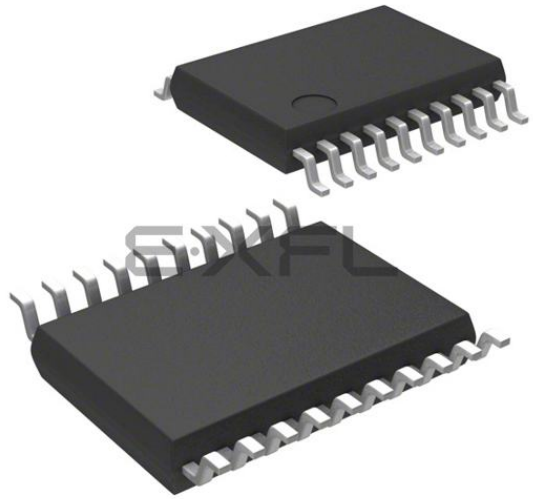

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	STM8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	16
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	640 x 8
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.95V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 5x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-TSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm8s903f3p3

List of figures

1 Introduction

This datasheet contains the description of the device features, pinout, electrical characteristics, mechanical data and ordering information.

- For complete information on the STM8S microcontroller memory, registers and peripherals, please refer to the STM8S microcontroller family reference manual (RM0016).
- For information on programming, erasing and protection of the internal Flash memory please refer to the STM8S Flash programming manual (PM0051).
- For information on the debug and SWIM (single wire interface module) refer to the STM8 SWIM communication protocol and debug module user manual (UM0470).
- For information on the STM8 core, please refer to the STM8 CPU programming manual (PM0044).

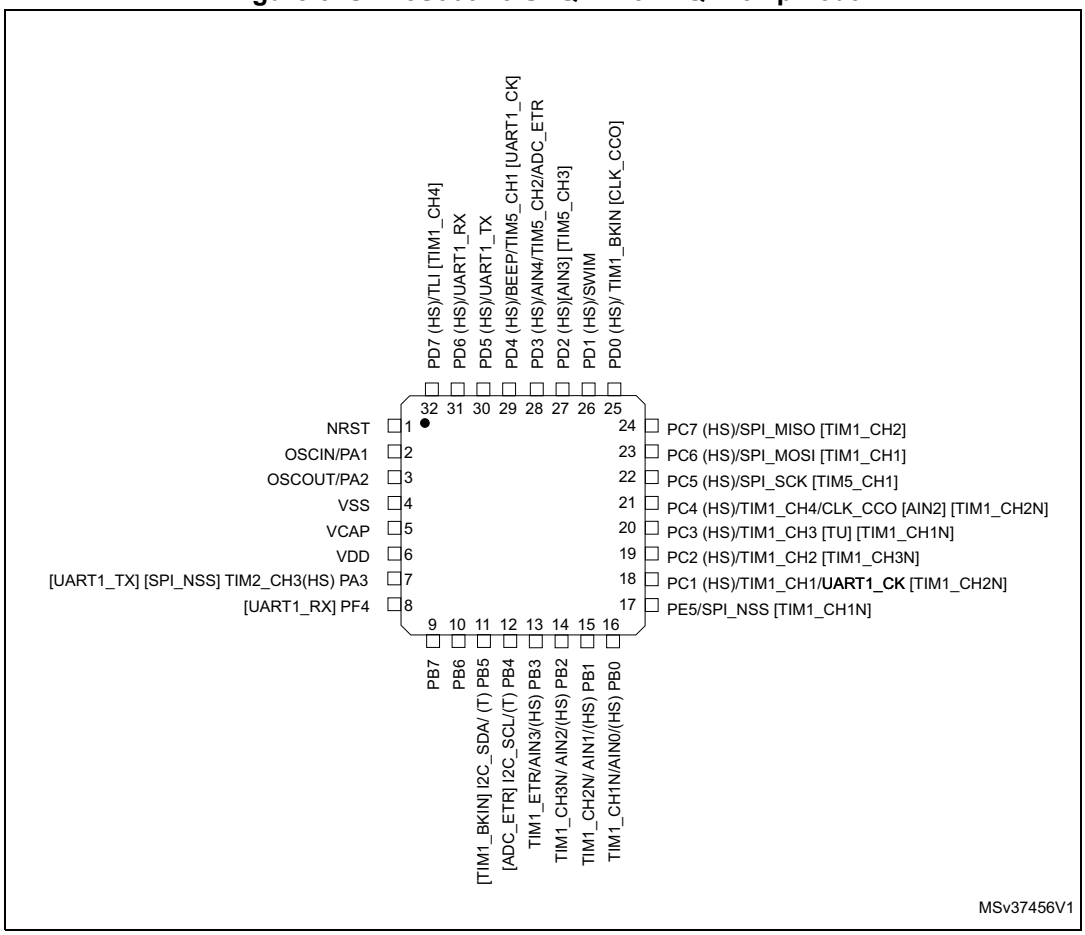
Table 5. TSSOP20/SO20/UFQFPN20 pin descriptions (continued)

