Introduction

The 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit is a complete demonstration and development platform for STMicroelectronics ARM® Cortex®-M4 core-based STM32F412ZGT6 microcontroller. This microcontroller features four I2C buses, four USART ports, five SPI ports with two multiplexed full-duplex I2S buses, SDIO interface, USB OTG full-speed 2.0 port, two CAN buses, FMC parallel interface, two digital filters for sigma-delta modulators, PDM interface for two digital microphones, one 12-bit ADC, dual Quad-SPI interface, JTAG and SWD debugging support. This discovery kit offers everything required for users to get started quickly and develop applications easily.

A full range of hardware features on the board helps users to evaluate on-board peripherals such as: USB OTG FS, microSD™ card, full-duplex I2S with an audio codec and stereo jack for headset including analog microphone, DFSDM with a pair of ST-MEMS digital microphones on board, Quad-SPI Flash memory device, 1.54” TFT LCD using FMC interface with capacitive touch panel.

The Arduino™ Uno V3 compatible connectors expand the functionality with a wide choice of specialized shields. The extension connectors allow easy connection of a daughterboard for specific customer applications. The integrated ST-LINK/V2-1 provides an embedded in-circuit debugger and programmer for the STM32.

Figure 1. 32F412GDISCOVERY (top view)  
Figure 2. 32F412GDISCOVERY (bottom view)

1. Pictures are not contractual.
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1 Features

- STM32F412ZGT6 microcontroller featuring 1 Mbyte of Flash memory and 256 Kbytes of RAM in LQFP144 package
- On-board ST-LINK/V2-1 SWD debugger, supporting USB re-enumeration capability:
  - Virtual COM port
  - Mass storage
  - Debug port
- 1.54-inch, 240x240-pixel TFT color LCD with parallel interface
- I²S audio codec, with a stereo headset jack, including analog microphone input and a loudspeaker output
- Stereo digital ST-MEMS microphones.
- microSD™ card connector
- I²C extension connector
- 128-Mbit Quad-SPI NOR Flash memory
- Reset button and joystick
- Four-color user LEDs
- USB OTG FS with Micro-AB connector
- Four options for power-supply source:
  - ST-LINK/V2-1 USB connector
  - User USB FS connector
  - VIN from Arduino™ Uno V3 connector
  - +5 V from Arduino™ Uno V3 connector
- Two supply voltage options for STM32: 2.0 V and 3.3 V
- Compatible Arduino™ Uno V3 connectors
- Extension connectors for direct access to various features of the STM32F412ZGT6
- Comprehensive free software including a variety of examples, part of the STM32Cube package

2 Demonstration software

Demonstration software is preloaded in the STM32F412ZGT6 Flash memory. The latest version of the demonstration source code and the associated documentation can be downloaded from the www.st.com/stm32f4-discovery webpage.
3 Product marking

Evaluation tools marked as "ES" or "E" are not yet qualified and therefore they are not ready to be used as reference design or in production. Any consequences deriving from such usage will not be at ST charge. In no event, ST will be liable for any customer usage of these engineering sample tools as reference design or in production.

"E" or "ES" marking examples of location:
- On the targeted STM32 that is soldered on the board (for illustration of STM32 marking, refer to the section "Package information" of the STM32 datasheet available at www.st.com).
- Next to the evaluation tool ordering part number, that is stuck or silk-screen printed on the board.

4 Ordering information

To order the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit refer to Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order code</th>
<th>Target STM32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STM32F412G-DISCO</td>
<td>STM32F412ZGT6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Technology partner

MICRON:
- 128-Mbit Quad-SPI NOR Flash memory device, part number N25Q128A
6 Hardware layout and configuration

The 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit is designed around the STM32F412ZGT6 (144-pin TQFP package). The hardware block diagram showed in Figure 3, illustrates the STM32F412ZGT6 connections with the peripherals. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the location of the main components on the discovery kit.

Figure 3. Hardware block diagram
Figure 4. 32F412GDISCOVERY top layout

Figure 5. 32F412GDISCOVERY bottom layout
6.1 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit mechanical drawing

Figure 6. 32F412GDISCOVERY mechanical drawing

6.2 Embedded ST-LINK/V2-1

ST-LINK/V2-1 programming and debugging tool is integrated into the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit. Compared to ST-LINK/V2 stand-alone tool available from STMicroelectronics, ST-LINK/V2-1 offers new features and drops some others.

New features:
- USB software re-enumeration
- Virtual COM port interface on USB
- Mass storage interface on USB
- USB power management request for more than 100 mA power on USB

Feature dropped:
- SWIM interface

For all general information concerning debugging and programming features common between V2 and V2-1 versions, refer to ST-LINK/V2 in-circuit debugger/programmer for STM8 and STM32 User manual (UM1075) at the www.st.com website.
6.2.1 Drivers
Before connecting STM32F412ZGT6 to a Windows® XP, 7 or 8 PC via USB, a driver for ST-LINK/V2-1 must be installed. It can be downloaded from the www.st.com website.

In case the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit is connected to the PC before the driver is installed, some 32F412GDISCOVERY interfaces may be declared as "unknown" in the PC device manager. To recover from this situation the user must install the driver files, and update the driver of the connected device from the device manager (see Figure 7).

