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"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	120MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, MMC/SD, SAI, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	112
Program Memory Size	2MB (2M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	640K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.71V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	144-UFBGA, WLCSP
Supplier Device Package	144-WLCSP (5.24x5.24)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm32l4s9ziy6tr

Table 2. STM32L4S5xx, STM32L4S7xx and STM32L4S9xx features and peripheral counts (continued)

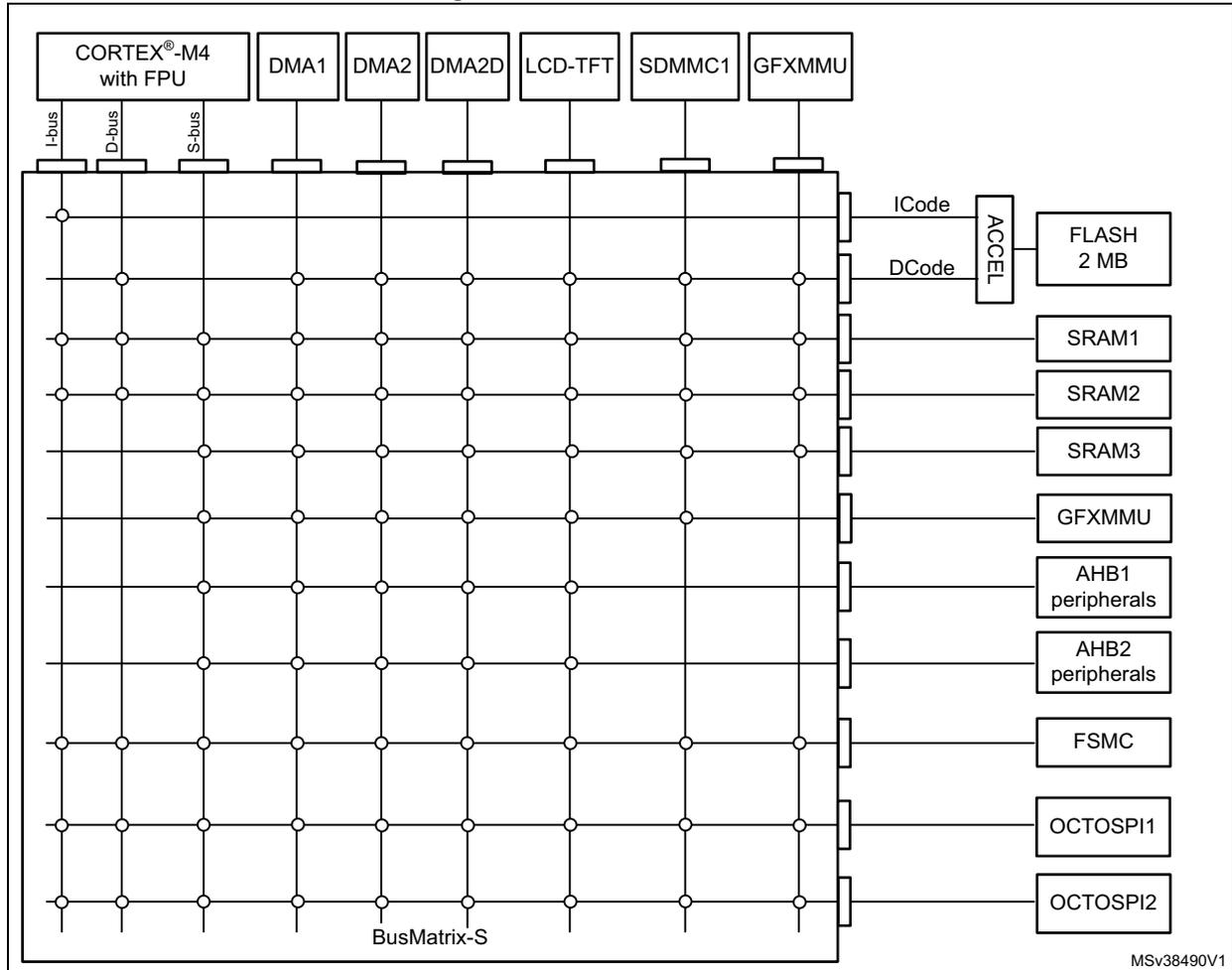
Peripheral	S5VI	S7VI	S9VI	S5QI	S5ZI	S7ZI	S9ZI	S5AI	S7AI	S9AI	
LCD - TFT	No	Yes		No		Yes		No	Yes		
MIPI DSI Host ⁽²⁾	No		Yes	No			Yes	No		Yes	
Random number generator	Yes										
AES + HASH	Yes										
GPIOs	83		77	110	115		112	140		131	
Wakeup pins	5		4	5	5		5	5		4	
Nb of I/Os down to 1.08 V	0		0	14	14		11	14		13	
Capacitive sensing Number of channels	21		18	24							
12-bit ADCs Number of channels	1										
	16		14	16					14		
12-bit DAC Number of channels	2										
	2										
Internal voltage reference buffer	Yes										
Analog comparator	2										
Operational amplifiers	2										
Max. CPU frequency	120 MHz										
Operating voltage	1.71 to 3.6 V										
Operating temperature	Ambient operating temperature: -40 to 85 °C / -40 to 125 °C										
Packages	LQFP100			UFBGA 132	LQFP 144 WLCS P144	LQFP 144	LQFP 144, UFBGA 144 WLCSP 144	UFBGA169			
Bootloader	USART 1	USART 2	USART 3	SPI1	SPI2	I2C1	I2C2	I2C3	CAN1	USB through DFU	

1. For the LQFP100 package, only FMC bank1 and NAND bank are available. Bank1 can only support a multiplexed NOR/PSRAM memory using the NE1 chip select.
2. The DSI Host interface is only available on the STM32L4S9xx sales types.

3.6 Multi-AHB bus matrix

The 32-bit multi-AHB bus matrix interconnects all the masters (CPU, DMAs, DMA2D, SDMMC1, LCD-TFT and GFXMMU) and the slaves (Flash memory, RAM, FMC, OctoSPI, AHB and APB peripherals). It also ensures a seamless and efficient operation even when several high-speed peripherals work simultaneously.

