Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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®-M7
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	216MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, MMC/SD, QSPI, SAI, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	140
Program Memory Size	512KB (512K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 24x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	176-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	176-LQFP (24x24)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm32f732iet6

3.10 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)

The devices embed a nested vectored interrupt controller able to manage 16 priority levels, and handle up to 110 maskable interrupt channels plus the 16 interrupt lines of the Cortex®-M7 with FPU core.

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

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

3.11 External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The external interrupt/event controller consists of 24 edge-detector lines used to generate interrupt/event requests. Each line can be independently configured to select the trigger event (rising edge, falling edge, both) and can be masked independently. A pending register maintains the status of the interrupt requests. The EXTI can detect an external line with a pulse width shorter than the Internal APB2 clock period. Up to 140 GPIOs in the STM32F732xx devices (138 GPIOs in the STM32F733xx devices) can be connected to the 16 external interrupt lines.

3.12 Clocks and startup

On reset the 16 MHz internal HSI RC oscillator is selected as the default CPU clock. The 16 MHz internal RC oscillator is factory-trimmed to offer 1% accuracy. The application can then select as system clock either the RC oscillator or an external 4-26 MHz clock source. This clock can be monitored for failure. If a failure is detected, the system automatically switches back to the internal RC oscillator and a software interrupt is generated (if enabled). This clock source is input to a PLL thus allowing to increase the frequency up to 216 MHz. Similarly, a full interrupt management of the PLL clock entry is available when necessary (for example if an indirectly used external oscillator fails).

Several prescalers allow the configuration of the two AHB buses, the high-speed APB (APB2) and the low-speed APB (APB1) domains. The maximum frequency of the two AHB buses is 216 MHz while the maximum frequency of the high-speed APB domains is 108 MHz. The maximum allowed frequency of the low-speed APB domain is 54 MHz.

The devices embed two dedicated PLLs (PLLI2S and PLLSAI) which allow to achieve audio class performance. In this case, the I^2S and SAI master clock can generate all standard sampling frequencies from 8 kHz to 192 kHz.

The STM32F733xx devices embed two PLLs inside the PHY HS controller: PLL1 and PLL2. The PLL1 allows to output 60 MHz used as an input for PLL2 which itself allows to generate the 480 Mbps in the USB OTG High Speed mode.

The PLL1 has as input HSE clock.

On the STM32F7x3xx devices, the USB OTG HS sub-system uses an additional power supply pin:

- The VDD12OTGHS pin is the output of PHY HS regulator (1.2V). An external capacitor of 2.2 µF must be connected on the VDD12OTGHS pin.

3.15 Power supply supervisor

3.15.1 Internal reset ON

On packages embedding the PDR_ON pin, the power supply supervisor is enabled by holding PDR_ON high. On the other packages, the power supply supervisor is always enabled.

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

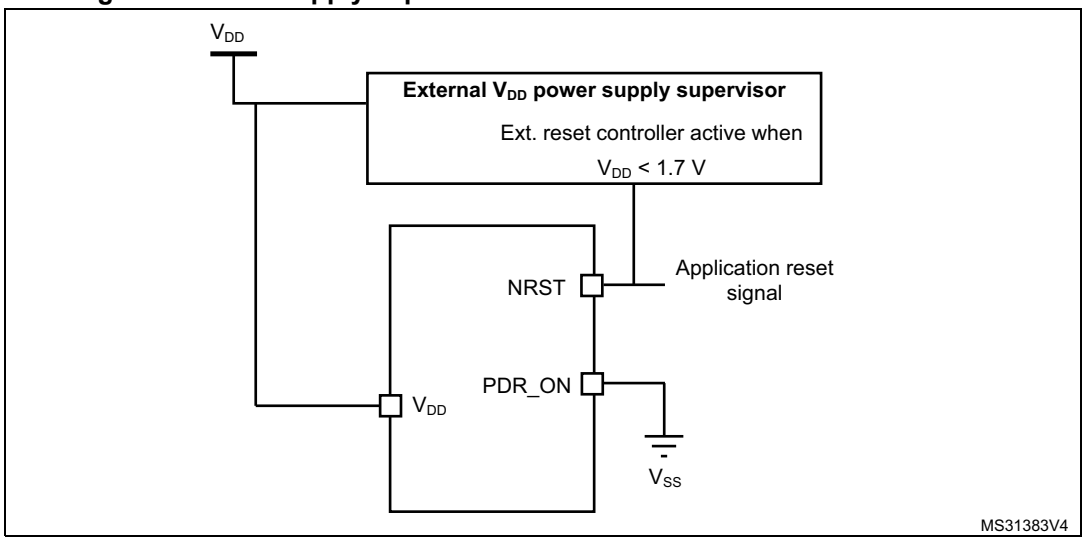
The device also features an embedded programmable voltage detector (PVD) that monitors the V_{DD}/V_{DDA} power supply and compares it to the V_{PVD} threshold. An interrupt can be generated when V_{DD}/V_{DDA} drops below the V_{PVD} threshold and/or when V_{DD}/V_{DDA} is higher than the V_{PVD} threshold.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

3.15.2 Internal reset OFF

This feature is available only on packages featuring the PDR_ON pin. The internal power-on reset (POR) / power-down reset (PDR) circuitry is disabled through the PDR_ON pin.