Note: Prefer using the "USB Composite Device" handle for a full recovery.

Figure 7. USB composite device

6.2.2 ST-LINK/V2-1 firmware upgrade
ST-LINK/V2-1 employs a dedicated MCU with Flash memory. Its firmware determines ST-LINK/V2-1 functionality and performance. The firmware may evolve during the life span of the 32F412GDISCOVERY to include new functionalities, fix bugs or support new target microcontroller families. It is therefore recommended to keep the ST-LINK/V2-1 firmware up to date. The latest version is available from the www.st.com website.

6.3 Power supply
6.3.1 Power supply sources
The 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit is designed to be powered by the following sources:

- 5 V DC from the ST-LINK/V2-1 USB connector CN6 with 500 mA current limitation. Power mechanism of supplying the discovery kit by the ST-LINK/V2-1 is explained in Section 6.3.4: Supplying the 32F412GDISCOVERY through the ST-LINK/V2-1 USB port. A jumper should be placed in location STLK of JP3, connecting pins 3 and 4. The green LED LD6 is lighted on to confirm the presence of +5 V voltage.
- 5 V DC from the user USB FS connector CN3. A jumper should be placed in location USB of JP3, connecting pins 5 and 6. The green LED LD6 is lighted on to confirm the presence of +5 V voltage.
- 6 V to 9 V DC from VIN pin of Arduino Uno V3 compatible connector CN2. The voltage is limited to 9 V to keep the temperature of the regulator U3 within his thermal safe
area. A jumper should be placed in location E5V of jumper JP3, connecting pin 1 to pin 2 of JP3. The green LED LD6 is lighted on to confirm the presence of +5 V voltage.

- 5 V DC from +5 V pin of Arduino Uno V3 connector (CN2 pin 5) with limitations. The jumpers on JP3 and CN5 have to be removed, SB21 (NRST) and SB28 (SWO) have to be opened. In such configuration the ST-LINK/V2-1 MCU is not powered, as consequence the 8 MHz of the ST-LINK/V2-1 cannot be used as external input clock for the STM32.

For details on JP3 jumper setting refer to Table 2: Power-supply-related jumper settings.

### 6.3.2 STM32 power supply options

The 32F412GDISCOVERY offers the possibility to supply the STM32 under 2.0 V or 3.3 V. A jumper has to be placed in location 2.0 V of JP5 to supply the STM32 under 2.0 V, then pins 2 and 3 are connected. Similarly the jumper has to be placed in 3.3 V to supply the STM32 with 3.3 V, then pins 1 and 2 of JP5 are connected.

For details on JP5 jumper setting refer to Table 2: Power-supply-related jumper settings.

### 6.3.3 Modification of STM32 voltage

Regulator U16 LD1117STR is dedicated to the 2.0 V supply. The output voltage of U16 is by default 2.0 V but it is adjustable depending on the resistors R90 and R92 which are by default 120 and 68 ohms respectively. The output voltage is calculated as following:

\[
V_{OUT} = V_{REF} \times \left( 1 + \frac{R_{92}}{R_{90}} \right)
\]

with \(V_{REF} = 1.25\) V.

If necessary, resistors R90 and R92 can be changed to modify the STM32 supply voltage. R90 and R92 are easily located bottom side of the discovery kit near U16 (see Figure 5 and Figure 8).
6.3.4 **Supplying the 32F412GDISCOVERY through the ST-LINK/V2-1 USB port**

To power the 32F412GDISCOVERY through the ST-LINK/V2-1, the USB host (a PC) gets connected with the 32F412GDISCOVERY Micro-B USB receptacle CN6, via a USB cable. This event starts the USB enumeration procedure. In its initial phase, the current supply capability of the USB port located on the host, is limited to 100 mA. It is enough because only the ST-LINK/V2-1 part of the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit draws power at that time. If the solder bridge SB18 is open (default configuration), the U8 ST890 power switch is set to OFF position, and only the ST-LINK/V2-1 is powered. In the next phase of the enumeration procedure, the host PC informs the ST-LINK/V2-1 facility of its capability to supply up to 500 mA of current. If the answer is positive, the ST-LINK/V2-1 sets the U8 ST890 switch to ON position to supply power to the remainder of the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit. If the PC USB port is not capable of supplying up to 500 mA of current, another power source should be used like VIN pin of connector CN2.

Should a short-circuit occur on the discovery kit, the ST890 power switch protects the USB port of the host against current demand exceeding 600 mA. In such an event, the red LED FAULT LD10 lights on.

The 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit can also be supplied from a USB power source not supporting enumeration, such as a USB charger. In this particular case, SB18 solder bridge must be closed. ST-LINK/V2-1 turns the ST890 power switch ON regardless of the enumeration procedure result and passes the power unconditionally to the discovery kit.

The green LED LD6 turns on whenever the discovery kit is powered.
6.3.5 Programming/debugging when the power supply is not from ST-LINK/V2-1

Before connecting the USB cable from the ST-LINK/V2-1 USB connector CN6 to the PC, it is mandatory to power the discovery kit using the user USB FS connector CN3 or the VIN pin of the Arduino Uno V3 connector CN2. Proceeding this way, ensures that the enumeration succeeds thanks to the external power source.

