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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	STM8
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, IR, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	41
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 25x12b; D/A 1x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	48-LQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm8l152c8t6

2.3 Ultra-low-power continuum

The ultra-low-power STM8L151x6/8, STM8L152x6/8 and STM8L162x8 are fully pin-to-pin, software and feature compatible. Besides the full compatibility within the family, the devices are part of STMicroelectronics microcontrollers ultra-low-power strategy which also includes STM8L101 line, STM8L151/152 lines, and STM8L162 line. The STM8L and STM32L families allow a continuum of performance, peripherals, system architecture, and features.

They are all based on STMicroelectronics 0.13 µm ultra low-leakage process.

Note: 1 The STM8L151xx and STM8L152xx are pin-to-pin compatible with STM8L101xx devices.

2 The STM32L family is pin-to-pin compatible with the general purpose STM32F family. Please refer to STM32Lxxxxx documentation for more information on these devices.

Performance

All families incorporate highly energy-efficient cores with both Harvard architecture and pipelined execution: advanced STM8 core for STM8L families and ARM® Cortex®-M3 core for STM32L family. In addition specific care for the design architecture has been taken to optimize the mA/DMIPS and mA/MHz ratios.

This allows the ultra-low-power performance to range from 5 up to 33.3 DMIPs.

Shared peripherals

STM8L15xx6/8 and STM32Lxxxxx share identical peripherals which ensure a very easy migration from one family to another:

- Analog peripherals: ADC1, DAC1/DAC2, and comparators COMP1/COMP2
- Digital peripherals: RTC and some communication interfaces

Common system strategy

To offer flexibility and optimize performance, the STM8L15xx6/8 and STM32Lxxxxx devices use a common architecture:

- Same power supply range from 1.65 to 3.6 V. For STM8L101xx and medium-density STM8L15xxx, the power supply must be above 1.8 V at power-on, and go below 1.65 V at power-down.
- Architecture optimized to reach ultra low consumption both in low-power modes and Run mode
- Fast startup strategy from low-power modes
- Flexible system clock
- Ultra safe reset: same reset strategy for both STM8L15xx6/8 and STM32Lxxxxx including power-on reset, power-down reset, brownout reset and programmable voltage detector.

Features

STMicroelectronics ultra-low-power continuum also lies in feature compatibility:

- More than 10 packages with pin counts from 20 to 100 pins and size down to 3 x 3 mm
- Memory density ranging from 4 to 128 Kbyte

Table 5. High-density and medium+ density STM8L15x pin description (continued)

Pin number				Pin name	Type	I/O level	Input			Output			Main function (after reset)	Default alternate function
LQFP80	LQFP64	UFQFPN48 and LQFP48	WLCSP32				floating	wpu	Ext. interrupt	High sink/source	OD	PP		
11	7	7	-(4)	PA6/ADC1_TRIG/ LCD_COM2(3)/ADC1_IN0/ *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port A6**	ADC1 - trigger / LCD_COM2 / ADC1 input 0/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
12	8	8	-(4)	PA7/LCD_SEG0(3)/ TIM5_CH1	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port A7**	LCD segment 0 / TIM5 channel 1
39	31	24	E3	PB0(5)/TIM2_CH1/ LCD_SEG10(3)/ADC1_IN18 / *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port B0**	Timer 2 - channel 1 /LCD segment 10/ ADC1_IN18/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
40	32	25	G1	PB1/TIM3_CH1/ LCD_SEG11(3)/ADC1_IN17 / *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port B1**	Timer 3 - channel 1 / LCD segment 11 / ADC1_IN17/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
41	33	26	F2	PB2/ TIM2_CH2/LCD_SEG12(3)/ ADC1_IN16/*[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port B2**	Timer 2 - channel 2 / LCD segment 12 / ADC1_IN16/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
42	34	27	E2	PB3/TIM2_ETR/ LCD_SEG13(3)/ADC1_IN15 /*[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port B3**	Timer 2 - trigger / LCD segment 13 /ADC1_IN15/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
43	35	-	-	PB4(5)/SPI1_NSS/ LCD_SEG14(3)/ADC1_IN14 /*[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port B4**	SPI1 master/slave select / LCD segment 14 / ADC1_IN14/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
-	-	28	D2	PB4(5)/SPI1_NSS/ LCD_SEG14(3)/ADC1_IN14 /DAC_OUT2/ *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port B4**	SPI1 master/slave select / LCD segment 14 / ADC1_IN14 / DAC channel 2 output/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*

Table 5. High-density and medium+ density STM8L15x pin description (continued)

Pin number				Pin name	Type	I/O level	Input			Output			Main function (after reset)	Default alternate function
LQFP80	LQFP64	UFQFPN48 and LQFP48	WLCSP32				floating	wpu	Ext. interrupt	High sink/source	OD	PP		
70	58	-	-	PC3/USART1_TX/ LCD_SEG23(3)/ ADC1_IN5/ *[COMP2_INM] / [COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port C3**	USART1 transmit / LCD segment 23 / ADC1_IN5 / *[Comparator 2 negative input] /[Comparator 1 input positive]*
71	59	-	-	PC4/USART1_CK/ I2C1_SMB/ *[CCO](2)*/ LCD_SEG24(3)/ ADC1_IN4/*[COMP2_INM] /[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port C4**	USART1 synchronous clock / I2C1_SMB / *[Configurable clock output]* / LCD segment 24 / ADC1_IN4 / *[Comparator 2 negative input] / [Comparator 1 positive input]*
-	-	43	C2	PC4/USART1_CK/ I2C1_SMB/*[CCO](2)*/ LCD_SEG24(3)/ADC1_IN4/ *[COMP2_INM] / [COMP1_INP] / [LCD_COM4]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port C4**	USART1 synchronous clock / I2C1_SMB / *[Configurable clock output]* / LCD segment 24 / ADC1_IN4 / *[Comparator 2 negative input] / [Comparator 1 positive input] / [LCD_COM4]*(3)
72	60	44	A3	PC5/OSC32_IN /*[SPI1_NSS](2)*/ *[USART1_TX](2)*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port C5**	LSE oscillator input / *[SPI1 master/slave select] / [USART1 transmit]*
73	61	45	B3	PC6/OSC32_OUT/ *[SPI1_SCK](2)*/ *[USART1_RX](2)*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port C6**	LSE oscillator output / *[SPI1 clock] / [USART1 receive]*
74	62	-	-	PC7/LCD_SEG25(3)/ ADC1_IN3/*[COMP2_INM] / [COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port C7**	LCD segment 25 /ADC1_IN3/ *[Comparator 2 negative input] / [Comparator 1 positive input]*

