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

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

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	120MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, Ethernet, I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, Memory Card, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	140
Program Memory Size	512KB (512K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	132K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 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	201-UFPGA
Supplier Device Package	176+25UFPGA (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm32f207ieh6

Table 2. STM32F205xx features and peripheral counts (continued)

Peripherals	STM32F205Rx				STM32F205Vx		STM32F205Zx
Operating temperatures	Ambient temperatures: −40 to +85 °C /−40 to +105 °C						
	Junction temperature: −40 to + 125 °C						
Package	LQFP64	LQFP64 WLCSP64 +2	LQFP6 4	LQFP64 WLCSP6 4+2	LQFP100		LQFP144

1. For the LQFP100 package, only FSMC Bank1 or Bank2 are available. Bank1 can only support a multiplexed NOR/PSRAM memory using the NE1 Chip Select. Bank2 can only support a 16- or 8-bit NAND Flash memory using the NCE2 Chip Select. The interrupt line cannot be used since Port G is not available in this package.
2. The SPI2 and SPI3 interfaces give the flexibility to work in an exclusive way in either the SPI mode or the I2S audio mode.
3. On devices in WLCSP64+2 package, if IRROFF is set to V_{DD} , the supply voltage can drop to 1.7 V when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range using an external power supply supervisor (see [Section 3.16](#)).

Table 3. STM32F207xx features and peripheral counts

Peripherals		STM32F207Vx				STM32F207Zx				STM32F207Ix			
Flash memory in Kbytes		256	512	768	1024	256	512	768	1024	256	512	768	1024
SRAM in Kbytes	System (SRAM1+SRAM2)	128 (112+16)											
	Backup	4											
FSMC memory controller		Yes ⁽¹⁾											
Ethernet		Yes											
Timers	General-purpose	10											
	Advanced-control	2											
	Basic	2											
	IWDG	Yes											
	WWDG	Yes											
RTC		Yes											
Random number generator		Yes											

Figure 2. Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP100 package

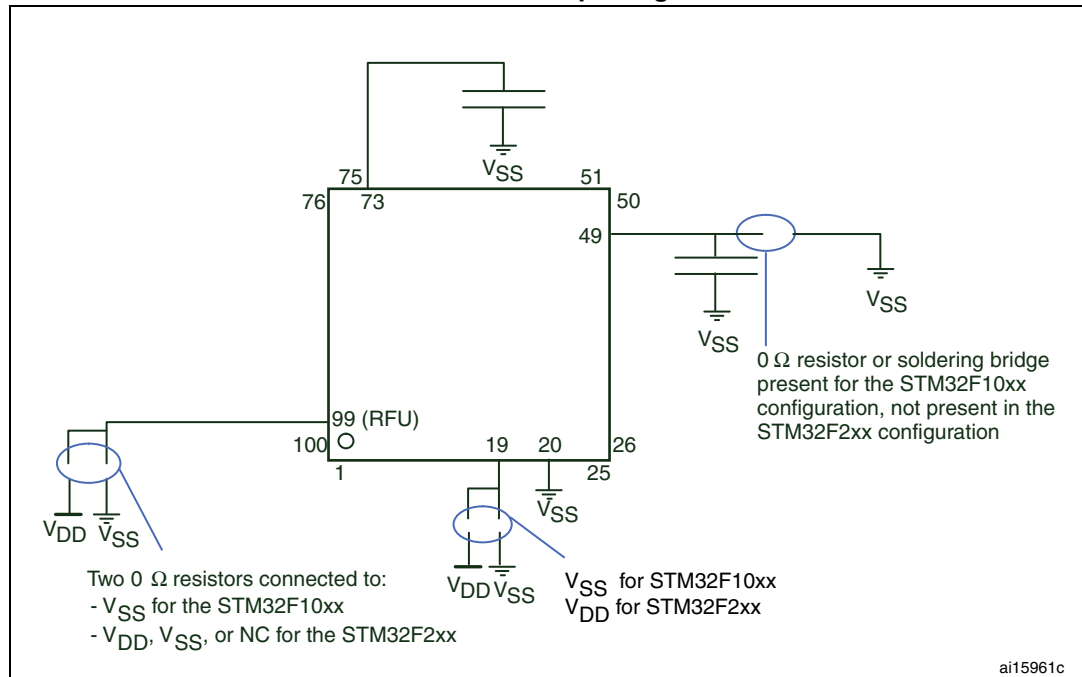
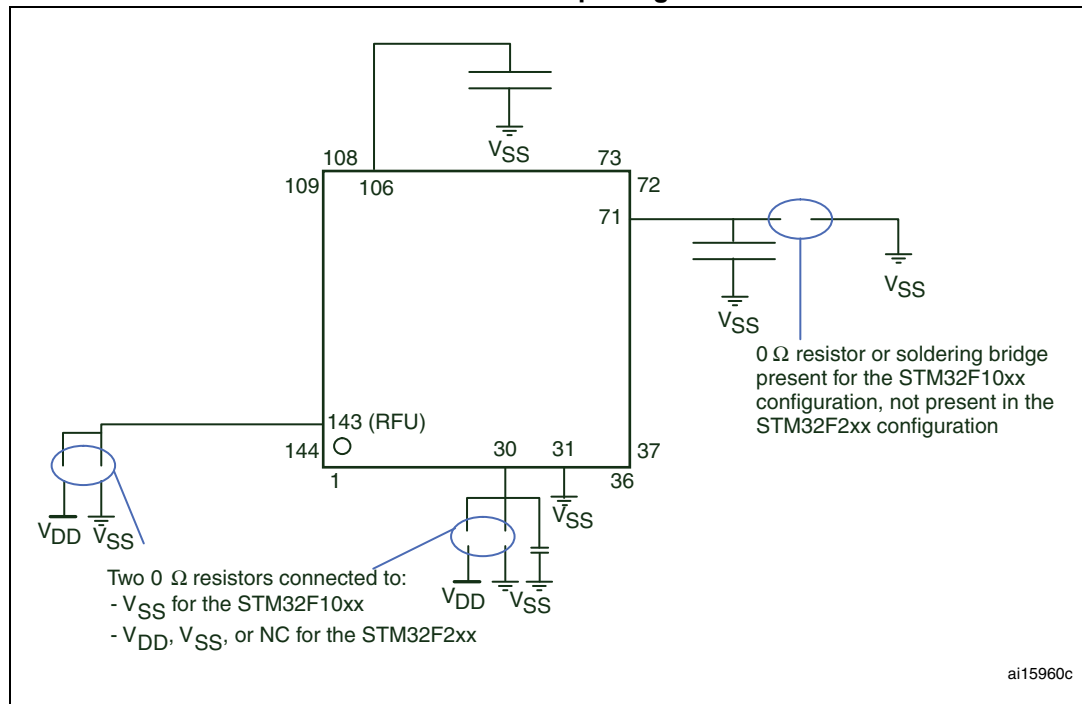


Figure 3. Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP144 package



1. RFU = reserved for future use.

3.11 External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The external interrupt/event controller consists of 23 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 can be connected to the 16 external interrupt lines.

