



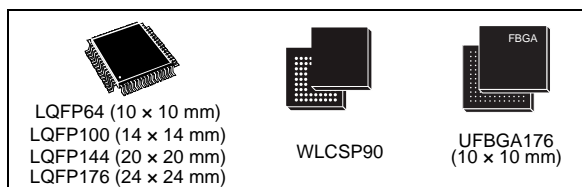
# STM32F405xx STM32F407xx

ARM Cortex-M4 32b MCU+FPU, 210DMIPS, up to 1MB Flash/192+4KB RAM,  
USB OTG HS/FS, Ethernet, 17 TIMs, 3 ADCs, 15 comm. interfaces & camera

## Features

- Core: ARM 32-bit Cortex™-M4 CPU with FPU, Adaptive real-time accelerator (ART Accelerator™) allowing 0-wait state execution from Flash memory, frequency up to 168 MHz, memory protection unit, 210 DMIPS/1.25 DMIPS/MHz (Dhrystone 2.1), and DSP instructions
- Memories
  - Up to 1 Mbyte of Flash memory
  - Up to 192+4 Kbytes of SRAM including 64-Kbyte of CCM (core coupled memory) data RAM
  - Flexible static memory controller supporting Compact Flash, SRAM, PSRAM, NOR and NAND memories
- LCD parallel interface, 8080/6800 modes
- Clock, reset and supply management
  - 1.8 V to 3.6 V application supply and I/Os
  - POR, PDR, PVD and BOR
  - 4-to-26 MHz crystal oscillator
  - Internal 16 MHz factory-trimmed RC (1% accuracy)
  - 32 kHz oscillator for RTC with calibration
  - Internal 32 kHz RC with calibration
- Low power
  - Sleep, Stop and Standby modes
  - V<sub>BAT</sub> supply for RTC, 20×32 bit backup registers + optional 4 KB backup SRAM
- 3×12-bit, 2.4 MSPS A/D converters: up to 24 channels and 7.2 MSPS in triple interleaved mode
- 2×12-bit D/A converters
- General-purpose DMA: 16-stream DMA controller with FIFOs and burst support
- Up to 17 timers: up to twelve 16-bit and two 32-bit timers up to 168 MHz, each with up to 4 IC/OC/PWM or pulse counter and quadrature (incremental) encoder input
- Debug mode
  - Serial wire debug (SWD) & JTAG interfaces
  - Cortex-M4 Embedded Trace Macrocell™

1. The WLCSP90 package will soon be available.



- Up to 140 I/O ports with interrupt capability
  - Up to 136 fast I/Os up to 84 MHz
  - Up to 138 5 V-tolerant I/Os
- Up to 15 communication interfaces
  - Up to 3 × I<sup>2</sup>C interfaces (SMBus/PMBus)
  - Up to 4 USARTs/2 UARTs (10.5 Mbit/s, ISO 7816 interface, LIN, IrDA, modem control)
  - Up to 3 SPIs (37.5 Mbits/s), 2 with muxed full-duplex I<sup>2</sup>S to achieve audio class accuracy via internal audio PLL or external clock
  - 2 × CAN interfaces (2.0B Active)
  - SDIO interface
- Advanced connectivity
  - USB 2.0 full-speed device/host/OTG controller with on-chip PHY
  - USB 2.0 high-speed/full-speed device/host/OTG controller with dedicated DMA, on-chip full-speed PHY and ULPI
  - 10/100 Ethernet MAC with dedicated DMA: supports IEEE 1588v2 hardware, MII/RMII
- 8- to 14-bit parallel camera interface up to 54 Mbytes/s
- True random number generator
- CRC calculation unit
- 96-bit unique ID
- RTC: subsecond accuracy, hardware calendar

Table 1. Device summary

Reference	Part number
STM32F405xx	STM32F405RG, STM32F405VG, STM32F405ZG
STM32F407xx	STM32F407VG, STM32F407IG, STM32F407ZG, STM32F407VE, STM32F407ZE, STM32F407IE

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# 1 Introduction

This datasheet provides the description of the STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx lines of microcontrollers. For more details on the whole STMicroelectronics STM32™ family, please refer to [Section 2.1: Full compatibility throughout the family](#).

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx datasheet should be read in conjunction with the STM32F4xx reference manual.

For information on programming, erasing and protection of the internal Flash memory, please refer to the STM32F4xx Flash programming manual (PM0081).

The reference and Flash programming manuals are both available from the STMicroelectronics website [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).

For information on the Cortex™-M4 core please refer to the Cortex™-M4 Technical Reference Manual, available from the [www.arm.com](http://www.arm.com) website at the following address: <http://infocenter.arm.com/help/index.jsp?topic=/com.arm.doc.ddi0439b/>.

## 2 Description

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx family is based on the high-performance ARM<sup>®</sup> Cortex™-M4 32-bit RISC core operating at a frequency of up to 168 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 Cortex-M4 core with FPU will be referred to as Cortex-M4F throughout this document.

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx family incorporates high-speed embedded memories (Flash memory up to 1 Mbyte, up to 192 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.

All devices offer three 12-bit ADCs, two DACs, a low-power RTC, twelve general-purpose 16-bit timers including two PWM timers for motor control, two general-purpose 32-bit timers, a true random number generator (RNG). They also feature standard and advanced communication interfaces.

- Up to three I<sup>2</sup>Cs
- Three SPIs, two I<sup>2</sup>Ss full duplex. To achieve audio class accuracy, the I<sup>2</sup>S peripherals can be clocked via a dedicated internal audio PLL or via an external clock to allow synchronization.
- Four USARTs plus two UARTs
- An USB OTG full-speed and a USB OTG high-speed with full-speed capability (with the ULPI),
- Two CANs
- An SDIO/MMC interface
- Ethernet and the camera interface available on STM32F407xx devices only.

New advanced peripherals include an SDIO, an enhanced flexible static memory control (FSMC) interface (for devices offered in packages of 100 pins and more), a camera interface for CMOS sensors. Refer to [Table 2: STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx: features and peripheral counts](#) for the list of peripherals available on each part number.

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx family operates in the –40 to +105 °C temperature range from a 1.8 to 3.6 V power supply. The supply voltage can drop to 1.7 V when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range and PDR is disabled. A comprehensive set of power-saving mode allows the design of low-power applications.

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx family offers devices in four packages ranging from 64 pins to 176 pins. The set of included peripherals changes with the device chosen.

These features make the STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx microcontroller family suitable for a wide range of applications:

- Motor drive and application control
- Medical equipment
- Industrial applications: PLC, inverters, circuit breakers
- Printers, and scanners
- Alarm systems, video intercom, and HVAC
- Home audio appliances



Figure 5 shows the general block diagram of the device family.

**Table 2. STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx: features and peripheral counts**

Peripherals		STM32F405RG	STM32F405VG	STM32F405ZG	STM32F407Vx		STM32F407Zx		STM32F407Ix	
Flash memory in Kbytes		1024			512	1024	512	1024	512	1024
SRAM in Kbytes	System	192(112+16+64)								
	Backup	4								
FSMC memory controller		No	Yes							
Ethernet		No			Yes					
Timers	General-purpose	10								
	Advanced-control	2								
	Basic	2								
Random number generator		Yes								
Communication interfaces	SPI / I <sup>2</sup> S	3/2 (full duplex)								
	I <sup>2</sup> C	3								
	USART/UART	4/2								
	USB OTG FS	No			Yes					
	USB OTG HS	Yes			Yes					
	CAN	2								
Camera interface		No			Yes					
GPIOs		51	82	114	82	114		140		
12-bit ADC		3								
Number of channels		16	16	24	16	24		24		
12-bit DAC		Yes								
Number of channels		2								
Maximum CPU frequency		168 MHz								
Operating voltage		1.8 to 3.6 V <sup>(1)</sup>								

**Table 2. STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx: features and peripheral counts (continued)**

Peripherals	STM32F405RG	STM32F405VG	STM32F405ZG	STM32F407Vx	STM32F407Zx	STM32F407Ix
Operating temperatures	Ambient temperatures: –40 to +85 °C / –40 to +105 °C					
	Junction temperature: –40 to + 125 °C					
Package	LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176 LQFP176

1.  $V_{DD}/V_{DDA}$  minimum value of 1.7 V is obtained when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range and PDR is disabled.

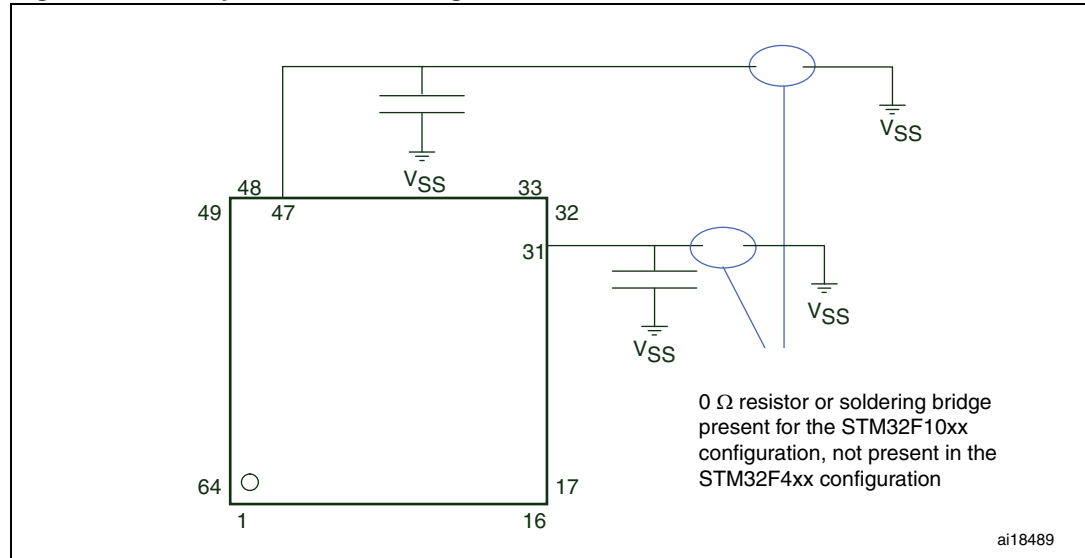
## 2.1 Full compatibility throughout the family

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx are part of the STM32F4 family. They are fully pin-to-pin, software and feature compatible with the STM32F2xx devices, allowing the user to try different memory densities, peripherals, and performances (FPU, higher frequency) for a greater degree of freedom during the development cycle.

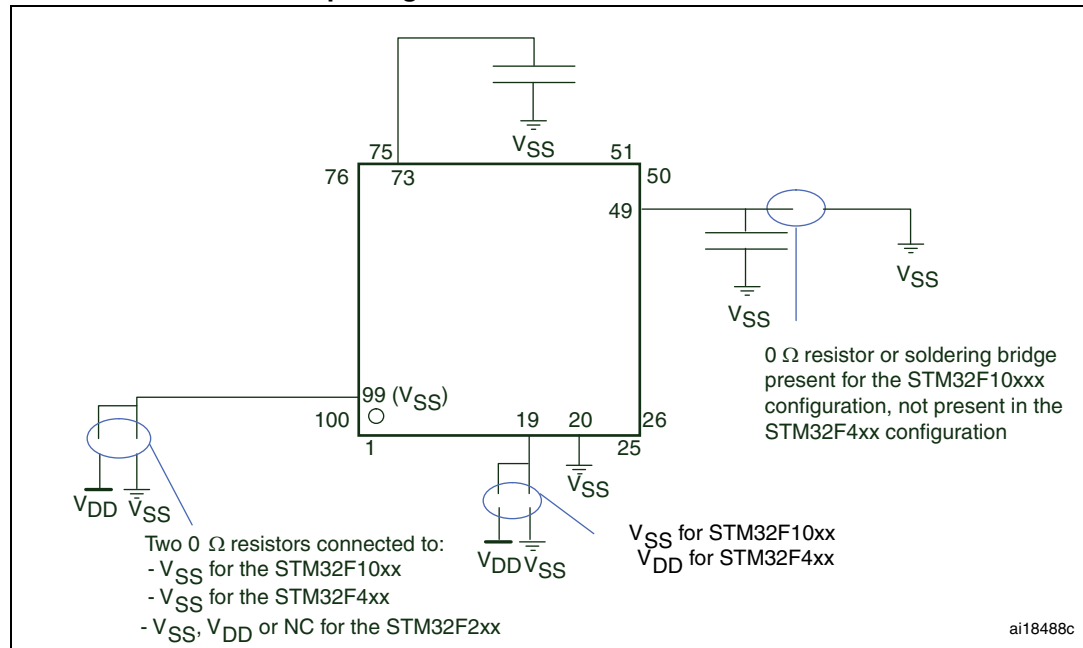
The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx devices maintain a close compatibility with the whole STM32F10xxx family. All functional pins are pin-to-pin compatible. The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx, however, are not drop-in replacements for the STM32F10xxx devices: the two families do not have the same power scheme, and so their power pins are different. Nonetheless, transition from the STM32F10xxx to the STM32F40x family remains simple as only a few pins are impacted.

[Figure 4](#), [Figure 3](#), [Figure 2](#), and [Figure 1](#) give compatible board designs between the STM32F40x, STM32F2xxx, and STM32F10xxx families.

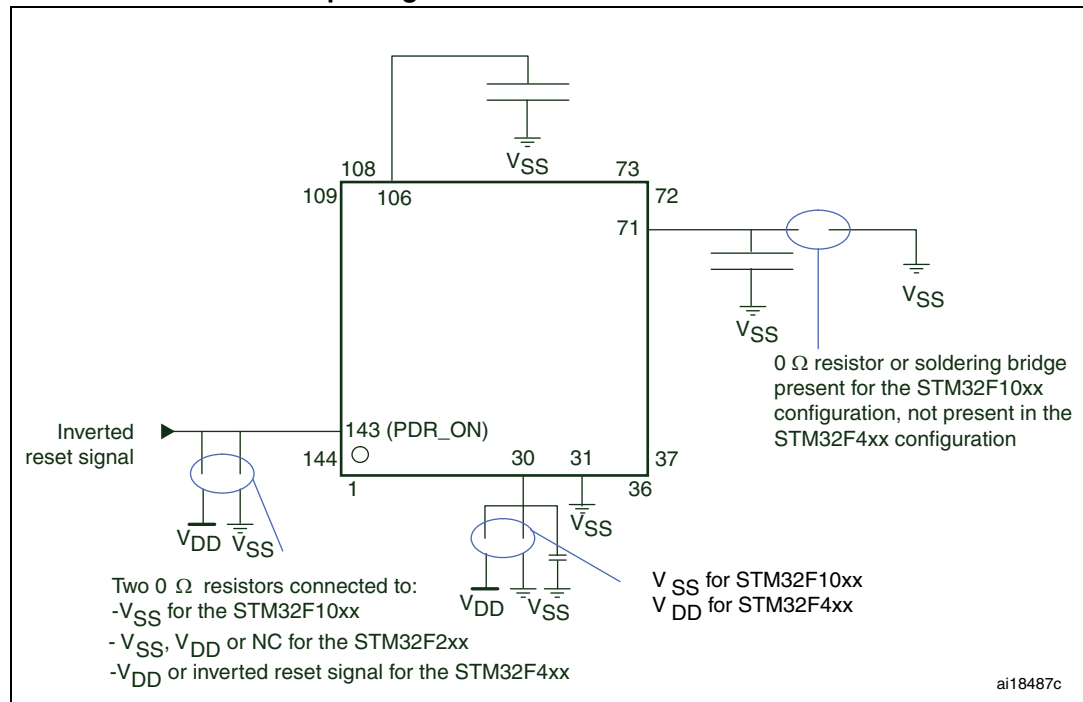
**Figure 1. Compatible board design between STM32F10xx/STM32F4xx for LQFP64**



**Figure 2. Compatible board design STM32F10xx/STM32F2xx/STM32F4xx for LQFP100 package**

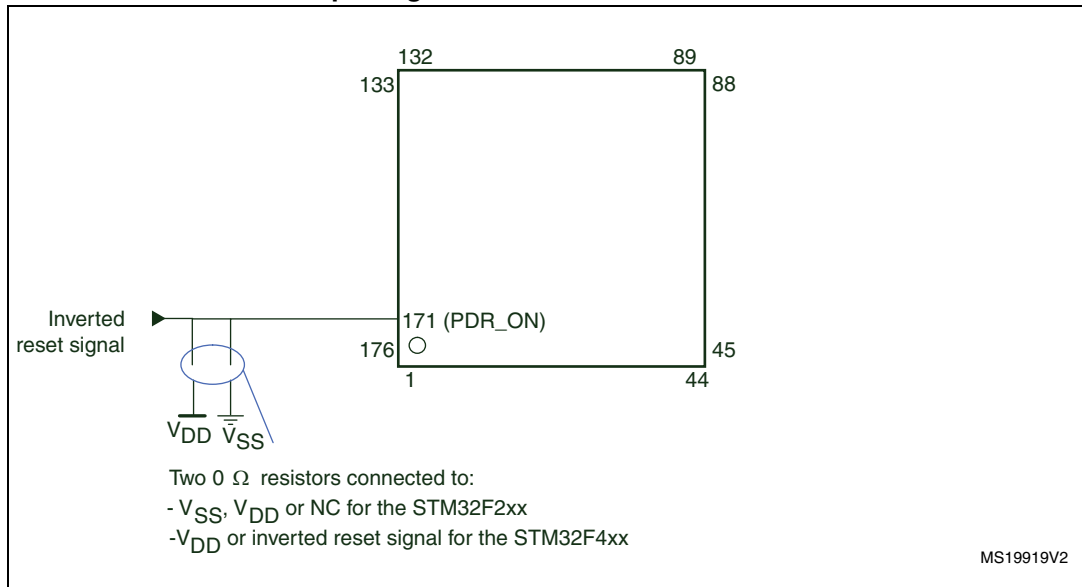


**Figure 3. Compatible board design between STM32F10xx/STM32F2xx/STM32F4xx for LQFP144 package**

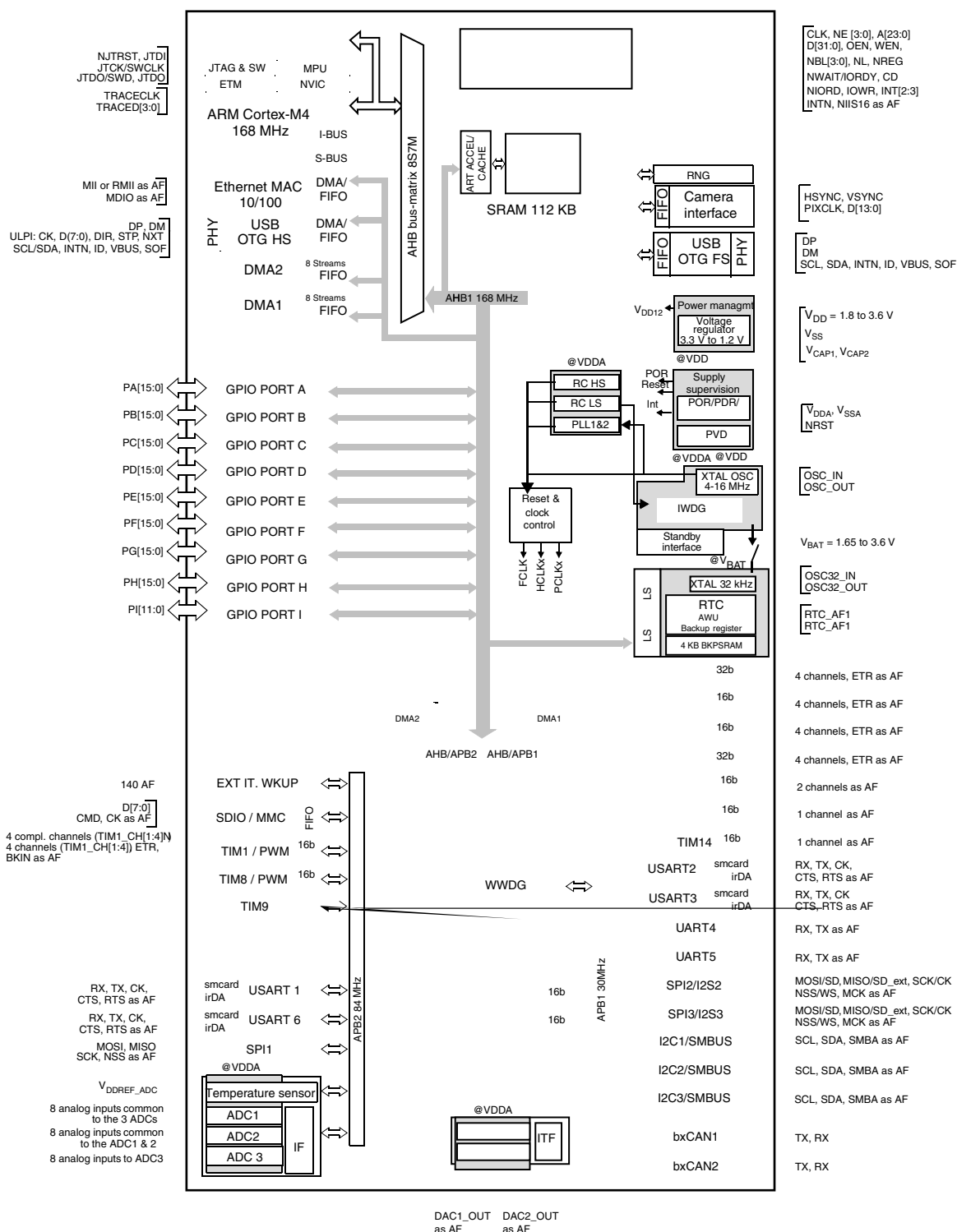




**Figure 4. Compatible board design between STM32F2xx and STM32F4xx for LQFP176 package**



**Figure 5. STM32F40x block diagram**



from TIMxCLK up to 84 MHz.

2. The camera interface is available only on STM32F407xx devices.

### 2.2.1 ARM® Cortex™-M4F core with embedded Flash and SRAM

The ARM Cortex-M4F processor is the latest generation of ARM processors for embedded systems. It was developed to provide a low-cost platform that meets the needs of MCU implementation, with a reduced pin count and low-power consumption, while delivering outstanding computational performance and an advanced response to interrupts.

The ARM Cortex-M4F 32-bit RISC processor features exceptional code-efficiency, delivering the high-performance expected from an ARM core in the memory size usually associated with 8- and 16-bit devices.

The processor supports a set of DSP instructions which allow efficient signal processing and complex algorithm execution.

Its single precision FPU (floating point unit) speeds up software development by using metalanguage development tools, while avoiding saturation.

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx family is compatible with all ARM tools and software.

*Figure 5* shows the general block diagram of the STM32F40x family.

*Note:* Cortex-M4F is binary compatible with Cortex-M3.

### 2.2.2 Adaptive real-time memory accelerator (ART Accelerator™)

The ART Accelerator™ is a memory accelerator which is optimized for STM32 industry-standard ARM® Cortex™-M4F processors. It balances the inherent performance advantage of the ARM Cortex-M4F over Flash memory technologies, which normally requires the processor to wait for the Flash memory at higher frequencies.

To release the processor full 210 DMIPS performance at this frequency, the accelerator implements an instruction prefetch queue and branch cache, which increases program execution speed from the 128-bit Flash memory. Based on CoreMark benchmark, the performance achieved thanks to the ART accelerator is equivalent to 0 wait state program execution from Flash memory at a CPU frequency up to 168 MHz.

### 2.2.3 Memory protection unit

The memory protection unit (MPU) is used to manage the CPU accesses to memory to prevent one task to accidentally corrupt the memory or resources used by any other active task. This memory area is organized into up to 8 protected areas that can in turn be divided up into 8 subareas. The protection area sizes are between 32 bytes and the whole 4 gigabytes of addressable memory.

The MPU is especially helpful for applications where some critical or certified code has to be protected against the misbehavior of other tasks. It is usually managed by an RTOS (real-time operating system). If a program accesses a memory location that is prohibited by the MPU, the RTOS can detect it and take action. In an RTOS environment, the kernel can dynamically update the MPU area setting, based on the process to be executed.

The MPU is optional and can be bypassed for applications that do not need it.

## 2.2.4 Embedded Flash memory

The STM32F40x devices embed a Flash memory of 256 Kbytes, 512 Kbytes, 768 Kbytes or 1 Mbytes available for storing programs and data.

## 2.2.5 CRC (cyclic redundancy check) calculation unit

The CRC (cyclic redundancy check) calculation unit is used to get a CRC code from a 32-bit data word and a fixed generator polynomial.

Among other applications, CRC-based techniques are used to verify data transmission or storage integrity. In the scope of the EN/IEC 60335-1 standard, they offer a means of verifying the Flash memory integrity. The CRC calculation unit helps compute a software signature during runtime, to be compared with a reference signature generated at link-time and stored at a given memory location.

## 2.2.6 Embedded SRAM

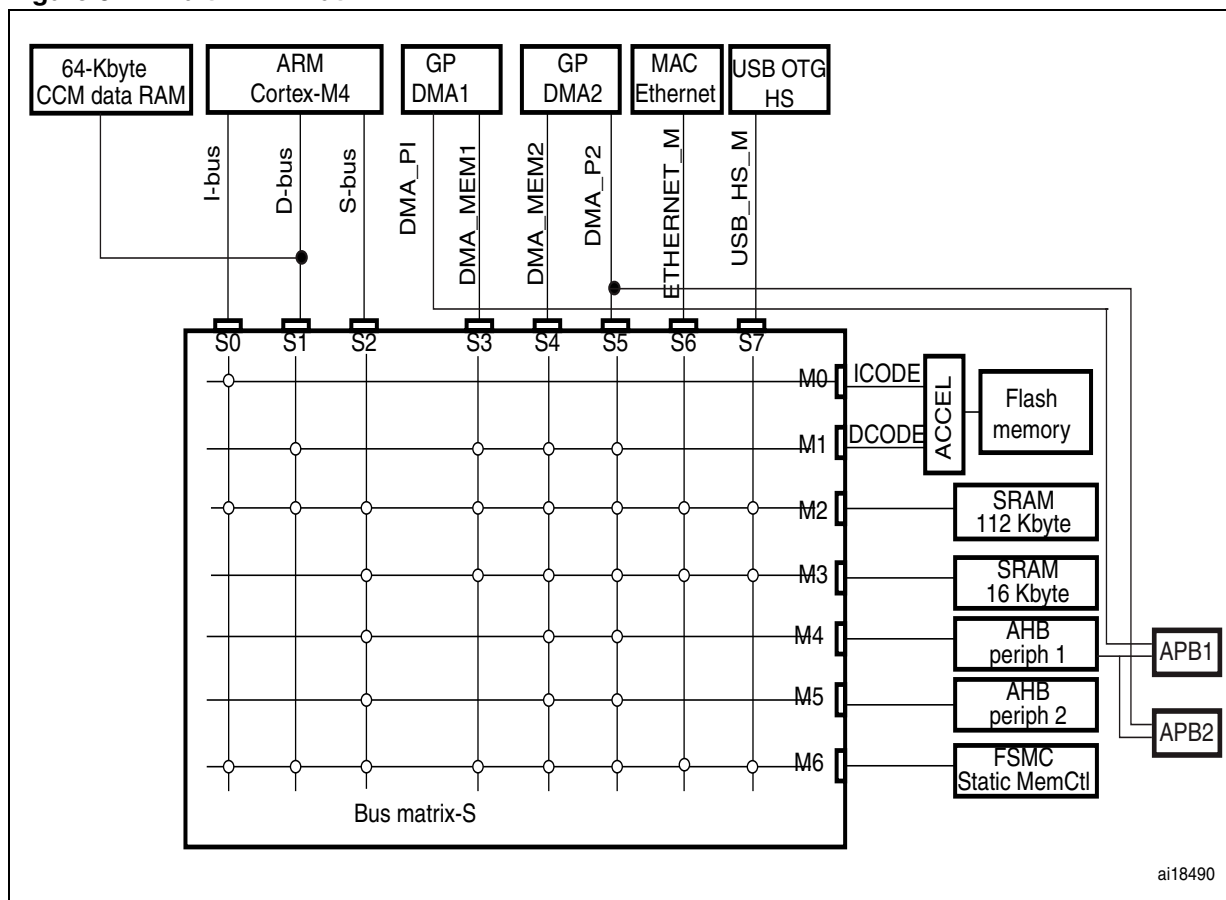
All STM32F40x products embed:

- Up to 192 Kbytes of system SRAM including 64 Kbytes of CCM (core coupled memory) data RAM  
RAM memory is accessed (read/write) at CPU clock speed with 0 wait states.
- 4 Kbytes of backup SRAM  
This area is accessible only from the CPU. Its content is protected against possible unwanted write accesses, and is retained in Standby or VBAT mode.

## 2.2.7 Multi-AHB bus matrix

The 32-bit multi-AHB bus matrix interconnects all the masters (CPU, DMAs, Ethernet, USB HS) and the slaves (Flash memory, RAM, FSMC, AHB and APB peripherals) and ensures a seamless and efficient operation even when several high-speed peripherals work simultaneously.

Figure 6. Multi-AHB matrix



### 2.2.8 DMA controller (DMA)

The devices feature two general-purpose dual-port DMAs (DMA1 and DMA2) with 8 streams each. They are able to manage memory-to-memory, peripheral-to-memory and memory-to-peripheral transfers. They feature dedicated FIFOs for APB/AHB peripherals, support burst transfer and are designed to provide the maximum peripheral bandwidth (AHB/APB).

The two DMA controllers support circular buffer management, so that no specific code is needed when the controller reaches the end of the buffer. The two DMA controllers also have a double buffering feature, which automates the use and switching of two memory buffers without requiring any special code.

Each stream is connected to dedicated hardware DMA requests, with support for software trigger on each stream. Configuration is made by software and transfer sizes between source and destination are independent.

The DMA can be used with the main peripherals:

- SPI and I<sup>2</sup>S
- I<sup>2</sup>C
- USART
- General-purpose, basic and advanced-control timers TIMx
- DAC
- SDIO
- Camera interface (DCMI)
- ADC.

### 2.2.9 Flexible static memory controller (FSMC)

The FSMC is embedded in the STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx family. It has four Chip Select outputs supporting the following modes: PCCard/Compact Flash, SRAM, PSRAM, NOR Flash and NAND Flash.

Functionality overview:

- Write FIFO
- Maximum FSMC\_CLK frequency for synchronous accesses is 60 MHz.

#### LCD parallel interface

The FSMC can be configured to interface seamlessly with most graphic LCD controllers. It supports the Intel 8080 and Motorola 6800 modes, and is flexible enough to adapt to specific LCD interfaces. This LCD parallel interface capability makes it easy to build cost-effective graphic applications using LCD modules with embedded controllers or high performance solutions using external controllers with dedicated acceleration.

### 2.2.10 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx embed a nested vectored interrupt controller able to manage 16 priority levels, and handle up to 87 maskable interrupt channels plus the 16 interrupt lines of the Cortex™-M4F.

- Closely coupled NVIC gives low-latency interrupt processing
- Interrupt entry vector table address passed directly to the core
- Allows early processing of interrupts
- Processing of late arriving, higher-priority interrupts
- Support tail chaining
- Processor state automatically saved
- Interrupt entry restored on interrupt exit with no instruction overhead

This hardware block provides flexible interrupt management features with minimum interrupt latency.

### 2.2.11 External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The external interrupt/event controller consists of 23 edge-detector lines used to generate interrupt/event requests. Each line can be independently configured to select the trigger event (rising edge, falling edge, both) and can be masked independently. A pending register maintains the status of the interrupt requests. The EXTI can detect an external line with a

pulse width shorter than the Internal APB2 clock period. Up to 140 GPIOs can be connected to the 16 external interrupt lines.

### 2.2.12 Clocks and startup

On reset the 16 MHz internal RC oscillator is selected as the default CPU clock. The 16 MHz internal RC oscillator is factory-trimmed to offer 1% accuracy over the full temperature range. The application can then select as system clock either the RC oscillator or an external 4-26 MHz clock source. This clock can be monitored for failure. If a failure is detected, the system automatically switches back to the internal RC oscillator and a software interrupt is generated (if enabled). This clock source is input to a PLL thus allowing to increase the frequency up to 168 MHz. Similarly, full interrupt management of the PLL clock entry is available when necessary (for example if an indirectly used external oscillator fails).

Several prescalers allow the configuration of the two AHB buses, the high-speed APB (APB2) and the low-speed APB (APB1) domains. The maximum frequency of the two AHB buses is 168 MHz while the maximum frequency of the high-speed APB domains is 84 MHz. The maximum allowed frequency of the low-speed APB domain is 42 MHz.

The devices embed a dedicated PLL (PLL12S) which allows to achieve audio class performance. In this case, the I<sup>2</sup>S master clock can generate all standard sampling frequencies from 8 kHz to 192 kHz.

### 2.2.13 Boot modes

At startup, boot pins are used to select one out of three boot options:

- Boot from user Flash
- Boot from system memory
- Boot from embedded SRAM

The boot loader is located in system memory. It is used to reprogram the Flash memory by using USART1 (PA9/PA10), USART3 (PC10/PC11 or PB10/PB11), CAN2 (PB5/PB13), USB OTG FS in Device mode (PA11/PA12) through DFU (device firmware upgrade).

### 2.2.14 Power supply schemes

- $V_{DD} = 1.8$  to  $3.6$  V: external power supply for I/Os and the internal regulator (when enabled), provided externally through  $V_{DD}$  pins.
- $V_{SSA}$ ,  $V_{DDA} = 1.8$  to  $3.6$  V: external analog power supplies for ADC, DAC, Reset blocks, RCs and PLL.  $V_{DDA}$  and  $V_{SSA}$  must be connected to  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$ , respectively.
- $V_{BAT} = 1.65$  to  $3.6$  V: power supply for RTC, external clock 32 kHz oscillator and backup registers (through power switch) when  $V_{DD}$  is not present.

Refer to [Figure 18: Power supply scheme](#) for more details.

*Note:*  $V_{DD}/V_{DDA}$  minimum value of 1.7 V is obtained when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range and an inverted reset signal is applied to PDR\_ON.



### 2.2.15 Power supply supervisor

The power supply supervisor is enabled by holding PDR\_ON high.

The device has an integrated power-on reset (POR) / power-down reset (PDR) circuitry coupled with a Brownout reset (BOR) circuitry. At power-on, BOR is always active, and ensures proper operation starting from 1.8 V. After the 1.8 V BOR threshold level is reached, the option byte loading process starts, either to confirm or modify default thresholds, or to disable BOR permanently. Three BOR thresholds are available through option bytes. The device remains in reset mode when  $V_{DD}$  is below a specified threshold,  $V_{POR/PDR}$  or  $V_{BOR}$ , without the need for an external reset circuit.

The device also features an embedded programmable voltage detector (PVD) that monitors the  $V_{DD}/V_{DDA}$  power supply and compares it to the  $V_{PVD}$  threshold. An interrupt can be generated when  $V_{DD}/V_{DDA}$  drops below the  $V_{PVD}$  threshold and/or when  $V_{DD}/V_{DDA}$  is higher than the  $V_{PVD}$  threshold. The interrupt service routine can then generate a warning message and/or put the MCU into a safe state. The PVD is enabled by software.

All packages, except for the LQFP64 and LQFP100, have an internal reset controlled through the PDR\_ON signal.

### 2.2.16 Voltage regulator

The regulator has eight operating modes:

- Regulator ON/internal reset ON
  - Main regulator mode (MR)
  - Low power regulator (LPR)
  - Power-down
- Regulator ON/internal reset OFF
  - Main regulator mode (MR)
  - Low power regulator (LPR)
  - Power-down
- Regulator OFF/internal reset ON
- Regulator OFF/internal reset OFF

#### Regulator ON

- Regulator ON/internal reset ON

The regulator ON/internal reset ON mode is always enabled on LQFP64 and LQFP100 package.

On LQFP144 package, this mode is activated by setting PDR\_ON to  $V_{DD}$ .

On UFBGA176 package, the internal regulator must be activated by connecting BYPASS\_REG to  $V_{SS}$ , and PDR\_ON to  $V_{DD}$ .

On LQFP176 packages, the internal reset must be activated by connecting PDR\_ON to  $V_{DD}$ .

$V_{DD}$  minimum value is 1.8 V.  $V_{DD}/V_{DDA}$  minimum value of 1.7 V is obtained when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range and PDR is disabled.

There are three low-power modes:

- MR is used in the nominal regulation mode (Run)
- LPR is used in the Stop modes
- Power-down is used in Standby mode: the regulator output is in high impedance: the kernel circuitry is powered down, indu

## Regulator OFF

This mode allows to power the device as soon as  $V_{DD}$  reaches 1.8 V.

- Regulator OFF/internal reset ON

This mode is available only on UFBGA package. It is activated by setting `BYPASS_REG` and `PDR_ON` pins to  $V_{DD}$ .

The regulator OFF/internal reset ON mode allows to supply externally a 1.2 V voltage source through  $V_{CAP\_1}$  and  $V_{CAP\_2}$  pins, in addition to  $V_{DD}$ .

The following conditions must be respected:

- $V_{DD}$  should always be higher than  $V_{CAP\_1}$  and  $V_{CAP\_2}$  to avoid current injection between power domains.
- If the time for  $V_{CAP\_1}$  and  $V_{CAP\_2}$  to reach 1.08 V is faster than the time for  $V_{DD}$  to reach 1.8 V ( $V_{DD}/V_{DDA}$  minimum value of 1.7 V is obtained when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range and PDR is disabled), then PA0 should be connected to the NRST pin (see [Figure 8](#)). Otherwise, PA0 should be asserted low externally during POR until  $V_{DD}$  reaches 1.8 V (see [Figure 9](#)).
- If  $V_{CAP\_1}$  and  $V_{CAP\_2}$  go below 1.08 V and  $V_{DD}$  is higher than 1.7 V, then a reset must be asserted on PA0 pin.

In regulator OFF/internal reset ON mode, PA0 cannot be used as a GPIO pin since it allows to reset the part of the 1.2 V logic which is not reset by the NRST pin, when the internal voltage regulator is off.

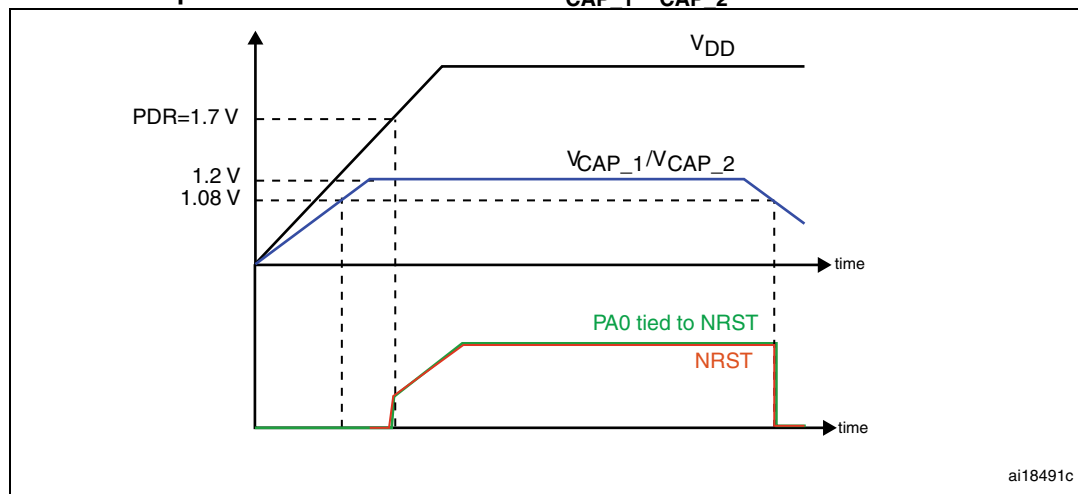
- Regulator OFF/internal reset OFF

This mode is available only on UFBGA package. It is activated by setting `BYPASS_REG` pin to  $V_{DD}$  and by applying an inverted reset signal to `PDR_ON`, and allows to supply externally a 1.2 V voltage source through  $V_{CAP\_1}$  and  $V_{CAP\_2}$  pins, in addition to  $V_{DD}$ .

The following conditions must be respected:

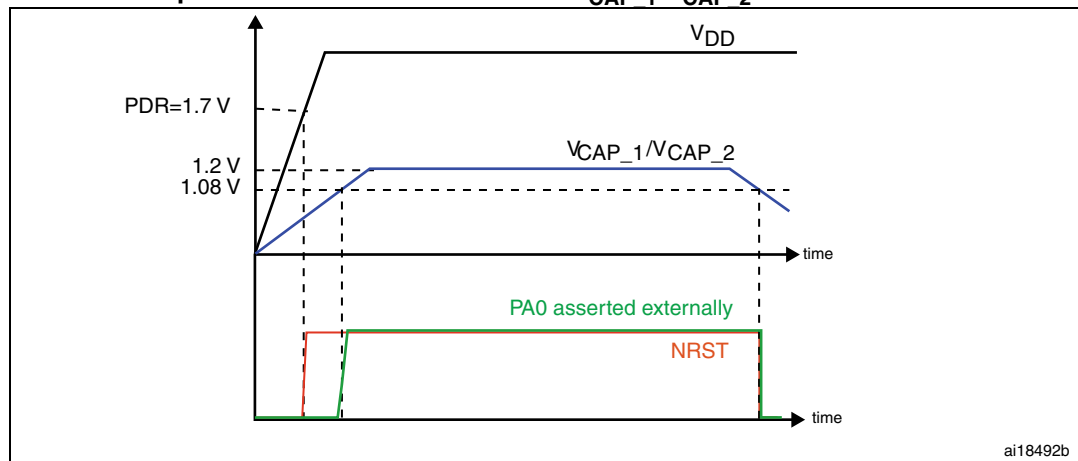
- $V_{DD}$  should always be higher than  $V_{CAP\_1}$  and  $V_{CAP\_2}$  to avoid current injection between power domains.
- PA0 should be kept low to cover both conditions: until  $V_{CAP\_1}$  and  $V_{CAP\_2}$  reach 1.08 V and until  $V_{DD}$  reaches 1.8 V (see [Figure 8](#)).
- NRST should be controlled by an external reset controller to keep the device under reset when  $V_{DD}$  is below 1.8 V (see [Figure 9](#)).

**Figure 8. Startup in regulator OFF: slow  $V_{DD}$  slope**  
**- power-down reset risen after  $V_{CAP\_1}/V_{CAP\_2}$  stabilization**



1. This figure is valid both whatever the internal reset mode (on or off).

**Figure 9. Startup in regulator OFF mode: fast  $V_{DD}$  slope**  
**- power-down reset risen before  $V_{CAP\_1}/V_{CAP\_2}$  stabilization**



1. This figure is valid both whatever the internal reset mode (on or off).

## 2.2.17 Real-time clock (RTC), backup SRAM and backup registers

The backup domain of the STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx includes:

- The real-time clock (RTC)
- 4 Kbytes of backup SRAM
- 20 backup registers

The real-time clock (RTC) is an independent BCD timer/counter. Dedicated registers contain the second, minute, hour (in 12/24 hour), week day, date, month, year, in BCD (binary-coded decimal) format. Correction for 28, 29 (leap year), 30, and 31 day of the month are performed automatically. The RTC provides a programmable alarm and programmable periodic interrupts with wakeup from Stop and Standby modes. The sub-seconds value is also available in binary format.

It is clocked by a 32.768 kHz external crystal, resonator or oscillator, the internal low-power RC oscillator or the high-speed external clock divided by 128. The internal low-speed RC has a typical frequency of 32 kHz. The RTC can be calibrated using an external 512 Hz output to compensate for any natural quartz deviation.

Two alarm registers are used to generate an alarm at a specific time and calendar fields can be independently masked for alarm comparison. To generate a periodic interrupt, a 16-bit programmable binary auto-reload downcounter with programmable resolution is available and allows automatic wakeup and periodic alarms from every 120  $\mu$ s to every 36 hours.

A 20-bit prescaler is used for the time base clock. It is by default configured to generate a time base of 1 second from a clock at 32.768 kHz.

The 4-Kbyte backup SRAM is an EEPROM-like memory area. It can be used to store data which need to be retained in VBAT and standby mode. This memory area is disabled by default to minimize power consumption (see [Section 2.2.18: Low-power modes](#)). It can be enabled by software.

The backup registers are 32-bit registers used to store 80 bytes of user application data when  $V_{DD}$  power is not present. Backup registers are not reset by a system, a power reset, or when the device wakes up from the Standby mode (see [Section 2.2.18: Low-power modes](#)).

Additional 32-bit registers contain the programmable alarm subseconds, seconds, minutes, hours, day, and date.

Like backup SRAM, the RTC and backup registers are supplied through a switch that is powered either from the  $V_{DD}$  supply when present or from the  $V_{BAT}$  pin.

## 2.2.18 Low-power modes

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx support three low-power modes to achieve the best compromise between low power consumption, short startup time and available wakeup sources:

- **Sleep mode**

In Sleep mode, only the CPU is stopped. All peripherals continue to operate and can wake up the CPU when an interrupt/event occurs.

- **Stop mode**

The Stop mode achieves the lowest power consumption while retaining the contents of SRAM and registers. All clocks in the 1.2 V domain are stopped, the PLL, the HSI RC and the HSE crystal oscillators are disabled. The voltage regulator can also be put either in normal or in low-power mode.

The device can be woken up from the Stop mode by any of the EXTI line (the EXTI line source can be one of the 16 external lines, the PVD output, the RTC alarm / wakeup / tamper / time stamp events, the USB OTG FS/HS wakeup or the Ethernet wakeup).

- **Standby mode**

The Standby mode is used to achieve the lowest power consumption. The internal voltage regulator is switched off so that the entire 1.2 V domain is powered off. The PLL, the HSI RC and the HSE crystal oscillators are also switched off. After entering

Standby mode, the SRAM and register contents are lost except for registers in the backup domain and the backup SRAM when selected.

The device exits the Standby mode when an external reset (NRST pin), an IWDG reset, a rising edge on the WKUP pin, or an RTC alarm / wakeup / tamper / time stamp event occurs.

*Note:* When in Standby mode, only an RTC alarm/event or an external reset can wake up the device provided  $V_{DD}$  is supplied by an external battery.

### 2.2.19 $V_{BAT}$ operation

The  $V_{BAT}$  pin allows to power the device  $V_{BAT}$  domain from an external battery, an external supercapacitor, or from  $V_{DD}$  when no external battery and an external supercapacitor are present.

$V_{BAT}$  operation is activated when  $V_{DD}$  is not present.

The  $V_{BAT}$  pin supplies the RTC, the backup registers and the backup SRAM.

*Note:* When the microcontroller is supplied from  $V_{BAT}$ , external interrupts and RTC alarm/events do not exit it from  $V_{BAT}$  operation.

### 2.2.20 Timers and watchdogs

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx devices include two advanced-control timers, eight general-purpose timers, two basic timers and two watchdog timers.

All timer counters can be frozen in debug mode.

[Table 3](#) compares the features of the advanced-control, general-purpose and basic timers.

**Table 3. Timer feature comparison**

Timer type	Timer	Counter resolution	Counter type	Prescaler factor	DMA request generation	Capture/compare channels	Complementary output	Max interface clock (MHz)	Max timer clock (MHz)
Advanced-control	TIM1, TIM8	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	Yes	84	168
General purpose	TIM2, TIM5	32-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No	42	84
	TIM3, TIM4	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No	42	84
	TIM9	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2	No	84	168
	TIM10, TIM11	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1	No	84	168
	TIM12	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2	No	42	84
	TIM13, TIM14	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1	No	42	84
Basic	TIM6, TIM7	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	0	No	42	84

**Advanced-control timers (TIM1, TIM8)**

The advanced-control timers (TIM1, TIM8) can be seen as three-phase PWM generators multiplexed on 6 channels. They have complementary PWM outputs with programmable inserted dead times. They can also be considered as complete general-purpose timers. Their 4 independent channels can be used for:

- Input capture
- Output compare
- PWM generation (edge- or center-aligned modes)
- One-pulse mode output

If configured as standard 16-bit timers, they have the same features as the general-purpose TIMx timers. If configured as 16-bit PWM generators, they have full modulation capability (0-100%).

The advanced-control timer can work together with the TIMx timers via the Timer Link feature for synchronization or event chaining.

TIM1 and TIM8 support independent DMA request generation.



## General-purpose timers (TIMx)

There are ten synchronizable general-purpose timers embedded in the STM32F40x devices (see [Table 3](#) for differences).

- **TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5**

The STM32F40x include 4 full-featured general-purpose timers: TIM2, TIM5, TIM3, and TIM4. The TIM2 and TIM5 timers are based on a 32-bit auto-reload up/downcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. The TIM3 and TIM4 timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload up/downcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. They all feature 4 independent channels for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. This gives up to 16 input capture/output compare/PWMs on the largest packages.

The TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5 general-purpose timers can work together, or with the other general-purpose timers and the advanced-control timers TIM1 and TIM8 via the Timer Link feature for synchronization or event chaining.

Any of these general-purpose timers can be used to generate PWM outputs.

TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5 all have independent DMA request generation. They are capable of handling quadrature (incremental) encoder signals and the digital outputs from 1 to 4 hall-effect sensors.

- **TIM9, TIM10, TIM11, TIM12, TIM13, and TIM14**

These timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload upcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. TIM10, TIM11, TIM13, and TIM14 feature one independent channel, whereas TIM9 and TIM12 have two independent channels for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. They can be synchronized with the TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5 full-featured general-purpose timers. They can also be used as simple time bases.

## Basic timers TIM6 and TIM7

These timers are mainly used for DAC trigger and waveform generation. They can also be used as a generic 16-bit time base.

TIM6 and TIM7 support independent DMA request generation.

