Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!


## Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com
Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China

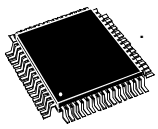
# STM32F215xx
# STM32F217xx

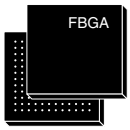
## ARM®-based 32-bit MCU, 150DMIPs, up to 1 MB Flash/128+4KB RAM, crypto, USB OTG HS/FS, Ethernet, 17 TIMs, 3 ADCs, 15 comm. interfaces & camera

**Datasheet - production data**

## Features

- Core: ARM® 32-bit Cortex®-M3 CPU (120 MHz max) with Adaptive real-time accelerator (ART Accelerator™) allowing 0-wait state execution performance from Flash memory, MPU, 150 DMIPS/1.25 DMIPS/MHz (Dhrystone 2.1)
- Memories
  - Up to 1 Mbyte of Flash memory
  - 512 bytes of OTP memory
  - Up to 128 + 4 Kbytes of SRAM
  - Flexible static memory controller that supports Compact Flash, SRAM, PSRAM, NOR and NAND memories
  - LCD parallel interface, 8080/6800 modes
- Clock, reset and supply management
  - From 1.8 to 3.6 V application supply + I/Os
  - POR, PDR, PVD and BOR
  - 4 to 26 MHz crystal oscillator
  - Internal 16 MHz factory-trimmed RC
  - 32 kHz oscillator for RTC with calibration
  - Internal 32 kHz RC with calibration
- Low-power modes
  - Sleep, Stop and Standby modes
  - $V_{BAT}$ supply for RTC, 20 × 32 bit backup registers, and optional 4 Kbytes backup SRAM
- 3 × 12-bit, 0.5 µs ADCs with up to 24 channels and up to 6 MSPS in triple interleaved mode
- 2 × 12-bit D/A converters
- General-purpose DMA: 16-stream controller with centralized FIFOs and burst support
- Up to 17 timers
  - Up to twelve 16-bit and two 32-bit timers, up to 120 MHz, each with up to four IC/OC/PWM or pulse counter and quadrature (incremental) encoder input
- Debug mode: Serial wire debug (SWD), JTAG, and Cortex®-M3 Embedded Trace Macrocell™






LQFP64 (10 × 10 mm)
LQFP100 (14 × 14 mm)
LQFP144 (20 × 20 mm)
LQFP176 (24 × 24 mm)

UFBGA176 (10 × 10 mm)

- Up to 140 I/O ports with interrupt capability:
  - Up to 136 fast I/Os up to 60 MHz
  - Up to 138 5 V-tolerant I/Os
- Up to 15 communication interfaces
  - Up to three $I^2C$ interfaces (SMBus/PMBus)
  - Up to four USARTs and two UARTs (7.5 Mbit/s, ISO 7816 interface, LIN, IrDA, modem control)
  - Up to three SPIs (30 Mbit/s), two with muxed $I^2S$ to achieve audio class accuracy via audio PLL or external PLL
  - 2 × CAN interfaces (2.0B Active)
  - SDIO interface
- Advanced connectivity
  - USB 2.0 full-speed device/host/OTG controller with on-chip PHY
  - USB 2.0 high-speed/full-speed device/host/OTG controller with dedicated DMA, on-chip full-speed PHY and ULPI
  - 10/100 Ethernet MAC with dedicated DMA: supports IEEE 1588v2 hardware, MII/RMII
- 8- to 14-bit parallel camera interface (48 Mbyte/s max.)
- Cryptographic acceleration
  - Hardware acceleration for AES 128, 192, 256, Triple DES, HASH (MD5, SHA-1)
  - Analog true random number generator
- CRC calculation unit
- 96-bit unique ID

**Table 1. Device summary**

| Reference | Part numbers |
|---|---|
| STM32F215xx | STM32F215RG, STM32F215VG, STM32F215ZG<br>STM32F215RE, STM32F215VE, STM32F215ZE |
| STM32F217xx | STM32F217VG, STM32F217IG, STM32F217ZG<br>STM32F217VE, STM32F217IE, STM32F217ZE |

# Contents

# List of tables

# List of figures

# 1 Introduction

This datasheet provides the description of the STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx lines of microcontrollers. For more details on the whole STMicroelectronics STM32 family, refer to *Section 2.1: Full compatibility throughout the family*.

The STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx datasheet should be read in conjunction with the STM32F20x/STM32F21x reference manual. They will be referred to as STM32F21x devices throughout the document.

For information on programming, erasing and protection of the internal Flash memory, refer to the STM32F20x/STM32F21x Flash programming manual (PM0059).

The reference and Flash programming manuals are both available from the STMicroelectronics website *www.st.com*.

For information on the Cortex®-M3 core refer to the Cortex®-M3 Technical Reference Manual, available from the *www.arm.com* website.

# 2 Description

The STM32F21x family is based on the high-performance ARM® Cortex®-M3 32-bit RISC core operating at a frequency of up to 120 MHz. The family incorporates high-speed embedded memories (Flash memory up to 1 Mbyte, up to 128 Kbytes of system SRAM), up to 4 Kbytes of backup SRAM, and an extensive range of enhanced I/Os and peripherals connected to two APB buses, three AHB buses and a 32-bit multi-AHB bus matrix.

The devices also feature an adaptive real-time memory accelerator (ART Accelerator™) that allows to achieve a performance equivalent to 0 wait state program execution from Flash memory at a CPU frequency up to 120 MHz. This performance has been validated using the CoreMark® benchmark.

All devices offer three 12-bit ADCs, two DACs, a low-power RTC, twelve general-purpose 16-bit timers including two PWM timers for motor control, two general-purpose 32-bit timers. a true number random generator (RNG). They also feature standard and advanced communication interfaces. New advanced peripherals include an SDIO, an enhanced flexible static memory control (FSMC) interface (for devices offered in packages of 100 pins and more), a cryptographic acceleration cell, and a camera interface for CMOS sensors. The devices also feature standard peripherals.

- Up to three $I^2C$s
- Three SPIs, two $I^2S$s. To achieve audio class accuracy, the $I^2S$ peripherals can be clocked via a dedicated internal audio PLL or via an external PLL to allow synchronization.
- Four USARTs and two UARTs
- A USB OTG high-speed with full-speed capability (with the ULPI)
- A second USB OTG (full-speed)
- Two CANs
- An SDIO interface
- Ethernet and camera interface available on STM32F217xx devices only.

*Note: The STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx devices operate in the –40 to +105 °C temperature range from a 1.8 V to 3.6 V power supply.*

A comprehensive set of power-saving modes allow the design of low-power applications.

STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx devices are offered in various packages ranging from 64 pins to 176 pins. The set of included peripherals changes with the device chosen.These features make the STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx microcontroller family suitable for a wide range of applications:

- Motor drive and application control
- Medical equipment
- Industrial applications: PLC, inverters, circuit breakers
- Printers, and scanners
- Alarm systems, video intercom, and HVAC
- Home audio appliances

*Figure 4* shows the general block diagram of the device family.

**Table 2. STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx: features and peripheral counts**

| Peripherals | | STM32F215Rx | | STM32F215Vx | | STM32F215Zx | | STM32F217Vx | | STM32F217Zx | | STM32F217Ix | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flash memory in Kbytes | | 512 | 1024 | 512 | 1024 | 512 | 1024 | 512 | 1024 | 512 | 1024 | 512 | 1024 |
| SRAM in Kbytes | System | 128(112+16) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backup | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | |
| FSMC memory controller | | No | | Yes(1) | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethernet(2) | | No | | | | | | Yes | | | | | |
| Timers | General-purpose | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Advanced-control | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Basic | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | IWDG | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | WWDG | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RTC | | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Random number generator | | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communication interfaces | SPI / ($I^2S$) | 3/(2)(3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | $I^2C$ | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | USART<br>UART | 4<br>2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | USB OTG FS | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | USB OTG HS | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CAN | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camera interface(2) | | No | | | | | | Yes | | | | | |
| Encryption | | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GPIOs | | 51 | | 82 | | 114 | | 82 | | 114 | | 140 | |
| SDIO | | Yes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-bit ADC<br>Number of channels | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16 | | 16 | | 24 | | 16 | | 24 | | 24 | |
| 12-bit DAC<br>Number of channels | | Yes<br>2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum CPU frequency | | 120 MHz | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating voltage | | 1.8 V to 3.6 V | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 2. STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx: features and peripheral counts (continued)**

