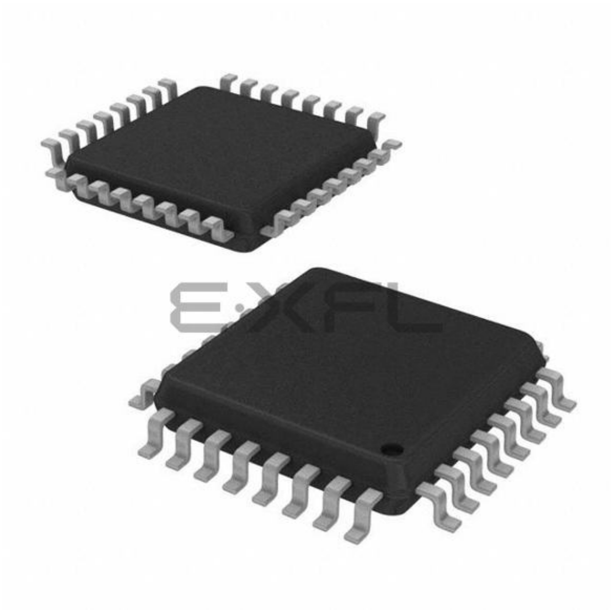

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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.

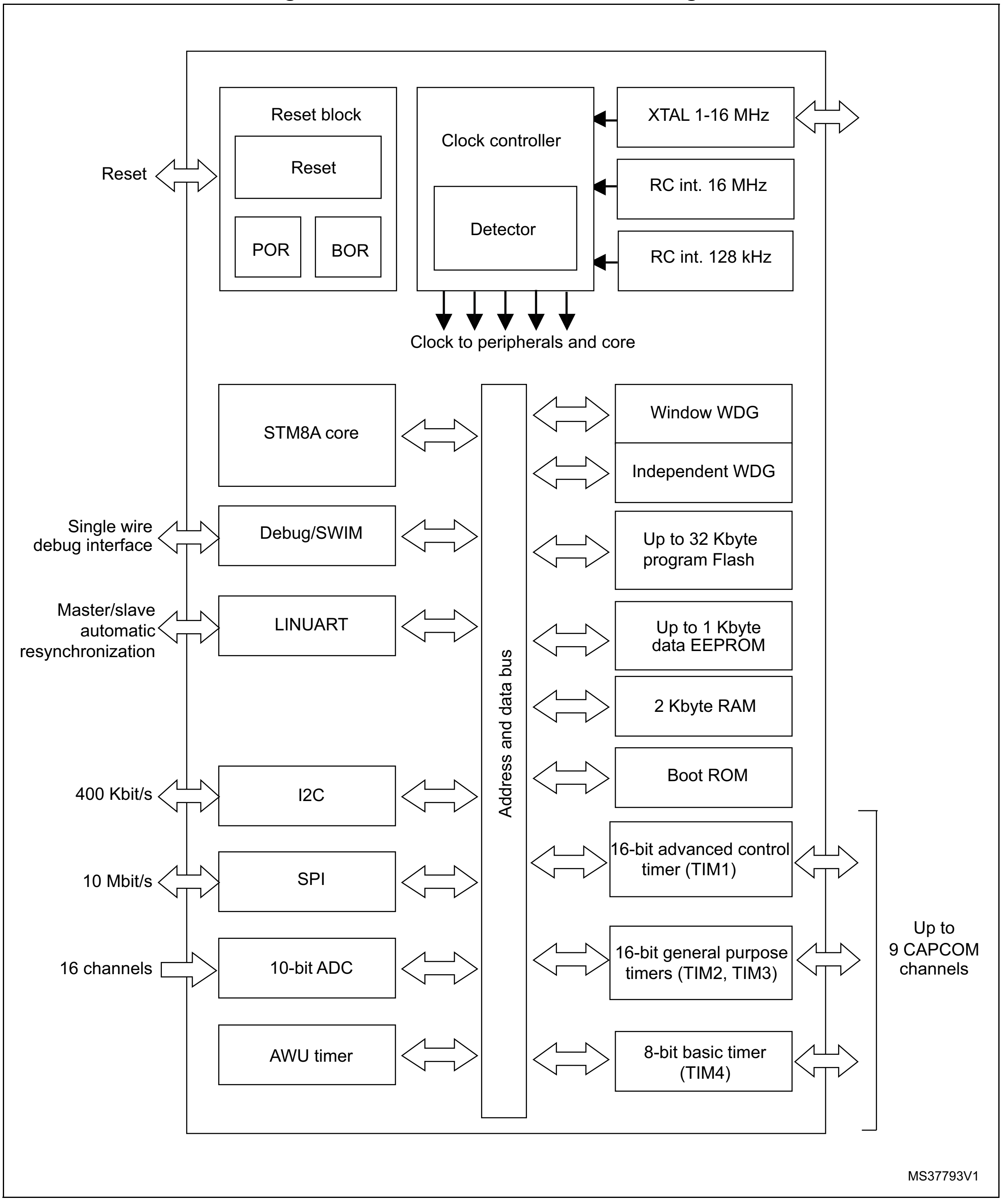
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	STM8A
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	28
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	640 x 8
RAM Size	512 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 7x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm8af6226tcsssx

List of tables

4 Block diagram

Figure 1. STM8AF6246/48/66/68 block diagram



5.6 Low-power operating modes

For efficient power management, the application can be put in one of four different low power modes. Users can configure each mode to obtain the best compromise between lowest power consumption, fastest start-up time and available wakeup sources.

- Wait mode

  In this mode, the CPU is stopped but peripherals are kept running. The wakeup is performed by an internal or external interrupt or reset.
- Active-halt mode with regulator on

  In this mode, the CPU and peripheral clocks are stopped. An internal wakeup is generated at programmable intervals by the auto wake up unit (AWU). The main voltage regulator is kept powered on, so current consumption is higher than in Active-halt mode with regulator off, but the wakeup time is faster. Wakeup is triggered by the internal AWU interrupt, external interrupt or reset.
- Active-halt mode with regulator off

  This mode is the same as Active-halt with regulator on, except that the main voltage regulator is powered off, so the wake up time is slower.
- Halt mode

  CPU and peripheral clocks are stopped, the main voltage regulator is powered off.