An external power supply supervisor should monitor V_{DD} and NRST and should maintain the device in reset mode as long as V_{DD} is below a specified threshold. PDR_ON should be connected to V_{SS}. Refer to *Figure 9: Power supply supervisor interconnection with internal reset OFF*.

Figure 9. Power supply supervisor interconnection with internal reset OFF



The V_{DD} specified threshold, below which the device must be maintained under reset, is 1.7 V (see *Figure 10*).

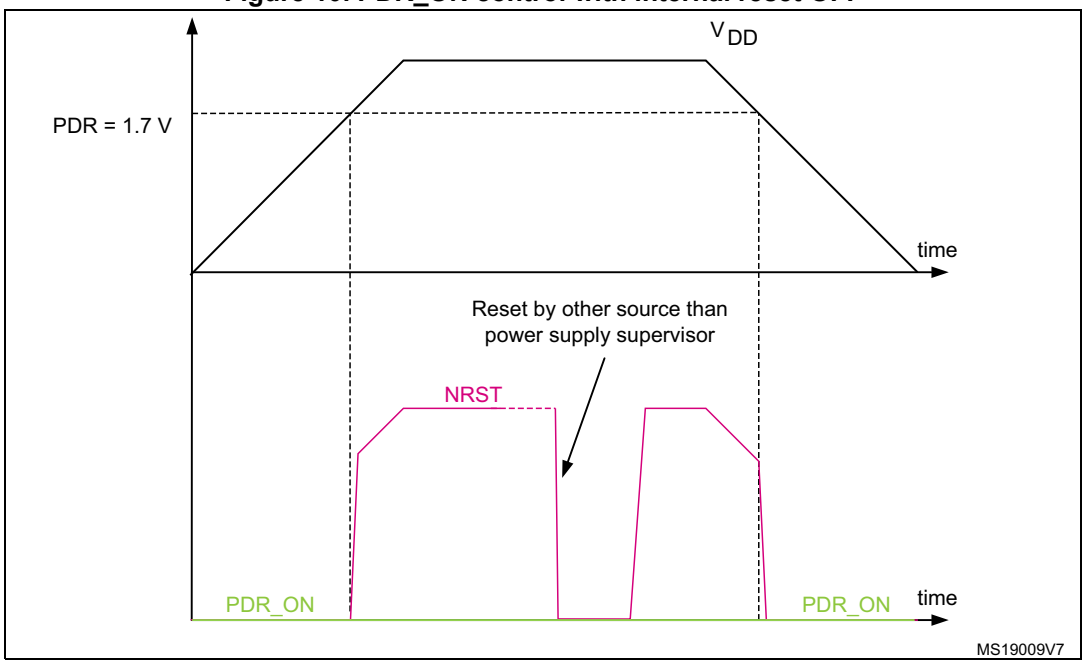
A comprehensive set of power-saving mode allows to design low-power applications.

When the internal reset is OFF, the following integrated features are no more supported:

- The integrated power-on reset (POR) / power-down reset (PDR) circuitry is disabled
- The brownout reset (BOR) circuitry must be disabled
- The embedded programmable voltage detector (PVD) is disabled
- V_{BAT} functionality is no more available and V_{BAT} pin should be connected to V_{DD}.

All packages, except for the LQFP100, allow to disable the internal reset through the PDR_ON signal when connected to V_{SS}.

Figure 10. PDR_ON control with internal reset OFF



3.20.1 Advanced-control timers (TIM1, TIM8)

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

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

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

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

The TIM1 and TIM8 support independent DMA request generation.

3.20.2 General-purpose timers (TIMx)

There are ten synchronizable general-purpose timers embedded in the STM32F732xx and STM32F733xx devices (see *Table 6* for differences).

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

  The STM32F732xx and STM32F733xx include 4 full-featured general-purpose timers: TIM2, TIM5, TIM3, and TIM4.The TIM2 and TIM5 timers are based on a 32-bit auto-reload up/downcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. The TIM3 and TIM4 timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload up/downcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. They all feature 4 independent channels for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. This gives up to 16 input capture/output compare/PWMs on the largest packages.

