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

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex® -M0
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	DMA, I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	51
Program Memory Size	256KB (256K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.65V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 19x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-UFBGA
Supplier Device Package	64-UFBGA (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm32f098rch6

	6.3.12	I/O current injection characteristics	77
	6.3.13	I/O port characteristics	78
	6.3.14	NRST and NPOR pin characteristics	83
	6.3.15	12-bit ADC characteristics	85
	6.3.16	DAC electrical specifications	89
	6.3.17	Comparator characteristics	91
	6.3.18	Temperature sensor characteristics	93
	6.3.19	V _{BAT} monitoring characteristics	93
	6.3.20	Timer characteristics	93
	6.3.21	Communication interfaces	94
7		Package information	100
	7.1	UFBGA100 package information	100
	7.2	LQFP100 package information	103
	7.3	UFBGA64 package information	106
	7.4	WLCSP64 package information	109
	7.5	LQFP64 package information	112
	7.6	LQFP48 package information	115
	7.7	UFQFPN48 package information	118
	7.8	Thermal characteristics	121
	7.8.1	Reference document	121
	7.8.2	Selecting the product temperature range	121
8		Ordering information	124
9		Revision history	125

1 Introduction

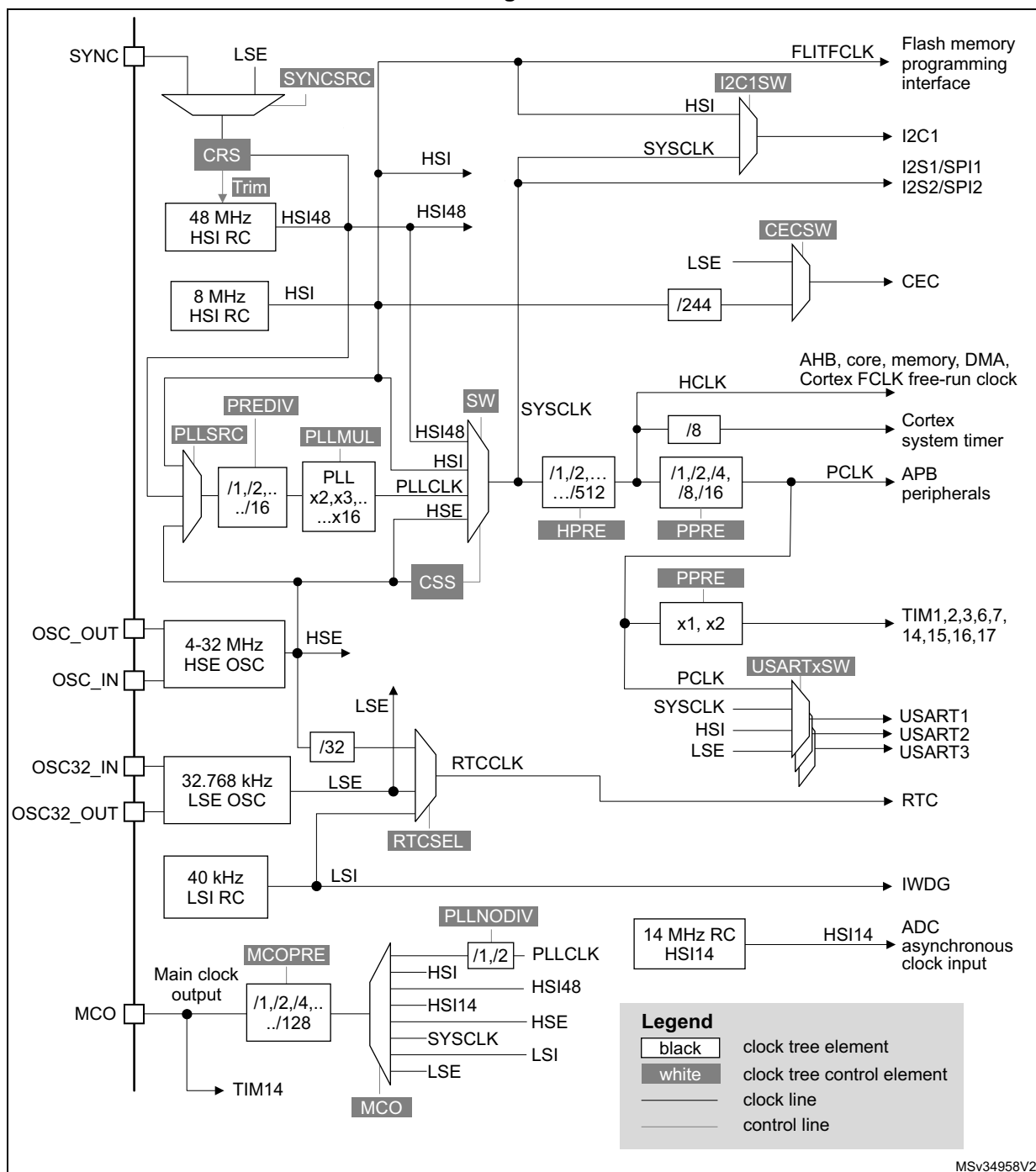
This datasheet provides the ordering information and mechanical device characteristics of the STM32F098CC/RC/VC microcontrollers.