The following power sequence procedure must be respected:

1. Put a jumper in JP3 at location USB to use power from the user USB CN3 or at location E5V to use power from VIN of Arduino Uno V3 connector CN2.
2. Connect the corresponding external power source.
3. Check that the green LED LD6 is turned ON
4. Connect the PC to the ST-LINK/V2-1 USB connector CN6

If this order is not respected, the discovery kit may be powered by VBUS first from ST-LINK/V2-1, and the following risks may be encountered:

1. If more than 500 mA current is needed by the discovery kit, the PC may be damaged or current can be limited by PC. As a consequence the discovery kit is not powered correctly.
2. 500 mA is requested at the enumeration. If the PC cannot provide such current there is a risk that the request is rejected and the enumeration does not succeed.

6.3.6 Measurement of current IDD drawn by the microcontroller

The jumper JP7 should be closed by default to supply the STM32F412ZGT6. To measure the current IDD drawn by the microcontroller STM32F412ZGT6 only, remove the jumper JP7 and replace it by a multimeter (see Table 2).

Table 2. Power-supply-related jumper settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper</th>
<th>Default Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>USB STLK E5V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32F412GDISCOVERY is supplied through CN3 Micro-AB USB FS connector. Jumper in USB place.
### Table 2. Power-supply-related jumper settings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **JP3** | 32F412GDISCOVERY is supplied through the VIN pin of the Arduino Uno V3 compatible connector CN2. Jumper in E5V place.  
32F412GDISCOVERY is supplied by +5 V pin of Arduino Uno V3 compatible connector CN2 (pin 5) or by pins 3 or 4 of the extension connector P2. No jumper in JP3. |
| **JP5** | Default Setting  
STM32F412ZGT6 is supplied with a +3.3 V voltage (VDD_MCU).  
STM32F412ZGT6 STM32 is supplied with a +2.0 V voltage (VDD_MCU). |
| **JP6** | Default Setting  
VDD_USB power pin of STM32F412ZGT6 is supplied with same voltage VDD_MCU as remainder supply pins of STM32. |
### Table 2. Power-supply-related jumper settings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JP6</td>
<td>VDD_USB power pin of STM32F412ZGT6 is supplied with a fix voltage of +3V3 independently of the remainder of supply pins of STM32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP7</td>
<td><strong>Default Setting</strong>&lt;br&gt;JP7 IDD is closed by default to supply the STM32F412ZGT6 and when removed, it offers the possibility to insert an ammeter to measure the current drawn by the STM32 only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4 Clock source

6.4.1 HSE clock source
By default the 8 MHz clock source is provided to the STM32F412ZGT6 by the MCO output of the ST-LINK/V2-1 MCU U6. In that case the solder bridge SB20 is closed, resistors R45 and R46 are not soldered, solder bridge SB22 is open. The pins PH0 and PH1 are not available for the extension connector P2.

Alternatively, the discovery kit offers the possibility to use a crystal to provide the 8 MHz HSE clock source of the STM32F412ZGT6 U7. In that case, PH0 and PH1 are used as OSC_IN and OSC_OUT respectively. The solder bridges SB20, SB22, SB16 must be opened, 0 ohm resistors should be soldered to R45 and R46 and a crystal must be soldered in place X2. Regarding component selection of X2, capacitors C19 and C21 (8.2 pF) are optimized for a crystal NDK NX3225GD 8 MHz EXS00A-CG04874 and they are not fitted. The pins PH0 and PH1 are not available for the extension connector P2.

6.4.2 LSE clock source
By default, the 32.768 kHz crystal X3 is connected to pins PC14-OSC32_IN and PC15-OSC32_OUT of STM32F412ZGT6 for the RTC clock. Solder bridges SB25 and SB23 must be open.

If LSE clock is not used, it is possible to use PC14-OSC32_IN and PC15-OSC32_OUT of STM32F412ZGT6 and to access by the extension connector P2. In that case, solder bridges SB25 and SB23 must be closed and resistors R54, R56 removed.

6.5 Reserved use of solder bridges
The following solder bridges must not be changed otherwise the microcontroller STM32F412ZGT6 U7 or other parts of the discovery kit may be damaged:
- Solder bridges must be left closed: SB34, SB26
- Solder bridges must be left open: SB27, SB35

6.6 Reset source
The reset signal of 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit is low active and the reset sources include:
- **Reset button B1**, providing solder bridge SB1 is closed (default setting)
- **Embedded ST-LINK/V2-1**, providing solder bridge SB21 is closed (default setting)
- Arduino Uno V3 compatible connector CN2 pin 3
- Extension connector P1 pin 6
6.7 Boot options

After reset, the STM32F412ZGT6 boots from the following embedded memory locations depending on bits BOOT0 and BOOT1 (see Table 3):

- User Flash memory (non-protected)
- System Flash memory (protected) for In Circuit Programming
- RAM for debugging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOOT0</th>
<th>BOOT1</th>
<th>Boot Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>User Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>System Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>RAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BOOT0 is set by the input pin BOOT0 of the STM32F412ZGT6. Its level is set by default to 0 by closing the solder bridge SB31 and keeping R69 unfitted. BOOT1 is shared with the GPIO PB2 used as QSPI_CLK and is sampled by the STM32F412ZGT6 only at RESET phase. At start-up, BOOT1 level depends on the resistors R104 and R100. By default R100 and R104 are not fitted on the discovery kit to avoid any influence on the QSPI_CLK signal using same pin as BOOT1.