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

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

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

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

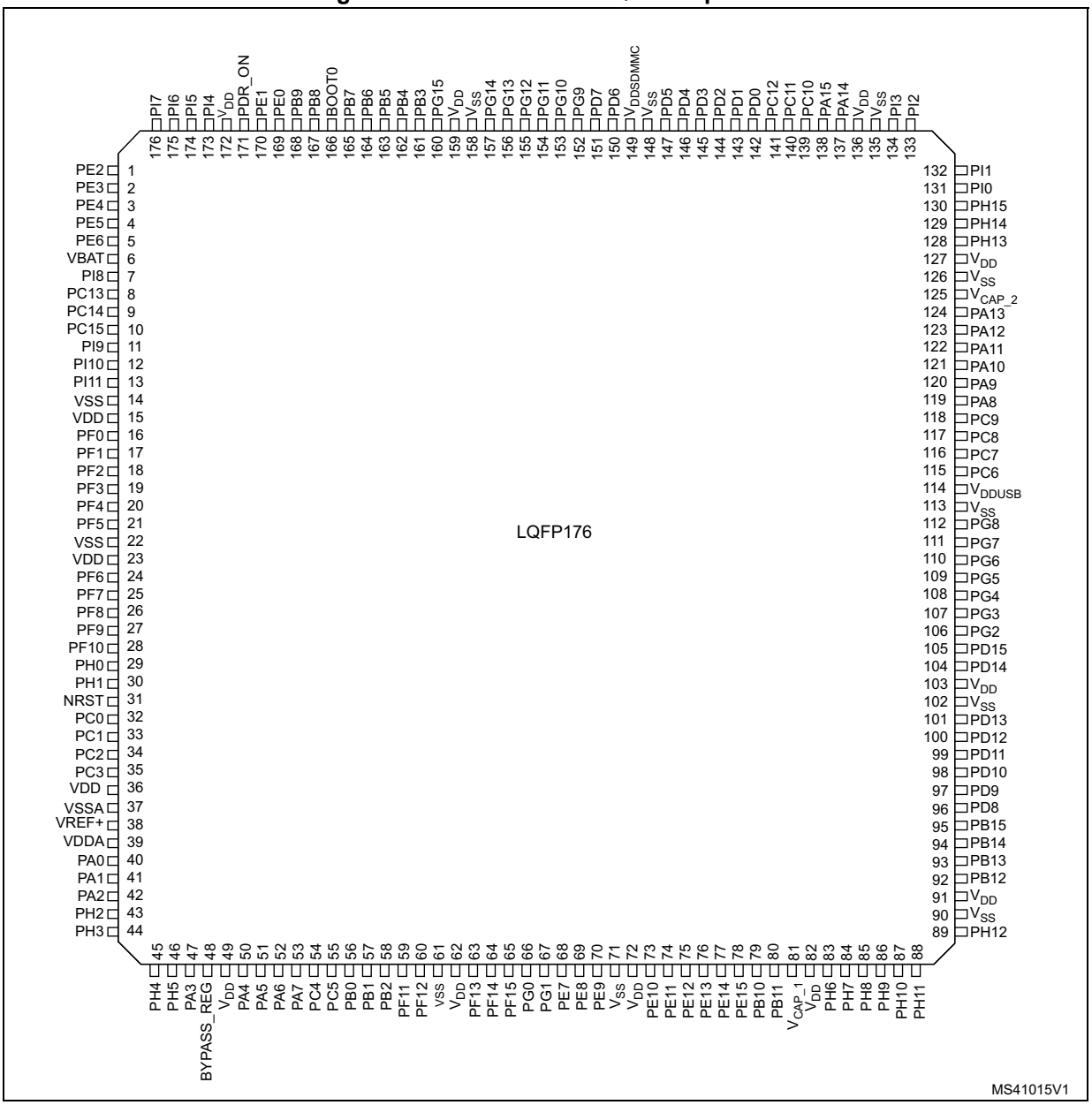
  These timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload upcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. TIM10, TIM11, TIM13, and TIM14 feature one independent channel, whereas TIM9 and TIM12 have two independent channels for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. They can be synchronized with the TIM2,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

3.20.3 Basic timers TIM6 and TIM7

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

The TIM6 and TIM7 support independent DMA request generation.

Figure 20. STM32F732xx LQFP176 pinout



1. The above figure shows the package top view.

Table 10. STM32F732xx and STM32F733xx pin and ball definition (continued)

Pin Number										Pin name (function after reset)[1]	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
STM32F732xx					STM32F733xx										
LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176	WLCSP100	UFBGA176	UFBGA144	LQFP144	LQFP176						
-	-	-	D2	7	-	D2	-	-	7	PI8	I/O	FT	(2) (3)	EVENTOUT	RTC_TAMP2/ RTC_TS, WKUP5
2	7	7	D1	8	D10	D1	A1	7	8	PC13	I/O	FT	(2) (3)	EVENTOUT	RTC_TAMP1/ RTC_TS/ RTC_OUT, WKUP4
3	8	8	E1	9	E9	E1	B1	8	9	PC14-OSC32_IN(PC14)	I/O	FT	(2) (3) (5)	EVENTOUT	OSC32_IN
4	9	9	F1	10	E10	F1	C1	9	10	PC15-OSC32_OUT(PC15)	I/O	FT	(2) (3) (5)	EVENTOUT	OSC32_OUT
-	-	-	D3	11	-	D3	-	-	11	PI9	I/O	FT	-	UART4_RX, CAN1_RX, FMC_D30, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	E3	12	-	E3	-	-	12	PI10	I/O	FT	-	FMC_D31, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	E4	13	-	E4	-	-	13	PI11	I/O	FT	(4)	OTG_HS_ULPI_DIR, EVENTOUT	WKUP6
-	-	-	F2	14	-	F2	-	-	14	VSS	S	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	F3	15	-	F3	-	-	15	VDD	S	-	-	-	-

