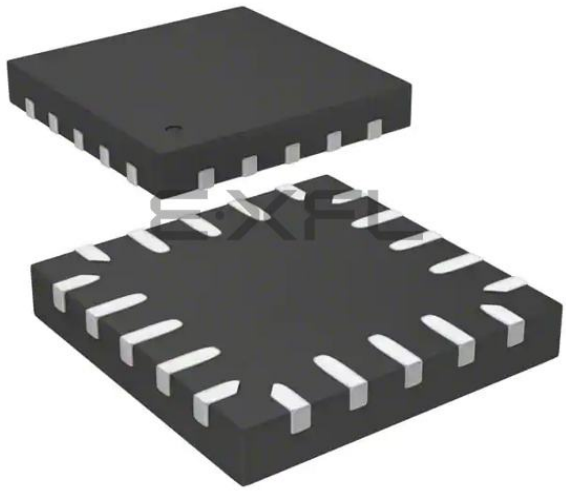

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	16
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	512 x 8
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.65V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 7x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-UFQFN
Supplier Device Package	20-UFQFPN (3x3)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm32l011f4u3tr

Contents

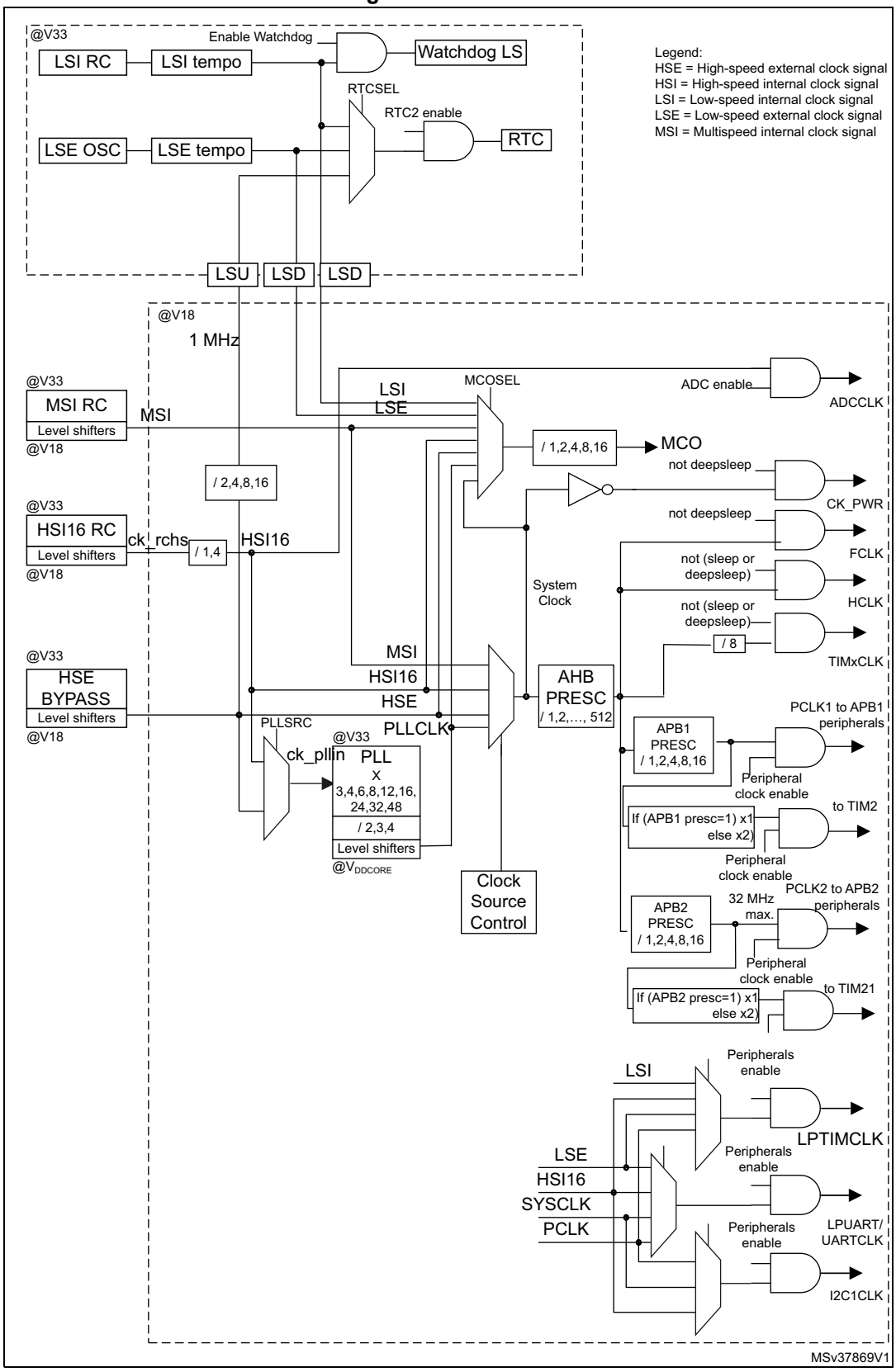
2.1 Device overview

Table 2. Ultra-low-power STM32L011x3/x4 device features and peripheral counts

Peripheral		STM32 L011D3	STM32 L011F3	STM32 L011E3	STM32 L011G3	STM32 L011K3	STM32 L011D4	STM32 L011F4	STM32 L011E4	STM32 L011G4	STM32 L011K4
Flash (Kbytes)		8					16				
Data EEPROM (bytes)		512									
RAM (Kbytes)		2									
Timers	General-purpose	2									
	LPTIM	1									
RTC/SYSTICK/IWDG/ WWDG		1/1/1/1									
Communi-cation interfaces	SPI	1									
	I^2C	1									
	USART	1									
	LPUART	1									
GPIOs		11	16	21	24	26/28(1)	11	16	21	24	26/28(1)
Clocks: HSE(2)/LSE/HSI/MSI/LSI		1/1/1/1/1									
12b synchronized ADC Number of channels		1 4	1 7/9(3)	1 10			1 4	1 7/9(3)	1 10		
Comparators		2									
Max. CPU frequency		32 MHz									
Operating voltage		1.8 V to 3.6 V (down to 1.65 V at power-down) with BOR option 1.65 V to 3.6 V without BOR option									
Operating temperatures		Ambient temperature: –40 to +125 °C Junction temperature: –40 to +130 °C									
Packages		TSSOP 14	TSSOP/ UFQFPN 20	WLCSP 25	UFQFPN 28	LQFP/ UFQFPN 32	TSSOP 14	TSSOP/ UFQFPN 20	WLCSP 25	UFQFPN 28	LQFP/, UFQFPN 32

1. The devices feature 26 and 28 GPIOs on LQFP32 and UFQFPN32, respectively.
2. HSE available only as external clock input (HSE bypass).
3. The devices feature 7 and 9 ADC channels on UFQFPN20 and TSSOP20, respectively.

Figure 2. Clock tree



3.6 Low-power real-time clock and backup registers

The real time clock (RTC) and the 5 backup registers are supplied in all modes including standby mode. The backup registers are five 32-bit registers used to store 20 bytes of user application data. They are not reset by a system reset, or when the device wakes up from Standby mode.

The RTC is an independent BCD timer/counter. Its main features are the following:

- Calendar with subsecond, seconds, minutes, hours (12 or 24 format), week day, date, month, year, in BCD (binary-coded decimal) format
- Automatically correction for 28, 29 (leap year), 30, and 31 day of the month
- Two programmable alarms with wake up from Stop and Standby mode capability
- Periodic wakeup from Stop and Standby with programmable resolution and period
- On-the-fly correction from 1 to 32767 RTC clock pulses. This can be used to synchronize it with a master clock.
- Reference clock detection: a more precise second source clock (50 or 60 Hz) can be used to enhance the calendar precision.
- Digital calibration circuit with 1 ppm resolution, to compensate for quartz crystal inaccuracy
- 2 anti-tamper detection pins with programmable filter. The MCU can be woken up from Stop and Standby modes on tamper event detection.
