



SmartEverything FOX

User Guide

Ver 1.0

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Revision Sheet

Release No.	Date	Revision Description
Ver 1.0	23/06/2015	First Release

Table 1: Document History

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Introduction.....	5
1.1	Board Specifications.....	5
Chapter 2	Hardware.....	6
2.1	External View.....	6
2.2	SmartEverything FOX Block Diagram.....	7
2.3	ATMEL SAMD21 Ultra low-power ARM® Cortex®-M0+ MCU.....	7
2.3.1	ATMEL SAMD21 Internal Memory.....	7
2.3.2	Power Supply Circuitry.....	8
2.4	Crypto Authentication Chip (ATMEL ATSHA204A).....	9
2.4.1	Device Features.....	10
2.4.2	Cryptographic Operation.....	10
2.5	Sigfox Module (Telit LE51-868 S).....	11
2.5.1	Main Features.....	11
2.6	GPS Module with Embedded Antenna (Telit Jupiter SE868-A).....	11
2.7	Proximity sensor (ST VL6180X).....	12
2.8	Humidity and Temperature sensor (ST HTS221).....	12
2.8.1	Characteristics.....	12
2.9	Axis sensors (ST LSM9DS1).....	12
2.10	Pressure Sensor (ST LPS25H).....	12
2.10.1	Characteristics.....	13
2.11	NFC NTAG I²C (NXP NTAG I²C NT3H1101FHK).....	13
2.12	Bluetooth Low Energy (TDK SESUB-PAN-T2541).....	13
2.12.1	Characteristics.....	14
2.13	Board Interfaces and Connector.....	14
Chapter 3	Mechanical Information.....	16
3.1	Main components layout.....	16
3.2	Mechanical Characteristics.....	16
Chapter 4	Software Development.....	17
Chapter 5	Getting Started with Arduino IDE and Sketch Projects.....	17
5.1	Tools.....	17
5.2	Setup the Environment.....	18
5.3	Compile the Example project.....	20
5.4	Run the software.....	23
5.5	Importing the Smart Everything Board Library.....	24
Chapter 6	References and Useful Links.....	25
6.1	Data sheets.....	25
6.2	Tools.....	26
6.3	Web Sites.....	26
Chapter 7	Troubleshooting.....	26
7.1	Driver installation problems.....	26

Tables Index

Table 1: Document History	2
Table 2: Board Specifications	5
Table 3: Power Supply Step-Up management	8
Table 4: Power Supply Connectors and ranges	9
Table 5: Arduino Compatible Headers	15

Illustrations Index

Figure 1: Front View	6
Figure 2: SmartEverything Block Diagram	7
Figure 3: Power Supply block diagram	9
Figure 4: NFC TAG Block Diagram	13
Figure 5: TDK SESUB-PAN-T2541 block diagram	14
Figure 6: Headers pinout	14
Figure 7: Main Component layout (top)	16
Figure 8: Main Component layout (top #2)	16
Figure 9: Dimensions	17
Figure 10: Launch Board Manager	18
Figure 11 ArduinoZero Core Installation	18
Figure 12: SmartEverything Core Installation	19
Figure 13 Driver Installation	19
Figure 14: Driver correctly recognized	19
Figure 15: ArduinoIDE Select the board	20
Figure 16: ArduinoIDE: Select the port	21
Figure 17: ArduinoIDE: Select the example	21
Figure 19: ArduinoIDE: Verify the code	23
Figure 20: ArduinoIDE: Upload the code	23
Figure 21: ArduinoIDE: Launch Manage Libraries interface	24
Figure 22: ArduinoIDE: Library Manager	25
Figure 23 Correct USB Driver installation	26

Chapter 1 Introduction

This document describes Axel Elettronica SmartEverything FOX SoM (System On Module) based on Atmel D21 Ultra low-power microcontroller using the 32-bit ARM® Cortex®-M0+ processor.

The SmartEverything FOX Board provides the following peripherals or modules:

- Atmel Crypto Authentication chipset
- Dynaflex 868Mhz Antenna
- Sigfox Module
- GPS Module with Embedded Antenna
- Proximity sensor
- Humidity and Temperature sensor
- Axis sensors
- Pressure Sensor
- NFC NTAG I2C Interface
- Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Interface

The SmartEverything FOX Board is supported by the Arduino IDE for a fast and easy software development cycle. The software can also be developed using the Atmel Studio IDE commonly preferred by professional software engineers.

1.1 Board Specifications

Characteristics	Value
Clock speed	
Connector	
Board supply voltage	
Temperature	0°C to +70°C or -40°C to +85°C
Dimensions	
RoHS status	Compliant

