



ADC internal peripheral



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1 Article purpose

The purpose of this article is to

- briefly introduce the ADC peripheral and its main features
- indicate the level of security supported by this hardware block
- explain how each instance can be allocated to the three runtime contexts and linked to the corresponding software components
- explain how to configure the ADC peripheral.



2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

2.1 Features

The STM32MP15 has one ADC block with two physical ADCs:

- **Configurable resolution:** 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bits.
- Each ADC has up to 20 **multiplexed channels** (including 6 internal channels connected only to ADC2).
- The conversions can be performed in **single, continuous, scan or discontinuous mode**.
- The result can be read in a left- or right-aligned 32-bit data register by using **CPU or DMA**^[1].
- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
- A **common input clock** for the two ADCs, which can be selected between 2 different clock^[2] sources (Synchronous or Asynchronous clock).
- The **common reference voltage** can be provided by either VREFBUF^[3] or any other external regulator^[4] wired to VREF+ pin.

Each ADC supports two contexts to manage conversions:

- **Regular conversions** can be done in sequence, running in background
- **Injected conversions** have higher priority, and so have the ability to interrupt the regular sequence (either triggered in SW or HW). The regular sequence is resumed, in case it has been interrupted.
- Each context has its own **configurable sequence and trigger**: software, TIM^[5], LPTIM^[6] and EXTI^[7].

Refer to [STM32MP15 reference manuals](#) for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be used under Linux® with IIO framework.

or

- the Arm®Cortex®-M4 to be used with STM32Cube MPU Package with ADC HAL driver.

The [Peripheral assignment](#) chapter describes which peripheral instance can be assigned to which context.

3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

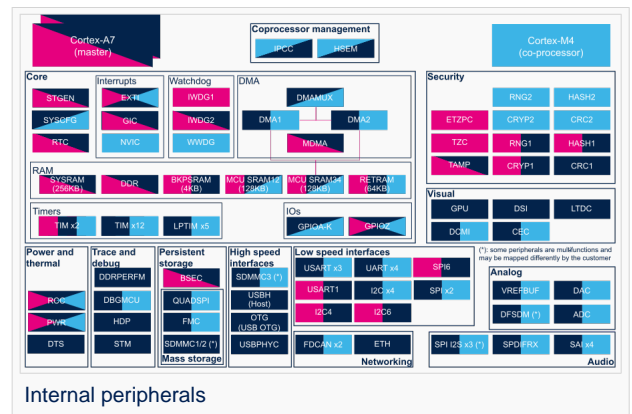
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For the Linux kernel configuration, please refer to [ADC device tree configuration](#) and [ADC Linux driver](#) articles.

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Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

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Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
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It deals with analog domain power supply and reference voltage.



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Central processing unit

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voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

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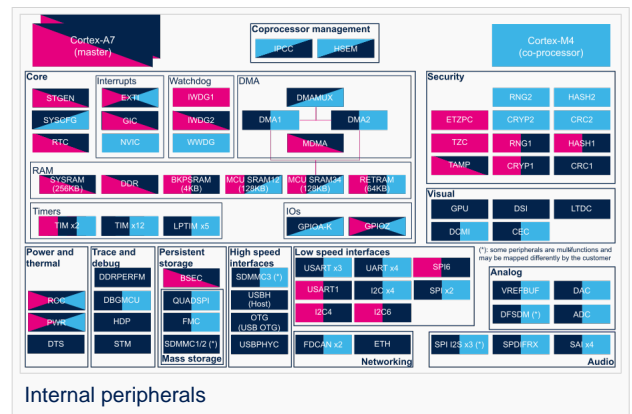
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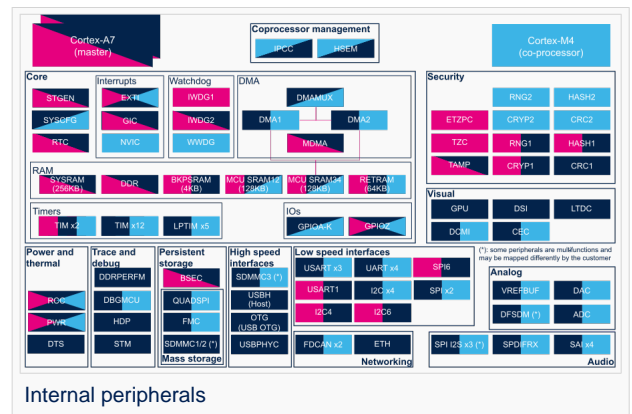
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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