- Timestamp feature which can be used to save the calendar content. This function can be triggered by an event on the timestamp pin, or by a tamper event. The MCU can be woken up from Stop and Standby modes on timestamp event detection.

The RTC clock sources can be:

- A 32.768 kHz external crystal
- A resonator or oscillator
- The internal low-power RC oscillator (typical frequency of 37 kHz)
- The high-speed external clock

3.7 General-purpose inputs/outputs (GPIOs)

Each of the GPIO pins can be configured by software as output (push-pull or open-drain), as input (with or without pull-up or pull-down) or as peripheral alternate function. Most of the GPIO pins are shared with digital or analog alternate functions, and can be individually remapped using dedicated alternate function registers. All GPIOs are high current capable. Each GPIO output, speed can be slowed (40 MHz, 10 MHz, 2 MHz, 400 kHz). The alternate function configuration of I/Os can be locked if needed following a specific sequence in order to avoid spurious writing to the I/O registers. The I/O controller is connected to a dedicated IO bus with a toggling speed of up to 32 MHz.

The BOOT0 pin is shared with PB9 GPIO pin. This pin is an input-only pin. If nBOOT_SEL option bit is reset, sampling this pin on NRST rising edge gives the internal BOOT0 state. This pin then works as PB9 pin. The input voltage characteristics of this pin are specific for BOOT0 pin type (see *Table 50: I/O static characteristics*).

Extended interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The extended interrupt/event controller consists of 26 edge detector lines used to generate interrupt/event requests. Each line can be individually configured to select the trigger event

3.15.3 Low-power universal asynchronous receiver transmitter (LPUART)

The devices embed one Low-power UART. The LPUART supports asynchronous serial communication with minimum power consumption. It supports half duplex single wire communication and modem operations (CTS/RTS). It allows multiprocessor communication.

The LPUART has a clock domain independent from the CPU clock, and can wake up the system from Stop mode, using baudrates up to 46 Kbaud. The Wakeup events from Stop mode are programmable and can be:

- Start bit detection
- Or any received data frame
- Or a specific programmed data frame

Only a 32.768 kHz clock (LSE) is needed to allow LPUART communication up to 9600 baud. Therefore, even in Stop mode, the LPUART can wait for an incoming frame while having an extremely low energy consumption. Higher speed clock can be used to reach higher baudrates.

LPUART interface can be served by the DMA controller.

3.15.4 Serial peripheral interface (SPI)

The SPI is able to communicate at up to 16 Mbits/s in slave and master modes in full-duplex and half-duplex communication modes. The 3-bit prescaler gives 8 master mode frequencies and the frame is configurable to 8 bits or 16 bits. The hardware CRC generation/verification supports basic SD Card/MMC modes.

The SPI can be served by the DMA controller.

Refer to *Table 11* for the supported modes and features of SPI interface.