The application note “STM32 microcontroller system memory boot mode” Application note (AN2606) details the bootloader mechanism and configurations.

Boot-related solder bridge and resistor settings are reported in Table 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resistors, solder bridge</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB31 Closed R69 not fitted</td>
<td>Default Setting Microcontroller STM32F412ZGT6 boots from user Flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R100 and R104 not fitted</td>
<td>BOOT1=X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB31 Open R69 fitted (any value from 0 to 10K)</td>
<td>R100 not fitted R104 fitted (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R100 not fitted R104 fitted (1)</td>
<td>BOO1T=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R100 fitted (1) R104 not fitted</td>
<td>BOOT1=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R100 fitted (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R104 fitted (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To keep Quad-SPI functionality after boot-up phase, the user should select a resistor value of R100 or R104 insuring a weak pull-down or weak pull-up respectively.
6.8 Audio codec

A Cirrus/Wolfson codec WM8994 U15 connected to the I2S3 interface of the microcontroller STM32F412ZGT6 offers possibility to connect a stereo headphone or headset with a mono-analog microphone. A loudspeaker can be connected to the extension connector.

The digital audio output from the microcontroller is handled by the port of the microcontroller PB5 called CODEC_I2S3_SD while the other direction is handled by port PB4 called CODEC_I2S3ext_SD.

The I²C-bus address of WM8994 is 0b0011010.

6.8.1 Stereo headset and headphone jack

A stereo headphone or a stereo headset with analog microphone can be plugged into the 3.5 mm standard jack socket CN9.

The stereo digital audio streamed from pin PB5 of the microcontroller STM32F412ZGT6 is transformed in a stereo analog output by the codec WM8994 and is delivered to the headphone or headset through the pins 6 and 4 of the jack socket CN9.

If a headset is plugged into CN9, the bias of the microphone is driven by the output MICBIAS1 of the codec and the analog audio enters into the codec by the pin IN1LN.

The corresponding digital audio output from the codec is connected to the microcontroller STM32F412ZGT6 by the port PB4.

6.8.2 Loudspeaker output

The 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit can deliver a monophonic audio to a loudspeaker connected to pins 36 and 38 of the extension connector P2. It is recommended to use the WM8994 codec loudspeaker outputs SPKOUTRN and SPKOUTRP in linear mode called "class AB". This mode is compatible with 4-ohm to 8-ohm impedance loudspeakers. Use of the switching mode called "class D" requires to use an appropriate filter to maximize rejection of unwanted frequencies and efficiency. To select the mode "class AB" of the codec WM8994, set to 1 the bit 8 of the register 0x23.

6.9 Digital microphones

Two ST-MEMS MP34DT01TR digital microphones U4 and U5 are available on the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit. The two microphones are located at a distance of 21 mm each other. The microphones are connected to the DFSDM of the STM32 by the port PC2 generating the clock and by the port PB1 collecting the PDM interleaved data.

6.10 USB OTG FS

A USB OTG full-speed communication is available at USB Micro-AB receptacle connector CN3.

Limitations: the USB-related operating supply voltage of STM32L412ZGT6 (VDD_USB line) must be within the range from 3.0 V to 3.6 V. Therefore, in case the STM32F412ZGT6 is supplied with 2 V by JP5 set in +2 V position, the USB of the STM32 works only if the VDD_USB power pin is supplied independently by +3.3V. This is done by closing pins 2 and 3 of the jumper JP6 (refer to Table 2: Power-supply-related jumper settings).
6.10.1 32F412GDISCOVERY is USB device
When the 32F412GDISCOVERY is USB device, the discovery kit is powered by the 5 V of the CN3 USB OTG FS Micro-AB connector. In this case a jumper must be put in USB location of jumper JP3 and the green LEDs LD7 VBUS and LD6 PWR light on to confirm the 5 V presence.

6.10.2 32F412GDISCOVERY is USB host
When the 32F412GDISCOVERY is USB host it supplies the 5V for the USB peripheral using one of the following sources:

- ST-LINK/V2-1 USB Micro-B connector CN6, putting a jumper in STLK location of JP3
- An external +5 V source connected to pins 3 or 4 of the extension connector P2, with no jumper in JP3.
- An external +5V source connected to 5 V pin of Arduino Uno V3 connector CN2, with no jumper in JP3.
- An external source between +7 to +11 V connected to VIN pin of Arduino Uno V3 connector CN2, putting a jumper in E5V location of JP3.

The green LED LD6 is lighted to confirm the presence of the +5 V source.

The power switch STMP32141STR is controlled by the port PG8 of STM32 to deliver the 5 V power to the USB device connected to the USB connector CN3. It is recommended to use PG8 in open drain mode. When PG8 is closed to ground, the power switch is closed, and the green LED LD7 confirms the 5 V to the USB Device.