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External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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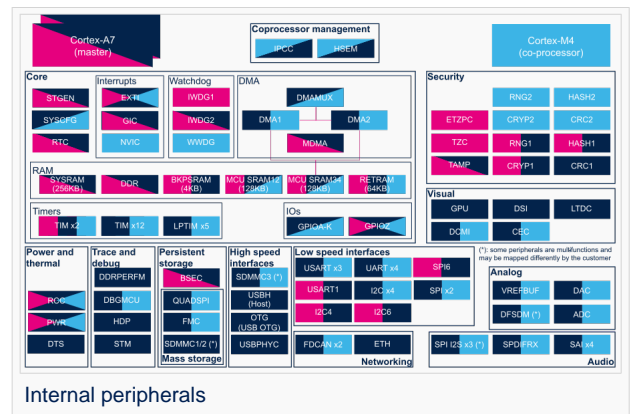
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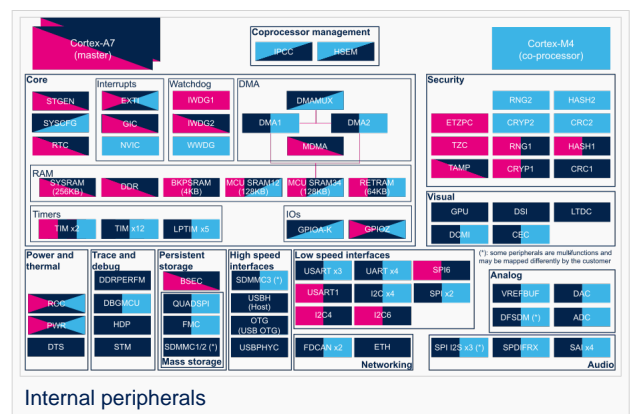
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- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
- A **common input clock** for the two ADCs, which can be selected between 2 different clock^[2] sources (Synchronous or Asynchronous clock).
- The **common reference voltage** can be provided by either VREFBUF^[3] or any other external regulator^[4] wired to VREF+ pin.

Each ADC supports two contexts to manage conversions:

- **Regular conversions** can be done in sequence, running in background
- **Injected conversions** have higher priority, and so have the ability to interrupt the regular sequence (either triggered in SW or HW). The regular sequence is resumed, in case it has been interrupted.
- Each context has its own **configurable sequence and trigger**: software, TIM^[5], LPTIM^[6] and EXTI^[7].

Refer to [STM32MP15 reference manuals](#) for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be used under Linux® with IIO framework.

or

- the Arm®Cortex®-M4 to be used with STM32Cube MPU Package with ADC HAL driver.

The [Peripheral assignment](#) chapter describes which peripheral instance can be assigned to which context.

3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

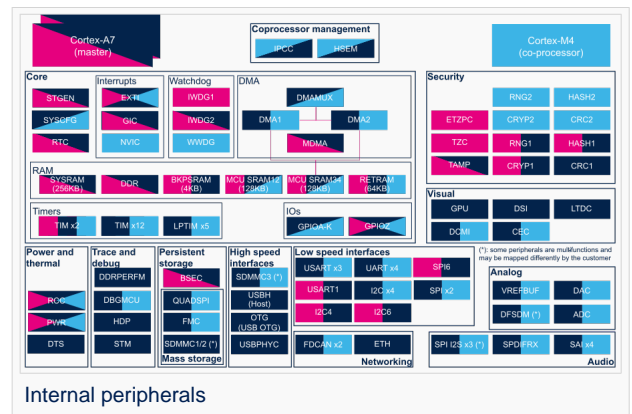
The configuration is applied by the firmware running in the context to which the peripheral is assigned. The configuration by itself can be performed via the [STM32CubeMX](#) tool for all internal peripherals. It can then be manually completed (especially for external peripherals) according to the information given in the corresponding software framework article.