Table 5. High-density and medium+ density STM8L15x pin description (continued)

Pin number				Pin name	Type	I/O level	Input			Output			Main function (after reset)	Default alternate function
LQFP80	LQFP64	UFQFPN48 and LQFP48	WLCSP32				floating	wpu	Ext. interrupt	High sink/source	OD	PP		
-	-	46	-(4)	PC7/LCD_SEG25(3)/ ADC1_IN3/USART3_CK/ *[COMP2_INM]* / *[COMP1_INP]* / *[LCD_COM5]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port C7**	LCD segment 25 /ADC1_IN3/ USART3 synchronous clock/ *[Comparator 2 negative input]* / *[Comparator 1 positive input]*/ *[LCD_COM5]*(3)
29	25	20	G3	PD0/TIM3_CH2/ *[ADC1_TRIG]*(2)/ LCD_SEG7(3)/ADC1_IN22/ *[COMP2_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port D0**	Timer 3 - channel 2 / *[ADC1_Trigger]* / LCD segment 7 / ADC1_IN22 / *[Comparator 2 positive input]*
30	26	21	G2	PD1/TIM3_ETR/ LCD_COM3(3)/ADC1_IN21/ *[COMP1_INP]*// *[COMP2_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port D1**	Timer 3 - trigger / LCD_COM3 / ADC1_IN21 / *[Comparator 1 positive input]* /*[Comparator 2 positive input]*
31	27	22	E4	PD2/TIM1_CH1 /LCD_SEG8(3)/ADC1_IN20/ *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port D2**	Timer 1 - channel 1 / LCD segment 8 / ADC1_IN20/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
32	28	23	F3	PD3/ TIM1_ETR/ LCD_SEG9(3)/ ADC1_IN19/ *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port D3**	Timer 1 - trigger / LCD segment 9 / ADC1_IN19/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
57	45	-	-	PD4/TIM1_CH2 /LCD_SEG18(3)/ ADC1_IN10/ *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port D4**	Timer 1 - channel 2 / LCD segment 18 / ADC1_IN10/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*
-	-	33	C1	PD4/TIM1_CH2 /LCD_SEG18(3)/ ADC1_IN10/SPI2_MISO/ *[COMP1_INP]*	I/O	FT(6)	**X**	X	X	HS	X	X	**Port D4**	Timer 1 - channel 2 / LCD segment 18 / ADC1_IN10/SPI2 master in/slave out/ *[Comparator 1 positive input]*

Table 9. General hardware register map (continued)

Address	Block	Register label	Register name	Reset status
0x00 5386 to 0x00 5387	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 5388	DAC	DAC_CH1RDHRH	DAC channel 1 right aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 5389		DAC_CH1RDHRL	DAC channel 1 right aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 538A to 0x00 538B	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 538C	DAC	DAC_CH1LDHRH	DAC channel 1 left aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 538D	DAC	DAC_CH1LDHRL	DAC channel 1 left aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 538E to 0x00 538F	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 5390	DAC	DAC_CH1DHR8	DAC channel 1 8-bit data holding register	0x00
0x00 5391 to 0x00 5393	Reserved area (3 byte)			
0x00 5394	DAC	DAC_CH2RDHRH	DAC channel 2 right aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 5395		DAC_CH2RDHRL	DAC channel 2 right aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 5396 to 0x00 5397	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 5398	DAC	DAC_CH2LDHRH	DAC channel 2 left aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 5399		DAC_CH2LDHRL	DAC channel 2 left aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 539A to 0x00 539B	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 539C	DAC	DAC_CH2DHR8	DAC channel 2 8-bit data holding register	0x00
0x00 539D to 0x00 539F	Reserved area (3 byte)			
0x00 53A0	DAC	DAC_DCH1RDHRH	DAC channel 1 right aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 53A1		DAC_DCH1RDHRL	DAC channel 1 right aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 53A2 to 0x00 53AB	Reserved area (3 byte)			

Table 9. General hardware register map (continued)