Figure 2. Multi-AHB bus matrix



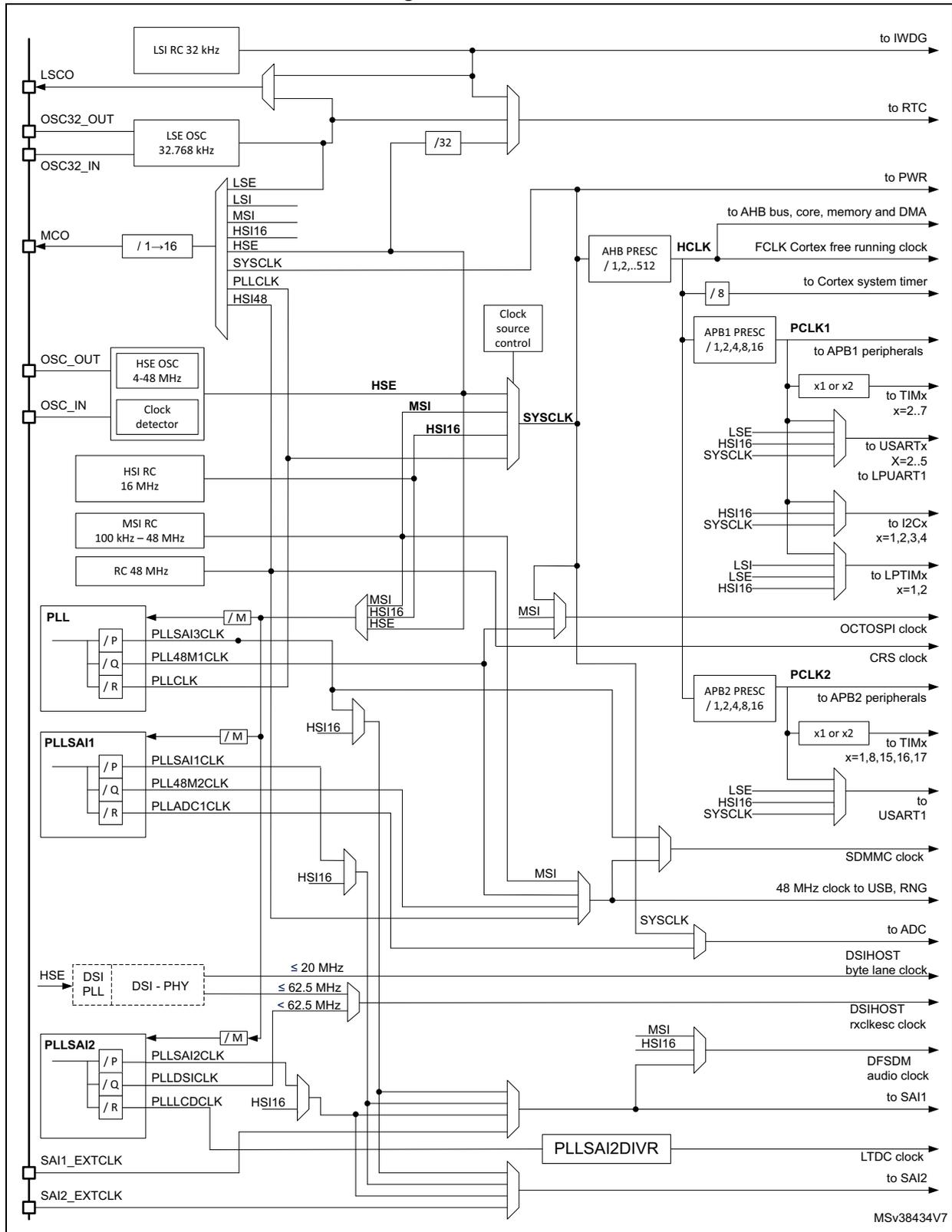
MSv38490V1

3.7 Firewall

These devices embed a firewall which protects code sensitive and secure data from any access performed by a code executed outside of the protected areas.

Each illegal access generates a reset which kills immediately the detected intrusion.

Figure 6. Clock tree



MSv38434V7



3.25 LCD-TFT controller (LTDC)

The LCD-TFT display controller provides a 24-bit parallel digital RGB (red, green, blue) and delivers all signals to interface directly to a broad range of LCD and TFT panels with the following features:

- Two displays layers with dedicated FIFO (64 x 32-bit)
- Color look-up table (CLUT) up to 256 colors (256 x 24-bit) per layer
- Up to 8 input color formats selectable per layer
- Flexible blending between two layers using alpha value (per pixel or constant)
- Flexible programmable parameters for each layer
- Color keying (transparency color)
- Up to four programmable interrupt events

3.26 DSI Host (DSIHOST)

The DSI Host is a dedicated IP that interfaces with the MIPI® DSI compliant displays. It includes a dedicated video interface internally connected to the LTDC and a generic APB interface that can be used to transmit information to the display.

The interfaces are as follows:

- LTDC interface:
 - Used to transmit information in Video Mode, in which the transfers from the host processor to the peripheral take the form of a real-time pixel stream (DPI)
 - Used to transmit information in full bandwidth in the Adapted Command Mode (DBI) through a custom mode
- APB slave interface:
 - Allows the transmission of generic information in Command mode, and follows a proprietary register interface
 - Can operate concurrently with either LTDC interface in either Video Mode or Adapted Command Mode
- Video mode pattern generator:
 - Allows the transmission of horizontal/vertical color bar and D-PHY BER testing pattern without any kind of stimuli

Table 10. Timer feature comparison

Timer type	Timer	Counter resolution	Counter type	Prescaler factor	DMA request generation	Capture/compare channels	Complementary outputs
Advanced control	TIM1, TIM8	16-bit	Up, down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	3
General-purpose	TIM2, TIM5	32-bit	Up, down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No
General-purpose	TIM3, TIM4	16-bit	Up, down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No
General-purpose	TIM15	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	2	1
General-purpose	TIM16, TIM17	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	1	1
Basic	TIM6, TIM7	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	0	No

3.32.1 Advanced-control timer (TIM1, TIM8)

The advanced-control timers can each be seen as a three-phase PWM multiplexed on six channels. They have complementary PWM outputs with programmable inserted dead-times. They can also be seen as complete general-purpose timers.

