

## 14 General-purpose timer (TIMx)

**Low-density devices** are STM32F101xx, STM32F102xx and STM32F103xx microcontrollers where the Flash memory density ranges between 16 and 32 Kbytes.

**Medium-density devices** are STM32F101xx, STM32F102xx and STM32F103xx microcontrollers where the Flash memory density ranges between 64 and 128 Kbytes.

**High-density devices** are STM32F101xx and STM32F103xx microcontrollers where the Flash memory density ranges between 256 and 512 Kbytes.

**Connectivity line devices** are STM32F105xx and STM32F107xx microcontrollers.

This Section applies to the whole STM32F10xxx family, unless otherwise specified.

### 14.1 TIMx introduction

The general-purpose timers consist of a 16-bit auto-reload counter driven by a programmable prescaler.

They may be used for a variety of purposes, including measuring the pulse lengths of input signals (*input capture*) or generating output waveforms (*output compare and PWM*).

Pulse lengths and waveform periods can be modulated from a few microseconds to several milliseconds using the timer prescaler and the RCC clock controller prescalers.

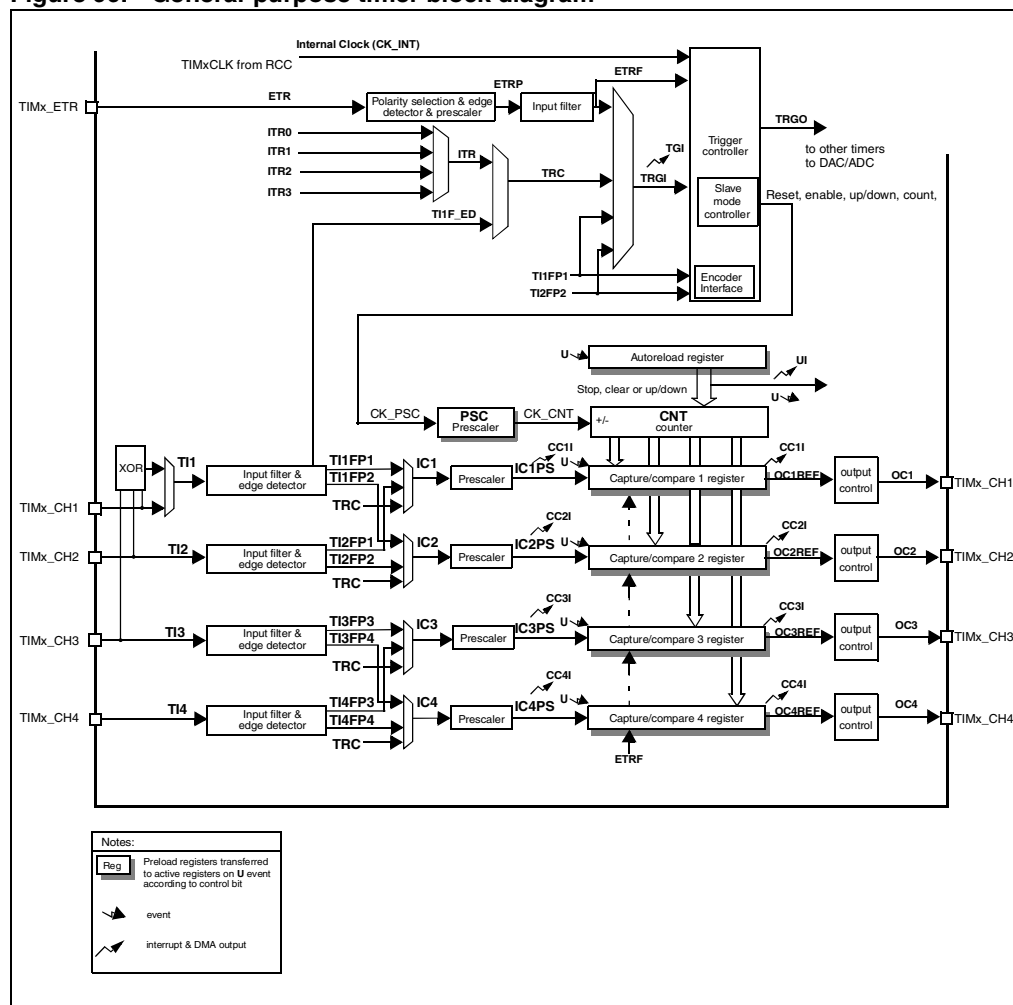
The timers are completely independent, and do not share any resources. They can be synchronized together as described in [Section 14.3.15](#).

## 14.2 TIMx main features

General-purpose TIMx (TIM2, TIM3, TIM4 and TIM5) timer features include:

- 16-bit up, down, up/down auto-reload counter.
- 16-bit programmable prescaler allowing dividing (also “on the fly”) the counter clock frequency either by any factor between 1 and 65535.
- Up to 4 independent channels for:
  - Input capture
  - Output compare
  - PWM generation (Edge and Center-aligned mode)
  - One-pulse mode output
- Synchronization circuit to control the timer with external signals and to interconnect several timers between them.
- Interrupt/DMA generation on the following events:
  - Update: counter overflow/underflow, counter initialization (by software or internal/external trigger)
  - Trigger event (counter start, stop, initialization or count by internal/external trigger)
  - Input capture
  - Output compare
- Supports incremental (quadrature) encoder and hall-sensor circuitry for positioning purposes
- Trigger input for external clock or cycle-by-cycle current management

Figure 99. General-purpose timer block diagram



## 14.3 TIMx functional description

### 14.3.1 Time-base unit

The main block of the programmable timer is a 16-bit counter with its related auto-reload register. The counter can count up, down or both up and down. The counter clock can be divided by a prescaler.

The counter, the auto-reload register and the prescaler register can be written or read by software. This is true even when the counter is running.

The time-base unit includes:

- Counter Register (TIMx\_CNT)
- Prescaler Register (TIMx\_PSC):
- Auto-Reload Register (TIMx\_ARR)

The auto-reload register is preloaded. Writing to or reading from the auto-reload register accesses the preload register. The content of the preload register are transferred into the shadow register permanently or at each update event (UEV), depending on the auto-reload preload enable bit (ARPE) in TIMx\_CR1 register. The update event is sent when the counter reaches the overflow (or underflow when downcounting) and if the UDIS bit equals 0 in the TIMx\_CR1 register. It can also be generated by software. The generation of the update event is described in detail for each configuration.

The counter is clocked by the prescaler output CK\_CNT, which is enabled only when the counter enable bit (CEN) in TIMx\_CR1 register is set (refer also to the slave mode controller description to get more details on counter enabling).

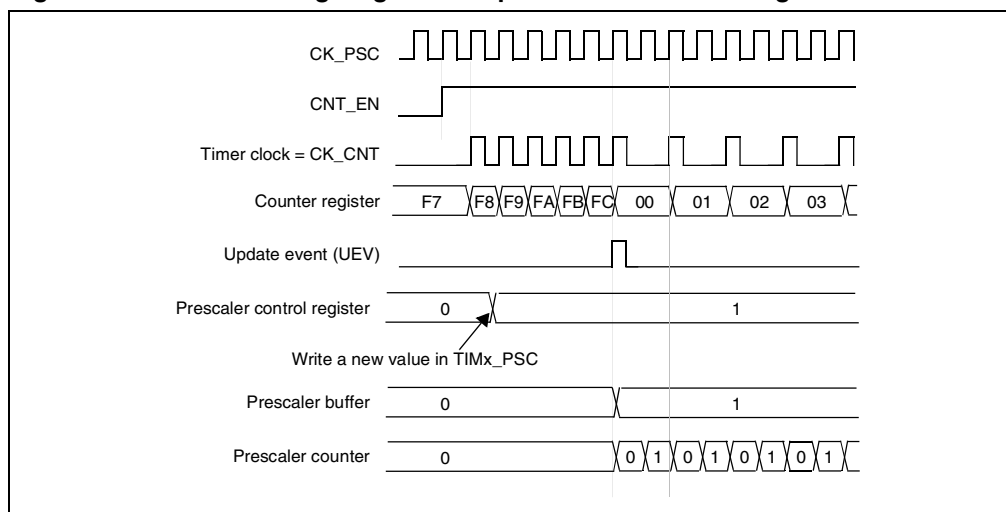
Note that the actual counter enable signal CNT\_EN is set 1 clock cycle after CEN.

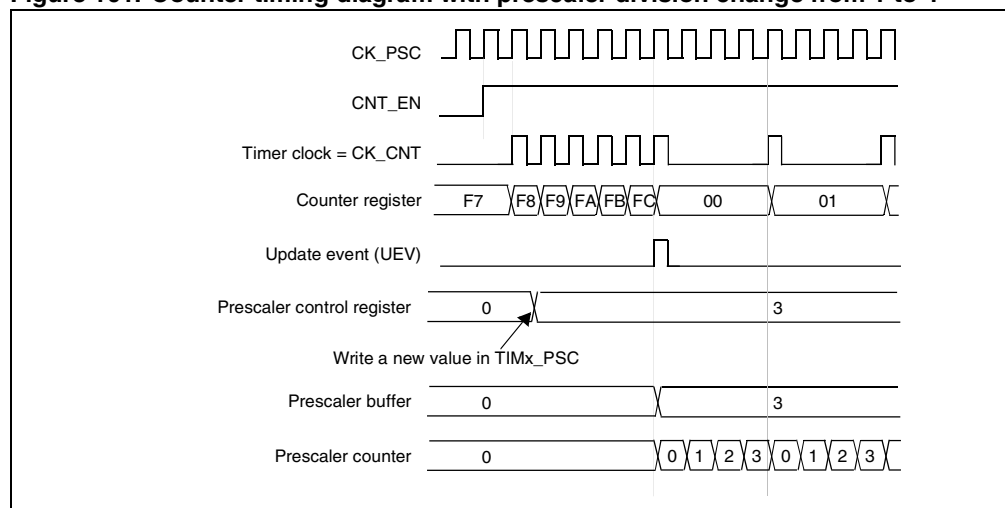
### Prescaler description

The prescaler can divide the counter clock frequency by any factor between 1 and 65536. It is based on a 16-bit counter controlled through a 16-bit register (in the TIMx\_PSC register). It can be changed on the fly as this control register is buffered. The new prescaler ratio is taken into account at the next update event.

[Figure 100](#) and [Figure 101](#) give some examples of the counter behavior when the prescaler ratio is changed on the fly:

**Figure 100. Counter timing diagram with prescaler division change from 1 to 2**



**Figure 101. Counter timing diagram with prescaler division change from 1 to 4**

### 14.3.2 Counter modes

#### upcounting mode

In upcounting mode, the counter counts from 0 to the auto-reload value (content of the TIMx\_ARR register), then restarts from 0 and generates a counter overflow event.

An Update event can be generated at each counter overflow or by setting the UG bit in the TIMx\_EGR register (by software or by using the slave mode controller).

The UEV event can be disabled by software by setting the UDIS bit in TIMx\_CR1 register. This is to avoid updating the shadow registers while writing new values in the preload registers. Then no update event occurs until the UDIS bit has been written to 0. However, the counter restarts from 0, as well as the counter of the prescaler (but the prescale rate does not change). In addition, if the URS bit (update request selection) in TIMx\_CR1 register is set, setting the UG bit generates an update event UEV but without setting the UIF flag (thus no interrupt or DMA request is sent). This is to avoid generating both update and capture interrupts when clearing the counter on the capture event.

When an update event occurs, all the registers are updated and the update flag (UIF bit in TIMx\_SR register) is set (depending on the URS bit):

- The buffer of the prescaler is reloaded with the preload value (content of the TIMx\_PSC register)
- The auto-reload shadow register is updated with the preload value (TIMx\_ARR)

The following figures show some examples of the counter behavior for different clock frequencies when TIMx\_ARR=0x36.

Figure 102. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 1

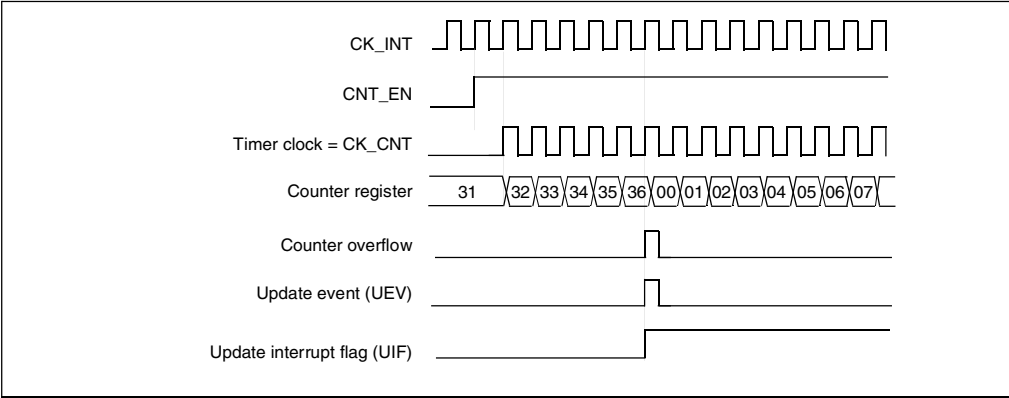


Figure 103. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 2

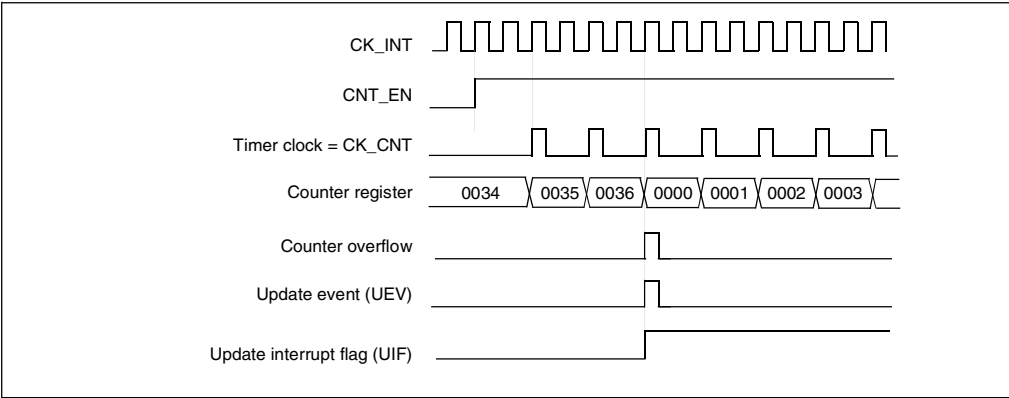


Figure 104. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 4

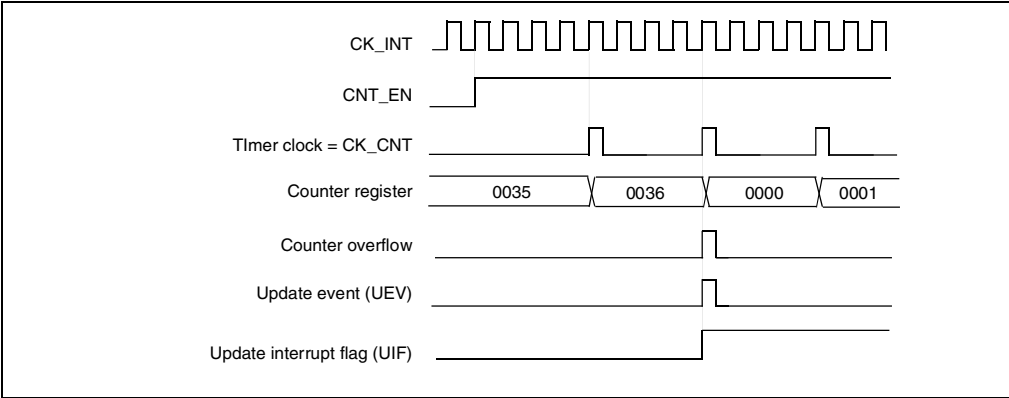


Figure 105. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by N

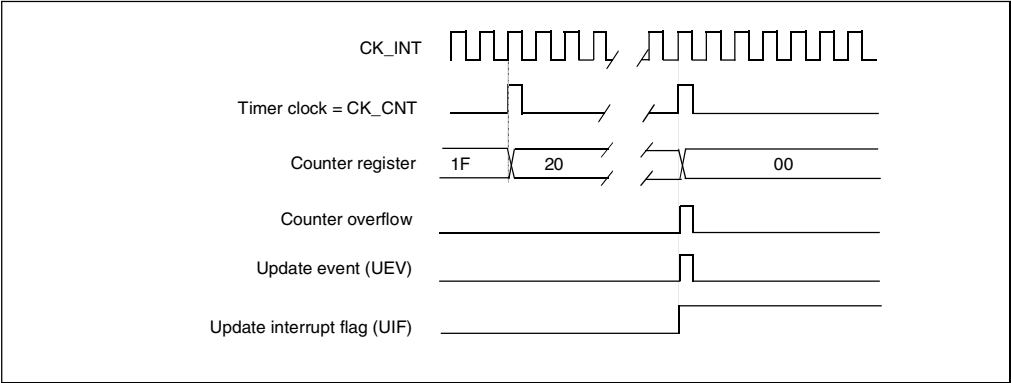
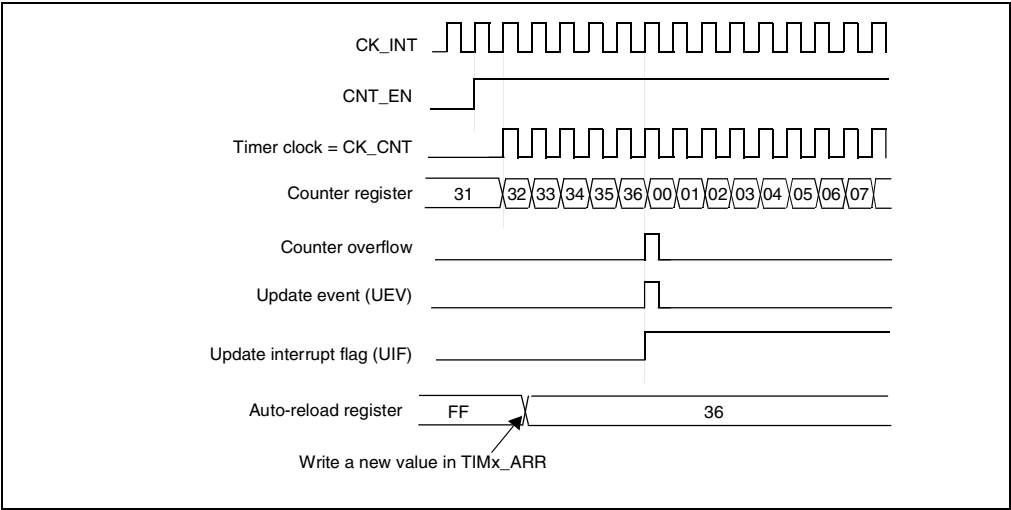
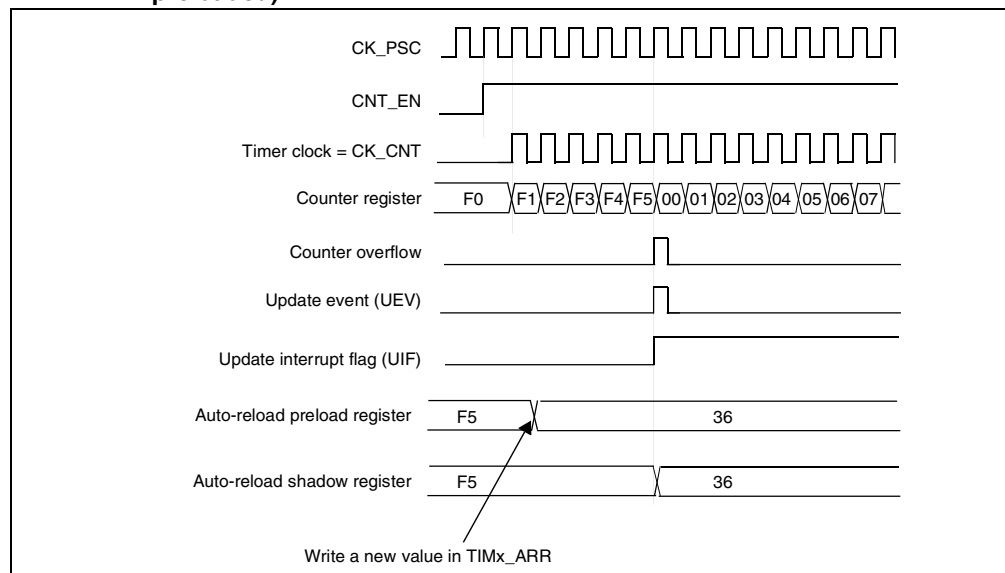


Figure 106. Counter timing diagram, Update event when ARPE=0 (TIMx\_ARR not preloaded)



**Figure 107. Counter timing diagram, Update event when ARPE=1 (TIMx\_ARR preloaded)**

### Downcounting mode

In downcounting mode, the counter counts from the auto-reload value (content of the TIMx\_ARR register) down to 0, then restarts from the auto-reload value and generates a counter underflow event.

