



# Standard specifications



# **Revision history:**

| Revision Number: | Revision Date: | Summary of changes:   | Authors:   |
|------------------|----------------|---|------------|
| 3.00             | April, 2019    | Introduced new connector options, updated font, removed add-on board section, introduced new terms and conditions of use. | S.T., D.K. |
| 2.10             | January, 2018  | Added standard mikroBUS connectors.   | S.T, D.K.  |
| 1.00             | August, 2011   | Initial mikroBUS™ standard, introducing the pinout<br>and the add-on board concept.                                       | A.N.       |







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# Introduction

The mikroBUS<sup>™</sup> standard defines mainboard sockets used for interfacing microcontrollers or microprocessors (mainboards) with integrated circuits and modules (add-on boards).

The standard specifies the physical layout of the mikroBUS<sup>m</sup> pinout, the communication and power supply pins used, the positioning of the mikroBUS<sup>m</sup> socket on the mainboard, and finally, the silkscreen marking conventions for both the sockets.

The purpose of mikroBUS™ is to enable easy hardware expandability with a large number of standardized compact add-on boards, each one carrying a single sensor, transceiver, display, encoder, motor driver, connection port, or any other electronic module or integrated circuit.

Created by MikroElektronika, mikroBUS $^{\mathbb{M}}$  is an open standard — anyone can implement mikroBUS $^{\mathbb{M}}$  in their hardware design, as long as the requirements set by this document are being met.







# Socket standard

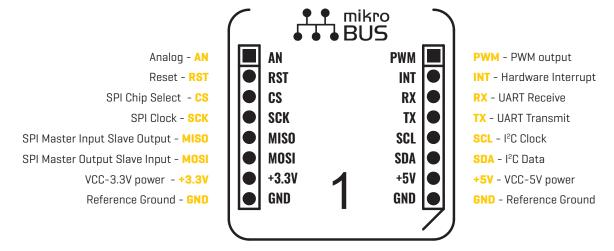




he mikroBUS™ socket comprises a double row 16-pin female socket with a proprietary pin configuration and silkscreen markings. The pinout (always laid out in the same order) consists of three groups of communications pins (SPI, UART and I²C), six additional pins (PWM, Interrupt, Analog input, Reset and Chip select), and two power groups (+3.3V and GND on the left, and 5V and GND on the right 1x8 header). The spacing of pins is compatible with standard (100 mil pitch) breadboards.

NOTE: The following pages contain detailed specification on how to implement mikroBUS™ sockets into your hardware design. The easiest way to ensure that your design is in accordance with the prescribed standards, is to use our Altium Designer template files. Download them from: www.mikroe.com/mikrobus

# Pinout specification



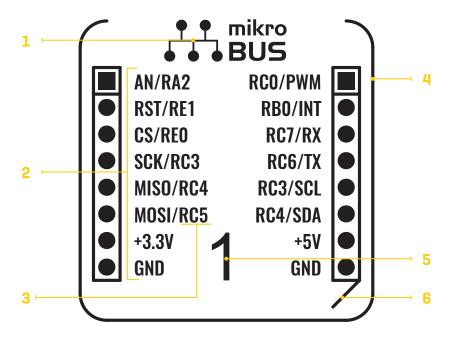
Pin functions/silkscreen markings for the socket

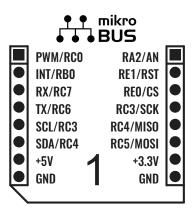


# Silkscreen markings

To preserve the integrity of the mikroBUS<sup>™</sup> standard, it's important to always include the mikroBUS<sup>™</sup> logo and the default mikroBUS<sup>™</sup> pin names on the silkscreen markings. It is preferable to retain the full mikroBUS<sup>™</sup> silkscreen markings, but a few alternatives are also permitted.

# Full mikroBUS™ silkscreen markings





#### **Front view**

- 1. mikroBUS™ logo positioned above the socket
- 2. Pin names corresponding to the mikroBUS™ standard; font used Oswald Medium 5pt
- 3. Pin names corresponding to the routing of the mainboard
- 4. A line that encloses the socket on all sides except the top, as shown above
- 5. Socket number, necessary only when multiple sockets are on the same board.
- 6. A diagonal notch below the right-hand side pinout (serves as a guideline for add-on board insertion)

# **Rear view**

The full mikroBUS™ silkscreen markings also include the print on the backside of the board. While the front of the board often contains a lot of components making it difficult to retain the full markings, the backside rarely has such constraints. Therefore, even when deviating from the full silkscreen markings (see next page), designers are required to retain the markings on the backside.



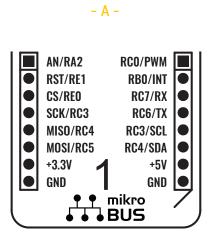


# Alternative front markings positioning

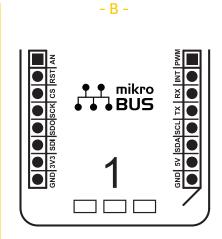
It's not always possible to retain the full silkscreen markings (either because the space between the pins is populated with other components, or the socket is near the edge of the board). In those cases, designers should follow these guidelines.

### 1) mikroBUS™ logo

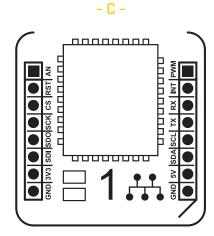
When the logo can't be printed in the default top position, it can be placed:



In the bottom position



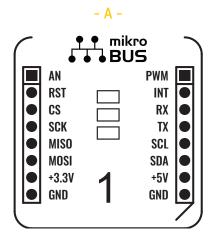
Anywhere in the space between the pins (requires pin names to be printed out vertically)

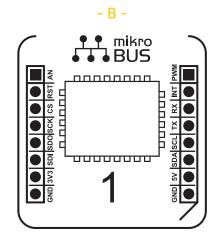


without the mikroBUS™ type however, the full logo must still be present on the backside of the board.