Address	Block	Register label	Register name	Reset status
0x00 53AC	DAC	DAC_DORH	DAC data output register high	0x00
0x00 53AD		DAC_DORL	DAC data output register low	0x00
0x00 53A2		DAC_DCH2RDHRH	DAC channel 2 right aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 53A3		DAC_DCH2RDHRL	DAC channel 2 right aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 53A4		DAC_DCH1LDHRH	DAC channel 1left aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 53A5		DAC_DCH1LDHRL	DAC channel 1left aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 53A6		DAC_DCH2LDHRH	DAC channel 2 left aligned data holding register high	0x00
0x00 53A7		DAC_DCH2LDHRL	DAC channel 2 left aligned data holding register low	0x00
0x00 53A8		DAC_DCH1DHR8	DAC channel 1 8-bit mode data holding register	0x00
0x00 53A9		DAC_DCH2DHR8	DAC channel 2 8-bit mode data holding register	0x00
0x00 53AA to 0x00 53AB	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 53AC	DAC	DAC_CH1DORH Reset value	DAC channel 1 data output register high	0x00
0x00 53AD		DAC_CH1DORL Reset value	DAC channel 1 data output register low	0x00
0x00 53AE to 0x00 53AF	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 53B0	DAC	DAC_CH2DORH Reset value	DAC channel 2 data output register high	0x00
0x00 53B1		DAC_CH2DORL Reset value	DAC channel 2 data output register low	0x00
0x00 53B2 to 0x00 53BF	Reserved area			
0x00 53C0	SPI2	SPI2_CR1	SPI2 control register 1	0x00
0x00 53C1		SPI2_CR2	SPI2 control register 2	0x00
0x00 53C2		SPI2_ICR	SPI2 interrupt control register	0x00
0x00 53C3		SPI2_SR	SPI2 status register	0x02
0x00 53C4		SPI2_DR	SPI2 data register	0x00
0x00 53C5		SPI2_CRCPR	SPI2 CRC polynomial register	0x07
0x00 53C6		SPI2_RXCRCR	SPI2 Rx CRC register	0x00
0x00 53C7		SPI2_TXCRCR	SPI2 Tx CRC register	0x00

Table 10. CPU/SWIM/debug module/interrupt controller registers

Address	Block	Register label	Register name	Reset status
0x00 7F00	CPU(1)	A	Accumulator	0x00
0x00 7F01		PCE	Program counter extended	0x00
0x00 7F02		PCH	Program counter high	0x00
0x00 7F03		PCL	Program counter low	0x00
0x00 7F04		XH	X index register high	0x00
0x00 7F05		XL	X index register low	0x00
0x00 7F06		YH	Y index register high	0x00
0x00 7F07		YL	Y index register low	0x00
0x00 7F08		SPH	Stack pointer high	0x03
0x00 7F09		SPL	Stack pointer low	0xFF
0x00 7F0A		CCR	Condition code register	0x28
0x00 7F0B to 0x00 7F5F		Reserved area (85 byte)		
0x00 7F60	CPU	CFG_GCR	Global configuration register	0x00
0x00 7F70	ITC-SPR	ITC_SPR1	Interrupt Software priority register 1	0xFF
0x00 7F71		ITC_SPR2	Interrupt Software priority register 2	0xFF
0x00 7F72		ITC_SPR3	Interrupt Software priority register 3	0xFF
0x00 7F73		ITC_SPR4	Interrupt Software priority register 4	0xFF
0x00 7F74		ITC_SPR5	Interrupt Software priority register 5	0xFF
0x00 7F75		ITC_SPR6	Interrupt Software priority register 6	0xFF
0x00 7F76		ITC_SPR7	Interrupt Software priority register 7	0xFF
0x00 7F77		ITC_SPR8	Interrupt Software priority register 8	0xFF
0x00 7F78 to 0x00 7F79	Reserved area (2 byte)			
0x00 7F80	SWIM	SWIM_CSR	SWIM control status register	0x00
0x00 7F81 to 0x00 7F8F	Reserved area (15 byte)			

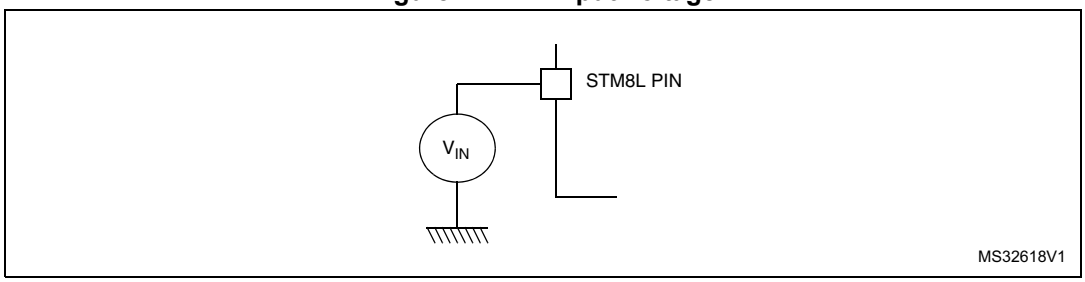
Table 13. Option byte description (continued)

Option byte no.	Option description
OPT5	**BOR_ON**: 0: Brownout reset off 1: Brownout reset on
	BOR_TH[3:1]: Brownout reset thresholds. Refer to *Table 19* for details on the thresholds according to the value of BOR_TH bits.
OPTBL	**OPTBL[15:0]**: This option is checked by the boot ROM code after reset. Depending on the content of addresses 00 480B, 00 480C and 0x8000 (reset vector) the CPU jumps to the bootloader or to the reset vector. Refer to the UM0560 bootloader user manual for more details.

9.1.5 Pin input voltage

The input voltage measurement on a pin of the device is described in *Figure 12*.

Figure 12. Pin input voltage



9.2 Absolute maximum ratings

Stresses above those listed as “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device under these conditions is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Device mission profile(application conditions)is compliant with JEDEC JESD47 Qualification Standard. Extended mission profiles are available on demand.