This document should be read in conjunction with the STM32F0xxxx reference manual (RM0091). The reference manual is available from the STMicroelectronics website www.st.com.

For information on the ARM® Cortex®-M0 core, please refer to the Cortex®-M0 Technical Reference Manual, available from the www.arm.com website.



Figure 2. Clock tree



MSv34958V2

3.7 General-purpose inputs/outputs (GPIOs)

Each of the GPIO pins can be configured by software as output (push-pull or open-drain), as input (with or without pull-up or pull-down) or as peripheral alternate function. Most of the GPIO pins are shared with digital or analog alternate functions.

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

3.8 Direct memory access controller (DMA)

The 12-channel general-purpose DMAs (seven channels for DMA1 and five channels for DMA2) manage memory-to-memory, peripheral-to-memory and memory-to-peripheral transfers.

The DMAs support circular buffer management, removing the need for user code intervention when the controller reaches the end of the buffer.

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

DMA can be used with the main peripherals: SPIx, I2Sx, I2Cx, USARTx, all TIMx timers (except TIM14), DAC and ADC.

3.9 Interrupts and events

3.9.1 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)

The STM32F0xx family embeds a nested vectored interrupt controller able to handle up to 32 maskable interrupt channels (not including the 16 interrupt lines of Cortex[®]-M0) and 4 priority levels.

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

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

3.9.2 Extended interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The extended interrupt/event controller consists of 32 edge detector lines used to generate interrupt/event requests and wake-up the system. Each line can be independently configured to select the trigger event (rising edge, falling edge, both) and can be masked independently. A pending register maintains the status of the interrupt requests. The EXTI can detect an external line with a pulse width shorter than the internal clock period. Up to 87 GPIOs can be connected to the 16 external interrupt lines.

3.10.3 V_{BAT} battery voltage monitoring

This embedded hardware feature allows the application to measure the V_{BAT} battery voltage using the internal ADC channel ADC_IN18. As the V_{BAT} voltage may be higher than V_{DDA} , and thus outside the ADC input range, the V_{BAT} pin is internally connected to a bridge divider by 2. As a consequence, the converted digital value is half the V_{BAT} voltage.

3.11 Digital-to-analog converter (DAC)

The two 12-bit buffered DAC channels can be used to convert digital signals into analog voltage signal outputs. The chosen design structure is composed of integrated resistor strings and an amplifier in non-inverting configuration.

This digital Interface supports the following features:

- 8-bit or 12-bit monotonic output
- Left or right data alignment in 12-bit mode
- Synchronized update capability
- Noise-wave generation
- Triangular-wave generation
- Dual DAC channel independent or simultaneous conversions
- DMA capability for each channel
- External triggers for conversion

Six DAC trigger inputs are used in the device. The DAC is triggered through the timer trigger outputs and the DAC interface is generating its own DMA requests.

3.12 Comparators (COMP)

The device embeds two fast rail-to-rail low-power comparators with programmable reference voltage (internal or external), hysteresis and speed (low speed for low power) and with selectable output polarity.

The reference voltage can be one of the following:

- External I/O
- DAC output pins
- Internal reference voltage or submultiple (1/4, 1/2, 3/4). Refer to [Table 25: Embedded internal reference voltage](#) for the value and precision of the internal reference voltage.

Both comparators can wake up from STOP mode, generate interrupts and breaks for the timers and can be also combined into a window comparator.

3.13 Touch sensing controller (TSC)

The STM32F098CC/RC/VC devices provide a simple solution for adding capacitive sensing functionality to any application. These devices offer up to 23 capacitive sensing channels distributed over 8 analog I/O groups.

Capacitive sensing technology is able to detect the presence of a finger near a sensor which is protected from direct touch by a dielectric (glass, plastic...). The capacitive variation

can also be seen as a complete general-purpose timer. The four independent channels can be used for:

- input capture
- output compare
- PWM generation (edge or center-aligned modes)
- one-pulse mode output

If configured as a standard 16-bit timer, it has the same features as the TIMx timer. If configured as the 16-bit PWM generator, it has full modulation capability (0-100%).

The counter can be frozen in debug mode.

Many features are shared with those of the standard timers which have the same architecture. The advanced control timer can therefore work together with the other timers via the Timer Link feature for synchronization or event chaining.

3.14.2 General-purpose timers (TIM2, 3, 14, 15, 16, 17)

There are six synchronizable general-purpose timers embedded in the STM32F098CC/RC/VC devices (see [Table 6](#) for differences). Each general-purpose timer can be used to generate PWM outputs, or as simple time base.

TIM2, TIM3

STM32F098CC/RC/VC devices feature two synchronizable 4-channel general-purpose timers. TIM2 is based on a 32-bit auto-reload up/downcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. TIM3 is based on a 16-bit auto-reload up/downcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. They feature 4 independent channels each for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. This gives up to 12 input captures/output compares/PWMs on the largest packages.

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

TIM2 and TIM3 both have independent DMA request generation.

These timers are capable of handling quadrature (incremental) encoder signals and the digital outputs from 1 to 3 hall-effect sensors.

