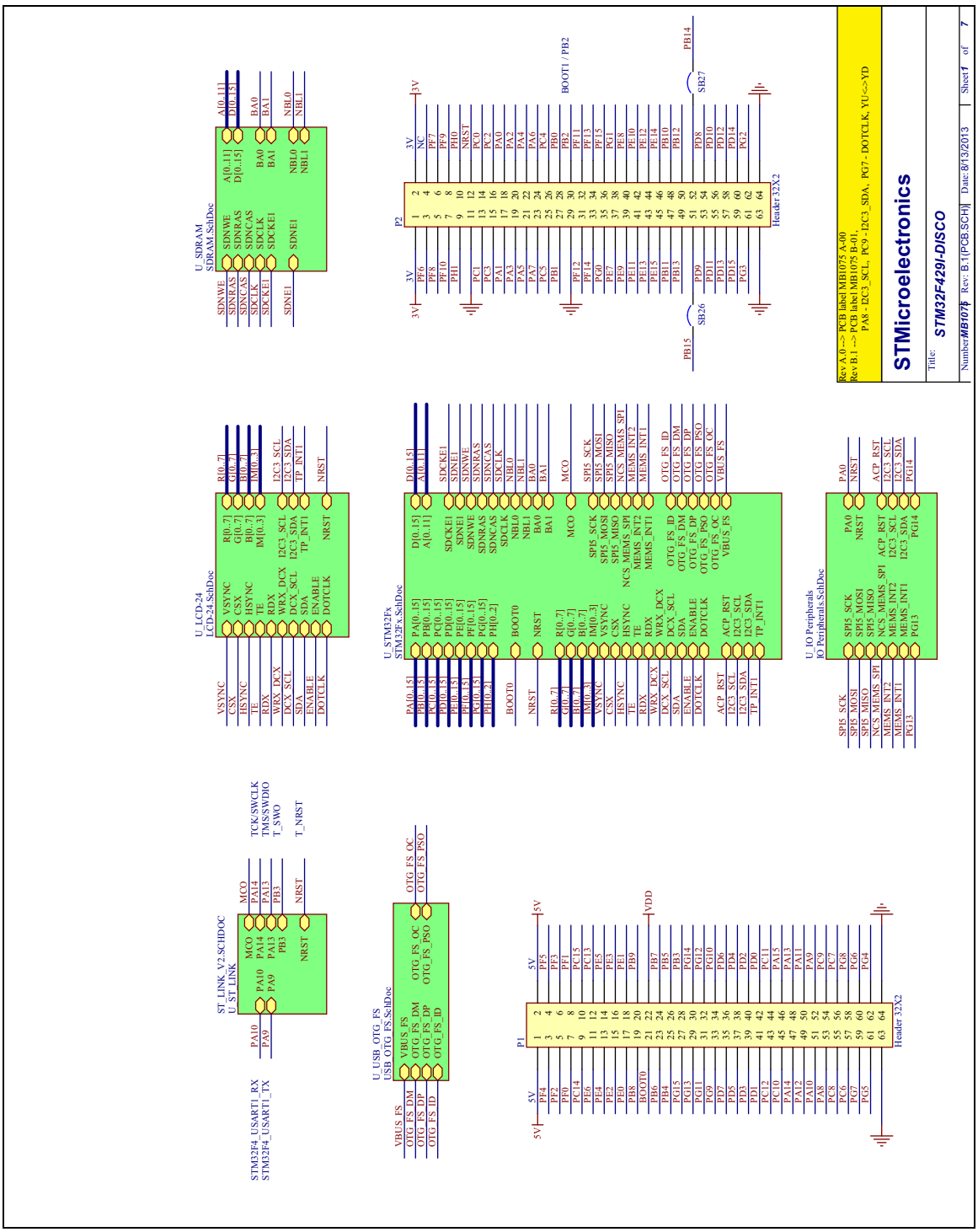


Figure 11. ST-LINK/V2 (SWD only)