Table 15. Voltage characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}- V_{SS}	External supply voltage (including V_{DDA})(1)	- 0.3	4.0	V
V_{IN}(2)	Input voltage on true open-drain pins (PC0 and PC1)	V_{SS} - 0.3	V_{DD} + 4.0	
	Input voltage on five-volt tolerant (FT) pins	V_{SS} - 0.3	V_{DD} + 4.0	
	Input voltage on any other pin	V_{SS} - 0.3	4.0	
V_{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge voltage	see *Absolute maximum ratings (electrical sensitivity) on page 122*		

1. All power (V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}, V_{DD3}, V_{DD4}, V_{DDA}) and ground (V_{SS1}, V_{SS2}, V_{SS3}, V_{SS4}, V_{SSA}) pins must always be connected to the external power supply.
2. V_{IN} maximum must always be respected. Refer to *Table 16.* for maximum allowed injected current values.

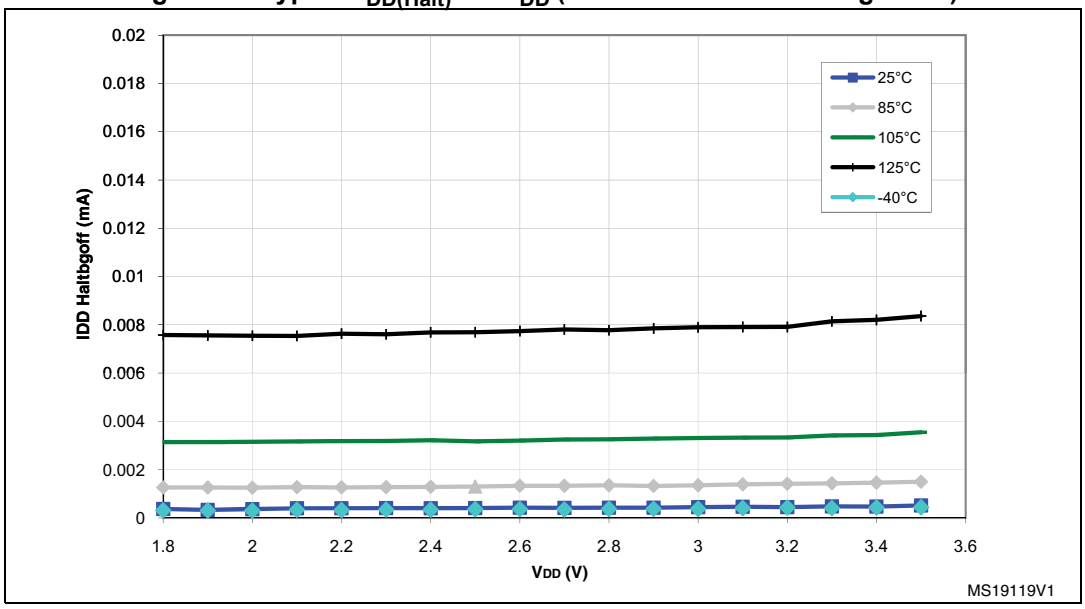
In the following table, data are based on characterization results, unless otherwise specified.

Table 26. Total current consumption and timing in Halt mode at V_{DD} = 1.65 to 3.6 V

Symbol	Parameter	Condition(1)	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{DD(Halt)}$	Supply current in Halt mode (Ultra-low-power ULP bit =1 in the PWR_CSR2 register)	T_A = -40 °C to 25 °C	400	1600(2)	nA
		T_A = 55 °C	810	2400	
		T_A = 85 °C	1600	4500(2)	
		T_A = 105 °C	2900	7700(2)	
		T_A = 125 °C	5.6	18(2)	µA
$I_{DD(WUHalt)}$	Supply current during wakeup time from Halt mode (using HSI)		2.4		mA
$t_{WU\_HSI(Halt)}$(3)(4)	Wakeup time from Halt to Run mode (using HSI)		4.7	7	µs
$t_{WU\_LSI(Halt)}$(3)(4)	Wakeup time from Halt mode to Run mode (using LSI)		150		µs

1. T_A = -40 to 125 °C, no floating I/O, unless otherwise specified
2. Tested in production
3. ULP=0 or ULP=1 and FWU=1 in the PWR_CSR2 register
4. Wakeup time until start of interrupt vector fetch.
   The first word of interrupt routine is fetched 4 CPU cycles after t_{WU}

Figure 21. Typical $I_{DD(Halt)}$ vs. V_{DD} (internal reference voltage OFF)



Flash memory

Table 36. Flash program and data EEPROM memory

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max. (1)	Unit
V_{DD}	Operating voltage (all modes, read/write/erase)	f_{SYSCLK} = 16 MHz	1.65		3.6	V
t_{prog}	Programming time for 1 or 128 bytes (block) erase/write cycles (on programmed byte)	-	-	6	-	ms
	Programming time for 1 to 128 bytes (block) write cycles (on erased byte)	-	-	3	-	
I_{prog}	Programming/ erasing consumption	T_A=+25 °C, V_{DD} = 3.0 V	-	0.7	-	mA
		T_A=+25 °C, V_{DD} = 1.8 V	-		-	
t_{RET} (2)	Data retention (program memory) after 10000 erase/write cycles at T_A=-40 to +85 °C (6 suffix)	T_{RET}=+85 °C	30(1)	-	-	years
	Data retention (program memory) after 10000 erase/write cycles at T_A=-40 to +125 °C (3 suffix)	T_{RET}=+125 °C	5(1)	-	-	
	Data retention (data memory) after 300000 erase/write cycles at T_A=-40 to +85 °C (6 suffix)	T_{RET}=+85 °C	30(1)	-	-	
	Data retention (data memory) after 300000 erase/write cycles at T_A=-40 to +125 °C (3 suffix)	T_{RET}=+125 °C	5(1)	-	-	
N_{RW} (3)	Erase/write cycles (program memory)	T_A=-40 to +85 °C (6 suffix), T_A=-40 to +105 °C (7 suffix) or T_A=-40 to +125 °C (3 suffix)	10(1)	-	-	kcycles
	Erase/write cycles (data memory)		300(1) (4)	-	-	

1. Data based on characterization results.
2. Conforming to JEDEC JESD22a117
3. The physical granularity of the memory is 4 bytes, so cycling is performed on 4 bytes even when a write/erase operation addresses a single byte.
4. Data based on characterization performed on the whole data memory.

