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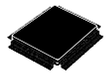
STM32F103xF
STM32F103xG

XL-density performance line ARM-based 32-bit MCU with 768 KB to 1 MB Flash, USB, CAN, 17 timers, 3 ADCs, 13 communication interfaces

Preliminary data

Features

- Core: ARM 32-bit Cortex™-M3 CPU with MPU
  - 72 MHz maximum frequency, 1.25 DMIPS/MHz (Dhrystone 2.1) performance at 0 wait state memory access
  - Single-cycle multiplication and hardware division
- Memories
  - 768 Kbytes to 1 Mbyte of Flash memory
  - 96 Kbytes of SRAM
  - Flexible static memory controller with 4 Chip Select. Supports Compact Flash, SRAM, PSRAM, NOR and NAND memories
  - LCD parallel interface, 8080/6800 modes
- Clock, reset and supply management
  - 2.0 to 3.6 V application supply and I/Os
  - POR, PDR, and programmable voltage detector (PVD)
  - 4-to-16 MHz crystal oscillator
  - Internal 8 MHz factory-trimmed RC
  - Internal 40 kHz RC with calibration
  - 32 kHz oscillator for RTC with calibration
- Low power
  - Sleep, Stop and Standby modes
  - V_{BAT} supply for RTC and backup registers
- 3 × 12-bit, 1 µs A/D converters (up to 21 channels)
  - Conversion range: 0 to 3.6 V
  - Triple-sample and hold capability
  - Temperature sensor
- 2 × 12-bit D/A converters
- DMA: 12-channel DMA controller
  - Supported peripherals: timers, ADCs, DAC, SDIO, I^2Ss, SPIs, I^2Cs and USARTs
- Debug mode
  - Serial wire debug (SWD) & JTAG interfaces
  - Cortex-M3 Embedded Trace Macrocell™



LQFP64 10 × 10 mm,
LQFP100 14 × 14 mm,
LQFP144 20 × 20 mm



LFBGA144 10 × 10 mm

- Up to 112 fast I/O ports
  - 51/80/112 I/Os, all mappable on 16 external interrupt vectors and almost all 5 V-tolerant
- Up to 17 timers
  - Up to ten 16-bit timers, each with up to 4 IC/OC/PWM or pulse counter and quadrature (incremental) encoder input
  - 2 × 16-bit motor control PWM timers with dead-time generation and emergency stop
  - 2 × watchdog timers (Independent and Window)
  - SysTick timer: a 24-bit downcounter
  - 2 × 16-bit basic timers to drive the DAC
- Up to 13 communication interfaces
  - Up to 2 × I^2C interfaces (SMBus/PMBus)
  - Up to 5 USARTs (ISO 7816 interface, LIN, IrDA capability, modem control)
  - Up to 3 SPIs (18 Mbit/s), 2 with I^2S interface multiplexed
  - CAN interface (2.0B Active)
  - USB 2.0 full speed interface
  - SDIO interface
- CRC calculation unit, 96-bit unique ID
- ECOPACK® packages

Table 1. Device summary

Reference	Part number
STM32F103xF	STM32F103RF STM32F103VF STM32F103ZF
STM32F103xG	STM32F103RG STM32F103VG STM32F103ZG

This is preliminary information on a new product now in development or undergoing evaluation. Details are subject to change without notice.

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1 Introduction

This datasheet provides the ordering information and mechanical device characteristics of the STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG XL-density performance line microcontrollers. For more details on the whole STMicroelectronics STM32F103xx family, please refer to *Section 2.2: Full compatibility throughout the family*.

The XL-density STM32F103xx datasheet should be read in conjunction with the STM32F10xxx reference manual.
For information on programming, erasing and protection of the internal Flash memory please refer to the *STM32F10xxx Flash programming manual.*
The reference and Flash programming manuals are both available from the STMicroelectronics website *www.st.com*.

For information on the Cortex™-M3 core please refer to the Cortex™-M3 Technical Reference Manual, available from the *www.arm.com* website at the following address: *http://infocenter.arm.com/help/index.jsp?topic=/com.arm.doc.ddi0337e/*.



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2 Description

The STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line family incorporates the high-performance ARM® Cortex™-M3 32-bit RISC core operating at a 72 MHz frequency, high-speed embedded memories (Flash memory up to 1 Mbyte and SRAM up to 96 Kbytes), and an extensive range of enhanced I/Os and peripherals connected to two APB buses. All devices offer three 12-bit ADCs, ten general-purpose 16-bit timers plus two PWM timers, as well as standard and advanced communication interfaces: up to two I^2Cs, three SPIs, two I^2Ss, one SDIO, five USARTs, an USB and a CAN.

The STM32F103xx XL-density performance line family operates in the –40 to +105 °C temperature range, from a 2.0 to 3.6 V power supply. A comprehensive set of power-saving mode allows the design of low-power applications.

These features make the STM32F103xx high-density performance line microcontroller family suitable for a wide range of applications such as motor drives, application control, medical and handheld equipment, PC and gaming peripherals, GPS platforms, industrial applications, PLCs, inverters, printers, scanners, alarm systems and video intercom.

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2.1 Device overview

The STM32F103xx XL-density performance line family offers devices in four different package types: from 64 pins to 144 pins. Depending on the device chosen, different sets of peripherals are included, the description below gives an overview of the complete range of peripherals proposed in this family.

Figure 1 shows the general block diagram of the device family.

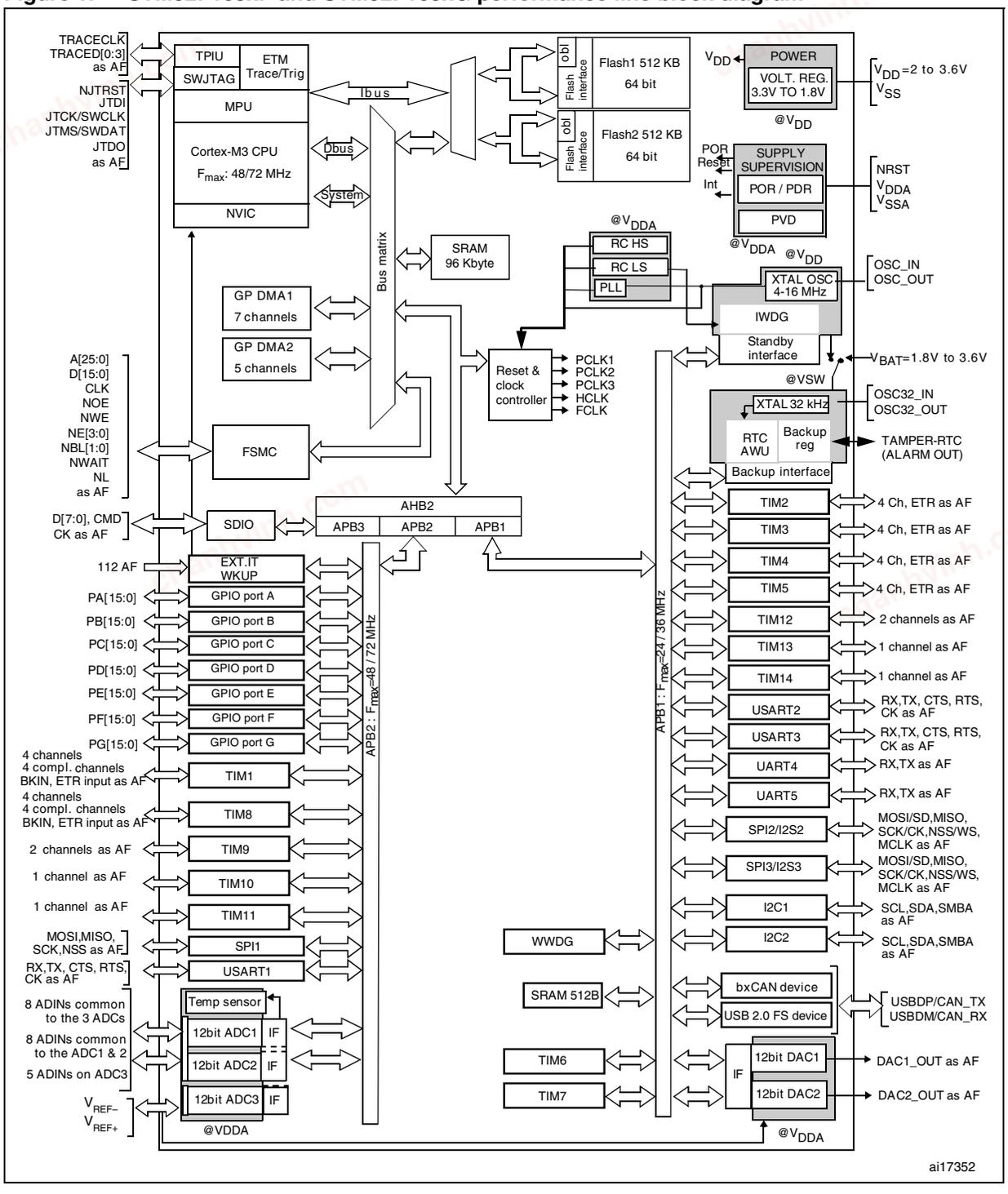
Table 2. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG features and peripheral counts

Peripherals		STM32F103Rx		STM32F103Vx		STM32F103Zx	
Flash memory		768 KB	1 MB	768 KB	1 MB	768 KB	1 MB
SRAM in Kbytes		96		96		96	
FSMC		No		Yes(1)		Yes	
Timers	General-purpose	10					
	Advanced-control	2					
	Basic	2					
Comm	SPI(I^2S)(2)	3(2)					
	I^2C	2					
	USART	5					
	USB	1					
	CAN	1					
	SDIO	1					
GPIOs		51		80		112	
12-bit ADC Number of channels		3 16		3 16		3 21	
12-bit DAC Number of channels		2 2					
CPU frequency		72 MHz					
Operating voltage		2.0 to 3.6 V					
Operating temperatures		Ambient temperatures: –40 to +85 °C /–40 to +105 °C (see *Table 10*) Junction temperature: –40 to + 125 °C (see *Table 10*)					
Package		LQFP64		LQFP100		LQFP144, BGA144	

1. For the LQFP100 package, only FSMC Bank1 and Bank2 are available. Bank1 can only support a multiplexed NOR/PSRAM memory using the NE1 Chip Select. Bank2 can only support a 16- or 8-bit NAND Flash memory using the NCE2 Chip Select. The interrupt line cannot be used since Port G is not available in this package.
2. The SPI2 and SPI3 interfaces give the flexibility to work in an exclusive way in either the SPI mode or the I^2S audio mode.

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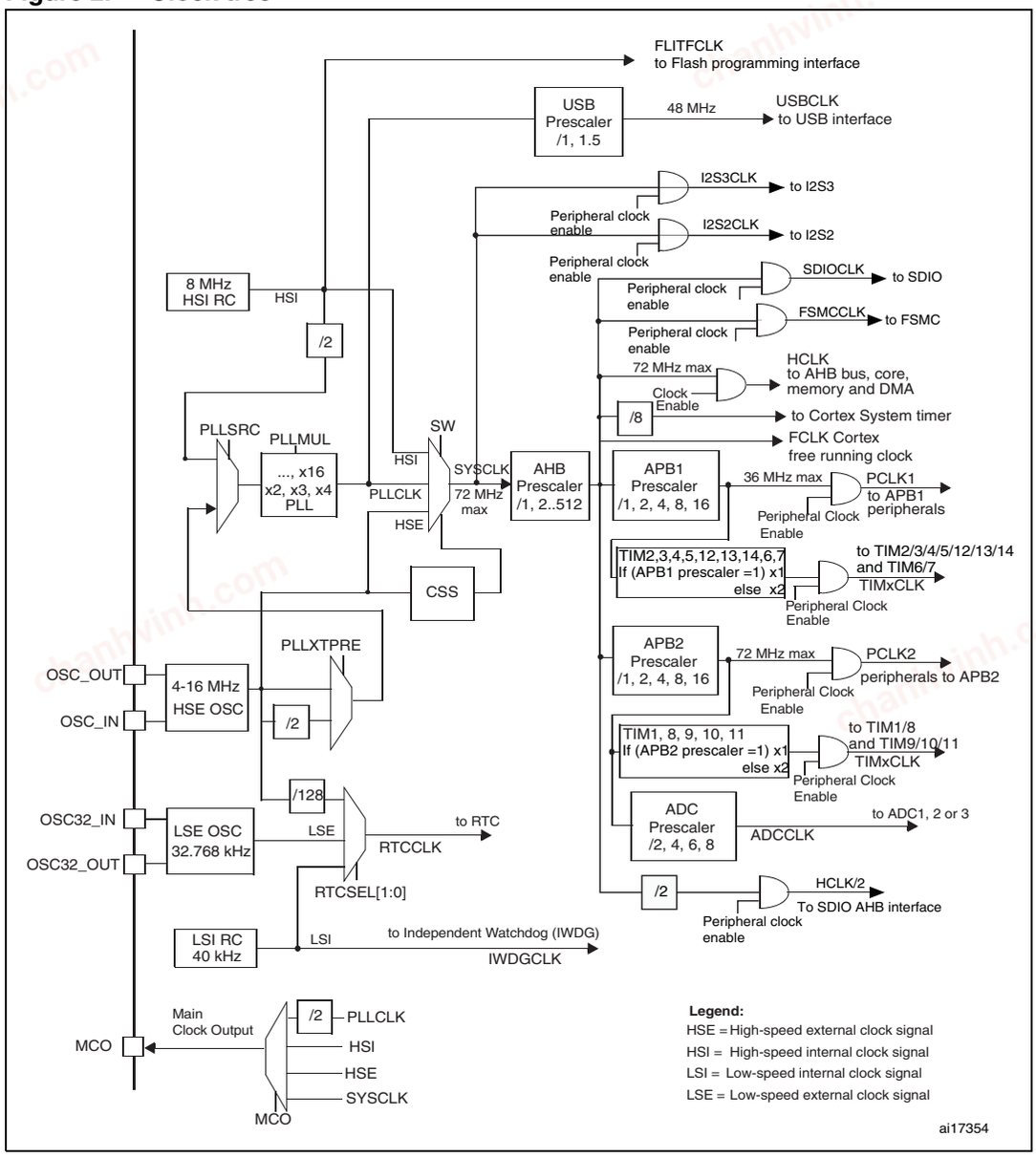
Figure 1. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line block diagram



1. T_A = –40 °C to +85 °C (suffix 6, see *Table 70*) or –40 °C to +105 °C (suffix 7, see *Table 70*), junction temperature up to 105 °C or 125 °C, respectively.
2. AF = alternate function on I/O port pin.

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Figure 2. Clock tree



1. When the HSI is used as a PLL clock input, the maximum system clock frequency that can be achieved is 64 MHz.
2. For the USB function to be available, both HSE and PLL must be enabled, with the USBCLK at 48 MHz.
3. To have an ADC conversion time of 1 µs, APB2 must be at 14 MHz, 28 MHz or 56 MHz.

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2.2 Full compatibility throughout the family

The STM32F103xx is a complete family whose members are fully pin-to-pin, software and feature compatible. In the reference manual, the STM32F103x4 and STM32F103x6 are identified as low-density devices, the STM32F103x8 and STM32F103xB are referred to as medium-density devices, the STM32F103xC, STM32F103xD and STM32F103xE are referred to as high-density devices and the STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG are called XL-density devices.

Low-density, high-density and XL-density devices are an extension of the STM32F103x8/B medium-density devices, they are specified in the STM32F103x4/6, STM32F103xC/D/E and STM32F103xF/G datasheets, respectively. Low-density devices feature lower Flash memory and RAM capacities, less timers and peripherals. High-density devices have higher Flash memory and RAM capacities, and additional peripherals like SDIO, FSMC, I^2S and DAC. XL-density devices bring even more Flash and RAM memory, and extra features, namely an MPU, a greater number of timers and a dual bank Flash structure while remaining fully compatible with the other members of the family.

The STM32F103x4, STM32F103x6, STM32F103xC, STM32F103xD, STM32F103xE, STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG are a drop-in replacement for the STM32F103x8/B devices, allowing the user to try different memory densities and providing a greater degree of freedom during the development cycle.

Moreover, the STM32F103xx performance line family is fully compatible with all existing STM32F101xx access line and STM32F102xx USB access line devices.

Table 3. STM32F103xx family

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Pinout</th><th colspan="2">Low-density devices</th><th colspan="2">Medium-density devices</th><th colspan="3">High-density devices</th><th colspan="2">XL-density devices</th></tr>
<tr><th>16 KB Flash</th><th>32 KB Flash(1)</th><th>64 KB Flash</th><th>128 KB Flash</th><th>256 KB Flash</th><th>384 KB Flash</th><th>512 KB Flash</th><th>768 KB Flash</th><th>1 MB Flash</th></tr>
<tr><th>6 KB RAM</th><th>10 KB RAM</th><th>20 KB RAM</th><th>20 KB RAM</th><th>48 or 64 KB(2) RAM</th><th>64 KB RAM</th><th>64 KB RAM</th><th>96 KB RAM</th><th>96 KB RAM</th></tr>
<tr><td>144</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">3 × USARTs
3 × 16-bit timers
2 × SPIs, 2 × I2Cs,
USB, CAN,
1 × PWM timer
2 × ADCs</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="3">5 × USARTs
4 × 16-bit timers,
2 × basic timers
3 × SPIs, 2 × I2Ss, 2 × I2Cs
USB, CAN, 2 × PWM timers
3 × ADCs, 2 × DACs,
1 × SDIO
FSMC (100- and 144-pin packages(3))</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">5 × USARTs
10 × 16-bit timers,
2 × basic timers
3 × SPIs, 2 × I2Ss, 2 × I2Cs
USB, CAN, 2 × PWM timers
3 × ADCs, 2 × DACs, 1 × SDIO,
Cortex-M3 with MPU
FSMC (100- and 144-pin packages(4)), dual bank Flash memory</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>64</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">2 × USARTs
2 × 16-bit timers
1 × SPI, 1 × I2C,
USB, CAN,
1 × PWM timer
2 × ADCs</td></tr>
<tr><td>48</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>36</td><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
</table>

1. For orderable part numbers that do not show the A internal code after the temperature range code (6 or 7), the reference datasheet for electrical characteristics is that of the STM32F103x8/B medium-density devices.
2. 64 KB RAM for 256 KB Flash are available on devices delivered in CSP packages only.
3. Ports F and G are not available in devices delivered in 100-pin packages.
4. Ports F and G are not available in devices delivered in 100-pin packages.

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2.3 Overview

2.3.1 ARM® Cortex™-M3 core with embedded Flash and SRAM

The ARM Cortex™-M3 processor is the latest generation of ARM processors for embedded systems. It has been developed to provide a low-cost platform that meets the needs of MCU implementation, with a reduced pin count and low-power consumption, while delivering outstanding computational performance and an advanced system response to interrupts.

The ARM Cortex™-M3 32-bit RISC processor features exceptional code-efficiency, delivering the high-performance expected from an ARM core in the memory size usually associated with 8- and 16-bit devices.

With its embedded ARM core, STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line family is compatible with all ARM tools and software.

Figure 1 shows the general block diagram of the device family.

2.3.2 Memory protection unit

The memory protection unit (MPU) is used to separate the processing of tasks from the data protection. The MPU can manage up to 8 protection areas that can all be further divided up into 8 subareas. The protection area sizes are between 32 bytes and the whole 4 gigabytes of addressable memory.

The memory protection unit is especially helpful for applications where some critical or certified code has to be protected against the misbehavior of other tasks. It is usually managed by an RTOS (real-time operating system). If a program accesses a memory location that is prohibited by the MPU, the RTOS can detect it and take action. In an RTOS environment, the kernel can dynamically update the MPU area setting, based on the process to be executed.

The MPU is optional and can be bypassed for applications that do not need it.

2.3.3 Embedded Flash memory

768 Kbytes to 1 Mbyte of embedded Flash are available for storing programs and data. The Flash memory is organized as two banks. The first bank has a size of 512 Kbytes. The second bank is either 256 or 512 Kbytes depending on the device. This gives the device the capability of writing to one bank while executing code from the other bank (read-while-write capability).

2.3.4 CRC (cyclic redundancy check) calculation unit

The CRC (cyclic redundancy check) calculation unit is used to get a CRC code from a 32-bit data word and a fixed generator polynomial.

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 link-time and stored at a given memory location.

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2.3.5 Embedded SRAM

96 Kbytes of embedded SRAM accessed (read/write) at CPU clock speed with 0 wait states.

2.3.6 FSMC (flexible static memory controller)

The FSMC is embedded in the STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line family. It has four Chip Select outputs supporting the following modes: PC Card/Compact Flash, SRAM, PSRAM, NOR and NAND.

Functionality overview:

- The three FSMC interrupt lines are ORed in order to be connected to the NVIC
- Write FIFO
- Code execution from external memory except for NAND Flash and PC Card
- The targeted frequency, f_{CLK}, is HCLK/2, so external access is at 36 MHz when HCLK is at 72 MHz and external access is at 24 MHz when HCLK is at 48 MHz

2.3.7 LCD parallel interface

The FSMC can be configured to interface seamlessly with most graphic LCD controllers. It supports the Intel 8080 and Motorola 6800 modes, and is flexible enough to adapt to specific LCD interfaces. This LCD parallel interface capability makes it easy to build cost-effective graphic applications using LCD modules with embedded controllers or high-performance solutions using external controllers with dedicated acceleration.

2.3.8 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)

The STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line embeds a nested vectored interrupt controller able to handle up to 60 maskable interrupt channels (not including the 16 interrupt lines of Cortex™-M3) and 16 priority levels.

- Closely coupled NVIC gives low latency interrupt processing
- Interrupt entry vector table address passed directly to the core
- Closely coupled NVIC core interface
- Allows early processing of interrupts
- Processing of *late arriving* higher priority interrupts
- Support for tail-chaining
- Processor state automatically saved
- Interrupt entry restored on interrupt exit with no instruction overhead

This hardware block provides flexible interrupt management features with minimal interrupt latency.

2.3.9 External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The external interrupt/event controller consists of 19 edge detector lines used to generate interrupt/event requests. Each line can be independently configured to select the trigger event (rising edge, falling edge, both) and can be masked independently. A pending register maintains the status of the interrupt requests. The EXTI can detect an external line with a pulse width shorter than the Internal APB2 clock period. Up to 112 GPIOs can be connected to the 16 external interrupt lines.

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2.3.10 Clocks and startup

System clock selection is performed on startup, however the internal RC 8 MHz oscillator is selected as default CPU clock on reset. An external 4-16 MHz clock can be selected, in which case it is monitored for failure. If failure is detected, the system automatically switches back to the internal RC oscillator. A software interrupt is generated if enabled. Similarly, full interrupt management of the PLL clock entry is available when necessary (for example with failure of an indirectly used external oscillator).

Several prescalers allow the configuration of the AHB frequency, the high speed APB (APB2) and the low speed APB (APB1) domains. The maximum frequency of the AHB and the high speed APB domains is 72 MHz. The maximum allowed frequency of the low speed APB domain is 36 MHz. See *Figure 2* for details on the clock tree.

2.3.11 Boot modes

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

- Boot from user Flash: you have an option to boot from any of two memory banks. By default, boot from Flash memory bank 1 is selected. You can choose to boot from Flash memory bank 2 by setting a bit in the option bytes.
- Boot from system memory
- Boot from embedded SRAM

The boot loader is located in system memory. It is used to reprogram the Flash memory by using USART1.

2.3.12 Power supply schemes

- V_{DD} = 2.0 to 3.6 V: external power supply for I/Os and the internal regulator. Provided externally through V_{DD} pins.
- V_{SSA}, V_{DDA} = 2.0 to 3.6 V: external analog power supplies for ADC, DAC, Reset blocks, RCs and PLL (minimum voltage to be applied to VDDA is 2.4 V when the ADC or DAC is used). V_{DDA} and V_{SSA} must be connected to V_{DD} and V_{SS}, respectively.
- V_{BAT} = 1.8 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.

For more details on how to connect power pins, refer to *Figure 10: Power supply scheme*.

2.3.13 Power supply supervisor

The device has an integrated power-on reset (POR)/power-down reset (PDR) circuitry. It is always active, and ensures proper operation starting from/down to 2 V. The device remains in reset mode when V_{DD} is below a specified threshold, $V_{POR/PDR}$, without the need for an external reset circuit.

The device features an embedded programmable voltage detector (PVD) that monitors the V_{DD}/V_{DDA} power supply and compares it to the V_{PVD} threshold. An interrupt can be generated when V_{DD}/V_{DDA} drops below the V_{PVD} threshold and/or when V_{DD}/V_{DDA} is higher than the V_{PVD} threshold. The interrupt service routine can then generate a warning message and/or put the MCU into a safe state. The PVD is enabled by software. Refer to *Table 12: Embedded reset and power control block characteristics* for the values of $V_{POR/PDR}$ and V_{PVD}.

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2.3.14 Voltage regulator

The regulator has three operation modes: main (MR), low power (LPR) and power down.

- MR is used in the nominal regulation mode (Run)
- LPR is used in the Stop modes.
- Power down is used in Standby mode: the regulator output is in high impedance: the kernel circuitry is powered down, inducing zero consumption (but the contents of the registers and SRAM are lost)

This regulator is always enabled after reset. It is disabled in Standby mode.

2.3.15 Low-power modes

The STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line supports three low-power modes to achieve the best compromise between low power consumption, short startup time and available wakeup sources:

- **Sleep** mode

  In Sleep mode, only the CPU is stopped. All peripherals continue to operate and can wake up the CPU when an interrupt/event occurs.

- **Stop** mode

  Stop mode achieves the lowest power consumption while retaining the content of SRAM and registers. All clocks in the 1.8 V domain are stopped, the PLL, the HSI RC and the HSE crystal oscillators are disabled. The voltage regulator can also be put either in normal or in low-power mode.
  The device can be woken up from Stop mode by any of the EXTI line. The EXTI line source can be one of the 16 external lines, the PVD output, the RTC alarm or the USB wakeup.

- **Standby** mode

  The Standby mode is used to achieve the lowest power consumption. The internal voltage regulator is switched off so that the entire 1.8 V domain is powered off. The PLL, the HSI RC and the HSE crystal oscillators are also switched off. After entering Standby mode, SRAM and register contents are lost except for registers in the Backup domain and Standby circuitry.

  The device exits Standby mode when an external reset (NRST pin), an IWDG reset, a rising edge on the WKUP pin, or an RTC alarm occurs.

Note: The RTC, the IWDG, and the corresponding clock sources are not stopped by entering Stop or Standby mode.

2.3.16 DMA

The flexible 12-channel general-purpose DMAs (7 channels for DMA1 and 5 channels for DMA2) are able to manage memory-to-memory, peripheral-to-memory and memory-to-peripheral transfers. The two DMA controllers support circular buffer management, removing the need for user code intervention when the controller reaches the end of the buffer.

Each channel is connected to dedicated hardware DMA requests, with support for software trigger on each channel. Configuration is made by software and transfer sizes between source and destination are independent.

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The DMA can be used with the main peripherals: SPI, I^2C, USART, general-purpose, basic and advanced-control timers TIMx, DAC, I^2S, SDIO and ADC.

2.3.17 RTC (real-time clock) and backup registers

The RTC and the backup registers are supplied through a switch that takes power either on V_{DD} supply when present or through the V_{BAT} pin. The backup registers are forty-two 16-bit registers used to store 84 bytes of user application data when V_{DD} power is not present. They are not reset by a system or power reset, and they are not reset when the device wakes up from the Standby mode.

The real-time clock provides a set of continuously running counters which can be used with suitable software to provide a clock calendar function, and provides an alarm interrupt and a periodic interrupt. It is clocked by a 32.768 kHz external crystal, resonator or oscillator, the internal low power RC oscillator or the high-speed external clock divided by 128. The internal low-speed RC has a typical frequency of 40 kHz. The RTC can be calibrated using an external 512 Hz output to compensate for any natural quartz deviation. The RTC features a 32-bit programmable counter for long term measurement using the Compare register to generate an alarm. A 20-bit prescaler is used for the time base clock and is by default configured to generate a time base of 1 second from a clock at 32.768 kHz.

2.3.18 Timers and watchdogs

The XL-density STM32F103xx performance line devices include up to two advanced-control timers, up to ten general-purpose timers, two basic timers, two watchdog timers and a SysTick timer.

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

Table 4. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG timer feature comparison

Timer	Counter resolution	Counter type	Prescaler factor	DMA request generation	Capture/compare channels	Complementary outputs
TIM1, TIM8	16-bit	Up, down, up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	Yes
TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5	16-bit	Up, down, up/down	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	4	No
TIM9, TIM12	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	2	No
TIM10, TIM11 TIM13, TIM14	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	No	1	No
TIM6, TIM7	16-bit	Up	Any integer between 1 and 65536	Yes	0	No

Advanced-control timers (TIM1 and TIM8)

The two advanced-control timers (TIM1 and TIM8) can each be seen as a three-phase PWM multiplexed on 6 channels. They have complementary PWM outputs with

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programmable inserted dead-times. They can also be seen as a complete general-purpose timer. The 4 independent channels can be used for:

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

If configured as a standard 16-bit timer, it has the same features as the TIMx timer. If configured as the 16-bit PWM generator, it has full modulation capability (0-100%).

In debug mode, the advanced-control timer counter can be frozen and the PWM outputs disabled to turn off any power switch driven by these outputs.

Many features are shared with those of the general-purpose TIM timers which have the same architecture. The advanced-control timer can therefore work together with the TIM timers via the Timer Link feature for synchronization or event chaining.

General-purpose timers (TIMx)

There are10 synchronizable general-purpose timers embedded in the STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line devices (see *Table 4* for differences).

- **TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5**

  There are up to 4 synchronizable general-purpose timers (TIM2, TIM3, TIM4 and TIM5) embedded in the STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG access line devices.

  These timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload up/down counter, a 16-bit prescaler and feature 4 independent channels each for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. This gives up to 16 input captures / output compares / PWMs on the largest packages.

  Their counter can be frozen in debug mode. Any of the general-purpose timers can be used to generate PWM outputs. They all have independent DMA request generation.

  These timers are capable of handling quadrature (incremental) encoder signals and the digital outputs from 1 to 3 hall-effect sensors.

- **TIM10, TIM11 and TIM9**

  These timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload upcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. TIM10 and TIM11 feature one independent channel, whereas TIM9 has two independent channels for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. They can be synchronized with the TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5 full-featured general-purpose timers. They can also be used as simple time bases.

- **TIM13, TIM14 and TIM12**

  These timers are based on a 16-bit auto-reload upcounter and a 16-bit prescaler. TIM13 and TIM14 feature one independent channel, whereas TIM12 has two independent channels for input capture/output compare, PWM or one-pulse mode output. They can be synchronized with the TIM2, TIM3, TIM4, TIM5 full-featured general-purpose timers. They can also be used as simple time bases.

Basic timers TIM6 and TIM7

These timers are mainly used for DAC trigger generation. They can also be used as a generic 16-bit time base.

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Independent watchdog

The independent watchdog is based on a 12-bit downcounter and 8-bit prescaler. It is clocked from an independent 40 kHz internal RC and as it operates independently from the main clock, it can operate in Stop and Standby modes. It can be used either as a watchdog to reset the device when a problem occurs, or as a free running timer for application timeout management. It is hardware or software configurable through the option bytes. The counter can be frozen in debug mode.

Window watchdog

The window watchdog is based on a 7-bit downcounter that can be set as free running. It can be used as a watchdog to reset the device when a problem occurs. It is clocked from the main clock. It has an early warning interrupt capability and the counter can be frozen in debug mode.

SysTick timer

This timer is dedicated to real-time operating systems, but could also be used as a standard down counter. It features:

- A 24-bit down counter
- Autoreload capability
- Maskable system interrupt generation when the counter reaches 0.
- Programmable clock source

2.3.19 I²C bus

Up to two I²C bus interfaces can operate in multimaster and slave modes. They can support standard and fast modes.

They support 7/10-bit addressing mode and 7-bit dual addressing mode (as slave). A hardware CRC generation/verification is embedded.

They can be served by DMA and they support SMBus 2.0/PMBus.

2.3.20 Universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver transmitters (USARTs)

The STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line embeds three universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver transmitters (USART1, USART2 and USART3) and two universal asynchronous receiver transmitters (UART4 and UART5).

These five interfaces provide asynchronous communication, IrDA SIR ENDEC support, multiprocessor communication mode, single-wire half-duplex communication mode and have LIN Master/Slave capability.

The USART1 interface is able to communicate at speeds of up to 4.5 Mbit/s. The other available interfaces communicate at up to 2.25 Mbit/s.

USART1, USART2 and USART3 also provide hardware management of the CTS and RTS signals, Smart Card mode (ISO 7816 compliant) and SPI-like communication capability. All interfaces can be served by the DMA controller except for UART5.

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2.3.21 Serial peripheral interface (SPI)

Up to three SPIs are able to communicate up to 18 Mbits/s in slave and master modes in full-duplex and simplex 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.

All SPIs can be served by the DMA controller.

2.3.22 Inter-integrated sound (I^2S)

Two standard I^2S interfaces (multiplexed with SPI2 and SPI3) are available, that can be operated in master or slave mode. These interfaces can be configured to operate with 16/32 bit resolution, as input or output channels. Audio sampling frequencies from 8 kHz up to 48 kHz are supported. When either or both of the I^2S interfaces is/are configured in master mode, the master clock can be output to the external DAC/CODEC at 256 times the sampling frequency.

2.3.23 SDIO

An SD/SDIO/MMC host interface is available, that supports MultiMediaCard System Specification Version 4.2 in three different databus modes: 1-bit (default), 4-bit and 8-bit. The interface allows data transfer at up to 48 MHz in 8-bit mode, and is compliant with SD Memory Card Specifications Version 2.0.
The SDIO Card Specification Version 2.0 is also supported with two different databus modes: 1-bit (default) and 4-bit.

The current version supports only one SD/SDIO/MMC4.2 card at any one time and a stack of MMC4.1 or previous.

In addition to SD/SDIO/MMC, this interface is also fully compliant with the CE-ATA digital protocol Rev1.1.

2.3.24 Controller area network (CAN)

The CAN is compliant with specifications 2.0A and B (active) with a bit rate up to 1 Mbit/s. It can receive and transmit standard frames with 11-bit identifiers as well as extended frames with 29-bit identifiers. It has three transmit mailboxes, two receive FIFOs with 3 stages and 14 scalable filter banks.

2.3.25 Universal serial bus (USB)

The STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line embed a USB device peripheral compatible with the USB full-speed 12 Mbs. The USB interface implements a full-speed (12 Mbit/s) function interface. It has software-configurable endpoint setting and suspend/resume support. The dedicated 48 MHz clock is generated from the internal main PLL (the clock source must use a HSE crystal oscillator).

2.3.26 GPIOs (general-purpose inputs/outputs)

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. All GPIOs are high current-capable except for analog inputs.

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

2.3.27 ADC (analog to digital converter)

Three 12-bit analog-to-digital converters are embedded into STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line devices and each ADC shares up to 21 external channels, performing conversions in single-shot or scan modes. 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
- Single shunt

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.

The events generated by the general-purpose timers (TIMx) and the advanced-control timers (TIM1 and TIM8) can be internally connected to the ADC start trigger and injection trigger, respectively, to allow the application to synchronize A/D conversion and timers.

2.3.28 DAC (digital-to-analog converter)

The two 12-bit buffered DAC channels can be used to convert two digital signals into two analog voltage signal outputs. The chosen design structure is composed of integrated resistor strings and an amplifier in inverting configuration.

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+}

Eight DAC trigger inputs are used in the STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line family. The DAC channels are triggered through the timer update outputs that are also connected to different DMA channels.

2.3.29 Temperature sensor

The temperature sensor has to generate a voltage that varies linearly with temperature. The conversion range is between 2 V < V_{DDA} < 3.6 V. The temperature sensor is internally

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connected to the ADC1_IN16 input channel which is used to convert the sensor output voltage into a digital value.

2.3.30 Serial wire JTAG debug port (SWJ-DP)

The ARM SWJ-DP Interface is embedded, and is a combined JTAG and serial wire debug port that enables either a serial wire debug or a JTAG probe to be connected to the target. The JTAG TMS and TCK pins are shared respectively with SWDIO and SWCLK and a specific sequence on the TMS pin is used to switch between JTAG-DP and SW-DP.

