

Stellar SR6 P3 line—32-bit Arm® Cortex®-R52+ automotive integration MCU


3× Cortex®-R52+ cores, 8 MB NVM (2× 7.5 MB “OTA X2”) 1.3 MB RAM, with embedded virtualization, safety, and security



FPBGA292
(17 × 17 mm)



Features

- AEC-Q100 
- SR6 integration *MCUs*:
 - Have superior real-time and safe performance (with highest *ASIL-D* capability)
 - Bring hardware-based virtualization technology to *MCUs* for simplified multiple software integrations at optimized performance
 - Have built-in fast and cost-effective *OTA* reprogramming capability (with built-in dual-image storage)
 - Offer high-speed security cryptographic services, for example for network authentication

Cores

- 3 × 32-bit Cortex®-R52+ cores (all of them in lockstep configuration):
 - Arm® v8-R compliant
 - Single precision floating-point unit (*FPU*)
 - New privilege level for real-time virtualization
- 2 Cortex®-M4 multipurpose accelerators, one in lockstep configuration
- 4 *eDMA* engines in lockstep configuration

Memories

- Up to 8 MB on-chip nonvolatile memory (NVM):
 - PCM (phase-change memory) as nonvolatile memory
 - 7.5 MB code NVM, with embedded memory replication for *OTA* (over-the-air) reprogramming with up to 2× 7.5 MB
 - 512 KB HSM-dedicated code NVM
- 256 KB data NVM (128 KB + 128 KB dedicated to HSM)
- Up to 1328 KB on-chip general-purpose SRAM

Product summary	
Part number	Package
SR6P3C4	FPBGA292

Security: 2nd generation hardware security module

- Cybersecurity: ISO/SAE 21434 compliance (refer to the cybersecurity reference manual for details)
- On-chip high-performance security module with full support for e-safety vehicle intrusion protected applications (EVITA)
- Symmetric and asymmetric cryptography processor
- High-performance lock-stepped AES-light security subsystem for fast ASIL-D cryptographic services

Safety: comprehensive new-generation ASIL-D safety concept

- New state-of-the-art safety measures at all levels of the architecture for most efficient implementation of ISO 26262 ASIL-D functionalities
- Complete hardware virtualization architecture built on Cortex®-R52+ new privilege mode (best-in-class software isolation, real-time support for multiple virtual machines/applications)

Peripheral, I/O, and communication interfaces

- 16 LINFlexD modules
- 1 dual-channel FlexRay controller
- 10 queued serial peripheral interface (SPIQ) modules
- 2 microsecond channels (MSC) and 1 microsecond plus (MSC-Plus) channel
- 2 I²C interfaces
- 2 SENT modules (10 channels each)
- 2 PSI5 modules (1 channel each)
- Enhanced analog-to-digital converter system with:
 - 6 separate 12-bit SAR analog converters (including one supervisor/safety ADC).
 - 4 separate 9-bit SAR analog converters (2 channels each) with fast comparator mode
 - 6 separate 16-bit sigma-delta analog converters with embedded DSP processor on each SD ADC
 - Enhanced interconnection with GTM timer for autonomous ADC/GTM subsystem operation
- Advanced timed I/O capability:
 - Generic timer module (GTM4124)
 - High-resolution timer
- Communication interfaces:
 - One 10/100/1000 Mbit/s Ethernet controller compliant with IEEE 802.3-2008: IPv4 and IPv6 checksum modules, AVB, VLAN
 - 7 modular controller area network (MCAN) modules, and 1 time-triggered controller area network (M_TTCAN), all supporting flexible data rate (ISO CAN FD®)
 - 2 CAN XL® interfaces

1 Introduction

1.1 Document overview

This document provides a summary of the target specification and features of the SR6P3C4 devices. For detailed information, refer to the device Datasheet and device Reference manual.

Note: For information on the Cortex®-R52+ and Cortex®-M4 cores, refer to the technical reference manuals, available from the www.arm.com website.

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1.2 Description

Stellar integration MCUs have been designed to meet the requirements of domain controllers and ECUs with high integration requested in the architectures of connected updatable automated and electrified cars. They have superior real-time and safe performance (with highest ASIL-D capability). Bringing hardware-based virtualization technology to MCUs, they ease the development and integration of multiple source software onto the same hardware while maximizing the resulting software performance. They offer high-efficiency OTA reprogramming capability with fast new image download and activation at almost no memory overhead thanks to SR6 unique built-in dual-image storage tailored to OTA reprogramming needs. They also provide high-speed security cryptographic services, for instance for network authentication.