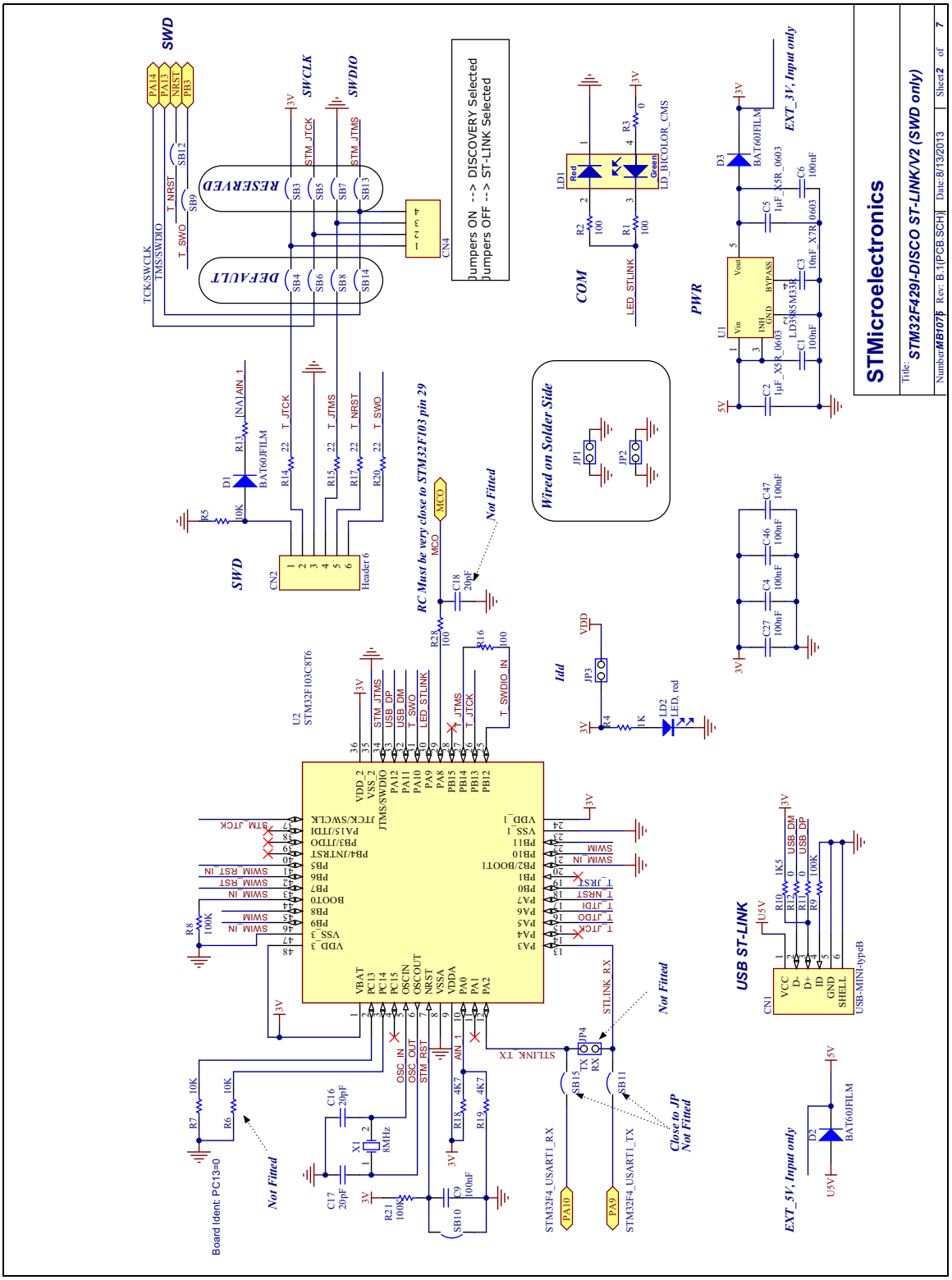


Figure 12. USB OTG_FS