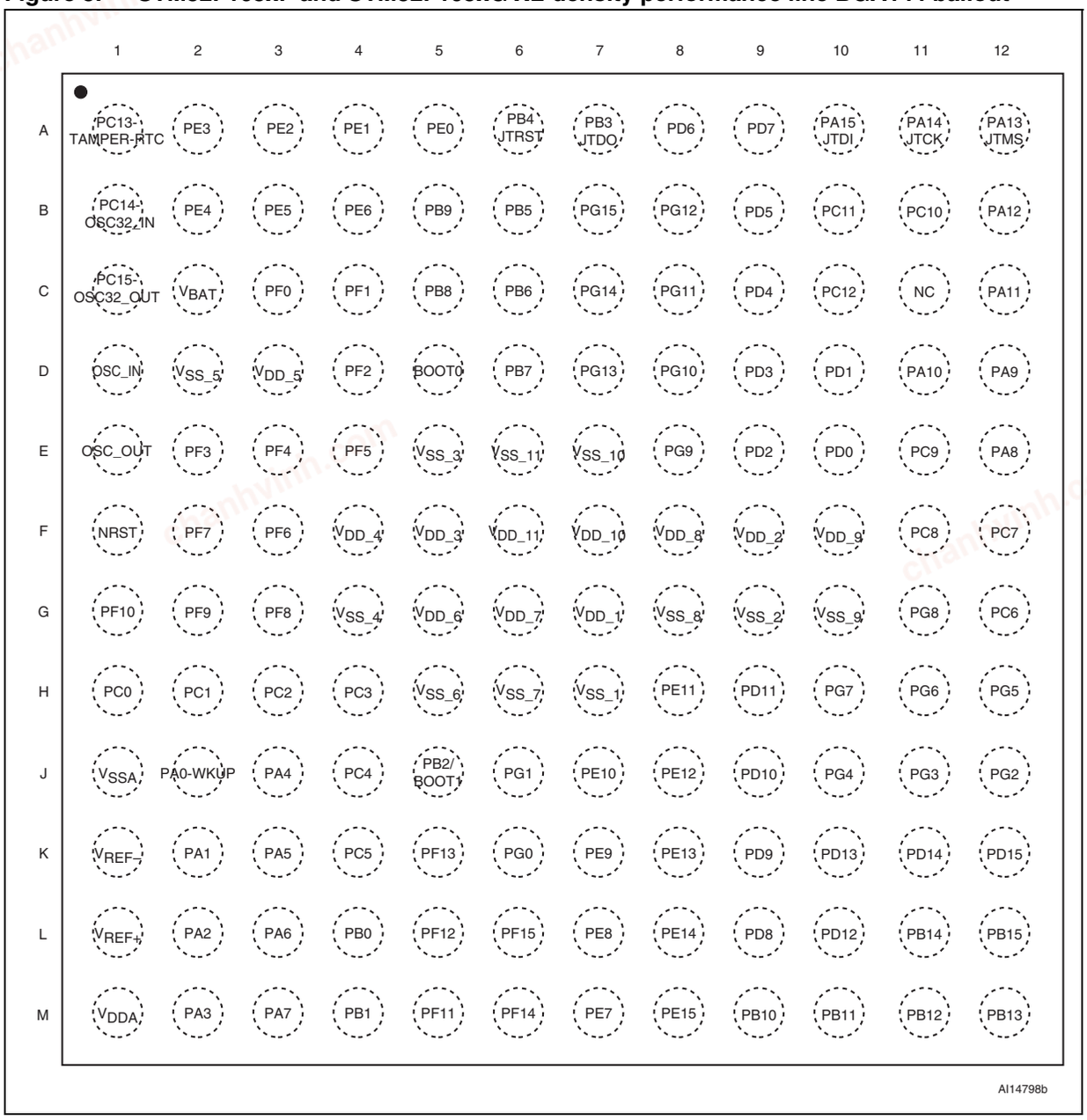
2.3.31 Embedded Trace Macrocell™

The ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell provides a greater visibility of the instruction and data flow inside the CPU core by streaming compressed data at a very high rate from the STM32F10xxx through a small number of ETM pins to an external hardware trace port analyzer (TPA) device. The TPA is connected to a host computer using USB, Ethernet, or any other high-speed channel. Real-time instruction and data flow activity can be recorded and then formatted for display on the host computer running debugger software. TPA hardware is commercially available from common development tool vendors. It operates with third party debugger software tools.

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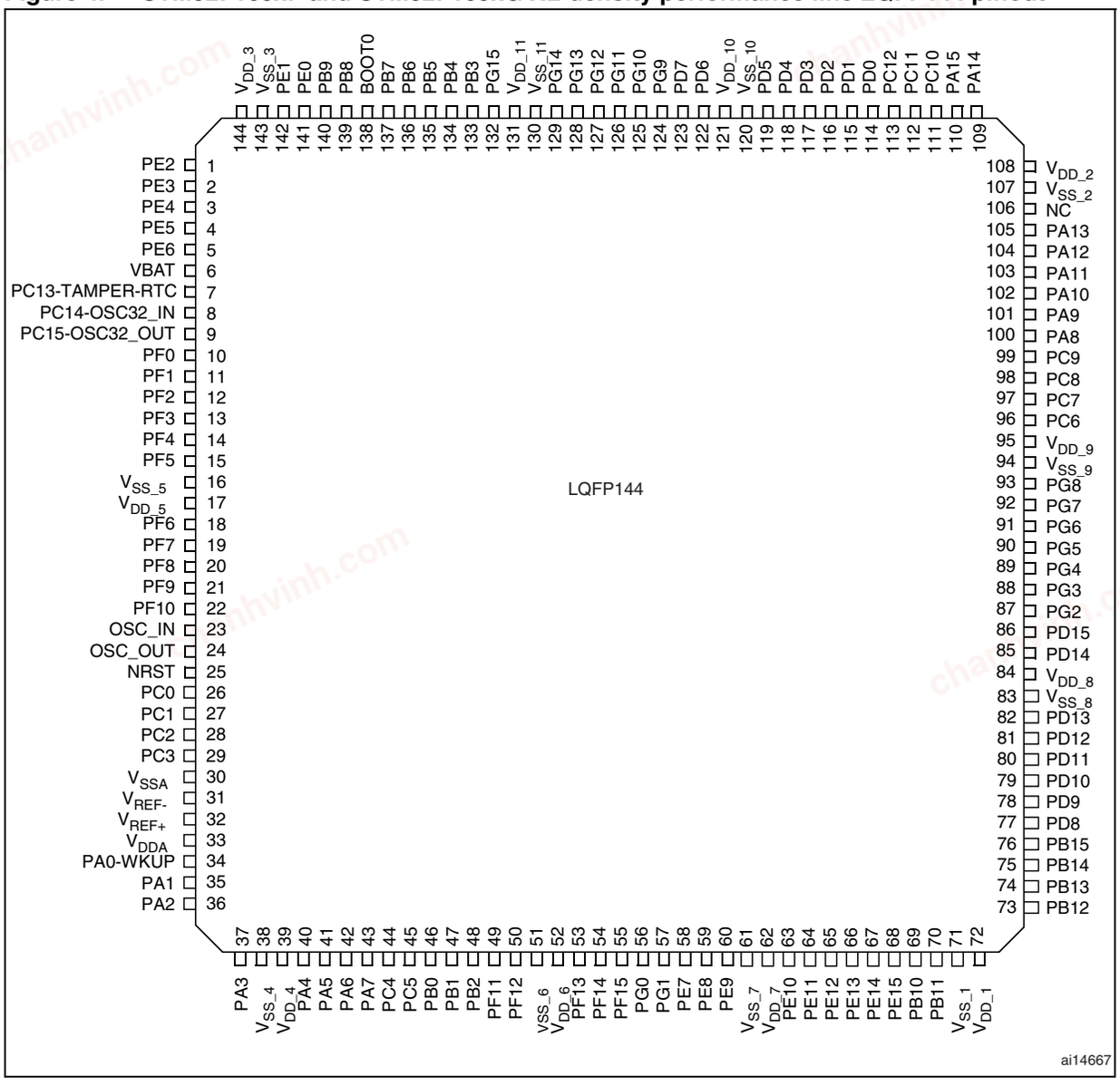
3 Pinouts and pin descriptions

Figure 3. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG XL-density performance line BGA144 ballout



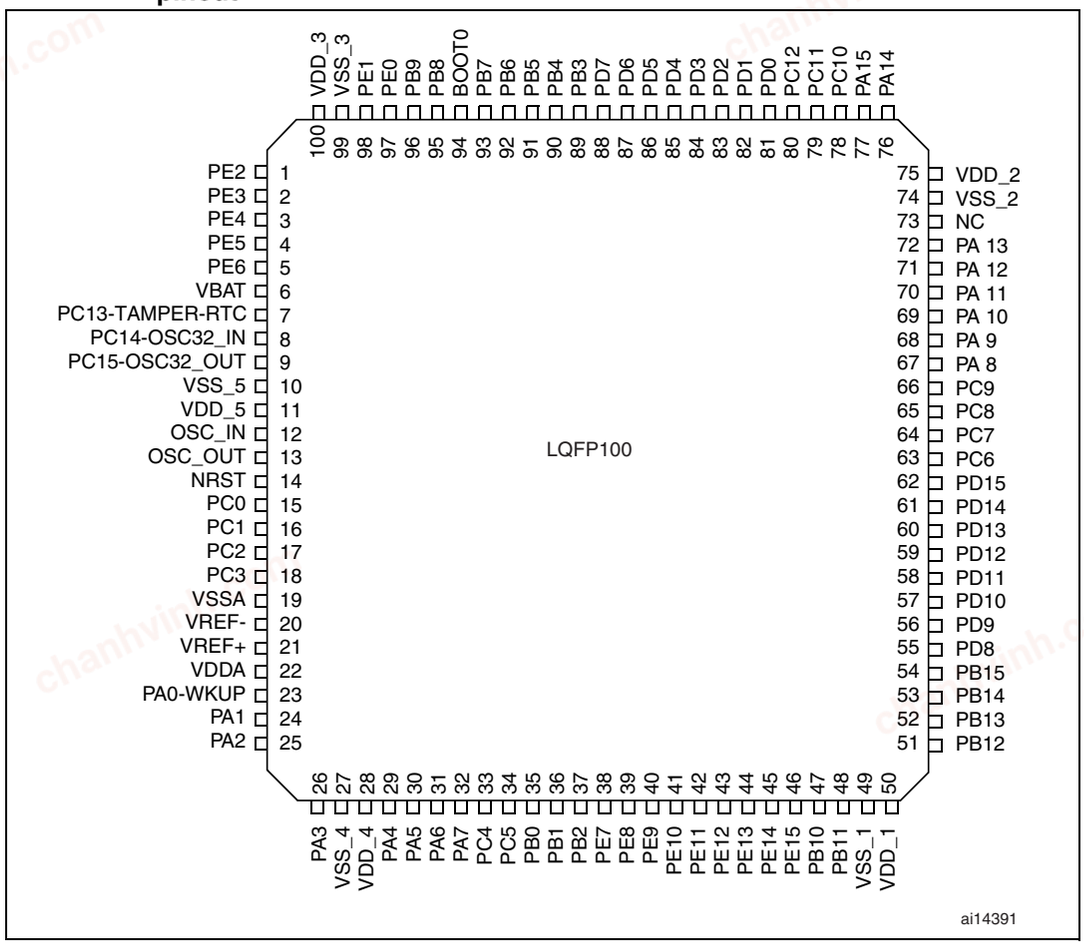
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Figure 4. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG XL-density performance line LQFP144 pinout



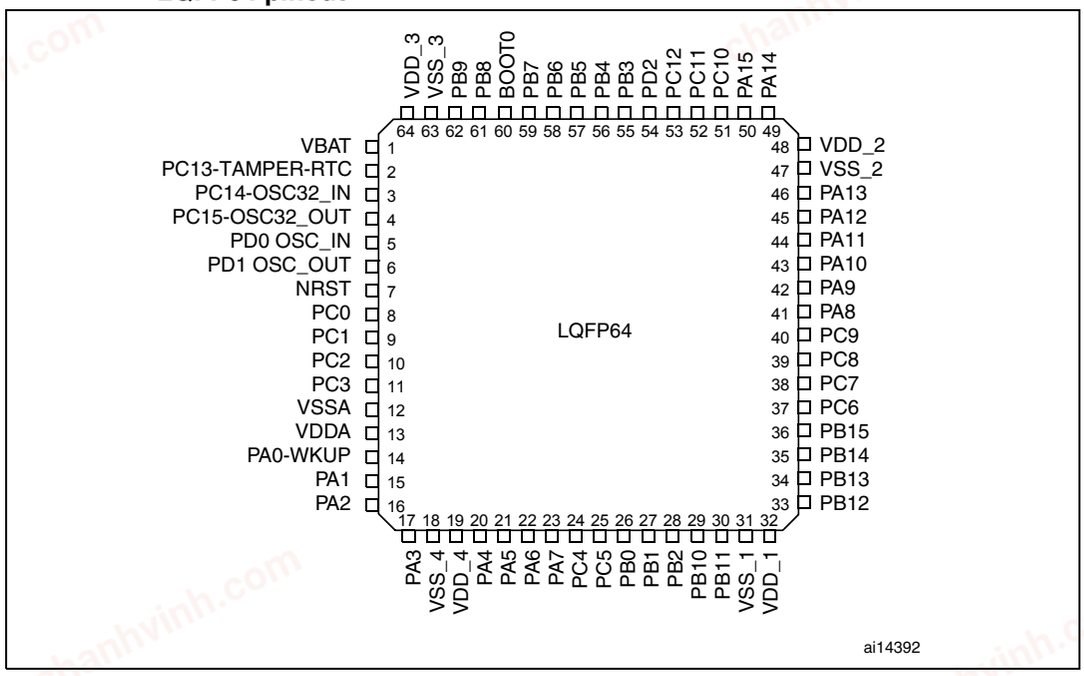
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Figure 5. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG XL-density performance line LQFP100 pinout



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Figure 6. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG XL-density performance line LQFP64 pinout



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Table 5. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG pin definitions

Pins				Pin name	Type(1)	I / O level(2)	Main function(3) (after reset)	Alternate functions(4)	
LFBGA144	LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144					Default	Remap
A3	-	1	1	PE2	I/O	FT	PE2	TRACECK / FSMC_A23	
A2	-	2	2	PE3	I/O	FT	PE3	TRACED0 / FSMC_A19	
B2	-	3	3	PE4	I/O	FT	PE4	TRACED1/ FSMC_A20	
B3	-	4	4	PE5	I/O	FT	PE5	TRACED2/ FSMC_A21	TIM9_CH1
B4	-	5	5	PE6	I/O	FT	PE6	TRACED3 / FSMC_A22	TIM9_CH2
C2	1	6	6	V_{BAT}	S		V_{BAT}		
A1	2	7	7	PC13-TAMPER-RTC(5)	I/O		PC13(6)	TAMPER-RTC	
B1	3	8	8	PC14-OSC32_IN(5)	I/O		PC14(6)	OSC32_IN	
C1	4	9	9	PC15-OSC32_OUT(5)	I/O		PC15(6)	OSC32_OUT	
C3	-	-	10	PF0	I/O	FT	PF0	FSMC_A0	
C4	-	-	11	PF1	I/O	FT	PF1	FSMC_A1	
D4	-	-	12	PF2	I/O	FT	PF2	FSMC_A2	
E2	-	-	13	PF3	I/O	FT	PF3	FSMC_A3	
E3	-	-	14	PF4	I/O	FT	PF4	FSMC_A4	
E4	-	-	15	PF5	I/O	FT	PF5	FSMC_A5	
D2	-	10	16	V_{SS_5}	S		V_{SS_5}		
D3	-	11	17	V_{DD_5}	S		V_{DD_5}		
F3	-	-	18	PF6	I/O		PF6	ADC3_IN4 / FSMC_NIORD	TIM10_CH1
F2	-	-	19	PF7	I/O		PF7	ADC3_IN5 / FSMC_NREG	TIM11_CH1
G3	-	-	20	PF8	I/O		PF8	ADC3_IN6 / FSMC_NIOWR	TIM3_CH1
G2	-	-	21	PF9	I/O		PF9	ADC3_IN7 / FSMC_CD	TIM14_CH1
G1	-	-	22	PF10	I/O		PF10	ADC3_IN8 / FSMC_INTR	
D1	5	12	23	OSC_IN	I		OSC_IN		
E1	6	13	24	OSC_OUT	O		OSC_OUT		
F1	7	14	25	NRST	I/O		NRST		
H1	8	15	26	PC0	I/O		PC0	ADC123_IN10	
H2	9	16	27	PC1	I/O		PC1	ADC123_IN11	
H3	10	17	28	PC2	I/O		PC2	ADC123_IN12	
H4	11	18	29	PC3	I/O		PC3	ADC123_IN13	
J1	12	19	30	V_{SSA}	S		V_{SSA}		
K1	-	20	31	V_{REF-}	S		V_{REF-}		

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Table 5. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG pin definitions (continued)

Pins				Pin name	Type(1)	I / O level(2)	Main function(3) (after reset)	Alternate functions(4)	
LFBGA144	LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144					Default	Remap
L1	-	21	32	V_{REF+}	S		V_{REF+}		
M1	13	22	33	V_{DDA}	S		V_{DDA}		
J2	14	23	34	PA0-WKUP	I/O		PA0	WKUP/USART2_CTS(7) / ADC123_IN0 / TIM2_CH1_ETR / TIM5_CH1 / TIM8_ETR	
K2	15	24	35	PA1	I/O		PA1	USART2_RTS(8) / ADC123_IN1 / TIM5_CH2 / TIM2_CH2(8)	
L2	16	25	36	PA2	I/O		PA2	USART2_TX(8) / TIM5_CH3 / ADC123_IN2 / TIM9_CH1 / TIM2_CH3 (8)	
M2	17	26	37	PA3	I/O		PA3	USART2_RX(8) / TIM5_CH4 / ADC123_IN3 / TIM2_CH4(8)/ TIM9_CH2	
G4	18	27	38	V_{SS_4}	S		V_{SS_4}		
F4	19	28	39	V_{DD_4}	S		V_{DD_4}		
J3	20	29	40	PA4	I/O		PA4	SPI1_NSS(8) / USART2_CK(8) / DAC_OUT1 / ADC12_IN4	
K3	21	30	41	PA5	I/O		PA5	SPI1_SCK(8) / DAC_OUT2 / ADC12_IN5	
L3	22	31	42	PA6	I/O		PA6	SPI1_MISO(8) / TIM8_BKIN / ADC12_IN6 / TIM3_CH1(8)/ TIM13_CH1	TIM1_BKIN
M3	23	32	43	PA7	I/O		PA7	SPI1_MOSI(8)/ TIM8_CH1N / ADC12_IN7 / TIM3_CH2(8) / TIM14_CH1	TIM1_CH1N
J4	24	33	44	PC4	I/O		PC4	ADC12_IN14	
K4	25	34	45	PC5	I/O		PC5	ADC12_IN15	
L4	26	35	46	PB0	I/O		PB0	ADC12_IN8 / TIM3_CH3 / TIM8_CH2N	TIM1_CH2N
M4	27	36	47	PB1	I/O		PB1	ADC12_IN9 / TIM3_CH4(8) / TIM8_CH3N	TIM1_CH3N
J5	28	37	48	PB2	I/O	FT	PB2/BOOT1		
M5	-	-	49	PF11	I/O	FT	PF11	FSMC_NIOS16	
L5	-	-	50	PF12	I/O	FT	PF12	FSMC_A6	
H5	-	-	51	V_{SS_6}	S		V_{SS_6}		
G5	-	-	52	V_{DD_6}	S		V_{DD_6}		
K5	-	-	53	PF13	I/O	FT	PF13	FSMC_A7	

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Table 5. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG pin definitions (continued)

Pins				Pin name	Type(1)	I / O level(2)	Main function(3) (after reset)	Alternate functions(4)	
LFBGA144	LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144					Default	Remap
M6	-	-	54	PF14	I/O	FT	PF14	FSMC_A8	
L6	-	-	55	PF15	I/O	FT	PF15	FSMC_A9	
K6	-	-	56	PG0	I/O	FT	PG0	FSMC_A10	
J6	-	-	57	PG1	I/O	FT	PG1	FSMC_A11	
M7	-	38	58	PE7	I/O	FT	PE7	FSMC_D4	TIM1_ETR
L7	-	39	59	PE8	I/O	FT	PE8	FSMC_D5	TIM1_CH1N
K7	-	40	60	PE9	I/O	FT	PE9	FSMC_D6	TIM1_CH1
H6	-	-	61	V_{SS_7}	S		V_{SS_7}		
G6	-	-	62	V_{DD_7}	S		V_{DD_7}		
J7	-	41	63	PE10	I/O	FT	PE10	FSMC_D7	TIM1_CH2N
H8	-	42	64	PE11	I/O	FT	PE11	FSMC_D8	TIM1_CH2
J8	-	43	65	PE12	I/O	FT	PE12	FSMC_D9	TIM1_CH3N
K8	-	44	66	PE13	I/O	FT	PE13	FSMC_D10	TIM1_CH3
L8	-	45	67	PE14	I/O	FT	PE14	FSMC_D11	TIM1_CH4
M8	-	46	68	PE15	I/O	FT	PE15	FSMC_D12	TIM1_BKIN
M9	29	47	69	PB10	I/O	FT	PB10	I2C2_SCL / USART3_TX(8)	TIM2_CH3
M10	30	48	70	PB11	I/O	FT	PB11	I2C2_SDA / USART3_RX(8)	TIM2_CH4
H7	31	49	71	V_{SS_1}	S		V_{SS_1}		
G7	32	50	72	V_{DD_1}	S		V_{DD_1}		
M11	33	51	73	PB12	I/O	FT	PB12	SPI2_NSS / I2S2_WS / I2C2_SMBA / USART3_CK(8) / TIM1_BKIN(8)	
M12	34	52	74	PB13	I/O	FT	PB13	SPI2_SCK / I2S2_CK / USART3_CTS(8) / TIM1_CH1N	
L11	35	53	75	PB14	I/O	FT	PB14	SPI2_MISO / TIM1_CH2N / USART3_RTS(8)/ TIM12_CH1	
L12	36	54	76	PB15	I/O	FT	PB15	SPI2_MOSI / I2S2_SD / TIM1_CH3N(8) / TIM12_CH2	
L9	-	55	77	PD8	I/O	FT	PD8	FSMC_D13	USART3_TX
K9	-	56	78	PD9	I/O	FT	PD9	FSMC_D14	USART3_RX
J9	-	57	79	PD10	I/O	FT	PD10	FSMC_D15	USART3_CK
H9	-	58	80	PD11	I/O	FT	PD11	FSMC_A16	USART3_CTS
L10	-	59	81	PD12	I/O	FT	PD12	FSMC_A17	TIM4_CH1 / USART3_RTS

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Table 5. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG pin definitions (continued)

Pins				Pin name	Type[1]	I / O level[2]	Main function[3] (after reset)	Alternate functions[4]	
LFBGA144	LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144					Default	Remap
K10	-	60	82	PD13	I/O	FT	PD13	FSMC_A18	TIM4_CH2
G8	-	-	83	V_{SS_8}	S		V_{SS_8}		
F8	-	-	84	V_{DD_8}	S		V_{DD_8}		
K11	-	61	85	PD14	I/O	FT	PD14	FSMC_D0	TIM4_CH3
K12	-	62	86	PD15	I/O	FT	PD15	FSMC_D1	TIM4_CH4
J12	-	-	87	PG2	I/O	FT	PG2	FSMC_A12	
J11	-	-	88	PG3	I/O	FT	PG3	FSMC_A13	
J10	-	-	89	PG4	I/O	FT	PG4	FSMC_A14	
H12	-	-	90	PG5	I/O	FT	PG5	FSMC_A15	
H11	-	-	91	PG6	I/O	FT	PG6	FSMC_INT2	
H10	-	-	92	PG7	I/O	FT	PG7	FSMC_INT3	
G11	-	-	93	PG8	I/O	FT	PG8		
G10	-	-	94	V_{SS_9}	S		V_{SS_9}		
F10	-	-	95	V_{DD_9}	S		V_{DD_9}		
G12	37	63	96	PC6	I/O	FT	PC6	I2S2_MCK / TIM8_CH1 / SDIO_D6	TIM3_CH1
F12	38	64	97	PC7	I/O	FT	PC7	I2S3_MCK / TIM8_CH2 / SDIO_D7	TIM3_CH2
F11	39	65	98	PC8	I/O	FT	PC8	TIM8_CH3 / SDIO_D0	TIM3_CH3
E11	40	66	99	PC9	I/O	FT	PC9	TIM8_CH4 / SDIO_D1	TIM3_CH4
E12	41	67	100	PA8	I/O	FT	PA8	USART1_CK / TIM1_CH1[8] / MCO	
D12	42	68	101	PA9	I/O	FT	PA9	USART1_TX[8] / TIM1_CH2[8]	
D11	43	69	102	PA10	I/O	FT	PA10	USART1_RX[8] / TIM1_CH3[8]	
C12	44	70	103	PA11	I/O	FT	PA11	USART1_CTS / USBDM / CAN_RX[8] / TIM1_CH4[8]	
B12	45	71	104	PA12	I/O	FT	PA12	USART1_RTS / USBDP / CAN_TX[8] / TIM1_ETR[8]	
A12	46	72	105	PA13	I/O	FT	JTMS-SWDIO		PA13
C11	-	73	106	Not connected					
G9	47	74	107	V_{SS_2}	S		V_{SS_2}		
F9	48	75	108	V_{DD_2}	S		V_{DD_2}		
A11	49	76	109	PA14	I/O	FT	JTCK-SWCLK		PA14

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Table 5. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG pin definitions (continued)

Pins				Pin name	Type[1]	I / O level[2]	Main function[3] (after reset)	Alternate functions[4]	
LFBGA144	LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144					Default	Remap
A10	50	77	110	PA15	I/O	FT	JTDI	SPI3_NSS / I2S3_WS	TIM2_CH1_ETR PA15 / SPI1_NSS
B11	51	78	111	PC10	I/O	FT	PC10	UART4_TX / SDIO_D2	USART3_TX
B10	52	79	112	PC11	I/O	FT	PC11	UART4_RX / SDIO_D3	USART3_RX
C10	53	80	113	PC12	I/O	FT	PC12	UART5_TX / SDIO_CK	USART3_CK
E10	5	81	114	PD0	I/O	FT	OSC_IN[8]	FSMC_D2[9]	CAN_RX
D10	6	82	115	PD1	I/O	FT	OSC_OUT[9]	FSMC_D3[9]	CAN_TX
E9	54	83	116	PD2	I/O	FT	PD2	TIM3_ETR / UART5_RX / SDIO_CMD	
D9	-	84	117	PD3	I/O	FT	PD3	FSMC_CLK	USART2_CTS
C9	-	85	118	PD4	I/O	FT	PD4	FSMC_NOE	USART2_RTS
B9	-	86	119	PD5	I/O	FT	PD5	FSMC_NWE	USART2_TX
E7	-	-	120	V_{SS_10}	S		V_{SS_10}		
F7	-	-	121	V_{DD_10}	S		V_{DD_10}		
A8	-	87	122	PD6	I/O	FT	PD6	FSMC_NWAIT	USART2_RX
A9	-	88	123	PD7	I/O	FT	PD7	FSMC_NE1 / FSMC_NCE2	USART2_CK
E8	-	-	124	PG9	I/O	FT	PG9	FSMC_NE2 / FSMC_NCE3	
D8	-	-	125	PG10	I/O	FT	PG10	FSMC_NCE4_1 / FSMC_NE3	
C8	-	-	126	PG11	I/O	FT	PG11	FSMC_NCE4_2	
B8	-	-	127	PG12	I/O	FT	PG12	FSMC_NE4	
D7	-	-	128	PG13	I/O	FT	PG13	FSMC_A24	
C7	-	-	129	PG14	I/O	FT	PG14	FSMC_A25	
E6	-	-	130	V_{SS_11}	S		V_{SS_11}		
F6	-	-	131	V_{DD_11}	S		V_{DD_11}		
B7	-	-	132	PG15	I/O	FT	PG15		
A7	55	89	133	PB3/	I/O	FT	JTDO	SPI3_SCK / I2S3_CK/	PB3/TRACESWO TIM2_CH2 / SPI1_SCK
A6	56	90	134	PB4	I/O	FT	NJTRST	SPI3_MISO	PB4 / TIM3_CH1 SPI1_MISO
B6	57	91	135	PB5	I/O		PB5	I2C1_SMBA / SPI3_MOSI / I2S3_SD	TIM3_CH2 / SPI1_MOSI
C6	58	92	136	PB6	I/O	FT	PB6	I2C1_SCL[7]/ TIM4_CH1[7]	USART1_TX
D6	59	93	137	PB7	I/O	FT	PB7	I2C1_SDA[7] / FSMC_NADV / TIM4_CH2[7]	USART1_RX

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Table 5. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG pin definitions (continued)

Pins				Pin name	Type(1)	I / O level(2)	Main function(3) (after reset)	Alternate functions(4)	
LFBGA144	LQFP64	LQFP100	LQFP144					Default	Remap
D5	60	94	138	BOOT0	I		BOOT0		
C5	61	95	139	PB8	I/O	FT	PB8	TIM4_CH3(7) / SDIO_D4	I2C1_SCL/ CAN_RX
B5	62	96	140	PB9	I/O	FT	PB9	TIM4_CH4(7) / SDIO_D5	I2C1_SDA / CAN_TX
A5	-	97	141	PE0	I/O	FT	PE0	TIM4_ETR / FSMC_NBL0	
A4	-	98	142	PE1	I/O	FT	PE1	FSMC_NBL1	
E5	63	99	143	V_{SS_3}	S		V_{SS_3}		
F5	64	100	144	V_{DD_3}	S		V_{DD_3}		

1. I = input, O = output, S = supply.
2. FT = 5 V tolerant.
3. Function availability depends on the chosen device.
4. If several peripherals share the same I/O pin, to avoid conflict between these alternate functions only one peripheral should be enabled at a time through the peripheral clock enable bit (in the corresponding RCC peripheral clock enable register).
5. PC13, PC14 and PC15 are supplied through the power switch. Since the switch only sinks a limited amount of current (3 mA), the use of GPIOs PC13 to PC15 in output mode is limited: the speed should not exceed 2 MHz with a maximum load of 30 pF and these IOs must not be used as a current source (e.g. to drive an LED).
6. Main function after the first backup domain power-up. Later on, it depends on the contents of the Backup registers even after reset (because these registers are not reset by the main reset). For details on how to manage these IOs, refer to the Battery backup domain and BKP register description sections in the STM32F10xxx reference manual, available from the STMicroelectronics website: www.st.com.
7. This alternate function can be remapped by software to some other port pins (if available on the used package). For more details, refer to the Alternate function I/O and debug configuration section in the STM32F10xxx reference manual, available from the STMicroelectronics website: www.st.com.
8. For the LQFP64 package, the pins number 5 and 6 are configured as OSC_IN/OSC_OUT after reset, however the functionality of PD0 and PD1 can be remapped by software on these pins. For the LQFP100 and LQFP144/BGA144 packages, PD0 and PD1 are available by default, so there is no need for remapping. For more details, refer to Alternate function I/O and debug configuration section in the STM32F10xxx reference manual.
9. For devices delivered in LQFP64 packages, the FSMC function is not available.

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Table 6. FSMC pin definition

Pins	FSMC					LQFP100[1]
	CF	CF/IDE	NOR/PSRAM/ SRAM	NOR/PSRAM Mux	NAND 16 bit	
PE2			A23	A23		Yes
PE3			A19	A19		Yes
PE4			A20	A20		Yes
PE5			A21	A21		Yes
PE6			A22	A22		Yes
PF0	A0	A0	A0			-
PF1	A1	A1	A1			-
PF2	A2	A2	A2			-
PF3	A3		A3			-
PF4	A4		A4			-
PF5	A5		A5			-
PF6	NIORD	NIORD				-
PF7	NREG	NREG				-
PF8	NIOWR	NIOWR				-
PF9	CD	CD				-
PF10	INTR	INTR				-
PF11	NIOS16	NIOS16				-
PF12	A6		A6			-
PF13	A7		A7			-
PF14	A8		A8			-
PF15	A9		A9			-
PG0	A10		A10			-
PG1			A11			-
PE7	D4	D4	D4	DA4	D4	Yes
PE8	D5	D5	D5	DA5	D5	Yes
PE9	D6	D6	D6	DA6	D6	Yes
PE10	D7	D7	D7	DA7	D7	Yes
PE11	D8	D8	D8	DA8	D8	Yes
PE12	D9	D9	D9	DA9	D9	Yes
PE13	D10	D10	D10	DA10	D10	Yes
PE14	D11	D11	D11	DA11	D11	Yes
PE15	D12	D12	D12	DA12	D12	Yes
PD8	D13	D13	D13	DA13	D13	Yes

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Table 6. FSMC pin definition (continued)

Pins	FSMC					LQFP100[1]
	CF	CF/IDE	NOR/PSRAM/ SRAM	NOR/PSRAM Mux	NAND 16 bit	
PD9	D14	D14	D14	DA14	D14	Yes
PD10	D15	D15	D15	DA15	D15	Yes
PD11			A16	A16	CLE	Yes
PD12			A17	A17	ALE	Yes
PD13			A18	A18		Yes
PD14	D0	D0	D0	DA0	D0	Yes
PD15	D1	D1	D1	DA1	D1	Yes
PG2			A12			-
PG3			A13			-
PG4			A14			-
PG5			A15			-
PG6					INT2	-
PG7					INT3	-
PD0	D2	D2	D2	DA2	D2	Yes
PD1	D3	D3	D3	DA3	D3	Yes
PD3			CLK	CLK		Yes
PD4	NOE	NOE	NOE	NOE	NOE	Yes
PD5	NWE	NWE	NWE	NWE	NWE	Yes
PD6	NWAIT	NWAIT	NWAIT	NWAIT	NWAIT	Yes
PD7			NE1	NE1	NCE2	Yes
PG9			NE2	NE2	NCE3	-
PG10	NCE4_1	NCE4_1	NE3	NE3		-
PG11	NCE4_2	NCE4_2				-
PG12			NE4	NE4		-
PG13			A24	A24		-
PG14			A25	A25		-
PB7			NADV	NADV		Yes
PE0			NBL0	NBL0		Yes
PE1			NBL1	NBL1		Yes

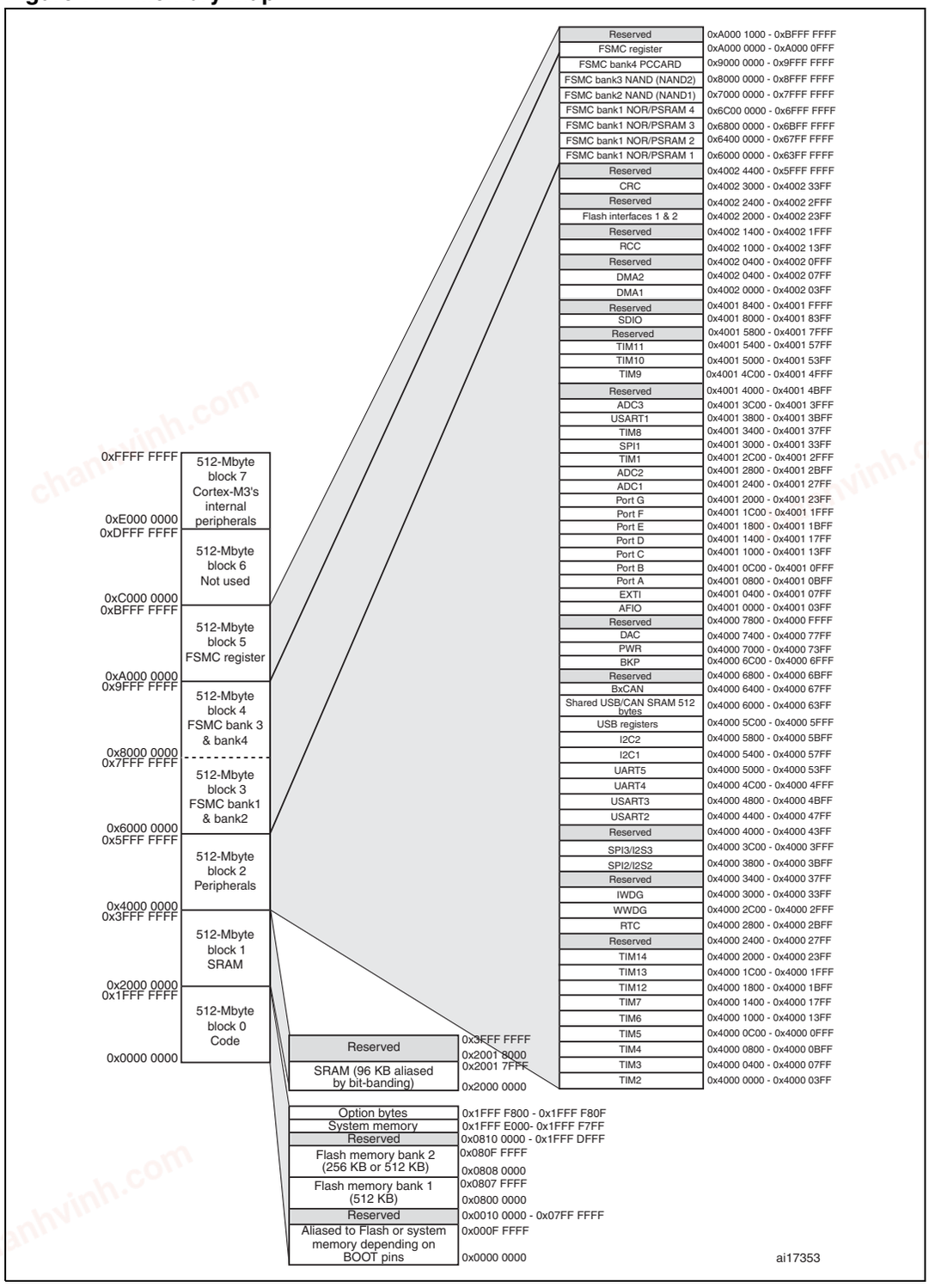
1. Ports F and G are not available in devices delivered in 100-pin packages.