9.3.10 Embedded reference voltage

In the following table, data are based on characterization results unless otherwise specified.

Table 46. Reference voltage characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
I_{REFINT}	Internal reference voltage consumption	-	-	1.4		µA
$T_{S\_VREFINT}$(1)(2)	ADC sampling time when reading the internal reference voltage	-	-	5	10	µs
I_{BUF}(1)	Internal reference voltage buffer consumption (used for ADC)	-	-	13.5	25	µA
$V_{REFINT\ out}$	Reference voltage output	-	1.202 (3)	1.224	1.242 (3)	V
I_{LPBUF}(1)	Internal reference voltage low-power buffer consumption (used for comparators or output)	-	-	730	1200	nA
I_{REFOUT}(1)(4)	Buffer output current	-	-		1	µA
C_{REFOUT}	Reference voltage output load	-	-		50	pF
$t_{VREFINT}$(1)	Internal reference voltage startup time	-	-	2	3	ms
t_{BUFEN}(1)(2)	Internal reference voltage buffer startup time once enabled	-	-		10	µs
$ACC_{VREFINT}$(5)	Accuracy of V_{REFINT} stored in the VREFINT_Factory_CONV byte	-	-		± 5	mV
$STAB_{VREFINT}$	Stability of V_{REFINT} over temperature	-40 °C ≤T_A ≤ 125 °C	-	20	50	ppm/°C
	Stability of V_{REFINT} over temperature	0 °C ≤T_A ≤ 50 °C	-	-	20	ppm/°C
$STAB_{VREFINT}$	Stability of V_{REFINT} after 1000 hours	-	-	-	1000	ppm

1. Guaranteed by design.
2. Defined when ADC output reaches its final value ±1/2LSB
3. Tested in production at V_{DD} = 3 V ±10 mV.
4. To guarantee less than 1% V_{REFOUT} deviation
5. Measured at V_{DD} = 3 V ±10 mV. This value takes into account V_{DD} accuracy and ADC conversion accuracy.

Table 49. Comparator 2 characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max(1)	Unit
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	-	1.65		3.6	V
V_{IN}	Comparator 2 input voltage range	-	0		V_{DDA}	V
t_{START}	Comparator startup time	Fast mode	-	15	20	µs
		Slow mode	-	20	25	
$t_{d\ slow}$	Propagation delay(2) in slow mode	1.65 V ≤ V_{DDA} ≤ 2.7 V	-	1.8	3.5	
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DDA} ≤ 3.6 V	-	2.5	6	
$t_{d\ fast}$	Propagation delay(2) in fast mode	1.65 V ≤ V_{DDA} ≤ 2.7 V	-	0.8	2	
		2.7 V ≤ V_{DDA} ≤ 3.6 V	-	1.2	4	
V_{offset}	Comparator offset error	-	-	±4	±20	mV
$d_{Threshold}/dt$	Threshold voltage temperature coefficient	V_{DDA} = 3.3V T_A = 0 to 50 °C V- = V_{REF+}, 3/4 V_{REF+}, 1/2 V_{REF+}, 1/4 V_{REF+}.	-	15	30	ppm /°C
I_{COMP2}	Current consumption(3)	Fast mode	-	3.5	5	µA
		Slow mode	-	0.5	2	

1. Based on characterization.
2. The delay is characterized for 100 mV input step with 10 mV overdrive on the inverting input, the non-inverting input set to the reference.
3. Comparator consumption only. Internal reference voltage (necessary for comparator operation) is not included.

In the following table, data based on characterization results.

Table 51. DAC accuracy

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ.	Max.	Unit
DNL	Differential non linearity(1)	R_L ≥5 kΩ, C_L≤50 pF DACOUT buffer ON(2)	1.5	3	12-bit LSB
		No load DACOUT buffer OFF	1.5	3	
INL	Integral non linearity(3)	R_L ≥5 kΩ, C_L≤ 50 pF DACOUT buffer ON(2)	2	4	
		No load DACOUT buffer OFF	2	4	
Offset	Offset error(4)	R_L ≥5 kΩ, C_L≤ 50 pF DACOUT buffer ON(2)	±10	±25	
		No load DACOUT buffer OFF	±5	±8	
Offset1	Offset error at Code 1 (5)	DACOUT buffer OFF	±1.5	±5	
Gain error	Gain error(6)	R_L ≥5 kΩ, C_L≤ 50 pF DACOUT buffer ON(2)	+0.1/-0.2	+0.2/-0.5	%
		No load DACOUT buffer OFF	+0/-0.2	+0/-0.4	
TUE	Total unadjusted error	R_L ≥5 kΩ, C_L≤ 50 pF DACOUT buffer ON(2)	12	30	12-bit LSB
		No load -DACOUT buffer OFF	8	12	

1. Difference between two consecutive codes - 1 LSB.
2. In 48-pin package devices the DAC2 output buffer must be kept off and no load must be applied on the DAC_OUT2 output.
3. Difference between measured value at Code i and the value at Code i on a line drawn between Code 0 and last Code 1023.
4. Difference between the value measured at Code (0x800) and the ideal value = V_{REF+}/2.
5. Difference between the value measured at Code (0x001) and the ideal value.
6. Difference between the ideal slope of the transfer function and the measured slope computed from Code 0x000 and 0xFFF when buffer is ON, and from Code giving 0.2 V and (V_{DDA} -0.2) V when buffer is OFF.