  Wakeup is triggered by external event or reset.

In all modes the CPU and peripherals remain permanently powered on, the system clock is applied only to selected modules. The RAM content is preserved and the brown-out reset circuit remains activated.

5.7 Timers

5.7.1 Watchdog timers

The watchdog system is based on two independent timers providing maximum security to the applications. The watchdog timer activity is controlled by the application program or option bytes. Once the watchdog is activated, it cannot be disabled by the user program without going through reset.

Window watchdog timer

The window watchdog is used to detect the occurrence of a software fault, usually generated by external interferences or by unexpected logical conditions, which cause the application program to abandon its normal sequence.

The window function can be used to trim the watchdog behavior to match the application timing perfectly. The application software must refresh the counter before time-out and during a limited time window. If the counter is refreshed outside this time window, a reset is issued.

UART mode

- Full duplex, asynchronous communications - NRZ standard format (mark/space)
- High-precision baud rate generator
  - A common programmable transmit and receive baud rates up to $f_{MASTER}/16$
- Programmable data word length (8 or 9 bits) – 1 or 2 stop bits – parity control
- Separate enable bits for transmitter and receiver
- Error detection flags
- Reduced power consumption mode
- Multi-processor communication - enter mute mode if address match does not occur
- Wakeup from mute mode (by idle line detection or address mark detection)
- Two receiver wakeup modes:
  - Address bit (MSB)
  - Idle line

5.10 Input/output specifications

The product features four different I/O types:

- Standard I/O 2 MHz
- Fast I/O up to 10 MHz
- High sink 8 mA, 2 MHz
- True open drain (I^2C interface)

To decrease EMI (electromagnetic interference), high sink I/Os have a limited maximum slew rate. The rise and fall times are similar to those of standard I/Os.

The analog inputs are equipped with a low leakage analog switch. Additionally, the schmitt-trigger input stage on the analog I/Os can be disabled in order to reduce the device standby consumption.

STM8A I/Os are designed to withstand current injection. For a negative injection current of 4 mA, the resulting leakage current in the adjacent input does not exceed 1 µA. Thanks to this feature, external protection diodes against current injection are no longer required.

Table 8. STM8AF6246/48/66/68 (32 Kbyte) microcontroller pin description(1)(2) (continued)

Pin number		Pin name	Type	Input			Output				Main function (after reset)	Default alternate function	Alternate function after remap [option bit]
LQFP48	VFQFPN/LQFP32			floating	wpu	Ext. interrupt	High sink	Speed	OD	PP			
24		PE6/AIN9	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O1	X	X	**Port E7**	Analog input 9	-
25	17	PE5/SPI_NSS	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O1	X	X	**Port E5**	SPI master/slave select	-
26	18	PC1/TIM1_CH1	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port C1**	Timer 1 - channel 1	-
27	19	PC2/TIM1_CH2	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port C2**	Timer 1- channel 2	-
28	20	PC3/TIM1_CH3	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port C3**	Timer 1 - channel 3	-
29	21	PC4/TIM1_CH4	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port C4**	Timer 1 - channel 4	-
30	22	PC5/SPI_SCK	I/O	**X**	X	X		O3	X	X	**Port C5**	SPI clock	-
31	-	V_{SSIO_2}	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I/O ground		-
32	-	V_{DDIO_2}	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I/O power supply		-
33	23	PC6/SPI_MOSI	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O3	X	X	**Port C6**	SPI master out/ slave in	-
34	24	PC7/SPI_MISO	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O3	X	X	**Port C7**	SPI master in/ slave out	-
35	-	PG0	I/O	**X**	X	-	-	O1	X	X	**Port G0**	-	-
36	-	PG1	I/O	**X**	X	-	-	O1	X	X	**Port G1**	-	-
37	-	PE3/TIM1_BKIN	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O1	X	X	**Port E3**	Timer 1 - break input	-
38	-	PE2/I^2C_SDA	I/O	**X**	-	X	-	O1	T(6)	-	**Port E2**	I^2C data	-
39	-	PE1/I^2C_SCL	I/O	**X**	-	X	-	O1	T(6)	-	**Port E1**	I^2C clock	-
40	-	PE0/CLK_CCO	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O3	X	X	**Port E0**	Configurable clock output	-
41	25	PD0/TIM3_CH2	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port D0**	Timer 3 - channel 2	TIM1_BKIN [AFR3]/ CLK_CCO [AFR2]
42	26	PD1/SWIM(7)	I/O	X	**X**	X	HS	O4	X	X	**Port D1**	SWIM data interface	-
43	27	PD2/TIM3_CH1	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port D2**	Timer 3 - channel 1	TIM2_CH3 [AFR1]
44	28	PD3/TIM2_CH2	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port D3**	Timer 2 - channel 2	ADC_ETR [AFR0]
45	29	PD4/TIM2_CH1/ BEEP	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port D4**	Timer 2 - channel 1	BEEP output [AFR7]
46	30	PD5/ LINUART_TX	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O1	X	X	**Port D5**	LINUART data transmit	-

Table 11. General hardware register map (continued)