TSSOP20	UFQFPN20	Pin name	Type	Input			Output				Main function (after reset)	Default alternate function	Alternate function after remap [option bit]
				floating	wpu	Ext.	High sink(1)	Speed	OD	PP			
19	16	PD2/AIN3/ [TIM5_CH3]	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	Port D2	-	Analog input 3 [AFR2] Timer 52 - channel 3 [AFR1]
20	17	PD3/ AIN4/ TIM5_CH2/ ADC_ETR	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	Port D3	Analog input 4 Timer 52 - channel 2/ADC external trigger	-
1	18	PD4/ TIM5_CH1/ BEEP [UART1_CK]	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	Port D4	Timer 5 - channel 1/BEEP output	UART clock [AFR2]
2	19	PD5/ AIN5/ UART1_TX	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	Port D5	Analog input 5/ UART1 data transmit	-
3	20	PD6/ AIN6/ UART1_RX	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	Port D6	Analog input 6/ UART1 data receive	-

1. I/O pins used simultaneously for high current source/sink must be uniformly spaced around the package. In addition, the total driven current must respect the absolute maximum ratings (see *Section 10.2: Absolute maximum ratings*).
2. When the MCU is in Halt/Active-halt mode, PA1 is automatically configured in input weak pull-up and cannot be used for waking up the device. In this mode, the output state of PA1 is not driven. It is recommended to use PA1 only in input mode if Halt/Active-halt is used in the application.
3. In the open-drain output column, ‘T’ defines a true open-drain I/O (P-buffer, weak pull-up, and protection diode to VDD are not implemented)
4. The PD1 pin is in input pull-up during the reset phase and after internal reset release.

5.4 STM8S903K3 UFQFPN32/LQFP32 and SDIP32 pinouts

Figure 5. STM8S903K3 UFQFPN32/LQFP32 pinout



1. (HS) high sink capability.
2. (T) True open drain (P-buffer and protection diode to V_{DD} not implemented).
3. [ ] alternate function remapping option (if the same alternate function is shown twice, it indicates an exclusive choice not a duplication of the function).