In the following table, data are guaranteed by design.

Table 52. DAC output on PB4-PB5-PB6(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max	Unit
R_{int}	Internal resistance between DAC output and PB4-PB5-PB6 output	2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	1.4	kΩ
		2.4 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	1.6	
		2.0 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	3.2	
		1.8 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	8.2	

1. 32 or 28-pin packages only. The DAC channel can be routed either on PB4, PB5 or PB6 using the routing interface I/O switch registers.

Figure 43. ADC1 accuracy characteristics

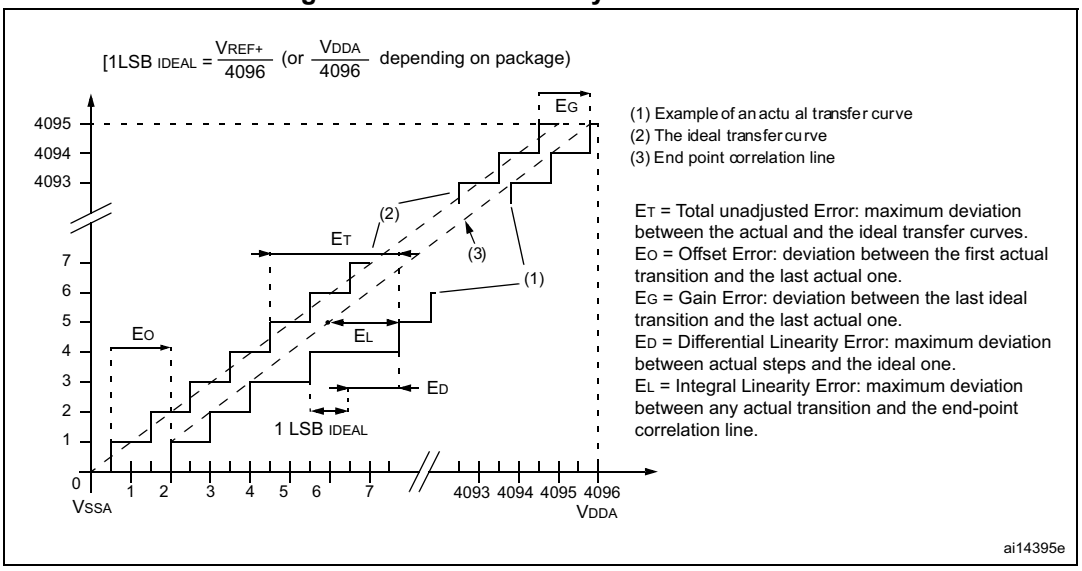
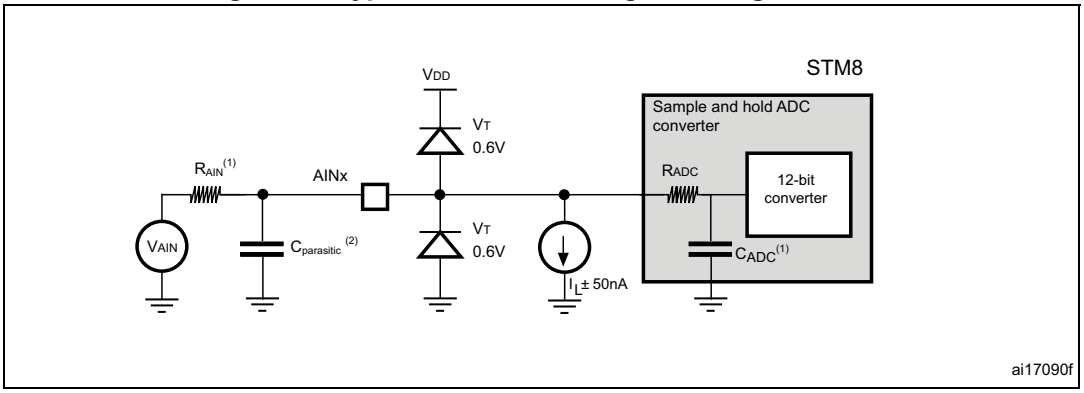


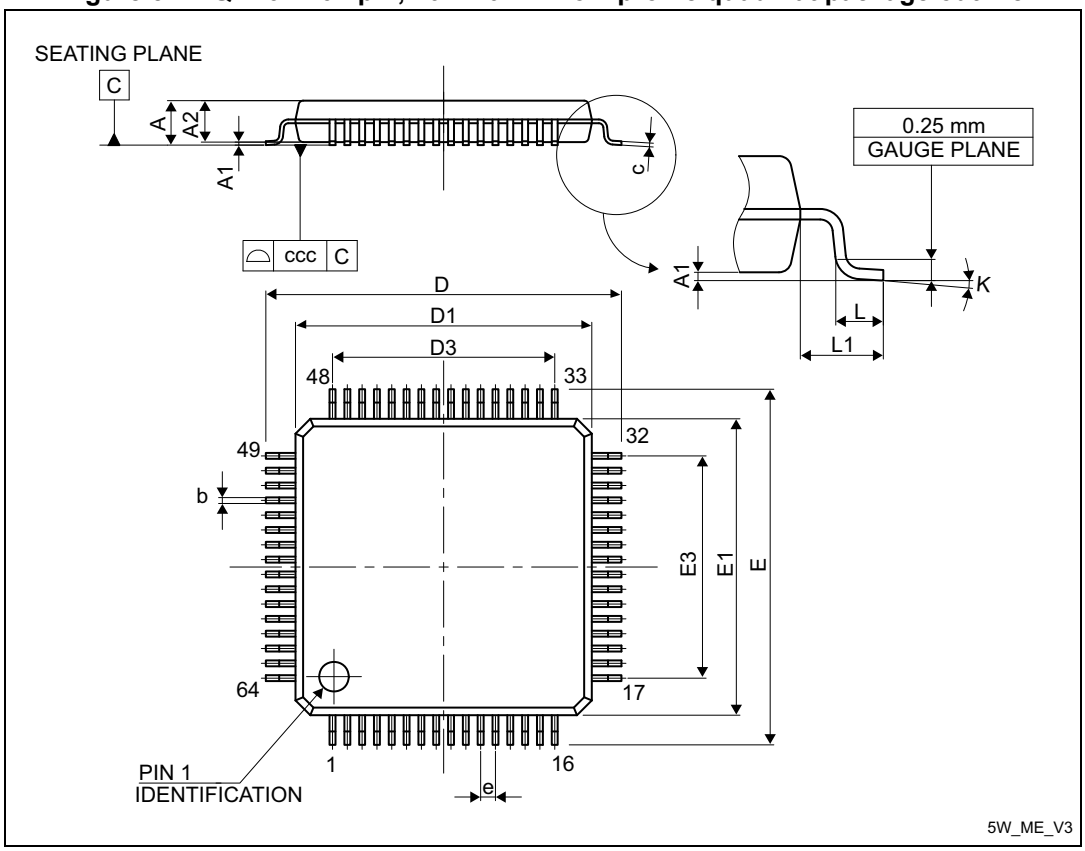
Figure 44. Typical connection diagram using the ADC