Address	Block	Register label	Register name	Reset status
0x00 50F3	BEEP	BEEP_CSR	BEEP control/status register	0x1F
0x00 50F4 to 0x00 50FF	Reserved area (12 bytes)			
0x00 5200	SPI	SPI_CR1	SPI control register 1	0x00
0x00 5201		SPI_CR2	SPI control register 2	0x00
0x00 5202		SPI_ICR	SPI interrupt control register	0x00
0x00 5203		SPI_SR	SPI status register	0x02
0x00 5204		SPI_DR	SPI data register	0x00
0x00 5205		SPI_CRCPR	SPI CRC polynomial register	0x07
0x00 5206		SPI_RXCRCR	SPI Rx CRC register	0xFF
0x00 5207		SPI_TXCRCR	SPI Tx CRC register	0xFF
0x00 5208 to 0x00 520F	Reserved area (8 bytes)			
0x00 5210	I2C	I2C_CR1	I2C control register 1	0x00
0x00 5211		I2C_CR2	I2C control register 2	0x00
0x00 5212		I2C_FREQR	I2C frequency register	0x00
0x00 5213		I2C_OARL	I2C own address register low	0x00
0x00 5214		I2C_OARH	I2C own address register high	0x00
0x00 5215		Reserved area (1 byte)		
0x00 5216		I2C_DR	I2C data register	0x00
0x00 5217		I2C_SR1	I2C status register 1	0x00
0x00 5218		I2C_SR2	I2C status register 2	0x00
0x00 5219		I2C_SR3	I2C status register 3	0x00
0x00 521A		I2C_ITR	I2C interrupt control register	0x00
0x00 521B		I2C_CCRL	I2C clock control register low	0x00
0x00 521C		I2C_CCRH	I2C clock control register high	0x00
0x00 521D		I2C_TRISER	I2C TRISE register	0x02
0x00 521E to 0x00 523F	Reserved area (24 bytes)			

9 Option bytes

Option bytes contain configurations for device hardware features as well as the memory protection of the device. They are stored in a dedicated block of the memory. Each option byte has to be stored twice, for redundancy, in a regular form (OPTx) and a complemented one (NOPTx), except for the ROP (read-out protection) option byte and option bytes 8 to 16.

Option bytes can be modified in ICP mode (via SWIM) by accessing the EEPROM address shown in *Table 15: Option bytes* below.

Option bytes can also be modified 'on the fly' by the application in IAP mode, except the ROP and UBC options that can only be toggled in ICP mode (via SWIM).

Refer to the STM8 Flash programming manual (PM0051) and STM8 SWIM communication protocol and debug module user manual (UM0470) for information on SWIM programming procedures.

Table 15. Option bytes

Addr.	Option name	Option byte no.	Option bits								Factory default setting
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x00 4800	Read-out protection (ROP)	OPT0	ROP[7:0]								0x00
0x00 4801	User boot code (UBC)	OPT1	Reserved		UBC[5:0]						0x00
0x00 4802		NOPT1	Reserved		NUBC[5:0]						0xFF
0x00 4803	Alternate function remapping (AFR)	OPT2	AFR7	AFR6	AFR5	AFR4	AFR3	AFR2	AFR1	AFR0	0x00
0x00 4804		NOPT2	NAFR 7	NAFR 6	NAFR 5	NAFR 4	NAFR 3	NAFR 2	NAFR 1	NAFR 0	0xFF
0x00 4805	Watchdog option	OPT3	Reserved			16MHZ TRIM0	LSI _EN	IWDG _HW	WWDG _HW	WWDG _HALT	0x00
0x00 4806		NOPT3	Reserved			N16MHZ TRIM0	NLSI _EN	NIWDG _HW	NWWD G_HW	NWWG _HALT	0xFF
0x00 4807	Clock option	OPT4	Reserved				EXT CLK	CKAWU SEL	PRS C1	PRS C0	0x00
0x00 4808		NOPT4	Reserved				NEXT CLK	NCKAW USEL	NPR SC1	NPR SC0	0xFF
0x00 4809	HSE clock startup	OPT5	HSECNT[7:0]								0x00
0x00 480A		NOPT5	NHSECNT[7:0]								0xFF

Table 16. Option byte description (continued)

Option byte no.	Description
OPT3	**HSITRIM: Trimming option for 16 MHz internal RC oscillator** 0: 3-bit on-the-fly trimming (compatible with devices based on the 128K silicon) 1: 4-bit on-the-fly trimming
	LSI_EN: Low speed internal clock enable 0: LSI clock is not available as CPU clock source 1: LSI clock is available as CPU clock source
	IWDG_HW: Independent watchdog 0: IWDG independent watchdog activated by software 1: IWDG independent watchdog activated by hardware
	WWDG_HW: Window watchdog activation 0: WWDG window watchdog activated by software 1: WWDG window watchdog activated by hardware
	WWDG_HALT: Window watchdog reset on Halt 0: No reset generated on Halt if WWDG active 1: Reset generated on Halt if WWDG active
OPT4	**EXTCLK: External clock selection** 0: External crystal connected to OSCIN/OSCOUT 1: External clock signal on OSCIN
	CKAWUSEL: Auto-wakeup unit/clock 0: LSI clock source selected for AWU 1: HSE clock with prescaler selected as clock source for AWU
	PRSC[1:0]: AWU clock prescaler 00: Reserved 01: 16 MHz to 128 kHz prescaler 10: 8 MHz to 128 kHz prescaler 11: 4 MHz to 128 kHz prescaler
OPT5	**HSECNT[7:0]: HSE crystal oscillator stabilization time** This configures the stabilization time to 0.5, 8, 128, and 2048 HSE cycles with corresponding option byte values of 0xE1, 0xD2, 0xB4, and 0x00.
OPT6	**TMU**[3:0]: Enable temporary memory unprotection 0101: TMU disabled (permanent ROP). Any other value: TMU enabled.
OPT7	**Reserved**
OPT8	**TMU_KEY 1 [7:0]: Temporary unprotection key 0** Temporary unprotection key: Must be different from 0x00 or 0xFF
OPT9	**TMU_KEY 2 [7:0]: Temporary unprotection key 1** Temporary unprotection key: Must be different from 0x00 or 0xFF
OPT10	**TMU_KEY 3 [7:0]: Temporary unprotection key 2** Temporary unprotection key: Must be different from 0x00 or 0xFF
OPT11	**TMU_KEY 4 [7:0]: Temporary unprotection key 3** Temporary unprotection key: Must be different from 0x00 or 0xFF