An Update event can be generated at each counter underflow or by setting the UG bit in the TIMx\_EGR register (by software or by using the slave mode controller).

The UEV update event can be disabled by software by setting the UDIS bit in TIMx\_CR1 register. This is to avoid updating the shadow registers while writing new values in the preload registers. Then no update event occurs until UDIS bit has been written to 0. However, the counter restarts from the current auto-reload value, whereas the counter of the prescaler restarts from 0 (but the prescale rate doesn't change).

In addition, if the URS bit (update request selection) in TIMx\_CR1 register is set, setting the UG bit generates an update event UEV but without setting the UIF flag (thus no interrupt or DMA request is sent). This is to avoid generating both update and capture interrupts when clearing the counter on the capture event.

When an update event occurs, all the registers are updated and the update flag (UIF bit in TIMx\_SR register) is set (depending on the URS bit):

- The buffer of the prescaler is reloaded with the preload value (content of the TIMx\_PSC register).
- The auto-reload active register is updated with the preload value (content of the TIMx\_ARR register). Note that the auto-reload is updated before the counter is reloaded, so that the next period is the expected one.

The following figures show some examples of the counter behavior for different clock frequencies when TIMx\_ARR=0x36.



Figure 108. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 1

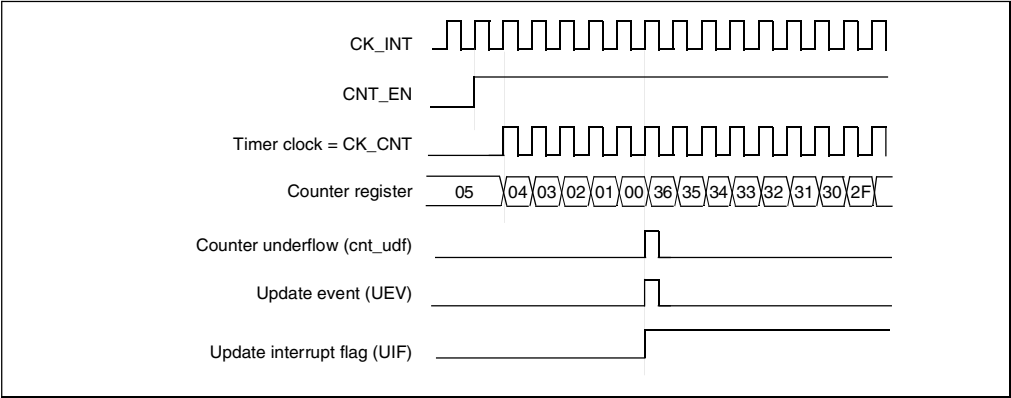


Figure 109. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 2

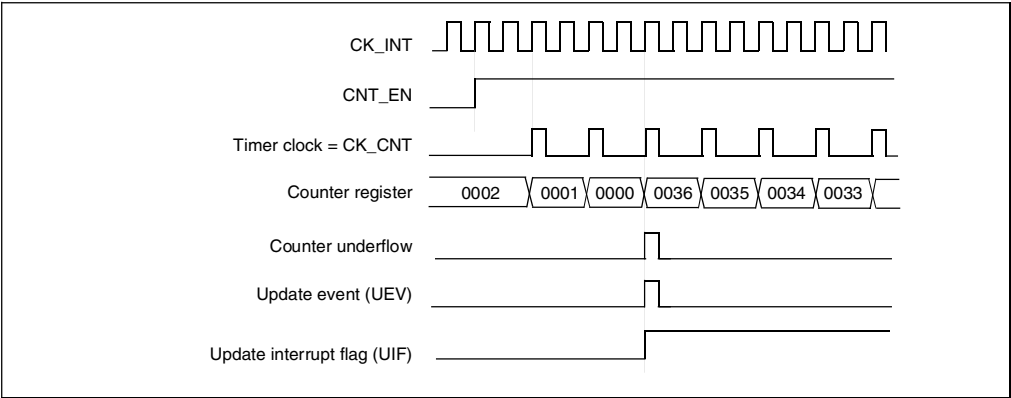
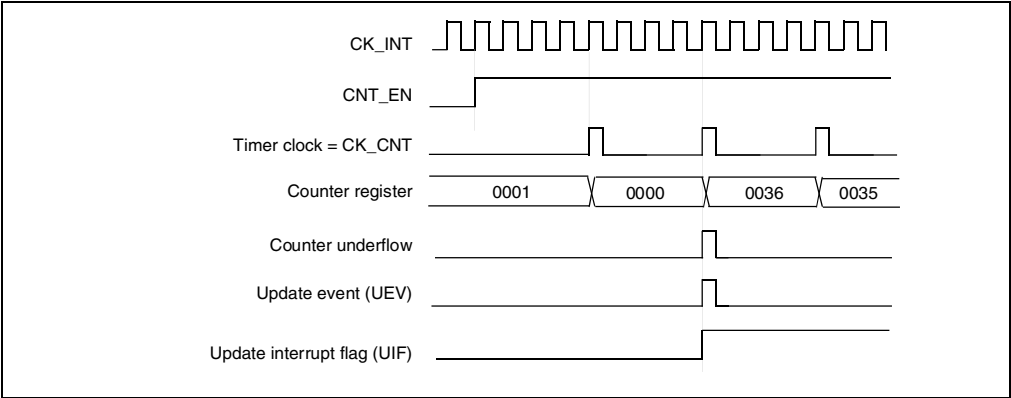
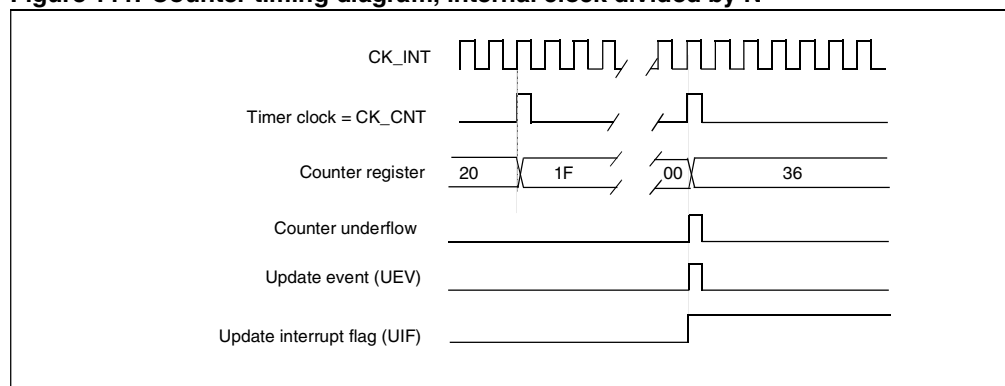
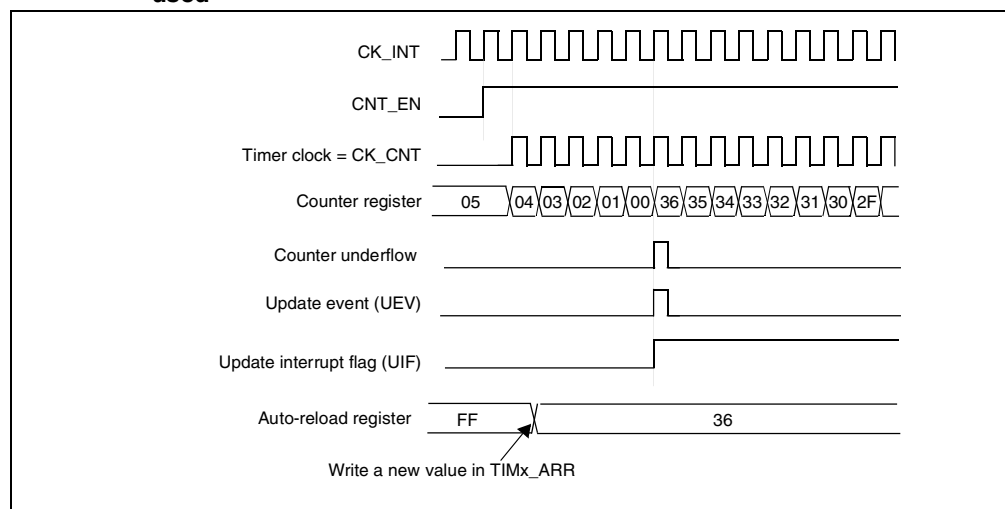


Figure 110. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 4



**Figure 111. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by N****Figure 112. Counter timing diagram, Update event when repetition counter is not used****Center-aligned mode (up/down counting)**

In center-aligned mode, the counter counts from 0 to the auto-reload value (content of the TIMx\_ARR register) – 1, generates a counter overflow event, then counts from the auto-reload value down to 1 and generates a counter underflow event. Then it restarts counting from 0.

In this mode, the direction bit (DIR from TIMx\_CR1 register) cannot be written. It is updated by hardware and gives the current direction of the counter.

The update event can be generated at each counter overflow and at each counter underflow or by setting the UG bit in the TIMx\_EGR register (by software or by using the slave mode controller) also generates an update event. In this case, the counter restarts counting from 0, as well as the counter of the prescaler.

The UEV update event can be disabled by software by setting the UDIS bit in TIMx\_CR1 register. This is to avoid updating the shadow registers while writing new values in the preload registers. Then no update event occurs until the UDIS bit has been written to 0. However, the counter continues counting up and down, based on the current auto-reload value.

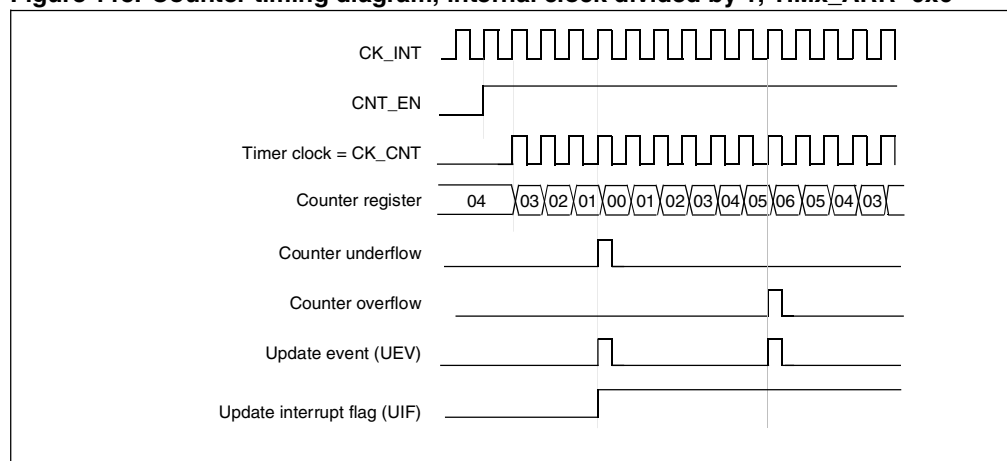
In addition, if the URS bit (update request selection) in TIMx\_CR1 register is set, setting the UG bit generates an update event UEV but without setting the UIF flag (thus no interrupt or DMA request is sent). This is to avoid generating both update and capture interrupt when clearing the counter on the capture event.

When an update event occurs, all the registers are updated and the update flag (UIF bit in TIMx\_SR register) is set (depending on the URS bit):

- The buffer of the prescaler is reloaded with the preload value (content of the TIMx\_PSC register).
- The auto-reload active register is updated with the preload value (content of the TIMx\_ARR register). Note that if the update source is a counter overflow, the auto-reload is updated before the counter is reloaded, so that the next period is the expected one (the counter is loaded with the new value).

The following figures show some examples of the counter behavior for different clock frequencies.

**Figure 113. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 1, TIMx\_ARR=0x6**



1. Here, center-aligned mode 1 is used (for more details refer to [Section 14.4.1: TIMx control register 1 \(TIMx\\_CR1\) on page 355](#)).

**Figure 114. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 2**

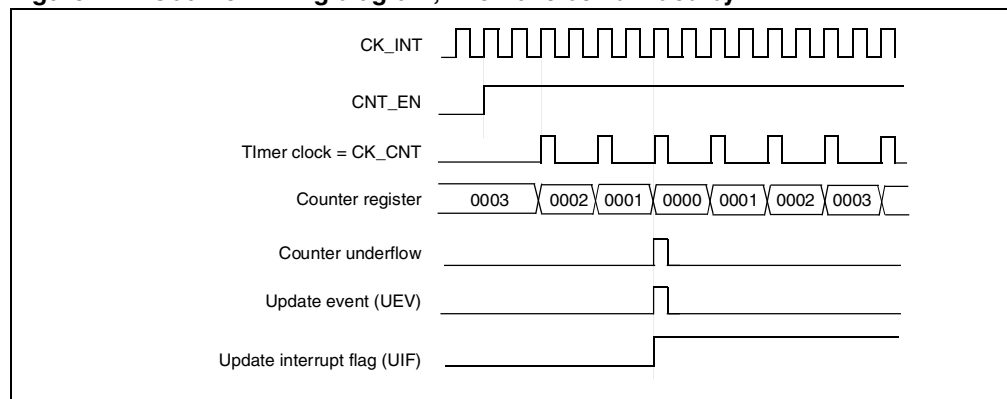


Figure 115. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by 4, TIMx\_ARR=0x36

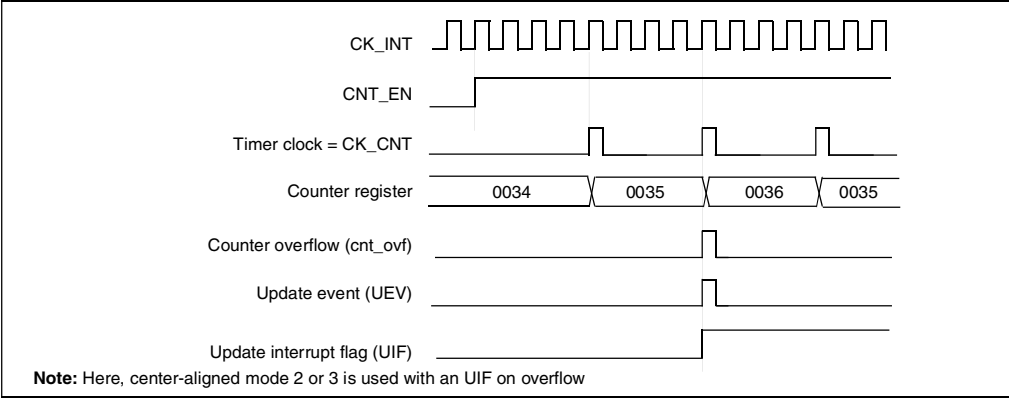


Figure 116. Counter timing diagram, internal clock divided by N

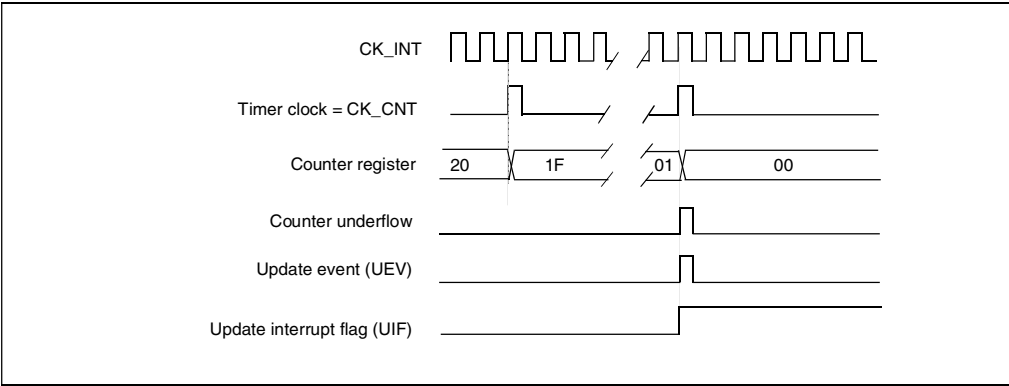
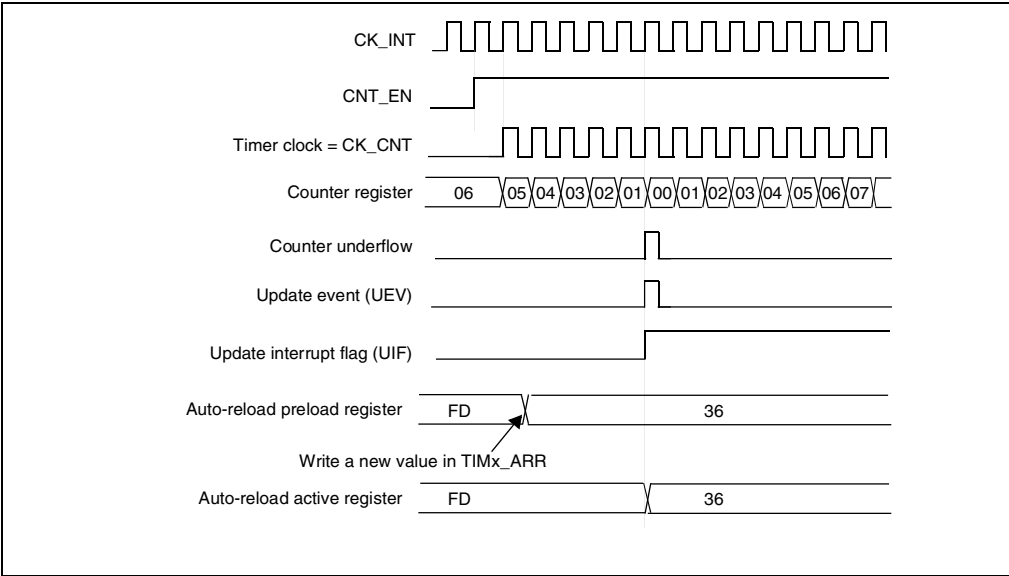
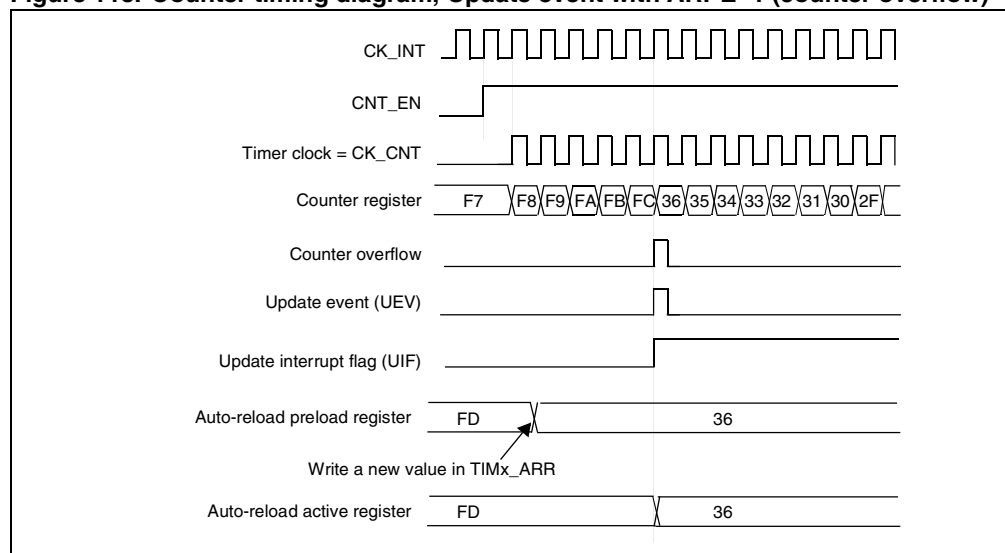