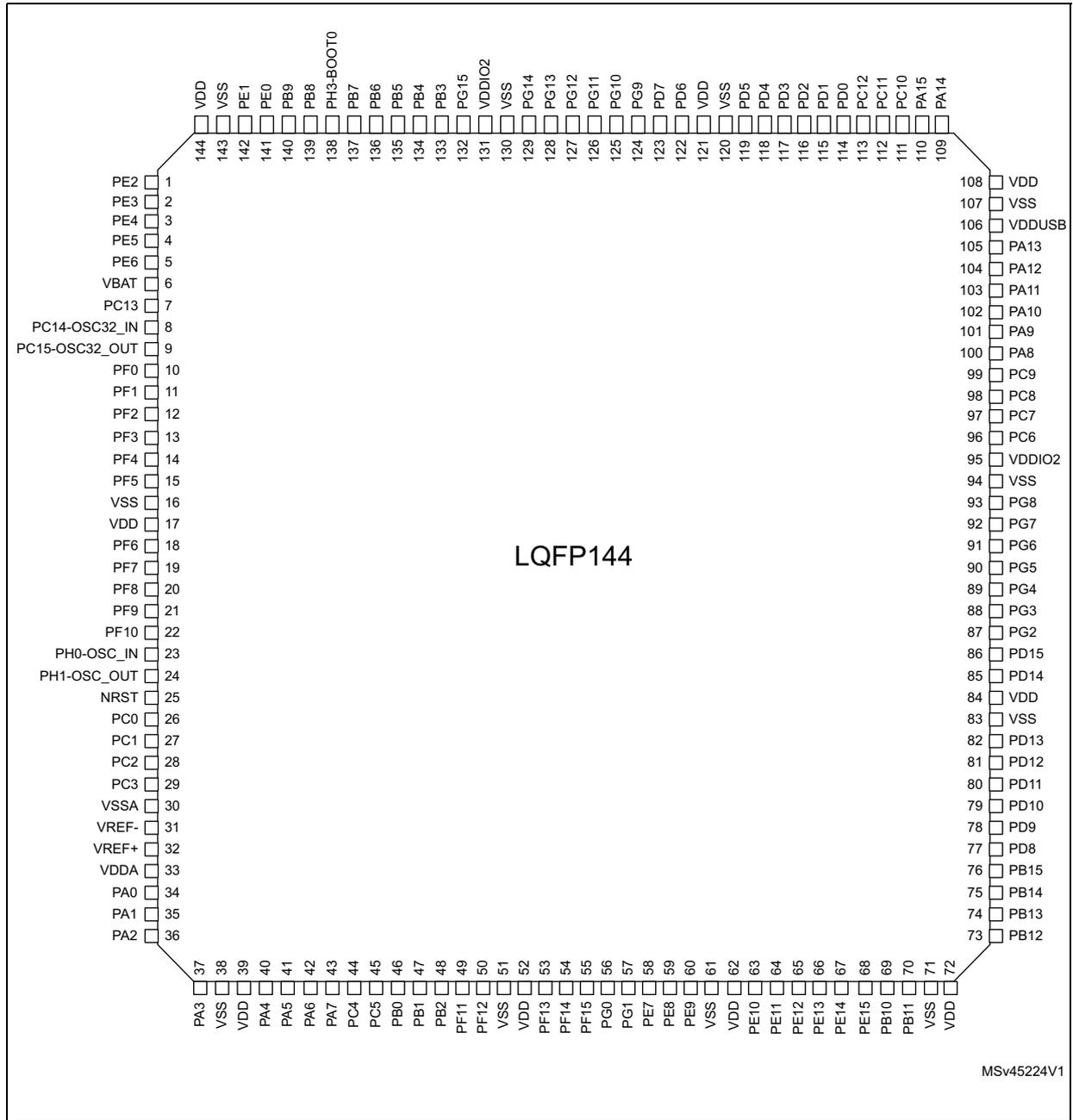
The four independent channels can be used for:

- Input capture
- Output compare
- PWM generation (edge or center-aligned modes) with full modulation capability (0-100%)
- One-pulse mode output

In debug mode, the advanced-control timer counter can be frozen and the PWM outputs disabled in order to turn off any power switches driven by these outputs.

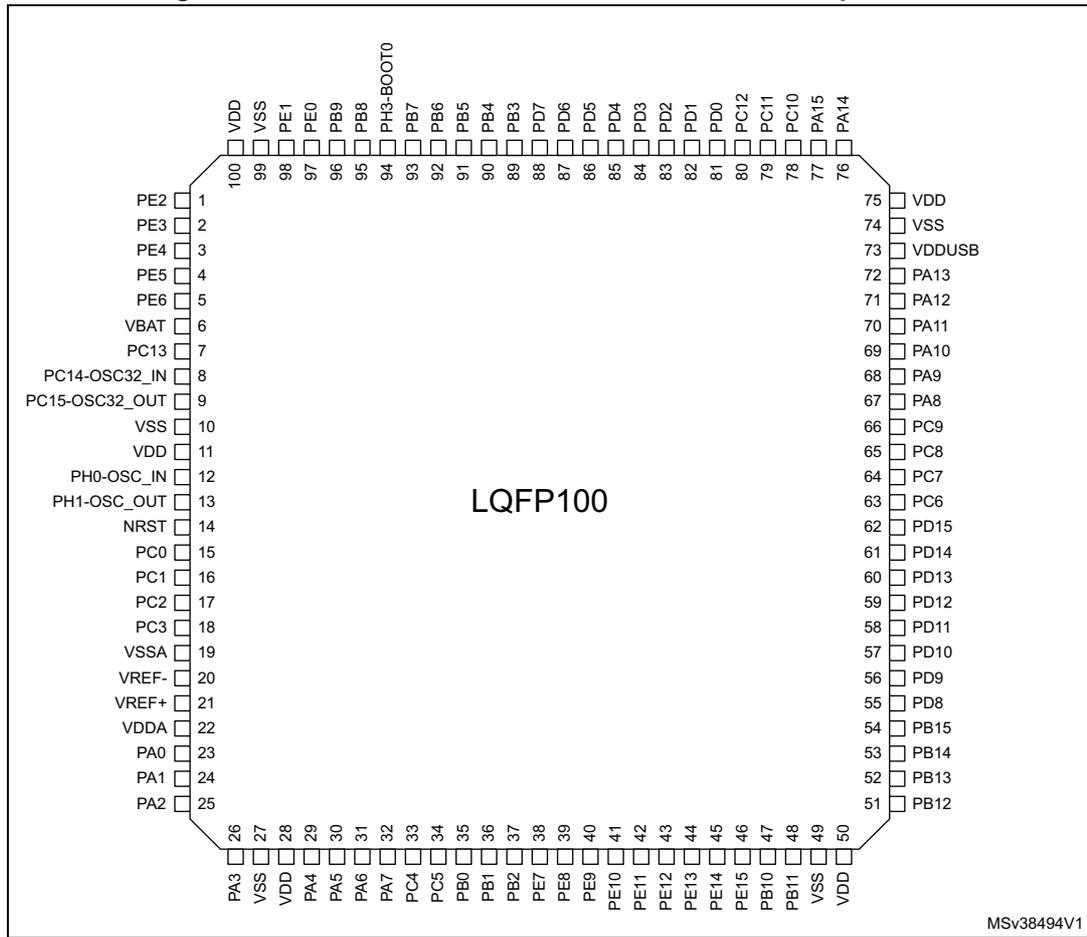
Many features are shared with the general-purpose TIMx timers (described in [Section 3.32.2](#)) using the same architecture, so the advanced-control timers can work together with the TIMx timers via the Timer Link feature for synchronization or event chaining.