3.12 Clocks and startup

On reset the 16 MHz internal 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 is monitored for failure. If failure is detected, the system automatically switches back to the internal RC oscillator and a software interrupt is generated (if enabled). Similarly, full interrupt management of the PLL clock entry is available when necessary (for example if an indirectly used external oscillator fails).

The advanced clock controller clocks the core and all peripherals using a single crystal or oscillator. In particular, the ethernet and USB OTG FS peripherals can be clocked by the system clock.

Several prescalers and PLLs allow the configuration of the three AHB buses, the high-speed APB (APB2) and the low-speed APB (APB1) domains. The maximum frequency of the three AHB buses is 120 MHz and the maximum frequency the high-speed APB domains is 60 MHz. The maximum allowed frequency of the low-speed APB domain is 30 MHz.

The devices embed a dedicate PLL (PLLI2S) which allow to achieve audio class performance. In this case, the I²S master clock can generate all standard sampling frequencies from 8 kHz to 192 kHz.

3.13 Boot modes

At startup, boot pins are used to select one out of three boot options:

- Boot from user Flash
- Boot from system memory
- Boot from embedded SRAM

The boot loader is located in system memory. It is used to reprogram the Flash memory by using USART1 (PA9/PA10), USART3 (PC10/PC11 or PB10/PB11), CAN2 (PB5/PB13), USB OTG FS in Device mode (PA11/PA12) through DFU (device firmware upgrade).

3.14 Power supply schemes

- $V_{DD} = 1.8$ to 3.6 V: external power supply for I/Os and the internal regulator (when enabled), provided externally through V_{DD} pins. On devices in WLCSP64+2 package, if IRROFF is set to V_{DD} , the supply voltage can drop to 1.7 V when the device operates

Table 9. FSMC pin definition (continued)

Pins	FSMC				LQFP100
	CF	NOR/PSRAM/SRAM	NOR/PSRAM Mux	NAND 16 bit	
PD13	-	A18	A18	-	Yes
PD14	D0	D0	DA0	D0	Yes
PD15	D1	D1	DA1	D1	Yes
PG2	-	A12	-	-	-
PG3	-	A13	-	-	-
PG4	-	A14	-	-	-
PG5	-	A15	-	-	-
PG6	-	-	-	INT2	-
PG7	-	-	-	INT3	-
PD0	D2	D2	DA2	D2	Yes
PD1	D3	D3	DA3	D3	Yes
PD3	-	CLK	CLK	-	Yes
PD4	NOE	NOE	NOE	NOE	Yes
PD5	NWE	NWE	NWE	NWE	Yes
PD6	NWAIT	NWAIT	NWAIT	NWAIT	Yes
PD7	-	NE1	NE1	NCE2	Yes
PG9	-	NE2	NE2	NCE3	-
PG10	NCE4_1	NE3	NE3	-	-
PG11	NCE4_2	-	-	-	-
PG12	-	NE4	NE4	-	-
PG13	-	A24	A24	-	-
PG14	-	A25	A25	-	-
PB7	-	NADV	NADV	-	Yes
PE0	-	NBL0	NBL0	-	Yes
PE1	-	NBL1	NBL1	-	Yes

Table 10. Alternate function mapping (continued)

Port		AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF014	AF15
		SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/I2C2/I2C3	SPI1/SPI2/I2S2	SPI3/I2S3	USART1/2/3	UART4/5/ USART6	CAN1/CAN2/ TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/ OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/ OTG_HS	DCMI		
Port D	PD0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAN1_RX	-	-	FSMC_D2	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAN1_TX	-	-	FSMC_D3	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD2	-	-	TIM3_ETR	-	-	-	-	-	UART5_RX	-	-	-	SDIO_CMD	DCMI_D11	-	EVENTOUT
	PD3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_CTS	-	-	-	-	FSMC_CLK	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_RTS	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NOE	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_TX	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NWE	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_RX	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NWAIT	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_CK	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NE1/ FSMC_NCE2	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART3_TX	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D13	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART3_RX	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D14	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART3_CK	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D15	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART3_CTS	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A16	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD12	-	-	TIM4_CH1	-	-	-	-	USART3_RTS	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A17	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD13	-	-	TIM4_CH2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A18	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD14	-	-	TIM4_CH3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D0	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PD15	-	-	TIM4_CH4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D1	-	-	EVENTOUT
Port E	PE0	-	-	TIM4_ETR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NBL0	DCMI_D2	-	EVENTOUT
	PE1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NBL1	DCMI_D3	-	EVENTOUT
	PE2	TRACECLK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ETH_MII_TXD3	FSMC_A23	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE3	TRACED0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A19	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE4	TRACED1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A20	DCMI_D4	-	EVENTOUT
	PE5	TRACED2	-	-	TIM9_CH1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A21	DCMI_D6	-	EVENTOUT
	PE6	TRACED3	-	-	TIM9_CH2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A22	DCMI_D7	-	EVENTOUT
	PE7	-	TIM1_ETR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D4	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE8	-	TIM1_CH1N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D5	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE9	-	TIM1_CH1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D6	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE10	-	TIM1_CH2N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D7	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE11	-	TIM1_CH2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D8	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE12	-	TIM1_CH3N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D9	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE13	-	TIM1_CH3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D10	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE14	-	TIM1_CH4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D11	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PE15	-	TIM1_BKIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_D12	-	-	EVENTOUT

