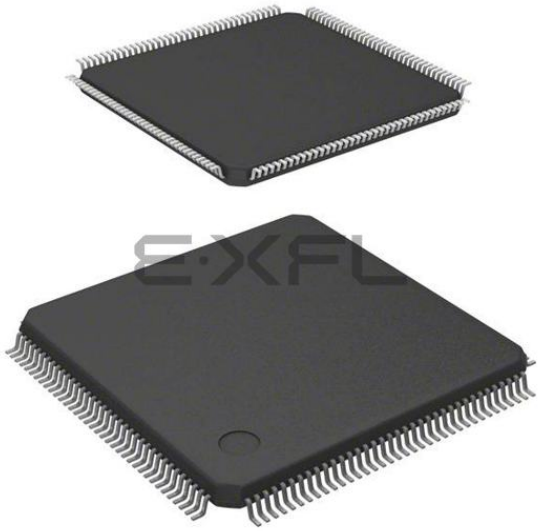

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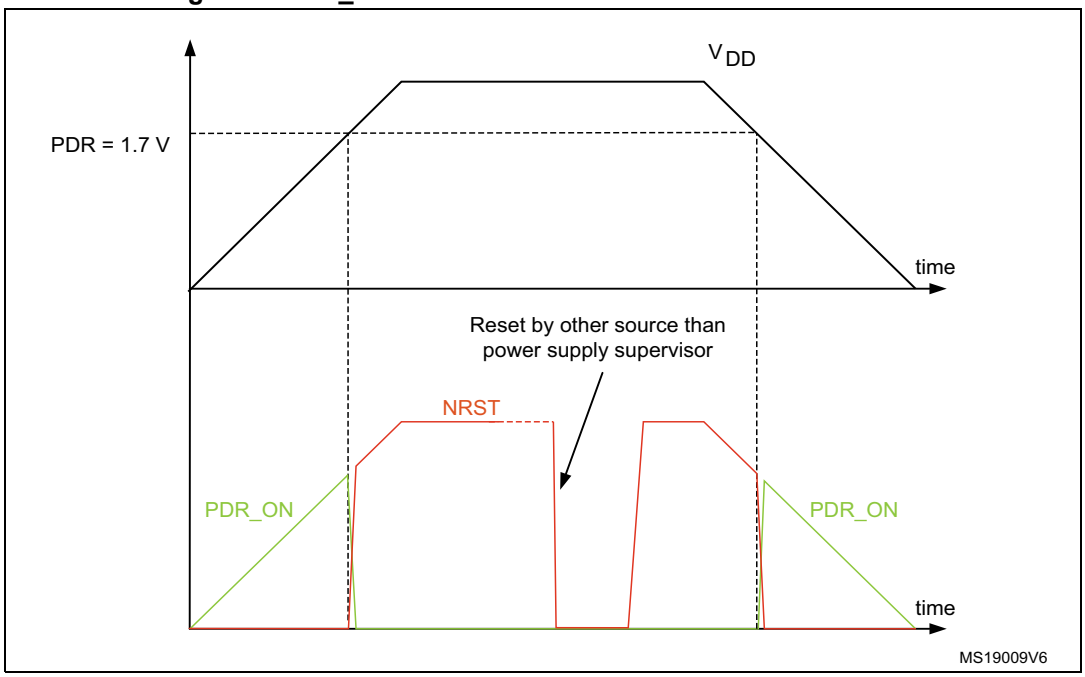
"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	168MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, DCMI, EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	114
Program Memory Size	1MB (1M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	192K 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	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-LQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm32f407zgt6

Figure 8. PDR_ON and NRST control with internal reset OFF



1. PDR = 1.7 V for reduce temperature range; PDR = 1.8 V for all temperature range.

2.2.16 Voltage regulator

The regulator has four operating modes:

- Regulator ON
  - Main regulator mode (MR)
  - Low-power regulator (LPR)
  - Power-down
- Regulator OFF

Regulator ON

On packages embedding the BYPASS_REG pin, the regulator is enabled by holding BYPASS_REG low. On all other packages, the regulator is always enabled.

There are three power modes configured by software when regulator is ON:

- MR is used in the nominal regulation mode (With different voltage scaling in Run)

  In Main regulator mode (MR mode), different voltage scaling are provided to reach the best compromise between maximum frequency and dynamic power consumption. Refer to *Table 14: General operating conditions*.
- LPR is used in the Stop modes

  The LP regulator mode is configured by software when entering Stop mode.
- Power-down is used in Standby mode.

  The Power-down mode is activated only when entering in Standby mode. The regulator output is in high impedance and the kernel circuitry is powered down, inducing zero consumption. The contents of the registers and SRAM are lost)

Two external ceramic capacitors should be connected on V_{CAP_1} & V_{CAP_2} pin. Refer to *Figure 21: Power supply scheme* and *Figure 16: VCAP_1/VCAP_2 operating conditions*.

All packages have regulator ON feature.

Regulator OFF

This feature is available only on packages featuring the BYPASS_REG pin. The regulator is disabled by holding BYPASS_REG high. The regulator OFF mode allows to supply externally a V_{12} voltage source through V_{CAP_1} and V_{CAP_2} pins.

Since the internal voltage scaling is not manage internally, the external voltage value must be aligned with the targeted maximum frequency. Refer to *Table 14: General operating conditions*.

The two 2.2 µF ceramic capacitors should be replaced by two 100 nF decoupling capacitors.