| Peripherals | STM32F215Rx | STM32F215Vx | STM32F215Zx | STM32F217Vx | STM32F217Zx | STM32F217Ix |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating temperatures | Ambient temperatures: –40 to +85 °C /–40 to +105 °C | | | | | |
| | Junction temperature: –40 to + 125 °C | | | | | |
| Package | LQFP64 | LQFP100 | LQFP144 | LQFP100 | LQFP144 | UFBGA176, LQFP176 |

1. For the LQFP100 package, only FSMC Bank1 or 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. Camera interface and Ethernet are available only in STM32F217x devices.
3. The SPI2 and SPI3 interfaces give the flexibility to work in an exclusive way in either the SPI mode or the I2S audio mode.

## 2.1 Full compatibility throughout the family

The STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx constitute the STM32F21x family whose members are fully pin-to-pin, software and feature compatible, allowing the user to try different memory densities and peripherals for a greater degree of freedom during the development cycle.

The STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx devices maintain a close compatibility with the whole STM32F10xxx family. All functional pins are pin-to-pin compatible. The STM32F215xx and STM32F217xx, however, are not drop-in replacements for the STM32F10xxx devices: the two families do not have the same power scheme, and so their power pins are different. Nonetheless, transition from the STM32F10xxx to the STM32F21x family remains simple as only a few pins are impacted.

*Figure 1*, *Figure 2* and *Figure 3* provide compatible board designs between the STM32F21x and the STM32F10xxx family.