5 Memory mapping

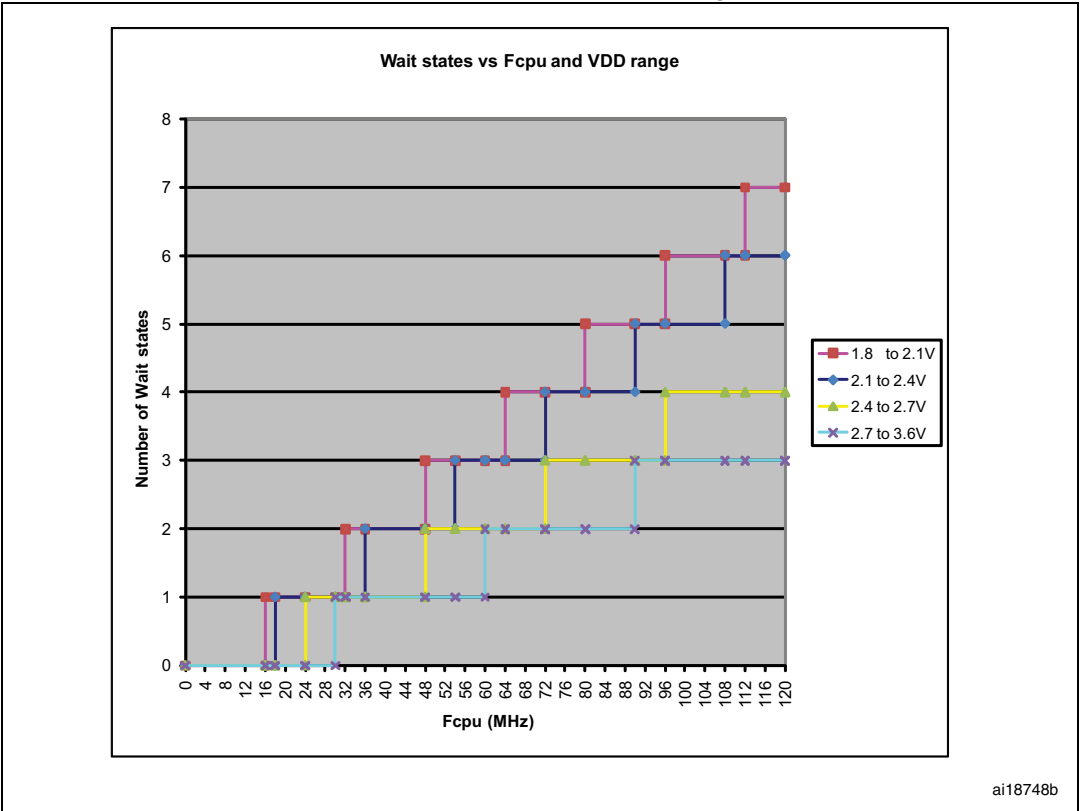
The memory map is shown in [Figure 16](#).

Table 15. Limitations depending on the operating power supply range

Operating power supply range	ADC operation	Maximum Flash memory access frequency (f_{Flashmax})	Number of wait states at maximum CPU frequency ($f_{\text{CPUmax}} = 120 \text{ MHz}$) ⁽¹⁾	I/O operation	FSMC_CLK frequency for synchronous accesses	Possible Flash memory operations
$V_{\text{DD}} = 1.8 \text{ to } 2.1 \text{ V}$ ⁽²⁾	Conversion time up to 1 Msps	16 MHz with no Flash memory wait state	7 ⁽³⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Degraded speed performance – No I/O compensation 	Up to 30 MHz	8-bit erase and program operations only
$V_{\text{DD}} = 2.1 \text{ to } 2.4 \text{ V}$	Conversion time up to 1 Msps	18 MHz with no Flash memory wait state	6 ⁽³⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Degraded speed performance – No I/O compensation 	Up to 30 MHz	16-bit erase and program operations
$V_{\text{DD}} = 2.4 \text{ to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	Conversion time up to 2 Msps	24 MHz with no Flash memory wait state	4 ⁽³⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Degraded speed performance – I/O compensation works 	Up to 48 MHz	16-bit erase and program operations
$V_{\text{DD}} = 2.7 \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ⁽⁴⁾	Conversion time up to 2 Msps	30 MHz with no Flash memory wait state	3 ⁽³⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Full-speed operation – I/O compensation works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Up to 60 MHz when $V_{\text{DD}} = 3.0 \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ – Up to 48 MHz when $V_{\text{DD}} = 2.7 \text{ to } 3.0 \text{ V}$ 	32-bit erase and program operations

1. The number of wait states can be reduced by reducing the CPU frequency (see [Figure 21](#)).
2. On devices in WLCSP64+2 package, if IRROFF is set to V_{DD} , the supply voltage can drop to 1.7 V when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range using an external power supply supervisor (see [Section 3.16](#)).
3. Thanks to the ART accelerator and the 128-bit Flash memory, the number of wait states given here does not impact the execution speed from Flash memory since the ART accelerator allows to achieve a performance equivalent to 0 wait state program execution.
4. The voltage range for OTG USB FS can drop down to 2.7 V. However it is degraded between 2.7 and 3 V.

Figure 21. Number of wait states versus f_{CPU} and V_{DD} range

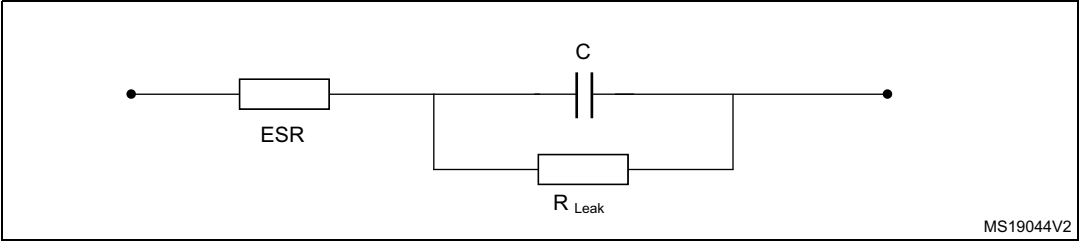


1. The supply voltage can drop to 1.7 V when the device operates in the 0 to 70 °C temperature range and IRROFF is set to V_{DD} .

6.3.2 VCAP1/VCAP2 external capacitor

Stabilization for the main regulator is achieved by connecting an external capacitor to the VCAP1/VCAP2 pins. C_{EXT} is specified in [Table 16](#).

Figure 22. External capacitor C_{EXT}



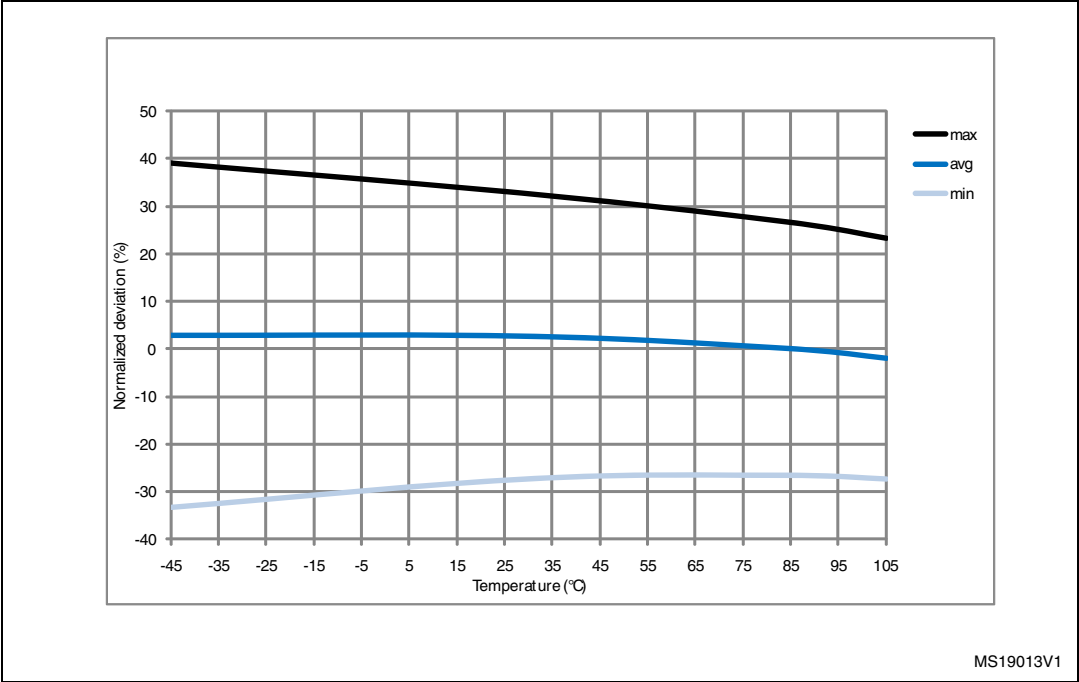
1. Legend: ESR is the equivalent series resistance.

