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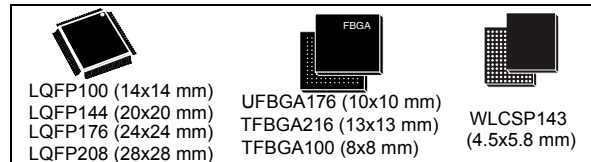


ARM[®]-based Cortex[®]-M7 32b MCU+FPU, 462DMIPS, up to 1MB Flash/320+16+ 4KB RAM, USB OTG HS/FS, ethernet, 18 TIMs, 3 ADCs, 25 com iff, cam & LCD

Datasheet - production data

Features

- Core: ARM[®] 32-bit Cortex[®]-M7 CPU with FPU, adaptive real-time accelerator (ART Accelerator[™]) and L1-cache: 4KB data cache and 4KB instruction cache, allowing 0-wait state execution from embedded Flash memory and external memories, frequency up to 216 MHz, MPU, 462 DMIPS/2.14 DMIPS/MHz (Dhrystone 2.1), and DSP instructions.
- Memories
 - Up to 1MB of Flash memory
 - 1024 bytes of OTP memory
 - SRAM: 320KB (including 64KB of data TCM RAM for critical real-time data) + 16KB of instruction TCM RAM (for critical real-time routines) + 4KB of backup SRAM (available in the lowest power modes)
 - Flexible external memory controller with up to 32-bit data bus: SRAM, PSRAM, SDRAM/LPSDR SDRAM, NOR/NAND memories
- Dual mode Quad-SPI
- LCD parallel interface, 8080/6800 modes
- LCD-TFT controller up to XGA resolution with dedicated Chrom-ART Accelerator[™] for enhanced graphic content creation (DMA2D)
- Clock, reset and supply management
 - 1.7 V to 3.6 V application supply and I/Os
 - POR, PDR, PVD and BOR
 - Dedicated USB power
 - 4-to-26 MHz crystal oscillator
 - Internal 16 MHz factory-trimmed RC (1% accuracy)
 - 32 kHz oscillator for RTC with calibration
 - Internal 32 kHz RC with calibration
- Low-power
 - Sleep, Stop and Standby modes
 - V_{BAT} supply for RTC, 32×32 bit backup registers + 4KB backup SRAM
- 3×12-bit, 2.4 MSPS ADC: up to 24 channels and 7.2 MSPS in triple interleaved mode
- 2×12-bit D/A converters
- Up to 18 timers: up to thirteen 16-bit (1x low-power 16-bit timer available in Stop mode) and two 32-bit timers, each with up to 4 IC/OC/PWM or pulse counter and quadrature (incremental) encoder input. All 15 timers running up to 216 MHz. 2x watchdogs, SysTick timer



- General-purpose DMA: 16-stream DMA controller with FIFOs and burst support
- Debug mode
 - SWD & JTAG interfaces
 - Cortex[®]-M7 Trace Macrocell[™]
- Up to 168 I/O ports with interrupt capability
 - Up to 164 fast I/Os up to 108 MHz
 - Up to 166 5 V-tolerant I/Os
- Up to 25 communication interfaces
 - Up to 4× I²C interfaces (SMBus/PMBus)
 - Up to 4 USARTs/4 UARTs (27 Mbit/s, ISO7816 interface, LIN, IrDA, modem control)
 - Up to 6 SPIs (up to 50 Mbit/s), 3 with muxed simplex I²S for audio class accuracy via internal audio PLL or external clock
 - 2 × SAls (serial audio interface)
 - 2 × CANs (2.0B active) and SDMMC interface
 - SPDIFRX interface
 - HDMI-CEC
- 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 up to 54 Mbyte/s
- True random number generator
- CRC calculation unit
- RTC: subsecond accuracy, hardware calendar
- 96-bit unique ID

Table 1. Device summary

Reference	Part number
STM32F745xx	STM32F745IE, STM32F745VE, STM32F745VG, STM32F745ZE, STM32F745ZG, STM32F745IG
STM32F746xx	STM32F746BE, STM32F746BG, STM32F746IE, STM32F746IG, STM32F746NE, STM32F746NG, STM32F746VE, STM32F746VG, STM32F746ZE, STM32F746ZG

Contents

1	Description	12
1.1	Full compatibility throughout the family	15
2	Functional overview	17
2.1	ARM® Cortex®-M7 with FPU	17
2.2	Memory protection unit	17
2.3	Embedded Flash memory	18
2.4	CRC (cyclic redundancy check) calculation unit	18
2.5	Embedded SRAM	18
2.6	AXI-AHB bus matrix	18
2.7	DMA controller (DMA)	19
2.8	Flexible memory controller (FMC)	20
2.9	Quad-SPI memory interface (QUADSPI)	21
2.10	LCD-TFT controller	21
2.11	Chrom-ART Accelerator™ (DMA2D)	21
2.12	Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)	22
2.13	External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)	22
2.14	Clocks and startup	22
2.15	Boot modes	23
2.16	Power supply schemes	23
2.17	Power supply supervisor	24
2.17.1	Internal reset ON	24
2.17.2	Internal reset OFF	25
2.18	Voltage regulator	26
2.18.1	Regulator ON	26
2.18.2	Regulator OFF	27
2.18.3	Regulator ON/OFF and internal reset ON/OFF availability	30
2.19	Real-time clock (RTC), backup SRAM and backup registers	30
2.20	Low-power modes	31
2.21	V _{BAT} operation	32
2.22	Timers and watchdogs	32
2.22.1	Advanced-control timers (TIM1, TIM8)	34

2.22.2	General-purpose timers (TIMx)	34
2.22.3	Basic timers TIM6 and TIM7	35
2.22.4	Low-power timer (LPTIM1)	35
2.22.5	Independent watchdog	35
2.22.6	Window watchdog	35
2.22.7	SysTick timer	35
2.23	Inter-integrated circuit interface (I ² C)	36
2.24	Universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver transmitters (USART)	37
2.25	Serial peripheral interface (SPI)/inter-integrated sound interfaces (I2S)	38
2.26	Serial audio interface (SAI)	38
2.27	SPDIFRX Receiver Interface (SPDIFRX)	39
2.28	Audio PLL (PLLI2S)	39
2.29	Audio and LCD PLL(PLLSAI)	40
2.30	SD/SDIO/MMC card host interface (SDMMC)	40
2.31	Ethernet MAC interface with dedicated DMA and IEEE 1588 support	40
2.32	Controller area network (bxCAN)	41
2.33	Universal serial bus on-the-go full-speed (OTG_FS)	41
2.34	Universal serial bus on-the-go high-speed (OTG_HS)	41
2.35	High-definition multimedia interface (HDMI) - consumer electronics control (CEC)	42
2.36	Digital camera interface (DCMI)	42
2.37	Random number generator (RNG)	42
2.38	General-purpose input/outputs (GPIOs)	43
2.39	Analog-to-digital converters (ADCs)	43
2.40	Temperature sensor	43
2.41	Digital-to-analog converter (DAC)	43
2.42	Serial wire JTAG debug port (SWJ-DP)	44
2.43	Embedded Trace Macrocell™	44
3	Pinouts and pin description	45
4	Memory mapping	89
5	Electrical characteristics	94
5.1	Parameter conditions	94