Table 2: Board Specifications

Chapter 2 Hardware

2.1 External View

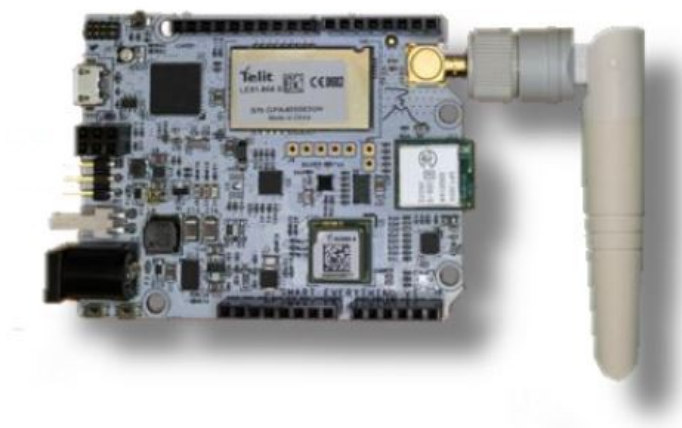


Figure 1: Front View

2.2 SmartEverything FOX Block Diagram

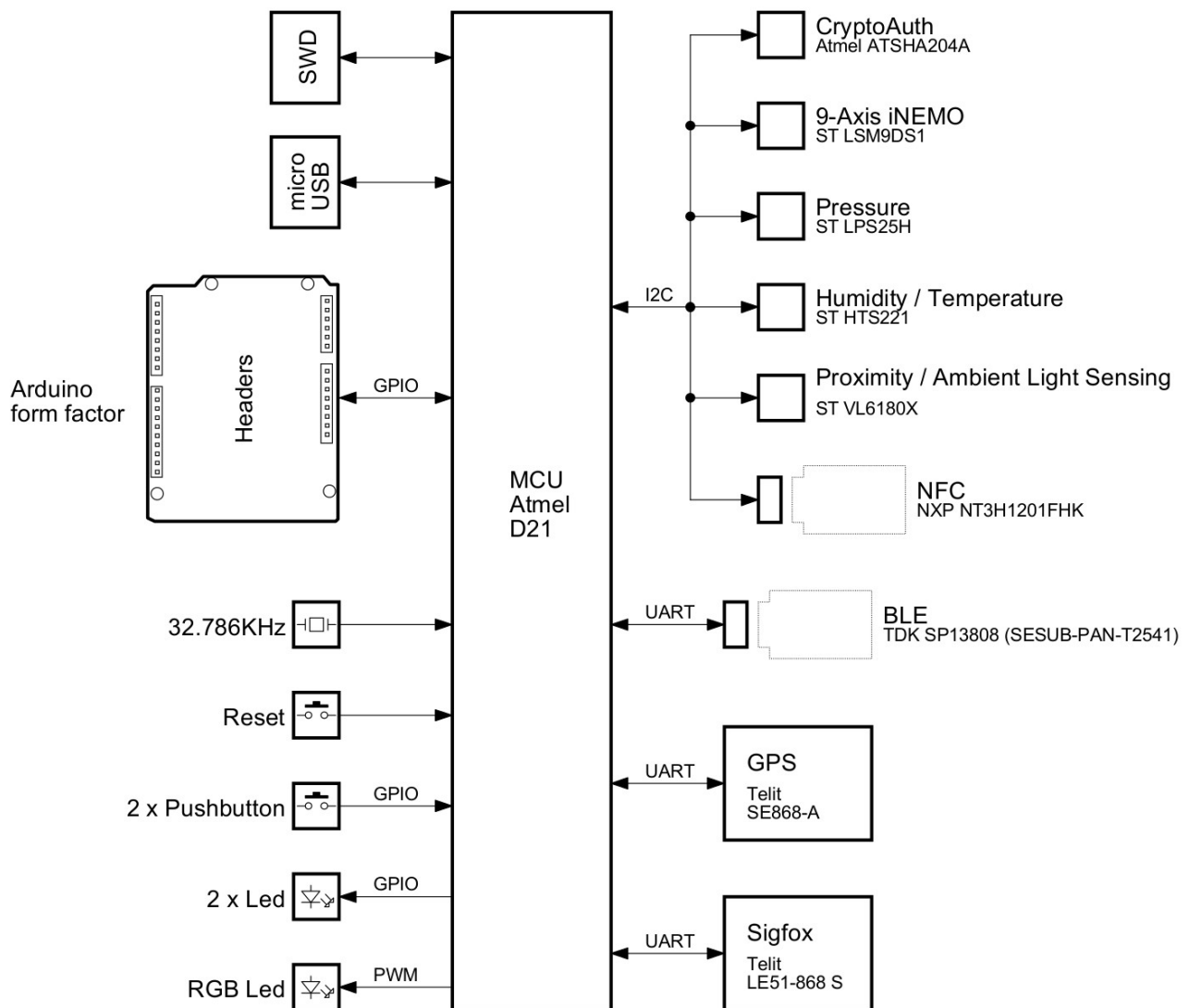


Figure 2: SmartEverything Block Diagram

2.3 ATMEL SAMD21 Ultra low-power ARM® Cortex®-M0+ MCU

Atmel D21 Ultra low-power microcontroller using the 32-bit ARM® Cortex®-M0+ processor is the core of the entire board.

2.3.1 ATMEL SAMD21 Internal Memory

- 256KB in-system self-programmable Flash
- 32KB SRAM Main Memory
- 12KB SRAM Low power Memory.
- 16-channel Direct Memory Access Controller (DMAC)

- 12-channel Event System
- Up to five 16-bit Timer/Counters (TC), configurable as either:
 - One 16-bit TC with compare/capture channels
 - One 8-bit TC with compare/capture channels
 - One 32-bit TC with compare/capture channels, by using two TCs
- Three 16-bit Timer/Counters for Control (TCC), with extended functions:
 - Up to four compare channels with optional complementary output
 - Generation of synchronized pulse width modulation (PWM) pattern across port pins
 - Deterministic fault protection, fast decay and configurable dead-time between complementary output
- 32-bit Real Time Counter (RTC) with clock/calendar function
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- CRC-32 generator
- One full-speed (12Mbps) Universal Serial Bus (USB) 2.0 interface
 - Embedded host and device functions
 - Eight endpoints
- One True Random Generator (TRNG)
- One Configurable Custom Logic (CCL)
- One 12-bit, 1Msps Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) with up to 20 channels
 - Differential and single-ended input
 - Automatic offset and gain error compensation
 - Oversampling and decimation in hardware to support 13-, 14-, 15- or 16-bit resolution
- 12-bit, 1Msps Dual Output Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC)
- Two Analog Comparators (AC) with window compare function
- Three Operational Amplifiers (OPAMP)

2.3.2 Power Supply Circuitry

The board can be powered by three different power supply sources:

- 2 x AA 1,5 V batteries (1.4V to 3.2V)
- A 5V to 45V input
- A 5V Mini USB connector

Both the way to power supply the board guarantee the full functionality of all the components and peripherals.

All the components can work with the voltage range provided by the batteries with the exception of the GPS module that require at least 2.8V. This voltage is provided by the Step-Up DC/DC converter directed controlled by the MCU

When the Step-Up is off the input voltage is provided by the batteries.

Step-Up Status	Power Supply	Notes
Step-Up ON	3V	
Step-Up OFF	Batteries voltage (1.4V - 3.2V)	

Table 3: Power Supply Step-Up management

The Step-Up is directed controlled by the MCU. The user, depending of the purpose of the application, can decide the better policy to use:

If the Step-Up is normally off, the GPS can stay off and turned on only when necessary. This policy reduce the power consumption but the GPS require more time to acquire the coordinates.

If the application requires a frequent usage of the GPS, it is better to keep the Step-Up and the GPS on.

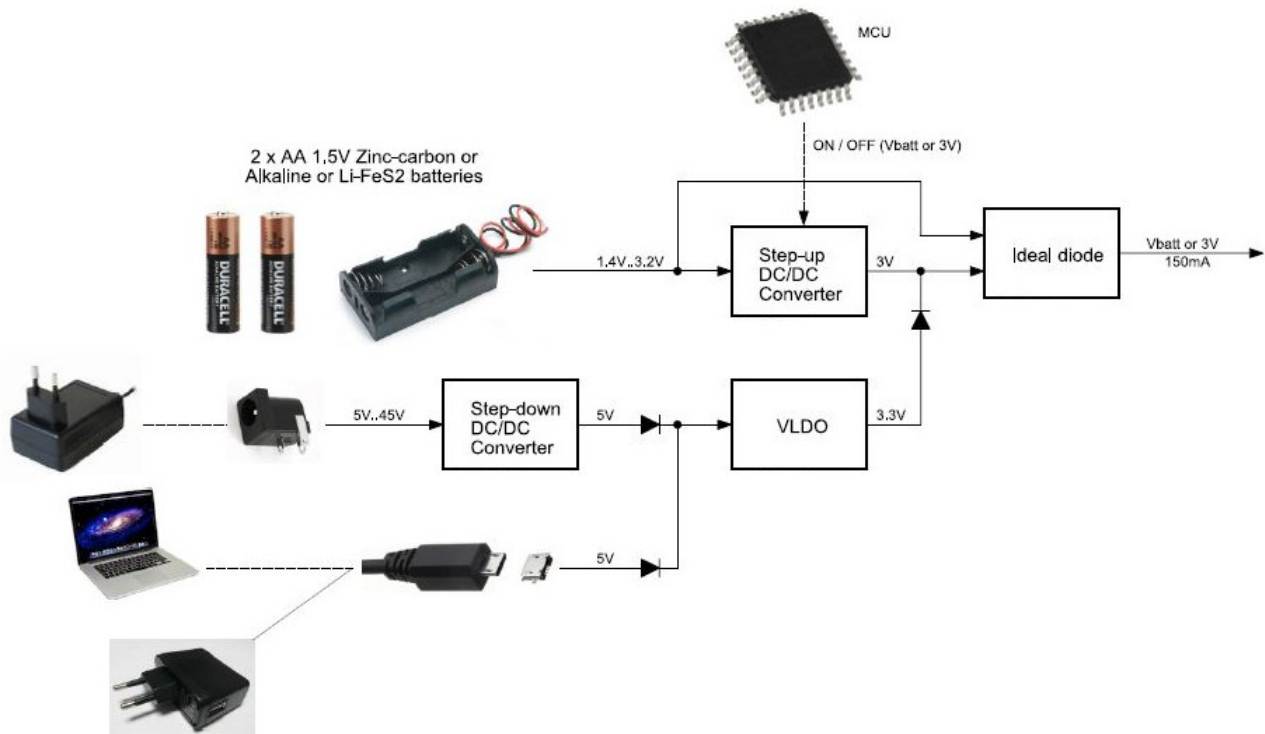


Figure 3: Power Supply block diagram

Name	Nominal	Description	Range
J12	3 V	Battery Power Supply	1.4V to 3.2V
J13	5V to 45V	External Power Supply	5V to 45V
USB	5V	USB Port	5V

Table 4: Power Supply Connectors and ranges

More information can be found on the ATMEL SAMD21 Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.4 Crypto Authentication Chip (ATMEL ATSHA204A)

The ATSHA204A is a member of the Atmel Crypto Authentication™ family of high-security hardware authentication devices. It has a flexible command set that allows use in many applications, including the following, among others:

- Anti-counterfeiting
- Protecting Firmware or Media
- Exchanging Session Keys
- Storing Data Securely
- Checking User Passwords

2.4.1 Device Features

The ATSHA204A device includes an Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM) array that can be used for key storage, miscellaneous read/write data, read-only, secret data, consumption logging, and security configuration.