Table 16. VCAP1/VCAP2 operating conditions⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions
CEXT	Capacitance of external capacitor	2.2 μ F
ESR	ESR of external capacitor	< 2 Ω

1. When bypassing the voltage regulator, the two 2.2 μ F V_{CAP} capacitors are not required and should be replaced by two 100 nF decoupling capacitors.

Figure 35. ACC_{LSI} versus temperature



6.3.10 PLL characteristics

The parameters given in [Table 34](#) and [Table 35](#) are derived from tests performed under temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 14](#).

Table 34. Main PLL characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f _{PLL_IN}	PLL input clock ⁽¹⁾	-	0.95 ⁽²⁾	1	2.10 ⁽²⁾	MHz
f _{PLL_OUT}	PLL multiplier output clock	-	24	-	120	MHz
f _{PLL48_OUT}	48 MHz PLL multiplier output clock	-	-	-	48	MHz
f _{VCO_OUT}	PLL VCO output	-	192	-	432	MHz
t _{LOCK}	PLL lock time	VCO freq = 192 MHz	75	-	200	μs
		VCO freq = 432 MHz	100	-	300	

Table 34. Main PLL characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Jitter ⁽³⁾	Cycle-to-cycle jitter	System clock 120 MHz	RMS	-	25	-	ps
			peak to peak	-	±150	-	
	Period Jitter		RMS	-	15	-	
			peak to peak	-	±200	-	
	Main clock output (MCO) for RMII Ethernet	Cycle to cycle at 50 MHz on 1000 samples	-	32	-		
	Main clock output (MCO) for MII Ethernet	Cycle to cycle at 25 MHz on 1000 samples	-	40	-		
	Bit Time CAN jitter	Cycle to cycle at 1 MHz on 1000 samples	-	330	-		
I _{DD(PLL)} ⁽⁴⁾	PLL power consumption on VDD	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz	0.15 0.45	-	0.40 0.75	mA	
I _{DDA(PLL)} ⁽⁴⁾	PLL power consumption on VDDA	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz	0.30 0.55	-	0.40 0.85	mA	

1. Take care of using the appropriate division factor M to obtain the specified PLL input clock values. The M factor is shared between PLL and PLLI2S.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
3. The use of 2 PLLs in parallel could degraded the Jitter up to +30%.
4. Guaranteed by characterization results, not tested in production.

Table 35. PLLI2S (audio PLL) characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f _{PLLI2S_IN}	PLLI2S input clock ⁽¹⁾	-	0.95 ⁽²⁾	1	2.10 ⁽²⁾	MHz
f _{PLLI2S_OUT}	PLLI2S multiplier output clock	-	-	-	216	MHz
f _{VCO_OUT}	PLLI2S VCO output	-	192	-	432	MHz
t _{LOCK}	PLLI2S lock time	VCO freq = 192 MHz	75	-	200	µs
		VCO freq = 432 MHz	100	-	300	

Table 35. PLLI2S (audio PLL) characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Jitter ⁽³⁾	Master I2S clock jitter	Cycle to cycle at 12.288 MHz on 48KHz period, N=432, R=5	RMS	-	90	-
			peak to peak	-	±280	-
		Average frequency of 12.288 MHz N=432, R=5 on 1000 samples	-	90	-	ps
	WS I2S clock jitter	Cycle to cycle at 48 KHz on 1000 samples	-	400	-	ps
$I_{DD(PLLI2S)}^{(4)}$	PLLI2S power consumption on V_{DD}	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz	0.15 0.45	-	0.40 0.75	mA
$I_{DDA(PLLI2S)}^{(4)}$	PLLI2S power consumption on V_{DDA}	VCO freq = 192 MHz VCO freq = 432 MHz	0.30 0.55	-	0.40 0.85	mA

1. Take care of using the appropriate division factor M to have the specified PLL input clock values.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
3. Value given with main PLL running.
4. Guaranteed by characterization results, not tested in production.

Figure 36 and Figure 37 show the main PLL output clock waveforms in center spread and down spread modes, where:

F_0 is $f_{\text{PLL_OUT}}$ nominal.

T_{mode} is the modulation period.

md is the modulation depth.

Figure 36. PLL output clock waveforms in center spread mode

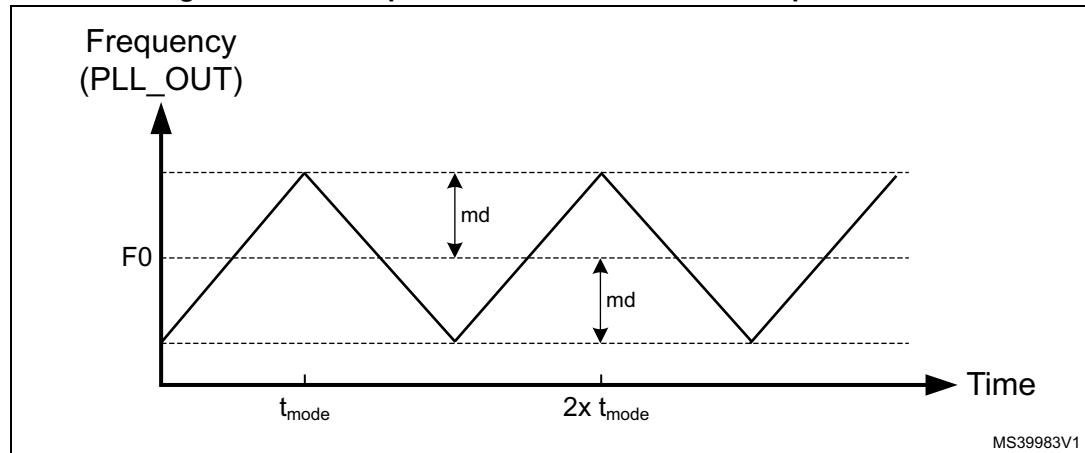
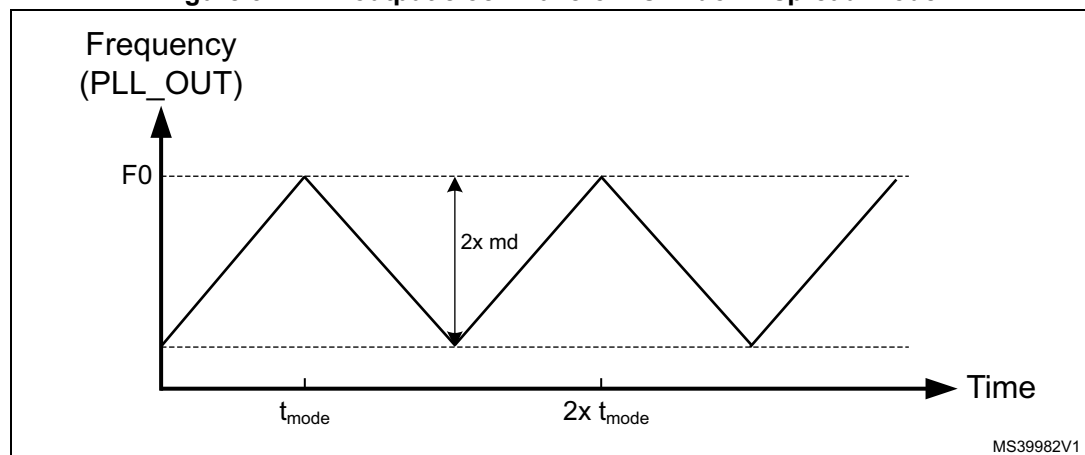