5.1.1	Minimum and maximum values	94
5.1.2	Typical values	94
5.1.3	Typical curves	94
5.1.4	Loading capacitor	94
5.1.5	Pin input voltage	94
5.1.6	Power supply scheme	95
5.1.7	Current consumption measurement	96
5.2	Absolute maximum ratings	96
5.3	Operating conditions	98
5.3.1	General operating conditions	98
5.3.2	VCAP1/VCAP2 external capacitor	100
5.3.3	Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator ON)	101
5.3.4	Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator OFF)	101
5.3.5	Reset and power control block characteristics	101
5.3.6	Over-drive switching characteristics	103
5.3.7	Supply current characteristics	103
5.3.8	Wakeup time from low-power modes	121
5.3.9	External clock source characteristics	122
5.3.10	Internal clock source characteristics	127
5.3.11	PLL characteristics	128
5.3.12	PLL spread spectrum clock generation (SSCG) characteristics	131
5.3.13	Memory characteristics	133
5.3.14	EMC characteristics	135
5.3.15	Absolute maximum ratings (electrical sensitivity)	137
5.3.16	I/O current injection characteristics	137
5.3.17	I/O port characteristics	138
5.3.18	NRST pin characteristics	144
5.3.19	TIM timer characteristics	145
5.3.20	RTC characteristics	145
5.3.21	12-bit ADC characteristics	145
5.3.22	Temperature sensor characteristics	151
5.3.23	V _{BAT} monitoring characteristics	151
5.3.24	Reference voltage	151
5.3.25	DAC electrical characteristics	152
5.3.26	Communications interfaces	154
5.3.27	FMC characteristics	169
5.3.28	Quad-SPI interface characteristics	189

5.3.29	Camera interface (DCMI) timing specifications	191
5.3.30	LCD-TFT controller (LTDC) characteristics	192
5.3.31	SD/SDIO MMC card host interface (SDMMC) characteristics	194
6	Package information	196
6.1	LQFP100, 14 x 14 mm low-profile quad flat package information	196
6.2	TFBGA100, 8 x 8 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package information	199
6.3	WLCSP143, 4.539x 5.849 mm, 0.4 mm pitch wafer level chip scale package information	202
6.4	LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm low-profile quad flat package information	205
6.5	LQFP176, 24 x 24 mm low-profile quad flat package information	208
6.6	LQFP208, 28 x 28 mm low-profile quad flat package information	212
6.7	UFBGA 176+25, 10 x 10 x 0.65 mm ultra thin-pitch ball grid array package information	216
6.8	TFBGA216, 13 x 13 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package information	219
6.9	Thermal characteristics	222
7	Part numbering	223
Appendix A Recommendations when using internal reset OFF		224
A.1	Operating conditions	224
Revision history		225

List of tables

Table 1.	Device summary	1
Table 2.	STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx features and peripheral counts	13
Table 3.	Voltage regulator configuration mode versus device operating mode	27
Table 4.	Regulator ON/OFF and internal reset ON/OFF availability.	30
Table 5.	Voltage regulator modes in Stop mode	31
Table 6.	Timer feature comparison.	33
Table 7.	I2C implementation.	36
Table 8.	USART implementation	37
Table 9.	Legend/abbreviations used in the pinout table	53
Table 10.	STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx pin and ball definition	53
Table 11.	FMC pin definition.	73
Table 12.	STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx alternate function mapping	76
Table 13.	STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx register boundary addresses.	90
Table 14.	Voltage characteristics	96
Table 15.	Current characteristics	97
Table 16.	Thermal characteristics.	97
Table 17.	General operating conditions	98
Table 18.	Limitations depending on the operating power supply range	100
Table 19.	VCAP1/VCAP2 operating conditions	101
Table 20.	Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator ON)	101
Table 21.	Operating conditions at power-up / power-down (regulator OFF).	101
Table 22.	reset and power control block characteristics	102
Table 23.	Over-drive switching characteristics	103
Table 24.	Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from ITCM RAM, regulator ON	104
Table 25.	Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory (ART ON except prefetch / L1-cache ON) or SRAM on AXI (L1-cache ON), regulator ON	105
Table 26.	Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory or SRAM on AXI (L1-cache disabled), regulator ON	106
Table 27.	Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory on ITCM interface (ART disabled), regulator ON	107
Table 28.	Typical and maximum current consumption in Run mode, code with data processing running from Flash memory (ART ON except prefetch / L1-cache ON) or SRAM on AXI (L1-cache ON), regulator OFF.	108
Table 29.	Typical and maximum current consumption in Sleep mode, regulator ON.	109
Table 30.	Typical and maximum current consumption in Sleep mode, regulator OFF.	109
Table 31.	Typical and maximum current consumptions in Stop mode	110
Table 32.	Typical and maximum current consumptions in Standby mode	111
Table 33.	Typical and maximum current consumptions in V _{BAT} mode.	112
Table 34.	Switching output I/O current consumption	116
Table 35.	Peripheral current consumption	118
Table 36.	Low-power mode wakeup timings	121
Table 37.	High-speed external user clock characteristics.	122
Table 38.	Low-speed external user clock characteristics	123
Table 39.	HSE 4-26 MHz oscillator characteristics.	124
Table 40.	LSE oscillator characteristics (f _{LSE} = 32.768 kHz)	125
Table 41.	HSI oscillator characteristics	127

Table 42.	LSI oscillator characteristics	128
Table 43.	Main PLL characteristics	128
Table 44.	PLLI2S characteristics	129
Table 45.	PLLISAI characteristics	130
Table 46.	SSCG parameters constraint	131
Table 47.	Flash memory characteristics	133
Table 48.	Flash memory programming	133
Table 49.	Flash memory programming with VPP	134
Table 50.	Flash memory endurance and data retention	135
Table 51.	EMS characteristics	135
Table 52.	EMI characteristics	136
Table 53.	ESD absolute maximum ratings	137
Table 54.	Electrical sensitivities	137
Table 55.	I/O current injection susceptibility	138
Table 56.	I/O static characteristics	138
Table 57.	Output voltage characteristics	141
Table 58.	I/O AC characteristics	142
Table 59.	NRST pin characteristics	144
Table 60.	TIMx characteristics	145
Table 61.	RTC characteristics	145
Table 62.	ADC characteristics	145
Table 63.	ADC static accuracy at $f_{ADC} = 18$ MHz	147
Table 64.	ADC static accuracy at $f_{ADC} = 30$ MHz	147
Table 65.	ADC static accuracy at $f_{ADC} = 36$ MHz	148
Table 66.	ADC dynamic accuracy at $f_{ADC} = 18$ MHz - limited test conditions	148
Table 67.	ADC dynamic accuracy at $f_{ADC} = 36$ MHz - limited test conditions	148
Table 68.	Temperature sensor characteristics	151
Table 69.	Temperature sensor calibration values	151
Table 70.	V_{BAT} monitoring characteristics	151
Table 71.	internal reference voltage	151
Table 72.	Internal reference voltage calibration values	152
Table 73.	DAC characteristics	152
Table 74.	Minimum I2CCLK frequency in all I2C modes	154
Table 75.	I2C analog filter characteristics	155
Table 76.	SPI dynamic characteristics	156
Table 77.	I ² S dynamic characteristics	159
Table 78.	SAI characteristics	161
Table 79.	USB OTG full speed startup time	163
Table 80.	USB OTG full speed DC electrical characteristics	163
Table 81.	USB OTG full speed electrical characteristics	164
Table 82.	USB HS DC electrical characteristics	164
Table 83.	USB HS clock timing parameters	165
Table 84.	Dynamic characteristics: USB ULPI	166
Table 85.	Dynamics characteristics: Ethernet MAC signals for SMI	167
Table 86.	Dynamics characteristics: Ethernet MAC signals for RMII	167
Table 87.	Dynamics characteristics: Ethernet MAC signals for MII	168
Table 88.	Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read timings	171
Table 89.	Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read - NWAIT timings	171
Table 90.	Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write timings	172
Table 91.	Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write - NWAIT timings	173
Table 92.	Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read timings	174
Table 93.	Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read-NWAIT timings	174