Figure 10. STM32L4S5xx and STM32L4S7xx LQFP144 pinout⁽¹⁾



1. The above figure shows the package top view.

Figure 16. STM32L4S5xx and STM32L4S7xx LQFP100 pinout⁽¹⁾



1. The above figure shows the package top view.

Table 15. STM32L4Sxxx pin definitions (continued)

Pin Number										Pin name (function after reset)	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
STM32L4S5xx STM32L4S7xx					STM32L4S9xx										
LQFP100	BGA132	LQFP144	WLCSP144	UFBGA169	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA144	WLCSP144	UFBGA169						
42	M9	64	L5	N8	39	60	H7	L5	N8	PE11	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH2, DFSDM1_CKIN4, TSC_G5_IO2, OCTOSPIM_P1_NC S, LCD_G4, FMC_D8, EVENTOUT	-
43	L9	65	M5	M8	40	61	M9	M5	M8	PE12	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH3N, SPI1_NSS, DFSDM1_DATIN5, TSC_G5_IO3, OCTOSPIM_1_IO0, LCD_G5, FMC_D9, EVENTOUT	-
44	M10	66	J5	L8	41	62	J8	J5	L8	PE13	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH3, SPI1_SCK, DFSDM1_CKIN5, TSC_G5_IO4, OCTOSPIM_P1_IO1 , LCD_G6, FMC_D10, EVENTOUT	-
45	M11	67	H5	K8	42	63	M10	H5	K7	PE14	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH4, TIM1_BKIN2, SPI1_MISO, OCTOSPIM_P1_IO2 , LCD_G7, FMC_D11, EVENTOUT	-
46	M12	68	K4	J8	43	64	K8	K4	J7	PE15	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_BKIN, SPI1_MOSI, OCTOSPIM_P1_IO3 , LCD_R2, FMC_D12, EVENTOUT	-
47	L10	69	L4	N9	44	65	L9	L4	N9	PB10	I/O	FT_fl	-	TIM2_CH3, I2C4_SCL, I2C2_SCL, SPI2_SCK, DFSDM1_DATIN7, USART3_TX, LPUART1_RX, TSC_SYNC, OCTOSPIM_P1_CL K, COMP1_OUT, SAI1_SCK_A, EVENTOUT	-

Table 15. STM32L4Sxxx pin definitions (continued)

Pin Number										Pin name (function after reset)	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
STM32L4S5xx STM32L4S7xx					STM32L4S9xx										
LQFP100	BGA132	LQFP144	WLCSP144	UFBGA169	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA144	WLCSP144	UFBGA169						
-	-	-	-	-	59	80	-	-	-	VDD12D SI	S	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H11	J2	J11	DSI_D1 P	I/O	-	(3)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H12	J1	J12	DSI_D1 N	I/O	-	(3)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J10	K3	K13	VSSDSI	S	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	K3	-	-	-	-	-	-	VSS	S	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	L3	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	L1	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	L2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	K1	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	K2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	J2	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	J1	-	-	-	-	-	-	NC	-	-	-	-	-
55	K9	77	H2	L11	60	81	H10	H2	K10	PD8	I/O	FT	-	USART3_TX, DCMI_HSYNC, LCD_R3,FMC_D13, EVENTOUT	-
56	K8	78	H1	L10	61	82	H9	H1	K9	PD9	I/O	FT	-	USART3_RX, DCMI_PIXCLK, LCD_R4,FMC_D14, SAI2_MCLK_A, EVENTOUT	-
57	J12	79	G5	J13	62	83	H8	G5	J10	PD10	I/O	FT	-	USART3_CK, TSC_G6_IO1, LCD_R5,FMC_D15, SAI2_SCK_A, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	-	H13	-	-	-	-	-	VDD	S	-	-	-	-
58	J11	80	G4	K12	-	84	G11	G4	J9	PD11	I/O	FT	-	I2C4_SMBA, USART3_CTS_NSS, TSC_G6_IO2, LCD_R6,FMC_A16, SAI2_SD_A, LPTIM2_ETR, EVENTOUT	-

Table 15. STM32L4Sxxx pin definitions (continued)

Pin Number										Pin name (function after reset)	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
STM32L4S5xx STM32L4S7xx					STM32L4S9xx										
LQFP100	BGA132	LQFP144	WLCSP144	UFBGA169	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA144	WLCSP144	UFBGA169						
90	A7	134	C8	A5	92	134	A5	C8	A5	PB4 (NJTRST)	I/O	FT_fa (4)	NJTRST, TIM3_CH1, I2C3_SDA, SPI1_MISO, SPI3_MISO, USART1_CTS_NSS, UART5_RTS_DE, TSC_G2_IO1, DCMI_D12, SAI1_MCLK_B, TIM17_BKIN, EVENTOUT	COMP2_INP	
91	C5	135	E8	B5	93	135	B5	E8	B5	PB5	I/O	FT_la	LPTIM1_IN1, TIM3_CH2, I2C1_SMBA, SPI1_MOSI, SPI3_MOSI, USART1_CK, UART5_CTS, TSC_G2_IO2, DCMI_D10, COMP2_OUT, SAI1_SD_B, TIM16_BKIN, EVENTOUT	-	
92	B5	136	C9	C5	94	136	D5	C9	C5	PB6	I/O	FT_fa	LPTIM1_ETR, TIM4_CH1, TIM8_BKIN2, I2C1_SCL, I2C4_SCL, DFSDM1_DATIN5, USART1_TX, TSC_G2_IO3, DCMI_D5, SAI1_FS_B, TIM16_CH1N, EVENTOUT	COMP2_INP	

Table 18. STM32L4S5xx, STM32L4S7xx and STM32L4S9xx memory map and peripheral register boundary addresses⁽¹⁾ (continued)