Their counters can be frozen in debug mode.

TIM14

This timer is based on a 16-bit auto-reload upcounter and a 16-bit prescaler.

TIM14 features one single channel for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output.

Its counter can be frozen in debug mode.

TIM15, TIM16 and TIM17

These timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload upcounter and a 16-bit prescaler.

TIM15 has two independent channels, whereas TIM16 and TIM17 feature one single channel for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output.

The TIM15, TIM16 and TIM17 timers can work together, and TIM15 can also operate with TIM1 via the Timer Link feature for synchronization or event chaining.

The RTC is an independent BCD timer/counter. Its main features are the following:

- calendar with subseconds, seconds, minutes, hours (12 or 24 format), week day, date, month, year, in BCD (binary-coded decimal) format
- automatic correction for 28, 29 (leap year), 30, and 31 day of the month
- programmable alarm with wake up from Stop mode capability
- Periodic wakeup unit with programmable resolution and period.
- on-the-fly correction from 1 to 32767 RTC clock pulses. This can be used to synchronize the RTC with a master clock
- digital calibration circuit with 1 ppm resolution, to compensate for quartz crystal inaccuracy
- Three anti-tamper detection pins with programmable filter. The MCU can be woken up from Stop mode on tamper event detection
- timestamp feature which can be used to save the calendar content. This function can be triggered by an event on the timestamp pin, or by a tamper event. The MCU can be woken up from Stop mode on timestamp event detection
- reference clock detection: a more precise second source clock (50 or 60 Hz) can be used to enhance the calendar precision

The RTC clock sources can be:

- a 32.768 kHz external crystal
- a resonator or oscillator
- the internal low-power RC oscillator (typical frequency of 40 kHz)
- the high-speed external clock divided by 32

3.16 Inter-integrated circuit interface (I²C)

Up to two I²C interfaces (I2C1 and I2C2) can operate in multimaster or slave modes. Both can support Standard mode (up to 100 kbit/s), Fast mode (up to 400 kbit/s) and Fast Mode Plus (up to 1 Mbit/s) with extra output drive on most of the associated I/Os.

Both support 7-bit and 10-bit addressing modes, multiple 7-bit slave addresses (two addresses, one with configurable mask). They also include programmable analog and digital noise filters.

Table 7. Comparison of I²C analog and digital filters

Aspect	Analog filter	Digital filter
Pulse width of suppressed spikes	≥ 50 ns	Programmable length from 1 to 15 I2Cx peripheral clocks
Benefits	Available in Stop mode	–Extra filtering capability vs. standard requirements –Stable length
Drawbacks	Variations depending on temperature, voltage, process	Wakeup from Stop on address match is not available when digital filter is enabled.

In addition, I2C1 provides hardware support for SMBUS 2.0 and PMBUS 1.1: ARP capability, Host notify protocol, hardware CRC (PEC) generation/verification, timeouts

Table 9. STM32F098CC/RC/VC USART implementation (continued)

USART modes/features ⁽¹⁾	USART1 USART2 USART3	USART4	USART5 USART6 USART7 USART8
Single-wire half-duplex communication	X	X	X
IrDA SIR ENDEC block	X	-	-
LIN mode	X	-	-
Dual clock domain and wakeup from Stop mode	X	-	-
Receiver timeout interrupt	X	-	-
Modbus communication	X	-	-
Auto baud rate detection	X	-	-
Driver Enable	X	X	X

1. X = supported.

3.18 Serial peripheral interface (SPI) / Inter-integrated sound interface (I²S)

Two SPIs are able to communicate up to 18 Mbit/s in slave and master modes in full-duplex and half-duplex communication modes. The 3-bit prescaler gives 8 master mode frequencies and the frame size is configurable from 4 bits to 16 bits.

Two standard I²S interfaces (multiplexed with SPI1 and SPI2 respectively) supporting four different audio standards can operate as master or slave at half-duplex communication mode. They can be configured to transfer 16 and 24 or 32 bits with 16-bit or 32-bit data resolution and synchronized by a specific signal. Audio sampling frequency from 8 kHz up to 192 kHz can be set by an 8-bit programmable linear prescaler. When operating in master mode, they can output a clock for an external audio component at 256 times the sampling frequency.

Table 10. STM32F098CC/RC/VC SPI/I²S implementation

SPI features ⁽¹⁾	SPI1 and SPI2
Hardware CRC calculation	X
Rx/Tx FIFO	X
NSS pulse mode	X
I ² S mode	X
TI mode	X

1. X = supported.

Table 15. Alternate functions selected through GPIOC_AFR registers for port C

Pin name	AF0	AF1	AF2
PC0	EVENTOUT	USART7_TX	USART6_TX
PC1	EVENTOUT	USART7_RX	USART6_RX
PC2	EVENTOUT	SPI2_MISO, I2S2_MCK	USART8_TX
PC3	EVENTOUT	SPI2_MOSI, I2S2_SD	USART8_RX
PC4	EVENTOUT	USART3_TX	-
PC5	TSC_G3_IO1	USART3_RX	-
PC6	TIM3_CH1	USART7_TX	-
PC7	TIM3_CH2	USART7_RX	-
PC8	TIM3_CH3	USART8_TX	-
PC9	TIM3_CH4	USART8_RX	-
PC10	USART4_TX	USART3_TX	-
PC11	USART4_RX	USART3_RX	-
PC12	USART4_CK	USART3_CK	USART5_TX
PC13	-	-	-
PC14	-	-	-
PC15	-	-	-