Figure 37. PLL output clock waveforms in down spread mode

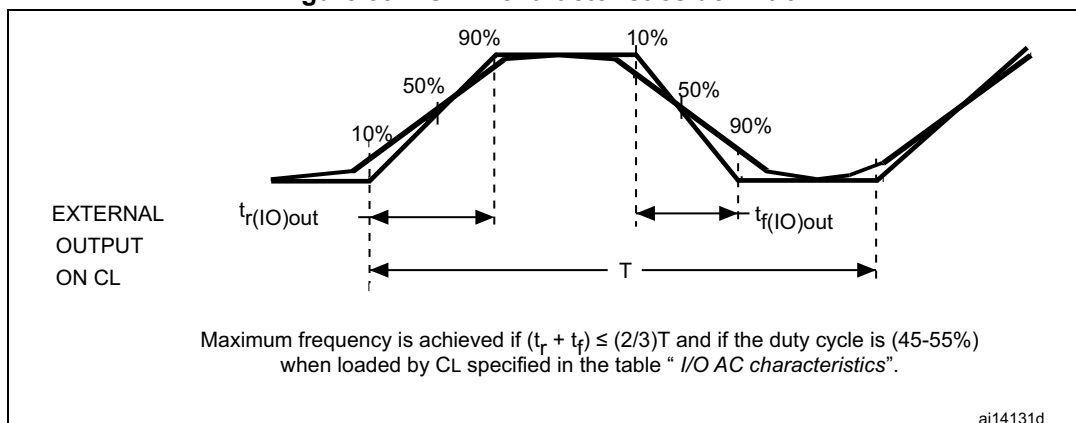


6.3.12 Memory characteristics

Flash memory

The characteristics are given at $T_A = -40$ to 105 °C unless otherwise specified.

Figure 39. I/O AC characteristics definition



6.3.17 NRST pin characteristics

The NRST pin input driver uses CMOS technology. It is connected to a permanent pull-up resistor, R_{PU} (see [Table 49](#)).

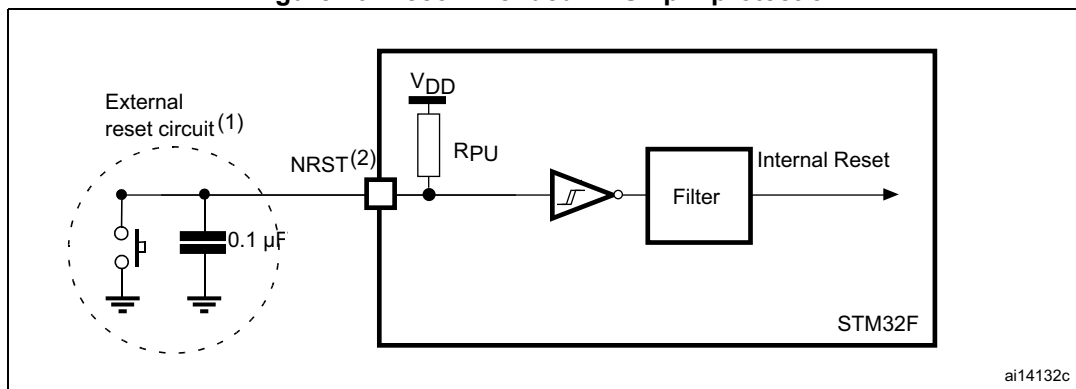
Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in [Table 49](#) are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in [Table 14](#).

Table 49. NRST pin characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R_{PU}	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor ⁽¹⁾	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	30	40	50	$k\Omega$
$V_{F(NRST)}^{(2)}$	NRST Input filtered pulse	-	-	-	100	ns
$V_{NF(NRST)}^{(2)}$	NRST Input not filtered pulse	$V_{DD} > 2.7\text{ V}$	300	-	-	ns
T_{NRST_OUT}	Generated reset pulse duration	Internal Reset source	20	-	-	μs

1. The pull-up is designed with a true resistance in series with a switchable PMOS. This PMOS contribution to the series resistance must be minimum (~10% order).
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

Figure 40. Recommended NRST pin protection



1. The reset network 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 49](#). Otherwise the reset is not taken into account by the device.

Table 55. I²S characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
f_{CK} $1/t_{c(CK)}$	I ² S clock frequency	Master, 16-bit data, audio frequency = 48 kHz, main clock disabled	1.23	1.24	MHz
		Slave	0	$64F_S^{(1)}$	
$t_{r(CK)}$ $t_{f(CK)}$	I ² S clock rise and fall time	Capacitive load $C_L = 50$ pF	-	(2)	ns
$t_{V(WS)}^{(3)}$	WS valid time	Master	0.3	-	
$t_{H(WS)}^{(3)}$	WS hold time	Master	0	-	
$t_{su(WS)}^{(3)}$	WS setup time	Slave	3	-	
$t_{H(WS)}^{(3)}$	WS hold time	Slave	0	-	
$t_{w(CKH)}^{(3)}$ $t_{w(CKL)}^{(3)}$	CK high and low time	Master $f_{PCLK} = 30$ MHz	396	-	
$t_{su(SD_MR)}^{(3)}$ $t_{su(SD_SR)}^{(3)}$	Data input setup time	Master receiver Slave receiver	45 0	-	
$t_{H(SD_MR)}^{(3)(4)}$ $t_{H(SD_SR)}^{(3)(4)}$	Data input hold time	Master receiver: $f_{PCLK} = 30$ MHz, Slave receiver: $f_{PCLK} = 30$ MHz	13 0	-	
$t_{V(SD_ST)}^{(3)(4)}$	Data output valid time	Slave transmitter (after enable edge)	-	30	
$t_{H(SD_ST)}^{(3)}$	Data output hold time	Slave transmitter (after enable edge)	10	-	
$t_{V(SD_MT)}^{(3)(4)}$	Data output valid time	Master transmitter (after enable edge)	-	6	
$t_{H(SD_MT)}^{(3)}$	Data output hold time	Master transmitter (after enable edge)	0	-	

1. F_S is the sampling frequency. Refer to the I2S section of the STM32F20xxx/21xxx reference manual for more details. f_{CK} values reflect only the digital peripheral behavior which leads to a minimum of $(I2SDIV/(2 \cdot I2SDIV + ODD))$, a maximum of $(I2SDIV + ODD)/(2 \cdot I2SDIV + ODD)$ and F_S maximum values for each mode/condition.