For the Linux kernel configuration, please refer to [ADC device tree configuration](#) and [ADC Linux driver](#) articles.

3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

- means that the peripheral can be assigned () to the given runtime context.
- is used for system peripherals that cannot be unchecked because they are statically connected in the device.





Refer to How to assign an internal peripheral to a runtime context for more information on how to assign peripherals manually or via STM32CubeMX.

The present chapter describes STMicroelectronics recommendations or choice of implementation. Additional possibilities might be described in STM32MP15 reference manuals.

Domain	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
- Getting started with STM32MP15 Series hardware development (AN5031)^[9].

It deals with analog domain power supply and reference voltage.



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Analog-to-digital converter. The process of converting a sampled analog signal to a digital code that represents the amplitude of the original signal sample.

Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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1 Article purpose

The purpose of this article is to

- briefly introduce the ADC peripheral and its main features
- indicate the level of security supported by this hardware block
- explain how each instance can be allocated to the three runtime contexts and linked to the corresponding software components
- explain how to configure the ADC peripheral.



2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

2.1 Features

The STM32MP15 has one ADC block with two physical ADCs:

- **Configurable resolution:** 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bits.
- Each ADC has up to 20 **multiplexed channels** (including 6 internal channels connected only to ADC2).
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The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

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Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
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Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

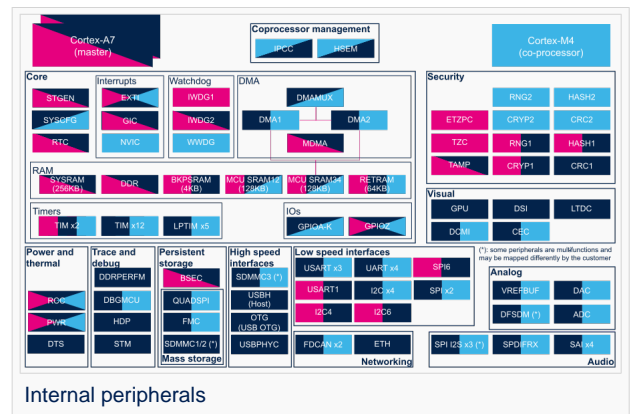
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Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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3 Peripheral usage and associated software

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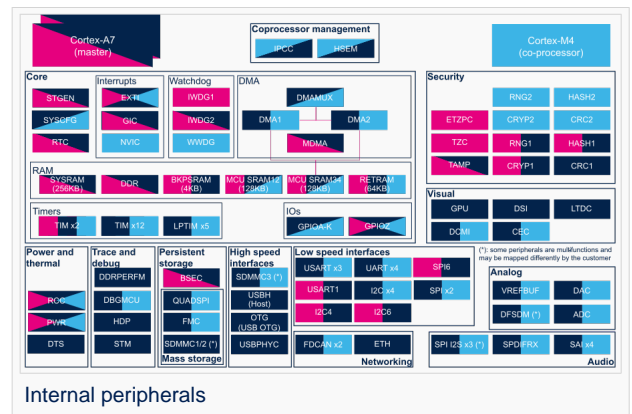
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3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

- means that the peripheral can be assigned () to the given runtime context.
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Domain	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
- Getting started with STM32MP15 Series hardware development (AN5031)^[9].

It deals with analog domain power supply and reference voltage.



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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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1 Article purpose

The purpose of this article is to

- briefly introduce the ADC peripheral and its main features
- indicate the level of security supported by this hardware block
- explain how each instance can be allocated to the three runtime contexts and linked to the corresponding software components
- explain how to configure the ADC peripheral.