Access to the various sections of memory can be restricted in a variety of ways, and the configuration can then be locked to prevent changes.

The ATSHA204A features a wide array of defense mechanisms specifically designed to prevent physical attacks on the device itself or logical attacks on the data transmitted between the device and the system

Hardware restrictions on the way keys are used or generated provide further defense against certain styles of attack.

Access to the device is made through a standard I2C interface.

Each ATSHA204A ships with a guaranteed unique 9-byte (72-bit) serial number. Using the cryptographic protocols supported by the device, a Host system or remote server can prove that the serial number is authentic and is not a copy. Serial numbers are often stored in a standard Serial EEPROM, which can be easily copied with no way for the Host to know if the serial number is authentic or if it is a clone. The entire serial number must be utilized to guarantee uniqueness.

2.4.2 Cryptographic Operation

The ATSHA204A supports a standard challenge-response protocol to simplify programming. In its most basic installation, the Host system sends a challenge (i.e. a number) to the device in the Client, which combines that challenge with a secret key by using the Message Authentication Code (MAC) command from the system and sends that response back to the system.

This basic operation can be expanded in many ways because of the flexible command set of the ATSHA204A.

For a complete explanation about the possible Cryptographic Operations check the Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.5 Sigfox Module (Telit LE51-868 S)

Telit LE51-868 S module is a high performance module designed to cover the 863-870MHz unlicensed band. It provides the Telit proprietary Star Network protocol and it is able to act as a certified Sigfox™ gateway.

The following protocol stack is preloaded:

- LE51-868 S SIGFOX™ Network Software.
- “Star Network” Protocol stack

2.5.1 Main Features

The LE51-868 S module is a complete solution from serial interface to RF interface. The LE51-868 module has a digital part and a RF part. The radio link on Sigfox network is a Half-Duplex bidirectional link.

The digital part has the following functionalities:

- Communication interface
- I/O management
- Micro controller with embedded Telit Software Stack supporting Sigfox protocol

The RF part has the following functionalities:

- Frequency synthesis
- Front-end
- Power amplification
- Packet handling

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.6 GPS Module with Embedded Antenna (Telit Jupiter SE868-A)

The Telit Jupiter SE868-A is a GPS Module designed to fully support GPS, QZSS, GLONASS and it is Galileo ready. It has an embedded SMT antenna and it is able to track GPS + GLONASS (and eventually Galileo) constellations simultaneously and to provide the position through the standard serial interface (UART)

The module software can increase the position accuracy supporting:

- Ephemeris file injection (A-GPS)
- Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS)

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.7 Proximity sensor (ST VL6180X)

The ST VL6180X is a proximity and light sensing module. The sensor precisely measures the time the light takes to travel to the nearest object and reflect back to the sensor (Time-of-Flight) and calculate the distance.

It combines an IR emitter, a range sensor and an ambient light sensor in a single package. Atmel D21 MCU controls and reads the results using an I2C interface.

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.8 Humidity and Temperature sensor (ST HTS221)

The HTS221 is a compact sensor for relative humidity and temperature. It provides the measurement information through digital serial interfaces to the Atmel D21 processor

The sensing element consists of a polymer dielectric planar capacitor structure capable of detecting relative humidity variations and is manufactured using a dedicated ST process.

2.8.1 Characteristics

- 0 to 100% Relative Humidity range
- High rH sensitivity: 0.004% rH/LSB
- Humidity accuracy: $\pm 4.5\%$ rH, 20 to +80% rH
- -40 to 120 °C Temperature range
- Temperature accuracy: ± 0.5 °C, 15 to +40 °C
- Factory calibrated

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.9 Axis sensors (ST LSM9DS1)

The LSM9DS1 is a 3D digital linear acceleration sensor, a 3D digital angular rate sensor, and a 3D digital magnetic sensor.

The LSM9DS1 has a linear acceleration full scale of $\pm 2g/\pm 4g/\pm 8g$, a magnetic field full scale of $\pm 4/\pm 8/\pm 12/\pm 16$ gauss and an angular rate of $\pm 245/\pm 500/\pm 2000$ dps.

It communicates with the Atmel MCU through the I2C interface.

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.10 Pressure Sensor (ST LPS25H)

The LPS25H is a compact absolute piezo resistive pressure sensor. It communicates with the Atmel MCU through the I2C interface. The sensing element consists of a suspended membrane realized inside a single mono-silicon substrate.

2.10.1 Characteristics

- 260 to 1260 hPa absolute pressure range
- High-resolution mode: 1 Pa RMS
- High overpressure capability: 20x full scale
- Embedded temperature compensation

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.11 NFC NTAG I²C (NXP NTAG I²C NT3H1101FHK)

NFC is the abbreviation for Near Field Communication. NFC is a set of ideas and technology that enables devices to establish radio communication with other devices by touching them together or bringing them into proximity (typically less than 10 cm close).

The NTAG I²C is a chip offering a NFC Forum compliant contactless interface. The module is connected to the main Atmel SAMD21 MCU through a UART interface

An additional SRAM mapped into the memory allows a fast data transfer between the RF and I²C interfaces and vice versa, without the write cycle limitations of the EEPROM memory.

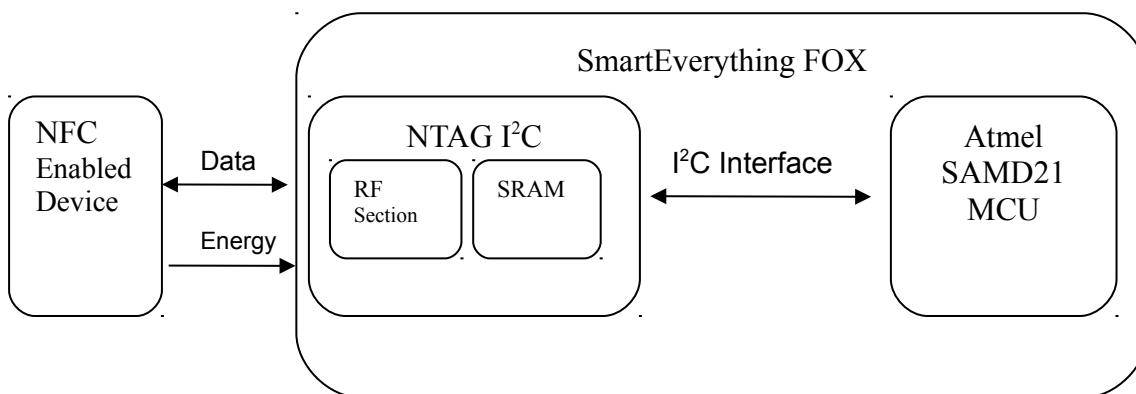


Figure 4: NFC TAG Block Diagram

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

2.12 Bluetooth Low Energy (TDK SESUB-PAN-T2541)

TDK SESUB-PAN-T2541 is a integrated 2.4-GHz Bluetooth® low energy (BLE) smart compliant transceiver module based on a Texas CC2541 System-on-Chip Solution for 2.4-GHz Bluetooth® low energy Applications.