Bus	Boundary address	Size (bytes)	Peripheral
APB1	0x4000 1400 - 0x4000 17FF	1 KB	TIM7
	0x4000 1000 - 0x4000 13FF	1 KB	TIM6
	0x4000 0C00- 0x4000 0FFF	1 KB	TIM5
	0x4000 0800 - 0x4000 0BFF	1 KB	TIM4
	0x4000 0400 - 0x4000 07FF	1 KB	TIM3
	0x4000 0000 - 0x4000 03FF	1 KB	TIM2

1. The gray color is used for reserved boundary addresses.



Table 29. Current consumption in Run and Low-power run modes, code with data processing running from Flash in dual bank, ART disable

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		fHCLK	TYP					MAX ⁽¹⁾					Unit
		-	Voltage scaling		25°C	55°C	85°C	105°C	125°C	25°C	55°C	85°C	105°C	125°C	
IDD (Run)	Supply current in Run mode	fHCLK = fHSE up to 48MHz included, bypass mode PLL ON above 48 MHz all peripherals disable	Range 2	26 MHz	4.10	4.50	5.60	7.20	10.00	4.7	5.6	7.6	11.0	17.0	mA
				16 MHz	2.75	3.10	4.25	5.85	8.70	3.2	4.1	6.1	9.4	16.0	
				8 MHz	1.25	1.90	2.95	4.55	7.35	1.7	2.7	4.7	8.0	14.0	
				4 MHz	0.91	1.25	2.35	3.90	6.75	1.2	2.0	4.0	7.3	14.0	
				2 MHz	0.59	0.94	2.00	3.60	6.40	0.8	1.6	3.6	6.9	13.0	
				1 MHz	0.42	0.77	1.85	3.40	6.25	0.6	1.4	3.4	6.7	13.0	
				100 KHz	0.27	0.63	1.70	3.25	6.10	0.4	1.2	3.2	6.5	13.0	
			Range 1 Boost Mode	120 MHz	17.00	18.00	19.50	21.50	25.50	19.0	21.0	24.0	28.0	36.0	
			Range 1 Normal Mode	80 MHz	13.00	13.50	15.00	17.00	20.50	15.0	16.0	19.0	23.0	30.0	
				72 MHz	11.50	12.00	14.00	16.00	19.50	13.0	15.0	18.0	22.0	29.0	
				64 MHz	10.50	11.00	12.50	14.50	18.00	12.0	13.0	16.0	20.0	27.0	
				48 MHz	9.00	9.50	11.00	13.00	16.50	11.0	12.0	15.0	19.0	26.0	
				32 MHz	6.45	6.95	8.40	10.50	14.00	7.3	8.5	12.0	16.0	23.0	
24 MHz	4.90	5.40		6.85	8.80	12.50	5.6	6.7	9.3	14.0	21.0				
16 MHz	3.55	4.00	5.40	7.40	11.00	4.1	5.2	7.7	12.0	19.0					
IDD (LPRun)	Supply current in Low-power run mode	fHCLK = fMSI all peripherals disable	2 MHz	590	1000	2300	4050	7200	800.0	1800	4200	7800	15000	μA	
			1 MHz	390	805	2100	3850	7000	580.0	1600	4000	7600	14000		
			400 KHz	245	655	1950	3750	6900	420.0	1400	3800	7500	14000		
			100 KHz	195	610	1900	3700	6850	370.0	1400	3700	7500	14000		

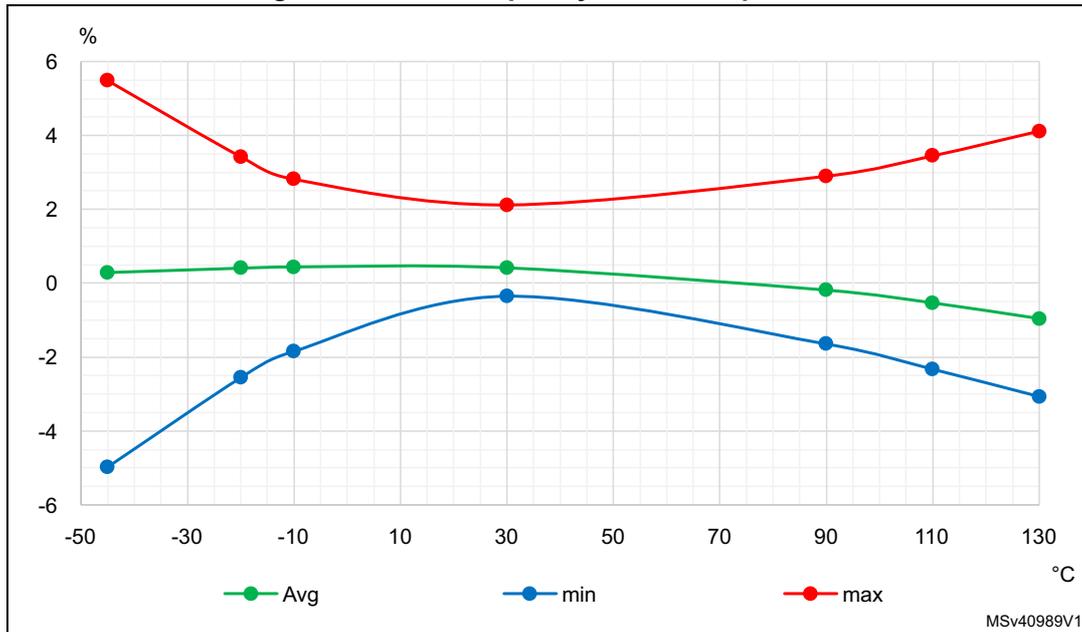
1. Guaranteed by characterization results, unless otherwise specified.

Table 35. Current consumption in Low-power sleep mode, Flash in power-down

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		fHCLK	TYP					MAX ⁽¹⁾					Unit
		-	Voltage scaling		25°C	55°C	85°C	105°C	125°C	25°C	55°C	85°C	105°C	125°C	
IDD (LPSleep)	Supply current in Low-power sleep mode	fHCLK = fMSI all peripherals disable		2 MHz	255	645	1950	3700	6850	430	1400	3700	7400	14000	μA
				1 MHz	195	620	1900	3700	6850	370	1300	3700	7400	14000	
				400 KHz	180	600	1900	3700	6800	350	1300	3700	7400	14000	
				100 KHz	175	595	1900	3650	6800	340	1300	3700	7400	14000	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results, unless otherwise specified.