Table 1. SR6P3C4 overview

Feature		SR6P3C4
Cortex®-R52+ cores (+ checker cores)		3 cores (+3 checkers)
Neon™ (with SIMD, dual precision floating point)		No
Cache (instruction/data) per core in Kbyte		16/8
Core memory protection unit (regions), several additional protection mechanisms in the architecture, for example: NOC firewalls	Hypervisor (EL2)	24
	OS (EL1)	24
Code NVM	Overall including HSM in Mbytes	8
	Cluster code NVM in Mbytes	7.5
	HSM code NVM in Kbytes	512
Code NVM built-in memory replication for OTA reprogramming (not supported by HSM) in Mbytes		Up to 2× 7.5
Data NVM in Kbytes		256
RAM in Kbytes		1328
Hardware security module (HSM) - 2 nd generation		Yes
AES-Light (cryptographic services)		2
Arm® Cortex®-M4	Multipurpose accelerator (DSPH)	1
	Multi-purpose accelerator in lockstep (DME)	1
eDMA engines (number of channels, more channels through muxes/channel)	Engine	4
	Channel	4× 32
LIN and UART (LINFlexD)		16
CAN_FD		8
CAN_XL		2
SPIQ (with LVDS channel)		10 (2)
Microsecond channel (MSC)		2

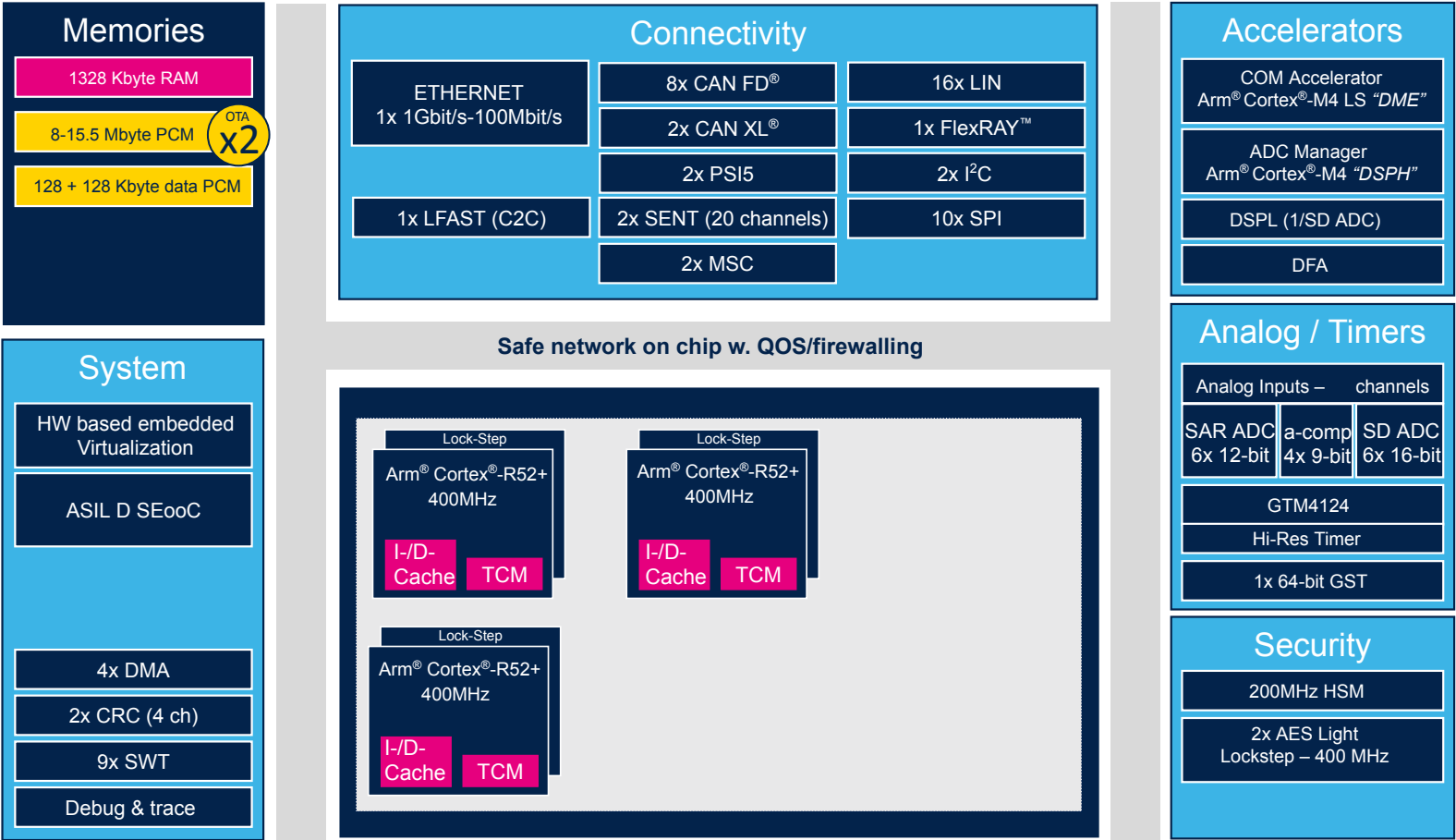
Feature		SR6P3C4
SENT	Unit	2
	Channel/unit	10
I ² C		2
PSI5	Unit	2
	Channel/unit	1 channel
FlexRay™ (dual channel)		1
Gigabit ethernet IEEE 802.3-2008 compliant	Total	1
	With MII, RMII, RGMII, and SGMII	0
	With MII, RMII, and RGMII	1
	With RMII and SGMII	0
SIPI/LFAST interprocessor bus		1
Generic timer modules (GTM4)		GTM4124
High-resolution timer		2 × 8 ch
12-bit SAR analog converters		6
16-bit sigma-delta analog converters (units with DSPL)		6
9-bit SAR analog comparators		8
Octo-SPI (support HyperBus™ memory devices)		No
Debug port	Main debug port (JTAG+SWD)	Yes
	Secondary debug port (SWD)	Yes
High-speed off-chip trace lane (multi GBit/s, Aurora™ protocol)		2
Max temperature (target)	Junction temperature	165 °C ⁽¹⁾
Packages	FPBGA516	—
	FPBGA476	—
	FPBGA292	X