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4 Memory mapping

The memory map is shown in *Figure 7*.

Figure 7. Memory map



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5 Electrical characteristics

5.1 Parameter conditions

Unless otherwise specified, all voltages are referenced to V_{SS}.

5.1.1 Minimum and maximum values

Unless otherwise specified the minimum and maximum values are guaranteed in the worst conditions of ambient temperature, supply voltage and frequencies by tests in production on 100% of the devices with an ambient temperature at T_A = 25 °C and T_A = $T_A$max (given by the selected temperature range).

Data based on characterization results, design simulation and/or technology characteristics are indicated in the table footnotes and are not tested in production. Based on characterization, the minimum and maximum values refer to sample tests and represent the mean value plus or minus three times the standard deviation (mean±3Σ).

5.1.2 Typical values

Unless otherwise specified, typical data are based on T_A = 25 °C, V_{DD} = 3.3 V (for the 2 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V voltage range). They are given only as design guidelines and are not tested.

Typical ADC accuracy values are determined by characterization of a batch of samples from a standard diffusion lot over the full temperature range, where 95% of the devices have an error less than or equal to the value indicated (mean±2Σ).

5.1.3 Typical curves

Unless otherwise specified, all typical curves are given only as design guidelines and are not tested.

5.1.4 Loading capacitor

The loading conditions used for pin parameter measurement are shown in *Figure 8*.

5.1.5 Pin input voltage

The input voltage measurement on a pin of the device is described in *Figure 9*.

Figure 8. Pin loading conditions

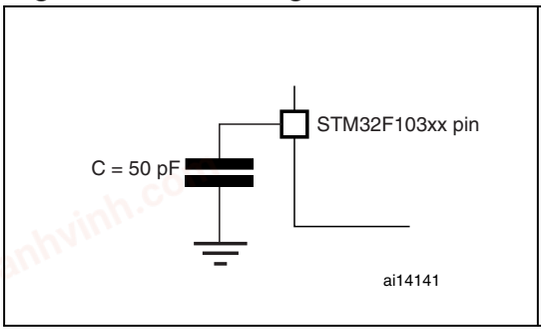
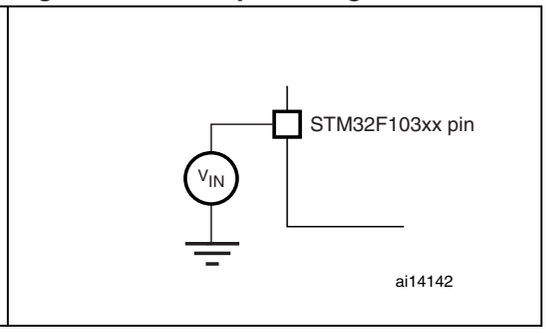


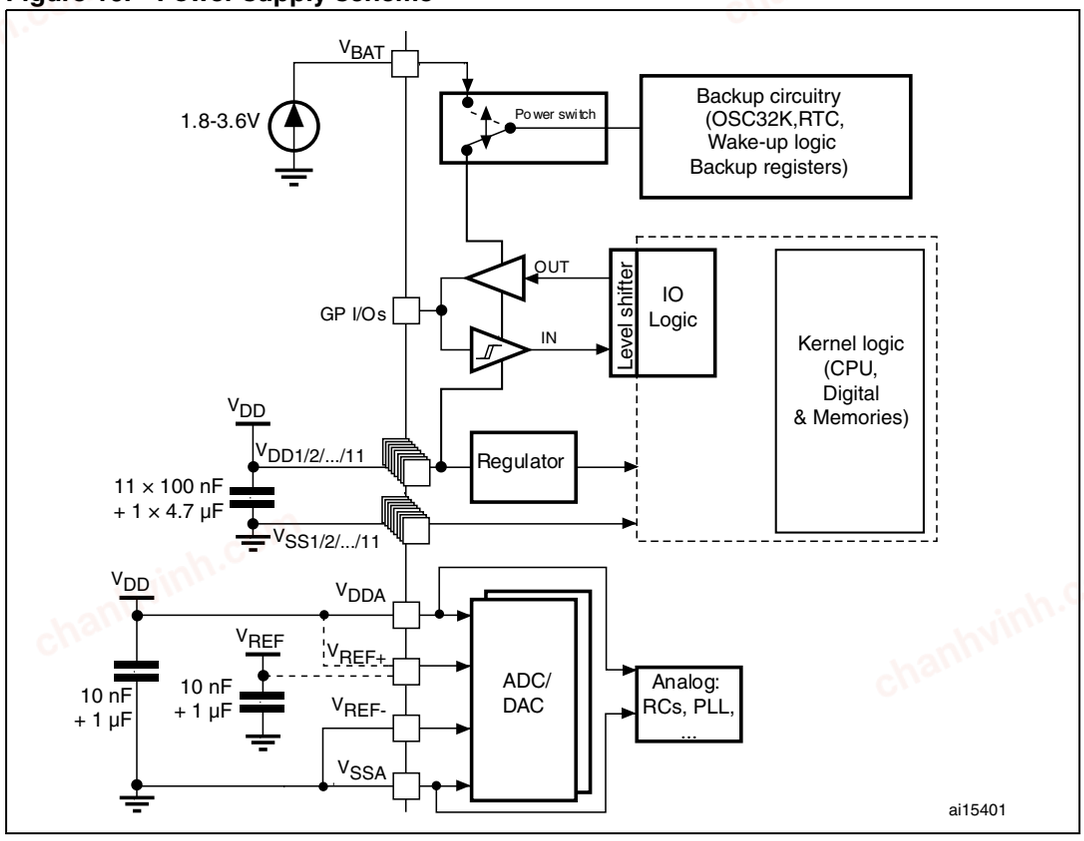
Figure 9. Pin input voltage



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5.1.6 Power supply scheme

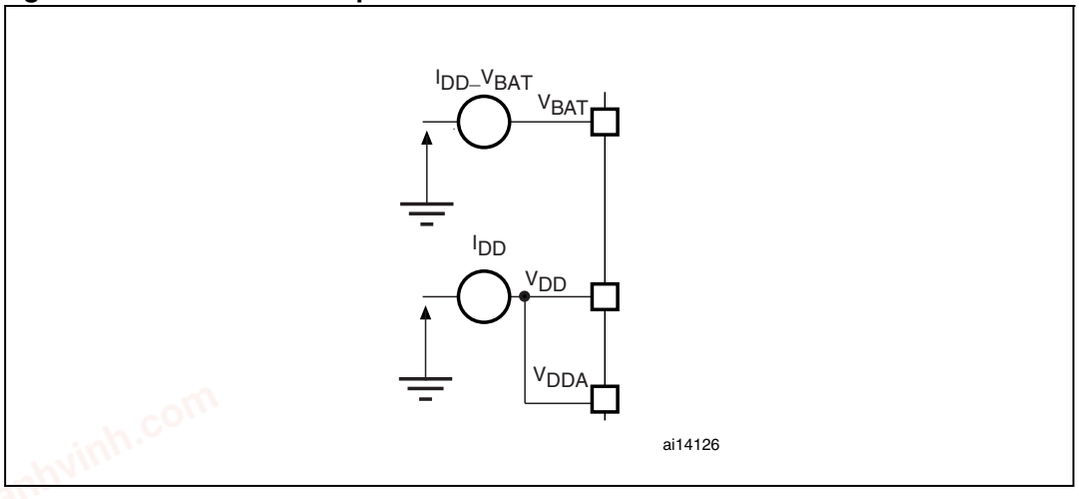
Figure 10. Power supply scheme



Caution: In *Figure 10*, the 4.7 µF capacitor must be connected to V_{DD3}.

5.1.7 Current consumption measurement

Figure 11. Current consumption measurement scheme



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5.2 Absolute maximum ratings

Stresses above the absolute maximum ratings listed in *Table 7: Voltage characteristics*, *Table 8: Current characteristics*, and *Table 9: Thermal characteristics* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these conditions is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table 7. Voltage characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}–V_{SS}	External main supply voltage (including V_{DDA} and V_{DD})(1)	–0.3	4.0	V
V_{IN}	Input voltage on five volt tolerant pin(2)	V_{SS} – 0.3	V_{DD} + 4.0	
	Input voltage on any other pin(3)	V_{SS} – 0.3	4.0	
$\lvert\Delta V_{DDx}\rvert$	Variations between different V_{DD} power pins		50	mV
$\lvert V_{SSX} - V_{SS}\rvert$	Variations between all the different ground pins		50	
$V_{ESD(HBM)}$	Electrostatic discharge voltage (human body model)	see *Section 5.3.12: Absolute maximum ratings (electrical sensitivity)*		

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. Positive injection is not possible on these I/Os. V_{IN} maximum must always be respected. $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ must never be exceeded. A negative injection is induced by $V_{IN}<V_{SS}$.
3. $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ must never be exceeded. This is implicitly insured if V_{IN} maximum is respected. If V_{IN} maximum cannot be respected, the injection current must be limited externally to the $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ value. A positive injection is induced by $V_{IN}>V_{DD}$ while a negative injection is induced by $V_{IN}<V_{SS}$

Table 8. Current characteristics

Symbol	Ratings	Max.	Unit
I_{VDD}	Total current into V_{DD}/V_{DDA} power lines (source)(1)	150	mA
I_{VSS}	Total current out of V_{SS} ground lines (sink)(1)	150	
I_{IO}	Output current sunk by any I/O and control pin	25	
	Output current source by any I/Os and control pin	– 25	
$I_{INJ(PIN)}$(2)	Injected current on five volt tolerant pins(3)	-5/+0	
	Injected current on any other pin(4)	± 5	
$\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}$	Total injected current (sum of all I/O and control pins)(5)	± 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. Negative injection disturbs the analog performance of the device. See note in *Section 5.3.19: 12-bit ADC characteristics*.
3. Positive injection is not possible on these I/Os. V_{IN} maximum must always be respected. $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ must never be exceeded. A negative injection is induced by $V_{IN}<V_{SS}$.
4. $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ must never be exceeded. This is implicitly insured if V_{IN} maximum is respected. If V_{IN} maximum cannot be respected, the injection current must be limited externally to the $I_{INJ(PIN)}$ value. A positive injection is induced by $V_{IN}>V_{DD}$ while a negative injection is induced by $V_{IN}<V_{SS}$.
5. 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). These results are based on characterization with $\Sigma I_{INJ(PIN)}$ maximum current injection on four I/O port pins of the device.

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Table 9. Thermal characteristics

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

5.3 Operating conditions

5.3.1 General operating conditions

Table 10. General operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
f_{HCLK}	Internal AHB clock frequency		0	72	MHz
f_{PCLK1}	Internal APB1 clock frequency		0	36	
f_{PCLK2}	Internal APB2 clock frequency		0	72	
V_{DD}	Standard operating voltage		2	3.6	V
V_{DDA}(1)	Analog operating voltage (ADC not used)	Must be the same potential as V_{DD}(2)	2	3.6	V
	Analog operating voltage (ADC used)		2.4	3.6	
V_{BAT}	Backup operating voltage		1.8	3.6	V
P_D	Power dissipation at T_A = 85 °C for suffix 6 or T_A = 105 °C for suffix 7(3)	LQFP144		666	mW
		LQFP100		434	
		LQFP64		444	
		LFBGA144		500	
T_A	Ambient temperature for 6 suffix version	Maximum power dissipation	–40	85	°C
		Low power dissipation(4)	–40	105	
	Ambient temperature for 7 suffix version	Maximum power dissipation	–40	105	°C
		Low power dissipation(4)	–40	125	
T_J	Junction temperature range	6 suffix version	–40	105	°C
		7 suffix version	–40	125	

1. When the ADC is used, refer to *Table 59: ADC characteristics*.
2. 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 operation.
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 6.2: Thermal characteristics on page 115*).
4. In low power dissipation state, T_A can be extended to this range as long as T_J does not exceed $T_J$max (see *Table 6.2: Thermal characteristics on page 115*).

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5.3.2 Operating conditions at power-up / power-down

The parameters given in *Table 11* are derived from tests performed under the ambient temperature condition summarized in *Table 10*.

Table 11. Operating conditions at power-up / power-down

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
t_{VDD}	V_{DD} rise time rate		0	∞	µs/V
	V_{DD} fall time rate		20	∞	

5.3.3 Embedded reset and power control block characteristics

The parameters given in *Table 12* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Table 12. Embedded reset and power control block characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{PVD}	Programmable voltage detector level selection	PLS[2:0]=000 (rising edge)	2.1	2.18	2.26	V
		PLS[2:0]=000 (falling edge)	2	2.08	2.16	V
		PLS[2:0]=001 (rising edge)	2.19	2.28	2.37	V
		PLS[2:0]=001 (falling edge)	2.09	2.18	2.27	V
		PLS[2:0]=010 (rising edge)	2.28	2.38	2.48	V
		PLS[2:0]=010 (falling edge)	2.18	2.28	2.38	V
		PLS[2:0]=011 (rising edge)	2.38	2.48	2.58	V
		PLS[2:0]=011 (falling edge)	2.28	2.38	2.48	V
		PLS[2:0]=100 (rising edge)	2.47	2.58	2.69	V
		PLS[2:0]=100 (falling edge)	2.37	2.48	2.59	V
		PLS[2:0]=101 (rising edge)	2.57	2.68	2.79	V
		PLS[2:0]=101 (falling edge)	2.47	2.58	2.69	V
		PLS[2:0]=110 (rising edge)	2.66	2.78	2.9	V
		PLS[2:0]=110 (falling edge)	2.56	2.68	2.8	V
		PLS[2:0]=111 (rising edge)	2.76	2.88	3	V
		PLS[2:0]=111 (falling edge)	2.66	2.78	2.9	V
$V_{PVDhyst}$(2)	PVD hysteresis			100		mV
$V_{POR/PDR}$	Power on/power down reset threshold	Falling edge	1.8(1)	1.88	1.96	V
		Rising edge	1.84	1.92	2.0	V
$V_{PDRhyst}$(2)	PDR hysteresis			40		mV
$T_{RSTTEMPO}$(2)	Reset temporization		1	2.5	4.5	mS

1. The product behavior is guaranteed by design down to the minimum $V_{POR/PDR}$ value.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

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5.3.4 Embedded reference voltage

The parameters given in *Table 13* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Table 13. Embedded internal reference voltage

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{REFINT}	Internal reference voltage	–40 °C < T_A < +105 °C	1.16	1.20	1.26	V
		–40 °C < T_A < +85 °C	1.16	1.20	1.24	V
$T_{S_vrefint}$(1)	ADC sampling time when reading the internal reference voltage			5.1	17.1(2)	µs
V_{RERINT}(2)	Internal reference voltage spread over the temperature range	V_{DD} = 3 V ±10 mV			10	mV
T_{Coeff}(2)	Temperature coefficient				100	ppm/°C

1. Shortest sampling time can be determined in the application by multiple iterations.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

5.3.5 Supply current characteristics

The current consumption is a function of several parameters and factors such as the operating voltage, ambient temperature, I/O pin loading, device software configuration, operating frequencies, I/O pin switching rate, program location in memory and executed binary code.
The current consumption is measured as described in *Figure 11: Current consumption measurement scheme*.
All Run-mode current consumption measurements given in this section are performed with a reduced code that gives a consumption equivalent to Dhrystone 2.1 code.

Maximum current consumption

The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- All I/O pins are in input mode with a static value at V_{DD} or V_{SS} (no load)
- All peripherals are disabled except when explicitly mentioned
- The Flash memory access time is adjusted to the f_{HCLK} frequency (0 wait state from 0 to 24 MHz, 1 wait state from 24 to 48 MHz and 2 wait states above)
- Prefetch in ON (reminder: this bit must be set before clock setting and bus prescaling)
- When the peripherals are enabled $f_{PCLK1} = f_{HCLK}/2$, $f_{PCLK2} = f_{HCLK}$

The parameters given in *Table 14*, *Table 15* and *Table 16* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

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Table 14. Maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK}	Max(1)		Unit
				T_A = 85 °C	T_A = 105 °C	
I_{DD}	Supply current in Run mode	External clock(2), all peripherals enabled	72 MHz	68	69	mA
			48 MHz	51	51	
			36 MHz	41	41	
			24 MHz	29	30	
			16 MHz	22	22.5	
			8 MHz	12.5	14	
		External clock(3), all peripherals disabled	72 MHz	39	39	
			48 MHz	29.5	30	
			36 MHz	24	24.5	
			24 MHz	17.5	19	
			16 MHz	14	15	
			8 MHz	8.5	10.5	

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. External clock is 8 MHz and PLL is on when f_{HCLK} > 8 MHz.

Table 15. Maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from RAM

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK}	Max(1)		Unit
				T_A = 85 °C	T_A = 105 °C	
I_{DD}	Supply current in Run mode	External clock(2), all peripherals enabled	72 MHz	65	65.5	mA
			48 MHz	46.5	47	
			36 MHz	37	37	
			24 MHz	26.5	27	
			16 MHz	19	20	
			8 MHz	11.5	13	
		External clock(3), all peripherals disabled	72 MHz	34.5	36	
			48 MHz	25	26	
			36 MHz	20.5	21	
			24 MHz	15	16	
			16 MHz	11	13	
			8 MHz	7.5	9	

1. Data based on characterization results, tested in production at V_{DD} max, f_{HCLK} max.
2. External clock is 8 MHz and PLL is on when f_{HCLK} > 8 MHz.

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Figure 12. Typical current consumption in Run mode versus frequency (at 3.6 V) - code with data processing running from RAM, peripherals enabled

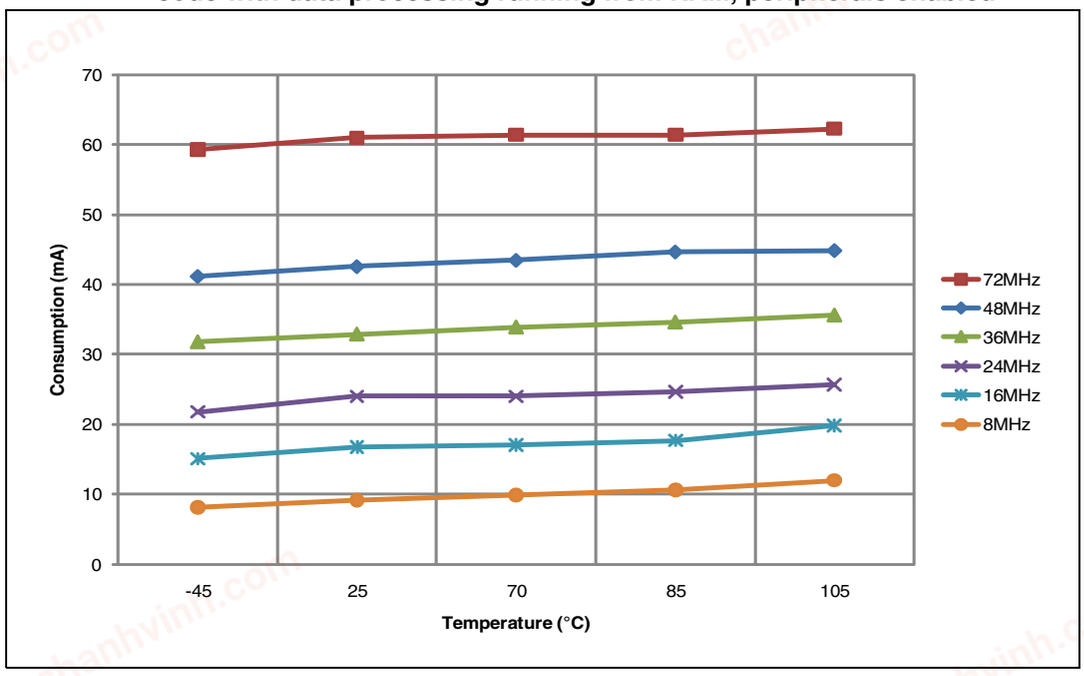
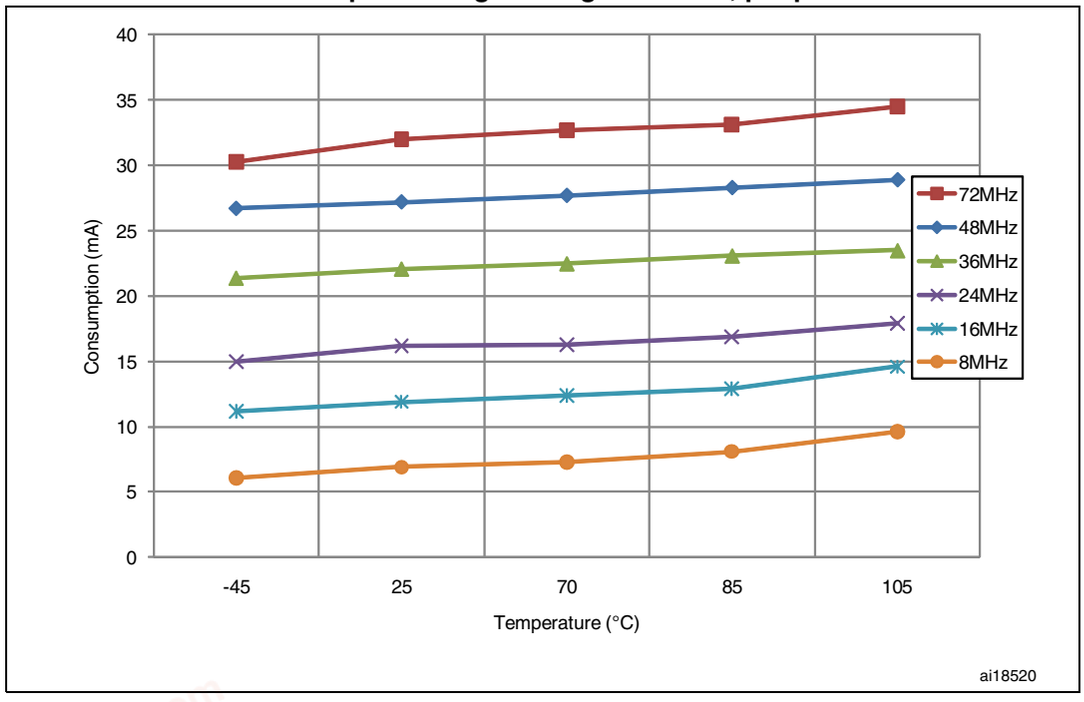


Figure 13. Typical current consumption in Run mode versus frequency (at 3.6 V)- code with data processing running from RAM, peripherals disabled



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Table 16. Maximum current consumption in Sleep mode, code running from Flash or RAM

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK}	Max(1)		Unit
				T_A = 85 °C	T_A = 105 °C	
I_{DD}	Supply current in Sleep mode	External clock(2), all peripherals enabled	72 MHz	47.5	48.5	mA
			48 MHz	34	35	
			36 MHz	27.5	27.5	
			24 MHz	20	20.5	
			16 MHz	15	16	
			8 MHz	9	11	
		External clock(3), all peripherals disabled	72 MHz	9.5	11.2	
			48 MHz	7.7	9.5	
			36 MHz	6.9	8.5	
			24 MHz	5.9	7.8	
			16 MHz	5.4	7.2	
			8 MHz	4.7	6.4	

1. Based on characterization, tested in production at V_{DD} max, f_{HCLK} max with peripherals enabled.
2. External clock is 8 MHz and PLL is on when f_{HCLK} > 8 MHz.

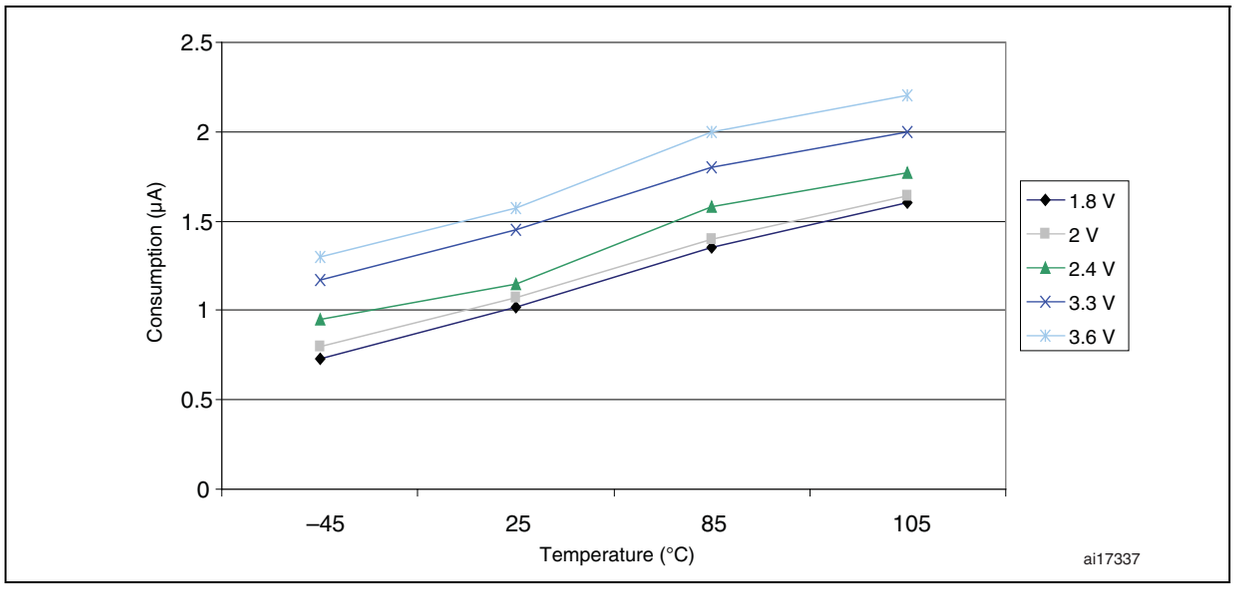
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Table 17. Typical and maximum current consumptions in Stop and Standby modes

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ(1)			Max		Unit
			V_{DD}/V_{BAT} = 2.0 V	V_{DD}/V_{BAT} = 2.4 V	V_{DD}/V_{BAT} = 3.3 V	T_A = 85 °C	T_A = 105 °C	
I_{DD}	Supply current in Stop mode	Regulator in run mode, low-speed and high-speed internal RC oscillators and high-speed oscillator OFF (no independent watchdog), f_{CK}=8 MHz	44.8	45.3	46.4	810	1680	µA
		Regulator in low-power mode, low-speed and high-speed internal RC oscillators and high-speed oscillator OFF (no independent watchdog)	37.4	37.8	38.7	790	1660	
	Supply current in Standby mode	Low-speed internal RC oscillator and independent watchdog OFF, low-speed oscillator and RTC OFF	1.8	2.0	2.5	5(2)	8(2)	
I_{DD_VBAT}	Backup domain supply current	Low-speed oscillator and RTC ON	1.05	1.1	1.4	2(2)	2.3(2)	

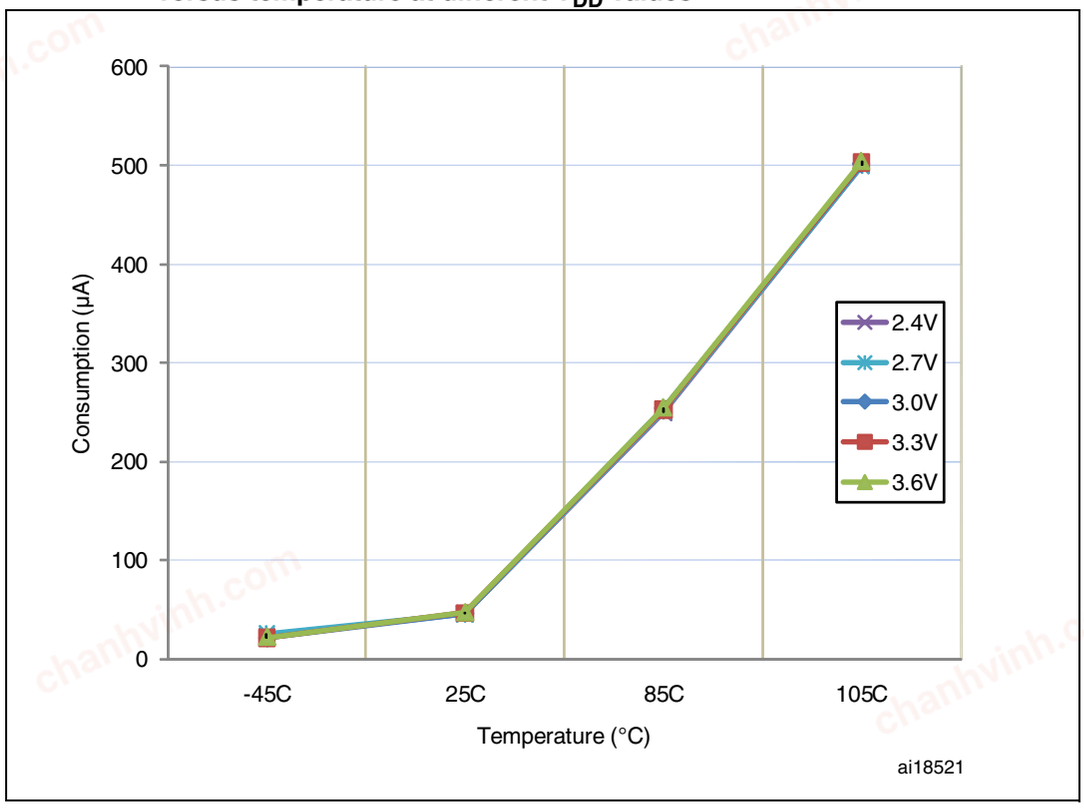
1. Typical values are measured at T_A = 25 °C.
2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

Figure 14. Typical current consumption on V_{BAT} with RTC on vs. temperature at different V_{BAT} values



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Figure 15. Typical current consumption in Stop mode with regulator in run mode versus temperature at different V_{DD} values



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Figure 16. Typical current consumption in Stop mode with regulator in low-power mode versus temperature at different V_{DD} values

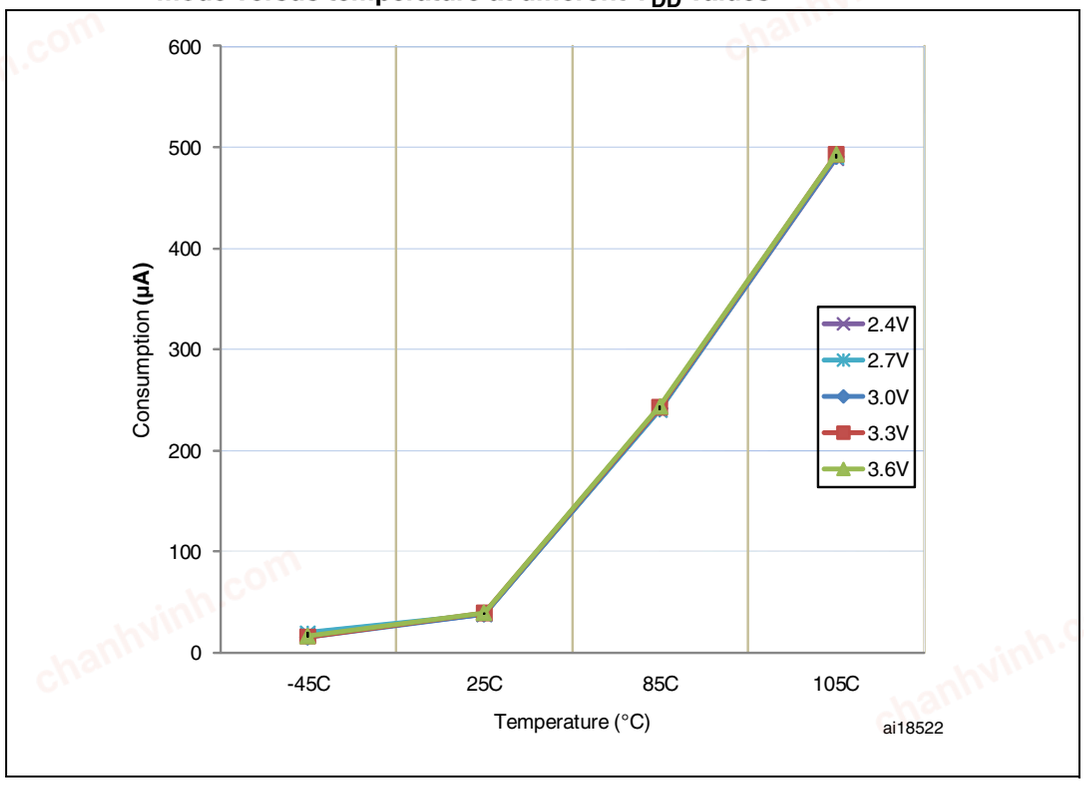
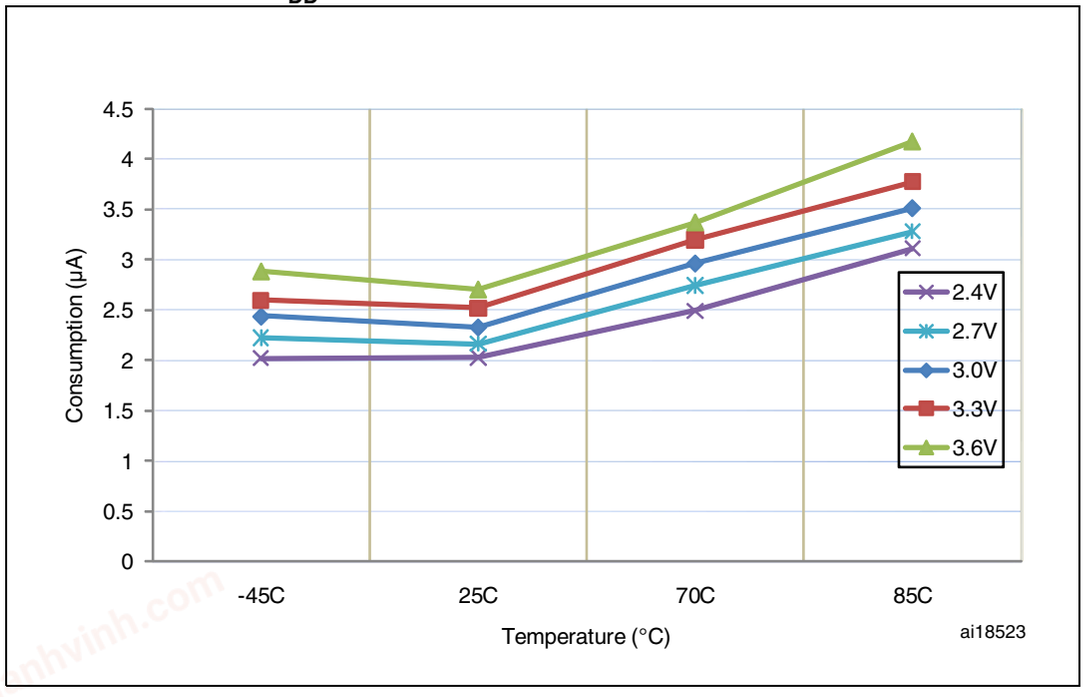


Figure 17. Typical current consumption in Standby mode versus temperature at different V_{DD} values



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Typical current consumption

The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- All I/O pins are in input mode with a static value at V_{DD} or V_{SS} (no load).
- All peripherals are disabled except if it is explicitly mentioned.
- The Flash access time is adjusted to f_{HCLK} frequency (0 wait state from 0 to 24 MHz, 1 wait state from 24 to 48 MHZ and 2 wait states above).
- Ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.
- Prefetch is ON (Reminder: this bit must be set before clock setting and bus prescaling)

When the peripherals are enabled $f_{PCLK1} = f_{HCLK}/4$, $f_{PCLK}2 = f_{HCLK}/2$, $f_{ADCCLK} = f_{PCLK2}/4$

Table 18. Typical current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK}	Typ(1)		Unit
				All peripherals enabled(2)	All peripherals disabled	
I_{DD}	Supply current in Run mode	External clock(3)	72 MHz	52.5	33.5	mA
			48 MHz	36.6	23.8	
			36 MHz	28.5	18.7	
			24 MHz	24.1	12.8	
			16 MHz	14	9.2	
			8 MHz	7.7	5.4	
			4 MHz	4.6	3.4	
			2 MHz	3	2.3	
			1 MHz	2.2	1.8	
			500 kHz	1.7	1.5	
			125 kHz	1.4	1.3	
		Running on high speed internal RC (HSI), AHB prescaler used to reduce the frequency	64 MHz	45.5	28.6	mA
			48 MHz	35.1	22.4	
			36 MHz	27.5	17.5	
			24 MHz	18.9	11.6	
			16 MHz	12.2	8.2	
			8 MHz	7.2	4.8	
			4 MHz	4	2.7	
			2 MHz	2.3	1.7	
			1 MHz	1.5	1.2	
			500 kHz	1.1	0.9	
			125 kHz	0.75	0.7	

1. Typical values are measures at $T_A = 25$ °C, $V_{DD} = 3.3$ V.
2. Add an additional power consumption of 0.8 mA per ADC for the analog part. In applications, this consumption occurs only while the ADC is on (ADON bit is set in the ADC_CR2 register).
3. External clock is 8 MHz and PLL is on when $f_{HCLK} > 8$ MHz.