Table 16. Alternate functions selected through GPIOD_AFR registers for port D

Pin name	AF0	AF1	AF2
PD0	CAN_RX	SPI2_NSS, I2S2_WS	-
PD1	CAN_TX	SPI2_SCK, I2S2_CK	-
PD2	TIM3_ETR	USART3_RTS	USART5_RX
PD3	USART2_CTS	SPI2_MISO, I2S2_MCK	-
PD4	USART2_RTS	SPI2_MOSI, I2S2_SD	-
PD5	USART2_TX	-	-
PD6	USART2_RX	-	-
PD7	USART2_CK	-	-
PD8	USART3_TX	-	-
PD9	USART3_RX	-	-
PD10	USART3_CK	-	-
PD11	USART3_CTS	-	-
PD12	USART3_RTS	TSC_G8_IO1	USART8_CK_RTS
PD13	USART8_TX	TSC_G8_IO2	-
PD14	USART8_RX	TSC_G8_IO3	-
PD15	CRS_SYNC	TSC_G8_IO4	USART7_CK_RTS

Table 19. STM32F098CC/RC/VC peripheral register boundary addresses (continued)

Bus	Boundary address	Size	Peripheral
APB	0x4001 5C00 - 0x4001 7FFF	9 KB	Reserved
	0x4001 5800 - 0x4001 5BFF	1 KB	DBGMCU
	0x4001 4C00 - 0x4001 57FF	3 KB	Reserved
	0x4001 4800 - 0x4001 4BFF	1 KB	TIM17
	0x4001 4400 - 0x4001 47FF	1 KB	TIM16
	0x4001 4000 - 0x4001 43FF	1 KB	TIM15
	0x4001 3C00 - 0x4001 3FFF	1 KB	Reserved
	0x4001 3800 - 0x4001 3BFF	1 KB	USART1
	0x4001 3400 - 0x4001 37FF	1 KB	Reserved
	0x4001 3000 - 0x4001 33FF	1 KB	SPI1/I2S1
	0x4001 2C00 - 0x4001 2FFF	1 KB	TIM1
	0x4001 2800 - 0x4001 2BFF	1 KB	Reserved
	0x4001 2400 - 0x4001 27FF	1 KB	ADC
	0x4001 2000 - 0x4001 23FF	1 KB	Reserved
	0x4001 1C00 - 0x4001 1FFF	1 KB	USART8
	0x4001 1800 - 0x4001 1BFF	1 KB	USART7
	0x4001 1400 - 0x4001 17FF	1 KB	USART6
	0x4001 0800 - 0x4001 13FF	3 KB	Reserved
	0x4001 0400 - 0x4001 07FF	1 KB	EXTI
	0x4001 0000 - 0x4001 03FF	1 KB	SYSCFG + COMP
	0x4000 8000 - 0x4000 FFFF	32 KB	Reserved

6.3 Operating conditions

6.3.1 General operating conditions

Table 23. General operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
f_{HCLK}	Internal AHB clock frequency	-	0	48	MHz
f_{PCLK}	Internal APB clock frequency	-	0	48	
V_{DD}	Standard operating voltage	-	1.65	1.95	V
V_{DDIO2}	I/O supply voltage	Must not be supplied if V_{DD} is not present	1.65	3.6	V
V_{DDA}	Analog operating voltage (ADC and DAC not used)	Must have a potential equal to or higher than V_{DD}	V_{DD}	3.6	V
	Analog operating voltage (ADC and DAC used)		2.4	3.6	
V_{BAT}	Backup operating voltage	-	1.65	3.6	V
V_{IN}	I/O input voltage	TC and RST I/O	-0.3	$V_{DDIOx}+0.3$	V
		TTa and POR I/O	-0.3	$V_{DDA}+0.3^{(1)}$	
		FT and FTf I/O	-0.3	$5.2^{(1)}$	
P_D	Power dissipation at $T_A = 85\text{ °C}$ for suffix 6 or $T_A = 105\text{ °C}$ for suffix 7 ⁽²⁾	UFBGA100	-	364	mW
		LQFP100	-	476	
		LQFP64	-	455	
		WLCSP64	-	377	
		UFBGA64	-	308	
		LQFP48	-	370	
		UFQFPN48	-	625	
T_A	Ambient temperature for the suffix 6 version	Maximum power dissipation	-40	85	°C
		Low power dissipation ⁽³⁾	-40	105	
	Ambient temperature for the suffix 7 version	Maximum power dissipation	-40	105	°C
		Low power dissipation ⁽³⁾	-40	125	

1. For operation with a voltage higher than $V_{DDIOx} + 0.3\text{ V}$, the internal pull-up resistor must be disabled.

2. If T_A is lower, higher P_D values are allowed as long as T_J does not exceed T_{Jmax} . See

3. In low power dissipation state, T_A can be extended to this range as long as T_J does not exceed T_{Jmax} (see [Section 7.8: Thermal characteristics](#)).

