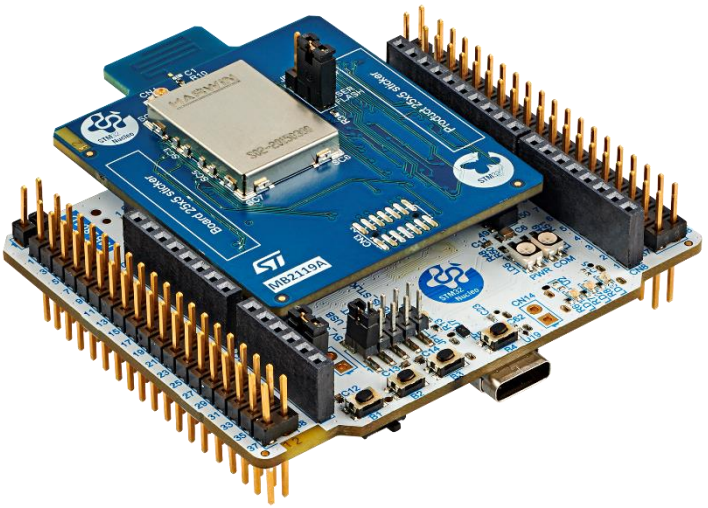
NUCLEO-WB07CC Nucleo-64 board (MB2119 + MB1801)

Introduction

NUCLEO-WB07CC is a Bluetooth® Low Energy wireless and ultra-low-power board embedding a powerful and ultra-low-power radio compliant with the Bluetooth® Low Energy SIG specification v5.4.

The ARDUINO® Uno V3 connectivity support and the ST morpho headers allow the easy expansion of the functionality of the STM32 Nucleo open development platform with a wide choice of specialized shields.

Figure 1. NUCLEO-WB07CC global view



Picture is not contractual.

1 Features

- Ultra-low-power wireless STM32WB07CCV6TR microcontroller based on the Arm® Cortex®-M0+ core, featuring 256 Kbytes of flash memory and 64 Kbytes of SRAM in a QFN48 package with internal SMPS in option.
- 2.4 GHz RF transceiver supporting Bluetooth® specification v5.4
- Built-in PCB antenna
- Three user LEDs
- Three user and one reset push buttons
- Board connectors:
  - USB type C®
  - ARDUINO® Uno V3 expansion connector
  - ST morpho headers for full access to all STM32 I/Os
- Flexible power-supply options: ST-LINK USB V_{BUS} or external sources
- On-board STLINK-V3EC debugger/programmer with USB re-enumeration capability: mass storage, Virtual COM port, and debug port
- Comprehensive free software libraries and examples available with the STM32CubeWB MCU Package
- Support of a wide choice of Integrated Development Environments (IDEs) including IAR Embedded Workbench®, MDK-ARM, and STM32CubeIDE

Note: Arm and TrustZone are registered trademarks of Arm Limited (or its subsidiaries) in the US and/or elsewhere.

2 Ordering information

To order the NUCLEO-WB07CC board, refer to Table 1. Additional information is available from the datasheet and reference manual of the target microcontroller.

Table 1. List of available products

Order code	Board reference	Target STM32
NUCLEO-WB07CC	• MB1801(1) • MB2119(2)	STM32WB07CCV6TR

1. *Mezzanine board*
2. *MCU RF board*

2.1 Codification

The meaning of the codification is explained in Table 2.

Table 2. Codification explanation

NUCLEO-XXYYRZ	Description	Example: NUCLEO-WB07CC
XX	MCU series in STM32 32-bit Arm Cortex MCUs	STM32WB0 series
YY	MCU product line in the series	STM32WB07 product line
R	STM32 package pin count: • C for 48 pins	48 pins
Z	STM32 flash memory size: • C for 256 Kbytes	256 Kbytes

3 Development environment

3.1 System requirements

- Multi-OS support: Windows® 10, Linux® 64-bit, or macOS®
- USB Type-A or USB Type-C® to USB Type-C® cable

Note: *macOS® is a trademark of Apple Inc., registered in the U.S. and other countries and regions.*
Linux® is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.
Windows is a trademark of the Microsoft group of companies.

3.2 Development toolchains

- IAR Systems® - IAR Embedded Workbench®(1)
- Keil® - MDK-ARM(1)
- STMicroelectronics - STM32CubeIDE

1. *On Windows® only.*

4 Conventions

Table 3 provides the conventions used for the ON and OFF settings in the present document.

Table 3. ON/OFF convention

Convention	Definition
Jumper JPx ON	Jumper fitted
Jumper JPx OFF	Jumper not fitted
Jumper JPx [1-2]	Jumper fitted between Pin 1 and Pin 2
Solder bridge SBx ON	SBx connections closed by 0 Ω resistor
Solder bridge SBx OFF	SBx connections left open
Resistor Rx ON	Resistor soldered
Resistor Rx OFF	Resistor not soldered
Capacitor Cx ON	Capacitor soldered
Capacitor Cx OFF	Capacitor not soldered

5 Safety recommendations

5.1 Targeted audience

This product targets users with at least basic electronics or embedded software development knowledge like engineers, technicians, or students.

This board is not a toy and is not suited for use by children.

5.2 Handling the board.

This product contains a bare printed circuit board and as with all products of this type, the user must be careful about the following points:

- The connection pins on the board might be sharp. Be careful when handling the board to avoid hurting yourself.
- This board contains static-sensitive devices. To avoid damaging it, please handle the board in an ESD-proof environment.
- While powered, do not touch the electric connections on the board with your fingers or anything conductive. The board operates at voltage levels that are not dangerous, but components could be damaged when shorted.
- Do not put any liquid on the board and avoid operating the board close to water or at a high humidity level.
- Do not operate the board if dirty or dusty.

6 Hardware layout and configuration

6.1 NUCLEO-WB07CC block diagrams

NUCLEO-WB07CC is designed around the STM32WB07CCV6TR. The NUCLEO-WB07CC includes a mezzanine board and an MCU RF Miniboard. The hardware block diagram in Figure 2 illustrates the connection between STM32WB07 and peripherals (ARDUINO® Uno V3 connectors, ST morpho connector, and embedded ST-LINK).

Figure 3 and Figure 5 help users locate these features on the NUCLEO-WB07CC board. The mechanical dimensions of the NUCLEO-WB07CC product are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 2. Hardware block diagram