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Table 19. Typical current consumption in Sleep mode, code running from Flash or RAM

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	f_{HCLK}	Typ(1)		Unit
				All peripherals enabled(2)	All peripherals disabled	
I_{DD}	Supply current in Sleep mode	External clock(3)	72 MHz	32.5	7	mA
			48 MHz	23	5	
			36 MHz	17.7	4	
			24 MHz	12.2	3.1	
			16 MHz	8.4	2.3	
			8 MHz	4.6	1.5	
			4 MHz	3	1.3	
			2 MHz	2.15	1.25	
			1 MHz	1.7	1.2	
			500 kHz	1.5	1.15	
			125 kHz	1.35	1.15	
		Running on high speed internal RC (HSI), AHB prescaler used to reduce the frequency	64 MHz	28.7	5.7	
			48 MHz	22	4.4	
			36 MHz	17	3.35	
			24 MHz	11.6	2.3	
			16 MHz	7.7	1.6	
			8 MHz	3.9	0.8	
			4 MHz	2.3	0.7	
			2 MHz	1.5	0.6	
			1 MHz	1.1	0.5	
			500 kHz	0.9	0.5	
			125 kHz	0.7	0.5	

1. Typical values are measures at T_A = 25 °C, V_{DD} = 3.3 V.
2. Add an additional power consumption of 0.8 mA per ADC for the analog part. In applications, this consumption occurs only while the ADC is on (ADON bit is set in the ADC_CR2 register).
3. External clock is 8 MHz and PLL is on when f_{HCLK} > 8 MHz.

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On-chip peripheral current consumption

The current consumption of the on-chip peripherals is given in *Table 20*. The MCU is placed under the following conditions:

- all I/O pins are in input mode with a static value at V_{DD} or V_{SS} (no load)
- all peripherals are disabled unless otherwise mentioned
- the given value is calculated by measuring the current consumption
  - with all peripherals clocked off
  - with only one peripheral clocked on
- ambient operating temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 7*

Table 20. Peripheral current consumption(1)

Peripheral		Typical consumption at 25 °C	Unit
APB1	TIM2	1.6	mA
	TIM3	1.5	
	TIM4	1.5	
	TIM5	1.5	
	TIM6	0.6	
	TIM7	0.6	
	TIM12	0.95	
	TIM13	0.7	
	TIM14	0.75	
	SPI2	0.6	
	SPI3	0.6	
	USART2	0.7	
	USART3	0.7	
	USART4	0.7	
	USART5	0.7	
	I2C1	0.65	
	I2C2	0.65	
	USB	0.9	
	CAN	0.9	
	DAC(2)	1.35	

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Table 20. Peripheral current consumption(1) (continued)

Peripheral		Typical consumption at 25 °C	Unit
APB2	GPIOA	0.55	mA
	GPIOB	0.55	
	GPIOC	0.55	
	GPIOD	0.6	
	GPIOE	0.6	
	GPIOF	0.55	
	GPIOG	0.55	
	TIM1	1.95	
	TIM8	1.9	
	TIM9	1	
	TIM10	0.8	
	TIM11	0.8	
	ADC1(3)	1.85	
	ADC2(3)	1.8	
	ADC3(3)	1.8	
	SPI1	0.45	
	USART1	0.8	

1. f_{HCLK} = 72 MHz, $f_{APB1} = f_{HCLK}/2$, $f_{APB2} = f_{HCLK}$, default prescaler value for each peripheral.
2. Specific conditions for DAC: EN1, EN2 bits in the DAC_CR register are set to 1 and the converted value set to 0x800.
3. Specific conditions for ADC: f_{HCLK} = 56 MHz, $f_{APB1} = f_{HCLK/2}$, $f_{APB2} = f_{HCLK}$, $f_{ADCCLK} = f_{APB2}/4$, ADON bit in the ADC_CR2 register is set to 1.

5.3.6 External clock source characteristics

High-speed external user clock generated from an external source

The characteristics given in *Table 21* result from tests performed using an high-speed external clock source, and under ambient temperature and supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

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Table 21. High-speed external user clock characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HSE_ext}	User external clock source frequency(1)		1	8	25	MHz
V_{HSEH}	OSC_IN input pin high level voltage		$0.7V_{DD}$		V_{DD}	V
V_{HSEL}	OSC_IN input pin low level voltage		V_{SS}		$0.3V_{DD}$	
$t_{w(HSE)}$ $t_{w(HSE)}$	OSC_IN high or low time(1)		16			ns
$t_{r(HSE)}$ $t_{f(HSE)}$	OSC_IN rise or fall time(1)				20	
$C_{in(HSE)}$	OSC_IN input capacitance(1)			5		pF
$DuCy_{(HSE)}$	Duty cycle		45		55	%
I_L	OSC_IN Input leakage current	$V_{SS} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DD}$			±1	µA

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

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Low-speed external user clock generated from an external source

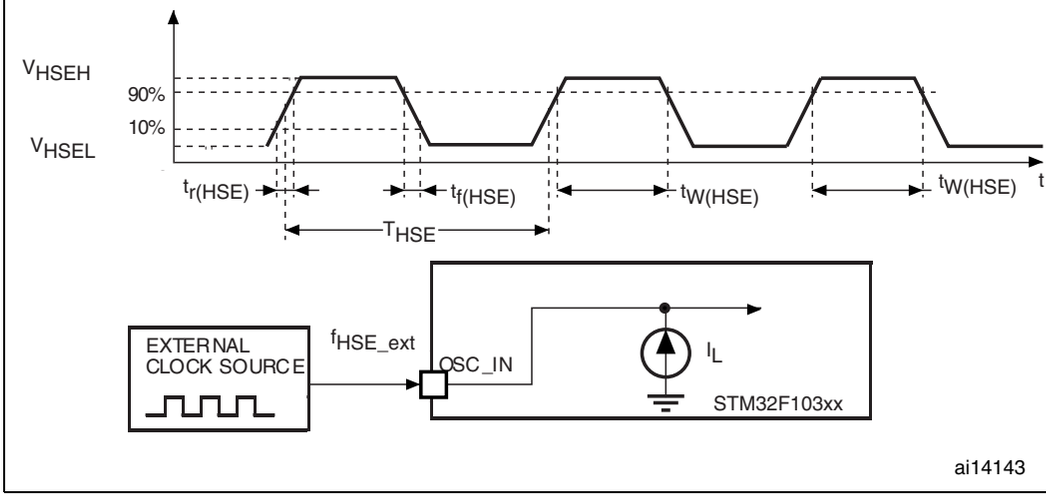
The characteristics given in *Table 22* result from tests performed using an low-speed external clock source, and under ambient temperature and supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Table 22. Low-speed external user clock characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LSE_ext}	User External clock source frequency(1)			32.768	1000	kHz
V_{LSEH}	OSC32_IN input pin high level voltage		$0.7V_{DD}$		V_{DD}	V
V_{LSEL}	OSC32_IN input pin low level voltage		V_{SS}		$0.3V_{DD}$	
$t_{w(LSE)}$ $t_{w(LSE)}$	OSC32_IN high or low time(1)		450			ns
$t_{r(LSE)}$ $t_{f(LSE)}$	OSC32_IN rise or fall time(1)				50	
$C_{in(LSE)}$	OSC32_IN input capacitance(1)			5		pF
$DuCy_{(LSE)}$	Duty cycle		30		70	%
I_L	OSC32_IN Input leakage current	$V_{SS} \le V_{IN} \le V_{DD}$			±1	µA

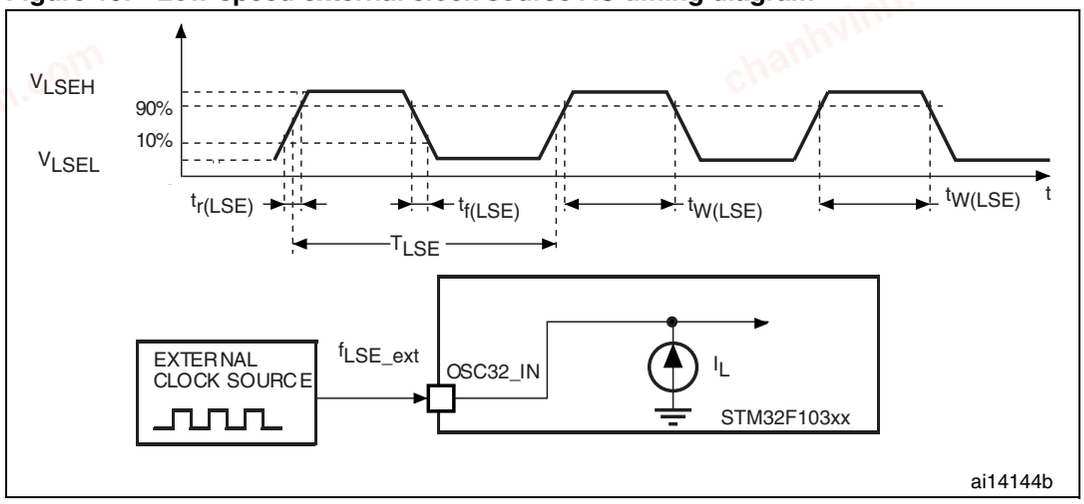
1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

Figure 18. High-speed external clock source AC timing diagram



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Figure 19. Low-speed external clock source AC timing diagram



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High-speed external clock generated from a crystal/ceramic resonator

The high-speed external (HSE) clock can be supplied with a 4 to 16 MHz crystal/ceramic resonator oscillator. All the information given in this paragraph are based on characterization results obtained with typical external components specified in *Table 23*. In the application, the resonator and the load capacitors have to be placed as close as possible to the oscillator pins in order to minimize output distortion and startup stabilization time. Refer to the crystal resonator manufacturer for more details on the resonator characteristics (frequency, package, accuracy).

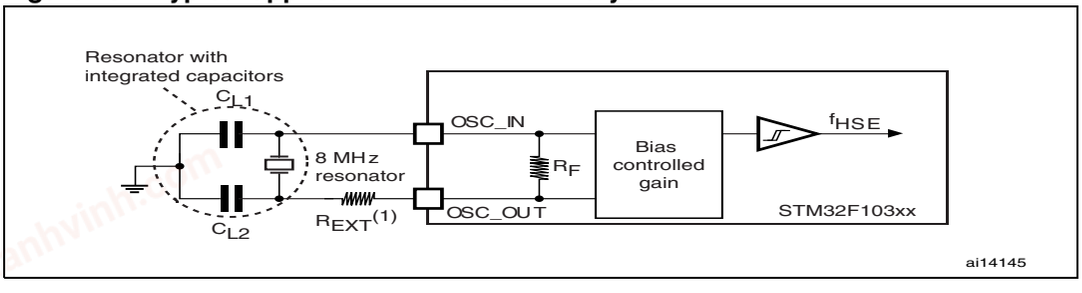
Table 23. HSE 4-16 MHz oscillator characteristics(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{OSC_IN}	Oscillator frequency		4	8	16	MHz
R_F	Feedback resistor			200		kΩ
C	Recommended load capacitance versus equivalent serial resistance of the crystal (R_S)(3)	R_S = 30 Ω		30		pF
i_2	HSE driving current	V_{DD}= 3.3 V, V_{IN} = V_{SS} with 30 pF load			1	mA
g_m	Oscillator transconductance	Startup	25			mA/V
$t_{SU(HSE)}$(4)	Startup time	V_{DD} is stabilized		2		ms

1. Resonator characteristics given by the crystal/ceramic resonator manufacturer.
2. Based on characterization results, not tested in production.
3. The relatively low value of the RF resistor offers a good protection against issues resulting from use in a humid environment, due to the induced leakage and the bias condition change. However, it is recommended to take this point into account if the MCU is used in tough humidity conditions.
4. $t_{SU(HSE)}$ is the startup time measured from the moment it is enabled (by software) to a stabilized 8 MHz oscillation is reached. This value is measured for a standard crystal resonator and it can vary significantly with the crystal manufacturer

For C_{L1} and C_{L2}, it is recommended to use high-quality external ceramic capacitors in the 5 pF to 25 pF range (typ.), designed for high-frequency applications, and selected to match the requirements of the crystal or resonator (see *Figure 20*). C_{L1} and C_{L2} are usually the same size. The crystal manufacturer typically specifies a load capacitance which is the series combination of C_{L1} and C_{L2}. PCB and MCU pin capacitance must be included (10 pF can be used as a rough estimate of the combined pin and board capacitance) when sizing C_{L1} and C_{L2}. Refer to the application note AN2867 “Oscillator design guide for ST microcontrollers” available from the ST website www.st.com.

Figure 20. Typical application with an 8 MHz crystal



1. R_{EXT} value depends on the crystal characteristics.

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Low-speed external clock generated from a crystal/ceramic resonator

The low-speed external (LSE) clock can be supplied with a 32.768 kHz crystal/ceramic resonator oscillator. All the information given in this paragraph are based on characterization results obtained with typical external components specified in *Table 24*. In the application, the resonator and the load capacitors have to be placed as close as possible to the oscillator pins in order to minimize output distortion and startup stabilization time. Refer to the crystal resonator manufacturer for more details on the resonator characteristics (frequency, package, accuracy).

Table 24. LSE oscillator characteristics (f_{LSE} = 32.768 kHz)(1) (2)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
R_F	Feedback resistor				5		MΩ
C_{L1}, C_{L2}	Recommended load capacitance versus equivalent serial resistance of the crystal (R_S)	R_S = 30 kΩ				15	pF
I_2	LSE driving current	V_{DD} = 3.3 V, V_{IN} = V_{SS}				1.4	µA
g_m	Oscillator transconductance			5			µA/V
$t_{SU(LSE)}$(3)	Startup time	V_{DD} is stabilized	T_A = 50 °C		1.5		s
			T_A = 25 °C		2.5		
			T_A = 10 °C		4		
			T_A = 0 °C		6		
			T_A = -10 °C		10		
			T_A = -20 °C		17		
			T_A = -30 °C		32		
			T_A = -40 °C		60		

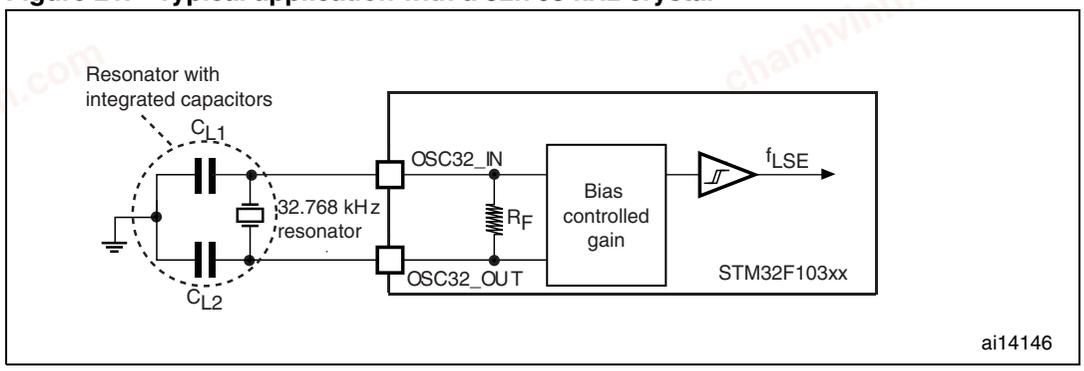
1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. Refer to the note and caution paragraphs below the table, and to the application note AN2867 “Oscillator design guide for ST microcontrollers”.
3. $t_{SU(LSE)}$ is the startup time measured from the moment it is enabled (by software) to a stabilized 32.768 kHz oscillation is reached. This value is measured for a standard crystal and it can vary significantly with the crystal manufacturer

Note: For C_{L1} and C_{L2}, it is recommended to use high-quality ceramic capacitors in the 5 pF to 15 pF range selected to match the requirements of the crystal or resonator (see Figure 21). C_{L1} and C_{L2}, are usually the same size. The crystal manufacturer typically specifies a load capacitance which is the series combination of C_{L1} and C_{L2}.
Load capacitance C_L has the following formula: $C_L = C_{L1} \times C_{L2} / (C_{L1} + C_{L2}) + C_{stray}$ where C_{stray} is the pin capacitance and board or trace PCB-related capacitance. Typically, it is between 2 pF and 7 pF.

Caution: To avoid exceeding the maximum value of C_{L1} and C_{L2} (15 pF) it is strongly recommended to use a resonator with a load capacitance $C_L \leq 7$ pF. Never use a resonator with a load capacitance of 12.5 pF.
Example: if you choose a resonator with a load capacitance of C_L = 6 pF, and C_{stray} = 2 pF, then C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 8 pF.

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Figure 21. Typical application with a 32.768 kHz crystal



5.3.7 Internal clock source characteristics

The parameters given in *Table 25* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

High-speed internal (HSI) RC oscillator

Table 25. HSI oscillator characteristics(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{HSI}	Frequency				8		MHz
$DuCy_{(HSI)}$	Duty cycle			45		55	%
ACC_{HSI}	Accuracy of the HSI oscillator	User-trimmed with the RCC_CR register(2)				1(3)	%
		Factory-calibrated(4)	T_A = –40 to 105 °C	–2		2.5	%
			T_A = –10 to 85 °C	–1.5		2.2	%
			T_A = 0 to 70 °C	–1.3		2	%
			T_A = 25 °C	–1.1		1.8	%
$t_{su(HSI)}$(4)	HSI oscillator startup time			1		2	µs
$I_{DD(HSI)}$(4)	HSI oscillator power consumption				80	100	µA

1. V_{DD} = 3.3 V, T_A = –40 to 105 °C unless otherwise specified.
2. Refer to application note AN2868 “STM32F10xxx internal RC oscillator (HSI) calibration” available from the ST website www.st.com.
3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
4. Based on characterization, not tested in production.

Low-speed internal (LSI) RC oscillator

Table 26. LSI oscillator characteristics (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{LSI}(2)	Frequency	30	40	60	kHz

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Table 26. LSI oscillator characteristics (1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{su(LSI)}$(3)	LSI oscillator startup time			85	µs
$I_{DD(LSI)}$(3)	LSI oscillator power consumption		0.65	1.2	µA

1. V_{DD} = 3 V, T_A = –40 to 105 °C unless otherwise specified.
2. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

Wakeup time from low-power mode

The wakeup times given in *Table 27* is measured on a wakeup phase with a 8-MHz HSI RC oscillator. The clock source used to wake up the device depends from the current operating mode:

- Stop or Standby mode: the clock source is the RC oscillator
- Sleep mode: the clock source is the clock that was set before entering Sleep mode.

All timings are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Table 27. Low-power mode wakeup timings

Symbol	Parameter	Typ	Unit
$t_{WUSLEEP}$(1)	Wakeup from Sleep mode	1.8	µs
t_{WUSTOP}(1)	Wakeup from Stop mode (regulator in run mode)	3.6	µs
	Wakeup from Stop mode (regulator in low power mode)	5.4	
$t_{WUSTDBY}$(1)	Wakeup from Standby mode	50	µs

1. The wakeup times are measured from the wakeup event to the point in which the user application code reads the first instruction.

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5.3.8 PLL characteristics

The parameters given in *Table 28* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Table 28. PLL characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max(1)	
f_{PLL_IN}	PLL input clock(2)	1	8.0	25	MHz
	PLL input clock duty cycle	40		60	%
f_{PLL_OUT}	PLL multiplier output clock	16		72	MHz
t_{LOCK}	PLL lock time			200	µs
Jitter	Cycle-to-cycle jitter			300	ps

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. Take care of using the appropriate multiplier factors so as to have PLL input clock values compatible with the range defined by f_{PLL_OUT}.

5.3.9 Memory characteristics

Flash memory

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

Table 29. Flash memory characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max(1)	Unit
t_{prog}	16-bit programming time	T_A = –40 to +105 °C	40	52.5	70	µs
t_{ERASE}	Page (2 KB) erase time	T_A = –40 to +105 °C	20		40	ms
t_{ME}	Mass erase time	T_A = –40 to +105 °C	20		40	ms
I_{DD}	Supply current	Read mode f_{HCLK} = 72 MHz with 2 wait states, V_{DD} = 3.3 V			28	mA
		Write mode f_{HCLK} = 72 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.3 V			7	mA
		Erase mode f_{HCLK} = 72 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.3 V			5	mA
		Power-down mode / Halt, V_{DD} = 3.0 to 3.6 V			50	µA
V_{prog}	Programming voltage		2		3.6	V

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

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Table 30. Flash memory endurance and data retention

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value	Unit
			Min(1)	
N_{END}	Endurance	T_A = –40 to +85 °C (6 suffix versions) T_A = –40 to +105 °C (7 suffix versions)	10	kcycles
t_{RET}	Data retention	1 kcycle(2) at T_A = 85 °C	30	Years
		1 kcycle(2) at T_A = 105 °C	10	
		10 kcycles(2) at T_A = 55 °C	20	

1. Based on characterization not tested in production.
2. Cycling performed over the whole temperature range.

5.3.10 FSMC characteristics

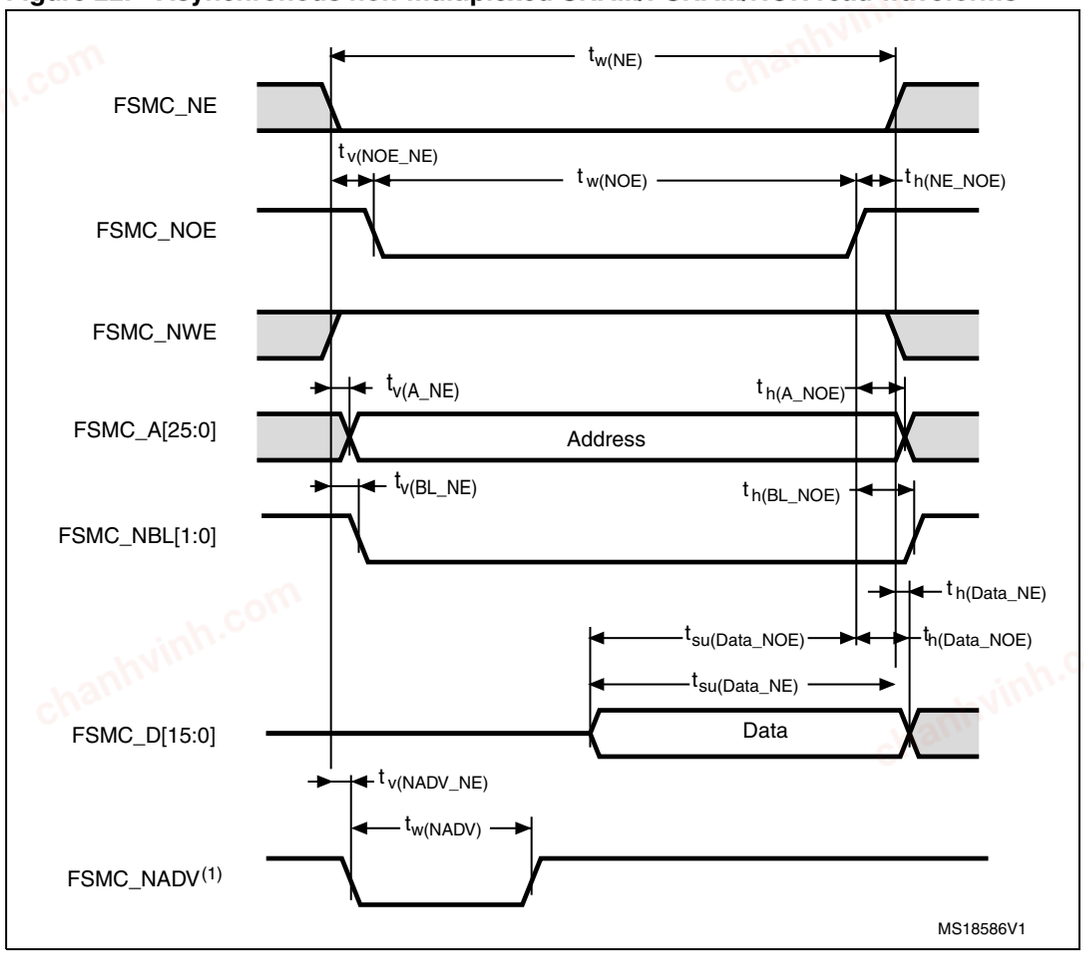
Asynchronous waveforms and timings

Figure 22 through *Figure 25* represent asynchronous waveforms and *Table 31* through *Table 34* provide the corresponding timings. The results shown in these tables are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

- AddressSetupTime = 0
- AddressHoldTime = 1
- DataSetupTime = 1

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Figure 22. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read waveforms



1. Mode 2/B, C and D only. In Mode 1, FSMC_NADV is not used.

Table 31. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read timings(1) (2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FSMC_NE low time	$5T_{HCLK} - 1.5$	$5T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{v(NOE_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NOE low	0.5	1.5	ns
$t_{w(NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE low time	$5T_{HCLK} - 1.5$	$5T_{HCLK} + 1.5$	ns
$t_{h(NE_NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE high to FSMC_NE high hold time	–1.5		ns
$t_{v(A_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_A valid		7	ns
$t_{h(A_NOE)}$	Address hold time after FSMC_NOE high	0.1		ns
$t_{v(BL_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_BL valid		0	ns
$t_{h(BL_NOE)}$	FSMC_BL hold time after FSMC_NOE high	0		ns
$t_{su(Data_NE)}$	Data to FSMC_NEx high setup time	$2T_{HCLK} + 25$		ns
$t_{su(Data_NOE)}$	Data to FSMC_NOEx high setup time	$2T_{HCLK} + 25$		ns
$t_{h(Data_NOE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NOE high	0		ns
$t_{h(Data_NE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NEx high	0		ns

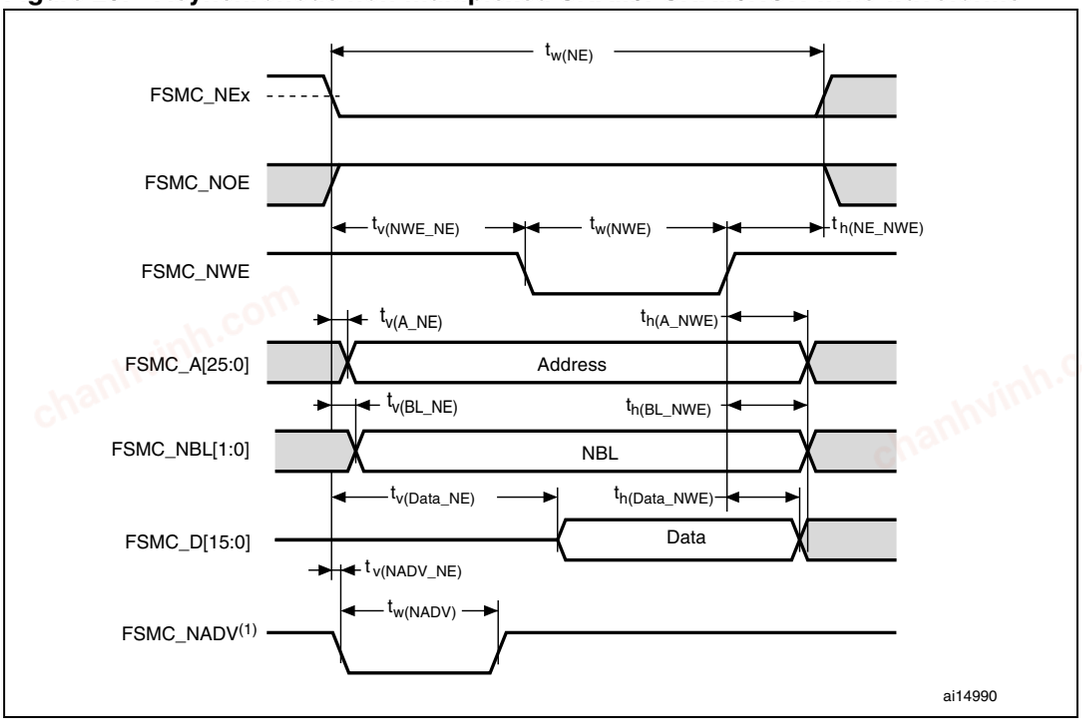
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Table 31. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read timings(1) (2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{v(NADV_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NADV low		5	ns
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV low time		T_{HCLK} + 1.5	ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

Figure 23. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write waveforms



1. Mode 2/B, C and D only. In Mode 1, FSMC_NADV is not used.

Table 32. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FSMC_NE low time	$3T_{HCLK}$ – 1	$3T_{HCLK}$ + 2	ns
$t_{v(NWE_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NWE low	T_{HCLK} – 0.5	T_{HCLK} + 1.5	ns
$t_{w(NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE low time	T_{HCLK} – 0.5	T_{HCLK} + 1.5	ns
$t_{h(NE_NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_NE high hold time	T_{HCLK}		ns
$t_{v(A_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_A valid		7.5	ns
$t_{h(A_NWE)}$	Address hold time after FSMC_NWE high	T_{HCLK}		ns
$t_{v(BL_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_BL valid		1.5	ns
$t_{h(BL_NWE)}$	FSMC_BL hold time after FSMC_NWE high	T_{HCLK} – 0.5		ns
$t_{v(Data_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to Data valid		T_{HCLK} + 7	ns
$t_{h(Data_NWE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NWE high	T_{HCLK}		ns

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Table 32. Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{v(NADV_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NADV low		5.5	ns
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV low time		T_{HCLK} + 1.5	ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

Figure 24. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read waveforms

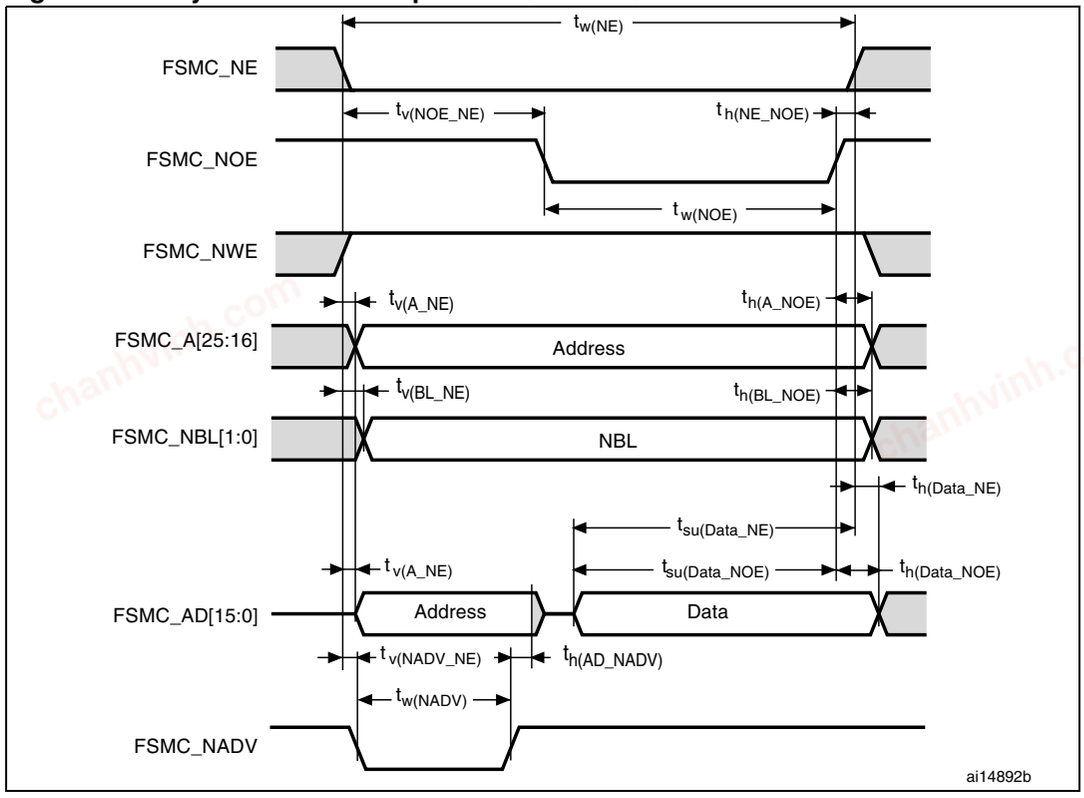


Table 33. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FSMC_NE low time	$7T_{HCLK} - 2$	$7T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{v(NOE_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NOE low	$3T_{HCLK} - 0.5$	$3T_{HCLK} + 1.5$	ns
$t_{w(NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE low time	$4T_{HCLK} - 1$	$4T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{h(NE_NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE high to FSMC_NE high hold time	–1		ns
$t_{v(A_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_A valid		0	ns
$t_{v(NADV_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NADV low	3	5	ns
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV low time	T_{HCLK} –1.5	T_{HCLK} + 1.5	ns
$t_{h(AD_NADV)}$	FSMC_AD (address) valid hold time after FSMC_NADV high	T_{HCLK}		ns
$t_{h(A_NOE)}$	Address hold time after FSMC_NOE high	T_{HCLK}		ns

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Table 33. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read timings(1)(2) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{h(BL_NOE)}$	FSMC_BL hold time after FSMC_NOE high	0		ns
$t_{v(BL_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_BL valid		0	ns
$t_{su(Data_NE)}$	Data to FSMC_NEx high setup time	$2T_{HCLK}$ + 24		ns
$t_{su(Data_NOE)}$	Data to FSMC_NOE high setup time	$2T_{HCLK}$ + 25		ns
$t_{h(Data_NE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NEx high	0		ns
$t_{h(Data_NOE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NOE high	0		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

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Figure 25. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR write waveforms