**Figure 1. Compatible board design between STM32F10x and STM32F2xx for LQFP64 package**

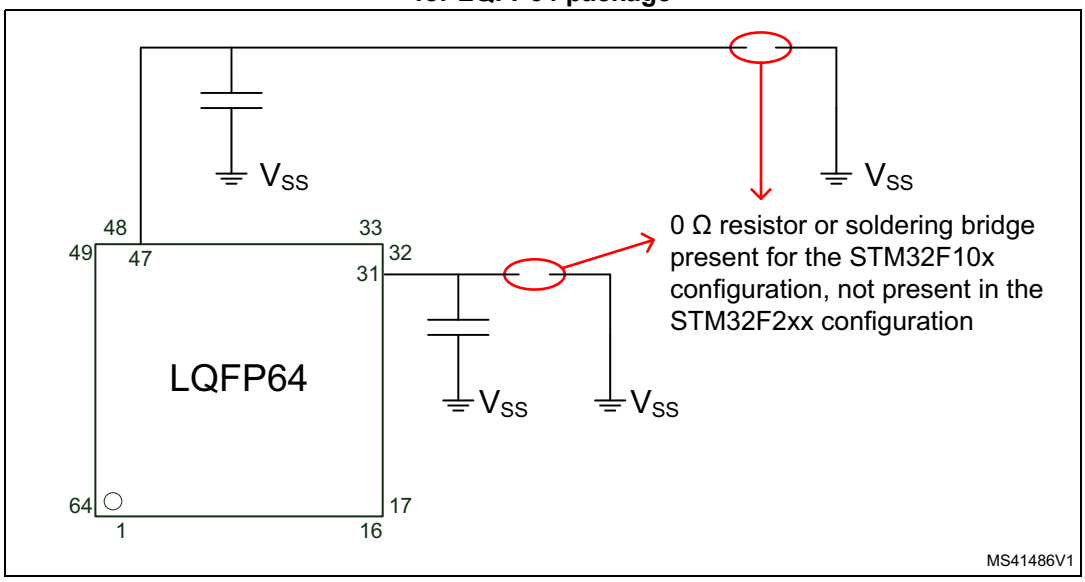
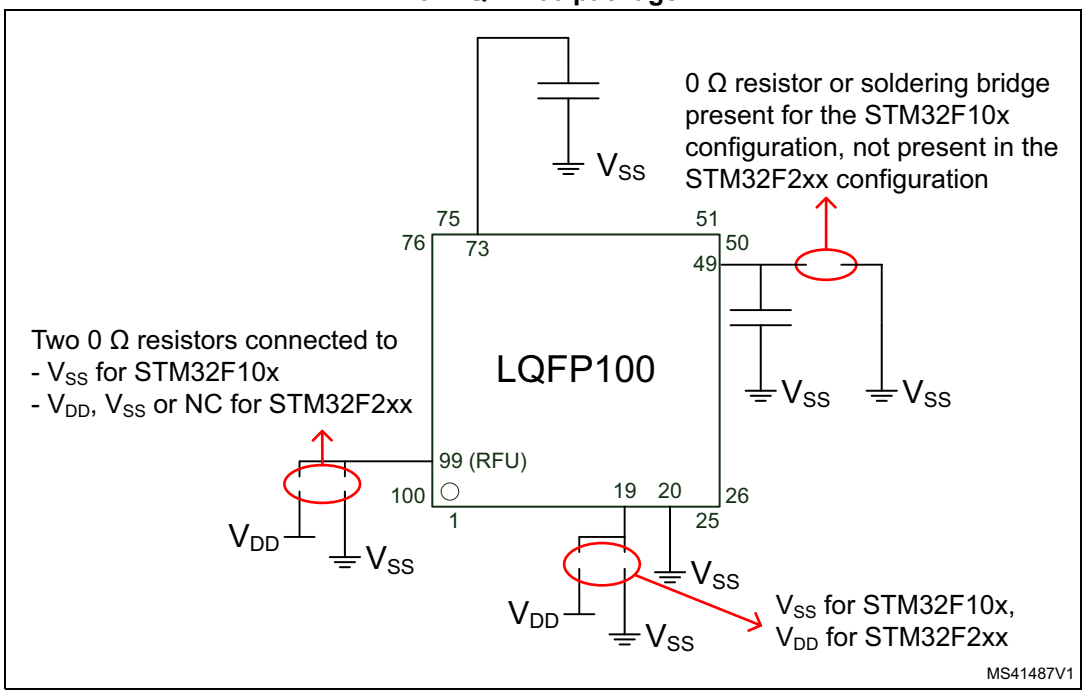
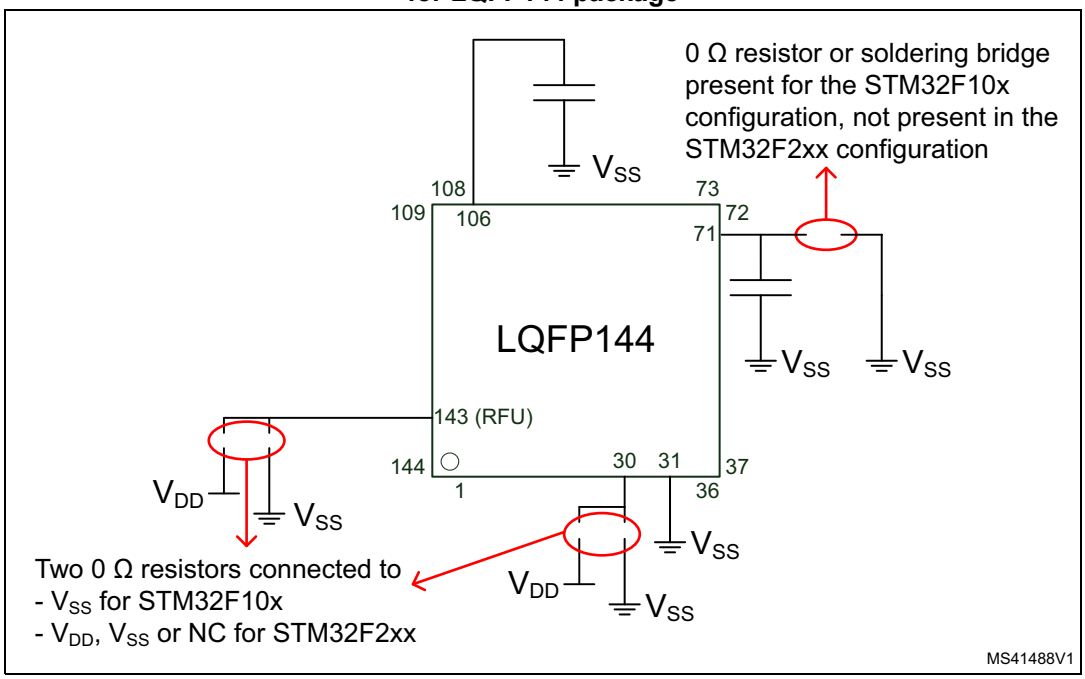