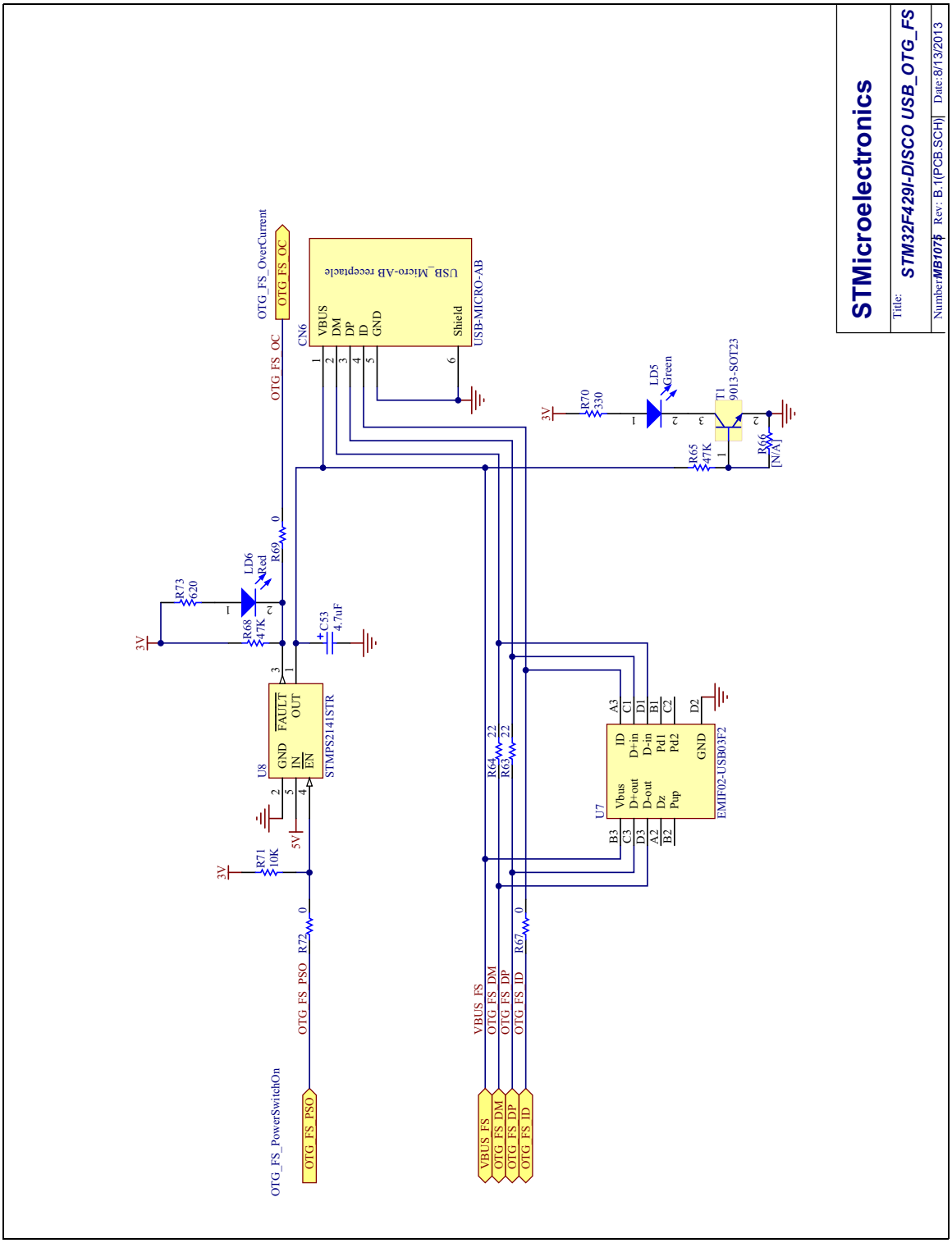


Figure 