## Independent watchdog

The independent watchdog is based on a 12-bit downcounter and 8-bit prescaler. It is clocked from an independent 32 kHz internal RC and as it operates independently from the main clock, it can operate in Stop and Standby modes. It can be used either as a watchdog to reset the device when a problem occurs, or as a free-running timer for application timeout management. It is hardware- or software-configurable through the option bytes.

## Window watchdog

The window watchdog is based on a 7-bit downcounter that can be set as free-running. It can be used as a watchdog to reset the device when a problem occurs. It is clocked from the main clock. It has an early warning interrupt capability and the counter can be frozen in debug mode.

### SysTick timer

This timer is dedicated to real-time operating systems, but could also be used as a standard downcounter. It features:

- A 24-bit downcounter
- Autoreload capability
- Maskable system interrupt generation when the counter reaches 0
- Programmable clock source.

### 2.2.21 Inter-integrated circuit interface (I<sup>2</sup>C)

Up to three I<sup>2</sup>C bus interfaces can operate in multimaster and slave modes. They can support the Standard- and Fast-modes. They support the 7/10-bit addressing mode and the 7-bit dual addressing mode (as slave). A hardware CRC generation/verification is embedded.

They can be served by DMA and they support SMBus 2.0/PMBus.

### 2.2.22 Universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver transmitters (USART)

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx embed four universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver transmitters (USART1, USART2, USART3 and USART6) and two universal asynchronous receiver transmitters (UART4 and UART5).

These six interfaces provide asynchronous communication, IrDA SIR ENDEC support, multiprocessor communication mode, single-wire half-duplex communication mode and have LIN Master/Slave capability. The USART1 and USART6 interfaces are able to communicate at speeds of up to 10.5 Mbit/s. The other available interfaces communicate at up to 5.25 bit/s.

USART1, USART2, USART3 and USART6 also provide hardware management of the CTS and RTS signals, Smart Card mode (ISO 7816 compliant) and SPI-like communication capability. All interfaces can be served by the DMA controller.

Table 4. USART feature comparison

USART name	Standard features	Modem (RTS/CTS)	LIN	SPI master	IrDA	Smartcard (ISO 7816)	Max. baud rate in Mbit/s (oversampling by 16)	Max. baud rate in Mbit/s (oversampling by 8)	APB mapping
USART1	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.25	10.5	APB2 (max. 84 MHz)
USART2	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.62	5.25	APB1 (max. 42 MHz)
USART3	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.62	5.25	APB1 (max. 42 MHz)
UART4	X	-	X	-	X	-	2.62	5.25	APB1 (max. 42 MHz)
UART5	X	-	X	-	X	-	2.62	5.25	APB1 (max. 42 MHz)
USART6	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.25	10.5	APB2 (max. 84 MHz)

### 2.2.23 Serial peripheral interface (SPI)

The STM32F40x feature up to three SPIs in slave and master modes in full-duplex and simplex communication modes. SPI1 can communicate at up to 37.5 Mbits/s, SPI2 and SPI3 can communicate at up to 21 Mbit/s. The 3-bit prescaler gives 8 master mode frequencies and the frame is configurable to 8 bits or 16 bits. The hardware CRC generation/verification supports basic SD Card/MMC modes. All SPIs can be served by the DMA controller.

The SPI interface can be configured to operate in TI mode for communications in master mode and slave mode.

### 2.2.24 Inter-integrated sound (I<sup>2</sup>S)

Two standard I<sup>2</sup>S interfaces (multiplexed with SPI2 and SPI3) are available. They can be operated in master or slave mode, in full duplex and simplex communication modes, and can be configured to operate with a 16-/32-bit resolution as an input or output channel. Audio sampling frequencies from 8 kHz up to 192 kHz are supported. When either or both of the I<sup>2</sup>S interfaces is/are configured in master mode, the master clock can be output to the external DAC/CODEC at 256 times the sampling frequency.

All I<sup>2</sup>Sx can be served by the DMA controller.

### 2.2.25 Audio PLL (PLLI2S)

The devices feature an additional dedicated PLL for audio I<sup>2</sup>S application. It allows to achieve error-free I<sup>2</sup>S sampling clock accuracy without compromising on the CPU performance, while using USB peripherals.

The PLLI2S configuration can be modified to manage an I<sup>2</sup>S sample rate change without disabling the main PLL (PLL) used for CPU, USB and Ethernet interfaces.

The audio PLL can be programmed with very low error to obtain sampling rates ranging from 8 KHz to 192 KHz.

In addition to the audio PLL, a master clock input pin can be used to synchronize the I2S flow with an external PLL (or Codec output).

### 2.2.26 Secure digital input/output interface (SDIO)

An SD/SDIO/MMC host interface is available, that supports MultiMediaCard System Specification Version 4.2 in three different databus modes: 1-bit (default), 4-bit and 8-bit.

The interface allows data transfer at up to 48 MHz, and is compliant with the SD Memory Card Specification Version 2.0.

The SDIO Card Specification Version 2.0 is also supported with two different databus modes: 1-bit (default) and 4-bit.

The current version supports only one SD/SDIO/MMC4.2 card at any one time and a stack of MMC4.1 or previous.

In addition to SD/SDIO/MMC, this interface is fully compliant with the CE-ATA digital protocol Rev1.1.

### 2.2.27 Ethernet MAC interface with dedicated DMA and IEEE 1588 support

Peripheral available only on the STM32F407xx devices.

The STM32F407xx devices provide an IEEE-802.3-2002-compliant media access controller (MAC) for ethernet LAN communications through an industry-standard medium-independent interface (MII) or a reduced medium-independent interface (RMII). The STM32F407xx requires an external physical interface device (PHY) to connect to the physical LAN bus (twisted-pair, fiber, etc.). the PHY is connected to the STM32F407xx MII port using 17 signals for MII or 9 signals for RMII, and can be clocked using the 25 MHz (MII) from the STM32F407xx.

The STM32F407xx includes the following features:

- Supports 10 and 100 Mbit/s rates
- Dedicated DMA controller allowing high-speed transfers between the dedicated SRAM and the descriptors (see the STM32F46x reference manual for details)
- Tagged MAC frame support (VLAN support)
- Half-duplex (CSMA/CD) and full-duplex operation
- MAC control sublayer (control frames) support
- 32-bit CRC generation and removal
- Several address filtering modes for physical and multicast address (multicast and group addresses)
- 32-bit status code for each transmitted or received frame
- Internal FIFOs to buffer transmit and receive frames. The transmit FIFO and the receive FIFO are both 2 Kbytes.
- Supports hardware PTP (precision time protocol) in accordance with IEEE 1588 2008 (PTP V2) with the time stamp comparator connected to the TIM2 input
- Triggers interrupt when system time becomes greater than target time

### 2.2.28 Controller area network (bxCAN)

The two CANs are compliant with the 2.0A and B (active) specifications with a bitrate up to 1 Mbit/s. They can receive and transmit standard frames with 11-bit identifiers as well as extended frames with 29-bit identifiers. Each CAN has three transmit mailboxes, two receive FIFOs with 3 stages and 28 shared scalable filter banks (all of them can be used even if one CAN is used). 256 bytes of SRAM are allocated for each CAN.

### 2.2.29 Universal serial bus on-the-go full-speed (OTG\_FS)

The STM32F407xx embed an USB OTG full-speed device/host/OTG peripheral with integrated transceivers. The USB OTG FS peripheral is compliant with the USB 2.0 specification and with the OTG 1.0 specification. It has software-configurable endpoint setting and supports suspend/resume. The USB OTG full-speed controller requires a dedicated 48 MHz clock that is generated by a PLL connected to the HSE oscillator. The major features are:

- Combined Rx and Tx FIFO size of 320 × 35 bits with dynamic FIFO sizing
- Supports the session request protocol (SRP) and host negotiation protocol (HNP)
- 4 bidirectional endpoints
- 8 host channels with periodic OUT support
- HNP/SNP/IP inside (no need for any external resistor)
- For OTG/Host modes, a power switch is needed in case bus-powered devices are connected

### 2.2.30 Universal serial bus on-the-go high-speed (OTG\_HS)

The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx devices embed a USB OTG high-speed (up to 480 Mb/s) device/host/OTG peripheral. The USB OTG HS supports both full-speed and high-speed operations. It integrates the transceivers for full-speed operation (12 MB/s) and features a UTMI low-pin interface (ULPI) for high-speed operation (480 MB/s). When using the USB OTG HS in HS mode, an external PHY device connected to the ULPI is required.

The USB OTG HS peripheral is compliant with the USB 2.0 specification and with the OTG 1.0 specification. It has software-configurable endpoint setting and supports suspend/resume. The USB OTG full-speed controller requires a dedicated 48 MHz clock that is generated by a PLL connected to the HSE oscillator.

The major features are:

- Combined Rx and Tx FIFO size of 1 Kbit × 35 with dynamic FIFO sizing
- Supports the session request protocol (SRP) and host negotiation protocol (HNP)
- 6 bidirectional endpoints
- 12 host channels with periodic OUT support
- Internal FS OTG PHY support
- External HS or HS OTG operation supporting ULPI in SDR mode. The OTG PHY is connected to the microcontroller ULPI port through 12 signals. It can be clocked using the 60 MHz output.
- Internal USB DMA
- HNP/SNP/IP inside (no need for any external resistor)
- for OTG/Host modes, a power switch is needed in case bus-powered devices are connected

### 2.2.31 Digital camera interface (DCMI)

The camera interface is *not* available in STM32F405xx devices.

STM32F407xx products embed a camera interface that can connect with camera modules and CMOS sensors through an 8-bit to 14-bit parallel interface, to receive video data. The camera interface can sustain a data transfer rate up to 54 Mbyte/s at 54 MHz. It features:

- Programmable polarity for the input pixel clock and synchronization signals
- Parallel data communication can be 8-, 10-, 12- or 14-bit
- Supports 8-bit progressive video monochrome or raw bayer format, YCbCr 4:2:2 progressive video, RGB 565 progressive video or compressed data (like JPEG)
- Supports continuous mode or snapshot (a single frame) mode
- Capability to automatically crop the image

### 2.2.32 Random number generator (RNG)

All STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx products embed an RNG that delivers 32-bit random numbers generated by an integrated analog circuit.

### 2.2.33 General-purpose input/outputs (GPIOs)

Each of the GPIO pins can be configured by software as output (push-pull or open-drain, with or without pull-up or pull-down), as input (floating, with or without pull-up or pull-down) or as peripheral alternate function. Most of the GPIO pins are shared with digital or analog alternate functions. All GPIOs are high-current-capable and have speed selection to better manage internal noise, power consumption and electromagnetic emission.

The I/O configuration can be locked if needed by following a specific sequence in order to avoid spurious writing to the I/Os registers.

Fast I/O handling allowing maximum I/O toggling up to 84 MHz.

### 2.2.34 Analog-to-digital converters (ADCs)

Three 12-bit analog-to-digital converters are embedded and each ADC shares up to 16 external channels, performing conversions in the single-shot or scan mode. In scan mode, automatic conversion is performed on a selected group of analog inputs.

Additional logic functions embedded in the ADC interface allow:

- Simultaneous sample and hold
- Interleaved sample and hold

The ADC can be served by the DMA controller. An analog watchdog feature allows very precise monitoring of the converted voltage of one, some or all selected channels. An interrupt is generated when the converted voltage is outside the programmed thresholds.

To synchronize A/D conversion and timers, the ADCs could be triggered by any of TIM1, TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5, or TIM8 timer.

### 2.2.35 Temperature sensor

The temperature sensor has to generate a voltage that varies linearly with temperature. The conversion range is between 1.8 V and 3.6 V. The temperature sensor is internally connected to the ADC1\_IN16 input channel which is used to convert the sensor output voltage into a digital value.

As the offset of the temperature sensor varies from chip to chip due to process variation, the internal temperature sensor is mainly suitable for applications that detect temperature changes instead of absolute temperatures. If an accurate temperature reading is needed, then an external temperature sensor part should be used.

### 2.2.36 Digital-to-analog converter (DAC)

The two 12-bit buffered DAC channels can be used to convert two digital signals into two analog voltage signal outputs.

This dual digital Interface supports the following features:

- two DAC converters: one for each output channel
- 8-bit or 12-bit monotonic output
- left or right data alignment in 12-bit mode
- synchronized update capability
- noise-wave generation
- triangular-wave generation
- dual DAC channel independent or simultaneous conversions
- DMA capability for each channel
- external triggers for conversion
- input voltage reference  $V_{REF+}$

Eight DAC trigger inputs are used in the device. The DAC channels are triggered through the timer update outputs that are also connected to different DMA streams.

### 2.2.37 Serial wire JTAG debug port (SWJ-DP)

The ARM SWJ-DP interface is embedded, and is a combined JTAG and serial wire debug port that enables either a serial wire debug or a JTAG probe to be connected to the target.



Debug is performed using 2 pins only instead of 5 required by the JTAG (JTAG pins could be re-use as GPIO with alternate function): the JTAG TMS and TCK pins are shared with SWDIO and SWCLK, respectively, and a specific sequence on the TMS pin is used to switch between JTAG-DP and SW-DP.

### 2.2.38 Embedded Trace Macrocell™

The ARM Embedded Trace Macrocell provides a greater visibility of the instruction and data flow inside the CPU core by streaming compressed data at a very high rate from the STM32F40x through a small number of ETM pins to an external hardware trace port analyzer (TPA) device. The TPA is connected to a host computer using USB, Ethernet, or any other high-speed channel. Real-time instruction and data flow activity can be recorded and then formatted for display on the host computer that runs the debugger software. TPA hardware is commercially available from common development tool vendors.

The Embedded Trace Macrocell operates with third party debugger software tools.

### 3 Pinouts and pin description

Figure 10. STM32F40x LQFP64 pinout

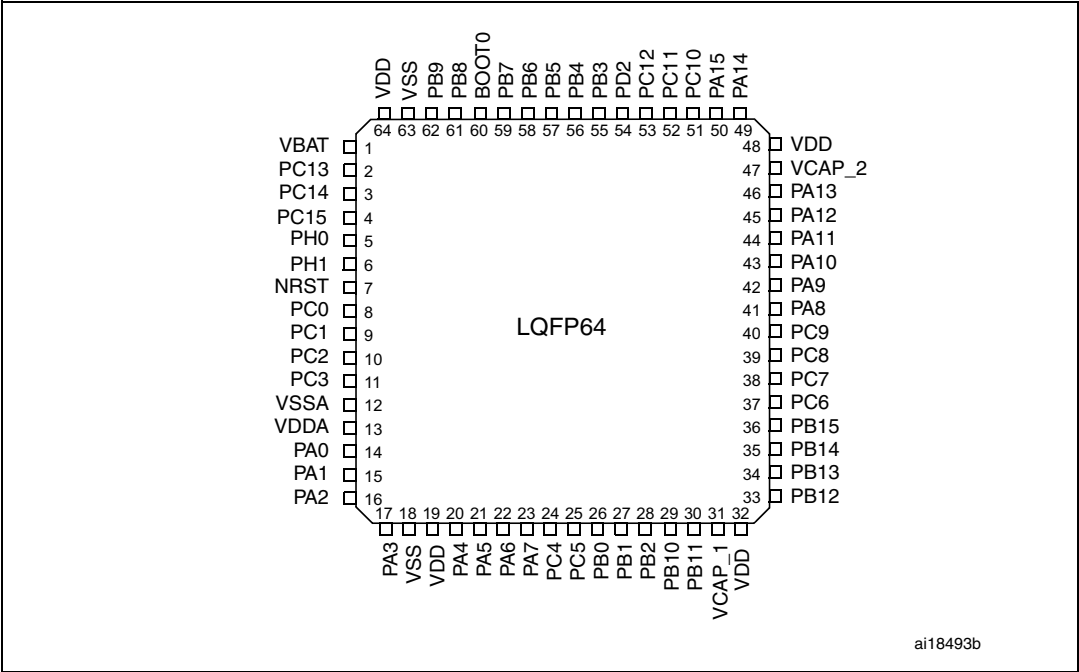


Figure 11. STM32F40x LQFP100 pinout

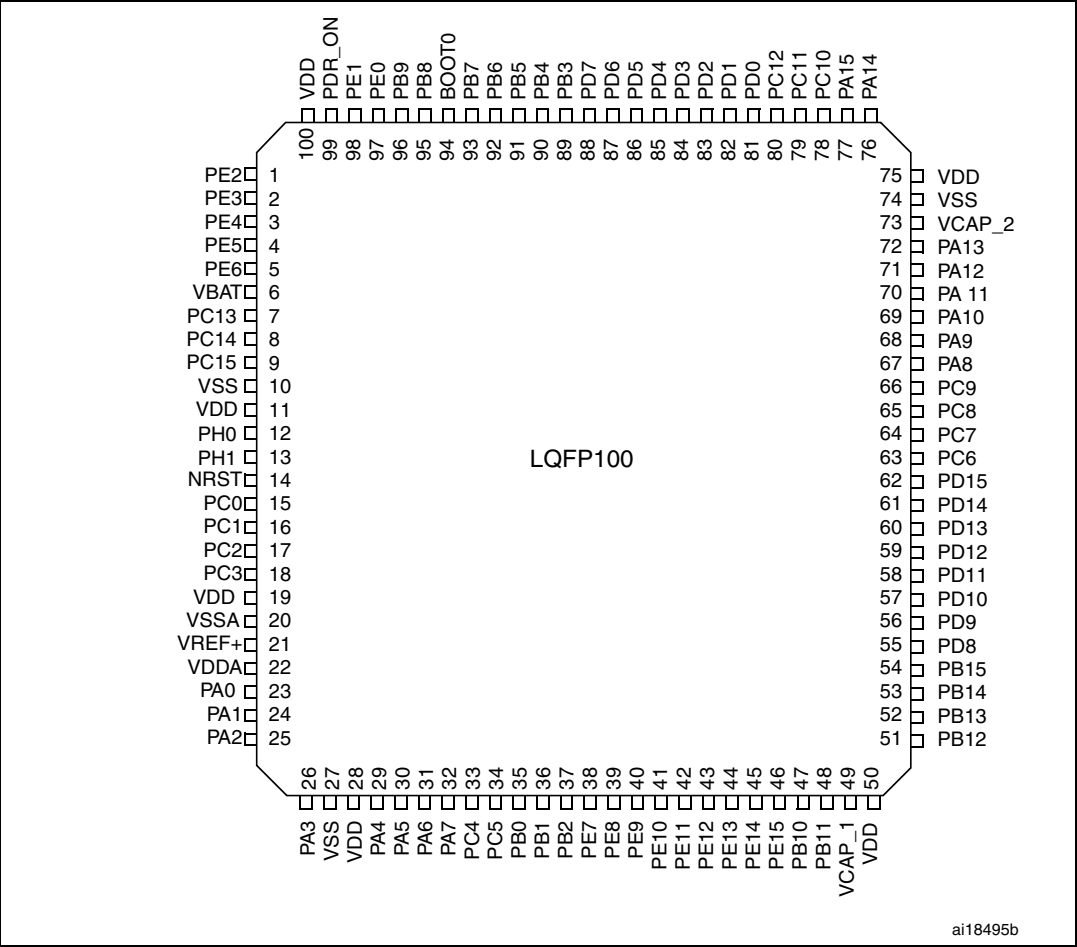


Figure 12. STM32F40x LQFP144 pinout

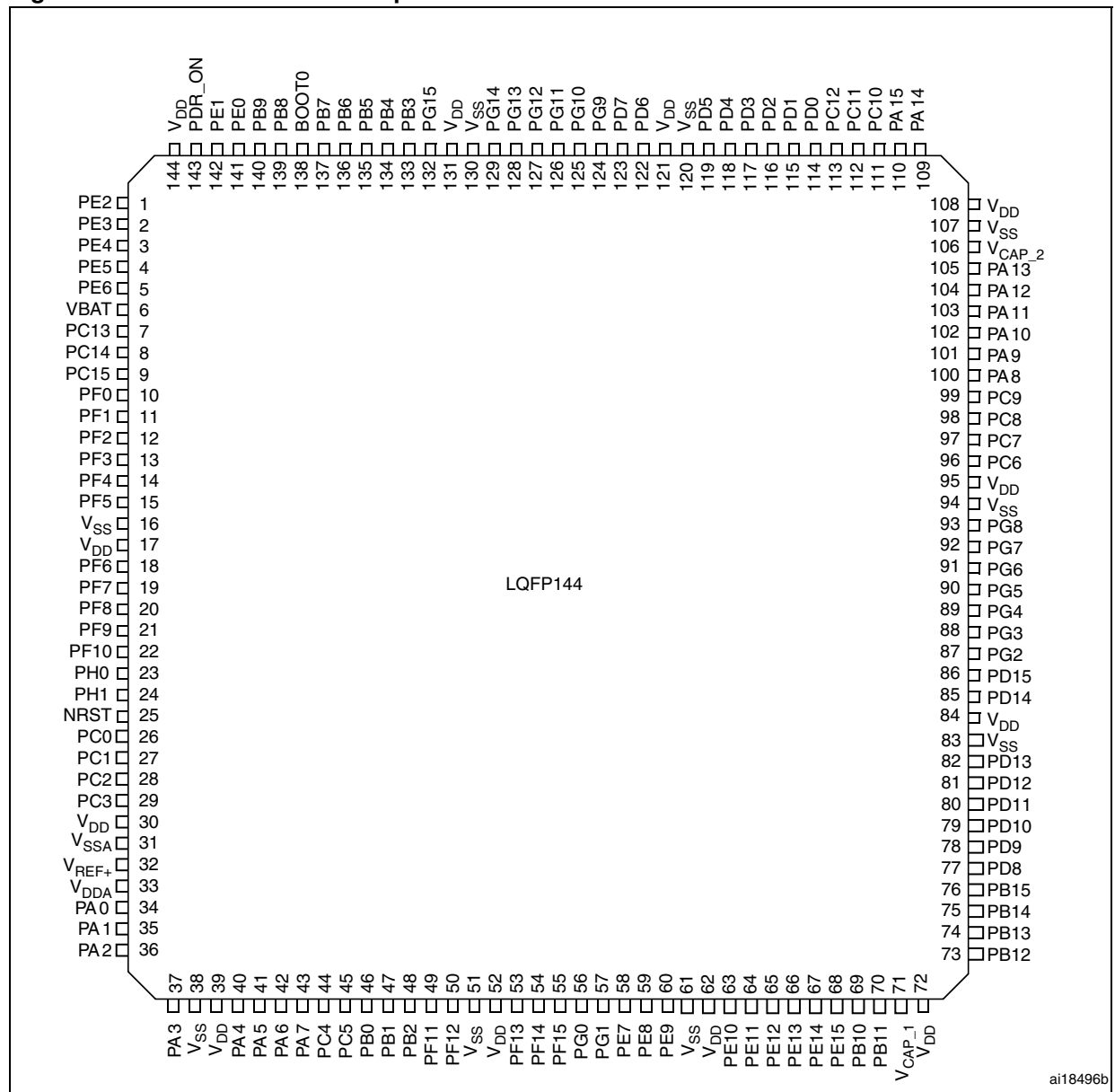


Figure 13. STM32F40x LQFP176 pinout

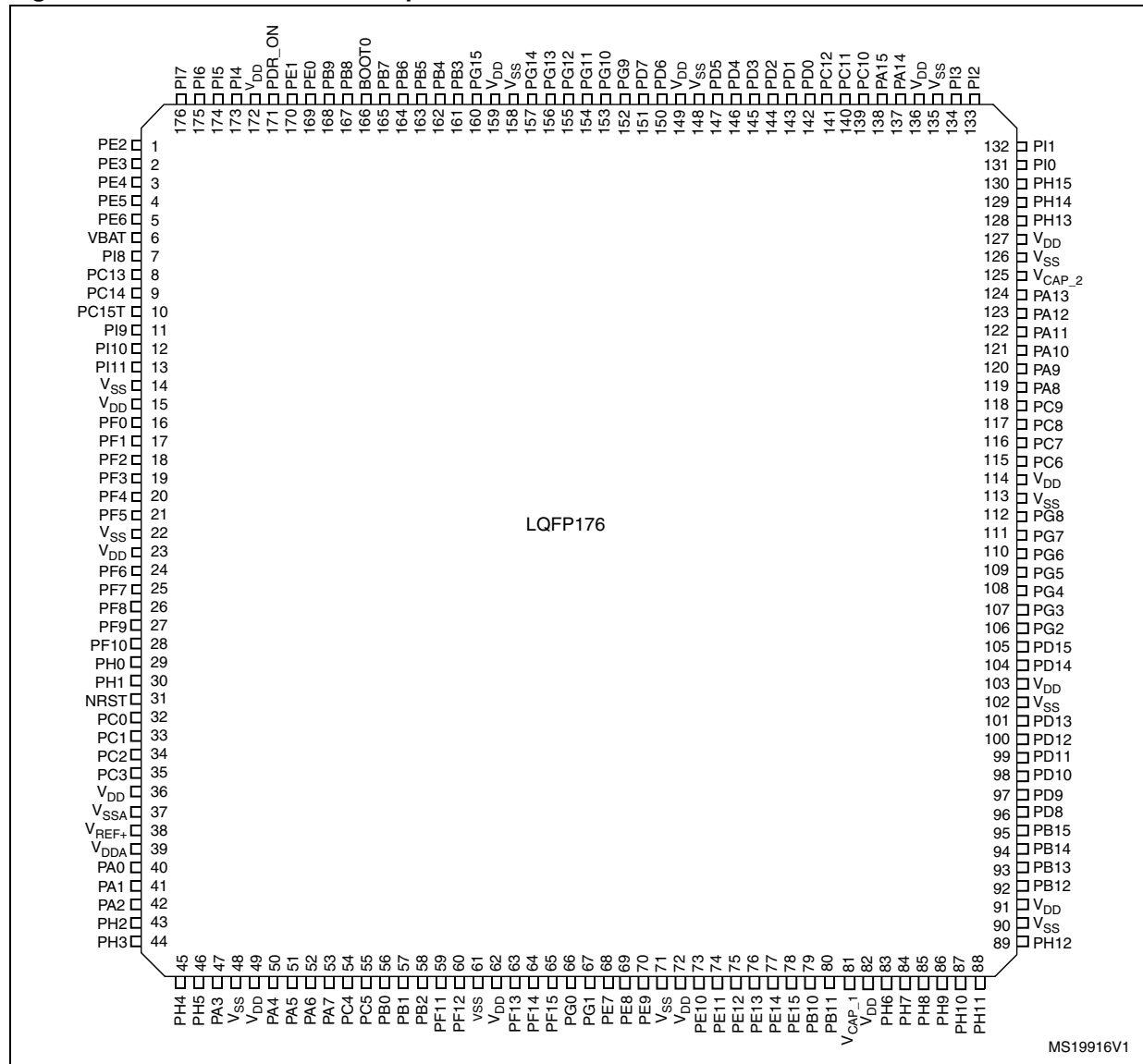


Figure 14. STM32F40x UFBGA176 ballout

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
A	PE3	PE2	PE1	PE0	PB8	PB5	PG14	PG13	PB4	PB3	PD7	PC12	PA15	PA14	PA13	
B	PE4	PE5	PE6	PB9	PB7	PB6	PG15	PG12	PG11	PG10	PD6	PD0	PC11	PC10	PA12	
C	VBAT	PI7	PI6	PI5	VDD	PDR_ON	VDD	VDD	VDD	PG9	PD5	PD1	PI3	PI2	PA11	
D	PC13	PI8	PI9	PI4	VSS	BOOT0	VSS	VSS	VSS	PD4	PD3	PD2	PH15	PI1	PA10	
E	PC14	PF0	PI10	PI11									PH13	PH14	PI0	PA9
F	PC15	VSS	VDD	PH2									VSS	VCAP_2	PC9	PA8
G	PH0	VSS	VDD	PH3									VSS	VDD	PC8	PC7
H	PH1	PF2	PF1	PH4									VSS	VDD	PG8	PC6
J	NRST	PF3	PF4	PH5									VDD	VDD	PG7	PG6
K	PF7	PF6	PF5	VDD									PH12	PG5	PG4	PG3
L	PF10	PF9	PF8	BYPASS_REG									PH11	PH10	PD15	PG2
M	VSSA	PC0	PC1	PC2	PC3	PB2	PG1	VSS	VSS	VCAP_1	PH6	PH8	PH9	PD14	PD13	
N	VREF-	PA1	PA0	PA4	PC4	PF13	PG0	VDD	VDD	VDD	PE13	PH7	PD12	PD11	PD10	
P	VREF+	PA2	PA6	PA5	PC5	PF12	PF15	PE8	PE9	PE11	PE14	PB12	PB13	PD9	PD8	
R	VDDA	PA3	PA7	PB1	PB0	PF11	PF14	PE7	PE10	PE12	PE15	PB10	PB11	PB14	PB15	

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Table 5. Legend/abbreviations used in the pinout table

Name	Abbreviation	Definition
Pin name	Unless otherwise specified in brackets below the pin name, the pin function during and after reset is the same as the actual pin name	
Pin type	S	Supply pin
	I	Input only pin
	I/O	Input / output pin
I/O structure	FT	5 V tolerant I/O
	FTf	5 V tolerant I/O, FM+ capable
	TTa	3.3 V tolerant I/O directly connected to ADC
	TC	Standard 3.3V I/O
	B	Dedicated BOOT0 pin
	RST	Bidirectional reset pin with embedded weak pull-up resistor
Notes	Unless otherwise specified by a note, all I/Os are set as floating inputs during and after reset	

**Table 5. Legend/abbreviations used in the pinout table (continued)**

Name	Abbreviation	Definition
Alternate functions		Functions selected through GPIOx_AFR registers
Additional functions		Functions directly selected/enabled through peripheral registers

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I / O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
-	1	1	A2	1	PE2	I/O	FT		TRACECLK/ FSMC_A23 / ETH_MII_TXD3 / EVENTOUT	
-	2	2	A1	2	PE3	I/O	FT		TRACED0/FSMC_A19 / EVENTOUT	
-	3	3	B1	3	PE4	I/O	FT		TRACED1/FSMC_A20 / DCMI_D4/ EVENTOUT	
-	4	4	B2	4	PE5	I/O	FT		TRACED2 / FSMC_A21 / TIM9_CH1 / DCMI_D6 / EVENTOUT	
-	5	5	B3	5	PE6	I/O	FT		TRACED3 / FSMC_A22 / TIM9_CH2 / DCMI_D7 / EVENTOUT	
1	6	6	C1	6	V <sub>BAT</sub>	S				
-	-	-	D2	7	PI8	I/O	FT	(2)(3)	EVENTOUT	RTC_AF2
2	7	7	D1	8	PC13	I/O	FT	(2)(3)	EVENTOUT	RTC_AF1
3	8	8	E1	9	PC14-OSC32_IN (PC14)	I/O	FT	(2)(3)	EVENTOUT	OSC32_IN <sup>(4)</sup>
4	9	9	F1	10	PC15- OSC32_OUT (PC15)	I/O	FT	(2)(3)	EVENTOUT	OSC32_OUT <sup>(4)</sup>
-	-	-	D3	11	PI9	I/O	FT		CAN1_RX / EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	E3	12	PI10	I/O	FT		ETH_MII_RX_ER / EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	E4	13	PI11	I/O	FT		OTG_HS_ULPI_DIR / EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	F2	14	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	-	F3	15	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	-	10	E2	16	PF0	I/O	FT		FSMC_A0 / I2C2_SDA / EVENTOUT	
-	-	11	H3	17	PF1	I/O	FT		FSMC_A1 / I2C2_SCL / EVENTOUT	
-	-	12	H2	18	PF2	I/O	FT		FSMC_A2 / I2C2_SMBA / EVENTOUT	
-	-	13	J2	19	PF3	I/O	FT	(4)	FSMC_A3/EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN9
-	-	14	J3	20	PF4	I/O	FT	(4)	FSMC_A4/EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN14
-	-	15	K3	21	PF5	I/O	FT	(4)	FSMC_A5/EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN15



Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
-	10	16	G2	22	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	11	17	G3	23	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	-	18	K2	24	PF6	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM10_CH1 / FSMC_NIORD/ EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN4
-	-	19	K1	25	PF7	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM11_CH1/FSMC_NREG/ EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN5
-	-	20	L3	26	PF8	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM13_CH1 / FSMC_NIOWR/ EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN6
-	-	21	L2	27	PF9	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM14_CH1 / FSMC_CD/ EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN7
-	-	22	L1	28	PF10	I/O	FT	(4)	FSMC_INTR/ EVENTOUT	ADC3_IN8
5	12	23	G1	29	PH0-OSC_IN (PH0)	I/O	FT		EVENTOUT	OSC_IN <sup>(4)</sup>
6	13	24	H1	30	PH1-OSC_OUT (PH1)	I/O	FT		EVENTOUT	OSC_OUT <sup>(4)</sup>
7	14	25	J1	31	NRST	I/O	RST			
8	15	26	M2	32	PC0	I/O	FT	(4)	OTG_HS_ULPI_STP/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN10
9	16	27	M3	33	PC1	I/O	FT	(4)	ETH_MDC/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN11
10	17	28	M4	34	PC2	I/O	FT	(4)	SPI2_MISO / OTG_HS_ULPI_DIR / TH_MII_TXD2 /I2S2ext_SD/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN12
11	18	29	M5	35	PC3	I/O	FT	(4)	SPI2_MOSI / I2S2_SD / OTG_HS_ULPI_NXT / ETH_MII_TX_CLK/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN13
-	19	30	G3	36	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
12	20	31	M1	37	V <sub>SSA</sub>	S				
-	-	-	N1	-	V <sub>REF-</sub>	S				
-	21	32	P1	38	V <sub>REF+</sub>	S				
13	22	33	R1	39	V <sub>DDA</sub>	S				

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
14	23	34	N3	40	PA0-WKUP (PA0)	I/O	FT	(5)	USART2_CTS/ UART4_TX/ ETH_MII_CRX / TIM2_CH1_ETR/ TIM5_CH1 / TIM8_ETR/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN0/WKUP <sup>(4)</sup>
15	24	35	N2	41	PA1	I/O	FT	(4)	USART2_RTS / UART4_RX/ ETH_RMII_REF_CLK / ETH_MII_RX_CLK / TIM5_CH2 / TIMM2_CH2/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN1
16	25	36	P2	42	PA2	I/O	FT	(4)	USART2_TX/TIM5_CH3 / TIM9_CH1 / TIM2_CH3 / ETH_MDIO/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN2
-	-	-	F4	43	PH2	I/O	FT		ETH_MII_CRX/EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	G4	44	PH3	I/O	FT		ETH_MII_COL/EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	H4	45	PH4	I/O	FT		I2C2_SCL / OTG_HS_ULPI_NXT/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	J4	46	PH5	I/O	FT		I2C2_SDA/ EVENTOUT	
17	26	37	R2	47	PA3	I/O	FT	(4)	USART2_RX/TIM5_CH4 / TIM9_CH2 / TIM2_CH4 / OTG_HS_ULPI_D0 / ETH_MII_COL/ EVENTOUT	ADC123_IN3
18	27	38	-	48	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
			L4	-	BYPASS_REG	I	FT			
19	28	39	K4	49	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
20	29	40	N4	50	PA4	I/O	TTa	(4)	SPI1_NSS / SPI3_NSS / USART2_CK / DCMI_HSYNC / OTG_HS_SOF/ I2S3_WS/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN4 /DAC1_OUT
21	30	41	P4	51	PA5	I/O	TTa	(4)	SPI1_SCK/ OTG_HS_ULPI_CK / TIM2_CH1_ETR/ TIM8_CHIN/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN5/DAC2_OUT
22	31	42	P3	52	PA6	I/O	FT	(4)	SPI1_MISO / TIM8_BKIN/TIM13_CH1 / DCMI_PIXCLK/TIM3_CH1 / TIM1_BKIN/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN6

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
23	32	43	R3	53	PA7	I/O	FT	(4)	SPI1_MOSI/ TIM8_CH1N / TIM14_CH1/TIM3_CH2/ ETH_MII_RX_DV / TIM1_CH1N / RMII_CRS_DV/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN7
24	33	44	N5	54	PC4	I/O	FT	(4)	ETH_RMII_RX_D0 / ETH_MII_RX_D0/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN14
25	34	45	P5	55	PC5	I/O	FT	(4)	ETH_RMII_RX_D1 / ETH_MII_RX_D1/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN15
26	35	46	R5	56	PB0	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM3_CH3 / TIM8_CH2N/ OTG_HS_ULPI_D1/ ETH_MII_RXD2 / TIM1_CH2N/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN8
27	36	47	R4	57	PB1	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM3_CH4 / TIM8_CH3N/ OTG_HS_ULPI_D2/ ETH_MII_RXD3 / OTG_HS_INTN / TIM1_CH3N/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN9
28	37	48	M6	58	PB2-BOOT1 (PB2)	I/O	FT		EVENTOUT	
-	-	49	R6	59	PF11	I/O	FT		DCMI_12/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	50	P6	60	PF12	I/O	FT		FSMC_A6/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	51	M8	61	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	52	N8	62	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	-	53	N6	63	PF13	I/O	FT		FSMC_A7/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	54	R7	64	PF14	I/O	FT		FSMC_A8/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	55	P7	65	PF15	I/O	FT		FSMC_A9/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	56	N7	66	PG0	I/O	FT		FSMC_A10/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	57	M7	67	PG1	I/O	FT		FSMC_A11/ EVENTOUT	
-	38	58	R8	68	PE7	I/O	FT		FSMC_D4/TIM1_ETR/ EVENTOUT	
-	39	59	P8	69	PE8	I/O	FT		FSMC_D5/ TIM1_CH1N/ EVENTOUT	
-	40	60	P9	70	PE9	I/O	FT		FSMC_D6/TIM1_CH1/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	61	M9	71	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
-	-	62	N9	72	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	41	63	R9	73	PE10	I/O	FT		FSMC_D7/TIM1_CH2N/ EVENTOUT	
-	42	64	P10	74	PE11	I/O	FT		FSMC_D8/TIM1_CH2/ EVENTOUT	
-	43	65	R10	75	PE12	I/O	FT		FSMC_D9/TIM1_CH3N/ EVENTOUT	
-	44	66	N11	76	PE13	I/O	FT		FSMC_D10/TIM1_CH3/ EVENTOUT	
-	45	67	P11	77	PE14	I/O	FT		FSMC_D11/TIM1_CH4/ EVENTOUT	
-	46	68	R11	78	PE15	I/O	FT		FSMC_D12/TIM1_BKIN/ EVENTOUT	
29	47	69	R12	79	PB10	I/O	FT		SPI2_SCK / I2S2_CK / I2C2_SCL/ USART3_TX / OTG_HS_ULPI_D3 / ETH_MII_RX_ER / TIM2_CH3/ EVENTOUT	
30	48	70	R13	80	PB11	I/O	FT		I2C2_SDA/USART3_RX/ OTG_HS_ULPI_D4 / ETH_RMII_TX_EN/ ETH_MII_TX_EN / TIM2_CH4/ EVENTOUT	
31	49	71	M10	81	V <sub>CAP_1</sub>	S				
32	50	72	N10	82	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	-	-	M11	83	PH6	I/O	FT		I2C2_SMBA / TIM12_CH1 / ETH_MII_RXD2/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	N12	84	PH7	I/O	FT		I2C3_SCL / ETH_MII_RXD3/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	M12	85	PH8	I/O	FT		I2C3_SDA / DCMI_HSYNC/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	M13	86	PH9	I/O	FT		I2C3_SMBA / TIM12_CH2/ DCMI_D0/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	L13	87	PH10	I/O	FT		TIM5_CH1 / DCMI_D1/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	L12	88	PH11	I/O	FT		TIM5_CH2 / DCMI_D2/ EVENTOUT	

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
-	-	-	K12	89	PH12	I/O	FT		TIM5_CH3 / DCMI_D3/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	H12	90	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	-	J12	91	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
33	51	73	P12	92	PB12	I/O	FT		SPI2_NSS / I2S2_WS / I2C2_SMBA/ USART3_CK/ TIM1_BKIN / CAN2_RX / OTG_HS_ULPI_D5/ ETH_RMII_TXD0 / ETH_MII_TXD0/ OTG_HS_ID/ EVENTOUT	
34	52	74	P13	93	PB13	I/O	FT		SPI2_SCK / I2S2_CK / USART3_CTS/ TIM1_CH1N /CAN2_TX / OTG_HS_ULPI_D6 / ETH_RMII_TXD1 / ETH_MII_TXD1/ EVENTOUT	OTG_HS_VBUS
35	53	75	R14	94	PB14	I/O	FT		SPI2_MISO/ TIM1_CH2N / TIM12_CH1 / OTG_HS_DM/ USART3_RTS / TIM8_CH2N/I2S2ext_SD/ EVENTOUT	
36	54	76	R15	95	PB15	I/O	FT		SPI2_MOSI / I2S2_SD/ TIM1_CH3N / TIM8_CH3N / TIM12_CH2 / OTG_HS_DP/ EVENTOUT	
-	55	77	P15	96	PD8	I/O	FT		FSMC_D13 / USART3_TX/ EVENTOUT	
-	56	78	P14	97	PD9	I/O	FT		FSMC_D14 / USART3_RX/ EVENTOUT	
-	57	79	N15	98	PD10	I/O	FT		FSMC_D15 / USART3_CK/ EVENTOUT	
-	58	80	N14	99	PD11	I/O	FT		FSMC_CLE / FSMC_A16/USART3_CTS/ EVENTOUT	
-	59	81	N13	100	PD12	I/O	FT		FSMC_ALE/ FSMC_A17/TIM4_CH1 / USART3_RTS/ EVENTOUT	

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
-	60	82	M15	101	PD13	I/O	FT		FSMC_A18/TIM4_CH2/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	83	-	102	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	84	J13	103	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	61	85	M14	104	PD14	I/O	FT		FSMC_D0/TIM4_CH3/ EVENTOUT/ EVENTOUT	
-	62	86	L14	105	PD15	I/O	FT		FSMC_D1/TIM4_CH4/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	87	L15	106	PG2	I/O	FT		FSMC_A12/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	88	K15	107	PG3	I/O	FT		FSMC_A13/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	89	K14	108	PG4	I/O	FT		FSMC_A14/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	90	K13	109	PG5	I/O	FT		FSMC_A15/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	91	J15	110	PG6	I/O	FT		FSMC_INT2/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	92	J14	111	PG7	I/O	FT		FSMC_INT3/USART6_CK/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	93	H14	112	PG8	I/O	FT		USART6_RTS / ETH_PPS_OUT/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	94	G12	113	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	95	H13	114	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
37	63	96	H15	115	PC6	I/O	FT		I2S2_MCK / TIM8_CH1/SDIO_D6 / USART6_TX / DCMI_D0/TIM3_CH1/ EVENTOUT	
38	64	97	G15	116	PC7	I/O	FT		I2S3_MCK / TIM8_CH2/SDIO_D7 / USART6_RX / DCMI_D1/TIM3_CH2/ EVENTOUT	
39	65	98	G14	117	PC8	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH3/SDIO_D0 /TIM3_CH3/ USART6_CK / DCMI_D2/ EVENTOUT	
40	66	99	F14	118	PC9	I/O	FT		I2S_CKIN/ MCO2 / TIM8_CH4/SDIO_D1 / /I2C3_SDA / DCMI_D3 / TIM3_CH4/ EVENTOUT	

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
41	67	100	F15	119	PA8	I/O	FT		MCO1 / USART1_CK/ TIM1_CH1/ I2C3_SCL/ OTG_FS_SOF/ EVENTOUT	
42	68	101	E15	120	PA9	I/O	FT		USART1_TX/ TIM1_CH2 / I2C3_SMBA / DCMI_D0/ EVENTOUT	OTG_FS_VBUS
43	69	102	D15	121	PA10	I/O	FT		USART1_RX/ TIM1_CH3/ OTG_FS_ID/DCMI_D1/ EVENTOUT	
44	70	103	C15	122	PA11	I/O	FT		USART1_CTS / CAN1_RX / TIM1_CH4 / OTG_FS_DM/ EVENTOUT	
45	71	104	B15	123	PA12	I/O	FT		USART1_RTS / CAN1_TX/ TIM1_ETR/ OTG_FS_DP/ EVENTOUT	
46	72	105	A15	124	PA1 (JTMS-SWDIO)	I/O	FT		JTMS-SWDIO/ EVENTOUT	
47	73	106	F13	125	V <sub>CAP_2</sub>	S				
-	74	107	F12	126	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
48	75	108	G13	127	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	-	-	E12	128	PH13	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH1N / CAN1_TX/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	E13	129	PH14	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH2N / DCMI_D4/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	D13	130	PH15	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH3N / DCMI_D11/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	E14	131	PI0	I/O	FT		TIM5_CH4 / SPI2_NSS / I2S2_WS / DCMI_D13/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	D14	132	PI1	I/O	FT		SPI2_SCK / I2S2_CK / DCMI_D8/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	C14	133	PI2	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH4 / SPI2_MISO / DCMI_D9 / I2S2ext_SD/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	C13	134	PI3	I/O	FT		TIM8_ETR / SPI2_MOSI / I2S2_SD / DCMI_D10/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	D9	135	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	-	C9	136	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				

49	76	109	A14	137	PA14 (JTCK-SWCLK)	I/O	FT	JTCK-SWCLK/ EVENTOUT
50	77	110	A13	138	PA15 (JTDI)	I/O	FT	JTDI/ SPI3_NSS/ I2S3_WS/TIM2_CH1_ETR / SPI1_NSS / EVENTOUT
51	78	111	B14	139	PC10	I/O	FT	SPI3_SCK / I2S3_CK/ UART4_TX/SDIO_D2 / DCMI_D8 / USART3_TX/ EVENTOUT
52	79	112	B13	140	PC11	I/O	FT	UART4_RX/ SPI3_MISO / SDIO_D3 / DCMI_D4/USART3_RX / I2S3ext_SD/ EVENTOUT
53	80	113	A12	141	PC12	I/O	FT	UART5_TX/SDIO_CK / DCMI_D9 / SPI3_MOSI /I2S3_SD / USART3_CK/ EVENTOUT
-	81	114	B12	142	PD0	I/O	FT	FSMC_D2/CAN1_RX/ EVENTOUT
-	82	115	C12	143	PD1	I/O	FT	FSMC_D3 / CAN1_TX/ EVENTOUT
54	83	116	D12	144	PD2	I/O	FT	TIM3_ETR/UART5_RX/ SDIO_CMD / DCMI_D11/ EVENTOUT
-	84	117	D11	145	PD3	I/O	FT	FSMC_CLK/USART2_CTS / EVENTOUT
-	85	118	D10	146	PD4	I/O	FT	FSMC_NOE/USART2_RTS / EVENTOUT
-	86	119	C11	147	PD5	I/O	FT	FSMC_NWE/USART2_TX/ EVENTOUT
-	-	120	D8	148	V <sub>SS</sub>			



Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
-	-	125	B10	153	PG10	I/O	FT		FSMC_NCE4_1/ FSMC_NE3/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	126	B9	154	PG11	I/O	FT		FSMC_NCE4_2 / ETH_MII_TX_EN/ ETH_RMII_TX_EN/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	127	B8	155	PG12	I/O	FT		FSMC_NE4 / USART6_RTS/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	128	A8	156	PG13	I/O	FT		FSMC_A24 / USART6_CTS /ETH_MII_TXD0/ ETH_RMII_TXD0/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	129	A7	157	PG14	I/O	FT		FSMC_A25 / USART6_TX /ETH_MII_TXD1/ ETH_RMII_TXD1/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	130	D7	158	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	131	C7	159	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	-	132	B7	160	PG15	I/O	FT		USART6_CTS / DCMI_D13/ EVENTOUT	
55	89	133	A10	161	PB3 (JTDO/ TRACESWO)	I/O	FT		JTDO/ TRACESWO/ SPI3_SCK / I2S3_CK / TIM2_CH2 / SPI1_SCK/ EVENTOUT	
56	90	134	A9	162	PB4 (NJTRST)	I/O	FT		NJTRST/ SPI3_MISO / TIM3_CH1 / SPI1_MISO / I2S3ext_SD/ EVENTOUT	
57	91	135	A6	163	PB5	I/O	FT		I2C1_SMBA/ CAN2_RX / OTG_HS_ULPI_D7 / ETH_PPS_OUT/TIM3_CH 2 / SPI1_MOSI/ SPI3_MOSI / DCMI_D10 / I2S3_SD/ EVENTOUT	
58	92	136	B6	164	PB6	I/O	FT		I2C1_SCL/ TIM4_CH1 / CAN2_TX / DCMI_D5/USART1_TX/ EVENTOUT	

Table 6. STM32F40x pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number					Pin name (function after reset) <sup>(1)</sup>	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
59	93	137	B5	165	PB7	I/O	FT		I2C1_SDA / FSMC_NL / DCMI_VSYNC / USART1_RX/ TIM4_CH2/ EVENTOUT	
60	94	138	D6	166	BOOT0	I	B			V <sub>PP</sub>
61	95	139	A5	167	PB8	I/O	FT		TIM4_CH3/SDIO_D4/ TIM10_CH1 / DCMI_D6 / ETH_MII_TXD3 / I2C1_SCL/ CAN1_RX/ EVENTOUT	
62	96	140	B4	168	PB9	I/O	FT		SPI2_NSS/ I2S2_WS / TIM4_CH4/ TIM11_CH1/ SDIO_D5 / DCMI_D7 / I2C1_SDA / CAN1_TX/ EVENTOUT	
-	97	141	A4	169	PE0	I/O	FT		TIM4_ETR / FSMC_NBL0 / DCMI_D2/ EVENTOUT	
-	98	142	A3	170	PE1	I/O	FT		FSMC_NBL1 / DCMI_D3/ EVENTOUT	
63	99	-	D5	-	V <sub>SS</sub>	S				
-	-	143	C6	171	PDR_ON	I	FT			
64	100	144	C5	172	V <sub>DD</sub>	S				
-	-	-	D4	173	PI4	I/O	FT		TIM8_BKIN / DCMI_D5/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	C4	174	PI5	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH1 / DCMI_VSYNC/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	C3	175	PI6	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH2 / DCMI_D6/ EVENTOUT	
-	-	-	C2	176	PI7	I/O	FT		TIM8_CH3 / DCMI_D7/ EVENTOUT	

- Function availability depends on the chosen device.
- PC13, PC14, PC15 and PI8 are supplied through the power switch. Since the switch only sinks a limited amount of current (3 mA), the use of GPIOs PC13 to PC15 and PI8 in output mode is limited:
  - The speed should not exceed 2 MHz with a maximum load of 30 pF.
  - These I/Os must not be used as a current source (e.g. to drive an LED).
- Main function after the first backup domain power-up. Later on, it depends on the contents of the RTC registers even after reset (because these registers are not reset by the main reset). For details on how to manage these I/Os, refer to the RTC register description sections in the STM32F4xx reference manual, available from the STMicroelectronics website: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).
- FT = 5 V tolerant except when in analog mode or oscillator mode (for PC14, PC15, PH0 and PH1).