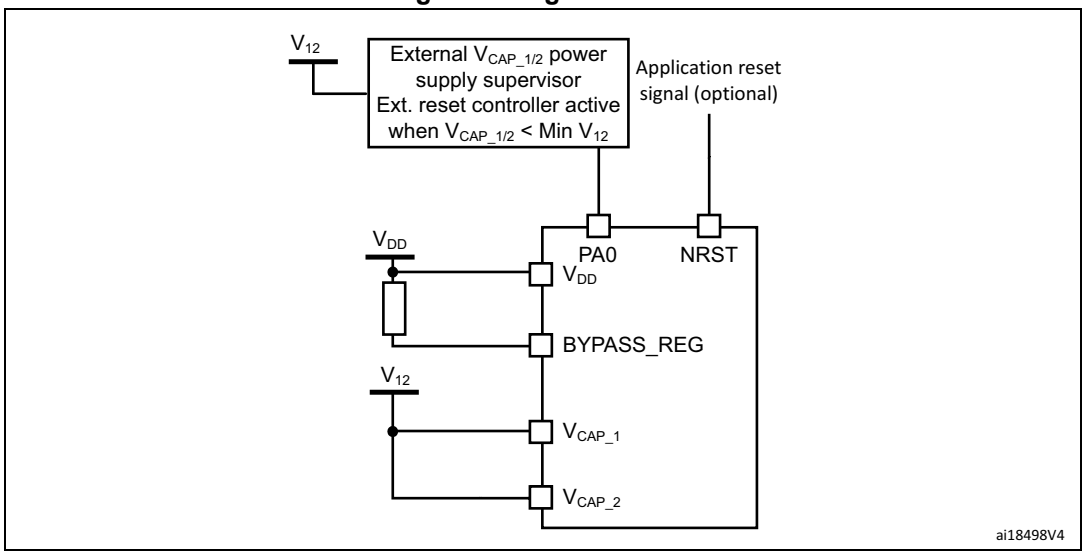
Refer to *Figure 21: Power supply scheme*

When the regulator is OFF, there is no more internal monitoring on V_{12}. An external power supply supervisor should be used to monitor the V_{12} of the logic power domain. PA0 pin should be used for this purpose, and act as power-on reset on V_{12} power domain.

In regulator OFF mode the following features are no more supported:

- PA0 cannot be used as a GPIO pin since it allows to reset a part of the V_{12} logic power domain which is not reset by the NRST pin.
- As long as PA0 is kept low, the debug mode cannot be used under power-on reset. As a consequence, PA0 and NRST pins must be managed separately if the debug connection under reset or pre-reset is required.
- The standby mode is not available

Figure 9. Regulator OFF



alternate functions. All GPIOs are high-current-capable and have speed selection to better manage internal noise, power consumption and electromagnetic emission.

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

Fast I/O handling allowing maximum I/O toggling up to 84 MHz.

2.2.35 Analog-to-digital converters (ADCs)

Three 12-bit analog-to-digital converters are embedded and each ADC shares up to 16 external channels, performing conversions in the single-shot or scan mode. In scan mode, automatic conversion is performed on a selected group of analog inputs.

Additional logic functions embedded in the ADC interface allow:

- Simultaneous sample and hold
- Interleaved sample and hold

The ADC can be served by the DMA controller. An analog watchdog feature allows very precise monitoring of the converted voltage of one, some or all selected channels. An interrupt is generated when the converted voltage is outside the programmed thresholds.

To synchronize A/D conversion and timers, the ADCs could be triggered by any of TIM1, TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5, or TIM8 timer.

2.2.36 Temperature sensor

The temperature sensor has to generate a voltage that varies linearly with temperature. The conversion range is between 1.8 V and 3.6 V. The temperature sensor is internally connected to the ADC1_IN16 input channel which is used to convert the sensor output voltage into a digital value.

As the offset of the temperature sensor varies from chip to chip due to process variation, the internal temperature sensor is mainly suitable for applications that detect temperature changes instead of absolute temperatures. If an accurate temperature reading is needed, then an external temperature sensor part should be used.

2.2.37 Digital-to-analog converter (DAC)

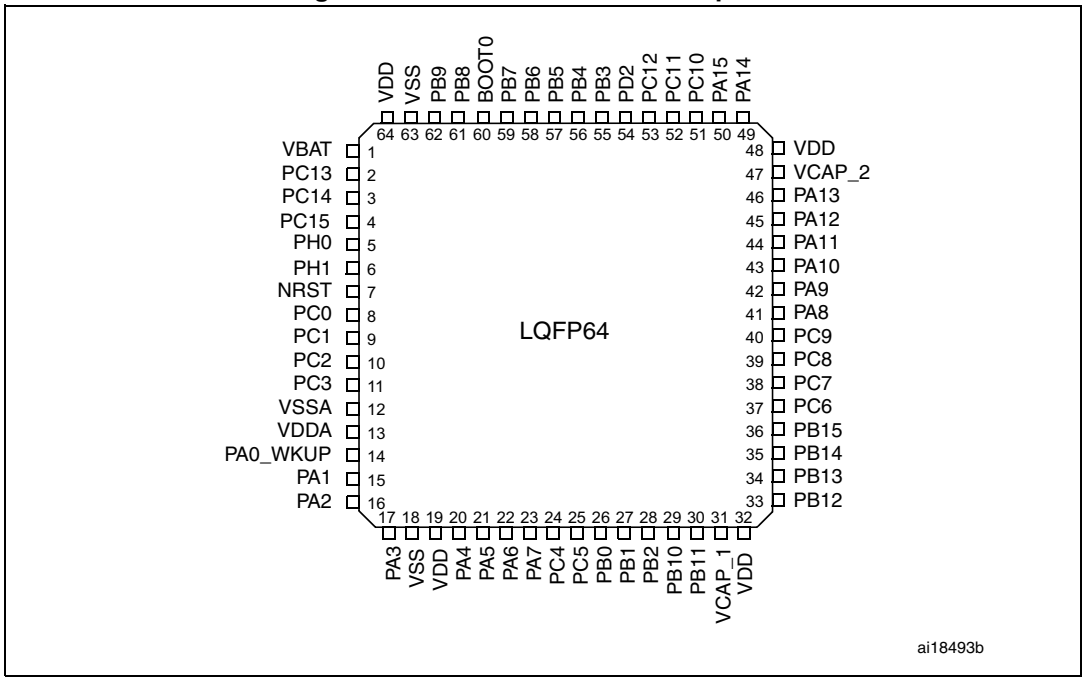
The two 12-bit buffered DAC channels can be used to convert two digital signals into two analog voltage signal outputs.