Figure 117. Counter timing diagram, Update event with ARPE=1 (counter underflow)



**Figure 118. Counter timing diagram, Update event with ARPE=1 (counter overflow)**

### 14.3.3 Clock selection

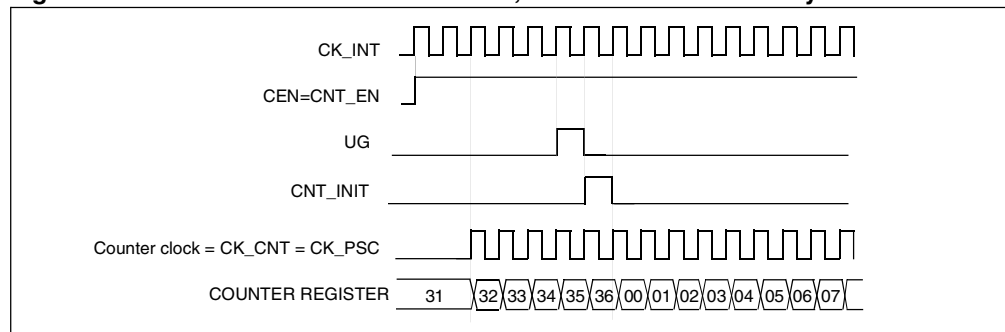
The counter clock can be provided by the following clock sources:

- Internal clock (CK\_INT)
- External clock mode1: external input pin (Tlx)
- External clock mode2: external trigger input (ETR)
- Internal trigger inputs (ITRx) : using one timer as prescaler for another timer, for example, you can configure Timer 1 to act as a prescaler for Timer 2. Refer to : [Using one timer as prescaler for the another on page 350](#) for more details.

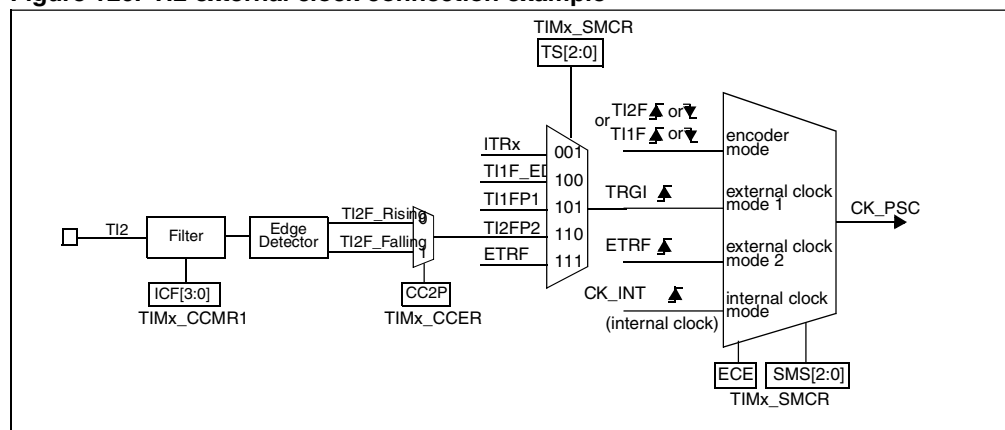
#### Internal clock source (CK\_INT)

If the slave mode controller is disabled (SMS=000 in the TIMx\_SMCR register), then the CEN, DIR (in the TIMx\_CR1 register) and UG bits (in the TIMx\_EGR register) are actual control bits and can be changed only by software (except UG which remains cleared automatically). As soon as the CEN bit is written to 1, the prescaler is clocked by the internal clock CK\_INT.

[Figure 119](#) shows the behavior of the control circuit and the upcounter in normal mode, without prescaler.

**Figure 119. Control circuit in normal mode, internal clock divided by 1****External clock source mode 1**

This mode is selected when SMS=111 in the TIMx\_SMCR register. The counter can count at each rising or falling edge on a selected input.

**Figure 120. TI2 external clock connection example**

For example, to configure the upcounter to count in response to a rising edge on the TI2 input, use the following procedure:

For example, to configure the upcounter to count in response to a rising edge on the TI2 input, use the following procedure:

1. Configure channel 2 to detect rising edges on the TI2 input by writing CC2S= '01' in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register.
2. Configure the input filter duration by writing the IC2F[3:0] bits in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register (if no filter is needed, keep IC2F=0000).

**Note:**

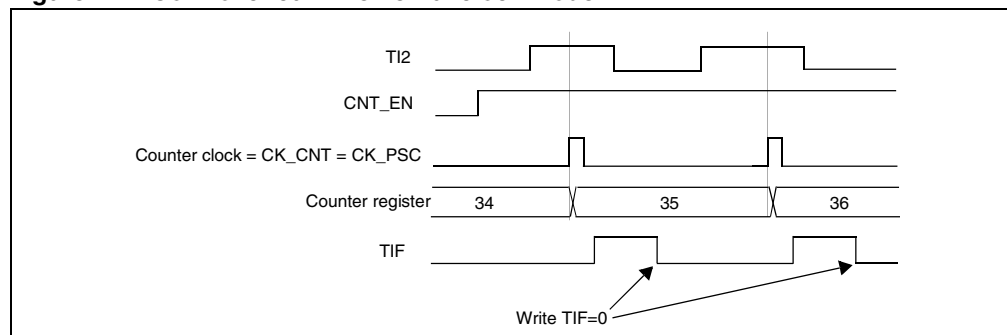
*The capture prescaler is not used for triggering, so you don't need to configure it.*

3. Select rising edge polarity by writing CC2P=0 in the TIMx\_CCER register.
4. Configure the timer in external clock mode 1 by writing SMS=111 in the TIMx\_SMCR register.
5. Select TI2 as the input source by writing TS=110 in the TIMx\_SMCR register.
6. Enable the counter by writing CEN=1 in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

When a rising edge occurs on TI2, the counter counts once and the TIF flag is set.

The delay between the rising edge on TI2 and the actual clock of the counter is due to the resynchronization circuit on TI2 input.

**Figure 121. Control circuit in external clock mode 1**



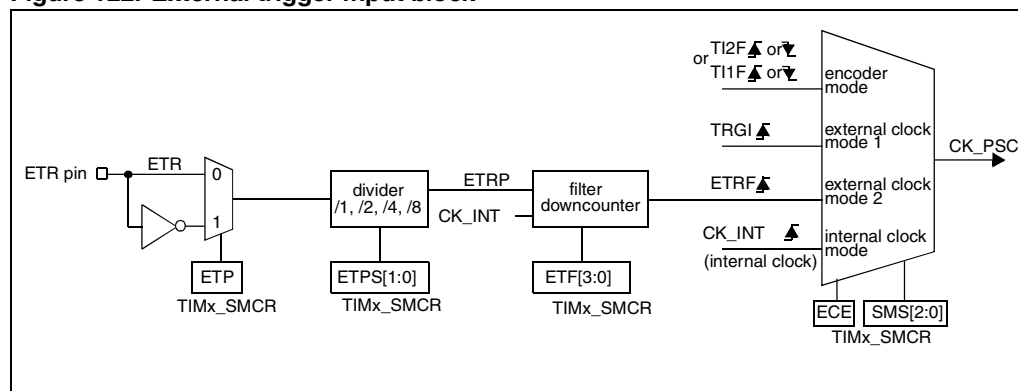
### External clock source mode 2

This mode is selected by writing ECE=1 in the TIMx\_SMCR register.

The counter can count at each rising or falling edge on the external trigger input ETR.

The [Figure 122](#) gives an overview of the external trigger input block.

**Figure 122. External trigger input block**

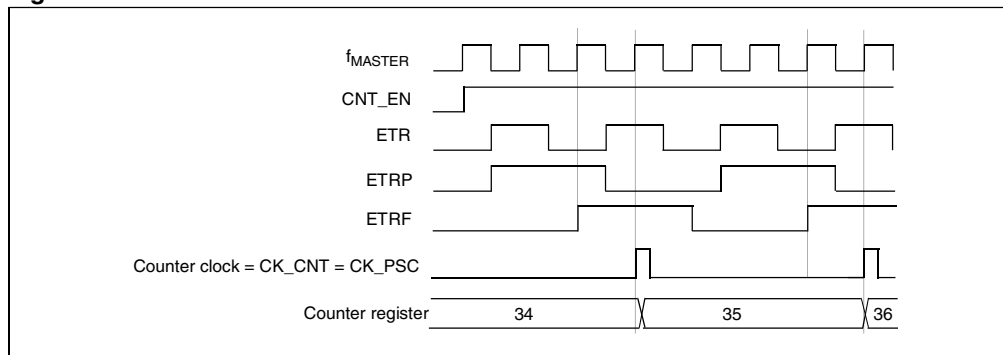


For example, to configure the upcounter to count each 2 rising edges on ETR, use the following procedure:

1. As no filter is needed in this example, write ETF[3:0]=0000 in the TIMx\_SMCR register.
2. Set the prescaler by writing ETPS[1:0]=01 in the TIMx\_SMCR register
3. Select rising edge detection on the ETR pin by writing ETP=0 in the TIMx\_SMCR register
4. Enable external clock mode 2 by writing ECE=1 in the TIMx\_SMCR register.
5. Enable the counter by writing CEN=1 in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

The counter counts once each 2 ETR rising edges.

The delay between the rising edge on ETR and the actual clock of the counter is due to the resynchronization circuit on the ETRP signal.

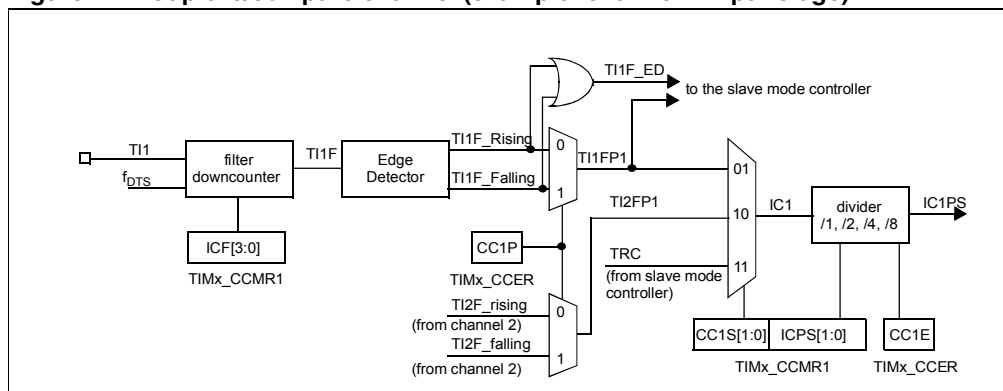
**Figure 123. Control circuit in external clock mode 2**

### 14.3.4 Capture/compare channels

Each Capture/Compare channel is built around a capture/compare register (including a shadow register), a input stage for capture (with digital filter, multiplexing and prescaler) and an output stage (with comparator and output control).

The following figure gives an overview of one Capture/Compare channel.

The input stage samples the corresponding TIx input to generate a filtered signal TIxF. Then, an edge detector with polarity selection generates a signal (TIxFPx) which can be used as trigger input by the slave mode controller or as the capture command. It is prescaled before the capture register (ICxPS).

**Figure 124. Capture/compare channel (example: channel 1 input stage)**

The output stage generates an intermediate waveform which is then used for reference: OCxRef (active high). The polarity acts at the end of the chain.



Figure 125. Capture/compare channel 1 main circuit

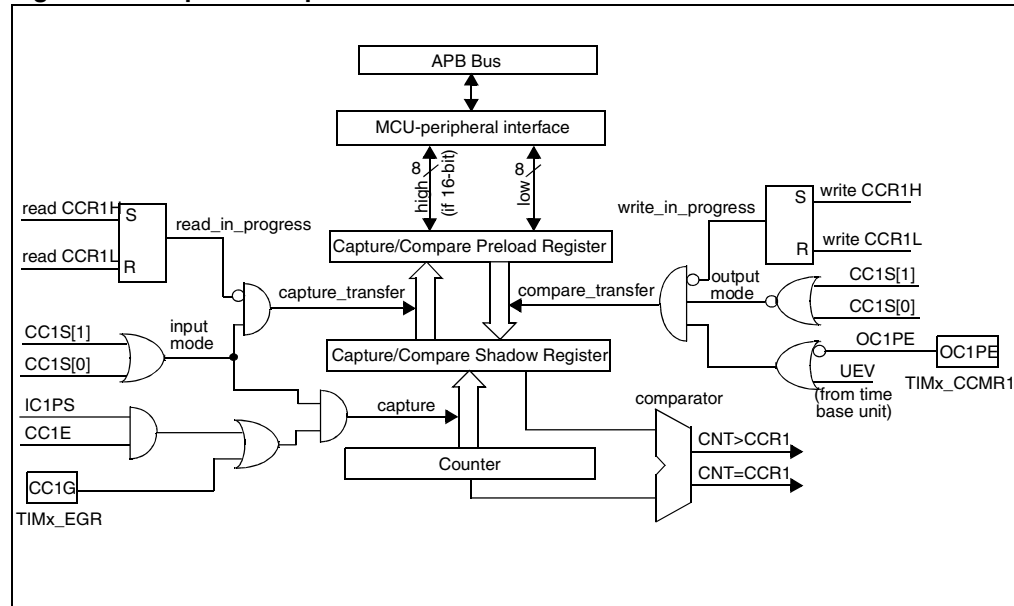
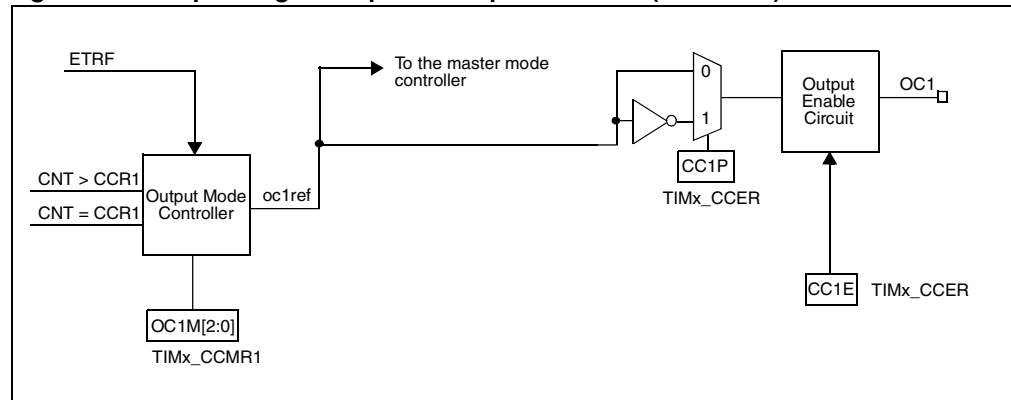


Figure 126. Output stage of capture/compare channel (channel 1)



The capture/compare block is made of one preload register and one shadow register. Write and read always access the preload register.

In capture mode, captures are actually done in the shadow register, which is copied into the preload register.

In compare mode, the content of the preload register is copied into the shadow register which is compared to the counter.

### 14.3.5 Input capture mode

In Input capture mode, the Capture/Compare Registers (TIMx\_CCRx) are used to latch the value of the counter after a transition detected by the corresponding ICx signal. When a capture occurs, the corresponding CCXIF flag (TIMx\_SR register) is set and an interrupt or a DMA request can be sent if they are enabled. If a capture occurs while the CCXIF flag was already high, then the over-capture flag CCxOF (TIMx\_SR register) is set. CCXIF can be cleared by software by writing it to '0' or by reading the captured data stored in the TIMx\_CCRx register. CCxOF is cleared when you write it to '0'.

The following example shows how to capture the counter value in TIMx\_CCR1 when TI1 input rises. To do this, use the following procedure:

- Select the active input: TIMx\_CCR1 must be linked to the TI1 input, so write the CC1S bits to 01 in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register. As soon as CC1S becomes different from 00, the channel is configured in input and the TIMx\_CCR1 register becomes read-only.
- Program the input filter duration you need with respect to the signal you connect to the timer (when the input is one of the TIx (ICxF bits in the TIMx\_CCMRx register). Let's imagine that, when toggling, the input signal is not stable during at most 5 internal clock cycles. We must program a filter duration longer than these 5 clock cycles. We can validate a transition on TI1 when 8 consecutive samples with the new level have been detected (sampled at  $f_{DTS}$  frequency). Then write IC1F bits to 0011 in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register.
- Select the edge of the active transition on the TI1 channel by writing CC1P bit to 0 in the TIMx\_CCER register (rising edge in this case).
- Program the input prescaler. In our example, we wish the capture to be performed at each valid transition, so the prescaler is disabled (write IC1PS bits to 00 in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register).
- Enable capture from the counter into the capture register by setting the CC1E bit in the TIMx\_CCER register.
- If needed, enable the related interrupt request by setting the CC1IE bit in the TIMx\_DIER register, and/or the DMA request by setting the CC1DE bit in the TIMx\_DIER register.

When an input capture occurs:

- The TIMx\_CCR1 register gets the value of the counter on the active transition.
- CC1IF flag is set (interrupt flag). CC1OF is also set if at least two consecutive captures occurred whereas the flag was not cleared.
- An interrupt is generated depending on the CC1IE bit.
- A DMA request is generated depending on the CC1DE bit.

In order to handle the overcapture, it is recommended to read the data before the overcapture flag. This is to avoid missing an overcapture which could happen after reading the flag and before reading the data.

*Note:* IC interrupt and/or DMA requests can be generated by software by setting the corresponding CCxG bit in the TIMx\_EGR register.