13. SDRAM 64 Mbits

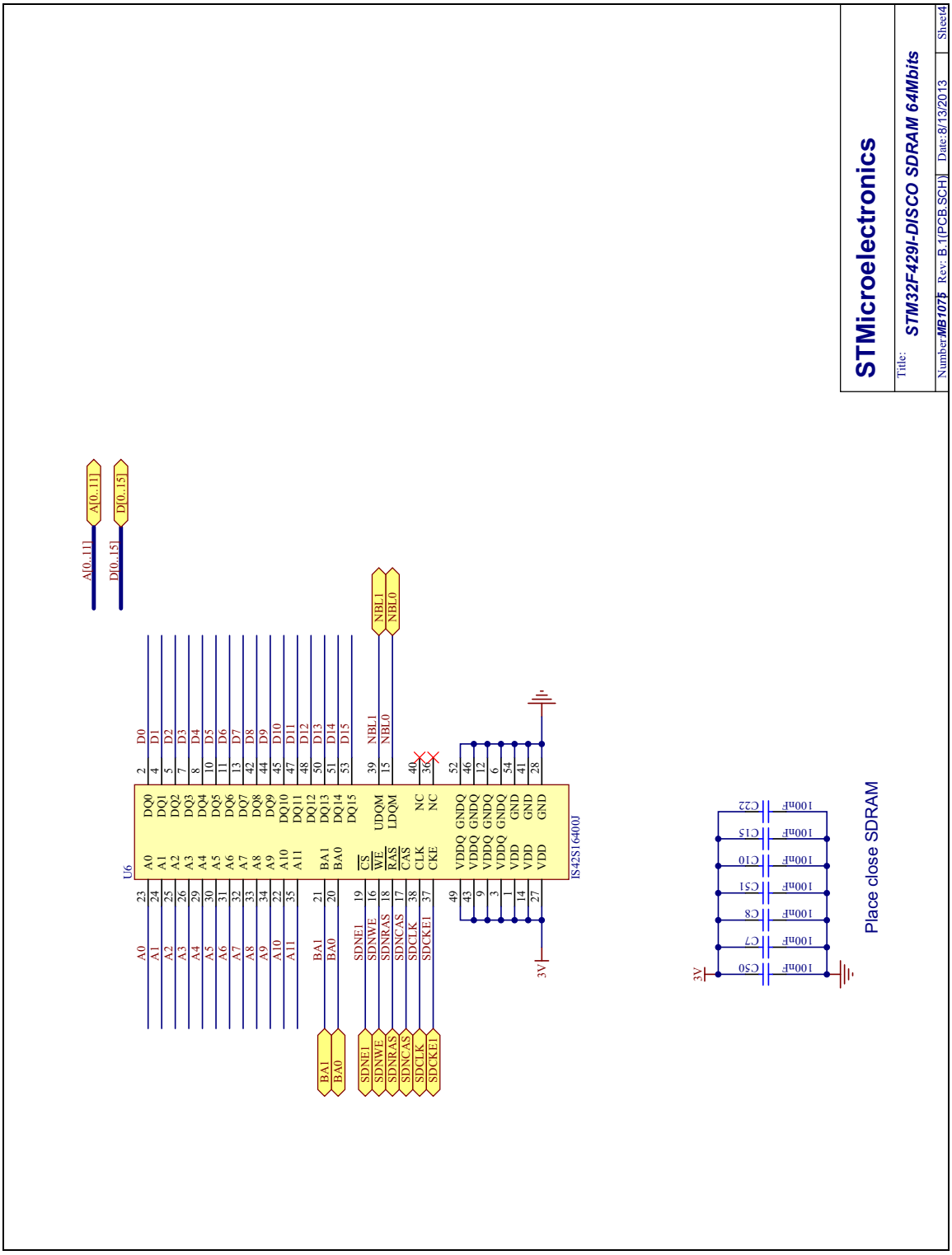