Table 11. SPI implementation

SPI features(1)	SPI1
Hardware CRC calculation	X
I2S mode	-
TI mode	X

1. X = supported.

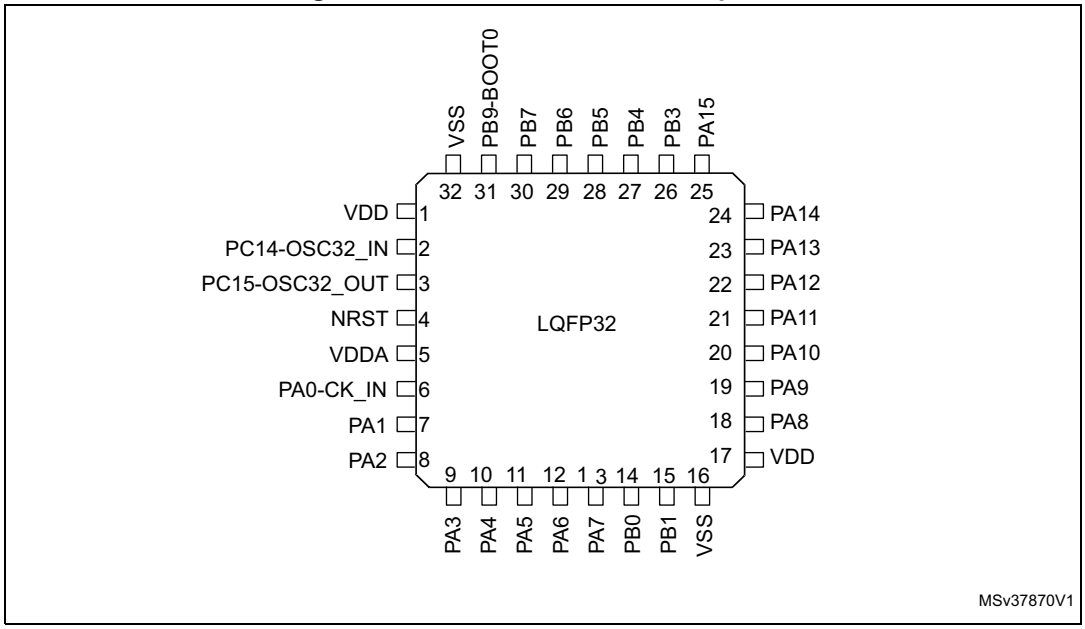
3.16 Cyclic redundancy check (CRC) calculation unit

The CRC (cyclic redundancy check) calculation unit is used to get a CRC code using a configurable generator polynomial value and size.

Among other applications, CRC-based techniques are used to verify data transmission or storage integrity. In the scope of the EN/IEC 60335-1 standard, they offer a means of verifying the Flash memory integrity. The CRC calculation unit helps compute a signature of the software during runtime, to be compared with a reference signature generated at linktime and stored at a given memory location.

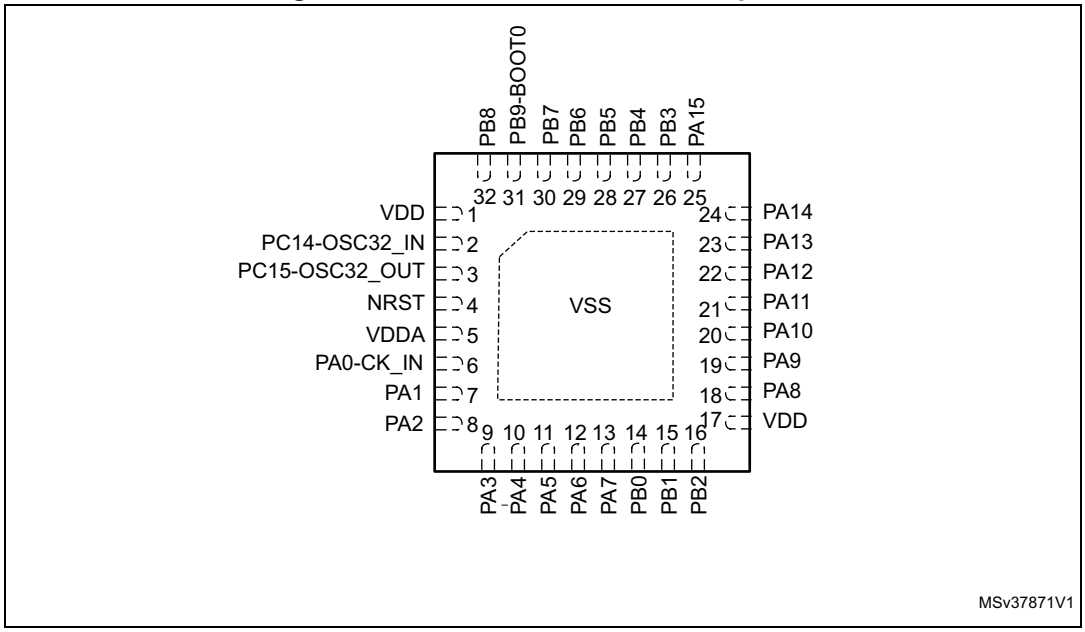
4 Pin descriptions

Figure 3. STM32L011x3/4 LQFP32 pinout



1. The above figure shows the package top view.

Figure 4. STM32L011x3/4 UFQFPN32 pinout



1. The above figure shows the package top view.

Table 14. Alternate functions (continued)

