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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	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	84MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SDIO, SPI, UART/USART, USB OTG
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	81
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.7V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-LQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/stm32f401vbt6tr

Contents

3.11 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 at 25 °C. The application can then select as system clock either the RC oscillator or an external 4-26 MHz clock source. This clock can be monitored for failure. If a failure is detected, the system automatically switches back to the internal RC oscillator and a software interrupt is generated (if enabled). This clock source is input to a PLL thus allowing to increase the frequency up to 84 MHz. Similarly, full interrupt management of the PLL clock entry is available when necessary (for example if an indirectly used external oscillator fails).

Several prescalers allow the configuration of the two AHB buses, the high-speed APB (APB2) and the low-speed APB (APB1) domains. The maximum frequency of the two AHB buses is 84 MHz while the maximum frequency of the high-speed APB domains is 84 MHz. The maximum allowed frequency of the low-speed APB domain is 42 MHz.

The devices embed a dedicated PLL (PLLI2S) which allows to achieve audio class performance. In this case, the I^2S master clock can generate all standard sampling frequencies from 8 kHz to 192 kHz.

3.12 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 bootloader is located in system memory. It is used to reprogram the Flash memory by using either USART1(PA9/10), USART2(PD5/6), USB OTG FS in device mode (PA11/12) through DFU (device firmware upgrade), I2C1(PB6/7), I2C2(PB10/3), I2C3(PA8/PB4), SPI1(PA4/5/6/7), SPI2(PB12/13/14/15) or SPI3(PA15, PC10/11/12).

For more detailed information on the bootloader, refer to Application Note: AN2606, *STM32™ microcontroller system memory boot mode*.

3.13 Power supply schemes

- V_{DD} = 1.7 to 3.6 V: external power supply for I/Os with the internal supervisor (POR/PDR) disabled, provided externally through V_{DD} pins. Requires the use of an external power supply supervisor connected to the VDD and PDR_ON pins.
- 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.
- V_{SSA}, V_{DDA} = 1.7 to 3.6 V: external analog power supplies for ADC, Reset blocks, RCs and PLL. V_{DDA} and V_{SSA} must be connected to V_{DD} and V_{SS}, respectively, with decoupling technique.
- V_{BAT} = 1.65 to 3.6 V: power supply for RTC, external clock 32 kHz oscillator and backup registers (through power switch) when V_{DD} is not present.

Refer to *Figure 18: Power supply scheme* for more details.

3.19 Timers and watchdogs

The devices embed one advanced-control timer, seven general-purpose timers and two watchdog timers.

All timer counters can be frozen in debug mode.

Table 4 compares the features of the advanced-control and general-purpose timers.

Table 4. Timer feature comparison

Timer type	Timer	Counter resolution	Counter type	Prescaler factor	DMA request generation	Capture/ compare channels	Complementary output	Max. interface clock (MHz)	Max. timer clock (MHz)
Advanced -control	TIM1	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	Yes	84	84
General purpose	TIM2, TIM5	32-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No	42	84
	TIM3, TIM4	16-bit	Up, Down, Up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No	42	84
	TIM9	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2	No	84	84
	TIM10, TIM11	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1	No	84	84

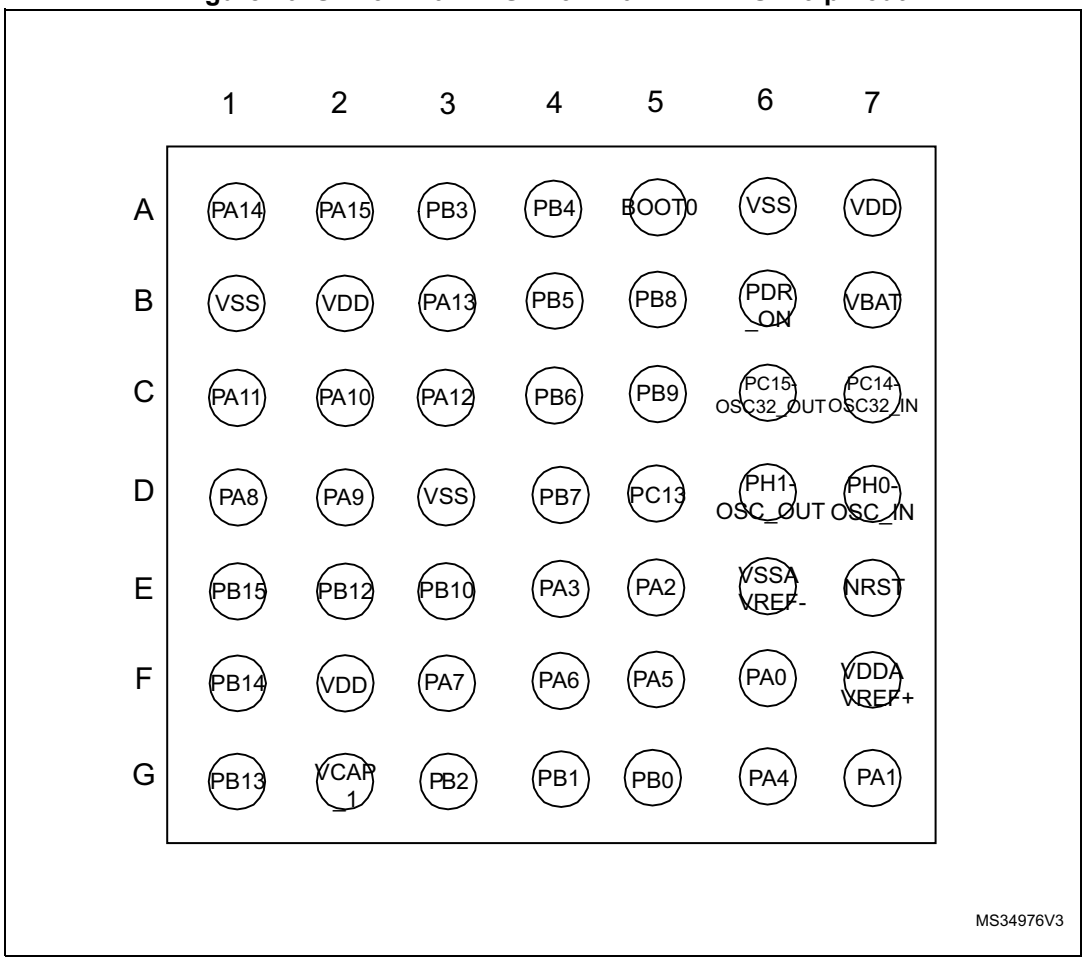
3.19.1 Advanced-control timers (TIM1)