5. If the device is delivered in an UFBGA176 and the BYPASS\_REG pin is set to VDD (Regulator off/internal reset ON mode), then PA0 is used as an internal Reset (active low).

Table 7. Alternate function mapping

Port	AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF014	AF15
	SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/2/3	SPI1/SPI2/ I2S2/I2S2ext	SPI3/I2Sext/ I2S3	USART1/2/3/ I2S3ext	UART4/5/ USART6	CAN1/CAN2/ TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/ OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/ OTG_FS	DCMI		
PA0		TIM2_CH1 TIM2_ETR	TIM5_CH1	TIM8_ETR				USART2_CTS	UART4_TX			ETH_MII_CRS				EVENTOUT
PA1		TIM2_CH2	TIM5_CH2					USART2_RTS	UART4_RX			ETH_MII_RX_CLK ETH_RMII_REF_CLK				EVENTOUT
PA2		TIM2_CH3	TIM5_CH3	TIM9_CH1				USART2_TX				ETH_MDIO				EVENTOUT
PA3		TIM2_CH4	TIM5_CH4	TIM9_CH2				USART2_RX			OTG_HS_ULPI_D0	ETH_MII_COL				EVENTOUT
PA4						SPI1_NSS	SPI3_NSS I2S3_WS	USART2_CK					OTG_HS_SOF	DCMI_HSYNC		EVENTOUT
PA5		TIM2_CH1 TIM2_ETR		TIM8_CH1N		SPI1_SCK					OTG_HS_ULPI_CK					EVENTOUT
PA6		TIM1_BKIN	TIM3_CH1	TIM8_BKIN		SPI1_MISO				TIM13_CH1				DCMI_PIXCK		EVENTOUT
PA7		TIM1_CH1N	TIM3_CH2	TIM8_CH1N		SPI1_MOSI				TIM14_CH1		ETH_MII_RX_DV ETH_RMII_CRS_DV				EVENTOUT
PA8	MCO1	TIM1_CH1			I2C3_SCL			USART1_CK			OTG_FS_SOF					EVENTOUT
PA9		TIM1_CH2			I2C3_SMBA			USART1_TX						DCMI_D0		EVENTOUT
PA10		TIM1_CH3						USART1_RX			OTG_FS_ID			DCMI_D1		EVENTOUT
PA11		TIM1_CH4						USART1_CTS		CAN1_RX	OTG_FS_DM					EVENTOUT
PA12		TIM1_ETR						USART1_RTS		CAN1_TX	OTG_FS_DP					EVENTOUT
PA13	JTMS-SWDIO															EVENTOUT
PA14	JTCK-SWCLK															EVENTOUT
PA15	JTDI	TIM2_CH1 TIM2_ETR				SPI1_NSS	SPI3_NSS/ I2S3_WS									EVENTOUT
PB0		TIM1_CH2N	TIM3_CH3	TIM8_CH2N							OTG_HS_ULPI_D1	ETH_MII_RXD2				EVENTOUT
PB1		TIM1_CH3N	TIM3_CH4	TIM8_CH3N							OTG_HS_ULPI_D2	ETH_MII_RXD3	OTG_HS_INTN			EVENTOUT
PB2																EVENTOUT
PB3	JTDO/ TRACESWO	TIM2_CH2				SPI1_SCK	SPI3_SCK I2S3_CK									EVENTOUT
PB4	JTRST		TIM3_CH1			SPI1_MISO	SPI3_MISO	I2S3ext_SD								EVENTOUT
PB5			TIM3_CH2		I2C1_SMBA	SPI1_MOSI	SPI3_MOSI I2S3_SD			CAN2_RX	OTG_HS_ULPI_D7	ETH_PPS_OUT		DCMI_D10		EVENTOUT
PB6			TIM4_CH1		I2C1_SCL	I2S2_WS		USART1_TX		CAN2_TX				DCMI_D5		EVENTOUT
PB7			TIM4_CH2		I2C1_SDA			USART1_RX					FSMC_NL	DCMI_VSYNC		EVENTOUT
PB8			TIM4_CH3	TIM10_CH1	I2C1_SCL					CAN1_RX		ETH_MII_TXD3	SDIO_D4	DCMI_D6		EVENTOUT
PB9			TIM4_CH4	TIM11_CH1	I2C1_SDA	SPI2_NSS I2S2_WS				CAN1_TX			SDIO_D5	DCMI_D7		EVENTOUT
PB10		TIM2_CH3			I2C2_SCL	SPI2_SCK I2S2_CK		USART3_TX			OTG_HS_ULPI_D3	ETH_MII_RX_ER				EVENTOUT
PB11		TIM2_CH4			I2C2_SDA			USART3_RX			OTG_HS_ULPI_D4	ETH_MII_TX_EN ETH_RMII_TX_EN				EVENTOUT
PB12		TIM1_BKIN			I2C2_SMBA	SPI2_NSS I2S2_WS		USART3_CK		CAN2_RX	OTG_HS_ULPI_D5	ETH_MII_TXD0 ETH_RMII_TXD0	OTG_HS_ID			EVENTOUT
PB13		TIM1_CH1N				SPI2_SCK I2S2_CK		USART3_CTS		CAN2_TX	OTG_HS_ULPI_D6	ETH_MII_TXD1 ETH_RMII_TXD1				EVENTOUT
PB14		TIM1_CH2N		TIM8_CH2N		SPI2_MISO	I2S2ext_SD	USART3_RTS		TIM12_CH1			OTG_HS_DM			EVENTOUT

**Table 7. Alternate function mapping (continued)**

Port	AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF14	AF15
	SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/2/3	SPI1/SPI2/ I2S2/I2S2ext	SPI3/I2Sext/ I2S3	USART1/2/3/ I2S3ext	UART4/5/ USART6	CAN1/CAN2/ TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/ OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/ OTG_FS	DCMI		
PB15	RTC_50Hz	TIM1_CH3N		TIM8_CH3N		SPI2_MOSI I2S2_SD				TIM12_CH2			OTG_HS_DP			EVENTOUT
PC0											OTG_HS_ULPI_STP					EVENTOUT
PC1												ETH_MDC				EVENTOUT
PC2						SPI2_MISO	I2S2ext_SD				OTG_HS_ULPI_DIR	ETH_MII_TXD2				EVENTOUT
PC3						SPI2_MOSI I2S2_SD					OTG_HS_ULPI_NXT	ETH_MII_TX_CLK ETH_RMII_TX_CLK				EVENTOUT
PC4												ETH_MII_RXD0 ETH_RMII_RXD0				EVENTOUT
PC5												ETH_MII_RXD1 ETH_RMII_RXD1				EVENTOUT
PC6			TIM3_CH1	TIM8_CH1		I2S2_MCK			USART6_TX				SDIO_D6	DCMI_D0		EVENTOUT
PC7			TIM3_CH2	TIM8_CH2			I2S3_MCK		USART6_RX				SDIO_D7	DCMI_D1		EVENTOUT
PC8			TIM3_CH3	TIM8_CH3					USART6_CK				SDIO_D0	DCMI_D2		EVENTOUT
PC9	MCO2		TIM3_CH4	TIM8_CH4	I2C3_SDA	I2S_CKIN							SDIO_D1	DCMI_D3		EVENTOUT
PC10							SPI3_SCK/ I2S3S_CK	USART3_TX/	UART4_TX				SDIO_D2	DCMI_D8		EVENTOUT
PC11							SPI3_MISO I2S3ext_SD/	USART3_RX	UART4_RX				SDIO_D3	DCMI_D4		EVENTOUT
PC12							SPI3_MOSI I2S3_SD	USART3_CK	UART5_TX				SDIO_CK	DCMI_D9		EVENTOUT
PC13																
PC14																
PC15																
PD0										CAN1_RX			FSMC_D2			EVENTOUT
PD1										CAN1_TX			FSMC_D3			EVENTOUT
PD2			TIM3_ETR						UART5_RX				SDIO_CMD	DCMI_D11		EVENTOUT
PD3								USART2_CTS					FSMC_CLK			EVENTOUT
PD4								USART2_RTS					FSMC_NOE			EVENTOUT
PD5								USART2_TX					FSMC_NWE			EVENTOUT
PD6								USART2_RX					FSMC_NWAIT			EVENTOUT
PD7								USART2_CK					FSMC_NE1/ FSMC_NCE2			EVENTOUT
PD8								USART3_TX					FSMC_D13			EVENTOUT
PD9								USART3_RX					FSMC_D14			EVENTOUT
PD10								USART3_CK					FSMC_D15			EVENTOUT
PD11								USART3_CTS					FSMC_A16			EVENTOUT
PD12			TIM4_CH1					USART3_RTS					FSMC_A17			EVENTOUT
PD13			TIM4_CH2										FSMC_A18			EVENTOUT
PD14			TIM4_CH3										FSMC_D0			EVENTOUT

**Table 7. Alternate function mapping (continued)**

Port	AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF014	AF15
	SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/2/3	SPI1/SPI2/ I2S2/I2S2ext	SPI3/I2Sext/ I2S3	USART1/2/3/ I2S3ext	UART4/5/ USART6	CAN1/CAN2/ TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/ OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/ OTG_FS	DCMI		
PD15			TIM4_CH4										FSMC_D1			EVENTOUT
PE0			TIM4_ETR										FSMC_NBL0	DCMI_D2		EVENTOUT
PE1													FSMC_BLN1	DCMI_D3		EVENTOUT
PE2	TRACECLK											ETH_MII_TXD3	FSMC_A23			EVENTOUT
PE3	TRACED0												FSMC_A19			EVENTOUT
PE4	TRACED1												FSMC_A20	DCMI_D4		EVENTOUT
PE5	TRACED2			TIM9_CH1									FSMC_A21	DCMI_D6		EVENTOUT
PE6	TRACED3			TIM9_CH2									FSMC_A22	DCMI_D7		EVENTOUT
PE7		TIM1_ETR											FSMC_D4			EVENTOUT
PE8		TIM1_CH1N											FSMC_D5			EVENTOUT
PE9		TIM1_CH1											FSMC_D6			EVENTOUT
PE10		TIM1_CH2N											FSMC_D7			EVENTOUT
PE11		TIM1_CH2											FSMC_D8			EVENTOUT
PE12		TIM1_CH3N											FSMC_D9			EVENTOUT
PE13		TIM1_CH3											FSMC_D10			EVENTOUT
PE14		TIM1_CH4											FSMC_D11			EVENTOUT
PE15		TIM1_BKIN											FSMC_D12			EVENTOUT
PF0					I2C2_SDA								FSMC_A0			EVENTOUT
PF1					I2C2_SCL								FSMC_A1			EVENTOUT
PF2					I2C2_SMBA								FSMC_A2			EVENTOUT
PF3													FSMC_A3			EVENTOUT
PF4													FSMC_A4			EVENTOUT
PF5													FSMC_A5			EVENTOUT
PF6				TIM10_CH1									FSMC_NIORD			EVENTOUT
PF7				TIM11_CH1									FSMC_NREG			EVENTOUT
PF8										TIM13_CH1			FSMC_NIOWR			EVENTOUT
PF9										TIM14_CH1			FSMC_CD			EVENTOUT
PF10													FSMC_INTR			EVENTOUT
PF11														DCMI_D12		EVENTOUT
PF12													FSMC_A6			EVENTOUT
PF13													FSMC_A7			EVENTOUT
PF14													FSMC_A8			EVENTOUT
PF15													FSMC_A9			EVENTOUT

**Table 7. Alternate function mapping (continued)**

Port	AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF014	AF15
	SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/2/3	SPI1/SPI2/ I2S2/I2S2ext	SPI3/I2Sext/ I2S3	USART1/2/3/ I2S3ext	UART4/5/ USART6	CAN1/CAN2/ TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/ OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/ OTG_FS	DCMI		
PG0													FSMC_A10			EVENTOUT
PG1													FSMC_A11			EVENTOUT
PG2													FSMC_A12			EVENTOUT
PG3													FSMC_A13			EVENTOUT
PG4													FSMC_A14			EVENTOUT
PG5													FSMC_A15			EVENTOUT
PG6													FSMC_INT2			EVENTOUT
PG7									USART6_CK				FSMC_INT3			EVENTOUT
PG8									USART6_RTS			ETH_PPS_OUT				EVENTOUT
PG9									USART6_RX				FSMC_NE2/ FSMC_NCE3			EVENTOUT
PG10													FSMC_NCE4_1/ FSMC_NE3			EVENTOUT
PG11												ETH_MII_TX_EN ETH_RMII_TX_EN	FSMC_NCE4_2			EVENTOUT
PG12									USART6_RTS				FSMC_NE4			EVENTOUT
PG13									UART6_CTS			ETH_MII_TXD0 ETH_RMII_TXD0	FSMC_A24			EVENTOUT
PG14									USART6_TX			ETH_MII_TXD1 ETH_RMII_TXD1	FSMC_A25			EVENTOUT
PG15									USART6_CTS					DCMI_D13		EVENTOUT
PH0																
PH1																
PH2												ETH_MII_CRS				EVENTOUT
PH3												ETH_MII_COL				EVENTOUT
PH4					I2C2_SCL						OTG_HS_ULPI_NXT					EVENTOUT
PH5					I2C2_SDA											EVENTOUT
PH6					I2C2_SMBA					TIM12_CH1		ETH_MII_RXD2				EVENTOUT
PH7					I2C3_SCL							ETH_MII_RXD3				EVENTOUT
PH8					I2C3_SDA									DCMI_HSYNC		EVENTOUT
PH9					I2C3_SMBA					TIM12_CH2				DCMI_D0		EVENTOUT
PH10			TIM5_CH1											DCMI_D1		EVENTOUT
PH11			TIM5_CH2											DCMI_D2		EVENTOUT
PH12			TIM5_CH3											DCMI_D3		EVENTOUT
PH13				TIM8_CH1N						CAN1_TX						EVENTOUT
PH14				TIM8_CH2N										DCMI_D4		EVENTOUT

**Table 7. Alternate function mapping (continued)**

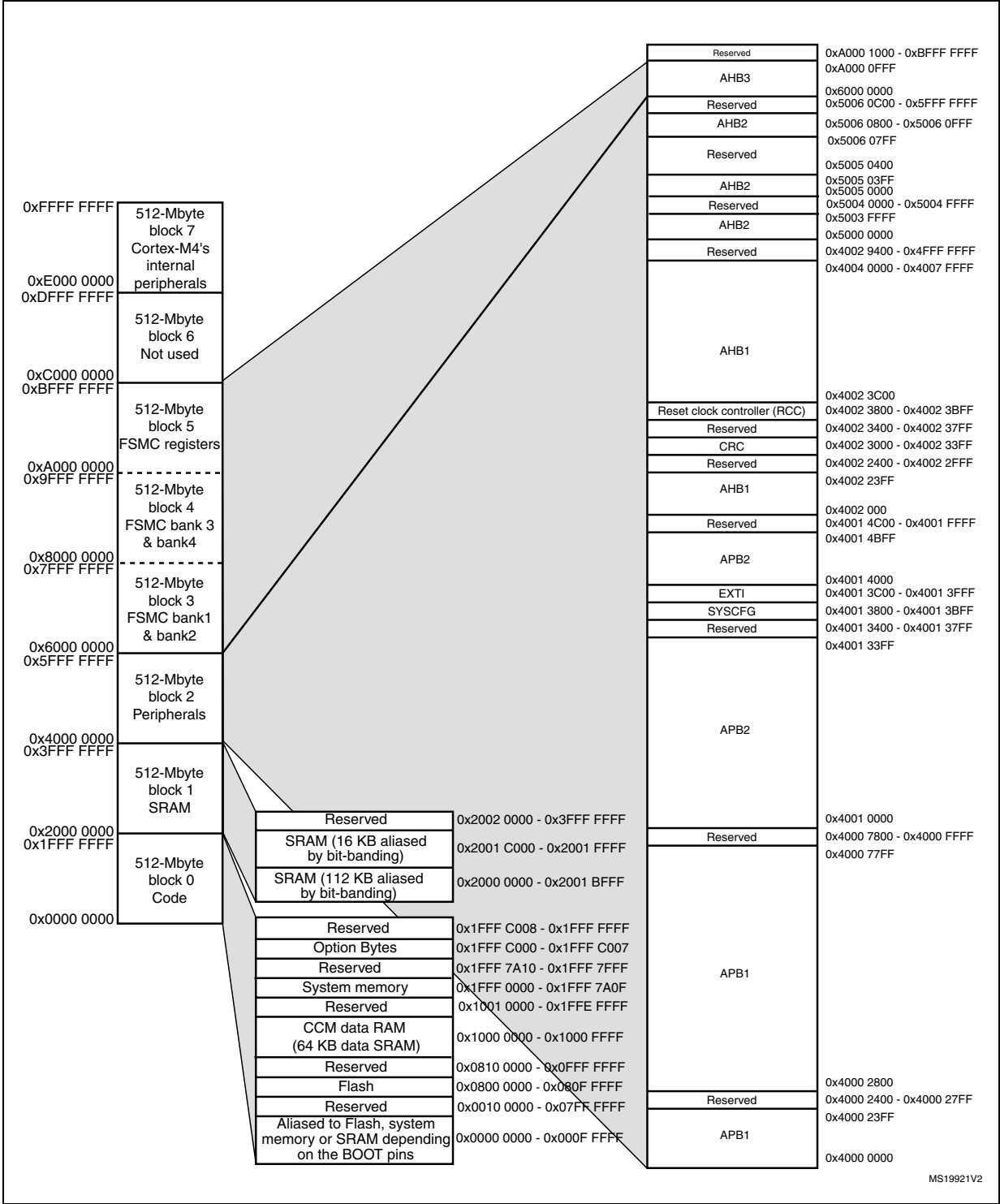
Port	AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF014	AF15
	SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/2/3	SPI1/SPI2/ I2S2/I2S2ext	SPI3/I2Sext/ I2S3	USART1/2/3/ I2S3ext	UART4/5/ USART6	CAN1/CAN2/ TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/ OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/ OTG_FS	DCMI		
PH15				TIM8_CH3N										DCMI_D11		EVENTOUT
PI0			TIM5_CH4			SPI2_NSS I2S2_WS								DCMI_D13		EVENTOUT
PI1						SPI2_SCK I2S2_CK								DCMI_D8		EVENTOUT
PI2				TIM8_CH4		SPI2_MISO	I2S2ext_SD							DCMI_D9		EVENTOUT
PI3				TIM8_ETR		SPI2_MOSI I2S2_SD								DCMI_D10		EVENTOUT
PI4				TIM8_BKIN										DCMI_D5		EVENTOUT
PI5				TIM8_CH1										DCMI_VSYNC		EVENTOUT
PI6				TIM8_CH2										DCMI_D6		EVENTOUT
PI7				TIM8_CH3										DCMI_D7		EVENTOUT
PI8																
PI9										CAN1_RX						EVENTOUT
PI10												ETH_MII_RX_ER				EVENTOUT
PI11											OTG_HS_ULPI_DIR					EVENTOUT



# 4 Memory map

The memory map is shown in [Figure 15](#).

Figure 15. Memory map



## 5 Electrical characteristics

### 5.1 Parameter conditions

Unless otherwise specified, all voltages are referenced to  $V_{SS}$ .

#### 5.1.1 Minimum and maximum values

Unless otherwise specified the minimum and maximum values are guaranteed in the worst conditions of ambient temperature, supply voltage and frequencies by tests in production on 100% of the devices with an ambient temperature at  $T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $T_A = T_{A\text{max}}$  (given by the selected temperature range).

Data based on characterization results, design simulation and/or technology characteristics are indicated in the table footnotes and are not tested in production. Based on characterization, the minimum and maximum values refer to sample tests and represent the mean value plus or minus three times the standard deviation ( $\text{mean} \pm 3\sigma$ ).

#### 5.1.2 Typical values

Unless otherwise specified, typical data are based on  $T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$  (for the  $1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$  voltage range). They are given only as design guidelines and are not tested.

Typical ADC accuracy values are determined by characterization of a batch of samples from a standard diffusion lot over the full temperature range, where 95% of the devices have an error less than or equal to the value indicated ( $\text{mean} \pm 2\sigma$ ).

#### 5.1.3 Typical curves

Unless otherwise specified, all typical curves are given only as design guidelines and are not tested.

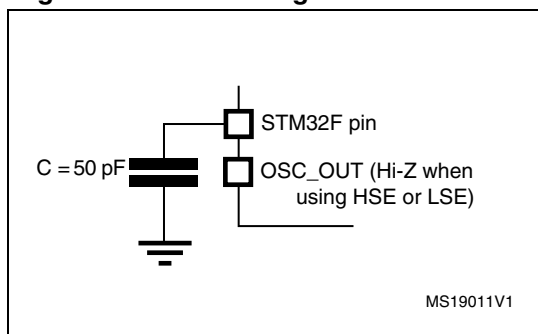
#### 5.1.4 Loading capacitor

The loading conditions used for pin parameter measurement are shown in [Figure 16](#).

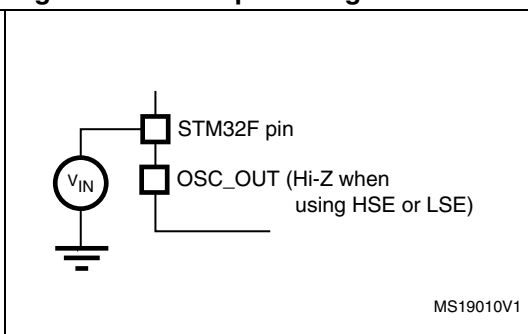
#### 5.1.5 Pin input voltage

The input voltage measurement on a pin of the device is described in [Figure 17](#).

**Figure 16. Pin loading conditions**



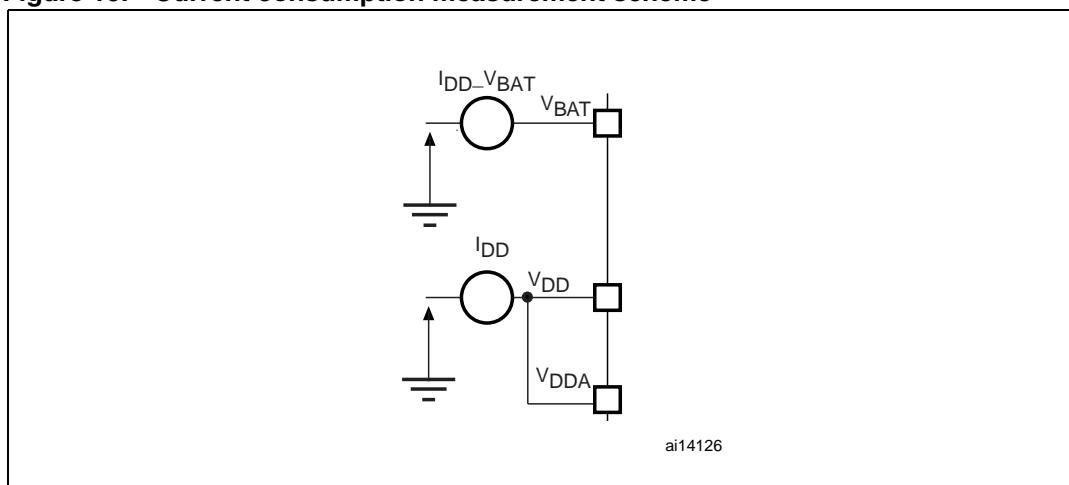
**Figure 17. Pin input voltage**





### 5.1.7 Current consumption measurement

Figure 19. Current consumption measurement scheme



## 5.2 Absolute maximum ratings

Stresses above the absolute maximum ratings listed in [Table 8: Voltage characteristics](#), [Table 9: Current characteristics](#), and [Table 10: Thermal characteristics](#) may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 8. Voltage characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{DD}-V_{SS}$	External main supply voltage (including $V_{DDA}$ , $V_{DD}$ ) <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.3	4.0	V
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage on five-volt tolerant pin <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{SS}-0.3$	$V_{DD}+4$	
	Input voltage on any other pin	$V_{SS}-0.3$	4.0	
$ \Delta V_{DDx} $	Variations between different $V_{DD}$ power pins	-	50	mV
$ V_{SSx} - V_{SS} $	Variations between all the different ground pins	-	50	
$V_{ESD(HBM)}$	Electrostatic discharge voltage (human body model)	see <a href="#">Section 5.3.14: Absolute maximum ratings (electrical sensitivity)</a>		

1. All main power ( $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{DDA}$ ) and ground ( $V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{SSA}$ ) pins must always be connected to the external power supply, in the permitted range.
2.  $V_{IN}$  maximum value must always be respected. Refer to [Table 9](#) for the values of the maximum allowed injected current.

**Table 9. Current characteristics**

Symbol	Ratings	Max.	Unit
$I_{VDD}$	Total current into $V_{DD}$ power lines (source) <sup>(1)</sup>	150	mA
$I_{VSS}$	Total current out of $V_{SS}$ ground lines (sink) <sup>(1)</sup>	150	
$I_{IO}$	Output current sunk by any I/O and control pin	25	
	Output current source by any I/Os and control pin	25	
$I_{INJ(PIN)}^{(2)}$	Injected current on five-volt tolerant I/O <sup>(3)</sup>	-5/+0	
	Injected current on any other pin <sup>(4)</sup>	±5	
$\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}^{(4)}$	Total injected current (sum of all I/O and control pins) <sup>(5)</sup>	±25	

1. All main power ( $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{DDA}$ ) and ground ( $V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{SSA}$ ) pins must always be connected to the external power supply, in the permitted range.
2. Negative injection disturbs the analog performance of the device. See note in [Section 5.3.20: 12-bit ADC characteristics](#).
3. Positive injection is not possible on these I/Os. A negative injection is induced by  $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$ .  $I_{INJ(PIN)}$  must never be exceeded. Refer to [Table 8](#) for the values of the maximum allowed input voltage.
4. A positive injection is induced by  $V_{IN} > V_{DD}$  while a negative injection is induced by  $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$ .  $I_{INJ(PIN)}$  must never be exceeded. Refer to [Table 8](#) for the values of the maximum allowed input voltage.
5. When several inputs are submitted to a current injection, the maximum  $I_{INJ(PIN)}$  is the absolute sum of the positive and negative injected currents (instantaneous values).

**Table 10. Thermal characteristics**

Symbol	Ratings	Value	Unit
$T_{STG}$	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C
$T_J$	Maximum junction temperature	125	°C

## 5.3 Operating conditions

### 5.3.1 General operating conditions

**Table 11. General operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$f_{HCLK}$	Internal AHB clock frequency	VOS bit in PWR_CR register = 0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0	144	MHz
		VOS bit in PWR_CR register = 1	0	168	
$f_{PCLK1}$	Internal APB1 clock frequency		0	42	
$f_{PCLK2}$	Internal APB2 clock frequency		0	84	
$V_{DD}$	Standard operating voltage		1.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.6	V
$V_{DDA}^{(3)(4)}$	Analog operating voltage (ADC limited to 1.2 M samples)	Must be the same potential as $V_{DD}$ <sup>(5)</sup>	1.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.6	V
	Analog operating voltage (ADC limited to 1.4 M samples)		2.4	3.6	
$V_{BAT}$	Backup operating voltage		1.65	3.6	V

Table 11. General operating conditions (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CAP1}$	When the internal regulator is ON, $V_{CAP\_1}$ and $V_{CAP\_2}$ pins are used to connect a stabilization capacitor. When the internal regulator is OFF (BYPASS_REG connected to $V_{DD}$ ), $V_{CAP\_1}$ and $V_{CAP\_2}$ must be supplied from 1.2 V.		1.1	1.3	V
$V_{CAP2}$					
$P_D$	Power dissipation at $T_A = 85\text{ °C}$ for suffix 6 or $T_A = 105\text{ °C}$ for suffix 7 <sup>(6)</sup>	LQFP64	-	435	mW
		LQFP100	-	465	
		LQFP144	-	500	
		LQFP176	-	526	
		UFBGA176	-	513	
$T_A$	Ambient temperature for 6 suffix version	Maximum power dissipation	-40	85	°C
		Low power dissipation <sup>(7)</sup>	-40	105	
	Ambient temperature for 7 suffix version	Maximum power dissipation	-40	105	°C
		Low power dissipation <sup>(7)</sup>	-40	125	
$T_J$	Junction temperature range	6 suffix version	-40	105	°C
		7 suffix version	-40	125	

1. The average expected gain in power consumption when  $VOS = 0$  compared to  $VOS = 1$  is around 10% for the whole temperature range, when the system clock frequency is between 30 and 144 MHz.
2. If an inverted reset signal is applied to PDR\_ON, this value can be lowered to 1.7 V when the device operates in a reduced temperature range (0 to 70 °C).
3. When the ADC is used, refer to [Table 65: ADC characteristics](#).
4. If  $V_{REF+}$  pin is present, it must respect the following condition:  $V_{DDA} - V_{REF+} < 1.2\text{ V}$ .
5. It is recommended to power  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{DDA}$  from the same source. A maximum difference of 300 mV between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{DDA}$  can be tolerated during power-up and power-down operation.
6. If  $T_A$  is lower, higher  $P_D$  values are allowed as long as  $T_J$  does not exceed  $T_{Jmax}$ .
7. In low power dissipation state,  $T_A$  can be extended to this range as long as  $T_J$  does not exceed  $T_{Jmax}$ .

Table 12. Limitations depending on the operating power supply range

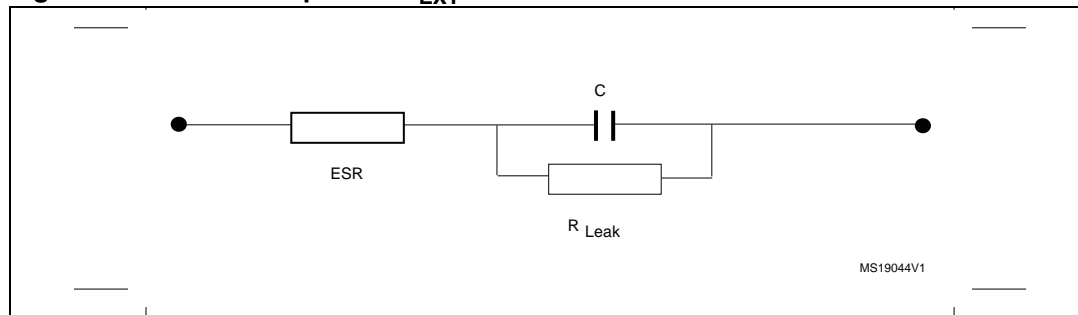
Operating power supply range	ADC operation	Maximum Flash memory access frequency ( $f_{\text{Flashmax}}$ )	Number of wait states at maximum CPU frequency <sup>(1)</sup>	I/O operation	Maximum FSMC_CLK frequency for synchronous accesses	Possible Flash memory operations
$V_{\text{DD}} = 1.8$ to $2.1$ V <sup>(2)</sup>	Conversion time up to 1.2 Msps	16 MHz with no Flash memory wait state <sup>(3)</sup>	7 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	– Degraded speed performance – No I/O compensation	up to 30 MHz	8-bit erase and program operations only
$V_{\text{DD}} = 2.1$ to $2.4$ V	Conversion time up to 1.2 Msps	18 MHz with no Flash memory wait state	7 <sup>(4)</sup>	– Degraded speed performance – No I/O compensation	up to 30 MHz	16-bit erase and program operations
$V_{\text{DD}} = 2.4$ to $2.7$ V	Conversion time up to 2.4 Msps	24 MHz with no Flash memory wait state	6 <sup>(4)</sup>	– Degraded speed performance – I/O compensation works	up to 48 MHz	16-bit erase and program operations
$V_{\text{DD}} = 2.7$ to $3.6$ V <sup>(5)</sup>	Conversion time up to 2.4 Msps	30 MHz with no Flash memory wait state	5 <sup>(4)</sup>	– Full-speed operation – I/O compensation works	– up to 60 MHz when $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.0$ to $3.6$ V – up to 48 MHz when $V_{\text{DD}} = 2.7$ to $3.0$ V	32-bit erase and program operations

1. The number of wait states can be reduced by reducing the CPU frequency.
2. If an inverted reset signal is applied to PDR\_ON, this value can be lowered to 1.7 V when the device operates in a reduced temperature range (0 to 70 °C).
3. Prefetch is not available. Refer to AN3430 application note for details on how to adjust performance and power.
4. Thanks to the ART accelerator and the 128-bit Flash memory, the number of wait states given here does not impact the execution speed from Flash memory since the ART accelerator allows to achieve a performance equivalent to 0 wait state program execution.
5. The voltage range for OTG USB FS can drop down to 2.7 V. However it is degraded between 2.7 and 3 V.

### 5.3.2 VCAP1/VCAP2 external capacitor

Stabilization for the main regulator is achieved by connecting an external capacitor  $C_{EXT}$  to the VCAP1/VCAP2 pins.  $C_{EXT}$  is specified in [Table 13](#).

**Figure 20. External capacitor  $C_{EXT}$**



1. Legend: ESR is the equivalent series resistance.

**Table 13. VCAP1/VCAP2 operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions
CEXT	Capacitance of external capacitor	2.2 $\mu$ F
ESR	ESR of external capacitor	< 2 $\Omega$

### 5.3.3 Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator ON)

Subject to general operating conditions for  $T_A$ .

**Table 14. Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator ON)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{VDD}$	$V_{DD}$ rise time rate	20	$\infty$	$\mu$ s/V
	$V_{DD}$ fall time rate	20	$\infty$	

### 5.3.4 Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator OFF)

Subject to general operating conditions for  $T_A$ .

**Table 15. Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator OFF)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{VDD}$	$V_{DD}$ rise time rate	Power-up	20	$\infty$	$\mu$ s/V
	$V_{DD}$ fall time rate	Power-down	20	$\infty$	
$t_{VCAP}$	$V_{CAP\_1}$ and $V_{CAP\_2}$ rise time rate	Power-up	20	$\infty$	
	$V_{CAP\_1}$ and $V_{CAP\_2}$ fall time rate	Power-down	20	$\infty$	

1. To reset the internal logic at power-down, a reset must be applied on pin PA0 when  $V_{DD}$  reach below 1.08 V.



### 5.3.5 Embedded reset and power control block characteristics

The parameters given in [Table 16](#) are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

**Table 16. Embedded reset and power control block characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{PVD}$	Programmable voltage detector level selection	PLS[2:0]=000 (rising edge)	2.09	2.14	2.19	V
		PLS[2:0]=000 (falling edge)	1.98	2.04	2.08	V
		PLS[2:0]=001 (rising edge)	2.23	2.30	2.37	V
		PLS[2:0]=001 (falling edge)	2.13	2.19	2.25	V
		PLS[2:0]=010 (rising edge)	2.39	2.45	2.51	V
		PLS[2:0]=010 (falling edge)	2.29	2.35	2.39	V
		PLS[2:0]=011 (rising edge)	2.54	2.60	2.65	V
		PLS[2:0]=011 (falling edge)	2.44	2.51	2.56	V
		PLS[2:0]=100 (rising edge)	2.70	2.76	2.82	V
		PLS[2:0]=100 (falling edge)	2.59	2.66	2.71	V
		PLS[2:0]=101 (rising edge)	2.86	2.93	2.99	V
		PLS[2:0]=101 (falling edge)	2.65	2.84	3.02	V
		PLS[2:0]=110 (rising edge)	2.96	3.03	3.10	V
		PLS[2:0]=110 (falling edge)	2.85	2.93	2.99	V
		PLS[2:0]=111 (rising edge)	3.07	3.14	3.21	V
		PLS[2:0]=111 (falling edge)	2.95	3.03	3.09	V
$V_{PVDhyst}^{(3)}$	PVD hysteresis		-	100	-	mV
$V_{POR/PDR}$	Power-on/power-down reset threshold	Falling edge	TBD <sup>(1)</sup>	1.70	TBD	V
		Rising edge	TBD	1.74	TBD	V
$V_{PDRhyst}^{(3)}$	PDR hysteresis		-	40	-	mV

**Table 16. Embedded reset and power control block characteristics (continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{BOR1}$	Brownout level 1 threshold	Falling edge	2.13	2.19	2.24	V
		Rising edge	2.23	2.29	2.33	V
$V_{BOR2}$	Brownout level 2 threshold	Falling edge	2.44	2.50	2.56	V
		Rising edge	2.53	2.59	2.63	V
$V_{BOR3}$	Brownout level 3 threshold	Falling edge	2.75	2.83	2.88	V
		Rising edge	2.85	2.92	2.97	V
$V_{12}$	1.2 V domain voltage <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	VOS bit in PWR_CR register = 0	1.08	1.14	1.20	V
		VOS bit in PWR_CR register = 1	1.20	1.26	1.32	V
$V_{BORhyst}^{(3)}$	BOR hysteresis		-	100	-	mV
$T_{RSTTEMPO}^{(3)(4)}$	Reset temporization		0.5	1.5	3.0	ms
$I_{RUSH}^{(3)}$	InRush current on voltage regulator power-on (POR or wakeup from Standby)		-	160	200	mA
$E_{RUSH}^{(3)}$	InRush energy on voltage regulator power-on (POR or wakeup from Standby)	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 105\text{ °C}$ , $I_{RUSH} = 171\text{ mA}$ for $31\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	-	-	5.4	$\mu\text{C}$

1. The product behavior is guaranteed by design down to the minimum  $V_{POR/PDR}$  value.
2. The average expected gain in power consumption when VOS = 0 compared to VOS = 1 is around 10% for the whole temperature range, when the system clock frequency is between 30 and 144 MHz.
3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
4. The reset temporization is measured from the power-on (POR reset or wakeup from  $V_{BAT}$ ) to the instant when first instruction is read by the user application code.

### 5.3.6 Supply current characteristics

The current consumption is a function of several parameters and factors such as the operating voltage, ambient temperature, I/O pin loading, device software configuration, operating frequencies, I/O pin switching rate, program location in memory and executed binary code.

The current consumption is measured as described in [Figure 19: Current consumption measurement scheme](#).

All Run mode current consumption measurements given in this section are performed using a CoreMark-compliant code.

### Typical and maximum current consumption

The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- At startup, all I/O pins are configured as analog inputs by firmware.
- All peripherals are disabled except if it is explicitly mentioned.
- The Flash memory access time is adjusted to  $f_{HCLK}$  frequency (0 wait state from 0 to 30 MHz, 1 wait state from 30 to 60 MHz, 2 wait states from 60 to 90 MHz, 3 wait states from 90 to 120 MHz, 4 wait states from 120 to 150 MHz, and 5 wait states from 150 to 168 MHz).
- When the peripherals are enabled HCLK is the system clock,  $f_{PCLK1} = f_{HCLK}/4$ , and  $f_{PCLK2} = f_{HCLK}/2$ , except is explicitly mentioned.
- The maximum values are obtained for  $V_{DD} = 3.6$  V and maximum ambient temperature ( $T_A$ ), and the typical values for  $T_A = 25$  °C and  $V_{DD} = 3.3$  V unless otherwise specified.

**Table 17. Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory (ART accelerator disabled)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$f_{HCLK}$	Typ	Max <sup>(1)</sup>		Unit
				$T_A = 25$ °C	$T_A = 85$ °C	$T_A = 105$ °C	
$I_{DD}$	Supply current in Run mode	External clock <sup>(2)</sup> , all peripherals enabled <sup>(3)</sup>	168 MHz	93	109	117	mA
			144 MHz	76	89	96	
			120 MHz	67	79	86	
			90 MHz	53	65	73	
			60 MHz	37	49	56	
			30 MHz	20	32	39	
			25 MHz	16	27	35	
			16 MHz	11	23	30	
			8 MHz	6	18	25	
			4 MHz	4	16	23	
			2 MHz	3	15	22	
		External clock <sup>(3)</sup> , all peripherals disabled	168 MHz	46	61	69	
			144 MHz	40	52	60	
			120 MHz	37	48	56	
			90 MHz	30	42	50	
			60 MHz	22	33	41	
			30 MHz	12	24	31	
			25 MHz	10	21	29	
			16 MHz	7	19	26	
			8 MHz	4	16	23	
			4 MHz	3	15	22	
			2 MHz	2	14	21	

1. Based on characterization, tested in production at  $V_{DD}$  max and  $f_{HCLK}$  max with peripherals enabled.

2. External clock is 4 MHz and PLL is on when  $f_{HCLK} > 25$  MHz.

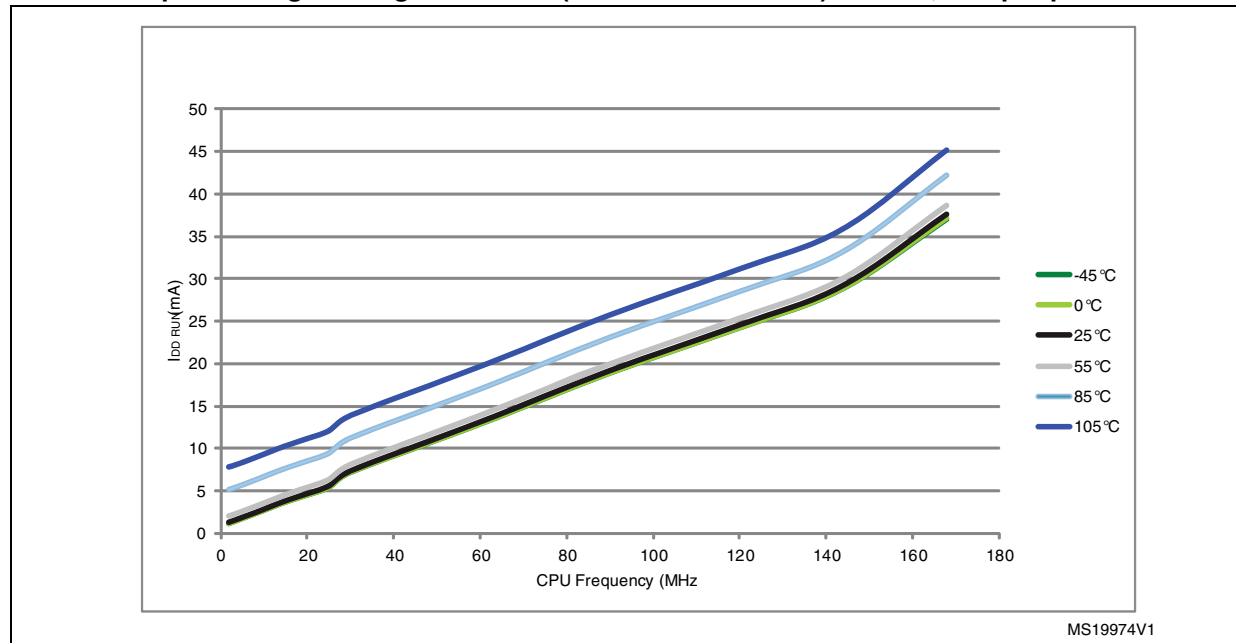
3. When analog peripheral blocks such as (ADCs, DACs, HSE, LSE, HSI,LSI) are on, an additional power consumption should be considered.

**Table 18. Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory (ART accelerator enabled) or RAM <sup>(1)</sup>**

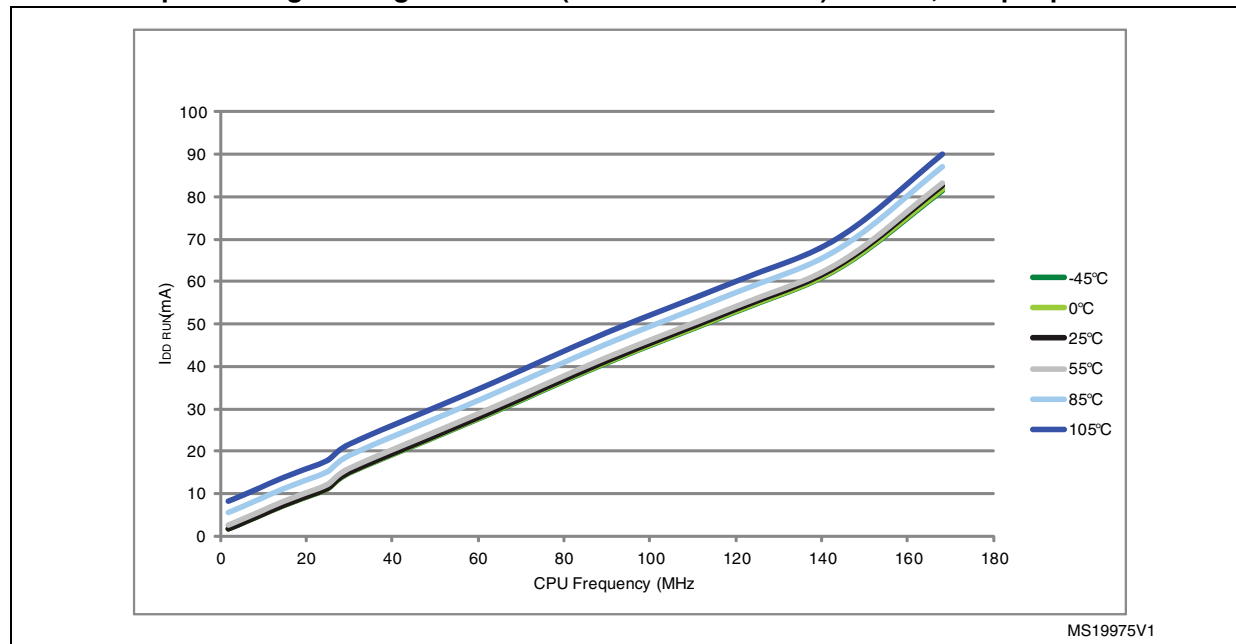
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f <sub>HCLK</sub>	Typ	Max <sup>(2)</sup>		Unit
				T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 105 °C	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply current in Run mode	External clock <sup>(3)</sup> , all peripherals enabled <sup>(4)</sup>	168 MHz	87	102	109	mA
			144 MHz	67	80	86	
			120 MHz	56	69	75	
			90 MHz	44	56	62	
			60 MHz	30	42	49	
			30 MHz	16	28	35	
			25 MHz	12	24	31	
			16 MHz <sup>(5)</sup>	9	20	28	
			8 MHz	5	17	24	
			4 MHz	3	15	22	
			2 MHz	2	14	21	
		External clock <sup>(3)</sup> , all peripherals disabled	168 MHz	40	54	61	
			144 MHz	31	43	50	
			120 MHz	26	38	45	
			90 MHz	20	32	39	
			60 MHz	14	26	33	
			30 MHz	8	20	27	
			25 MHz	6	18	25	
			16 MHz <sup>(5)</sup>	5	16	24	
			8 MHz	3	15	22	
			4 MHz	2	14	21	
			2 MHz	2	14	21	

- Code and data processing running from SRAM1 using boot pins.
- Based on characterization, tested in production at V<sub>DD</sub> max and f<sub>HCLK</sub> max with peripherals enabled.
- External clock is 4 MHz and PLL is on when f<sub>HCLK</sub> > 25 MHz.
- When the ADC is on (ADON bit set in the ADC\_CR2 register), add an additional power consumption of 1.6 mA per ADC for the analog part.
- In this case HCLK = system clock/2.