2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

2.1 Features

The STM32MP15 has one ADC block with two physical ADCs:

- **Configurable resolution:** 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bits.
- Each ADC has up to 20 **multiplexed channels** (including 6 internal channels connected only to ADC2).
- The conversions can be performed in **single, continuous, scan or discontinuous mode**.
- The result can be read in a left- or right-aligned 32-bit data register by using **CPU or DMA**^[1].
- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
- A **common input clock** for the two ADCs, which can be selected between 2 different clock^[2] sources (Synchronous or Asynchronous clock).
- The **common reference voltage** can be provided by either VREFBUF^[3] or any other external regulator^[4] wired to VREF+ pin.

Each ADC supports two contexts to manage conversions:

- **Regular conversions** can be done in sequence, running in background
- **Injected conversions** have higher priority, and so have the ability to interrupt the regular sequence (either triggered in SW or HW). The regular sequence is resumed, in case it has been interrupted.
- Each context has its own **configurable sequence and trigger**: software, TIM^[5], LPTIM^[6] and EXTI^[7].

Refer to [STM32MP15 reference manuals](#) for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be used under Linux® with IIO framework.

or

- the Arm®Cortex®-M4 to be used with STM32Cube MPU Package with ADC HAL driver.

The [Peripheral assignment](#) chapter describes which peripheral instance can be assigned to which context.

3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

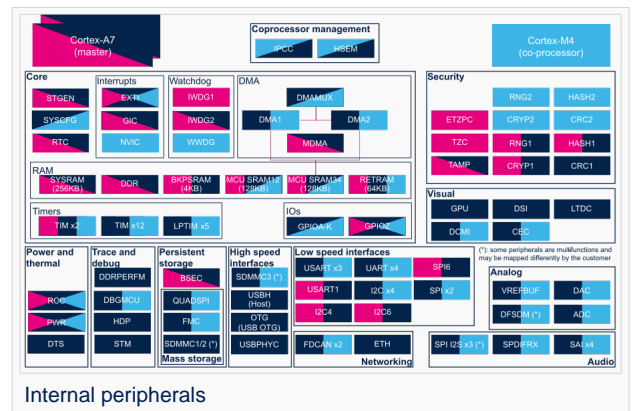
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For the Linux kernel configuration, please refer to [ADC device tree configuration](#) and [ADC Linux driver](#) articles.

3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

- means that the peripheral can be assigned () to the given runtime context.
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Domain	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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Microprocessor Unit

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1 Article purpose

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- briefly introduce the ADC peripheral and its main features
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2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

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Refer to *STM32MP15 reference manuals* for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

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The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

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The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

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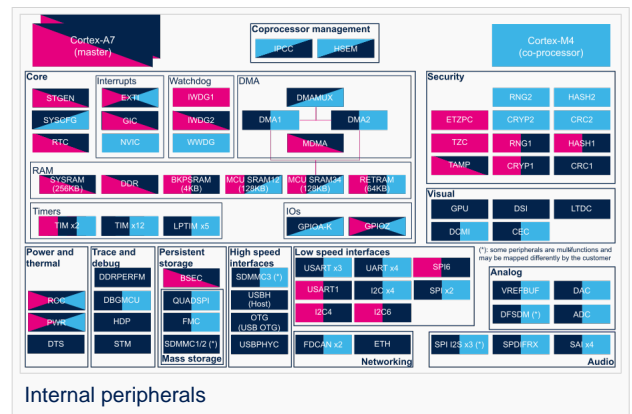
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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

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External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