This dual digital Interface supports the following features:

- two DAC converters: one for each output channel
- 8-bit or 12-bit monotonic output
- left or right data alignment in 12-bit mode
- synchronized update capability
- noise-wave generation
- triangular-wave generation
- dual DAC channel independent or simultaneous conversions
- DMA capability for each channel
- external triggers for conversion
- input voltage reference V_{REF+}

3 Pinouts and pin description

Figure 12. STM32F40xxx LQFP64 pinout



1. The above figure shows the package top view.

Table 7. STM32F40xxx pin and ball definitions (continued)

Pin number						Pin name (function after reset)[1]	Pin type	I / O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
LQFP64	WLCSP90	LQFP100	LQFP144	UFBGA176	LQFP176						
	D9			L4	48	BYPASS_REG	I	FT	-	-	-
19	E4	28	39	K4	49	V_{DD}	S	-	-	-	-
20	J9	29	40	N4	50	PA4	I/O	TTa	(4)	SPI1_NSS / SPI3_NSS / USART2_CK / DCMI_HSYNC / OTG_HS_SOF/ I2S3_WS/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN4 /DAC_OUT1
21	G8	30	41	P4	51	PA5	I/O	TTa	(4)	SPI1_SCK/ OTG_HS_ULPI_CK / TIM2_CH1_ETR/ TIM8_CH1N/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN5/DAC_ OUT2
22	H8	31	42	P3	52	PA6	I/O	FT	(4)	SPI1_MISO / TIM8_BKIN/TIM13_CH1 / DCMI_PIXCLK / TIM3_CH1 / TIM1_BKIN/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN6
23	J8	32	43	R3	53	PA7	I/O	FT	(4)	SPI1_MOSI/ TIM8_CH1N / TIM14_CH1/TIM3_CH2/ ETH_MII_RX_DV / TIM1_CH1N / ETH_RMII_CRS_DV/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN7
24	-	33	44	N5	54	PC4	I/O	FT	(4)	ETH_RMII_RX_D0 / ETH_MII_RX_D0/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN14
25	-	34	45	P5	55	PC5	I/O	FT	(4)	ETH_RMII_RX_D1 / ETH_MII_RX_D1/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN15
26	G7	35	46	R5	56	PB0	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM3_CH3 / TIM8_CH2N/ OTG_HS_ULPI_D1/ ETH_MII_RXD2 / TIM1_CH2N/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN8
27	H7	36	47	R4	57	PB1	I/O	FT	(4)	TIM3_CH4 / TIM8_CH3N/ OTG_HS_ULPI_D2/ ETH_MII_RXD3 / TIM1_CH3N/ EVENTOUT	ADC12_IN9
28	J7	37	48	M6	58	PB2/BOOT1 (PB2)	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	-

Table 9. Alternate function mapping (continued)

Port		AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF14	AF15
		SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/2/3	SPI1/SPI2/I2S2/I2S2ext	SPI3/I2Sext/I2S3	USART1/2/3/I2S3ext	UART4/5/USART6	CAN1/2 TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/OTG_FS	DCMI		
Port B	PB0	-	TIM1_CH2N	TIM3_CH3	TIM8_CH2N	-	-	-	-	-	-	OTG_HS_ULPI_D1	ETH _MII_RXD2	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB1	-	TIM1_CH3N	TIM3_CH4	TIM8_CH3N		-	-	-	-	-	OTG_HS_ULPI_D2	ETH _MII_RXD3	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB3	JTDO/TRACESWO	TIM2_CH2	-	-	-	SPI1_SCK	SPI3_SCK I2S3_CK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB4	NJTRST	-	TIM3_CH1		-	SPI1_MISO	SPI3_MISO	I2S3ext_SD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB5	-	-	TIM3_CH2		I2C1_SMBA	SPI1_MOSI	SPI3_MOSI I2S3_SD		-	CAN2_RX	OTG_HS_ULPI_D7	ETH _PPS_OUT	-	DCMI_D10	-	EVENTOUT
	PB6	-	-	TIM4_CH1		I2C1_SCL	-	-	USART1_TX	-	CAN2_TX	-	-	-	DCMI_D5	-	EVENTOUT
	PB7	-	-	TIM4_CH2		I2C1_SDA	-	-	USART1_RX	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NL	DCMI_VSYNC	-	EVENTOUT
	PB8	-	-	TIM4_CH3	TIM10_CH1	I2C1_SCL	-	-	-	-	CAN1_RX	-	ETH _MII_TXD3	SDIO_D4	DCMI_D6	-	EVENTOUT
	PB9	-	-	TIM4_CH4	TIM11_CH1	I2C1_SDA	SPI2_NSS I2S2_WS	-	-	-	CAN1_TX	-	-	SDIO_D5	DCMI_D7	-	EVENTOUT
	PB10	-	TIM2_CH3	-	-	I2C2_SCL	SPI2_SCK I2S2_CK	-	USART3_TX	-	-	OTG_HS_ULPI_D3	ETH_ MII_RX_ER	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB11	-	TIM2_CH4	-	-	I2C2_SDA	-	-	USART3_RX	-	-	OTG_HS_ULPI_D4	ETH _MII_TX_EN ETH _RMII_TX_EN	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB12	-	TIM1_BKIN	-	-	I2C2_SMBA	SPI2_NSS I2S2_WS	-	USART3_CK	-	CAN2_RX	OTG_HS_ULPI_D5	ETH _MII_TXD0 ETH _RMII_TXD0	OTG_HS_ID	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB13	-	TIM1_CH1N	-	-	-	SPI2_SCK I2S2_CK	-	USART3_CTS	-	CAN2_TX	OTG_HS_ULPI_D6	ETH _MII_TXD1 ETH _RMII_TXD1	-	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB14	-	TIM1_CH2N	-	TIM8_CH2N	-	SPI2_MISO	I2S2ext_SD	USART3_RTS	-	TIM12_CH1	-	-	OTG_HS_DM	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PB15	RTC_REFIN	TIM1_CH3N	-	TIM8_CH3N	-	SPI2_MOSI I2S2_SD	-	-	-	TIM12_CH2	-	-	OTG_HS_DP	-	-	EVENTOUT

Table 9. Alternate function mapping (continued)