Figure 30. HSI48 frequency versus temperature



Low-speed internal (LSI) RC oscillator

Table 54. LSI oscillator characteristics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LSI}	LSI Frequency	$V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_A = 30\text{ °C}$	31.04	-	32.96	kHz
		$V_{DD} = 1.62\text{ to }3.6\text{ V}$, $T_A = -40\text{ to }125\text{ °C}$	29.5	-	34	
$t_{SU(LSI)}^{(2)}$	LSI oscillator start-up time	-	-	80	130	μs
$t_{STAB(LSI)}^{(2)}$	LSI oscillator stabilization time	5% of final frequency	-	125	180	μs
$I_{DD(LSI)}^{(2)}$	LSI oscillator power consumption	-	-	110	180	nA

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.
2. Guaranteed by design.

Table 75. ADC accuracy - limited test conditions 1⁽¹⁾(2)(3)

Sym- bol	Parameter	Conditions ⁽⁴⁾		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ET	Total unadjusted error	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	-	4	5	LSB
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	4	5	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	-	3.5	4.5	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	3.5	4.5	
EO	Offset error	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	-	1	2.5	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	1	2.5	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	-	1.5	2.5	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	1.5	2.5	
EG	Gain error	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	-	2.5	4.5	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	2.5	4.5	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	-	2.5	3.5	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	2.5	3.5	
ED	Differential linearity error	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	-	1	1.5	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	1	1.5	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	-	1	1.2	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	1	1.2	
EL	Integral linearity error	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	-	1.5	2.5	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	1.5	2.5	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	-	1	2	
			Slow channel (max speed)	-	1	2	
ENOB	Effective number of bits	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	10.4	10.5	-	bits
			Slow channel (max speed)	10.4	10.5	-	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	10.8	10.9	-	
			Slow channel (max speed)	10.8	10.9	-	
SINAD	Signal-to-noise and distortion ratio	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	64.4	65	-	dB
			Slow channel (max speed)	64.4	65	-	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	66.8	67.4	-	
			Slow channel (max speed)	66.8	67.4	-	
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	Single ended	Fast channel (max speed)	65	66	-	
			Slow channel (max speed)	65	66	-	
		Differential	Fast channel (max speed)	67	68	-	
			Slow channel (max speed)	67	68	-	

Table 92. SPI characteristics⁽¹⁾ (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max ⁽²⁾	Unit
$t_{dis(SO)}$	Data output disable time	Slave mode	9	-	16	ns
$t_{v(SO)}$	Data output valid time	Slave mode 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V Voltage Range V1	-	13	15	ns
		Slave mode 1.71 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V Voltage Range V1	-	10	23	
		Slave mode 1.71 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V Voltage Range V2	-	13	25	
		Slave mode 1.08 V < V_{DD} < 1.32 V ⁽³⁾	-	29	39	
$t_{v(MO)}$		Master mode	-	2	4	
$t_{h(SO)}$	Data output hold time	Slave mode 1.71 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	7	-	-	
		Slave mode 1.08 V < V_{DD} < 1.32 V ⁽³⁾	26	-	-	
$t_{h(MO)}$		Master mode	1	-	-	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.
2. The maximum frequency in Slave transmitter mode is determined by the sum of $t_{v(SO)}$ and $t_{su(MI)}$ which has to fit into SCK low or high-phase preceding the SCK sampling edge. This value can be achieved when the SPI communicates with a master having $t_{su(MI)} = 0$ while Duty(SCK) = 50%.
3. SPI mapped on Port G.