### 14.3.6 PWM input mode

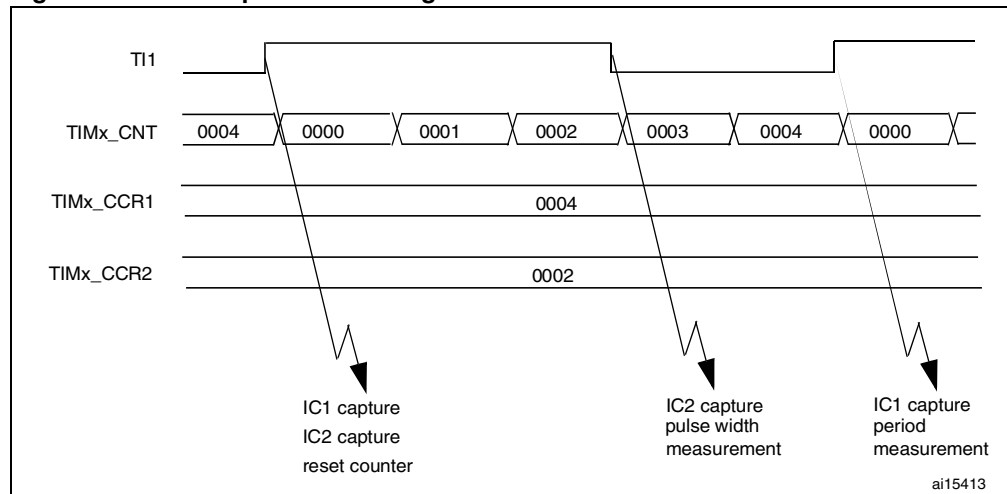
This mode is a particular case of input capture mode. The procedure is the same except:

- Two ICx signals are mapped on the same TIx input.
- These 2 ICx signals are active on edges with opposite polarity.
- One of the two TIxFP signals is selected as trigger input and the slave mode controller is configured in reset mode.

For example, you can measure the period (in TIMx\_CCR1 register) and the duty cycle (in TIMx\_CCR2 register) of the PWM applied on TI1 using the following procedure (depending on CK\_INT frequency and prescaler value):

- Select the active input for TIMx\_CCR1: write the CC1S bits to 01 in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register (TI1 selected).
- Select the active polarity for TI1FP1 (used both for capture in TIMx\_CCR1 and counter clear): write the CC1P bit to '0' (active on rising edge).
- Select the active input for TIMx\_CCR2: write the CC2S bits to 10 in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register (TI1 selected).
- Select the active polarity for TI1FP2 (used for capture in TIMx\_CCR2): write the CC2P bit to '1' (active on falling edge).
- Select the valid trigger input: write the TS bits to 101 in the TIMx\_SMCR register (TI1FP1 selected).
- Configure the slave mode controller in reset mode: write the SMS bits to 100 in the TIMx\_SMCR register.
- Enable the captures: write the CC1E and CC2E bits to '1' in the TIMx\_CCER register.

**Figure 127. PWM input mode timing**



1. The PWM input mode can be used only with the TIMx\_CH1/TIMx\_CH2 signals due to the fact that only TI1FP1 and TI2FP2 are connected to the slave mode controller.

### 14.3.7 Forced output mode

In output mode (CCxS bits = 00 in the TIMx\_CCMRx register), each output compare signal (OCxREF and then OCx) can be forced to active or inactive level directly by software, independently of any comparison between the output compare register and the counter.

To force an output compare signal (ocxref/OCx) to its active level, you just need to write 101 in the OCxM bits in the corresponding TIMx\_CCMRx register. Thus ocxref is forced high (OCxREF is always active high) and OCx get opposite value to CCxP polarity bit.

e.g.: CCxP=0 (OCx active high) => OCx is forced to high level.

ocxref signal can be forced low by writing the OCxM bits to 100 in the TIMx\_CCMRx register.

Anyway, the comparison between the TIMx\_CCRx shadow register and the counter is still performed and allows the flag to be set. Interrupt and DMA requests can be sent accordingly. This is described in the Output Compare Mode section.

### 14.3.8 Output compare mode

This function is used to control an output waveform or indicating when a period of time has elapsed.

When a match is found between the capture/compare register and the counter, the output compare function:

- Assigns the corresponding output pin to a programmable value defined by the output compare mode (OCxM bits in the TIMx\_CCMRx register) and the output polarity (CCxP bit in the TIMx\_CCER register). The output pin can keep its level (OCxM=000), be set active (OCxM=001), be set inactive (OCxM=010) or can toggle (OCxM=011) on match.
- Sets a flag in the interrupt status register (CCxIF bit in the TIMx\_SR register).
- Generates an interrupt if the corresponding interrupt mask is set (CCxIE bit in the TIMx\_DIER register).
- Sends a DMA request if the corresponding enable bit is set (CCxDE bit in the TIMx\_DIER register, CCDS bit in the TIMx\_CR2 register for the DMA request selection).

The TIMx\_CCRx registers can be programmed with or without preload registers using the OCxPE bit in the TIMx\_CCMRx register.

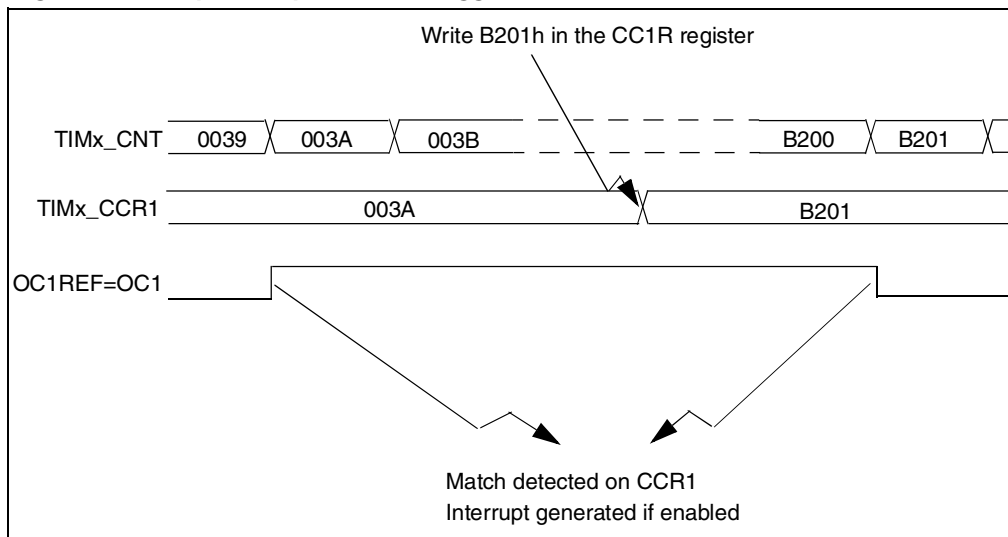
In output compare mode, the update event UEV has no effect on ocxref and OCx output. The timing resolution is one count of the counter. Output compare mode can also be used to output a single pulse (in One Pulse Mode).

Procedure:

1. Select the counter clock (internal, external, prescaler).
2. Write the desired data in the TIMx\_ARR and TIMx\_CCRx registers.
3. Set the CCxIE and/or CCxDE bits if an interrupt and/or a DMA request is to be generated.
4. Select the output mode. For example, you must write OCxM='011', OCxPE='0', CCxP='0' and CCxE='1' to toggle OCx output pin when CNT matches CCRx, CCRx preload is not used, OCx is enabled and active high.
5. Enable the counter by setting the CEN bit in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

The TIMx\_CCRx register can be updated at any time by software to control the output waveform, provided that the preload register is not enabled (OCxPE='0', else TIMx\_CCRx shadow register is updated only at the next update event UEV). An example is given in

[Figure 128](#).

**Figure 128. Output compare mode, toggle on OC1.**

### 14.3.9 PWM mode

Pulse Width Modulation mode allows you to generate a signal with a frequency determined by the value of the TIMx\_ARR register and a duty cycle determined by the value of the TIMx\_CCRx register.

The PWM mode can be selected independently on each channel (one PWM per OCx output) by writing '110' (PWM mode 1) or '111' (PWM mode 2) in the OCxM bits in the TIMx\_CCMRx register. You must enable the corresponding preload register by setting the OCxPE bit in the TIMx\_CCMRx register, and eventually the auto-reload preload register (in upcounting or center-aligned modes) by setting the ARPE bit in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

As the preload registers are transferred to the shadow registers only when an update event occurs, before starting the counter, you have to initialize all the registers by setting the UG bit in the TIMx\_EGR register.

OCx polarity is software programmable using the CCxP bit in the TIMx\_CCER register. It can be programmed as active high or active low. OCx output is enabled by the CCxE bit in the TIMx\_CCER register. Refer to the TIMx\_CCERx register description for more details.

In PWM mode (1 or 2), TIMx\_CNT and TIMx\_CCRx are always compared to determine whether  $TIMx\_CCRx \leq TIMx\_CNT$  or  $TIMx\_CNT \leq TIMx\_CCRx$  (depending on the direction of the counter). However, to comply with the OCREF\_CLR functionality (OCREF can be cleared by an external event through the ETR signal until the next PWM period), the OCREF signal is asserted only:

- When the result of the comparison changes, or
- When the output compare mode (OCxM bits in TIMx\_CCMRx register) switches from the "frozen" configuration (no comparison, OCxM='000') to one of the PWM modes (OCxM='110' or '111').

This allows to force the PWM by software while running.

The timer is able to generate PWM in edge-aligned mode or center-aligned mode depending on the CMS bits in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

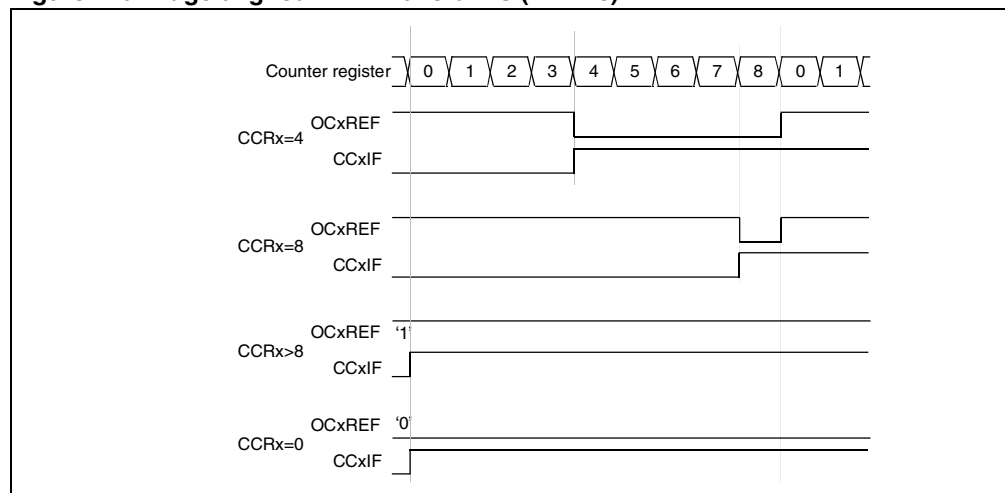
## PWM edge-aligned mode

### Upcounting configuration

Upcounting is active when the DIR bit in the TIMx\_CR1 register is low. Refer to the [Section : upcounting mode on page 323](#).

In the following example, we consider PWM mode 1. The reference PWM signal OCxREF is high as long as  $TIMx\_CNT < TIMx\_CCRx$  else it becomes low. If the compare value in TIMx\_CCRx is greater than the auto-reload value (in TIMx\_ARR) then OCxREF is held at '1'. If the compare value is 0 then OCxREF is held at '0'. [Figure 129](#) shows some edge-aligned PWM waveforms in an example where  $TIMx\_ARR=8$ .

**Figure 129. Edge-aligned PWM waveforms (ARR=8)**



### Downcounting configuration

Downcounting is active when DIR bit in TIMx\_CR1 register is high. Refer to [Downcounting mode on page 326](#)

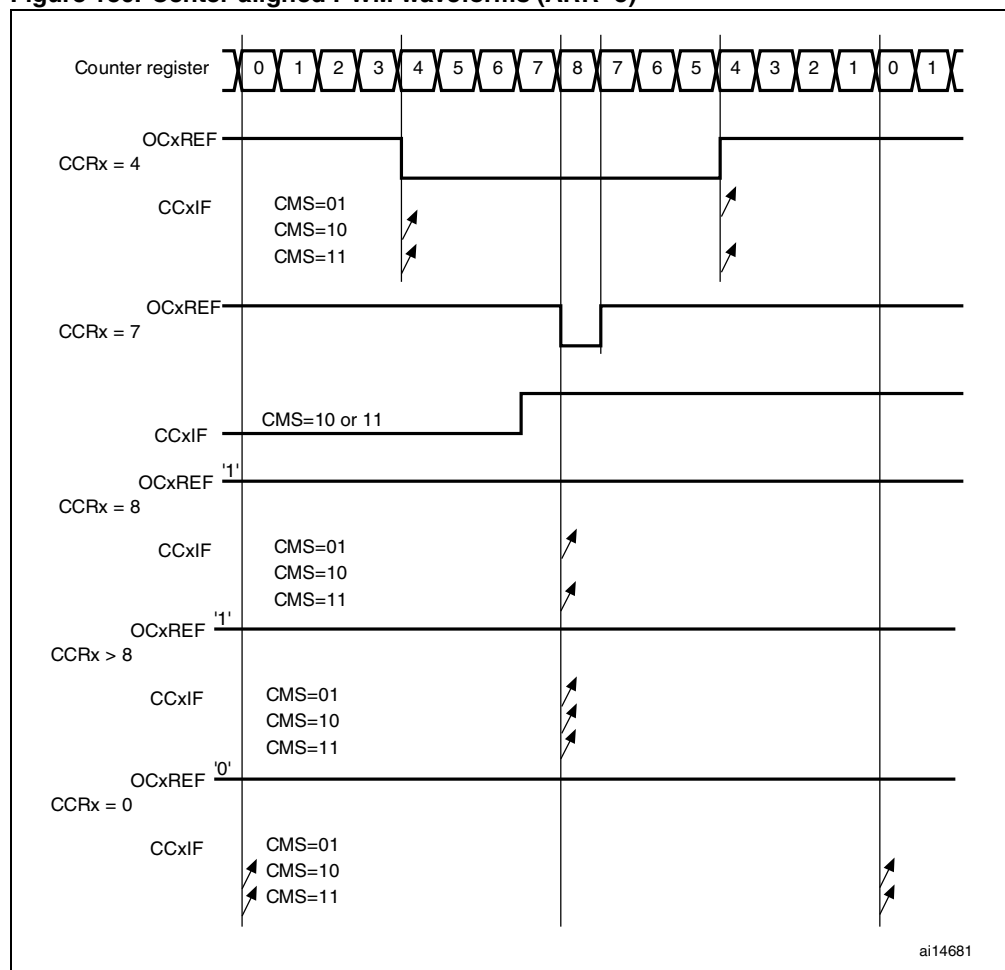
In PWM mode 1, the reference signal ocxref is low as long as  $TIMx\_CNT > TIMx\_CCRx$  else it becomes high. If the compare value in TIMx\_CCRx is greater than the auto-reload value in TIMx\_ARR, then ocxref is held at '1'. 0% PWM is not possible in this mode.

## PWM center-aligned mode

Center-aligned mode is active when the CMS bits in TIMx\_CR1 register are different from '00' (all the remaining configurations having the same effect on the ocxref/OCx signals). The compare flag is set when the counter counts up, when it counts down or both when it counts up and down depending on the CMS bits configuration. The direction bit (DIR) in the TIMx\_CR1 register is updated by hardware and must not be changed by software. Refer to the [Center-aligned mode \(up/down counting\) on page 328](#).

[Figure 130](#) shows some center-aligned PWM waveforms in an example where:

- $TIMx\_ARR=8$ ,
- PWM mode is the PWM mode 1,
- The flag is set when the counter counts down corresponding to the center-aligned mode 1 selected for CMS=01 in TIMx\_CR1 register.

**Figure 130. Center-aligned PWM waveforms (ARR=8)**

Hints on using center-aligned mode:

- When starting in center-aligned mode, the current up-down configuration is used. It means that the counter counts up or down depending on the value written in the DIR bit in the TIMx\_CR1 register. Moreover, the DIR and CMS bits must not be changed at the same time by the software.
- Writing to the counter while running in center-aligned mode is not recommended as it can lead to unexpected results. In particular:
  - The direction is not updated if you write a value in the counter that is greater than the auto-reload value (TIMx\_CNT > TIMx\_ARR). For example, if the counter was counting up, it continues to count up.
  - The direction is updated if you write 0 or write the TIMx\_ARR value in the counter but no Update Event UEV is generated.
- The safest way to use center-aligned mode is to generate an update by software (setting the UG bit in the TIMx\_EGR register) just before starting the counter and not to write the counter while it is running.

### 14.3.10 One pulse mode

One Pulse Mode (OPM) is a particular case of the previous modes. It allows the counter to be started in response to a stimulus and to generate a pulse with a programmable length after a programmable delay.

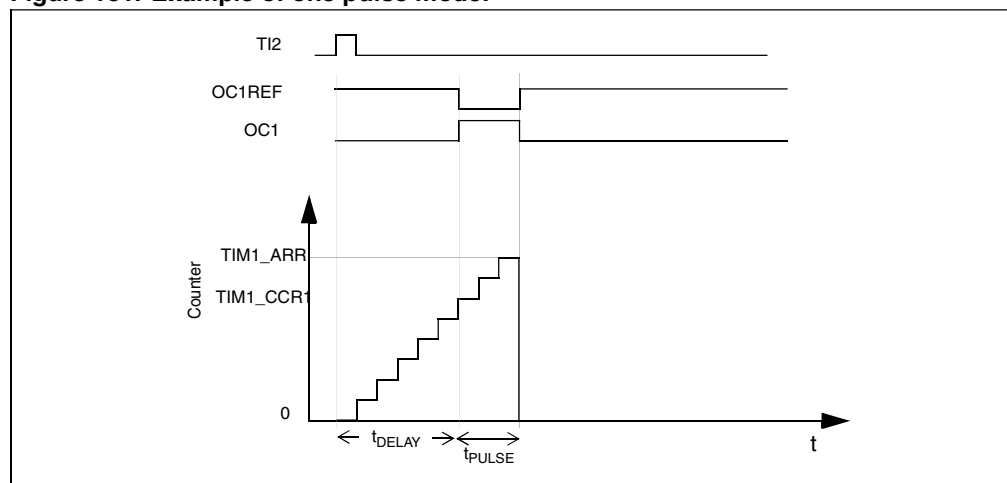
Starting the counter can be controlled through the slave mode controller. Generating the waveform can be done in output compare mode or PWM mode. You select One Pulse Mode by setting the OPM bit in the TIMx\_CR1 register. This makes the counter stop automatically at the next update event UEV.

A pulse can be correctly generated only if the compare value is different from the counter initial value. Before starting (when the timer is waiting for the trigger), the configuration must be:

In upcounting:  $CNT < CCRx \leq ARR$  (in particular,  $0 < CCRx$ ),

In downcounting:  $CNT > CCRx$ .

**Figure 131. Example of one pulse mode.**



For example you may want to generate a positive pulse on OC1 with a length of  $t_{PULSE}$  and after a delay of  $t_{DELAY}$  as soon as a positive edge is detected on the TI2 input pin.

Let's use TI2FP2 as trigger 1:

- Map TI2FP2 on TI2 by writing IC2S='01' in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register.
- TI2FP2 must detect a rising edge, write CC2P='0' in the TIMx\_CCER register.
- Configure TI2FP2 as trigger for the slave mode controller (TRGI) by writing TS='110' in the TIMx\_SMCR register.
- TI2FP2 is used to start the counter by writing SMS to '110' in the TIMx\_SMCR register (trigger mode).



