NXP Semiconductors

User Guide Rev. 0, 08/2018

S32R372141EVB User Guide

by: NXP Semiconductors

1. Introduction

This user guide details the setup and configuration of the NXP S32R37x Evaluation Board (hereafter referred to as the EVB). The EVB is intended to provide a mechanism for easy customer evaluation of the S32R37x 141 MAPBGA package microprocessors, and to facilitate hardware and software development.

At the time of writing this document, the S32Rxxx family form the basis of the RADAR specific 55nm devices. For the latest product information, please speak to your NXP representative or consult the NXP website at www.nxp.com and search for S32R.

The EVB is intended for bench / laboratory use and has been designed using normal temperature specified components (+70°C).

1.1. List of acronyms

Table 1 provides a list and description of acronyms used throughout this document.

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Table 1. List of acronyms

Acronym	Description			
1.25V_CORE	Supply voltage from the 1.25 V switching regulator			
3.3V_VCCA	Supply voltage from the 3.3 V switching regulator			
FRNT_END_REG	Supply voltage from the 4.2 V switching regulator			
5V_AUX	Supply voltage from the 5.0 V switching regulator			
ADC	Analog-to-Digital converter			
RESET_B	External signal reset			
EVB	Evaluation board			
GND	Ground			
HV	High voltage (3.3V/4.2 V and/or 5 V)			
LED	Light emitting diode			
LV	Low voltage (1.25 V)			
MCU	Microcontroller			
P12V	12 V EVB supply power domain			
VREG_POR_B	Power-on reset			
PWR	Power			
RX	Receive			
TX	Transmit			
SBC	System Basis Chip			

1.2. Standalone concept

For maximum flexibility and simplicity, the EVB has been designed as a standalone board which provides access to the main functionality of the MCU and its interfaces and includes a GPIO breakout area for further development.

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2. EVB features

The EVB provides the following key features:

- Support for the 141MAPBA package via a socket for simple device interchange during development
- Single 12 V external power supply input with two on-board regulators providing all of the necessary EVB and MCU voltages; Power supplied to the EVB via a 2.1 mm barrel style power jack or a 2-way level connector; 12 V operation allows in-car use if desired
- Master power switch and regulator status LEDs
- All MCU signals readily accessible at a port-ordered group of 0.1" pitch headers
- 2x CAN FD dedicated interfaces
- 3x user LEDs, freely connectable
- Test points (surface mount loops) placed throughout the EVB
- MIPI-CSI2 high speed connector intended for use with Eagle MR3003 RADAR front end EVK (Evaluation Kit) or the Dolphin TEF810X front end EVK (via separate adaptor)
- Flexible MCU clocking options allow provision of an external clock from the RF front end via the MIPI-CSI2 connector or 40MHz EVB clock oscillator circuit (default). Solder pads on the EVB allow selection between these external clocks
- User reset switch with reset status LED
- Standard 14-pin JTAG debug connector and 34-pin Nexus Aurora connector
- GPIO breakout 2.54 mm headers for access to all configurable device GPIO pins

NOTE

To alleviate confusion between jumpers and headers, all EVB jumpers are implemented as 2mm pitch whereas headers are 0.1inch (2.54mm). This prevents inadvertently fitting a jumper to a header.

CAUTION

Before the EVB is used or power is applied, please fully read the following sections on how to correctly configure the board. Failure to correctly configure the board may cause irreparable component, MCU or EVB damage.

3. Configuration

This section details the configuration of each of the EVB functional blocks.

The EVB has been designed with ease of use in mind and has been segmented into functional blocks as shown below. Detailed silkscreen legend has been used throughout the board to identify all switches, jumpers and user connectors.