Port		AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7	AF8	AF9	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF14	AF15
		SYS	TIM1/2	TIM3/4/5	TIM8/9/10/11	I2C1/2/3	SPI1/SPI2/I2S2/I2S2ext	SPI3/I2Sext/I2S3	USART1/2/3/I2S3ext	UART4/5/USART6	CAN1/2 TIM12/13/14	OTG_FS/OTG_HS	ETH	FSMC/SDIO/OTG_FS	DCMI		
Port F	PF0	-	-	-	-	I2C2_SDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A0	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF1	-	-	-	-	I2C2_SCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A1	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF2	-	-	-	-	I2C2_SMBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A2	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A3	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A4	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A5	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF6	-	-	-	TIM10_CH1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NIORD	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF7	-	-	-	TIM11_CH1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_NREG	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TIM13_CH1	-	-	FSMC_NIOWR	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TIM14_CH1	-	-	FSMC_CD	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_INTR	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		DCMI_D12	-	EVENTOUT
	PF12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A6	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A7	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A8	-	-	EVENTOUT
	PF15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FSMC_A9	-	-	EVENTOUT

Table 10. register boundary addresses (continued)

Bus	Boundary address	Peripheral
APB2	0x4001 4C00 - 0x4001 57FF	Reserved
	0x4001 4800 - 0x4001 4BFF	TIM11
	0x4001 4400 - 0x4001 47FF	TIM10
	0x4001 4000 - 0x4001 43FF	TIM9
	0x4001 3C00 - 0x4001 3FFF	EXTI
	0x4001 3800 - 0x4001 3BFF	SYSCFG
	0x4001 3400 - 0x4001 37FF	Reserved
	0x4001 3000 - 0x4001 33FF	SPI1
	0x4001 2C00 - 0x4001 2FFF	SDIO
	0x4001 2400 - 0x4001 2BFF	Reserved
	0x4001 2000 - 0x4001 23FF	ADC1 - ADC2 - ADC3
	0x4001 1800 - 0x4001 1FFF	Reserved
	0x4001 1400 - 0x4001 17FF	USART6
	0x4001 1000 - 0x4001 13FF	USART1
	0x4001 0800 - 0x4001 0FFF	Reserved
	0x4001 0400 - 0x4001 07FF	TIM8
	0x4001 0000 - 0x4001 03FF	TIM1
	0x4000 7800- 0x4000 FFFF	Reserved

Table 20. Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory (ART accelerator enabled) or RAM (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK}	Typ	Max(2)		Unit
				T_A = 25 °C	T_A = 85 °C	T_A = 105 °C	
I_{DD}	Supply current in Run mode	External clock(3), all peripherals enabled(4)(5)	168 MHz	87	102	109	mA
			144 MHz	67	80	86	
			120 MHz	56	69	75	
			90 MHz	44	56	62	
			60 MHz	30	42	49	
			30 MHz	16	28	35	
			25 MHz	12	24	31	
			16 MHz(6)	9	20	28	
			8 MHz	5	17	24	
			4 MHz	3	15	22	
			2 MHz	2	14	21	
		External clock(3), all peripherals disabled(4)(5)	168 MHz	40	54	61	
			144 MHz	31	43	50	
			120 MHz	26	38	45	
			90 MHz	20	32	39	
			60 MHz	14	26	33	
			30 MHz	8	20	27	
			25 MHz	6	18	25	
			16 MHz(6)	5	16	24	
			8 MHz	3	15	22	
			4 MHz	2	14	21	
			2 MHz	2	14	21	

1. Code and data processing running from SRAM1 using boot pins.
2. Guaranteed by characterization, tested in production at V_{DD} max and f_{HCLK} max with peripherals enabled.
3. External clock is 4 MHz and PLL is on when f_{HCLK} > 25 MHz.
4. When the ADC is ON (ADON bit set in the ADC_CR2 register), add an additional power consumption of 1.6 mA per ADC for the analog part.
5. When analog peripheral blocks such as ADCs, DACs, HSE, LSE, HSI, or LSI are ON, an additional power consumption should be considered.
6. In this case HCLK = system clock/2.

Additional current consumption

The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- All I/O pins are configured in analog mode.
- The Flash memory access time is adjusted to f_{HCLK} frequency.
- The voltage scaling is adjusted to f_{HCLK} frequency as follows:
  - Scale 2 for $f_{HCLK} \leq 144$ MHz
  - Scale 1 for 144 MHz < $f_{HCLK} \leq 168$ MHz.
- The system clock is HCLK, $f_{PCLK1} = f_{HCLK}/4$, and $f_{PCLK2} = f_{HCLK}/2$.
- The HSE crystal clock frequency is 25 MHz.
- T_A= 25 °C.

Table 26. Typical current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory, regulator ON (ART accelerator enabled except prefetch), V_{DD} = 1.8 V(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK} (MHz)	Typ. at T_A = 25 °C	Unit
IDD	Supply current in Run mode	All peripheral disabled	160	36.2	mA
			144	29.3	
			120	24.7	
			90	19.3	
			60	13.4	
			30	7.7	
			25	6.0	

1. When peripherals are enabled, the power consumption corresponding to the analog part of the peripherals (such as ADC or DAC) is not included.

I/O system current consumption

The current consumption of the I/O system has two components: static and dynamic.

I/O static current consumption

All the I/Os used as inputs with pull-up generate current consumption when the pin is externally held low. The value of this current consumption can be simply computed by using the pull-up/pull-down resistors values given in *Table 48: I/O static characteristics*.

For the output pins, any external pull-down or external load must also be considered to estimate the current consumption.

Additional I/O current consumption is due to I/Os configured as inputs if an intermediate voltage level is externally applied. This current consumption is caused by the input Schmitt trigger circuits used to discriminate the input value. Unless this specific configuration is required by the application, this supply current consumption can be avoided by configuring these I/Os in analog mode. This is notably the case of ADC input pins which should be configured as analog inputs.

Caution: Any floating input pin can also settle to an intermediate voltage level or switch inadvertently, as a result of external electromagnetic noise. To avoid current consumption related to

Table 36. 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 = 100 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 = 100 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.
3. The use of 2 PLLs in parallel could degraded the Jitter up to +30%.
4. Guaranteed by characterization.