The advanced-control timer (TIM1) can be seen as three-phase PWM generators multiplexed on 4 independent channels. It has complementary PWM outputs with programmable inserted dead times. It can also be considered as a complete general-purpose timer. Its 4 independent channels can be used for:

- Input capture
- Output compare
- PWM generation (edge- or center-aligned modes)
- One-pulse mode output

4 Pinouts and pin description

Figure 10. STM32F401xB/STM32F401xC WLCSP49 pinout



1. The above figure shows the package top view.

Table 8. STM32F401xB/STM32F401xC pin definitions (continued)

Pin Number					Pin name (function after reset)[1]	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
UQFN48	WLCSP49	LQFP64	LQFP100	UFBGA100						
13	E4	17	26	L3	PA3	I/O	FT	-	USART2_RX, TIM2_CH4, TIM5_CH4, TIM9_CH2, EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN3
-	-	18	27	-	VSS	S	-	-	-	-
-	-	19	28	-	VDD	S	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	E3	BYPASS_ REG	I	FT	-	-	-
14	G6	20	29	M3	PA4	I/O	FT	-	SPI1_NSS, SPI3_NSS/I2S3_WS, USART2_CK, EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN4
15	F5	21	30	K4	PA5	I/O	FT	-	SPI1_SCK, TIM2_CH1/TIM2_ETR, EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN5
16	F4	22	31	L4	PA6	I/O	FT	-	SPI1_MISO, TIM1_BKIN, TIM3_CH1, EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN6
17	F3	23	32	M4	PA7	I/O	FT	-	SPI1_MOSI, TIM1_CH1N, TIM3_CH2, EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN7
-	-	24	33	K5	PC4	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN14
-	-	25	34	L5	PC5	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN15
18	G5	26	35	M5	PB0	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH2N, TIM3_CH3, EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN8
19	G4	27	36	M6	PB1	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH3N, TIM3_CH4, EVENTOUT	ADC1_IN9
20	G3	28	37	L6	PB2	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	BOOT1
-	-	-	38	M7	PE7	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_ETR, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	39	L7	PE8	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH1N, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	40	M8	PE9	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH1, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	41	L8	PE10	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_CH2N, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	42	M9	PE11	I/O	FT	-	SPI4_NSS, TIM1_CH2, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	43	L9	PE12	I/O	FT	-	SPI4_SCK, TIM1_CH3N, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	44	M10	PE13	I/O	FT	-	SPI4_MISO, TIM1_CH3, EVENTOUT	-

Table 8. STM32F401xB/STM32F401xC pin definitions (continued)

Pin Number					Pin name (function after reset)[1]	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
UQFN48	WLCSP49	LQFP64	LQFP100	UFBGA100						
-	-	-	45	M11	PE14	I/O	FT	-	SPI4_MOSI, TIM1_CH4, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	46	M12	PE15	I/O	FT	-	TIM1_BKIN, EVENTOUT	-
21	E3	29	47	L10	PB10	I/O	FT	-	SPI2_SCK/I2S2_CK, I2C2_SCL, TIM2_CH3, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	-	K9	PB11	I/O	FT	-	TIM2_CH4, I2C2_SDA, EVENTOUT	-
22	G2	30	48	L11	VCAP_1	S	-	-	-	-
23	D3	31	49	F12	VSS	S	-	-	-	-
24	F2	32	50	G12	VDD	S	-	-	-	-
25	E2	33	51	L12	PB12	I/O	FT	-	SPI2_NSS/I2S2_WS, I2C2_SMBA, TIM1_BKIN, EVENTOUT	-
26	G1	34	52	K12	PB13	I/O	FT	-	SPI2_SCK/I2S2_CK, TIM1_CH1N, EVENTOUT	-
27	F1	35	53	K11	PB14	I/O	FT	-	SPI2_MISO, I2S2ext_SD, TIM1_CH2N, EVENTOUT	-
28	E1	36	54	K10	PB15	I/O	FT	-	SPI2_MOSI/I2S2_SD, TIM1_CH3N, EVENTOUT	RTC_REFIN
-	-	-	55	-	PD8	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	56	K8	PD9	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	57	J12	PD10	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	58	J11	PD11	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	59	J10	PD12	I/O	FT	-	TIM4_CH1, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	60	H12	PD13	I/O	FT	-	TIM4_CH2, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	61	H11	PD14	I/O	FT	-	TIM4_CH3, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	62	H10	PD15	I/O	FT	-	TIM4_CH4, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	37	63	E12	PC6	I/O	FT	-	I2S2_MCK, USART6_TX, TIM3_CH1, SDIO_D6, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	38	64	E11	PC7	I/O	FT	-	I2S3_MCK, USART6_RX, TIM3_CH2, SDIO_D7, EVENTOUT	-