The red LED LD8 FAULT is lit when an overcurrent occurs.

For more details refer to Section 6.3: Power supply.

6.11 microSD card
microSD cards with a capacity of 4 Gbytes or more can be inserted in the receptacle CN13. The four bits of the SDIO interface including CLK and CMD signals of the STM32F412ZGT6 are used to communicate with the microSD card. The card detection is read by the GPIO PD3: when a microSD card is inserted, the logic level is 0, otherwise it is 1.

Note that port PC9 used as uSD_D1 can be routed also to the pin 46 of the extension connector P2, by closing the solder bridge SB43 for other usage like the alternate function MCO2. Therefore the use of the microSD card is exclusive with MCO2 output.

Limitations: The microSD card is not working when the STM32 is supplied with 2V.

6.12 I2C extension connector
The I2C bus is available on the I2C extension connector CN10. I2C2-SDA (port PB9) is available on pin 1 and I2C2-SCL is available on pin 3. Pins 5 and 7 of CN10 are the VDD and GND supplying the microcontroller. I2C2 voltage levels follows also VDD.
6.13 Quad-SPI NOR Flash memory

A 128-Mbit Quad-SPI NOR Flash memory (N25Q128A13EF840E from MICRON) is connected to the Quad-SPI interface of the STM32F412ZGT6 microcontroller.

Note that QSPI_CLK (port PB2) is sampled by the STM32F412ZGT6 at start-up as the BOOT1 bit. If necessary, the user can set the BOOT1 state by fitting one of the resistors R100 or R104. By default R100 and R104 are not fitted. Refer to Section 6.7: Boot options for more details.

Limitations: The Quad-SPI memory is not working when the STM32 is supplied with 2 V.

6.14 Virtual COM port

The serial interface USART2 is directly available through a USB virtual COM port of the ST-LINK/V2-1. The USB connector is CN6.

6.15 Arduino Uno V3 connectors

CN1, CN2, CN11 and CN12 are female connectors compatible with Arduino Uno V3 standard. Most shields designed for Arduino Uno V3 can fit to the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit.

Caution: The IOs of STM32 microcontroller are 3.3 V compatible instead of 5 V for Arduino Uno V3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CN No.</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin name</th>
<th>STM32 pin</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>STM32 pin</th>
<th>Pin name</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>CN No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>I2C2_SCL PB10</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>I2C2_SDA PB9</td>
<td>D14</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>AVDD</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>7</td>
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Table 5. Arduino Uno V3 compatible connectors

CN2 Power

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CN2 Power</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>STM32 pin</th>
<th>Pin name</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>CN No.</th>
</tr>
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<td>D13</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>IOREF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.3 V</td>
<td>SPI1_MISO</td>
<td>PA6</td>
<td>D12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NRST</td>
<td>NRST</td>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>TIM3_CH2, SPI1_MOSI</td>
<td>PA7</td>
<td>D11</td>
<td>4</td>
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Table 5. Arduino Uno V3 compatible connectors (continued)

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<th>CN No.</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Pin name</th>
<th>STM32 pin</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>STM32 pin</th>
<th>Pin name</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>CN No.</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>+3V3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+3.3 V</td>
<td>TIM2_CH1,</td>
<td>PA15</td>
<td>D10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>CN12</td>
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<td>input/output (see Note:1)</td>
<td>SP11_NSS</td>
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<td>Digital</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>+5 V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+5 V</td>
<td>TIM4_CH3</td>
<td>PB8</td>
<td>D9</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>input/output (see Note:4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PG10</td>
<td>D8</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VIN</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+6V to +9V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PG11</td>
<td>D7</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>TIM5_CH1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>A0</td>
<td>PA1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CN11</td>
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<td>PC1</td>
<td>ADC1_IN11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PG12</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Digital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>ADC1_IN13</td>
<td>TIM5_CH2</td>
<td>PF4</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>PC4</td>
<td>ADC1_IN14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PG13</td>
<td>D2</td>
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<td>A4</td>
<td>PC5 or PB9 (see Note:3)</td>
<td>ADC1_IN15 or I2C2_SDA (see Note:3)</td>
<td>USART6_TX</td>
<td>PG14</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A5</td>
<td>PB0 or PB10 (see Note:3)</td>
<td>ADC1_IN8 or I2C2_SCL (see Note:3)</td>
<td>USART6_RX</td>
<td>PG9</td>
<td>D0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 1 Important, before using pin 4 of CN2 as +3.3V input, insure that the solder bridge SB4 is removed. Otherwise the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit could be damaged by the overcurrent.

**Note:** 2 The external voltage applied to pin VIN should be in the range 6 to 9V at 25°C ambient temperature. If a higher voltage is applied, the regulator U3 may overheat and could be damaged.

**Note:** 3 By default pin 5 and pin 6 of connector CN1 are connected respectively to the port PC5 (ADC1_IN15) and BP0 (ADC1_IN8) of the STM32. They are enabled by the default configuration of the solder bridges: SB8 and SB6 closed, SB7 and SB5 opened. In case it is necessary to have an I2C interface instead of ADC inputs on pins 5 and 6 of CN1, open SB8 and SB6, and close SB7 and SB5.