The OPM waveform is defined by writing the compare registers (taking into account the clock frequency and the counter prescaler).

- The  $t_{\text{DELAY}}$  is defined by the value written in the TIMx\_CCR1 register.
- The  $t_{\text{PULSE}}$  is defined by the difference between the auto-reload value and the compare value (TIMx\_ARR - TIMx\_CCR1).
- Let's say you want to build a waveform with a transition from '0' to '1' when a compare match occurs and a transition from '1' to '0' when the counter reaches the auto-reload value. To do this you enable PWM mode 2 by writing OC1M=111 in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register. You can optionally enable the preload registers by writing OC1PE='1' in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register and ARPE in the TIMx\_CR1 register. In this case you have to write the compare value in the TIMx\_CCR1 register, the auto-reload value in the TIMx\_ARR register, generate an update by setting the UG bit and wait for external trigger event on TI2. CC1P is written to '0' in this example.

In our example, the DIR and CMS bits in the TIMx\_CR1 register should be low.

You only want 1 pulse, so you write '1' in the OPM bit in the TIMx\_CR1 register to stop the counter at the next update event (when the counter rolls over from the auto-reload value back to 0).

#### Particular case: OCx fast enable:

In One Pulse Mode, the edge detection on TIx input set the CEN bit which enables the counter. Then the comparison between the counter and the compare value makes the output toggle. But several clock cycles are needed for these operations and it limits the minimum delay  $t_{\text{DELAY min}}$  we can get.

If you want to output a waveform with the minimum delay, you can set the OCxFE bit in the TIMx\_CCMRx register. Then OCxRef (and OCx) is forced in response to the stimulus, without taking into account the comparison. Its new level is the same as if a compare match had occurred. OCxFE acts only if the channel is configured in PWM1 or PWM2 mode.

### 14.3.11 Clearing the OCxREF signal on an external event

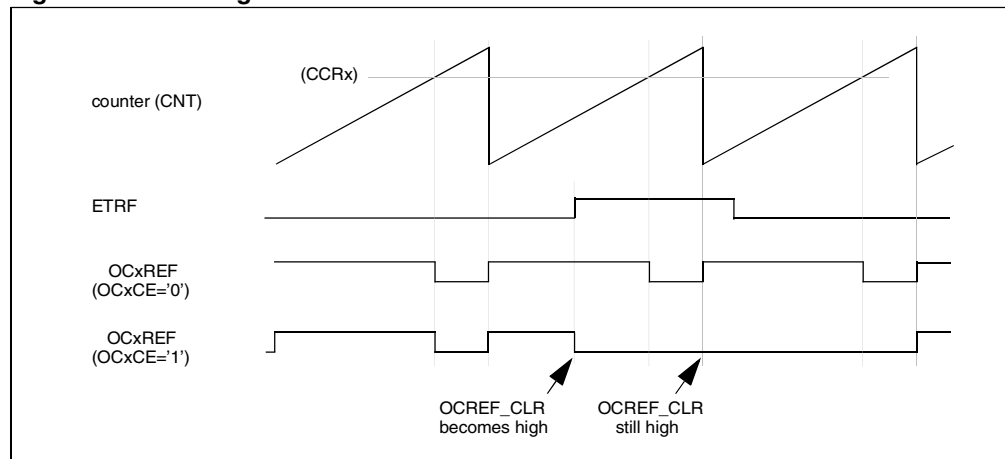
The OCxREF signal for a given channel can be reset by applying a High level on the ETRF input (OCxCE enable bit of the corresponding TIMx\_CCMRx register set to '1'). The OCxREF remains low until the next update event, UEV, occurs.

This function can be only used in output compare mode and PWM mode. It does not work in forced mode.

For example, the OCxREF signal can be connected to the output of a comparator to be used for current handling. In this case, the ETR must be configured as follow:

1. The external trigger prescaler should be kept off: bits ETPS[1:0] of the TIMx\_SMCR register set to '00'.
2. The external clock mode 2 must be disabled: bit ECE of the TIM1\_SMCR register set to '0'.
3. The external trigger polarity (ETP) and the external trigger filter (ETF) can be configured according to the user needs.

*Figure 132* shows the behavior of the OCxREF signal when the ETRF Input becomes High, for both values of the enable bit OCxCE. In this example, the timer TIMx is programmed in PWM mode.

**Figure 132. Clearing TIMx OCxREF**

### 14.3.12 Encoder interface mode

To select Encoder Interface mode write SMS='001' in the TIMx\_SMCR register if the counter is counting on TI2 edges only, SMS='010' if it is counting on TI1 edges only and SMS='011' if it is counting on both TI1 and TI2 edges.

Select the TI1 and TI2 polarity by programming the CC1P and CC2P bits in the TIMx\_CCER register. When needed, you can program the input filter as well.

The two inputs TI1 and TI2 are used to interface to an incremental encoder. Refer to [Table 75](#). The counter is clocked by each valid transition on TI1FP1 or TI2FP2 (TI1 and TI2 after input filter and polarity selection, TI1FP1=TI1 if not filtered and not inverted, TI2FP2=TI2 if not filtered and not inverted) assuming that it is enabled (CEN bit in TIMx\_CR1 register written to '1'). The sequence of transitions of the two inputs is evaluated and generates count pulses as well as the direction signal. Depending on the sequence the counter counts up or down, the DIR bit in the TIMx\_CR1 register is modified by hardware accordingly. The DIR bit is calculated at each transition on any input (TI1 or TI2), whatever the counter is counting on TI1 only, TI2 only or both TI1 and TI2.

Encoder interface mode acts simply as an external clock with direction selection. This means that the counter just counts continuously between 0 and the auto-reload value in the TIMx\_ARR register (0 to ARR or ARR down to 0 depending on the direction). So you must configure TIMx\_ARR before starting. In the same way, the capture, compare, prescaler, trigger output features continue to work as normal.

In this mode, the counter is modified automatically following the speed and the direction of the incremental encoder and its content, therefore, always represents the encoder's position. The count direction correspond to the rotation direction of the connected sensor. The table summarizes the possible combinations, assuming TI1 and TI2 don't switch at the same time.

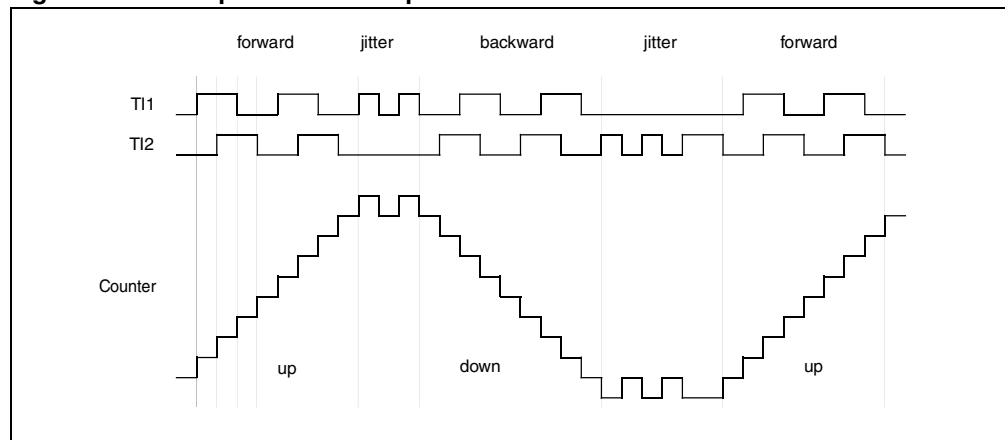
**Table 75. Counting direction versus encoder signals**

Active edge	Level on opposite signal (TI1FP1 for TI2, TI2FP2 for TI1)	TI1FP1 signal		TI2FP2 signal	
		Rising	Falling	Rising	Falling
Counting on TI1 only	High	Down	Up	No Count	No Count
	Low	Up	Down	No Count	No Count
Counting on TI2 only	High	No Count	No Count	Up	Down
	Low	No Count	No Count	Down	Up
Counting on TI1 and TI2	High	Down	Up	Up	Down
	Low	Up	Down	Down	Up

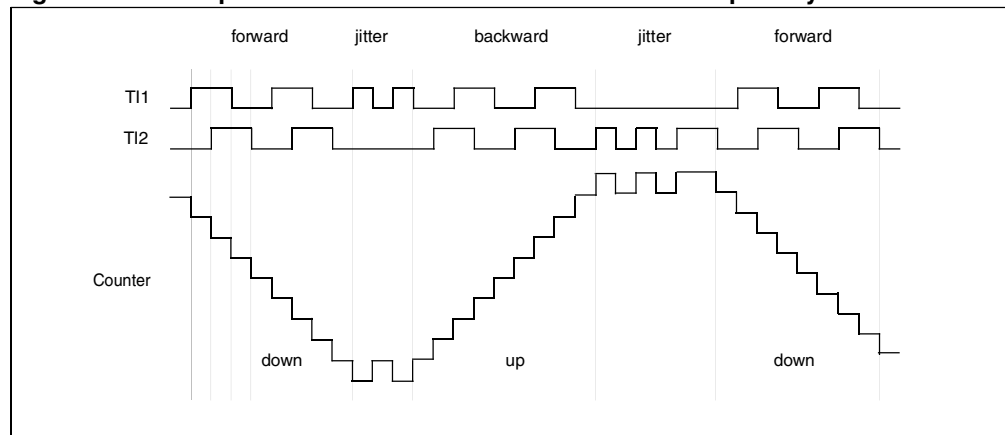
An external incremental encoder can be connected directly to the MCU without external interface logic. However, comparators are normally be used to convert the encoder's differential outputs to digital signals. This greatly increases noise immunity. The third encoder output which indicate the mechanical zero position, may be connected to an external interrupt input and trigger a counter reset.

The [Figure 133](#) gives an example of counter operation, showing count signal generation and direction control. It also shows how input jitter is compensated where both edges are selected. This might occur if the sensor is positioned near to one of the switching points. For this example we assume that the configuration is the following:

- CC1S='01' (TIMx\_CCMR1 register, IC1FP1 mapped on TI1).
- CC2S='01' (TIMx\_CCMR2 register, IC2FP2 mapped on TI2).
- CC1P='0' (TIMx\_CCER register, IC1FP1 non-inverted, IC1FP1=TI1).
- CC2P='0' (TIMx\_CCER register, IC2FP2 non-inverted, IC2FP2=TI2).
- SMS='011' (TIMx\_SMCR register, both inputs are active on both rising and falling edges).
- CEN='1' (TIMx\_CR1 register, Counter is enabled).

**Figure 133. Example of counter operation in encoder interface mode.**

[Figure 134](#) gives an example of counter behavior when IC1FP1 polarity is inverted (same configuration as above except CC1P='1').

**Figure 134. Example of encoder interface mode with IC1FP1 polarity inverted.**

The timer, when configured in Encoder Interface mode provides information on the sensor's current position. You can obtain dynamic information (speed, acceleration, deceleration) by measuring the period between two encoder events using a second timer configured in capture mode. The output of the encoder which indicates the mechanical zero can be used for this purpose. Depending on the time between two events, the counter can also be read at regular times. You can do this by latching the counter value into a third input capture register if available (then the capture signal must be periodic and can be generated by another timer). when available, it is also possible to read its value through a DMA request generated by a Real-Time clock.

### 14.3.13 Timer input XOR function

The TI1S bit in the TIM1\_CR2 register, allows the input filter of channel 1 to be connected to the output of a XOR gate, combining the three input pins TIMx\_CH1 to TIMx\_CH3.

The XOR output can be used with all the timer input functions such as trigger or input capture.

An example of this feature used to interface Hall sensors is given in [Section 13.3.18 on page 288](#).

### 14.3.14 Timers and external trigger synchronization

The TIMx Timers can be synchronized with an external trigger in several modes: Reset mode, Gated mode and Trigger mode.

#### Slave mode: Reset mode

The counter and its prescaler can be reinitialized in response to an event on a trigger input. Moreover, if the URS bit from the TIMx\_CR1 register is low, an update event UEV is generated. Then all the preloaded registers (TIMx\_ARR, TIMx\_CCRx) are updated.

In the following example, the upcounter is cleared in response to a rising edge on TI1 input:

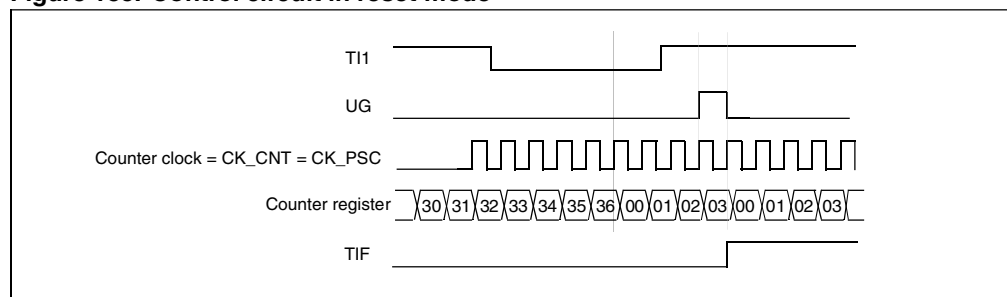
- Configure the channel 1 to detect rising edges on TI1. Configure the input filter duration (in this example, we don't need any filter, so we keep IC1F=0000). The capture prescaler is not used for triggering, so you don't need to configure it. The CC1S bits select the input capture source only, CC1S = 01 in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register. Write CC1P=0 in TIMx\_CCER register to validate the polarity (and detect rising edges only).

- Configure the timer in reset mode by writing SMS=100 in TIMx\_SMCR register. Select TI1 as the input source by writing TS=101 in TIMx\_SMCR register.
- Start the counter by writing CEN=1 in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

The counter starts counting on the internal clock, then behaves normally until TI1 rising edge. When TI1 rises, the counter is cleared and restarts from 0. In the meantime, the trigger flag is set (TIF bit in the TIMx\_SR register) and an interrupt request, or a DMA request can be sent if enabled (depending on the TIE and TDE bits in TIMx\_DIER register).

The following figure shows this behavior when the auto-reload register TIMx\_ARR=0x36. The delay between the rising edge on TI1 and the actual reset of the counter is due to the resynchronization circuit on TI1 input.

**Figure 135. Control circuit in reset mode**



#### Slave mode: Gated mode

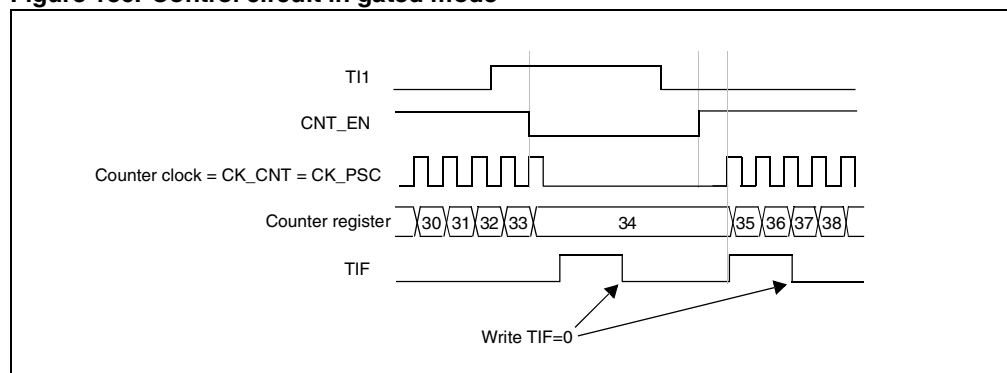
The counter can be enabled depending on the level of a selected input.

In the following example, the upcounter counts only when TI1 input is low:

- Configure the channel 1 to detect low levels on TI1. Configure the input filter duration (in this example, we don't need any filter, so we keep IC1F=0000). The capture prescaler is not used for triggering, so you don't need to configure it. The CC1S bits select the input capture source only, CC1S=01 in TIMx\_CCMR1 register. Write CC1P=1 in TIMx\_CCER register to validate the polarity (and detect low level only).
- Configure the timer in gated mode by writing SMS=101 in TIMx\_SMCR register. Select TI1 as the input source by writing TS=101 in TIMx\_SMCR register.
- Enable the counter by writing CEN=1 in the TIMx\_CR1 register (in gated mode, the counter doesn't start if CEN=0, whatever is the trigger input level).

The counter starts counting on the internal clock as long as TI1 is low and stops as soon as TI1 becomes high. The TIF flag in the TIMx\_SR register is set both when the counter starts or stops.

The delay between the rising edge on TI1 and the actual stop of the counter is due to the resynchronization circuit on TI1 input.

**Figure 136. Control circuit in gated mode****Slave mode: Trigger mode**

The counter can start in response to an event on a selected input.

In the following example, the upcounter starts in response to a rising edge on TI2 input:

- Configure the channel 2 to detect rising edges on TI2. Configure the input filter duration (in this example, we don't need any filter, so we keep IC2F=0000). The capture prescaler is not used for triggering, so you don't need to configure it. CC2S bits are selecting the input capture source only, CC2S=01 in TIMx\_CCMR1 register. Write CC2P=1 in TIMx\_CCER register to validate the polarity (and detect low level only).
- Configure the timer in trigger mode by writing SMS=110 in TIMx\_SMCR register. Select TI2 as the input source by writing TS=110 in TIMx\_SMCR register.

When a rising edge occurs on TI2, the counter starts counting on the internal clock and the TIF flag is set.

The delay between the rising edge on TI2 and the actual start of the counter is due to the resynchronization circuit on TI2 input.

**Figure 137. Control circuit in trigger mode****Slave mode: External Clock mode 2 + trigger mode**

The external clock mode 2 can be used in addition to another slave mode (except external clock mode 1 and encoder mode). In this case, the ETR signal is used as external clock input, and another input can be selected as trigger input when operating in reset mode, gated mode or trigger mode. It is recommended not to select ETR as TRGI through the TS bits of TIMx\_SMCR register.

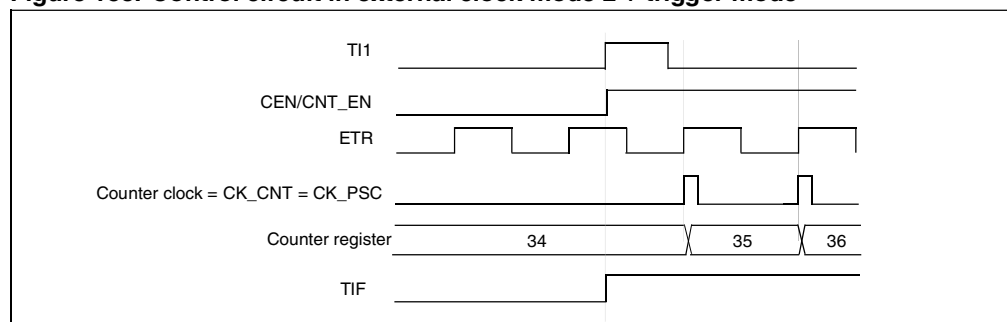
In the following example, the upcounter is incremented at each rising edge of the ETR signal as soon as a rising edge of TI1 occurs:

1. Configure the external trigger input circuit by programming the TIMx\_SMCR register as follows:
  - ETF = 0000: no filter
  - ETPS=00: prescaler disabled
  - ETP=0: detection of rising edges on ETR and ECE=1 to enable the external clock mode 2.
2. Configure the channel 1 as follows, to detect rising edges on TI1:
  - IC1F=0000: no filter.
  - The capture prescaler is not used for triggering and does not need to be configured.
  - CC1S=01 in TIMx\_CCMR1 register to select only the input capture source
  - CC1P=0 in TIMx\_CCER register to validate the polarity (and detect rising edge only).
3. Configure the timer in trigger mode by writing SMS=110 in TIMx\_SMCR register. Select TI1 as the input source by writing TS=101 in TIMx\_SMCR register.