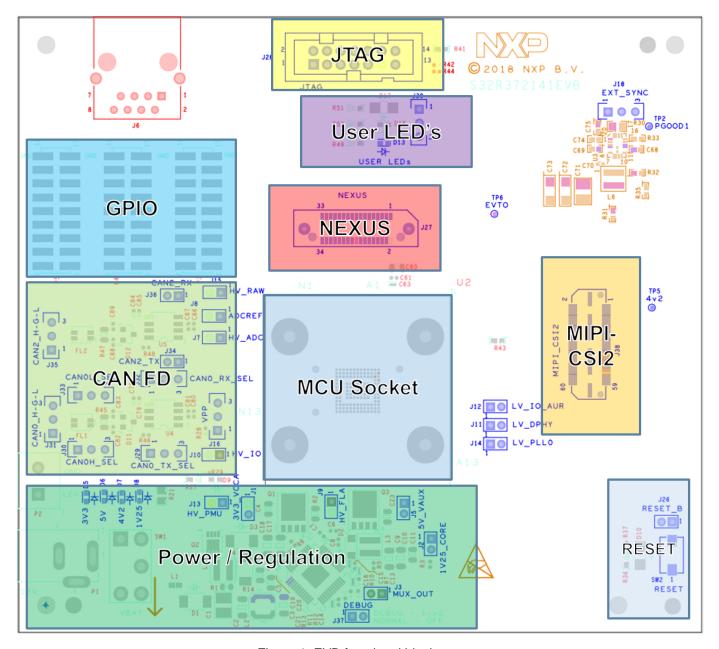


Figure 1. EVB functional blocks

3.1. Power supply configuration

The EVB requires an external power supply voltage of 12 V DC, minimum 1.5 A. This allows the EVB to be easily used in a vehicle if required. The single input voltage is regulated on-board using an NXP system basis chip (SBC) which includes switching regulators to provide the necessary EVB and MCU operating voltages of 5.0 V, 3.3 V and 1.25 V, and also includes functional safety features such as supply monitoring and MCU reset control. A separate switching regulator provides the 4.2 V domain which is used to power the RF front end via the MIPI-CSI2 connector on board.

For flexibility, there are two different power supply input connectors on the EVB, as detailed below.

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3.1.1. Motherboard Power Supply Connectors

2.1 mm Barrel Connector – P1:

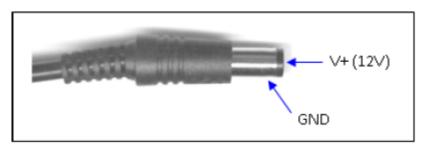


Figure 2. 2.1mm Power connector

Screw Terminal Power Connector – P2:

This can be used to connect a bare wire lead to the EVB, typically from a laboratory power supply. The polarisation of the connectors is clearly marked on the EVB (Pin 1 = +12 V). Care must be taken to ensure correct connection.

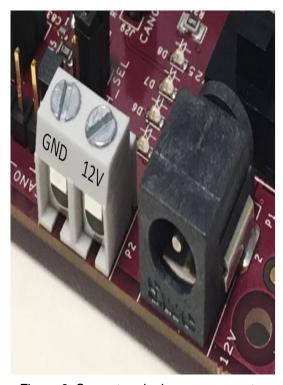


Figure 3. Screw terminal power connector

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3.1.2. Regulator power jumpers

To supply the MCU and active EVB components with the required voltages, four distinct power domains are required:

- 1V25_CORE: 1.25 V supply for the MCU core voltage
- 3V3_VCCA: 3.3 V supply for MCU I/O
- 5V_AUX: 5 V supply for the CAN physical interfaces
- FRNT_END_REG: 4.2 V supply to RF front end via MIPI-CSI2 connector

The FRNT_END_REG domain is provided by the LT8614 switching regulator, U3.

The 5V_AUX , 3V3_VCCA and 1V25_CORE domains are provided by the FS6522 SBC, U1. The FS6522 device offers a full suite of user configurable functionality to enable functional safety applications to be developed, but detailed information of these features is outside of the scope of this document. For ease of use the FS6522 is by default in 'debug' mode, which disables some of the watchdog features and allows uninterrupted use without the need for the MCU to service any watchdogs on the FS6522 device. This is recommended for most applications unless the full functional safety features of the FS6522 are being incorporated into the application in development.