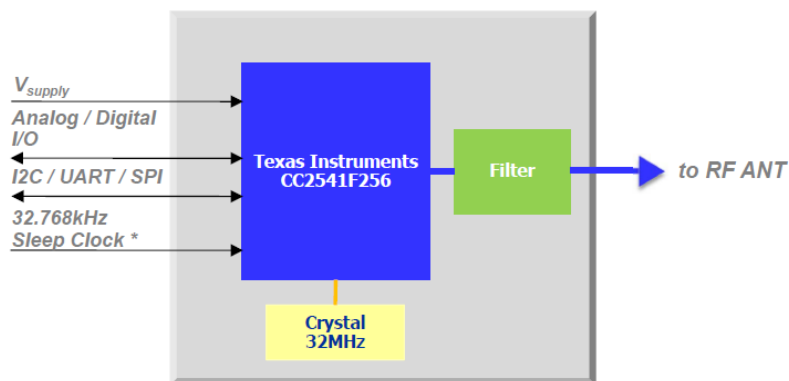


Figure 5: TDK SESUB-PAN-T2541 block diagram

The Texas CC2541 System-on-Chip is based on a 8051 CPU core, and provide memory, peripherals and the RF receiver and transmitter

The module is connected to the main Atmel SAMD21 MCU through a UART interface

2.12.1 Characteristics

Program Memory: In System Programmable 256K Flash

Bluetooth Stack: Embedded BT-Stack from TI available

TX Output Power: 0 dBm (typ) [Class 2]

High RX Sensivity: -94 dBm (typ)

More information can be found on relevant Data Sheet (See the link in the References and Useful Links chapter)

The module on the board is provided with the firmware able to communicate with the AT-MEL SAMD21 MCU

2.13 Board Interfaces and Connector

Headers

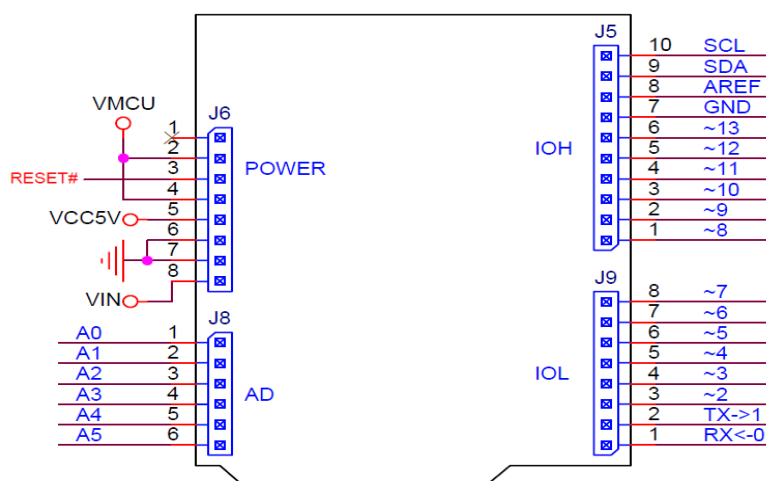


Figure 6: Headers pinout

Name	Conn.	Pin	Description	Name used in the sketch
D8	J5	1	Digital I/O D8 / PWM	8
D9	J5	2	Digital I/O D9 / PWM	9
D10	J5	3	Digital I/O D10 / PWM	10
D11	J5	4	Digital I/O D11 / PWM	11
D12	J5	5	Digital I/O D12 / PWM	12
D13	J5	6	Digital I/O D13 / PWM	13
GND	J5	7	Ground pin	
AREF	J5	8	Analogue Reference (used by ADC)	
SDA	J5	9		
SCL	J5	10		
NC	J6	1	Not Connected	
VMCU	J6	2		
RESET	J6	3	Reset	
VMCU	J6	4		
Vcc 5V	J6	5		
GND	J6	6	Ground pin	
GND	J6	7	Ground pin	
Vin	J6	8	External Power Supply Input	
A0	J8	1	Analog Input A0	A0
A1	J8	2	Analog Input A1	A1
A2	J8	3	Analog Input A2	A2
A3	J8	4	Analog Input A3	A3
A4	J8	5	Analog Input A4	A4
A5	J8	6	Analog Input A5	A5
D0 / RX	J9	1	Digital I/O D0 / Serial1 (RX)	1
D1 / TX	J9	2	Digital I/O D1 / Serial1 (TX)	2
D2	J9	3	Digital I/O D2 / PWM	3
D3	J9	4	Digital I/O D3 / PWM	4
D4	J9	5	Digital I/O D4 / PWM	5
D5	J9	6	Digital I/O D5 / PWM	6
D6	J9	7	Digital I/O D6 / PWM	7
D7	J9	8	Digital I/O D7 / PWM	8

Table 5: Arduino Compatible Headers

Chapter 3 Mechanical Information

3.1 Main components layout

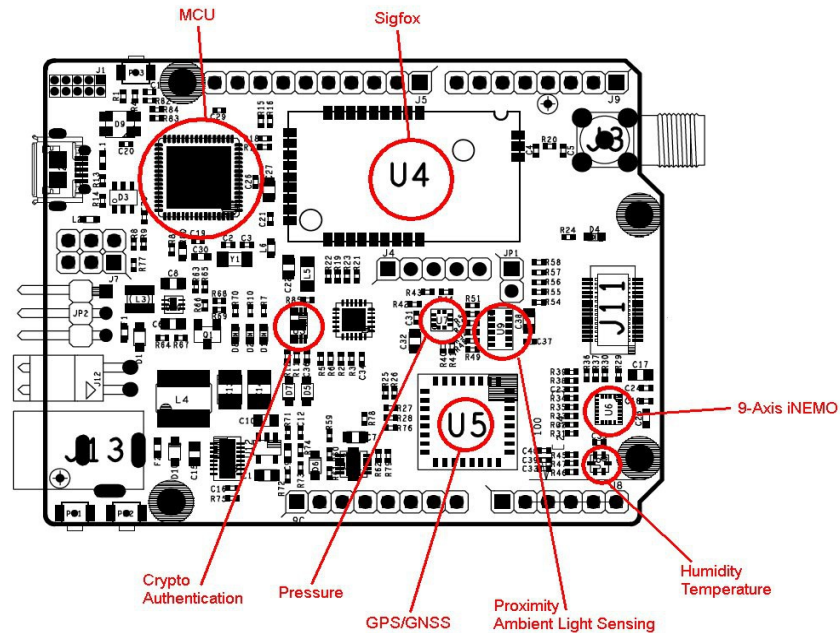


Figure 7: Main Component layout (top)

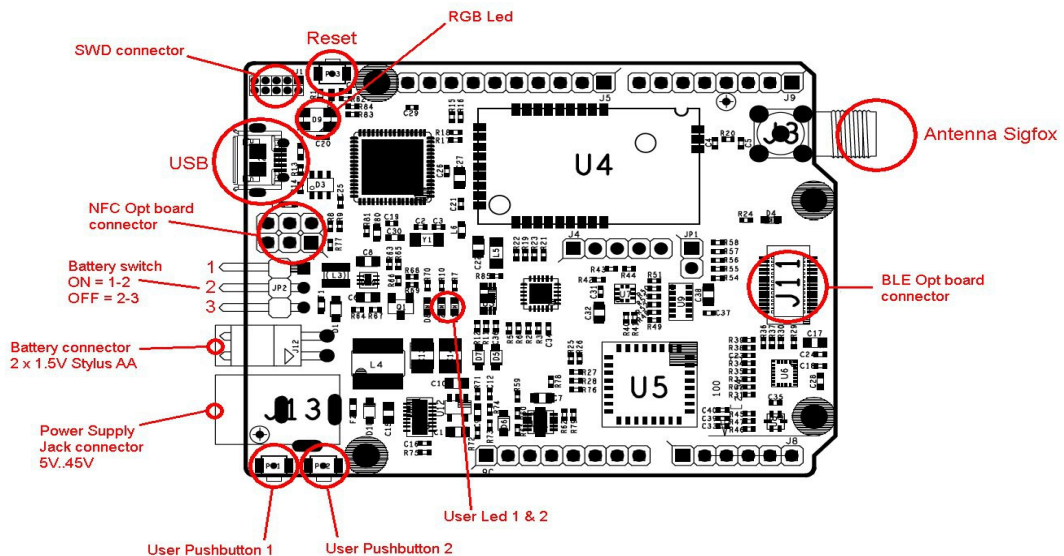
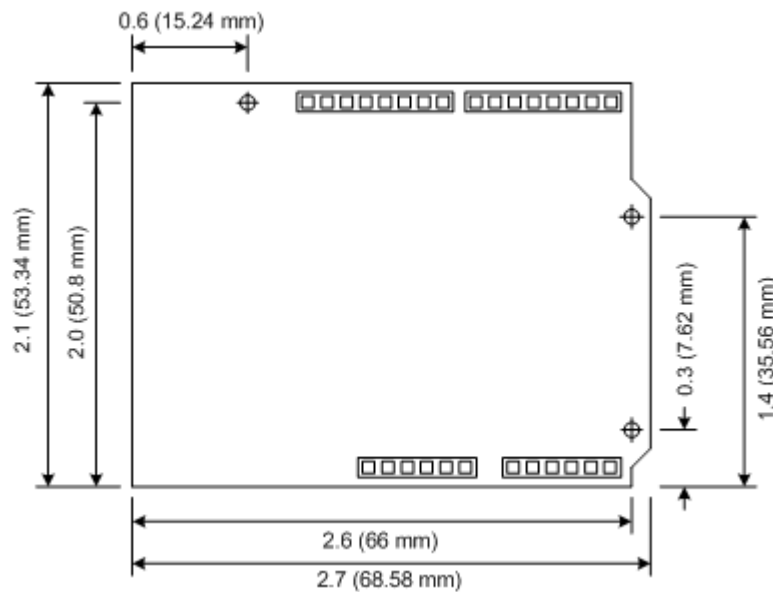