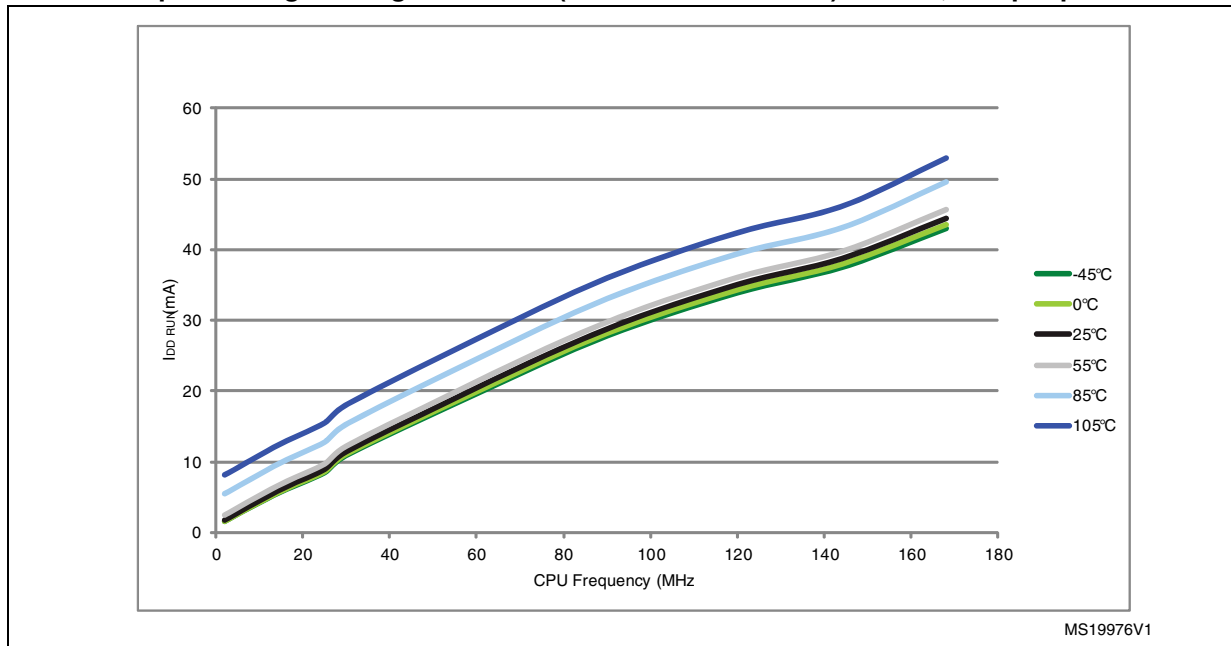
**Figure 21. Typical current consumption vs temperature, Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash (ART accelerator ON) or RAM, and peripherals OFF**



**Figure 22. Typical current consumption vs temperature, Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash (ART accelerator ON) or RAM, and peripherals ON**



**Figure 23. Typical current consumption vs temperature, Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash (ART accelerator OFF) or RAM, and peripherals OFF**



**Figure 24. Typical current consumption vs temperature, Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash (ART accelerator OFF) or RAM, and peripherals ON**

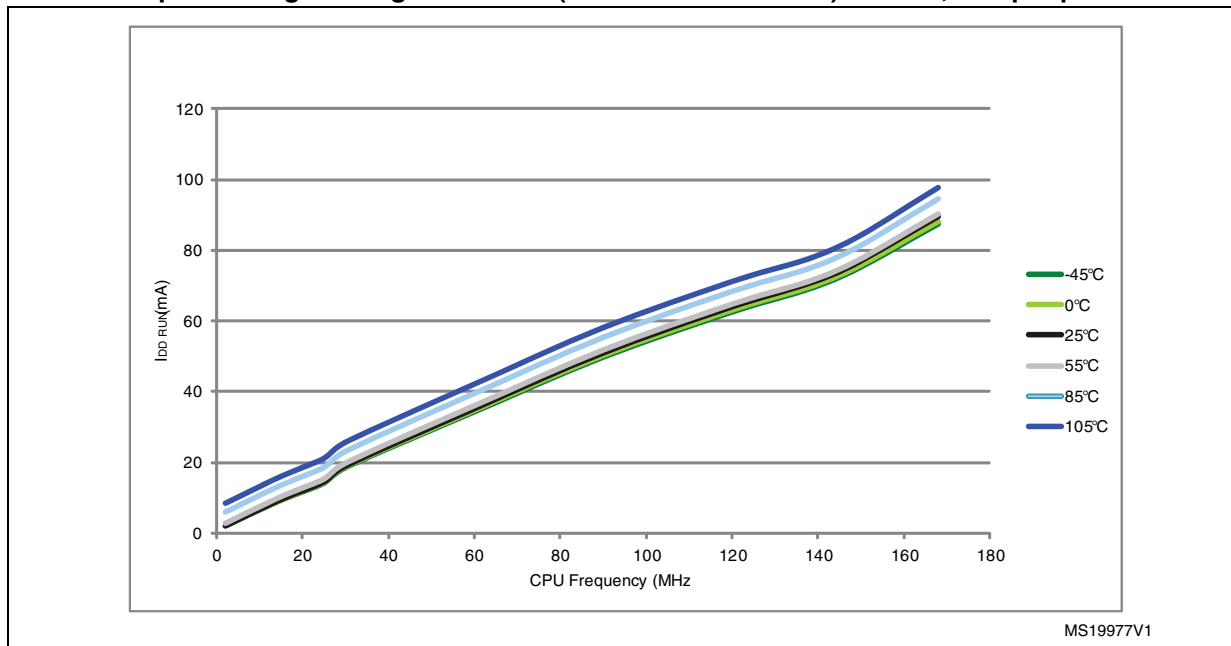


Table 19. Typical and maximum current consumption in Sleep mode

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f <sub>HCLK</sub>	Typ	Max <sup>(1)</sup>		Unit
				T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 105 °C	
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply current in Sleep mode	External clock <sup>(2)</sup> , all peripherals enabled <sup>(3)</sup>	168 MHz	59	77	84	mA
			144 MHz	46	61	67	
			120 MHz	38	53	60	
			90 MHz	30	44	51	
			60 MHz	20	34	41	
			30 MHz	11	24	31	
			25 MHz	8	21	28	
			16 MHz	6	18	25	
			8 MHz	3	16	23	
			4 MHz	2	15	22	
			2 MHz	2	14	21	
		External clock <sup>(2)</sup> , all peripherals disabled	168 MHz	12	27	35	
			144 MHz	9	22	29	
			120 MHz	8	20	28	
			90 MHz	7	19	26	
			60 MHz	5	17	24	
			30 MHz	3	16	23	
			25 MHz	2	15	22	
			16 MHz	2	14	21	
			8 MHz	1	14	21	
			4 MHz	1	13	21	
			2 MHz	1	13	21	

1. Based on characterization, tested in production at V<sub>DD</sub> max and f<sub>HCLK</sub> max with peripherals enabled.

2. External clock is 4 MHz and PLL is on when f<sub>HCLK</sub> > 25 MHz.

3. Add an additional power consumption of 0.8 mA per ADC for the analog part. In applications, this consumption occurs only while the ADC is on (ADON bit is set in the ADC\_CR2 register).

Table 20. Typical and maximum current consumptions in Stop mode

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Max				Unit
			T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 105 °C		
I <sub>DD_STOP</sub>	Supply current in Stop mode with main regulator in Run mode	Flash in Stop mode, low-speed and high-speed internal RC oscillators and high-speed oscillator OFF (no independent watchdog)	0.60	1.20	11.00	20.00	mA	
		Flash in Deep power down mode, low-speed and high-speed internal RC oscillators and high-speed oscillator OFF (no independent watchdog)	0.55	1.20	11.00	20.00		
	Supply current in Stop mode with main regulator in Low Power mode	Flash in Stop mode, low-speed and high-speed internal RC oscillators and high-speed oscillator OFF (no independent watchdog)	0.40	1.10	8.00	15.00		
		Flash in Deep power down mode, low-speed and high-speed internal RC oscillators and high-speed oscillator OFF (no independent watchdog)	0.35	1.1	8.00	15.00		

Table 21. Typical and maximum current consumptions in Standby mode<sup>(1)</sup>

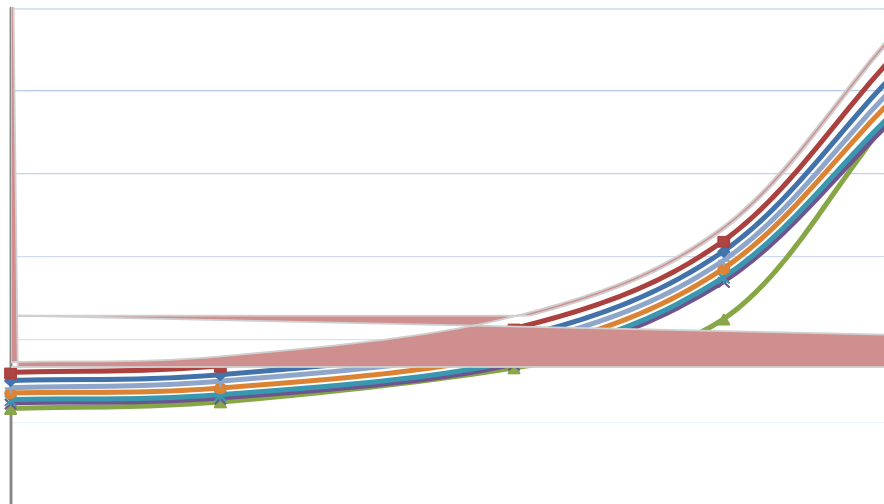
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ			Max		Unit
			T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C			T <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C	T <sub>A</sub> = 105 °C	
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.4 V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V		
I <sub>DD_STBY</sub>	Supply current in Standby mode	Backup SRAM ON, low-speed oscillator and RTC ON	3.0	3.4	4.0	TBD <sup>(2)</sup>	TBD <sup>(2)</sup>	μA
		Backup SRAM OFF, low-speed oscillator and RTC ON	2.4	2.7	3.3	TBD <sup>(2)</sup>	TBD <sup>(2)</sup>	
		Backup SRAM ON, RTC OFF	2.4	2.6	3.0	12.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	24.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	
		Backup SRAM OFF, RTC OFF	1.7	1.9	2.2	9.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	19.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	

1. TBD stands for "to be defined".

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.





Figure 26. Typical  $V_{BAT}$  current consumption (LSE and RTC ON/backup RAM ON)

MS19991V1

### I/O system current consumption

The current consumption of the I/O system has two components: static and dynamic.

#### I/O static current consumption

All the I/Os used as inputs with pull-up generate current consumption when the pin is externally held low. The value of this current consumption can be simply computed by using the pull-up/pull-down resistors values given in [Table 44: I/O static characteristics](#).

For the output pins, any external pull-down or external load must also be considered to estimate the current consumption.

Additional I/O current consumption is due to I/Os configured as inputs if an intermediate voltage level is externally applied. This current consumption is caused by the input Schmitt trigger circuits used to discriminate the input value. Unless this specific configuration is required by the application, this supply current consumption can be avoided by configuring these I/Os in analog mode. This is notably the case of ADC input pins which should be configured as analog inputs.

**Caution:** Any floating input pin can also settle to an intermediate voltage level or switch inadvertently, as a result of external electromagnetic noise. To avoid current consumption related to floating pins, they must either be configured in analog mode, or forced internally to a definite digital value. This can be done either by using pull-up/down resistors or by configuring the pins in output mode.

#### I/O dynamic current consumption

In addition to the internal peripheral current consumption measured previously (see [Table 24: Peripheral current consumption](#)), the I/Os used by an application also contribute to the current consumption. When an I/O pin switches, it uses the current from the MCU supply

voltage to supply the I/O pin circuitry and to charge/discharge the capacitive load (internal or external) connected to the pin:

$$I_{SW} = V_{DD} \times f_{SW} \times C$$

where

$I_{SW}$  is the current sunk by a switching I/O to charge/discharge the capacitive load

$V_{DD}$  is the MCU supply voltage

$f_{SW}$  is the I/O switching frequency

$C$  is the total capacitance seen by the I/O pin:  $C = C_{INT} + C_{EXT}$

The test pin is configured in push-pull output mode and is toggled by software at a fixed frequency.

Table 23. Switching output I/O current consumption

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions <sup>(1)</sup>	I/O toggling frequency (f <sub>SW</sub> )	Typ	Unit
I <sub>DDIO</sub>	I/O switching current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V <sup>(2)</sup> C = C <sub>INT</sub>	2 MHz	0.02	mA
			8 MHz	0.14	
			25 MHz	0.51	
			50 MHz	0.86	
			60 MHz	1.30	
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V C <sub>EXT</sub> = 0 pF C = C <sub>INT</sub> + C <sub>EXT</sub> + C <sub>S</sub>	2 MHz	0.10	
			8 MHz	0.38	
			25 MHz	1.18	
			50 MHz	2.47	
			60 MHz	2.86	
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V C <sub>EXT</sub> = 10 pF C = C <sub>INT</sub> + C <sub>EXT</sub> + C <sub>S</sub>	2 MHz	0.17	
			8 MHz	0.66	
			25 MHz	1.70	
			50 MHz	2.65	
			60 MHz	3.48	
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V C <sub>EXT</sub> = 22 pF C = C <sub>INT</sub> + C <sub>EXT</sub> + C <sub>S</sub>	2 MHz	0.23	
			8 MHz	0.95	
			25 MHz	3.20	
			50 MHz	4.69	
			60 MHz	8.06	
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V C <sub>EXT</sub> = 33 pF C = C <sub>INT</sub> + C <sub>EXT</sub> + C <sub>S</sub>	2 MHz	0.30	
			8 MHz	1.22	
			25 MHz	3.90	
			50 MHz	8.82	
			60 MHz	_(3)	

1. C<sub>S</sub> is the PCB board capacitance including the pad pin. C<sub>S</sub> = 7 pF (estimated value).

2. This test is performed by cutting the LQFP package pin (pad removal).

3. At 60 MHz, C maximum load is specified 30 pF.

### On-chip peripheral current consumption

The current consumption of the on-chip peripherals is given in [Table 24](#). The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- At startup, all I/O pins are configured as analog pins by firmware.
- All peripherals are disabled unless otherwise mentioned
- The code is running from Flash memory and the Flash memory access time is equal to 5 wait states at 168 MHz.
- The code is running from Flash memory and the Flash memory access time is equal to 4 wait states at 144 MHz, and the power scale mode is set to 2.
- ART accelerator and Cache off.
- The given value is calculated by measuring the difference of current consumption
  - with all peripherals clocked off
  - with one peripheral clocked on (with only the clock applied)
- When the peripherals are enabled: HCLK is the system clock,  $f_{PCLK1} = f_{HCLK}/4$ , and  $f_{PCLK2} = f_{HCLK}/2$ .
- The typical values are obtained for  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified.

**Table 24. Peripheral current consumption**

Peripheral <sup>(1)</sup>		168 MHz	144 MHz	Unit
AHB1	GPIO A	0.49	0.36	mA
	GPIO B	0.45	0.33	
	GPIO C	0.45	0.34	
	GPIO D	0.45	0.34	
	GPIO E	0.47	0.35	
	GPIO F	0.45	0.33	
	GPIO G	0.44	0.33	
	GPIO H	0.45	0.34	
	GPIO I	0.44	0.33	
	OTG_HS + ULPI	4.57	3.55	
	CRC	0.07	0.06	
	BKPSRAM	0.11	0.08	
	DMA1	6.15	4.75	
	DMA2	6.24	4.8	
	ETH_MAC + ETH_MAC_TX ETH_MAC_RX ETH_MAC_PTP	3.28	2.54	
AHB2	OTG_FS	4.59	3.69	mA
	DCMI	1.04	0.80	

Table 24. Peripheral current consumption (continued)

Peripheral <sup>(1)</sup>		168 MHz	144 MHz	Unit
AHB3	FSMC	2.18	1.67	mA
APB1	TIM2	0.80	0.61	
	TIM3	0.58	0.44	
	TIM4	0.62	0.48	
	TIM5	0.79	0.61	
	TIM6	0.15	0.11	
	TIM7	0.16	0.12	
	TIM12	0.33	0.26	
	TIM13	0.27	0.21	
	TIM14	0.27	0.21	
	PWR	0.04	0.03	
	USART2	0.17	0.13	
	USART3	0.17	0.13	
	UART4	0.17	0.13	
	UART5	0.17	0.13	
	I2C1	0.17	0.13	
	I2C2	0.18	0.13	
	I2C3	0.18	0.13	
	SPI2/I2S2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.17/0.16	0.13/0.12	
	SPI3/I2S3 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.16/0.14	0.12/0.12	
	CAN1	0.27	0.21	
	CAN2	0.26	0.20	
	DAC	0.14	0.10	
	DAC channel 1 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.91	0.89	
	DAC channel 2 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.91	0.89	
	DAC channel 1 and 2 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	1.69	1.68	
	WWDG	0.04	0.04	

**Table 24. Peripheral current consumption (continued)**

Peripheral <sup>(1)</sup>		168 MHz	144 MHz	Unit
APB2	SDIO	0.64	0.54	mA
	TIM1	1.47	1.14	
	TIM8	1.58	1.22	
	TIM9	0.68	0.54	
	TIM10	0.45	0.36	
	TIM11	0.47	0.38	
	ADC1 <sup>(5)</sup>	2.20	2.10	
	ADC2 <sup>(5)</sup>	2.04	1.93	
	ADC3 <sup>(5)</sup>	2.10	2.00	
	SPI1	0.14	0.12	
	USART1	0.34	0.27	
	USART6	0.34	0.28	

1. HSE oscillator with 4 MHz crystal and PLL are on.
2. I2SMOD bit set in SPI\_I2SCFGR register, and then the I2SE bit set to enable I2S peripheral.
3. EN1 bit is set in DAC\_CR register.
4. EN2 bit is set in DAC\_CR register.
5. ADON bit set in ADC\_CR2 register.

### 5.3.7 Wakeup time from low-power mode

The wakeup times given in [Table 25](#) is measured on a wakeup phase with a 16 MHz HSI RC oscillator. The clock source used to wake up the device depends from the current operating mode:

- Stop or Standby mode: the clock source is the RC oscillator
- Sleep mode: the clock source is the clock that was set before entering Sleep mode.

All timings are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

**Table 25. Low-power mode wakeup timings**

Symbol	Parameter	Min <sup>(1)</sup>	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	Max <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
$t_{WUSLEEP}^{(2)}$	Wakeup from Sleep mode	-	1	-	$\mu s$
$t_{WUSTOP}^{(2)}$	Wakeup from Stop mode (regulator in Run mode)	-	13	-	$\mu s$
	Wakeup from Stop mode (regulator in low power mode)	-	17	40	
	Wakeup from Stop mode (regulator in low power mode and Flash memory in Deep power down mode)	-	110	-	
$t_{WUSTDBY}^{(2)(3)}$	Wakeup from Standby mode	260	375	480	$\mu s$

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. The wakeup times are measured from the wakeup event to the point in which the application code reads the first instruction.
3.  $t_{WUSTDBY}$  minimum and maximum values are given at 105 °C and -45 °C, respectively.

### 5.3.8 External clock source characteristics

#### High-speed external user clock generated from an external source

The characteristics given in [Table 26](#) result from tests performed using an high-speed external clock source, and under ambient temperature and supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

**Table 26. High-speed external user clock characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{HSE\_ext}$	External user clock source frequency <sup>(1)</sup>		1	8	50	MHz
$V_{HSEH}$	OSC_IN input pin high level voltage		$0.7V_{DD}$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
$V_{HSEL}$	OSC_IN input pin low level voltage		$V_{SS}$	-	$0.3V_{DD}$	
$t_{w(HSE)}$ $t_{w(HSE)}$	OSC_IN high or low time <sup>(1)</sup>		5	-	-	ns
$t_{r(HSE)}$ $t_{f(HSE)}$	OSC_IN rise or fall time <sup>(96)</sup>		-	-	k	

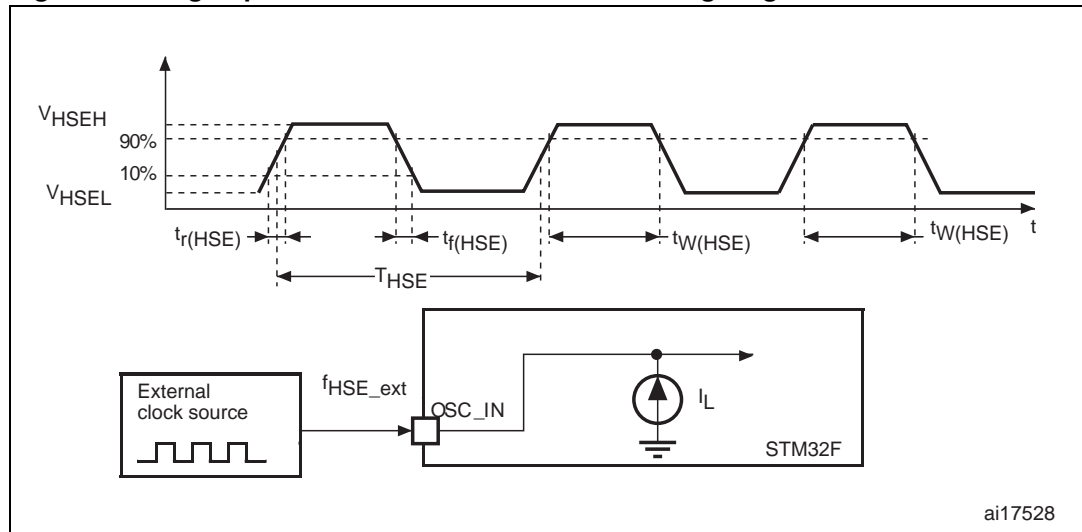
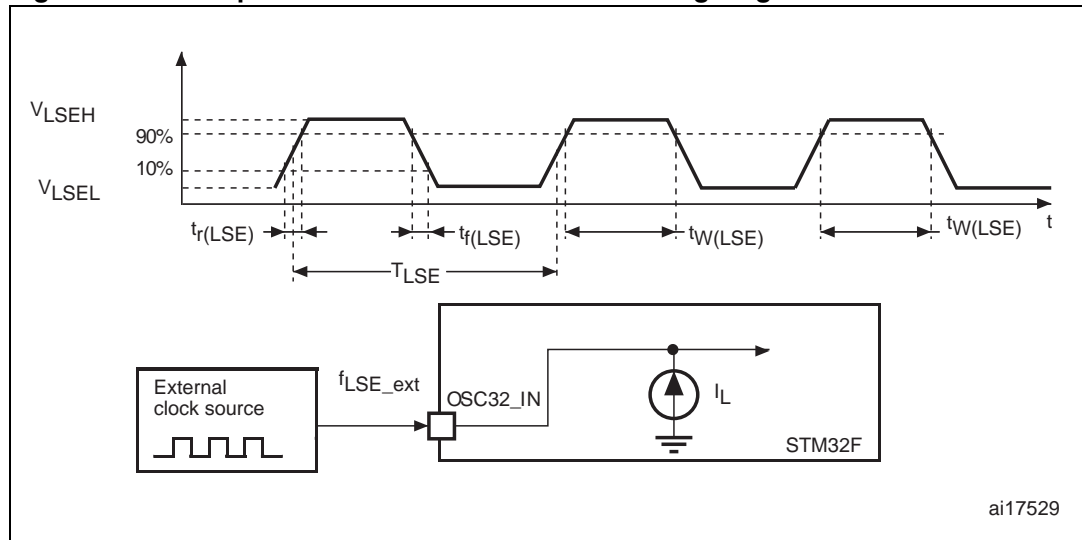
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1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

#### Low-speed external user clock generated from an external source

The characteristics given in [Table 27](#) result from tests performed using an low-speed external clock source, and under ambient temperature and supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).



**Figure 27. High-speed external clock source AC timing diagram****Figure 28. Low-speed external clock source AC timing diagram****High-speed external clock generated from a crystal/ceramic resonator**

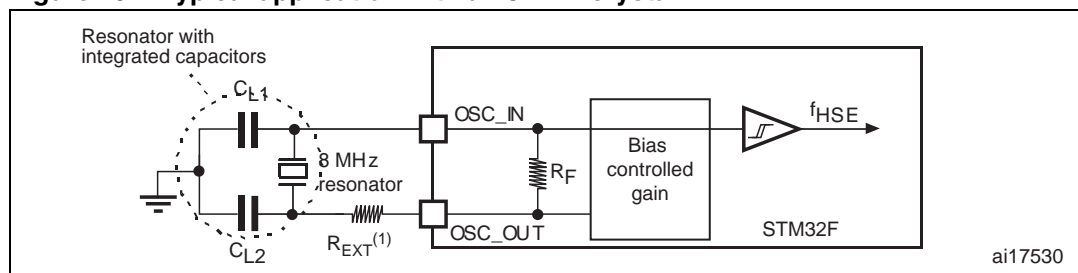
The high-speed external (HSE) clock can be supplied with a 4 to 26 MHz crystal/ceramic resonator oscillator. All the information given in this paragraph are based on characterization results obtained with typical external components specified in [Table 28](#). In the application, the resonator and the load capacitors have to be placed as close as possible to the oscillator pins in order to minimize output distortion and startup stabilization time. Refer to the crystal resonator manufacturer for more details on the resonator characteristics (frequency, package, accuracy).

**Table 28. HSE 4-26 MHz oscillator characteristics<sup>(1) (2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{OSC\_IN}$	Oscillator frequency		4	-	26	MHz
$R_F$	Feedback resistor		-	200	-	k $\Omega$
C	Recommended load capacitance versus equivalent serial resistance of the crystal ( $R_S$ ) <sup>(3)</sup>	$R_S = 30\ \Omega$	-	15	-	pF
$i_2$	HSE driving current	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$ with 30 pF load	-	-	1	mA
$g_m$	Oscillator transconductance	Startup	5	-	-	mA/V
$t_{SU(HSE)}$ <sup>(4)</sup>	Startup time	$V_{DD}$ is stabilized	-	2	-	ms

1. Resonator characteristics given by the crystal/ceramic resonator manufacturer.
2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
3. The relatively low value of the RF resistor offers a good protection against issues resulting from use in a humid environment, due to the induced leakage and the bias condition change. However, it is recommended to take this point into account if the MCU is used in tough humidity conditions.
4.  $t_{SU(HSE)}$  is the startup time measured from the moment it is enabled (by software) to a stabilized 8 MHz oscillation is reached. This value is measured for a standard crystal resonator and it can vary significantly with the crystal manufacturer

For  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$ , it is recommended to use high-quality external ceramic capacitors in the 5 pF to 25 pF range (typ.), designed for high-frequency applications, and selected to match the requirements of the crystal or resonator (see [Figure 29](#)).  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$  are usually the same size. The crystal manufacturer typically specifies a load capacitance which is the series combination of  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$ . PCB and MCU pin capacitance must be included (10 pF can be used as a rough estimate of the combined pin and board capacitance) when sizing  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$ . Refer to the application note AN2867 "Oscillator design guide for ST microcontrollers" available from the ST website [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).

**Figure 29. Typical application with an 8 MHz crystal**

1.  $R_{EXT}$  value depends on the crystal characteristics.

### Low-speed external clock generated from a crystal/ceramic resonator

The low-speed external (LSE) clock can be supplied with a 32.768 kHz crystal/ceramic resonator oscillator. All the information given in this paragraph are based on characterization results obtained with typical external components specified in [Table 29](#). In the application, the resonator and the load capacitors have to be placed as close as possible to the oscillator pins in order to minimize output distortion and startup stabilization time. Refer to the crystal resonator manufacturer for more details on the resonator characteristics (frequency, package, accuracy).

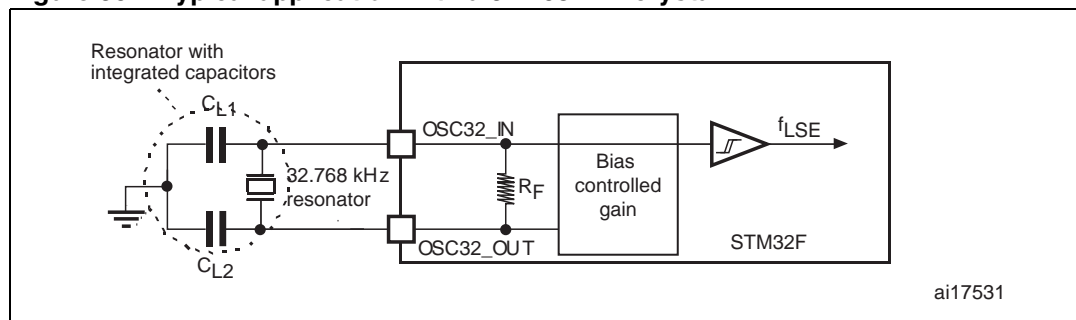
**Table 29. LSE oscillator characteristics ( $f_{LSE} = 32.768$  kHz) (1)(2)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$R_F$	Feedback resistor		-	TBD	-	M $\Omega$
$C^{(3)}$	Recommended load capacitance versus equivalent serial resistance of the crystal ( $R_S$ ) <sup>(4)</sup>	$R_S = 30$ k $\Omega$	-	-	TBD	pF
$I_2$	LSE driving current	$V_{DD} = 3.3$ V, $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	-	-	TBD	$\mu$ A
$g_m$	Oscillator Transconductance		TBD	-	-	$\mu$ A/V
$t_{SU(LSE)}^{(5)}$	startup time	$V_{DD}$ is stabilized	-	TBD	-	s

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. TBD stands for "to be defined".
3. Refer to the note and caution paragraphs below the table, and to the application note AN2867 "Oscillator design guide for ST microcontrollers".
4. The oscillator selection can be optimized in terms of supply current using an high quality resonator with small  $R_S$  value for example MSIV-TIN32.768kHz. Refer to crystal manufacturer for more details
5.  $t_{SU(LSE)}$  is the startup time measured from the moment it is enabled (by software) to a stabilized 32.768 kHz oscillation is reached. This value is measured for a standard crystal resonator and it can vary significantly with the crystal manufacturer

**Note:** For  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$  it is recommended to use high-quality external ceramic capacitors in the 5 pF to 15 pF range selected to match the requirements of the crystal or resonator (see [Figure 30](#)).  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$  are usually the same size. The crystal manufacturer typically specifies a load capacitance which is the series combination of  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$ . Load capacitance  $C_L$  has the following formula:  $C_L = C_{L1} \times C_{L2} / (C_{L1} + C_{L2}) + C_{stray}$  where  $C_{stray}$  is the pin capacitance and board or trace PCB-related capacitance. Typically, it is between 2 pF and 7 pF.

**Caution:** To avoid exceeding the maximum value of  $C_{L1}$  and  $C_{L2}$  (15 pF) it is strongly recommended to use a resonator with a load capacitance  $C_L \leq 7$  pF. Never use a resonator with a load capacitance of 12.5 pF.  
**Example:** if you choose a resonator with a load capacitance of  $C_L = 6$  pF, and  $C_{stray} = 2$  pF, then  $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 8$  pF.

**Figure 30. Typical application with a 32.768 kHz crystal**

### 5.3.9 Internal clock source characteristics

The parameters given in [Table 30](#) and [Table 31](#) are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

#### High-speed internal (HSI) RC oscillator

#### Low-speed internal (LSI) RC oscillator

**Table 30. HSI oscillator characteristics <sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f <sub>HSI</sub>	Frequency			-	16	-	MHz
ACC <sub>HSI</sub>	Accuracy of the HSI oscillator	User-trimmed with the RCC_CR register <sup>(2)</sup>		-	-	1	%
		Factory-calibrated	T <sub>A</sub> = −40 to 105 °C	−8	-	4.5	%
			T <sub>A</sub> = −10 to 85 °C	−4	-	4	%
			T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	−1	-	1	%
t <sub>su(HSI)</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	HSI oscillator startup time			-	2.2	4	μs
I <sub>DD(HSI)</sub>	HSI oscillator power consumption			-	60	80	μA

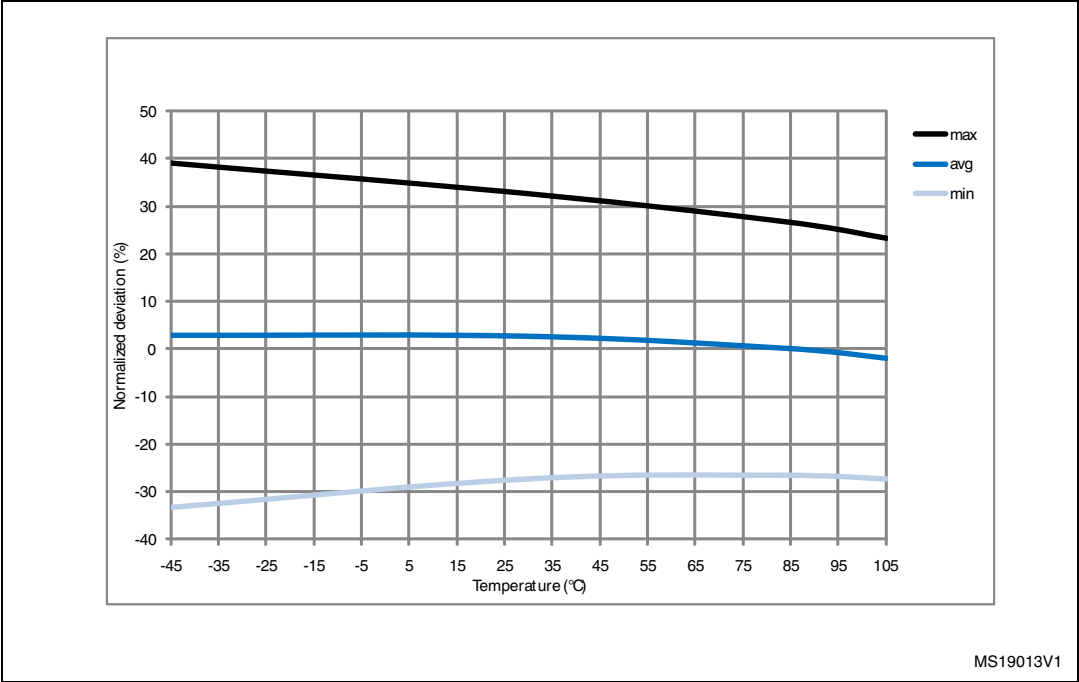
- $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.
- Refer to application note AN2868 "STM32F10xxx internal RC oscillator (HSI) calibration" available from the ST website [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).
- Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

**Table 31. LSI oscillator characteristics <sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{LSI}^{(2)}$	Frequency	17	32	47	kHz
$t_{su(LSI)}^{(3)}$	LSI oscillator startup time	-	15	40	$\mu\text{s}$
$I_{DD(LSI)}^{(3)}$	LSI oscillator power consumption	-	0.4	0.6	$\mu\text{A}$

- $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = -40$  to  $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.
- Based on characterization, not tested in production.
- Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

Figure 31.  $ACC_{LSI}$  versus temperature



### 5.3.10 PLL characteristics

The parameters given in [Table 32](#) and [Table 33](#) are derived from tests performed under temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

Table 32. Main PLL characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{PLL\_IN}$	PLL input clock <sup>(1)</sup>		0.95 <sup>(2)</sup>	1	2.10	MHz
$f_{PLL\_OUT}$	PLL multiplier output clock		24	-	168	MHz
$f_{PLL48\_OUT}$	48 MHz PLL multiplier output clock		-	48	-	MHz
$f_{VCO\_OUT}$	PLL VCO output		192	-	432	MHz
$t_{LOCK}$	PLL lock time	VCO freq = 192 MHz	75	-	200	$\mu s$
		VCO freq = 432 MHz	100	-	300	

Table 32. Main PLL characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Jitter <sup>(3)</sup>	Cycle-to-cycle jitter	System clock 120 MHz	RMS	-	25	-	ps
			peak to peak	-	±150	-	
	Period Jitter		RMS	-	15	-	
			peak to peak	-	±200	-	
	Main clock output (MCO) for RMII Ethernet	Cycle to cycle at 50 MHz on 1000 samples	-	32	-		
	Main clock output (MCO) for MII Ethernet	Cycle to cycle at 25 MHz on 1000 samples	-	40	-		
	Bit Time CAN jitter	Cycle to cycle at 1 MHz on 1000 samples	-	330	-		
I <sub>DD(PLL)</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	PLL power consumption on VDD	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz		0.15 0.45	-	0.40 0.75	mA
I <sub>DDA(PLL)</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	PLL power consumption on VDDA	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz		0.30 0.55	-	0.40 0.85	mA

1. Take care of using the appropriate division factor M to obtain the specified PLL input clock values. The M factor is shared between PLL and PLLI2S.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
3. The use of 2 PLLs in parallel could degraded the Jitter up to +30%.
4. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

Table 33. PLLI2S (audio PLL) characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f <sub>PLLI2S_IN</sub>	PLLI2S input clock <sup>(2)</sup>		0.95 <sup>(3)</sup>	1	2.10	MHz
f <sub>PLLI2S_OUT</sub>	PLLI2S multiplier output clock		-	-	216	MHz
f <sub>VCO_OUT</sub>	PLLI2S VCO output		192	-	432	MHz
t <sub>LOCK</sub>	PLLI2S lock time	VCO freq = 192 MHz	75	-	200	µs
		VCO freq = 432 MHz	100	-	300	
Jitter <sup>(4)</sup>	Master I2S clock jitter	Cycle to cycle at 12,343 MHz on 48KHz period, N=432, P=4, R=5	RMS	-	90	-
			peak to peak	-	±280	ps
		Average frequency of 12,343 MHz N = 432, P = 4, R = 5 on 256 samples	TBD	-	TBD	ps
	WS I2S clock jitter	Cycle to cycle at 48 KHz on 1000 samples	-	400	-	ps

**Table 33. PLLI2S (audio PLL) characteristics<sup>(1)</sup> (continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{DD(PLLI2S)}^{(5)}$	PLLI2S power consumption on $V_{DD}$	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz	0.15 0.45	-	0.40 0.75	mA
$I_{DDA(PLLI2S)}^{(5)}$	PLLI2S power consumption on $V_{DDA}$	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz	0.30 0.55	-	0.40 0.85	mA

1. TBD stands for "to be defined".
2. Take care of using the appropriate division factor M to have the specified PLL input clock values.
3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
4. Value given with main PLL running.
5. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

### 5.3.11 PLL spread spectrum clock generation (SSCG) characteristics

The spread spectrum clock generation (SSCG) feature allows to reduce electromagnetic interferences (see [Table 40: EMI characteristics](#)). It is available only on the main PLL.

**Table 34. SSCG parameters constraint**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
$f_{Mod}$	Modulation frequency	-	-	10	KHz
md	Peak modulation depth	0.25	-	2	%
MODEPER * INCSTEP		-	-	$2^{15}-1$	-

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

#### Equation 1

The frequency modulation period (MODEPER) is given by the equation below:

$$MODEPER = \text{round}[f_{PLL\_IN} / (4 \times f_{Mod})]$$

$f_{PLL\_IN}$  and  $f_{Mod}$  must be expressed in Hz.

As an example:

If  $f_{PLL\_IN} = 1$  MHz, and  $f_{MOD} = 1$  kHz, the modulation depth (MODEPER) is given by equation 1:

$$MODEPER = \text{round}[10^6 / (4 \times 10^3)] = 25$$

#### Equation 2

Equation 2 allows to calculate the increment step (INCSTEP):

$$INCSTEP = \text{round}[(2^{15} - 1) \times md \times f_{VCO\_OUT} / (100 \times 5 \times MODEPER)]$$

$f_{VCO\_OUT}$  must be expressed in MHz.

With a modulation depth (md) =  $\pm 2$  % (4 % peak to peak), and  $f_{VCO\_OUT} = 240$  (in MHz):

$$INCSTEP = \text{round}[(2^{15} - 1) \times 2 \times 240 / (100 \times 5 \times 25)] = 1258md(\text{quantitized})\%$$

An amplitude quantization error may be generated because the linear modulation profile is obtained by taking the quantized values (rounded to the nearest integer) of MODPER and INCSTEP. As a result, the achieved modulation depth is quantized. The percentage quantized modulation depth is given by the following formula:

$$md_{\text{quantized}}\% = (MODEPER \times INCSTEP \times 100 \times 5) / ((2^{15} - 1) \times f_{VCO\_OUT})$$

As a result:

$$md_{\text{quantized}}\% = (25 \times 1258 \times 100 \times 5) / ((2^{15} - 1) \times 240) = 1.99954\%(\text{peak})$$

The error in modulation depth is consequently:  $2.0 - 1.99954 = 0.00046\%$ .



Figure 32 and Figure 33 show the main PLL output clock waveforms in center spread and down spread modes, where:

- F0 is  $f_{PLL\_OUT}$  nominal.
- $T_{mode}$  is the modulation period.
- md is the modulation depth.

Figure 32. PLL output clock waveforms in center spread mode

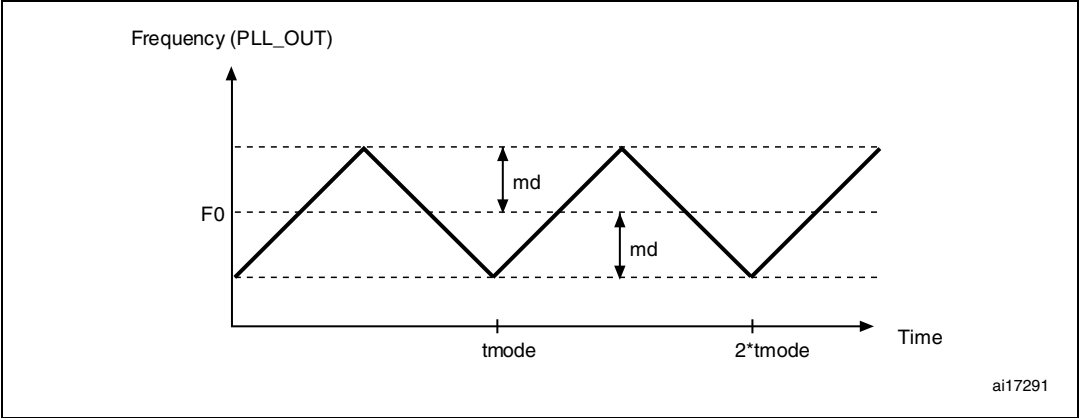
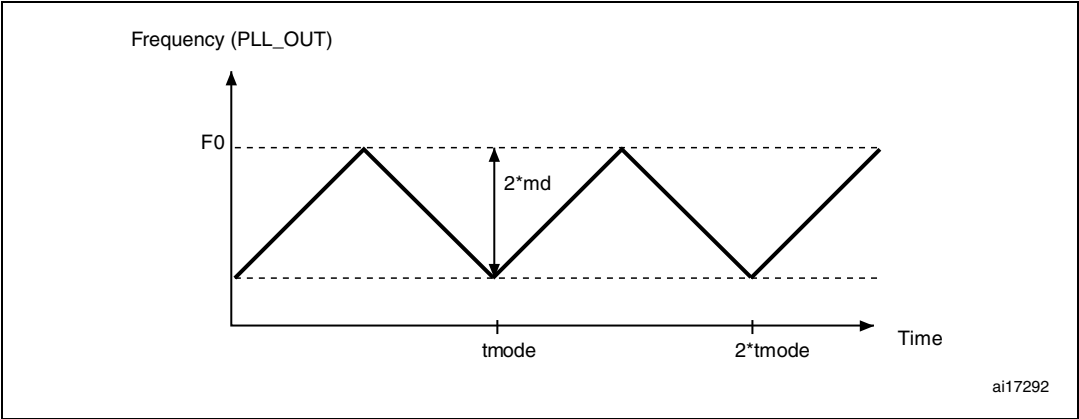


Figure 33. PLL output clock waveforms in down spread mode



### 5.3.12 Memory characteristics

#### Flash memory

The characteristics are given at  $T_A = -40$  to  $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.

The devices are shipped to customers with the Flash memory erased.

Table 35. Flash memory characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	Read mode $f_{HCLK} = 168\text{ MHz}$ with 5 wait states, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	100	mA
		Write / Erase modes $f_{HCLK} = 168\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$	-	TBD	mA

1. TBD stands for “to be defined”.

**Table 36. Flash memory programming**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min <sup>(1)</sup>	Typ	Max <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
$t_{\text{prog}}$	Word programming time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8/16/32	-	16	100 <sup>(2)</sup>	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{ERASE16KB}}$	Sector (16 KB) erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	400	800	ms
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	300	600	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	250	500	
$t_{\text{ERASE64KB}}$	Sector (64 KB) erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	1200	2400	ms
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	700	1400	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	550	1100	
$t_{\text{ERASE128KB}}$	Sector (128 KB) erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	2	4	s
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	1.3	2.6	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	1	2	
$t_{\text{ME}}$	Mass erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	16	32	s
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	11	21	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	8	16	
$V_{\text{prog}}$	Programming voltage	32-bit program operation	2.7	-	3.6	V
		16-bit program operation	2.1	-	3.6	V
		8-bit program operation	1.8	-	3.6	V

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

2. The maximum programming time is measured after 100K erase operations.

**Table 37. Flash memory programming with  $V_{PP}^{(1)}$** 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min <sup>(1)</sup>	Typ	Max <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit
$t_{prog}$	Double word programming	$T_A = 0 \text{ to } +40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	-	16	100 <sup>(3)</sup>	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{ERASE16KB}$	Sector (16 KB) erase time		-	TBD	-	
$t_{ERASE64KB}$	Sector (64 KB) erase time		-	TBD	-	
$t_{ERASE128KB}$	Sector (128 KB) erase time		-	TBD	-	
$t_{ME}$	Mass erase time		-	6.8	-	
$V_{prog}$	Programming voltage		2.7	-	3.6	V
$V_{PP}$	$V_{PP}$ voltage range		7	-	9	V
$I_{PP}$	Minimum current sunk on the $V_{PP}$ pin		10	-	-	mA
$t_{VPP}^{(4)}$	Cumulative time during which $V_{PP}$ is applied		-	-	1	hour

1. TBD stands for "to be defined".
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
3. The maximum programming time is measured after 100K erase operations.
4.  $V_{PP}$  should only be connected during programming/erasing.

**Table 38. Flash memory endurance and data retention**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value	Unit
			Min <sup>(1)</sup>	
$N_{END}$	Endurance	$T_A = -40 \text{ to } +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (6 suffix versions) $T_A = -40 \text{ to } +105 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (7 suffix versions)	10	kcycles
$t_{RET}$	Data retention	1 kcycle <sup>(2)</sup> at $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	30	Years
		1 kcycle <sup>(2)</sup> at $T_A = 105 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	10	
		10 kcycles <sup>(2)</sup> at $T_A = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	20	

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. Cycling performed over the whole temperature range.

### 5.3.13 EMC characteristics

Susceptibility tests are performed on a sample basis during device characterization.

#### Functional EMS (electromagnetic susceptibility)

While a simple application is executed on the device (toggling 2 LEDs through I/O ports), the device is stressed by two electromagnetic events until a failure occurs. The failure is indicated by the LEDs:

- **Electrostatic discharge (ESD)** (positive and negative) is applied to all device pins until a functional disturbance occurs. This test is compliant with the IEC 61000-4-2 standard.
- **FTB**: A burst of fast transient voltage (positive and negative) is applied to  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  through a 100 pF capacitor, until a functional disturbance occurs. This test is compliant with the IEC 61000-4-4 standard.

A device reset allows normal operations to be resumed.

The test results are given in [Table 39](#). They are based on the EMS levels and classes defined in application note AN1709.

**Table 39. EMS characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Level/Class
$V_{FESD}$	Voltage limits to be applied on any I/O pin to induce a functional disturbance	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , LQFP176, $T_A = +25\text{ °C}$ , $f_{HCLK} = 168\text{ MHz}$ , conforms to IEC 61000-4-2	2B
$V_{EFTB}$	Fast transient voltage burst limits to be applied through 100 pF on $V_{DD}$ and $V_{SS}$ pins to induce a functional disturbance	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , LQFP176, $T_A = +25\text{ °C}$ , $f_{HCLK} = 168\text{ MHz}$ , conforms to IEC 61000-4-2	4A

### Designing hardened software to avoid noise problems

EMC characterization and optimization are performed at component level with a typical application environment and simplified MCU software. It should be noted that good EMC performance is highly dependent on the user application and the software in particular.

Therefore it is recommended that the user applies EMC software optimization and prequalification tests in relation with the EMC level requested for his application.

#### Software recommendations

The software flowchart must include the management of runaway conditions such as:

- Corrupted program counter
- Unexpected reset
- Critical Data corruption (control registers...)

#### Prequalification trials

Most of the common failures (unexpected reset and program counter corruption) can be reproduced by manually forcing a low state on the NRST pin or the Oscillator pins for 1 second.

To complete these trials, ESD stress can be applied directly on the device, over the range of specification values. When unexpected behavior is detected, the software can be hardened to prevent unrecoverable errors occurring (see application note AN1015).

### Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

The electromagnetic field emitted by the device are monitored while a simple application, executing EEMBC<sup>®</sup> code, is running. This emission test is compliant with SAE IEC61967-2 standard which specifies the test board and the pin loading.

**Table 40. EMI characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Monitored frequency band	Max vs. [f <sub>HSE</sub> /f <sub>CPU</sub> ]	Unit
				25/168 MHz	
S <sub>EMI</sub>	Peak level	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, LQFP176 package, conforming to SAE J1752/3 EEMBC, code running from Flash with ART accelerator enabled	0.1 to 30 MHz	32	dBμV
			30 to 130 MHz	25	
			130 MHz to 1GHz	29	
			SAE EMI Level	4	-
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, LQFP176 package, conforming to SAE J1752/3 EEMBC, code running from Flash with ART accelerator and clock dithering enabled	0.1 to 30 MHz	19	dBμV
			30 to 130 MHz	16	
			130 MHz to 1GHz	18	
			SAE EMI level	3.5	-

### 5.3.14 Absolute maximum ratings (electrical sensitivity)

Based on three different tests (ESD, LU) using specific measurement methods, the device is stressed in order to determine its performance in terms of electrical sensitivity.

#### Electrostatic discharge (ESD)

Electrostatic discharges (a positive then a negative pulse separated by 1 second) are applied to the pins of each sample according to each pin combination. The sample size depends on the number of supply pins in the device (3 parts × (n+1) supply pins). This test conforms to the JESD22-A114/C101 standard.

**Table 41. ESD absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Ratings	Conditions	Class	Maximum value <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
V <sub>ESD(HBM)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge voltage (human body model)	T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C conforming to JESD22-A114	2	2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	V
V <sub>ESD(CDM)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge voltage (charge device model)	T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C conforming to JESD22-C101	II	500	

1. Based on characterization results, not tested in production.

2. On V<sub>BAT</sub> pin, V<sub>ESD(HBM)</sub> is limited to 1000 V.

### Static latchup

Two complementary static tests are required on six parts to assess the latchup performance:

- A supply overvoltage is applied to each power supply pin
- A current injection is applied to each input, output and configurable I/O pin

These tests are compliant with EIA/JESD 78A IC latchup standard.