Table 94.	Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR write timings	175
Table 95.	Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR write-NWAIT timings	176
Table 96.	Synchronous multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings	178
Table 97.	Synchronous multiplexed PSRAM write timings	180
Table 98.	Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings	181
Table 99.	Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings	183
Table 100.	Switching characteristics for NAND Flash read cycles	185
Table 101.	Switching characteristics for NAND Flash write cycles	185
Table 102.	SDRAM read timings	187
Table 103.	LPSDR SDRAM read timings	187
Table 104.	SDRAM write timings	188
Table 105.	LPSDR SDRAM write timings	189
Table 106.	Quad-SPI characteristics in SDR mode	189
Table 107.	Quad-SPI characteristics in DDR mode	190
Table 108.	DCMI characteristics	191
Table 109.	LTDC characteristics	192
Table 110.	Dynamic characteristics: SD / MMC characteristics, VDD=2.7V to 3.6V	195
Table 111.	Dynamic characteristics: eMMC characteristics, VDD=1.71V to 1.9V	195
Table 112.	LQPF100, 14 x 14 mm 100-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data	197
Table 113.	TFBGA100, 8 x 8 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package mechanical data	199
Table 114.	TFBGA100 recommended PCB design rules (0.8 mm pitch BGA)	201
Table 115.	WLCSP143, 4.539x 5.849 mm, 0.4 mm pitch wafer level chip scale package mechanical data	202
Table 116.	WLCSP143 recommended PCB design rules	204
Table 117.	LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data	205
Table 118.	LQFP176, 24 x 24 mm, 176-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data	208
Table 119.	LQFP208, 28 x 28 mm, 208-pin low-profile quad flat package mechanical data	212
Table 120.	UFBGA 176+25, 10 x 10 x 0.65 mm ultra thin fine-pitch ball grid array package mechanical data	216
Table 121.	UFBGA176+25 recommended PCB design rules (0.65 mm pitch BGA)	217
Table 122.	TFBGA216, 13 x 13 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package mechanical data	219
Table 123.	TFBGA216 recommended PCB design rules (0.8 mm pitch BGA)	220
Table 124.	Package thermal characteristics	222
Table 125.	Ordering information scheme	223
Table 126.	Limitations depending on the operating power supply range	224
Table 127.	Document revision history	225

List of figures

Figure 1.	Compatible board design for LQFP100 package	15
Figure 2.	STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx block diagram	16
Figure 3.	STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx AXI-AHB bus matrix architecture	19
Figure 4.	VDDUSB connected to VDD power supply	24
Figure 5.	VDDUSB connected to external power supply	24
Figure 6.	Power supply supervisor interconnection with internal reset OFF	25
Figure 7.	PDR_ON control with internal reset OFF	26
Figure 8.	Regulator OFF	28
Figure 9.	Startup in regulator OFF: slow V_{DD} slope - power-down reset risen after V_{CAP_1}/V_{CAP_2} stabilization	29
Figure 10.	Startup in regulator OFF mode: fast V_{DD} slope - power-down reset risen before V_{CAP_1}/V_{CAP_2} stabilization	29
Figure 11.	STM32F74xVx LQFP100 pinout	45
Figure 12.	STM32F74xVx TFBGA100 ballout	46
Figure 13.	STM32F74xZx WLCSP143 ballout	47
Figure 14.	STM32F74xZx LQFP144 pinout	48
Figure 15.	STM32F74xIx LQFP176 pinout	49
Figure 16.	STM32F74xBx LQFP208 pinout	50
Figure 17.	STM32F74xIx UFBGA176 ballout	51
Figure 18.	STM32F74xNx TFBGA216 ballout	52
Figure 19.	Memory map	89
Figure 20.	Pin loading conditions	94
Figure 21.	Pin input voltage	94
Figure 22.	Power supply scheme	95
Figure 23.	Current consumption measurement scheme	96
Figure 24.	External capacitor C_{EXT}	100
Figure 25.	Typical V_{BAT} current consumption (RTC ON/BKP SRAM OFF and LSE in low drive mode)	113
Figure 26.	Typical V_{BAT} current consumption (RTC ON/BKP SRAM OFF and LSE in medium low drive mode)	113
Figure 27.	Typical V_{BAT} current consumption (RTC ON/BKP SRAM OFF and LSE in medium high drive mode)	114
Figure 28.	Typical V_{BAT} current consumption (RTC ON/BKP SRAM OFF and LSE in high drive mode)	114
Figure 29.	Typical V_{BAT} current consumption (RTC ON/BKP SRAM OFF and LSE in high medium drive mode)	115
Figure 30.	High-speed external clock source AC timing diagram	123
Figure 31.	Low-speed external clock source AC timing diagram	124
Figure 32.	Typical application with an 8 MHz crystal	125
Figure 33.	Typical application with a 32.768 kHz crystal	126
Figure 34.	HSI deviation versus temperature	127
Figure 35.	LSI deviation versus temperature	128
Figure 36.	PLL output clock waveforms in center spread mode	132
Figure 37.	PLL output clock waveforms in down spread mode	133
Figure 38.	FT I/O input characteristics	140
Figure 39.	I/O AC characteristics definition	143
Figure 40.	Recommended NRST pin protection	144
Figure 41.	ADC accuracy characteristics	149

Figure 42.	Typical connection diagram using the ADC	149
Figure 43.	Power supply and reference decoupling (V_{REF+} not connected to V_{DDA})	150
Figure 44.	Power supply and reference decoupling (V_{REF+} connected to V_{DDA})	150
Figure 45.	12-bit buffered /non-buffered DAC	154
Figure 46.	SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 0	157
Figure 47.	SPI timing diagram - slave mode and CPHA = 1	158
Figure 48.	SPI timing diagram - master mode	158
Figure 49.	I ² S slave timing diagram (Philips protocol) ⁽¹⁾	160
Figure 50.	I ² S master timing diagram (Philips protocol) ⁽¹⁾	160
Figure 51.	SAI master timing waveforms	162
Figure 52.	SAI slave timing waveforms	162
Figure 53.	USB OTG full speed timings: definition of data signal rise and fall time	164
Figure 54.	ULPI timing diagram	165
Figure 55.	Ethernet SMI timing diagram	166
Figure 56.	Ethernet RMII timing diagram	167
Figure 57.	Ethernet MII timing diagram	168
Figure 58.	Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR read waveforms	170
Figure 59.	Asynchronous non-multiplexed SRAM/PSRAM/NOR write waveforms	172
Figure 60.	Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR read waveforms	173
Figure 61.	Asynchronous multiplexed PSRAM/NOR write waveforms	175
Figure 62.	Synchronous multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings	177
Figure 63.	Synchronous multiplexed PSRAM write timings	179
Figure 64.	Synchronous non-multiplexed NOR/PSRAM read timings	181
Figure 65.	Synchronous non-multiplexed PSRAM write timings	182
Figure 66.	NAND controller waveforms for read access	184
Figure 67.	NAND controller waveforms for write access	184
Figure 68.	NAND controller waveforms for common memory read access	184
Figure 69.	NAND controller waveforms for common memory write access	185
Figure 70.	SDRAM read access waveforms (CL = 1)	186
Figure 71.	SDRAM write access waveforms	188
Figure 72.	Quad-SPI timing diagram - SDR mode	191
Figure 73.	Quad-SPI timing diagram - DDR mode	191
Figure 74.	DCMI timing diagram	192
Figure 75.	LCD-TFT horizontal timing diagram	193
Figure 76.	LCD-TFT vertical timing diagram	193
Figure 77.	SDIO high-speed mode	194
Figure 78.	SD default mode	194
Figure 79.	LQFP100, 14 x 14 mm 100-pin low-profile quad flat package outline	196
Figure 80.	LQFP100, 14 x 14 mm, 100-pin low-profile quad flat package recommended footprint	198
Figure 81.	LQFP100, 14 x 14 mm, 100-pin low-profile quad flat package top view example	198
Figure 82.	TFBGA100, 8 x 8 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package outline	199
Figure 83.	TFBGA100, 8 x 8 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package recommended footprint	200
Figure 84.	TFBGA100, 8 x 8 x 0.8mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package top view example	201
Figure 85.	WLCSP143, 4.539x 5.849 mm, 0.4 mm pitch wafer level chip scale package outline	202
Figure 86.	WLCSP143, 4.539x 5.849 mm, 0.4 mm pitch wafer level chip scale package recommended footprint	203