Figure 14. STM32F429ZIT6 MCU

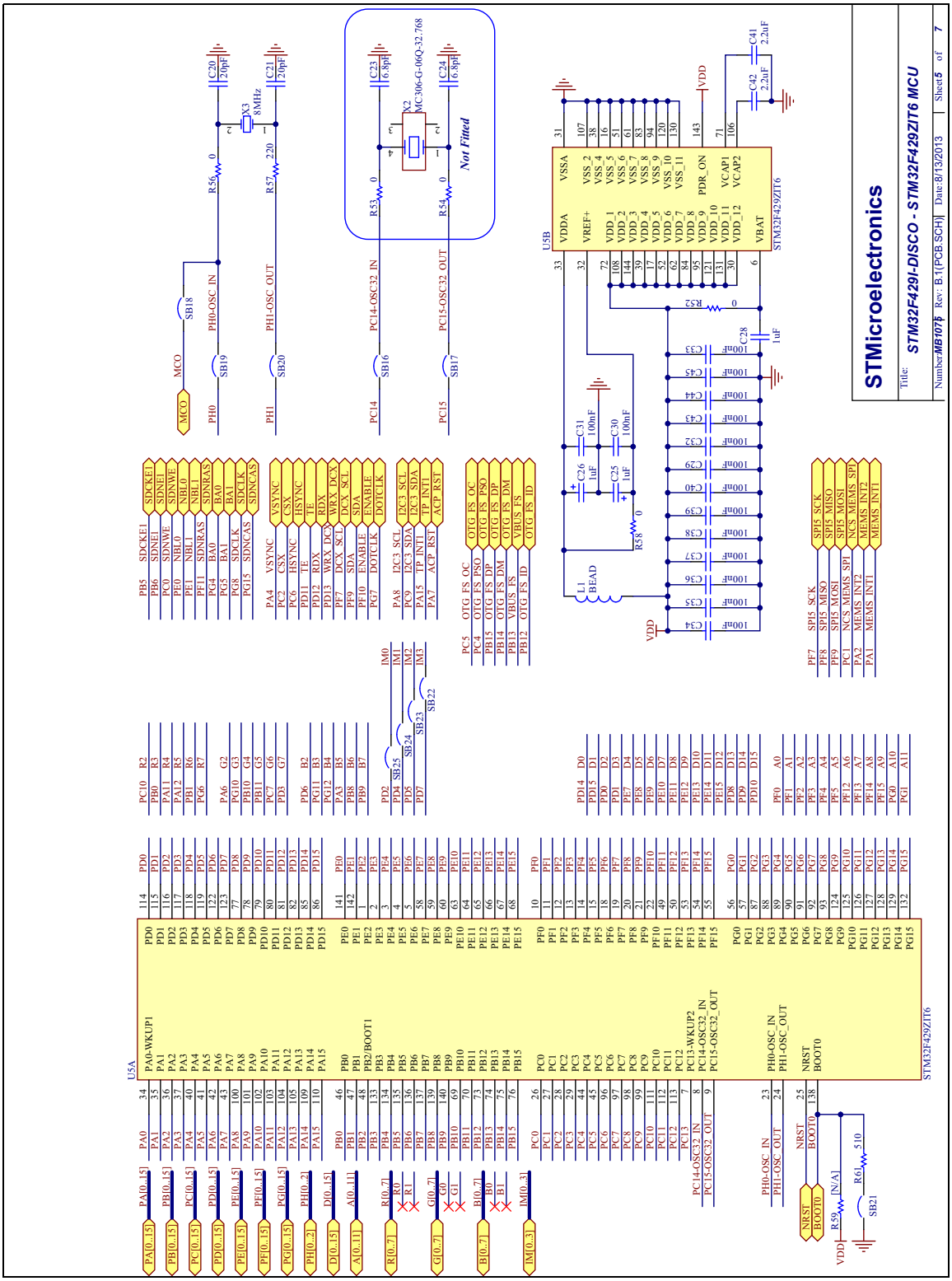