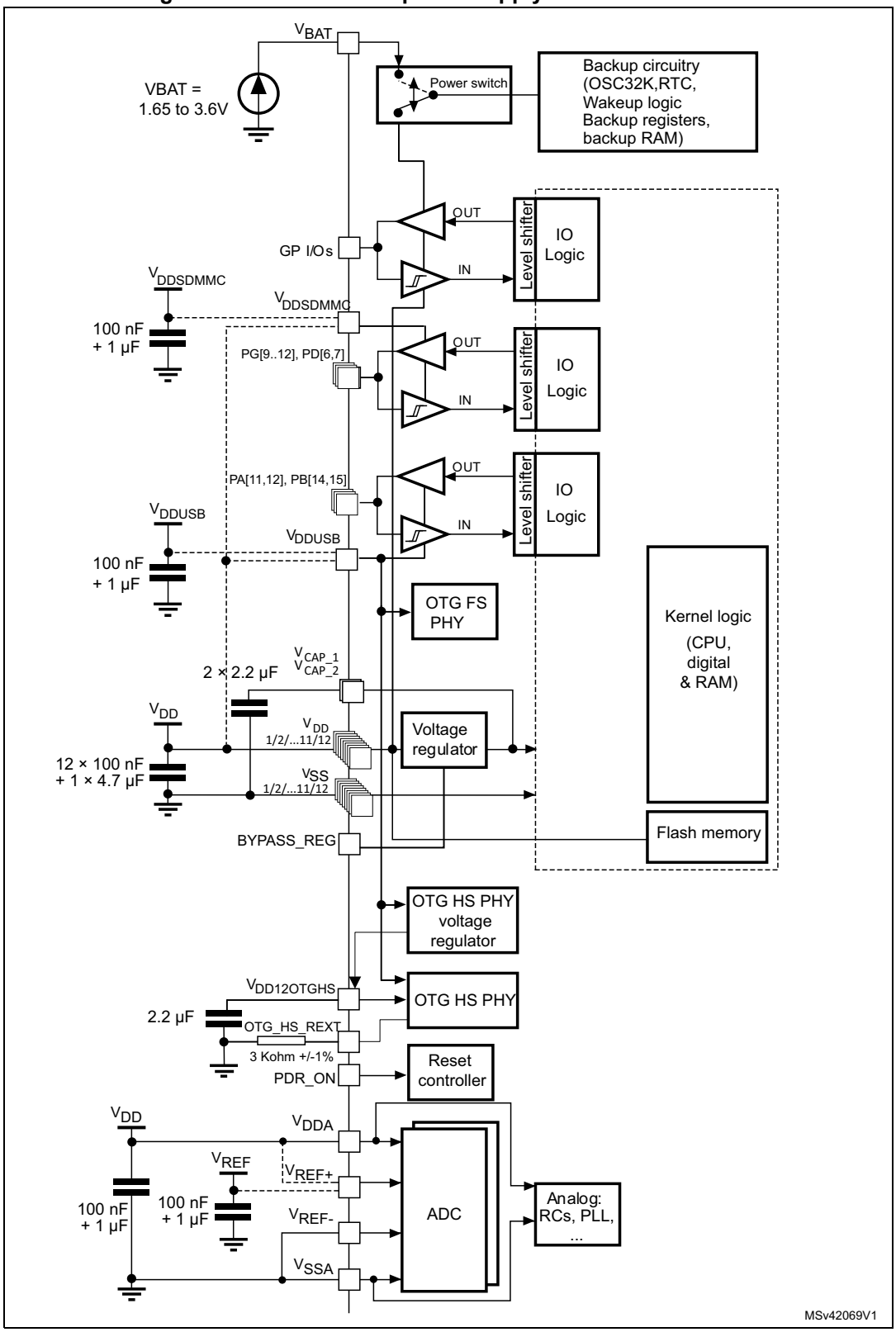
Table 11. FMC pin definition (continued)

Pin name	NOR/PSRAM/SRAM	NOR/PSRAM Mux	NAND16	SDRAM
PB7	NADV	NADV	-	-
PF6	-	-	-	-
PF7	-	-	-	-
PF8	-	-	-	-
PF9	-	-	-	-
PF10	-	-	-	-
PG6	-	-	-	-
PG7	-	-	INT	-
PE0	NBL0	NBL0	-	NBL0
PE1	NBL1	NBL1	-	NBL1
PI4	NBL2	-	-	NBL2
PI5	NBL3	-	-	NBL3
PG8	-	-	-	SDCLK
PC0	-	-	-	SDNWE
PF11	-	-	-	SDNRAS
PG15	-	-	-	SDNCAS
PH2	-	-	-	SDCKE0
PH3	-	-	-	SDNE0
PH6	-	-	-	SDNE1
PH7	-	-	-	SDCKE1
PH5	-	-	-	SDNWE
PC2	-	-	-	SDNE0
PC3	-	-	-	SDCKE0
PB5	-	-	-	SDCKE1
PB6	-	-	-	SDNE1

Table 12. STM32F732xx and STM32F733xx alternate function mapping (continued)