1. Refer to *Table 53* for the values of R_{AIN} and C_{ADC}.
2. $C_{parasitic}$ represents the capacitance of the PCB (dependent on soldering and PCB layout quality) plus the pad capacitance (roughly 7 pF). A high $C_{parasitic}$ value will downgrade conversion accuracy. To remedy this, f_{ADC} should be reduced.

10.2 LQFP64 package information

Figure 51. LQFP64 - 64-pin, 10 x 10 mm low-profile quad flat package outline



1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 64. LQFP64 - 64-pin, 10 x 10 mm low-profile quad flat package mechanical data

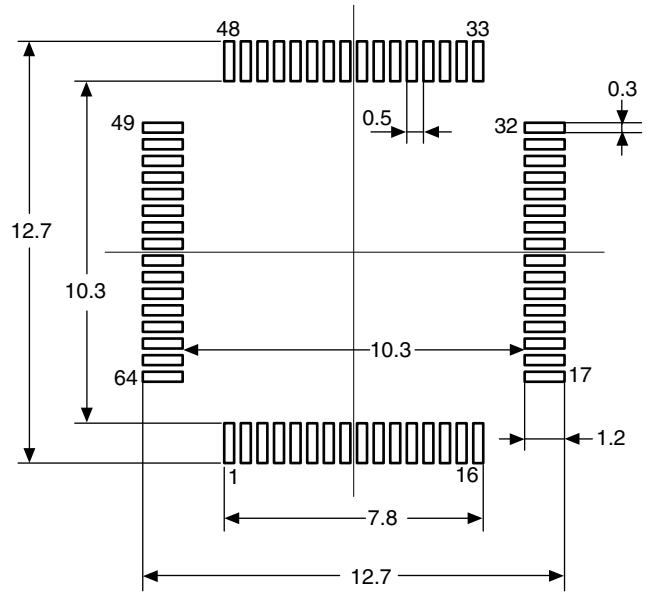
Symbol	millimeters			inches[1]		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	-	-	1.600	-	-	0.0630
A1	0.050	-	0.150	0.0020	-	0.0059
A2	1.350	1.400	1.450	0.0531	0.0551	0.0571
b	0.170	0.220	0.270	0.0067	0.0087	0.0106
c	0.090	-	0.200	0.0035	-	0.0079
D	-	12.000	-	-	0.4724	-
D1	-	10.000	-	-	0.3937	-
D3	-	7.500	-	-	0.2953	-
E	-	12.000	-	-	0.4724	-
E1	-	10.000	-	-	0.3937	-

Table 64. LQFP64 - 64-pin, 10 x 10 mm low-profile quad flat package mechanical data (continued)

Symbol	millimeters			inches[1]		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
E3	-	7.500	-	-	0.2953	-
e	-	0.500	-	-	0.0197	-
K	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°
L	0.450	0.600	0.750	0.0177	0.0236	0.0295
L1	-	1.000	-	-	0.0394	-
ccc	-	-	0.080	-	-	0.0031

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

Figure 52. LQFP64 - 64-pin, 10 x 10 mm low-profile quad flat package recommended footprint



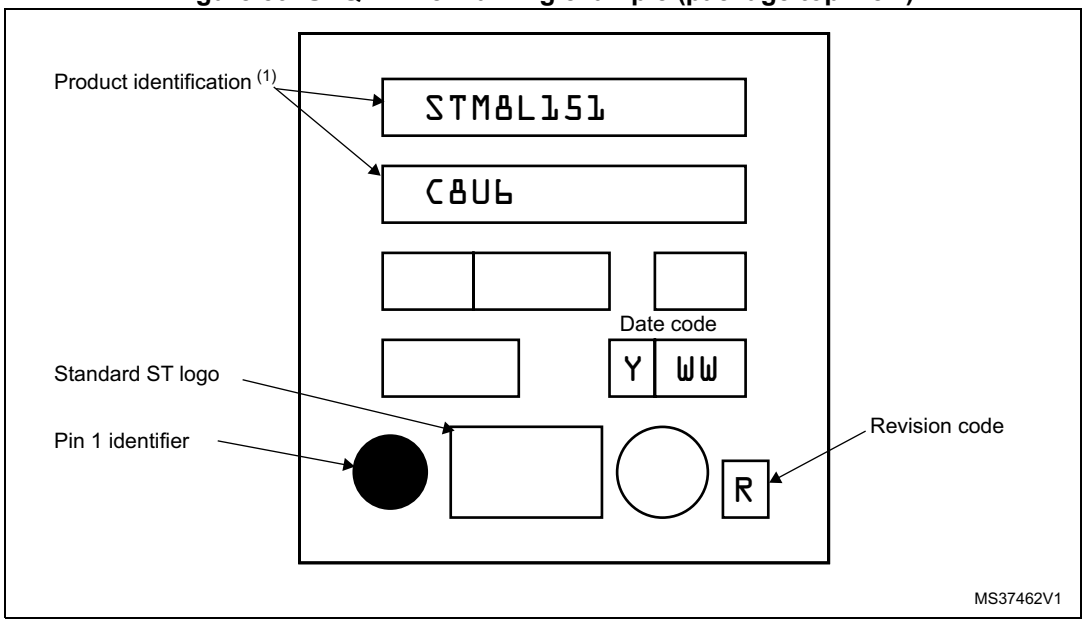
1. Dimensions are expressed in millimeters.