Table 8. STM32F401xB/STM32F401xC pin definitions (continued)

Pin Number					Pin name (function after reset)[1]	Pin type	I/O structure	Notes	Alternate functions	Additional functions
UQFN48	WLCSP49	LQFP64	LQFP100	UFBGA100						
-	-	-	82	B9	PD1	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	-
-	-	54	83	C8	PD2	I/O	FT	-	TIM3_ETR, SDIO_CMD, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	84	B8	PD3	I/O	FT	-	SPI2_SCK/I2S2_CK, USART2_CTS, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	85	B7	PD4	I/O	FT	-	USART2_RTS, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	86	A6	PD5	I/O	FT	-	USART2_TX, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	87	B6	PD6	I/O	FT	-	SPI3_MOSI/I2S3_SD, USART2_RX, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	88	A5	PD7	I/O	FT	-	USART2_CK, EVENTOUT	-
39	A3	55	89	A8	PB3 (JTDO-SWO)	I/O	FT	-	JTDO-SWO, SPI1_SCK, SPI3_SCK/I2S3_CK, I2C2_SDA, TIM2_CH2, EVENTOUT	-
40	A4	56	90	A7	PB4 (NJTRST)	I/O	FT	-	NJTRST, SPI1_MISO, SPI3_MISO, I2S3ext_SD, I2C3_SDA, TIM3_CH1, EVENTOUT	-
41	B4	57	91	C5	PB5	I/O	FT	-	SPI1_MOSI, SPI3_MOSI/I2S3_SD, I2C1_SMBA, TIM3_CH2, EVENTOUT	-
42	C4	58	92	B5	PB6	I/O	FT	-	I2C1_SCL, USART1_TX, TIM4_CH1, EVENTOUT	-
43	D4	59	93	B4	PB7	I/O	FT	-	I2C1_SDA, USART1_RX, TIM4_CH2, EVENTOUT	-
44	A5	60	94	A4	BOOT0	I	B	-	-	V_{PP}
45	B5	61	95	A3	PB8	I/O	FT	-	I2C1_SCL, TIM4_CH3, TIM10_CH1, SDIO_D4, EVENTOUT	-
46	C5	62	96	B3	PB9	I/O	FT	-	SPI2_NSS/I2S2_WS, I2C1_SDA, TIM4_CH4, TIM11_CH1, SDIO_D5, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	97	C3	PE0	I/O	FT	-	TIM4_ETR, EVENTOUT	-
-	-	-	98	A2	PE1	I/O	FT	-	EVENTOUT	-

Table 9. Alternate function mapping

Port		AF00	AF01	AF02	AF03	AF04	AF05	AF06	AF07	AF08	AF09	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF14	AF15
		SYS_AF	TIM1/TIM2	TIM3/ TIM4/ TIM5	TIM9/ TIM10/ TIM11	I2C1/I2C2/ I2C3	SPI1/SPI2/ I2S2/SPI3/ I2S3/SPI4	SPI2/I2S2/ SPI3/ I2S3	SPI3/I2S3/ USART1/ USART2	USART6	I2C2/ I2C3	OTG1_FS		SDIO			
Port A	PA0	-	TIM2_CH1/ TIM2_ETR	TIM5_CH1	-	-	-	-	USART2_ CTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA1	-	TIM2_CH2	TIM5_CH2	-	-	-	-	USART2_ RTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA2	-	TIM2_CH3	TIM5_CH3	TIM9_CH1	-	-	-	USART2_ TX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA3	-	TIM2_CH4	TIM5_CH4	TIM9_CH2	-		-	USART2_ RX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA4	-	-	-	-	-	SPI1_NSS	SPI3_NSS/ I2S3_WS	USART2_ CK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA5	-	TIM2_CH1/ TIM2_ETR	-	-	-	SPI1_SCK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA6	-	TIM1_BKIN	TIM3_CH1	-	-	SPI1_ MISO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA7	-	TIM1_CH1N	TIM3_CH2	-	-	SPI1_ MOSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA8	MCO_1	TIM1_CH1	-	-	I2C3_SCL	-	-	USART1_ CK	-	-	OTG_FS_ SOF	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA9	-	TIM1_CH2	-	-	I2C3_ SMBA	-	-	USART1_ TX	-	-	OTG_FS_ VBUS	-	-	--	-	EVENT OUT
	PA10	-	TIM1_CH3	-	-	-	-	-	USART1_ RX	-	-	OTG_FS_I D	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA11	-	TIM1_CH4	-	-	-	-	-	USART1_ CTS	USART6_ TX	-	OTG_FS_ DM	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA12	-	TIM1_ETR	-	-	-	-	-	USART1_ RTS	USART6_ RX	-	OTG_FS_ DP	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA13	JTMS_ SWDIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA14	JTCK_ SWCLK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PA15	JTDI	TIM2_CH1/ TIM2_ETR	-	-	-	SPI1_NSS	SPI3_NSS/ I2S3_WS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT

Table 9. Alternate function mapping (continued)

Port		AF00	AF01	AF02	AF03	AF04	AF05	AF06	AF07	AF08	AF09	AF10	AF11	AF12	AF13	AF14	AF15
		SYS_AF	TIM1/TIM2	TIM3/ TIM4/ TIM5	TIM9/ TIM10/ TIM11	I2C1/I2C2/ I2C3	SPI1/SPI2/ I2S2/SPI3/ I2S3/SPI4	SPI2/I2S2/ SPI3/ I2S3	SPI3/I2S3/ USART1/ USART2	USART6	I2C2/ I2C3	OTG1_FS		SDIO			
Port D	PD0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD2	-	-	TIM3_ETR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SDIO_ CMD	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD3	-	-	-	-	-	SPI2_SCK/ I2S2_CK	-	USART2_ CTS	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_ RTS		-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_ TX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD6	-	-	-	-	-	SPI3_MOSI /I2S3_SD	-	USART2_ RX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USART2_ CK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD12	-	-	TIM4_CH1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD13	-	-	TIM4_CH2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD14	-	-	TIM4_CH3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT
	PD15	-	-	TIM4_CH4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EVENT OUT