**Table 42. Electrical sensitivities**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Class
LU	Static latch-up class	$T_A = +105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ conforming to JESD78A	II level A

### 5.3.15 I/O current injection characteristics

As a general rule, current injection to the I/O pins, due to external voltage below  $V_{SS}$  or above  $V_{DD}$  (for standard, 3 V-capable I/O pins) should be avoided during normal product operation. However, in order to give an indication of the robustness of the microcontroller in cases when abnormal injection accidentally happens, susceptibility tests are performed on a sample basis during device characterization.

#### Functional susceptibility to I/O current injection

While a simple application is executed on the device, the device is stressed by injecting current into the I/O pins programmed in floating input mode. While current is injected into the I/O pin, one at a time, the device is checked for functional failures.

The failure is indicated by an out of range parameter: ADC error above a certain limit ( $>5$  LSB TUE), out of spec current injection on adjacent pins or other functional failure (for example reset, oscillator frequency deviation).

The test results are given in [Table 43](#).

**Table 43. I/O current injection susceptibility**

Symbol	Description	Functional susceptibility		Unit
		Negative injection	Positive injection	
$I_{INJ}$	Injected current on all FT pins	-5	+0	mA
	Injected current on any other pin	-5	+5	

### 5.3.16 I/O port characteristics

#### General input/output characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 44](#) are derived from tests performed under the conditions summarized in [Table 11](#). All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant.

**Table 44. I/O static characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter		Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input low level voltage		TTL ports 2.7 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	V <sub>SS</sub> −0.3	-	0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	TTa/TC <sup>(2)</sup> I/O input high level voltage			2.0	-	V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	
	FT <sup>(3)</sup> I/O input high level voltage			2.0	-	5.5	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Input low level voltage		CMOS ports 1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	V <sub>SS</sub> −0.3	-	0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	
V <sub>IH</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	TTa/TC I/O input high level voltage			0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	3.6 <sup>(4)</sup>	
	FT I/O input high level voltage				-	5.2 <sup>(4)</sup>	
V <sub>hys</sub>	I/O Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis <sup>(5)</sup>			-	200	-	mV
	IO FT Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis <sup>(5)</sup>			5% V <sub>DD</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	
I <sub>lkg</sub>	I/O input leakage current <sup>(6)</sup>		V <sub>SS</sub> ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ V <sub>DD</sub>	-	-	±1	μA
	I/O FT input leakage current <sup>(6)</sup>		V <sub>IN</sub> = 5 V	-	-	3	
R <sub>PU</sub>	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor <sup>(7)</sup>	All pins except for PA10 and PB12	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	30	40	50	kΩ
		PA10 and PB12		8	11	15	
R <sub>PD</sub>	Weak pull-down equivalent resistor	All pins except for PA10 and PB12	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>	30	40	50	
		PA10 and PB12		8	11	15	
C <sub>IO</sub> <sup>(8)</sup>	I/O pin capacitance				5		pF

1. If  $V_{IH}$  maximum value cannot be respected, the injection current must be limited externally to  $I_{INJ(PIN)}$  maximum value.
2. TTa = 3.3 V tolerant I/O directly connected to ADC; TC = standard 3.3 V I/O.
3. FT = 5 V tolerant.
4. With a minimum of 100 mV.
5. Hysteresis voltage between Schmitt trigger switching levels. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
6. Leakage could be higher than the maximum value, if negative current is injected on adjacent pins.
7. Pull-up and pull-down resistors are designed with a true resistance in series with a switchable PMOS/NMOS. This MOS/NMOS contribution to the series resistance is minimum (~10% order).
8. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant (no software configuration required). Their characteristics cover more than the strict CMOS-technology or TTL parameters.

### Output driving current

The GPIOs (general purpose input/outputs) can sink or source up to  $\pm 8$  mA, and sink or source  $\pm 20$  mA (with a relaxed  $V_{OL}/V_{OH}$ ).

In the user application, the number of I/O pins which can drive current must be limited to respect the absolute maximum rating specified in [Section 5.2](#). In particular:

- The sum of the currents sourced by all the I/Os on  $V_{DD}$ , plus the maximum Run consumption of the MCU sourced on  $V_{DD}$ , cannot exceed the absolute maximum rating  $I_{VDD}$  (see [Table 9](#)).
- The sum of the currents sunk by all the I/Os on  $V_{SS}$  plus the maximum Run consumption of the MCU sunk on  $V_{SS}$  cannot exceed the absolute maximum rating  $I_{VSS}$  (see [Table 9](#)).

### Output voltage levels

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 45](#) are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#). All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant.

**Table 45. Output voltage characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{OL}^{(2)}$	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	TTL port $I_{IO} = +8$ mA $2.7\text{ V} < V_{DD} < 3.6\text{ V}$	-	0.4	V
$V_{OH}^{(3)}$	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		$V_{DD}-0.4$	-	
$V_{OL}^{(2)}$	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	CMOS port $I_{IO} = +8$ mA $2.7\text{ V} < V_{DD} < 3.6\text{ V}$	-	0.4	V
$V_{OH}^{(3)}$	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		2.4	-	
$V_{OL}^{(2)(4)}$	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	$I_{IO} = +20$ mA $2.7\text{ V} < V_{DD} < 3.6\text{ V}$	-	1.3	V
$V_{OH}^{(3)(4)}$	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		$V_{DD}-1.3$	-	
$V_{OL}^{(2)(4)}$	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	$I_{IO} = +6$ mA $2\text{ V} < V_{DD} < 2.7\text{ V}$	-	0.4	V
$V_{OH}^{(3)(4)}$	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		$V_{DD}-0.4$	-	

1. PC13, PC14, PC15 and PI8 are supplied through the power switch. Since the switch only sinks a limited amount of current (3 mA), the use of GPIOs PC13 to PC15 and PI8 in output mode is limited: the speed should not exceed 2 MHz with a maximum load of 30 pF and these I/Os must not be used as a current source (e.g. to drive an LED).
2. The  $I_{IO}$  current sunk by the device must always respect the absolute maximum rating specified in [Table 9](#) and the sum of  $I_{IO}$  (I/O ports and control pins) must not exceed  $I_{VSS}$ .
3. The  $I_{IO}$  current sourced by the device must always respect the absolute maximum rating specified in [Table 9](#) and the sum of  $I_{IO}$  (I/O ports and control pins) must not exceed  $I_{VDD}$ .
4. Based on characterization data, not tested in production.



### Input/output AC characteristics

The definition and values of input/output AC characteristics are given in [Figure 34](#) and [Table 46](#), respectively.

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 46](#) are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

**Table 46. I/O AC characteristics<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**

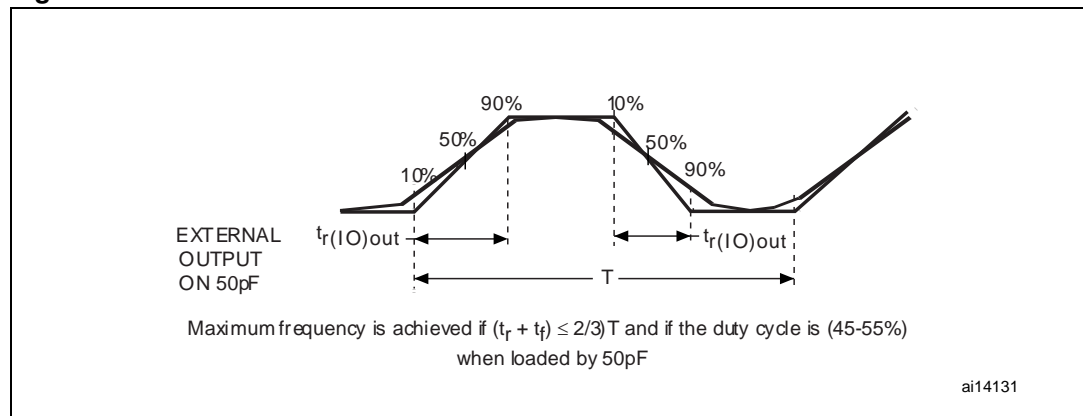
OSPEEDRy [1:0] bit value <sup>(1)</sup>	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
00	$f_{\max(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Maximum frequency <sup>(4)</sup>	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	2	MHz
			$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	2	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
	$t_{f(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output high to low level fall time	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} = 1.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	ns
	$t_{r(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output low to high level rise time		-	-	TBD	
01	$f_{\max(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Maximum frequency <sup>(4)</sup>	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	25	MHz
			$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	12.5 <sup>(5)</sup>	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	50 <sup>(5)</sup>	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
	$t_{f(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output high to low level fall time	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	ns
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
	$t_{r(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output low to high level rise time	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
10	$f_{\max(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Maximum frequency <sup>(4)</sup>	$C_L = 40 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	50 <sup>(5)</sup>	MHz
			$C_L = 40 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	25	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	100 <sup>(5)</sup>	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
	$t_{f(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output high to low level fall time	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, 2.4 < V_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	ns
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
	$t_{r(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output low to high level rise time	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, 2.4 < V_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	

Table 46. I/O AC characteristics<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup> (continued)

OSPEEDRy [1:0] bit value <sup>(1)</sup>	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
11	$F_{\max(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Maximum frequency <sup>(4)</sup>	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	100 <sup>(5)</sup>	MHz
			$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	50 <sup>(5)</sup>	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.70 \text{ V}$	-	-	200 <sup>(5)</sup>	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
	$t_{f(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output high to low level fall time	$C_L = 20 \text{ pF}, 2.4 < V_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	ns
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
	$t_{r(\text{IO})\text{out}}$	Output low to high level rise time	$C_L = 20 \text{ pF}, 2.4 < V_{DD} < 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
			$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, V_{DD} > 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	TBD	
-	$t_{\text{EXTIpw}}$	Pulse width of external signals detected by the EXTI controller		10	-	-	ns

1. Based on characterization data, not tested in production.
2. The I/O speed is configured using the OSPEEDRy[1:0] bits. Refer to the STM32F20/21xxx reference manual for a description of the GPIOx\_SPEEDR GPIO port output speed register.
3. TBD stands for "to be defined".
4. The maximum frequency is defined in [Figure 34](#).
5. For maximum frequencies above 50 MHz, the compensation cell should be used.

Figure 34. I/O AC characteristics definition



### 5.3.17 NRST pin characteristics

The NRST pin input driver uses CMOS technology. It is connected to a permanent pull-up resistor,  $R_{PU}$  (see [Table 44](#)).

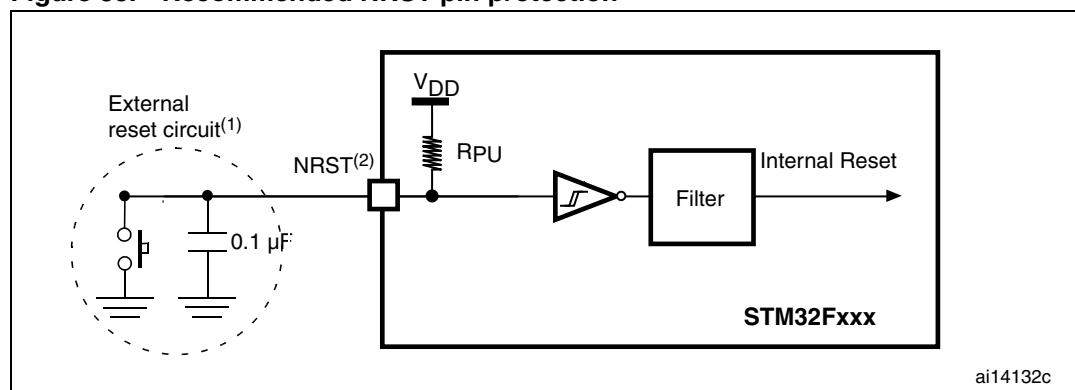
Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 47](#) are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

**Table 47. NRST pin characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{IL(NRST)}^{(1)}$	NRST Input low level voltage		-0.5	-	0.8	V
$V_{IH(NRST)}^{(1)}$	NRST Input high level voltage		2	-	$V_{DD}+0.5$	
$V_{hys(NRST)}$	NRST Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis		-	200	-	mV
$R_{PU}$	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	30	40	50	k $\Omega$
$V_{F(NRST)}^{(1)}$	NRST Input filtered pulse		-	-	100	ns
$V_{NF(NRST)}^{(1)}$	NRST Input not filtered pulse	$V_{DD} > 2.7\text{ V}$	300	-	-	ns
$T_{NRST\_OUT}$	Generated reset pulse duration	Internal Reset source	20	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. The pull-up is designed with a true resistance in series with a switchable PMOS. This PMOS contribution to the series resistance must be minimum (~10% order).

**Figure 35. Recommended NRST pin protection**



2. The reset network protects the device against parasitic resets.
3. The user must ensure that the level on the NRST pin can go below the  $V_{IL(NRST)}$  max level specified in [Table 47](#). Otherwise the reset is not taken into account by the device.

### 5.3.18 TIM timer characteristics

The parameters given in [Table 48](#) and [Table 49](#) are guaranteed by design.

Refer to [Section 5.3.16: I/O port characteristics](#) for details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (output compare, input capture, external clock, PWM output).

**Table 48. Characteristics of TIMx connected to the APB1 domain<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{res(TIM)}}$	Timer resolution time	AHB/APB1 prescaler distinct from 1, $f_{\text{TIMxCLK}} = 84 \text{ MHz}$	1	-	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
			11.9	-	ns
		AHB/APB1 prescaler = 1, $f_{\text{TIMxCLK}} = 42 \text{ MHz}$	1	-	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
			23.8	-	ns
$f_{\text{EXT}}$	Timer external clock frequency on CH1 to CH4	$f_{\text{TIMxCLK}} = 84 \text{ MHz}$ APB1= 42 MHz	0	$f_{\text{TIMxCLK}}/2$	MHz
			0	42	MHz
$\text{Res}_{\text{TIM}}$	Timer resolution		-	16/32	bit
$t_{\text{COUNTER}}$	16-bit counter clock period when internal clock is selected		1	65536	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
			0.0119	780	$\mu\text{s}$
	32-bit counter clock period when internal clock is selected		1	-	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
			0.0119	51130563	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\text{MAX\_COUNT}}$	Maximum possible count		-	$65536 \times 65536$	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
			-	51.1	s

1. TIMx is used as a general term to refer to the TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5, TIM6, TIM7, and TIM12 timers.

**Table 49. Characteristics of TIMx connected to the APB2 domain<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{res(TIM)}}$	Timer resolution time	AHB/APB2 prescaler distinct from 1, $f_{\text{TIMxCLK}} = 168 \text{ MHz}$	1	-	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
			5.95	-	ns
		AHB/APB2 prescaler = 1, $f_{\text{TIMxCLK}} = 84 \text{ MHz}$	1	-	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
			11.9	-	ns
$f_{\text{EXT}}$	Timer external clock frequency on CH1 to CH4	$f_{\text{TIMxCLK}} = 168 \text{ MHz}$ APB2 = 84 MHz	0	$f_{\text{TIMxCLK}}/2$	MHz
			0	84	MHz
$\text{Res}_{\text{TIM}}$	Timer resolution		-	16	bit
$t_{\text{COUNTER}}$	16-bit counter clock period when internal clock is selected		1	65536	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$
$t_{\text{MAX\_COUNT}}$	Maximum possible count		-	32768	$t_{\text{TIMxCLK}}$

1. TIMx is used as a general term to refer to the TIM1, TIM8, TIM9, TIM10, and TIM11 timers.

### 5.3.19 Communications interfaces

#### I<sup>2</sup>C interface characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 50](#) are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature,  $f_{\text{PCLK1}}$  frequency and  $V_{\text{DD}}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

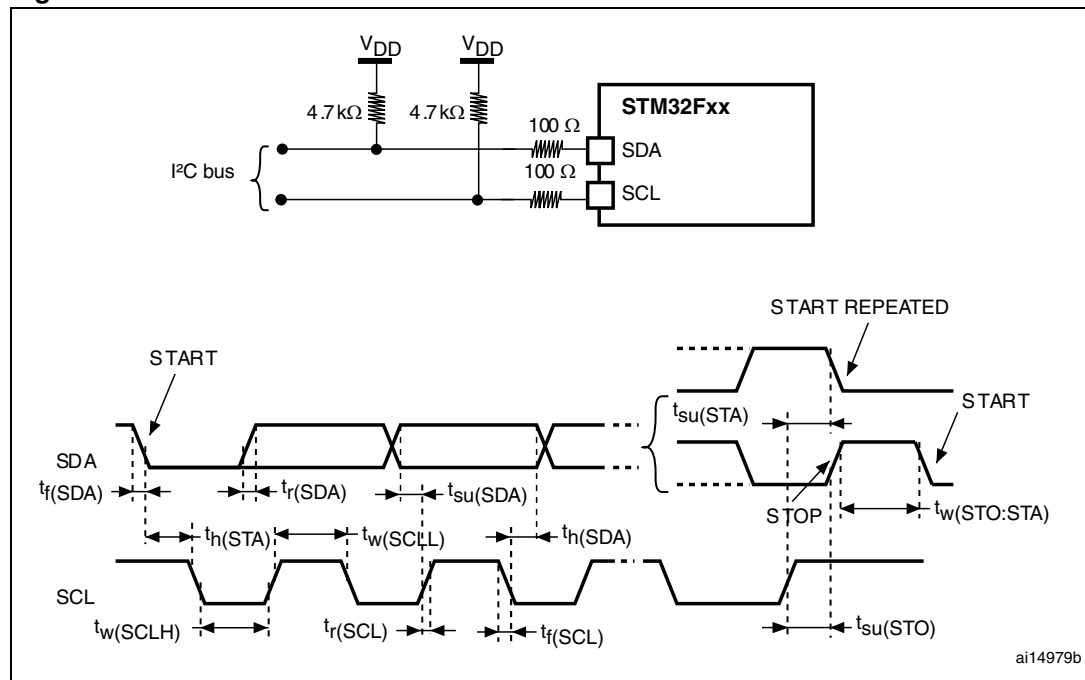
The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx I<sup>2</sup>C interface meets the requirements of the standard I<sup>2</sup>C communication protocol with the following restrictions: the I/O pins SDA and SCL are mapped to are not “true” open-drain. When configured as open-drain, the PMOS connected between the I/O pin and  $V_{\text{DD}}$  is disabled, but is still present.

The I<sup>2</sup>C characteristics are described in [Table 50](#). Refer also to [Section 5.3.16: I/O port characteristics](#) for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (SDA and SCL).

Table 50. I<sup>2</sup>C characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Standard mode I <sup>2</sup> C <sup>(1)</sup>		Fast mode I <sup>2</sup> C <sup>(1)(2)</sup>		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>w</sub> (SCLL)	SCL clock low time	4.7	-	1.3	-	μs
t <sub>w</sub> (SCLH)	SCL clock high time	4.0	-	0.6	-	
t <sub>su</sub> (SDA)	SDA setup time	250	-	100	-	ns
t <sub>h</sub> (SDA)	SDA data hold time	0 <sup>(3)</sup>	-	0 <sup>(4)</sup>	900 <sup>(3)</sup>	
t <sub>r</sub> (SDA) t <sub>r</sub> (SCL)	SDA and SCL rise time	-	1000	20 + 0.1C <sub>b</sub>	300	
t <sub>f</sub> (SDA) t <sub>f</sub> (SCL)	SDA and SCL fall time	-	300	-	300	
t <sub>h</sub> (STA)	Start condition hold time	4.0	-	0.6	-	μs
t <sub>su</sub> (STA)	Repeated Start condition setup time	4.7	-	0.6	-	
t <sub>su</sub> (STO)	Stop condition setup time	4.0	-	0.6	-	μs
t <sub>w</sub> (STO:STA)	Stop to Start condition time (bus free)	4.7	-	1.3	-	μs
C <sub>b</sub>	Capacitive load for each bus line	-	400	-	400	pF

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. f<sub>PCLK1</sub> must be at least 2 MHz to achieve standard mode I<sup>2</sup>C frequencies. It must be at least 4 MHz to achieve fast mode I<sup>2</sup>C frequencies, and a multiple of 10 MHz to reach the 400 kHz maximum I<sup>2</sup>C fast mode clock.
3. The maximum hold time of the Start condition has only to be met if the interface does not stretch the low period of SCL signal.
4. The device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300ns for the SDA signal in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.

Figure 36. I<sup>2</sup>C bus AC waveforms and measurement circuit

1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels:  $0.3V_{DD}$  and  $0.7V_{DD}$ .

Table 51. SCL frequency ( $f_{PCLK1} = 42 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ )<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

$f_{SCL}$ (kHz)	I2C_CCR value
	$R_p = 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$
400	0x8019
300	0x8021
200	0x8032
100	0x0096
50	0x012C
20	0x02EE

- $R_p$  = External pull-up resistance,  $f_{SCL}$  = I<sup>2</sup>C speed,
- For speeds around 200 kHz, the tolerance on the achieved speed is of  $\pm 5\%$ . For other speed ranges, the tolerance on the achieved speed  $\pm 2\%$ . These variations depend on the accuracy of the external components used to design the application.

## I<sup>2</sup>S - SPI interface characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 52](#) for SPI or in [Table 53](#) for I<sup>2</sup>S are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature,  $f_{PCLKx}$  frequency and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

Refer to [Section 5.3.16: I/O port characteristics](#) for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (NSS, SCK, MOSI, MISO for SPI and WS, CK, SD for I<sup>2</sup>S).

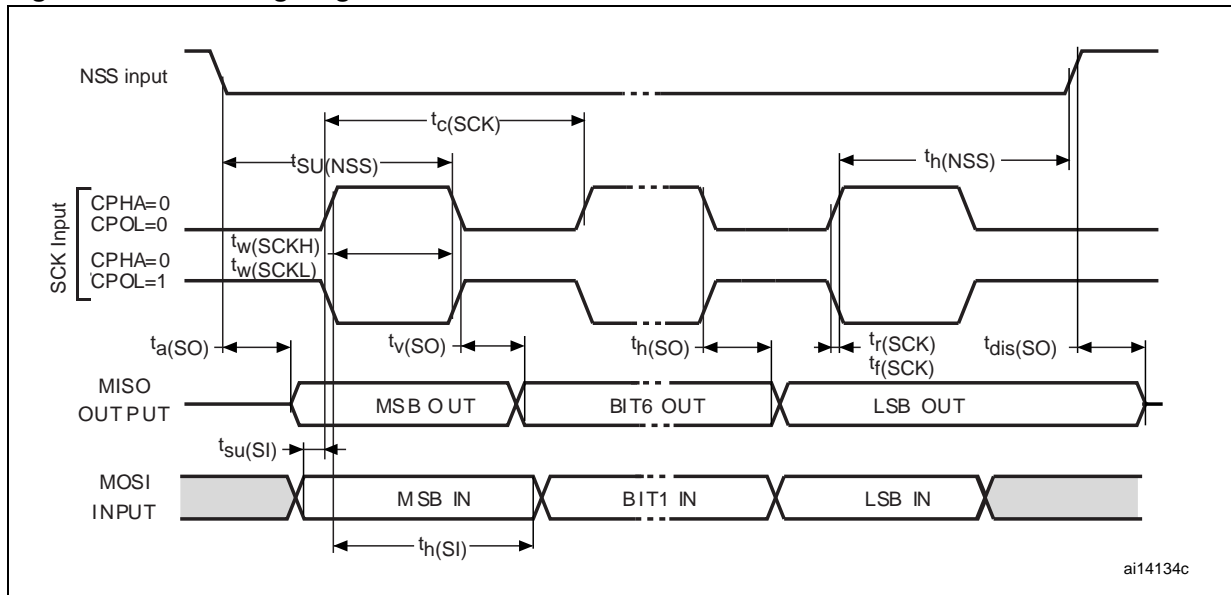
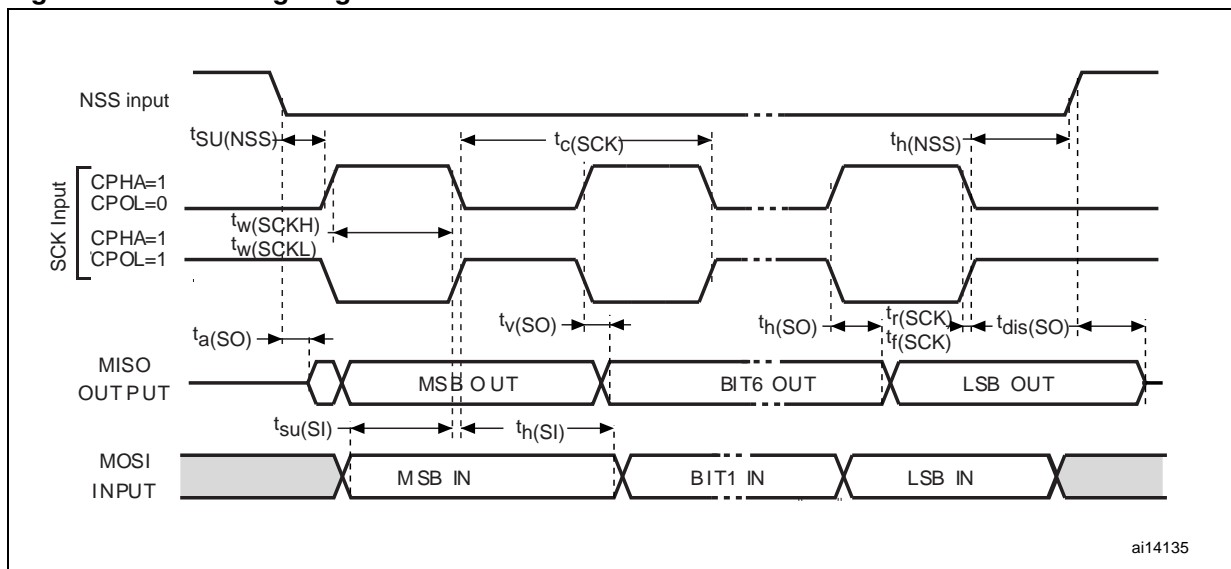
**Table 52. SPI characteristics<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$f_{SCK}$ $1/t_{c(SCK)}$	SPI clock frequency	Master mode	-	37.5	MHz
		Slave mode	-	37.5	
$t_{r(SCL)}$ $t_{f(SCL)}$	SPI clock rise and fall time	Capacitive load: C = 30 pF	-	8	ns
DuCy(SCK)	SPI slave input clock duty cycle	Slave mode	30	70	%
$t_{su(NSS)}^{(3)}$	NSS setup time	Slave mode	$4t_{PCLK}$	-	ns
$t_{h(NSS)}^{(3)}$	NSS hold time	Slave mode	$2t_{PCLK}$	-	
$t_{w(SCLH)}^{(3)}$ $t_{w(SCLL)}^{(3)}$	SCK high and low time	Master mode, $f_{PCLK} = \text{TBD MHz}$	TBD	TBD	
$t_{su(MI)}^{(3)}$ $t_{su(SI)}^{(3)}$	Data input setup time	Master mode	5	-	
		Slave mode	5	-	
$t_{h(MI)}^{(3)}$ $t_{h(SI)}^{(3)}$	Data input hold time	Master mode	5	-	
		Slave mode	4	-	
$t_{a(SO)}^{(3)(4)}$	Data output access time	Slave mode, $f_{PCLK} = 20 \text{ MHz}$	0	$3 t_{PCLK}$	
$t_{dis(SO)}^{(3)(5)}$	Data output disable time	Slave mode	2	10	
$t_{v(SO)}^{(3)(1)}$	Data output valid time	Slave mode (after enable edge)	-	25	
$t_{v(MO)}^{(3)(1)}$	Data output valid time	Master mode (after enable edge)	-	5	
$t_{h(SO)}^{(3)}$ $t_{h(MO)}^{(3)}$	Data output hold time	Slave mode (after enable edge)	15	-	
		Master mode (after enable edge)	2	-	

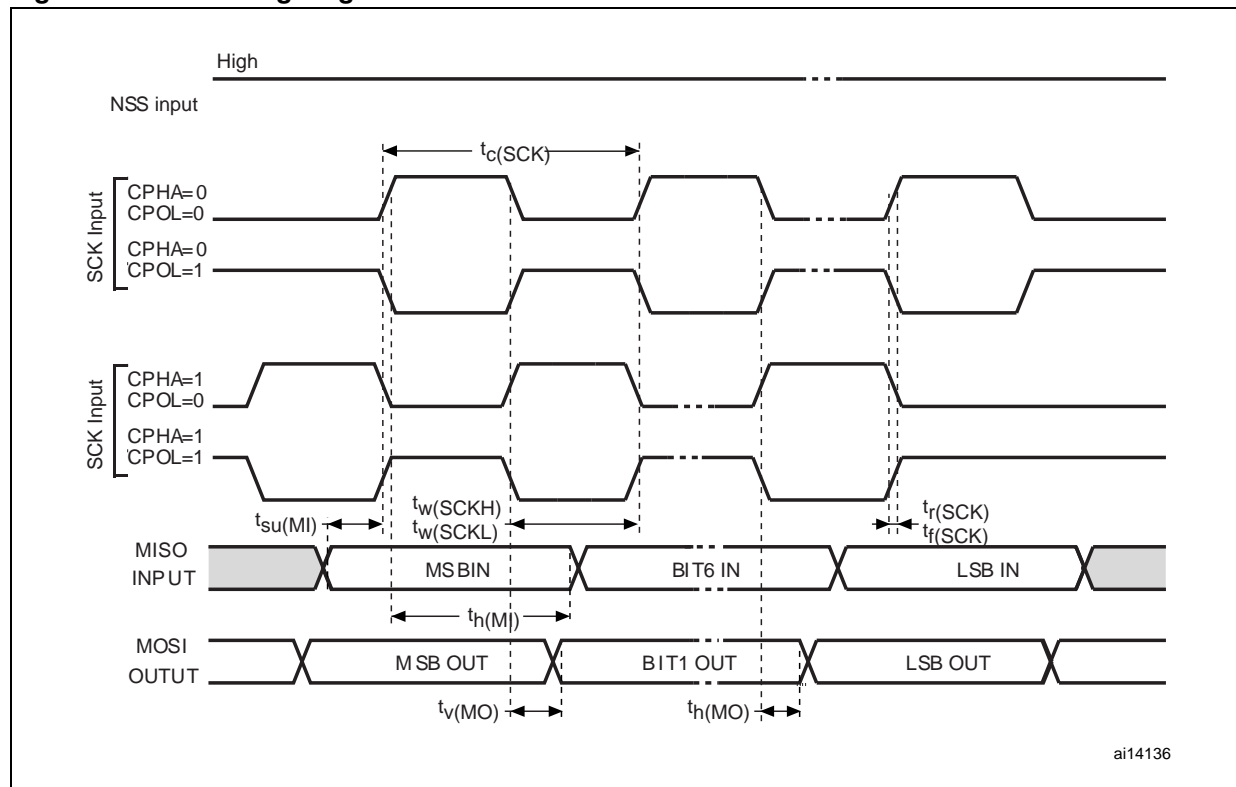
1. Remapped SPI1 characteristics to be determined.
2. TBD stands for "to be defined".
3. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
4. Min time is for the minimum time to drive the output and the max time is for the maximum time to validate the data.
5. Min time is for the minimum time to invalidate the output and the max time is for the maximum time to put the data in Hi-Z



Figure 37. SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 0

Figure 38. SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 1<sup>(1)</sup>

1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels:  $0.3V_{DD}$  and  $0.7V_{DD}$ .

**Figure 39. SPI timing diagram - master mode<sup>(1)</sup>**

1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels:  $0.3V_{DD}$  and  $0.7V_{DD}$ .

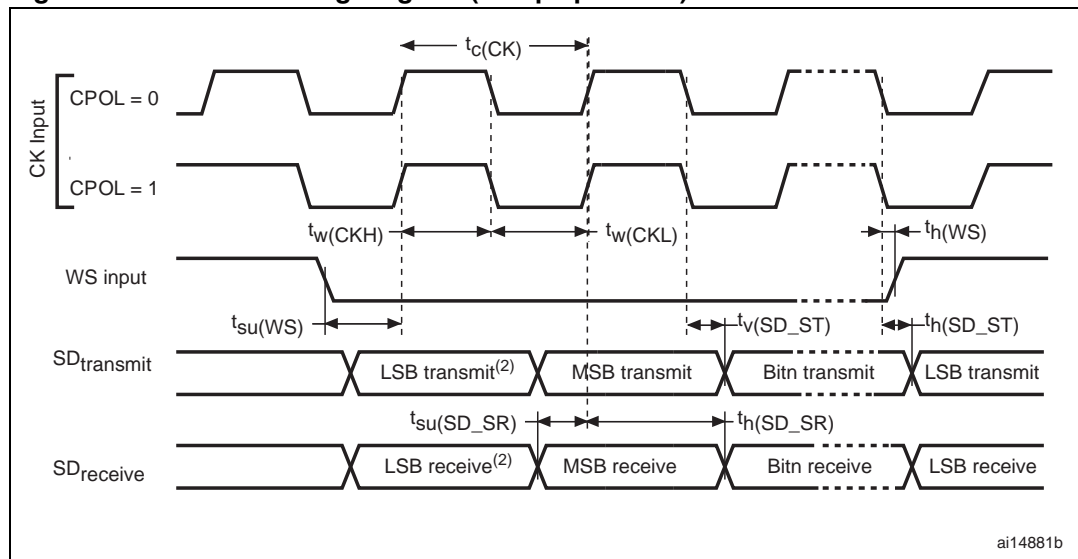
Table 53. I<sup>2</sup>S characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$f_{CK}$ $1/t_{c(CK)}$	I <sup>2</sup> S clock frequency	Master	TBD	TBD	MHz
		Slave	0	TBD	
$t_{r(CK)}$ $t_{f(CK)}$	I <sup>2</sup> S clock rise and fall time	capacitive load $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	-	TBD	ns
$t_{v(WS)}^{(2)}$	WS valid time	Master	TBD	-	
$t_{h(WS)}^{(2)}$	WS hold time	Master	TBD	-	
$t_{su(WS)}^{(2)}$	WS setup time	Slave	TBD	-	
$t_{h(WS)}^{(2)}$	WS hold time	Slave	TBD	-	
$t_{w(CKH)}^{(2)}$ $t_{w(CKL)}^{(2)}$	CK high and low time	Master $f_{PCLK} = \text{TBD}$ , presc = TBD	TBD	-	
$t_{su(SD\_MR)}^{(2)}$ $t_{su(SD\_SR)}^{(2)}$	Data input setup time	Master receiver Slave receiver	TBD TBD	-	
$t_{h(SD\_MR)}^{(2)(3)}$ $t_{h(SD\_SR)}^{(2)(3)}$	Data input hold time	Master receiver Slave receiver	TBD TBD	-	
$t_{h(SD\_MR)}^{(2)}$ $t_{h(SD\_SR)}^{(2)}$	Data input hold time	Master $f_{PCLK} = \text{TBD}$ Slave $f_{PCLK} = \text{TBD}$	TBD TBD	-	
$t_{v(SD\_ST)}^{(2)(3)}$	Data output valid time	Slave transmitter (after enable edge)	-	TBD	
		$f_{PCLK} = \text{TBD}$	-	TBD	
$t_{h(SD\_ST)}^{(2)}$	Data output hold time	Slave transmitter (after enable edge)	TBD	-	
$t_{v(SD\_MT)}^{(2)(3)}$	Data output valid time	Master transmitter (after enable edge)	-	TBD	
		$f_{PCLK} = \text{TBD}$	TBD	TBD	
$t_{h(SD\_MT)}^{(2)}$	Data output hold time	Master transmitter (after enable edge)	TBD	-	

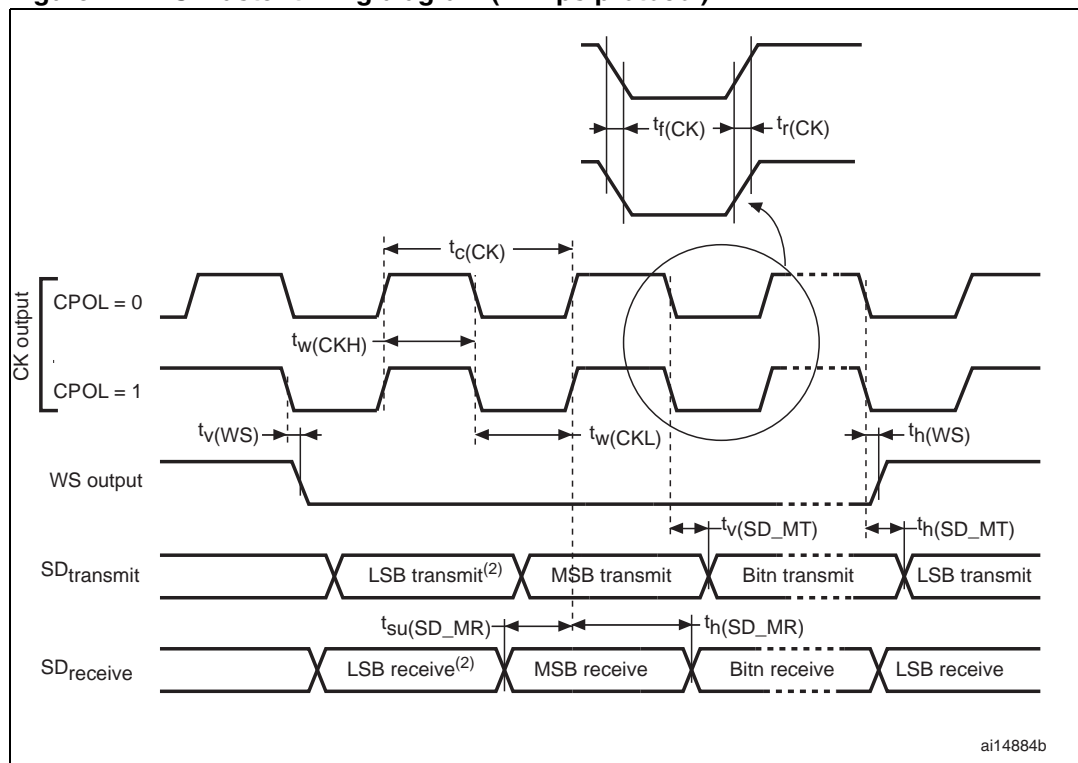
1. TBD stands for "to be defined".

2. Based on design simulation and/or characterization results, not tested in production.

3. Depends on  $f_{PCLK}$ . For example, if  $f_{PCLK} = 8 \text{ MHz}$ , then  $T_{PCLK} = 1/f_{PCLK} = 125 \text{ ns}$ .

**Figure 40. I<sup>2</sup>S slave timing diagram (Philips protocol)<sup>(1)</sup>**

1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels:  $0.3 \times V_{DD}$  and  $0.7 \times V_{DD}$ .
2. LSB transmit/receive of the previously transmitted byte. No LSB transmit/receive is sent before the first byte.

**Figure 41. I<sup>2</sup>S master timing diagram (Philips protocol)<sup>(1)</sup>**

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. LSB transmit/receive of the previously transmitted byte. No LSB transmit/receive is sent before the first byte.

**USB OTG FS characteristics**

This interface is present in both the USB OTG HS and USB OTG FS controllers.

**Table 54. USB OTG FS startup time**

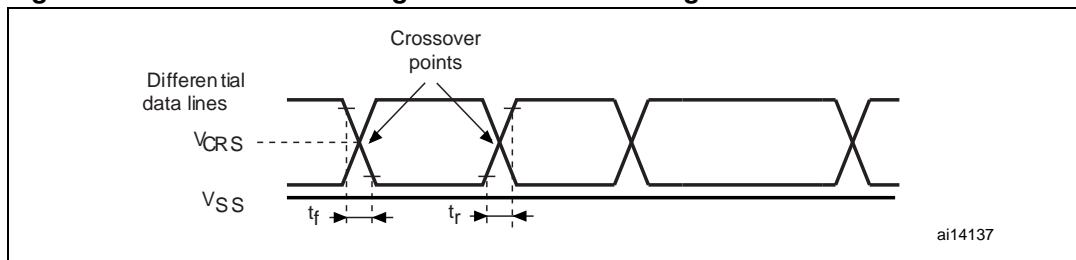
Symbol	Parameter	Max	Unit
$t_{\text{STARTUP}}^{(1)}$	USB OTG FS transceiver startup time	1	$\mu\text{s}$

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

**Table 55. USB OTG FS DC electrical characteristics**

Symbol		Parameter	Conditions	Min. <sup>(1)</sup>	Typ.	Max. <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
Input levels	V <sub>DD</sub>	USB OTG FS operating voltage		3.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	-	3.6	V
	V <sub>DI</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Differential input sensitivity	I(USB_FS_DP/DM, USB_HS_DP/DM)	0.2	-	-	V
	V <sub>CM</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Differential common mode range	Includes V <sub>DI</sub> range	0.8	-	2.5	
	V <sub>SE</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Single ended receiver threshold		1.3	-	2.0	
Output levels	V <sub>OL</sub>	Static output level low	R <sub>L</sub> of 1.5 kΩ to 3.6 V <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	0.3	V
	V <sub>OH</sub>	Static output level high	R <sub>L</sub> of 15 kΩ to V <sub>SS</sub> <sup>(4)</sup>	2.8	-	3.6	
R <sub>PD</sub>		PA11, PA12, PB14, PB15 (USB_FS_DP/DM, USB_HS_DP/DM)	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub>	17	21	24	kΩ
		PA9, PB13 (OTG_FS_VBUS, OTG_HS_VBUS)		0.65	1.1	2.0	
R <sub>PU</sub>		PA12, PB15 (USB_FS_DP, USB_HS_DP)	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	1.5	1.8	2.1	
		PA9, PB13 (OTG_FS_VBUS, OTG_HS_VBUS)	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	0.25	0.37	0.55	

1. All the voltages are measured from the local ground potential.
2. The STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx USB OTG FS functionality is ensured down to 2.7 V but not the full USB OTG FS electrical characteristics which are degraded in the 2.7-to-3.0 V  $V_{\text{DD}}$  voltage range.
3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
4.  $R_{\text{L}}$  is the load connected on the USB OTG FS drivers

**Figure 42. USB OTG FS timings: definition of data signal rise and fall time****Table 56. USB OTG FS electrical characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>**

Driver characteristics					
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$t_r$	Rise time <sup>(2)</sup>	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	4	20	ns
$t_f$	Fall time <sup>(2)</sup>	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	4	20	ns
$t_{rfm}$	Rise/ fall time matching	$t_r/t_f$	90	110	%
$V_{CRS}$	Output signal crossover voltage		1.3	2.0	V

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. Measured from 10% to 90% of the data signal. For more detailed informations, please refer to USB Specification - Chapter 7 (version 2.0).

**Table 57. USB FS clock timing parameters<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Nominal	Max	Unit
$f_{HCLK}$ value to guarantee proper operation of USB FS interface		-	14.2			MHz
Frequency (first transition)	8-bit $\pm 10\%$	$F_{START\_8BIT}$	TBD	TBD	TBD	MHz
Frequency (steady state) $\pm 500 \text{ ppm}$		$F_{STEADY}$	TBD	TBD	TBD	MHz
Duty cycle (first transition)	8-bit $\pm 10\%$	$D_{START\_8BIT}$	TBD	TBD	TBD	%
Duty cycle (steady state) $\pm 500 \text{ ppm}$		$D_{STEADY}$	TBD	TBD	TBD	%
Time to reach the steady state frequency and duty cycle after the first transition		$T_{STEADY}$	-	-	TBD	ms
Clock startup time after the de-assertion of SuspendM	Peripheral	$T_{START\_DEV}$	-	-	TBD	ms
	Host	$T_{START\_HOST}$	-	-	-	
PHY preparation time after the first transition of the input clock		$T_{PREP}$	-	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. TBD stands for "to be defined".

## USB HS characteristics

Table 58 shows the USB HS operating voltage.

**Table 58. USB HS DC electrical characteristics**

Symbol		Parameter	Min. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max. <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
Input level	V <sub>DD</sub>	Ethernet operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V

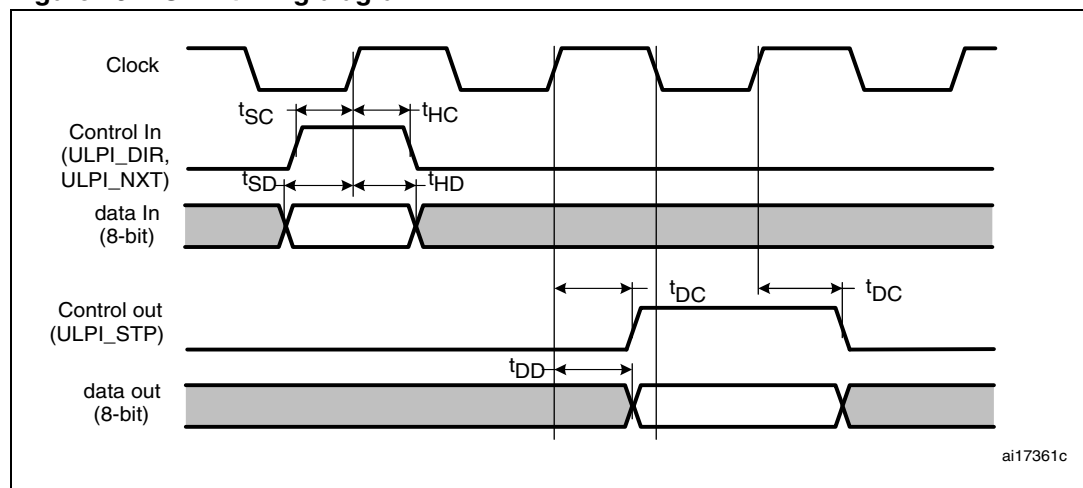
1. All the voltages are measured from the local ground potential.

**Table 59. USB HS clock timing parameters<sup>(1)</sup>**

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Nominal	Max	Unit
f <sub>HCLK</sub> value to guarantee proper operation of USB HS interface			30			MHz
Frequency (first transition)	8-bit ±10%	F <sub>START_8BIT</sub>	54	60	66	MHz
Frequency (steady state) ±500 ppm		F <sub>STEADY</sub>	59.97	60	60.03	MHz
Duty cycle (first transition)	8-bit ±10%	D <sub>START_8BIT</sub>	40	50	60	%
Duty cycle (steady state) ±500 ppm		D <sub>STEADY</sub>	49.975	50	50.025	%
Time to reach the steady state frequency and duty cycle after the first transition		T <sub>STEADY</sub>	-	-	1.4	ms
Clock startup time after the de-assertion of SuspendM	Peripheral	T <sub>START_DEV</sub>	-	-	5.6	ms
	Host	T <sub>START_HOST</sub>	-	-	-	
PHY preparation time after the first transition of the input clock		T <sub>PREP</sub>	-	-	-	μs

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

**Figure 43. ULPI timing diagram**



**Table 60. ULPI timing**

Parameter	Symbol	Value <sup>(1)</sup>		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
Control in (ULPI_DIR) setup time	$t_{SC}$	-	2.0	ns
Control in (ULPI_NXT) setup time		-	1.5	
Control in (ULPI_DIR, ULPI_NXT) hold time	$t_{HC}$		-	
Data in setup time	$t_{SD}$	-	2.0	
Data in hold time	$t_{HD}$	0	-	
Control out (ULPI_STP) setup time and hold time	$t_{DC}$	-	9.2	
Data out available from clock rising edge	$t_{DD}$	-	10.7	

1.  $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$  and  $T_A = -40\text{ to }85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## Ethernet characteristics

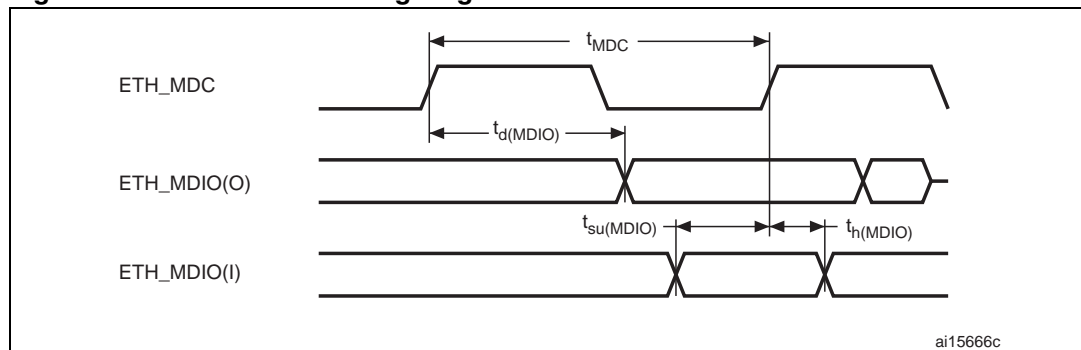
[Table 61](#) shows the Ethernet operating voltage.

**Table 61. Ethernet DC electrical characteristics**

Symbol		Parameter	Min. <sup>(1)</sup>	Max. <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit
<b>Input level</b>	$V_{DD}$	Ethernet operating voltage	2.7	3.6	V

1. All the voltages are measured from the local ground potential.

[Table 62](#) gives the list of Ethernet MAC signals for the SMI (station management interface) and [Figure 44](#) shows the corresponding timing diagram.

**Figure 44. Ethernet SMI timing diagram****Table 62. Dynamics characteristics: Ethernet MAC signals for SMI<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Rating	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{MDC}$	MDC cycle time (1.71 MHz, AHB = 72 MHz)	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{d(MDIO)}$	MDIO write data valid time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{su(MDIO)}$	Read data setup time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{h(MDIO)}$	Read data hold time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns

1. TBD stands for "to be defined".



[Table 63](#) gives the list of Ethernet MAC signals for the RMII and

**Table 64. Dynamics characteristics: Ethernet MAC signals for MII<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Rating	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{su}(RXD)$	Receive data setup time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{ih}(RXD)$	Receive data hold time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{su}(DV)$	Data valid setup time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{ih}(DV)$	Data valid hold time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{su}(ER)$	Error setup time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_{ih}(ER)$	Error hold time	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns
$t_d(TXEN)$	Transmit enable valid delay time	13.4	15.5	17.7	ns
$t_d(TXD)$	Transmit data valid delay time	12.9	16.1	19.4	ns

1. TBD stands for “to be defined”.

### CAN (controller area network) interface

Refer to [Section 5.3.16: I/O port characteristics](#) for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (CANTX and CANRX).