**Figure 2. Compatible board design between STM32F10x and STM32F2xx for LQFP100 package**



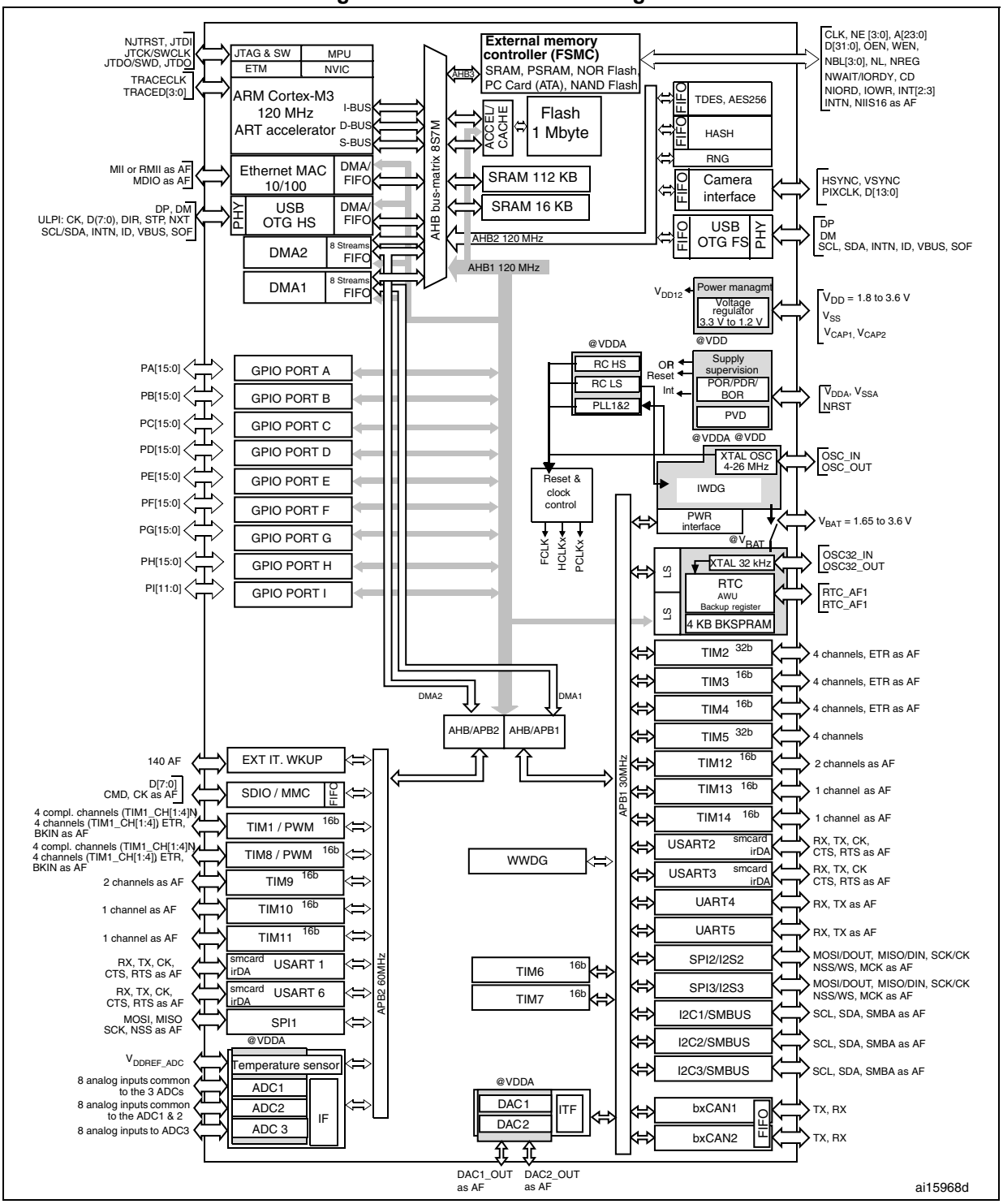

1. RFU = reserved for future use.

**Figure 3. Compatible board design between STM32F10x and STM32F2xx for LQFP144 package**




1. RFU = reserved for future use.

**Figure 4. STM32F21x block diagram**




1. The timers connected to APB2 are clocked from TIMxCLK up to 120 MHz, while the timers connected to APB1 are clocked from TIMxCLK up to 60 MHz.
2. The camera interface and Ethernet are available only in STM32F217xx devices.

# 3 Functional overview

## 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 was 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 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, the STM32F21x family is compatible with all ARM® tools and software.

*Figure 4* shows the general block diagram of the STM32F21x family.

## 3.2 Adaptive real-time memory accelerator (ART Accelerator™)

The ART Accelerator™ is a memory accelerator which is optimized for STM32 industry-standard ARM® Cortex®-M3 processors. It balances the inherent performance advantage of the ARM® Cortex®-M3 over Flash memory technologies, which normally requires the processor to wait for the Flash memory at higher operating frequencies.

To release the processor full 150 DMIPS performance at this frequency, the accelerator implements an instruction prefetch queue and branch cache which increases program execution speed from the 128-bit Flash memory. Based on CoreMark® benchmark, the performance achieved thanks to the ART accelerator is equivalent to 0 wait state program execution from Flash memory at a CPU frequency up to 120 MHz.

## 3.3 Memory protection unit

The memory protection unit (MPU) is used to manage the CPU accesses to memory to prevent one task to accidentally corrupt the memory or resources used by any other active task. This memory area is organized into up to 8 protected areas that can in turn be divided up into 8 subareas. The protection area sizes are between 32 bytes and the whole 4 gigabytes of addressable memory.

The MPU 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.

## 3.4 Embedded Flash memory

The STM32F21x devices embed a 128-bit wide Flash memory of 128 Kbytes, 256 Kbytes, 512 Kbytes, 768 Kbytes or 1 Mbyte available for storing programs and data.

The devices also feature 512 bytes of OTP memory that can be used to store critical user data such as Ethernet MAC addresses or cryptographic keys.

## 3.5 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 software signature during runtime, to be compared with a reference signature generated at link-time and stored at a given memory location.

## 3.6 Embedded SRAM

All STM32F21x products embed:

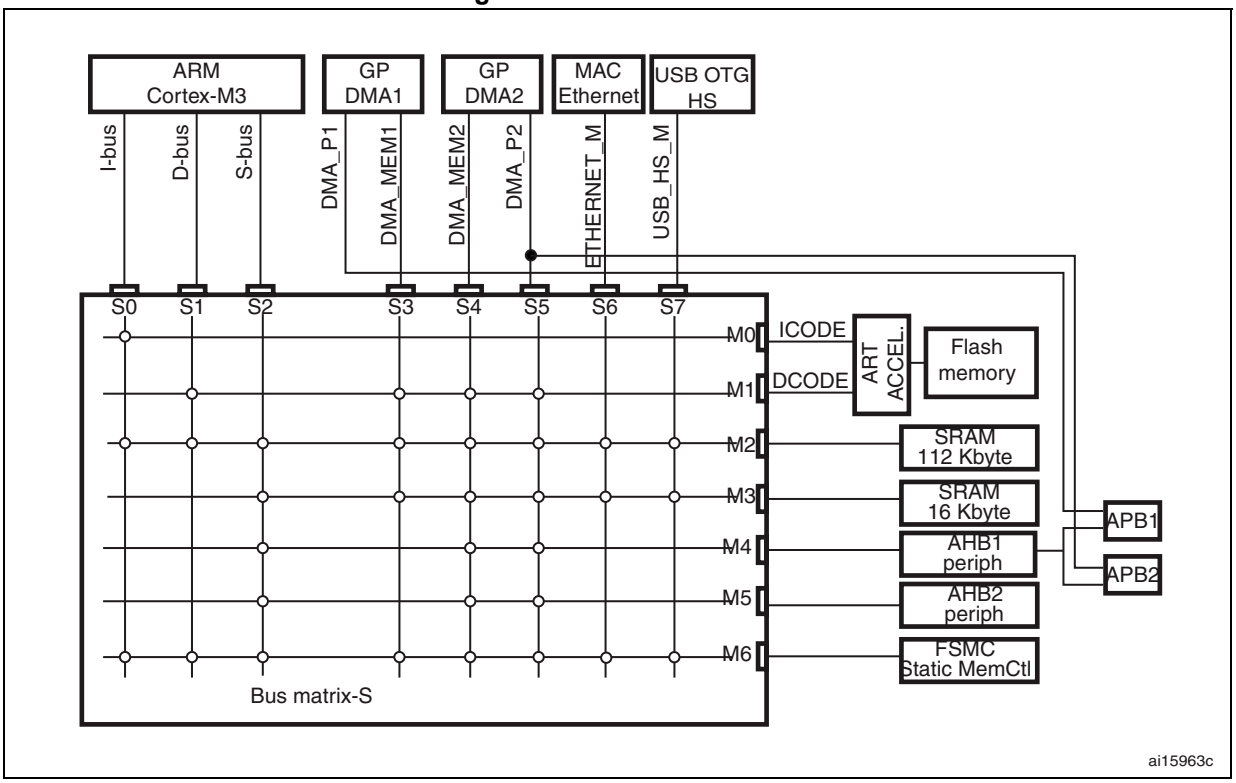
- Up to 128 Kbytes of system SRAM accessed (read/write) at CPU clock speed with 0 wait states
- 4 Kbytes of backup SRAM.

  The content of this area is protected against possible unwanted write accesses, and is retained in Standby or $V_{BAT}$ mode.

## 3.7 Multi-AHB bus matrix

The 32-bit multi-AHB bus matrix interconnects all the masters (CPU, DMAs, Ethernet, USB HS) and the slaves (Flash memory, RAM, FSMC, AHB and APB peripherals) and ensures a seamless and efficient operation even when several high-speed peripherals work simultaneously.

Figure 5. Multi-AHB matrix




## 3.8 DMA controller (DMA)

The devices feature two general-purpose dual-port DMAs (DMA1 and DMA2) with 8 streams each. They are able to manage memory-to-memory, peripheral-to-memory and memory-to-peripheral transfers. They share some centralized FIFOs for APB/AHB peripherals, support burst transfer and are designed to provide the maximum peripheral bandwidth (AHB/APB).

The two DMA controllers support circular buffer management, so that no specific code is needed when the controller reaches the end of the buffer. The two DMA controllers also have a double buffering feature, which automates the use and switching of two memory buffers without requiring any special code.

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

The DMA can be used with the main peripherals:

- SPI and $I^2S$
- $I^2C$
- USART and UART
- General-purpose, basic and advanced-control timers TIMx
- DAC
- SDIO
- Cryptographic acceleration
- Camera interface (DCMI)
- ADC.