2. Refer to [Table 48: I/O AC characteristics](#).

3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

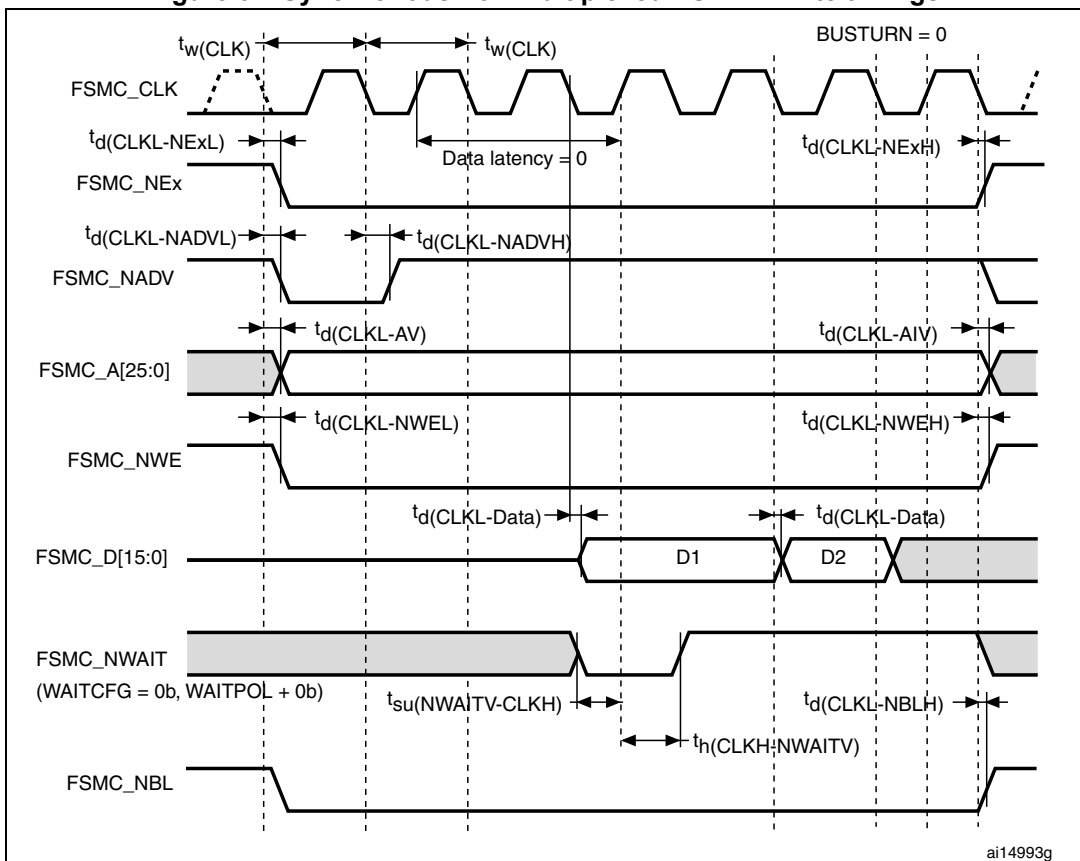
4. Depends on f_{PCLK} . For example, if $f_{PCLK} = 8$ MHz, then $T_{PCLK} = 1/f_{PCLK} = 125$ ns.

Table 78. Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	4	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid (x=16...25)	-	0	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AIV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax invalid (x=16...25)	3	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NOEL)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NOE low	-	1	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NOEH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NOE high	1.5	-	ns
$t_{su(DV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_CLK high	8	-	ns
$t_h(CLKH-DV)$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK high	0	-	ns

1. $C_L = 30$ pF.

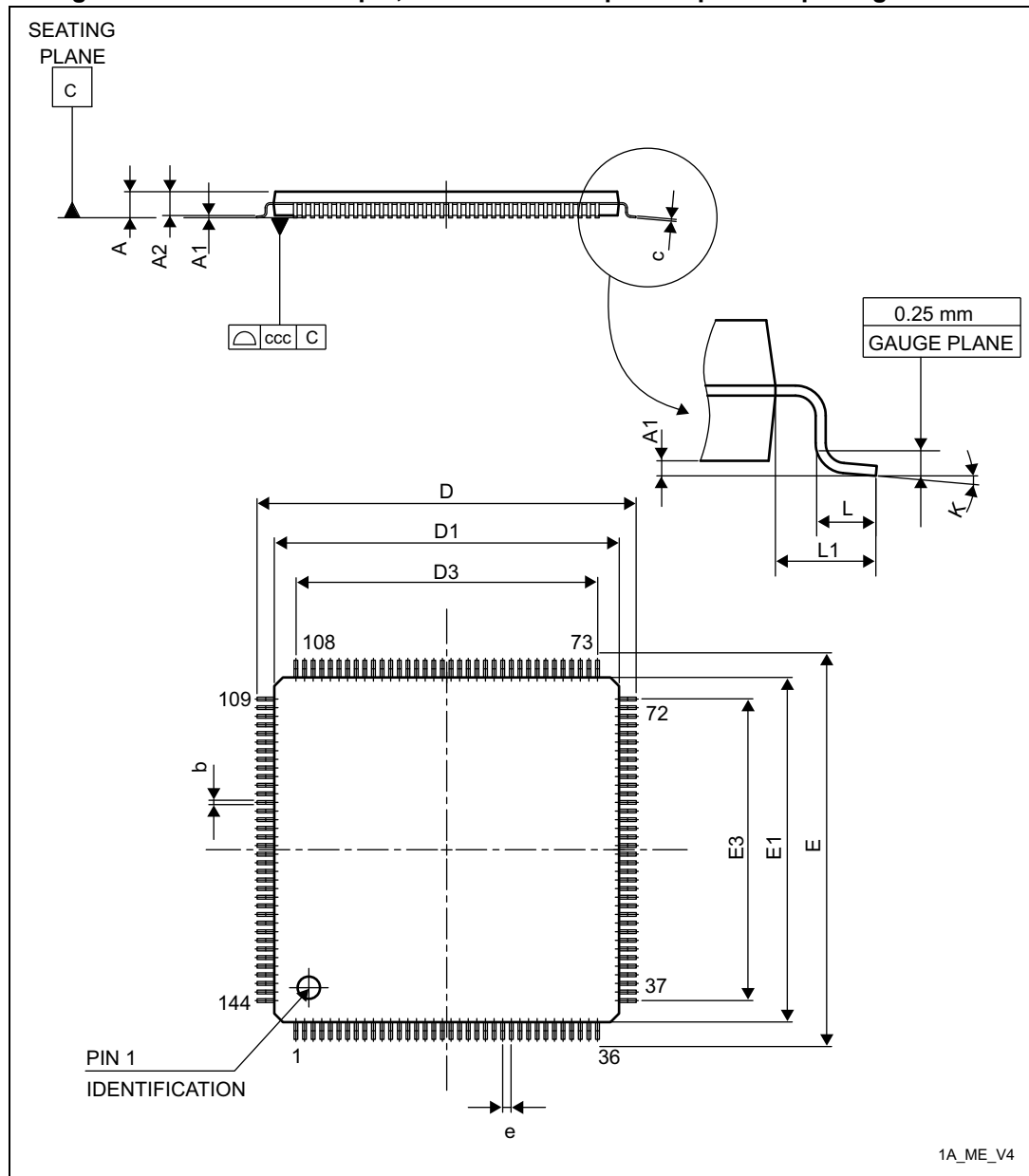
2. Guaranteed by characterization results, not tested in production.