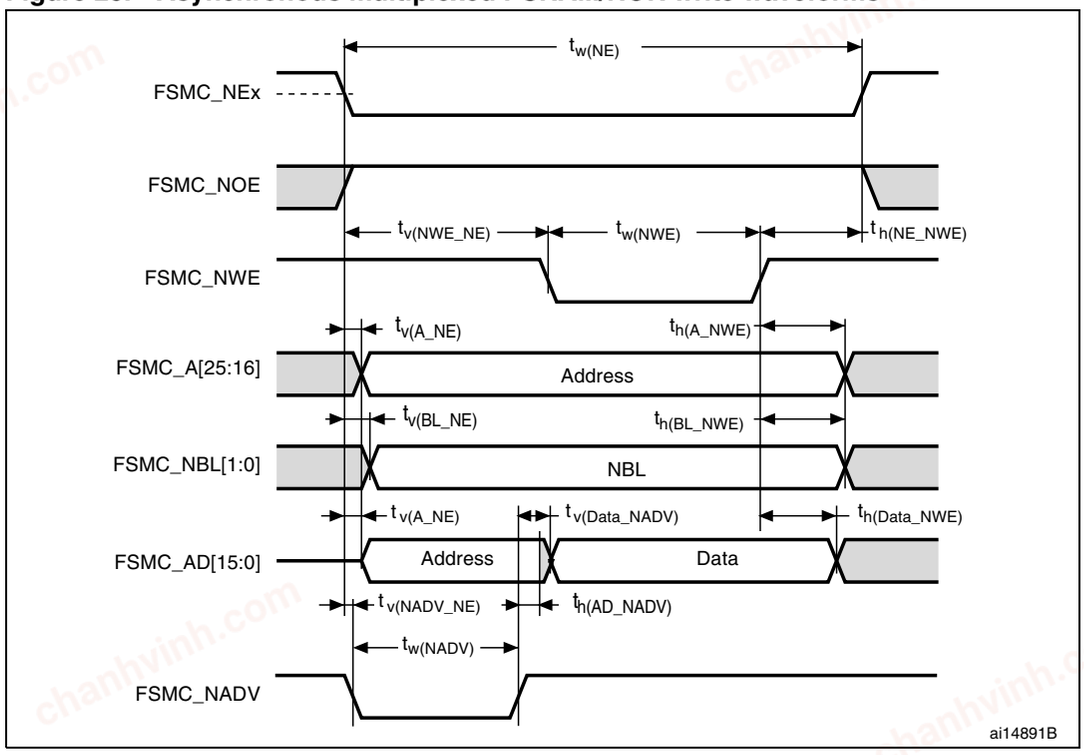


Table 34. Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR write timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NE)}$	FSMC_NE low time	$5T_{HCLK} - 1$	$5T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{v(NWE_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NWE low	$2T_{HCLK}$	$2T_{HCLK} + 1$	ns
$t_{w(NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE low time	$2T_{HCLK} - 1$	$2T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{h(NE_NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_NE high hold time	$T_{HCLK} - 1$		ns
$t_{v(A_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_A valid		7	ns
$t_{v(NADV_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_NADV low	3	5	ns
$t_{w(NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV low time	$T_{HCLK} - 1$	$T_{HCLK} + 1$	ns
$t_{h(AD_NADV)}$	FSMC_AD (address) valid hold time after FSMC_NADV high	$T_{HCLK} - 3$		ns
$t_{h(A_NWE)}$	Address hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$4T_{HCLK}$		ns
$t_{v(BL_NE)}$	FSMC_NEx low to FSMC_BL valid		1.6	ns
$t_{h(BL_NWE)}$	FSMC_BL hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK} - 1.5$		ns
$t_{v(Data_NADV)}$	FSMC_NADV high to Data valid		$T_{HCLK} + 1.5$	ns
$t_{h(Data_NWE)}$	Data hold time after FSMC_NWE high	$T_{HCLK} - 5$		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

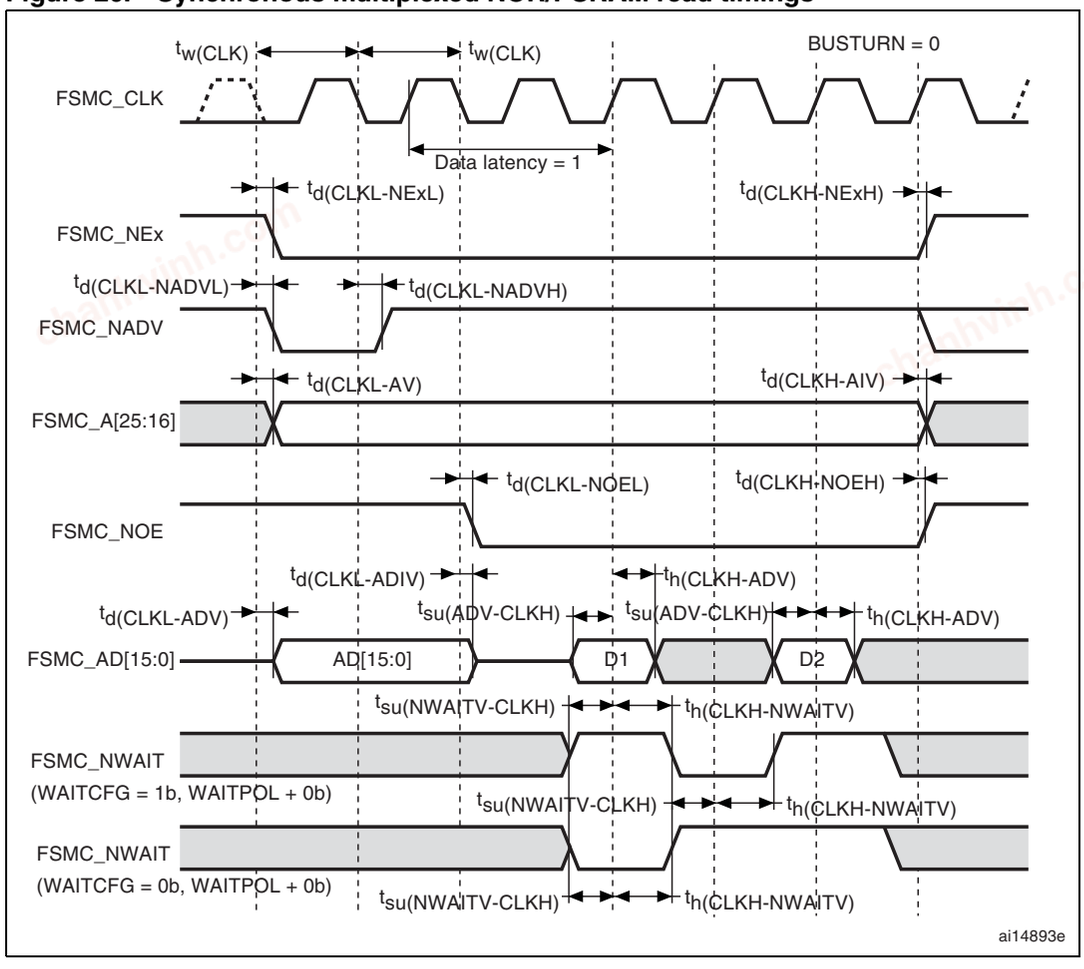
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Synchronous waveforms and timings

Figure 26 through *Figure 29* represent synchronous waveforms and *Table 36* through *Table 38* provide the corresponding timings. The results shown in these tables are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

- BurstAccessMode = FSMC_BurstAccessMode_Enable;
- MemoryType = FSMC_MemoryType_CRAM;
- WriteBurst = FSMC_WriteBurst_Enable;
- CLKDivision = 1; (0 is not supported, see the STM32F10xxx reference manual)
- DataLatency = 1 for NOR Flash; DataLatency = 0 for PSRAM

Figure 26. Synchronous multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings



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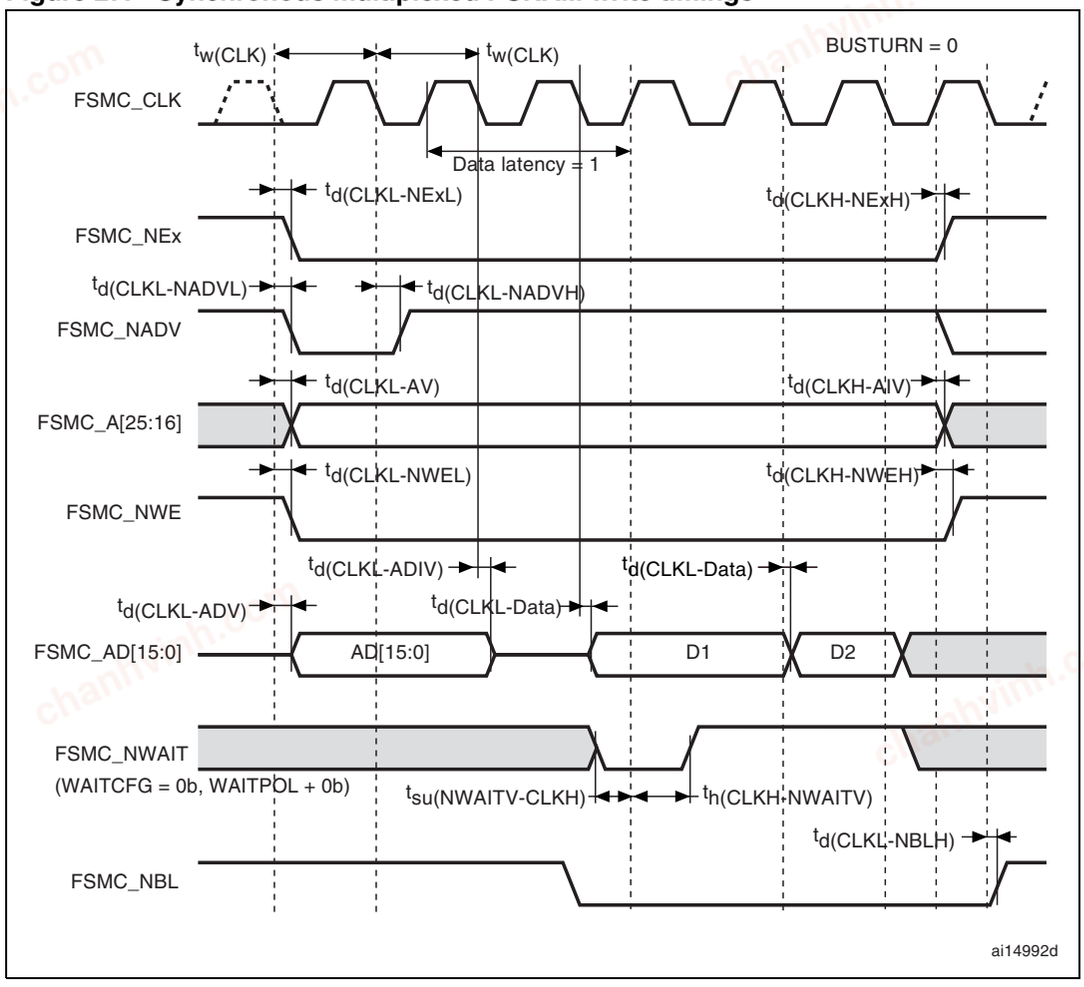
Table 35. Synchronous multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(CLK)}$	FSMC_CLK period	27.7		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low (x = 0...2)		1.5	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NExH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NEx high (x = 0...2)	T_{HCLK} + 2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low		4	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	5		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid (x = 16...25)		0	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-AIV)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_Ax invalid (x = 16...25)	T_{HCLK} + 2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NOEL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NOE low		T_{HCLK} +1	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NOEH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NOE high	T_{HCLK} + 0.5		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-ADV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_AD[15:0] valid		12	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-ADIV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_AD[15:0] invalid	0		ns
$t_{su(ADV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_A/D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_CLK high	6		ns
$t_{h(CLKH-ADV)}$	FSMC_A/D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK high	T_{HCLK} – 10		ns
$t_{su(NWAITV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid before FSMC_CLK high	8		ns
$t_{h(CLKH-NWAITV)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid after FSMC_CLK high	2		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

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Figure 27. Synchronous multiplexed PSRAM write timings



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Table 36. Synchronous multiplexed PSRAM write timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(CLK)}$	FSMC_CLK period	27.7		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Nex low (x = 0...2)		2	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NExH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NEx high (x = 0...2)	T_{HCLK} + 2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low		4	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	5		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid (x = 16...25)		0	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-AIV)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_Ax invalid (x = 16...25)	T_{CK} + 2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NWEL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NWE low		1	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NWEH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NWE high	T_{HCLK} +1		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-ADV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_AD[15:0] valid		12	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-ADIV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_AD[15:0] invalid	3		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-Data)}$	FSMC_A/D[15:0] valid after FSMC_CLK low		6	ns
$t_{su(NWAITV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid before FSMC_CLK high	7		ns
$t_{h(CLKH-NWAITV)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid after FSMC_CLK high	2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NBLH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NBL high	1		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

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Figure 28. Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings

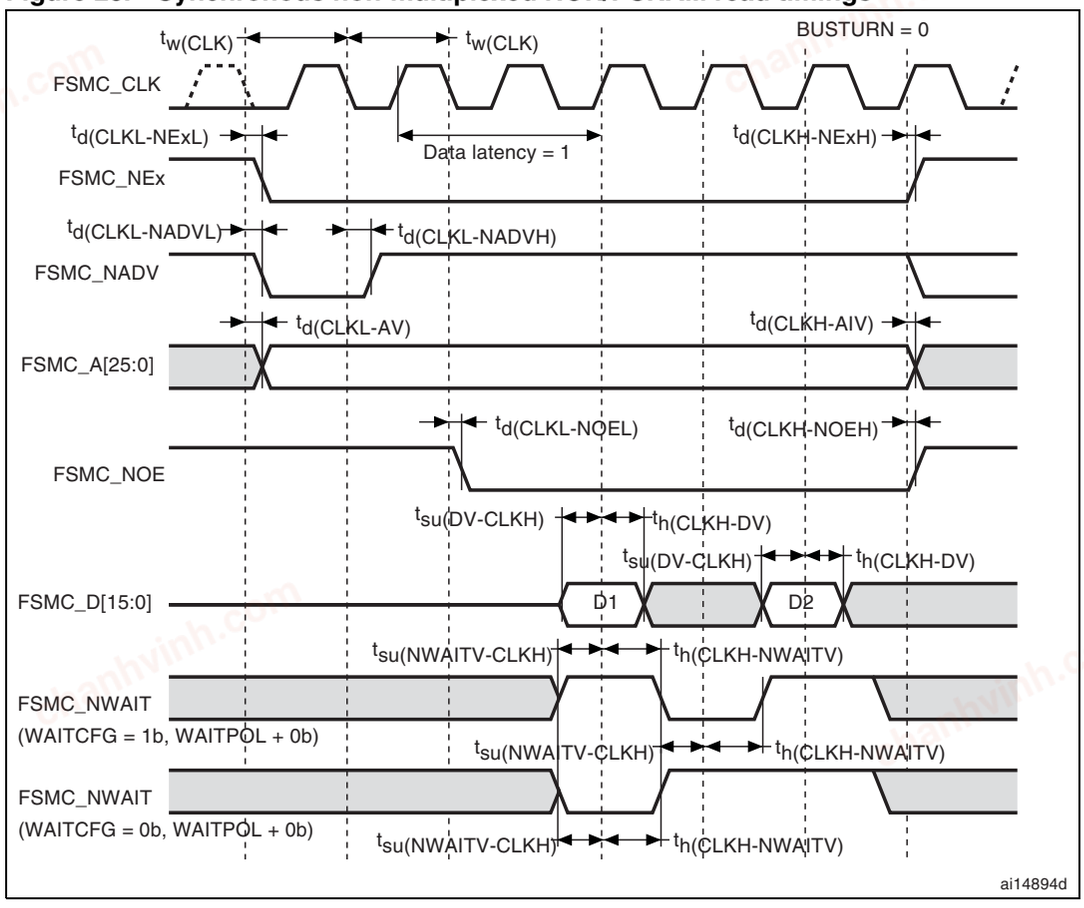


Table 37. Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(CLK)}$	FSMC_CLK period	27.7		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low (x = 0...2)		1.5	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NExH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NEx high (x = 0...2)	T_{HCLK} + 2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low		4	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	5		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid (x = 0...25)		0	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-AIV)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_Ax invalid (x = 0...25)	T_{HCLK} + 4		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NOEL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NOE low		T_{HCLK} + 1.5	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NOEH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NOE high	T_{HCLK} + 1.5		ns
$t_{su(DV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_CLK high	6.5		ns
$t_{h(CLKH-DV)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK high	7		ns
$t_{su(NWAITV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid before FSMC_SMCLK high	7		ns
$t_{h(CLKH-NWAITV)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid after FSMC_CLK high	2		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

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Figure 29. Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings

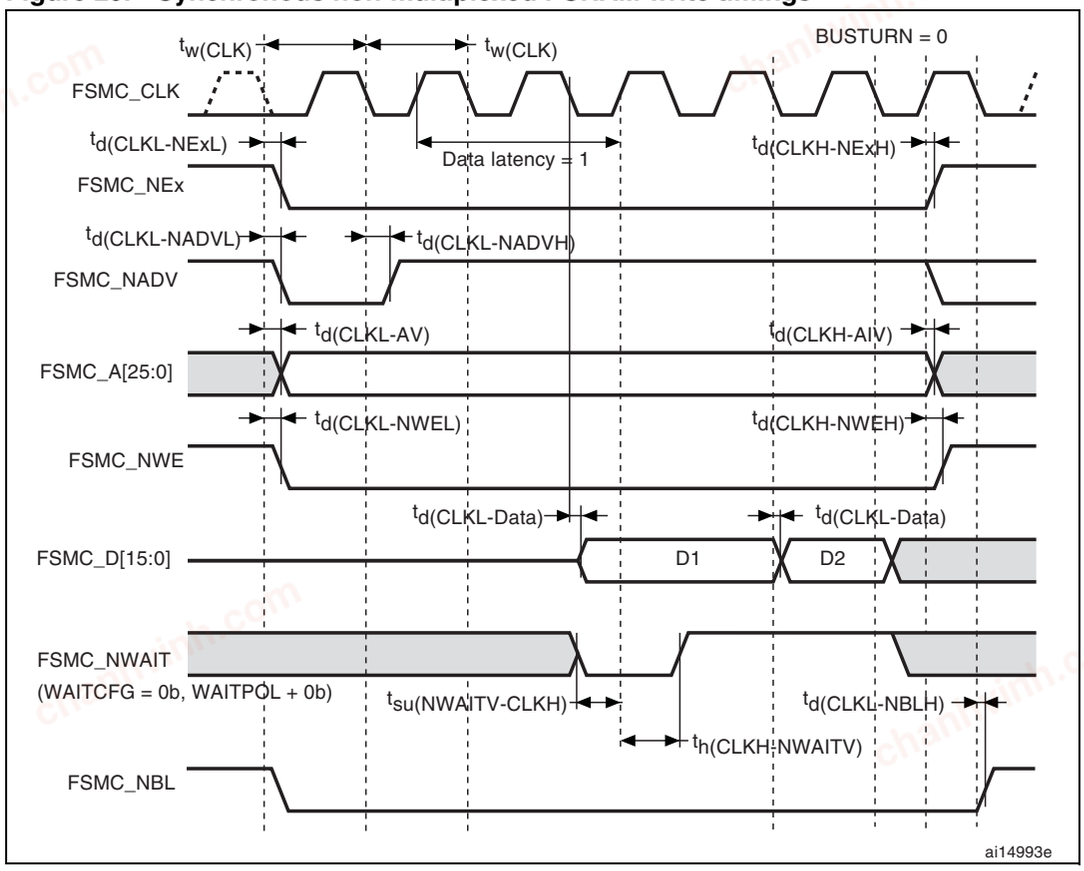


Table 38. Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(CLK)}$	FSMC_CLK period	27.7		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NExL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NEx low (x = 0...2)		2	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NExH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NEx high (x = 0...2)	T_{HCLK} + 2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV low		4	ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NADVH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NADV high	5		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-AV)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_Ax valid (x = 16...25)		0	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-AIV)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_Ax invalid (x = 16...25)	T_{CK} + 2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NWEL)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NWE low		1	ns
$t_{d(CLKH-NWEH)}$	FSMC_CLK high to FSMC_NWE high	T_{HCLK} + 1		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-Data)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_CLK low		6	ns
$t_{su(NWAITV-CLKH)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid before FSMC_CLK high	7		ns
$t_{h(CLKH-NWAITV)}$	FSMC_NWAIT valid after FSMC_CLK high	2		ns
$t_{d(CLKL-NBLH)}$	FSMC_CLK low to FSMC_NBL high	1		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

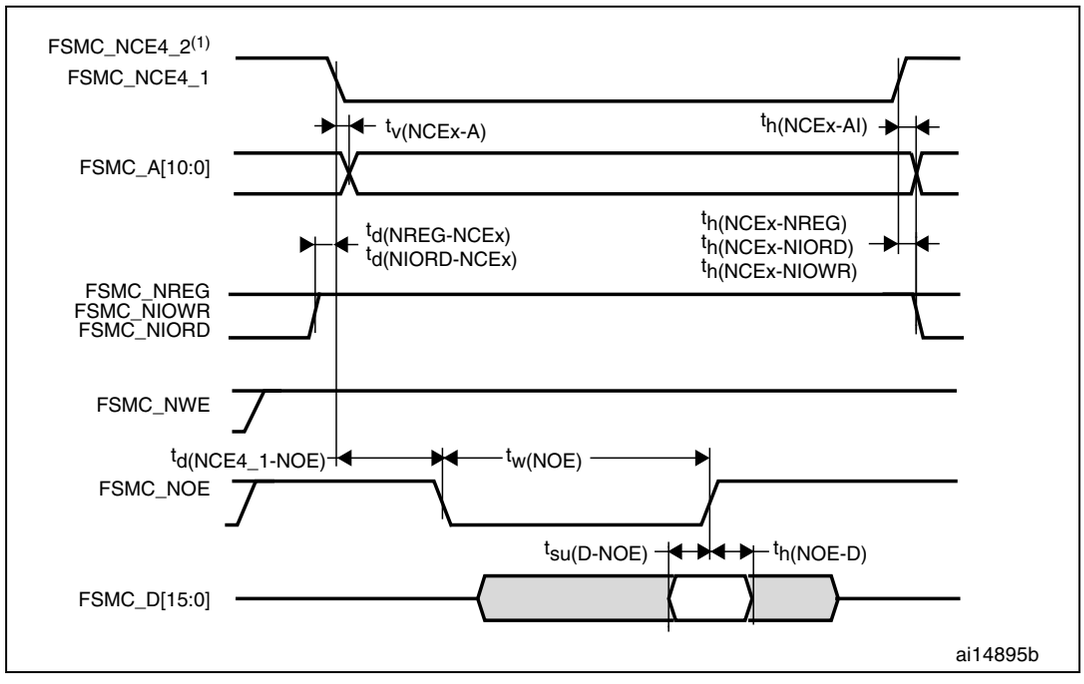
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PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms and timings

Figure 30 through *Figure 35* represent synchronous waveforms and *Table 39* provides the corresponding timings. The results shown in this table are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

- COM.FSMC_SetupTime = 0x04;
- COM.FSMC_WaitSetupTime = 0x07;
- COM.FSMC_HoldSetupTime = 0x04;
- COM.FSMC_HiZSetupTime = 0x00;
- ATT.FSMC_SetupTime = 0x04;
- ATT.FSMC_WaitSetupTime = 0x07;
- ATT.FSMC_HoldSetupTime = 0x04;
- ATT.FSMC_HiZSetupTime = 0x00;
- IO.FSMC_SetupTime = 0x04;
- IO.FSMC_WaitSetupTime = 0x07;
- IO.FSMC_HoldSetupTime = 0x04;
- IO.FSMC_HiZSetupTime = 0x00;
- TCLRSetupTime = 0;
- TARSetupTime = 0;

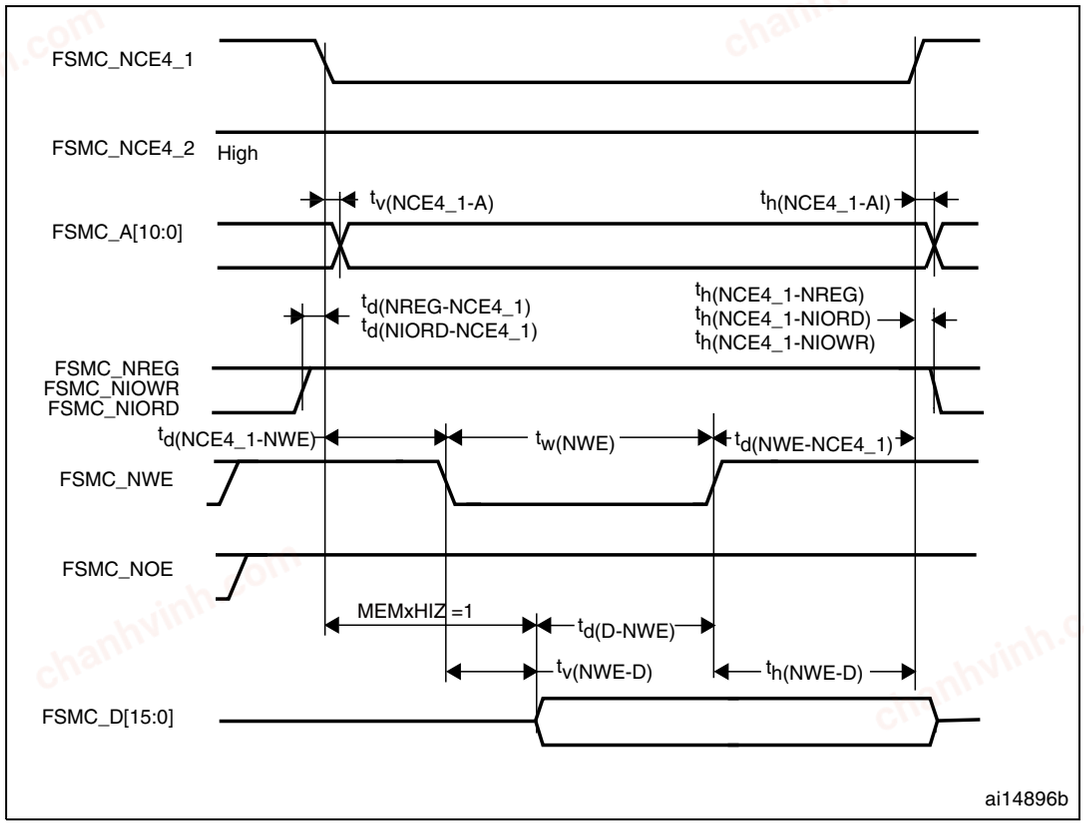
Figure 30. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for common memory read access



1. FSMC_NCE4_2 remains high (inactive during 8-bit access.

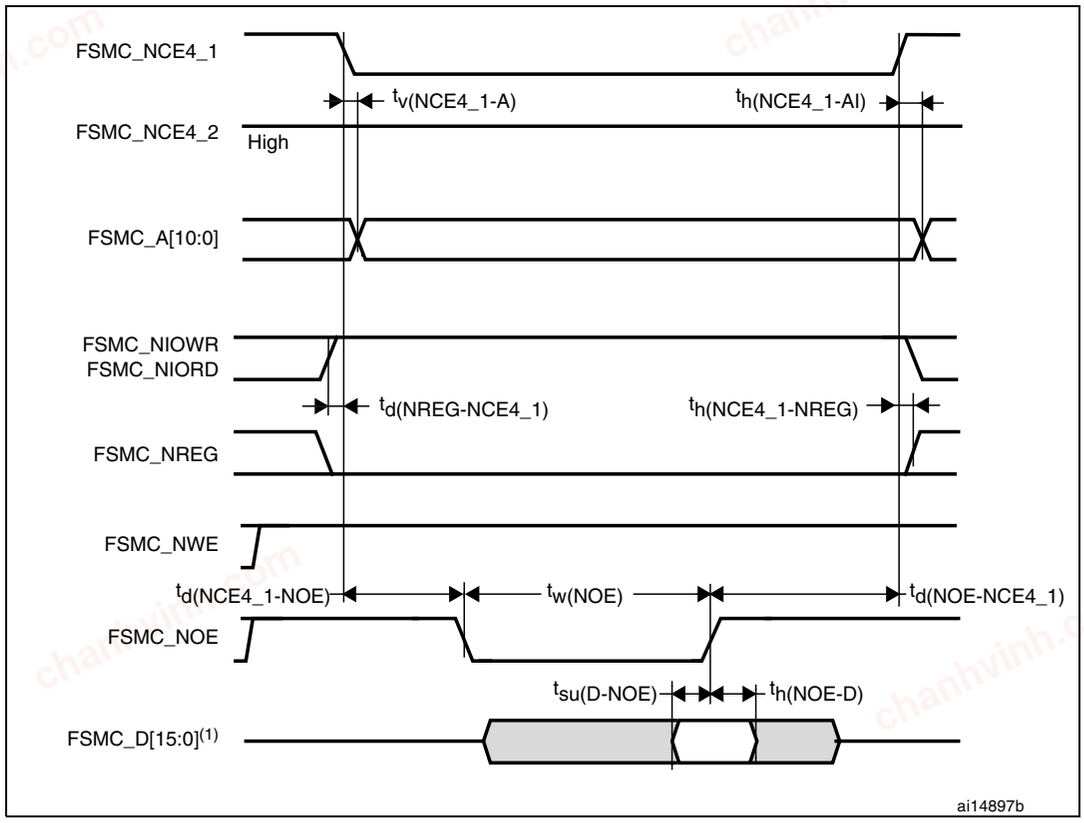
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Figure 31. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for common memory write access



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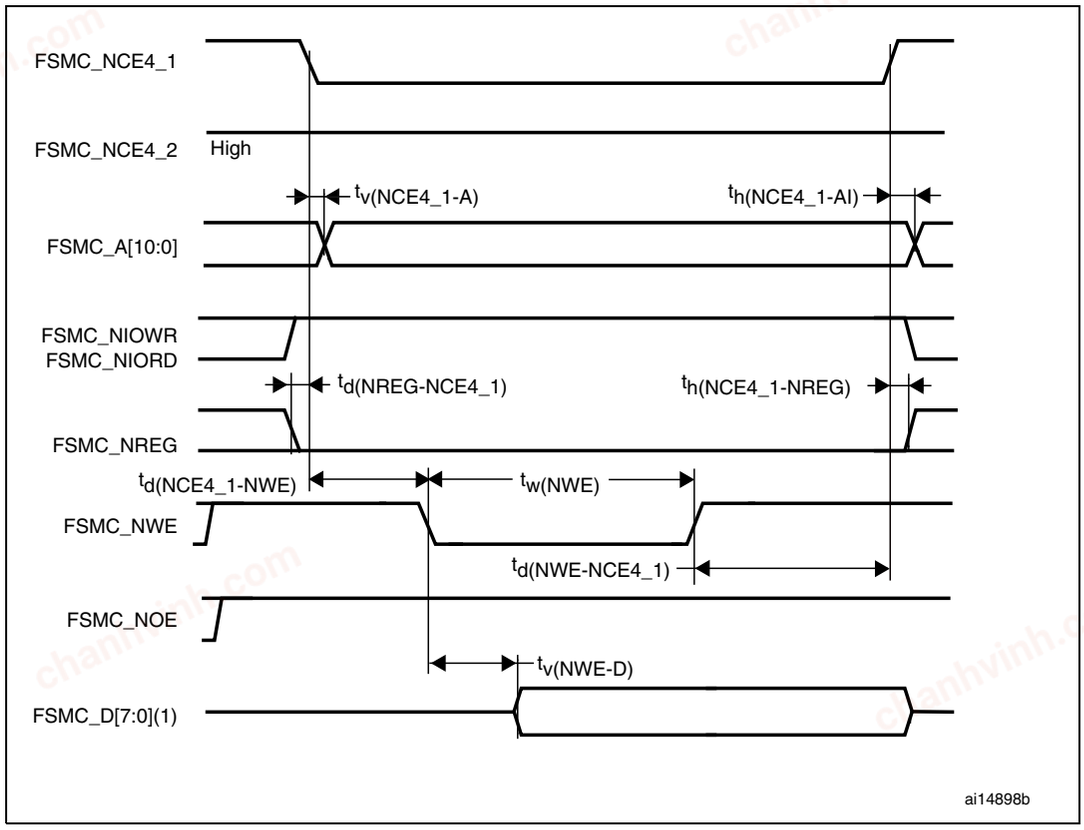
Figure 32. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for attribute memory read access



1. Only data bits 0...7 are read (bits 8...15 are disregarded).

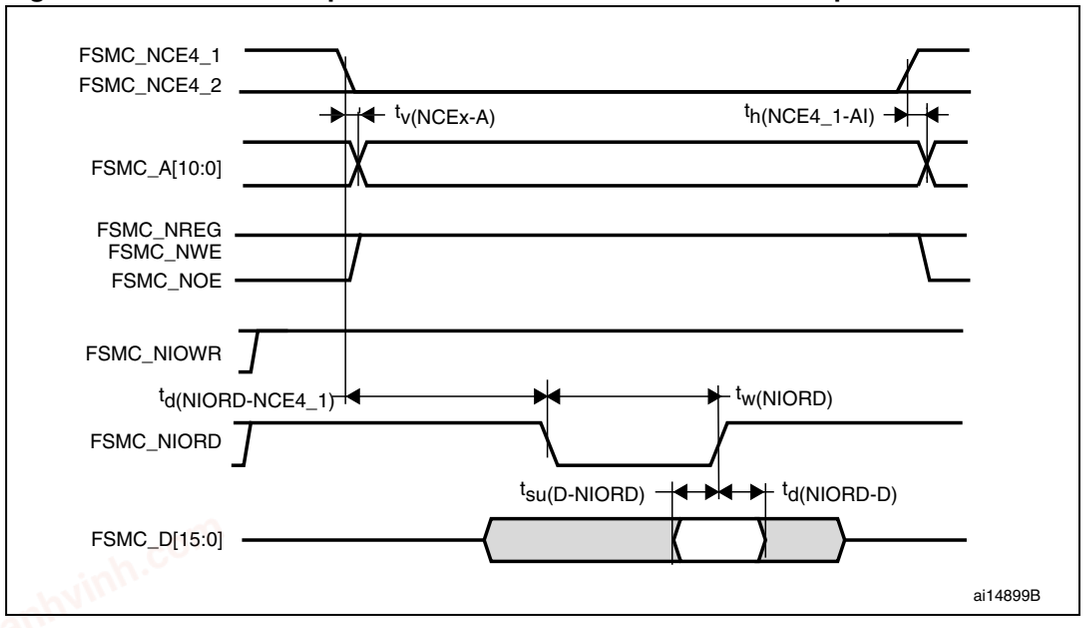
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Figure 33. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for attribute memory write access



1. Only data bits 0...7 are driven (bits 8...15 remains HiZ).

Figure 34. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for I/O space read access



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Figure 35. PC Card/CompactFlash controller waveforms for I/O space write access

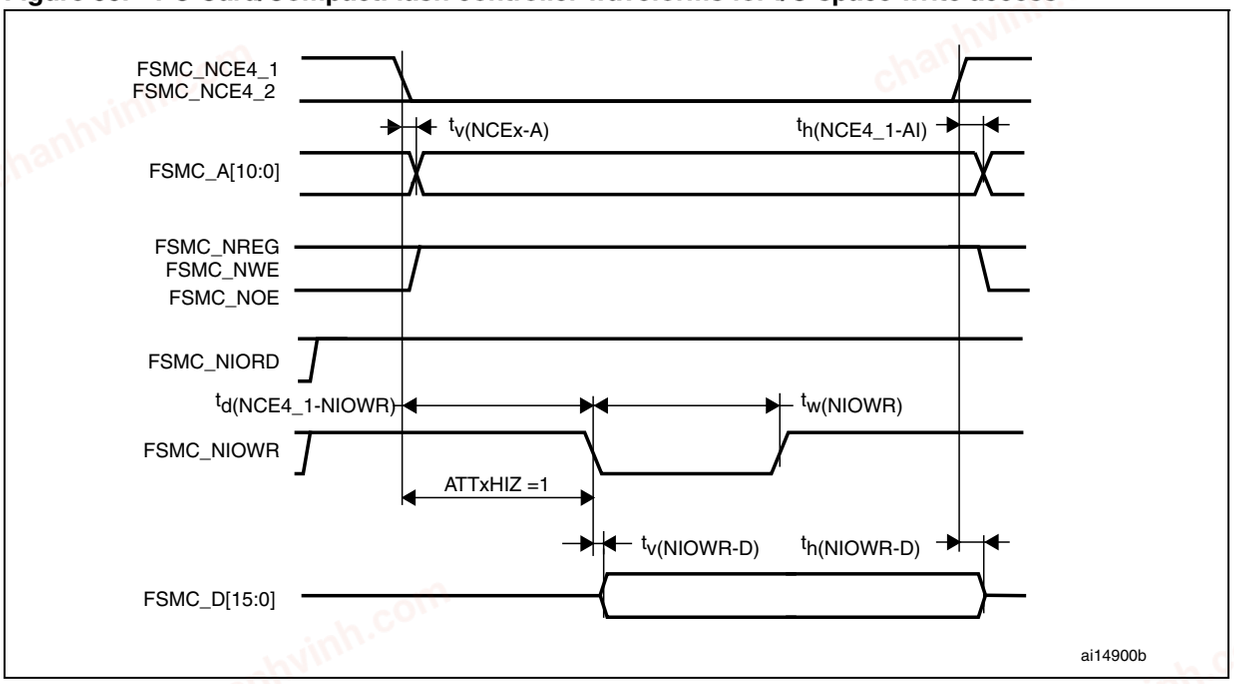


Table 39. Switching characteristics for PC Card/CF read and write cycles(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{v(NCEx-A)}$ $t_{v(NCE4_1-A)}$	FSMC_NCEx low (x = 4_1/4_2) to FSMC_Ay valid (y = 0...10) FSMC_NCE4_1 low (x = 4_1/4_2) to FSMC_Ay valid (y = 0...10)		0	ns
$t_{h(NCEx-AI)}$ $t_{h(NCE4_1-AI)}$	FSMC_NCEx high (x = 4_1/4_2) to FSMC_Ax invalid (x = 0...10) FSMC_NCE4_1 high (x = 4_1/4_2) to FSMC_Ax invalid (x = 0...10)	2.5		ns
$t_{d(NREG-NCEx)}$ $t_{d(NREG-NCE4_1)}$	FSMC_NCEx low to FSMC_NREG valid FSMC_NCE4_1 low to FSMC_NREG valid		5	ns
$t_{h(NCEx-NREG)}$ $t_{h(NCE4_1-NREG)}$	FSMC_NCEx high to FSMC_NREG invalid FSMC_NCE4_1 high to FSMC_NREG invalid	$T_{HCLK} + 3$		ns
$t_{d(NCE4_1-NOE)}$	FSMC_NCE4_1 low to FSMC_NOE low		$5T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{w(NOE)}$	FSMC_NOE low width	$8T_{HCLK} - 1.5$	$8T_{HCLK} + 1$	ns
$t_{d(NOE-NCE4_1}$	FSMC_NOE high to FSMC_NCE4_1 high	$5T_{HCLK} + 2$		ns
$t_{su(D-NOE)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_NOE high	25		ns
$t_{h(NOE-D)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_NOE high	15		ns
$t_{w(NWE)}$	FSMC_NWE low width	$8T_{HCLK} - 1$	$8T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{d(NWE-NCE4_1)}$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_NCE4_1 high	$5T_{HCLK} + 2$		ns
$t_{d(NCE4_1-NWE)}$	FSMC_NCE4_1 low to FSMC_NWE low		$5T_{HCLK} + 1.5$	ns
$t_{v(NWE-D)}$	FSMC_NWE low to FSMC_D[15:0] valid		0	ns
$t_{h(NWE-D)}$	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_D[15:0] invalid	$11T_{HCLK}$		ns
$t_{d(D-NWE)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid before FSMC_NWE high	$13T_{HCLK}$		ns

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Table 39. Switching characteristics for PC Card/CF read and write cycles(1)(2) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{w(NIOWR)}$	FSMC_NIOWR low width	$8T_{HCLK} + 3$		ns
$t_{v(NIOWR-D)}$	FSMC_NIOWR low to FSMC_D[15:0] valid		$5T_{HCLK} +1$	ns
$t_{h(NIOWR-D)}$	FSMC_NIOWR high to FSMC_D[15:0] invalid	$11T_{HCLK}$		ns
$t_{d(NCE4_1-NIOWR)}$	FSMC_NCE4_1 low to FSMC_NIOWR valid		$5T_{HCLK}+3ns$	ns
$t_{h(NCEx-NIOWR)}$ $t_{h(NCE4_1-NIOWR)}$	FSMC_NCEx high to FSMC_NIOWR invalid FSMC_NCE4_1 high to FSMC_NIOWR invalid	$5T_{HCLK} – 5$		ns
$t_{d(NIORD-NCEx)}$ $t_{d(NIORD-NCE4_1)}$	FSMC_NCEx low to FSMC_NIORD valid FSMC_NCE4_1 low to FSMC_NIORD valid		$5T_{HCLK} + 2.5$	ns
$t_{h(NCEx-NIORD)}$ $t_{h(NCE4_1-NIORD)}$	FSMC_NCEx high to FSMC_NIORD invalid FSMC_NCE4_1 high to FSMC_NIORD invalid	$5T_{HCLK} – 5$		ns
$t_{su(D-NIORD)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid before FSMC_NIORD high	4.5		ns
$t_{d(NIORD-D)}$	FSMC_D[15:0] valid after FSMC_NIORD high	9		ns
$t_{w(NIORD)}$	FSMC_NIORD low width	$8T_{HCLK} + 2$		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.