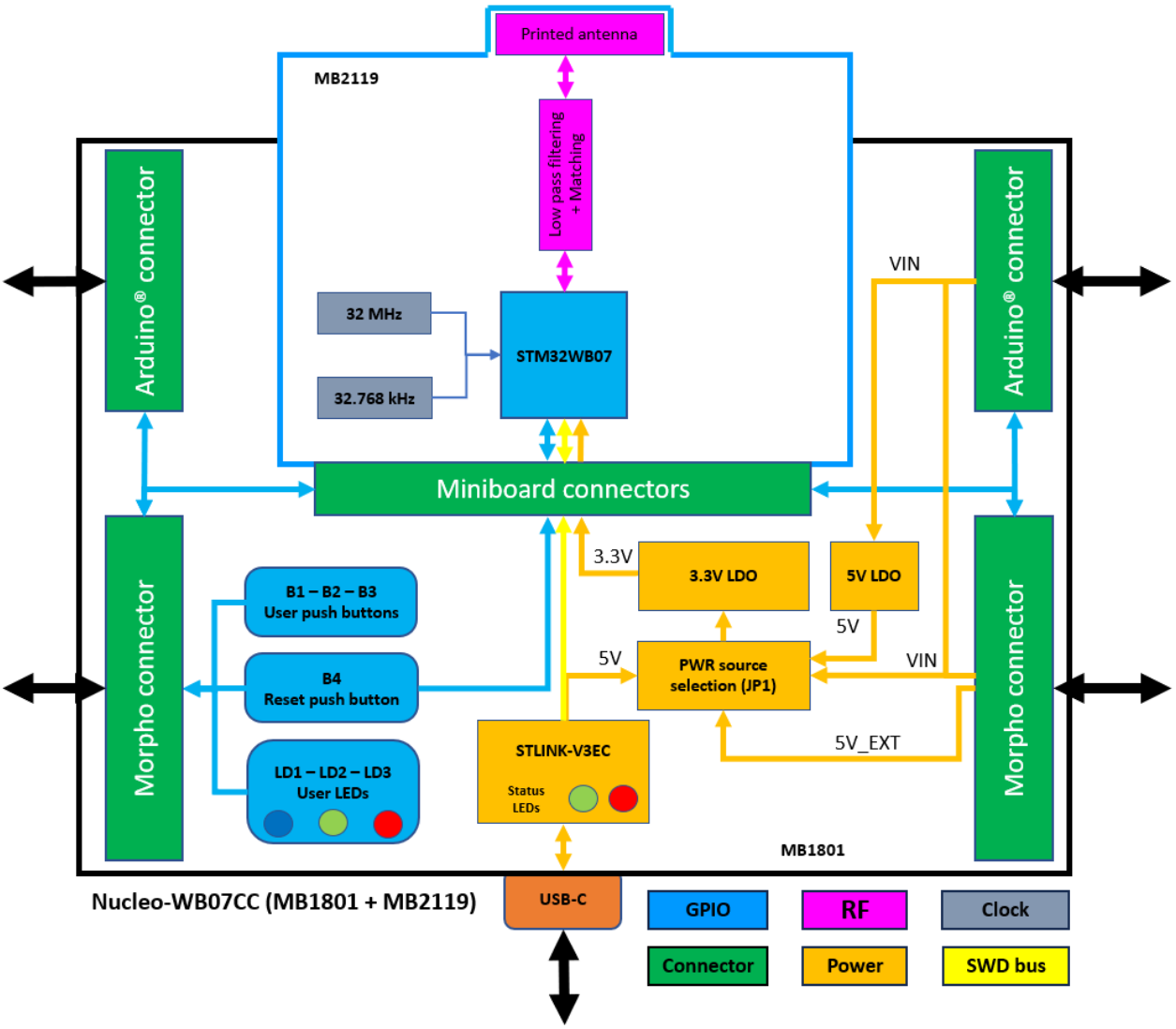


Figure 3. **NUCLEO-WB07CC PCB top view**

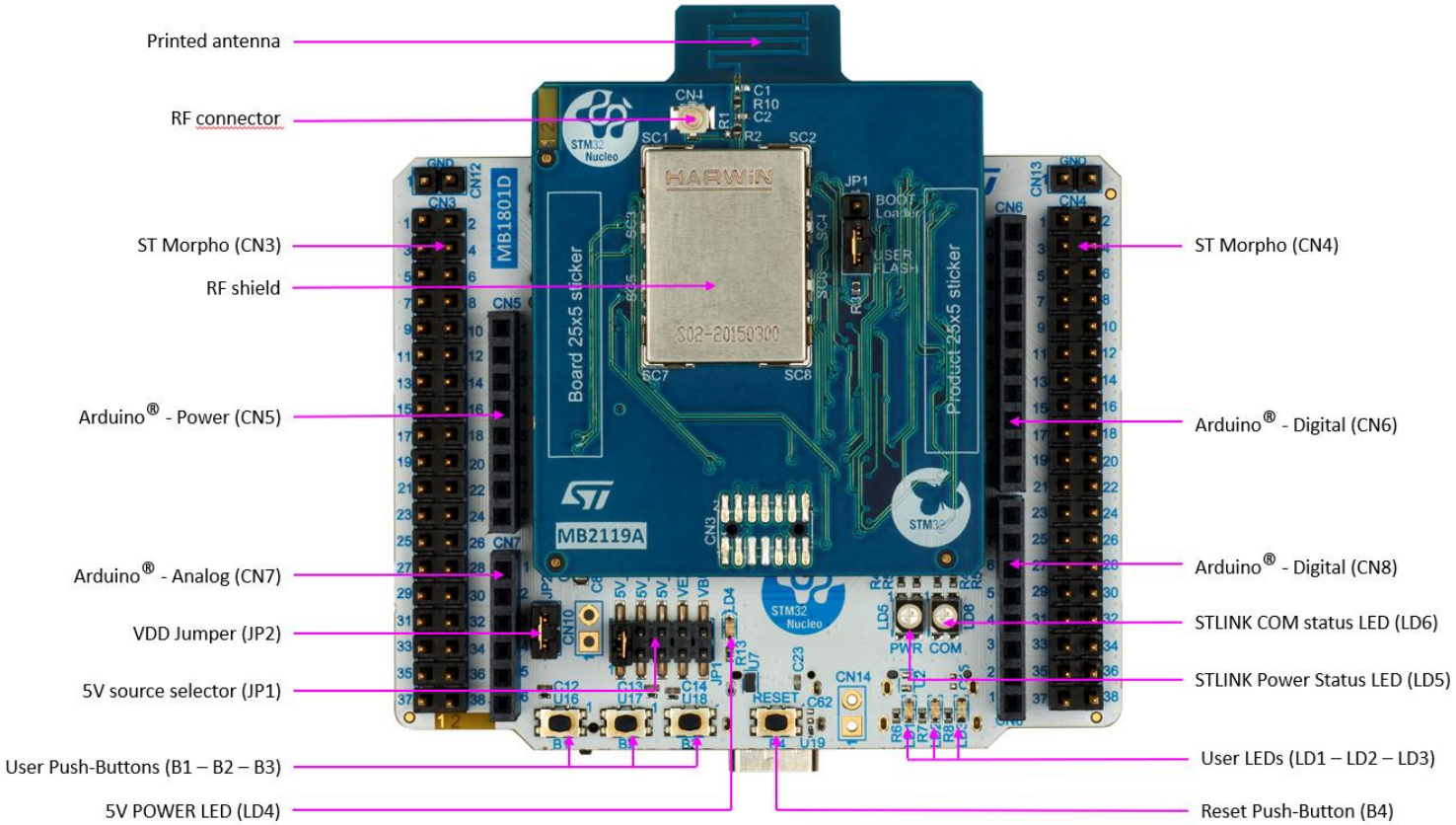


Figure 4. NUCLEO-WB07CC - PCB details of the MCU RF board

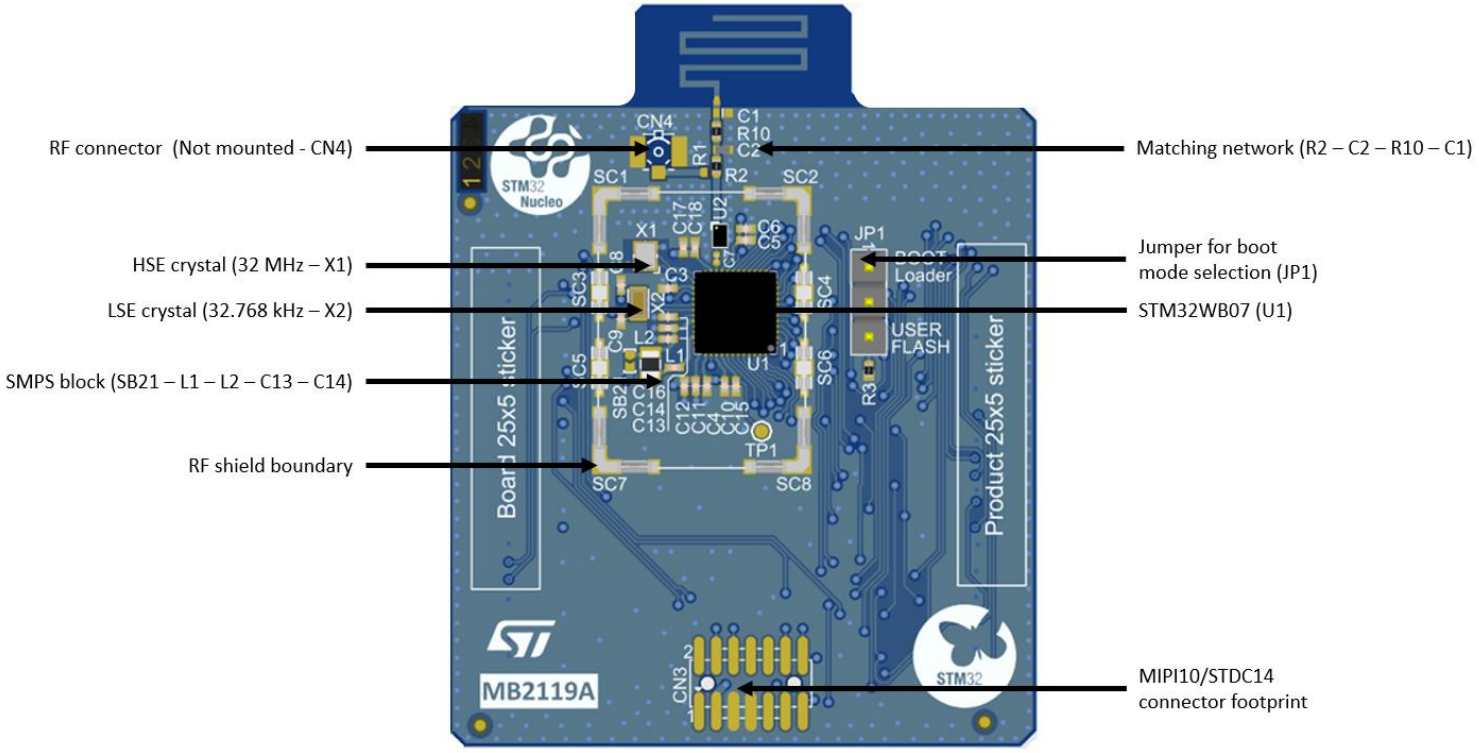


Figure 5. NUCLEO-WB07CC PCB bottom view

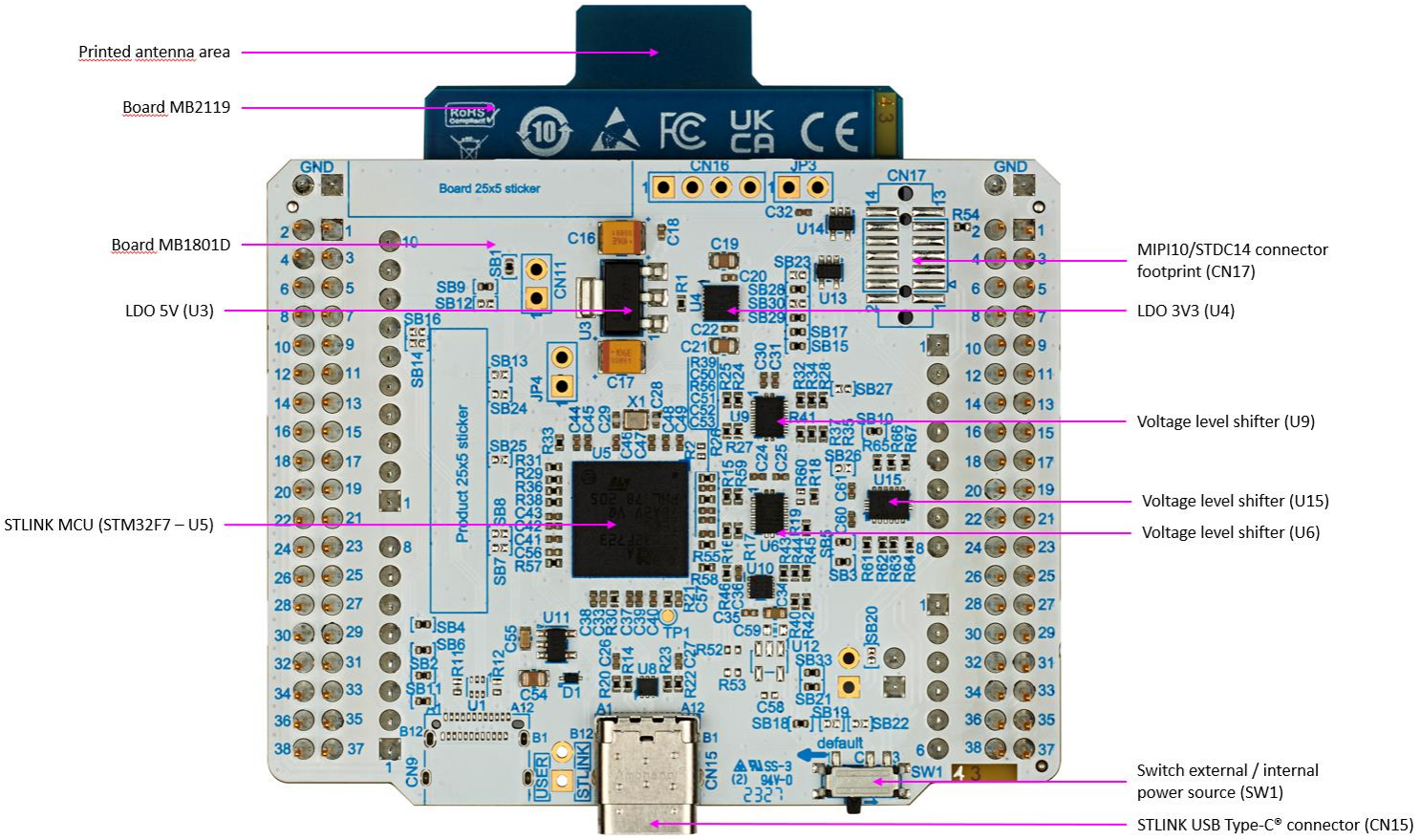
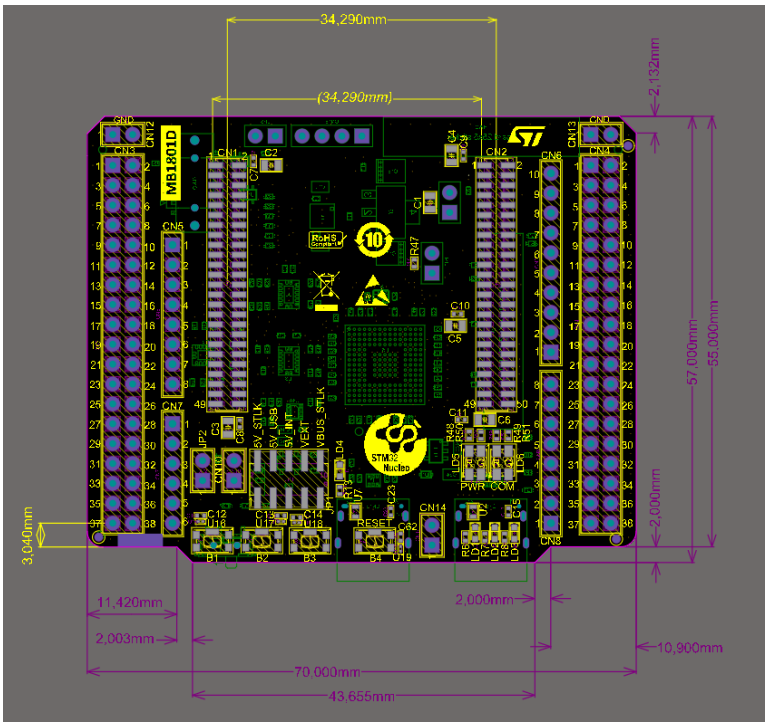