Figure 8: Main Component layout (top #2)

3.2 Mechanical Characteristics

The maximum length and width of the Smarteverything FOX PCB are 2.7 and 2.1 inches respectively, with the USB connectors, power jack and antenna extending beyond the former dimension. Three screw holes allow the board to be attached to a surface or case. Note that the distance between digital pins 7 and 8 is 160 mil (0.16"), not an even multiple of the 100 mil spacing of the other pins. This made the SmartEverything FOX fully compatible with most shields designed for the Uno, Diecimila or Duemilanove.



Chapter 4 Software Development

The following chapters provides an overview about how a user can develop its software and run it on the SmartEverything FOX board.

There are two main ways to develop a software load and debug it on the card:

- Using the Arduino IDE and Sketch Projects
- Using the Atmel Studio and Standard C/C++ language

When developing a software running on a microcontroller it is important to have some tools to easily debug the code and fix what does not work as expected

The Atmel SAMD21 provides the Atmel's Embedded Debugger (EDBG): a full debug interface without the need for additional debugger. This feature makes easier the software debugging. EDBG supports a virtual COM port that can be used for device programming and allows a traditional Arduino boot loader functionality.

The possibilities to use an external debugger like the JTAGICE3 is still available.

Chapter 5 Getting Started with Arduino IDE and Sketch Projects

5.1 Tools

The following tools are needed:

- Arduino IDE (Release 1.6.4 or newer)
- USB cable

5.2 Setup the Environment

Download and install the Arduino IDE from the Arduino web site (See the links in the References and Useful Links chapter)

The first time you run the Arduino IDE it is necessary to load the Arduino Zero & SmartEverything Core.

Click on the Tools → Boards → Boards Manager... menu entry

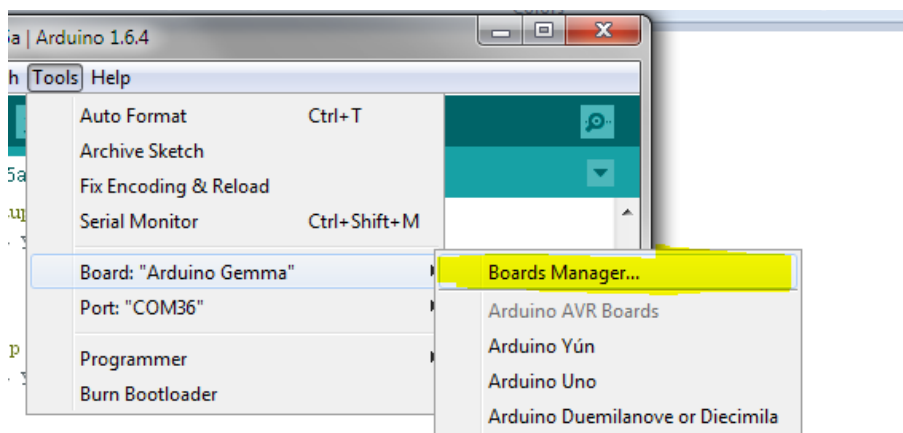


Figure 10: Launch Board Manager

The two steps of installation shall be done as following

- 1) Select from "Type" combo **Arduino** and choose **Arduino SAMD Boards** in order to install the core of the Arduino Zero.

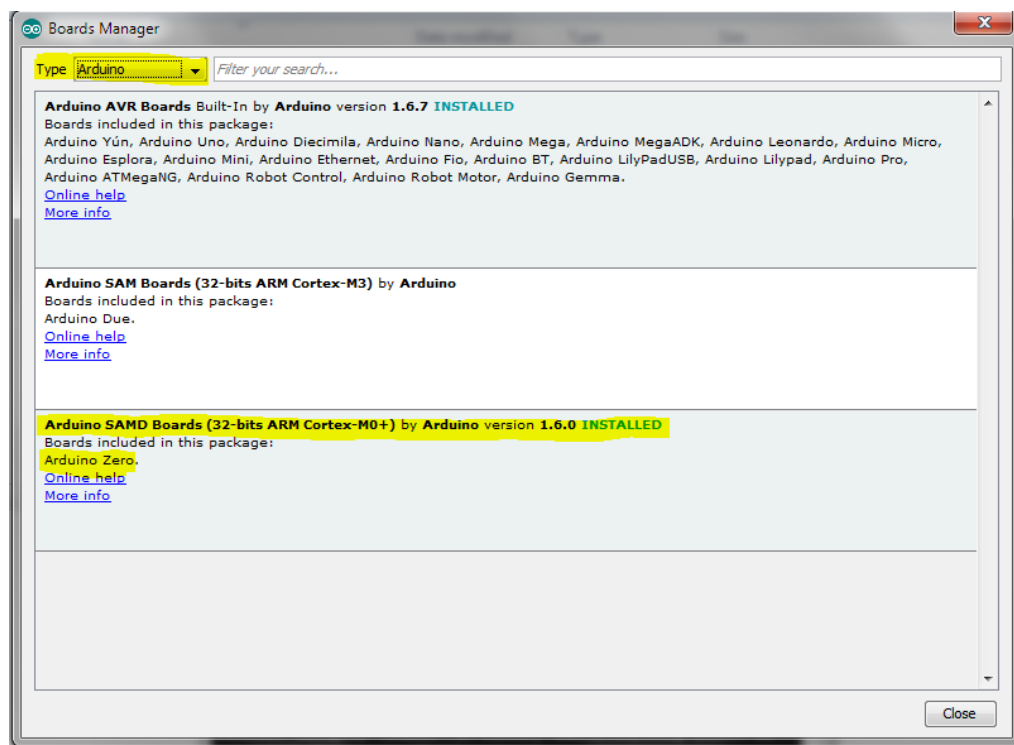


Figure 11 ArduinoZero Core Installation

- 2) Select from “Type” combo **Partner** and choose the **AMEL-Tech Boards** in order to install the core of the SmartEverything.

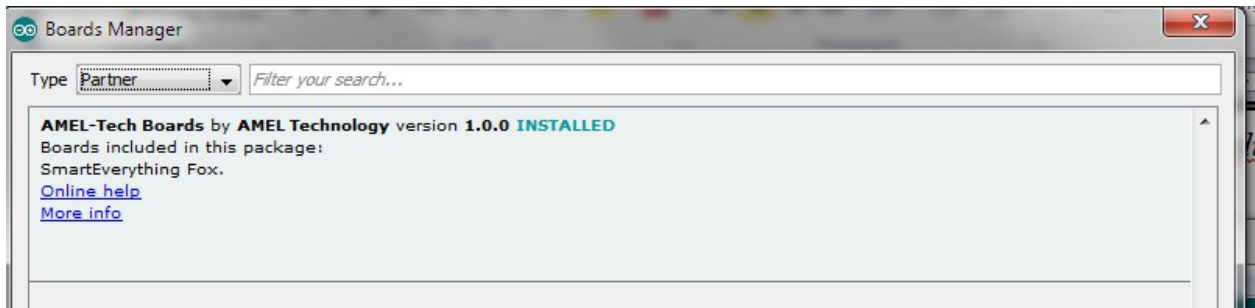


Figure 12: SmartEverything Core Installation

Once the installation is completed you are able to connect the Board and continue with the following instructions.