To enable the deep failsafe and watchdog timeout features of the FS6522 device a jumper is provided to switch between 'Debug' and 'Normal' operating modes. J37 can be removed to enable normal operating mode. This is only recommended if the MCU has been configured to service the FS6522 watchdog, otherwise the FS6522 will hold the MCU in reset in this mode. For more information on the FS6522 safety and watchdog features please consult the FS6522 reference manual.

All of the regulator outputs have the option of being disconnected (for example if an external supply is required). The regulators can be disconnected individually by the following jumper settings:

- Disconnecting J5 disconnects the 5 V switching regulator
- Disconnecting J1 disconnects the 3.3 V switching regulator
- Disconnecting J2 disconnects the 1.25 V switching regulator

3.1.3. Power switch, status LEDs

The main power switch (slide switch SW1) can be used to isolate the power supply input from the EVB voltage regulators if required.

- Moving the slide switch down (away from connector P2) will turn the EVB on
- Moving the slide switch up (towards connector P2) will turn the EVB off

When power is applied to the EVB, four blue power LEDs adjacent to the voltage regulators show the presence of the supply voltages as follows:

- LED D5 Indicates that the 3.3 V switching regulator is enabled and working correctly
- LED D6 Indicates that the 5.0 V switching regulator is enabled and working correctly
- LED D7 Indicates that the 4.2 V front end switching regulator is enabled and working correctly \$32R372141EVB User Guide, Rev. 0, 08/2018

• LED D8 – Indicates that the 1.25 V switching regulator is enabled and working correctly

If no LED is illuminated when power is applied to the EVB and the regulators are correctly enabled using the appropriate jumpers, it is possible that power switch SW1 is in the "OFF" position or the power supply bias must be checked.

3.2. Supply routing and jumpers

The different MCU supply inputs are connected to the regulators on the motherboard through the interface connector. The following figure shows how the MCU power domains are connected to the regulators.

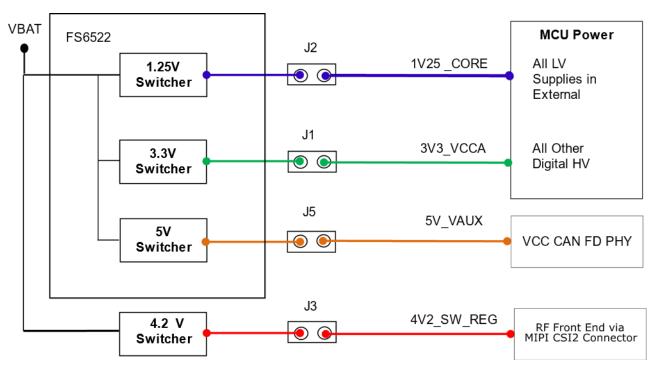


Figure 4. Daughter card power distribution

The connection of any power domain to a regulator has to be enabled by a dedicated jumper as described in the following table.

Jumper	Description			
J1	Connects Digital HV supplies to 3V3_VCCA			
J2	Connects Digital LV supplies to 1V25_CORE			
J3	Connects 4V2_SW_REG via MIPI-CSI2			
J5	Connects 5V_AUX supply to VCC CAN FD			

Table 2. MCU power selection jumpers

4. Reset circuit

To enable standalone use the reset circuitry is placed on the EVB. It consists of a reset switch that is connected to RESET_B via a jumper, and external voltage monitoring is handled by the FS6522 SBC which controls the MCU VREG_POR_B signal. A red LED (D10) is used to indicated RESET_B reset situations, and a yellow LED (D9) indicates VREG_POR_B reset situations.

The EVB reset circuit provides the following functionality:

- The reset switch SW2 can be used to reset the MCU.
- The reset switch signal is connect to the MCU reset signals RESET_B (through jumper J26) and the connection can be released by lifting the according jumper.
- For normal operation leave jumper J26 populated.
- If external control of RESET_B is required then connection of a control signal to pin 2 of J26 can be made.