Figure 87.	WLCSP143, 0.4 mm pitch wafer level chip scale package top view example	204
Figure 88.	LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package outline	205
Figure 89.	LQFP144, 20 x 20 mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package recommended footprint	206
Figure 90.	LQFP144, 20 x 20mm, 144-pin low-profile quad flat package top view example	207
Figure 91.	LQFP176, 24 x 24 mm, 176-pin low-profile quad flat package outline	208
Figure 92.	LQFP176, 24 x 24 mm, 176-pin low-profile quad flat package recommended footprint	210
Figure 93.	LQFP176, 24 x 24 mm, 176-pin low-profile quad flat package top view example	211
Figure 94.	LQFP208, 28 x 28 mm, 208-pin low-profile quad flat package outline	212
Figure 95.	LQFP208, 28 x 28 mm, 208-pin low-profile quad flat package recommended footprint	214
Figure 96.	LQFP208, 28 x 28 mm, 208-pin low-profile quad flat package top view example	215
Figure 97.	UFBGA 176+25, 10 x 10 x 0.65 mm ultra thin fine-pitch ball grid array package outline	216
Figure 98.	UFBGA176+25, 10 x 10 x 0.65 mm, ultra fine-pitch ball grid array package recommended footprint	217
Figure 99.	UFBGA 176+25, 10 x 10 x 0.6 mm ultra thin fine-pitch ball grid array package top view example	218
Figure 100.	TFBGA216, 13 x 13 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package outline	219
Figure 101.	TFBGA216, 13 x 13 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package recommended footprint	220
Figure 102.	TFBGA216, 13 x 13 x 0.8 mm thin fine-pitch ball grid array package top view example	221

1 Description

The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx devices are based on the high-performance ARM[®] Cortex[®]-M7 32-bit RISC core operating at up to 216 MHz frequency. The Cortex[®]-M7 core features a single floating point unit (SFPU) precision which supports all ARM[®] single-precision data-processing instructions and data types. It also implements a full set of DSP instructions and a memory protection unit (MPU) which enhances the application security.

The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx devices incorporate high-speed embedded memories with a Flash memory up to 1 Mbyte, 320 Kbytes of SRAM (including 64 Kbytes of Data TCM RAM for critical real-time data), 16 Kbytes of instruction TCM RAM (for critical real-time routines), 4 Kbytes of backup SRAM available in the lowest power modes, and an extensive range of enhanced I/Os and peripherals connected to two APB buses, two AHB buses, a 32-bit multi-AHB bus matrix and a multi layer AXI interconnect supporting internal and external memories access.

All the devices offer three 12-bit ADCs, two DACs, a low-power RTC, thirteen general-purpose 16-bit timers including two PWM timers for motor control and one low-power timer available in Stop mode, two general-purpose 32-bit timers, a true random number generator (RNG). They also feature standard and advanced communication interfaces.

- Up to four I²Cs
- Six SPIs, three I²Ss in duplex mode. To achieve the audio class accuracy, the I²S peripherals can be clocked via a dedicated internal audio PLL or via an external clock to allow synchronization.
- Four USARTs plus four UARTs
- An USB OTG full-speed and a USB OTG high-speed with full-speed capability (with the ULPI),
- Two CANs
- Two SAI serial audio interfaces
- An SDMMC host interface
- Ethernet and camera interfaces
- LCD-TFT display controller
- Chrom-ART Accelerator™
- SPDIFRX interface
- HDMI-CEC

Advanced peripherals include an SDMMC interface, a flexible memory control (FMC) interface, a Quad-SPI Flash memory interface, a camera interface for CMOS sensors. Refer to [Table 2: STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx features and peripheral counts](#) for the list of peripherals available on each part number.

The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx devices operate in the –40 to +105 °C temperature range from a 1.7 to 3.6 V power supply. A dedicated supply input for USB (OTG_FS and OTG_HS) is available on all the packages except LQFP100 for a greater power supply choice.

The supply voltage can drop to 1.7 V with the use of an external power supply supervisor (refer to [Section 2.17.2: Internal reset OFF](#)). A comprehensive set of power-saving mode allows the design of low-power applications.

The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx devices offer devices in 8 packages ranging from 100 pins to 216 pins. The set of included peripherals changes with the device chosen.

These features make the STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx microcontrollers 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,
- Mobile applications, Internet of Things,
- Wearable devices: smartwatches.

Figure 2 shows the general block diagram of the device family.

Table 2. STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx features and peripheral counts

Peripherals		STM32F745Vx		STM32F746Vx		STM32F745Zx		STM32F746Zx		STM32F745Ix		STM32F746Ix		STM32F745Bx		STM32F746Bx		STM32F745Nx		STM32F746Nx	
Flash memory in Kbytes		512	1024	512	1024	512	1024	512	1024	512	1024	512	1024	512	1024	512	1024	512	1024	512	1024
SRAM in Kbytes	System	320(240+16+64)																			
	Instruction	16																			
	Backup	4																			
FMC memory controller		Yes ⁽¹⁾																			
Ethernet		Yes																			
Timers	General-purpose	10																			
	Advanced-control	2																			
	Basic	2																			
	Low-power	1																			
Random number generator		Yes																			



Table 2. STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx features and peripheral counts (continued)

Peripherals		STM32F745Vx	STM32F746Vx	STM32F745Zx	STM32F746Zx	STM32F745Ix	STM32F746Ix	STM32F745Bx	STM32F746Bx	STM32F745Nx	STM32F746Nx	
Communication interfaces	SPI / I ² S	4/3 (simplex) ⁽²⁾			6/3 (simplex) ⁽²⁾							
	I ² C						4					
	USART/ UART						4/4					
	USB OTG FS						Yes					
	USB OTG HS						Yes					
	CAN						2					
	SAI						2					
	SPDIFRX						4 inputs					
	SDMMC						Yes					
Camera interface	Yes											
LCD-TFT	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Chrom-ART Accelerator™ (DMA2D)	Yes											
GPIOs	82		114		140		168					
12-bit ADC	3											
Number of channels	16			24								
12-bit DAC Number of channels	Yes 2											
Maximum CPU frequency	216 MHz ⁽³⁾											
Operating voltage	1.7 to 3.6 V ⁽⁴⁾											
Operating temperatures	Ambient temperatures: -40 to +85 °C / -40 to +105 °C											
	Junction temperature: -40 to + 125 °C											
Package	LQFP100 TFBGA100		WLCSP143 LQFP144		UFBGA176 LQFP176		LQFP208		TFBGA216			