6.3.2 Operating conditions at power-up / power-down

The parameters given in [Table 24](#) are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature condition summarized in [Table 23](#).

Typical and maximum current consumption

The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- All I/O pins are in analog input mode
- All peripherals are disabled except when explicitly mentioned
- The Flash memory access time is adjusted to the f_{HCLK} frequency:
 - 0 wait state and Prefetch OFF from 0 to 24 MHz
 - 1 wait state and Prefetch ON above 24 MHz
- When the peripherals are enabled $f_{PCLK} = f_{HCLK}$

The parameters given in [Table 26](#) to [Table 29](#) are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 23: General operating conditions](#).

1. Data based on characterization results, not tested in production unless otherwise specified.

Table 27. Typical and maximum current consumption in Stop mode

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ @ V _{DDA} (V _{DD} = 1.8 V)							Max			Unit
			= 1.8 V	= 2.0 V	= 2.4 V	= 2.7 V	= 3.0 V	= 3.3 V	= 3.6 V	T _A = 25 °C	T _A = 85 °C	T _A = 105 °C	
I _{DD}	Supply current in Stop mode	All oscillators OFF	0.6							2.4	33	78	μA
I _{DDA}			0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	

Table 28. Typical and maximum current consumption from the V_{DDA} supply

Symbol	Para-meter	Conditions (1)	f _{HCLK}	V _{DDA} = 2.4 V				V _{DDA} = 3.6 V				Unit
				Typ	Max @ T _A ⁽²⁾			Typ	Max @ T _A ⁽²⁾			
					25 °C	85 °C	105 °C		25 °C	85 °C	105 °C	
I _{DDA}	Supply current in Run or Sleep mode, code executing from Flash memory or RAM	HSI48	48 MHz	311	332	337	346	315	333	340	349	μA
		HSE bypass, PLL on	48 MHz	146	167	177	180	159	180	191	196	
			32 MHz	100	118	124	126	108	126	134	137	
			24 MHz	79	95	98	99	85	100	105	108	
		HSE bypass, PLL off	8 MHz	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	
			1 MHz	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	
		HSI clock, PLL on	48 MHz	212	242	253	257	234	261	274	280	
			32 MHz	165	193	202	203	183	206	215	219	
			24 MHz	143	170	176	177	160	179	186	189	
		HSI clock, PLL off	8 MHz	64	82	84	85	76	88	91	92	

- Current consumption from the V_{DDA} supply is independent of whether the digital peripherals are enabled or disabled, being in Run or Sleep mode or executing from Flash memory or RAM. Furthermore, when the PLL is off, I_{DDA} is independent from the frequency.
- Data based on characterization results, not tested in production unless otherwise specified.

Table 29. Typical and maximum current consumption from the V_{BAT} supply

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ @ V _{BAT}						Max ⁽¹⁾			Unit
			1.65 V	1.8 V	2.4 V	2.7 V	3.3 V	3.6 V	T _A = 25 °C	T _A = 85 °C	T _A = 105 °C	
I _{DD_VBAT}	RTC domain supply current	LSE & RTC ON; "Xtal mode": lower driving capability; LSEDRV[1:0] = '00'	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	μA
		LSE & RTC ON; "Xtal mode" higher driving capability; LSEDRV[1:0] = '11'	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	

1. Data based on characterization results, not tested in production.

Typical current consumption

The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- V_{DD} = V_{DDA} = 1.8 V
- All I/O pins are in analog input configuration
- The Flash memory access time is adjusted to f_{HCLK} frequency:
 - 0 wait state and Prefetch OFF from 0 to 24 MHz
 - 1 wait state and Prefetch ON above 24 MHz
- When the peripherals are enabled, f_{PCLK} = f_{HCLK}
- PLL is used for frequencies greater than 8 MHz
- AHB prescaler of 2, 4, 8 and 16 is used for the frequencies 4 MHz, 2 MHz, 1 MHz and 500 kHz respectively

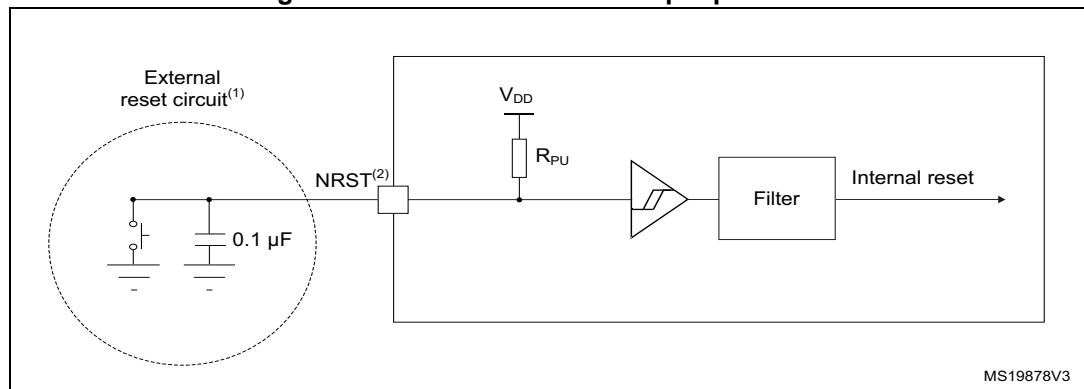
Table 53. NRST pin characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{IL(NRST)}$	NRST input low level voltage	-	-	-	$0.3 V_{DD} + 0.07^{(1)}$	V
$V_{IH(NRST)}$	NRST input high level voltage	-	$0.445 V_{DD} + 0.398^{(1)}$	-	-	
$V_{hys(NRST)}$	NRST Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis	-	-	200	-	mV
R_{PU}	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor ⁽²⁾	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	25	40	55	k Ω
$V_{F(NRST)}$	NRST input filtered pulse	-	-	-	$100^{(1)}$	ns
$V_{NF(NRST)}$	NRST input not filtered pulse	-	$700^{(1)}$	-	-	ns