**Note:** 4 Important, before using pin 4 of CN2 as +5 V input, insure the jumpers and solder bridges are configured according to 5 V DC power input defined in Section 6.3.1: Power supply sources. Otherwise the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit could be damaged by the overcurrent.
6.16 Extension connectors P1 and P2

The extension connectors consist in male pin headers P1 and P2 (not soldered by default). They provide access to the following IPs of the STM32F412ZGT6:

- SPI
- I²C with SMBA and FM+ (1 MHz speed)
- Full USART (Rx, Tx, RTS, CTS)
- CAN
- ADC inputs
- TIMERs channels
- I²S full duplex with SD and extSD alternate functions.
- DFSDM input for stereo PDM digital microphones

Most of the ports connected to the extension connectors P1 and P2 are the same for the 32F401CDISCOVERY and 32F411EDISCOVERY discovery kits, to maximize the compatibility with the previous designs. In Table 6, Table 7 and in the 32F412GDISCOVERY schematics (see Section Appendix A: Schematics), the pin numbers corresponding to these ports, are annotated with the star symbol: "*".

In Table 6, Table 7 and in the 32F412GDISCOVERY schematics (see Section Appendix A: Schematics) the pins belonging to the extension connectors P1 and P2 annotated with a letter, are shared with a peripheral of the 32F412GDISCOVERY (for example, S means that the port PC9 corresponding to pin 46 is also used for microSD, see Table 7).

Table 6. Pin assignment for the extension connector P1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Pin No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VDD_MCU</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Nrst</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PC1</td>
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<td>PC0</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>PC3</td>
<td>*A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>PC2</td>
<td>*D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>PA6</td>
<td>*A</td>
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### Table 6. Pin assignment for the extension connector P2 (continued)

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<th>Pin No.</th>
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<th>Note</th>
</tr>
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<td>35</td>
<td>PB11</td>
<td>*D</td>
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### Table 7. Pin assignment for the extension connector P2

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<th>Pin No.</th>
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<th>Note</th>
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<td>+3V3</td>
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<td>PA15</td>
<td>*A</td>
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</table>
6.17 LCD display, backlight and touch panel

6.17.1 LCD display

The display is a 1.54-inch, 240x240 pixels TFT color LCD with capacitive touch panel. It displays up to 262 K colors. The LCD parallel interface is connected to the FMC of the STM32F412ZGT6 by the connector CN15 (see Table 8).

To enable the data bus of the LCD display in 16-bit mode, the solder bridges SB41 and SB42 are opened and closed respectively by default. In this way the IM signal of the LCD is set to high. To use the LCD in 8-bit mode, SB41 must be closed and SB42 opened.

The selection of the LCD is performed by FMC_NE1 (PD7), write-enable signal is FMC_NWE (PD5) and read-enable is FMC_NOE (PD4). The address bit A0 of the FMC (Flexible Static Memory Controller) is used to select data/command access to the LCD.

The port PG4 should be used as an input of the microcontroller connected to the LCD signal TE (Tearing Effect). To avoid visible artifacts on the display, TE signal is used to synchronize the refresh of the LCD memory done by the microcontroller with the LCD scan.

The port PD11 of the STM32F412ZGT6 controls the reset of the LCD display LCD_RESET.

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<td>GND</td>
</tr>
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<td>LCD_TE</td>
<td>Tearing Effect output pin to send an interrupt to STM32</td>
<td>PG4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D15</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PD10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D14</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PD9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D13</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PD8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:1 The star symbol “*” means pin compatible with 32F401CDISCOVERY and 32F411EDISCOVERY discovery kits.

Note:2 Meaning of the letters: “A”: shared with Arduino Uno V3 connectors, C: shared with codec, D: shared with digital microphones, V: shared with virtual COM port, T: shared with capacitive touch panel, S: shared with microSD.
Table 8. Pin assignment for connector CN15 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CN15 pin</th>
<th>Signal name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>STM32 pin involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D12</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D11</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>D10</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>D9</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>D8</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>D7</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>D6</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PE7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PD1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PD0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PD15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>D0</td>
<td>Data connected to FMC</td>
<td>PD14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>/RD</td>
<td>Read of LCD connected to FMC_NOE</td>
<td>PD4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>/WR</td>
<td>Write of LCD connected to FMC_NWE</td>
<td>PD5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>Data/Command select connected to A0</td>
<td>PF0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>/CS</td>
<td>Chip Select of LCD connected to FMC_NE1</td>
<td>PD7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>RESET</td>
<td>LCD RESET</td>
<td>PD11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>IM</td>
<td>8-bit (low)/16-bit (high) mode selection pin</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>IOVCC</td>
<td>LCD I/Os power supply connected to VDD</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>VCI</td>
<td>Power supply connected to +3.3V</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>LEDA</td>
<td>Anode of backlight LED</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>LEDK</td>
<td>Cathode of backlight LED</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.17.2 LCD signal access (CN7)

CN7 is the footprint of a dual-row, through-hole, 26-pin header with 2.54 mm pitch. The header CN7 gives an easy access to the FMC signals of the LCD (see Table 9).