Since the S32R37X device requires external voltage monitoring the FS6522 SBC is utilised to protect the device during operation. This circuit monitors the 1.25 V (core supply) and 3.3v IO supply domain and will hold the device in reset via VREG_POR_B until these supplies are within the expected voltage range. For more information on the voltage monitoring and safety features of the FS6522 device please see the SBC device reference manual, available at nxp.com.

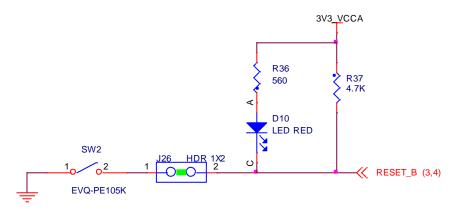


Figure 5. Voltage monitoring and reset circuit

Table 3. Reset circuit jumper settings

Jumper	Description				
J26	Connect reset switch circuit to RESET_B pin				

5. MCU external clock circuit

In addition to the internal 16 MHz oscillator, the MCU can be clocked by different external sources. The EVB system supports four possible MCU clock sources:

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- 1. 40 MHz crystal Y1 (The MCU only has a 40 Mhz input)
- 2. External differential clock input to the EVB via the MIPI-CSI2 connector, for use with the Eagle MR3003 RF front end board or TEF810X Dolphin board via a separate adaptor.

The clock circuitry for the EVB is shown in Figure 6. Each source is selectable via the 0-ohm links as shown, with crystal Y1 being the default factory option.

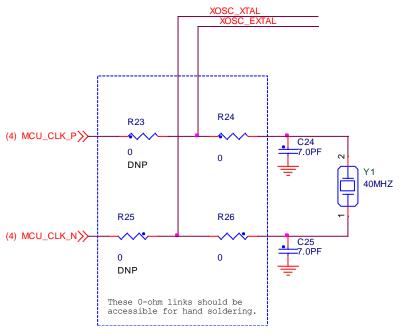


Figure 6. 40MHz crystal circuit

6. JTAG

The EVB is fitted with 14-pin JTAG debug connector. The following diagram shows the 14-pin JTAG connector pinout (0.1" keyed header).

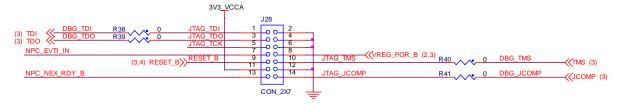


Figure 7. JTAG connector pinout

7. Nexus Aurora

Table 4 shows the pinout of the 34-pin Samtec connector for the S32R37.

Table 4. Aurora Trace connector pinout

Pin No	Function	Pin No	Function
1	TX0+	2	VREF
3	TX0-	4	TCK/TCKC/DRCLK

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5	VSS	6	TMS/TMSC/TxDataP
7	TX1+	8	TDI/TxDataN
9	TX1-	10	TDO/RxDataP
11	VSS	12	JCOMP/RxDataN
13	TX2+	14	EVTI1
15	TX2-	16	EVTI0
17	VSS	18	EVTO0
19	TX3+	20	VREG_POR_B
21	TX3-	22	RESET_B
23	VSS	24	VSS
25	TX4+ ¹	26	CLK+
27	TX4+ ¹	28	CLK-
29	VSS	30	VSS
31	TX5+1	32	EVTO1/RDY
33	TX5+ ¹	34	N/C
GND	VSS	GND	VSS

8. Camera Serial Interface (MIPI-CSI2)

A dedicated MIPI-CSI2 interface is provided on the EVB, and is designed to provide compatibility with the Eagle MR3003 Radar front end EVK, or the Dolphin TEF810X Radar front end EVK via a separate adaptor.

A 60 pin Samtec connector (QTH-030-01-L-D-A-K-TR) is used for the MIPI-CSI2 interface. The pinout of the connector is shown in Figure 8.