Figure 6. **NUCLEO-WB07CC mechanical dimensions (in millimeters)**

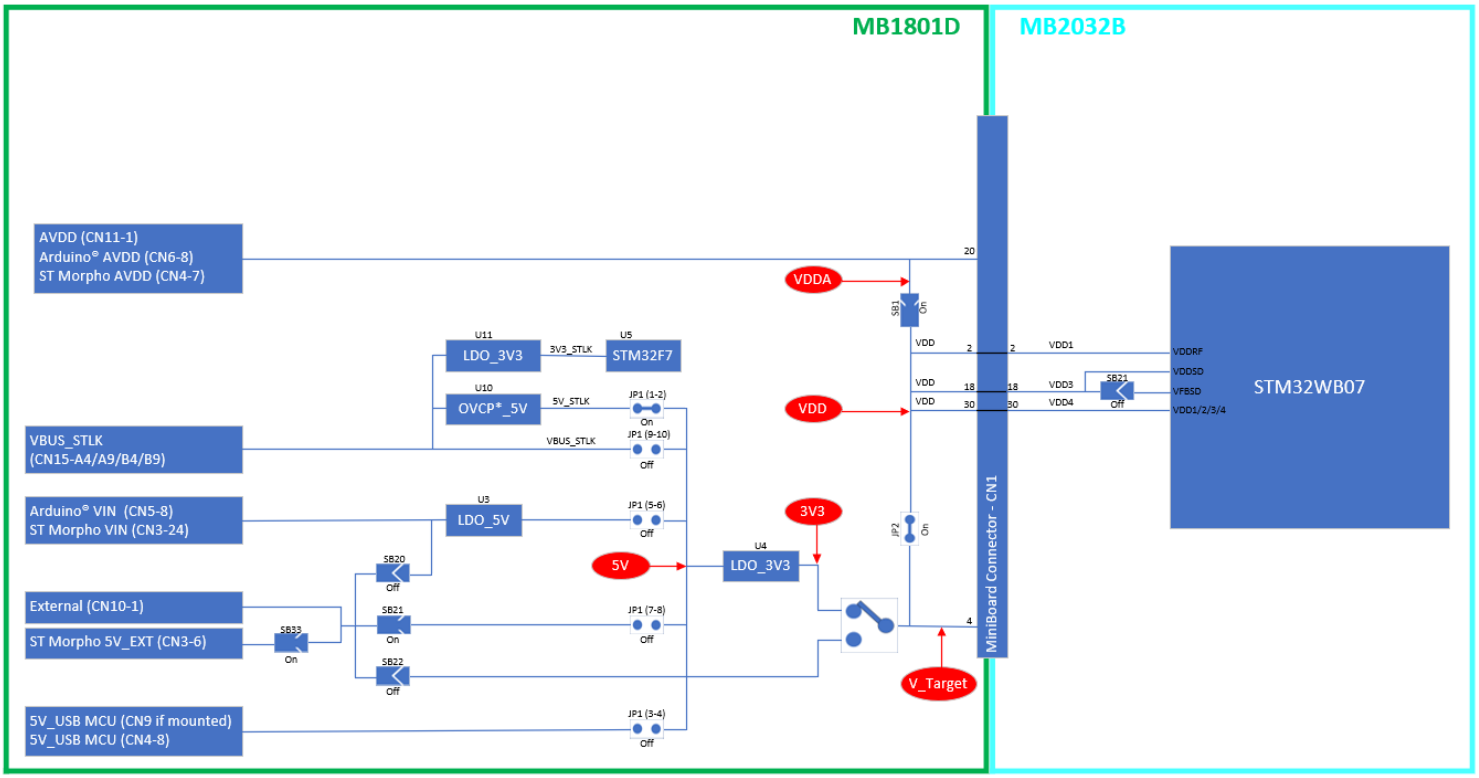


6.2 Power supply

6.2.1 General description

By default, the STM32WB07 embedded on the Nucleo board is supplied by 3V3 but the board proposes a lot of possibilities to supply the module. In fact, at first, the 3V3 can come from ST-LINK USB, ARDUINO®, or ST morpho connectors. Moreover, STM32WB07 can be supplied by an external source (between 1.8 and 3.3 V). Thanks to level shifters, the debug by embedded STLINK is always possible even if the supply voltage of the target is different than 3V3 (ST-LINK supply). Figure 7 shows the power tree. Moreover, this figure also shows the default state of the jumpers and the solder bridges.

Figure 7. STM32WB07CC power tree



* OVCP: Over Voltage and Current Protection

6.2.2 7 to 12 V power supply

A 7 to 12 V DC power source can power NUCLEO-WB07CC. There are three accesses for this type of level:

- Pin VIN of the ARDUINO® connector (CN5-8). It is possible to apply until +12 V on this pin or use an ARDUINO® shield, which can deliver this type of voltage on the VIN pin.
- Pin VIN of the ST morpho connector (CN3-24). It is possible to apply until +12 V on this pin like for the ARDUINO® connection.
- External power source (VEXT) on CN10. Be careful, in this case, the states of the jumpers and solder bridge are very important. A solder bridge configuration may allow a direct supply of STM32WB07, WITH A HIGH RISK OF DESTRUCTION IF THE APPLIED VOLTAGE IS ABOVE 3.3V. Refer to figure 7 and Table 4.

These sources are connected to a linear low-drop voltage regulator (U3). The output of this regulator (5 V) is a potential source of the 5V signal (refer to details in the next section).

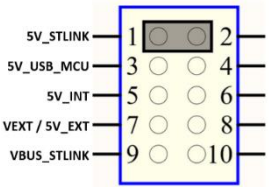
6.2.3 5 V power supply

A 5 V DC power source can power NUCLEO-WB07CC. The 5 V can come from several connectors:

- External input (CN10). Be careful, in this case, the states of the jumpers and solder bridge are very important. A solder bridge configuration may allow a direct supply of STM32WB07, WITH A HIGH RISK OF DESTRUCTION IF VOLTAGE IS ABOVE 3.3V. Refer to figure 7 and Table 4.
- 5V_EXT from ST morpho connector (CN3-6)
- 7-12 V input through the voltage regulator (U3) (refer to Section 7.1.2: 7 to 12 V power supply).

The jumper (JP1) allows selecting the 5V source. Table 4 shows the configuration to apply the selected source. Depending on the current needed on the devices connected to the USB port, and the board itself, power limitations can prevent the system from working as expected. The user must ensure that NUCLEO-WB07CC is supplied with the correct power source depending on the current needed.

Table 4. Power supply selector (JP1) description

Jumper JP1	Setting	Configuration
	**[1-2]**	NUCLEO-WB07CC is supplied through the STLINK USB Type-C® receptacle (CN15), with an overvoltage and an overcurrent protection device (U10 - 5V_STLINK). THIS IS THE DEFAULT SETTING.
	[3-4]	Not available on NUCLEO-WB07CC.
	[5-6]	NUCLEO-WB07CC is supplied through the pin 8 of the ARDUINO® connector (CN5) or pin 24 of the ST morpho connector (CN3) or CN10 (setting SB20) Refer to the configuration details in the present Power supply section.
	[7-8]	NUCLEO-WB07CC is supplied through CN10 or through the pin 6 of the ST morpho connector (CN3 – 5V_EXT). BE HIGHLY CAREFUL TO SUPPLY VOLTAGE APPLIED, SB22 and SW1 SETTING IF CN10 IS USED
	[9-10]	NUCLEO-WB07CC is directly supplied by the USB Type-C® receptacle (CN15), **without any overvoltage and an overcurrent device protecting the PC** (VBUS_STLK).

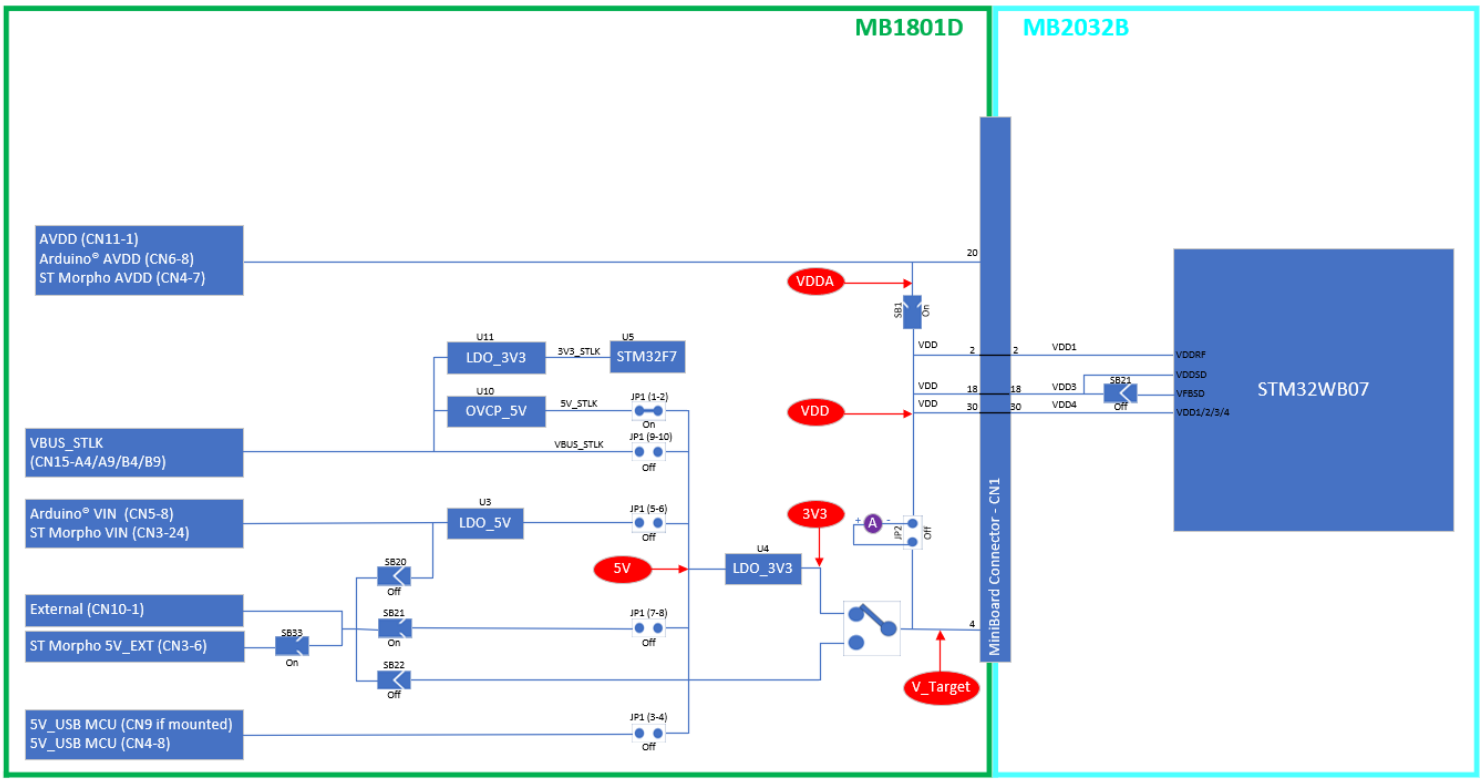
The default configuration is in bold

6.2.4 Current measurement

As the device has got low power features, it can be interesting to measure the current consumed by NUCLEO- WB07CC. To do this measurement easily, there are two possibilities:

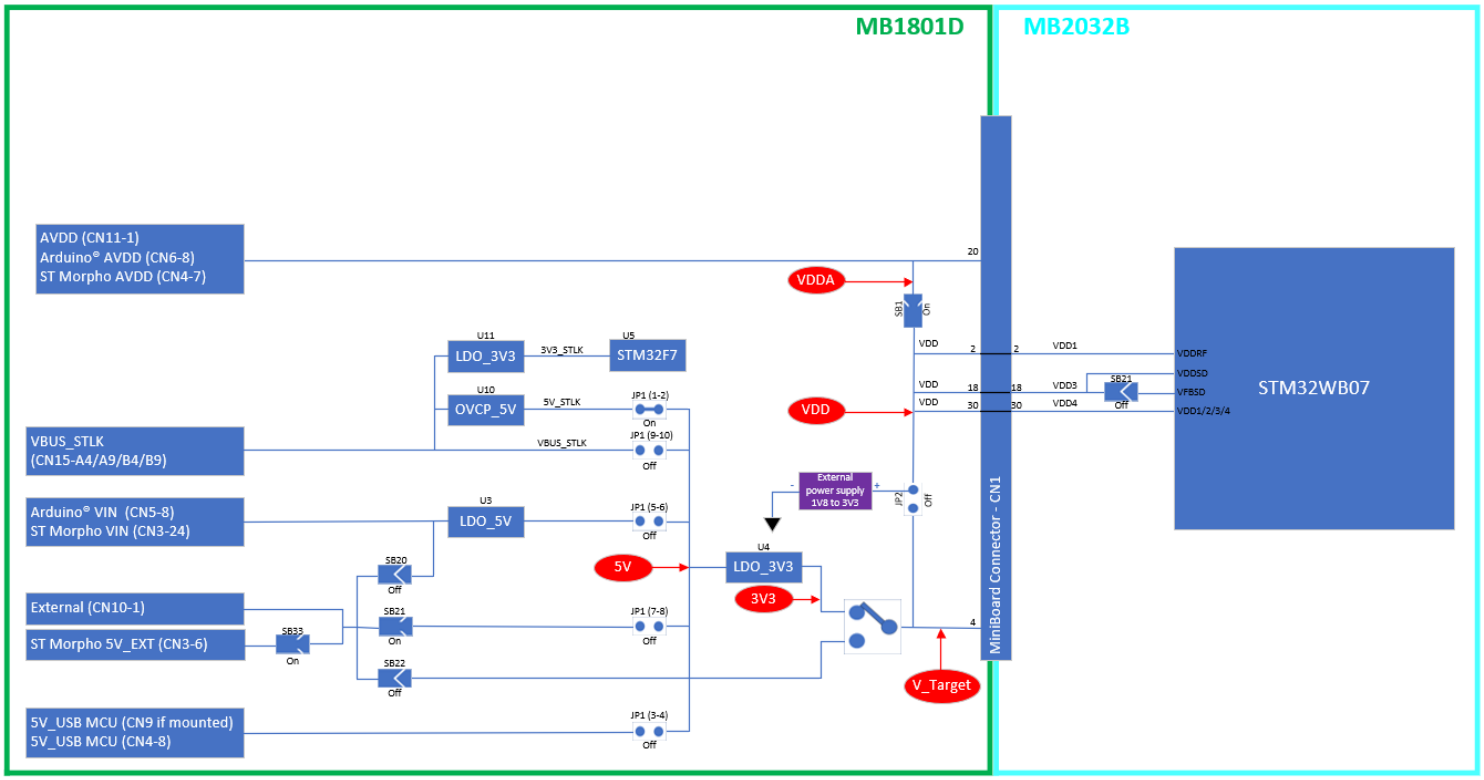
1. Measure the supply current of the SoC using an amperemeter in place of the jumper (JP2). Since the STM32WB07 power consumption is usually very low, an accurate instrument in the range of few micro amps is recommended.
   All supply sources can be used except the AVDD coming from the ARDUINO® connector. Figure 8 shows the configuration.

Figure 8. Current measurement with an amperemeter



2. Use an external power supply with current measurement capability. In this case, the jumper (JP2) must be removed, and the supply connected to pin 2 of JP2 (refer to Figure 9). The supply voltage should be between 1V8 and 3V3. AVDD input (CN6-8) must not be used during this measurement.

Figure 9. Current measurement with an external power supply

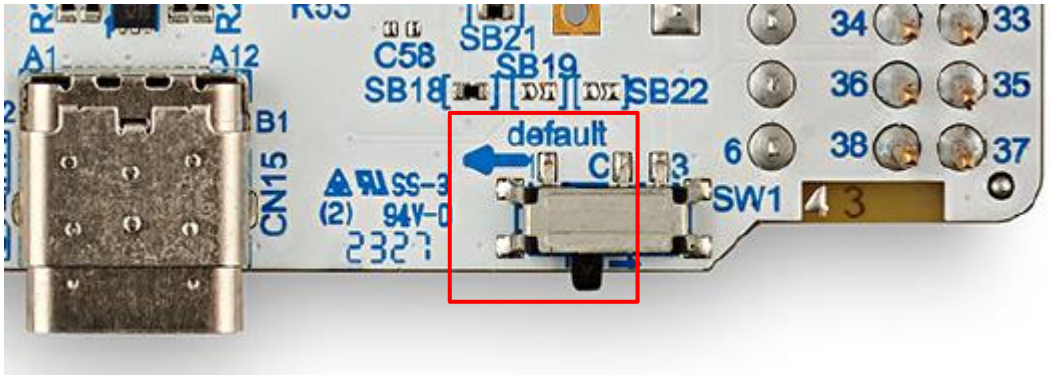


6.2.5 SW1 switch

SW1 is a two positions switch which allows to choose the power source to connect to V_Target and VDD. Therefore, it determines the supply voltage for STM32WB07.

Position [1-2]: It is the default position. Voltage source is the U4 LDO providing 3.3 V.

Figure 10. SW1 default setting



Position [3-2]: Power source is the voltage injected at VIN, 5V_EXT or VEXT, depending on SB20, SB21, SB22 and SB33 configuration. **IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO NEVER USE THIS CONFIGURATION, AS THERE IS NO SYSTEM TO ENSURE THE CORRECT VALUE OF THE VOLTAGE.**

6.3 Clock sources.

6.3.1 HSE clock reference

The accuracy of the high-speed external clock (HSE) of the MCU RF board is committed to a 32 MHz crystal oscillator.

6.3.2 LSE clock reference

The accuracy of the low-speed external clock (LSE) of the MCU RF board is committed to a 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator.

6.4 Reset sources.

The reset signal of NUCLEO-WB07CC is active LOW. The internal PU forces the RST signal to a high level. The sources of reset are:

- Reset push-button (B4)
- Embedded STLINK-V3EC:
  - T_NRST/PA6 (NRST signal)
  - GPIO2/PE5 (T_DBG_RST signal)
- ARDUINO® connector (CN5 pin 3), reset from the ARDUINO® board
- ST morpho connector (CN3 pin 14)

6.5 Embedded STLINK-V3EC

The chapter below gives some information about the implementation of STLINK-V3EC.
For more details on STLINK-V3EC such as LEDs management, drivers, and firmware, refer to the technical note Overview of ST-LINK derivatives (TN1235).
For information about debugging and programming features of STLINK-V3EC, refer to the user manual STLINKV3SET debugger/programmer for STM8 and STM32 (UM2448).

6.5.1 Description

There are two different ways to program and debug the onboard STM32 MCU:
- Using the embedded STLINK-V3EC programming and debugging tool on the NUCLEO-WB07CC board.
- Using an external debug tool connected to CN17 MIPI10 connector on the MB1801 board.

The STLINK-V3EC facility for debugging and flashing is integrated into the NUCLEO-WB07CC board.

Supported features in STLINK-V3EC:
• 5 V/500 mA power supply capability through the USB Type-C® connector (CN15)
• USB 2.0 high-speed-compatible interface
• JTAG and Serial Wire Debug (SWD) with Serial Wire Viewer (SWV)
• Virtual COM port (VCP)
• 1.7 to 3.6 V application voltage
• COM status LED which blinks during communication with the PC
• Power status LED giving information about STLINK-V3EC target power.
• Over-voltage protection with current limitation

Two tricolor LEDs (green, orange, and red) provide information about STLINK-V3EC communication status (LD6) and STLINK-V3EC power status (LD5).

For detailed information about the management of these LEDs, refer to the technical note Overview of ST-LINK derivatives (TN1235).

6.5.2 Drivers

The installation of drivers is not mandatory from Windows 10® but allocates an ST specific name to the ST-LINK COM port in the system device manager.
For detailed information on the ST-LINK USB drivers, refer to the technical note “Overview of ST-LINK derivatives” (TN1235).

6.5.3 STLINK-V3EC firmware upgrade

STLINK-V3EC embeds a firmware upgrade (stsw-link009) mechanism through the USB-Type-C® port. As the firmware might evolve during the lifetime of the STLINK-V3EC product (for example to add new functionalities, fix bugs, and support new microcontroller families), it is recommended to keep the STLINK-V3EC firmware up to date before starting to use the NUCLEO-WB07CC board. The latest version of this firmware is available from the ST Microelectronics website (www.st.com).

For detailed information about firmware upgrades, refer to the technical note Overview of ST-LINK derivatives (TN1235).

6.5.4 Using an external debug tool to program and debug the NUCLEO-WB07CC

Before connecting any external debug tool to the STDC14 debug connector (CN17), the SWD and VCP signals from STLINK-V3EC must be isolated. For this, fit the jumper on JP4. It disables the U9 level shifter and isolates SWD and VCP signals from STLINK-V3EC. The configuration of the JP4 is explained in Table 5.

Once the jumper is fitted on JP4, an external debug tool can be connected to the STDC14 debug connector (CN17).

Table 5. JP4 configuration

Jumper	Definition	Setting	Comment
JP4	Debugger selection	ON [1-2]	An external debugger connected to the STDC14 connector (CN17) can be used. The level shifter (U9) is in high impedance (HZ). STLINK-V3EC no longer drives the embedded STM32F7
		OFF	The embedded STLINK-V3EC is selected (default configuration)

Note: The STDC14 connector supports 1V8 or 3V3 for target reference voltage. When using the external debug connector (CN17), STLINK-V3EC can be used to supply the board through CN15 USB Type-C® connector.

6.5.5 STLINK-V3EC USB connector (CN15)

The main function of this connector is the access to STLINK-V3EC embedded on the NUCLEO-WB07CC for the debugging as explained above. It allows supplying the board (refer to Section 7.1 Power supply). The connector is a standard USB Type-C® connector.

6.5.6 Virtual COM port (VCP): USART/LPUART

The STLINK-V3EC offers a USB Virtual COM port bridge. This feature allows access to the USART of NUCLEO- WB07CC by the STLINK USB connector (CN15).

The NUCLEO-WB07CC board also offers the flexibility to connect the LPUART or the USART interface to the STLINK-V3EC, or to the ST morpho and ARDUINO® Uno V3 connectors.

By default, the USART interface of NUCLEO-WB07CC is connected to the VCP1 of the STLINK-V3EC MCU (STM32F723IEK6). The selection is done by setting the related solder bridges (refer to Table 6 and Table 7 below).