1. Data based on design simulation only. Not tested in production.

2. The pull-up is designed with a true resistance in series with a switchable PMOS. This PMOS contribution to the series resistance is minimal (~10% order).

Figure 25. Recommended NRST pin protection



1. The external capacitor protects the device against parasitic resets.

2. The user must ensure that the level on the NRST pin can go below the $V_{IL(NRST)}$ max level specified in [Table 53: NRST pin characteristics](#). Otherwise the reset will not be taken into account by the device.

NPOR pin characteristics

The NPOR pin input driver uses the CMOS technology. It is connected to a permanent pull-up resistor to the V_{DDA} , R_{PU} .

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 54](#) below are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 23: General operating conditions](#).

6.3.18 Temperature sensor characteristics

Table 60. TS characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_L^{(1)}$	V_{SENSE} linearity with temperature	-	± 1	± 2	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Avg_Slope ⁽¹⁾	Average slope	4.0	4.3	4.6	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
V_{30}	Voltage at 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (± 5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) ⁽²⁾	1.34	1.43	1.52	V
$t_{START}^{(1)}$	ADC_IN16 buffer startup time	-	-	10	μs
$t_{S_temp}^{(1)}$	ADC sampling time when reading the temperature	4	-	-	μs

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. Measured at $V_{DDA} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 10 \text{ mV}$. The V_{30} ADC conversion result is stored in the TS_CAL1 byte. Refer to [Table 2: Temperature sensor calibration values](#).

6.3.19 V_{BAT} monitoring characteristics

Table 61. V_{BAT} monitoring characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R	Resistor bridge for V_{BAT}	-	2 x 50	-	k Ω
Q	Ratio on V_{BAT} measurement	-	2	-	-
$E_r^{(1)}$	Error on Q	-1	-	+1	%
$t_{S_vbat}^{(1)}$	ADC sampling time when reading the V_{BAT}	4	-	-	μs

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

6.3.20 Timer characteristics

The parameters given in the following tables are guaranteed by design.

Refer to [Section 6.3.13: I/O port characteristics](#) for details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (output compare, input capture, external clock, PWM output).

Table 62. TIMx characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{res(TIM)}$	Timer resolution time	-	-	1	-	$t_{TIMxCLK}$
		$f_{TIMxCLK} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	-	20.8	-	ns
f_{EXT}	Timer external clock frequency on CH1 to CH4	-	-	$f_{TIMxCLK}/2$	-	MHz
		$f_{TIMxCLK} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	-	24	-	MHz
t_{MAX_COUNT}	16-bit timer maximum period	-	-	2^{16}	-	$t_{TIMxCLK}$
		$f_{TIMxCLK} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	-	1365	-	μs
	32-bit counter maximum period	-	-	2^{32}	-	$t_{TIMxCLK}$
		$f_{TIMxCLK} = 48 \text{ MHz}$	-	89.48	-	s

Table 65. I²C analog filter characteristics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
t_{AF}	Maximum width of spikes that are suppressed by the analog filter	50 ⁽²⁾	260 ⁽³⁾	ns

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. Spikes with widths below $t_{AF(min)}$ are filtered.
3. Spikes with widths above $t_{AF(max)}$ are not filtered

SPI/I²S characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 66](#) for SPI or in [Table 67](#) for I²S are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature, f_{PCLKx} frequency and supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 23: General operating conditions](#).

Refer to [Section 6.3.13: I/O port characteristics](#) for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (NSS, SCK, MOSI, MISO for SPI and WS, CK, SD for I²S).