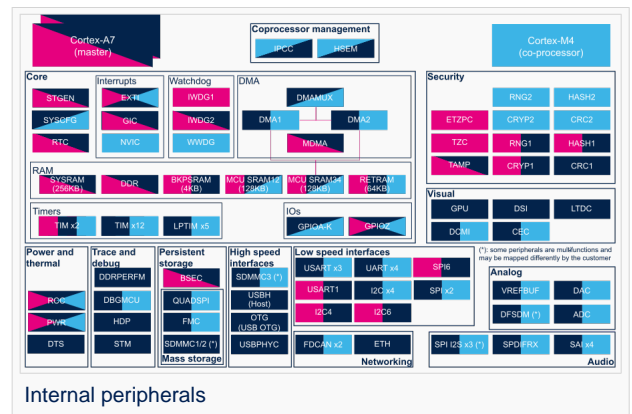
The configuration is applied by the firmware running in the context to which the peripheral is assigned. The configuration by itself can be performed via the [STM32CubeMX](#) tool for all internal peripherals. It can then be manually completed (especially for external peripherals) according to the information given in the corresponding software framework article.

For the Linux kernel configuration, please refer to [ADC device tree configuration](#) and [ADC Linux driver](#) articles.

3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

- means that the peripheral can be assigned () to the given runtime context.
- is used for system peripherals that cannot be unchecked because they are statically connected in the device.





Refer to How to assign an internal peripheral to a runtime context for more information on how to assign peripherals manually or via STM32CubeMX.

The present chapter describes STMicroelectronics recommendations or choice of implementation. Additional possibilities might be described in STM32MP15 reference manuals.

Domain	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
- Getting started with STM32MP15 Series hardware development (AN5031)^[9].

It deals with analog domain power supply and reference voltage.



5 References

- DMA internal peripheral
- RCC internal peripheral
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Analog-to-digital converter. The process of converting a sampled analog signal to a digital code that represents the amplitude of the original signal sample.

Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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1 Article purpose

The purpose of this article is to

- briefly introduce the ADC peripheral and its main features
- indicate the level of security supported by this hardware block
- explain how each instance can be allocated to the three runtime contexts and linked to the corresponding software components
- explain how to configure the ADC peripheral.



2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

2.1 Features

The STM32MP15 has one ADC block with two physical ADCs:

- **Configurable resolution:** 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bits.
- Each ADC has up to 20 **multiplexed channels** (including 6 internal channels connected only to ADC2).
- The conversions can be performed in **single, continuous, scan or discontinuous mode**.
- The result can be read in a left- or right-aligned 32-bit data register by using **CPU or DMA**^[1].
- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
- A **common input clock** for the two ADCs, which can be selected between 2 different clock^[2] sources (Synchronous or Asynchronous clock).
- The **common reference voltage** can be provided by either VREFBUF^[3] or any other external regulator^[4] wired to VREF+ pin.

Each ADC supports two contexts to manage conversions:

- **Regular conversions** can be done in sequence, running in background
- **Injected conversions** have higher priority, and so have the ability to interrupt the regular sequence (either triggered in SW or HW). The regular sequence is resumed, in case it has been interrupted.
- Each context has its own **configurable sequence and trigger**: software, TIM^[5], LPTIM^[6] and EXTI^[7].

Refer to *STM32MP15 reference manuals* for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be used under Linux® with IIO framework.

or

- the Arm®Cortex®-M4 to be used with STM32Cube MPU Package with ADC HAL driver.

The [Peripheral assignment](#) chapter describes which peripheral instance can be assigned to which context.

3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

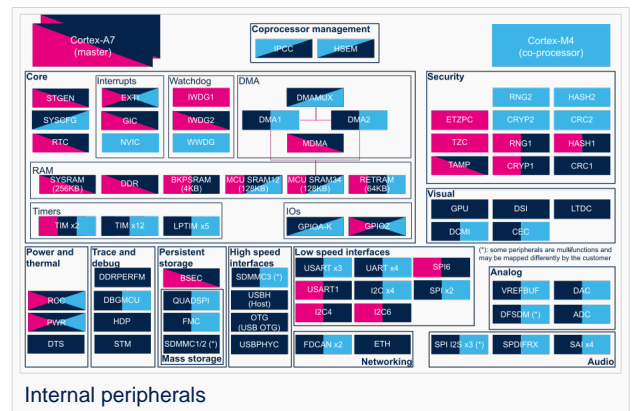
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For the Linux kernel configuration, please refer to [ADC device tree configuration](#) and [ADC Linux driver](#) articles.