Connect the SmartEverything FOX board to the PC with the USB cable
The Driver installation will start automatically and should complete with no problem.

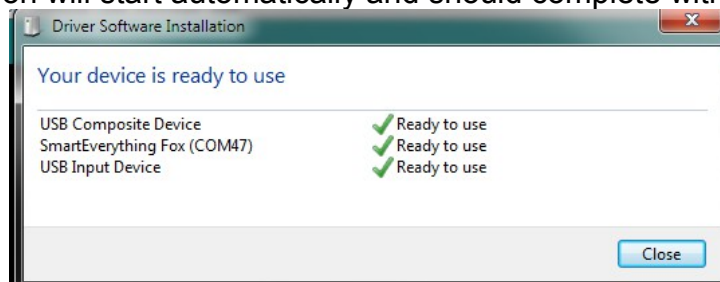


Figure 13 Driver Installation

At the end of the driver installation in the Control Panel → System and Security → System → Device Manager you will have a new COM Port

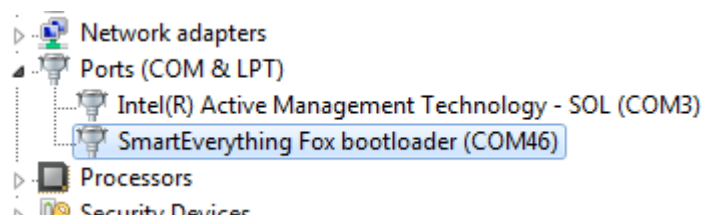


Figure 14: Driver correctly recognized

The name of the new COM port depend of the PC and it may differ among installations on different PC

If the Driver installation process does not complete successfully see the Chapter 7

5.3 Compile the Example project

SmartEverything comes with some basic Examples, here how to compile and run using the one called **blinkRG**.