Table 6. USART connection

Pin name	Definition	Virtual COM port (default configuration)
PB8	USART_RX	SB9 OFF (MB2119) SB5 ON (MB1801)
PA9	USART_TX	SB7 OFF (MB2119) SB3 ON (MB1801)

Table 7. **LPUART connection**

Pin name	Definition	Virtual COM port
PB7	LPUART_RX	SB10 & SB13 OFF (MB2119) SB14 ON (MB2119) SB5 ON (MB1801)
PB6	LPUART_TX	SB8 & SB11 OFF (MB2119) SB12 ON (MB2119) SB3 ON (MB1801)

Another connection allows using the VCP differently. On the CN17 connector, both signals (TX and RX) are available, and two resistors (R55 – 0R and R56 – 33R on MB1801) allow disconnecting the USART coming from the SoC.

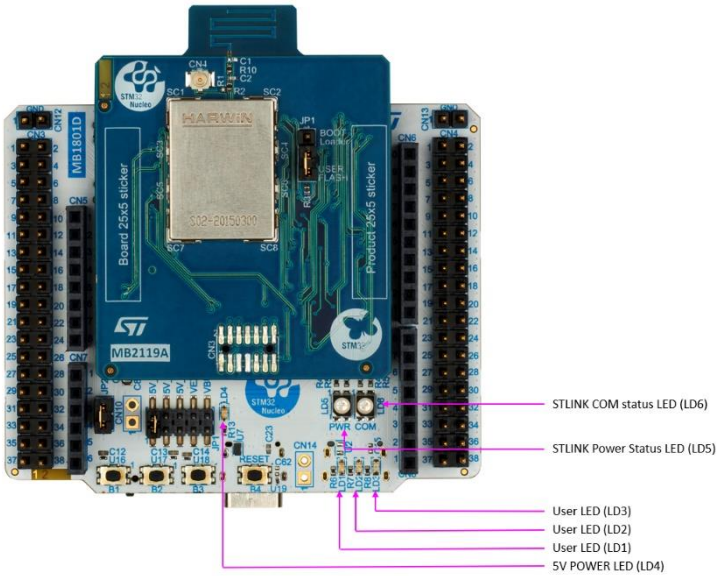
6.5.7 Level shifters

NUCLEO-WB07CC has a system for supplying STM32WB07 with a different voltage than the STLINK. The STLINK is always supplied by 3V3 sources. By default, the STM32WB07 is supplied by the same voltage value as STLINK, but it is possible to supply the SoC with another value. It accepts voltage between 1.8 and 3.3 V trust to a specific component (U6, U9 and U15 level shifters). Those level shifters assure the voltage conversion between STLINK and the SoC. It drives SWD and UART signals connected to the VCP on the ST-LINK.

6.6 LEDs

Six LEDs on the top side of the Nucleo board help the user during the application development.

Figure 11. LED position



- LD1: This blue LED is available for user application.
- LD2: This green LED is available for user application.
- LD3: This red LED is available for user application.
- LD4: This LED turns green when a 5V source is available (to select the 5V source, refer to Section 7.1.3 5 V power supply).
- LD5: This LED indicates the power budget provided by the host PC compared to the board requirement.
  - The LED is OFF: the target is not powered by the ST-LINK.
  - The LED is orange: The requested board power budget is higher than the USB power budget. The ST-LINK starts working normally, but there is a risk to exceed the USB budget to supply the ST-LINK and the target application. Connect the board to a more powerful USB port for correct functioning.
  - The LED is green: The requested board power budget is less than or equal to the USB power budget.
  - The LED is red: an overcurrent is detected on the board and the target power is switched off automatically (overcurrent protection). The cause of the overcurrent must be investigated, or the board must be connected to a more powerful USB port.
  - The LED is blinking red: internal error; update the board with the most recent firmware available at www.st.com. If the issue persists, contact STMicroelectronics support.
- LD6: This LED shows the ST-LINK status, whatever the connection type.
  - The LED is blinking red: the first USB enumeration with the PC is taking place. If an STLink Upgrade application is running, the firmware is being programmed.
  - The LED is red: the ST-LINK is in the idle state (the USB enumeration with the PC is finished and the ST-LINK is waiting for an application to connect).
  - The LED is blinking green and red alternately: data is being exchanged between the target and the PC.
  - The LED is green: the last communication with the target has been successful.
  - The LED is orange: the last communication with the target has failed.

For more information about LEDs, you can refer to the user manual STLINK-V3MODS and STLINK-V3MINI debugger/programmer tiny probes for STM32 microcontrollers (UM2502); and to the technical note Overview of ST-LINK derivatives (TN1235) for details. at www.st.com.

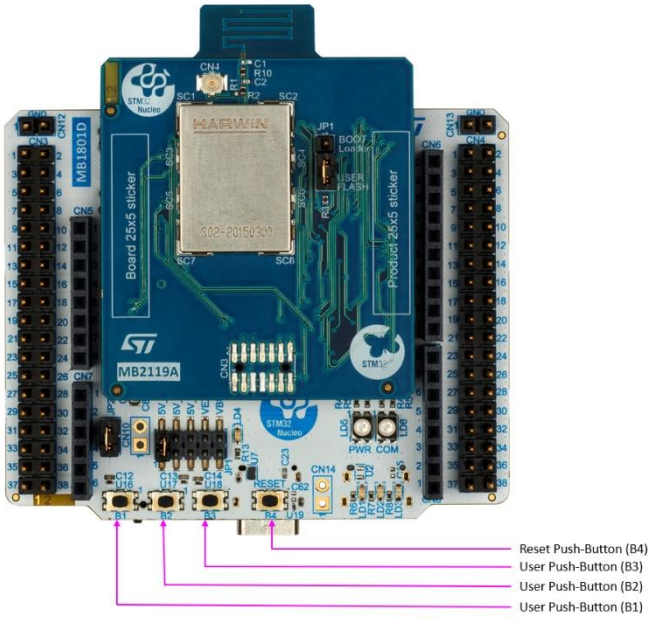
6.7 Push-buttons

6.7.1 Description

NUCLEO-WB07CC provides two types of buttons:

- USER1 push-button (B1)
- USER2 push-button (B2)
- USER2 push-button (B3)
- RESET push-button (B4), used to reset the Nucleo board.

Figure 12. Push-buttons position



6.7.2 Reset push-button.

B4 is dedicated to the hardware reset of the NUCLEO board.

6.7.3 User push-button.

There are three push-buttons available for the user application. They are connected to PA0, PB5, and PB9. It is possible to use them with GPIO reading or to wake up the device (only B1).
Note that PA0 is also connected to ARDUINO® and ST morpho connectors as GPIO, depending on the use case that can generate conflict with B1. In this case, it is possible to remove the connection of B1 (SB2 OFF on the MB1801 mezzanine board).

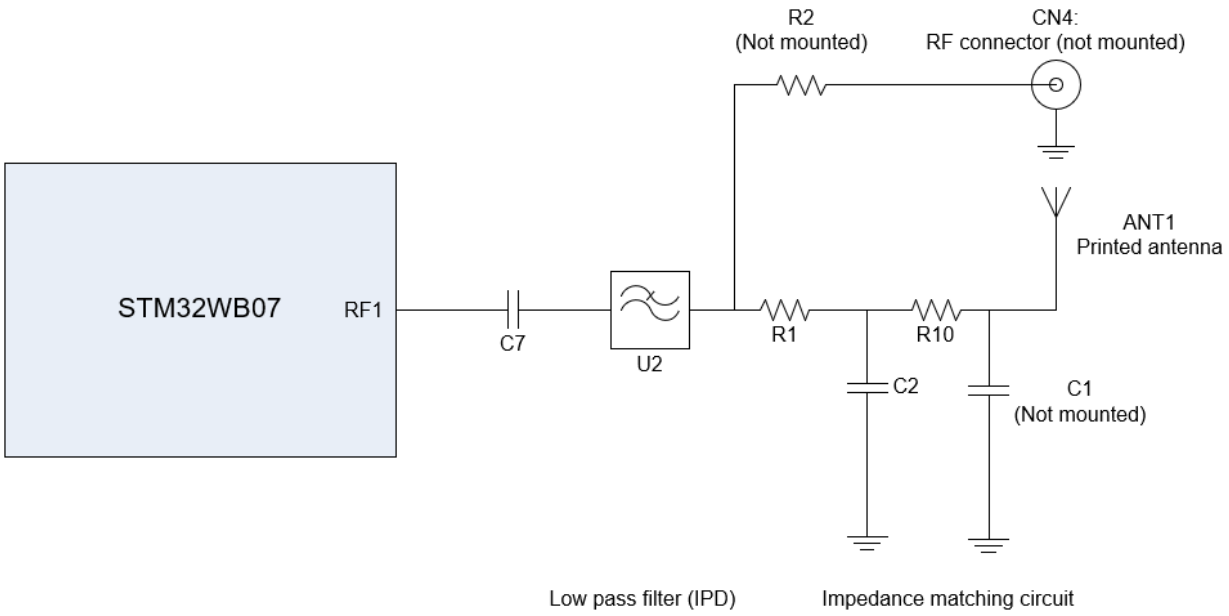
Table 7. I/O configuration for the physical user interface

Name	I/O	Wake-Up available
USER1 push button (B1).	PA0	WKUP1
USER2 push button (B2)	PB5	WKUP2
USER3 push button (B3)	PB9	WKUP3

6.8 RF I/O stage

The RF output stage is configured by default to use a PCB antenna. The components before the antenna are used for two functions: low pass filtering the signal and matching the impedance of the circuit and the antenna.

Figure 13. RF I/O stage



The component U2 is an IPD (Integrated Passive Device) designed with integrated harmonics filter to facilitate compliance with EMC regulations.
C1, C2 and R10 provide impedance matching between U2 and PCB antenna.
R1 and R2 provide the possibility to switch between antenna or the connector CN4 (not mounted by default).

6.9 ARDUINO® connectors

6.9.1 Description

On the bottom side of the board, there is an ARDUINO® Uno V3 extension socket. It is built around four standard connectors (CN5, CN6, CN7, and CN8). Most shields designed for ARDUINO® can fit with the Nucleo kits to offer flexibility in small form factor applications.

6.9.2 ARDUINO® interface and pinout

Figure 15 shows the position of the ARDUINO® shield when it is plugged into NUCLEO-WB07CC with the pinout. The pinout shown in Figure 15 corresponds to standard ARDUINO® naming. To see the correspondence with the STM32, refer to Table 8.