Table 37. PLLI2S (audio PLL) characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{PLLI2S_IN}	PLLI2S input clock(1)	-		0.95(2)	1	2.10	MHz
f_{PLLI2S_OUT}	PLLI2S multiplier output clock	-		-	-	216	MHz
f_{VCO_OUT}	PLLI2S VCO output	-		100	-	432	MHz
t_{LOCK}	PLLI2S lock time	VCO freq = 100 MHz		75	-	200	µs
		VCO freq = 432 MHz		100	-	300	
Jitter(3)	Master I^2S clock jitter	Cycle to cycle at 12.288 MHz on 48KHz period, N=432, R=5	RMS	-	90	-	
			peak to peak	-	±280	-	ps
		Average frequency of 12.288 MHz N = 432, R = 5 on 1000 samples		-	90	-	ps
	WS I^2S clock jitter	Cycle to cycle at 48 KHz on 1000 samples		-	400	-	ps

Figure 68. NAND controller waveforms for read access

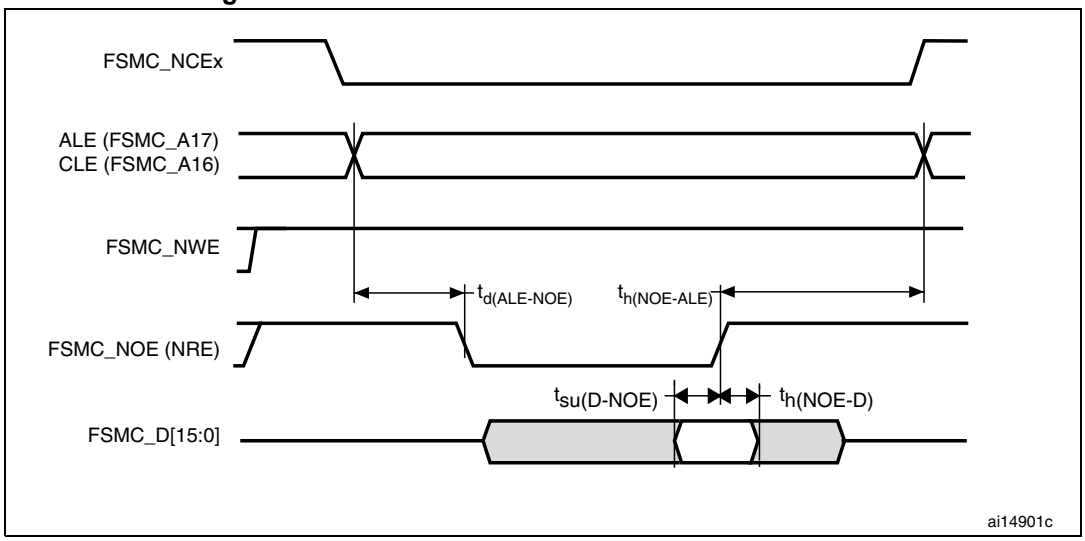
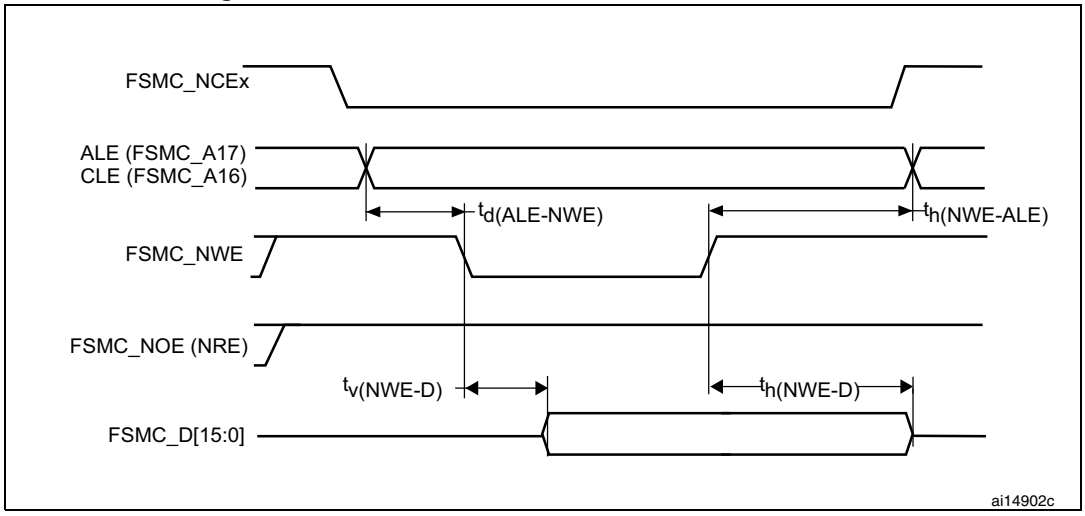
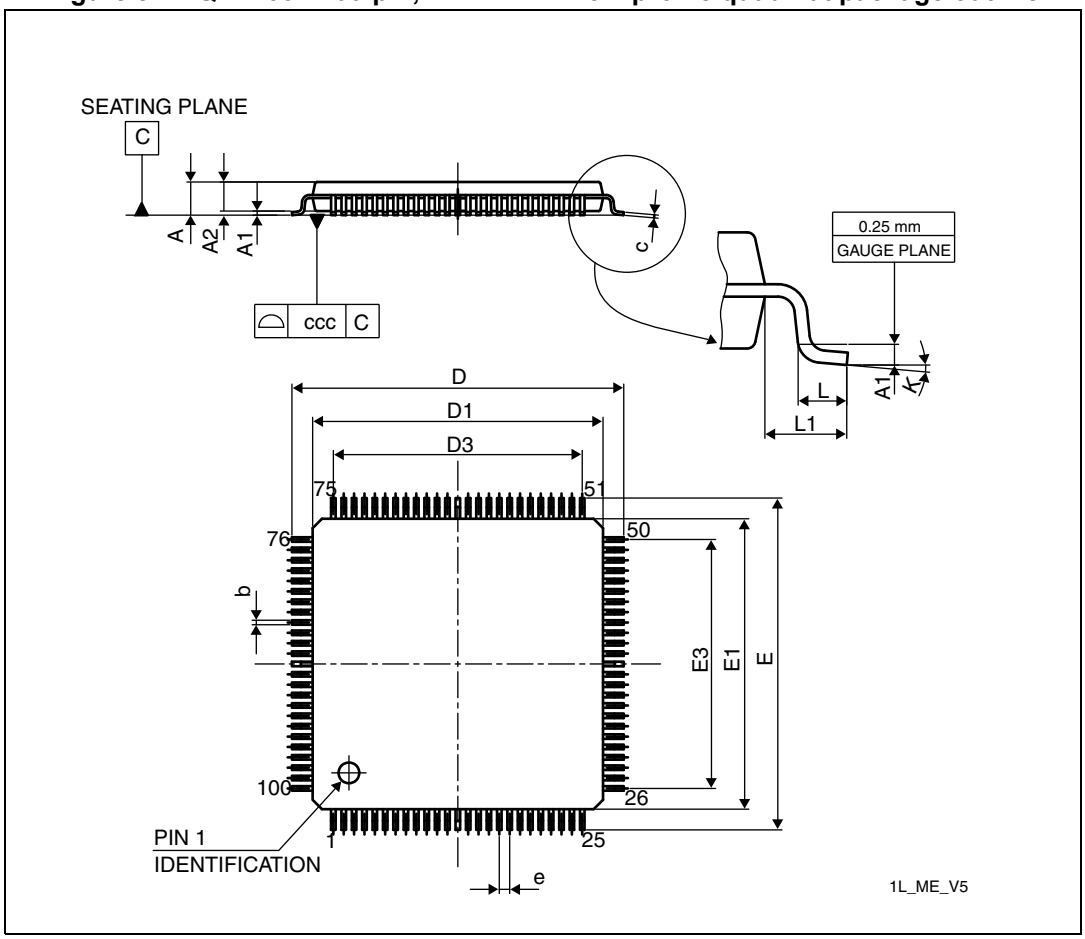