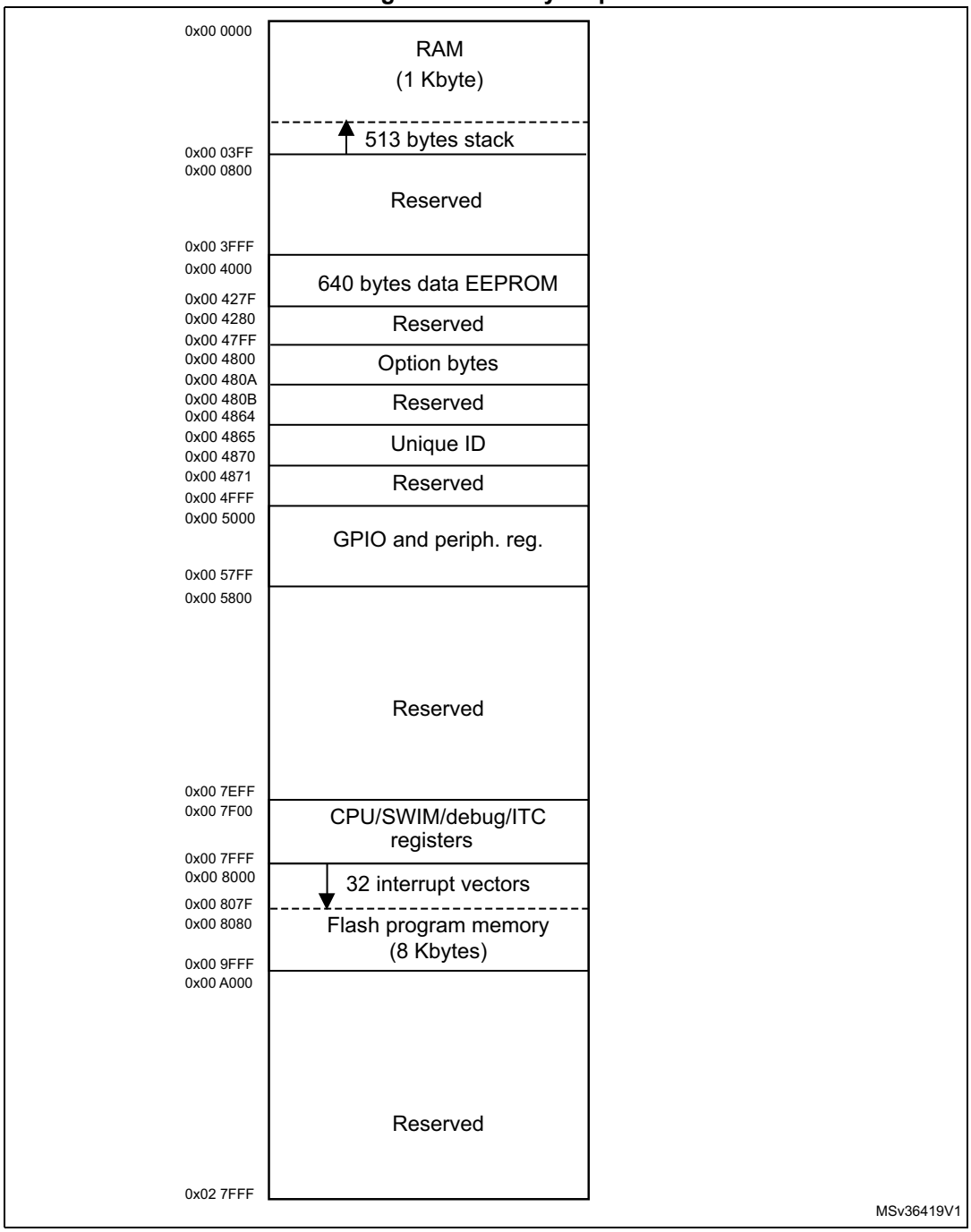
Table 6. STM8S903K3 UFQFPN32/LQFP32/SDIP32 pin descriptions (continued)

SDIP32	LQFP/ UFQFP32	Pin name	Type	Input			Output				Main function (after reset)	Default alternate function	Alternate function after remap [option bit]
				floating	wpu	Ext. interrupt	High sink(1)	Speed	OD	PP			
12	7	PA3/ TIM5_CH3 [SPI_NSS] [UART1_TX]	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port A3**	Timer 5 channel 3	SPI master/ slave select [AFR1] /UART1 data transmit [AFR 1:0]
13	8	PF4 [UART1_RX]	I/O	**X**	X	-	-	O1	X	X	**Port F4**	-	UART1 data receive [AFR1:0]
14	9	PB7	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O1	X	X	**Port B7**	-	-
15	10	PB6	I/O	**X**	X	X	-	O1	X	X	**Port B6**	-	-
16	11	PB5/ I2C_SDA [TIM1_BKIN]	I/O	**X**	-	X	-	O1	T (3)	-	**Port B5**	I2C data	Timer 1 - break input [AFR4]
17	12	PB4/ I2C_SCL [ADC_ETR]	I/O	**X**	-	X	-	O1	T	-	**Port B4**	I2C clock	ADC external trigger [AFR4]
18	13	PB3/ AIN3/TIM1_ETR	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port B3**	Analog input 3/ Timer 1 external trigger	-
19	14	PB2/ AIN2/ TIM1_CH3N	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port B2**	Analog input 2/ Timer 1 - inverted channel 3	-
20	15	PB1/ AIN1/ TIM1_CH2N	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port B1**	Analog input 1/ Timer 1 - inverted channel 2	-
21	16	PB0/ AIN0/ TIM1_CH1N	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	**Port B0**	Analog input 0/ Timer 1 - inverted channel 1	-
22	17	PE5/ SPI_NSS [TIM1_CH1N]	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	Port E5	SPI master/slave select	Timer 1 - inverted channel 1 [AFR1:0]
23	18	PC1/ TIM1_CH1/ UART1_CK [TIM1_CH2N]	I/O	**X**	X	X	HS	O3	X	X	Port C1	Timer 1 - channel 1 UART1 clock	Timer 1 - inverted channel 2 [AFR1:0]