1. Nominal specification up to 150 °C. Delta specification up to 165 °C.

1.3 Block diagram

The figure below shows the top-level block diagram.

Figure 1. Block diagram



Revision history

Table 2. Document revision history

Date	Version	Changes
22-Oct-2024	1	Initial release.

Glossary

ADC Analog-to-digital converter

AEC Automotive Electronics Council. Also known as CDF-AEC for Chrysler-Delco-Ford Automotive Electronics Council. Shortened to AEC.

AES Advanced encryption standard. Cryptographic algorithm.

ASIL Automotive safety integrity level

It is a risk classification system defined by the ISO 26262 standard for the functional safety of road vehicles. There are four ASILs identified by ISO 26262—A, B, C, and D. ASIL A represents the lowest degree and ASIL D represents the highest degree of automotive hazard.

AVB Audio-video bridging

BCS Boot code sector

BSC Basic (dimension)

CAN Controller area network

CAN FD[®] Controller area network flexible data rate

CAN XL[®] Controller area network extra long

CBC Cipher block chaining

CDM Charged device model

CFB Cipher feedback

CGM Clock generation module

CMAC Cipher-based message authentication code

CMD Command

CMOS Complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor

COL Collision detect

Asynchronous receiver signal of the media-independent interface (MII).

CPHA Clock phase bit. Selects the clock phase.

CPOL Clock polarity bit. Selects the clock polarity.

CPU Central processing unit

CRC Cyclic redundancy check

CRS Carrier sense

Asynchronous receiver signal of the media-independent interface (MII).

CTI Arm[®] CoreSight[™] cross-trigger interface

CTM Cross-trigger matrix

CTR Counter mode

CXPI Clock extension peripheral interface

DAC Digital-to-analog converter

DC Direct current

DCF Device configuration format

DDR Double data rate

DMA Direct memory access

DME Data movement engine

DNL Differential nonlinearity

DSP Digital signal processing

eDMA Enhanced direct memory access

EMC Electromagnetic compatibility

EVITA e-safety vehicle intrusion protected applications

FCCU Fault collection and control unit

FPBGA Fine-pitch-ball-grid-array

FPU Floating-point unit

GB Gigabyte

GPIO General-purpose input/output

GTM Generic timer module	OS Operating system
HSM Hardware security module	OSR Oversampling ratio
HSSTP High-speed serial trace probe	OTA Over the air
I/O Input/output	PHY Physical layer
IEC International Electrotechnical Commission	PLL Phase-locked loop
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	PSI5 Peripheral sensor interface (PSI5). An interface for automotive sensor applications.
IPv4 Internet protocol version 4	RAM Random access memory
IPv6 Internet protocol version 6	RGMII Reduced gigabit media-independent interface
ISO International Organization for Standardization	RMII Reduced media-independent interface
I²C Inter-integrated circuit	SAR Successive approximation register
JEDEC Joint Electron Device Engineering Council	SENT Single-edge nibble transmission for automotive applications
JTAG Joint Test Action Group	SeooC Safety element out of context
KB Kilobyte	SIMD Single-instruction multiple data
LFAST LVDS fast asynchronous serial transmit interface	SIPI Serial interprocessor interface
LIN Local interconnect network	SPI Serial peripheral interface
LVDS Low-voltage differential signaling	SPIQ Queued serial peripheral interface
M_TTCAN Time-triggered controller area network	SRAM Static random-access memory
MB Megabyte	SRC Sample rate converter
MCAN Modular controller area network	ST STMicroelectronics
MCU Microcontroller unit	STLA Signal tap logic analyzer
MEMU Memory error management unit	SWD Secondary debug port
MII Media-independent interface	UART Universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter
MSC Microsecond channel	VLAN Virtual local area network
NoC Network on chip	
NVM Nonvolatile memory	

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