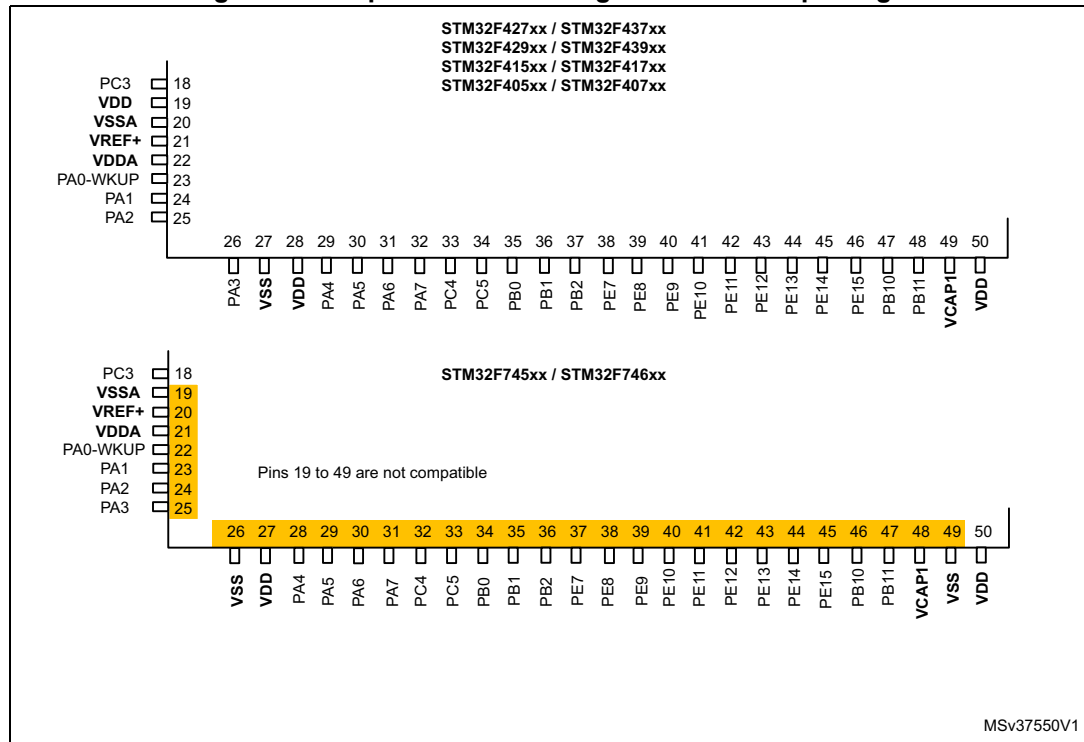
- For the LQFP100 package, only FMC Bank1 is available. Bank1 can only support a multiplexed NOR/PSRAM memory using the NE1 Chip Select.
- The SPI1, SPI2 and SPI3 interfaces give the flexibility to work in an exclusive way in either the SPI mode or the I2S audio mode.
- 216 MHz maximum frequency for -40°C to + 85°C ambient temperature range (200 MHz maximum frequency for -40°C to + 105°C ambient temperature range).
- VDD/VDDA minimum value of 1.7 V is obtained when the internal reset is OFF (refer to [Section 2.17.2: Internal reset OFF](#)).

1.1 Full compatibility throughout the family

The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx devices are fully pin-to-pin, compatible with the STM32F4xxxx devices, allowing the user to try different peripherals, and reaching higher performances (higher frequency) for a greater degree of freedom during the development cycle.

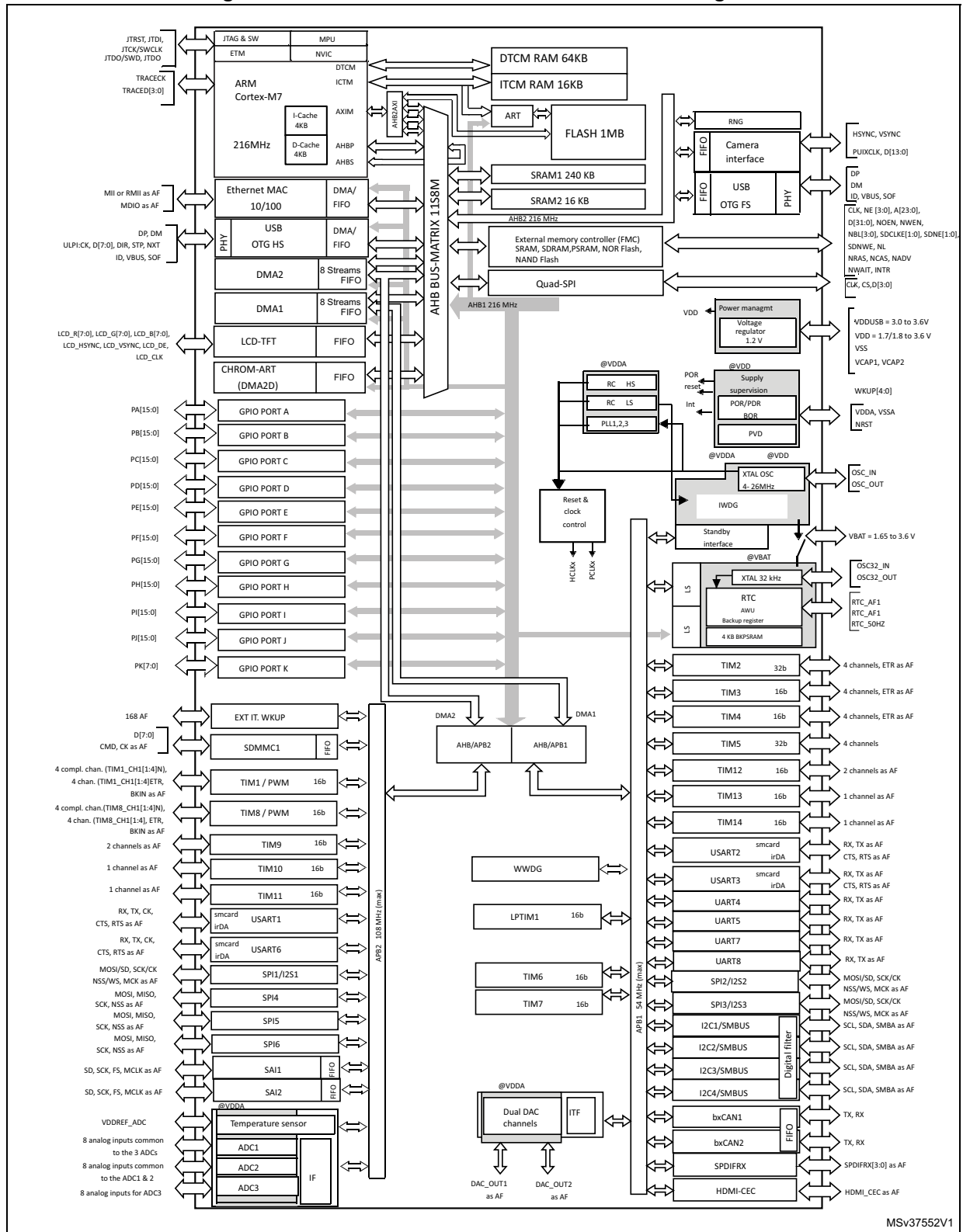
Figure 1 give compatible board designs between the STM32F4xx families.