Figure 39. SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 0

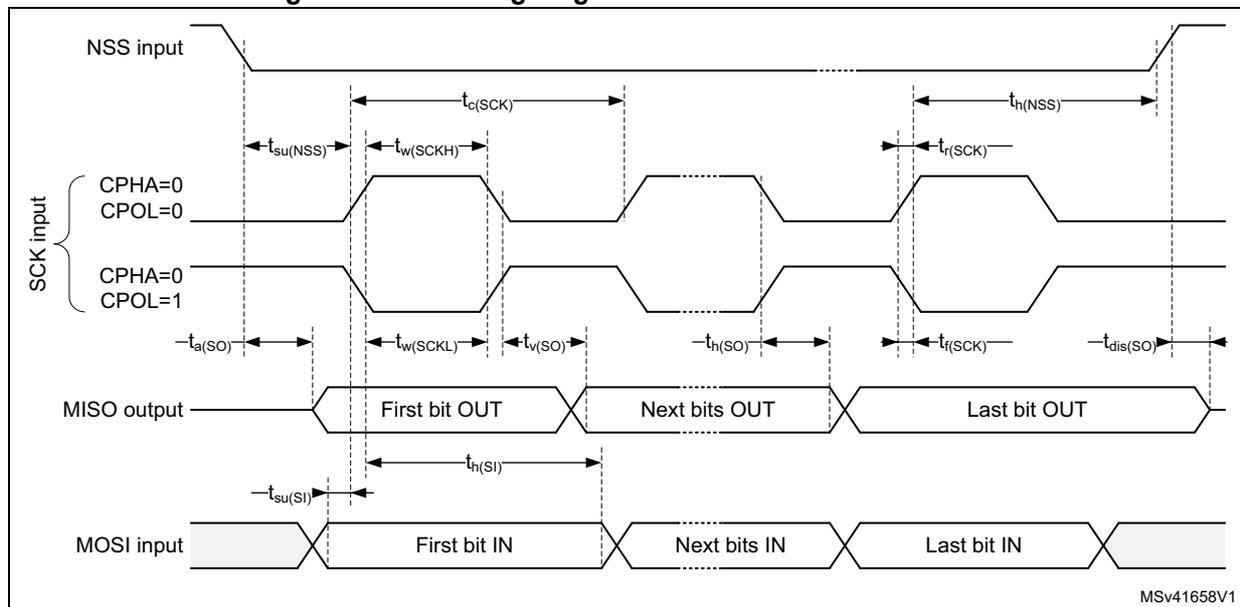


Figure 53. NAND controller waveforms for read access

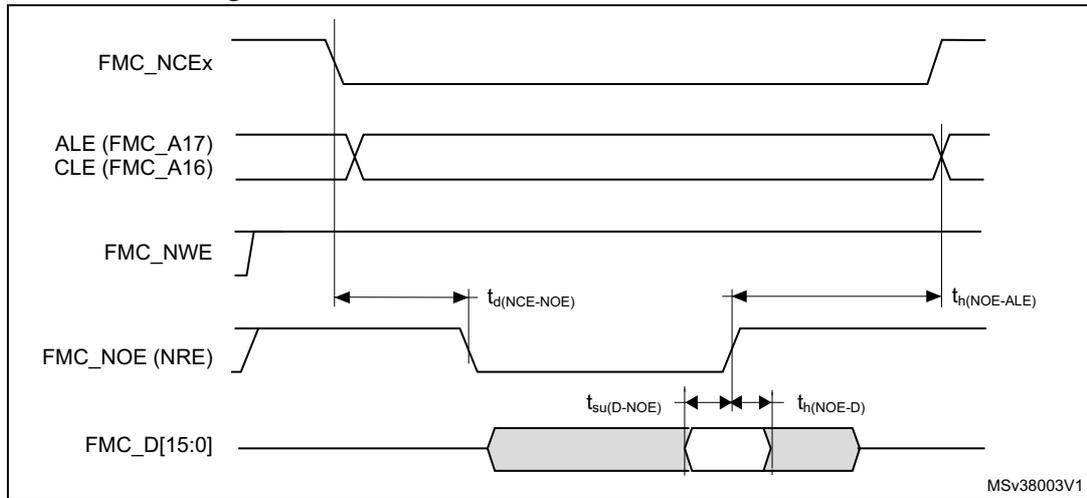


Figure 54. NAND controller waveforms for write access

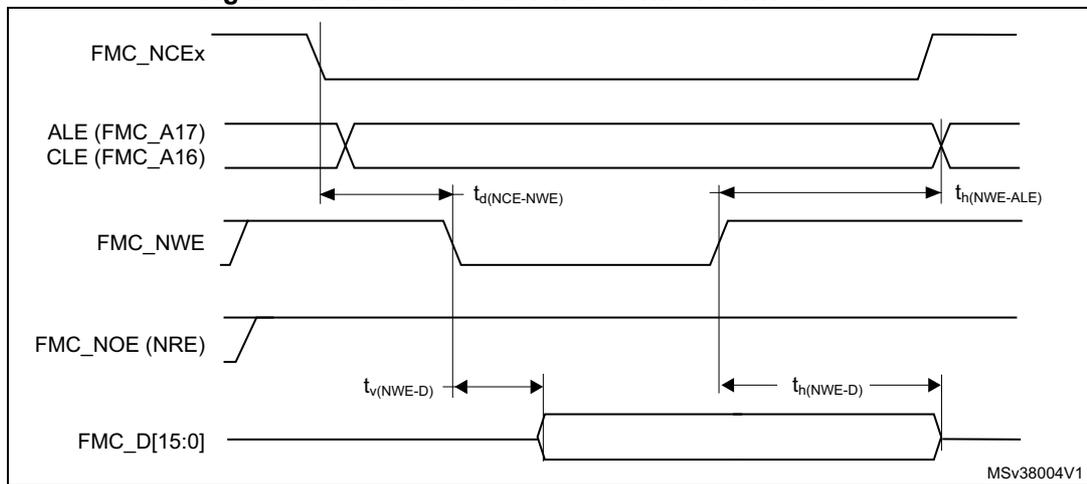
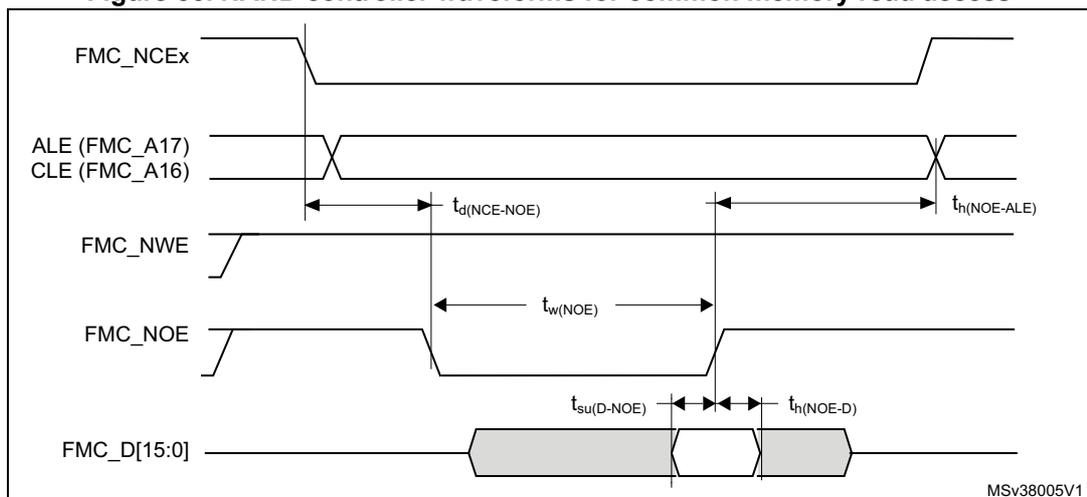
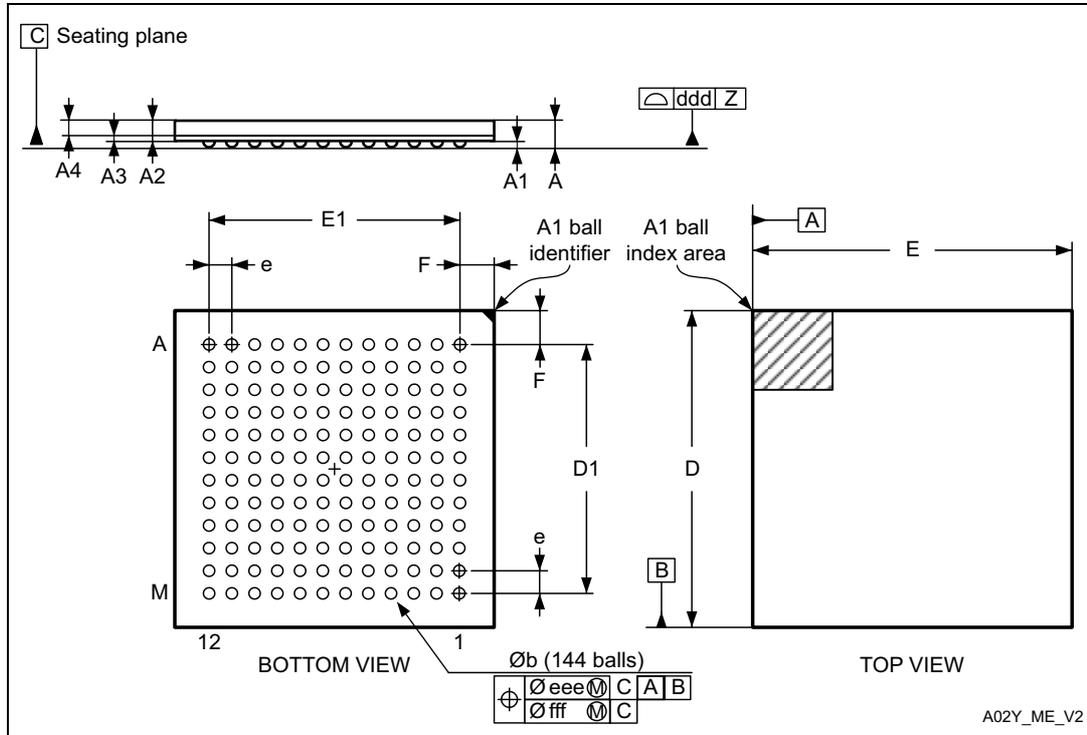