Run the ArduinoIDE

In the Tool → Board menu select the SmartEverything FOX board

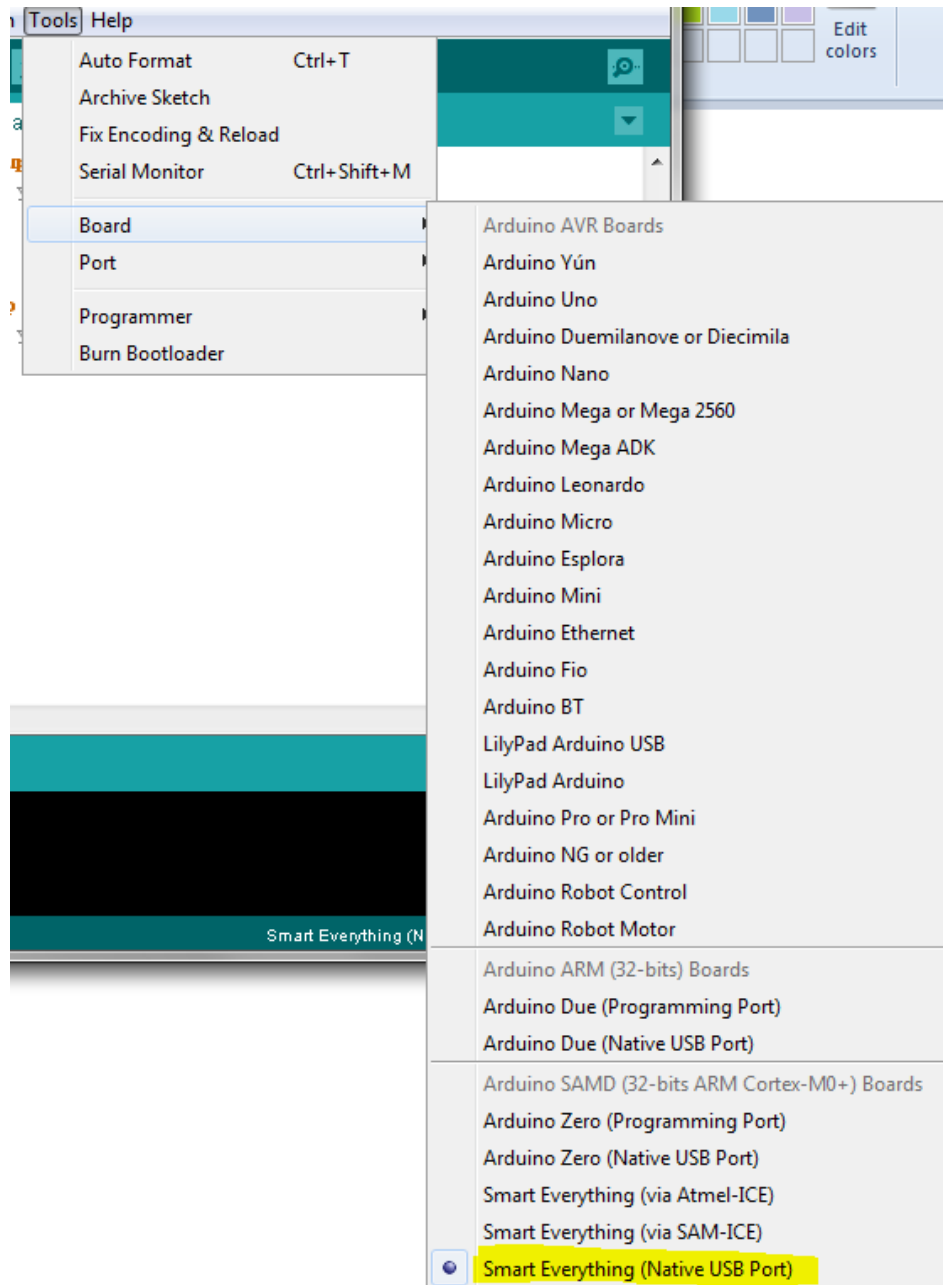


Figure 15: ArduinoIDE Select the board

In the Tool → Port menu select the relevant installed port

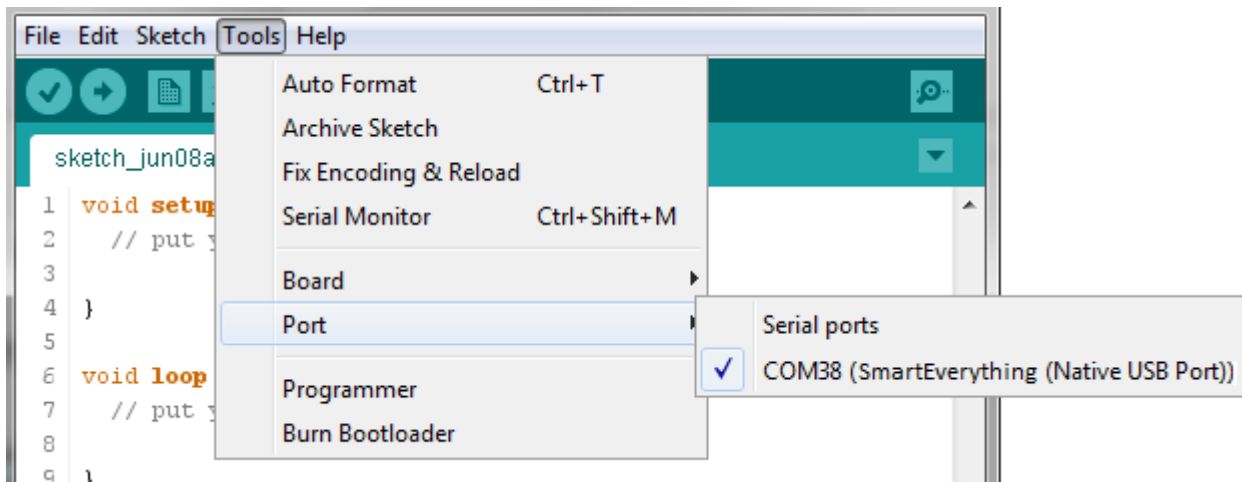


Figure 16: ArduinoIDE: Select the port

In the File → Example → SME_basic menu select the blinkRGB sketch example

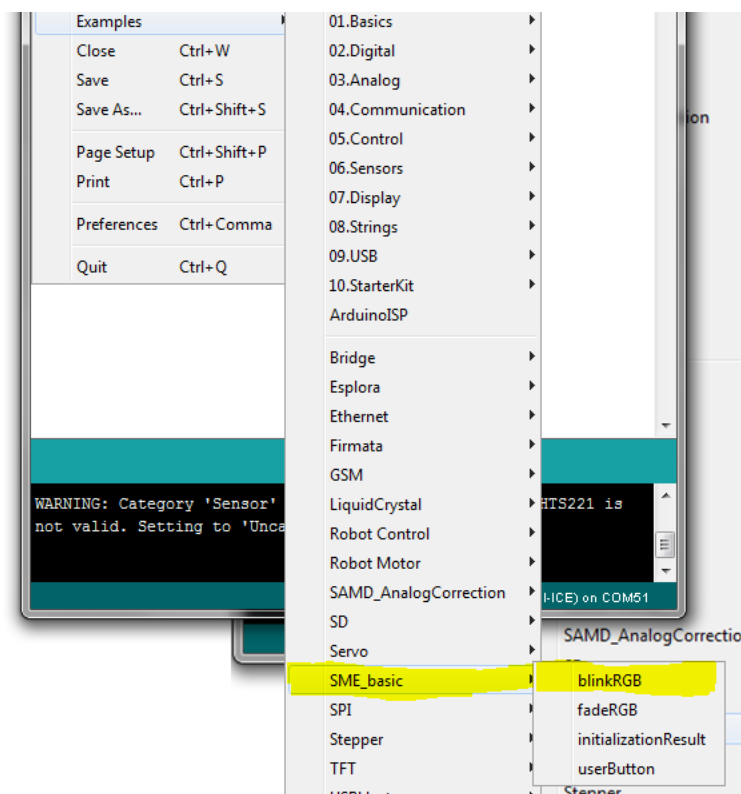


Figure 17: ArduinoIDE: Select the example

The Arduino IDE will shows the following Sketch

```
int i = 0;

void setup() {
  // LED & User Button are already initialized by the SME core.
  // it is not required to do here

  pinMode(PIN_LED_RXL, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(PIN_LED_TXL, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {;

  switch (i) {
    case 0:
      i++;
      ledGreenLight(HIGH);
      break;

    case 1:
      i++;
      ledRedLight(HIGH);
      break;

    case 2:
      i = 0;
      ledBlueLight(HIGH);
      break;

    default:
      break;
  }

  digitalWrite(PIN_LED_RXL, LOW);
  digitalWrite(PIN_LED_TXL, LOW);
  delay(100);

  ledGreenLight(LOW);
  ledBlueLight(LOW);
  ledRedLight(LOW);

  digitalWrite(PIN_LED_RXL, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(PIN_LED_TXL, HIGH);
  delay(100);
}
```

5.4 Run the software

Verify the code

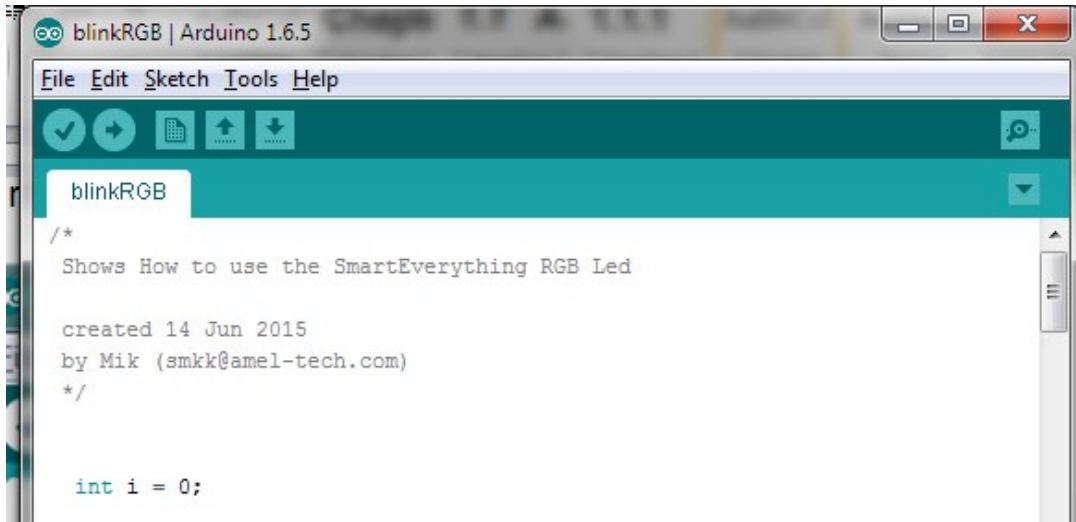


Figure 18: ArduinoIDE: Verify the code

Load the software on the Connect the SmartEverything FOX board

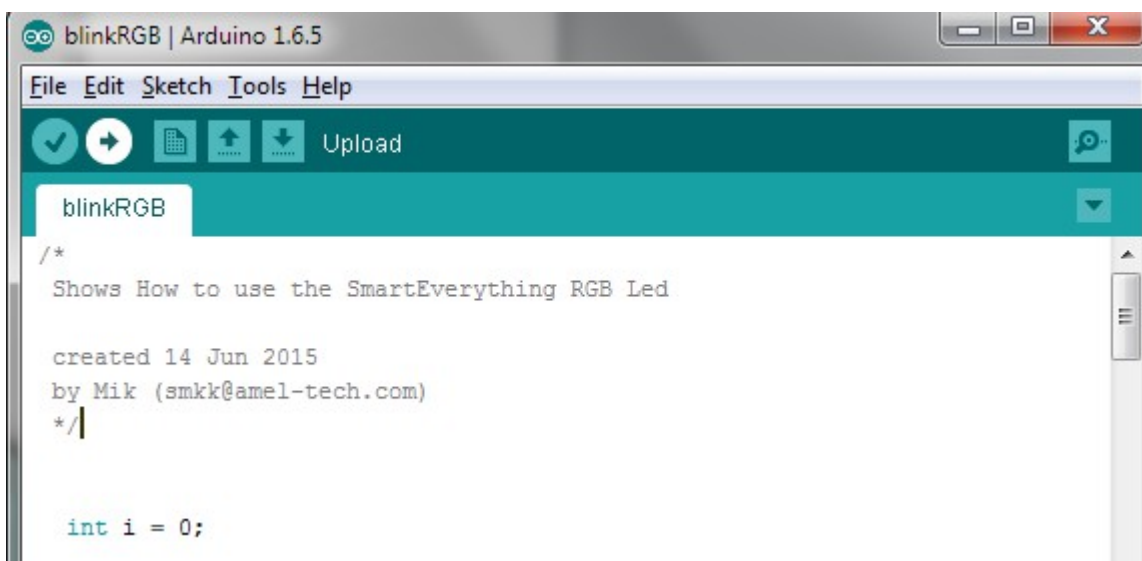


Figure 19: ArduinoIDE: Upload the code

This example is very simple

The SmartEverything FOX board is equipped with a RGB LED. The three PINS managing the RGB LED are:

- PIN_LED_RED
- PIN_LED_GREEN
- PIN_LED_BLUE

The setup function shows that the RGB Led are already initialized by the SmartEverything itself, the user does not care about their initialization

The loop function turn on alternately the three(3) Led.
And the 2 Yellow Led present on the board..

5.5 Importing the Smart Everything Board Library

The SmartEverything FOX board will provide, immediately some days after it release on the market, some library useful to interface with some of its main components.

In order to include the Smart Everything library use the menu Sketch → Include Library → Manage Libraries.