NAND controller waveforms and timings

Figure 36 through *Figure 39* represent synchronous waveforms and *Table 40* provides the corresponding timings. The results shown in this table are obtained with the following FSMC configuration:

- COM.FSMC_SetupTime = 0x01;
- COM.FSMC_WaitSetupTime = 0x03;
- COM.FSMC_HoldSetupTime = 0x02;
- COM.FSMC_HiZSetupTime = 0x01;
- ATT.FSMC_SetupTime = 0x01;
- ATT.FSMC_WaitSetupTime = 0x03;
- ATT.FSMC_HoldSetupTime = 0x02;
- ATT.FSMC_HiZSetupTime = 0x01;
- Bank = FSMC_Bank_NAND;
- MemoryDataWidth = FSMC_MemoryDataWidth_16b;
- ECC = FSMC_ECC_Enable;
- ECCPageSize = FSMC_ECCPageSize_512Bytes;
- TCLRSetupTime = 0;
- TARSetupTime = 0;

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Figure 36. NAND controller waveforms for read access

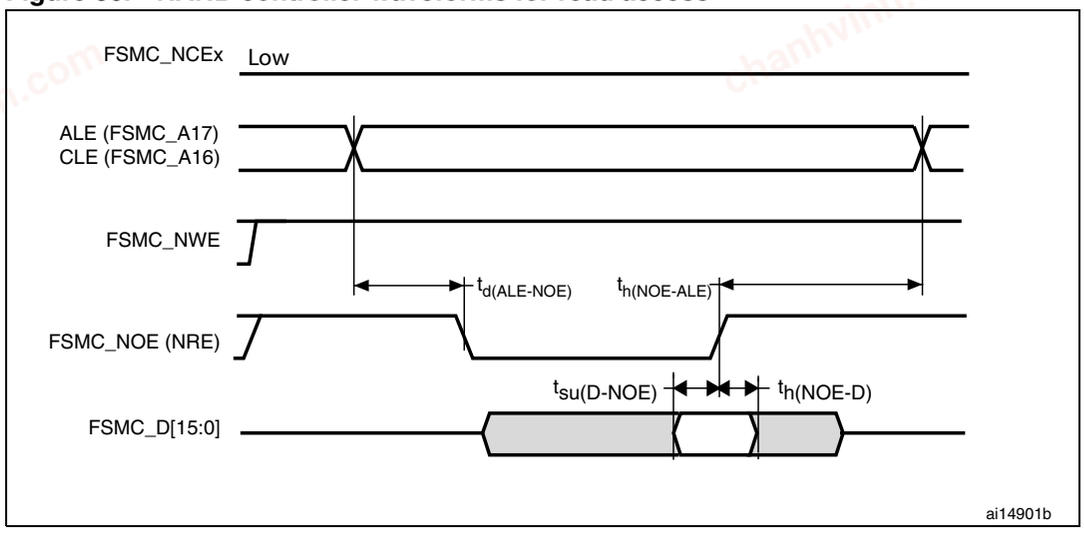


Figure 37. NAND controller waveforms for write access

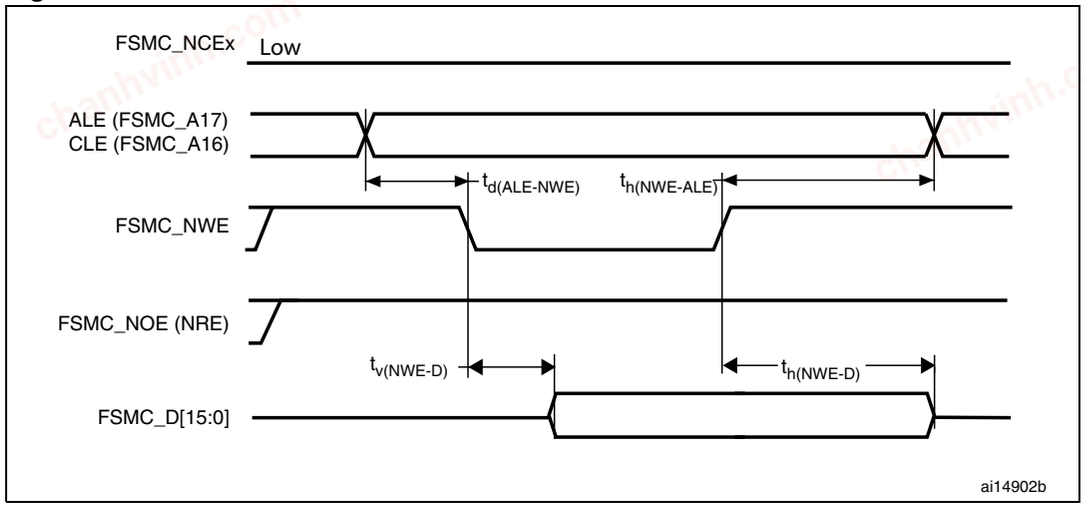
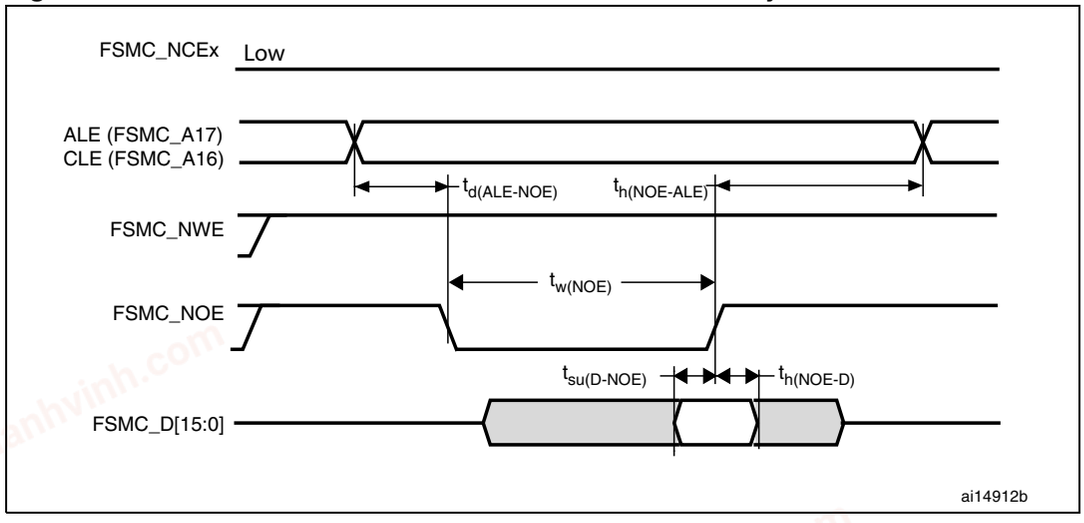


Figure 38. NAND controller waveforms for common memory read access



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Figure 39. NAND controller waveforms for common memory write access

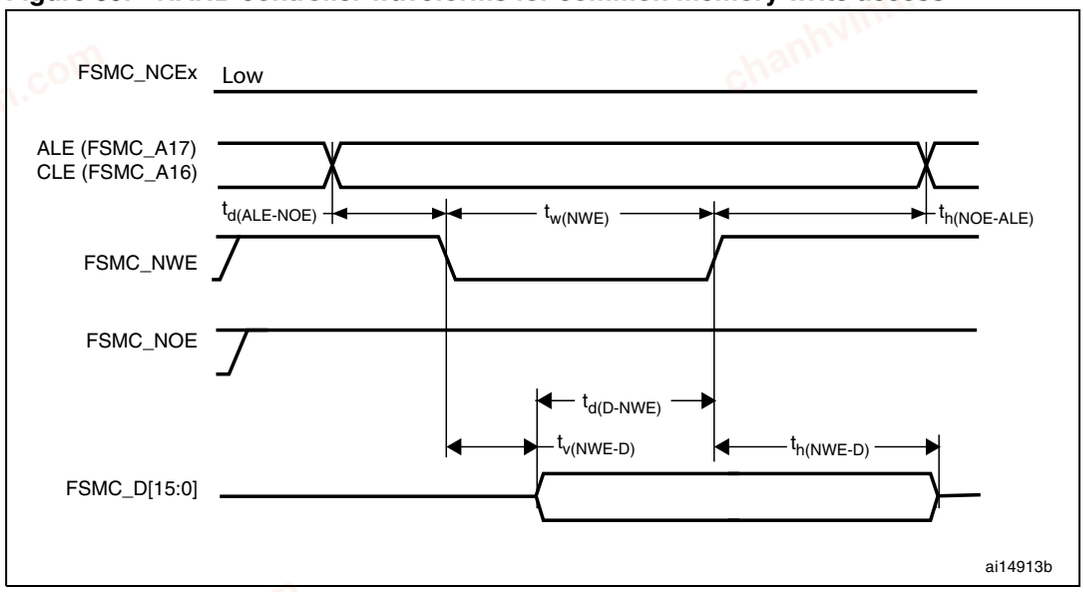


Table 40. Switching characteristics for NAND Flash read and write cycles(1)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{d(D-NWE)}$(2)	FSMC_D[15:0] valid before FSMC_NWE high	$6T_{HCLK} + 12$		ns
$t_{w(NOE)}$(2)	FSMC_NOE low width	$4T_{HCLK} - 1.5$	$4T_{HCLK} + 1.5$	ns
$t_{su(D-NOE)}$(2)	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data before FSMC_NOE high	25		ns
$t_{h(NOE-D)}$(2)	FSMC_D[15:0] valid data after FSMC_NOE high	7		ns
$t_{w(NWE)}$(2)	FSMC_NWE low width	$4T_{HCLK} - 1$	$4T_{HCLK} + 2.5$	ns
$t_{v(NWE-D)}$(2)	FSMC_NWE low to FSMC_D[15:0] valid		0	ns
$t_{h(NWE-D)}$(2)	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_D[15:0] invalid	$10T_{HCLK} + 4$		ns
$t_{d(ALE-NWE)}$(3)	FSMC_ALE valid before FSMC_NWE low		$3T_{HCLK} + 1.5$	ns
$t_{h(NWE-ALE)}$(3)	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_ALE invalid	$3T_{HCLK} + 4.5$		ns
$t_{d(ALE-NOE)}$(3)	FSMC_ALE valid before FSMC_NOE low		$3T_{HCLK} + 2$	ns
$t_{h(NOE-ALE)}$(3)	FSMC_NWE high to FSMC_ALE invalid	$3T_{HCLK} + 4.5$		ns

1. C_L = 15 pF.
2. Preliminary values.
3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

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5.3.11 EMC characteristics

Susceptibility tests are performed on a sample basis during device characterization.

Functional EMS (electromagnetic susceptibility)

While a simple application is executed on the device (toggling 2 LEDs through I/O ports). the device is stressed by two electromagnetic events until a failure occurs. The failure is indicated by the LEDs:

- **Electrostatic discharge (ESD)** (positive and negative) is applied to all device pins until a functional disturbance occurs. This test is compliant with the IEC 61000-4-2 standard.
- **FTB**: A Burst of Fast Transient voltage (positive and negative) is applied to V_{DD} and V_{SS} through a 100 pF capacitor, until a functional disturbance occurs. This test is compliant with the IEC 61000-4-4 standard.

A device reset allows normal operations to be resumed.

The test results are given in *Table 41*. They are based on the EMS levels and classes defined in application note AN1709.

Table 41. EMS characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Level/ Class
V_{FESD}	Voltage limits to be applied on any I/O pin to induce a functional disturbance	V_{DD} = 3.3 V, LQFP144, T_A = +25 °C, f_{HCLK} = 72 MHz conforms to IEC 61000-4-2	2B
V_{EFTB}	Fast transient voltage burst limits to be applied through 100 pF on V_{DD} and V_{SS} pins to induce a functional disturbance	V_{DD} = 3.3 V, LQFP144, T_A = +25 °C, f_{HCLK} = 72 MHz conforms to IEC 61000-4-4	4A

Designing hardened software to avoid noise problems

EMC characterization and optimization are performed at component level with a typical application environment and simplified MCU software. It should be noted that good EMC performance is highly dependent on the user application and the software in particular.

Therefore it is recommended that the user applies EMC software optimization and prequalification tests in relation with the EMC level requested for his application.

Software recommendations

The software flowchart must include the management of runaway conditions such as:

- Corrupted program counter
- Unexpected reset
- Critical Data corruption (control registers...)

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Prequalification trials

Most of the common failures (unexpected reset and program counter corruption) can be reproduced by manually forcing a low state on the NRST pin or the Oscillator pins for 1 second.

To complete these trials, ESD stress can be applied directly on the device, over the range of specification values. When unexpected behavior is detected, the software can be hardened to prevent unrecoverable errors occurring (see application note AN1015).

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

The electromagnetic field emitted by the device are monitored while a simple application is executed (toggling 2 LEDs through the I/O ports). This emission test is compliant with IEC 61967-2 standard which specifies the test board and the pin loading.

Table 42. EMI characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Monitored frequency band	Max vs. [f_{HSE}/f_{HCLK}]		Unit
				8/48 MHz	8/72 MHz	
S_{EMI}	Peak level	V_{DD} = 3.3 V, T_A = 25 °C, LQFP144 package compliant with IEC 61967-2	0.1 to 30 MHz	8	12	dBµV
			30 to 130 MHz	31	21	
			130 MHz to 1GHz	28	33	
			SAE EMI Level	4	4	-

5.3.12 Absolute maximum ratings (electrical sensitivity)

Based on three different tests (ESD, LU) using specific measurement methods, the device is stressed in order to determine its performance in terms of electrical sensitivity.

Electrostatic discharge (ESD)

Electrostatic discharges (a positive then a negative pulse separated by 1 second) are applied to the pins of each sample according to each pin combination. The sample size depends on the number of supply pins in the device (3 parts × (n+1) supply pins). This test conforms to the JESD22-A114/C101 standard.

Table 43. ESD absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Ratings	Conditions	Class	Maximum value(1)	Unit
$V_{ESD(HBM)}$	Electrostatic discharge voltage (human body model)	T_A = +25 °C, conforming to JESD22-A114	2	2000	V
$V_{ESD(CDM)}$	Electrostatic discharge voltage (charge device model)	T_A = +25 °C, conforming to JESD22-C101	II	500	

1. Based on characterization results, not tested in production.

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Static latch-up

Two complementary static tests are required on six parts to assess the latch-up performance:

- A supply overvoltage is applied to each power supply pin
- A current injection is applied to each input, output and configurable I/O pin

These tests are compliant with EIA/JESD 78A IC latch-up standard.

Table 44. Electrical sensitivities

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Class
LU	Static latch-up class	T_A = +105 °C conforming to JESD78A	II level A

5.3.13 I/O current injection characteristics

As a general rule, current injection to the I/O pins, due to external voltage below V_{SS} or above V_{DD} (for standard, 3 V-capable I/O pins) should be avoided during normal product operation. However, in order to give an indication of the robustness of the microcontroller in cases when abnormal injection accidentally happens, susceptibility tests are performed on a sample basis during device characterization.

Functional susceptibilty to I/O current injection

While a simple application is executed on the device, the device is stressed by injecting current into the I/O pins programmed in floating input mode. While current is injected into the I/O pin, one at a time, the device is checked for functional failures.

The failure is indicated by an out of range parameter: ADC error above a certain limit (>5 LSB TUE), out of spec current injection on adjacent pins or other functional failure (for example reset, oscillator frequency deviation).

The test results are given in *Table 45*

Table 45. I/O current injection susceptibility

Symbol	Description	Functional susceptibility		Unit
		Negative injection	Positive injection	
I_{INJ}	Injected current on OSC_IN32, OSC_OUT32, PA4, PA5, PC13	-0	+0	mA
	Injected current on all FT pins	-5	+0	
	Injected current on any other pin	-5	+5	

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5.3.14 I/O port characteristics

General input/output characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 46* are derived from tests performed under the conditions summarized in *Table 10*. All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant.

Table 46. I/O static characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IL}	Standard IO input low level voltage		–0.3		0.28*(V_{DD}-2 V)+0.8 V	V
	IO FT(1) input low level voltage		–0.3		0.32*(V_{DD}-2 V)+0.75 V	V
V_{IH}	Standard IO input high level voltage		0.41*(V_{DD}-2 V)+1.3 V		V_{DD}+0.3	V
	IO FT(1) input high level voltage	V_{DD} > 2 V	0.42*(V_{DD}-2 V)+1 V		5.5	V
		V_{DD} ≤ 2 V			5.2	
V_{hys}	Standard IO Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis(2)		200			mV
	IO FT Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis(2)		5% V_{DD}(3)			mV
I_{lkg}	Input leakage current (4)	V_{SS} ≤ V_{IN} ≤ V_{DD} Standard I/Os			±1	µA
		V_{IN}= 5 V, I/O FT			3	
R_{PU}	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor(5)	V_{IN} = V_{SS}	30	40	50	kΩ
R_{PD}	Weak pull-down equivalent resistor(5)	V_{IN} = V_{DD}	30	40	50	kΩ
C_{IO}	I/O pin capacitance			5		pF

1. FT = Five-volt tolerant. In order to sustain a voltage higher than V_{DD}+0.5 the internal pull-up/pull-down resistors must be disabled.
2. Hysteresis voltage between Schmitt trigger switching levels. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
3. With a minimum of 100 mV.
4. Leakage could be higher than max. if negative current is injected on adjacent pins.
5. Pull-up and pull-down resistors are designed with a true resistance in series with a switchable PMOS/NMOS. This MOS/NMOS contribution to the series resistance is minimum (~10% order).

All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant (no software configuration required). Their characteristics cover more than the strict CMOS-technology or TTL parameters. The coverage of these requirements is shown in *Figure 40* and *Figure 41* for standard I/Os, and in *Figure 42* and *Figure 43* for 5 V tolerant I/Os.

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Figure 40. Standard I/O input characteristics - CMOS port

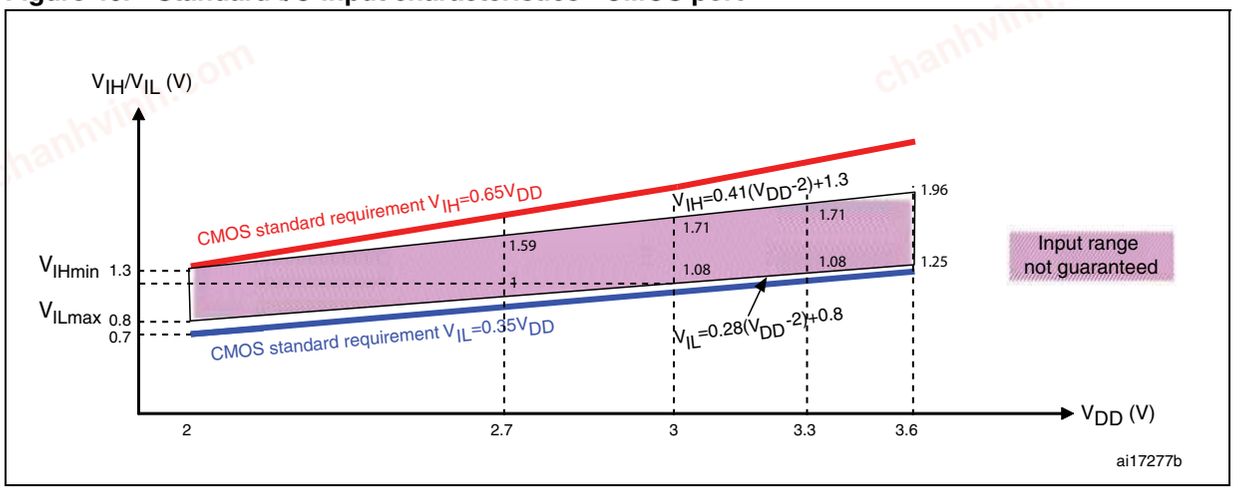
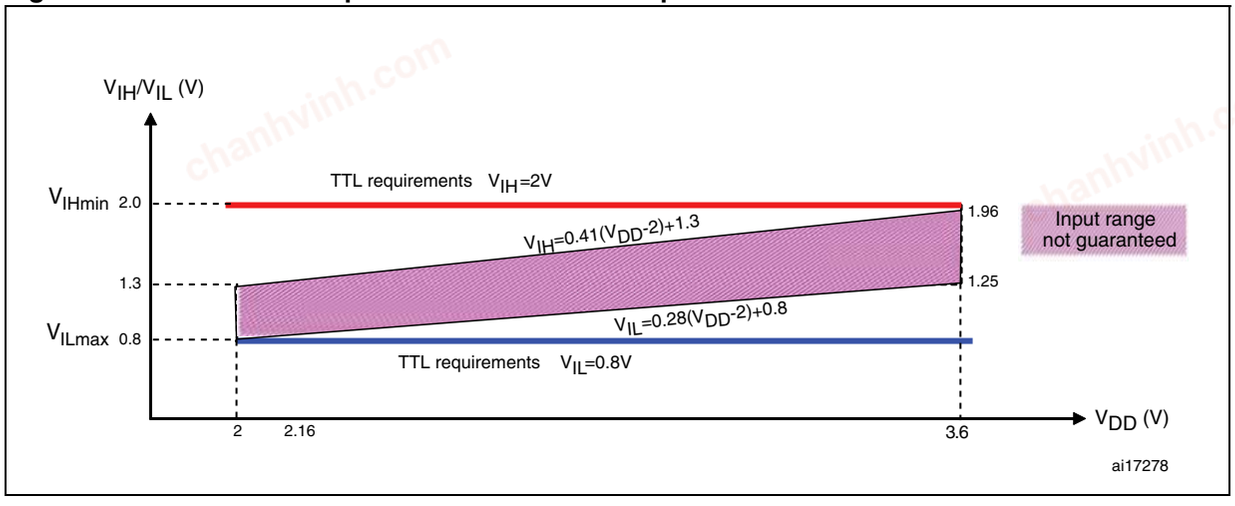


Figure 41. Standard I/O input characteristics - TTL port



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Figure 42. 5 V tolerant I/O input characteristics - CMOS port

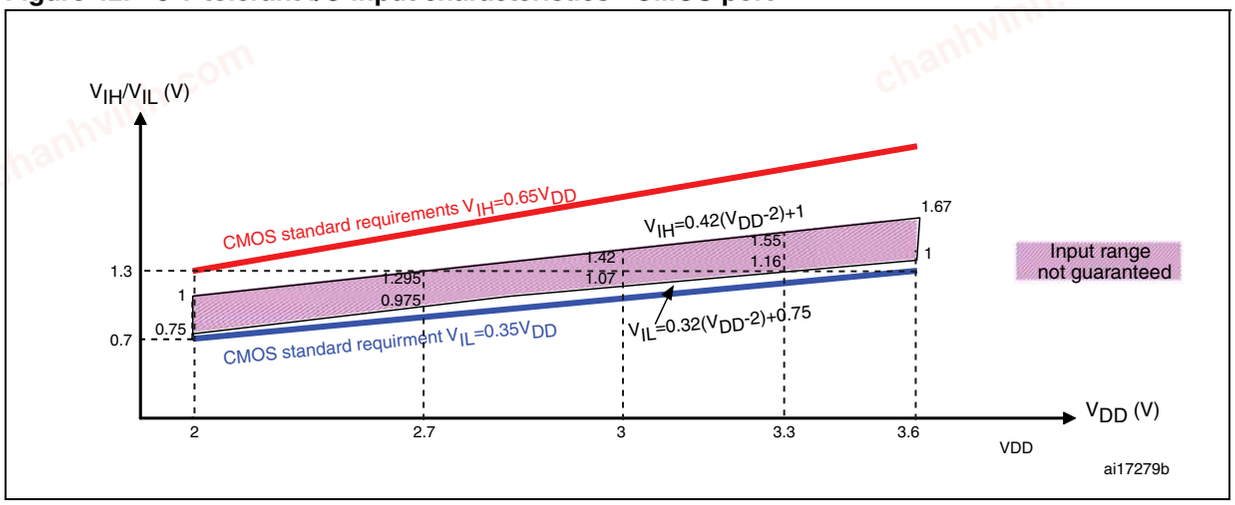
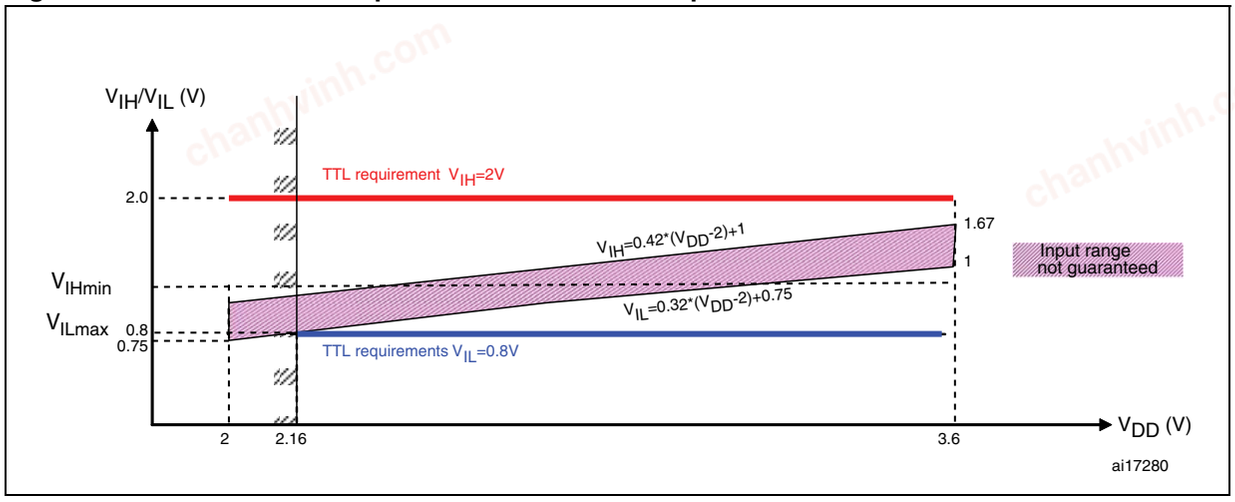


Figure 43. 5 V tolerant I/O input characteristics - TTL port



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}).

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 5.2*:

- 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 I_{VDD} (see *Table 8*).
- 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 I_{VSS} (see *Table 8*).

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Output voltage levels

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 47* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*. All I/Os are CMOS and TTL compliant.

Table 47. Output voltage characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{OL}(1)	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	CMOS port(2) I_{IO} = +8 mA 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V		0.4	V
V_{OH}(3)	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		V_{DD}–0.4		
V_{OL} (1)	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	TTL port(2) I_{IO} =+ 8mA 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V		0.4	V
V_{OH} (3)	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		2.4		
V_{OL}(1)(4)	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	I_{IO} = +20 mA 2.7 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V		1.3	V
V_{OH}(3)(4)	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		V_{DD}–1.3		
V_{OL}(1)(4)	Output low level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sunk at same time	I_{IO} = +6 mA 2 V < V_{DD} < 2.7 V		0.4	V
V_{OH}(3)(4)	Output high level voltage for an I/O pin when 8 pins are sourced at same time		V_{DD}–0.4		

1. The I_{IO} current sunk by the device must always respect the absolute maximum rating specified in *Table 8* and the sum of I_{IO} (I/O ports and control pins) must not exceed I_{VSS}.
2. TTL and CMOS outputs are compatible with JEDEC standards JESD36 and JESD52.
3. The I_{IO} current sourced by the device must always respect the absolute maximum rating specified in *Table 8* and the sum of I_{IO} (I/O ports and control pins) must not exceed I_{VDD}.
4. Based on characterization data, not tested in production.

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Input/output AC characteristics

The definition and values of input/output AC characteristics are given in *Figure 44* and *Table 48*, respectively.

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 48* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

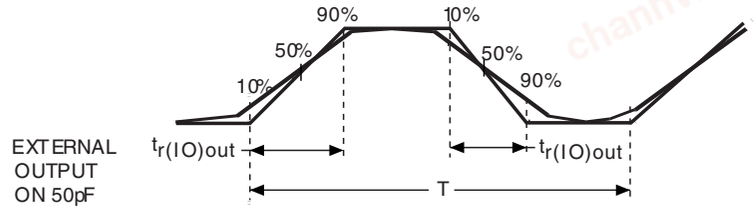
Table 48. I/O AC characteristics(1)

MODEx[1:0] bit value(1)	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
10	$f_{max(IO)out}$	Maximum frequency(2)	C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2 V to 3.6 V		2	MHz
	$t_{f(IO)out}$	Output high to low level fall time	C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2 V to 3.6 V		125(3)	ns
	$t_{r(IO)out}$	Output low to high level rise time			125(3)	
01	$f_{max(IO)out}$	Maximum frequency(2)	C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2 V to 3.6 V		10	MHz
	$t_{f(IO)out}$	Output high to low level fall time	C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2 V to 3.6 V		25(3)	ns
	$t_{r(IO)out}$	Output low to high level rise time			25(3)	
11	$F_{max(IO)out}$	Maximum frequency(2)	C_L = 30 pF, V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		50	MHz
			C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		30	MHz
			C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2 V to 2.7 V		20	MHz
	$t_{f(IO)out}$	Output high to low level fall time	C_L = 30 pF, V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		5(3)	ns
			C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		8(3)	
			C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2 V to 2.7 V		12(3)	
	$t_{r(IO)out}$	Output low to high level rise time	C_L = 30 pF, V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		5(3)	
			C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V		8(3)	
			C_L = 50 pF, V_{DD} = 2 V to 2.7 V		12(3)	
-	t_{EXTIpw}	Pulse width of external signals detected by the EXTI controller		10		ns

1. The I/O speed is configured using the MODEx[1:0] bits. Refer to the STM32F10xxx reference manual for a description of GPIO Port configuration register.
2. The maximum frequency is defined in *Figure 44*.
3. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

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Figure 44. I/O AC characteristics definition



5.3.15 NRST pin characteristics

The NRST pin input driver uses CMOS technology. It is connected to a permanent pull-up resistor, R_{PU} (see *Table 46*).

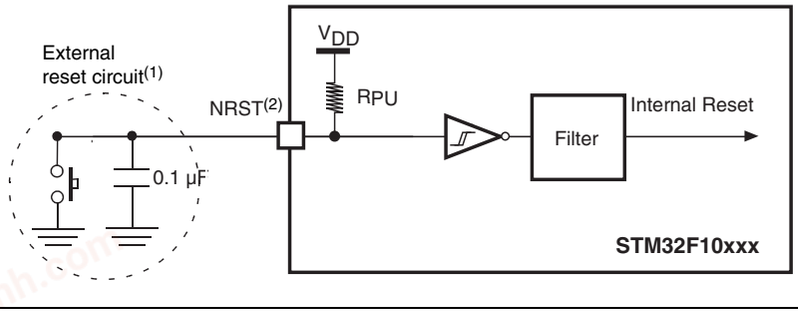
Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 49* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Table 49. NRST pin characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{IL(NRST)}$(1)	NRST Input low level voltage		–0.5		0.8	V
$V_{IH(NRST)}$(1)	NRST Input high level voltage		2		V_{DD}+0.5	
$V_{hys(NRST)}$	NRST Schmitt trigger voltage hysteresis			200		mV
R_{PU}	Weak pull-up equivalent resistor(2)	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$	30	40	50	kΩ
$V_{F(NRST)}$(1)	NRST Input filtered pulse				100	ns
$V_{NF(NRST)}$(1)	NRST Input not filtered pulse		300			ns

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

Figure 45. Recommended NRST pin protection



2. The reset network protects the device against parasitic resets.
3. The user must ensure that the level on the NRST pin can go below the $V_{IL(NRST)}$ max level specified in *Table 49*. Otherwise the reset will not be taken into account by the device.

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5.3.16 TIM timer characteristics

The parameters given in *Table 50* are guaranteed by design.

Refer to *Section 5.3.14: I/O port characteristics* for details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (output compare, input capture, external clock, PWM output).