Port		AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF15
		SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11/LPTIM1	I2C1/2/3/USART1	SPI1/I2S1/SPI2/I2S2/SPI3/I2S3/SPI4/5	SPI2/I2S2/SPI3/I2S3/SPI3/I2S3/SAI1/UART4	SPI2/I2S2/SPI3/I2S3/USART1/2/3/UART5	SAI2/USART6/UART4/5/7/8/OTG1_FS	CAN1/TIM12/13/14/QUADSPI/FMC/OTG2_HS	SAI2/QUADSPI/SDMMC2/OTG2_HS/OTG1_FS	SDMMC2	UART7/FMC/SDMMC1/OTG2_FS	SYS
Port A	PA12	-	TIM1_ETR	-	-	-	-	-	USART1_RTS	SAI2_FS_B	CAN1_TX	OTG_FS_DP	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PA13	JTMS-SWDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PA14	JTCK-SWCLK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PA15	JTDI	TIM2_CH1/TIM2_ETR	-	-	-	SPI1_NSS/I2S1_WS	SPI3_NSS/I2S3_WS	-	UART4_RTS	-	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
Port B	PB0	-	TIM1_CH2N	TIM3_CH3	TIM8_CH2N	-	-	-	-	UART4_CTS	-	OTG_HS_ULPI_D1	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB1	-	TIM1_CH3N	TIM3_CH4	TIM8_CH3N	-	-	-	-	-	-	OTG_HS_ULPI_D2	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB2	-	-	-	-	-	-	SAI1_SD_A	SPI3_MOSI/I2S3_SD	-	QUADSPI_CLK	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB3	JTDO/TRACESWO	TIM2_CH2	-	-	-	SPI1_SCK/I2S1_CK	SPI3_SCK/I2S3_CK	-	-	-	SDMMC2_D2	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB4	NJTRST	-	TIM3_CH1	-	-	SPI1_MISO	SPI3_MISO	SPI2_NSS/I2S2_WS	-	-	SDMMC2_D3	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB5	-	-	TIM3_CH2	-	I2C1_SMBA	SPI1_MOSI/I2S1_SD	SPI3_MOSI/I2S3_SD	-	-	-	OTG_HS_ULPI_D7	-	FMC_SDCKE1	EVENTOUT
	PB6	-	-	TIM4_CH1	-	I2C1_SCL	-	-	USART1_TX	-	-	QUADSPI_BK1_NCS	-	FMC_SDNE1	EVENTOUT
	PB7	-	-	TIM4_CH2	-	I2C1_SDA	-	-	USART1_RX	-	-	-	-	FMC_NL	EVENTOUT
	PB8	-	-	TIM4_CH3	TIM10_CH1	I2C1_SCL	-	-	-	-	CAN1_RX	SDMMC2_D4	-	SDMMC1_D4	EVENTOUT

Figure 27. STM32F733xx power supply scheme



1. The V_{DDUSB} allows supplying the PHY FS in PA11/PA12 and the PHY HS on PB14/PB15.

Table 29. Typical and maximum current consumption in Sleep mode, regulator ON

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK} (MHz)	Typ	Max(1)			Unit
					TA= 25 °C	TA=85 °C	TA=105 °C	
I_{DD}	Supply current in SLEEP mode	All peripherals enabled(2)	216	82	96(3)	109.3(3)	128.3	mA
			200	77	84	103.4	122.6	
			180	67	72(3)	88.3(3)	120(3)	
			168	60	64	78.9	92.7	
			144	46	49	61.8	73.6	
			60	24	26	37.2	49	
			25	14	16	27	38.8	
		All peripherals disabled	216	24	28(3)	42.9(3)	62.2	
			200	22	26	41.9	61.2	
			180	19	21(3)	33.2(3)	48(3)	
			168	17	19	30.1	43.9	
			144	13	15	24.6	36.3	
			60	7	9	20.5	32.3	
			25	5	7	18.8	30.6	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.
2. When analog peripheral blocks such as ADCs, DACs, HSE, LSE, HSI, or LSI are ON, an additional power consumption should be considered.
3. Guaranteed by test in production.

Table 30. Typical and maximum current consumption in Sleep mode, regulator OFF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK} (MHz)	Typ		Max(1)						Unit
						TA= 25 °C		TA= 85 °C		TA= 105 °C		
				IDD12	IDD	IDD12	IDD	IDD12	IDD	IDD12	IDD	
IDD12/ IDD	Supply current in RUN mode from V12 and V_{DD} supply	All Peripherals Enabled(2)	180	62	1.3	67.5	2	84.4	2	95	2	mA
			168	55	1.3	59.8	2	75.4	2	86	2	
			144	43	1.3	46.3	2	59.6	2	70	2	
			60	22	1	24	2	35.8	2	46	2	
			25	13	1	15	2	25.8	2	36	2	
		All Peripherals Disabled	180	17	1.3	19	2	31.4	2	42	2	
			168	15	1.3	17	2	28.4	2	40	2	
			144	12	1.2	14	2	23.2	2	33	2	
			60	5	1	6	2	19.3	2	29	2	
			25	3	1	4	2	17.6	2	28	2	