On-chip peripheral current consumption

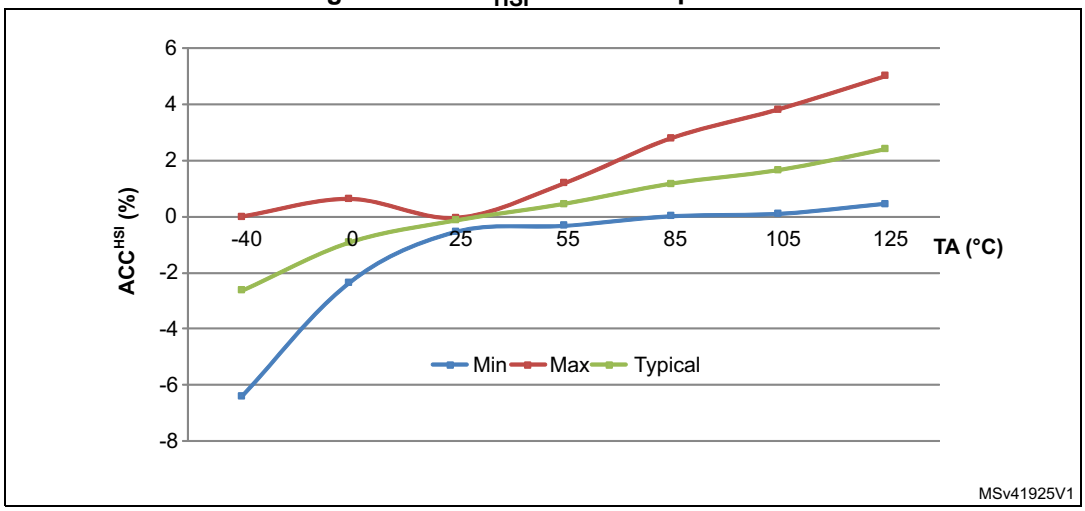
The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- At startup, all I/O pins are in analog input configuration.
- All peripherals are disabled unless otherwise mentioned.
- The ART accelerator is ON.
- Voltage Scale 2 mode selected, internal digital voltage V12 = 1.26 V.
- HCLK is the system clock at 84 MHz. $f_{PCLK1} = f_{HCLK}/2$, and $f_{PCLK2} = f_{HCLK}$.
  The given value is calculated by measuring the difference of current consumption
  - with all peripherals clocked off
  - with only one peripheral clocked on
- Ambient operating temperature is 25 °C and V_{DD}=3.3 V.

Table 33. Peripheral current consumption

Peripheral		I_{DD} (typ)	Unit
AHB1 (up to 84MHz)	GPIOA	1.55	µA/MHz
	GPIOB	1.55	
	GPIOC	1.55	
	GPIOD	1.55	
	GPIOE	1.55	
	GPIOH	1.55	
	CRC	0.36	
	DMA1	20.24	
	DMA2	21.07	
APB1 (up to 42MHz)	TIM2	11.19	µA/MHz
	TIM3	8.57	
	TIM4	8.33	
	TIM5	11.19	
	PWR	0.71	
	USART2	3.33	
	I2C1/2/3	3.10	
	SPI2(1)	2.62	
	SPI3(1)	2.86	
	I2S2	1.90	
	I2S3	1.67	
	WWDG	0.71	
AHB2 (up to 84MHz)	OTG_FS	23.93	µA/MHz

Figure 26. ACC_{HSI} versus temperature



1. Guaranteed by characterization.

Low-speed internal (LSI) RC oscillator

Table 40. LSI oscillator characteristics (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LSI} (2)	Frequency	17	32	47	kHz
$t_{su(LSI)}$ (3)	LSI oscillator startup time	-	15	40	µs
$I_{DD(LSI)}$ (3)	LSI oscillator power consumption	-	0.4	0.6	µA

1. V_{DD} = 3 V, T_A = –40 to 105 °C unless otherwise specified.
2. Guaranteed by characterization.
3. Guaranteed by design.

6.3.11 PLL spread spectrum clock generation (SSCG) characteristics

The spread spectrum clock generation (SSCG) feature allows to reduce electromagnetic interferences (see *Table 49: EMI characteristics for WLCSP49*). It is available only on the main PLL.

Table 43. SSCG parameters constraint

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max(1)	Unit
f_{Mod}	Modulation frequency	-	-	10	KHz
md	Peak modulation depth	0.25	-	2	%
MODEPER * INCSTEP		-	-	2^{15}-1	-

1. Guaranteed by design.

Equation 1

The frequency modulation period (MODEPER) is given by the equation below:

$$MODEPER = round[f_{PLL\_IN} / (4 \times f_{Mod})]$$

f_{PLL_IN} and f_{Mod} must be expressed in Hz.

As an example:

If f_{PLL_IN} = 1 MHz, and f_{MOD} = 1 kHz, the modulation depth (MODEPER) is given by equation 1:

$$MODEPER = round[10^6 / (4 \times 10^3)] = 250$$

Equation 2

Equation 2 allows to calculate the increment step (INCSTEP):

$$INCSTEP = round[((2^{15} - 1) \times md \times PLLN) / (100 \times 5 \times MODEPER)]$$

f_{VCO_OUT} must be expressed in MHz.