Table 22. Operating conditions at power-up/power-down

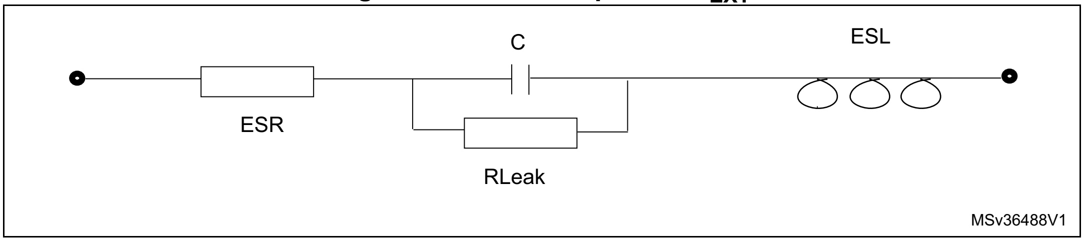
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{VDD}	V_{DD} rise time rate	-	2(1)	-	∞	µs/V
	V_{DD} fall time rate	-	2(1)	-	∞	
t_{TEMP}	Reset release delay	V_{DD} rising	-	1	1.7	ms
	Reset generation delay	V_{DD} falling	-	3	-	µs
V_{IT+}	Power-on reset threshold(2) (3)	-	2.65	2.8	2.95	V
V_{IT-}	Brown-out reset threshold	-	2.58	2.73	2.88	
$V_{HYS(BOR)}$	Brown-out reset hysteresis	-	-	70(1)	-	mV

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production
2. If V_{DD} is below 3 V, the code execution is guaranteed above the V_{IT-} and V_{IT+} thresholds. RAM content is kept. The EEPROM programming sequence must not be initiated.
3. There is inrush current into V_{DD} present after device power on to charge C_{EXT} capacitor. This inrush energy depends from C_{EXT} capacitor value. For example, a C_{EXT} of 1µF requires Q=1 µF x 1.8V = 1.8 µC.

10.3.1 VCAP external capacitor

Stabilization for the main regulator is achieved connecting an external capacitor C_{EXT} to the V_{CAP} pin. C_{EXT} is specified in *Table 21*. Care should be taken to limit the series inductance to less than 15 nH.

Figure 9. External capacitor C_{EXT}



1. Legend: ESR is the equivalent series resistance and ESL is the equivalent inductance.

10.3.2 Supply current characteristics

The current consumption is measured as described in *Figure 6 on page 49* and *Figure 7 on page 50*.

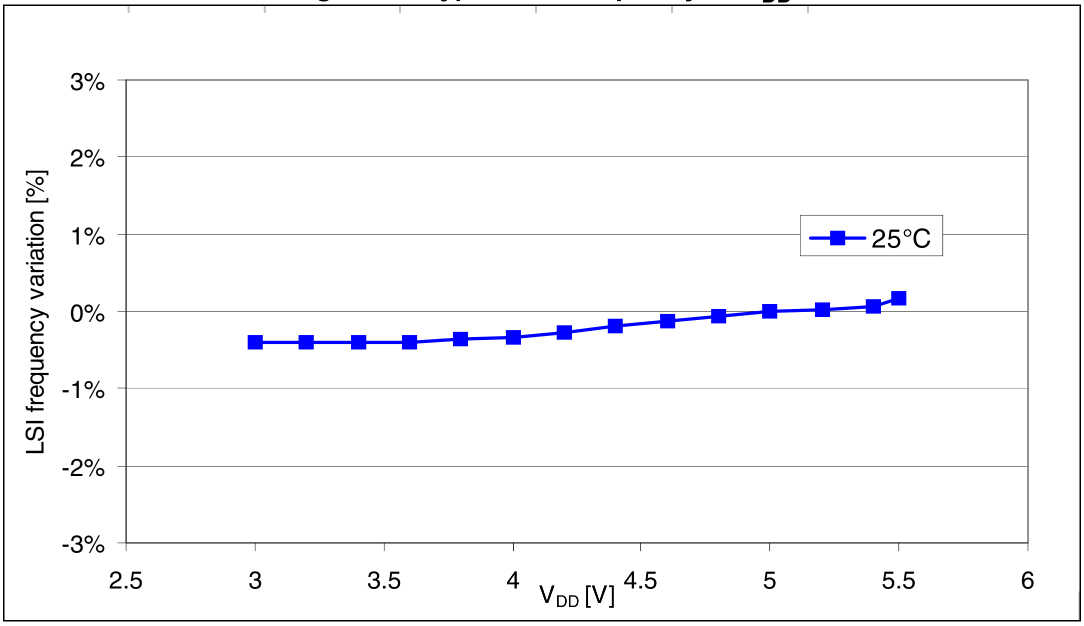
If not explicitly stated, general conditions of temperature and voltage apply.

Table 23. Total current consumption in Run, Wait and Slow mode. General conditions for V_{DD} apply, T_A = -40 to 150 °C

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{DD(RUN)}$ (1)	Supply current in Run mode	All peripherals clocked, code executed from Flash program memory, HSE external clock (without resonator)	f_{CPU} = 16 MHz	7.4	14	mA
			f_{CPU} = 8 MHz	4.0	7.4(2)	
			f_{CPU} = 4 MHz	2.4	4.1(2)	
			f_{CPU} = 2 MHz	1.5	2.5	
$I_{DD(RUN)}$ (1)	Supply current in Run mode	All peripherals clocked, code executed from RAM and EEPROM, HSE external clock (without resonator)	f_{CPU} = 16 MHz	3.7	5.0	
			f_{CPU} = 8 MHz	2.2	3.0(2)	
			f_{CPU} = 4 MHz	1.4	2.0(2)	
			f_{CPU} = 2 MHz	1.0	1.5	
$I_{DD(WFI)}$ (1)	Supply current in Wait mode	CPU stopped, all peripherals off, HSE external clock	f_{CPU} = 16 MHz	1.65	2.5	
			f_{CPU} = 8 MHz	1.15	1.9(2)	
			f_{CPU} = 4 MHz	0.90	1.6(2)	
			f_{CPU} = 2 MHz	0.80	1.5	
$I_{DD(SLOW)}$ (1)	Supply current in Slow mode	f_{CPU} scaled down, all peripherals off, code executed from RAM	Ext. clock 16 MHz f_{CPU} = 125 kHz	1.50	1.95	
			LSI internal RC f_{CPU} = 128 kHz	1.50	1.80(2)	

1. The current due to I/O utilization is not taken into account in these values.
2. Values not tested in production. Design guidelines only.