Table 66. SPI characteristics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
f_{SCK} $1/t_{c(SCK)}$	SPI clock frequency	Master mode	-	18	MHz
		Slave mode	-	18	
$t_{r(SCK)}$ $t_{f(SCK)}$	SPI clock rise and fall time	Capacitive load: C = 15 pF	-	6	ns
$t_{su(NSS)}$	NSS setup time	Slave mode	4Tpclk	-	ns
$t_{h(NSS)}$	NSS hold time	Slave mode	2Tpclk + 10	-	
$t_{w(SCKH)}$ $t_{w(SCKL)}$	SCK high and low time	Master mode, $f_{PCLK} = 36$ MHz, presc = 4	Tpclk/2 - 2	Tpclk/2 + 1	
$t_{su(MI)}$ $t_{su(SI)}$	Data input setup time	Master mode	4	-	
		Slave mode	5	-	
$t_{h(MI)}$ $t_{h(SI)}$	Data input hold time	Master mode	4	-	
		Slave mode	5	-	
$t_{a(SO)}^{(2)}$	Data output access time	Slave mode, $f_{PCLK} = 20$ MHz	0	3Tpclk	
$t_{dis(SO)}^{(3)}$	Data output disable time	Slave mode	0	18	
$t_{v(SO)}$	Data output valid time	Slave mode (after enable edge)	-	22.5	
$t_{v(MO)}$	Data output valid time	Master mode (after enable edge)	-	6	
$t_{h(SO)}$ $t_{h(MO)}$	Data output hold time	Slave mode (after enable edge)	11.5	-	
		Master mode (after enable edge)	2	-	
DuCy(SCK)	SPI slave input clock duty cycle	Slave mode	25	75	%

1. Data based on characterization results, not tested in production.
2. Min time is for the minimum time to drive the output and the max time is for the maximum time to validate the data.
3. Min time is for the minimum time to invalidate the output and the max time is for the maximum time to put the data in Hi-Z

Figure 28. SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 0

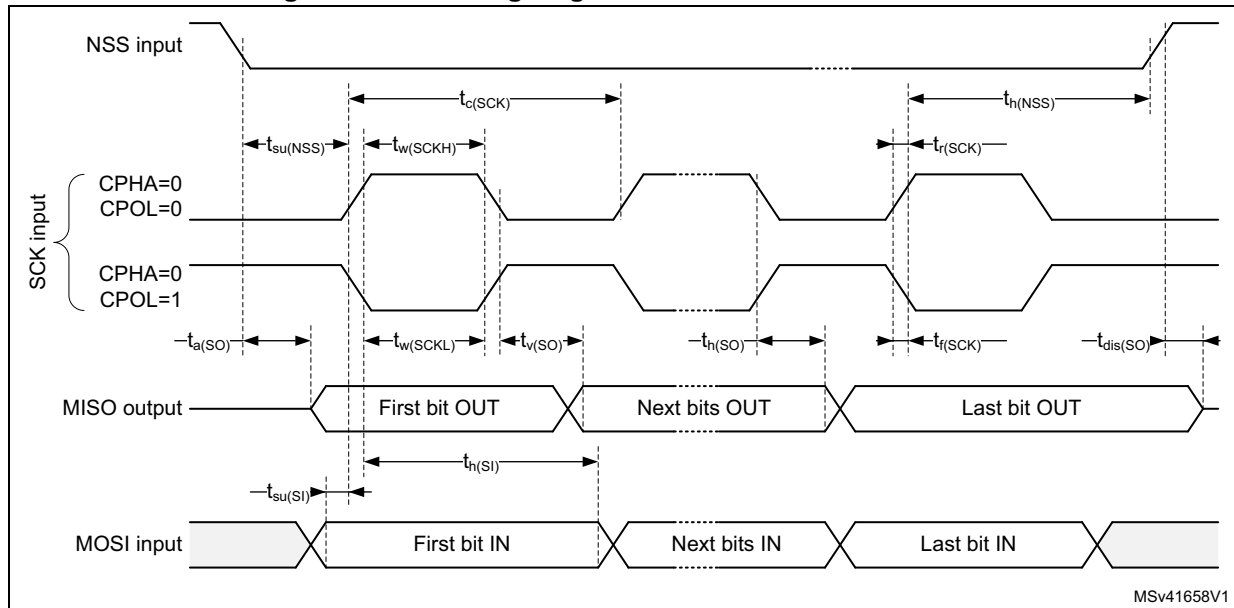
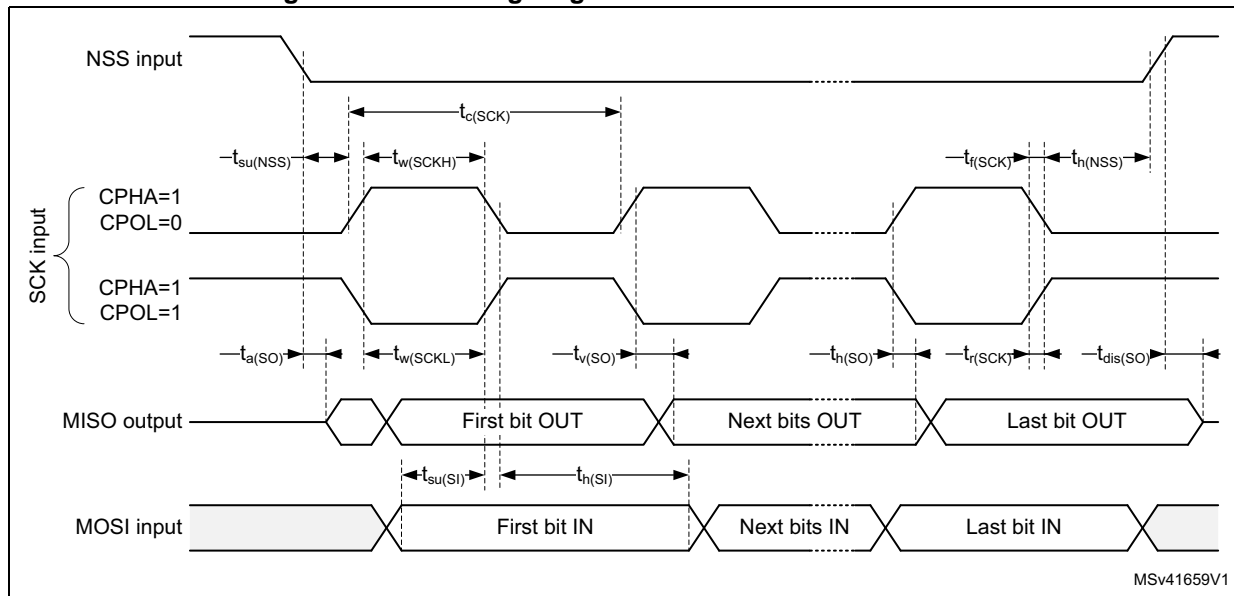