With a modulation depth (md) = ±2 % (4 % peak to peak), and PLLN = 240 (in MHz):

$$INCSTEP = round[((2^{15} - 1) \times 2 \times 240) / (100 \times 5 \times 250)] = 126 md(quantitazed)\%$$

An amplitude quantization error may be generated because the linear modulation profile is obtained by taking the quantized values (rounded to the nearest integer) of MODPER and INCSTEP. As a result, the achieved modulation depth is quantized. The percentage quantized modulation depth is given by the following formula:

$$md_{quantized}\% = (MODEPER \times INCSTEP \times 100 \times 5) / ((2^{15} - 1) \times PLLN)$$

As a result:

$$md_{quantized}\% = (250 \times 126 \times 100 \times 5) / ((2^{15} - 1) \times 240) = 2.002\%(peak)$$

Table 45. Flash memory programming

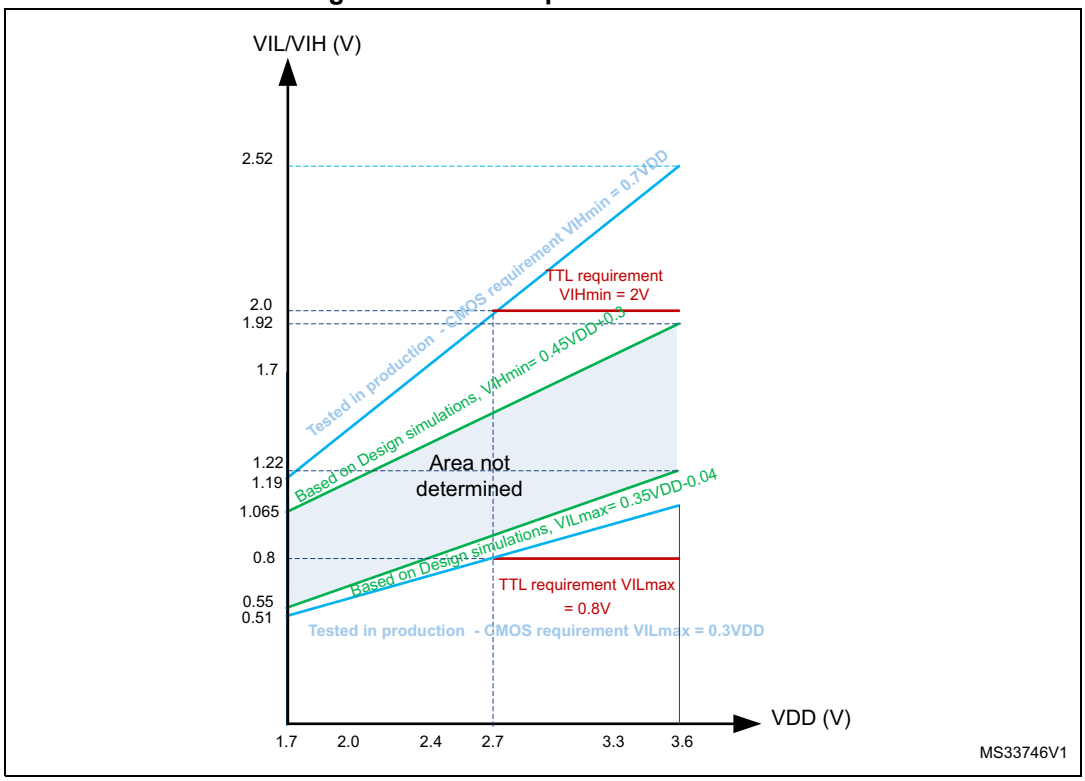
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min(1)	Typ	Max(1)	Unit
t_{prog}	Word programming time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8/16/32	-	16	100(2)	µs
$t_{ERASE16KB}$	Sector (16 KB) erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	400	800	ms
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	300	600	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	250	500	
$t_{ERASE64KB}$	Sector (64 KB) erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	1200	2400	ms
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	700	1400	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	550	1100	
$t_{ERASE128KB}$	Sector (128 KB) erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	2	4	s
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	1.3	2.6	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	1	2	
t_{ME}	Mass erase time	Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 8	-	4	8	s
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 16	-	2.75	5.5	
		Program/erase parallelism (PSIZE) = x 32	-	2	4	
V_{prog}	Programming voltage	32-bit program operation	2.7	-	3.6	V
		16-bit program operation	2.1	-	3.6	V
		8-bit program operation	1.7	-	3.6	V

1. Guaranteed by characterization.
2. The maximum programming time is measured after 100K erase operations.

Table 46. Flash memory programming with V_{PP} voltage

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min(1)	Typ	Max(1)	Unit
t_{prog}	Double word programming	T_A = 0 to +40 °C V_{DD} = 3.3 V V_{PP} = 8.5 V	-	16	100(2)	µs
$t_{ERASE16KB}$	Sector (16 KB) erase time		-	230	-	ms
$t_{ERASE64KB}$	Sector (64 KB) erase time		-	490	-	
$t_{ERASE128KB}$	Sector (128 KB) erase time		-	875	-	
t_{ME}	Mass erase time		-	1.750	-	s

Figure 30. FT I/O input characteristics



Output driving current

The GPIOs (general purpose input/outputs) can sink or source up to ±8 mA, and sink or source up to ±20 mA (with a relaxed V_{OL}/V_{OH}) except PC13, PC14 and PC15 which can sink or source up to ±3mA. When using the PC13 to PC15 GPIOs in output mode, the speed should not exceed 2 MHz with a maximum load of 30 pF.