### 5.3.20 12-bit ADC characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 65](#) are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature,  $f_{PCLK2}$  frequency and  $V_{DDA}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

**Table 65. ADC characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{DDA}$	Power supply		1.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	-	3.6	V
$V_{REF+}$	Positive reference voltage		1.8 <sup>(2)(3)(4)</sup>	-	$V_{DDA}$	V
$f_{ADC}$	ADC clock frequency	$V_{DDA} = 1.8^{(2)(4)}$ to 2.4 V	0.6	15	18	MHz
		$V_{DDA} = 2.4$ to 3.6 V <sup>(4)</sup>	0.6	30	36	MHz
$f_{TRIG}^{(5)}$	External trigger frequency	$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz	-	-	TBD	kHz
			-	-	17	1/ $f_{ADC}$
$V_{AIN}$	Conversion voltage range <sup>(6)</sup>		0 ( $V_{SSA}$ or $V_{REF-}$ tied to ground)	-	$V_{REF+}$	V
$R_{AIN}^{(5)}$	External input impedance	See <a href="#">Equation 1</a> for details	-	-	50	k $\Omega$
$R_{ADC}^{(5)(7)}$	Sampling switch resistance		-	-	6	k $\Omega$
$C_{ADC}^{(5)}$	Internal sample and hold capacitor		-	4	-	pF
$t_{lat}^{(5)}$	Injection trigger conversion latency	$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz	-	-	0.100	$\mu$ s
			-	-	3 <sup>(8)</sup>	1/ $f_{ADC}$
$t_{latr}^{(5)}$	Regular trigger conversion latency	$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz	-	-	0.067	$\mu$ s
			-	-	2 <sup>(8)</sup>	1/ $f_{ADC}$

Table 65. ADC characteristics<sup>(1)</sup> (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_S^{(5)}$	Sampling time	$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz	0.100	-	16	$\mu s$
			3	-	416	$1/f_{ADC}$
$t_{STAB}^{(5)}$	Power-up time		-	2	3	$\mu s$
$t_{CONV}^{(5)}$	Total conversion time (including sampling time)	$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 12-bit resolution	0.416	-	12.95	$\mu s$
		$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 10-bit resolution	0.360	-	12.89	$\mu s$
		$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 8-bit resolution	0.305	-	12.84	$\mu s$
		$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 6-bit resolution	0.250	-	12.79	$\mu s$
		9 to 492 ( $t_S$ for sampling + n-bit resolution for successive approximation)				$1/f_{ADC}$
$f_S^{(5)}$	Sampling rate ( $f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz, and $t_S = 3$ ADC cycles)	12-bit resolution Single ADC	-	-	2	Msp/s
		12-bit resolution Interleave Dual ADC mode	-	-	3.75	Msp/s
		12-bit resolution Interleave Triple ADC mode	-	-	6	Msp/s
$I_{VREF+}^{(5)}$	ADC $V_{REF}$ DC current consumption in conversion mode	$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 3 sampling time 12-bit resolution	-	300	500	$\mu A$
		$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 480 sampling time 12-bit resolution	-	-	TBD	$\mu A$
$I_{DDA}^{(5)}$	ADC $V_{DDA}$ DC current consumption in conversion mode	$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 3 sampling time 12-bit resolution	-	1.6	1.8	mA
		$f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz 480 sampling time 12-bit resolution	-	-	TBD	

1. TBD stands for "to be defined".
2. If an inverted reset signal is applied to PDR\_ON, this value can be lowered to 1.7 V when the device operates in a reduced temperature range (0 to 70 °C).
3. It is recommended to maintain the voltage difference between  $V_{REF+}$  and  $V_{DDA}$  below 1.8 V.
4.  $V_{DDA} - V_{REF+} < 1.2$  V.
5. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
6.  $V_{REF+}$  is internally connected to  $V_{DDA}$  and  $V_{REF-}$  is internally connected to  $V_{SSA}$ .
7.  $R_{ADC}$  maximum value is given for  $V_{DD}=1.8$  V, and minimum value for  $V_{DD}=3.3$  V.
8. For external triggers, a delay of  $1/f_{PCLK2}$  must be added to the latency specified in [Table 65](#).

**Equation 1:  $R_{AIN}$  max formula**

$$R_{AIN} = \frac{(k - 0.5)}{f_{ADC} \times C_{ADC} \times \ln(2^{N+2})} - R_{ADC}$$

The formula above ([Equation 1](#)) is used to determine the maximum external impedance allowed for an error below 1/4 of LSB.  $N = 12$  (from 12-bit resolution) and  $k$  is the number of sampling periods defined in the ADC\_SMPR1 register.

**Table 66. ADC accuracy at  $f_{ADC} = 30$  MHz<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Typ	Max <sup>(2)</sup>	Unit
ET	Total unadjusted error	$f_{PCLK2} = 60$ MHz, $f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz, $R_{AIN} < 10$ k $\Omega$ , $V_{DDA} = 1.8^{(3)}$ to 3.6 V	$\pm 2$	$\pm 5$	LSB
EO	Offset error		$\pm 1.5$	$\pm 2.5$	
EG	Gain error		$\pm 1.5$	$\pm 3$	
ED	Differential linearity error		$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	
EL	Integral linearity error		$\pm 1.5$	$\pm 3$	

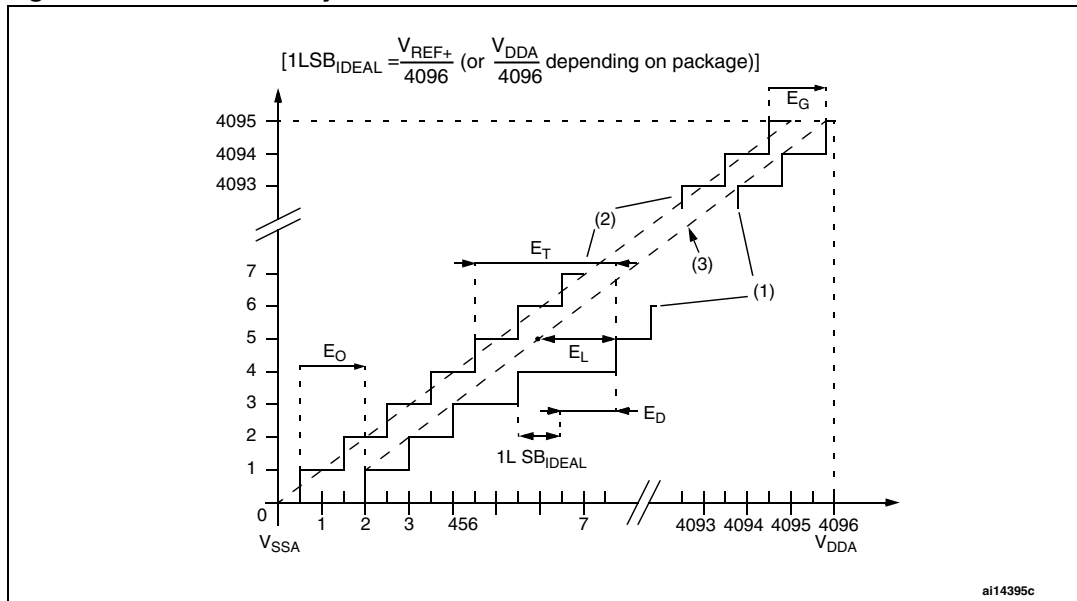
1. Better performance could be achieved in restricted  $V_{DD}$ , frequency and temperature ranges.
2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
3. If an inverted reset signal is applied to PDR\_ON, this value can be lowered to 1.7 V when the device operates in a reduced temperature range (0 to 70 °C).

**Note:**

ADC accuracy vs. negative injection current: Injecting a negative current on any of the standard (non-robust) analog input pins should be avoided as this significantly reduces the accuracy of the conversion being performed on another analog input. It is recommended to add a Schottky diode (pin to ground) to standard analog pins which may potentially inject negative currents.

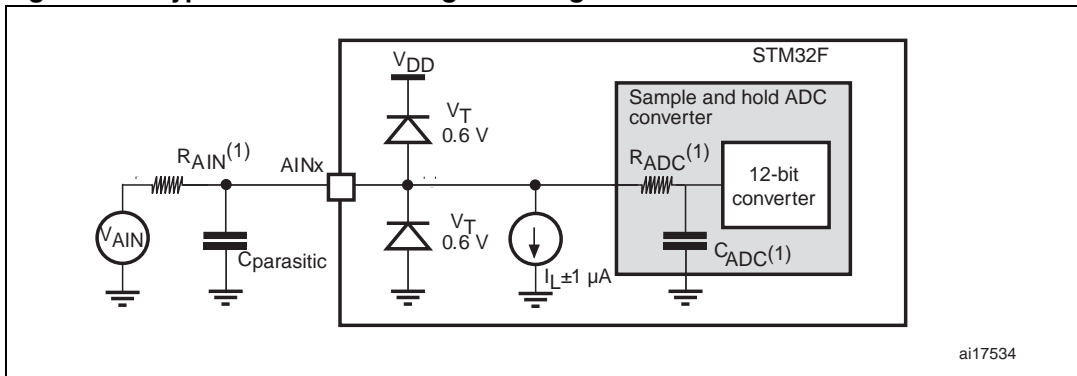
Any positive injection current within the limits specified for  $I_{INJ(PIN)}$  and  $\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}$  in [Section 5.3.16](#) does not affect the ADC accuracy.

Figure 47. ADC accuracy characteristics



1. See also [Table 66](#).
2. Example of an actual transfer curve.
3. Ideal transfer curve.
4. End point correlation line.
5.  $E_T$  = Total Unadjusted Error: maximum deviation between the actual and the ideal transfer curves.  
 $E_O$  = Offset Error: deviation between the first actual transition and the first ideal one.  
 $E_G$  = Gain Error: deviation between the last ideal transition and the last actual one.  
 $E_D$  = Differential Linearity Error: maximum deviation between actual steps and the ideal one.  
 $E_L$  = Integral Linearity Error: maximum deviation between any actual transition and the end point correlation line.

Figure 48. Typical connection diagram using the ADC

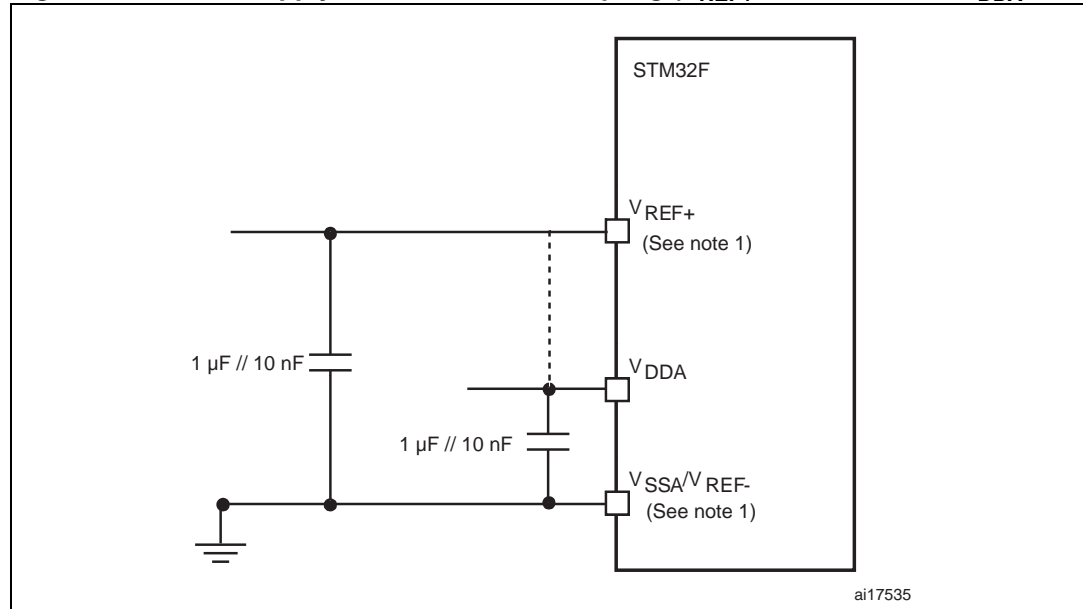


1. Refer to [Table 65](#) for the values of  $R_{AIN}$ ,  $R_{ADC}$  and  $C_{ADC}$ .
2.  $C_{parasitic}$  represents the capacitance of the PCB (dependent on soldering and PCB layout quality) plus the pad capacitance (roughly 5 pF). A high  $C_{parasitic}$  value downgrades conversion accuracy. To remedy this,  $f_{ADC}$  should be reduced.

### General PCB design guidelines

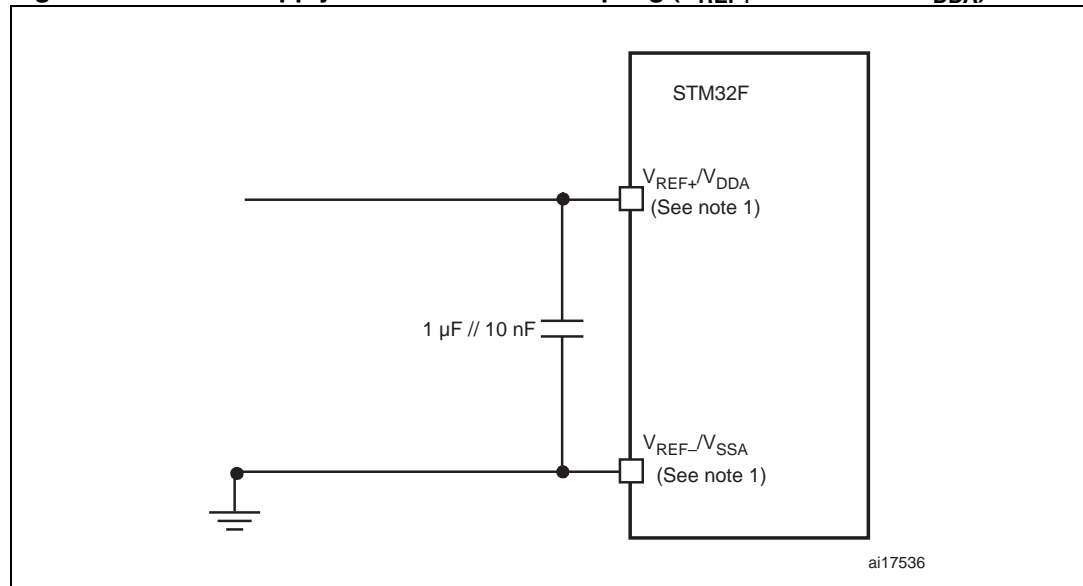
Power supply decoupling should be performed as shown in [Figure 49](#) or [Figure 50](#), depending on whether  $V_{REF+}$  is connected to  $V_{DDA}$  or not. The 10 nF capacitors should be ceramic (good quality). They should be placed as close as possible to the chip.

**Figure 49. Power supply and reference decoupling ( $V_{REF+}$  not connected to  $V_{DDA}$ )**



1.  $V_{REF+}$  and  $V_{REF-}$  inputs are both available on UFBGA176.  $V_{REF+}$  is also available on LQFP100, LQFP144, and LQFP176. When  $V_{REF+}$  and  $V_{REF-}$  are not available, they are internally connected to  $V_{DDA}$  and  $V_{SSA}$ .

**Figure 50. Power supply and reference decoupling ( $V_{REF+}$  connected to  $V_{DDA}$ )**



1.  $V_{REF+}$  and  $V_{REF-}$  inputs are both available on UFBGA176.  $V_{REF+}$  is also available on LQFP100, LQFP144, and LQFP176. When  $V_{REF+}$  and  $V_{REF-}$  are not available, they are internally connected to  $V_{DDA}$  and  $V_{SSA}$ .

### 5.3.21 Temperature sensor characteristics

**Table 67. TS characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_L^{(1)}$	$V_{SENSE}$ linearity with temperature	-	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Avg_Slope <sup>(1)</sup>	Average slope	-	2.5		mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{25}^{(1)}$	Voltage at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	-	0.76		V
$t_{START}^{(2)}$	Startup time	-	6	10	$\mu\text{s}$
$T_{S\_temp}^{(3)(2)}$	ADC sampling time when reading the temperature (1 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ accuracy)	10	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
3. Shortest sampling time can be determined in the application by multiple iterations.

### 5.3.22 $V_{BAT}$ monitoring characteristics

**Table 68.  $V_{BAT}$  monitoring characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R	Resistor bridge for $V_{BAT}$	-	50	-	K $\Omega$
Q	Ratio on $V_{BAT}$ measurement	-	2	-	
$Er^{(1)}$	Error on Q	-1	-	+1	%
$T_{S\_vbat}^{(2)(2)}$	ADC sampling time when reading the $V_{BAT}$ 1 mV accuracy	5	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. Shortest sampling time can be determined in the application by multiple iterations.

### 5.3.23 Embedded reference voltage

The parameters given in [Table 69](#) are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

**Table 69. Embedded internal reference voltage**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{REFINT}$	Internal reference voltage	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} < T_A < +105^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.18	1.21	1.24	V
$T_{S\_vrefint}^{(1)}$	ADC sampling time when reading the internal reference voltage		10	-	-	$\mu\text{s}$
$V_{RERINT\_s}^{(2)}$	Internal reference voltage spread over the temperature range	$V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$	-	3	5	mV
$T_{Coeff}^{(2)}$	Temperature coefficient		-	30	50	ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
$t_{START}^{(2)}$	Startup time		-	6	10	$\mu\text{s}$

1. Shortest sampling time can be determined in the application by multiple iterations.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

## 5.3.24 DAC electrical characteristics

Table 70. DAC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Comments
$V_{DDA}$	Analog supply voltage	1.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	3.6	V	
$V_{REF+}$	Reference supply voltage	1.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	3.6	V	$V_{REF+} \leq V_{DDA}$
$V_{SSA}$	Ground	0	-	0	V	
$R_{LOAD}^{(2)}$	Resistive load with buffer ON	5	-	-	k $\Omega$	
$R_O^{(2)}$	Impedance output with buffer OFF	-	-	15	k $\Omega$	When the buffer is OFF, the Minimum resistive load between DAC_OUT and $V_{SS}$ to have a 1% accuracy is 1.5 M $\Omega$
$C_{LOAD}^{(2)}$	Capacitive load	-	-	50	pF	Maximum capacitive load at DAC_OUT pin (when the buffer is ON).
$DAC\_OUT_{min}^{(2)}$	Lower DAC_OUT voltage with buffer ON	0.2	-	-	V	It gives the maximum output excursion of the DAC. It corresponds to 12-bit input code (0x0E0) to (0xF1C) at $V_{REF+} = 3.6$ V and (0x1C7) to (0xE38) at $V_{REF+} = 1.8$ V
$DAC\_OUT_{max}^{(2)}$	Higher DAC_OUT voltage with buffer ON	-	-	$V_{DDA} - 0.2$	V	
$DAC\_OUT_{min}^{(2)}$	Lower DAC_OUT voltage with buffer OFF	-	0.5	-	mV	It gives the maximum output excursion of the DAC.
$DAC\_OUT_{max}^{(2)}$	Higher DAC_OUT voltage with buffer OFF	-	-	$V_{REF+} - 1LSB$	V	
$I_{VREF+}^{(3)}$	DAC DC $V_{REF}$ current consumption in quiescent mode (Standby mode)	-	170	240	$\mu A$	With no load, worst code (0x800) at $V_{REF+} = 3.6$ V in terms of DC consumption on the inputs
		-	50	75		With no load, worst code (0xF1C) at $V_{REF+} = 3.6$ V in terms of DC consumption on the inputs
$I_{DDA}^{(3)}$	DAC DC $V_{DDA}$ current consumption in quiescent mode (Standby mode)	-	280	380	$\mu A$	With no load, middle code (0x800) on the inputs
		-	475	625	$\mu A$	With no load, worst code (0xF1C) at $V_{REF+} = 3.6$ V in terms of DC consumption on the inputs
$DNL^{(3)}$	Differential non linearity Difference between two consecutive code-1LSB)	-	-	$\pm 0.5$	LSB	Given for the DAC in 10-bit configuration.
		-	-	$\pm 2$	LSB	Given for the DAC in 12-bit configuration.



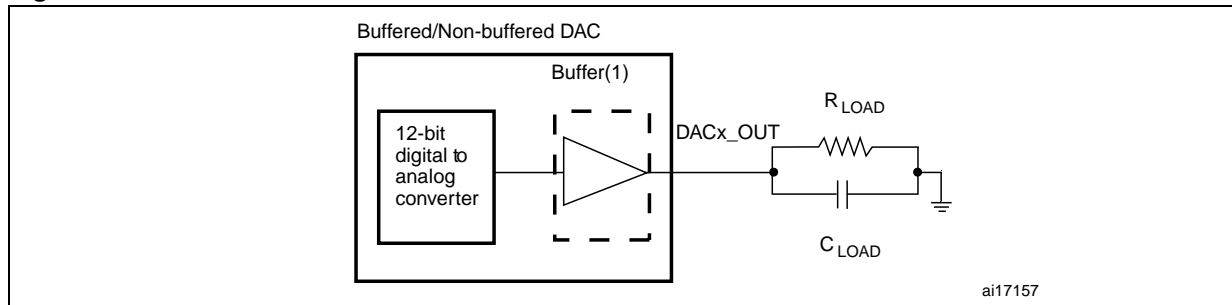
Table 70. DAC characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Comments
INL <sup>(3)</sup>	Integral non linearity (difference between measured value at Code i and the value at Code i on a line drawn between Code 0 and last Code 1023)	-	-	±1	LSB	Given for the DAC in 10-bit configuration.
		-	-	±4	LSB	Given for the DAC in 12-bit configuration.
Offset <sup>(3)</sup>	Offset error (difference between measured value at Code (0x800) and the ideal value = $V_{REF+}/2$ )	-	-	±10	mV	Given for the DAC in 12-bit configuration
		-	-	±3	LSB	Given for the DAC in 10-bit at $V_{REF+} = 3.6$ V
		-	-	±12	LSB	Given for the DAC in 12-bit at $V_{REF+} = 3.6$ V
Gain error <sup>(3)</sup>	Gain error	-	-	±0.5	%	Given for the DAC in 12-bit configuration
t <sub>SETTLING</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Settling time (full scale: for a 10-bit input code transition between the lowest and the highest input codes when DAC_OUT reaches final value ±4LSB)	-	3	6	µs	$C_{LOAD} \leq 50$ pF, $R_{LOAD} \geq 5$ kΩ
THD <sup>(3)</sup>	Total Harmonic Distortion Buffer ON	-	-	-	dB	$C_{LOAD} \leq 50$ pF, $R_{LOAD} \geq 5$ kΩ
Update rate <sup>(2)</sup>	Max frequency for a correct DAC_OUT change when small variation in the input code (from code i to i+1LSB)	-	-	1	MS/s	$C_{LOAD} \leq 50$ pF, $R_{LOAD} \geq 5$ kΩ
t <sub>WAKEUP</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	Wakeup time from off state (Setting the ENx bit in the DAC Control register)	-	6.5	10	µs	$C_{LOAD} \leq 50$ pF, $R_{LOAD} \geq 5$ kΩ input code between lowest and highest possible ones.
PSRR <sup>+</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	Power supply rejection ratio (to V <sub>DDA</sub> ) (static DC measurement)	-	-67	-40	dB	No R <sub>LOAD</sub> , C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 50 pF

1. If an inverted reset signal is applied to PDR\_ON, this value can be lowered to 1.7 V when the device operates in a reduced temperature range (0 to 70 °C).

2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

3. Guaranteed by characterization, not tested in production.

**Figure 51. 12-bit buffered /non-buffered DAC**

1. The DAC integrates an output buffer that can be used to reduce the output impedance and to drive external loads directly without the use of an external operational amplifier. The buffer can be bypassed by configuring the BOFFx bit in the DAC\_CR register.

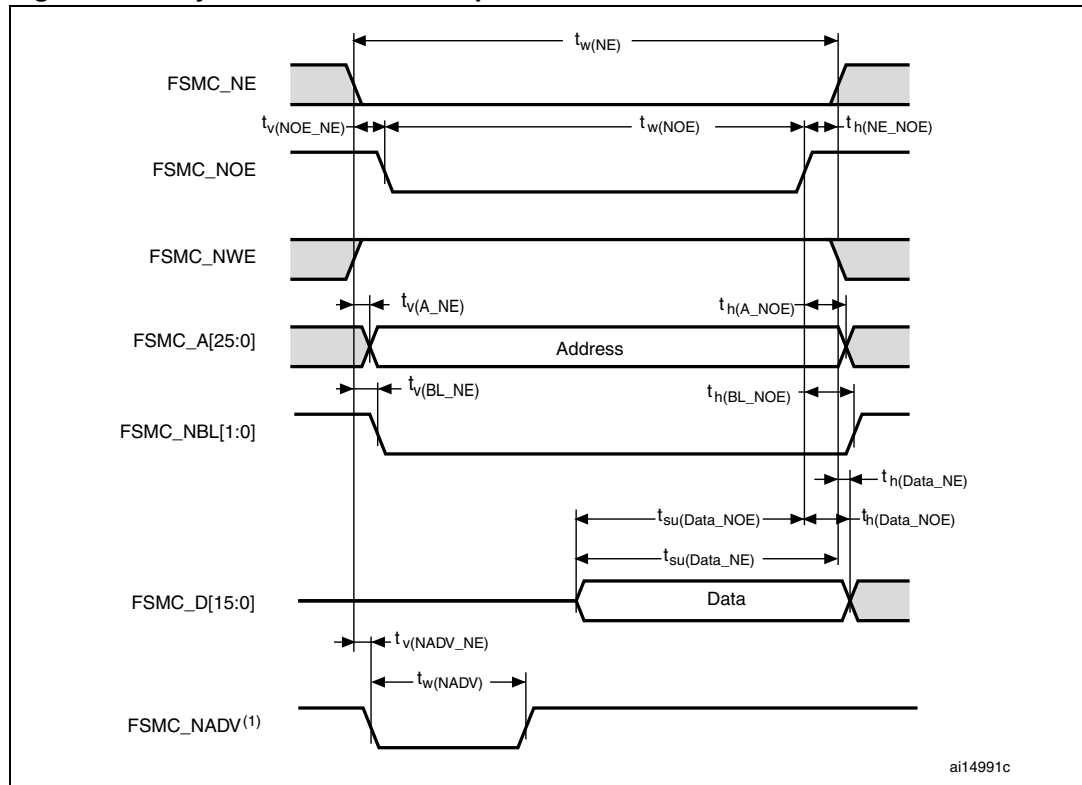
### 5.3.25 FSMC characteristics

#### Asynchronous waveforms and timings

[Figure 52](#) through [Figure 55](#) represent asynchronous waveforms and [Table 71](#) through [Table 74](#) provide the corresponding timings. The results shown in these tables are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

- AddressSetupTime = 1
- AddressHoldTime = 0x1
- DataSetupTime = 0x1
- BusTurnAroundDuration = 0x0

In all timing tables, the  $T_{HCLK}$  is the HCLK clock period.

**Figure 52. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read waveforms**

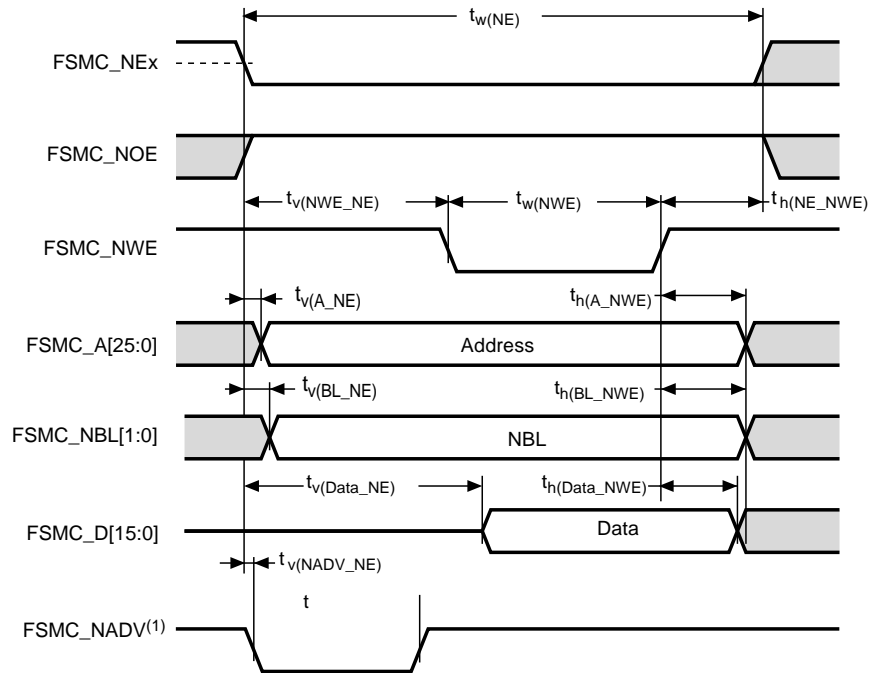
1. Mode 2/B, C and D only. In Mode 1, FSMC\_NADV is not used.

**Table 71. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FSMC_NE low time	$2T_{HCLK}-0.5$	$2T_{HCLK}+1$	ns
$t_{v(NOEX\_NE)}$	FSMC_NOEX low to FSMC_NOE low	0.5	3	ns
$t_{w(NOEX)}$	FSMC_NOEX low time	$2T_{HCLK}-2$	$2T_{HCLK}+2$	ns
$t_{h(NE\_NOEX)}$	FSMC_NOEX high to FSMC_NE high hold time	0	-	ns
$t_{v(A\_NE)}$	FSMC_NOEX low to FSMC_A valid	-	4.5	ns
$t_{h(A\_NOEX)}$	Address hold time after FSMC_NOEX high	4	-	ns
$t_{v(BL\_NE)}$	FSMC_NOEX low to FSMC_BL valid	-	1.5	ns
$t_{h(BL\_NOEX)}$	FSMC_BL hold time after FSMC_NOEX high	0	-	ns
$t_{su(Data\_NE)}$	Data to FSMC_NOEX high setup time	$T_{HCLK}+4$	-	ns
$t_{su(Data\_NOEX)}$	Data to FSMC_NOEX high setup time	$T_{HCLK}+4$	-	ns
$t_{h(Data\_NOEX)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NOEX high	0	-	ns
$t_{h(Data\_NE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NOEX high	0	-	ns
$t_{v(NADV\_NE)}$	FSMC_NOEX low to FSMC_NADV low	-	2	ns
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV low time	-	$T_{HCLK}$	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

**Figure 53. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write waveforms**

ai14990

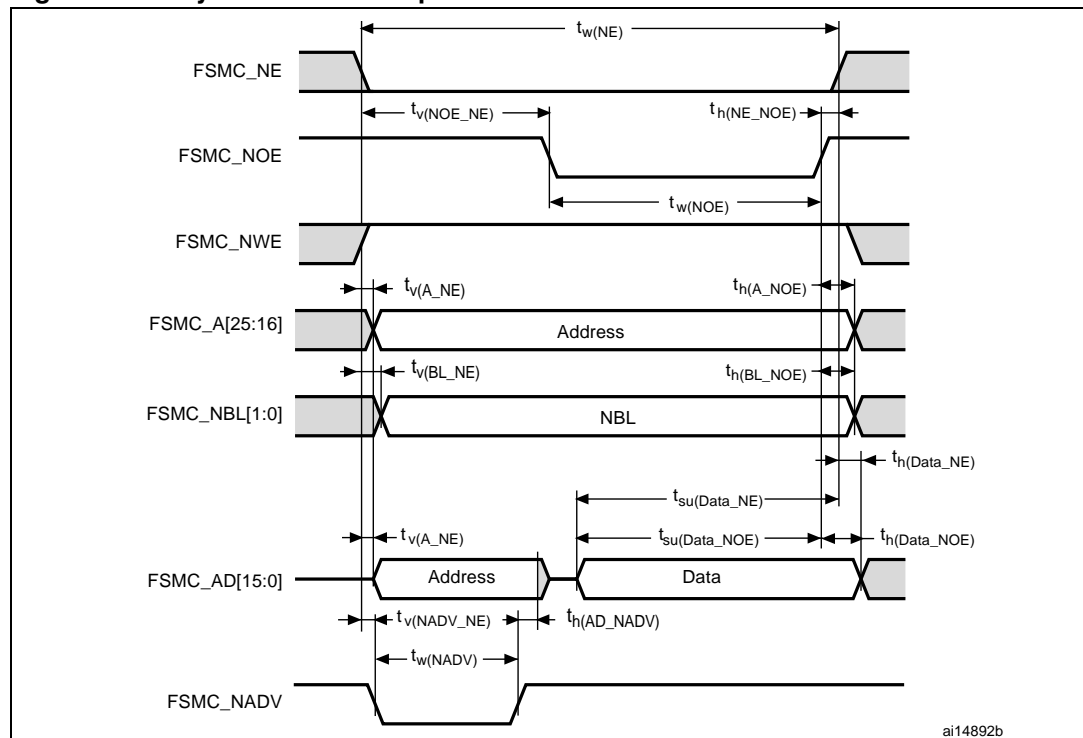
1. Mode 2/B, C and D only. In Mode 1, FSMC\_NADV is not used.

**Table 72. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_w(NE)$	FSMC_NE low time	$3T_{HCLK}$	$3T_{HCLK} + 4$	ns
$t_v(NWE\_NE)$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NWE low	$T_{HCLK} - 0.5$	$T_{HCLK} + 0.5$	ns
$t_w(NWE)$	FSMC_NWE low time	$T_{HCLK} - 1$	$T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_h(NE\_NWE)$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_NE high hold time	$T_{HCLK} - 1$	-	ns
$t_v(A\_NE)$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_A valid	-	0	ns
$t_h(A\_NWE)$	Address hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK} - 2$	-	ns
$t_v(BL\_NE)$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_BL valid	-	1.5	ns
$t_h(BL\_NWE)$	FSMC_BL hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK} - 1$	-	ns
$t_v(Data\_NE)$	Data to FSMC_NEx low to Data valid	-	$T_{HCLK} + 3$	ns
$t_h(Data\_NWE)$	Data hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK} - 1$	-	ns
$t_v(NADV\_NE)$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NADV low	-	2	ns
$t_w(NADV)$	FSMC_NADV low time	-	$T_{HCLK} + 0.5$	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

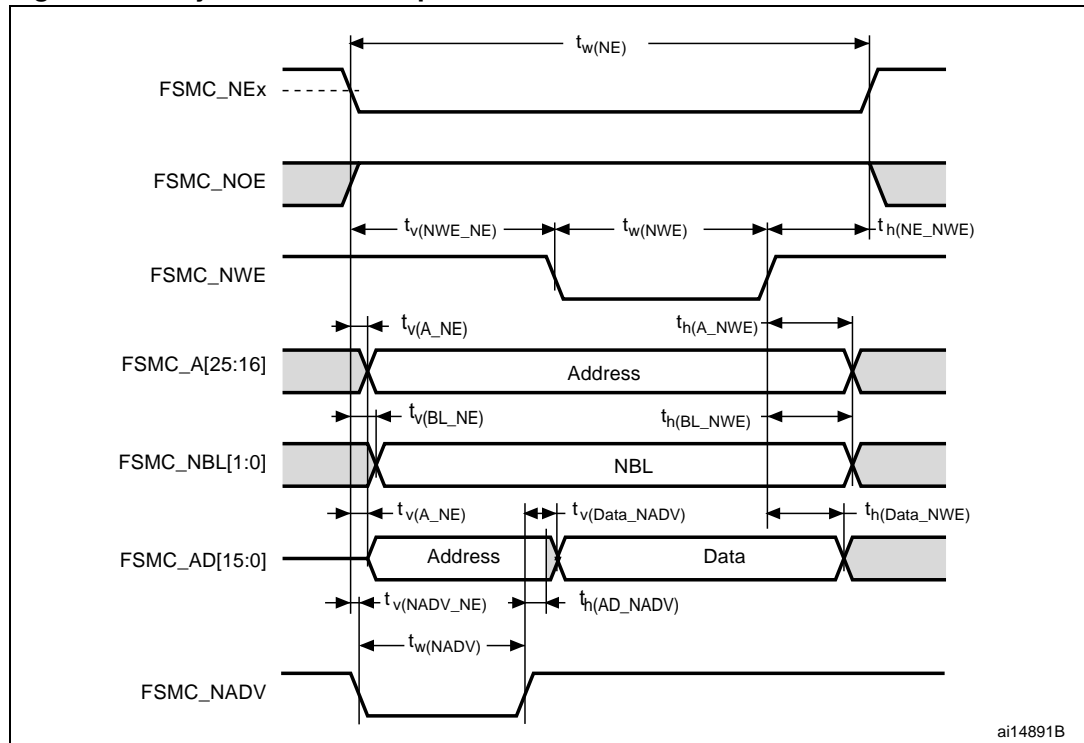
2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

**Figure 54. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read waveforms****Table 73. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FSMC_NE low time	$3T_{HCLK}-1$	$3T_{HCLK}+1$	ns
$t_{v(NOE\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NOE low	$2T_{HCLK}-0.5$	$2T_{HCLK}+0.5$	ns
$t_{w(NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE low time	$T_{HCLK}-1$	$T_{HCLK}+1$	ns
$t_{h(NE\_NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE high to FSMC_NE high hold time	0	-	ns
$t_{v(A\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_A valid	-	3	ns
$t_{v(NADV\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NADV low	1	2	ns
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV low time	$T_{HCLK}-2$	$T_{HCLK}+1$	ns
$t_{h(AD\_NADV)}$	FSMC_AD(adress) valid hold time after FSMC_NADV high	$T_{HCLK}$	-	ns
$t_{h(A\_NOE)}$	Address hold time after FSMC_NOE high	$T_{HCLK}-1$	-	ns
$t_{h(BL\_NOE)}$	FSMC_BL time after FSMC_NOE high	0	-	ns
$t_{v(BL\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_BL valid	-	2	ns
$t_{su(Data\_NE)}$	Data to FSMC_NEx high setup time	$T_{HCLK}+4$	-	ns
$t_{su(Data\_NOE)}$	Data to FSMC_NOE high setup time	$T_{HCLK}+4$	-	ns
$t_{h(Data\_NE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NEx high	0	-	ns
$t_{h(Data\_NOE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NOE high	0	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

**Figure 55. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR write waveforms**

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**Table 74. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR write timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low time	$4T_{HCLK}-0.5$	$4T_{HCLK}+3$	ns
$t_{v(NWE\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NWE low	$T_{HCLK}-0.5$	$T_{HCLK}-0.5$	ns
$t_{w(NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE low time	$2T_{HCLK}-0.5$	$2T_{HCLK}+3$	ns
$t_{h(NE\_NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_NEx high hold time	$T_{HCLK}$	-	ns
$t_{v(A\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_A valid	-	0	ns
$t_{v(NADV\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NADV low	1	2	ns
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV low time	$T_{HCLK}-2$	$T_{HCLK}+1$	ns
$t_{h(AD\_NADV)}$	FSMC_AD(address) valid hold time after FSMC_NADV high	$T_{HCLK}-2$	-	ns
$t_{h(A\_NWE)}$	Address hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK}$	-	ns
$t_{h(BL\_NWE)}$	FSMC_BL hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK}-2$	-	ns
$t_{v(BL\_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_BL valid	-	1.5	ns
$t_{v(Data\_NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV high to Data valid	-	$T_{HCLK}-0.5$	ns
$t_{h(Data\_NWE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK}$	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

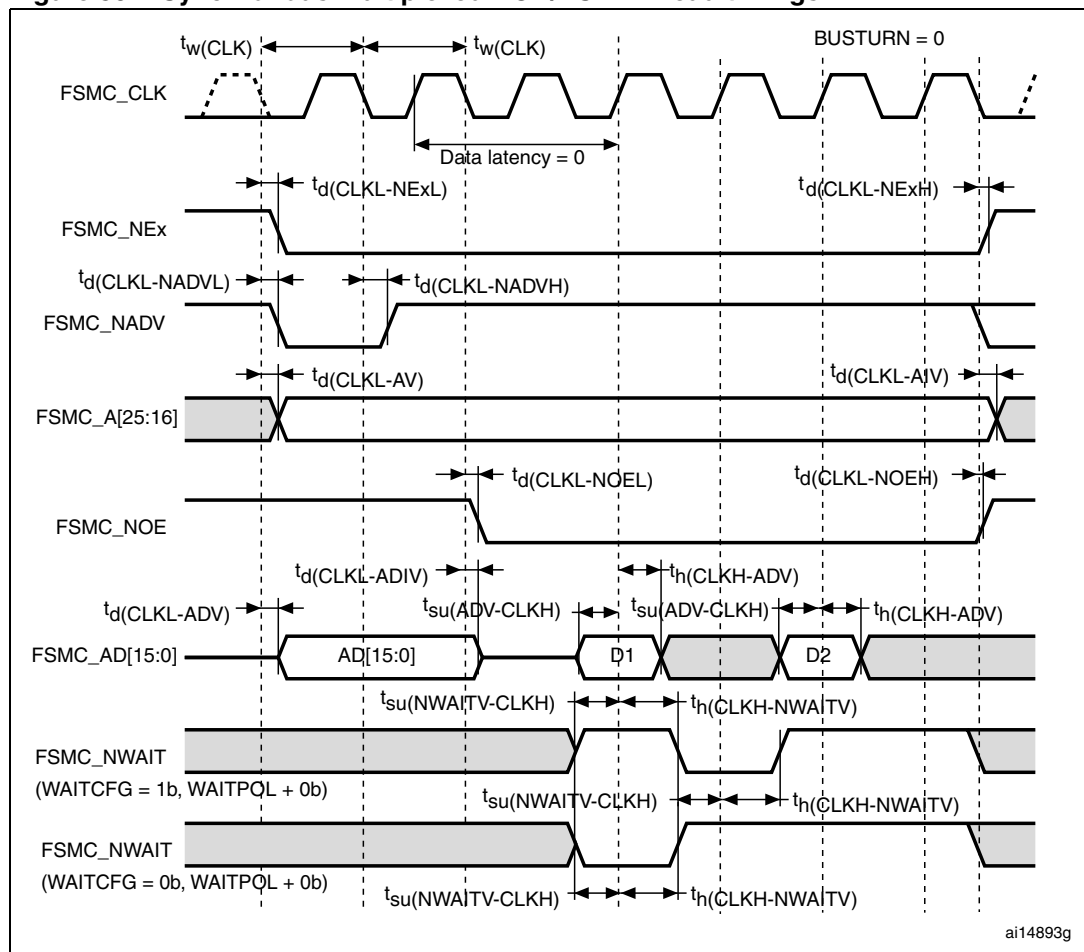
## Synchronous waveforms and timings

Figure 56 through Figure 59 represent synchronous waveforms and Table 76 through Table 78 provide the corresponding timings. The results shown in these tables are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

- BurstAccessMode = FSMC\_BurstAccessMode\_Enable;
- MemoryType = FSMC\_MemoryType\_CRAM;
- WriteBurst = FSMC\_WriteBurst\_Enable;
- CLKDivision = 1; (0 is not supported, see the STM32F40xxx/41xxx reference manual)
- DataLatency = 1 for NOR Flash; DataLatency = 0 for PSRAM

In all timing tables, the  $T_{HCLK}$  is the HCLK clock period (with maximum FSMC\_CLK = 60 MHz).

**Figure 56. Synchronous multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings**



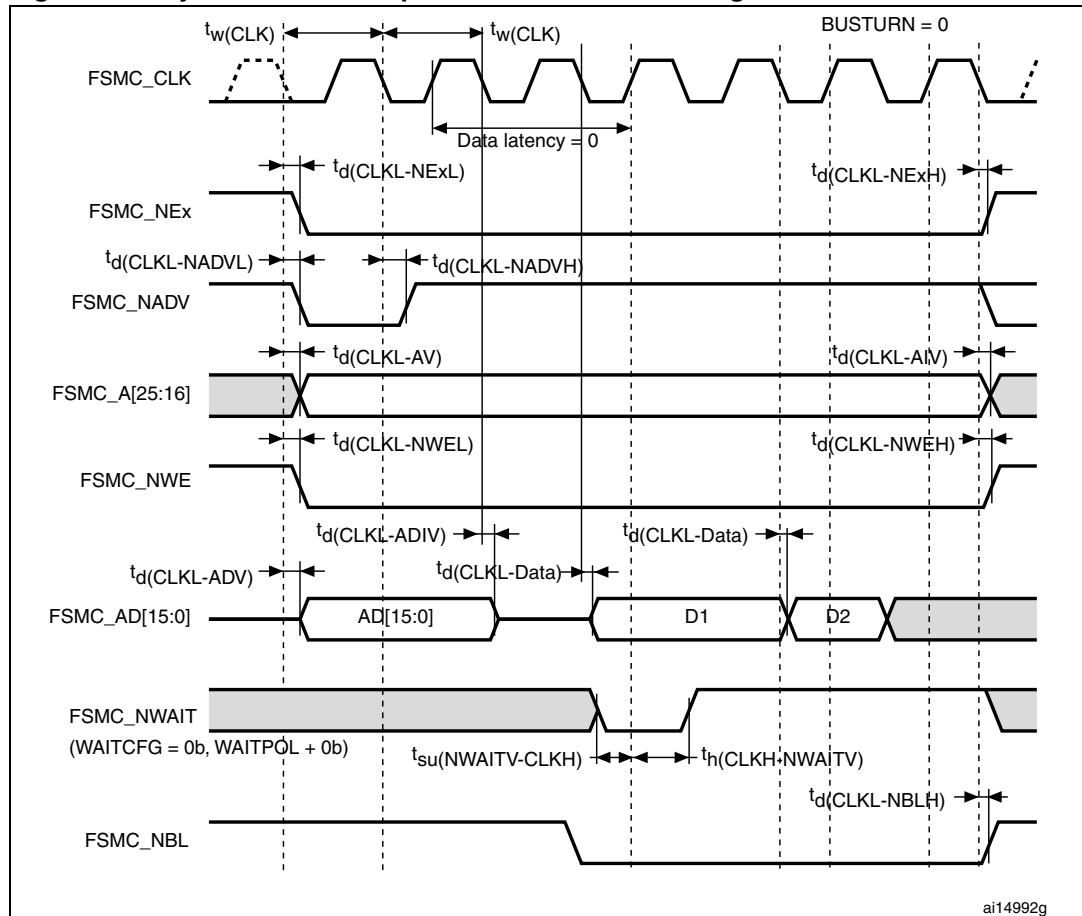
**Table 75. Synchronous multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(CLK)}$	FSMC_CLK period	$2T_{HCLK}$	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low ( $x=0..2$ )	-	0	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx high ( $x=0..2$ )	2	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADV_L)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low	-	2	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADV_H)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	2	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid ( $x=16..25$ )	-	0	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AIV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax invalid ( $x=16..25$ )	0	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NOEL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NOE low	-	0	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NOEH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NOE high	2	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-ADV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_AD[15:0] valid	-	4.5	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-ADIV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_AD[15:0] invalid	0	-	ns
$t_{su(ADV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_A/D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_CLK high	6	-	ns
$t_h(CLKH-ADV)$	FSMC_A/D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK high	0	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

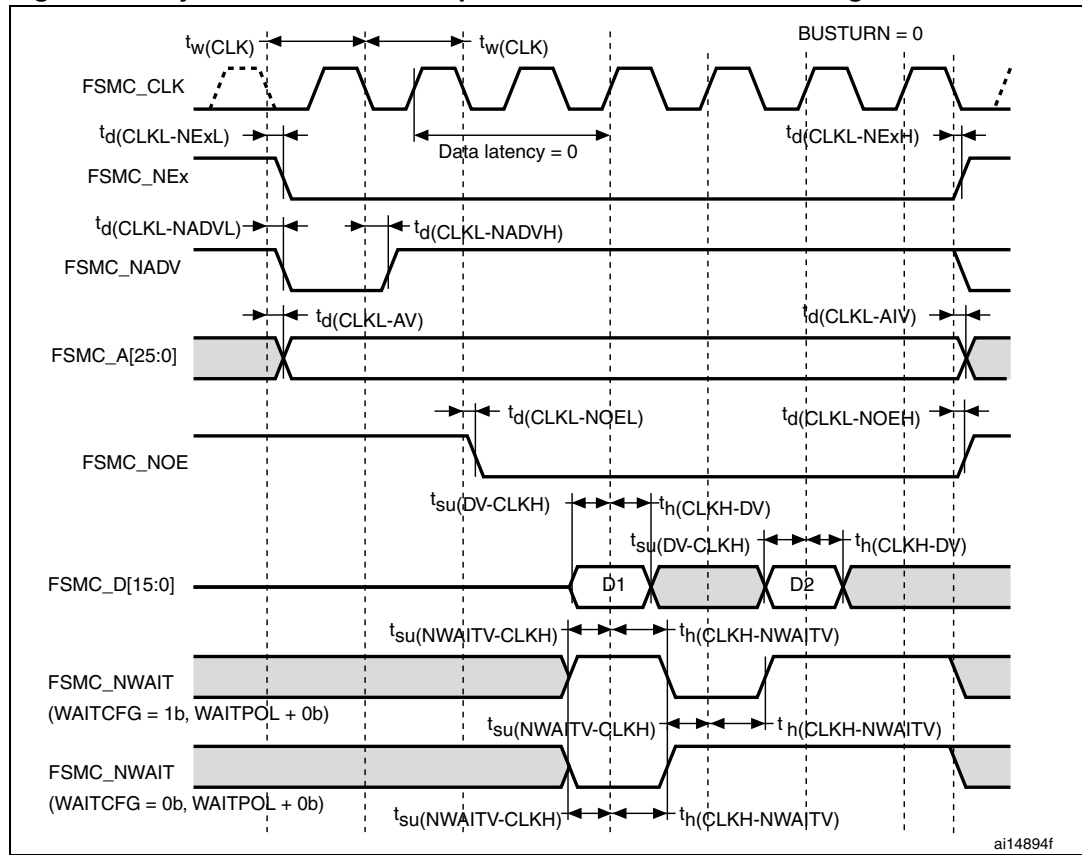


**Figure 57. Synchronous multiplexed PSRAM write timings****Table 76. Synchronous multiplexed PSRAM write timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(CLK)}$	FSMC_CLK period	$2T_{HCLK}$	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low ( $x=0..2$ )	-	1	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx high ( $x=0..2$ )	1	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low	-	0	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	0	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid ( $x=16...25$ )	-	0	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AIV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax invalid ( $x=16...25$ )	8	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NWEL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NWE low	-	0.5	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NWEH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NWE high	0	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-ADIV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_AD[15:0] invalid	0	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-DATA)}$	FSMC_A/D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK low	-	3	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NBLH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NBL high	0	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

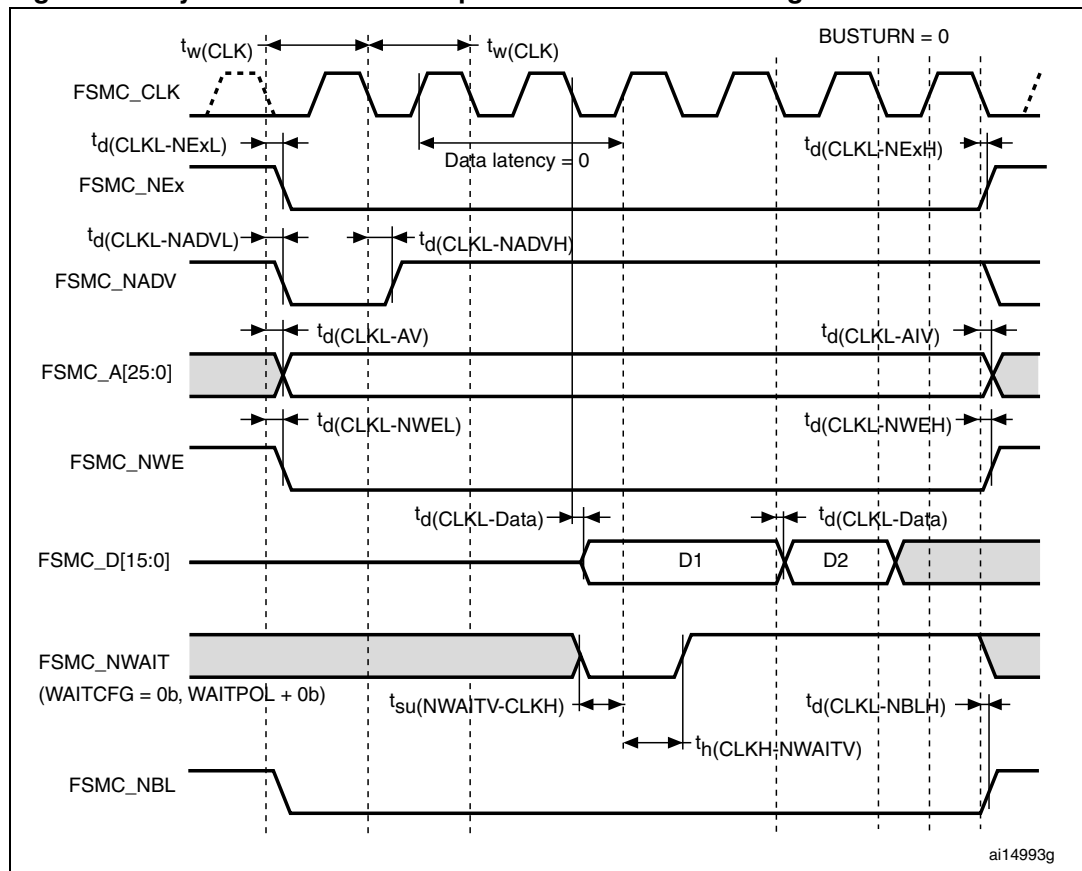
2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

**Figure 58. Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings****Table 77. Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_w(\text{CLK})$	FSMC_CLK period	$2T_{\text{HCLK}} - 0.5$	-	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-NExL})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low ( $x=0..2$ )	-	0.5	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-NExH})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx high ( $x=0..2$ )	0	-	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-NADVL})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low	-	2	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-NADVH})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	3	-	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-AV})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid ( $x=16..25$ )	-	0	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-AIV})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax invalid ( $x=16..25$ )	2	-	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-NOEL})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NOE low	-	0.5	ns
$t_d(\text{CLKL-NOEH})$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NOE high	1.5	-	ns
$t_{su}(\text{DV-CLKH})$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_CLK high	6	-	ns
$t_h(\text{CLKH-DV})$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK high	3	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ .

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

**Figure 59. Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings****Table 78. Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(CLK)}$	FSMC_CLK period	$2T_{HCLK}$	-	ns
$t_d(CLKL-NExL)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low ( $x=0..2$ )	-	1	ns
$t_d(CLKL-NExH)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx high ( $x=0..2$ )	1	-	ns
$t_d(CLKL-NADVL)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low	-	7	ns
$t_d(CLKL-NADVH)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	6	-	ns
$t_d(CLKL-AV)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid ( $x=16..25$ )	-	0	ns
$t_d(CLKL-AIV)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax invalid ( $x=16..25$ )	6	-	ns
$t_d(CLKL-NWEL)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NWE low	-	1	ns
$t_d(CLKL-NWEH)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NWE high	2	-	ns
$t_d(CLKL-Data)$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK low	-	3	ns
$t_d(CLKL-NBLH)$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NBL high	3	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

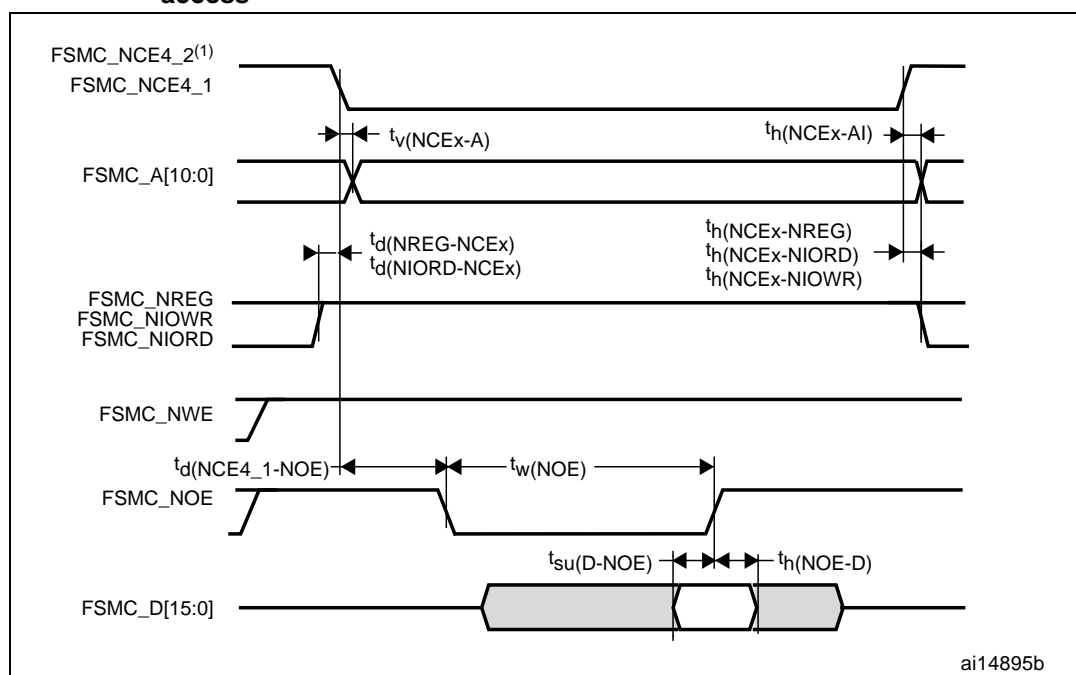
### PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms and timings

Figure 60 through Figure 65 represent synchronous waveforms, and Table 79 and Table 80 provide the corresponding timings. The results shown in this table are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

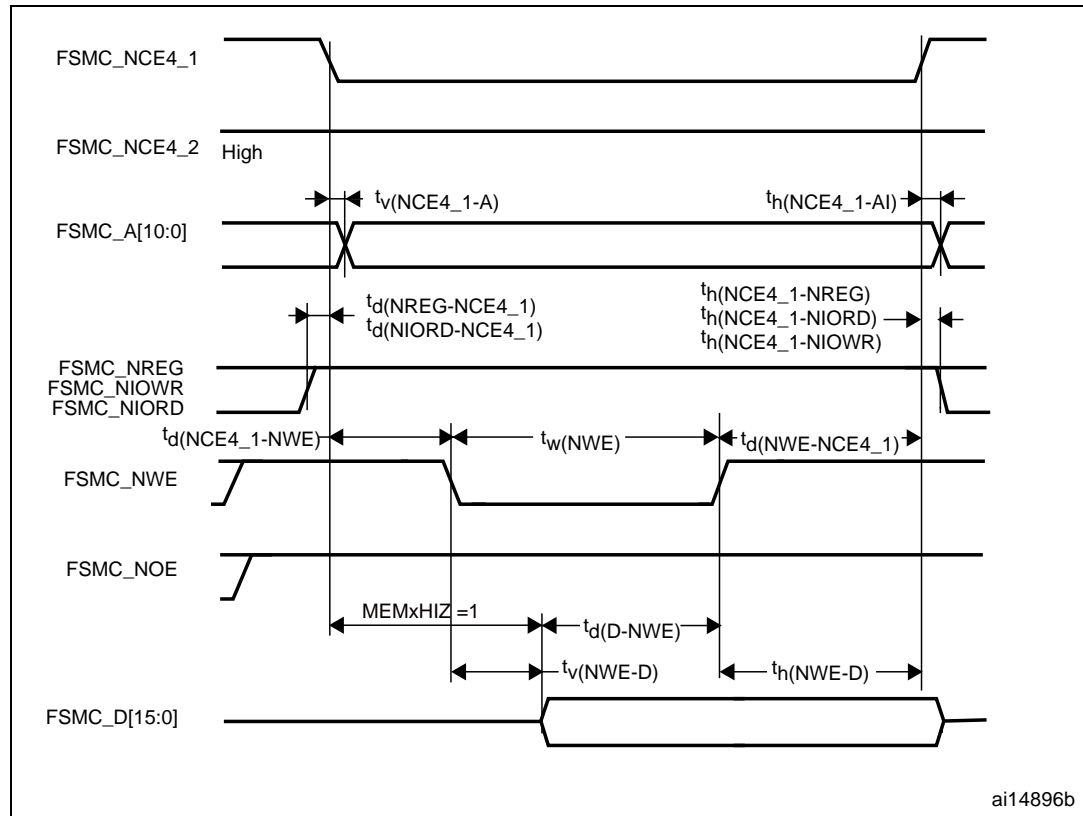
- COM.FSMC\_SetupTime = 0x04;
- COM.FSMC\_WaitSetupTime = 0x07;
- COM.FSMC\_HoldSetupTime = 0x04;
- COM.FSMC\_HiZSetupTime = 0x00;
- ATT.FSMC\_SetupTime = 0x04;
- ATT.FSMC\_WaitSetupTime = 0x07;
- ATT.FSMC\_HoldSetupTime = 0x04;
- ATT.FSMC\_HiZSetupTime = 0x00;
- IO.FSMC\_SetupTime = 0x04;
- IO.FSMC\_WaitSetupTime = 0x07;
- IO.FSMC\_HoldSetupTime = 0x04;
- IO.FSMC\_HiZSetupTime = 0x00;
- TCLRSetupTime = 0;
- TARSetupTime = 0.

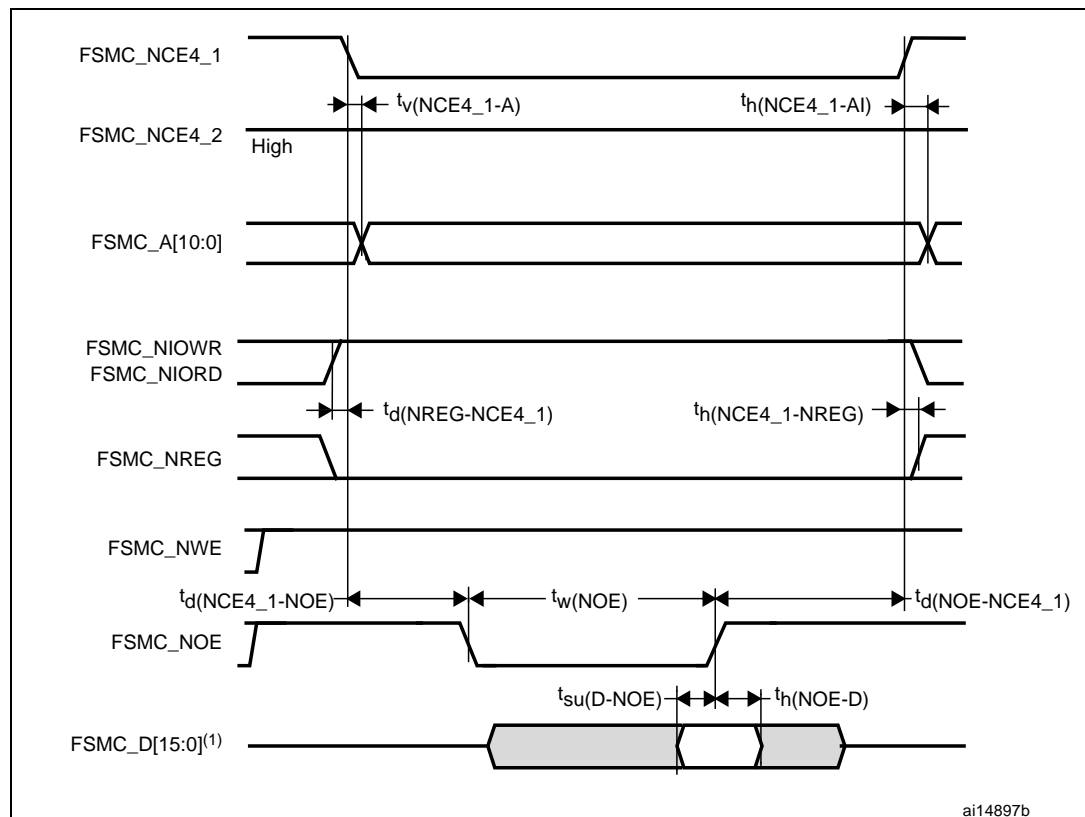
In all timing tables, the  $T_{HCLK}$  is the HCLK clock period.

**Figure 60. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for common memory read access**

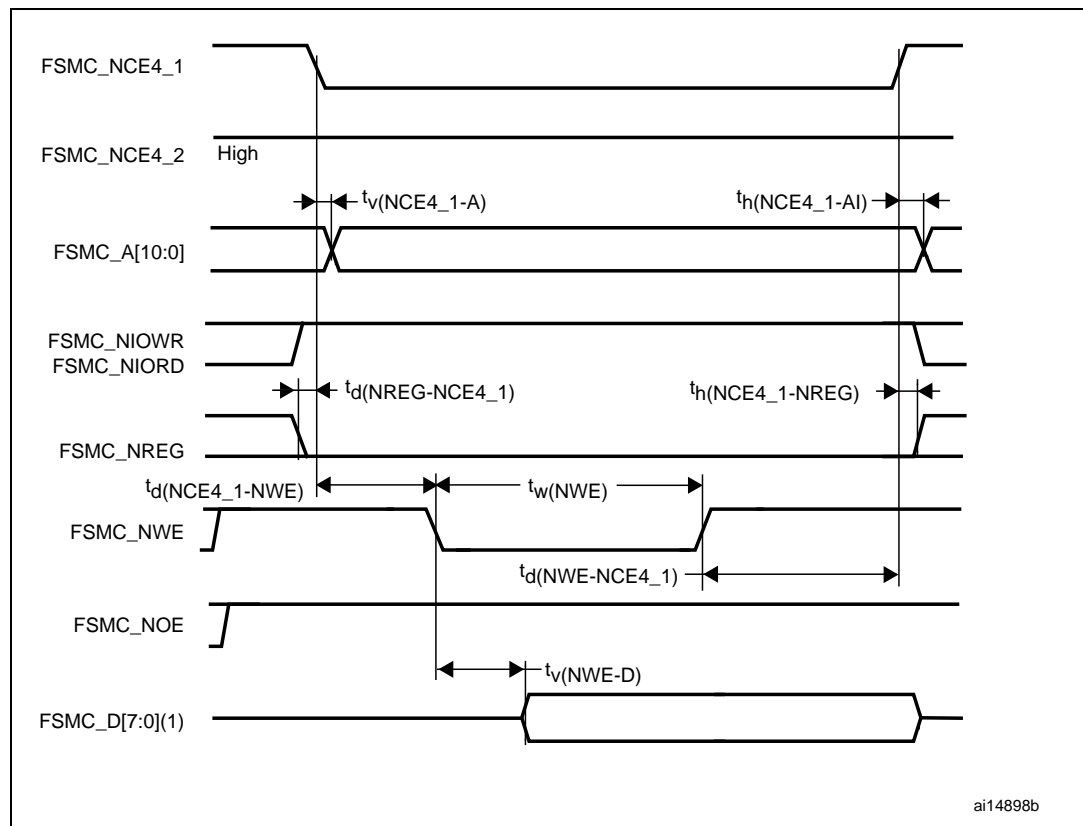


1. FSMC\_NCE4\_2 remains high (inactive during 8-bit access).

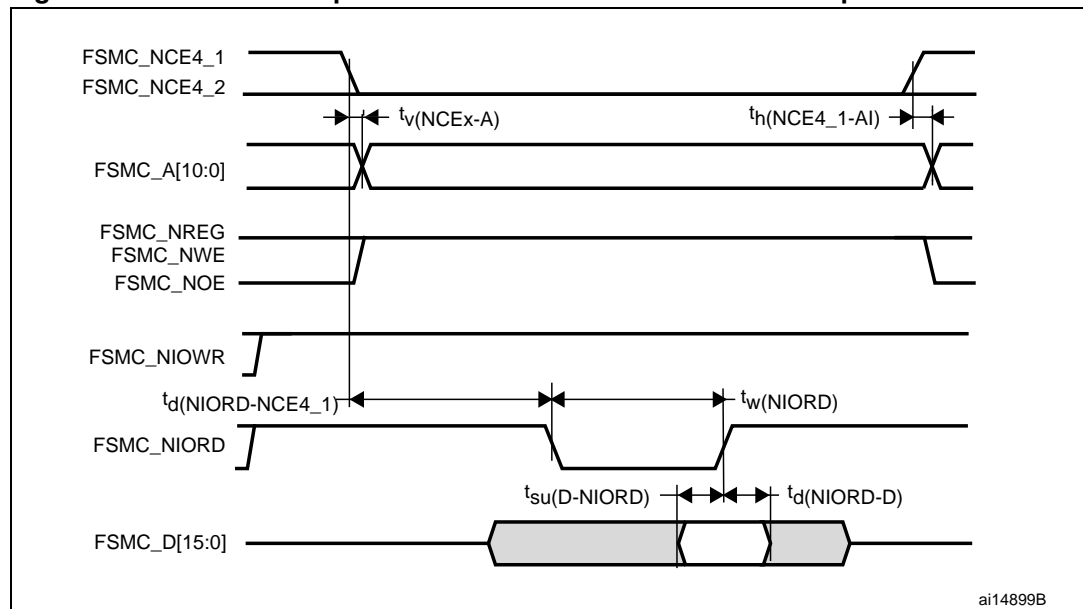
**Figure 61. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for common memory write access**

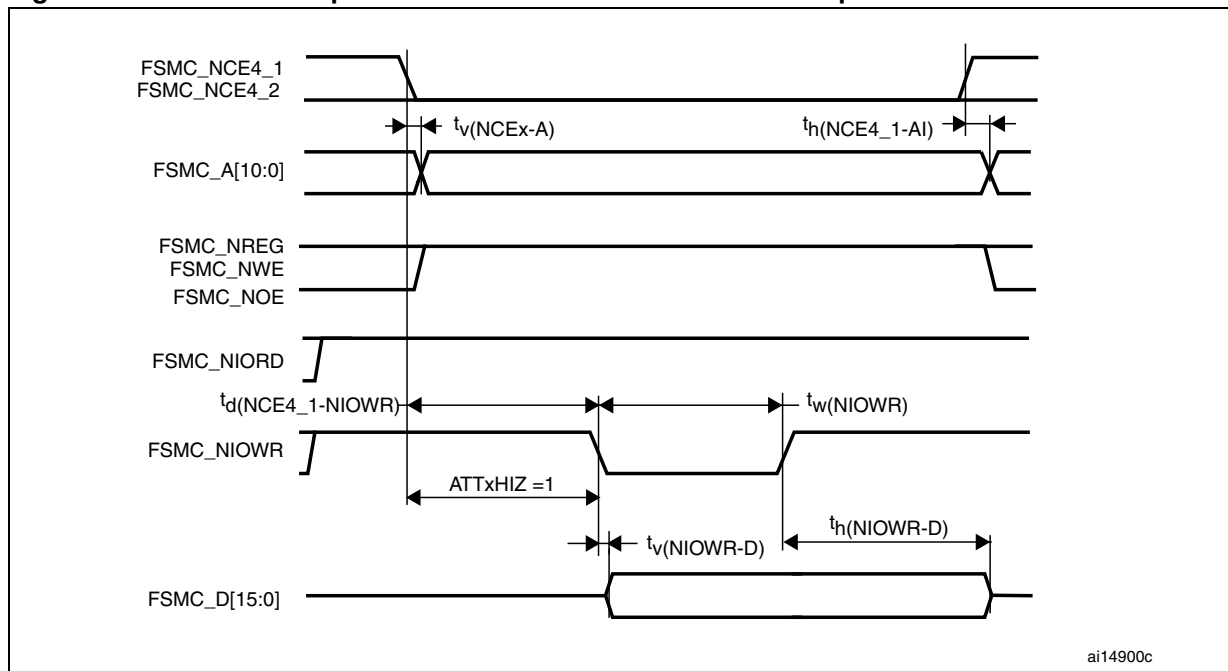
**Figure 62. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for attribute memory read access**

1. Only data bits 0...7 are read (bits 8...15 are disregarded).

**Figure 63. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for attribute memory write access**

1. Only data bits 0...7 are driven (bits 8...15 remains Hi-Z).

**Figure 64. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for I/O space read access**

**Figure 65. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for I/O space write access****Table 79. Switching characteristics for PC Card/CF read and write cycles in attribute/common space<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_v(NCEx-A)$	FSMC_Ncex low to FSMC_Ay valid	-	0	ns
$t_h(NCEx-AI)$	FSMC_NCEx high to FSMC_Ax invalid	4	-	ns
$t_d(NREG-NCEx)$	FSMC_NCEx low to FSMC_NREG valid	-	3.5	ns
$t_h(NCEx-NREG)$	FSMC_NCEx high to FSMC_NREG invalid	$T_{HCLK}+4$	-	ns
$t_d(NCEx-NWE)$	FSMC_NCEx low to FSMC_NWE low	-	$5T_{HCLK}+0.5$	ns
$t_d(NCEx-NOE)$	FSMC_NCEx low to FSMC_NOE low	-	$5T_{HCLK}+0.5$	ns
$t_w(NOE)$	FSMC_NOE low width	$8T_{HCLK}-1$	$8T_{HCLK}+1$	ns
$t_d(NOE-NCEx)$	FSMC_NOE high to FSMC_NCEx high	$5T_{HCLK}+2.5$	-	ns
$t_{su}(D-NOE)$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_NOE high	4.5	-	ns
$t_h(NOE-D)$	FSMC_NOE high to FSMC_D[15:0] invalid	3	-	ns
$t_w(NWE)$	FSMC_NWE low width	$8T_{HCLK}-0.5$	$8T_{HCLK}+3$	ns
$t_d(NWE-NCEx)$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_NCEx high	$5T_{HCLK}-1$	-	ns
$t_d(NCEx-NWE)$	FSMC_NCEx low to FSMC_NWE low	-	$5T_{HCLK}+1$	ns
$t_v(NWE-D)$	FSMC_NWE low to FSMC_D[15:0] valid	-	0	ns
$t_h(NWE-D)$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_D[15:0] invalid	$8T_{HCLK}-1$	-	ns
$t_d(D-NWE)$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid before FSMC_NWE high	$13T_{HCLK}-1$	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.



**Table 80. Switching characteristics for PC Card/CF read and write cycles in I/O space<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NIOWR)}$	FSMC_NIOWR low width	$8T_{HCLK} - 1$	-	ns
$t_{v(NIOWR-D)}$	FSMC_NIOWR low to FSMC_D[15:0] valid	-	$5T_{HCLK} - 1$	ns
$t_{h(NIOWR-D)}$	FSMC_NIOWR high to FSMC_D[15:0] invalid	$8T_{HCLK} - 2$	-	ns
$t_{d(NCE4\_1-NIOWR)}$	FSMC_NCE4_1 low to FSMC_NIOWR valid	-	$5T_{HCLK} + 2.5$	ns
$t_{h(NCEx-NIOWR)}$	FSMC_NCEx high to FSMC_NIOWR invalid	$5T_{HCLK} - 1.5$	-	ns
$t_{d(NIORD-NCEx)}$	FSMC_NCEx low to FSMC_NIORD valid	-	$5T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{h(NCEx-NIORD)}$	FSMC_NCEx high to FSMC_NIORD valid	$5T_{HCLK} - 1.5$	-	ns
$t_{w(NIORD)}$	FSMC_NIORD low width	$8T_{HCLK} - 0.5$	-	ns
$t_{su(D-NIORD)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid before FSMC_NIORD high	9	-	ns
$t_{d(NIORD-D)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid after FSMC_NIORD high	0	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

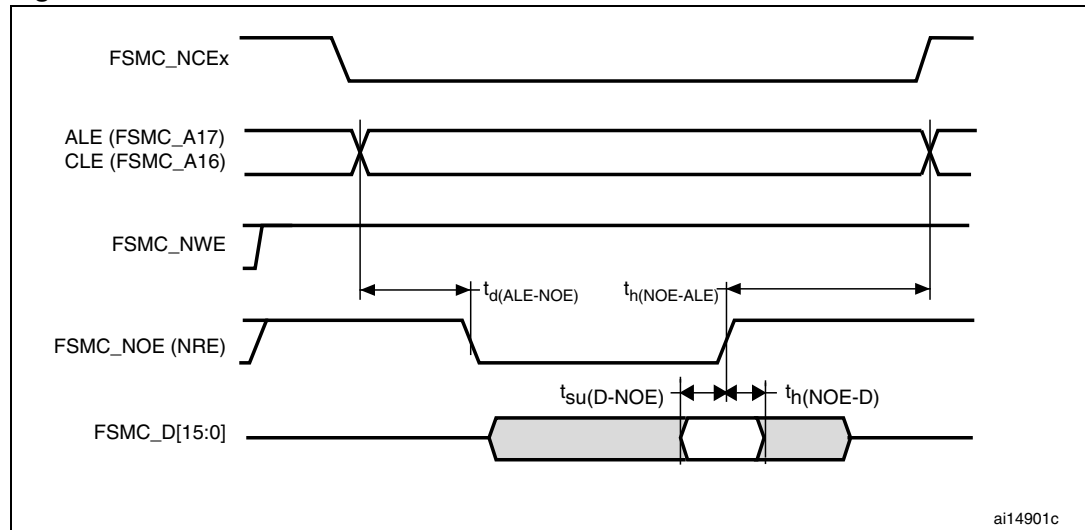
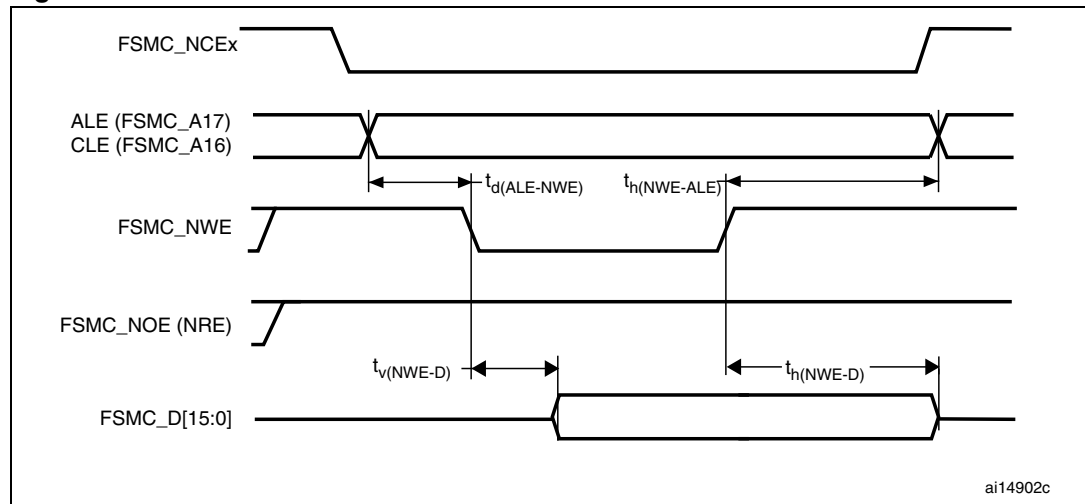
2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

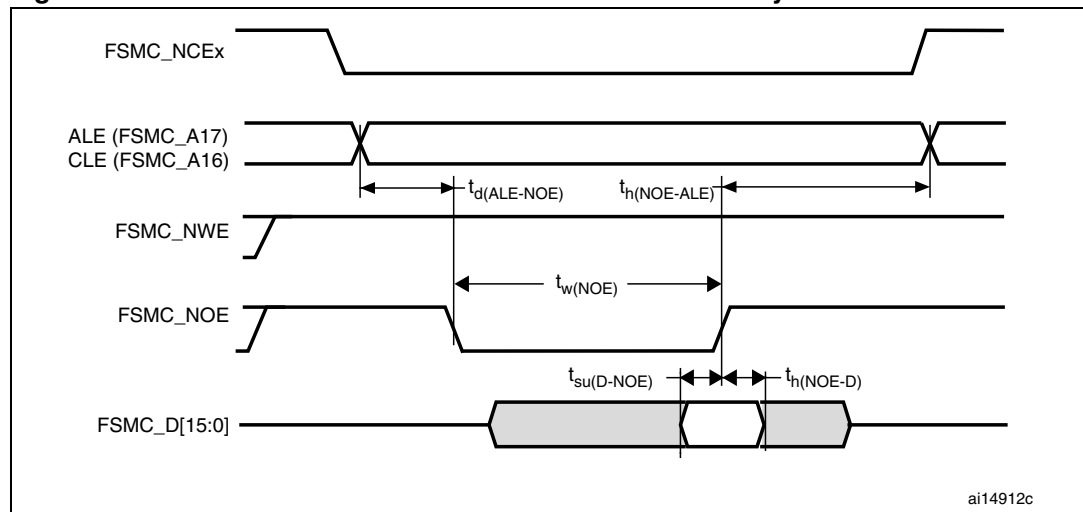
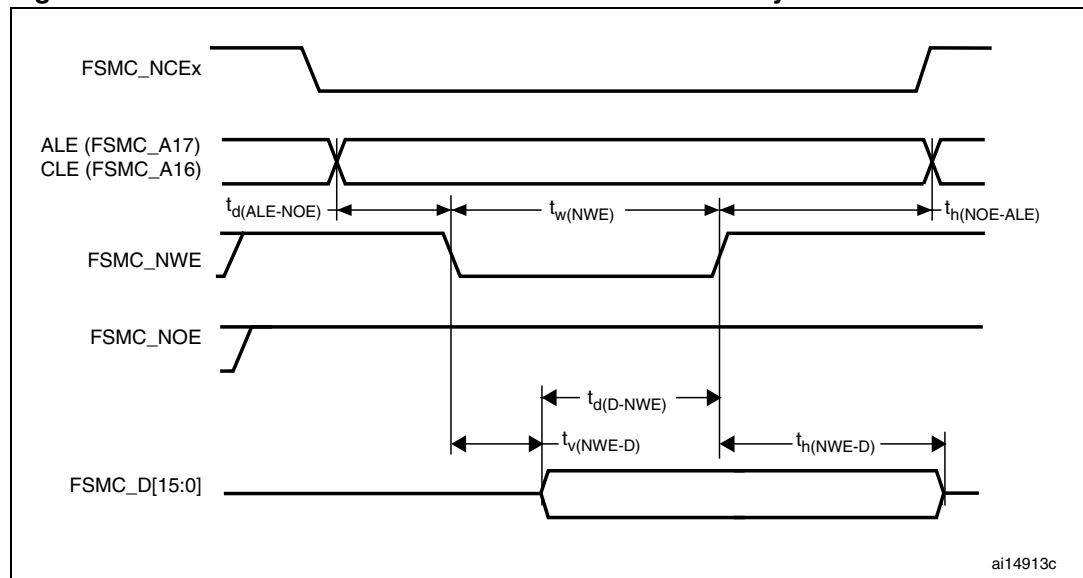
### NAND controller waveforms and timings

[Figure 66](#) through [Figure 69](#) represent synchronous waveforms, and [Table 81](#) and [Table 82](#) provide the corresponding timings. The results shown in this table are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

- COM.FSMC\_SetupTime = 0x01;
- COM.FSMC\_WaitSetupTime = 0x03;
- COM.FSMC\_HoldSetupTime = 0x02;
- COM.FSMC\_HiZSetupTime = 0x01;
- ATT.FSMC\_SetupTime = 0x01;
- ATT.FSMC\_WaitSetupTime = 0x03;
- ATT.FSMC\_HoldSetupTime = 0x02;
- ATT.FSMC\_HiZSetupTime = 0x01;
- Bank = FSMC\_Bank\_NAND;
- MemoryDataWidth = FSMC\_MemoryDataWidth\_16b;
- ECC = FSMC\_ECC\_Enable;
- ECCPageSize = FSMC\_ECCPageSize\_512Bytes;
- TCLRSetupTime = 0;
- TARSetupTime = 0.

In all timing tables, the  $T_{HCLK}$  is the HCLK clock period.

**Figure 66. NAND controller waveforms for read access****Figure 67. NAND controller waveforms for write access**

**Figure 68. NAND controller waveforms for common memory read access****Figure 69. NAND controller waveforms for common memory write access****Table 81. Switching characteristics for NAND Flash read cycles<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE low width	$4T_{HCLK} - 0.5$	$4T_{HCLK} + 3$	ns
$t_{su(D-NOE)}$	FSMC_D[15-0] valid data before FSMC_NOE high	10	-	ns
$t_h(NOE-D)$	FSMC_D[15-0] valid data after FSMC_NOE high	0	-	ns
$t_d(ALE-NOE)$	FSMC_ALE valid before FSMC_NOE low	-	$3T_{HCLK}$	ns
$t_h(NOE-ALE)$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_ALE invalid	$3T_{HCLK} - 2$	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

**Table 82. Switching characteristics for NAND Flash write cycles<sup>(1)</sup>**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE low width	$4T_{HCLK}-1$	$4T_{HCLK}+3$	ns
$t_{v(NWE-D)}$	FSMC_NWE low to FSMC_D[15-0] valid	-	0	ns
$t_{h(NWE-D)}$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_D[15-0] invalid	$3T_{HCLK}-2$	-	ns
$t_{d(D-NWE)}$	FSMC_D[15-0] valid before FSMC_NWE high	$5T_{HCLK}-3$	-	ns
$t_{d(ALE-NWE)}$	FSMC_ALE valid before FSMC_NWE low	-	$3T_{HCLK}$	ns
$t_{h(NWE-ALE)}$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_ALE invalid	$3T_{HCLK}-2$	-	ns

1.  $C_L = 30$  pF.

### 5.3.26 Camera interface (DCMI) timing specifications

**Table 83. DCMI characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
	Frequency ratio $DCMI\_PIXCLK/f_{HCLK}^{(1)}$			0.4	

1. Maximum value of  $DCMI\_PIXCLK = 54$  MHz.

### 5.3.27 SD/SDIO MMC card host interface (SDIO) characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 84](#) are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature,  $f_{PCLKx}$  frequency and  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 11](#).

Refer to [Section 5.3.16: I/O port characteristics](#) for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (D[7:0], CMD, CK).

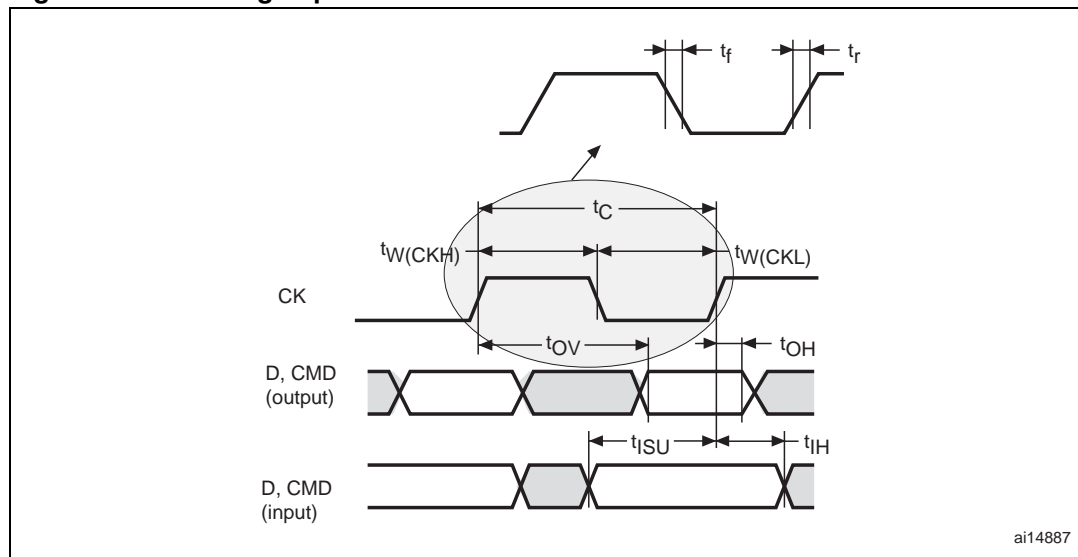
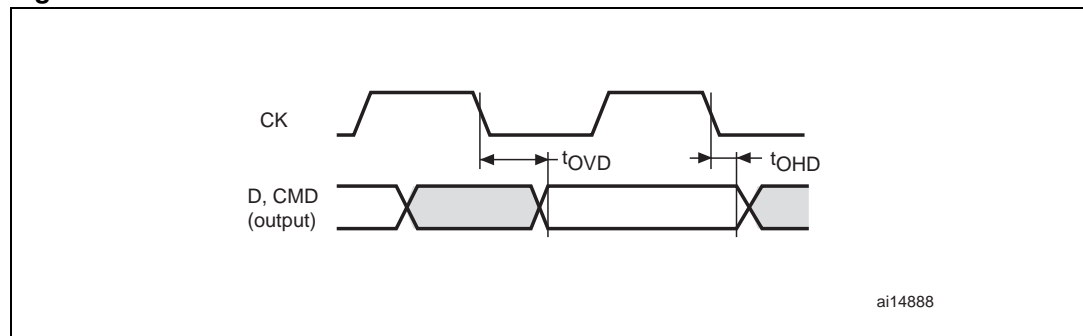
**Figure 70. SDIO high-speed mode**

Figure 71. SD default mode

Table 84. SD / MMC characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
f <sub>PP</sub>	Clock frequency in data transfer mode	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	TBD	TBD	MHz
-	SDIO_CK/f <sub>PCLK2</sub> frequency ratio	-	-	TBD	-
t <sub>W(CKL)</sub>	Clock low time, f <sub>PP</sub> = 16 MHz	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	TBD	-	ns
t <sub>W(CKH)</sub>	Clock high time, f <sub>PP</sub> = 16 MHz	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	TBD	-	
t <sub>r</sub>	Clock rise time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	-	TBD	
t <sub>f</sub>	Clock fall time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	-	TBD	
CMD, D inputs (referenced to CK)					
t <sub>ISU</sub>	Input setup time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	TBD	-	ns
t <sub>IH</sub>	Input hold time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	TBD	-	
CMD, D outputs (referenced to CK) in MMC and SD HS mode					
t <sub>OV</sub>	Output valid time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	-	TBD	ns
t <sub>OH</sub>	Output hold time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	TBD	-	
CMD, D outputs (referenced to CK) in SD default mode <sup>(2)</sup>					
t <sub>OVD</sub>	Output valid default time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	-	TBD	ns
t <sub>OHD</sub>	Output hold default time	C <sub>L</sub> ≤ 30 pF	TBD	-	

1. TBD stands for "to be defined".

2. Refer to SDIO\_CLKCR, the SDI clock control register to control the CK output.

### 5.3.28 RTC characteristics

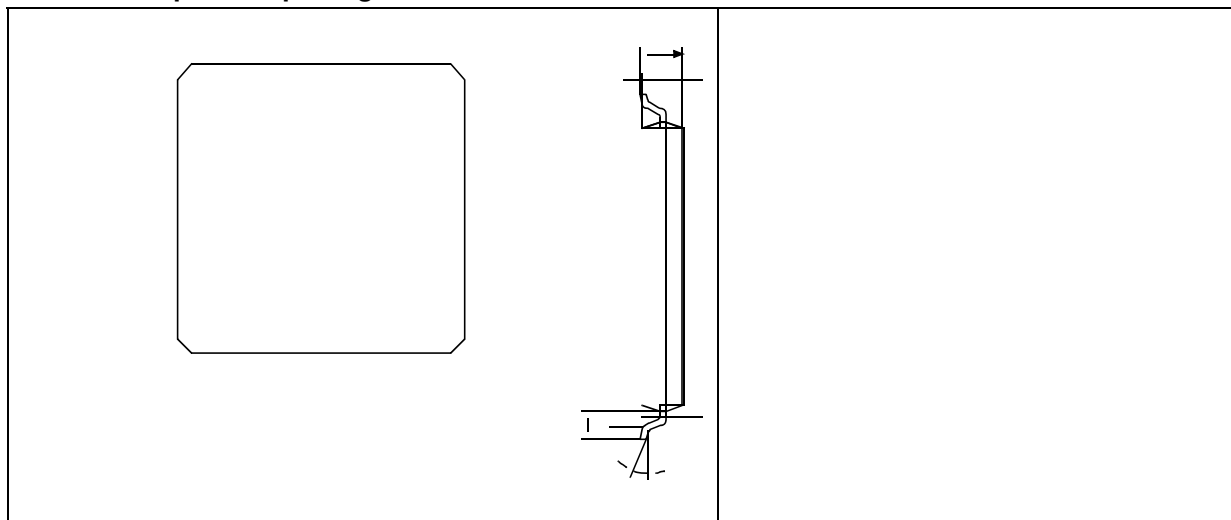
Table 85. RTC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
-	$f_{PCLK1}$ /RTCCLK frequency ratio	Any read/write operation from/to an RTC register	4	-	-

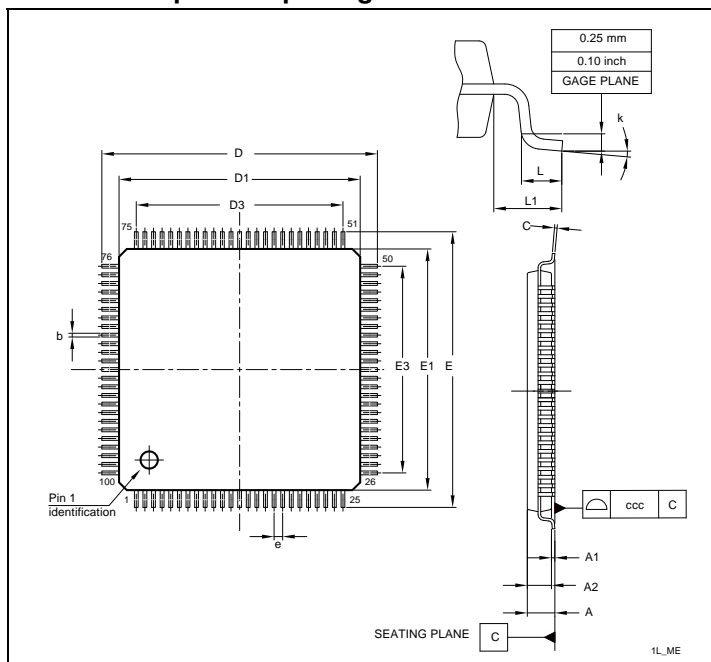
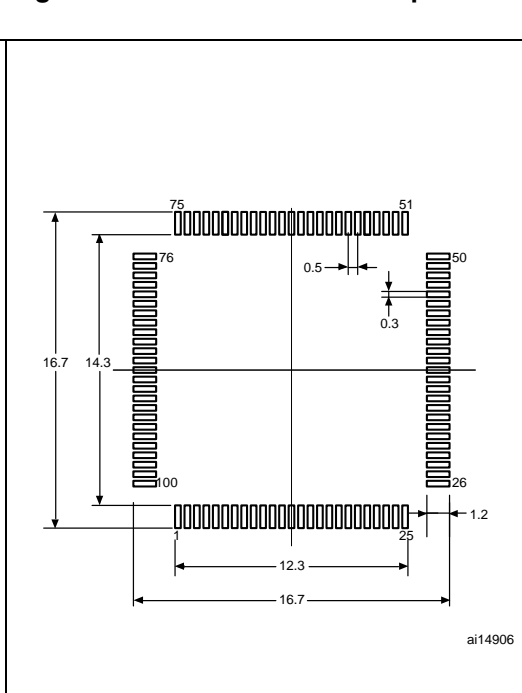
## 6 Package characteristics

### 6.1 Package mechanical data

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com). ECOPACK<sup>®</sup> is an ST trademark.

**Figure 72. LQFP64 – 10 x 10 mm 64 pin low-profile quad flat package outline<sup>(1)</sup>****Figure 73. Recommended footprint<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

1. Drawing is not to scale.
2. Dimensions are in millimeters.

**Figure 74. LQFP100, 14 x 14 mm 100-pin low-profile quad flat package outline<sup>(1)</sup>****Figure 75. Recommended footprint<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

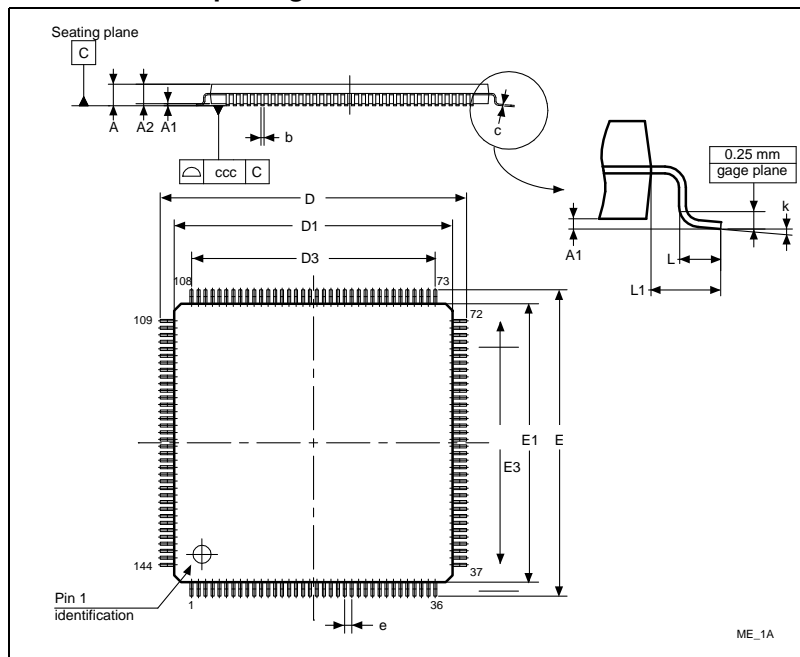
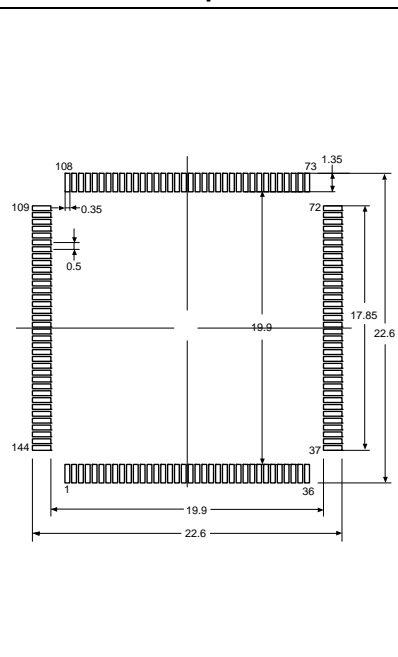
1. Drawing is not to scale.
2. Dimensions are in millimeters.