Table 50. TIMx(1) characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$t_{res(TIM)}$	Timer resolution time		1		$t_{TIMxCLK}$
		$f_{TIMxCLK}$ = 72 MHz	13.9		ns
f_{EXT}	Timer external clock frequency on CH1 to CH4		0	$f_{TIMxCLK}/2$	MHz
		$f_{TIMxCLK}$ = 72 MHz	0	36	MHz
Res_{TIM}	Timer resolution			16	bit
$t_{COUNTER}$	16-bit counter clock period when internal clock is selected		1	65536	$t_{TIMxCLK}$
		$f_{TIMxCLK}$ = 72 MHz	0.0139	910	µs
t_{MAX_COUNT}	Maximum possible count			65536 × 65536	$t_{TIMxCLK}$
		$f_{TIMxCLK}$ = 72 MHz		59.6	s

1. TIMx is used as a general term to refer to the TIM1, TIM2, TIM3 and TIM4 timers.

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5.3.17 Communications interfaces

I²C interface characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 51* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature, f_{PCLK1} frequency and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

The STM32F103xC, STM32F103xD and STM32F103xESTM32F103xF and STM32F103xG performance line I²C interface meets the requirements of the standard I²C communication protocol with the following restrictions: the I/O pins SDA and SCL are mapped to are not “true” open-drain. When configured as open-drain, the PMOS connected between the I/O pin and V_{DD} is disabled, but is still present.

The I²C characteristics are described in *Table 51*. Refer also to *Section 5.3.14: I/O port characteristics* for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (SDA and SCL).

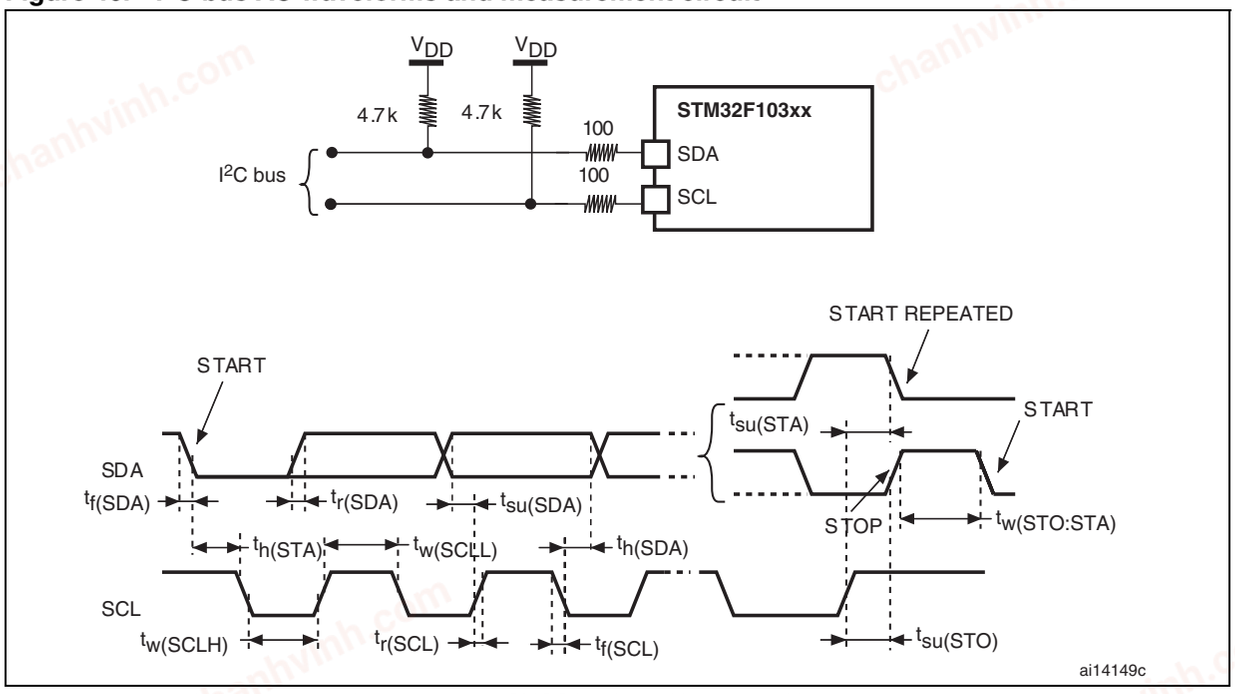
Table 51. I²C characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Standard mode I²C(1)		Fast mode I²C(1)(2)		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{w(SCLL)}$	SCL clock low time	4.7		1.3		µs
$t_{w(SCLH)}$	SCL clock high time	4.0		0.6		
$t_{su(SDA)}$	SDA setup time	250		100		ns
$t_{h(SDA)}$	SDA data hold time	0(3)		0(4)	900(3)	
$t_{r(SDA)}$ $t_{r(SCL)}$	SDA and SCL rise time		1000	20 + 0.1C_b	300	
$t_{f(SDA)}$ $t_{f(SCL)}$	SDA and SCL fall time		300		300	
$t_{h(STA)}$	Start condition hold time	4.0		0.6		µs
$t_{su(STA)}$	Repeated Start condition setup time	4.7		0.6		
$t_{su(STO)}$	Stop condition setup time	4.0		0.6		µs
$t_{w(STO:STA)}$	Stop to Start condition time (bus free)	4.7		1.3		µs
C_b	Capacitive load for each bus line		400		400	pF

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. f_{PCLK1} must be higher than 2 MHz to achieve standard mode I²C frequencies. It must be higher than 4 MHz to achieve the fast mode I²C frequencies and it must be a multiple of 10 MHz in order to reach the I2C fast mode maximum clock speed of 400 kHz.
3. The maximum hold time of the Start condition has only to be met if the interface does not stretch the low period of SCL signal.
4. The device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300ns for the SDA signal in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.

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Figure 46. I²C bus AC waveforms and measurement circuit



1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels: $0.3V_{DD}$ and $0.7V_{DD}$.

Table 52. SCL frequency (f_{PCLK1}= 36 MHz.,V_{DD} = 3.3 V)(1)(2)

f_{SCL} (kHz)	I2C_CCR value
	R_P = 4.7 kΩ
400	0x801E
300	0x8028
200	0x803C
100	0x00B4
50	0x0168
20	0x0384

1. R_P = External pull-up resistance, f_{SCL} = I²C speed.
2. For speeds around 200 kHz, the tolerance on the achieved speed is of ±5%. For other speed ranges, the tolerance on the achieved speed ±2%. These variations depend on the accuracy of the external components used to design the application.

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I^2S - SPI characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 53* for SPI or in *Table 54* for I^2S are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature, f_{PCLKx} frequency and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Refer to *Section 5.3.14: I/O port characteristics* for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (NSS, SCK, MOSI, MISO for SPI and WS, CK, SD for I^2S).

Table 53. SPI characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
f_{SCK} $1/t_{c(SCK)}$	SPI clock frequency	Master mode		18	MHz
		Slave mode		18	
$t_{r(SCK)}$ $t_{f(SCK)}$	SPI clock rise and fall time	Capacitive load: C = 30 pF		8	ns
DuCy(SCK)	SPI slave input clock duty cycle	Slave mode	30	70	%
$t_{su(NSS)}$ (1)	NSS setup time	Slave mode	$4t_{PCLK}$		ns
$t_{h(NSS)}$ (1)	NSS hold time	Slave mode	$2t_{PCLK}$		
$t_{w(SCKH)}$ (1) $t_{w(SCKL)}$ (1)	SCK high and low time	Master mode, f_{PCLK} = 36 MHz, presc = 4	50	60	
$t_{su(MI)}$ (1) $t_{su(SI)}$ (1)	Data input setup time	Master mode	5		
		Slave mode	5		
$t_{h(MI)}$ (1)	Data input hold time	Master mode	5		
$t_{h(SI)}$ (1)		Slave mode	4		
$t_{a(SO)}$ (1)(2)	Data output access time	Slave mode, f_{PCLK} = 20 MHz	0	$3t_{PCLK}$	
$t_{dis(SO)}$ (1)(3)	Data output disable time	Slave mode	2	10	
$t_{v(SO)}$ (1)	Data output valid time	Slave mode (after enable edge)		25	
$t_{v(MO)}$ (1)	Data output valid time	Master mode (after enable edge)		5	
$t_{h(SO)}$ (1)	Data output hold time	Slave mode (after enable edge)	15		
$t_{h(MO)}$ (1)		Master mode (after enable edge)	2		

1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. Min time is for the minimum time to drive the output and the max time is for the maximum time to validate the data.
3. Min time is for the minimum time to invalidate the output and the max time is for the maximum time to put the data in Hi-Z

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Figure 47. SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 0

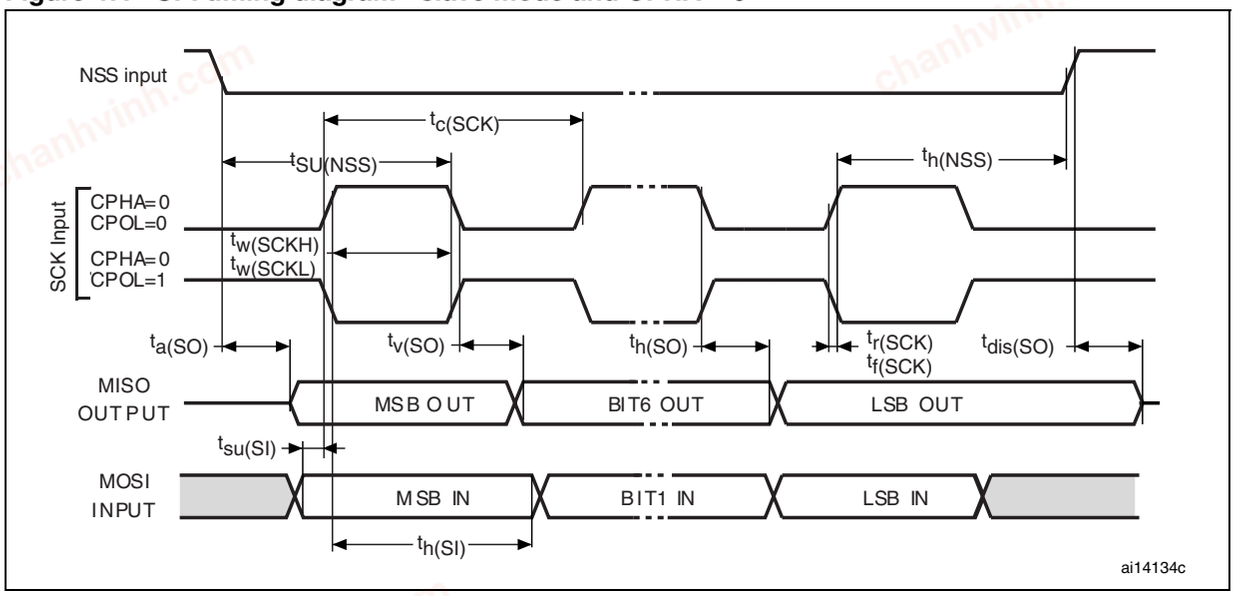
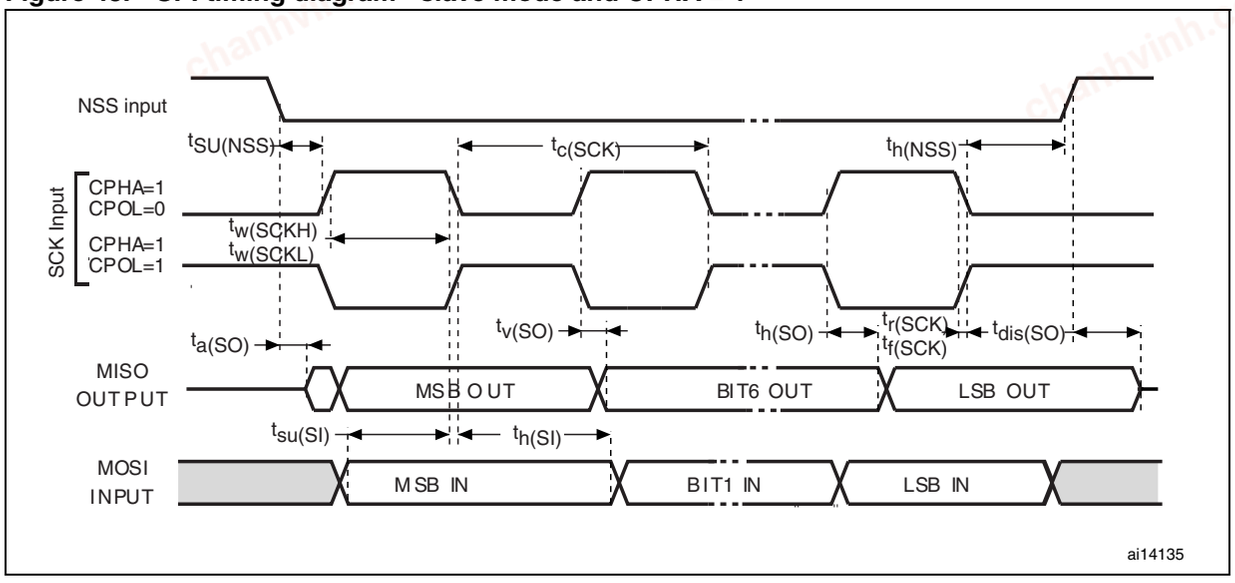


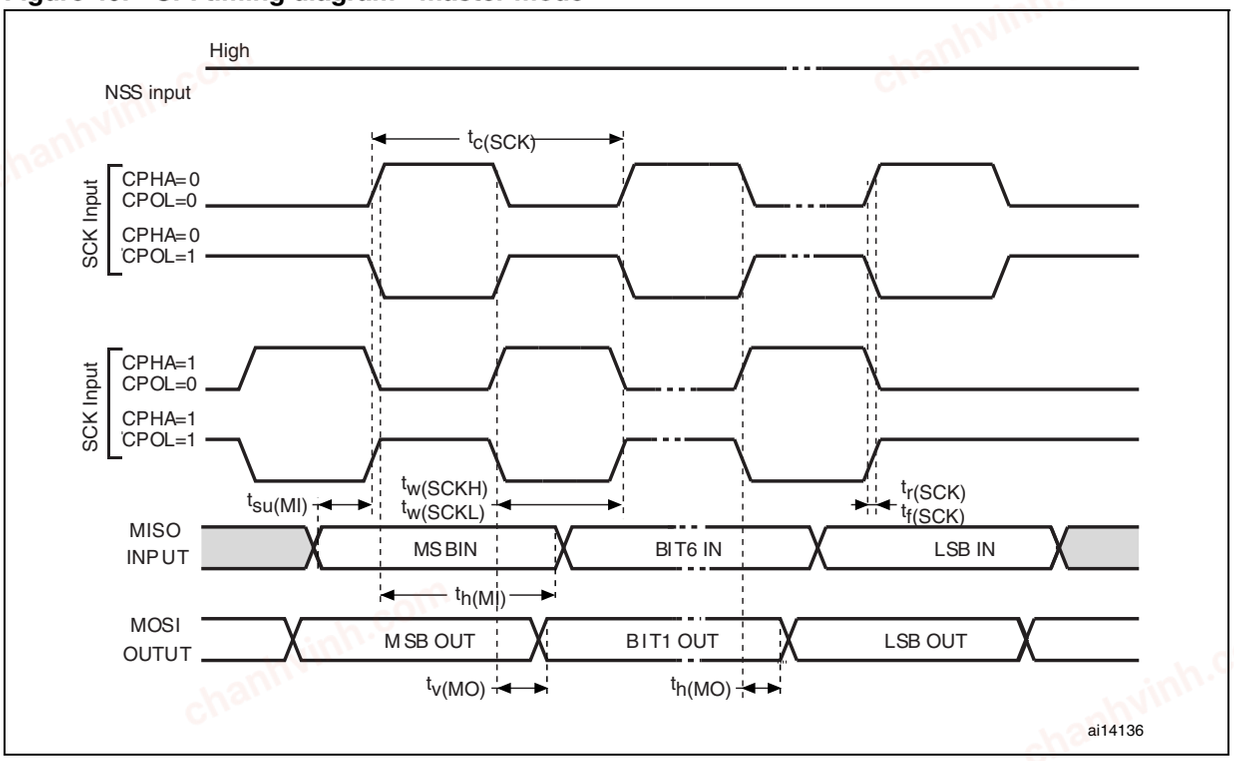
Figure 48. SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 1(1)



1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels: $0.3V_{DD}$ and $0.7V_{DD}$.

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Figure 49. SPI timing diagram - master mode(1)



1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels: $0.3V_{DD}$ and $0.7V_{DD}$.

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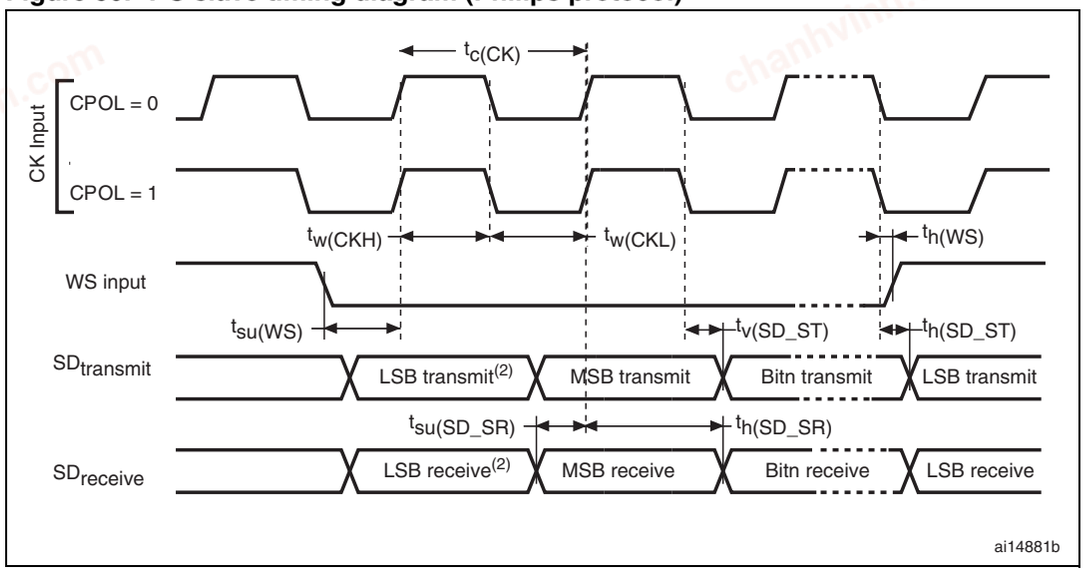
Table 54. I^2S characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
DuCy(SCK)	I2S slave input clock duty cycle	Slave mode		30	70	%
f_{CK} $1/t_{c(CK)}$	I^2S clock frequency	Master mode (data: 16 bits, Audio frequency = 48 kHz)		1.522	1.525	MHz
		Slave mode		0	6.5	
$t_{r(CK)}$ $t_{f(CK)}$	I^2S clock rise and fall time	Capacitive load C_L = 50 pF			8	ns
$t_{v(WS)}$ (1)	WS valid time	Master mode		3		
$t_{h(WS)}$ (1)	WS hold time	Master mode	I2S2	2		
			I2S3	0		
$t_{su(WS)}$ (1)	WS setup time	Slave mode		4		
$t_{h(WS)}$ (1)	WS hold time	Slave mode		0		
$t_{w(CKH)}$ (1)	CK high and low time	Master f_{PCLK}= 16 MHz, audio frequency = 48 kHz		312.5		
$t_{w(CKL)}$ (1)				345		
$t_{su(SD_MR)}$ (1)	Data input setup time	Master receiver	I2S2	2		
			I2S3	6.5		
$t_{su(SD_SR)}$ (1)	Data input setup time	Slave receiver		1.5		
$t_{h(SD_MR)}$ (1)(2)	Data input hold time	Master receiver		0		
$t_{h(SD_SR)}$ (1)(2)		Slave receiver		0.5		
$t_{v(SD_ST)}$ (1)(2)	Data output valid time	Slave transmitter (after enable edge)			18	
$t_{h(SD_ST)}$ (1)	Data output hold time	Slave transmitter (after enable edge)		11		
$t_{v(SD_MT)}$ (1)(2)	Data output valid time	Master transmitter (after enable edge)			3	
$t_{h(SD_MT)}$ (1)	Data output hold time	Master transmitter (after enable edge)		0		

1. Based on design simulation and/or characterization results, not tested in production.
2. Depends on f_{PCLK}. For example, if f_{PCLK}=8 MHz, then T_{PCLK} = $1/f_{PLCLK}$ =125 ns.

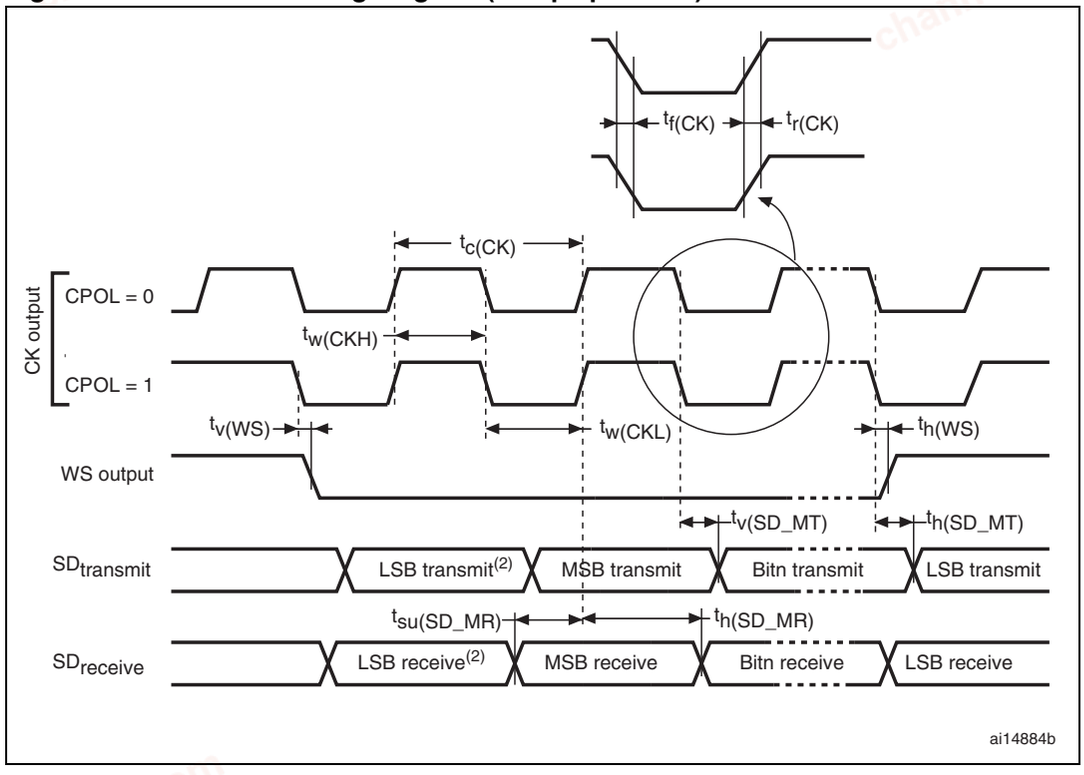
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Figure 50. I²S slave timing diagram (Philips protocol)(1)



1. Measurement points are done at CMOS levels: $0.3 \times V_{DD}$ and $0.7 \times V_{DD}$.
2. LSB transmit/receive of the previously transmitted byte. No LSB transmit/receive is sent before the first byte.

Figure 51. I²S master timing diagram (Philips protocol)(1)



1. Based on characterization, not tested in production.
2. LSB transmit/receive of the previously transmitted byte. No LSB transmit/receive is sent before the first byte.

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SD/SDIO MMC card host interface (SDIO) characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 55* are derived from tests performed under ambient temperature, f_{PCLKx} frequency and V_{DD} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

Refer to *Section 5.3.14: I/O port characteristics* for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (D[7:0], CMD, CK).

Figure 52. SDIO high-speed mode

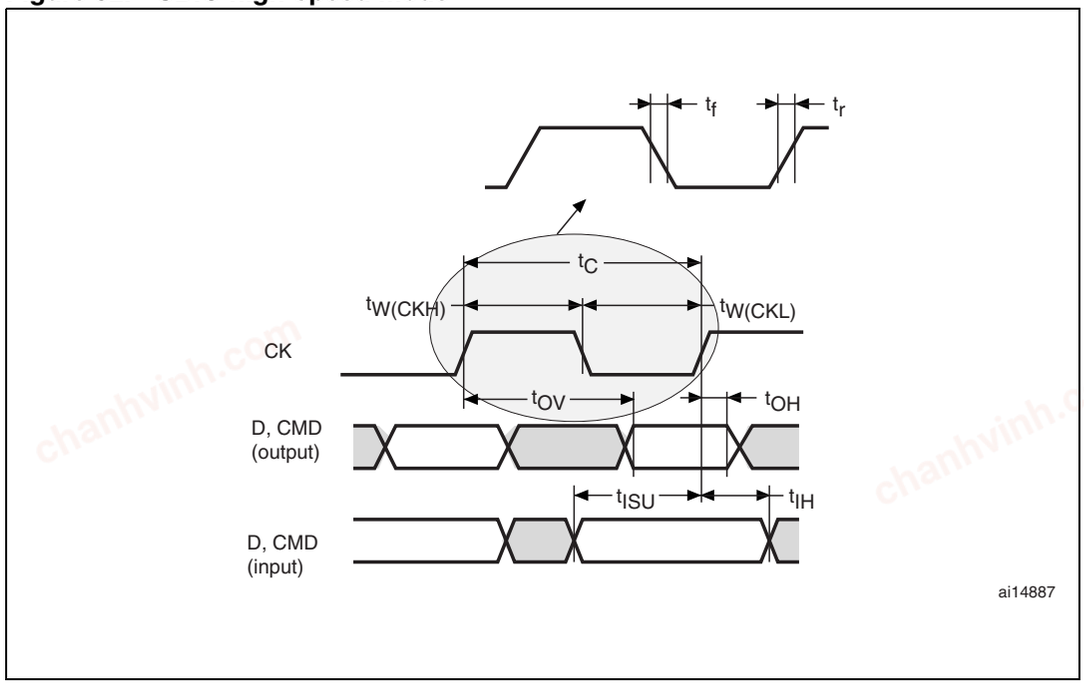
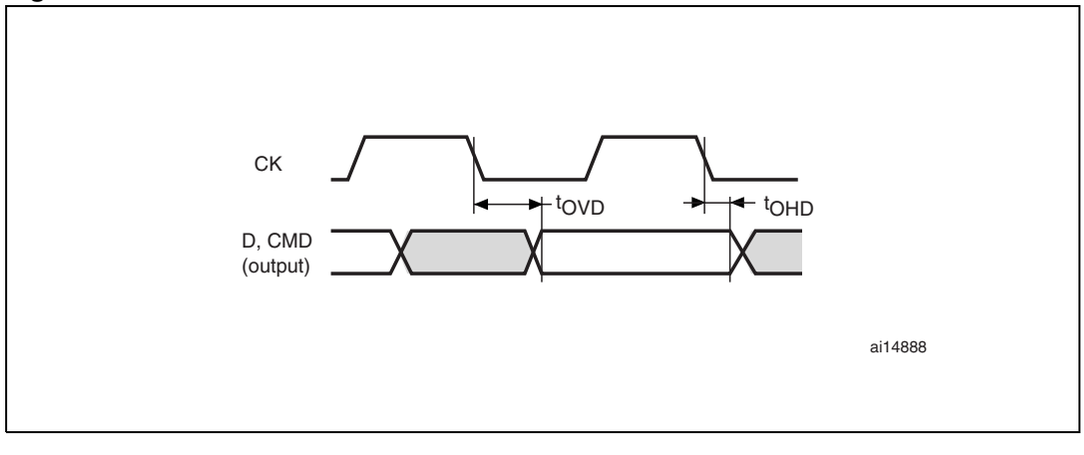


Figure 53. SD default mode



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Table 55. SD / MMC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
f_{PP}	Clock frequency in data transfer mode	$C_L \leq 30$ pF	0	48	MHz
$t_{W(CKL)}$	Clock low time, f_{PP} = 16 MHz	$C_L \leq 30$ pF	32		ns
$t_{W(CKH)}$	Clock high time, f_{PP} = 16 MHz	$C_L \leq 30$ pF	31		
t_r	Clock rise time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF		3.5	
t_f	Clock fall time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF		5	
CMD, D inputs (referenced to CK)					
t_{ISU}	Input setup time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF	2		ns
t_{IH}	Input hold time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF	0		
CMD, D outputs (referenced to CK) in MMC and SD HS mode					
t_{OV}	Output valid time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF		6	ns
t_{OH}	Output hold time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF	0.3		
CMD, D outputs (referenced to CK) in SD default mode(1)					
t_{OVD}	Output valid default time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF		7	ns
t_{OHD}	Output hold default time	$C_L \leq 30$ pF	0.5		

1. Refer to SDIO_CLKCR, the SDI clock control register to control the CK output.

USB characteristics

The USB interface is USB-IF certified (Full Speed).

Table 56. USB startup time

Symbol	Parameter	Max	Unit
$t_{STARTUP}$(1)	USB transceiver startup time	1	µs

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

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Table 57. USB DC electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.(1)	Max.(1)	Unit
Input levels					
V_{DD}	USB operating voltage(2)		3.0(3)	3.6	V
V_{DI}(4)	Differential input sensitivity	I(USBDP, USBDM)	0.2		V
V_{CM}(4)	Differential common mode range	Includes V_{DI} range	0.8	2.5	
V_{SE}(4)	Single ended receiver threshold		1.3	2.0	
Output levels					
V_{OL}	Static output level low	R_L of 1.5 kΩ to 3.6 V(5)		0.3	V
V_{OH}	Static output level high	R_L of 15 kΩ to V_{SS}(5)	2.8	3.6	

1. All the voltages are measured from the local ground potential.
2. To be compliant with the USB 2.0 full-speed electrical specification, the USBDP (D+) pin should be pulled up with a 1.5 kΩ resistor to a 3.0-to-3.6 V voltage range.
3. The STM32F103xx USB functionality is ensured down to 2.7 V but not the full USB electrical characteristics which are degraded in the 2.7-to-3.0 V V_{DD} voltage range.
4. Guaranteed by characterization, not tested in production.
5. R_L is the load connected on the USB drivers

Figure 54. USB timings: definition of data signal rise and fall time

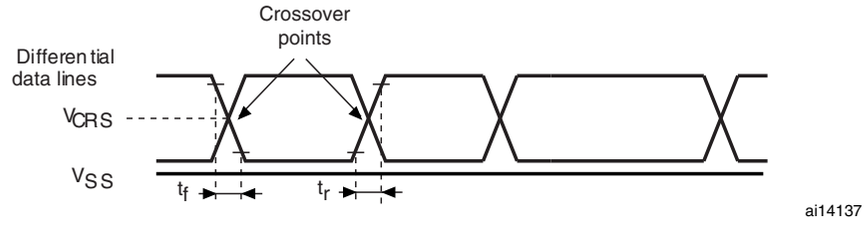


Table 58. USB: full-speed electrical characteristics

Driver characteristics(1)					
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Conditions**	**Min**	**Max**	**Unit**
t_r	Rise time(2)	C_L = 50 pF	4	20	ns
t_f	Fall Time(2)	C_L = 50 pF	4	20	ns
t_{rfm}	Rise/ fall time matching	t_r/t_f	90	110	%
V_{CRS}	Output signal crossover voltage		1.3	2.0	V

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. Measured from 10% to 90% of the data signal. For more detailed informations, please refer to USB Specification - Chapter 7 (version 2.0).

5.3.18 CAN (controller area network) interface

Refer to *Section 5.3.14: I/O port characteristics* for more details on the input/output alternate function characteristics (CAN_TX and CAN_RX).

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5.3.19 12-bit ADC characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the parameters given in *Table 59* are preliminary values derived from tests performed under ambient temperature, f_{PCLK2} frequency and V_{DDA} supply voltage conditions summarized in *Table 10*.

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

Table 59. ADC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DDA}	Power supply		2.4		3.6	V
V_{REF+}	Positive reference voltage		2.4		V_{DDA}	V
I_{VREF}	Current on the V_{REF} input pin			160(1)	220(1)	µA
f_{ADC}	ADC clock frequency		0.6		14	MHz
f_S(2)	Sampling rate		0.05		1	MHz
f_{TRIG}(2)	External trigger frequency	f_{ADC} = 14 MHz			823	kHz
					17	$1/f_{ADC}$
V_{AIN}	Conversion voltage range(3)		0 (V_{SSA} or V_{REF-} tied to ground)		V_{REF+}	V
R_{AIN}(2)	External input impedance	See *Equation 1* and *Table 60* for details			50	kΩ
R_{ADC}(2)	Sampling switch resistance				1	kΩ
C_{ADC}(2)	Internal sample and hold capacitor				8	pF
t_{CAL}(2)	Calibration time	f_{ADC} = 14 MHz	5.9			µs
			83			$1/f_{ADC}$
t_{lat}(2)	Injection trigger conversion latency	f_{ADC} = 14 MHz			0.214	µs
					3(4)	$1/f_{ADC}$
t_{latr}(2)	Regular trigger conversion latency	f_{ADC} = 14 MHz			0.143	µs
					2(4)	$1/f_{ADC}$
t_S(2)	Sampling time	f_{ADC} = 14 MHz	0.107		17.1	µs
			1.5		239.5	$1/f_{ADC}$
t_{STAB}(2)	Power-up time		0	0	1	µs
t_{CONV}(2)	Total conversion time (including sampling time)	f_{ADC} = 14 MHz	1		18	µs
			14 to 252 (t_S for sampling +12.5 for successive approximation)			$1/f_{ADC}$

1. Preliminary values.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
3. V_{REF+} can be internally connected to V_{DDA} and V_{REF-} can be internally connected to V_{SSA}, depending on the package. Refer to *Section 3: Pinouts and pin descriptions* for further details.
4. For external triggers, a delay of $1/f_{PCLK2}$ must be added to the latency specified in *Table 59*.

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Equation 1: R_{AIN} max formula

$$R_{AIN} < \frac{T_S}{f_{ADC} \times C_{ADC} \times \ln(2^{N+2})} - R_{ADC}$$

The formula above (*Equation 1*) is used to determine the maximum external impedance allowed for an error below 1/4 of LSB. Here N = 12 (from 12-bit resolution).

Table 60. R_{AIN} max for f_{ADC} = 14 MHz(1)

T_s (cycles)	t_S (µs)	R_{AIN} max (kΩ)
1.5	0.11	0.4
7.5	0.54	5.9
13.5	0.96	11.4
28.5	2.04	25.2
41.5	2.96	37.2
55.5	3.96	50
71.5	5.11	NA
239.5	17.1	NA

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

Table 61. ADC accuracy - limited test conditions(1)(2)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Typ	Max(3)	Unit
ET	Total unadjusted error	f_{PCLK2} = 56 MHz, f_{ADC} = 14 MHz, R_{AIN} < 10 kΩ, V_{DDA} = 3 V to 3.6 V T_A = 25 °C Measurements made after ADC calibration V_{REF+} = V_{DDA}	±1.3	±2	LSB
EO	Offset error		±1	±1.5	
EG	Gain error		±0.5	±1.5	
ED	Differential linearity error		±0.7	±1	
EL	Integral linearity error		±0.8	±1.5	

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 5.3.14* does not affect the ADC accuracy.
3. Preliminary values.