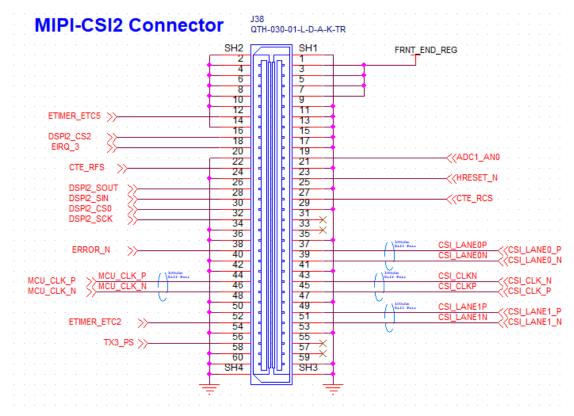


Figure 8. MIPI-CSI2 connector pinout

8.1. Adapter board

In order to utilize the EVB with the Dolphin TEF810X RADAR front end EVK, an adapter board must be connected for compatibility.

Please consult the website at www.nxp.com or speak to your NXP representative for more details on the availability of adapter boards.

9. CAN FD

The EVB supports 2x CAN FD capable interfaces. The FS6522 SBC device has an on-board CAN physical interface, and 2x NXP TJA1051T/3 CAN FD (Flexible Data) compliant physical interfaces are provided (U4 and U5) on the EVB for higher speed applications.

Since the CAN module pads have multiplexable functions these can be configured as follows:

By default CAN0 signals will go straight to the onboard phy of the FS6522 SBC (U1), but if CAN FD speeds are required from CAN0 then the following jumpers can be changed to enable the CAN FD phyiscal interface U4:

- Change J29 and J32 to pins 2-3 to re-route CAN0_TX and CAN0_RX to U4.
- Change J30 and J33 to pins 1-2 to reroute CANH and CANL on J31 to come from U4.

CAN2 signals are routed to the on-board CAN-FD phy U5 via J34 and J36, with CANH and CANL output on J35.

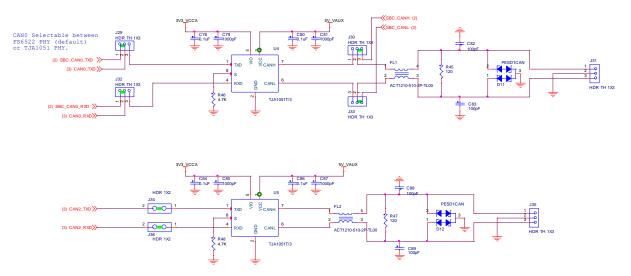


Figure 9. CAN FD Physical Interfaces

10. Test points

EVB test points are listed and detailed in Table 5.

Signal TP Shape **Description** name PGOOD1 TP2 Surface Pad Power good signal from FRNT_END_REG switching regulator TP5 4v2 Surface Pad 4.2V Switching regulator output NPC_EVTO_B TP6 **Test Loop** PI9 (Pad G14)

Table 5. Test points - daughter card

11. GPIO signal table

The assignable pin outputs from the MCU signals from headers P3, P4 and P5 on the top left-hand side of the board are summarized in Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8, respectively. For further information on available pin functionality consult the device Reference Manual.

Port **Function** Port **Function** Pin No Pin No PA0 **GPIO[0]** PA1 **GPIO[1]** 1 2 3 PA2 **GPIO[2]** 4 PA3 **GPIO[3]** 5 PA4 **GPIO[4]** 6 PA5 **GPIO[5]** PA6 **GPIO[6]** PA7 **GPIO[7]** 8 7 9 PA8 **GPIO[8]** PA9 **GPIO[9]** 10 11 **PA10 GPIO[10]** 12 **PA11** GPIO[11]

Table 6. P3 GPIO Breakout Table

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13	PA12	GPIO[12]	14	PA13	GPIO[13]
15	PA14	GPIO[14]	16	PA15	GPIO[15]
17		GND	18		GND