Figure 14. ARDUINO® Uno connectors and shield location

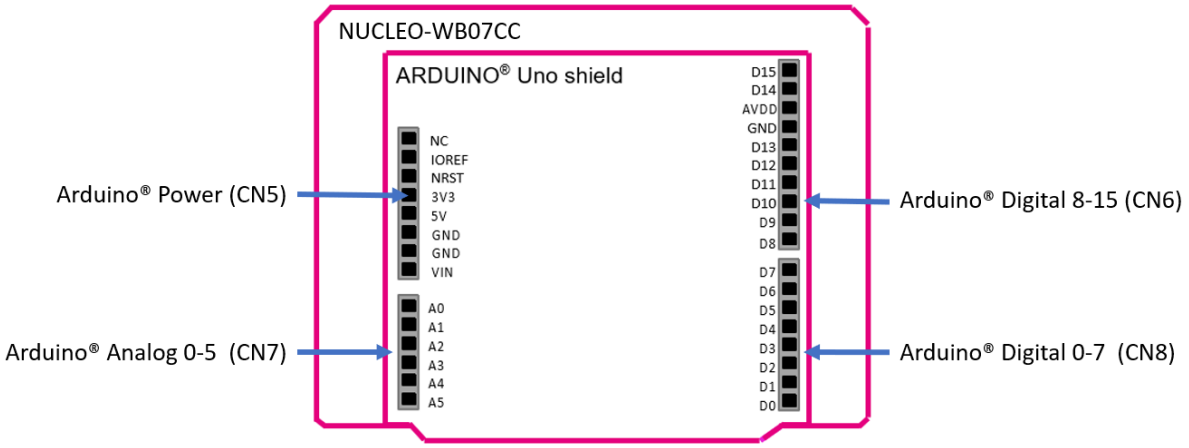


Table 8. Pinout of the ARDUINO® connectors

Connector	Pin number	Signal name	STM32 port	GPIO	Comment
CN5	1	NC	-	NA	NC (reserved for tests)
	2	IOREF	V_TARGET	NA	IOREF = 3V3 by default
	3	NRST	NRST	NA	NRST
	4	3V3	-	NA	3V3
	5	5V	-	NA	5V
	6	GND	-	NA	GND
	7	GND	-	NA	GND
	8	VIN	-	NA	External supply input (+12 V)
CN7	1	A0	PB3	GPIO11	ADC_INP0
	2	A1	PB1	GPIO12	ADC_INP1
	3	A2	PA15	GPIO17	ADC_INP2
	4	A3	PA12	GPIO18	ADC_INM3
	5	A4	PA14	GPIO21	**ADC_INM2** / I2C2_SDA
	6	A5	PA13	GPIO22	**ADC_INP3** / I2C2_SCL

Connector	Pin number	Signal name	STM32 port	GPIO	Comment
CN6	1	ARD_D15	PB6	GPIO28	I2C2_SCL (SB11 ON)
	2	ARD_D14	PB7	GPIO29	I2C2_SDA (SB13 ON)
	3	VDDA	NA	NA	-
	4	GND	GND	GND	-
	5	ARD_D13	PA5	GPIO31	SPI2_SCK
	6	ARD_D12	PA7	GPIO33	SPI2_MISO
	7	ARD_D11	PA6	GPIO34	**SPI2_MOSI** / TIM1_CH1
	8	ARD_D10	PA4	GPIO37	**SPI2_NSS** / TIM1_CH1
	9	ARD_D9	PA1	GPIO39	TIM1_CH4
	10	ARD_D8	PB8	GPIO41	IO
CN8	1	ARD_D7	PB10	GPIO42	IO
	2	ARD_D6	PA11	GPIO44	TIM1_CH6
	3	ARD_D5	PB14	GPIO47	TIM1_CH5
	4	ARD_D4	PB11	GPIO49	IO
	5	ARD_D3	PA0	GPIO50	TIM1_CH3 (Not Connected by default – SB3 OFF)
	6	ARD_D2	PB15	GPIO52	IO
	7	ARD_D1	PA9	GPIO54	Not connected by default – SB7 OFF
	8	ARD_D0	PA8	GPIO55	Not connected by default – SB9 OFF

1. *In this table, solder bridges references (SBxx) are those of MB2119 MCU RF board.*
2. *The default configuration is in bold*

6.9.3 Operating voltage

The ARDUINO® Uno V3 connectors support 5 V, 3.3 V and VDD for I/O compatibility.

Caution: Do not supply 3.3 V or 5 V from the ARDUINO® shield. Supplying 3.3 V or 5 V from the ARDUINO® shield might damage the Nucleo board.

Caution: If STM32WB07CC is supplied using CN10 (VEXT), please highly take care on SB22 and SW1 settings. If SB22 is mounted and SW1 set to [2-3], STM32WB07 is then DIRECTLY SUPPLIED BY VEXT, with destructive damages if VEXT is above 3.3V.

Furthermore, if it is necessary to supply the Nucleo board by the ARDUINO® connector, a dedicated pin is available. VIN allows supplying the board directly. To use this feature, refer to Section 7.1.2 7 to 12 V power supply.

6.10 ST morpho connectors

The ST morpho connectors (CN3 and CN4) are male pin headers accessible on both sides of the board. All signals and power pins of the MCU are available on the ST morpho connectors. An oscilloscope, logical analyzer, or voltmeter can also probe these connectors.

Figure 15. ST morpho connectors

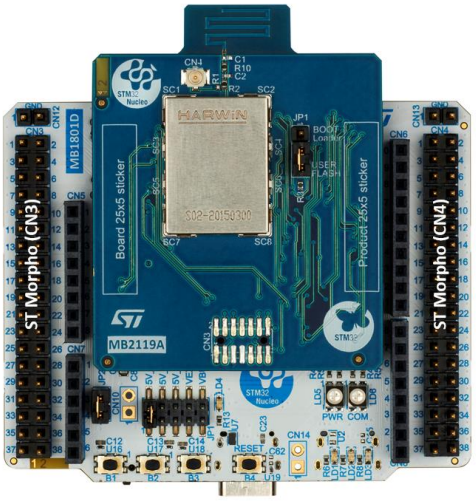


Table 9. Pinout of the ST morpho connectors

	Main function	STM32WB07 pin name	GPIO	Pin number		GPIO	Arduino	STM32WB07 pin name	Main function
CN3			GPIO0	1	2	GPIO2		PB0*	LPUART_RTS
			GPIO1	3	4	GPIO4			
			VDD	5	6	5V			
	BOOT0	PA10	GPIO3	7	8	GND			
	T_SWDIO	PA2	GPIO5	9	10	5V INT			
	T_SWDCLK	PA3	GPIO6	11	12	V_TARGET	IOREF		
			GPIO8	13	14	NRST	NRST	NRST	RESET
			GPIO9	15	16	3V3	3V3		
			GPIO10	17	18	5V	5V		
			GND	19	20	GND	GND		
			GPIO13	21	22	GND	GND		
	LED2	PB4	GPIO14	23	24	VIN	VIN		
	OSC32_IN	PB13	GPIO15	25	26	GPIO7			
	OSC32_OUT	PB12	GPIO16	27	28	GPIO11	A0	PB3	ADC_INP0
	OSC_IN		GPIO19	29	30	GPIO12	A1	PB1	ADC_INP1
	OSC_OUT		GPIO20	31	32	GPIO17	A2	PA15	ADC_INP2
			VBAT	33	34	GPIO18	A3	PA12	ADC_INM3
	T_VCP_RX	PA8	GPIO23	35	36	GPIO21	A4	PB14	ADC_INM2 / I2C2_SDA
	T_VCP_TX	PA9	GPIO24	37	38	GPIO22	A5	PA13	ADC_INP3 / I2C2_SCL

	Main function	STM32WB07 pin name	Arduino	GPIO	Pin number		GPIO	STM32WB07 pin name	Main function
CN4				GPIO26	1	2	GPIO25		
	I2C2_SCL	PB6	D15	GPIO28	3	4	GPIO27		
	I2C2_SDA	PB7	D14	GPIO29	5	6	GPIO30	PB1	LED1
			AVDD	VDD	7	8	5V		
			GND	GND	9	10	GPIO32		
	SPI2_SCK	PA5	D13	GPIO31	11	12	GPIO35		
	SPI2_MISO	PA7	D12	GPIO33	13	14	GPIO36		
	SPI2_MOSI	PA6	D11	GPIO34	15	16	GPIO38	PB9*	LPUART_CTS
	SPI2_NSS	PA4	D10	GPIO37	17	18	GPIO40		
		PA1	D9	GPIO39	19	20	GND		
		PB8	D8	GPIO41	21	22	GPIO43		
		PB10	D7	GPIO42	23	24	GPIO45		
		PA11	D6	GPIO44	25	26	GPIO46	PB9*	LPUART_CTS
		PB14	D5	GPIO47	27	28	GPIO48		
		PB11	D4	GPIO49	29	30	GPIO51	PB5	BUTTON2
		PA0	D3	GPIO50	31	32	GND		
		PB15	D2	GPIO52	33	34	GPIO53	PB9	BUTTON3
	LPUART_TX	PA9* - PB6*	D1	GPIO54	35	36	GPIO56	PA0	BUTTON1
	LPUART_RX	PA8* - PB7*	D0	GPIO55	37	38	GPIO57	PB2	LED3

* Optional, need to change the state of solder bridges.

6.11 MCU RF board interface and pinout

The ST-MCU RF board connectors (CN1 and CN2) are accessible on the top side of the board. They are used to plug the MCU RF board into the mezzanine board.

Figure 16. Pinout of the MCU RF board connectors

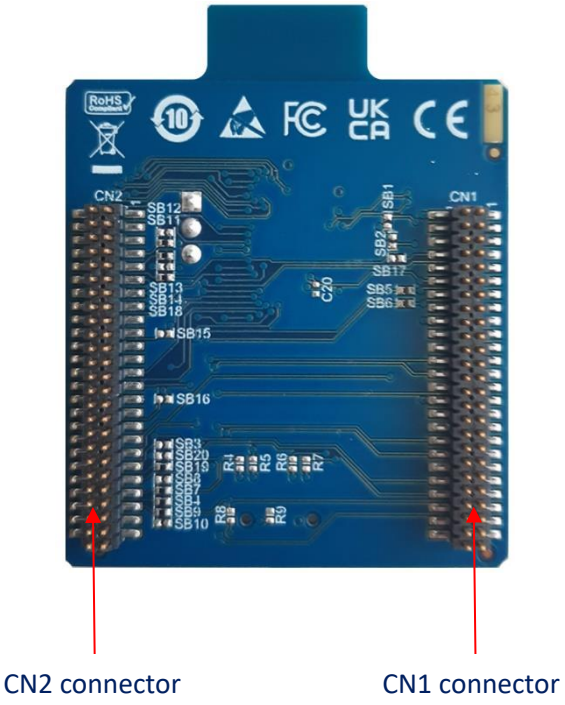


Table 10. Pinout of the MCU RF board connectors

CN1				CN2			
Pin number	STM32WB07CC pin name	Pin number	STM32WB07CC pin name	Pin number	STM32WB07CC pin name	Pin number	STM32WB07CC pin name
1	GND	2	VDDRF	1	NC	2	GND
3	NC	4	NC	3	NC	4	NC
5	NC	6	GND	5	NC	6	NC
7	GND	8	PB0* (LPUART_RTS)	7	PB6 (I2C2_SCL)	8	GND
9	PA10 (BOOT0)	10	NC	9	PB7 (I2C2_SDA)	10	PB0 (LD1)
11	NC	12	NRST	11	PA5 (SPI2_SCK)	12	NC
13	PA2 (SWDIO)	14	GND	13	PA7 (SPI2_MISO)	14	GND
15	PA3 (SWCLK)	16	NC	15	PA6 (SPI2_MOSI / TIM1_CH1)	16	NC
17	GND	18	VFBSD	17	NC	18	NC
19	NC	20	NC	19	NC	20	GND
21	NC	22	GND	21	PA4 (SPI2_NSS / TIM1_CH1)	22	PB9* (LPUART_CTS)
23	NC	24	PB3 (ARD_A0)	23	PA1 (TIM1_CH4)	24	NC
25	GND	26	PB1 (ARD_A1)	25	PB8	26	GND
27	NC	28	GND	27	PB10	28	NC
29	PB4 (LD2)	30	VDD1,2,3,4	29	PA11 (TIM1_CH6)	30	NC
31	GND	32	NC	31	NC	32	GND
33	PB13 (OSC32_IN)	34	GND	33	NC	34	PB9* (LPUART_CTS)
35	PB12 (OSC32_OUT)	36	PA15 (ARD_A2)	35	PB14 (TIM1_CH5)	36	NC
37	GND	38	PA12 (ARD_A3)	37	PB11	38	GND
39	NC	40	GND	39	PBA0 (TIM1_CH3)	40	PB5 (PUSH2)
41	NC	42	PA14 (ARD_A4)	41	PB15	42	PB9 (PUSH3)
43	NC	44	PA13 (ARD_A5)	43	PA9* - PB6* (VCP1_TX – LPUART_TX)	44	GND
45	PA8 (VCP1_RX)	46	GND	45	PA8* - PB7* (VCP1_RX – LPUART_RX)	46	PA0 (PUSH1)
47	PA9 (VCP1_TX)	48	NC	47	NC	48	PB2 (LD3)
49	GND	50	NC	49	NC	50	GND

* Optional, need to change the state of solder bridges.