Ports		AF0	AF1	AF2	AF3	AF4	AF5	AF6	AF7
		SPI1/USART2/ TIM21/ EVENTOUT/ SYS_AF	SPI1/I2C1/ LPTIM	LPUART1/ LPTIM/TIM2/ EVENTOUT/ SYS_AF	I2C1/LPTIM/ EVENTOUT	I2C1/USART2/LPUART1/ EVENTOUT	SPI1/TIM2/21	LPUART1/EVEVENTOUT	COMP1/2
Port B	PB0	EVENTOUT	SPI1_MISO	TIM2_CH2	-	USART2_RTS	TIM2_CH3	-	-
	PB1	USART2_CK	SPI1_MOSI	LPTIM1_IN1	-	LPUART1_RTS	TIM2_CH4	-	-
	PB2	-	-	LPTIM1_OUT	-	-	-	-	-
	PB3	SPI1_SCK	-	TIM2_CH2	-	EVENTOUT	-	-	-
	PB4	SPI1_MISO	-	EVENTOUT	-	-	-	-	-
	PB5	SPI1_MOSI	-	LPTIM1_IN1	I2C1_SMBA	-	TIM21_CH1	-	-
	PB6	USART2_TX	I2C1_SCL	LPTIM1_ETR	-	-	TIM2_CH3	LPUART1_TX	-
	PB7	USART2_RX	I2C1_SDA	LPTIM1_IN2	-	-	TIM2_CH4	LPUART1_RX	-
	PB8	USART2_TX	-	EVENTOUT	-	I2C1_SCL	SPI1_NSS	-	-
	PB9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port C	PC14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PC15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Current characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Max.	Unit
ΣI_{VDD} (2)	Total current into sum of all V_{DD} power lines (source)(1)	105	mA
ΣI_{VSS} (2)	Total current out of sum of all V_{SS} ground lines (sink)(1)	105	
$I_{VDD(PIN)}$	Maximum current into each V_{DD} power pin (source)(1)	100	
$I_{VSS(PIN)}$	Maximum current out of each V_{SS} ground pin (sink)(1)	100	
I_{IO}	Output current sunk by any I/O and control pin except FTf pins	16	
	Output current sunk by FTf pins	22	
	Output current sourced by any I/O and control pin	-16	
$\Sigma I_{IO(PIN)}$ (3)	Total output current sunk by sum of all IOs and control pins(4)	45	
	Total output current sourced by sum of all IOs and control pins	-45	
$\Sigma I_{IO(PIN)}$	Total output current sunk by sum of all IOs and control pins(2)	90	
	Total output current sourced by sum of all IOs and control pins(2)	-90	
$I_{INJ(PIN)}$	Injected current on FT, FFf, RST and B pins	-5/+0(5)	
	Injected current on TC pin	± 5(6)	
$\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}$	Total injected current (sum of all I/O and control pins)(7)	± 25	

1. All main power (V_{DD}, V_{DDA}) and ground (V_{SS}, V_{SSA}) pins must always be connected to the external power supply, in the permitted range.
2. This current consumption must be correctly distributed over all I/Os and control pins. The total output current must not be sunk/sourced between two consecutive power supply pins referring to high pin count LQFP packages.
3. These values apply only to STM32L011GxUx part number (UFQFPN28 package).
4. This current consumption must be correctly distributed over all I/Os and control pins. In particular, it must be located the closest possible to the couple of supply and ground, and distributed on both sides.
5. Positive current injection is not possible on these I/Os. A negative injection is induced by $V_{IN}<V_{SS}$. $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ must never be exceeded. Refer to *Table 15* for maximum allowed input voltage values.
6. A positive injection is induced by $V_{IN} > V_{DD}$ while a negative injection is induced by $V_{IN} < V_{SS}$. $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ must never be exceeded. Refer to *Table 15: Voltage characteristics* for the maximum allowed input voltage values.
7. When several inputs are submitted to a current injection, the maximum $\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}$ is the absolute sum of the positive and negative injected currents (instantaneous values).

Table 17. Thermal characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Value	Unit
T_{STG}	Storage temperature range	–65 to +150	°C
T_J	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C

Table 18. General operating conditions (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
T_A	Temperature range	Maximum power dissipation (range 6)	–40	85	°C
		Maximum power dissipation (range 7)	–40	105	
		Maximum power dissipation (range 3)	–40	125	
T_J	Junction temperature range (range 6)	-40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °	–40	105	
	Junction temperature range (range 7)	-40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 105 °C	–40	125	
	Junction temperature range (range 3)	-40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 125 °C	–40	130	

1. It is recommended to power V_{DD} and V_{DDA} from the same source. A maximum difference of 300 mV between V_{DD} and V_{DDA} can be tolerated during power-up and normal operation.
2. To sustain a voltage higher than V_{DD}+0.3V, the internal pull-up/pull-down resistors must be disabled.
3. If T_A is lower, higher P_D values are allowed as long as T_J does not exceed T_J max (see *Table 17: Thermal characteristics on page 47*).

6.3.2 Embedded reset and power control block characteristics

The parameters given in the following table are derived from the tests performed under the ambient temperature condition summarized in *Table 18*.