Figure 19. Typical LSI frequency vs V_{DD}



10.3.5 Memory characteristics

Flash program memory/data EEPROM memory

General conditions: T_A = -40 to 150 °C.

Table 32. Flash program memory/data EEPROM memory

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	Operating voltage (all modes, execution/write/erase)	f_{CPU} is 0 to 16 MHz with 0 ws	3.0	-	5.5	V
V_{DD}	Operating voltage (code execution)	f_{CPU} is 0 to 16 MHz with 0 ws	2.6	-	5.5	
t_{prog}	Standard programming time (including erase) for byte/word/block (1 byte/4 bytes/128 bytes)	-	-	6	6.6	ms
	Fast programming time for 1 block (128 bytes)	-	-	3	3.3	
t_{erase}	Erase time for 1 block (128 bytes)	-	-	3	3.3	

Table 33. Flash program memory

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
T_{WE}	Temperature for writing and erasing	-	-40	150	°C
N_{WE}	Flash program memory endurance (erase/write cycles)[1]	T_A = 25 °C	1000	-	cycles
t_{RET}	Data retention time	T_A = 25 °C	40	-	years
		T_A = 55 °C	20	-	

1. The physical granularity of the memory is four bytes, so cycling is performed on four bytes even when a write/erase operation addresses a single byte.

Table 34. Data memory

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
T_{WE}	Temperature for writing and erasing	-	-40	150	°C
N_{WE}	Data memory endurance[1] (erase/write cycles)	T_A = 25 °C	300 k	-	cycles
		T_A = -40°C to 125 °C	100 k[2]	-	
t_{RET}	Data retention time	T_A = 25 °C	40[2][3]	-	years
		T_A = 55 °C	20[2][3]	-	

1. The physical granularity of the memory is four bytes, so cycling is performed on four bytes even when a write/erase operation addresses a single byte.
2. More information on the relationship between data retention time and number of write/erase cycles is available in a separate technical document.
3. Retention time for 256B of data memory after up to 1000 cycles at 125 °C.

Figure 27. Typ. V_{OL} @ V_{DD} = 3.3 V (high sink ports)

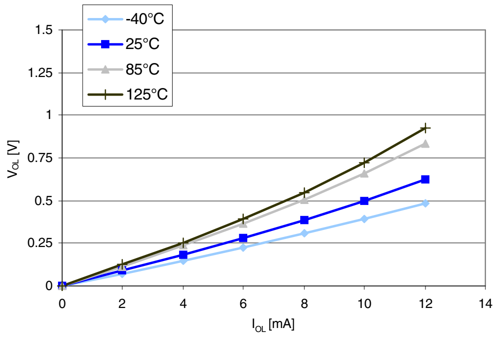


Figure 28. Typ. V_{OL} @ V_{DD} = 5.0 V (high sink ports)

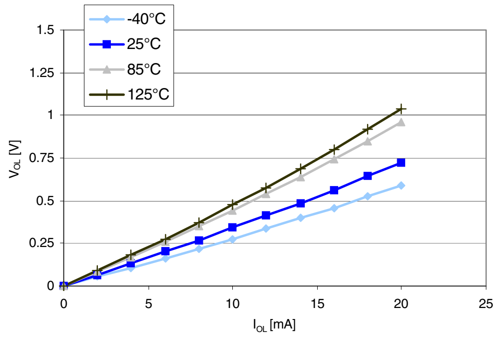


Figure 29. Typ. V_{DD} - V_{OH} @ V_{DD} = 3.3 V (standard ports)

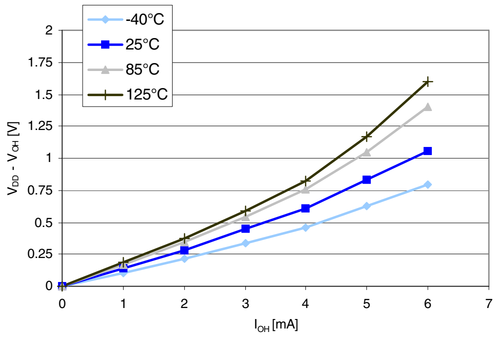


Figure 30. Typ. V_{DD} - V_{OH} @ V_{DD} = 5.0 V (standard ports)

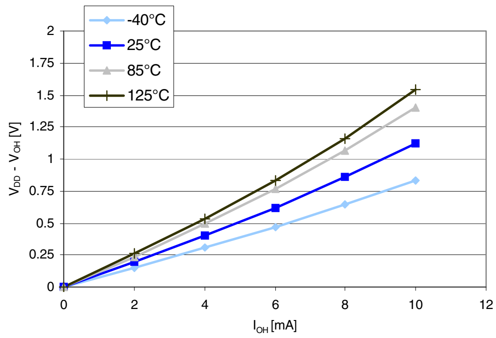


Figure 31. Typ. V_{DD} - V_{OH} @ V_{DD} = 3.3 V (high sink ports)