Figure 15. Peripherals

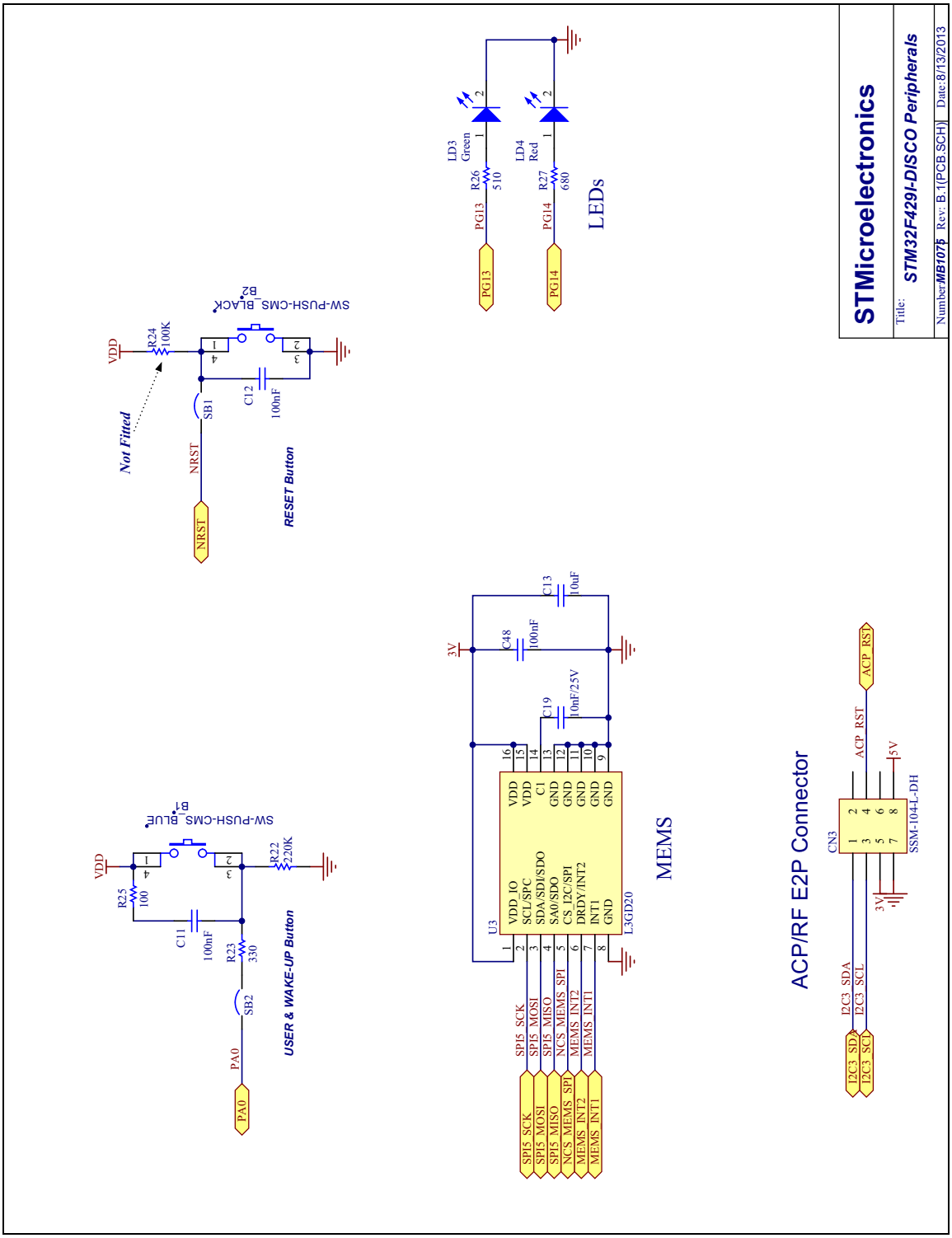