Table 19. Embedded reset and power control block characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{VDD}(1)	V_{DD} rise time rate	BOR detector enabled	0	-	∞	µs/V
		BOR detector disabled	0	-	1000	
	V_{DD} fall time rate	BOR detector enabled	20	-	∞	
		BOR detector disabled	0	-	1000	
$T_{RSTTEMPO}$(1)	Reset temporization	V_{DD} rising, BOR enabled	-	2	3.3	ms
		V_{DD} rising, BOR disabled(2)	0.4	0.7	1.6	
$V_{POR/PDR}$	Power on/power down reset threshold	Falling edge	1	1.5	1.65	V
		Rising edge	1.3	1.5	1.65	
V_{BOR0}	Brown-out reset threshold 0	Falling edge	1.67	1.7	1.74	
		Rising edge	1.69	1.76	1.8	
V_{BOR1}	Brown-out reset threshold 1	Falling edge	1.87	1.93	1.97	
		Rising edge	1.96	2.03	2.07	
V_{BOR2}	Brown-out reset threshold 2	Falling edge	2.22	2.30	2.35	
		Rising edge	2.31	2.41	2.44	

Table 34. Low-power mode wakeup timings (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{WUSTOP}	Wakeup from Stop mode, regulator in Run mode	$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 4.2 MHz	5.1	8	µs
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{HSI}$ = 16 MHz	5.1	7	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{HSI}/4$ = 4 MHz	8.1	11	
	Wakeup from Stop mode, regulator in low-power mode	$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 4.2 MHz Voltage range 1	5	8	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 4.2 MHz Voltage range 2	5	8	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 4.2 MHz Voltage range 3	5	8	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 2.1 MHz	7.4	13	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 1.05 MHz	14	23	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 524 kHz	28	38	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 262 kHz	51	65	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 131 kHz	99	120	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 65 kHz	196	260	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{HSI}$ = 16 MHz	5.1	7	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{HSI}/4$ = 4 MHz	8.2	11	
	Wakeup from Stop mode, regulator in low-power mode, HSI kept running in Stop mode	$f_{HCLK} = f_{HSI}$ = 16 MHz	3.25	-	
	Wakeup from Stop mode, regulator in low-power mode, code running from RAM	$f_{HCLK} = f_{HSI}$ = 16 MHz	4.9	7	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{HSI}/4$ = 4 MHz	7.9	10	
		$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 4.2 MHz	4.8	8	
$t_{WUSTDBY}$	Wakeup from Standby mode FWU bit = 1	$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 2.1 MHz	65	130	
	Wakeup from Standby mode FWU bit = 0	$f_{HCLK} = f_{MSI}$ = 2.1 MHz	2.2	3	ms

Table 40. MSI oscillator characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{SU(MSI)}$	MSI oscillator startup time	MSI range 0	30	-	µs
		MSI range 1	20	-	
		MSI range 2	15	-	
		MSI range 3	10	-	
		MSI range 4	6	-	
		MSI range 5	5	-	
		MSI range 6, Voltage range 1 and 2	3.5	-	
		MSI range 6, Voltage range 3	5	-	
$t_{STAB(MSI)}$(2)	MSI oscillator stabilization time	MSI range 0	-	40	µs
		MSI range 1	-	20	
		MSI range 2	-	10	
		MSI range 3	-	4	
		MSI range 4	-	2.5	
		MSI range 5	-	2	
		MSI range 6, Voltage range 1 and 2	-	2	
		MSI range 3, Voltage range 3	-	3	
$f_{OVER(MSI)}$	MSI oscillator frequency overshoot	Any range to range 5	-	4	MHz
		Any range to range 6	-	6	

1. This is a deviation for an individual part, once the initial frequency has been measured.
2. Guaranteed by characterization results, not tested in production.

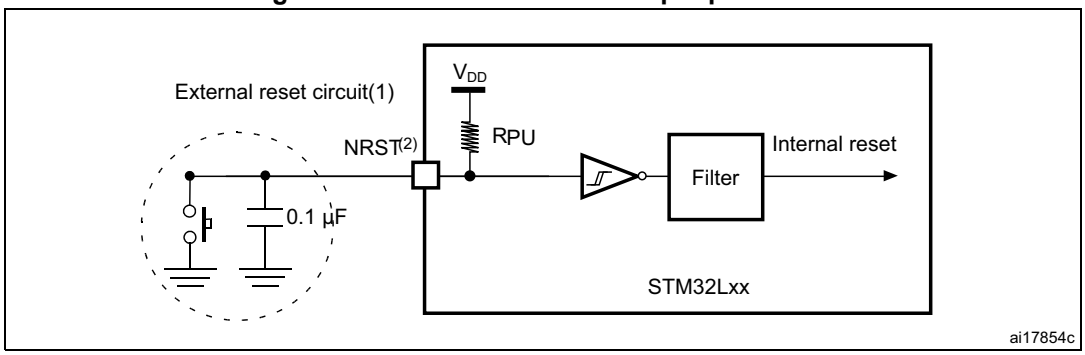
6.3.8 PLL characteristics

The parameters given in *Table 41* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 18*.

Table 41. PLL characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max(1)	
f_{PLL_IN}	PLL input clock(2)	2	-	24	MHz
	PLL input clock duty cycle	45	-	55	%

Figure 27. 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 53*. Otherwise the reset will not be taken into account by the device.

6.3.15 12-bit ADC characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 54* are values derived from tests performed under ambient temperature, f_{PCLK} frequency and V_{DDA} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 18: General operating conditions*.

Note: It is recommended to perform a calibration after each power-up.