Table 35. Peripheral current consumption

Peripheral		I_{DD}(Typ)(1)			Unit
		Scale 1	Scale 2	Scale 3	
AHB1 (up to 216 MHz)	GPIOA	3.6	3.4	2.9	µA/MHz
	GPIOB	3.7	3.6	3.1	
	GPIOC	3.7	3.4	3.0	
	GPIOD	3.7	3.6	3.0	
	GPIOE	3.6	3.4	2.9	
	GPIOF	3.5	3.4	2.9	
	GPIOG	3.5	3.3	2.8	
	GPIOH	3.5	3.4	2.9	
	GPIOI	3.5	3.3	2.9	
	CRC	1.2	1.1	0.9	
	BKPSRAM	0.8	0.7	0.6	
	DMA1	3.07 x N + 8.7	2.98 x N + 8.4	2.52 x N + 7.02	
	DMA2	3.01 x N + 7.98	2.95 x N + 7.95	2.48 x N + 6.69	
	OTG_HS+ULPI	54.4	53.2	44.6	
AHB2 (up to 216 MHz)	RNG	1.9	1.8	1.6	µA/MHz
	USB_OTG_FS	28.7	27.9	23.5	
	AES	-	-	-	
AHB3 (up to 216 MHz)	FMC	16.2	15.8	13.3	µA/MHz
	QSPI	16.9	16.3	13.8	
Bus matrix(2)		15.8	12.8	8.5	µA/MHz

Table 35. Peripheral current consumption (continued)

Peripheral		I_{DD}(Typ)(1)			Unit
		Scale 1	Scale 2	Scale 3	
APB1 (up to 54 MHz)	TIM2	19.3	18.2	15.6	µA/MHz
	TIM3	15	14	12.2	
	TIM4	15.7	15.1	12.8	
	TIM5	18	16.9	14.4	
	TIM6	3.7	3.1	2.8	
	TIM7	3.5	2.9	2.5	
	TIM12	8.1	7.8	6.4	
	TIM13	6.1	5.1	4.7	
	TIM14	6.3	5.6	4.7	
	LPTIM1	9.4	9.8	8.3	
	WWDG	2.4	1.3	1.4	
	SPI2/I2S2(3)	6.7	6	5.3	
	SPI3/I2S3(3)	4.8	3.8	3.3	
	USART2	13.3	12	10.6	
	USART3	12.8	12	10.3	
	UART4	11.7	10.7	9.2	
	UART5	11.7	10.2	8.9	
	I2C1	10.6	9.6	8.3	
	I2C2	10.6	9.6	8.3	
	I2C3	10.7	9.8	8.3	
	CAN1	8.9	8	6.9	
	PWR	11.3	11.3	8.9	
	DAC(4)	6.1	5.1	4.4	
	UART7	13.3	12	10.3	
	UART8	12.6	11.6	9.7	

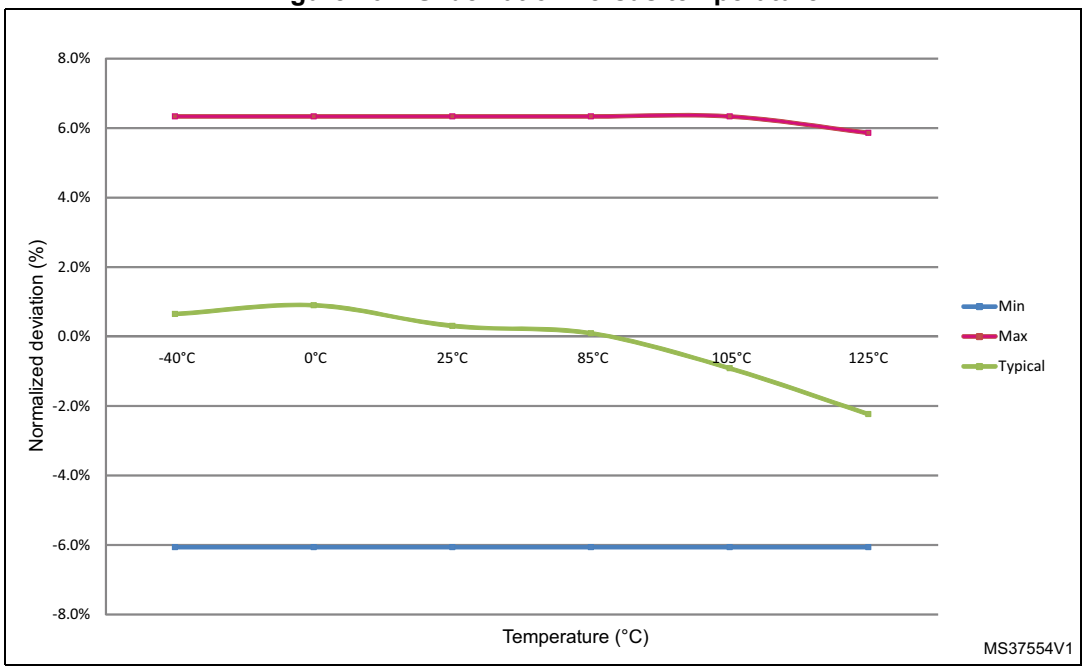
Low-speed internal (LSI) RC oscillator

Table 43. LSI oscillator characteristics (1)

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

1. V_{DD} = 3 V, T_A = –40 to 105 °C unless otherwise specified.
2. Guaranteed by characterization results.
3. Guaranteed by design.

Figure 40. LSI deviation versus temperature



6.3.11 PLL characteristics

The parameters given in *Table 44* and *Table 45* are derived from tests performed under temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 16*.