Figure 64. Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings**Table 79. Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_w(CLK)$	FSMC_CLK period	$2T_{HCLK} - 1$	-	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low (x=0..2)	-	1	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx high (x= 0...2)	1	-	ns

7.4 LQFP144 package information

Figure 84. LQFP144 - 144-pin, 20 x 20 mm low-profile quad flat package outline



1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 97. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
13-Jul-2010	4 (continued)	<p>Added USB OTG_FS features in Section 3.28: Universal serial bus on-the-go full-speed (OTG_FS).</p> <p>Updated V_{CAP_1} and V_{CAP_2} capacitor value to 2.2 µF in Figure 19: Power supply scheme.</p> <p>Removed DAC, modified ADC limitations, and updated I/O compensation for 1.8 to 2.1 V range in Table 15: Limitations depending on the operating power supply range.</p> <p>Added V_{BORL}, V_{BORM}, V_{BORH} and I_{RUSH} in Table 19: Embedded reset and power control block characteristics.</p> <p>Removed table Typical current consumption in Sleep mode with Flash memory in Deep power down mode. Merged typical and maximum current consumption sections and added Table 21: Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory (ART accelerator disabled), Table 20: Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory (ART accelerator enabled) or RAM, Table 22: Typical and maximum current consumption in Sleep mode, Table 23: Typical and maximum current consumptions in Stop mode, Table 24: Typical and maximum current consumptions in Standby mode, and Table 25: Typical and maximum current consumptions in VBAT mode.</p> <p>Update Table 34: Main PLL characteristics and added Section 6.3.11: PLL spread spectrum clock generation (SSCG) characteristics.</p> <p>Added Note 8 for CIO in Table 48: I/O AC characteristics.</p> <p>Updated Section 6.3.18: TIM timer characteristics.</p> <p>Added T_{NRST_OUT} in Table 49: NRST pin characteristics.</p> <p>Updated Table 52: I2C characteristics.</p> <p>Removed 8-bit data in and data out waveforms from Figure 48: ULPI timing diagram.</p> <p>Removed note related to ADC calibration in Table 67. Section 6.3.20: 12-bit ADC characteristics: ADC characteristics tables merged into one single table; tables ADC conversion time and ADC accuracy removed.</p> <p>Updated Table 68: DAC characteristics.</p> <p>Updated Section 6.3.22: Temperature sensor characteristics and Section 6.3.23: VBAT monitoring characteristics.</p> <p>Update Section 6.3.26: Camera interface (DCMI) timing specifications.</p> <p>Added Section 6.3.27: SD/SDIO MMC card host interface (SDIO) characteristics, and Section 6.3.28: RTC characteristics.</p> <p>Added Section 7.7: Thermal characteristics. Updated Table 91: LQFP176 - Low profile quad flat package 24 × 24 × 1.4 mm package mechanical data and Figure 86: LQFP176 - Low profile quad flat package 24 × 24 × 1.4 mm, package outline.</p> <p>Changed tape and reel code to TX in Table 96: Ordering information scheme.</p> <p>Added Table 101: Main applications versus package for STM32F2xxx microcontrollers. Updated figures in Appendix A.2: USB OTG full speed (FS) interface solutions and A.3: USB OTG high speed (HS) interface solutions. Updated Figure 94: Audio player solution using PLL, PLLI2S, USB and 1 crystal and Figure 95: Audio PLL (PLLI2S) providing accurate I2S clock.</p>

Table 97. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
22-Apr-2011	6	<p>Changed datasheet status to "Full Datasheet".</p> <p>Introduced concept of SRAM1 and SRAM2.</p> <p>LQFP176 package now in production and offered only for 256 Kbyte and 1 Mbyte devices. Availability of WLCSP64+2 package limited to 512 Kbyte and 1 Mbyte devices.</p> <p>Updated Figure 3: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP144 package and Figure 2: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP100 package.</p> <p>Added camera interface for STM32F207Vx devices in Table 2: STM32F205xx features and peripheral counts.</p> <p>Removed 16 MHz internal RC oscillator accuracy in Section 3.12: Clocks and startup.</p> <p>Updated Section 3.16: Voltage regulator.</p> <p>Modified I²S sampling frequency range in Section 3.12: Clocks and startup, Section 3.24: Inter-integrated sound (I2S), and Section 3.30: Audio PLL (PLL12S).</p> <p>Updated Section 3.17: Real-time clock (RTC), backup SRAM and backup registers and description of TIM2 and TIM5 in Section 3.20.2: General-purpose timers (TIMx).</p> <p>Modified maximum baud rate (oversampling by 16) for USART1 in Table 6: USART feature comparison.</p> <p>Updated note related to RFU pin below Figure 12: STM32F20x LQFP100 pinout, Figure 13: STM32F20x LQFP144 pinout, Figure 14: STM32F20x LQFP176 pinout, Figure 15: STM32F20x UFBGA176 ballout, and Table 8: STM32F20x pin and ball definitions.</p> <p>In Table 8: STM32F20x pin and ball definitions, changed I2S2_CK and I2S3_CK to I2S2_SCK and I2S3_SCK, respectively; added PA15 and TT (3.6 V tolerant I/O).</p> <p>Added RTC_50Hz as PB15 alternate function in Table 8: STM32F20x pin and ball definitions and Table 10: Alternate function mapping.</p> <p>Removed ETH_RMII_TX_CLK for PC3/AF11 in Table 10: Alternate function mapping.</p> <p>Updated Table 11: Voltage characteristics and Table 12: Current characteristics.</p> <p>T_{STG} updated to -65 to +150 in Table 13: Thermal characteristics.</p> <p>Added CEXT, ESL, and ESR in Table 14: General operating conditions as well as Section 6.3.2: VCAP1/VCAP2 external capacitor.</p> <p>Modified Note 4 in Table 15: Limitations depending on the operating power supply range.</p> <p>Updated Table 17: Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator ON), and Table 18: Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator OFF).</p> <p>Added OSC_OUT pin in Figure 17: Pin loading conditions, and Figure 18: Pin input voltage.</p> <p>Updated Figure 19: Power supply scheme to add IRROFF and REGOFF pins and modified notes.</p> <p>Updated V_{PVD}, V_{BOR1}, V_{BOR2}, V_{BOR3}, T_{RSTTEMPO} typical value, and I_{RUSH}, added E_{RUSH} and Note 2 in Table 19: Embedded reset and power control block characteristics.</p>