In the user application, the number of I/O pins which can drive current must be limited to respect the absolute maximum rating specified in *Section 6.2*. In particular:

- The sum of the currents sourced by all the I/Os on $V_{DD,}$ plus the maximum Run consumption of the MCU sourced on $V_{DD,}$ cannot exceed the absolute maximum rating ΣI_{VDD} (see *Table 12*).
- The sum of the currents sunk by all the I/Os on V_{SS} plus the maximum Run consumption of the MCU sunk on V_{SS} cannot exceed the absolute maximum rating ΣI_{VSS} (see *Table 12*).

Output voltage levels

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 55* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 14*. All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant.

SPI interface characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 61* for the SPI interface are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature, f_{PCLKx} frequency and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 14*, with the following configuration:

- Output speed is set to OSPEEDRy[1:0] = 10
- Capacitive load C = 30 pF
- Measurement points are done at CMOS levels: $0.5V_{DD}$

Refer to *Section 6.3.16: I/O port characteristics* for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (NSS, SCK, MOSI, MISO for SPI).

Table 61. SPI dynamic characteristics(1)

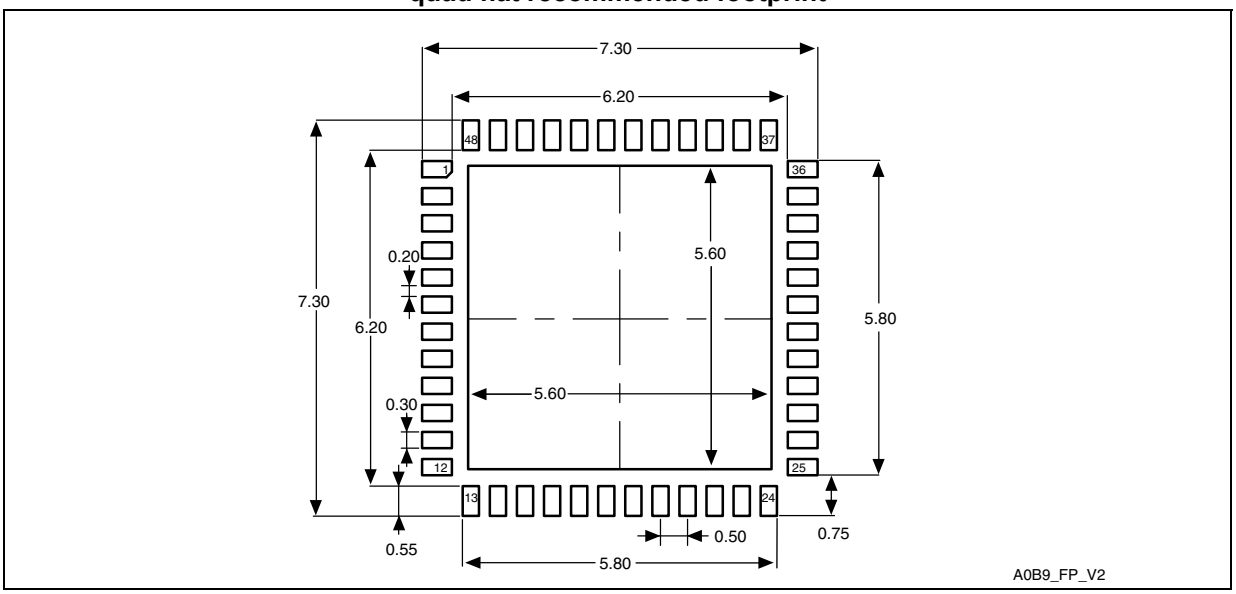
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{SCK} $1/t_{c(SCK)}$	SPI clock frequency	Master mode, SPI1/4, 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	-	-	42	MHz
		Slave mode, SPI1/4, 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V			42	
		Slave transmitter/full-duplex mode, SPI1/4, 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V			38(2)	
		Master mode, SPI1/2/3/4, 1.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V			21	
		Slave mode, SPI1/2/3/4, 1.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V			21	
Duty(SCK)	Duty cycle of SPI clock frequency	Slave mode	30	50	70	%
$t_{w(SCKH)}$ $t_{w(SCKL)}$	SCK high and low time	Master mode, SPI presc = 2	T_{PCLK}-1.5	T_{PCLK}	T_{PCLK}+1.5	ns
$t_{su(NSS)}$	NSS setup time	Slave mode, SPI presc = 2	$4T_{PCLK}$	-	-	ns
$t_{h(NSS)}$	NSS hold time	Slave mode, SPI presc = 2	$2T_{PCLK}$	-	-	ns
$t_{su(MI)}$	Data input setup time	Master mode	0	-	-	ns
$t_{su(SI)}$		Slave mode	2.5	-	-	ns
$t_{h(MI)}$	Data input hold time	Master mode	6	-	-	ns
$t_{h(SI)}$		Slave mode	2.5	-	-	ns
$t_{a(SO)}$	Data output access time	Slave mode	9	-	20	ns
$t_{dis(SO)}$	Data output disable time	Slave mode	8	-	13	ns
$t_{v(SO)}$	Data output valid time	Slave mode (after enable edge), 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	-	9.5	13	ns
		Slave mode (after enable edge), 1.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	-	9.5	17	ns
$t_{h(SO)}$	Data output hold time	Slave mode (after enable edge), 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	5.5	-	-	ns
		Slave mode (after enable edge), 1.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V	3.5	-	-	ns

Table 81. UFQFPN48 - 48-lead, 7 x 7 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, ultra thin fine pitch quad flat package mechanical data (continued)