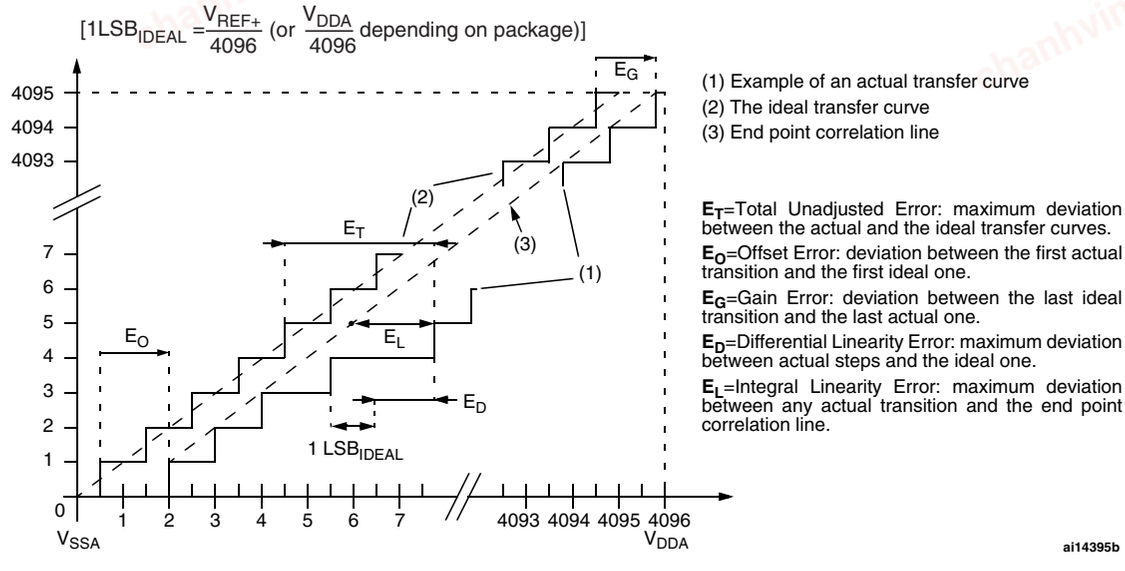
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Table 62. ADC accuracy(1) (2)(3)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Typ	Max(4)	Unit
ET	Total unadjusted error	f_{PCLK2} = 56 MHz, f_{ADC} = 14 MHz, R_{AIN} < 10 kΩ, V_{DDA} = 2.4 V to 3.6 V Measurements made after ADC calibration	±2	±5	LSB
EO	Offset error		±1.5	±2.5	
EG	Gain error		±1.5	±3	
ED	Differential linearity error		±1	±2	
EL	Integral linearity error		±1.5	±3	

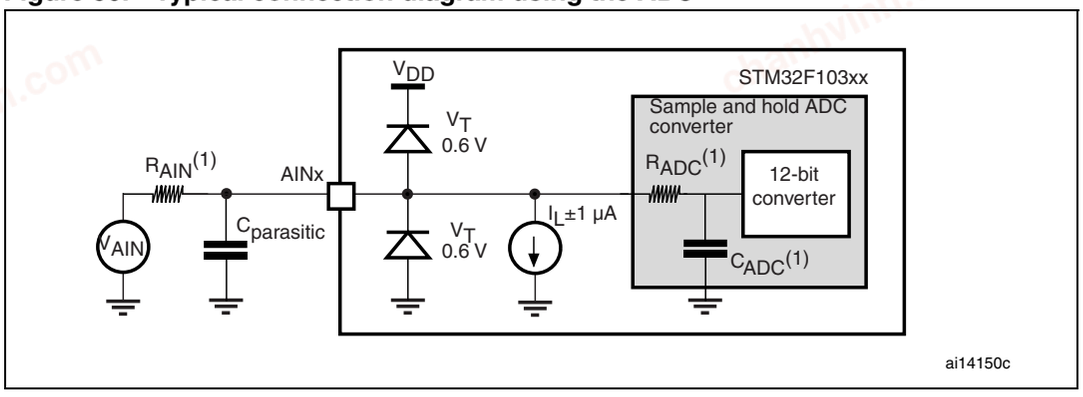
1. ADC DC accuracy values are measured after internal calibration.
2. Better performance could be achieved in restricted V_{DD}, frequency, V_{REF} and temperature ranges.
3. ADC Accuracy vs. Negative Injection Current: Injecting negative current on any of the standard (non-robust) analog input pins 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 5.3.14* does not affect the ADC accuracy.
4. Preliminary values.

Figure 55. ADC accuracy characteristics



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Figure 56. Typical connection diagram using the ADC

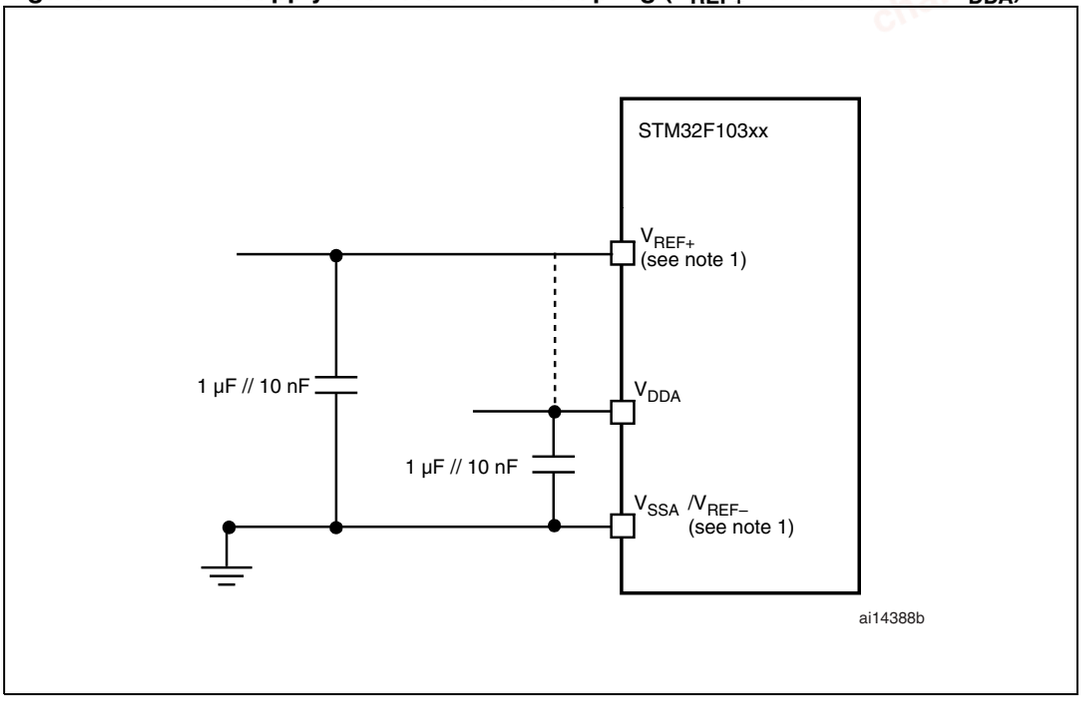


1. Refer to *Table 59* for the values of R_{AIN}, R_{ADC} and C_{ADC}.
2. $C_{parasitic}$ represents the capacitance of the PCB (dependent on soldering and PCB layout quality) plus the pad capacitance (roughly 7 pF). A high $C_{parasitic}$ value will downgrade conversion accuracy. To remedy this, f_{ADC} should be reduced.

General PCB design guidelines

Power supply decoupling should be performed as shown in *Figure 57* or *Figure 58*, depending on whether V_{REF+} is connected to V_{DDA} or not. The 10 nF capacitors should be ceramic (good quality). They should be placed them as close as possible to the chip.

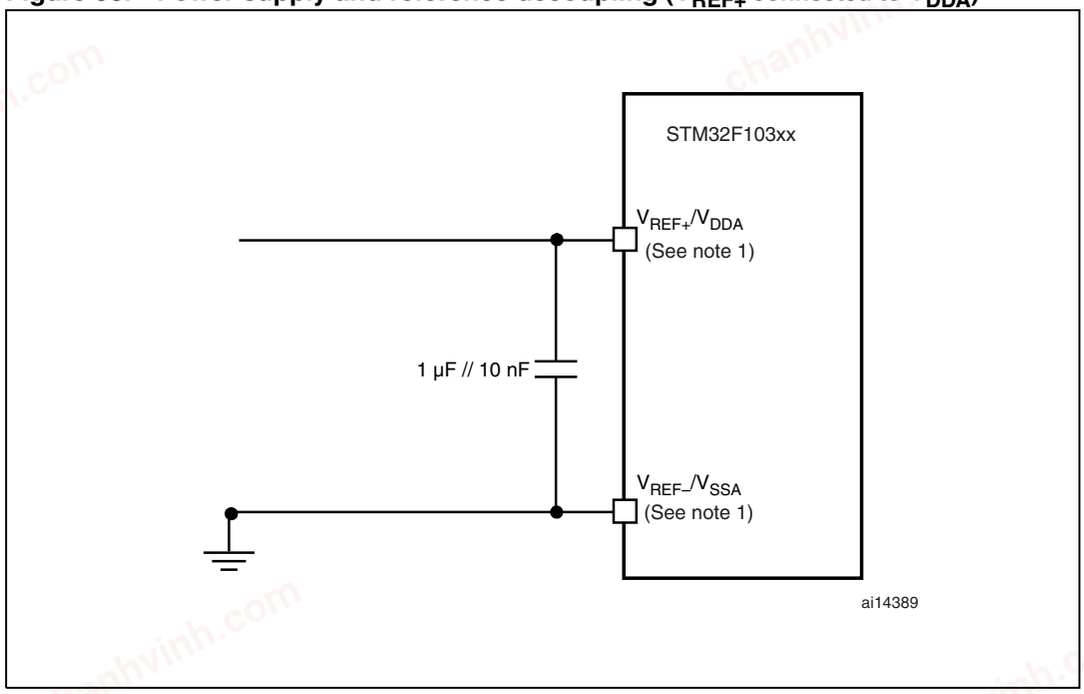
Figure 57. Power supply and reference decoupling (V_{REF+} not connected to V_{DDA})



1. V_{REF+} and V_{REF-} inputs are available only on 100-pin packages.

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Figure 58. Power supply and reference decoupling (V_{REF+} connected to V_{DDA})



1. V_{REF+} and V_{REF-} inputs are available only on 100-pin packages.

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5.3.20 DAC electrical specifications

Table 63. DAC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Comments
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	2.4		3.6	V	
V_{REF+}	Reference supply voltage	2.4		3.6	V	V_{REF+} must always be below V_{DDA}
V_{SSA}	Ground	0		0	V	
R_{LOAD} (1)	Resistive load vs. V_{SSA} with buffer ON	5			kΩ	
	Resistive load vs. V_{DDA} with buffer ON	15			kΩ	
R_O (1)	Impedance output with buffer OFF			15	kΩ	When the buffer is OFF, the Minimum resistive load between DAC_OUT and V_{SS} to have a 1% accuracy is 1.5 MΩ
C_{LOAD} (1)	Capacitive load			50	pF	Maximum capacitive load at DAC_OUT pin (when the buffer is ON).
DAC_OUT min (1)	Lower DAC_OUT voltage with buffer ON	0.2			V	It gives the maximum output excursion of the DAC. It corresponds to 12-bit input code (0x0E0) to (0xF1C) at V_{REF+} = 3.6 V and (0x155) and (0xEAB) at V_{REF+} = 2.4 V
DAC_OUT max (1)	Higher DAC_OUT voltage with buffer ON			V_{DDA} – 0.2	V	
DAC_OUT min (1)	Lower DAC_OUT voltage with buffer OFF		0.5		mV	It gives the maximum output excursion of the DAC.
DAC_OUT max (1)	Higher DAC_OUT voltage with buffer OFF			V_{REF+} – 10 mV	V	
$I_{DDVREF+}$	DAC DC current consumption in quiescent mode (Standby mode)			380	µA	With no load, worst code (0x0E4) at V_{REF+} = 3.6 V in terms of DC consumption on the inputs
I_{DDA}	DAC DC current consumption in quiescent mode (Standby mode)			380	µA	With no load, middle code (0x800) on the inputs
				480	µA	With no load, worst code (0xF1C) at V_{REF+} = 3.6 V in terms of DC consumption on the inputs
DNL (2)	Differential non linearity Difference between two consecutive code-1LSB)			±0.5	LSB	Given for the DAC in 10-bit configuration
				±3	LSB	Given for the DAC in 12-bit configuration

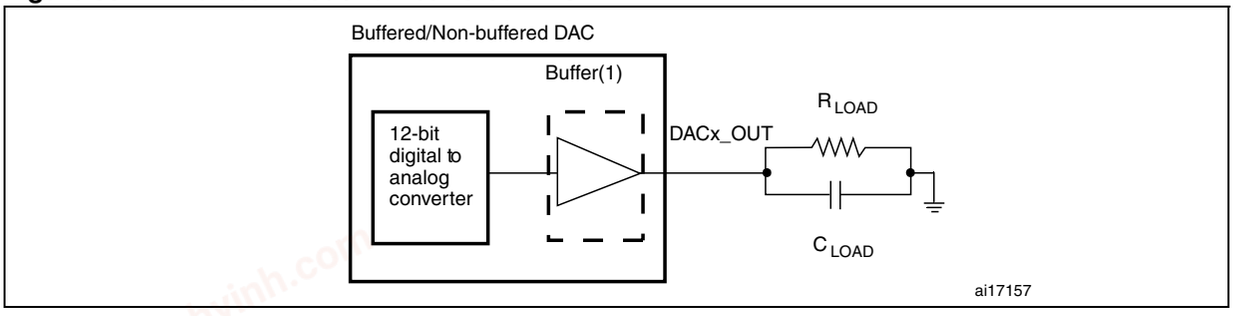
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Table 63. DAC characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Comments
INL(2)	Integral non linearity (difference between measured value at Code i and the value at Code i on a line drawn between Code 0 and last Code 1023)			±1	LSB	Given for the DAC in 10-bit configuration
				±4	LSB	Given for the DAC in 12-bit configuration
Offset(2)	Offset error (difference between measured value at Code (0x800) and the ideal value = $V_{REF+}/2$)			±10	mV	Given for the DAC in 12-bit configuration
				±3	LSB	Given for the DAC in 10-bit at V_{REF+} = 3.6 V
				±12	LSB	Given for the DAC in 12-bit at V_{REF+} = 3.6 V
Gain error(2)	Gain error			±0.5	%	Given for the DAC in 12bit configuration
$t_{SETTLING}$(2)	Settling time (full scale: for a 10-bit input code transition between the lowest and the highest input codes when DAC_OUT reaches final value ±1LSB		3	4	µs	$C_{LOAD} \leq$ 50 pF, $R_{LOAD} \geq$ 5 kΩ
Update rate(2)	Max frequency for a correct DAC_OUT change when small variation in the input code (from code i to i+1LSB)			1	MS/s	$C_{LOAD} \leq$ 50 pF, $R_{LOAD} \geq$ 5 kΩ
t_{WAKEUP}(2)	Wakeup time from off state (Setting the ENx bit in the DAC Control register)		6.5	10	µs	$C_{LOAD} \leq$ 50 pF, $R_{LOAD} \geq$ 5 kΩ input code between lowest and highest possible ones.
PSRR+ (1)	Power supply rejection ratio (to V_{DDA}) (static DC measurement		–67	–40	dB	No R_{LOAD}, C_{LOAD} = 50 pF

1. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
2. Preliminary values.

Figure 59. 12-bit buffered /non-buffered DAC



1. The DAC integrates an output buffer that can be used to reduce the output impedance and to drive external loads directly without the use of an external operational amplifier. The buffer can be bypassed by configuring the BOFFx bit in the DAC_CR register.

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5.3.21 Temperature sensor characteristics

Table 64. TS characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T_L(1)	V_{SENSE} linearity with temperature		±1	±2	°C
Avg_Slope(1)	Average slope	4.0	4.3	4.6	mV/°C
V_{25}(1)	Voltage at 25 °C	1.34	1.43	1.52	V
t_{START}(2)	Startup time	4		10	µs
T_{S_temp}(3)(2)	ADC sampling time when reading the temperature			17.1	µs

1. Preliminary values.
2. Guaranteed by design, not tested in production.
3. Shortest sampling time can be determined in the application by multiple iterations.

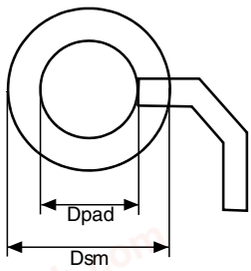
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6 Package characteristics

6.1 Package mechanical data

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: *www.st.com*. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

Figure 60. Recommended PCB design rules (0.80/0.75 mm pitch BGA)

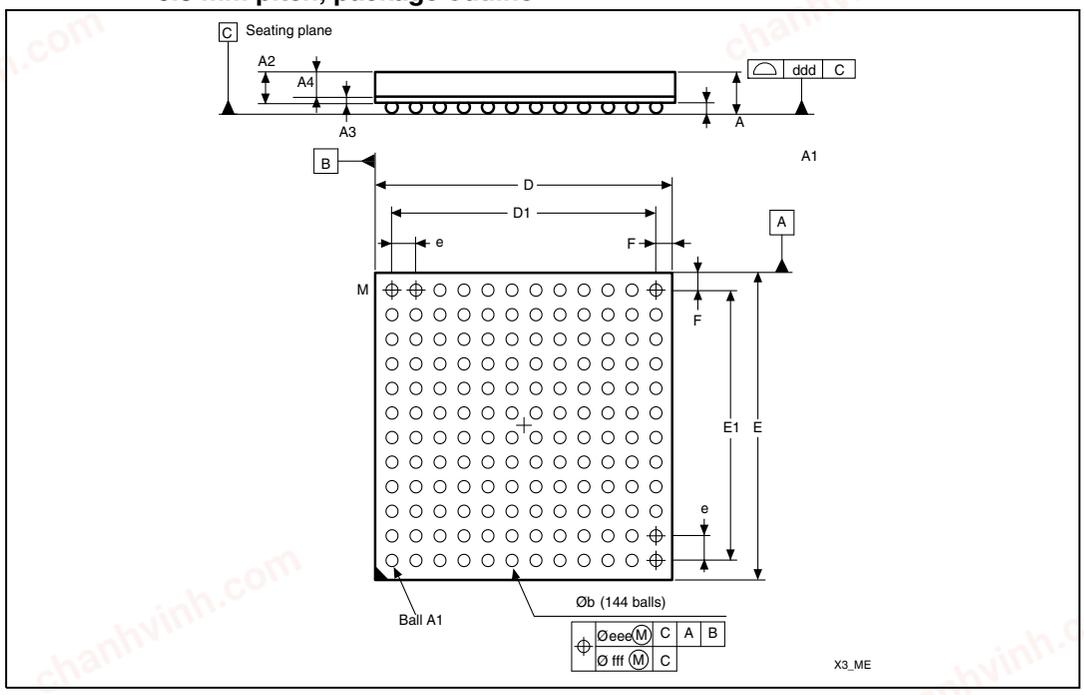


Dpad	0.37 mm
Dsm	0.52 mm typ. (depends on solder mask registration tolerance
Solder paste	0.37 mm aperture diameter
– Non solder mask defined pads are recommended – 4 to 6 mils screen print	

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Figure 61. LFBGA144 – 144-ball low profile fine pitch ball grid array, 10 x 10 mm, 0.8 mm pitch, package outline



1. Drawing is not to scale.

Table 65. LFBGA144 – 144-ball low profile fine pitch ball grid array, 10 x 10 mm, 0.8 mm pitch, package data

Symbol	millimeters			inches[1]		
	Min	Typ	Max	Typ	Min	Max
A			1.70			0.0669
A1	0.21			0.0083		
A2		1.07			0.0421	
A3		0.27			0.0106	
A4			0.85			0.0335
b	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.0138	0.0157	0.0177
D	9.85	10.00	10.15	0.3878	0.3937	0.3996
D1		8.80			0.3465	
E	9.85	10.00	10.15	0.3878	0.3937	0.3996
E1		8.80			0.3465	
e		0.80			0.0315	
F		0.60			0.0236	
ddd	0.10			0.0039		
eee	0.15			0.0059		
fff	0.08			0.0031		

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

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Figure 62. LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package outline(1)

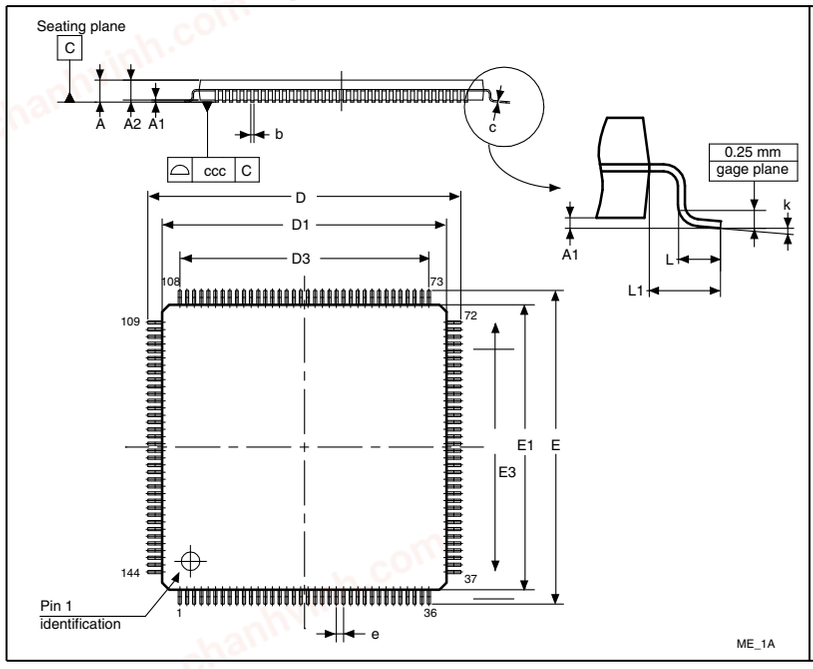
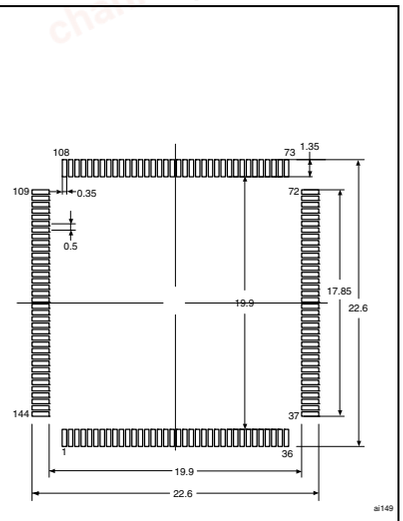


Figure 63. Recommended footprint(1)(2)



1. Drawing is not to scale.
2. Dimensions are in millimeters.

Table 66. LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data

Symbol	millimeters			inches(1)		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A			1.60			0.063
A1	0.05		0.15	0.002		0.0059
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45	0.0531	0.0551	0.0571
b	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.0067	0.0087	0.0106
c	0.09		0.20	0.0035		0.0079
D	21.80	22.00	22.20	0.8583	0.8661	0.874
D1	19.80	20.00	20.20	0.7795	0.7874	0.7953
D3		17.50			0.689	
E	21.80	22.00	22.20	0.8583	0.8661	0.874
E1	19.80	20.00	20.20	0.7795	0.7874	0.7953
E3		17.50			0.689	
e		0.50			0.0197	
L	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.0177	0.0236	0.0295
L1		1.00			0.0394	
k	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°
ccc		0.08			0.0031	

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

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Figure 64. LQFP100, 14 x 14 mm 100-pin low-profile quad flat package outline(1)

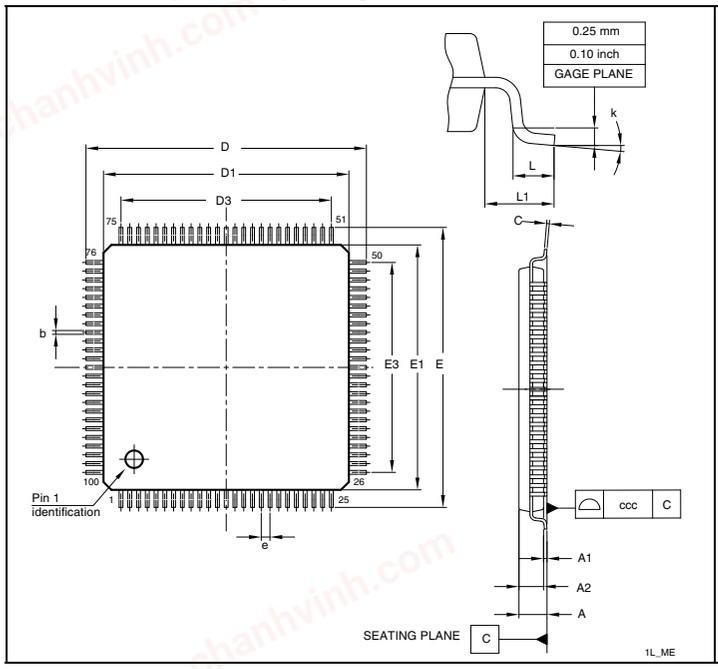
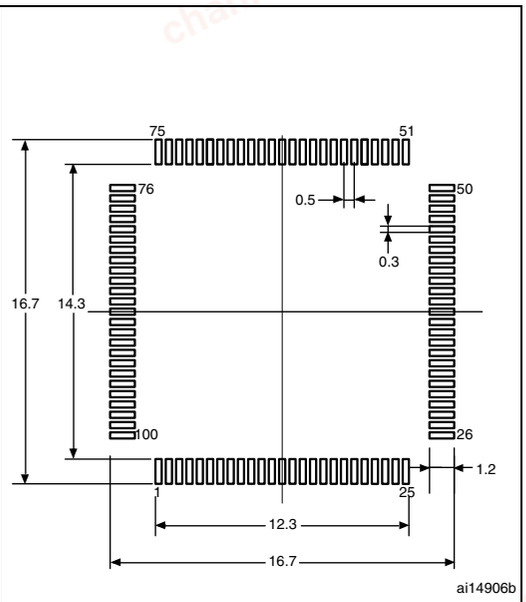


Figure 65. Recommended footprint(1)(2)



1. Drawing is not to scale.
2. Dimensions are in millimeters.

Table 67. LQPF100 – 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	0.05		0.15	0.002		0.0059
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45	0.0531	0.0551	0.0571
b	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.0067	0.0087	0.0106
c	0.09		0.20	0.0035		0.0079
D	15.80	16.00	16.20	0.622	0.6299	0.6378
D1	13.80	14.00	14.20	0.5433	0.5512	0.5591
D3		12.00			0.4724	
E	15.80	16.00	16.20	0.622	0.6299	0.6378
E1	13.80	14.00	14.20	0.5433	0.5512	0.5591
E3		12.00			0.4724	
e		0.50			0.0197	
L	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.0177	0.0236	0.0295
L1		1.00			0.0394	
k	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°
ccc		0.08			0.0031	

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

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Figure 66. LQFP64 – 10 x 10 mm 64 pin low-profile quad flat package outline(1)

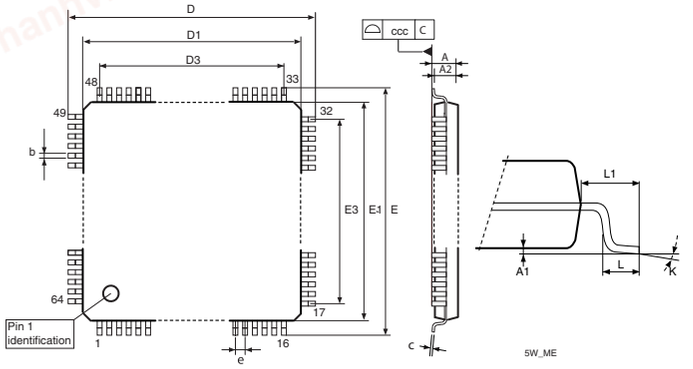
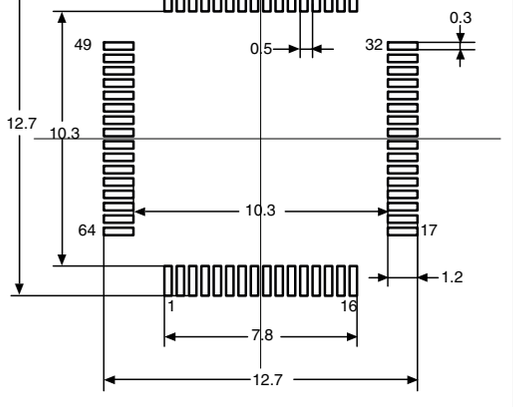


Figure 67. Recommended footprint(1)(2)



1. Drawing is not to scale.
2. Dimensions are in millimeters.

Table 68. LQFP64 – 10 x 10 mm 64 pin 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	11.800	12.000	12.200	0.4646	0.4724	0.4803
D1	9.800	10.000	10.200	0.3858	0.3937	0.4016
D.		7.500				
E	11.800	12.000	12.200	0.4646	0.4724	0.4803
E1	9.800	10.00	10.200	0.3858	0.3937	0.4016
e		0.500			0.0197	
k	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°
L	0.450	0.600	0.75	0.0177	0.0236	0.0295
L1		1.000			0.0394	
ccc		0.080			0.0031	
N	Number of pins					
	64					

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

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6.2 Thermal characteristics

The maximum chip junction temperature ($T_J$max) must never exceed the values given in *Table 10: General operating conditions on page 41*.

The maximum chip-junction temperature, T_J max, in degrees Celsius, may be calculated using the following equation:

$$T_J \text{ max} = T_A \text{ max} + (P_D \text{ max} \times \Theta_{JA})$$

Where:

- T_A max is the maximum ambient temperature in °C,
- Θ_{JA} is the package junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, in °C/W,
- P_D max is the sum of P_{INT} max and $P_{I/O}$ max (P_D max = P_{INT} max + $P_{I/O}$max),
- P_{INT} max is the product of I_{DD} and V_{DD}, expressed in Watts. This is the maximum chip internal power.

$P_{I/O}$ max represents the maximum power dissipation on output pins where:

$$P_{I/O} \text{ max} = \Sigma (V_{OL} \times I_{OL}) + \Sigma((V_{DD} - V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}),$$

taking into account the actual V_{OL} / I_{OL} and V_{OH} / I_{OH} of the I/Os at low and high level in the application.

Table 69. Package thermal characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Θ_{JA}	**Thermal resistance junction-ambient** LFBGA144 - 10 × 10 mm / 0.8 mm pitch	40	°C/W
	Thermal resistance junction-ambient LQFP144 - 20 × 20 mm / 0.5 mm pitch	30	
	Thermal resistance junction-ambient LQFP100 - 14 × 14 mm / 0.5 mm pitch	46	
	Thermal resistance junction-ambient LQFP64 - 10 × 10 mm / 0.5 mm pitch	45	

6.2.1 Reference document

JESD51-2 Integrated Circuits Thermal Test Method Environment Conditions - Natural Convection (Still Air). Available from www.jedec.org

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6.2.2 Selecting the product temperature range

When ordering the microcontroller, the temperature range is specified in the ordering information scheme shown in *Table 70: STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG ordering information scheme*.

Each temperature range suffix corresponds to a specific guaranteed ambient temperature at maximum dissipation and, to a specific maximum junction temperature.

As applications do not commonly use the STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG at maximum dissipation, it is useful to calculate the exact power consumption and junction temperature to determine which temperature range will be best suited to the application.

The following examples show how to calculate the temperature range needed for a given application.

Example 1: High-performance application

Assuming the following application conditions:

Maximum ambient temperature T_{Amax} = 82 °C (measured according to JESD51-2), I_{DDmax} = 50 mA, V_{DD} = 3.5 V, maximum 20 I/Os used at the same time in output at low level with I_{OL} = 8 mA, V_{OL}= 0.4 V and maximum 8 I/Os used at the same time in output at low level with I_{OL} = 20 mA, V_{OL}= 1.3 V

P_{INTmax} = 50 mA × 3.5 V= 175 mW

P_{IOmax} = 20 × 8 mA × 0.4 V + 8 × 20 mA × 1.3 V = 272 mW

This gives: P_{INTmax} = 175 mW and P_{IOmax} = 272 mW:

P_{Dmax} = 175 + 272 = 447 mW

Thus: P_{Dmax} = 447 mW

Using the values obtained in *Table 69* T_{Jmax} is calculated as follows:

– For LQFP100, 46 °C/W

T_{Jmax} = 82 °C + (46 °C/W × 447 mW) = 82 °C + 20.6 °C = 102.6 °C

This is within the range of the suffix 6 version parts (–40 < T_J < 105 °C).

In this case, parts must be ordered at least with the temperature range suffix 6 (see *Table 70: STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG ordering information scheme*).

Example 2: High-temperature application

Using the same rules, it is possible to address applications that run at high ambient temperatures with a low dissipation, as long as junction temperature T_J remains within the specified range.

Assuming the following application conditions:

Maximum ambient temperature T_{Amax} = 115 °C (measured according to JESD51-2), I_{DDmax} = 20 mA, V_{DD} = 3.5 V, maximum 20 I/Os used at the same time in output at low level with I_{OL} = 8 mA, V_{OL}= 0.4 V

P_{INTmax} = 20 mA × 3.5 V= 70 mW

P_{IOmax} = 20 × 8 mA × 0.4 V = 64 mW

This gives: P_{INTmax} = 70 mW and P_{IOmax} = 64 mW:

P_{Dmax} = 70 + 64 = 134 mW

Thus: P_{Dmax} = 134 mW

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Using the values obtained in *Table 69* T_{Jmax} is calculated as follows:

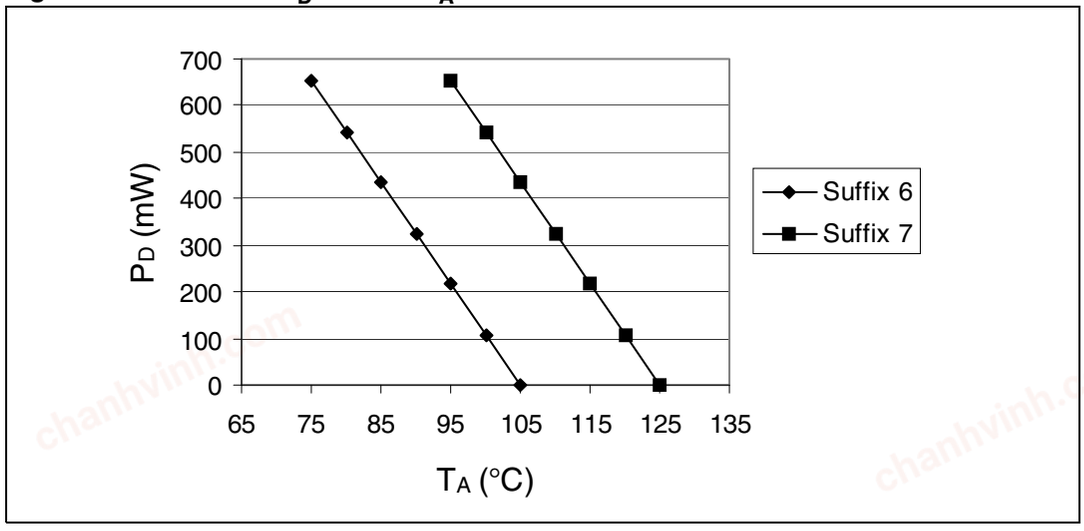
– For LQFP100, 46 °C/W

T_{Jmax} = 115 °C + (46 °C/W × 134 mW) = 115 °C + 6.2 °C = 121.2 °C

This is within the range of the suffix 7 version parts (–40 < T_J < 125 °C).

In this case, parts must be ordered at least with the temperature range suffix 7 (see *Table 70: STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG ordering information scheme*).

Figure 68. LQFP100 P_D max vs. T_A



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7 Part numbering

Table 70. STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG ordering information scheme

Example: STM32 F103 R F T 6 xxx

Device family

STM32 = ARM-based 32-bit microcontroller

Product type

F = general-purpose

Device subfamily

103 = performance line

Pin count

R = 64 pins
V = 100 pins
Z = 144 pins

Flash memory size

F = 768 Kbytes of Flash memory
G = 1 Mbyte of Flash memory

Package

H = BGA
T = LQFP

Temperature range

6 = Industrial temperature range, –40 to 85 °C.
7 = Industrial temperature range, –40 to 105 °C.

Options

xxx = programmed parts
TR = tape and real

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.

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8 Revision history

Table 71. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
27-Oct-2009	1	Initial release.
15-Nov-2010	2	LQFP64 package mechanical data updated: see *Figure 66: LQFP64 – 10 x 10 mm 64 pin low-profile quad flat package outline* and *Table 68: LQFP64 – 10 x 10 mm 64 pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data*. Internal code removed from *Table 70: STM32F103xF and STM32F103xG ordering information scheme*. Updated note 2 below *Table 51: I2C characteristics* Updated *Figure 46: I2C bus AC waveforms and measurement circuit* Updated *Figure 45: Recommended NRST pin protection* Updated note 1 below *Table 46: I/O static characteristics* Updated *Table 20: Peripheral current consumption* Updated *Table 14: Maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash* Updated *Table 15: Maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from RAM* Updated *Table 16: Maximum current consumption in Sleep mode, code running from Flash or RAM* Updated *Table 17: Typical and maximum current consumptions in Stop and Standby modes* Updated *Table 18: Typical current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash* Updated *Table 19: Typical current consumption in Sleep mode, code running from Flash or RAM* Updated *Table 24: LSE oscillator characteristics (fLSE = 32.768 kHz)* Updated *Figure 22: Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read waveforms on page 63* Added *Section 5.3.13: I/O current injection characteristics on page 84*

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