Table 54. ADC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage for ADC ON	Fast channel	1.65	-	3.6	V
		Standard channels	1.75(1)	-	3.6	
$I_{DDA\ (ADC)}$	Current consumption of the ADC on V_{DDA}	1.14 Msps	-	200	-	µA
		10 ksps	-	40	-	
	Current consumption of the ADC on V_{DD}(2)	1.14 Msps	-	70	-	
		10 ksps	-	1	-	
f_{ADC}	ADC clock frequency	Voltage scaling Range 1	0.14	-	16	MHz
		Voltage scaling Range 2	0.14	-	8	
		Voltage scaling Range 3	0.14	-	4	
f_S(3)	Sampling rate	-	0.05	-	1.14	MHz
f_{TRIG}(3)	External trigger frequency	f_{ADC} = 16 MHz, 16-bit resolution	-	-	941	kHz
		-	-	-	17	$1/f_{ADC}$
V_{AIN}	Conversion voltage range	-	0	-	V_{DDA}	V
R_{AIN}(3)	External input impedance	See *Equation 1* and *Table 55* for details	-	-	50	kΩ
R_{ADC}(3)(4)	Sampling switch resistance	-	-	-	1	kΩ
C_{ADC}(3)	Internal sample and hold capacitor	-	-	-	8	pF

Table 55. R_{AIN} max for f_{ADC} = 16 MHz(1)

T_s (cycles)	t_S (µs)	R_{AIN} max for fast channels (kΩ)	R_{AIN} max for standard channels (kΩ)						
			V_{DD} > 2.7 V	V_{DD} > 2.4 V	V_{DD} > 2.0 V	V_{DD} > 1.8 V	V_{DD} > 1.75 V	V_{DD} > 1.65 V and T_A > -10 °C	V_{DD} > 1.65 V and T_A > 25 °C
1.5	0.09	0.5	< 0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.5	0.22	1	0.2	< 0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.5	0.47	2.5	1.7	1.5	< 0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.5	0.78	4	3.2	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.5	1.22	6.5	5.7	5.5	3.5	NA	NA	NA	< 0.1
39.5	2.47	13	12.2	12	10	NA	NA	NA	5
79.5	4.97	27	26.2	26	24	< 0.1	NA	NA	19
160.5	10.03	50	49.2	49	47	32	< 0.1	< 0.1	42

1. Guaranteed by design.

Table 56. ADC accuracy(1)(2)(3)(4)

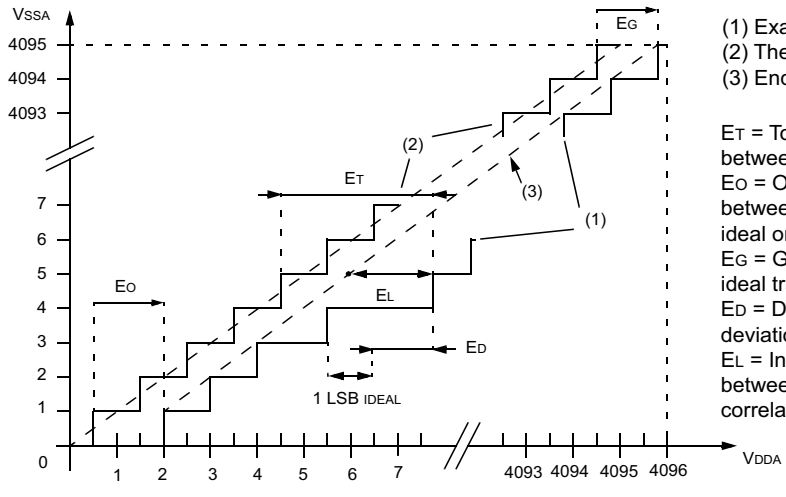
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ET	Total unadjusted error	1.65 V < V_{DDA} < 3.6 V, range 1/2/3, except for TSSOP14 package	-	2	4	LSB
EO	Offset error		-	1	2.5	
EG	Gain error		-	1	2	
EL	Integral linearity error		-	1.5	2.5	
ED	Differential linearity error		-	1	1.5	
ENOB	Effective number of bits		10.2	11		bits
	Effective number of bits (16-bit mode oversampling with ratio =256)(5)		11.3	12.1	-	
SINAD	Signal-to-noise distortion		62	67.8	-	dB
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio		63	68	-	
	Signal-to-noise ratio (16-bit mode oversampling with ratio =256)(5)		70	76	-	
THD	Total harmonic distortion		-	-81	-68.5	

Table 56. ADC accuracy(1)(2)(3)(4)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
ET	Total unadjusted error	1.65 V < V_{DDA} < 3.6 V, range 1/2/3, TSSOP14 package	-	3	5	LSB
EO	Offset error		-	2	2.5	
EG	Gain error		-	2	2.5	
EL	Integral linearity error		-	1.5	2.5	
ED	Differential linearity error		-	1	1.7	
ENOB	Effective number of bits		9.5	10.5	-	bits
	Effective number of bits (16-bit mode oversampling with ratio =256)(5)		10.7	11.6	-	
SINAD	Signal-to-noise distortion		59	65	-	dB
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio		59	65	-	
	Signal-to-noise ratio (16-bit mode oversampling with ratio =256)(5)		66	73	-	
THD	Total harmonic distortion		-	-75	-63	

1. ADC DC accuracy values are measured after internal calibration.
2. ADC Accuracy vs. Negative Injection Current: Injecting negative current on any of the standard (non-robust) analog input pins should be avoided as this significantly reduces the accuracy of the conversion being performed on another analog input. It is recommended to add a Schottky diode (pin to ground) to standard analog pins which may potentially inject negative current.
   Any positive injection current within the limits specified for $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ and $\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}$ in *Section 6.3.12* does not affect the ADC accuracy.
3. Better performance may be achieved in restricted V_{DDA}, frequency and temperature ranges.
4. In TSSOP14 package, where V_{DDA} pin is shared with V_{DD} pin, I/O toggling should be minimized to reach the values given in the above table. I/O toggling with loaded I/O pins can generate ripple on V_{DD}/V_{DDA} and degrade the ADC accuracy.
5. This number is obtained by the test board without additional noise, resulting in non-optimized value for oversampling mode.