Figure 69. NAND controller waveforms for write access



6.3 LQPF100 package information

Figure 81. LQFP100 - 100-pin, 14 x 14 mm low-profile quad flat package outline



1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 93. LQPF100 – 100-pin, 14 x 14 mm low-profile quad flat package mechanical data(1)

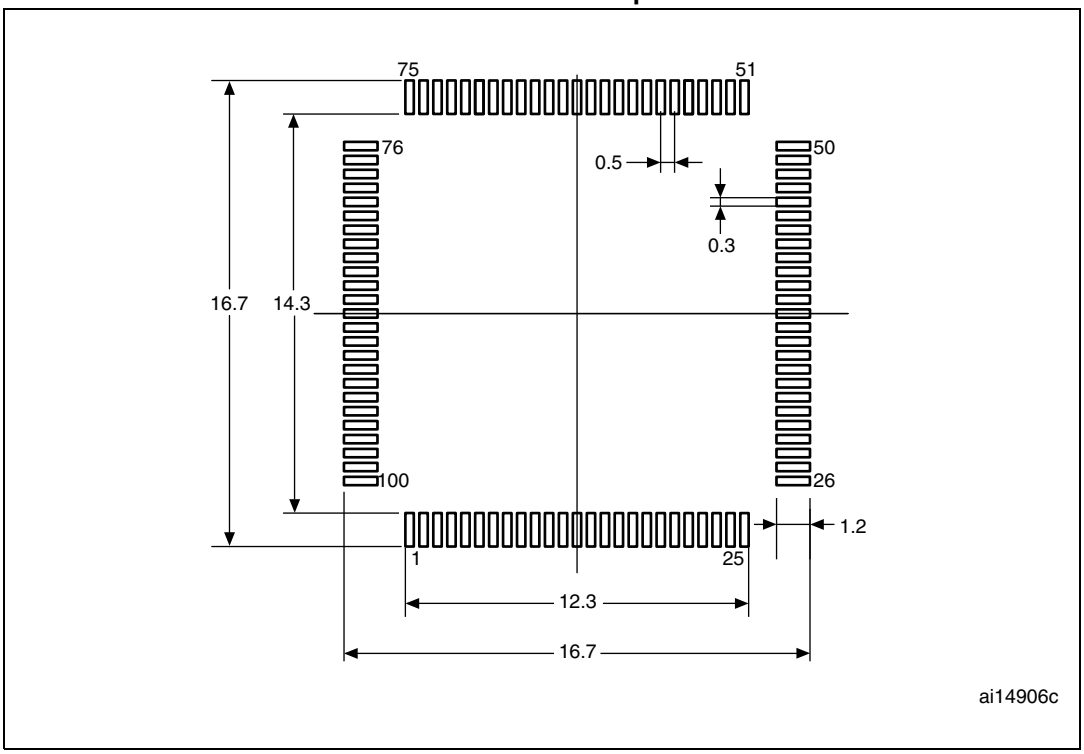
Symbol	millimeters			inches		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	-	-	1.600	-	-	0.0630
A1	0.050	-	0.150	0.0020	-	0.0059
A2	1.350	1.400	1.450	0.0531	0.0551	0.0571
b	0.170	0.220	0.270	0.0067	0.0087	0.0106
c	0.090	-	0.200	0.0035	-	0.0079
D	15.800	16.000	16.200	0.6220	0.6299	0.6378
D1	13.800	14.000	14.200	0.5433	0.5512	0.5591
D3	-	12.000	-	-	0.4724	-
E	15.80	16.000	16.200	0.6220	0.6299	0.6378

Table 93. LQPF100 – 100-pin, 14 x 14 mm low-profile quad flat package mechanical data(1) (continued)

Symbol	millimeters			inches		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
E1	13.800	14.000	14.200	0.5433	0.5512	0.5591
E3	-	12.000	-	-	0.4724	-
e	-	0.500	-	-	0.0197	-
L	0.450	0.600	0.750	0.0177	0.0236	0.0295
L1	-	1.000	-	-	0.0394	-
k	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°
ccc	-	-	0.080	-	-	0.0031