6 Memory and register map

6.1 Memory map

Figure 7. Memory map



6.2.2 General hardware register map

Table 8. General hardware register map

Address	Block	Register label	Register name	Reset status
0x00 501E to 0x00 5059	Reserved area (60 byte)			
0x00 505A	Flash	FLASH_CR1	Flash control register 1	0x00
0x00 505B		FLASH_CR2	Flash control register 2	0x00
0x00 505C		FLASH_NCR2	Flash complementary control register 2	0xFF
0x00 505D		FLASH _FPR	Flash protection register	0x00
0x00 505E		FLASH _NFPR	Flash complementary protection register	0xFF
0x00 505F		FLASH _IAPSR	Flash in-application programming status register	0x00
0x00 5060 to 0x00 5061	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 5062	Flash	FLASH _PUKR	Flash program memory unprotection register	0x00
0x00 5063	Reserved area (1 byte)			
0x00 5064	Flash	FLASH _DUKR	Data EEPROM unprotection register	0x00
0x00 5065 to 0x00 509F	Reserved area (59 byte)			
0x00 50A0	ITC	EXTI_CR1	External interrupt control register 1	0x00
0x00 50A1		EXTI_CR2	External interrupt control register 2	0x00
0x00 50A2 to 0x00 50B2	Reserved area (17 byte)			
0x00 50B3	RST	RST_SR	Reset status register	0xXX(1)
0x00 50B4 to 0x00 50BF	Reserved area (12 byte)			
0x00 50C0	CLK	CLK_ICKR	Internal clock control register	0x01
0x00 50C1		CLK_ECKR	External clock control register	0x00
0x00 50C2	Reserved area (1 byte)			

8 Option byte

Option byte 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. Except for the ROP (read-out protection) byte, each option byte has to be stored twice, in a regular form (OPTx) and a complemented one (NOPTx) for redundancy.

Option byte can be modified in ICP mode (via SWIM) by accessing the EEPROM address shown in the table below.

Option byte can also be modified ‘on the fly’ by the application in IAP mode, except the ROP option that can only be modified in ICP mode (via SWIM).

Refer to the STM8S Flash programming manual (PM0051) and STM8 SWIM communication protocol and debug module user manual (UM0470) for information on SWIM programming procedures.

Table 11. Option byte

Addr.	Option name	Option byte no.	Option bits								Factory default setting
			7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x4800	Read-out protection (ROP)	OPT0	ROP [7:0]								0x00
0x4801	User boot code (UBC)	OPT1	UBC [7:0]								0x00
0x4802		NOPT1	NUBC [7:0]								0xFF
0x4803	Alternate function remapping (AFR)	OPT2	AFR7	AFR6	AFR5	AFR4	AFR3	AFR2	AFR1	AFR0	0x00
0x4804		NOPT2	NAFR7	NAFR6	NAFR5	NAFR4	NAFR3	NAFR2	NAFR1	NAFR0	0xFF
0x4805h	Misc. option	OPT3	Reserved			HSI TRIM	LSI _ EN	IWDG _HW	WWDG _HW	WWDG _HALT	0x00
0x4806		NOPT3	Reserved			NHSI TRIM	NLSI _ EN	NIWDG _HW	NWWDG _HW	NWWG _HALT	0xFF
0x4807	Clock option	OPT4	Reserved				EXT CLK	CKAWU SEL	PRS C1	PRS C0	0x00
0x4808		NOPT4	Reserved				NEXT CLK	NCKA WUSEL	NPRSC1	NPR SC0	0xFF
0x4809	HSE clock startup	OPT5	HSECNT [7:0]								0x00
0x480A		NOPT5	NHSECNT [7:0]								0xFF

9 Unique ID

The devices feature a 96-bit unique device identifier which provides a reference number that is unique for any device and in any context. The 96 bits of the identifier can never be altered by the user.

The unique device identifier can be read in single byte and may then be concatenated using a custom algorithm.

The unique device identifier is ideally suited:

- For use as serial numbers
- For use as security keys to increase the code security in the program memory while using and combining this unique ID with software cryptographic primitives and protocols before programming the internal memory.
- To activate secure boot processes

Table 17. Unique ID registers (96 bits)

Address	Content description	Unique ID bits							
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0x4865	X co-ordinate on the wafer	U_ID[7:0]							
0x4866		U_ID[15:8]							
0x4867	Y co-ordinate on the wafer	U_ID[23:16]							
0x4868		U_ID[31:24]							
0x4869	Wafer number	U_ID[39:32]							
0x486A	Lot number	U_ID[47:40]							
0x486B		U_ID[55:48]							
0x486C		U_ID[63:56]							
0x486D		U_ID[71:64]							
0x486E		U_ID[79:72]							
0x486F		U_ID[87:80]							
0x4870		U_ID[95:88]							