Figure 28. ADC accuracy characteristics



(1) Example of an actual transfer curve
(2) The ideal transfer curve
(3) End point correlation line

E_T = Total Unajusted Error: maximum deviation between the actual and ideal transfer curves.
E_O = Offset Error: maximum deviation between the first actual transition and the first ideal one.
E_G = Gain Error: deviation between the last ideal transition and the last actual one.
E_D = Differential Linearity Error: maximum deviation between actual steps and the ideal ones.
E_L = Integral Linearity Error: maximum deviation between any actual transition and the end point correlation line.

MS19880V2

6.3.17 Comparators

Table 59. Comparator 1 characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min(1)	Typ	Max(1)	Unit
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	-	1.65		3.6	V
R_{400K}	R_{400K} value	-	-	400	-	kΩ
R_{10K}	R_{10K} value	-	-	10	-	
V_{IN}	Comparator 1 input voltage range	-	0.6	-	V_{DDA}	V
t_{START}	Comparator startup time	-	-	7	10	µs
td	Propagation delay(2)	-	-	3	10	
V_{offset}	Comparator offset(3)	-	-	±3	±10	mV
$d_{Voffset}/dt$	Comparator offset variation in worst voltage stress conditions(3)	V_{DDA} = 3.6 V V_{IN+} = 0 V V_{IN-} = V_{REFINT} T_A = 25 °C	0	1.5	10	mV/1000 h
I_{COMP1}	Current consumption(4)	-	-	160	260	nA

1. Guaranteed by characterization, not tested in production.
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. In TSSOP14 package, where V_{DDA} pin is shared with V_{DD} pin, I/O toggling should be minimized to reach the values given in the above table. I/O toggling with loaded I/O pins can generate ripple on V_{DD}/V_{DDA} and degrade the comparator performance.
4. Comparator consumption only. Internal reference voltage not included.

Table 60. Comparator 2 characteristics

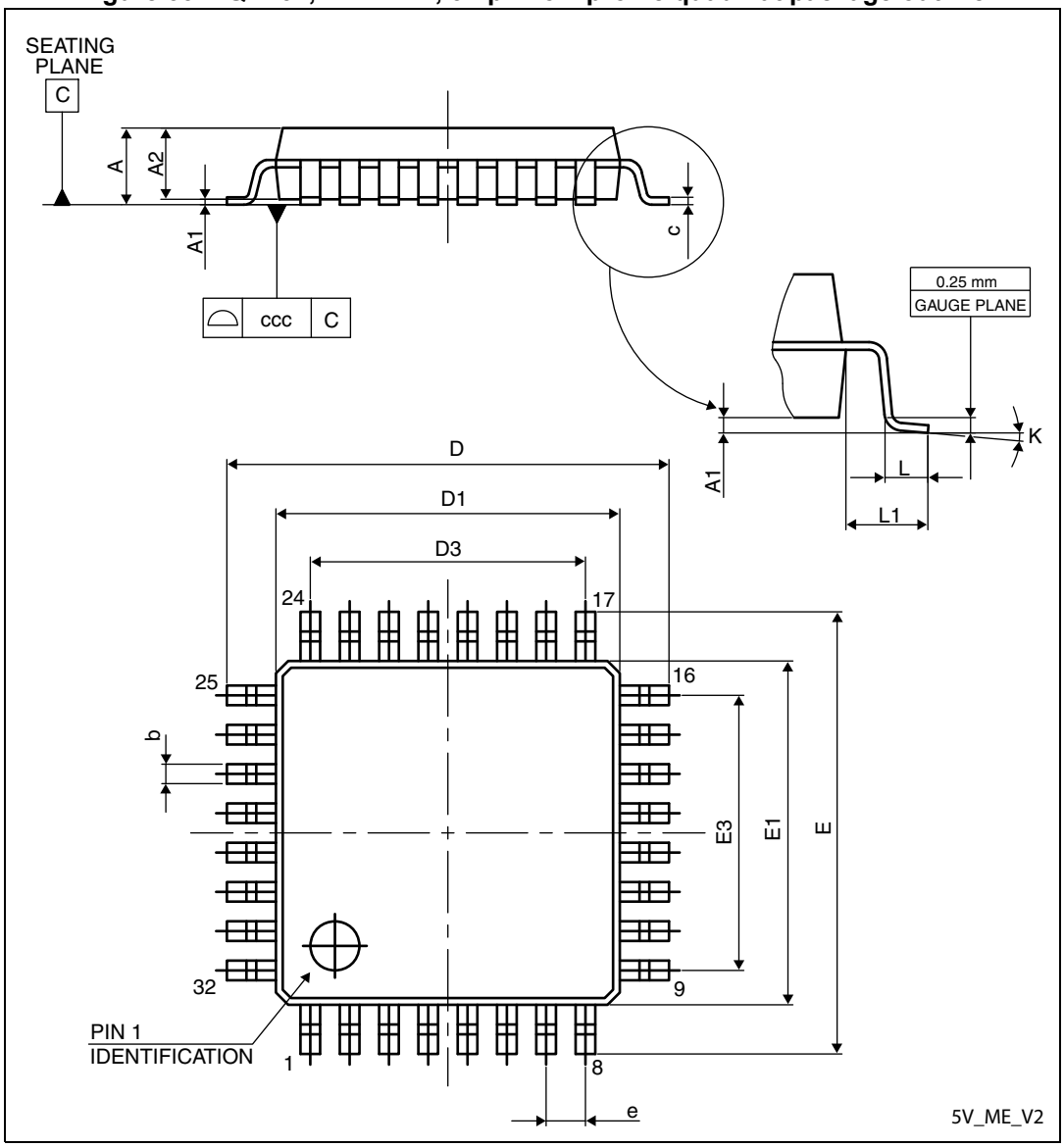
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max(1)	Unit
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	-	1.65	-	3.6	V
V_{IN}	Comparator 2 input voltage range	-	0	-	V_{DDA}	V
t_{START}	Comparator startup time	Fast mode	-	15	20	µs
		Slow mode	-	20	25	
$t_{d\ slow}$	Propagation delay(2) in slow mode	1.65 V ≤ V_{DDA} ≤ 2.7 V	-	1.8	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(3)		-	±4	±20	mV
dThreshold/dt	Threshold voltage temperature coefficient	V_{DDA} = 3.3V T_A = 0 to 50 °C V- = V_{REFINT}, 3/4 V_{REFINT}, 1/2 V_{REFINT}, 1/4 V_{REFINT}.	-	15	30	ppm /°C

