



## Internal peripherals assignment table template



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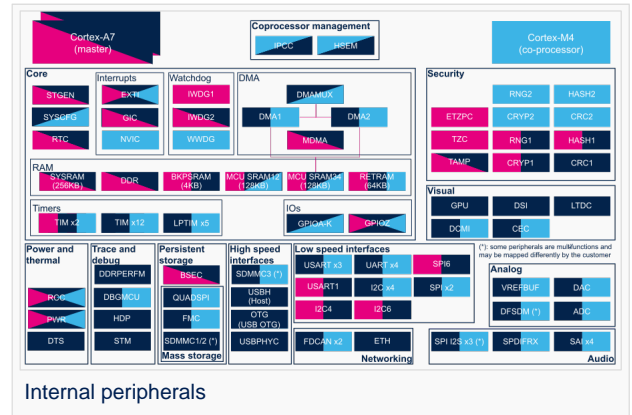
A quality version of this page, approved on 4 December 2019, was based off this revision.

**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



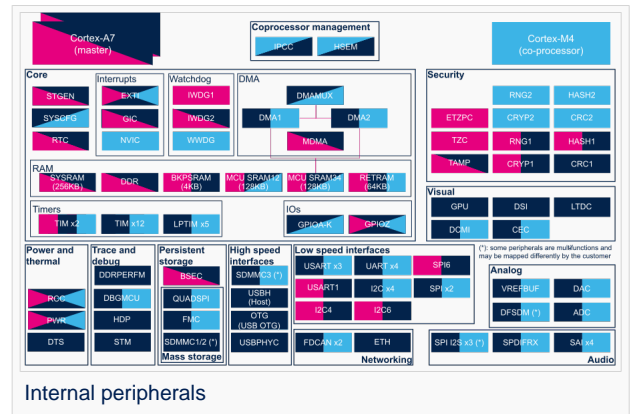
Do mai n	Per iph eral	Runtime allocation			Comment
		Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	
Stable: 08.03.2021 - 16:13 / Revision: 16.02.2021 - 17:11					

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Do mai n	Per iph eral	Runtime allocation			Comment
		Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	
Stable: 23.09.2020 - 13:22 / Revision: 12.06.2020 - 13:23					

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

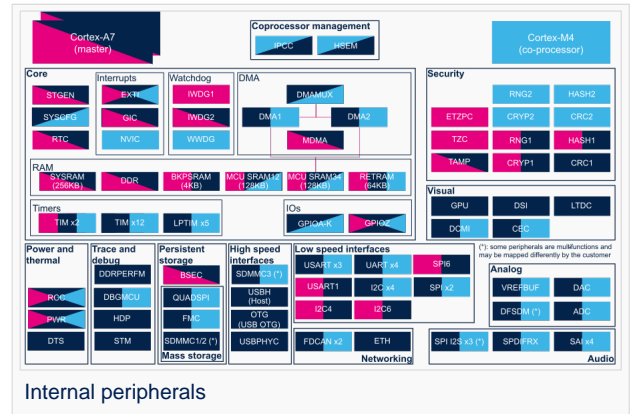
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Do main	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
		Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	

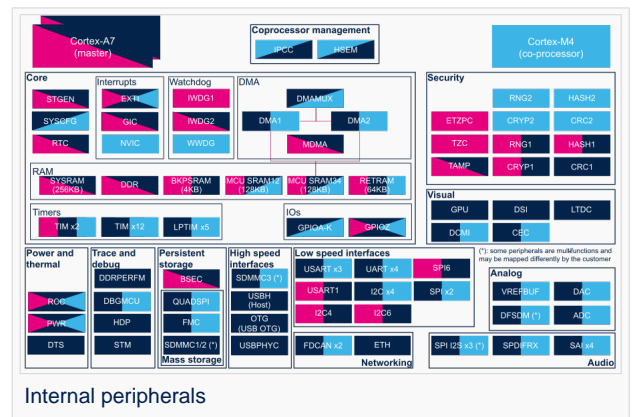
Stable: 17.11.2021 - 16:41 / Revision: 17.11.2021 - 10:47

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Do main	Peripheral	Runtime allocation			Comment
		Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	

Stable: 26.03.2021 - 11:32 / Revision: 12.03.2021 - 11:07

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

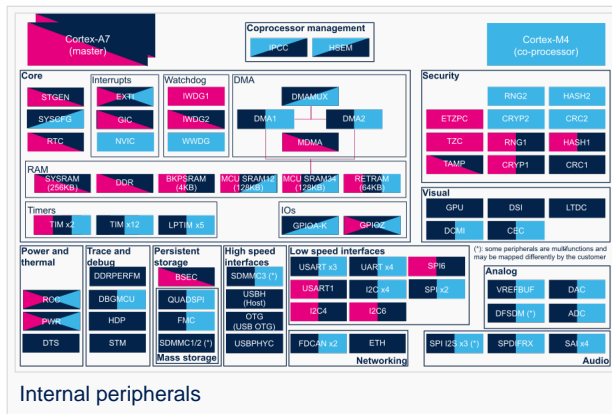
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		Instance	Cortex-A7 secure (OP-TEE)	Cortex-A7 non-secure (Linux)	