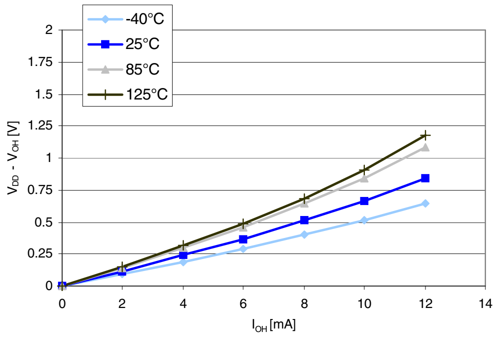
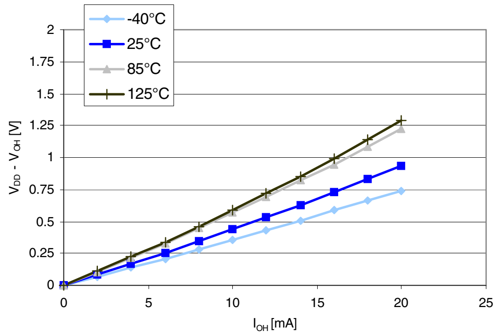
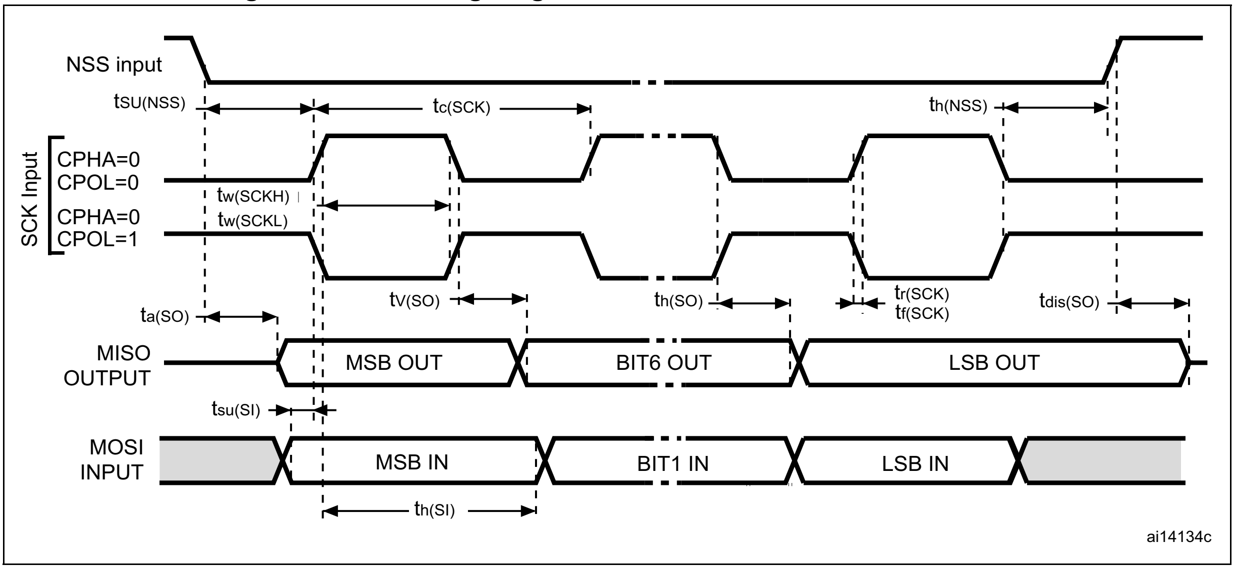


Figure 32. Typ. V_{DD} - V_{OH} @ V_{DD} = 5.0 V (high sink ports)



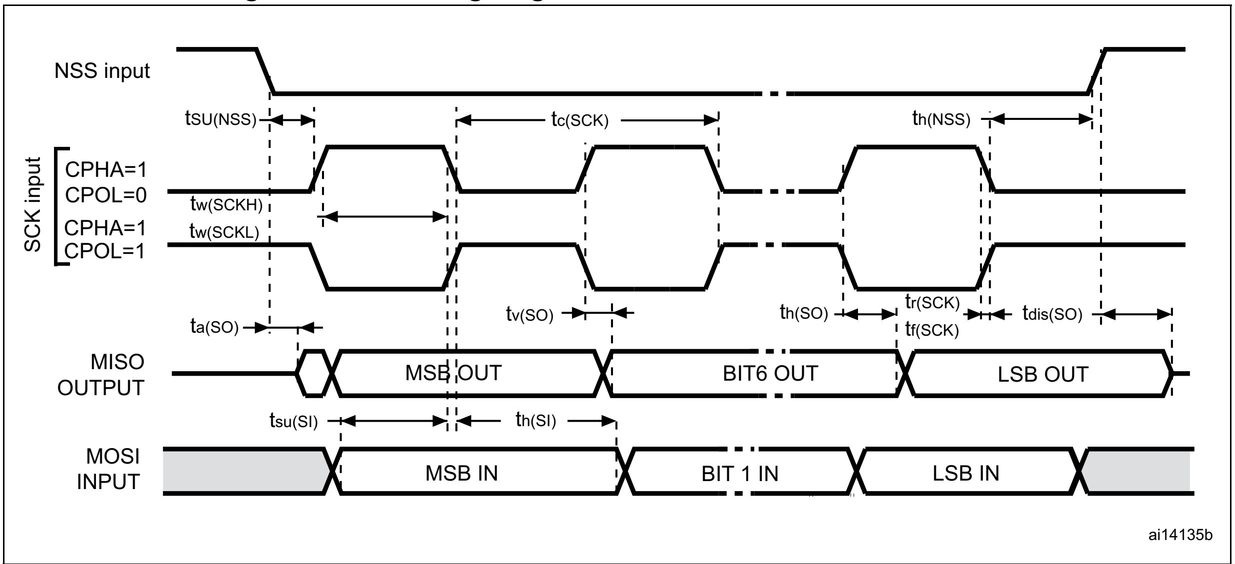
3. Values based on design simulation and/or characterization results, and not tested in production.
4. Min time is for the minimum time to drive the output and the max time is for the maximum time to validate the data.
5. Min time is for the minimum time to invalidate the output and the max time is for the maximum time to put the data in Hi-Z.