3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

- means that the peripheral can be assigned () to the given runtime context.
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Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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Microprocessor Unit

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1 Article purpose

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- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
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Refer to *STM32MP15 reference manuals* for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

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or

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3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

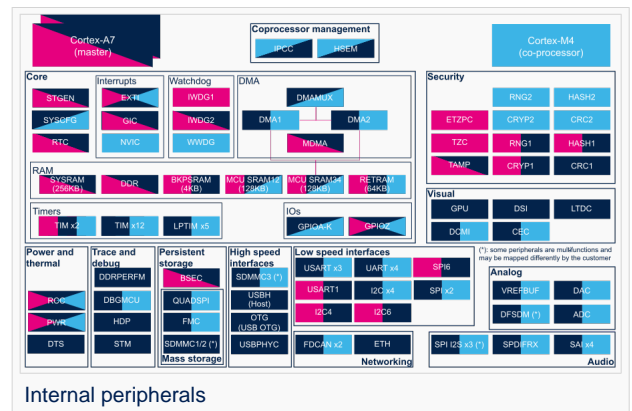
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3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

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Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
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Analog-to-digital converter. The process of converting a sampled analog signal to a digital code that represents the amplitude of the original signal sample.

Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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1 Article purpose

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- briefly introduce the ADC peripheral and its main features
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2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

2.1 Features

The STM32MP15 has one ADC block with two physical ADCs:

- **Configurable resolution:** 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bits.
- Each ADC has up to 20 **multiplexed channels** (including 6 internal channels connected only to ADC2).
- The conversions can be performed in **single, continuous, scan or discontinuous mode**.
- The result can be read in a left- or right-aligned 32-bit data register by using **CPU or DMA**^[1].
- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
- A **common input clock** for the two ADCs, which can be selected between 2 different clock^[2] sources (Synchronous or Asynchronous clock).
- The **common reference voltage** can be provided by either VREFBUF^[3] or any other external regulator^[4] wired to VREF+ pin.

Each ADC supports two contexts to manage conversions:

- **Regular conversions** can be done in sequence, running in background
- **Injected conversions** have higher priority, and so have the ability to interrupt the regular sequence (either triggered in SW or HW). The regular sequence is resumed, in case it has been interrupted.
- Each context has its own **configurable sequence and trigger**: software, TIM^[5], LPTIM^[6] and EXTI^[7].

Refer to [STM32MP15 reference manuals](#) for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be used under Linux® with IIO framework.

or

- the Arm®Cortex®-M4 to be used with STM32Cube MPU Package with ADC HAL driver.

The [Peripheral assignment](#) chapter describes which peripheral instance can be assigned to which context.

3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

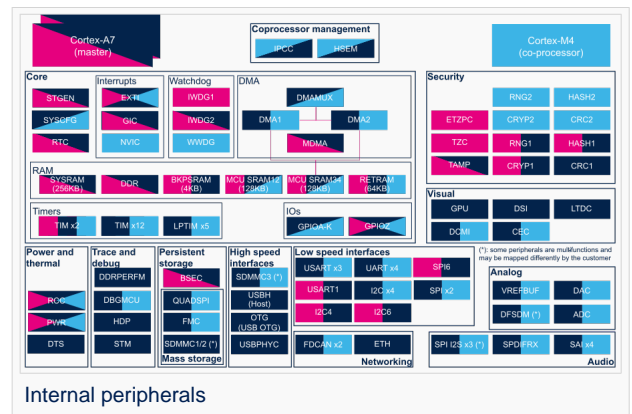
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Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

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Domain	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
- Getting started with STM32MP15 Series hardware development (AN5031)^[9].

It deals with analog domain power supply and reference voltage.