Total current consumption in wait mode

Table 25. Total current consumption in wait mode at V_{DD} = 5 V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Typ	Max(1)	Unit
$I_{DD(WFI)}$	Supply current in wait mode	$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ = 16 MHz	HSE crystal osc. (16 MHz)	1.6	-	mA
			HSE user ext. clock (16 MHz)	1.1	1.3	
			HSI RC osc. (16 MHz)	0.89	1.1	
		$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ /128 = 125 kHz	HSI RC osc. (16 MHz)	0.7	0.88	
		$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ /s128 = 15.625 kHz	HSI RC osc. (16 MHz/8)(2)	0.45	0.57	
		$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ = 128 kHz	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	0.4	0.54	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.
2. Default clock configuration measured with all peripherals off.

Table 26. Total current consumption in wait mode at V_{DD} = 3.3 V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Typ	Max(1)	Unit
$I_{DD(WFI)}$	Supply current in wait mode	$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ = 16 MHz	HSE crystal osc. (16 MHz)	1.1	-	mA
			HSE user ext. clock (16 MHz)	1.1	1.3	
			HSI RC osc. (16 MHz)	0.89	1.1	
		$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ /128 = 125 kHz	HSI RC osc. (16 MHz)	0.7	0.88	
		$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ /s128 = 15.625 kHz	HSI RC osc. (16 MHz/8)(2)	0.45	0.57	
		$f_{CPU} = f_{MASTER}$ = 128 kHz	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	0.4	0.54	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.
2. Default clock configuration measured with all peripherals off.

Total current consumption in active halt mode

Table 27. Total current consumption in active halt mode at V_{DD} = 5 V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Typ	Max at 85 °C(1)	Max at 85 °C(1)	Unit
		Main voltage regulator (MVR)(2)	Flash mode(3)	Clock source				
$I_{DD(AH)}$	Supply current in active halt mode	On	Operating mode	HSE crystal osc. (16 MHz)	1030	-	-	µA
			Operating mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	200	260	300	
			Power down mode	HSE crystal osc. (16 MHz)	970	-	-	
			Power down mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	150	200	230	
		Off	Operating mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	66	85	110	
			Power down mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	10	20	40	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.
2. Configured by the REGAH bit in the CLK_ICKR register.
3. Configured by the AHALT bit in the FLASH_CR1 register.

Table 28. Total current consumption in active halt mode at V_{DD} = 3.3 V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			Typ	Max at 85 °C(1)	Max at 85 °C(1)	Unit
		Main voltage regulator (MVR)(2)	Flash mode(3)	Clock source				
$I_{DD(AH)}$	Supply current in active halt mode	On	Operating mode	HSE crystal osc. (16 MHz)	550	-	-	µA
			Operating mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	200	260	290	
			Power down mode	HSE crystal osc. (16 MHz)	970	-	-	
			Power down mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	150	200	230	
		Off	Operating mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	66	80	105	
			Power down mode	LSI RC osc. (128 kHz)	10	18	35	

1. Guaranteed by characterization results.
2. Configured by the REGAH bit in the CLK_ICKR register.
3. Configured by the AHALT bit in the FLASH_CR1 register.

HSE crystal/ceramic resonator oscillator

The HSE clock can be supplied with a 1 to 16 MHz crystal/ceramic resonator oscillator. All the information given in this paragraph is based on characterization results with specified typical external components. In the application, the resonator and the load capacitors have to be placed as close as possible to the oscillator pins in order to minimize output distortion and startup stabilization time. Refer to the crystal resonator manufacturer for more details (frequency, package, accuracy...).

Table 35. HSE oscillator characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HSE}	External high speed oscillator frequency	-	1	-	16	MHz
R_F	Feedback resistor	-	-	220	-	kΩ
$C^{(1)}$	Recommended load capacitance(2)	-	-	-	20	pF
$I_{DD(HSE)}$	HSE oscillator power consumption	C = 20 pF f_{OSC} = 16 MHz	-	-	6 (start up) 1.6 (stabilized)(3)	mA
		C = 10 pF f_{OSC} = 16 MHz	-	-	6 (start up) 1.2 (stabilized)(3)	
g_m	Oscillator transconductance	-	5	-	-	mA/V
$t_{SU(HSE)}^{(4)}$	Startup time	V_{DD} is stabilized	-	1	-	ms

1. C is approximately equivalent to 2 x crystal Cload.
2. The oscillator selection can be optimized in terms of supply current using a high quality resonator with small Rm value. Refer to crystal manufacturer for more details
3. Guaranteed by characterization results.
4. $t_{SU(HSE)}$ is the start-up time measured from the moment it is enabled (by software) to a stabilized 16 MHz oscillation is reached. This value is measured for a standard crystal resonator and it can vary significantly with the crystal manufacturer.