Figure 1. Compatible board design for LQFP100 package



The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx LQFP144, LQFP176, LQFP208, TFBGA216, UFBGA176, WLCSP143 packages are fully pin to pin compatible with STM32F4xxxx devices.

Figure 2. STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx block diagram



1. The timers connected to APB2 are clocked from TIMxCLK up to 216 MHz, while the timers connected to APB1 are clocked from TIMxCLK either up to 108 MHz or 216 MHz depending on TIMPRE bit configuration in the RCC_DCKCFGR register.

2 Functional overview

2.1 ARM[®] Cortex[®]-M7 with FPU

The ARM[®] Cortex[®]-M7 with FPU 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 a low-power consumption, while delivering an outstanding computational performance and low interrupt latency.

The Cortex[®]-M7 processor is a highly efficient high-performance featuring:

- Six-stage dual-issue pipeline
- Dynamic branch prediction
- Harvard caches (4 Kbytes of I-cache and 4 Kbytes of D-cache)
- 64-bit AXI4 interface
- 64-bit ITCM interface
- 2x32-bit DTCM interfaces

The processor supports the following memory interfaces:

- Tightly Coupled Memory (TCM) interface.
- Harvard instruction and data caches and AXI master (AXIM) interface.
- Dedicated low-latency AHB-Lite peripheral (AHBP) interface.

The processor supports a set of DSP instructions which allow efficient signal processing and complex algorithm execution.

Its single precision FPU (floating point unit) speeds up the software development by using metalanguage development tools, while avoiding saturation.

[Figure 2](#) shows the general block diagram of the STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx devices.

Note: Cortex[®]-M7 with FPU core is binary compatible with the Cortex[®]-M4 core.

2.2 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.

2.3 Embedded Flash memory

The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx devices embed a Flash memory of up to 1 Mbyte available for storing programs and data.

2.4 CRC (cyclic redundancy check) calculation unit

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

Among other applications, CRC-based techniques are used to verify the data transmission or storage integrity. In the scope of the EN/IEC 60335-1 standard, they offer a mean of verifying the Flash memory integrity. The CRC calculation unit helps to 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.

2.5 Embedded SRAM

All the devices features:

- System SRAM up to 320 Kbytes:
 - SRAM1 on AHB bus Matrix: 240 Kbytes
 - SRAM2 on AHB bus Matrix: 16 Kbytes
 - DTCM-RAM on TCM interface (Tightly Coupled Memory interface): 64 Kbytes for critical real-time data.
- Instruction RAM (ITCM-RAM) 16 Kbytes:
 - It is mapped on TCM interface and reserved only for CPU Execution/Instruction useful for critical real-time routines.

The Data TCM RAM is accessible by the GP-DMA's and peripherals DMA's through specific AHB slave of the CPU. The TCM RAM instruction is reserved only for CPU. It is accessed at CPU clock speed with 0-wait states.

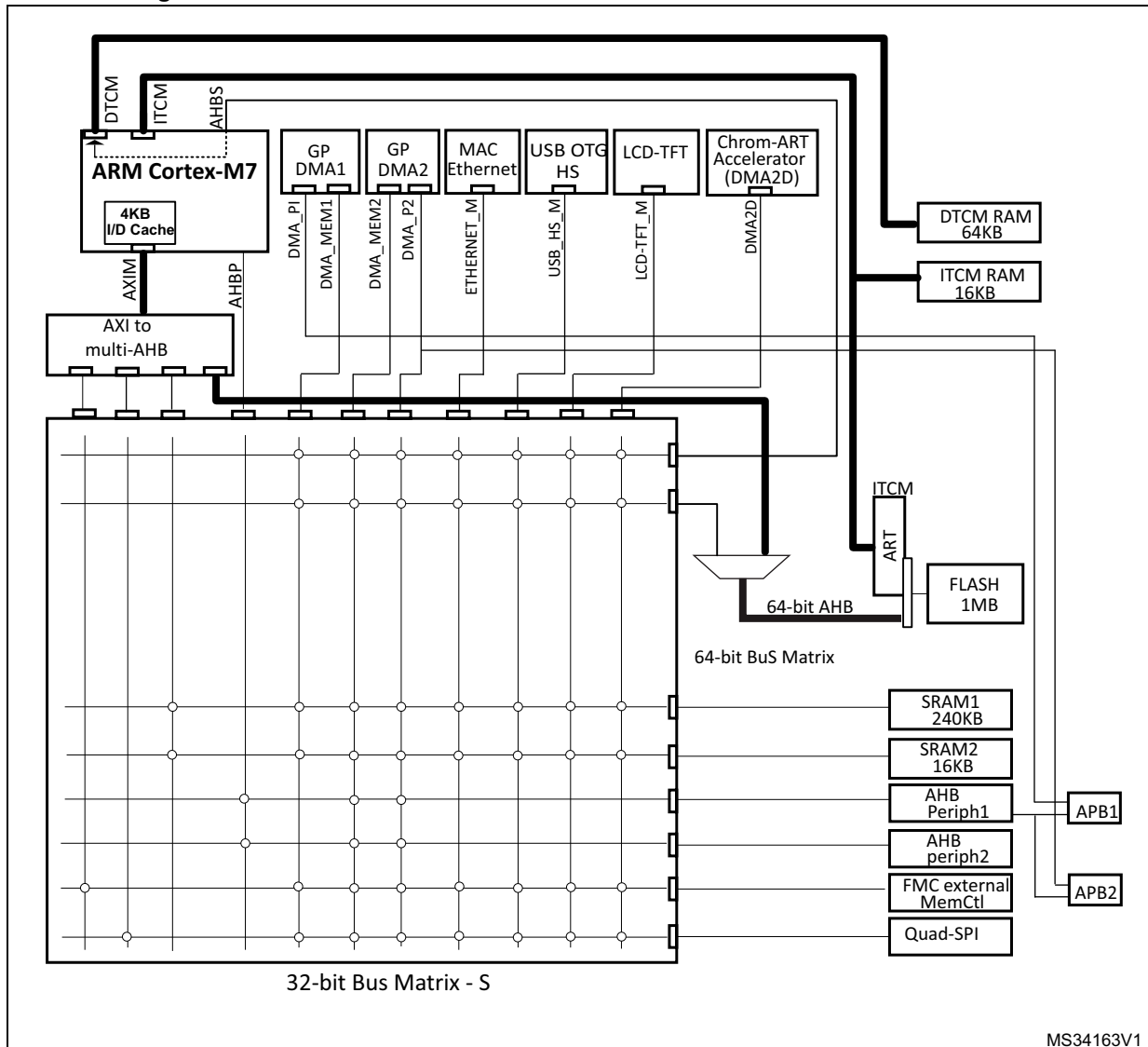
- 4 Kbytes of backup SRAM
 - This area is accessible only from the CPU. Its content is protected against possible unwanted write accesses, and is retained in Standby or VBAT mode.

2.6 AXI-AHB bus matrix

The STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx system architecture is based on 2 sub-systems:

- An AXI to multi AHB bridge converting AXI4 protocol to AHB-Lite protocol:
 - 3x AXI to 32-bit AHB bridges connected to AHB bus matrix
 - 1x AXI to 64-bit AHB bridge connected to the embedded flash
- A multi-AHB Bus-Matrix:
 - The 32-bit multi-AHB bus matrix interconnects all the masters (CPU, DMA's, Ethernet, USB HS, LCD-TFT, and DMA2D) and the slaves (Flash memory, RAM, FMC, Quad-SPI, AHB and APB peripherals) and ensures a seamless and an efficient operation even when several high-speed peripherals work simultaneously.