**Table 87. LQPF100 – 14 x 14 mm 100-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data**

Symbol	millimeters			inches <sup>(1)</sup>		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A			1.600			0.0630
A1	0.050		0.150	0.0020		0.0059
A2	1.350	1.400	1.450	0.0531	0.0551	0.0571
b	0.170	0.220	0.270	0.0067	0.0087	0.0106
c	0.090		0.200	0.0035		0.0079
D	15.800	16.000	16.200	0.6220	0.6299	0.6378
D1	13.800	14.000	14.200	0.5433	0.5512	0.5591
D3		12.000			0.4724	
E	15.80v	16.000	16.200	0.6220	0.6299	0.6378
E1	13.800	14.000	14.200	0.5433	0.5512	0.5591
E3		12.000			0.4724	
e		0.500			0.0197	
L	0.450	0.600	0.750	0.0177	0.0236	0.0295
L1		1.000			0.0394	
k	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°
ccc	0.080			0.0031		

1. Values in inches are converted from mm and rounded to 4 decimal digits.



**Figure 76. LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package outline<sup>(1)</sup>****Figure 77. Recommended footprint<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

1. Drawing is not to scale.
2. Dimensions are in millimeters.

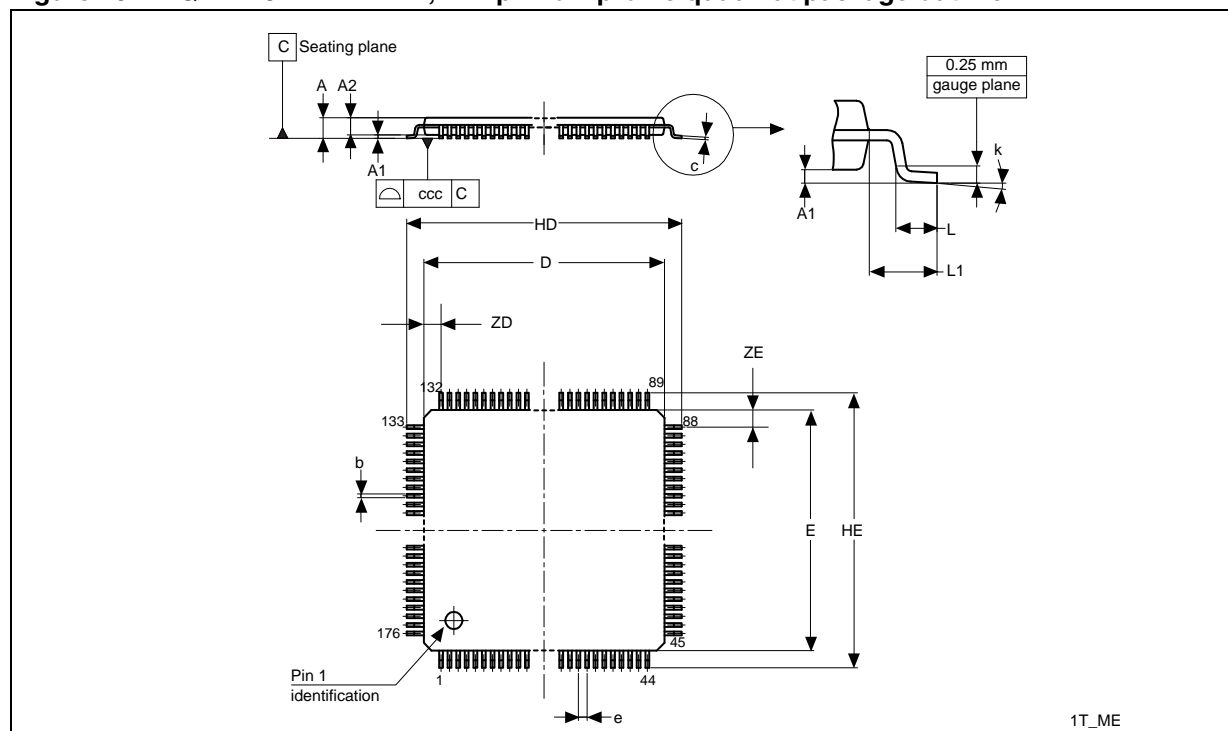
**Table 88. LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data**

Symbol	millimeters			inches <sup>(1)</sup>		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A			1.600			0.0630
A1	0.050		0.150	0.0020		0.0059
A2	1.350	1.400	1.450	0.0531	0.0551	0.0571
b	0.170	0.220	0.270	0.0067	0.0087	0.0106
c	0.090		0.200	0.0035		0.0079
D	21.800	22.000	22.200	0.8583	0.8661	0.874
D1	19.800	20.000	20.200	0.7795	0.7874	0.7953
D3		17.500			0.689	
E	21.800	22.000	22.200	0.8583	0.8661	0.8740
E1	19.800	20.000	20.200	0.7795	0.7874	0.7953
E3		17.500			0.6890	
e		0.500			0.0197	
L	0.450	0.600	0.750	0.0177	0.0236	0.0295
L1		1.000			0.0394	
k	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°
ccc		0.080			0.0031	

1. Values in inches are converted from mm and rounded to 4 decimal digits.



**Figure 79. LQFP176 24 x 24 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package outline**



1. Drawing is not to scale.

**Table 90. LQFP176, 24 x 24 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data**

Symbol	millimeters			inches <sup>(1)</sup>		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A			1.600			0.0630
A1	0.050		0.150	0.0020		
A2	1.350		1.450	0.0531		0.0060
b	0.170		0.270	0.0067		0.0106
C	0.090		0.200	0.0035		0.0079
D	23.900		24.100	0.9409		0.9488
E	23.900		24.100	0.9409		0.9488
e		0.500			0.0197	
HD	25.900		26.100	1.0200		1.0276
HE	25.900		26.100	1.0200		1.0276
L	0.450		0.750	0.0177		0.0295
L1		1.000			0.0394	
ZD		1.250			0.0492	
ZE		1.250			0.0492	
ccc			0.080			0.0031
k	0 °		7 °	0 °		7 °

1. Values in inches are converted from mm and rounded to 4 decimal digits.

## 6.2 Thermal characteristics

The maximum chip-junction temperature,  $T_J \text{ max}$ , in degrees Celsius, may be calculated using the following equation:

$$T_J \text{ max} = T_A \text{ max} + (P_D \text{ max} \times \Theta_{JA})$$

Where:

- $T_A \text{ max}$  is the maximum ambient temperature in °C,
- $\Theta_{JA}$  is the package junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, in °C/W,
- $P_D \text{ max}$  is the sum of  $P_{INT} \text{ max}$  and  $P_{I/O} \text{ max}$  ( $P_D \text{ max} = P_{INT} \text{ max} + P_{I/O} \text{ max}$ ),
- $P_{INT} \text{ max}$  is the product of  $I_{DD}$  and  $V_{DD}$ , expressed in Watts. This is the maximum chip internal power.

$P_{I/O} \text{ max}$  represents the maximum power dissipation on output pins where:

$$P_{I/O} \text{ max} = \Sigma (V_{OL} \times I_{OL}) + \Sigma ((V_{DD} - V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}),$$

taking into account the actual  $V_{OL} / I_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH} / I_{OH}$  of the I/Os at low and high level in the application.

**Table 91. Package thermal characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$\Theta_{JA}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient LQFP64 - 10 × 10 mm / 0.5 mm pitch	46	°C/W
	Thermal resistance junction-ambient LQFP100 - 14 × 14 mm / 0.5 mm pitch	43	
	Thermal resistance junction-ambient LQFP144 - 20 × 20 mm / 0.5 mm pitch	40	
	Thermal resistance junction-ambient LQFP176 - 24 × 24 mm / 0.5 mm pitch	38	
	Thermal resistance junction-ambient UFBGA176 - 10 × 10 mm / 0.65 mm pitch	39	

### Reference document

JESD51-2 Integrated Circuits Thermal Test Method Environment Conditions - Natural Convection (Still Air). Available from [www.jedec.org](http://www.jedec.org).

# 7 Part numbering

**Table 92. Ordering information scheme**

Example:	STM32	F	405	R	E	T	6	xxx								
<b>Device family</b>																
STM32 = ARM-based 32-bit microcontroller																
<b>Product type</b>																
F = general-purpose																
<b>Device subfamily</b>																
405 = STM32F40x, connectivity, USB OTG FS/HS,																
407= STM32F40x, connectivity, USB OTG FS/HS, camera interface, Ethernet																
<b>Pin count</b>																
R = 64 pins or 66 pins																
V = 100 pins																
Z = 144 pins																
I = 176 pins																
<b>Flash memory size</b>																
C = 256 Kbytes of Flash memory																
E = 512 Kbytes of Flash memory																
F = 768 Kbytes of Flash memory																
G = 1024 Kbytes of Flash memory																
<b>Package</b>																
T = LQFP																
H = UFBGA																
<b>Temperature range</b>																
6 = Industrial temperature range, −40 to 85 °C.																
7 = Industrial temperature range, −40 to 105 °C.																
<b>Options</b>																
xxx = programmed parts																
TR = tape and reel																

For a list of available options (speed, package, etc.) or for further information on any aspect of this device, please contact your nearest ST sales office.

## Appendix A Application block diagrams

### A.1 Main applications versus package

[Table 93](#) gives examples of configurations for each package.

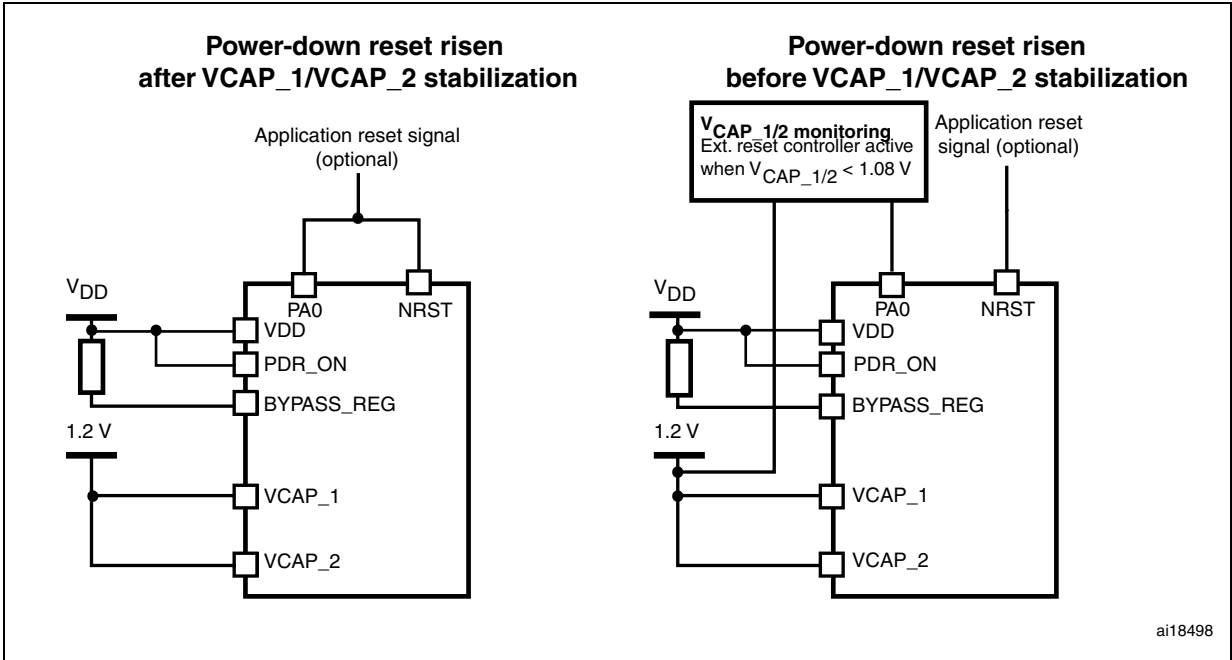
**Table 93. Main applications versus package for STM32F407xx microcontrollers<sup>(1)</sup>**

		64 pins			100 pins				144 pins				176 pins	
		Config 1	Config 2	Config 3	Config 1	Config 2	Config 3	Config 4	Config 1	Config 2	Config 3	Config 4	Config 1	Config 2
USB 1	OTG FS	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X		X		X	
	FS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
USB 2	HS ULPI	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X			X	X
	OTGFS	-	-	-	X				X	X			X	X
	FS	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethernet	MII	-	-	-	-	-	X	X			X	X	X	X
	RMII	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SPI/I2S2 SPI/I2S3		-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SDIO	SDIO			-				X		X		X	X	X
DCMI	8bits Data	SDIO or DCMI	SDIO or DCMI	-	SDIO or DCMI	SDIO or DCMI	SDIO or DCMI	X	SDIO or DCMI	X	SDIO or DCMI	X	X	X
	10bits Data			-				X		X		X	X	X
	12bits Data			-				X		X		X	X	X
	14bits Data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		X		X	X	X
FSMC	NOR/ RAM Muxed	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	NOR/ RAM	-	-	-					X	X	X	X	X	X
	NAND	-	-	-	X	X	X*22	X*19	X	X*19	X*22	X*19	X*22	X*22
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
CAN		-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X

1. X\*Y: FSMC address limited to "y".

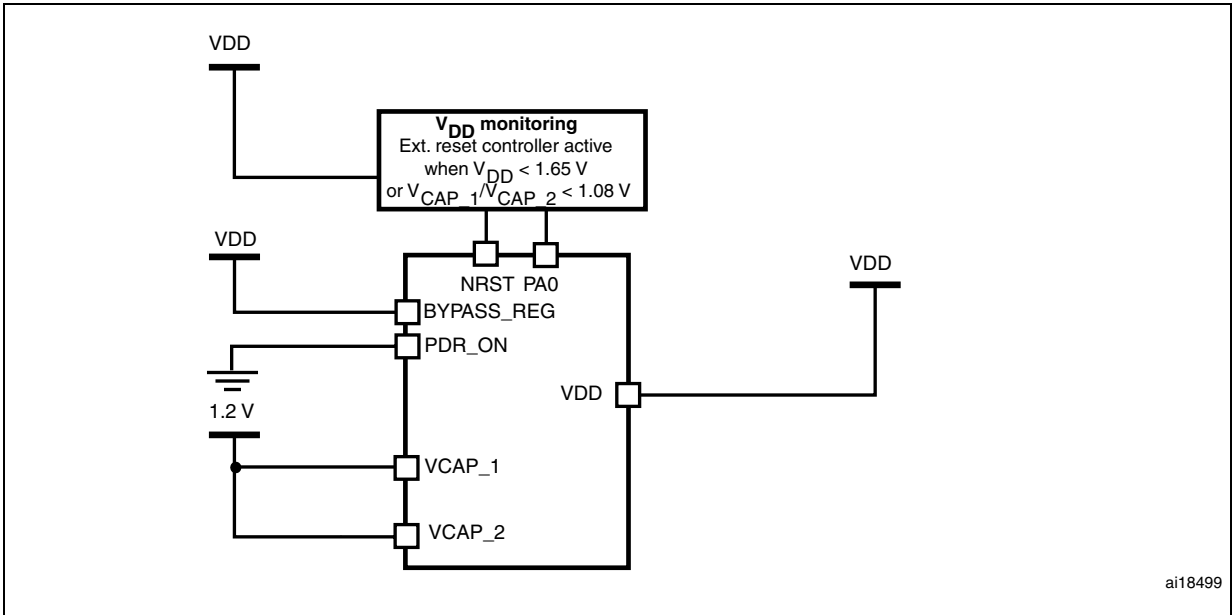
## A.2 Application example with regulator OFF

Figure 80. Regulator OFF/internal reset ON



1. This mode is available only on UFBGA176 package.

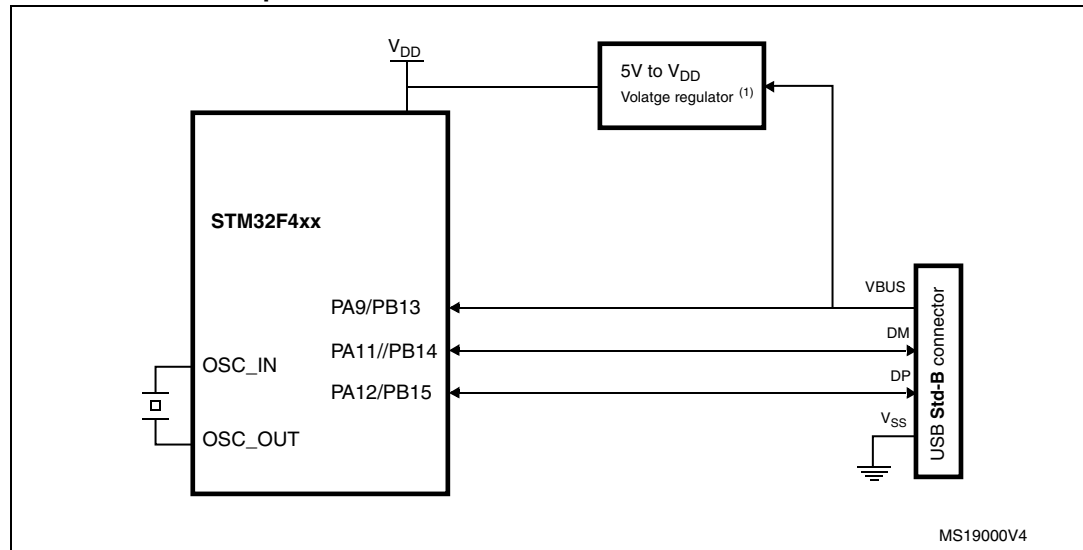
Figure 81. Regulator OFF/internal reset OFF



1. This mode is available only on UFBGA176 package.

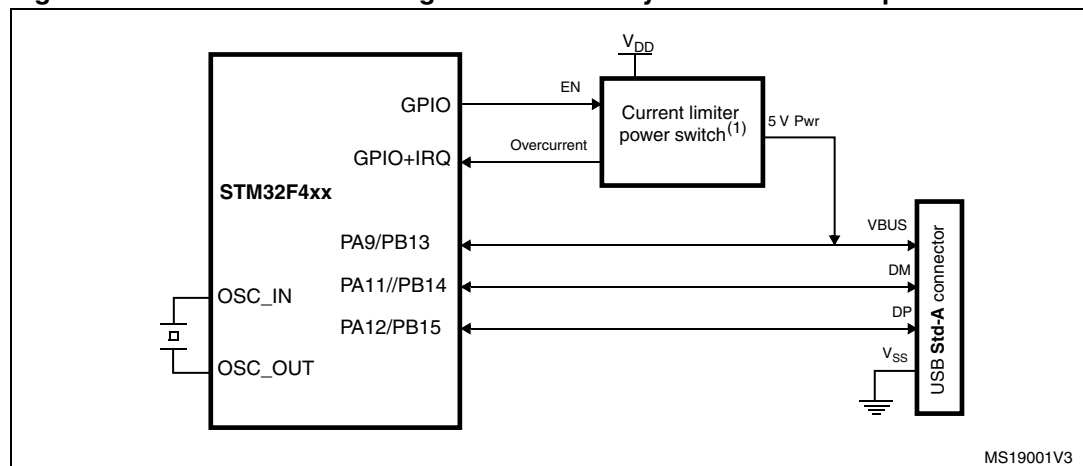
### A.3 USB OTG full speed (FS) interface solutions

**Figure 82. USB controller configured as peripheral-only and used in Full speed mode**



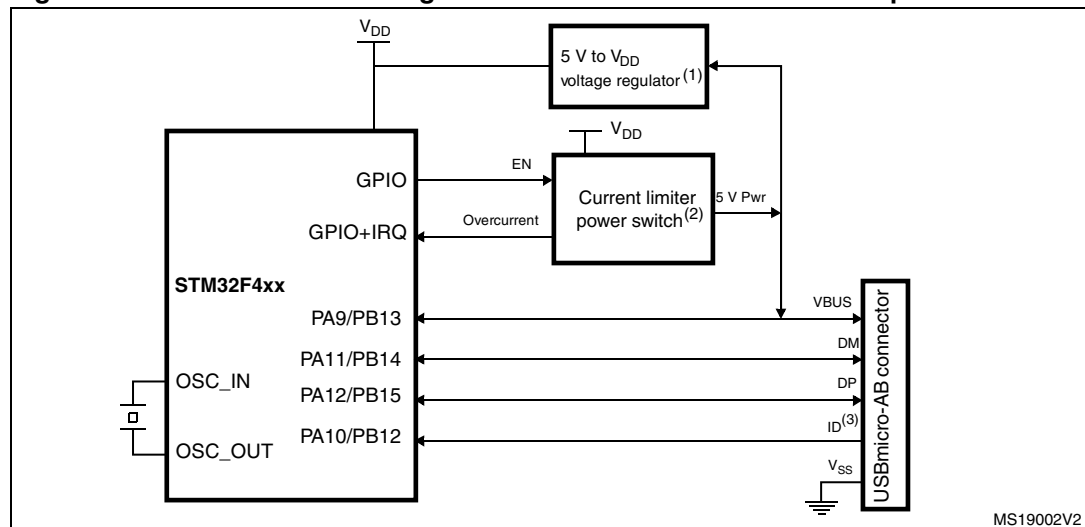
1. External voltage regulator only needed when building a V<sub>BUS</sub> powered device.
2. The same application can be developed using the OTG HS in FS mode to achieve enhanced performance thanks to the large Rx/Tx FIFO and to a dedicated DMA controller.

**Figure 83. USB controller configured as host-only and used in full speed mode**



1. The current limiter is required only if the application has to support a V<sub>BUS</sub> powered device. A basic power switch can be used if 5 V are available on the application board.
2. The same application can be developed using the OTG HS in FS mode to achieve enhanced performance thanks to the large Rx/Tx FIFO and to a dedicated DMA controller.

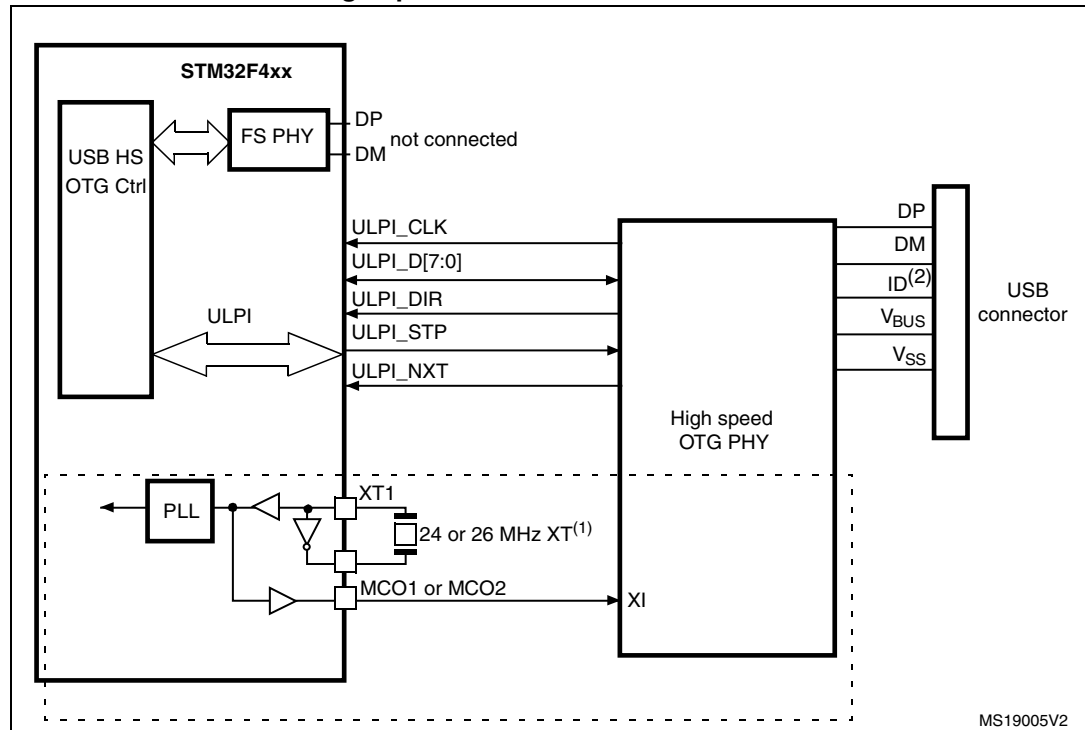


**Figure 84. USB controller configured in dual mode and used in full speed mode**

1. External voltage regulator only needed when building a  $V_{BUS}$  powered device.
2. The current limiter is required only if the application has to support a  $V_{BUS}$  powered device. A basic power switch can be used if 5 V are available on the application board.
3. The ID pin is required in dual role only.
4. The same application can be developed using the OTG HS in FS mode to achieve enhanced performance thanks to the large Rx/Tx FIFO and to a dedicated DMA controller.

## A.4 USB OTG high speed (HS) interface solutions

**Figure 85. USB controller configured as peripheral, host, or dual-mode and used in high speed mode**



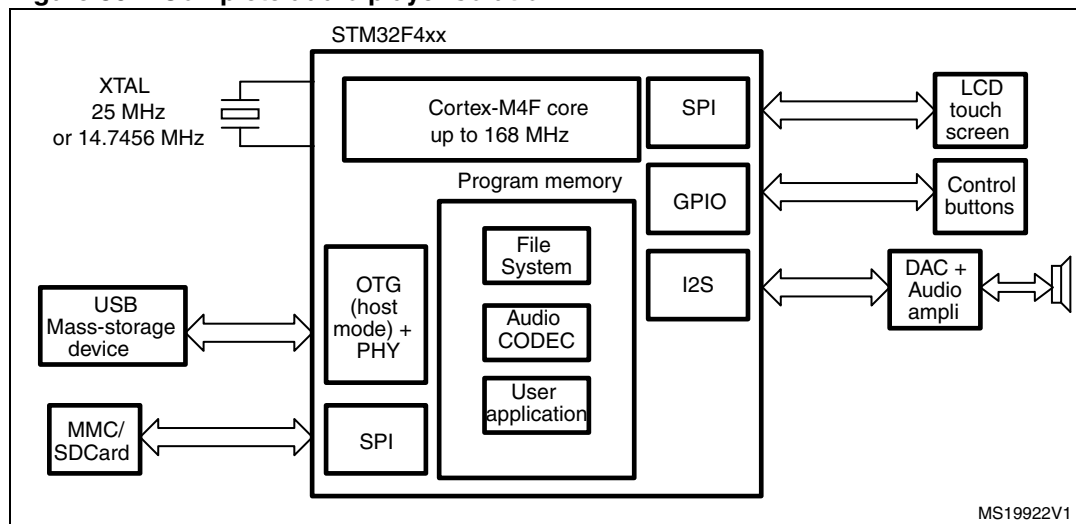
1. It is possible to use MCO1 or MCO2 to save a crystal. It is however not mandatory to clock the STM32F40x with a 24 or 26 MHz crystal when using USB HS. The above figure only shows an example of a possible connection.
2. The ID pin is required in dual role only.

## A.5 Complete audio player solutions

Two solutions are offered, illustrated in [Figure 86](#) and [Figure 87](#).

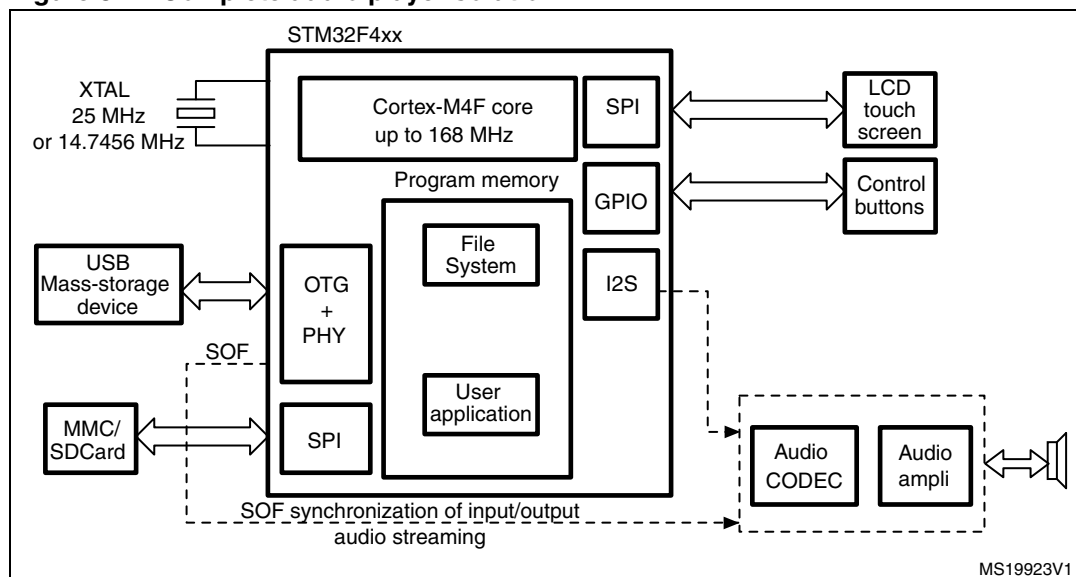
[Figure 86](#) shows storage media to audio DAC/amplifier streaming using a software Codec. This solution implements an audio crystal to provide audio class I<sup>2</sup>S accuracy on the master clock (0.5% error maximum, see the Serial peripheral interface section in the reference manual for details).

**Figure 86. Complete audio player solution 1**



[Figure 87](#) shows storage media to audio Codec/amplifier streaming with SOF synchronization of input/output audio streaming using a hardware Codec.

**Figure 87. Complete audio player solution 2**



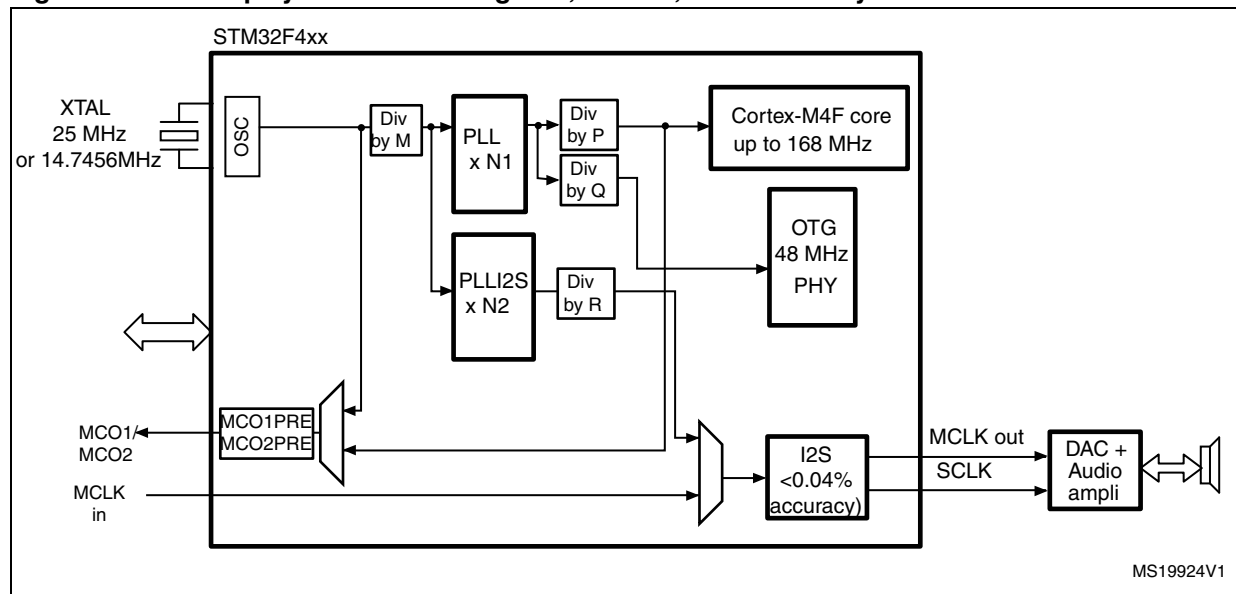
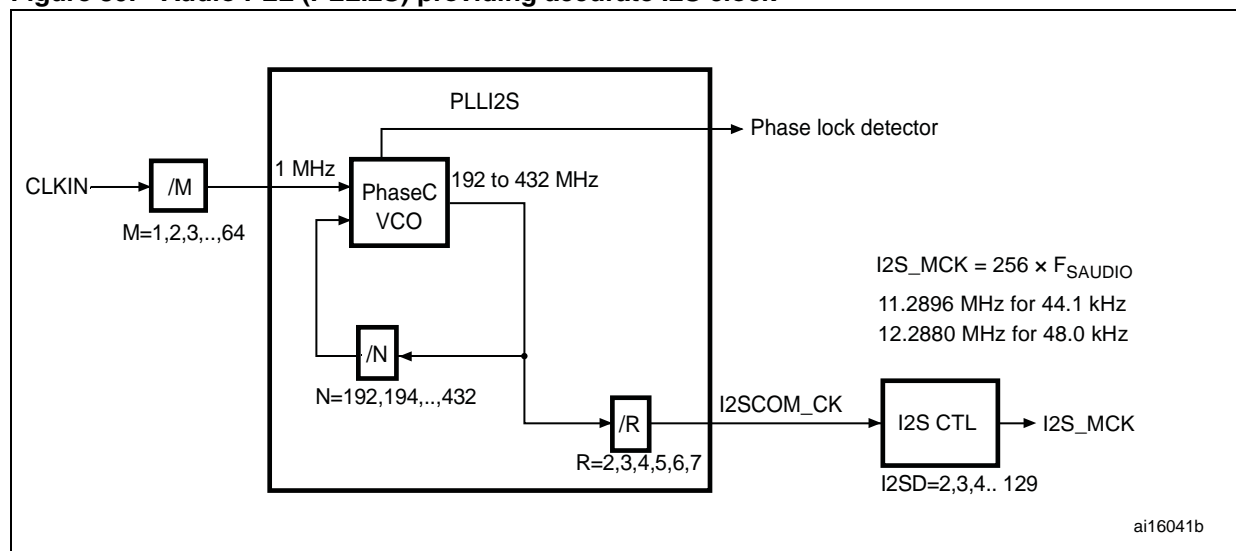
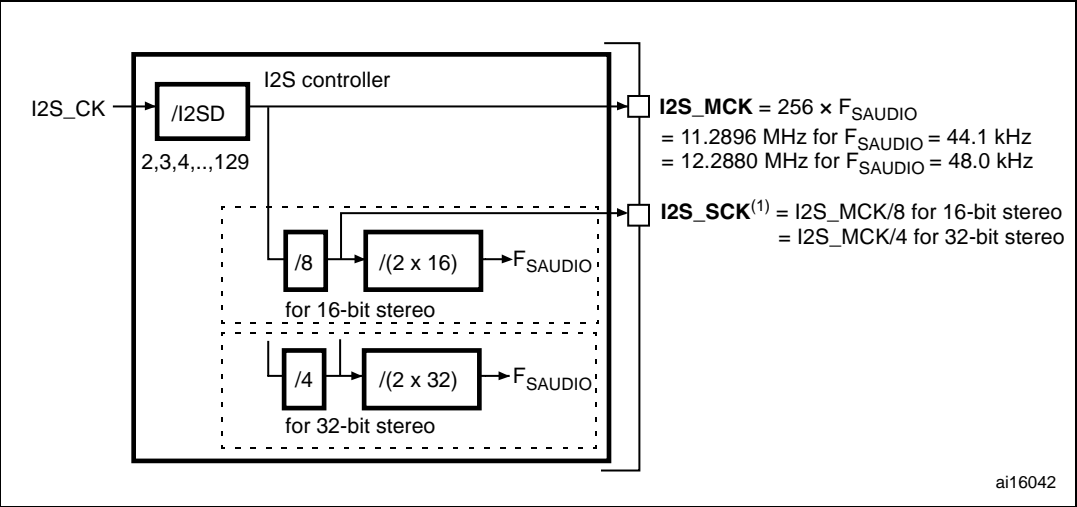
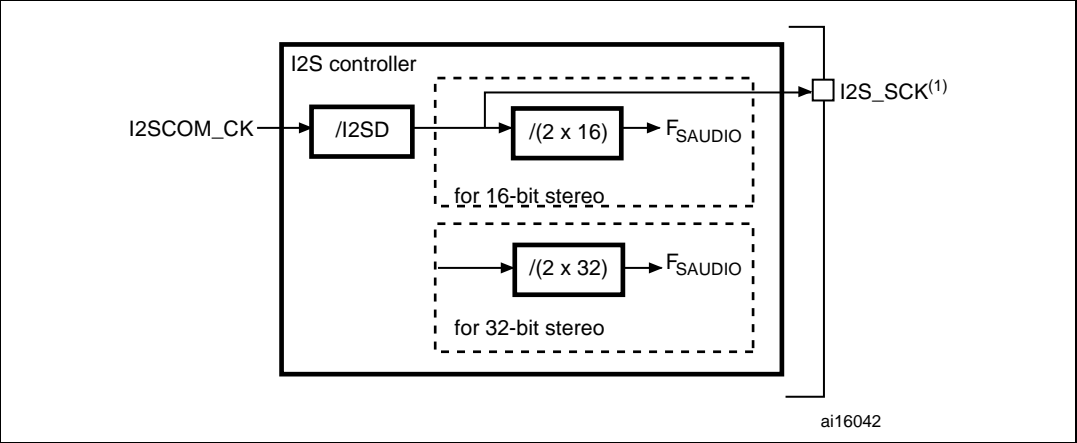
**Figure 88. Audio player solution using PLL, PLLI2S, USB and 1 crystal****Figure 89. Audio PLL (PLLI2S) providing accurate I2S clock**

Figure 90. Master clock (MCK) used to drive the external audio DAC



1. I2S\_SCK is the I2S serial clock to the external audio DAC (not to be confused with I2S\_CK).

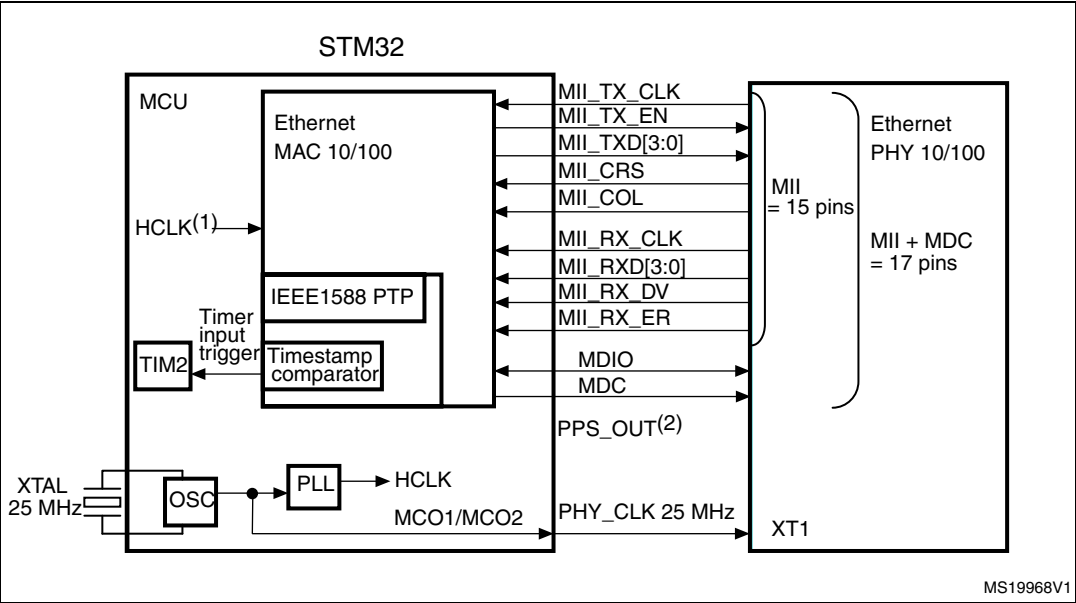
Figure 91. Master clock (MCK) not used to drive the external audio DAC



1. I2S\_SCK is the I2S serial clock to the external audio DAC (not to be confused with I2S\_CK).

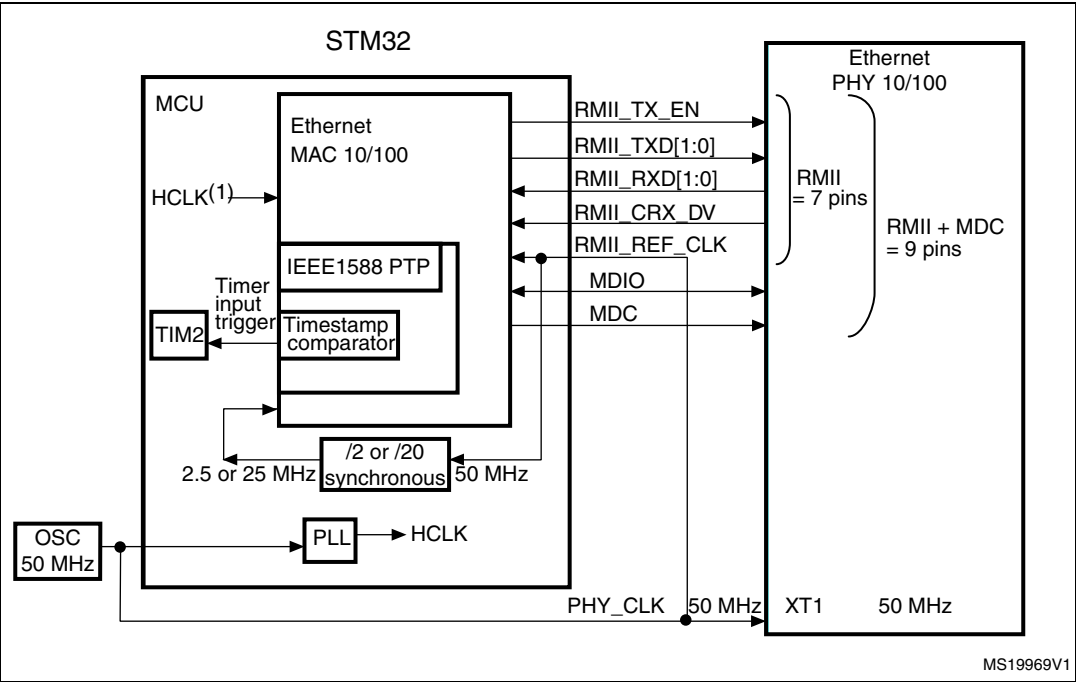
A.6 Ethernet interface solutions

Figure 92. MII mode using a 25 MHz crystal



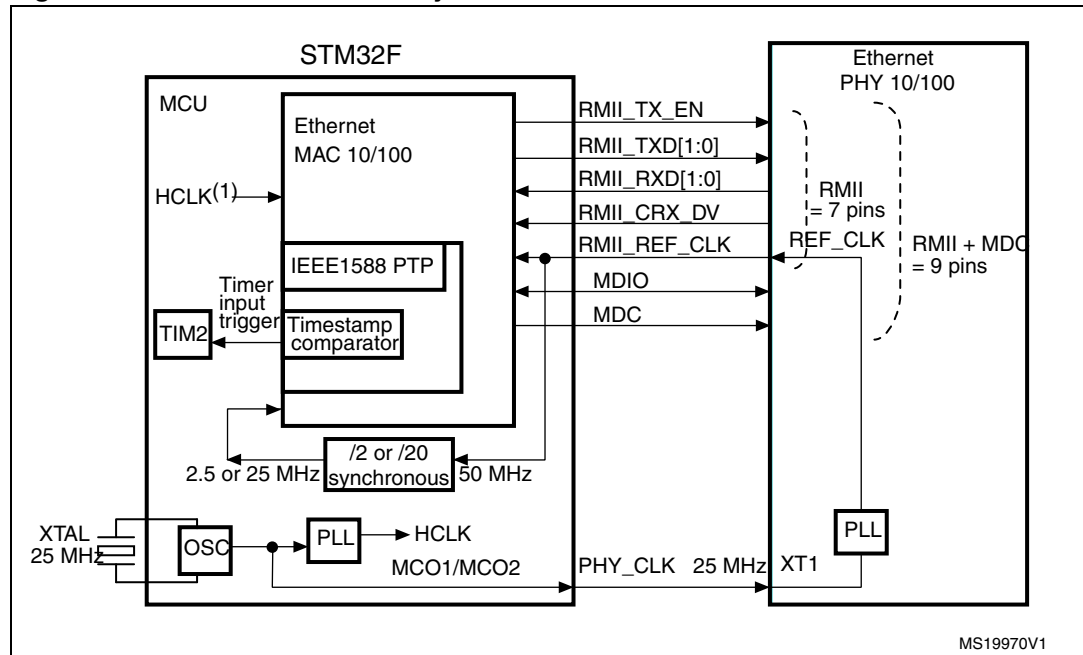
1.  $f_{HCLK}$  must be greater than 25 MHz.
2. Pulse per second when using IEEE1588 PTP optional signal.

Figure 93. RMII with a 50 MHz oscillator



1.  $f_{HCLK}$  must be greater than 25 MHz.

**Figure 94. RMII with a 25 MHz crystal and PHY with PLL**



1.  $f_{HCLK}$  must be greater than 25 MHz.
2. The 25 MHz (PHY\_CLK) must be derived directly from the HSE oscillator, before the PLL block.

## 8 Revision history

**Table 94. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
15-Sep-2011	1	Initial release.
24-Jan-2012	2	<p>Added WLCSP90 package on cover page.</p> <p>Renamed USART4 and USART5 into UART4 and UART5, respectively.</p> <p>Updated number of USB OTG HS and FS in <a href="#">Table 2: STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx: features and peripheral counts</a>.</p> <p>Updated <a href="#">Figure 3: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx/STM32F2xx/STM32F4xx for LQFP144 package</a> and <a href="#">Figure 4: Compatible board design between STM32F2xx and STM32F4xx for LQFP176 package</a>, and removed note 1 and 2.</p> <p>Updated <a href="#">Section 2.2.9: Flexible static memory controller (FSMC)</a>.</p> <p>Modified I/Os used to reprogram the Flash memory for CAN2 and USB OTG FS in <a href="#">Section 2.2.13: Boot modes</a>.</p> <p>Updated note in <a href="#">Section 2.2.14: Power supply schemes</a>.</p> <p>PDR_ON no more available on LQFP100 package. Updated <a href="#">Section 2.2.16: Voltage regulator</a>. Updated condition to obtain a minimum supply voltage of 1.7 V in the whole document.</p> <p>Renamed USART4/5 to UART4/5 and added LIN and IrDA feature for UART4 and UART5 in <a href="#">Table 4: USART feature comparison</a>.</p> <p>Removed support of I2C for OTG PHY in <a href="#">Section 2.2.29: Universal serial bus on-the-go full-speed (OTG_FS)</a>.</p> <p>Added <a href="#">Table 5: Legend/abbreviations used in the pinout table</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Table 6: STM32F40x pin and ball definitions</a>: replaced V<sub>SS_3</sub>, V<sub>SS_4</sub>, and V<sub>SS_8</sub> by V<sub>SS</sub>; reformatted <a href="#">Table 6: STM32F40x pin and ball definitions</a> to better highlight I/O structure, and alternate functions versus additional functions; signal corresponding to LQFP100 pin 99 changed from PDR_ON to V<sub>SS</sub>; EVENTOUT added in the list of alternate functions for all I/Os; ADC3_IN8 added as alternate function for PF10; FSMC_CLE and FSMC_ALE added as alternate functions for PD11 and PD12, respectively; PH10 alternate function</p> <p>TIM15_CH1_ETR renamed TIM5_CH1; updated PA4 and PAA5 pin type.</p> <p>Removed OTG_HS_SCL, OTG_HS_SDA, OTG_FS_INTN, OTG_FS_SDA, OTG_FS_SCL alternate functions in <a href="#">Table 6: STM32F40x pin and ball definitions</a> and <a href="#">Table 7: Alternate function mapping</a>.</p> <p>Changed TCM data RAM to CCM data RAM in <a href="#">Figure 15: Memory map</a>.</p> <p>Added I<sub>VDD</sub> and I<sub>VSS</sub> maximum values in <a href="#">Table 9: Current characteristics</a>.</p> <p>Added <a href="#">Note 1</a> related to f<sub>HCLK</sub>, updated <a href="#">Note 2</a> in <a href="#">Table 11: General operating conditions</a>, and added maximum power dissipation values.</p> <p>Updated <a href="#">Table 12: Limitations depending on the operating power supply range</a>.</p>





Table 94. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
24-Jan-2012	2 (continued)	<p>Updated <a href="#">Table 57: USB FS clock timing parameters</a> and <a href="#">Table 59: USB HS clock timing parameters</a></p> <p>Updated <a href="#">Table 65: ADC characteristics</a>.</p> <p>Updated <a href="#">Table 66: ADC accuracy at <math>f_{ADC} = 30</math> MHz</a>.</p> <p>Updated <a href="#">Note 1</a> in <a href="#">Table 70: DAC characteristics</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Section 5.3.25: FSMC characteristics</a>: updated <a href="#">Table 71</a> to <a href="#">Table 82</a>, changed <math>C_L</math> value to 30 pF, and modified FSMC configuration for asynchronous timings and waveforms. Updated <a href="#">Figure 57: Synchronous multiplexed PSRAM write timings</a>.</p> <p>Updated <a href="#">Table 91: Package thermal characteristics</a>.</p> <p>Appendix <a href="#">A.3: USB OTG full speed (FS) interface solutions</a>: modified <a href="#">Figure 82: USB controller configured as peripheral-only and used in Full speed mode</a> added <a href="#">Note 2</a>, updated <a href="#">Figure 83: USB controller configured as host-only and used in full speed mode</a> and added <a href="#">Note 2</a>, changed <a href="#">Figure 84: USB controller configured in dual mode and used in full speed mode</a> and added <a href="#">Note 3</a>.</p> <p>Appendix <a href="#">A.4: USB OTG high speed (HS) interface solutions</a>: removed figures <a href="#">USB OTG HS device-only connection in FS mode</a> and <a href="#">USB OTG HS host-only connection in FS mode</a>, and updated <a href="#">Figure 85: USB controller configured as peripheral, host, or dual-mode and used in high speed mode</a> and added <a href="#">Note 2</a>.</p> <p>Added Appendix <a href="#">A.6: Ethernet interface solutions</a>.</p>

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