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



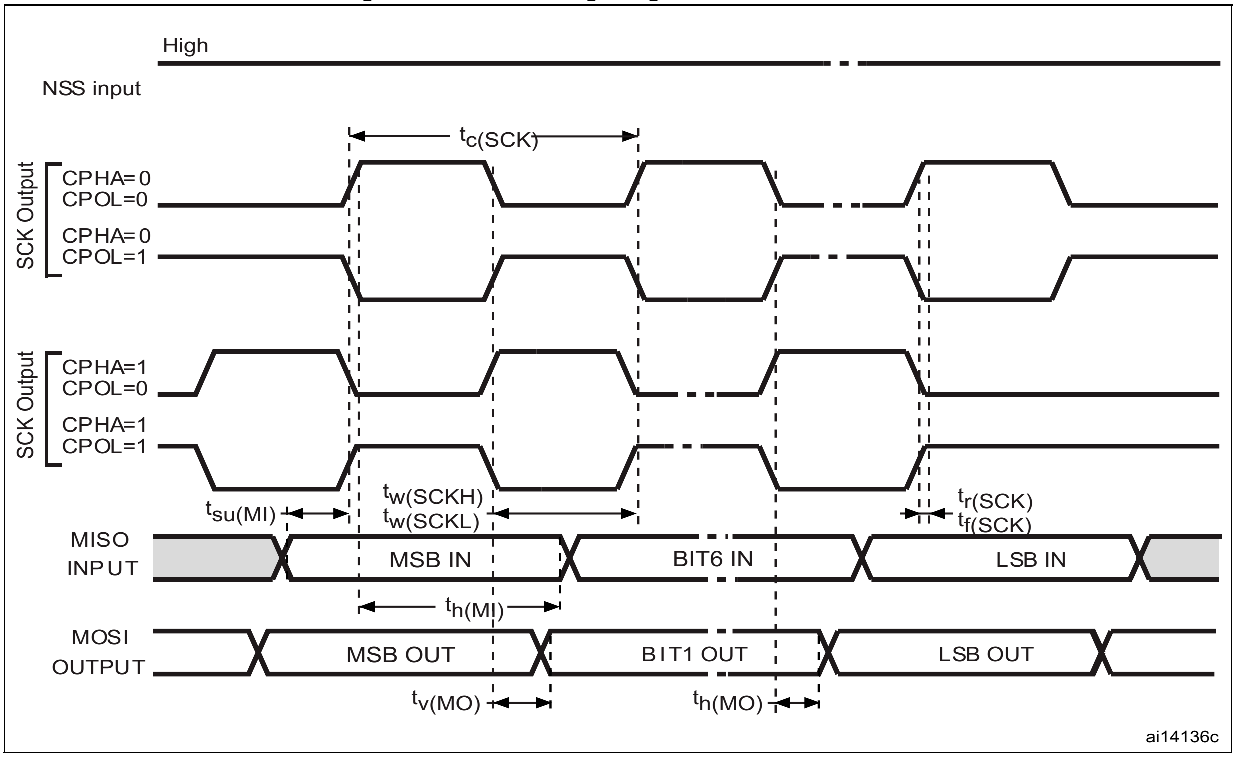
1. Measurement points are at CMOS levels: 0.3 V_{DD} and 0.7 V_{DD}.

Figure 38. SPI timing diagram where slave mode and CPHA = 1



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

Figure 39. SPI timing diagram - master mode



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

10.3.10 I²C interface characteristics

Table 39. I²C characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Standard mode I²C		Fast mode I²C(1)		Unit
		Min(2)	Max(2)	Min(2)	Max(2)	
$t_{w(SCLL)}$	SCL clock low time	4.7	-	1.3	-	µs
$t_{w(SCLH)}$	SCL clock high time	4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{su(SDA)}$	SDA setup time	250	-	100	-	ns
$t_{h(SDA)}$	SDA data hold time	0(3)	-	0(4)	900(3)	ns
$t_{r(SDA)}$ $t_{r(SCL)}$	SDA and SCL rise time (V_{DD} = 3 to 5.5 V)	-	1000	-	300	ns
$t_{f(SDA)}$ $t_{f(SCL)}$	SDA and SCL fall time (V_{DD} = 3 to 5.5 V)	-	300	-	300	ns
$t_{h(STA)}$	START condition hold time	4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{su(STA)}$	Repeated START condition setup time	4.7	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{su(STO)}$	STOP condition setup time	4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{w(STO:STA)}$	STOP to START condition time (bus free)	4.7	-	1.3	-	µs
C_b	Capacitive load for each bus line	-	400	-	400	pF

1. f_{MASTER}, must be at least 8 MHz to achieve max fast I²C speed (400 kHz)
2. Data based on standard I²C protocol requirement, not tested in production
3. The maximum hold time of the start condition has only to be met if the interface does not stretch the low time
4. The device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for the SDA signal in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL

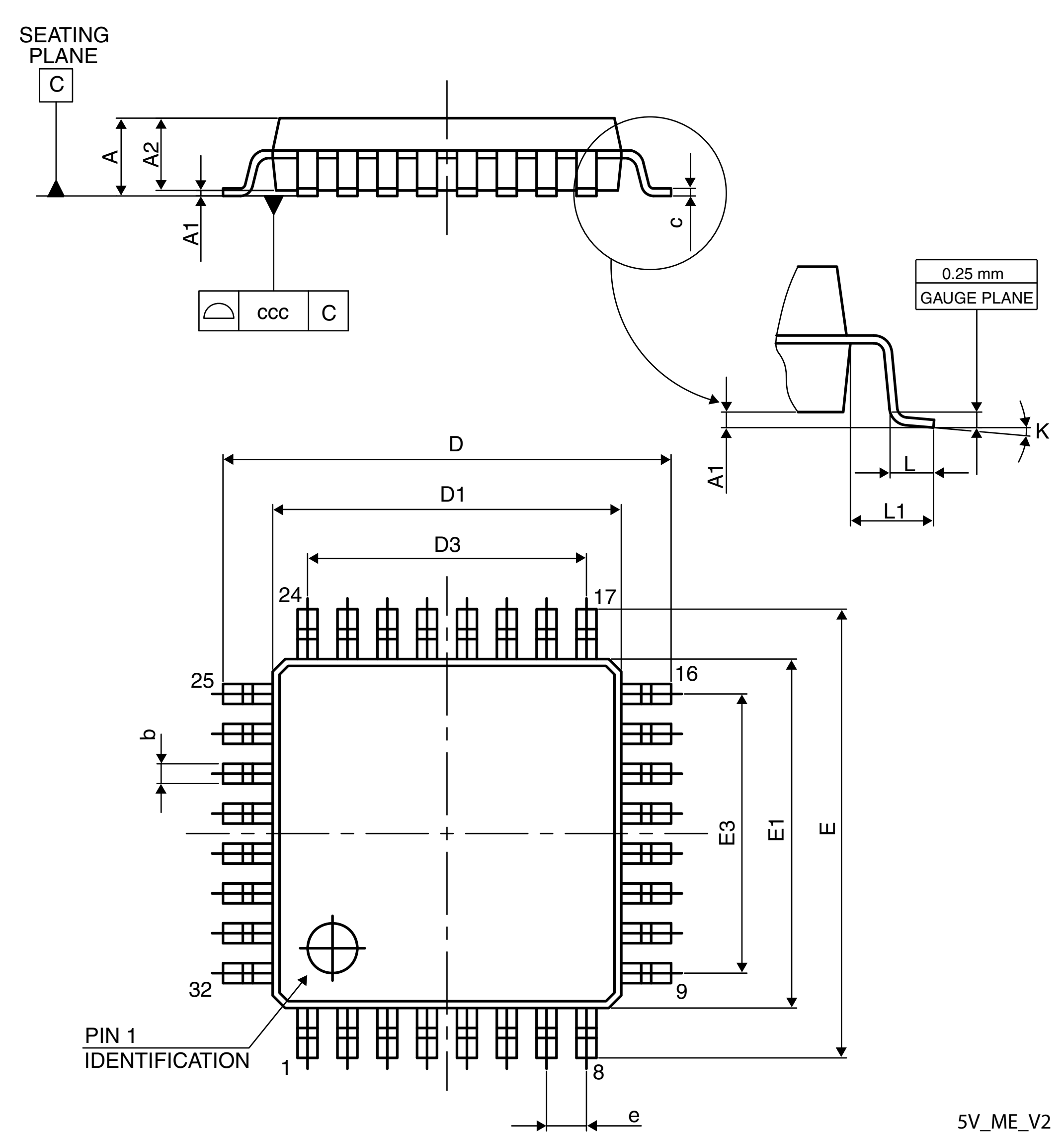
Table 46. VFQFPN32 - 32-pin, 5x5 mm, 0.5 mm pitch very thin profile fine pitch quad flat package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches(1)		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.800	0.900	1.000	0.0315	0.0354	0.0394
A1	0.000	0.020	0.050	0.0000	0.0008	0.0020
A3	-	0.200	-	-	0.0079	-
b	0.180	0.250	0.300	0.0071	0.0098	0.0118
D	4.850	5.000	5.150	0.1909	0.1969	0.2028
D2	3.500	3.600	3.700	0.1378	0.1417	0.1457
E	4.850	5.000	5.150	0.1909	0.1969	0.2028
E2	3.500	3.600	3.700	0.1378	0.1417	0.1457
e	-	0.500	-	-	0.0197	-
L	0.300	0.400	0.500	0.0118	0.0157	0.0197
ddd	-	-	0.050	-	-	0.0020

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

11.3 LQFP32 package information

Figure 48. LQFP32 - 32-pin, 7 x 7 mm low-profile quad flat package outline



1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 50. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
31-Jan-2011	5	Modified references to reference manual, and Flash programming manual in the whole document. Added reference to AEC Q100 standard on cover page. Renamed timer types as follows: – Auto-reload timer to general purpose timer – Multipurpose timer to advanced control timer – System timer to basic timer Introduced concept of medium density Flash program memory. Updated timer names in *Figure: STM8A block diagram*. Added TMU brief description in *Section: Flash program and data EEPROM*, and updated TMU_MAXATT description in *Table: Option byte description*. Updated clock sources in clock controller features. Changed 16MHZTRIM0 to HSITRIM bit in *Section: User trimming.* Added *Table: Peripheral clock gating bits.* Updated *Section: Low-power operating modes.* Added calibration using TIM3 in *Section: Auto-wakeup counter.* Added *Table: ADC naming* and *Table: Communication peripheral naming correspondence.* Added *Note 1* related AIN12 pin in *Section: Analog-to-digital converter (ADC)* and *Table: STM8AF61xx/62xx (32 Kbyte) microcontroller pin description*. Updated SPI data rate to 10 Mbit/s or $f_{MASTER}/2$ in *Section: Serial peripheral interface (SPI).* Added reset state in *Table: Legend/abbreviation.* *Table: STM8AF61xx/62xx (32 Kbyte) microcontroller pin description:* added *Note 7* related to PD1/SWIM, modified *Note 6,* corrected wpu input for PE1 and PE2, and renamed TIMn_CCx and TIMn_NCCx to TIMn_CHx and TIMn_CHxN, respectively. ***Section: Register map:*** Replaced tables describing register maps and reset values for non-volatile memory, global configuration, reset status, clock controller, interrupt controller, timers, communication interfaces, and ADC, by *Table: General hardware register map*. Added *Note 1* for Px_IDR registers in *Table: I/O port hardware register map.* Updated register reset values for Px_IDR registers. Added SWIM and debug module register map.