Symbol	millimeters			inches[1]		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
E2	5.500	5.600	5.700	0.2165	0.2205	0.2244
L	0.300	0.400	0.500	0.0118	0.0157	0.0197
T	-	0.152	-	-	0.0060	-
b	0.200	0.250	0.300	0.0079	0.0098	0.0118
e	-	0.500	-	-	0.0197	-
ddd	-	-	0.080	-	-	0.0031

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

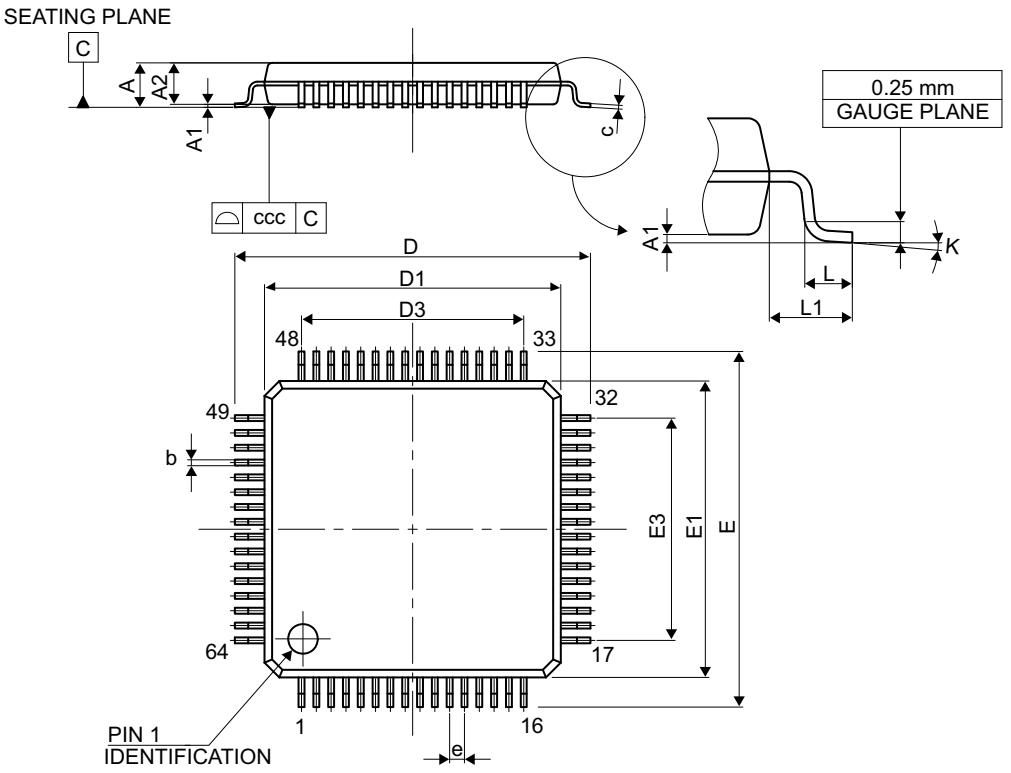
Figure 50. UFQFPN48 - 48-lead, 7 x 7 mm, 0.5 mm pitch, ultra thin fine pitch quad flat recommended footprint



1. Dimensions are in millimeters.

7.3 LQFP64 package information

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



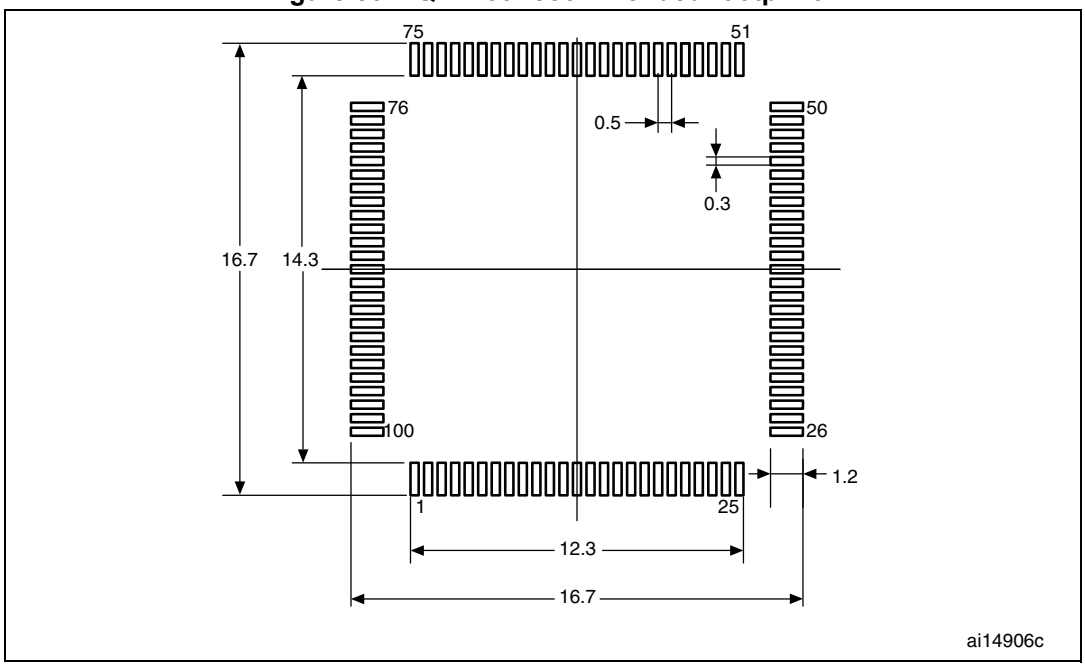
1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 83. LQPF100- 100-pin, 14 x 14 mm, 100-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches[1]		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	-	-	1.60	-	-	0.063
A1	0.050	-	0.150	0.002	-	0.0059
A2	1.350	1.40	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	0.622	0.6299	0.6378
D1	13.800	14.000	14.200	0.5433	0.5512	0.5591
D3	-	12.000	-	-	0.4724	-
E	15.800	16.000	16.200	0.622	0.6299	0.6378
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	0.0°	3.5°	7.0°	0.0°	3.5°	7.0°
ccc	0.080			0.0031		