A rising edge on TI1 enables the counter and sets the TIF flag. The counter then counts on ETR rising edges.

The delay between the rising edge of the ETR signal and the actual reset of the counter is due to the resynchronization circuit on ETRP input.

**Figure 138. Control circuit in external clock mode 2 + trigger mode**



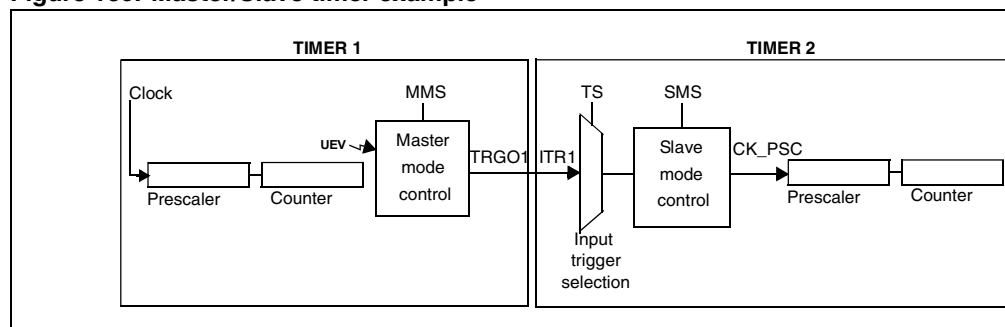
### 14.3.15 Timer synchronization

The TIMx timers are linked together internally for timer synchronization or chaining. When one Timer is configured in Master Mode, it can reset, start, stop or clock the counter of another Timer configured in Slave Mode.

The following figure presents an overview of the trigger selection and the master mode selection blocks.

## Using one timer as prescaler for the another

**Figure 139. Master/Slave timer example**



For example, you can configure Timer 1 to act as a prescaler for Timer 2. Refer to [Figure 139](#). To do this:

- Configure Timer 1 in master mode so that it outputs a periodic trigger signal on each update event UEV. If you write MMS=010 in the TIM1\_CR2 register, a rising edge is output on TRGO1 each time an update event is generated.
- To connect the TRGO1 output of Timer 1 to Timer 2, Timer 2 must be configured in slave mode using ITR1 as internal trigger. You select this through the TS bits in the TIM2\_SMCR register (writing TS=000).
- Then you put the slave mode controller in external clock mode 1 (write SMS=111 in the TIM2\_SMCR register). This causes Timer 2 to be clocked by the rising edge of the periodic Timer 1 trigger signal (which correspond to the timer 1 counter overflow).
- Finally both timers must be enabled by setting their respective CEN bits (TIMx\_CR1 register).

**Note:** If OCx is selected on Timer 1 as trigger output (MMS=1xx), its rising edge is used to clock the counter of timer 2.

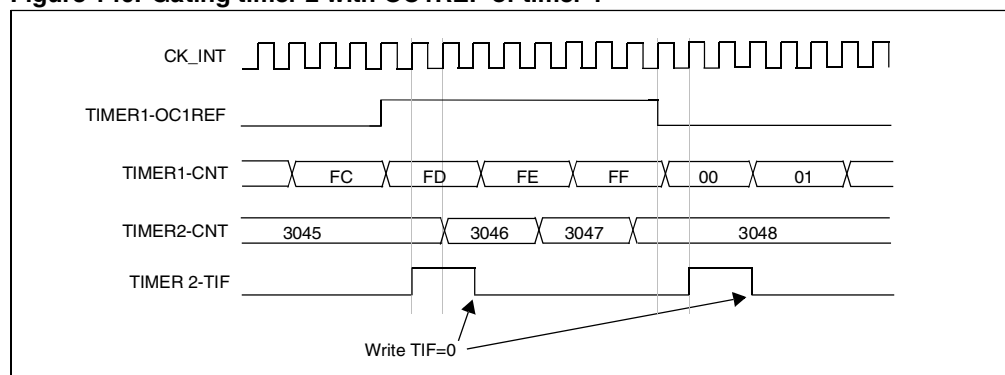
## Using one timer to enable another timer

In this example, we control the enable of Timer 2 with the output compare 1 of Timer 1. Refer to [Figure 139](#) for connections. Timer 2 counts on the divided internal clock only when OC1REF of Timer 1 is high. Both counter clock frequencies are divided by 3 by the prescaler compared to CK\_INT ( $f_{CK\_CNT} = f_{CK\_INT}/3$ ).

- Configure Timer 1 master mode to send its Output Compare 1 Reference (OC1REF) signal as trigger output (MMS=100 in the TIM1\_CR2 register).
- Configure the Timer 1 OC1REF waveform (TIM1\_CCMR1 register).
- Configure Timer 2 to get the input trigger from Timer 1 (TS=000 in the TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Configure Timer 2 in gated mode (SMS=101 in TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Enable Timer 2 by writing '1' in the CEN bit (TIM2\_CR1 register).
- Start Timer 1 by writing '1' in the CEN bit (TIM1\_CR1 register).

**Note:** The counter 2 clock is not synchronized with counter 1, this mode only affects the Timer 2 counter enable signal.

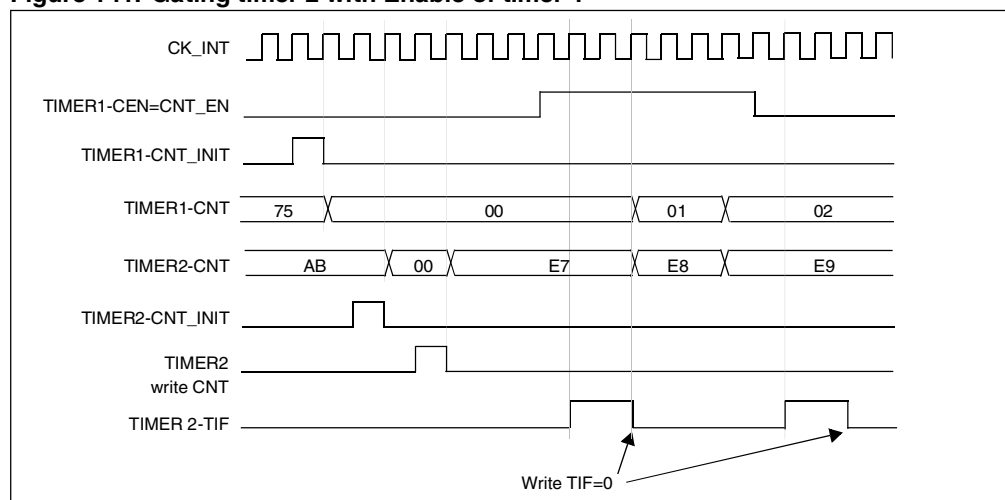


**Figure 140. Gating timer 2 with OC1REF of timer 1**

In the example in [Figure 140](#), the Timer 2 counter and prescaler are not initialized before being started. So they start counting from their current value. It is possible to start from a given value by resetting both timers before starting Timer 1. You can then write any value you want in the timer counters. The timers can easily be reset by software using the UG bit in the TIMx\_EGR registers.

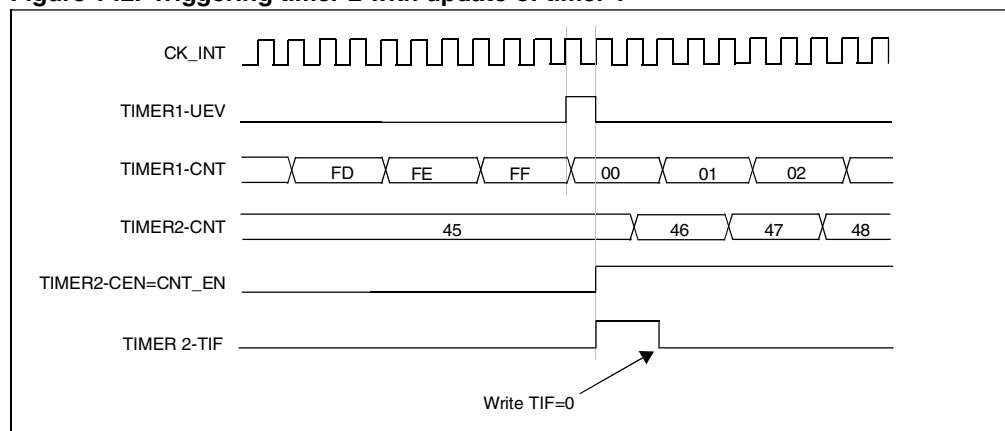
In the next example, we synchronize Timer 1 and Timer 2. Timer 1 is the master and starts from 0. Timer 2 is the slave and starts from 0xE7. The prescaler ratio is the same for both timers. Timer 2 stops when Timer 1 is disabled by writing '0' to the CEN bit in the TIM1\_CR1 register:

- Configure Timer 1 master mode to send its Output Compare 1 Reference (OC1REF) signal as trigger output (MMS=100 in the TIM1\_CR2 register).
- Configure the Timer 1 OC1REF waveform (TIM1\_CCMR1 register).
- Configure Timer 2 to get the input trigger from Timer 1 (TS=000 in the TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Configure Timer 2 in gated mode (SMS=101 in TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Reset Timer 1 by writing '1' in UG bit (TIM1\_EGR register).
- Reset Timer 2 by writing '1' in UG bit (TIM2\_EGR register).
- Initialize Timer 2 to 0xE7 by writing '0xE7' in the timer 2 counter (TIM2\_CNT).
- Enable Timer 2 by writing '1' in the CEN bit (TIM2\_CR1 register).
- Start Timer 1 by writing '1' in the CEN bit (TIM1\_CR1 register).
- Stop Timer 1 by writing '0' in the CEN bit (TIM1\_CR1 register).

**Figure 141. Gating timer 2 with Enable of timer 1****Using one timer to start another timer**

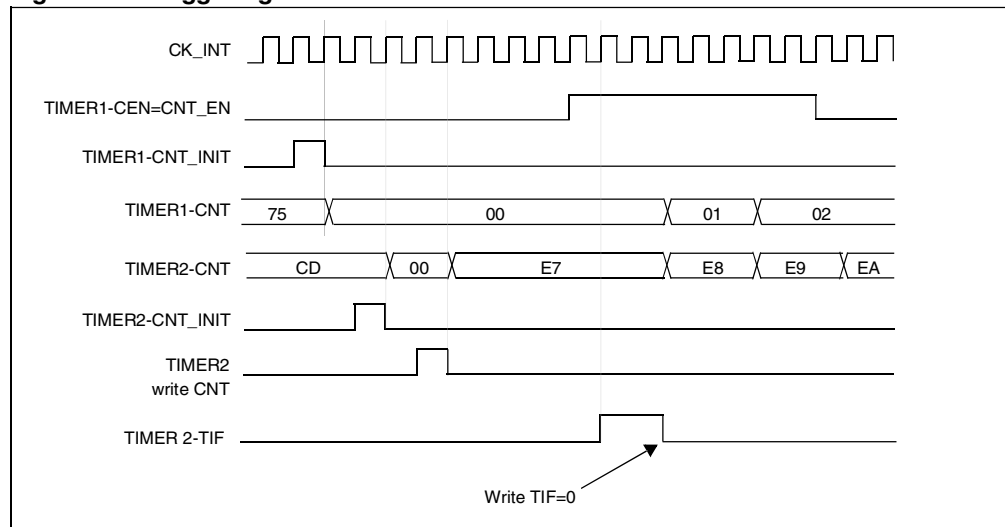
In this example, we set the enable of Timer 2 with the update event of Timer 1. Refer to [Figure 139](#) for connections. Timer 2 starts counting from its current value (which can be non-zero) on the divided internal clock as soon as the update event is generated by Timer 1. When Timer 2 receives the trigger signal its CEN bit is automatically set and the counter counts until we write '0' to the CEN bit in the TIM2\_CR1 register. Both counter clock frequencies are divided by 3 by the prescaler compared to CK\_INT ( $f_{CK\_CNT} = f_{CK\_INT}/3$ ).

- Configure Timer 1 master mode to send its Update Event (UEV) as trigger output (MMS=010 in the TIM1\_CR2 register).
- Configure the Timer 1 period (TIM1\_ARR registers).
- Configure Timer 2 to get the input trigger from Timer 1 (TS=000 in the TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Configure Timer 2 in trigger mode (SMS=110 in TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Start Timer 1 by writing '1' in the CEN bit (TIM1\_CR1 register).

**Figure 142. Triggering timer 2 with update of timer 1**

As in the previous example, you can initialize both counters before starting counting. [Figure 143](#) shows the behavior with the same configuration as in [Figure 142](#) but in trigger mode instead of gated mode (SMS=110 in the TIM2\_SMCR register).

**Figure 143. Triggering timer 2 with Enable of timer 1**



### Using one timer as prescaler for another timer

For example, you can configure Timer 1 to act as a prescaler for Timer 2. Refer to [Figure 139](#) for connections. To do this:

- Configure Timer 1 master mode to send its Update Event (UEV) as trigger output (MMS=010 in the TIM1\_CR2 register). then it outputs a periodic signal on each counter overflow.
- Configure the Timer 1 period (TIM1\_ARR registers).
- Configure Timer 2 to get the input trigger from Timer 1 (TS=000 in the TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Configure Timer 2 in external clock mode 1 (SMS=111 in TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Start Timer 2 by writing '1' in the CEN bit (TIM2\_CR1 register).
- Start Timer 1 by writing '1' in the CEN bit (TIM1\_CR1 register).

### Starting 2 timers synchronously in response to an external trigger

In this example, we set the enable of timer 1 when its TI1 input rises, and the enable of Timer 2 with the enable of Timer 1. Refer to [Figure 139](#) for connections. To ensure the

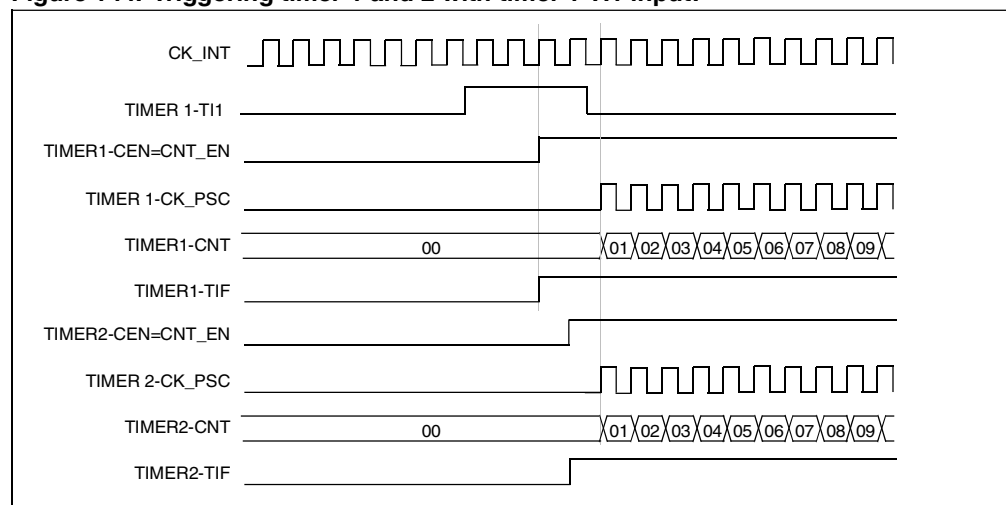
counters are aligned, Timer 1 must be configured in Master/Slave mode (slave with respect to TI1, master with respect to Timer 2):

- Configure Timer 1 master mode to send its Enable as trigger output (MMS=001 in the TIM1\_CR2 register).
- Configure Timer 1 slave mode to get the input trigger from TI1 (TS=100 in the TIM1\_SMCR register).
- Configure Timer 1 in trigger mode (SMS=110 in the TIM1\_SMCR register).
- Configure the Timer 1 in Master/Slave mode by writing MSM='1' (TIM1\_SMCR register).
- Configure Timer 2 to get the input trigger from Timer 1 (TS=000 in the TIM2\_SMCR register).
- Configure Timer 2 in trigger mode (SMS=110 in the TIM2\_SMCR register).

When a rising edge occurs on TI1 (Timer 1), both counters starts counting synchronously on the internal clock and both TIF flags are set.

**Note:** *In this example both timers are initialized before starting (by setting their respective UG bits). Both counters starts from 0, but you can easily insert an offset between them by writing any of the counter registers (TIMx\_CNT). You can see that the master/slave mode insert a delay between CNT\_EN and CK\_PSC on timer 1.*

**Figure 144. Triggering timer 1 and 2 with timer 1 TI1 input.**



### 14.3.16 Debug mode

When the microcontroller enters debug mode (Cortex-M3 core - halted), the TIMx counter either continues to work normally or stops, depending on DBG\_TIMx\_STOP configuration bit in DBGMCU module. For more details, refer to [Section 29.16.2: Debug support for timers, watchdog, bxCAN and I<sup>2</sup>C](#).

## 14.4 TIMx registers

Refer to [Section 1.1 on page 37](#) for a list of abbreviations used in register descriptions.

### 14.4.1 TIMx control register 1 (TIMx\_CR1)

Address offset: 0x00

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved						CKD[1:0]		ARPE	CMS		DIR	OPM	URS	UDIS	CEN
						rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:10 Reserved, always read as 0

Bits 9:8 **CKD**: Clock division

This bit-field indicates the division ratio between the timer clock (CK\_INT) frequency and sampling clock used by the digital filters (ETR, Tlx),

00:  $t_{DTS} = t_{CK\_INT}$

01:  $t_{DTS} = 2 \times t_{CK\_INT}$

10:  $t_{DTS} = 4 \times t_{CK\_INT}$

11: Reserved

Bit 7 **ARPE**: Auto-reload preload enable

0: TIMx\_ARR register is not buffered.

1: TIMx\_ARR register is buffered.

Bits 6:5 **CMS**: Center-aligned mode selection

00: Edge-aligned mode. The counter counts up or down depending on the direction bit (DIR).

01: Center-aligned mode 1. The counter counts up and down alternatively. Output compare interrupt flags of channels configured in output (CCxS=00 in TIMx\_CCMRx register) are set only when the counter is counting down.

10: Center-aligned mode 2. The counter counts up and down alternatively. Output compare interrupt flags of channels configured in output (CCxS=00 in TIMx\_CCMRx register) are set only when the counter is counting up.

11: Center-aligned mode 3. The counter counts up and down alternatively. Output compare interrupt flags of channels configured in output (CCxS=00 in TIMx\_CCMRx register) are set both when the counter is counting up or down.

*Note: It is not allowed to switch from edge-aligned mode to center-aligned mode as long as the counter is enabled (CEN=1)*

Bit 4 **DIR**: Direction

0: Counter used as upcounter.

1: Counter used as downcounter.

*Note: This bit is read only when the timer is configured in Center-aligned mode or Encoder mode.*

Bit 3 **OPM**: One pulse mode

0: Counter is not stopped at update event

1: Counter stops counting at the next update event (clearing the bit CEN).

**Bit 2 URS:** Update request source

This bit is set and cleared by software to select the UEV event sources.

0: Any of the following events generate an update interrupt or DMA request if enabled.