## 3.9 Flexible static memory controller (FSMC)

The FSMC is embedded in all STM32F21x devices. It has four Chip Select outputs supporting the following modes: PC Card/Compact Flash, SRAM, PSRAM, NOR Flash and NAND Flash.

Functionality overview:

- Write FIFO
- Code execution from external memory except for NAND Flash and PC Card
- Maximum frequency ($f_{HCLK}$) for external access is 60 MHz

### 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.

## 3.10 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)

The STM32F21x devices embed a nested vectored interrupt controller able to manage 16 priority levels, and handle up to 81 maskable interrupt channels plus the 16 interrupt lines of the Cortex®-M3.

The NVIC main features are the following:

- 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 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 minimum interrupt latency.

## 3.11 External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The external interrupt/event controller consists of 23 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 140 GPIOs can be connected to the 16 external interrupt lines.

## 3.12 Clocks and startup

On reset the 16 MHz internal RC oscillator is selected as the default CPU clock. The 16 MHz internal RC oscillator is factory-trimmed to offer 1% accuracy. The application can then select as system clock either the RC oscillator or an external 4-26 MHz clock source. This clock is monitored for failure. If failure is detected, the system automatically switches back to the internal RC oscillator and a software interrupt is generated (if enabled). Similarly, full interrupt management of the PLL clock entry is available when necessary (for example if an indirectly used external oscillator fails).

The advanced clock controller clocks the core and all peripherals using a single crystal or oscillator. In particular, the ethernet and USB OTG FS peripherals can be clocked by the system clock.

Several prescalers and PLLs allow the configuration of the three AHB buses, the high-speed APB (APB2) and the low-speed APB (APB1) domains. The maximum frequency of the three AHB buses is 120 MHz and the maximum frequency the high-speed APB domains is 60 MHz. The maximum allowed frequency of the low-speed APB domain is 30 MHz.

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

## 3.13 Boot modes

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

- Boot from user Flash
- Boot from system memory
- Boot from embedded SRAM

The boot loader is located in system memory. It is used to reprogram the Flash memory by using USART1 (PA9/PA10), USART3 (PC10/PC11 or PB10/PB11), CAN2 (PB5/PB13), USB OTG FS in Device mode (PA11/PA12) through DFU (device firmware upgrade).

## 3.14 Power supply schemes

- $V_{DD}$ = 1.8 to 3.6 V: external power supply for I/Os and the internal regulator (when enabled), provided externally through $V_{DD}$ pins.
- $V_{SSA}$, $V_{DDA}$ = 1.8 to 3.6 V: external analog power supplies for ADC, DAC, Reset blocks, RCs and PLL. $V_{DDA}$ and $V_{SSA}$ must be connected to $V_{DD}$ and $V_{SS}$, respectively.
- $V_{BAT}$ = 1.65 to 3.6 V: power supply for RTC, external clock, 32 kHz oscillator and backup registers (through power switch) when $V_{DD}$ is not present.

Refer to *Figure 17: Power supply scheme* for more details.

## 3.15 Power supply supervisor

The devices have an integrated power-on reset (POR) / power-down reset (PDR) circuitry coupled with a Brownout reset (BOR) circuitry.

At power-on, POR/PDR is always active and ensures proper operation starting from 1.8 V. After the 1.8 V POR threshold level is reached, the option byte loading process starts, either to confirm or modify default BOR threshold levels, or to disable BOR permanently. Three BOR thresholds are available through option bytes.

The device remains in reset mode when $V_{DD}$ is below a specified threshold, $V_{POR/PDR}$ or $V_{BOR}$, without the need for an external reset circuit. .

The devices also feature 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.

## 3.16 Voltage regulator

The regulator has four operating modes:

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

### 3.16.1 Regulator ON

The regulator ON modes are activated by default on LQFP packages. On UFBGA176 package, they are activated by connecting REGOFF to $V_{SS}$.

$V_{DD}$ minimum value is 1.8 V.