Table 44. Main PLL characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{PLL_IN}	PLL input clock(1)	-	0.95(2)	1	2.10	MHz
f_{PLL_OUT}	PLL multiplier output clock	-	24	-	216	
f_{PLL48_OUT}	48 MHz PLL multiplier output clock	-	-	48	75	
f_{VCO_OUT}	PLL VCO output	-	100	-	432	

Table 89. Dynamic characteristics: USB ULPI(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
t_{SC}	Control in (ULPI_DIR, ULPI_NXT) setup time	-	1.5	-	-	ns
t_{HC}	Control in (ULPI_DIR, ULPI_NXT) hold time	-	1	-	-	
t_{SD}	Data in setup time	-	1.5	-	-	
t_{HD}	Data in hold time	-	1	-	-	
t_{DC}/t_{DD}	Data/control output delay	2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V, C_L = 20 pF and OSPEEDRy[1:0] = 11	-	6	7.5	
		-	-	9.5	11	
		1.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V, C_L = 15 pF and OSPEEDRy[1:0] = 11	-			

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.

USB high speed (HS) characteristics (Embedded PHY High speed in STM32F733xx devices)

Table 90. USB OTG high speed DC electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{hssq}	High speed squelch detection threshold	-	100	-	150	mV
V_{hsdsc}	High speed disconnect detection threshold	-	525	-	625	mV
V_{hsdif}	High speed differential detection threshold	-	100	-	-	mV
V_{hscm}	High speed data signalling common mode voltage range	-	-50	-	500	mV
V_{hsoi}	High speed idle level	-	-10	-	10	mV
V_{hsoh}	High speed data signaling high	-	360	-	440	mV
V_{hsol}	High speed data signaling low	-	-10	-	10	mV
V_{chirpj}	Chirp J level	-	700	-	1100	mV
V_{chirpk}	Chirp K level	-	-900	-	-500	mV

Table 91. USB OTG high speed electrical characteristics

Parameter	Comments	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{lr}	Rise time	-	0.5	-	-	ns
t_{lf}	Fall time	-	0.5	-	-	ns
t_{lrfm}	Setup time from INHSDRIVERENABLE=1 to the transition on INHSDATAP/INHSDATAN	-	10	-	-	ns
Z_{drv}	Driver output impedance	-	40.5	-	49.5	Ω

Table 97. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read timings(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FMC_NE low time	3Thclk -1	3Thclk +1	ns
$t_{v(NOE\_NE)}$	FMC_NEx low to FMC_NOE low	2Thclk	2Thclk +0.5	
$t_{tw(NOE)}$	FMC_NOE low time	Thclk -1	Thclk +1	
$t_{h(NE\_NOE)}$	FMC_NOE high to FMC_NE high hold time	0	-	
$t_{v(A\_NE)}$	FMC_NEx low to FMC_A valid	-	0.5	
$t_{v(NADV\_NE)}$	FMC_NEx low to FMC_NADV low	0	0.5	
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FMC_NADV low time	Thclk -0.5	Thclk +1	
$t_{h(AD\_NADV)}$	FMC_AD(address) valid hold time after FMC_NADV high)	Thclk +0.5	-	
$t_{h(A\_NOE)}$	Address hold time after FMC_NOE high	Thclk -0.5	-	
$t_{h(BL\_NOE)}$	FMC_BL time after FMC_NOE high	0	-	
$t_{v(BL\_NE)}$	FMC_NEx low to FMC_BL valid	-	0.5	
$t_{su(Data\_NE)}$	Data to FMC_NEx high setup time	Thclk -1.5	-	
$t_{su(Data\_NOE)}$	Data to FMC_NOE high setup time	Thclk -1.5	-	
$t_{h(Data\_NE)}$	Data hold time after FMC_NEx high	0	-	
$t_{h(Data\_NOE)}$	Data hold time after FMC_NOE high	0	-	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.

Table 98. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read-NWAIT timings(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FMC_NE low time	8Thclk -1	8Thclk +1	ns
$t_{w(NOE)}$	FMC_NWE low time	5Thclk -1.5	8Thclk +0.5	
$t_{su(NWAIT\_NE)}$	FMC_NWAIT valid before FMC_NEx high	5Thclk +1.5	-	
$t_{h(NE\_NWAIT)}$	FMC_NEx hold time after FMC_NWAIT invalid	4Thclk +1	-	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.