These events can be:

- Counter overflow/underflow
- Setting the UG bit
- Update generation through the slave mode controller

1: Only counter overflow/underflow generates an update interrupt or DMA request if enabled.

**Bit 1 UDIS:** Update disable

This bit is set and cleared by software to enable/disable UEV event generation.

0: UEV enabled. The Update (UEV) event is generated by one of the following events:

- Counter overflow/underflow
- Setting the UG bit
- Update generation through the slave mode controller

Buffered registers are then loaded with their preload values.

1: UEV disabled. The Update event is not generated, shadow registers keep their value (ARR, PSC, CCRx). However the counter and the prescaler are reinitialized if the UG bit is set or if a hardware reset is received from the slave mode controller.

**Bit 0 CEN:** Counter enable

0: Counter disabled

1: Counter enabled

*Note: External clock, gated mode and encoder mode can work only if the CEN bit has been previously set by software. However trigger mode can set the CEN bit automatically by hardware.*

CEN is cleared automatically in one pulse mode, when an update event occurs.

**14.4.2 TIMx control register 2 (TIMx\_CR2)**

Address offset: 0x04

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved								TI1S	MMS[2:0]				CCDS	Reserved	
								rw	rw	rw	rw	rw			

Bits 15:8 Reserved, always read as 0.

**Bit 7 TI1S:** TI1 selection

0: The TIMx\_CH1 pin is connected to TI1 input.

1: The TIMx\_CH1, CH2 and CH3 pins are connected to the TI1 input (XOR combination)

See also [Section 13.3.18: Interfacing with Hall sensors on page 288](#)

Bits 6:4 **MMS**: Master mode selection

These bits allow to select the information to be sent in master mode to slave timers for synchronization (TRGO). The combination is as follows:

000: **Reset** - the UG bit from the TIMx\_EGR register is used as trigger output (TRGO). If the reset is generated by the trigger input (slave mode controller configured in reset mode) then the signal on TRGO is delayed compared to the actual reset.

001: **Enable** - the Counter enable signal, CNT\_EN, is used as trigger output (TRGO). It is useful to start several timers at the same time or to control a window in which a slave timer is enabled. The Counter Enable signal is generated by a logic OR between CEN control bit and the trigger input when configured in gated mode.

When the Counter Enable signal is controlled by the trigger input, there is a delay on TRGO, except if the master/slave mode is selected (see the MSM bit description in TIMx\_SMCR register).

010: **Update** - The update event is selected as trigger output (TRGO). For instance a master timer can then be used as a prescaler for a slave timer.

011: **Compare Pulse** - The trigger output send a positive pulse when the CC1IF flag is to be set (even if it was already high), as soon as a capture or a compare match occurred. (TRGO).

100: **Compare** - OC1REF signal is used as trigger output (TRGO).

101: **Compare** - OC2REF signal is used as trigger output (TRGO).

110: **Compare** - OC3REF signal is used as trigger output (TRGO).

111: **Compare** - OC4REF signal is used as trigger output (TRGO).

Bit 3 **CCDS**: Capture/compare DMA selection

0: CCx DMA request sent when CCx event occurs

1: CCx DMA requests sent when update event occurs

Bits 2:0 Reserved, always read as 0

### 14.4.3 TIMx slave mode control register (TIMx\_SMCR)

Address offset: 0x08

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ETP	ECE	ETPS[1:0]		ETF[3:0]				MSM	TS[2:0]			Res.	SMS[2:0]		
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw		rw	rw	rw

Bit 15 **ETP**: External trigger polarity

This bit selects whether ETR or  $\overline{\text{ETR}}$  is used for trigger operations

0: ETR is non-inverted, active at high level or rising edge.

1: ETR is inverted, active at low level or falling edge.

Bit 14 **ECE**: External clock enable

This bit enables External clock mode 2.

0: External clock mode 2 disabled.

1: External clock mode 2 enabled. The counter is clocked by any active edge on the ETRF signal.

*1: Setting the ECE bit has the same effect as selecting external clock mode 1 with TRGI connected to ETRF (SMS=111 and TS=111).*

*2: It is possible to simultaneously use external clock mode 2 with the following slave modes: reset mode, gated mode and trigger mode. Nevertheless, TRGI must not be connected to ETRF in this case (TS bits must not be 111).*

*3: If external clock mode 1 and external clock mode 2 are enabled at the same time, the external clock input is ETRF.*

Bits 13:12 **ETPS**: External trigger prescaler

External trigger signal ETRP frequency must be at most 1/4 of CK\_INT frequency. A prescaler can be enabled to reduce ETRP frequency. It is useful when inputting fast external clocks.

00: Prescaler OFF.

01: ETRP frequency divided by 2.

10: ETRP frequency divided by 4.

11: ETRP frequency divided by 8.

Bits 11:8 **ETF[3:0]**: External trigger filter

This bit-field then defines the frequency used to sample ETRP signal and the length of the digital filter applied to ETRP. The digital filter is made of an event counter in which N events are needed to validate a transition on the output:

0000: No filter, sampling is done at  $f_{DTS}$ .

0001:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{CK\_INT}$ , N=2.

0010:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{CK\_INT}$ , N=4.

0011:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{CK\_INT}$ , N=8.

0100:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/2$ , N=6.

0101:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/2$ , N=8.

0110:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/4$ , N=6.

0111:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/4$ , N=8.

1000:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/8$ , N=6.

1001:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/8$ , N=8.

1010:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/16$ , N=5.

1011:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/16$ , N=6.

1100:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/16$ , N=8.

1101:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/32$ , N=5.

1110:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/32$ , N=6.

1111:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/32$ , N=8.

Bit 7 **MSM**: Master/Slave mode

0: No action

1: The effect of an event on the trigger input (TRGI) is delayed to allow a perfect synchronization between the current timer and its slaves (through TRGO). It is useful if we want to synchronize several timers on a single external event.



Bits 6:4 **TS**: Trigger selection

This bit-field selects the trigger input to be used to synchronize the counter.

000: Internal Trigger 0 (ITR0). TIM1

001: Internal Trigger 1 (ITR1). TIM2

010: Internal Trigger 2 (ITR2). TIM3

011: Internal Trigger 3 (ITR3). TIM4

100: TI1 Edge Detector (TI1F\_ED).

101: Filtered Timer Input 1 (TI1FP1).

110: Filtered Timer Input 2 (TI2FP2).

111: External Trigger input (ETRF).

See [Table 76: TIMx Internal trigger connection on page 359](#) for more details on ITRx meaning for each Timer.

*Note: These bits must be changed only when they are not used (e.g. when SMS=000) to avoid wrong edge detections at the transition.*

Bit 3 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bits 2:0 **SMS**: Slave mode selection

When external signals are selected the active edge of the trigger signal (TRGI) is linked to the polarity selected on the external input (see Input Control register and Control Register description).

000: Slave mode disabled - if CEN = '1' then the prescaler is clocked directly by the internal clock.

001: Encoder mode 1 - Counter counts up/down on TI2FP2 edge depending on TI1FP1 level.

010: Encoder mode 2 - Counter counts up/down on TI1FP1 edge depending on TI2FP2 level.

011: Encoder mode 3 - Counter counts up/down on both TI1FP1 and TI2FP2 edges depending on the level of the other input.

100: Reset Mode - Rising edge of the selected trigger input (TRGI) reinitializes the counter and generates an update of the registers.

101: Gated Mode - The counter clock is enabled when the trigger input (TRGI) is high. The counter stops (but is not reset) as soon as the trigger becomes low. Both start and stop of the counter are controlled.

110: Trigger Mode - The counter starts at a rising edge of the trigger TRGI (but it is not reset). Only the start of the counter is controlled.

111: External Clock Mode 1 - Rising edges of the selected trigger (TRGI) clock the counter.

*Note: The gated mode must not be used if TI1F\_ED is selected as the trigger input (TS='100'). Indeed, TI1F\_ED outputs 1 pulse for each transition on TI1F, whereas the gated mode checks the level of the trigger signal.*

**Table 76. TIMx Internal trigger connection<sup>(1)</sup>**

Slave TIM	ITR0 (TS = 000)	ITR1 (TS = 001)	ITR2 (TS = 010)	ITR3 (TS = 011)
<b>TIM2</b>	TIM1	TIM8	TIM3	TIM4
<b>TIM3</b>	TIM1	TIM2	TIM5	TIM4
<b>TIM4</b>	TIM1	TIM2	TIM3	TIM8
<b>TIM5</b>	TIM2	TIM3	TIM4	TIM8

1. When a timer is not present in the product, the corresponding trigger ITRx is not available.

#### 14.4.4 TIMx DMA/Interrupt enable register (TIMx\_DIER)

Address offset: 0x0C

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Res.	TDE	Res	CC4 DE	CC3 DE	CC2 DE	CC1 DE	UDE	Res.	TIE	Res	CC4IE	CC3IE	CC2IE	CC1IE	UIE
	rw		rw	rw	rw	rw	rw		rw		rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bit 15 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 14 **TDE**: Trigger DMA request enable  
 0: Trigger DMA request disabled.  
 1: Trigger DMA request enabled.

Bit 13 Reserved, always read as 0

Bit 12 **CC4DE**: Capture/Compare 4 DMA request enable  
 0: CC4 DMA request disabled.  
 1: CC4 DMA request enabled.

Bit 11 **CC3DE**: Capture/Compare 3 DMA request enable  
 0: CC3 DMA request disabled.  
 1: CC3 DMA request enabled.

Bit 10 **CC2DE**: Capture/Compare 2 DMA request enable  
 0: CC2 DMA request disabled.  
 1: CC2 DMA request enabled.

Bit 9 **CC1DE**: Capture/Compare 1 DMA request enable  
 0: CC1 DMA request disabled.  
 1: CC1 DMA request enabled.

Bit 8 **UDE**: Update DMA request enable  
 0: Update DMA request disabled.  
 1: Update DMA request enabled.

Bit 7 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 6 **TIE**: Trigger interrupt enable  
 0: Trigger interrupt disabled.  
 1: Trigger interrupt enabled.

Bit 5 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 4 **CC4IE**: Capture/Compare 4 interrupt enable  
 0: CC4 interrupt disabled.  
 1: CC4 interrupt enabled.

Bit 3 **CC3IE**: Capture/Compare 3 interrupt enable  
 0: CC3 interrupt disabled.  
 1: CC3 interrupt enabled.

Bit 2 **CC2IE**: Capture/Compare 2 interrupt enable

0: CC2 interrupt disabled.

1: CC2 interrupt enabled.

Bit 1 **CC1IE**: Capture/Compare 1 interrupt enable

0: CC1 interrupt disabled.

1: CC1 interrupt enabled.

Bit 0 **UIE**: Update interrupt enable

0: Update interrupt disabled.

1: Update interrupt enabled.

#### 14.4.5 TIMx status register (TIMx\_SR)

Address offset: 0x10

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved			CC4OF	CC3OF	CC2OF	CC1OF	Reserved		TIF	Res	CC4IF	CC3IF	CC2IF	CC1IF	UIF
			rc_w0	rc_w0	rc_w0	rc_w0			rc_w0		rc_w0	rc_w0	rc_w0	rc_w0	

Bit 15:13 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 12 **CC4OF**: Capture/Compare 4 overcapture flag

refer to CC1OF description

Bit 11 **CC3OF**: Capture/Compare 3 overcapture flag

refer to CC1OF description

Bit 10 **CC2OF**: Capture/compare 2 overcapture flag

refer to CC1OF description

Bit 9 **CC1OF**: Capture/Compare 1 overcapture flag

This flag is set by hardware only when the corresponding channel is configured in input capture mode. It is cleared by software by writing it to '0'.

0: No overcapture has been detected.

1: The counter value has been captured in TIMx\_CCR1 register while CC1IF flag was already set

Bits 8:7 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 6 **TIF**: Trigger interrupt flag

This flag is set by hardware on trigger event (active edge detected on TRGI input when the slave mode controller is enabled in all modes but gated mode, both edges in case gated mode is selected). It is cleared by software.

0: No trigger event occurred.

1: Trigger interrupt pending.

Bit 5 Reserved, always read as 0

Bit 4 **CC4IF**: Capture/Compare 4 interrupt flag

refer to CC1IF description

Bit 3 **CC3IF**: Capture/Compare 3 interrupt flag

refer to CC1IF description

Bit 2 **CC2IF**: Capture/Compare 2 interrupt flag  
refer to CC1IF description

Bit 1 **CC1IF**: Capture/compare 1 interrupt flag

**If channel CC1 is configured as output:**

This flag is set by hardware when the counter matches the compare value, with some exception in center-aligned mode (refer to the CMS bits in the TIMx\_CR1 register description). It is cleared by software.

0: No match.

1: The content of the counter TIMx\_CNT has matched the content of the TIMx\_CCR1 register.

**If channel CC1 is configured as input:**

This bit is set by hardware on a capture. It is cleared by software or by reading the TIMx\_CCR1 register.

0: No input capture occurred.

1: The counter value has been captured in TIMx\_CCR1 register (An edge has been detected on IC1 which matches the selected polarity).

Bit 0 **UIF**: Update interrupt flag

–This bit is set by hardware on an update event. It is cleared by software.

0: No update occurred.

1: Update interrupt pending. This bit is set by hardware when the registers are updated:

–At overflow or underflow regarding the repetition counter value (update if repetition counter = 0) and if the UDIS=0 in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

–When CNT is reinitialized by software using the UG bit in TIMx\_EGR register, if URS=0 and UDIS=0 in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

–When CNT is reinitialized by a trigger event (refer to the synchro control register description), if URS=0 and UDIS=0 in the TIMx\_CR1 register.

## 14.4.6 TIMx event generation register (TIMx\_EGR)

Address offset: 0x14

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved									TG	Res.	CC4G	CC3G	CC2G	CC1G	UG
									w		w	w	w	w	w

Bits 15:7 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 6 **TG**: Trigger generation

This bit is set by software in order to generate an event, it is automatically cleared by hardware.

0: No action.

1: The TIF flag is set in TIMx\_SR register. Related interrupt or DMA transfer can occur if enabled.

Bit 5 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 4 **CC4G**: Capture/compare 4 generation

refer to CC1G description

Bit 3 **CC3G**: Capture/compare 3 generation

refer to CC1G description

Bit 2 **CC2G**: Capture/compare 2 generation  
refer to CC1G description

Bit 1 **CC1G**: Capture/compare 1 generation

This bit is set by software in order to generate an event, it is automatically cleared by hardware.

0: No action.

1: A capture/compare event is generated on channel 1:

**If channel CC1 is configured as output:**

CC1IF flag is set, Corresponding interrupt or DMA request is sent if enabled.

**If channel CC1 is configured as input:**

The current value of the counter is captured in TIMx\_CCR1 register. The CC1IF flag is set, the corresponding interrupt or DMA request is sent if enabled. The CC1OF flag is set if the CC1IF flag was already high.

Bit 0 **UG**: Update generation

This bit can be set by software, it is automatically cleared by hardware.

0: No action.

1: Re-initialize the counter and generates an update of the registers. Note that the prescaler counter is cleared too (anyway the prescaler ratio is not affected). The counter is cleared if the center-aligned mode is selected or if DIR=0 (upcounting), else it takes the auto-reload value (TIMx\_ARR) if DIR=1 (downcounting).

#### 14.4.7 TIMx capture/compare mode register 1 (TIMx\_CCMR1)

Address offset: 0x18

Reset value: 0x0000

The channels can be used in input (capture mode) or in output (compare mode). The direction of a channel is defined by configuring the corresponding CCxS bits. All the other bits of this register have a different function in input and in output mode. For a given bit, OCxx describes its function when the channel is configured in output, ICxx describes its function when the channel is configured in input. So you must take care that the same bit can have a different meaning for the input stage and for the output stage.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OC2 CE	OC2M[2:0]			OC2 PE	OC2 FE	CC2S[1:0]		OC1 CE	OC1M[2:0]			OC1 PE	OC1 FE	CC1S[1:0]	
IC2F[3:0]			IC2PSC[1:0]		IC1F[3:0]			IC1PSC[1:0]							
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

#### Output compare mode

Bit 15 **OC2CE**: Output compare 2 clear enable

Bits 14:12 **OC2M[2:0]**: Output compare 2 mode

Bit 11 **OC2PE**: Output compare 2 preload enable

Bit 10 **OC2FE**: Output compare 2 fast enable

Bits 9:8 **CC2S[1:0]**: Capture/Compare 2 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC2 channel is configured as output.

01: CC2 channel is configured as input, IC2 is mapped on TI2.

10: CC2 channel is configured as input, IC2 is mapped on TI1.

11: CC2 channel is configured as input, IC2 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through the TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note:* CC2S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF (CC2E = '0' in TIMx\_CCER).

Bit 7 **OC1CE**: Output compare 1 clear enable

OC1CE: Output Compare 1 Clear Enable

0: OC1Ref is not affected by the ETRF input

1: OC1Ref is cleared as soon as a High level is detected on ETRF input

Bits 6:4 **OC1M**: Output compare 1 mode

These bits define the behavior of the output reference signal OC1REF from which OC1 and OC1N are derived. OC1REF is active high whereas OC1 and OC1N active level depends on CC1P and CC1NP bits.

000: Frozen - The comparison between the output compare register TIMx\_CCR1 and the counter TIMx\_CNT has no effect on the outputs.

001: Set channel 1 to active level on match. OC1REF signal is forced high when the counter TIMx\_CNT matches the capture/compare register 1 (TIMx\_CCR1).

010: Set channel 1 to inactive level on match. OC1REF signal is forced low when the counter TIMx\_CNT matches the capture/compare register 1 (TIMx\_CCR1).

011: Toggle - OC1REF toggles when TIMx\_CNT=TIMx\_CCR1.

100: Force inactive level - OC1REF is forced low.

101: Force active level - OC1REF is forced high.

110: PWM mode 1 - In upcounting, channel 1 is active as long as TIMx\_CNT<TIMx\_CCR1 else inactive. In downcounting, channel 1 is inactive (OC1REF='0') as long as TIMx\_CNT>TIMx\_CCR1 else active (OC1REF='1').

111: PWM mode 2 - In upcounting, channel 1 is inactive as long as TIMx\_CNT<TIMx\_CCR1 else active. In downcounting, channel 1 is active as long as TIMx\_CNT>TIMx\_CCR1 else inactive.

*Note:* **1:** These bits can not be modified as long as LOCK level 3 has been programmed (LOCK bits in TIMx\_BDTR register) and CC1S='00' (the channel is configured in output).

**2:** In PWM mode 1 or 2, the OCREF level changes only when the result of the comparison changes or when the output compare mode switches from "frozen" mode to "PWM" mode.

Bit 3 **OC1PE**: Output compare 1 preload enable

0: Preload register on TIMx\_CCR1 disabled. TIMx\_CCR1 can be written at anytime, the new value is taken in account immediately.

1: Preload register on TIMx\_CCR1 enabled. Read/Write operations access the preload register. TIMx\_CCR1 preload value is loaded in the active register at each update event.

*Note:* **1:** These bits can not be modified as long as LOCK level 3 has been programmed (LOCK bits in TIMx\_BDTR register) and CC1S='00' (the channel is configured in output).

**2:** The PWM mode can be used without validating the preload register only in one pulse mode (OPM bit set in TIMx\_CR1 register). Else the behavior is not guaranteed.