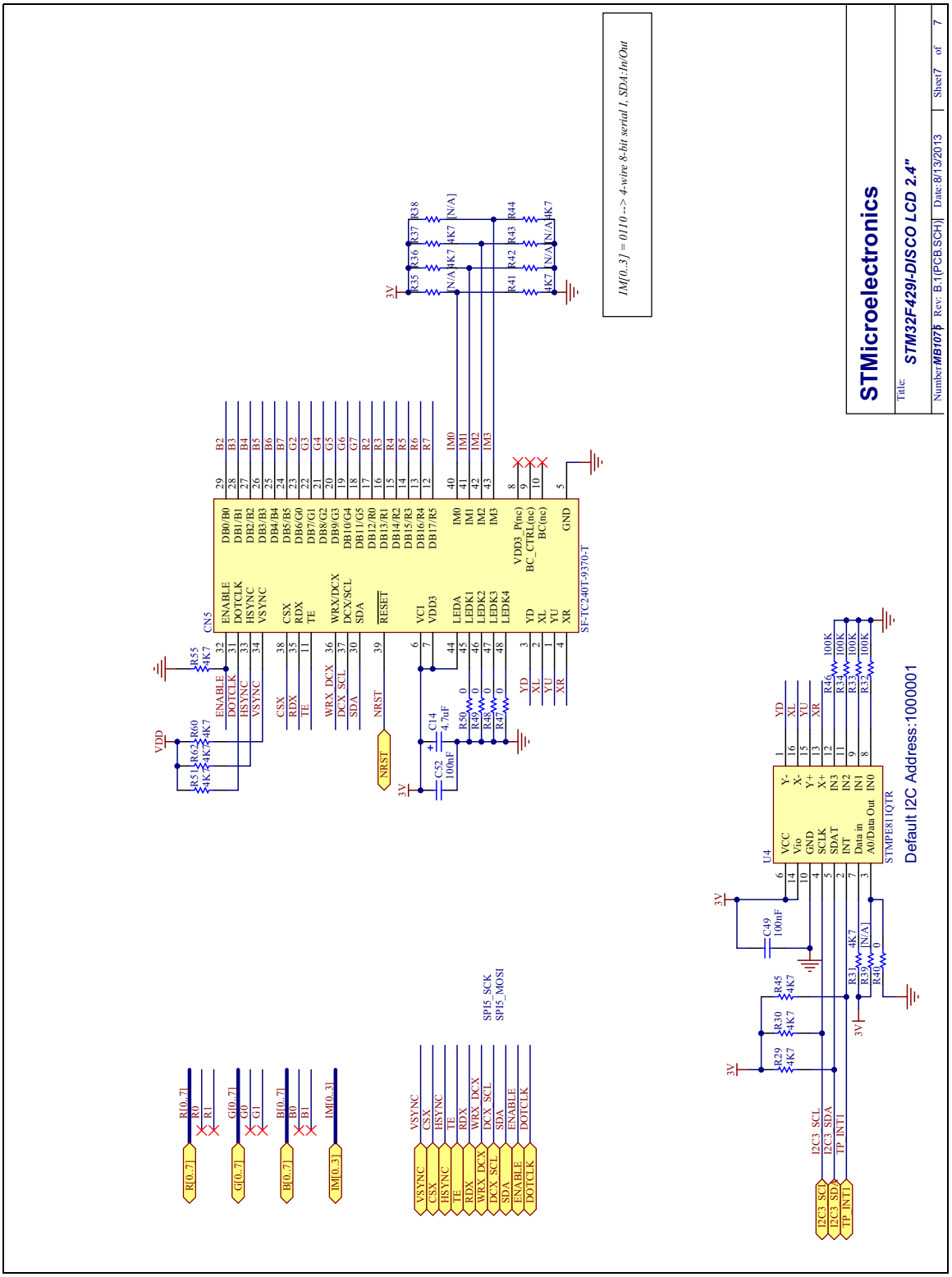