Figure 3. STM32F745xx and STM32F746xx AXI-AHB bus matrix architecture



1. The above figure has large wires for 64-bits bus and thin wires for 32-bits bus.

2.7 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 feature dedicated 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 I²S
- I²C
- USART
- General-purpose, basic and advanced-control timers TIMx
- DAC
- SDMMC
- Camera interface (DCMI)
- ADC
- SAI
- SPDIFRX
- Quad-SPI
- HDMI-CEC

2.8 Flexible memory controller (FMC)

The Flexible memory controller (FMC) includes three memory controllers:

- The NOR/PSRAM memory controller
- The NAND/memory controller
- The Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM/Mobile LPDDR SDRAM) controller

The main features of the FMC controller are the following:

- Interface with static-memory mapped devices including:
 - Static random access memory (SRAM)
 - NOR Flash memory/OneNAND Flash memory
 - PSRAM (4 memory banks)
 - NAND Flash memory with ECC hardware to check up to 8 Kbytes of data
- Interface with synchronous DRAM (SDRAM/Mobile LPDDR SDRAM) memories
- 8-, 16-, 32-bit data bus width
- Independent Chip Select control for each memory bank
- Independent configuration for each memory bank
- Write FIFO
- Read FIFO for SDRAM controller
- The Maximum FMC_CLK/FMC_SDCLK frequency for synchronous accesses is HCLK/2.

LCD parallel interface

The FMC 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.

2.9 Quad-SPI memory interface (QUADSPI)

All devices embed a Quad-SPI memory interface, which is a specialized communication interface targeting Single, Dual or Quad-SPI Flash memories. It can work in:

- Direct mode through registers.
- External flash status register polling mode.
- Memory mapped mode.

Up to 256 Mbytes external flash are memory mapped, supporting 8, 16 and 32-bit access. Code execution is supported.

The opcode and the frame format are fully programmable. Communication can be either in Single Data Rate or Dual Data Rate.

2.10 LCD-TFT controller

The LCD-TFT display controller provides a 24-bit parallel digital RGB (Red, Green, Blue) and delivers all signals to interface directly to a broad range of LCD and TFT panels up to XGA (1024x768) resolution with the following features:

- 2 displays layers with dedicated FIFO (64x32-bit)
- Color Look-Up table (CLUT) up to 256 colors (256x24-bit) per layer
- Up to 8 Input color formats selectable per layer
- Flexible blending between two layers using alpha value (per pixel or constant)
- Flexible programmable parameters for each layer
- Color keying (transparency color)
- Up to 4 programmable interrupt events.

2.11 Chrom-ART Accelerator™ (DMA2D)

The Chrom-Art Accelerator™ (DMA2D) is a graphic accelerator which offers advanced bit blitting, row data copy and pixel format conversion. It supports the following functions:

- Rectangle filling with a fixed color
- Rectangle copy
- Rectangle copy with pixel format conversion
- Rectangle composition with blending and pixel format conversion.

Various image format coding are supported, from indirect 4bpp color mode up to 32bpp direct color. It embeds dedicated memory to store color lookup tables.

An interrupt can be generated when an operation is complete or at a programmed watermark.

All the operations are fully automatized and are running independently from the CPU or the DMAs.

2.12 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)

The devices embed a nested vectored interrupt controller able to manage 16 priority levels, and handle up to 97 maskable interrupt channels plus the 16 interrupt lines of the Cortex[®]-M7 with FPU core.

- Closely coupled NVIC gives low-latency interrupt processing
- Interrupt entry vector table address passed directly to the core
- 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.

2.13 External interrupt/event controller (EXTI)

The external interrupt/event controller consists of 24 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 168 GPIOs can be connected to the 16 external interrupt lines.

2.14 Clocks and startup

On reset the 16 MHz internal HSI 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 can be monitored for failure. If a failure is detected, the system automatically switches back to the internal RC oscillator and a software interrupt is generated (if enabled). This clock source is input to a PLL thus allowing to increase the frequency up to 216 MHz. Similarly, full interrupt management of the PLL clock entry is available when necessary (for example if an indirectly used external oscillator fails).

Several prescalers allow the configuration of the two AHB buses, the high-speed APB (APB2) and the low-speed APB (APB1) domains. The maximum frequency of the two AHB buses is 216 MHz while the maximum frequency of the high-speed APB domains is 108 MHz. The maximum allowed frequency of the low-speed APB domain is 54 MHz.

The devices embed two dedicated PLL (PLLI2S and PLLSAI) which allow to achieve audio class performance. In this case, the I²S and SAI master clock can generate all standard sampling frequencies from 8 kHz to 192 kHz.

2.15 Boot modes

At startup, the boot memory space is selected by the BOOT pin and BOOT_ADDx option bytes, allowing to program any boot memory address from 0x0000 0000 to 0x3FFF FFFF which includes:

- All Flash address space mapped on ITCM or AXIM interface
- All RAM address space: ITCM, DTCM RAMs and SRAMs mapped on AXIM interface
- The System memory bootloader

The boot loader is located in system memory. It is used to reprogram the Flash memory through a serial interface.

2.16 Power supply schemes

- 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.
- V_{DD} = 1.7 to 3.6 V external power supply for I/Os and the internal regulator (when enabled), provided externally through V_{DD} pins.
- V_{SSA} , V_{DDA} = 1.7 to 3.6 V: external analog power supplies for ADC, DAC, reset blocks, RCs and PLL. V_{DDA} and V_{SSA} must be connected to V_{DD} and V_{SS} , respectively.

Note: V_{DD}/V_{DDA} minimum value of 1.7 V is obtained when the internal reset is OFF (refer to [Section 2.17.2: Internal reset OFF](#)). Refer to [Table 3: Voltage regulator configuration mode versus device operating mode](#) to identify the packages supporting this option.

- V_{DDUSB} can be connected either to V_{DD} or an external independent power supply (3.0 to 3.6V) for USB transceivers (refer to [Figure 4](#) and [Figure 5](#)). For example, when device is powered at 1.8V, an independent power supply 3.3V can be connected to V_{DDUSB} . When the V_{DDUSB} is connected to a separated power supply, it is independent from V_{DD} or V_{DDA} but it must be the last supply to be provided and the first to disappear. The following conditions V_{DDUSB} must be respected:
 - During power-on phase ($V_{DD} < V_{DD_MIN}$), V_{DDUSB} should be always lower than V_{DD}
 - During power-down phase ($V_{DD} < V_{DD_MIN}$), V_{DDUSB} should be always lower than V_{DD}
 - V_{DDUSB} rising and falling time rate specifications must be respected (see [Table 20](#) and [Table 21](#))
 - In operating mode phase, V_{DDUSB} could be lower or higher than V_{DD} :
 - If USB (USB OTG_HS/OTG_FS) is used, the associated GPIOs powered by V_{DDUSB} are operating between V_{DDUSB_MIN} and V_{DDUSB_MAX} .
 - The V_{DDUSB} supply both USB transceiver (USB OTG_HS and USB OTG_FS). If only one USB transceiver is used in the application, the GPIOs associated to the other USB transceiver are still supplied by V_{DDUSB} .
 - If USB (USB OTG_HS/OTG_FS) is not used, the associated GPIOs powered by V_{DDUSB} are operating between V_{DD_MIN} and V_{DD_MAX} .