Low speed internal RC oscillator (LSI)

Subject to general operating conditions for V_{DD} and T_A.

Table 37. LSI oscillator characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LSI}	Frequency	-	110	128	150	kHz
$t_{su(LSI)}$	LSI oscillator wakeup time	-	-	-	7	µs
IDD(LSI)	LSI oscillator power consumption	-	-	5	-	µA

Figure 21. Typical LSI frequency variation vs V_{DD}@ 4 temperatures

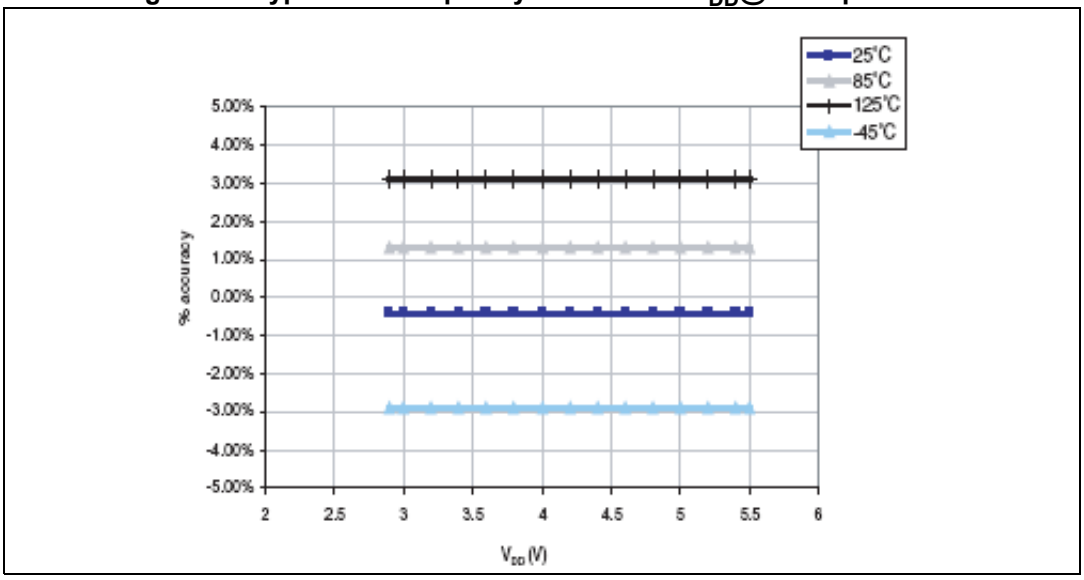
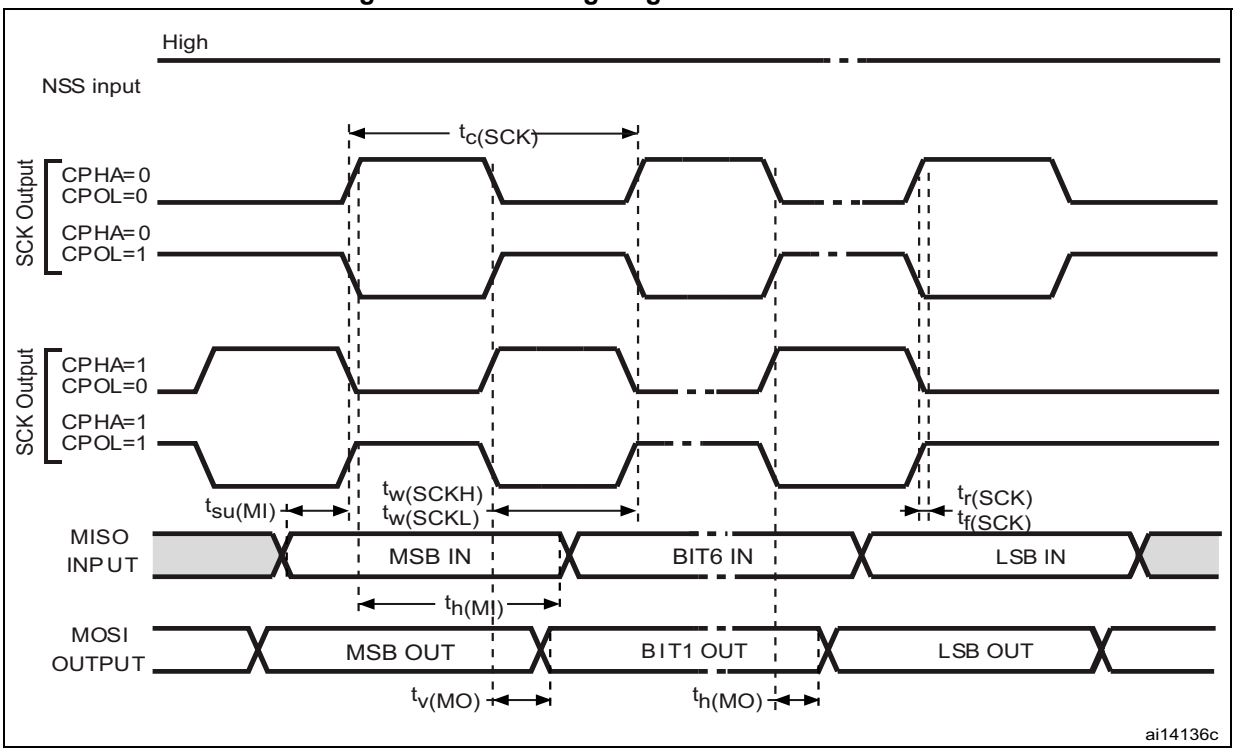
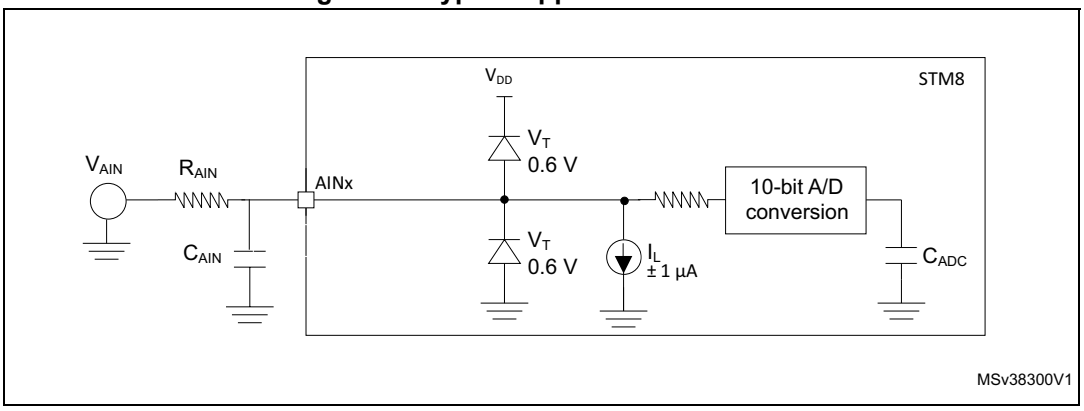