7 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status *are available at http://www.st.com.* ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

7.1 LQFP32 package information

Figure 33. LQFP32, 7 x 7 mm, 32-pin low-profile quad flat package outline

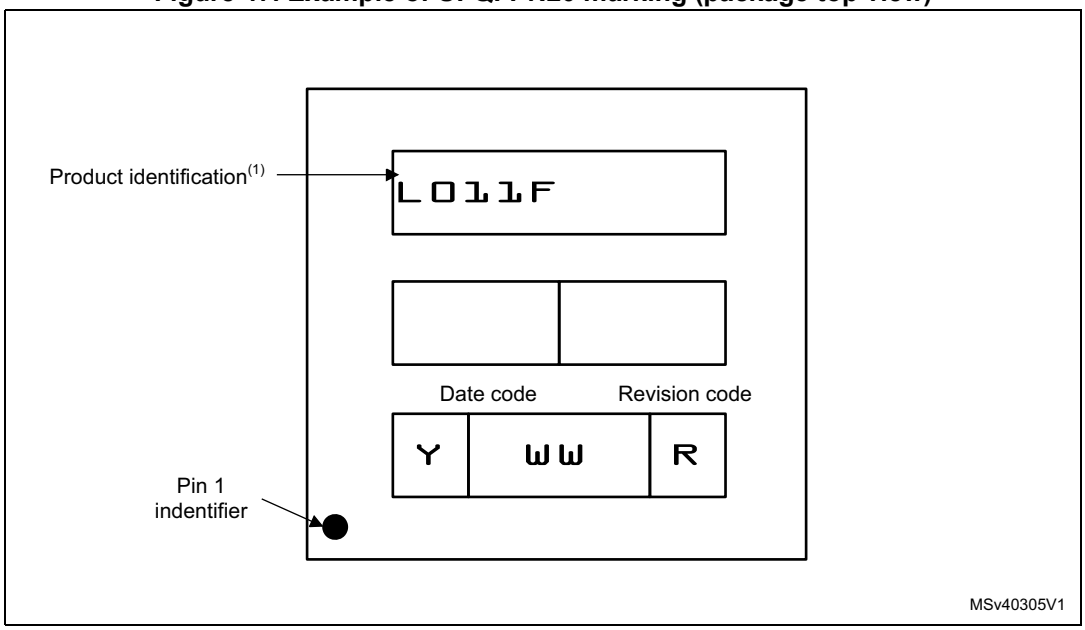


1. Drawing is not to scale.

UFQFPN20 device marking

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

Figure 47. Example of UFQFPN20 marking (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.

8 Part numbering

Table 77. STM32L011x3/4 ordering information scheme

Example: STM32 L 011 K 4 T 6 D xxx

Device family

STM32 = ARM-based 32-bit microcontroller

Product type

L = Low power

Device subfamily

011 = Access line

Pin count

K = 32 pins

G = 28 pins

E = 25 pins

F = 20 pins

D = 14 pins

Flash memory size

3 = 8 Kbytes

4 = 16 Kbytes

Package

T = LQFP

U = UFQFPN

Y = WLCSP

P = TSSOP

Temperature range

6 = Industrial temperature range, –40 to 85 °C

7 = Industrial temperature range, –40 to 105 °C

3 = Industrial temperature range, –40 to 125 °C

Options

No character = V_{DD} range: 1.8 to 3.6 V and BOR enabled

D = V_{DD} range: 1.65 to 3.6 V and BOR disabled

Packing

TR = tape and reel

No character = tray or tube

For a list of available options (speed, package, etc.) or for further information on any aspect of this device, please contact your nearest ST sales office.