Table 9. Pin assignment for connector CN7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CN7 odd pins</th>
<th>Signal name</th>
<th>CN7 even pins</th>
<th>Signal name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LCD_BLCTRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FMC_NWE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>FMC_NE1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>FMC_NOE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>D1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.17.3 Backlight

LEDK and LEDA signals of the LCD module are the cathode and the anode respectively of the backlight LEDs.

The backlight requires a current source of typically 15 mA capable to deliver a voltage up to 10 V. This function is handled by the backlight-driver circuit STLD40DPUR that is a switching-mode-boost converter, supplied by the +5 V rail of the discovery kit.

The high level on the signal LCD_BLCTRL (PF5) lights the backlight on. It is possible to dim the backlight intensity by applying a low-frequency PWM signal to LCD_BLCTRL (1 to 10 kHz).

6.17.4 Touch panel

The touch panel is a capacitive touch panel using an I2C interface. The 10-pin connector CN14 of the touch panel is located at the bottom side of the discovery kit (see Figure 5: 32F412GDISCOVERY bottom layout). The I2C SDA line is connected to PB7 and the I2C SCL line is connected to PB6. An interrupt output CTP_INT is connected to port PG5 to be used as an interruption input of the microcontroller. Port PF12 is the reset of the capacitive touch panel.

6.18 Joystick and LEDs

The blue button B2 is a 4-direction joystick with a selection mode when pressed in the center. The logic state is high when one of the five-position switches (Left, Right, Up, Down, Selection) is pressed. The center position is connected to a wake-up pin of the microcontroller PA0. This offers the possibility to wake-up the microcontroller by pressing the center of the joystick.

Four LEDs located near the Arduino Uno V3 connectors CN1 and CN2 are available for the user (refer to the Figure 4: 32F412GDISCOVERY top layout). From left to right the user finds LD1, LD2, LD3 and LD4 with their colors green, orange, red and blue respectively. To light a LED a low-logic state 0 must be written in the corresponding GPIO.

Table 10 gives the assignment of control ports to the LED indicators.
### Table 10. Port assignment to the LED indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED</th>
<th>Controlled by STM32 port</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD1</td>
<td>PE0</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD2</td>
<td>PE1</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3</td>
<td>PE2</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD4</td>
<td>PE3</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Connectors

7.1 \( \text{I}^2\text{C} \) extension connector CN10

Figure 9. \( \text{I}^2\text{C} \) extension connector CN10 (front view)

Table 11. \( \text{I}^2\text{C} \) extension connector pinout CN10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I2C1_SDA (PB9)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>VDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I2C1_SCL (PB10)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EXT_RESET (PF11)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 USB OTG FS Micro-AB connector CN3

Figure 10. USB OTG FS Micro-AB connector CN3 (front view)

Table 12. USB OTG FS Micro-AB connector CN3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VBUS (PA9)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ID (PA10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DM (PA11)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DP (PA12)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 microSD connector CN13

Figure 11. microSD connector CN13 (front view)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SDIO_D2 (PC10)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SDIO_D3 (PC11)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>SDIO_D0 (PC8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SDIO_CMD (PD2)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>SDIO_D1 (PC9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>+3.3V</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SDIO_CLK (PC12)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>MicroSDcard_detect (PD3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 ST-LINK/V2-1 USB Micro-B connector CN6

Figure 12. USB Micro-B connector CN6 (front view)
Table 14. USB Micro-B connector CN6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pin number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VBUS (power)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>5,6</td>
<td>Shield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A  Schematics

This section provides the design schematics for the 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit, to help users to implement these features in application designs.

This section includes:
- Overall schematics for the 32F412GDISCOVERY, see Figure 13
- STM32 connections, see Figure 14
- Power supply, see Figure 15
- LCD, camera and connector, see Figure 16
- Quad-SPI, see Figure 17
- Audio amplifier, see Figure 18
- Peripherals, see Figure 19
- USB OTG FS, see Figure 20
- Extension connectors, see Figure 21
- Arduino Uno V3 connector, see Figure 22
- ST-LINK/V2-1, see Figure 23
Figure 13. 32F412GDISCOVERY discovery kit

- **Note:** Text in italic placed on a wire is not the net name. It just helps to identify rapidly.

- **MB1209-TOP**
  - **Project:** STM32F412G-DISCO
  - **MB1209 D-02**
  - **Size:** Reference: A3
  - **Date:** 6/29/2016
  - **Sheet:** 1 of 11