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- DMA internal peripheral
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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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Microprocessor Unit

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1 Article purpose

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2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

2.1 Features

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- **Configurable resolution:** 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bits.
- Each ADC has up to 20 **multiplexed channels** (including 6 internal channels connected only to ADC2).
- The conversions can be performed in **single, continuous, scan or discontinuous mode**.
- The result can be read in a left- or right-aligned 32-bit data register by using **CPU or DMA**^[1].
- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
- A **common input clock** for the two ADCs, which can be selected between 2 different clock^[2] sources (Synchronous or Asynchronous clock).
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Each ADC supports two contexts to manage conversions:

- **Regular conversions** can be done in sequence, running in background
- **Injected conversions** have higher priority, and so have the ability to interrupt the regular sequence (either triggered in SW or HW). The regular sequence is resumed, in case it has been interrupted.
- Each context has its own **configurable sequence and trigger**: software, TIM^[5], LPTIM^[6] and EXTI^[7].

Refer to *STM32MP15 reference manuals* for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be used under Linux® with IIO framework.

or

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The [Peripheral assignment](#) chapter describes which peripheral instance can be assigned to which context.

3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

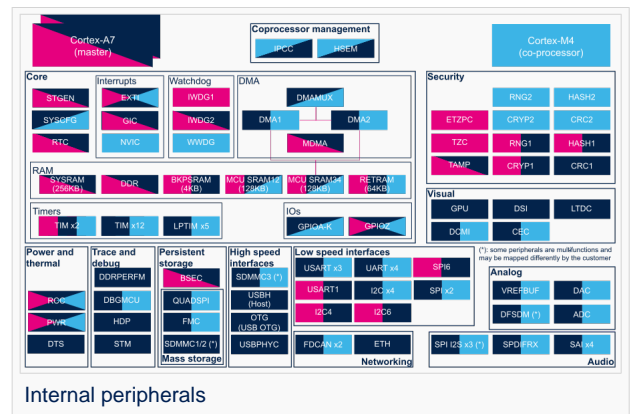
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4 How to go further

See application notes:

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Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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1 Article purpose

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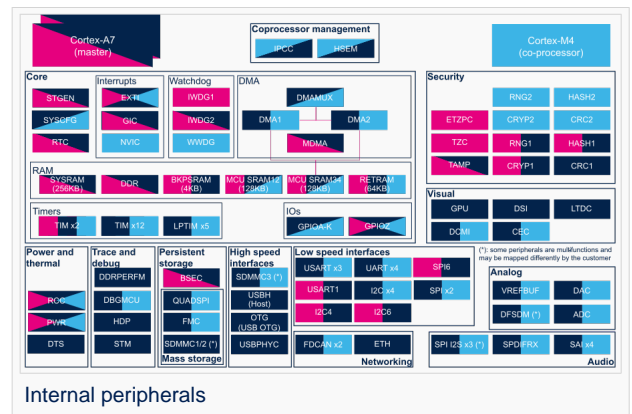
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Analog-to-digital converter. The process of converting a sampled analog signal to a digital code that represents the amplitude of the original signal sample.

Central processing unit

Direct Memory Access

voltage reference buffer (STM32 specific)

low-power timer (STM32 specific)

External Interrupt

Second Stage Boot Loader

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Microprocessor Unit

Open Portable Trusted Execution Environment

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1 Article purpose

The purpose of this article is to

- briefly introduce the ADC peripheral and its main features
- indicate the level of security supported by this hardware block
- explain how each instance can be allocated to the three runtime contexts and linked to the corresponding software components
- explain how to configure the ADC peripheral.



2 Peripheral overview

The STM32 ADC is a successive approximation analog-to-digital converter.

2.1 Features

The STM32MP15 has one ADC block with two physical ADCs:

- **Configurable resolution:** 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bits.
- Each ADC has up to 20 **multiplexed channels** (including 6 internal channels connected only to ADC2).
- The conversions can be performed in **single, continuous, scan or discontinuous mode**.
- The result can be read in a left- or right-aligned 32-bit data register by using **CPU or DMA**^[1].
- The **analog watchdog** feature allows the application to detect if the input voltage goes beyond the user-defined, high or low thresholds.
- A **common input clock** for the two ADCs, which can be selected between 2 different clock^[2] sources (Synchronous or Asynchronous clock).
- The **common reference voltage** can be provided by either VREFBUF^[3] or any other external regulator^[4] wired to VREF+ pin.