Figure 4. V_{DDUSB} connected to V_{DD} power supply

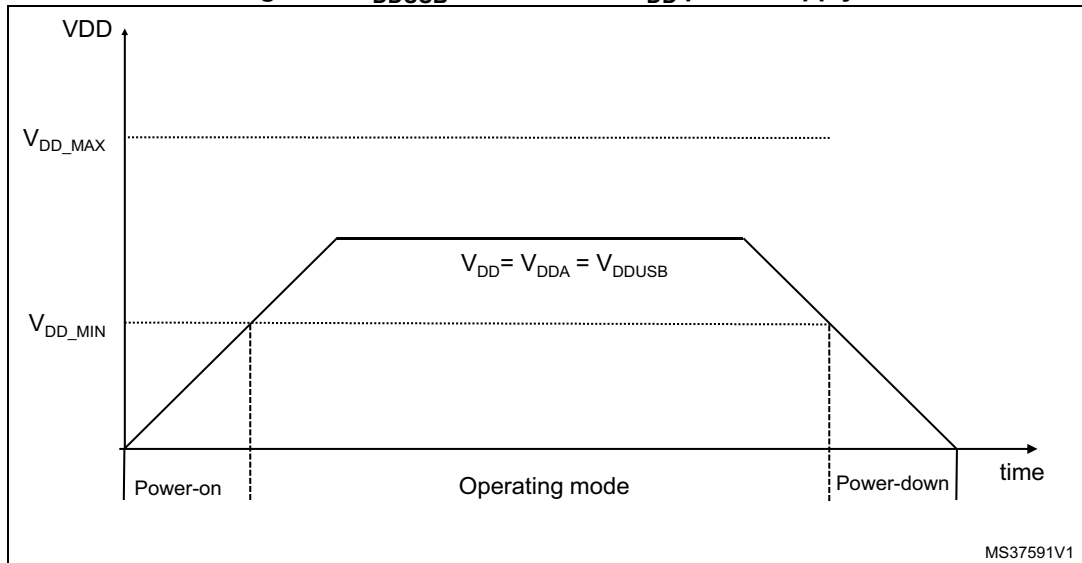
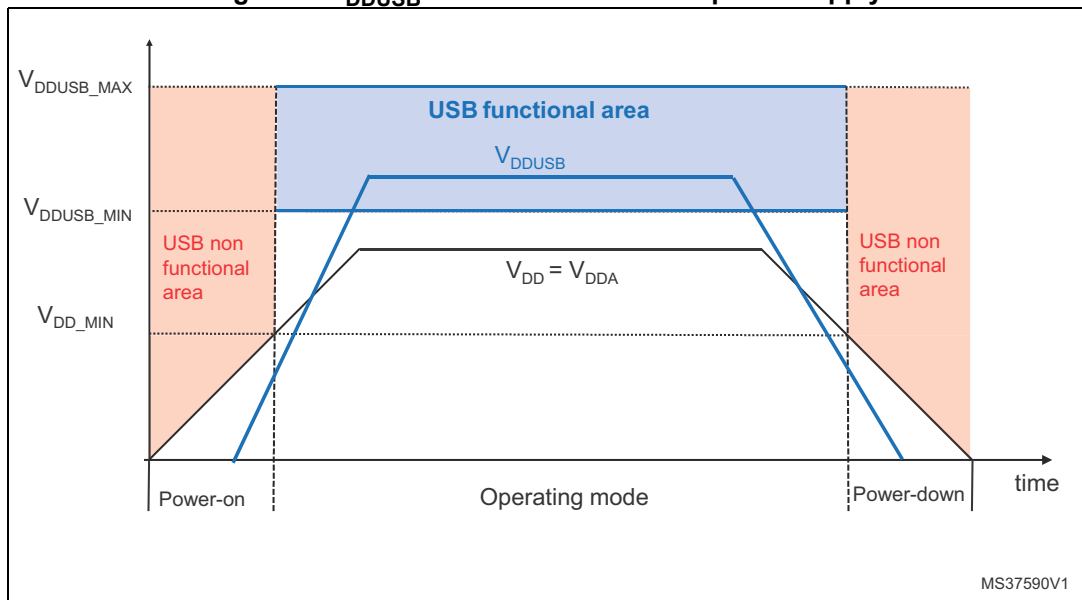


Figure 5. V_{DDUSB} connected to external power supply



2.17 Power supply supervisor

2.17.1 Internal reset ON

On packages embedding the PDR_ON pin, the power supply supervisor is enabled by holding PDR_ON high. On the other packages, the power supply supervisor is always enabled.

The device has 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 thresholds, 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.

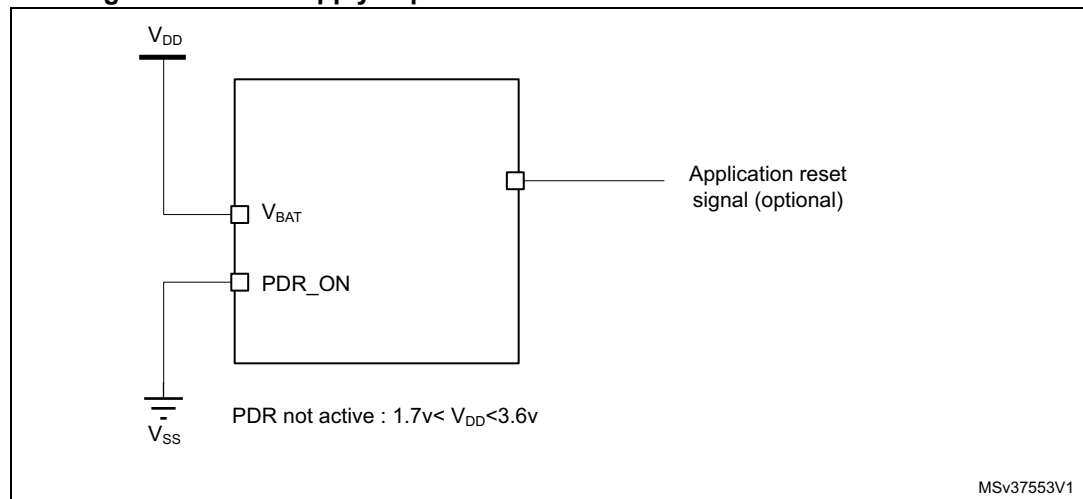
The device also features an embedded programmable voltage detector (PVD) that monitors the V_{DD}/V_{DDA} power supply and compares it to the V_{PVD} threshold. An interrupt can be generated when V_{DD}/V_{DDA} drops below the V_{PVD} threshold and/or when V_{DD}/V_{DDA} is higher than the V_{PVD} threshold. 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.

2.17.2 Internal reset OFF

This feature is available only on packages featuring the PDR_ON pin. The internal power-on reset (POR) / power-down reset (PDR) circuitry is disabled through the PDR_ON pin.

An external power supply supervisor should monitor V_{DD} and should maintain the device in reset mode as long as V_{DD} is below a specified threshold. PDR_ON should be connected to V_{SS} . Refer to [Figure 6: Power supply supervisor interconnection with internal reset OFF](#).

Figure 6. Power supply supervisor interconnection with internal reset OFF



The V_{DD} specified threshold, below which the device must be maintained under reset, is 1.7 V (see [Figure 7](#)).

A comprehensive set of power-saving mode allows to design low-power applications.

When the internal reset is OFF, the following integrated features are no more supported:

- The integrated power-on reset (POR) / power-down reset (PDR) circuitry is disabled
- The brownout reset (BOR) circuitry must be disabled
- The embedded programmable voltage detector (PVD) is disabled
- V_{BAT} functionality is no more available and V_{BAT} pin should be connected to V_{DD} .

All the packages, except for the LQFP100, allow to disable the internal reset through the PDR_ON signal when connected to V_{SS} .