Figure 67. Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings

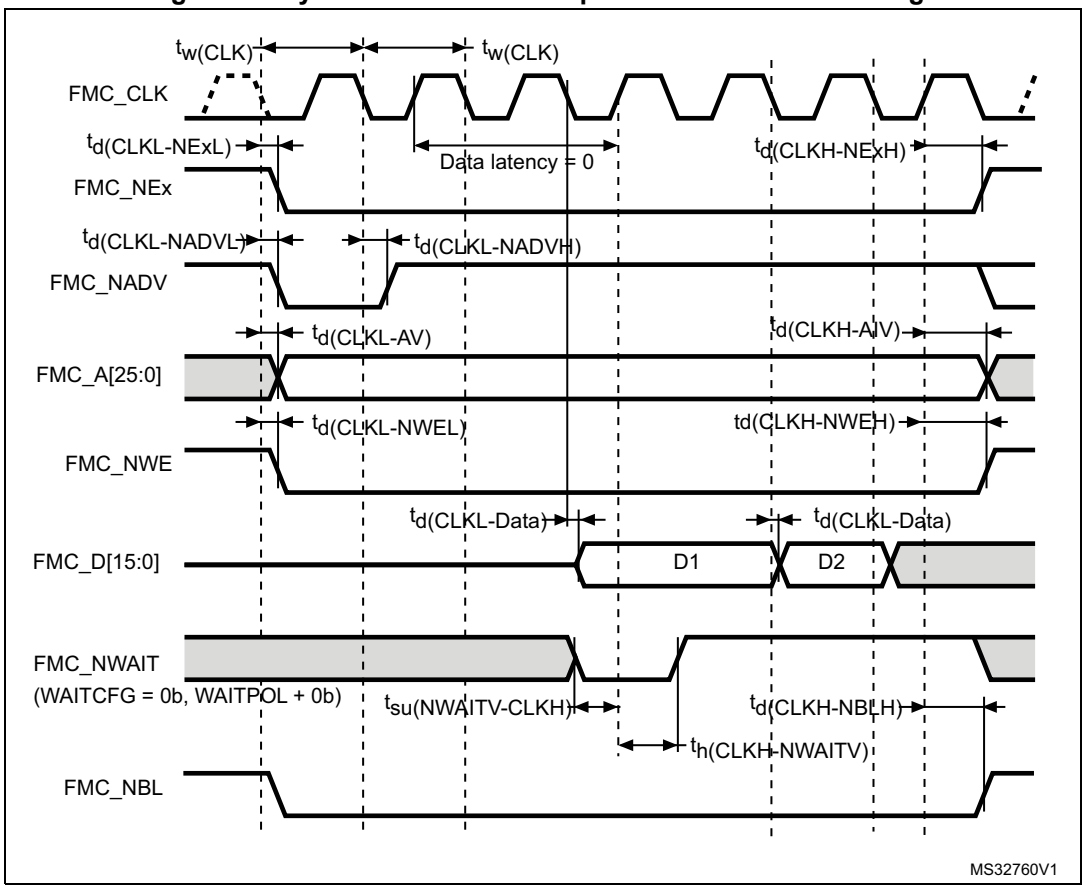


Table 123. WLCSP100 – 100L, 4.166 x 4.628 mm 0.4 mm pitch wafer level chip scale package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches[1]		
	Min	Typ	Max	Typ	Min	Max
A	0.525	0.555	0.585	0.0207	0.0219	0.0230
A1	-	0.17	-	-	0.0067	-
A2	-	0.38	-	-	0.0150	-
A3[2]	-	0.025	-	-	0.0010	-
Ø b[3]	0.22	0.25	0.28	-	0.0098	0.0110
D	4.166	4.201	4.236	-	0.1654	0.1668
E	4.628	4.663	4.698	-	0.1836	0.1850
e	-	0.4	-	-	0.0157	-
e1	-	3.6	-	-	0.1417	-
e2	-	3.6	-	-	0.1417	-
F	-	0.3005	-	-	0.0118	-
G	-	0.5315	-	-	0.0209	-
N	-	100	-	-	3.9370	-
aaa	-	0.1	-	-	0.0039	-
bbb	-	0.1	-	-	0.0039	-
ccc	-	0.1	-	-	0.0039	-
ddd	-	0.05	-	-	0.0020	-
eee	-	0.05	-	-	0.0020	-

1. Values in inches are converted from mm and rounded to 4 decimal digits.
2. Back side coating.
3. Dimension is measured at the maximum bump diameter parallel to primary datum Z.

Appendix A Recommendations when using internal reset OFF

When the internal reset is OFF, the following integrated features are no longer supported:

- The integrated power-on reset (POR) / power-down reset (PDR) circuitry is disabled.
- The brownout reset (BOR) circuitry must be disabled.
- The embedded programmable voltage detector (PVD) is disabled.
- V_{BAT} functionality is no more available and VBAT pin should be connected to V_{DD}.
- The over-drive mode is not supported.

A.1 Operating conditions

Table 127. Limitations depending on the operating power supply range

Operating power supply range	ADC operation	Maximum Flash memory access frequency with no wait states ($f_{Flashmax}$)	Maximum Flash memory access frequency with wait states (1)(2)	I/O operation	Possible Flash memory operations
V_{DD} =1.7 to 2.1 V(3)	Conversion time up to 1.2 Msps	20 MHz	180 MHz with 8 wait states and over-drive OFF	– No I/O compensation	8-bit erase and program operations only

1. Applicable only when the code is executed from Flash memory. When the code is executed from RAM, no wait state is required.
2. Thanks to the ART accelerator on ITCM interface and L1-cache on AXI interface, the number of wait states given here does not impact the execution speed from the Flash memory since the ART accelerator or L1-cache allows to achieve a performance equivalent to 0-wait state program execution.
3. V_{DD}/V_{DDA} minimum value of 1.7 V, with the use of an external power supply supervisor (refer to *Section 3.15.1: Internal reset ON*).