Table 97. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
14-Jun-2011	7	<p>Added SDIO in Table 2: STM32F205xx features and peripheral counts.</p> <p>Updated V_{IN} for 5V tolerant pins in Table 11: Voltage characteristics.</p> <p>Updated jitter parameters description in Table 34: Main PLL characteristics.</p> <p>Remove jitter values for system clock in Table 35: PLLI2S (audio PLL) characteristics.</p> <p>Updated Table 42: EMI characteristics.</p> <p>Update Note 2 in Table 52: I2C characteristics.</p> <p>Updated Avg_Slope typical value and T_{S_temp} minimum value in Table 69: Temperature sensor characteristics.</p> <p>Updated T_{S_vbat} minimum value in Table 70: VBAT monitoring characteristics.</p> <p>Updated $T_{S_vrefint}$ minimum value in Table 71: Embedded internal reference voltage.</p> <p>Added Software option in Section 8: Part numbering.</p> <p>In Table 101: Main applications versus package for STM32F2xxx microcontrollers, renamed USB1 and USB2, USB OTG FS and USB OTG HS, respectively; and removed USB OTG FS and camera interface for 64-pin package; added USB OTG HS on 64-pin package; added Note 1 and Note 2.</p>
20-Dec-2011	8	<p>Updated SDIO register addresses in Figure 16: Memory map.</p> <p>Updated Figure 3: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP144 package, Figure 2: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP100 package, Figure 1: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP64 package, and added Figure 4: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx and STM32F2xx for LQFP176 package.</p> <p>Updated Section 3.3: Memory protection unit.</p> <p>Updated Section 3.6: Embedded SRAM.</p> <p>Updated Section 3.28: Universal serial bus on-the-go full-speed (OTG_FS) to remove external FS OTG PHY support.</p> <p>In Table 8: STM32F20x pin and ball definitions: changed SPI2_MCK and SPI3_MCK to I2S2_MCK and I2S3_MCK, respectively. Added ETH_RMII_TX_EN alternate function to PG11. Added EVENTOUT in the list of alternate functions for I/O pin/balls. Removed OTG_FS_SDA, OTG_FS_SCL and OTG_FS_INTN alternate functions.</p> <p>In Table 10: Alternate function mapping: changed I2S3_SCK to I2S3_MCK for PC7/AF6, added FSMC_NCE3 for PG9, FSMC_NE3 for PG10, and FSMC_NCE2 for PD7. Removed OTG_FS_SDA, OTG_FS_SCL and OTG_FS_INTN alternate functions. Changed I2S3_SCK into I2S3_MCK for PC7/AF6. Updated peripherals corresponding to AF12.</p> <p>Removed CEXT and ESR from Table 14: General operating conditions.</p>

Table 97. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
04-Nov-2013	11	<p>In the whole document, updated notes related to WLCSP64+2 usage with IRROFF set to V_{DD}. Updated Section 3.14: Power supply schemes, Section 3.15: Power supply supervisor, Section 3.16.1: Regulator ON and Section 3.16.2: Regulator OFF. Added Section 3.16.3: Regulator ON/OFF and internal reset ON/OFF availability. Added note related to WLCSP64+2 package.</p> <p>Restructured RTC features and added reference clock detection in Section 3.17: Real-time clock (RTC), backup SRAM and backup registers.</p> <p>Added note indicating the package view below Figure 10: STM32F20x LQFP64 pinout, Figure 12: STM32F20x LQFP100 pinout, Figure 13: STM32F20x LQFP144 pinout, and Figure 14: STM32F20x LQFP176 pinout.</p> <p>Added Table 7: Legend/abbreviations used in the pinout table. Table 8: STM32F20x pin and ball definitions: content reformatted; removed indexes on V_{SS} and V_{DD}; updated PA4, PA5, PA6, PC4, BOOT0; replaced DCMI_12 by DCMI_D12, TIM8_CHIN by TIM8_CH1N, ETH_MII_RX_D0 by ETH_MII_RXD0, ETH_MII_RX_D1 by ETH_MII_RXD1, ETH_RMII_RX_D0 by ETH_RMII_RXD0, ETH_RMII_RX_D1 by ETH_RMII_RXD1, and RMII_CRS_DV by ETH_RMII_CRS_DV.</p> <p>Table 10: Alternate function mapping: replaced FSMC_BLN1 by FSMC_NBL1, added EVENTOUT as AF15 alternated function for PC13, PC14, PC15, PH0, PH1, and PI8.</p> <p>Updated Figure 17: Pin loading conditions and Figure 18: Pin input voltage.</p> <p>Added V_{IN} in Table 14: General operating conditions.</p> <p>Removed note applying to $V_{POR/PDR}$ minimum value in Table 19: Embedded reset and power control block characteristics.</p> <p>Updated notes related to C_{L1} and C_{L2} in Section : Low-speed external clock generated from a crystal/ceramic resonator.</p> <p>Updated conditions in Table 41: EMS characteristics. Updated Table 42: EMI characteristics. Updated V_{IL}, V_{IH} and V_{Hys} in Table 46: I/O static characteristics. Added Section : Output driving current and updated Figure 39: I/O AC characteristics definition.</p> <p>Updated $V_{IL(NRST)}$ and $V_{IH(NRST)}$ in Table 49: NRST pin characteristics, updated Figure 39: I/O AC characteristics definition.</p> <p>Removed tests conditions in Section : I2C interface characteristics. Updated Table 52: I2C characteristics and Figure 41: I2C bus AC waveforms and measurement circuit.</p> <p>Updated I_{VREF+} and I_{VDDA} in Table 66: ADC characteristics. Updated Offset comments in Table 68: DAC characteristics.</p> <p>Updated minimum $t_{h(CLKH-DV)}$ value in Table 78: Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings.</p>