Figure 29. SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 1



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

Each temperature range suffix corresponds to a specific guaranteed ambient temperature at maximum dissipation and, to a specific maximum junction temperature.

As applications do not commonly use the STM32F098CC/RC/VC at maximum dissipation, it is useful to calculate the exact power consumption and junction temperature to determine which temperature range will be best suited to the application.

The following examples show how to calculate the temperature range needed for a given application.

Example 1: High-performance application

Assuming the following application conditions:

Maximum temperature $T_{Amax} = 82\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (measured according to JESD51-2), $I_{DDmax} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{DD} = 3.5\text{ V}$, maximum 20 I/Os used at the same time in output at low level with $I_{OL} = 8\text{ mA}$, $V_{OL} = 0.4\text{ V}$ and maximum 8 I/Os used at the same time in output at low level with $I_{OL} = 20\text{ mA}$, $V_{OL} = 1.3\text{ V}$

$$P_{INTmax} = 50\text{ mA} \times 3.5\text{ V} = 175\text{ mW}$$

$$P_{IOmax} = 20 \times 8\text{ mA} \times 0.4\text{ V} + 8 \times 20\text{ mA} \times 1.3\text{ V} = 272\text{ mW}$$

This gives: $P_{INTmax} = 175\text{ mW}$ and $P_{IOmax} = 272\text{ mW}$:

$$P_{Dmax} = 175 + 272 = 447\text{ mW}$$

Using the values obtained in [Table 78](#) T_{Jmax} is calculated as follows:

– For LQFP64, $45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

$$T_{Jmax} = 82\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + (45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W} \times 447\text{ mW}) = 82\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 20.115\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 102.115\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

This is within the range of the suffix 6 version parts ($-40 < T_J < 105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).

In this case, parts must be ordered at least with the temperature range suffix 6 (see [Section 8: Ordering information](#)).

Note: With this given P_{Dmax} we can find the T_{Amax} allowed for a given device temperature range (order code suffix 6 or 7).

$$\text{Suffix 6: } T_{Amax} = T_{Jmax} - (45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W} \times 447\text{ mW}) = 105 - 20.115 = 84.885\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suffix 7: } T_{Amax} = T_{Jmax} - (45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C/W} \times 447\text{ mW}) = 125 - 20.115 = 104.885\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Example 2: High-temperature application

Using the same rules, it is possible to address applications that run at high temperatures with a low dissipation, as long as junction temperature T_J remains within the specified range.

Assuming the following application conditions:

Maximum temperature $T_{Amax} = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (measured according to JESD51-2), $I_{DDmax} = 20\text{ mA}$, $V_{DD} = 3.5\text{ V}$, maximum 20 I/Os used at the same time in output at low level with $I_{OL} = 8\text{ mA}$, $V_{OL} = 0.4\text{ V}$

$$P_{INTmax} = 20\text{ mA} \times 3.5\text{ V} = 70\text{ mW}$$

$$P_{IOmax} = 20 \times 8\text{ mA} \times 0.4\text{ V} = 64\text{ mW}$$

This gives: $P_{INTmax} = 70\text{ mW}$ and $P_{IOmax} = 64\text{ mW}$:

$$P_{Dmax} = 70 + 64 = 134\text{ mW}$$

Thus: $P_{Dmax} = 134\text{ mW}$

Using the values obtained in [Table 78](#) T_{Jmax} is calculated as follows:

– For LQFP64, 45 °C/W

$$T_{Jmax} = 100\text{ °C} + (45\text{ °C/W} \times 134\text{ mW}) = 100\text{ °C} + 6.03\text{ °C} = 106.03\text{ °C}$$

This is above the range of the suffix 6 version parts ($-40 < T_J < 105\text{ °C}$).

In this case, parts must be ordered at least with the temperature range suffix 7 (see [Section 8: Ordering information](#)) unless we reduce the power dissipation in order to be able to use suffix 6 parts.

Refer to the figure below to select the required temperature range (suffix 6 or 7) according to your temperature or power requirements.

Figure 54. LQFP64 P_D max versus T_A