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

Figure 82. LQFP100 - 100-pin, 14 x 14 mm low-profile quad flat recommended footprint



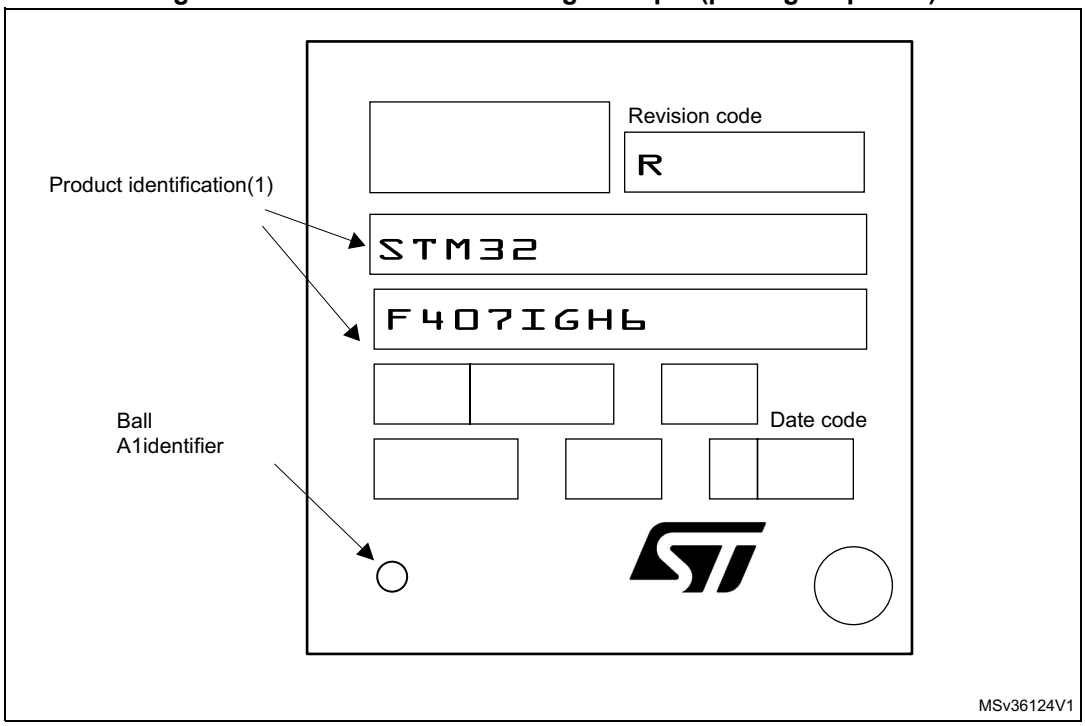
1. Dimensions are expressed in millimeters.

Device marking for UFBGA176+25

The following figure gives an example of topside marking and ball A 1 position identifier location.

Other optional marking or inset/upset marks, which depend on supply chain operations, are not indicated below.

Figure 89. UFBGA176+25 marking example (package top view)



1. Parts marked as “ES”, “E” or accompanied by an Engineering Sample notification letter, are not yet qualified and therefore not yet ready to be used in production and any consequences deriving from such usage will not be at ST charge. In no event, ST will be liable for any customer usage of these engineering samples in production. ST Quality has to be contacted prior to any decision to use these Engineering Samples to run qualification activity.

Table 97. LQFP176 - 176-pin, 24 x 24 mm low profile quad flat package mechanical data (continued)

Symbol	millimeters			inches[1]		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
ZD	-	1.250	-	-	0.0492	-
E	23.900	-	24.100	0.9409	-	0.9488
HE	25.900	-	26.100	1.0197	-	1.0276
ZE	-	1.250	-	-	0.0492	-
e	-	0.500	-	-	0.0197	-
L[2]	0.450	-	0.750	0.0177	-	0.0295
L1	-	1.000	-	-	0.0394	-
k	0°	-	7°	0°	-	7°
ccc	-	-	0.080	-	-	0.0031

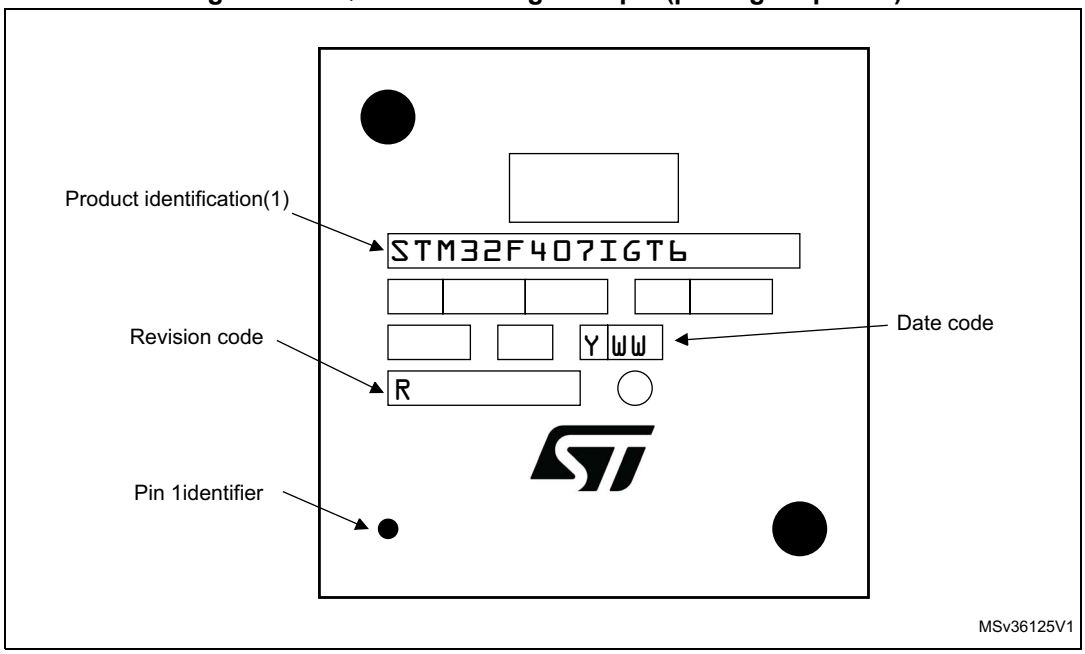
1. Values in inches are converted from mm and rounded to 4 decimal digits.
2. L dimension is measured at gauge plane at 0.25 mm above the seating plane.