Each ADC supports two contexts to manage conversions:

- **Regular conversions** can be done in sequence, running in background
- **Injected conversions** have higher priority, and so have the ability to interrupt the regular sequence (either triggered in SW or HW). The regular sequence is resumed, in case it has been interrupted.
- Each context has its own **configurable sequence and trigger**: software, TIM^[5], LPTIM^[6] and EXTI^[7].

Refer to *STM32MP15 reference manuals* for the complete features list, and to the software components, introduced below, to know which features are really implemented.

2.2 Security support

The ADC is a **non-secure** peripheral.



3 Peripheral usage and associated software

3.1 Boot time

The ADC is usually not used at boot time. But it may be used by the SSBL (see [Boot chain overview](#)), to check for power supplies for example.

3.2 Runtime

3.2.1 Overview

The ADC can be allocated to:

- the Arm®Cortex®-A7 non-secure core to be used under Linux® with IIO framework.

or

- the Arm®Cortex®-M4 to be used with STM32Cube MPU Package with ADC HAL driver.

The [Peripheral assignment](#) chapter describes which peripheral instance can be assigned to which context.

3.2.2 Software frameworks

Domain	Peripheral	Software components		Comment
OP-TEE	Linux	STM32Cube		
Analog	ADC	IIO framework	STM32Cube ADC driver	

3.2.3 Peripheral configuration

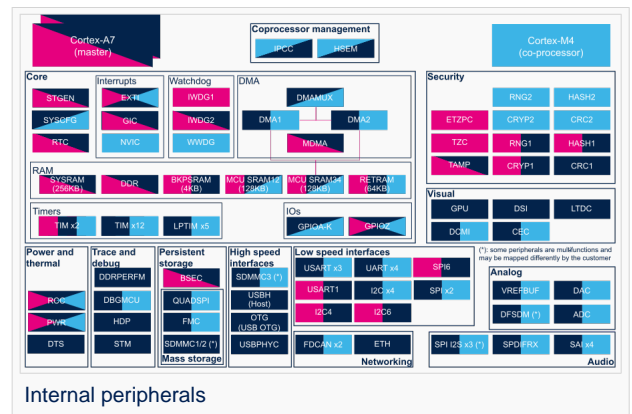
The configuration is applied by the firmware running in the context to which the peripheral is assigned. The configuration by itself can be performed via the [STM32CubeMX](#) tool for all internal peripherals. It can then be manually completed (especially for external peripherals) according to the information given in the corresponding software framework article.

For the Linux kernel configuration, please refer to [ADC device tree configuration](#) and [ADC Linux driver](#) articles.

3.2.4 Peripheral assignment

Check boxes illustrate the possible peripheral allocations supported by STM32 MPU Embedded Software:

- means that the peripheral can be assigned () to the given runtime context.
- is used for system peripherals that cannot be unchecked because they are statically connected in the device.





Refer to How to assign an internal peripheral to a runtime context for more information on how to assign peripherals manually or via STM32CubeMX.

The present chapter describes STMicroelectronics recommendations or choice of implementation. Additional possibilities might be described in STM32MP15 reference manuals.

Domain	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	Cortex-M4 (STM32Cube)		
Analog	ADC	ADC			Assignment (single choice)



4 How to go further

See application notes:

- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32^[8].
- Getting started with STM32MP15 Series hardware development (AN5031)^[9].

It deals with analog domain power supply and reference voltage.



5 References

- DMA internal peripheral
- RCC internal peripheral
- VREFBUF internal peripheral
- Regulator overview
- TIM internal peripheral
- LPTIM internal peripheral
- EXTI internal peripheral
- How to get the best ADC accuracy in STM32, by STMicroelectronics
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