6.12 Solder bridges configuration and purpose

MB1801 has 33 solder bridges and MB2119 has 21 solder bridges. They allow an important number of configurations. Table 11 describes them for MB1801 and table 12 for MB2032. Bolded rows indicate the default configuration.

Table 11. Solder bridges for MB1801

MB1801			
SB number	**Value**	**Purpose**	**Mutual exclusivity**
1	**ON**	Connects VDD supply domain to VDDA and connector CN11 (not mounted) - NEVER APPLY A SOURCE POWER ON CN11 (risk of conflict with others power source + destructive damages if voltage is too high).	None
	OFF	VDD supply domain is disconnected from VDDA and connector CN11 (not mounted). AVDD provided by morpho, Arduino® or CN11 connectors - CONFIGURATION NOT RECOMMENDED.	
2	**ON**	Button 1 (USER1) is connected to STM32WB07 (PA0) through pin 46 of miniboard connector CN2.	None
	OFF	Button 1 (USER1) is not connected to STM32WB07 (PA0) through pin 46 of miniboard connector CN2 and has no effect.	
3	**ON**	Connects VCP1_T_TX signal from STDC14 pin 14 and from STLINK V3EC to STM32WB07 (PA9) through CN1 pin 47. (*) Please note that STCD14 is not mounted.	None
	OFF	VCP1_T_TX signal from STDC14 pin 14 to CN1 pin 47 is not connected and has no impact on STM32WB07.	
4	**ON**	Button 2 (USER2) is connected to STM32WB07 (PB5) through pin 40 of miniboard connector CN2. (*)	None
	OFF	Button 2 (USER2) is not connected to STM32WB07 (PB5) through pin 40 of miniboard connector CN2 and has no effect.	
5	**ON**	Connects VCP1_T_RX signal from STDC14 pin 13 and from STLINK V3EC to STM32WB07 (PA8) through CN1 pin 45. (*) Please note that STCD14 is not mounted.	None
	OFF	VCP1_T_RX signal from STDC14 pin 13 to CN1 pin 45 is not connected and has not effect on ST32WB09.	
6	**ON**	Button 3 (USER3) is connected to STM32WB07 (PB9) through pin 42 of miniboard connector CN2. (*)	None
	OFF	Button 3 (USER3) is not connected to STM32WB07 (PB9) pin 42 of miniboard connector CN2 and has no effect.	
7	**ON**	Connects VCP2_T_RX signal from STM32F7 (U5 - UART) to CN2 pin 45.	None
	OFF	VCP2_T_RX signal from STM32F7 (U5 - UART) to CN2 pin 45 is not connected.	

8	**ON**	Connects VCP2_T_TX signal from STM32F7 (U5 - UART) to CN2 pin 43.	None
	OFF	VCP2_T_TX signal from STM32F7 (U5 - UART) to CN2 pin 43 is not connected.	
9	**ON**	LED 1 (LD1) is connected to STM32WB07 (PB0) through pin 10 of miniboard connector CN2. (*)	None
	OFF	LED 1 (LD1) is not connected to STM32WB07 (PB0) through pin 10 of miniboard connector CN2; and cannot be driven by STM32WB07.	
10	**ON**	LED 2 (LD2) is connected to STM32WB07 (PB4) through pin 29 of miniboard connector CN1. (*)	None
	OFF	LED 2 (LD2) is not connected to STM32WB07 (PB4) through pin 29 of miniboard connector CN1; and cannot be driven by STM32WB07.	
11	**ON**	LED 3 (LD3) is connected to STM32WB07 (PB2) through pin 48 of miniboard connector CN2. (*)	None
	OFF	LED 3 (LD3) is not connected to STM32WB07 (PB2) through pin 48 of miniboard connector CN2; and cannot be driven by STM32WB07.	
12	ON	JTDO signal for JTAG use. It connects STM32F7 (U5) to morpho connector (CN4 pin 10) and to miniboard connector (CN2 pin 12). (*)	None
	OFF	STM32F7 (U5) JTAG JTDO signal is not connected to morpho connector (CN4 pin 10) and to miniboard connector (CN2 pin 12).	
13	ON	JTDO signal for JTAG use. It connects STM32F7 (U5) to morpho connector (CN4 pin 16) and to miniboard connector (CN2 pin 22). (*) If on SB24 MUST BE OFF.	SB24
	OFF	STM32F7 (U5) JTAG JTDO signal is not connected to morpho connector (CN4 pin 16) and to miniboard connector (CN2 pin 22).	
14	ON	USB Type C® connector (CN9) is connected to morpho connector (CN4 pin 14) and miniboard connector (CN2 pin 18). Please note that corresponding pin on MB2032 connector is not connected, and CN9 is not mounted, so this corfiguration is useless.	None
	OFF	USB Type C® connector (CN9) is connected neither to morpho connector nor miniboard connector.	
15	**ON**	Connection of SWD bus - clock signal. It is connected to CN3 pin 11 (Morpho) and CN1 pin 15 (Miniboard connector). Il allows the debug and the firmware load of the target (STM32WB07).	None
	OFF	SWD bus is not connected to STM32WB07. Firmware download using SWD bus is not possible.	
16	ON	USB Type C® connector (CN9) is connected to morpho connector (CN4 pin 12) and miniboard connector (CN2 pin 16). Please note that corresponding pin on MB2119 connector is not connected, and CN9 is not mounted, so this configuration is useless.	None

	OFF	USB Type C® connector (CN9) is connected neither to morpho connector nor miniboard connector.	
17	**ON**	Connection of SWD bus - clock signal. It is connected to CN3 pin 9 (Morpho) and CN1 pin 13 (Miniboard connector). Il allows the debug and the firmware load of the target (STM32WB07).	None
	OFF	SWD bus is not connected to STM32WB07. Firmware download using SWD bus is not possible.	
18	**ON**	LEDs LD1, LD2 and LD3 are supplied by V_TARGET. See figure 9: Beware: SB19 must be OFF.	SB19
	OFF	LEDs LD1, LD2 and LD3 are not supplied by V_TARGET. See figure 9.	
19	ON	LEDs LD1, LD2 and LD3 are supplied by 3V3. See figure 9. Beware: SB18 must be OFF.	SB18
	OFF	LEDs LD1, LD2 and LD3 are not supplied by 3V3. See figure 9.	
20	ON	VEXT is provided by VIN from Arduino® (CN5 pin 8 - 12V) or Morpho connector (CN3 pin 24) and is possibly distributed to JP1 (position 7-8 through SB21) and SW1 (position 2-3 through SB22). SB33 MUST BE OFF (risk of conflict with 5V). BE VERY CAREFULL TO THIS CONFIGURATION AS 12V MAY BE DIRECTLY INJECTED TO MCU, GENERATING DESTRUCTIVE DAMAGES! THIS CONFIGURATION IS HIGHLY NOT RECOMMENDED. See figure 09: STM32WB07KZ power tree.	None
	OFF	VEXT is not connected to VIN. Through SB33, it is connected to 5V_EXT and is possibly distributed to JP1 (position 7-8 through SB21) and SW1 (position 2-3 through SB22). It is why it is HIGHLY RECOMMENDEDTO KEEP SB22 OFF and more globally to KEEP DEFAULT CONFIGURATION OF SB20, SB21, SB22 and SB33.	
21	**ON**	Supply of the system using VEXT or 5V_EXT. It is connected to LDO U4, setting JP1 to 7-8 position.	None
	OFF	System cannot be supplied using VEXT or 5V_EXT.	
22	ON	STM32WB07 can be directly supplied using VEXT or 5V_EXT (provided by pin 6 of CN3 morpho connector) when SB22 is set and SW1 is set to 2-3 position. Be very careful with this setting as it can inject a destructive power supply in STM32WB07. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO NOT USE IT.	None
	OFF	STM32WB07 cannot be directly supplied using VEXT or 5V_EXT.	
23	ON	Connects VCP2_T_RTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN1 pin 8.	SB26
	OFF	VCP2_T_RTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN1 pin 8 is not connected.	
24	ON	Connects VCP2_T_CTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN2 pin 22.	SB13 - SB25 - SB27
	OFF	VCP2_T_CTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN2 pin 22 is not connected.	

25	ON	Connects VCP2_T_CTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN2 pin 34 (GPIO46).	SB24 - SB27
	OFF	**VCP2_T_CTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN2 pin 34 (GPIO46) is not connected.**	
26	ON	Connects VCP2_T_RTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN1 pin 36 (GPIO17).	SB23
	OFF	**VCP2_T_RTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN1 pin 36 (GPIO17) is not connected.**	
27	ON	Connects VCP2_T_CTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN1 pin 24 (GPIO11).	SB24 - SB25
	OFF	**VCP2_T_CTS signal from STM32F7 (U5) to CN1 pin 24 (GPIO11) is not connected.**	
28	ON	STM32F7 (U5) provides BOOT0 signal to target (Miniboard connector CN1 pin 9) and to Morpho connector (CN3 pin 7).	None
	OFF	BOOT0 signal is disconnected from STM32F7 (U5) which therefore cannot provide BOOT0 signal to target and to Morpho connector.	
29	**ON**	**Push button B4 provides reset signal to STM32F7 (U5).**	None
	OFF	Push button B4 cannot provide reset signal to STM32F7 (U5).	
30	ON	Push button B4 provides reset signal to Morpho connector (CN3 pin 14).	None
	OFF	**Push button B4 cannot provide reset signal to Morpho connector (CN3 pin 14).**	
33	**ON**	**Allows to supply the system using the 5V_EXT voltage provided by pin 6 of CN3 morpho connector.**	None
	OFF	The 5V_EXT voltage provided by pin 6 of CN3 morpho connector cannot be used to supply the system.	

(*) Depending on Solder Bridge configuration of MB2119. See table 12 below.