Device marking for LQFP176

The following figure gives an example of topside marking and pin 1 position identifier location.

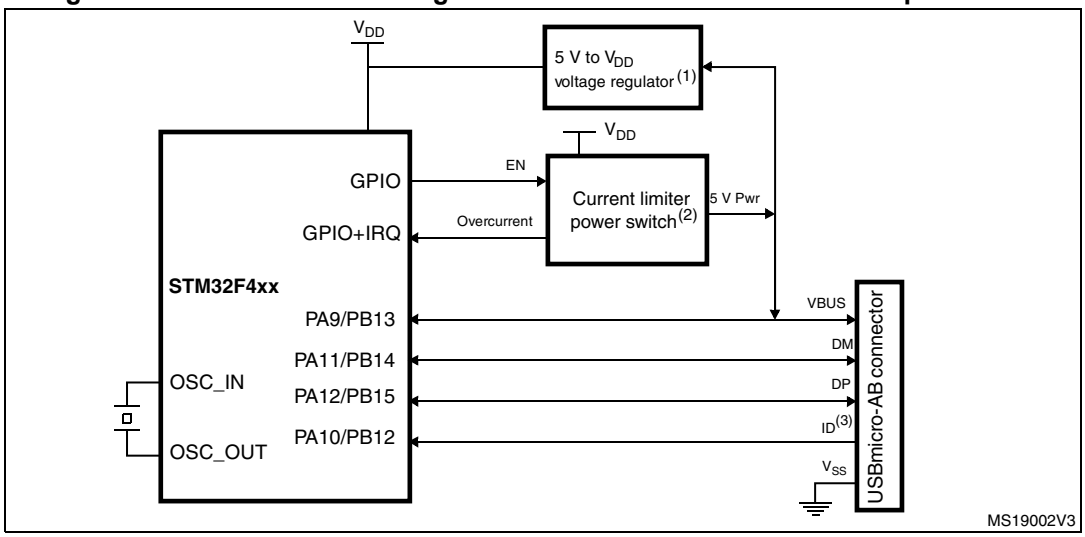
Other optional marking or inset/upset marks, which depend on supply chain operations, are not indicated below.

Figure 92. LQFP176 marking example (package top view)



1. Parts marked as “ES”, “E” or accompanied by an Engineering Sample notification letter, are not yet qualified and therefore not yet ready to be used in production and any consequences deriving from such usage will not be at ST charge. In no event, ST will be liable for any customer usage of these engineering samples in production. ST Quality has to be contacted prior to any decision to use these Engineering Samples to run qualification activity.

Figure 95. USB controller configured in dual mode and used in full speed mode



1. External voltage regulator only needed when building a V_{BUS} powered device.
2. The current limiter is required only if the application has to support a V_{BUS} powered device. A basic power switch can be used if 5 V are available on the application board.
3. The ID pin is required in dual role only.
4. The same application can be developed using the OTG HS in FS mode to achieve enhanced performance thanks to the large Rx/Tx FIFO and to a dedicated DMA controller.

Table 100. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
04-Jun-2013	4 (continued)	Updated *Figure 87: UFBGA176+25 ball, 10 x 10 mm, 0.65 mm pitch, ultra fine pitch ball grid array package outline* Updated *Table 95: UFBGA176+25 ball, 10 × 10 × 0.65 mm pitch, ultra thin fine pitch ball grid array mechanical data* Updated *Figure 5: STM32F40xxx block diagram* Updated *Section 2: Description* Updated footnote (3) in *Table 2: STM32F405xx and STM32F407xx: features and peripheral counts* Updated *Figure 3: Compatible board design between STM32F10xx/STM32F2/STM32F40xxx for LQFP144 package* Updated *Figure 4: Compatible board design between STM32F2 and STM32F40xxx for LQFP176 and BGA176 packages* Updated *Section 2.2.14: Power supply schemes* Updated *Section 2.2.15: Power supply supervisor* Updated *Section 2.2.16: Voltage regulator*, including figures. Updated *Table 14: General operating conditions*, including footnote (2). Updated *Table 15: Limitations depending on the operating power supply range*, including footnote (3). Updated footnote (1) in *Table 67: ADC characteristics*. Updated footnote (2) in *Table 68: ADC accuracy at fADC = 30 MHz*. Updated footnote (1) in *Table 74: DAC characteristics*. Updated *Figure 9: Regulator OFF*. Updated *Figure 7: Power supply supervisor interconnection with internal reset OFF*. Added *Section 2.2.17: Regulator ON/OFF and internal reset ON/OFF availability*. Updated footnote (2) of *Figure 21: Power supply scheme*. Replaced respectively “I2S3S_WS" by "I2S3_WS”, “I2S3S_CK” by “I2S3_CK” and “FSMC_BLN1” by “FSMC_NBL1” in *Table 9: Alternate function mapping*. Added “EVENTOUT” as alternate function “AF15” for pin PC13, PC14, PC15, PH0, PH1, PI8 in *Table 9: Alternate function mapping* Replaced “DCMI_12” by “DCMI_D12” in *Table 7: STM32F40xxx pin and ball definitions*. Removed the following sentence from *Section : I2C interface characteristics*: ”Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 56* are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature, f_{PCLK1} frequency and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 14*.”. In *Table 7: STM32F40xxx pin and ball definitions on page 47*: – For pin PC13, replaced “RTC_AF1” by “RTC_OUT, RTC_TAMP1, RTC_TS” – for pin PI8, replaced “RTC_AF2” by “RTC_TAMP1, RTC_TAMP2, RTC_TS”. – for pin PB15, added RTC_REFIN in Alternate functions column. In *Table 9: Alternate function mapping on page 62*, for port PB15, replaced “RTC_50Hz” by “RTC_REFIN”.