Figure 41. SPI timing diagram - master mode



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

Figure 44. Typical application with ADC



1. Legend: R_{AIN} = external resistance, C_{AIN} = capacitors, C_{samp} = internal sample and hold capacitor.

This test conforms to the EIA/JESD 78 IC latch-up standard. For more details, refer to the application note AN1181.

Table 53. Electrical sensitivities

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Class(1)
LU	Static latch-up class	T_A = 25 °C	A
		T_A = 85 °C	
		T_A = 125 °C	

1. Class description: A Class is an STMicroelectronics internal specification. All its limits are higher than the JEDEC specifications, that means when a device belongs to class A it exceeds the JEDEC standard. B class strictly covers all the JEDEC criteria (international standard).

12.2 Selecting the product temperature range

When ordering the microcontroller, the temperature range is specified in the order code (see *Section 13: Ordering information*).

The following example shows how to calculate the temperature range needed for a given application.

Assuming the following application conditions:

Maximum ambient temperature T_{Amax}= 75°C (measured according to JESD51-2), I_{DDmax} = 8 mA, V_{DD} = 5 V, maximum 20 I/Os used at the same time in output at low level with

I_{OL} = 8 mA, V_{OL}= 0.4 V

P_{INTmax} = 8 mA x 5 V= 400 mW

P_{IOmax} = 20 x 8 mA x 0.4 V = 64 mW

This gives: P_{INTmax} = 400 mW and P_{IOmax} 64 mW:

P_{Dmax} = 400 mW + 64 mW

Thus: P_{Dmax} = 464 mW.

Using the values obtained in *Table 60: Thermal characteristics on page 107* T_{Jmax} is calculated as follows:

For LQFP32 60 °C/W

T_{Jmax} = 75 °C + (60 °C/W x 464 mW) = 75 °C + 27.8 °C = 102.8 °C

This is within the range of the suffix 6 version parts (-40 < T_J < 105 °C).