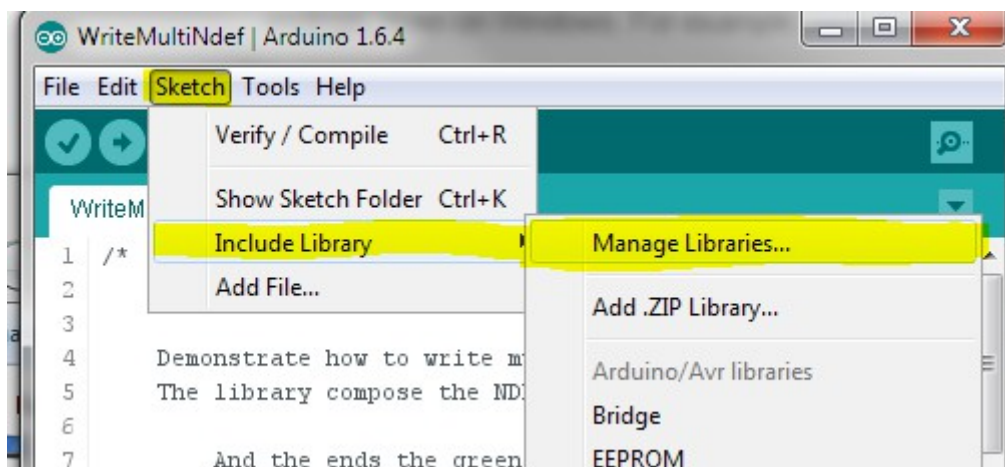


Figure 20: ArduinoIDE: Launch Manage Libraries interface

In order to include the Smart Everything library use the menu Sketch → Include Library → Manage Libraries...

Once the Library Manager is started, you can filter the available library writing SmartEverything in the right top text box and then you can select the necessary library.

Some examples on how the will be available to the user are here showed by these three libraries:

- SmartEverything NFC NT3H1101 (Library for communication with NFC)
- SmartEverything SIGFOX LE51-868 (Library for SIGFOX communication)
- SmartEverything VL6180X (Library for Proximity sensor)

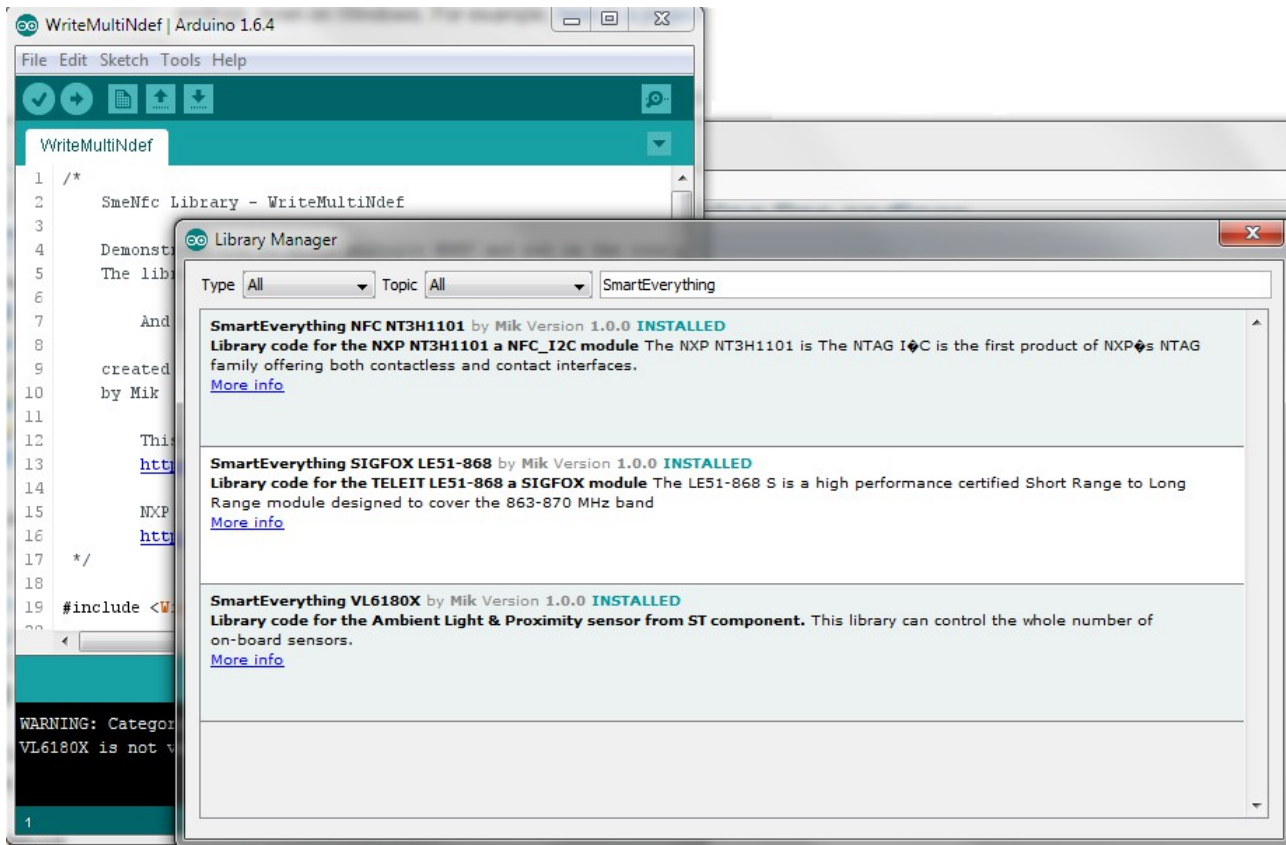


Figure 21: ArduinoIDE: Library Manager

Chapter 6 References and Useful Links

6.1 Data sheets

- [ATMEL SAMD21 Ultra low-power ARM® Cortex®-M0+ MCU](#)
- [Crypto Authentication Chip \(ATMEL ATSHA204A\)](#)
- [Dynaflex 868Mhz Antenna \(915/2\)](#)
- [Sigfox Module \(Telit LE51-868 S\)](#)
- [GPS Module with Embedded Antenna \(Telit Jupiter SE868-A\)](#)
- [Proximity sensor \(ST VL6180X\)](#)
- [Humidity and Temperature sensor \(ST HTS221\)](#)
- [Axis sensors \(ST LSM9DS1\)](#)
- [Pressure Sensor \(ST LPS25H\)](#)
- [NFC NTAG I2C \(NXP NTAG I2C NT3H1101FHK\)](#)
- [Bluetooth Low Energy \(TDK SESUB-PAN-T2541\) \(\[specification\]\(#\)\)](#)

6.2 Tools

- Arduino [IDE](#)
- [Atmel Studio](#)

6.3 Web Sites

- Axel Elettronica – www.axelelettronica.it
- Arduino – www.arduino.cc
- Atmel – www.atmel.com

Chapter 7 Troubleshooting

7.1 Driver installation problems

It can happen the installation of the driver does not automatically complete in a successful way. The driver to manage the COM Port are not properly installed and the device is reported as a Unknown Device.

If this happen, it is necessary to install manually the driver. The driver can be found in the driver folder of the Arduino IDE folder tree: Example C:\Program Files (x86)\Arduino\drivers

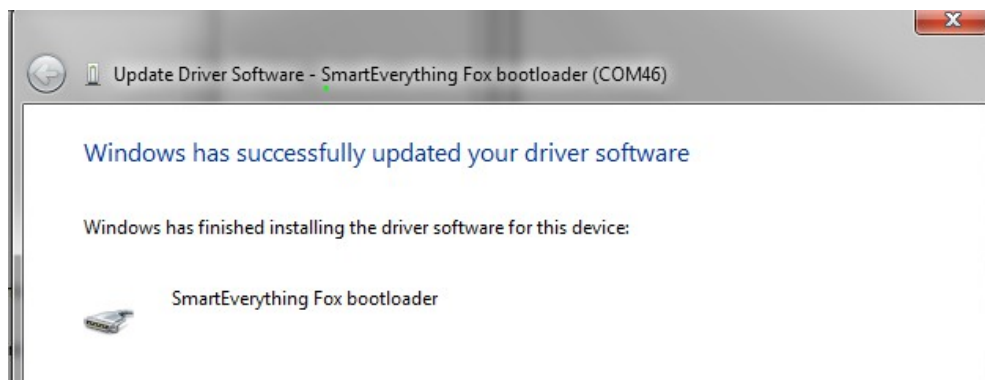


Figure 22 Correct USB Driver installation