Device marking

The following figure gives an example of topside marking orientation versus pin 1 identifier location.

Other optional marking or inset/upset marks, which identify the parts throughout supply chain operations, are not indicated below.

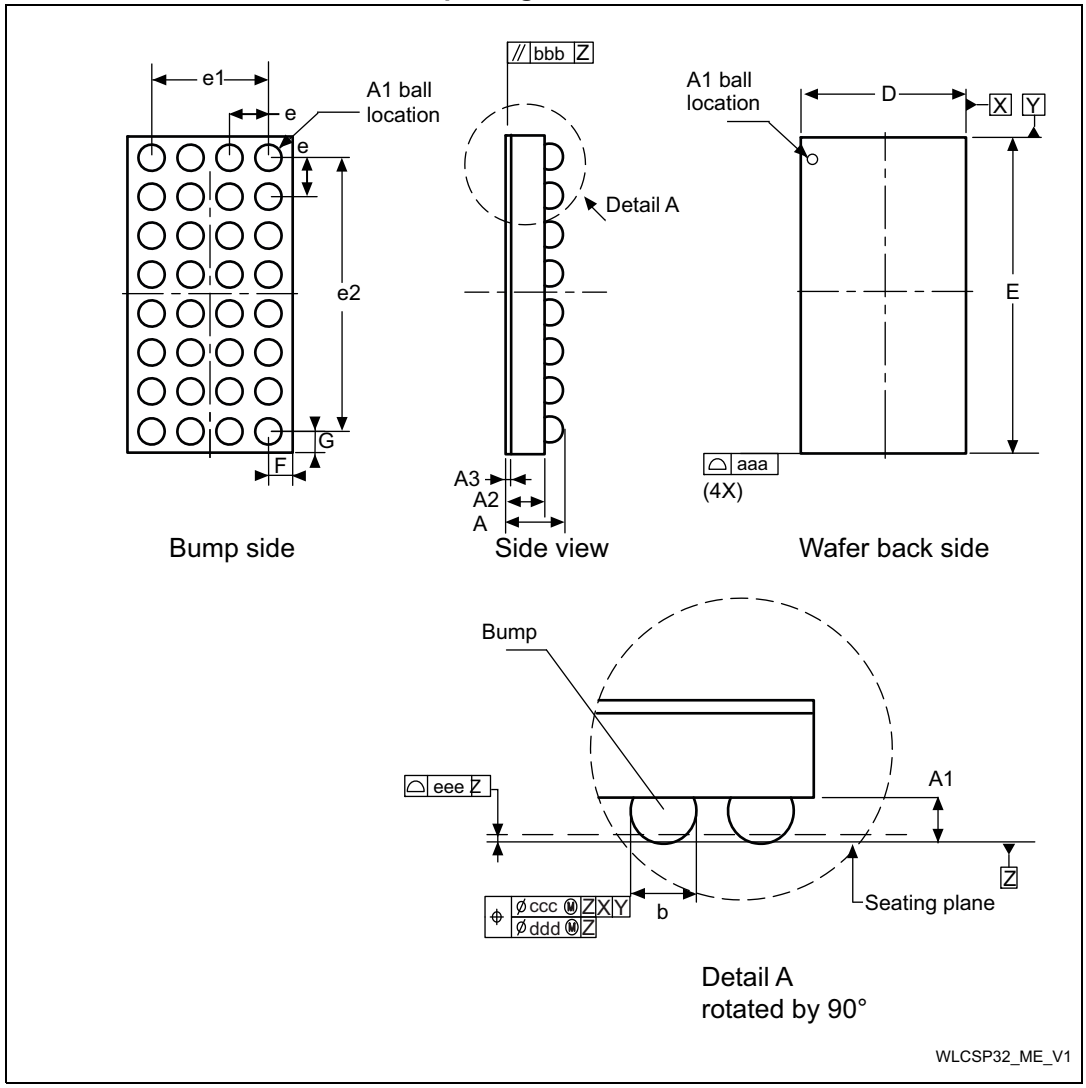
Figure 59. UFQFPN48 marking example (package top view)



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.

10.5 WLCSP32 package information

Figure 60. WLCSP32 - 32-ball, 1.913 x 3.329 mm, 0.4 mm pitch wafer level chip scale package outline



1. Drawing is not to scale.
2. Preliminary drawing.

Table 68. WLCSP32 recommended PCB design rules

Dimension	Recommended values
Pitch	0.4 mm
Dpad	0.225 mm
Dsm	0.290 mm typical (depending on the solder mask registration tolerance)
Stencil opening	0.250 mm
Stencil thickness	0.100 mm