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

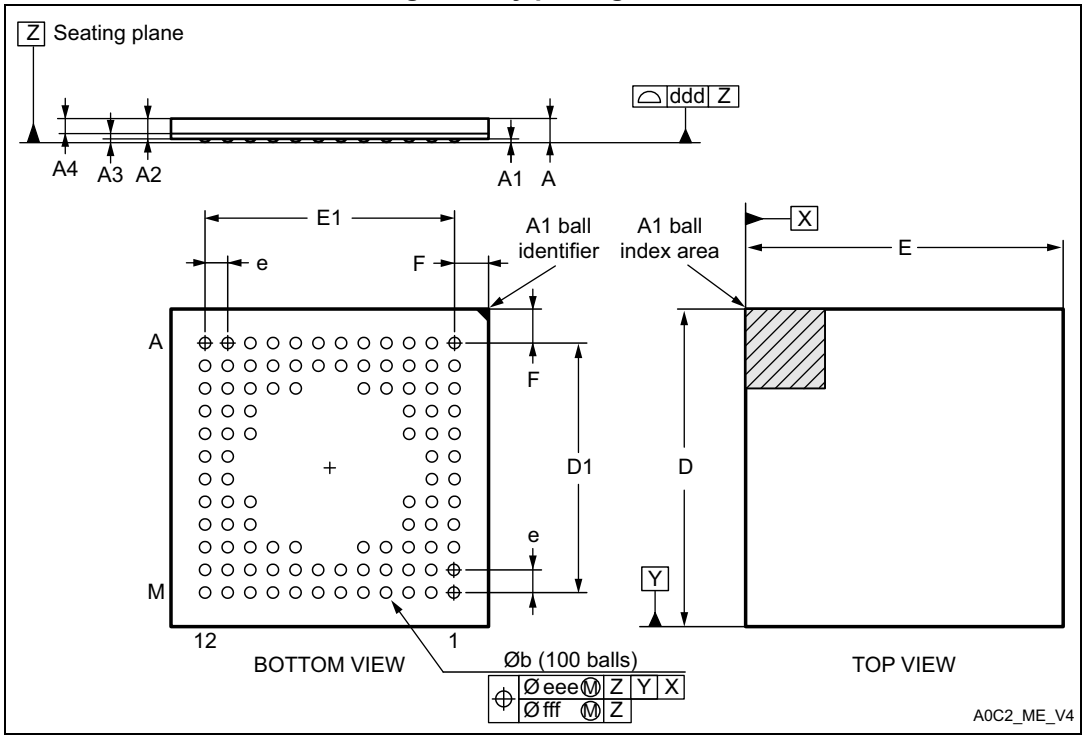
Figure 56. LQFP100 recommended footprint



1. Dimensions are in millimeters.

7.5 UFBGA100 package information

Figure 58. UFBGA100 - 100-ball, 7 x 7 mm, 0.50 mm pitch, ultra fine pitch ball grid array package outline



1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 84. UFBGA100 - 100-ball, 7 x 7 mm, 0.50 mm pitch, ultra fine pitch ball grid array package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches(1)		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A	0.460	0.530	0.600	0.0181	0.0209	0.0236
A1	0.050	0.080	0.110	0.0020	0.0031	0.0043
A2	0.400	0.450	0.500	0.0157	0.0177	0.0197
A3	-	0.130	-	-	0.0051	-
A4	0.270	0.320	0.370	0.0106	0.0126	0.0146
b	0.240	0.290	0.340	0.0094	0.0114	0.0134
D	6.950	7.000	7.050	0.2736	0.2756	0.2776
D1	5.450	5.500	5.550	0.2146	0.2165	0.2185
E	6.950	7.000	7.050	0.2736	0.2756	0.2776
E1	5.450	5.500	5.550	0.2146	0.2165	0.2185
e	-	0.500	-	-	0.0197	-
F	0.700	0.750	0.800	0.0276	0.0295	0.0315

Table 88. Document revision history (continued)

Date	Revision	Changes
16-May-2014	4	Change V_{DD}/V_{DDA} minimum value to 1.7 V. Changed number of EXTI lines in *Section 3.10: External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)*. Updated *Figure 18: Power supply scheme*. Updated *Table 11: Voltage characteristics*, *Table 12: Current characteristics* and *Table 14: General operating conditions*. Added note *4.* in *Table 26: Typical and maximum current consumption in Sleep mode*. Updated typical values at T_A = 25 °C in *Table 27: Typical and maximum current consumptions in Stop mode - V_{DD}=1.8 V*. Updated SDIO current consumption in *Table 33: Peripheral current consumption*. Updated *Table 54: I/O static characteristics*, *Table 56: I/O AC characteristics* and added *Figure 30: FT I/O input characteristics*. Updated *Table 55: Output voltage characteristics*. Updated *Table 53: I/O current injection susceptibility* and *Table 57: NRST pin characteristics*. Updated *Table 61: SPI dynamic characteristics*. Updated package dimensions in *Section 7.1* title. Added note below engineering sample marking schematics. Updated UFBGA100 Thermal resistance in *Table 86: Package thermal characteristics*.