Parts must be ordered at least with the temperature range suffix 6.

OTP2 alternate function remapping for STM8S903K3

Do not use more than one remapping option in the same port.

AFR1, AFR0 (check only one option)	[ ] 00: Remapping options inactive. Default alternate functions used. Refer to pinout description. [ ] 01: Port C5 alternate function = TIM5_CH1, port C6 alternate function = TIM1_CH1, and port C7 alternate function = TIM1_CH2. [ ] 10: Port A3 alternate function = SPI_NSS and port D2 alternate function = TIM5_CH3. [ ] 11: Port D2 alternate function = TIM5_CH3, port C5 alternate function = TIM5_CH1, port C6 alternate function = TIM1_CH1, port C7 alternate function = TIM1_CH2, port C2 alternate function = TIM1_CH3N, port C1 alternate function = TIM1_CH2N, port E5 alternate function = TIM1_CH1N, port A3 alternate function = UART1_TX, and port F4 alternate function = UART1_RX.
AFR2 (check only one option)	[ ] 0: Remapping option inactive. Default alternate functions used. Refer to pinout description. [ ] 1: Port C4 alternate function = AIN2, port D2 alternate function = AIN3, port D4 alternate function = UART1_CK.
AFR3 (check only one option)	[ ] 0: Remapping option inactive. Default alternate functions used. Refer to pinout description. [ ] 1: Port C3 alternate function = TLI.
AFR4 (check only one option)	[ ] 0: Remapping option inactive. Default alternate functions used. Refer to pinout description. [ ] 1: Port B4 alternate function = ADC_ETR, port B5 alternate function = TIM1_BKIN.
AFR5 (check only one option)	[ ] 0: Remapping option inactive. Default alternate functions used. Refer to pinout description. [ ] 1: Port D0 alternate function = CLK_CCO.
AFR6 (check only one option)	[ ] 0: Remapping option inactive. Default alternate functions used. Refer to pinout description. [ ] 1: Port D7 alternate function = TIM1_CH4.
AFR7 (check only one option)	[ ] 0: Remapping option inactive. Default alternate functions used. Refer to pinout description. [ ] 1: Port C3 alternate function = TIM1_CH1N, port C4 alternate function = TIM1_CH2N.

14 STM8 development tools

Development tools for the STM8 microcontrollers include the full-featured STice emulation system supported by a complete software tool package including C compiler, assembler and integrated development environment with high-level language debugger. In addition, the STM8 is to be supported by a complete range of tools including starter kits, evaluation boards and a low-cost in-circuit debugger/programmer.

14.1 Emulation and in-circuit debugging tools

The STice emulation system offers a complete range of emulation and in-circuit debugging features on a platform that is designed for versatility and cost-effectiveness. In addition, STM8 application development is supported by a low-cost in-circuit debugger/programmer.

The STice is the fourth generation of full featured emulators from STMicroelectronics. It offers new advanced debugging capabilities including profiling and coverage to help detect and eliminate bottlenecks in application execution and dead code when fine tuning an application.

In addition, STice offers in-circuit debugging and programming of STM8 microcontrollers via the STM8 single wire interface module (SWIM), which allows non-intrusive debugging of an application while it runs on the target microcontroller.

For improved cost effectiveness, STice is based on a modular design that allows you to order exactly what you need to meet your development requirements and to adapt your emulation system to support existing and future ST microcontrollers.

14.1.1 STice key features

- Occurrence and time profiling and code coverage (new features),
- Advanced breakpoints with up to 4 levels of conditions,
- Data breakpoints,
- Program and data trace recording up to 128 KB records,
- Read/write on the fly of memory during emulation,
- In-circuit debugging/programming via SWIM protocol,
- 8-bit probe analyzer,
- 1 input and 2 output triggers,
- Power supply follower managing application voltages between 1.62 to 5.5 V,
- Modularity that allows you to specify the components you need to meet your development requirements and adapt to future requirements.
- Supported by free software tools that include integrated development environment (IDE), programming software interface and assembler for STM8.

14.3 Programming tools

During the development cycle, STice provides in-circuit programming of the STM8 Flash microcontroller on the application board via the SWIM protocol. Additional tools include a low-cost in-circuit programmer as well as ST socket boards, which provide dedicated programming platforms with sockets for the STM8 programming.

For production environments, programmers will include a complete range of gang and automated programming solutions from third-party tool developers already supplying programmers for the STM8 family.