- **Title:**
  - Schematics

- **Rev:** D-01 modifications:
  - Description:
    -姐妹公司mass produce of board A 4G to 360um, with tin lead 30um, 10% of 34.8um, 11.3um, 11.3um, 1.3um.
  - Components:
    - ST-LINK does not work in DS2.
    - Change the output port U6 of pin 32 of connector P1 to NC.
  - Bottom side:
    - Update the LCD reference: LCD ref: FRD154BP2902-CTP
    - R69-2 connected to VDD
    - Updated CTP connector CN14: pin 8 is now IOVCC
    - Removed ZZ2 because LCD and CTP are now the same part
    - Updated reference of LCD ZZ1: FRD154BP2902-CTP (now 3.6V)
    - Added R105 100K to insure CTP INT is low at power-on.
    - Removed R11
  - Pin 26 of U6 ST-LINK, corrected name of power
    - +3V3_ST_LINK- SB32 set: open by default
  - Connected CN7 pin 2 to PF5
  - Added two pull-up resistors to reset of CTP, one to VDD, second one to +3V3. Not populated.
Figure 14. 32F412GDISCOVERY MCU
Figure 15. 32F412GDISCOVERY Power

- **Power**
  - VDD = supply of peripherals
  - VDD_MCU = supply of MCU pins; VDD only

- **Arduino power pin**
  - U5V
  - 1V2

- **Voltage selection**
  - VDD_USB
  - VDD_MCU
  - VDD_USB source selection

- **Open solder bridge if Discovery is supplied from +3V3 of extension connector**
  - JP3
  - Header 3X2

- **Jumper to measure IDD of the MCU**
  - JP7
  - VDD = supply of peripherals
  - VDD_MCU = supply of MCU pins; VDD only

- **Voltage**
  - VOUT = VREF (1 + R92 / R90)
  - VOUT = +2V ± 50mV using R90=120ohms and R92=68ohms and 5% tol
Figure 16. 32F412DISCOVERY LCD
Figure 17. 32F412GDISCOVERY Quad-SPI

R100 and R104 pull-up and pull-down to set PB2 in BOOT1 alternate function

Exposed central pad should not be connected to any voltage on PCB
Figure 18. 32F412GDISCOVERY Audio
Figure 20. 32F412GDISCOVERY USB OTG FS

USB Full Speed operating range voltage: 3.4V<VDDUSB<5.2V
Figure 21. 32F412GDISCOVERY extension connectors

The figure shows a schematic diagram of the 32F412GDISCOVERY extension connectors, detailing various pins and their functionalities. The pins are labeled with their corresponding functions and are annotated with notes indicating compatibility with other STM32 devices, sharing with Arduino connectors, and other special notes such as pin compatibility with STM32F401-DISCO and STM32F411-DISCO.

Some key notes and symbols used in the diagram include:
- **A**: Shared with Arduino connectors
- **V**: Shared with Virtual Com Port
- **T**: Shared with Capacitive Touch Panel
- **P**: Shared with STM32F407VDISCO and STM32F417VDISCO
- **U**: Pin compatible with STM32F401-DISCO and STM32F411-DISCO
- **@**: Not fitted

The diagram also indicates the presence of various connectors such as SPI, I2C, and USB, which are shared between different pins. The figure provides a comprehensive view of the extension connector pins, including their specific functions and compatibility notes.
Figure 22. 32F412GDISCOVERY Arduino Uno V3 connector
To use the Discovery as programmer of an external STM32:

- Insert the STM32 to program on an external board is supplied
- Remove the two jumpers on CN5 to left pins 1, 2, 3, 4 open
- Connect following pins of CN4 to the STM32 to program:
  - pin2 to SWCLK, pin3 to GND, pin4 to SWDIO, pin5 to RESET.

*Insure the STM32 to program on an external board is supplied with 3.3V ONLY!*

- Connect following pins of CN4 to the STM32 to program:
  - pin2 to SWCLK, pin3 to GND, pin4 to SWDIO, pin5 to RESET.

*Connect following pins of CN4 to the STM32 to program:
  - pin2 to SWCLK, pin3 to GND, pin4 to SWDIO, pin5 to RESET.*

- Connect following pins of CN4 to the STM32 to program:
  - pin2 to SWCLK, pin3 to GND, pin4 to SWDIO, pin5 to RESET.

*To use the Discovery as programmer of an external STM32:
- Insert the STM32 to program on an external board is supplied
- Remove the two jumpers on CN5 to left pins 1, 2, 3, 4 open
- Connect following pins of CN4 to the STM32 to program:
  - pin2 to SWCLK, pin3 to GND, pin4 to SWDIO, pin5 to RESET.*
Appendix B  Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Industry Canada (IC) Compliance Statements

B.1  FCC Compliance Statement

B.1.1  Part 15.19
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

B.1.2  Part 15.105
This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

B.1.3  Part 15.21
Any changes or modifications to this equipment not expressly approved by STMicroelectronics may cause harmful interference and void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

B.2  IC Compliance Statement

B.2.1  Compliance Statement
Industry Canada ICES-003 Compliance Label: CAN ICES-3 (A)/NMB-3(A)

B.2.2  Déclaration de conformité
Étiquette de conformité à la NMB-003 d'Industrie Canada : CAN ICES-3 (A)/NMB-3(A)
Appendix C  CISPR32

C.1  Warning

Warning: This device is compliant with Class A of CISPR 32. In a residential environment, this equipment may cause radio interference.
# Revision history

## Table 15. Document revision history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28-Jul-2016</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Initial version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-Nov-2016</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Added sections: <a href="#">Section Appendix B: Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Industry Canada (IC) Compliance Statements</a>, <a href="#">Section Appendix C: CISPR32</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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