Figure 55. NAND controller waveforms for common memory read access



7.2 UFBGA144 package information

Figure 70. UFBGA144 - 144-pin, 10 x 10 mm, 0.80 mm pitch, ultra fine pitch ball grid array package outline



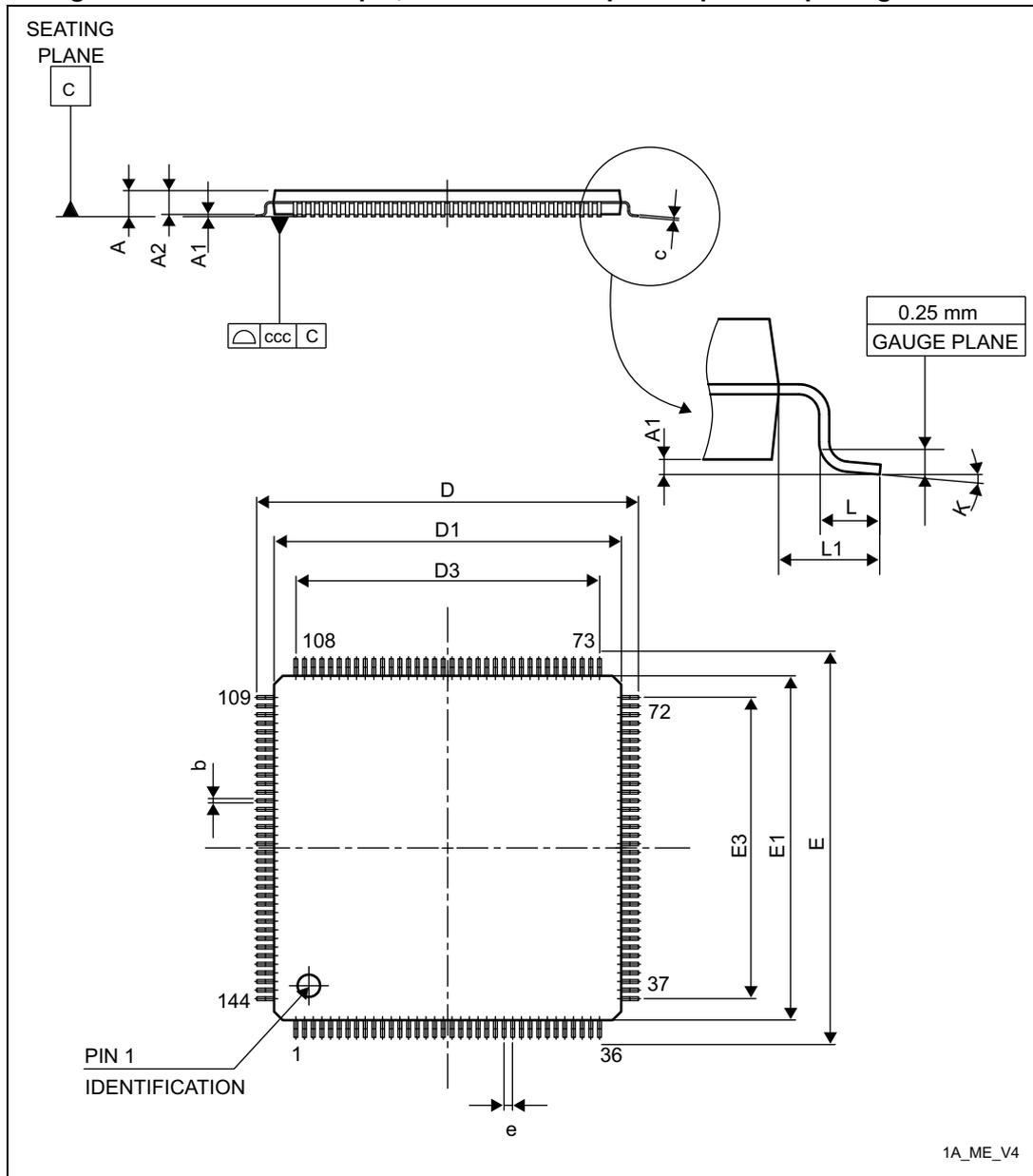
1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 120. UFBGA144 - 144-pin, 10 x 10 mm, 0.80 mm pitch, ultra fine pitch ball grid array package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches ⁽¹⁾		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	0.460	0.530	0.600	0.0181	0.0209	0.0236
A1	0.050	0.080	0.110	0.0020	0.0031	0.0043
A2	0.400	0.450	0.500	0.0157	0.0177	0.0197
A3	-	0.130	-	-	0.0051	-
A4	-	0.320	-	-	0.0126	-
b	0.360	0.400	0.440	0.0091	0.0110	0.0130
D	9.950	10.000	10.050	0.2736	0.2756	0.2776
D1	8.750	8.800	8.850	0.2343	0.2362	0.2382
E	9.950	10.000	10.050	0.2736	0.2756	0.2776
E1	8.750	8.800	8.850	0.2343	0.2362	0.2382
e	0.750	0.800	0.850	-	0.0197	-
F	0.550	0.600	0.650	0.0177	0.0197	0.0217

7.3 LQFP144 package information

Figure 73. LQFP144 - 144-pin, 20 x 20 mm low-profile quad flat package outline



1A_ME_V4

1. Drawing is not to scale.

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