Figure 16. LCD 2.4”



7 Revision history

Table 7. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
10-Sep-2013	1	Initial release.

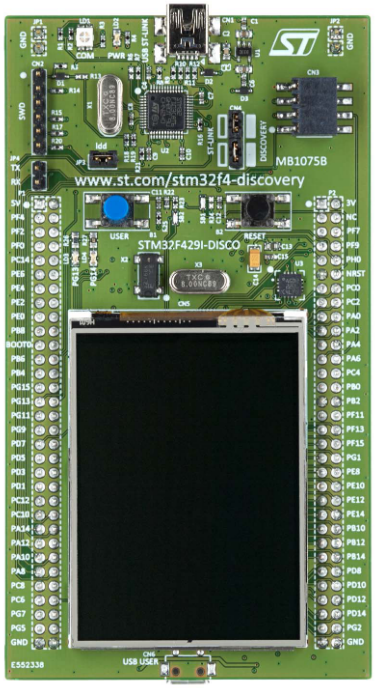
32F429IDISCOVERY

Discovery kit with STM32F429ZI MCU

Data brief

Features

- STM32F429ZIT6 microcontroller featuring 2 Mbytes of Flash memory, 256 Kbytes of RAM in an LQFP144 package
- On-board ST-LINK/V2 on STM32F429I-DISCO or ST-LINK/V2-B on STM32F429I-DISC1
- mbed™-enabled (mbed.org) with ST-LINK/V2-B only
- USB functions:
  - debug port
  - virtual COM port with ST-LINK/V2-B only
  - mass storage with ST-LINK/2-B only
- Board power supply: through the USB bus or from an external 3 V or 5 V supply voltage
- 2.4" QVGA TFT LCD
- 64-Mbit SDRAM
- L3GD20, ST MEMS motion sensor 3-axis digital output gyroscope
- Six LEDs:
  - LD1 (red/green) for USB communication
  - LD2 (red) for 3.3 V power-on
  - Two user LEDs: LD3 (green), LD4 (red)
  - Two USB OTG LEDs: LD5 (green) VBUS and LD6 (red) OC (over-current)
- Two push-buttons (user and reset)
- USB OTG with micro-AB connector
- Extension header for LQFP144 I/Os for a quick connection to the prototyping board and an easy probing
- Comprehensive free software including a variety of examples, part of STM32CubeF4 package or STSW-STM32138 for legacy standard libraries usage



1. Picture not contractual.

Description

The STM32F429 Discovery kit (32F429IDISCOVERY) allows users to easily develop applications with the STM32F429 high-performance MCUs with ARM® Cortex®-M4 core.

It includes an ST-LINK/V2 or ST-LINK/V2-B embedded debug tool, a 2.4" QVGA TFT LCD, an external 64-Mbit SDRAM, an ST MEMS gyroscope, a USB OTG micro-AB connector, LEDs and push-buttons.

System requirements

- Windows® OS (XP, 7, 8)
- USB type A to Mini-B cable

Development toolchains

- IAR EWARM (IAR Embedded Workbench®)
- Keil® MDK-ARM™
- GCC-based IDEs (free AC6: SW4STM32, Atollic® TrueSTUDIO®,...)
- ARM® mbed™ online

Demonstration software

The demonstration software is preloaded in the board Flash memory. It displays on the screen icons to run different applications: clock/calendar, a game, a video player and an image browser, performance monitoring and system information.

The latest versions of the demonstration source code and associated documentation can be downloaded from the www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery webpage.

Ordering information

To order the Discovery kit for the STM32F429 line of microcontrollers, refer to *Table 1*.

Table 1. List of the order codes

Order code	ST-LINK version
STM32F429I-DISCO	ST-LINK/V2
STM32F429I-DISC1	ST-LINK/V2-B (mbed-enabled)

Revision history

Table 2. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
06-Sep-2013	1	Initial version.
29-Sep-2014	2	Updated *Section : Features* and *Section : Description* to introduce STM32cubeF4 and STSW-STM32138. Updated ST MEMS feature. Updated *Section : System requirements* and *Section : Development toolchains*.
23-Oct-2015	3	Updated *Section : Features*, *Section : Description*, *Section : Ordering information*.