**Bit 2 OC1FE:** Output compare 1 fast enable

This bit is used to accelerate the effect of an event on the trigger in input on the CC output.  
0: CC1 behaves normally depending on counter and CCR1 values even when the trigger is ON. The minimum delay to activate CC1 output when an edge occurs on the trigger input is 5 clock cycles.

1: An active edge on the trigger input acts like a compare match on CC1 output. Then, OC is set to the compare level independently from the result of the comparison. Delay to sample the trigger input and to activate CC1 output is reduced to 3 clock cycles. OCFE acts only if the channel is configured in PWM1 or PWM2 mode.

**Bits 1:0 CC1S:** Capture/Compare 1 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC1 channel is configured as output.

01: CC1 channel is configured as input, IC1 is mapped on TI1.

10: CC1 channel is configured as input, IC1 is mapped on TI2.

11: CC1 channel is configured as input, IC1 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note: CC1S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF (CC1E = '0' in TIMx\_CCER).*

### Input capture mode

**Bits 15:12 IC2F:** Input capture 2 filter**Bits 11:10 IC2PSC[1:0]:** Input capture 2 prescaler**Bits 9:8 CC2S:** Capture/compare 2 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC2 channel is configured as output.

01: CC2 channel is configured as input, IC2 is mapped on TI2.

10: CC2 channel is configured as input, IC2 is mapped on TI1.

11: CC2 channel is configured as input, IC2 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note: CC2S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF (CC2E = '0' in TIMx\_CCER).*

**Bits 7:4 IC1F:** Input capture 1 filter

This bit-field defines the frequency used to sample TI1 input and the length of the digital filter applied to TI1. The digital filter is made of an event counter in which N events are needed to validate a transition on the output:

0000: No filter, sampling is done at  $f_{DTS}$ .

0001:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{CK\_INT}$ ,  $N=2$ .

0010:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{CK\_INT}$ ,  $N=4$ .

0011:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{CK\_INT}$ ,  $N=8$ .

0100:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/2$ ,  $N=6$ .

0101:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/2$ ,  $N=8$ .

0110:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/4$ ,  $N=6$ .

0111:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/4$ ,  $N=8$ .

1000:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/8$ ,  $N=6$ .

1001:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/8$ ,  $N=8$ .

1010:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/16$ ,  $N=5$ .

1011:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/16$ ,  $N=6$ .

1100:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/16$ ,  $N=8$ .

1101:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/32$ ,  $N=5$ .

1110:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/32$ ,  $N=6$ .

1111:  $f_{SAMPLING}=f_{DTS}/32$ ,  $N=8$ .

*Note:* In current silicon revision,  $f_{DTS}$  is replaced in the formula by  $CK\_INT$  when  $ICxF[3:0]=1, 2$  or  $3$ .

**Bits 3:2 IC1PSC:** Input capture 1 prescaler

This bit-field defines the ratio of the prescaler acting on CC1 input (IC1).

The prescaler is reset as soon as  $CC1E=0$  (TIMx\_CCER register).

00: no prescaler, capture is done each time an edge is detected on the capture input.

01: capture is done once every 2 events.

10: capture is done once every 4 events.

11: capture is done once every 8 events.

**Bits 1:0 CC1S:** Capture/Compare 1 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC1 channel is configured as output.

01: CC1 channel is configured as input, IC1 is mapped on TI1.

10: CC1 channel is configured as input, IC1 is mapped on TI2.

11: CC1 channel is configured as input, IC1 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note:* CC1S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF ( $CC1E = 0$  in TIMx\_CCER).



### 14.4.8 Capture/compare mode register 2 (TIMx\_CCMR2)

Address offset: 0x1C

Reset value: 0x0000

Refer to the above CCMR1 register description.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OC4 CE	OC4M[2:0]			OC4 PE	OC4 FE	CC4S[1:0]		OC3 CE	OC3M[2:0]			OC3 PE	OC3 FE	CC3S[1:0]	
IC4F[3:0]				IC4PSC[1:0]				IC3F[3:0]			IC3PSC[1:0]				
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

#### Output compare mode

Bit 15 **OC4CE**: Output compare 4 clear enable

Bits 14:12 **OC4M**: Output compare 4 mode

Bit 11 **OC4PE**: Output compare 4 preload enable

Bit 10 **OC4FE**: Output compare 4 fast enable

Bits 9:8 **CC4S**: Capture/Compare 4 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC4 channel is configured as output.

01: CC4 channel is configured as input, IC4 is mapped on TI4.

10: CC4 channel is configured as input, IC4 is mapped on TI3.

11: CC4 channel is configured as input, IC4 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note: CC4S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF (CC4E = '0' in TIMx\_CCER).*

Bit 7 **OC3CE**: Output compare 3 clear enable

Bits 6:4 **OC3M**: Output compare 3 mode

Bit 3 **OC3PE**: Output compare 3 preload enable

Bit 2 **OC3FE**: Output compare 3 fast enable

Bits 1:0 **CC3S**: Capture/Compare 3 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC3 channel is configured as output.

01: CC3 channel is configured as input, IC3 is mapped on TI3.

10: CC3 channel is configured as input, IC3 is mapped on TI4.

11: CC3 channel is configured as input, IC3 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note: CC3S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF (CC3E = '0' in TIMx\_CCER).*

## Input capture mode

Bits 15:12 **IC4F**: Input capture 4 filter

Bits 11:10 **IC4PSC**: Input capture 4 prescaler

Bits 9:8 **CC4S**: Capture/Compare 4 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC4 channel is configured as output.

01: CC4 channel is configured as input, IC4 is mapped on TI4.

10: CC4 channel is configured as input, IC4 is mapped on TI3.

11: CC4 channel is configured as input, IC4 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note: CC4S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF (CC4E = '0' in TIMx\_CCER).*

Bits 7:4 **IC3F**: Input capture 3 filter

Bits 3:2 **IC3PSC**: Input capture 3 prescaler

Bits 1:0 **CC3S**: Capture/Compare 3 selection

This bit-field defines the direction of the channel (input/output) as well as the used input.

00: CC3 channel is configured as output.

01: CC3 channel is configured as input, IC3 is mapped on TI3.

10: CC3 channel is configured as input, IC3 is mapped on TI4.

11: CC3 channel is configured as input, IC3 is mapped on TRC. This mode is working only if an internal trigger input is selected through TS bit (TIMx\_SMCR register)

*Note: CC3S bits are writable only when the channel is OFF (CC3E = '0' in TIMx\_CCER).*

### 14.4.9 TIMx capture/compare enable register (TIMx\_CCER)

Address offset: 0x20

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved	Reserved	CC4P	CC4E	Reserved	Reserved	CC3P	CC3E	Reserved	Reserved	CC2P	CC2E	Reserved	Reserved	CC1P	CC1E
		rw	rw			rw	rw			rw	rw			rw	rw

Bits 15:14 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 13 **CC4P**: Capture/Compare 4 output polarity  
refer to CC1P description

Bit 12 **CC4E**: Capture/Compare 4 output enable  
refer to CC1E description

Bits 11:10 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 9 **CC3P**: Capture/Compare 3 output polarity  
refer to CC1P description

Bit 8 **CC3E**: Capture/Compare 3 output enable  
refer to CC1E description

Bits 7:6 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 5 **CC2P**: Capture/Compare 2 output polarity  
refer to CC1P description

Bit 4 **CC2E**: Capture/Compare 2 output enable  
refer to CC1E description

Bits 3:2 Reserved, always read as 0.

Bit 1 **CC1P**: Capture/Compare 1 output polarity

**CC1 channel configured as output:**

0: OC1 active high.

1: OC1 active low.

**CC1 channel configured as input:**

This bit selects whether IC1 or IC1 is used for trigger or capture operations.

0: non-inverted: capture is done on a rising edge of IC1. When used as external trigger, IC1 is non-inverted.

1: inverted: capture is done on a falling edge of IC1. When used as external trigger, IC1 is inverted.

Bit 0 **CC1E**: Capture/Compare 1 output enable

**CC1 channel configured as output:**

0: Off - OC1 is not active.

1: On - OC1 signal is output on the corresponding output pin.

**CC1 channel configured as input:**

This bit determines if a capture of the counter value can actually be done into the input capture/compare register 1 (TIMx\_CCR1) or not.

0: Capture disabled.

1: Capture enabled.

**Table 77. Output control bit for standard OCx channels**

CCxE bit	OCx output state
0	Output Disabled (OCx=0, OCx_EN=0)
1	OCx=OCxREF + Polarity, OCx_EN=1

*Note: The state of the external I/O pins connected to the standard OCx channels depends on the OCx channel state and the GPIO and AFIO registers.*

#### 14.4.10 TIMx counter (TIMx\_CNT)

Address offset: 0x24

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CNT[15:0]															
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 **CNT[15:0]**: Counter value

### 14.4.11 TIMx prescaler (TIMx\_PSC)

Address offset: 0x28

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PSC[15:0]															
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 **PSC[15:0]**: Prescaler value

The counter clock frequency CK\_CNT is equal to  $f_{CK\_PSC} / (PSC[15:0] + 1)$ .

PSC contains the value to be loaded in the active prescaler register at each update event.

### 14.4.12 TIMx auto-reload register (TIMx\_ARR)

Address offset: 0x2C

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
ARR[15:0]															
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 **ARR[15:0]**: Prescaler value

ARR is the value to be loaded in the actual auto-reload register.

Refer to the [Section 14.3.1: Time-base unit on page 321](#) for more details about ARR update and behavior.

The counter is blocked while the auto-reload value is null.

### 14.4.13 TIMx capture/compare register 1 (TIMx\_CCR1)

Address offset: 0x34

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CCR1[15:0]															
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 **CCR1[15:0]**: Capture/Compare 1 value

**If channel CC1 is configured as output:**

CCR1 is the value to be loaded in the actual capture/compare 1 register (preload value).

It is loaded permanently if the preload feature is not selected in the TIMx\_CCMR1 register (bit OC1PE). Else the preload value is copied in the active capture/compare 1 register when an update event occurs.

The active capture/compare register contains the value to be compared to the counter TIMx\_CNT and signaled on OC1 output.

**If channel CC1 is configured as input:**

CCR1 is the counter value transferred by the last input capture 1 event (IC1).

#### 14.4.14 TIMx capture/compare register 2 (TIMx\_CCR2)

Address offset: 0x38

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CCR2[15:0]															
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 **CCR2[15:0]**: Capture/Compare 2 value

**If channel CC2 is configured as output:**

CCR2 is the value to be loaded in the actual capture/compare 2 register (preload value).

It is loaded permanently if the preload feature is not selected in the TIMx\_CCMR2 register (bit OC2PE). Else the preload value is copied in the active capture/compare 2 register when an update event occurs.

The active capture/compare register contains the value to be compared to the counter TIMx\_CNT and signalled on OC2 output.

**If channel CC2 is configured as input:**

CCR2 is the counter value transferred by the last input capture 2 event (IC2).

#### 14.4.15 TIMx capture/compare register 3 (TIMx\_CCR3)

Address offset: 0x3C

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CCR3[15:0]															
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 **CCR3[15:0]**: Capture/Compare value

**If channel CC3 is configured as output:**

CCR3 is the value to be loaded in the actual capture/compare 3 register (preload value).

It is loaded permanently if the preload feature is not selected in the TIMx\_CCMR3 register (bit OC3PE). Else the preload value is copied in the active capture/compare 3 register when an update event occurs.

The active capture/compare register contains the value to be compared to the counter TIMx\_CNT and signalled on OC3 output.

**If channel CC3 is configured as input:**

CCR3 is the counter value transferred by the last input capture 3 event (IC3).

#### 14.4.16 TIMx capture/compare register 4 (TIMx\_CCR4)

Address offset: 0x40

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CCR4[15:0]															
rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:0 **CCR4[15:0]**: Capture/Compare value

1/ if CC4 channel is configured as output (CC4S bits):

CCR4 is the value to be loaded in the actual capture/compare 4 register (preload value).

It is loaded permanently if the preload feature is not selected in the TIMx\_CCMR4 register (bit OC4PE). Else the preload value is copied in the active capture/compare 4 register when an update event occurs.

The active capture/compare register contains the value to be compared to the counter TIMx\_CNT and signalled on OC4 output.

2/ if CC4 channel is configured as input (CC4S bits in TIMx\_CCMR4 register):

CCR4 is the counter value transferred by the last input capture 4 event (IC4).

#### 14.4.17 TIMx DMA control register (TIMx\_DCR)

Address offset: 0x48

Reset value: 0x0000

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved			DBL[4:0]					Reserved			DBA[4:0]				
			rw	rw	rw	rw	rw				rw	rw	rw	rw	rw

Bits 15:13 Reserved, always read as 0

Bits 12:8 **DBL[4:0]**: DMA burst length

This 5-bits vector defines the length of DMA transfers (the timer recognizes a burst transfer when a read or a write access is done to the TIMx\_DMAR address), i.e. the number of bytes to be transferred.

00000: 1 byte,

00001: 2 bytes,

00010: 3 bytes,

...

10001: 18 bytes.

Bits 7:5 Reserved, always read as 0

Bits 4:0 **DBA[4:0]**: DMA base address

This 5-bit vector defines the base-address for DMA transfers (when read/write access are done through the TIMx\_DMAR address). DBA is defined as an offset starting from the address of the TIMx\_CR1 register.

Example:

00000: TIMx\_CR1,

00001: TIMx\_CR2,

00010: TIMx\_SMCR,

...

#### 14.4.18 TIMx DMA address for full transfer (TIMx\_DMAR)

Address offset: 0x4C

Reset value: 0x0000

[illegible]

Bits 15:0 **DMAB[15:0]**: DMA register for burst accesses

A read or write access to the DMAR register accesses the register located at the address:

“(TIMx\_CR1 address) + DBA + (DMA index)” in which:

TIMx CR1 address is the address of the control register 1.

DBA is the DMA base address configured in the TIMx\_DCR register.

DMA index is the offset automatically controlled by the DMA transfer, depending on the length of the transfer DBL in the TIMx\_DCR register.

#### 14.4.19 TIMx register map

TIMx registers are mapped as 16-bit addressable registers as described in the table below:

**Table 78. TIMx register map and reset values**

Offset	Register	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0				
0x00	<b>TIMx_CR1</b> Reset value	Reserved																						CKD [1:0]		ARPE	CMS [1:0]	DIR	OPM	URS	UDIS	OEN					
0x04	<b>TIMx_CR2</b> Reset value	Reserved																						TI1S		MMS[2:0]		CCDS	Reserved								
0x08	<b>TIMx_SMCR</b> Reset value	Reserved														ETP [0]		ECE [0]	ETPS [1:0]		ETF[3:0]		MSM	TS[2:0]		Reserved	SMS[2:0]										
0x0C	<b>TIMx_DIER</b> Reset value	Reserved														TDE [0]		COMDE [0]		CC4DE [0]		CC3DE [0]		CC2DE [0]		CC1DE [0]		UDE [0]	Reserved	TIE [0]	Reserved		CC4IE [0]	CC3IE [0]	CC2IE [0]	CC1IE [0]	UIE [0]
0x10	<b>TIMx_SR</b> Reset value	Reserved														CC4OF [0]		CC3OF [0]		CC2OF [0]		CC1OF [0]		Reserved	TIF [0]	Reserved	CC4IF [0]	CC3IF [0]	CC2IF [0]	CC1IF [0]	UIF [0]						
0x14	<b>TIMx_EGR</b> Reset value	Reserved																						TG [0]		Reserved	CC4G [0]	CC3G [0]	CC2G [0]	CC1G [0]	UG [0]						
0x18	<b>TIMx_CCMR1</b> <i>Output Compare mode</i> Reset value	Reserved														OC2CE [0]		OC2M [2:0]		OC2PE [0]		OC2FE [0]		CC2S [1:0]		OC1CE [0]	OC1M [2:0]		OC1PE [0]	OC1FE [0]	CC1S [1:0]						
	<b>TIMx_CCMR1</b> <i>Input Capture mode</i> Reset value	Reserved														IC2F[3:0]				IC2PSC [1:0]		CC2S [1:0]		IC1F[3:0]		IC1PSC [1:0]	CC1S [1:0]										

Table 78. TIMx register map and reset values (continued)

Offset	Register	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x1C	<b>TIMx_CCMR2</b> <i>Output Compare mode</i> Reset value	Reserved														O24CE 0	OC4M [2:0] 0   0   0		OC4PE 0	OC4FE 0	CC4S [1:0] 0   0		OC3CE 0	OC3M [2:0] 0   0   0		OC3PE 0	OC3FE 0	CC3S [1:0] 0   0					
	<b>TIMx_CCMR2</b> <i>Input Capture mode</i> Reset value	Reserved														IC4F[3:0] 0   0   0   0			IC4PSC [1:0] 0   0	CC4S [1:0] 0   0		IC3F[3:0] 0   0   0   0			IC3PSC [1:0] 0   0	CC3S [1:0] 0   0							
0x20	<b>TIMx_CCER</b> Reset value	Reserved														CC4P 0	CC4E 0	Reserved	CC3P 0	CC3E 0	Reserved	CC2P 0	CC2E 0	Reserved	CC1P 0	CC1E 0							
0x24	<b>TIMx_CNT</b> Reset value	Reserved														CNT[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	
0x28	<b>TIMx_PSC</b> Reset value	Reserved														PSC[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	
0x2C	<b>TIMx_ARR</b> Reset value	Reserved														ARR[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	
0x30	Reserved																																
0x34	<b>TIMx_CCR1</b> Reset value	Reserved														CCR1[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	
0x38	<b>TIMx_CCR2</b> Reset value	Reserved														CCR2[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	
0x3C	<b>TIMx_CCR3</b> Reset value	Reserved														CCR3[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	
0x40	<b>TIMx_CCR4</b> Reset value	Reserved														CCR4[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	
0x44	Reserved																																
0x48	<b>TIMx_DCR</b> Reset value	Reserved														DBL[4:0] 0   0   0   0   0				Reserved		DBA[4:0] 0   0   0   0   0											
0x4C	<b>TIMx_DMAR</b> Reset value	Reserved														DMAB[15:0] 0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0																	

Refer to [Table 1 on page 41](#) for the register boundary addresses.



## 15 Basic timers (TIM6&TIM7)

**Low-density devices** are STM32F101xx, STM32F102xx and STM32F103xx microcontrollers where the Flash memory density ranges between 16 and 32 Kbytes.

**Medium-density devices** are STM32F101xx, STM32F102xx and STM32F103xx microcontrollers where the Flash memory density ranges between 64 and 128 Kbytes.

**High-density devices** are STM32F101xx and STM32F103xx microcontrollers where the Flash memory density ranges between 256 and 512 Kbytes.

**Connectivity line devices** are STM32F105xx and STM32F107xx microcontrollers.

This section applies to high-density STM32F101xx and STM32F103xx devices, and to connectivity line devices only.

### 15.1 TIM6&TIM7 introduction

The basic timers TIM6 and TIM7 consist of a 16-bit auto-reload counter driven by a programmable prescaler.

They may be used as generic timers for time-base generation but they are also specifically used to drive the digital-to-analog converter (DAC). In fact, the timers are internally connected to the DAC and are able to drive it through their trigger outputs.

The timers are completely independent, and do not share any resources.

### 15.2 TIM6&TIM7 main features

Basic timer (TIM6&TIM7) features include:

- 16-bit auto-reload upcounter
- 16-bit programmable prescaler used to divide (also “on the fly”) the counter clock frequency by any factor between 1 and 65535
- Synchronization circuit to trigger the DAC
- Interrupt/DMA generation on the update event: counter overflow