Table 7. P4 GPIO Breakout Table

Pin No	Port	Function	Pin No	Port	Function
1	PB0	GPIO[16]	2	PB1	GPIO[17]
3	PB2	GPIO[18]	4	PB3	GPIO[19]
5	PB4	GPIO[20]	6	PB5	GPIO[21]
7	PB6	GPIO[22]_CLKO	8	PB13	GPIO[29]
		UT			
9	PB15	GPIO[31]	10	PC0	GPIO[32]
11	PC12	GPIO[44]	12	PC15	GPIO[47]
13	PD1	GPIO[49]	14	PD3	GPIO[51]
15	PD6	GPIO[54]	16	PD14	GPIO[62]
17		GND	18		GND

Table 8. P5 GPIO Breakout Table

Pin No	Port	Function	Pin No	Port	Function
1	PE2	GPIO[66]	2	PE4	GPIO[68]
3	PE6	GPIO[70]	4	PE13	GPIO[77]
5	PE15	GPIO[79]_CLKO UT	6	PF0	GPIO[80]
7	PF15	GPIO[95]	8	PG8	GPIO[10 4]
9	PH7	GPIO[119]	10	PI4	GPIO[13 2]
11	PI5	GPIO[133]	12	NMI	NMI
13	FCCU[F 0]	FCCU_0	14	FCCU[F1]	FCCU_1
15		NC	16		NC
17		GND	18		GND

12. Default jumper summary table

12.1. Default jumper table - EVB

On delivery, the EVB comes with a default jumper configuration. Table 9 lists and describes briefly the jumpers on the S32R37X and indicates which jumpers are on/off on delivery of the board.

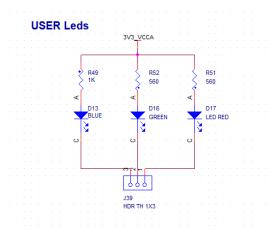
Table 9. Default jumper table

	l able 9. Default jumper table					
Jumper	Default Pos	PCB Legend	Description			
J1	On	3.3 V	3.3 V supply for the FS6520 regulator			
J2	On	1.25 V	1.25 V supply			
J3	On	MUX_OUT	FS6520 multiplexed output			
J5	On	5V_AUX	Output from transistor			
J7	On	HV_ADC	3.3 V ADC supply			
J8	On	ADCREF	3.3 V ADC reference voltage			
J9	On	HV_FLA	3.3 V Flash supply			
J10	On	1.25 V	3.3 V IO			
J11	On	LV_DPHY	1.25V MIPI-CSI2 DPHY			
J12	On	LV_IO_AUR	VDD_LV_IO_AURORA			
J13	On	HV_PMU	3.3 V PMU supply			
J14	On	LV_PLLO	1.25 V PLL supply			
J15	On	HV_RAW	ADC reference voltage			
J16	2-3	EXT_SYNC	VPP Test (always GND)			
J18	1-2	EXT_SYNC	LT8614 internal voltage synchronisation			
J26	On	RESET_B	Reset switch			
J29	1-2	CAN0_TX_SEL	CAN0 transmitter select between U1 or U4			
J30	1-2	CAN0H_SEL	CAN0 High select between U1 or U4			
J31	Off	CAN0_H-G-L	CAN0 connections			
J32	1-2	CAN0_RX_SEL	CAN0 receiver select between U1 or U4			
J33	1-2	CAN0L_SEL	CAN0 Low select between U1 or U4			
J34	On	CAN2_TX	U5 Transmitter connection			
J35	Off	CAN2_H-G-L	CAN2 connections			
J36	On	CAN2_RX	U5 Receiver connection			
J37	On	DEBUG	FS6522 in Debug Mode			
J39	Off	3V3_VCCA	User LEDs			

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13. User area

There are three active low user LEDs D13 (blue), D14 (green) and D15 (red). These are enabled by connecting a logic 0 signal to the corresponding pin on 0.1" header J39 (USER LEDS).



14. Known issues

No known issues.

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