Table 12. Solder bridges for MB2119

Bridge	Status	Purpose
SB1, SB2 (32.768KHz)	ON, ON	XTAL0 and XTAL1 are connected to the ST morpho connector (CN3 of MB1801) (X2 not used to generate the 32.768KHz clock).
	OFF, OFF	XTAL0 and XTAL1 are not connected to the ST morpho connector (CN3 of MB1801) (X2 used to generate the 32.768KHz clock).
SB3	ON	ARD_D3 (TIM1_CH3) is connected to PA0 of STM32WB07
	OFF	ARD_D3 (TIM1_CH3) is not connected to PA0 of STM32WB07
SB4	**ON**	B1 push-button is connected to PA0 of STM32WB07 (SB2 on the MB1801 must be ON)
	OFF	B1 push-button is not connected to PA0 of STM32WB07
SB5	**ON**	T_SWDIO from ST-LINK is connected to SWDIO pin (PA2) of STM32WB07. (SB17 on the MB1801 must be ON)
	OFF	T_SWDIO from ST-LINK is not connected to SWDIO pin (PA2) of STM32WB07.
SB6	**ON**	T_SWCLK from ST-LINK is connected to SWCLK pin (PA3) of STM32WB07. (SB15 on the MB1801 must be ON)
	OFF	T_SWCLK from ST-LINK is not connected to SWCLK pin (PA3) of STM32WB07.
SB7, SB9 (ARDUINO® USART)	ON, ON	USART_TX/RX (pin PA8 & PA9) of STM32WB07 are connected to ARD_D0 and ARD_D1 (SB3 and SB5 on the MB1801 must be OFF)
	OFF, OFF	USART_TX/RX (pin PA8 & PA9) of STM32WB07 are not connected to ARD_D0 and ARD_D1. Thus USART_TX/RX can be used for VCP_USART (Virtual COM port) => SB3 and SB5 on the MB1801 must be ON.
SB8, SB10 (ARDUINO® LPUART)	**ON**	LPUART_TX/RX (pin PB6 & PB7) of STM32WB07 are connected to ARD_D0 and ARD_D1. (Note that SB12 & SB14 must be ON also and SB11 and SB13 must be OFF to use LPUART on ARD_D0/D1)
	OFF	LPUART_TX/RX (pin PB6 & PB7) of STM32WB07 are not connected to ARD_D0/D1.
SB11, SB12	**ON, OFF**	ARD_D15 (I2C2_SCL) is connected to PB6 of STM32WB07
	OFF, ON	ARD_D1 (LPUART_TX) is connected to PB6 of STM32WB07. Note that in this case, SB8 must be ON.
SB13, SB14	**ON, OFF**	ARD_D14 (I2C2_SDA) is connected to PB7 of STM32WB07
	OFF, ON	ARD_D0 (LPUART_RX) is connected to PB7 of STM32WB07. Note that in this case, SB10 must be ON.
SB15	ON	LPUART_CTS signal (PB9 of STM32WB07) is connected to pin 16 of ST morpho (CN4 on MB1801). To be used as VCP2_CTS: : • SB24 must be ON and SB25 and SB27 must be OFF on the MB1801. • SB19 must be OFF and SB20 must be ON on the MB2119

	OFF	LPUART_CTS is not connected to pin 16 of ST morpho (CN4 on MB1801).
SB16	ON	LPUART_CTS signal (PB9 of STM32WB07) is connected to pin 26 of ST morpho (CN4 on MB1801). To be used as VCP2_CTS: : • SB24 must be ON and SB25 and SB27 must be OFF on the MB1801. • SB19 must be OFF and SB20 must be ON on the MB2119
	OFF	LPUART_CTS (PB9 of STM32WB07) is not connected to pin 26 of ST morpho (CN4 on MB1801).
SB17	ON	LPUART_RTS is connected to PB0 of STM32WB07. To be used as VCP2_RTS: • SB23 must be ON and SB26 must be OFF on the MB1801. • SB18 must be OFF on the MB2119
	OFF	LPUART_RTS is not connected to PB0 of STM32WB07.
SB18 (LD1 – Blue LED)	**ON**	BLUE User LED LD1 is connected to PB0 of STM32WB07 • SB17 must be OFF on the MB2119 • SB9 must be ON on the MB1801
	OFF	BLUE User LED LD1 is not connected to PB0 of STM32WB07
SB19	**ON**	B3 push-button is connected to PB9 of STM32WB07. • SB6 on the MB1801 must be ON • SB20 on the MB2119 must be OFF
	OFF	B3 push-button is not connected to PB9 of STM32WB07.
SB20	**On**	LPUART_CTS signal (PB9 of STM32WB07) is connected to pin 26 of ST morpho (CN4 on MB1801). To be used as VCP2_CTS: • SB24 must be ON and SB25 and SB27 must be OFF on the MB1801. • SB19 must be OFF and SB20 must be ON on the MB2119
	Off	LPUART_CTS (PB9 of STM32WB07) is not connected to pin 26 of ST morpho (CN4 on MB1801).
SB21	ON	**SMPS supply OFF**
	OFF	SMPS supply ON

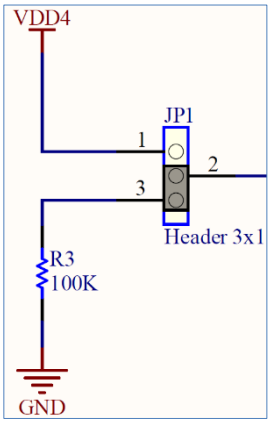
6.13 BOOT control

The STM32WB07 has a pre-programmed bootloader supporting UART protocol with automatic baud rate detection. The main features of the embedded bootloader are:

- Auto baud rate detection up to 1 Mbps
- Flash mass erase, section erase
- Flash programming
- Flash readout protection enable/disable

The pre-programmed bootloader is an application, which is stored in the internal ROM at manufacturing time by STMicroelectronics. This application allows upgrading the device Flash with a user application using a serial communication channel (UART).
The bootloader is activated by the jumper JP1 by forcing PA10 high during hardware reset, otherwise, application residing in Flash is launched.

Figure 17. JP1 (MB2119 board) – Default setting



Jumper connects 2 and 3: application residing in Flash is launched (default position)
Jumper connects 2 and 1: bootloader is activated, user can download a new application.

Note:
With the BLE_p2pserver demo programmed in the NUCLEO_WB07CC, the low power mode is enabled to offer the best low power performances. Therefore, on STM32WB07, the SWD lines are OFF and the tool is not able to connect with the device anymore.
To reconnect or to reprogram the NUCLEO board, it is needed to enter in bootloader mode. To do this, the JP1 jumper on the MB2119 RF MCU board must connect 2 and 1.

7 Quick start

This section describes how to start development quickly using NUCLEO-WB07CC.

To use the product, you must accept the Evaluation Product License Agreement from the www.st.com/epla webpage.

Before the first use, make sure that no damage occurred to the board during shipment:

- All socketed components must be firmly secured in their sockets.
- Nothing must be loose in the board blister.

The Nucleo board is an easy-to-use development kit to evaluate quickly and start development with an STM32 microcontroller in a QFN32 package.

7.1 Getting started.

Follow the sequence below to configure the STM32WB07CC board and launch the demonstration application (refer to Figure 3 and Figure 5 for component location):

1. Check jumper positions on board: JP2 ON, JP1 on 5V_STLK [1-2] on the MB1801 board.
2. Check that switch SW1 is on the 3V3 power supply (switch on position [1-2]) on the MB1801 board.
3. Install ST Bluetooth® Low Energy sensor mobile application on a Bluetooth® Low Energy compatible mobile device from App Store or Google Play.
4. Connect the Nucleo board to a PC with a USB cable Type-A or USB Type-C® to Type-C through the ST-LINK USB connector (CN15). Green LEDs LD4 (5V) and LD5 (STLINK power status), and RED LED (LD6, STLINK COM Status) leds up. For more information about STLINK PWR and COM LEDs, refer to the technical note Overview of STLINK derivatives (TN1235).
5. Use ST Bluetooth® Low Energy Sensor mobile application to detect the STM32WB07 P2P server (P2PSRV) and connect it. The smartphone application displays the service and characteristics of the device.
6. Pushing the button (B1) on the board toggles the alarm on the smartphone display. On the smartphone, push the lamp to switch ON/OFF the Nucleo board blue LED (LD1).

8 NUCLEO-WB07CC product information

8.1 Product marking

The stickers located on the top or bottom side of all PCBs provide product information:

- First sticker: product order code and product identification, generally placed on the main board featuring the target device.
  Example:

  Product order code
  Product identification

- Second sticker: board reference with revision and serial number, available on each PCB.
  Example:

  MBxxxx-Variant-yzz
  syywwxxxxx

On the first sticker, the first line provides the product order code, and the second line the product identification.
On the second sticker, the first line has the following format: *"MBxxxx-Variant-yzz"*, where *"MBxxxx"* is the board reference, *"Variant"* (optional) identifies the mounting variant when several exist, *"y"* is the PCB revision, and *"zz"* is the assembly revision, for example B01. The second line shows the board serial number used for traceability.
Parts marked as *"ES"* or *"E"* are not yet qualified and therefore not approved for use in production. ST is not responsible for any consequences resulting from such use. In no event will ST be liable for the customer using any of these engineering samples in production. ST's Quality department must be contacted prior to any decision to use these engineering samples to run a qualification activity.

"ES" or *"E"* marking examples of location:

- On the targeted STM32 that is soldered on the board (for an illustration of STM32 marking, refer to the STM32 datasheet *Package information* paragraph at the *www.st.com* website).
- Next to the evaluation tool ordering part number that is stuck, or silk-screen printed on the board.

Some boards feature a specific STM32 device version, which allows the operation of any bundled commercial stack/library available. This STM32 device shows a *"U"* marking option at the end of the standard part number and is not available for sales.

To use the same commercial stack in their applications, the developers might need to purchase a part number specific to this stack/library. The price of those part numbers includes the stack/library royalties.

8.2 NUCLEO-WB07CC product history

Table 13. Product history

Order code	Product identification	Product details	Product change description	Product limitations
NUCLEO-WB07CC	NUWB07CC$CR1	MCU: STM32WB07CCV6TR silicon revision "Z"	Initial revision	No limitation
		MCU errata sheet: STM32WB07 device errata (ES0584)		
		Boards: • MB1801-NoUSB-D03 (Mezzanine board) • MB2119-WB07-A02 (MCU RF board)		

8.3 Board revision history

Table 14. Board revision history

Board reference	Board variant and revision	Board change description	Board limitations
MB1801 (Mezzanine board)	MB1801-NoUSB-D03	Initial revision	No limitation
MB2119 (MCU RF board)	MB2119-WB07-A02	Initial revision	No limitation

9 Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and ISED Canada Compliance Statements

9.1 FCC Compliance Statement

Identification of product: NUCLEO-WB07CC
FCC ID: YCP-MB211900

Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radio communication: To satisfy FCC RF Exposure requirements, a separation distance of 20cm or more should be maintained between the antenna of this device and persons during operation. To ensure compliance, operation at a closer distance than this is not recommended. This transmitter must not be co- located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

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.

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. Part 15.105 This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Responsible party (in the USA)
Terry Blanchard
Americas Region Legal | Group Vice President and Regional Legal Counsel, The Americas STMicroelectronics, Inc.
750 Canyon Drive | Suite 300 | Coppell, Texas 75019 USA
Telephone: +1 972-466-7845

9.2 ISED Compliance Statement

Identification of product: NUCLEO-WB07CC
IC: 8976A-MB211900

Compliance Statement

Notice: This device complies with ISED Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Déclaration de conformité

Avis: Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'ISDE Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

RF exposure statement

This device complies with ISED radiation exposure limits set forth for general population. This device must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux niveaux limites d’exigences d’exposition RF aux personnes définies par ISDE. L’appareil doit être installé afin d’offrir une distance de séparation d’au moins 20cm avec les personnes et ne doit pas être installé à proximité ou être utilisé en conjonction avec une autre antenne ou un autre émetteur

10 RED Compliance Statement

Déclaration de conformité CE simplifiée

STMicroelectronics déclare que l'équipement radioélectrique du type " NUCLEO-WB07CC " est conforme à la directive 2014/53/UE.

Bande de fréquence utilisée en transmission et puissance maximale rayonnée dans cette bande :

- Bande de fréquence : 2400-2483.5 MHz (Bluetooth®)
- Puissance maximale : 8mW p.i.r.e

Simplified EC compliance statement

Hereby, STMicroelectronics declares that the radio equipment type " NUCLEO-WB07CC " is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU. Frequency range used in transmission and maximal radiated power in this range:

- Frequency range: 2400-2483.5 MHz (Bluetooth®)
- Maximal power: 8 mW e.i.r.p

Revision history

Table 15. **Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
17-May-2024	D1	1st draft.
21-May-2024	D2	2nd draft. (chapter 6.11 and 6.12 updated).

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