#### 2) Pin markings

To save space, pin markings can be:

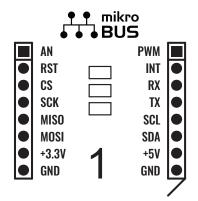




Printed vertically. In this case, MOSI turns into SDO and MISO turns into SDI.

#### 3) Silkscreen outline

The silkscreen outline can also be left out...



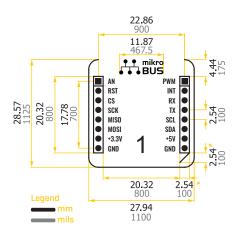
...but the bottom right notch should be preserved because it ensures proper add-on board insertion.



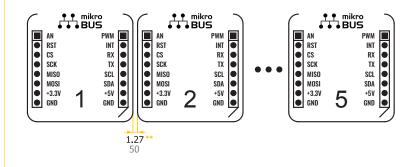
# Placement requirements

A mainboard can contain one or more mikroBUS<sup>™</sup> sockets. More sockets allow more add-on boards and the number of possible add-on board combinations grows exponentially. The upper limit is imposed by the I/O on the mainboard microcontroller (such considerations are beyond the scope of this standard and are subject to good engineering practises). Adhere to these guidelines when placing sockets:

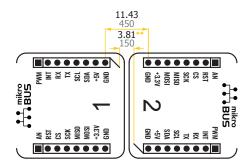
# **Dimensions**



# In-line placement



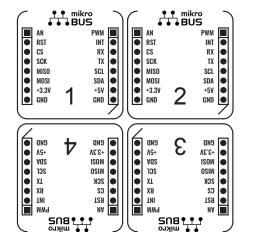
# Bottom-to-bottom placement



The mikroBUS $^{\text{\tiny M}}$  silkscreen markings should be oriented upright relative to the socket — not the entire board. Thus, in the bottom to bottom placement, the socket number and other markings are written out opposite to each other.

# Socket numbering

Multiple sockets in two rows should be enumerated in clockwise direction.



<sup>\*\*</sup> minimum distance requirements



<sup>\*</sup> depending on the connector type

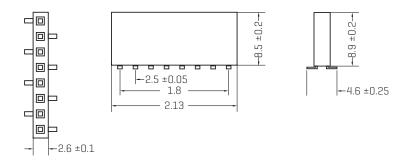


# **Connectors**

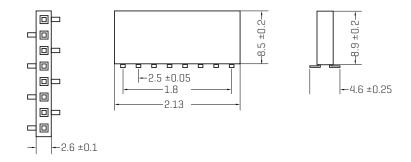
There are 6 standard mikroBUS™ connector types.

# mikroBUS™ SMT (Surface-mount technology)

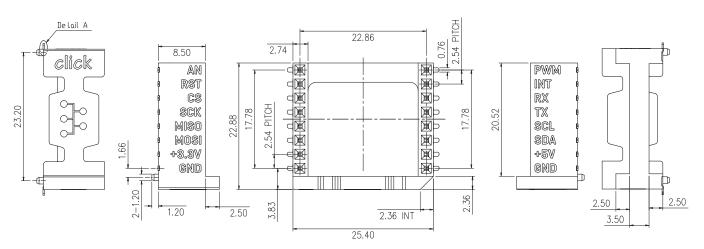
#### VERSION A - 1x8 2.54mm pitch female SMT header - LEFT pin



#### VERSION B - 1x8 2.54mm pitch female SMT header - RIGHT pin



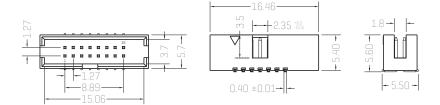
#### VERSION C - Mikroe propriatory mikroBUS™ SMT connector





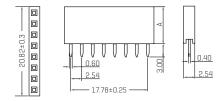


#### VERSION D - mikroBUS™ shuttle SMT connector

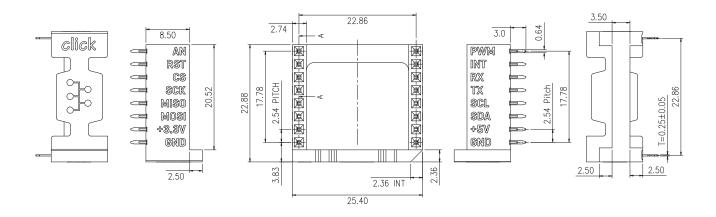


# mikroBUS™ TH (Through-hole technology)

## VERSION E - 1x8 2.54mm pitch female TH header



# VERSION F - Mikroe propriatory mikroBUS™ TH connector







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# Appendix



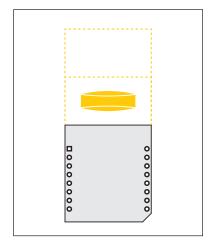


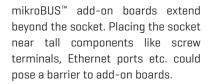
# Placement recommendations

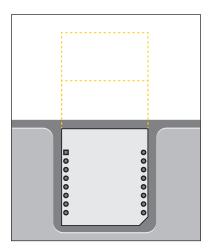
The mikroBUS $^{\text{M}}$  standard does not dictate the layout of the mainboard beyond the sockets. It's the responsibility of designers to ensure their mainboards are compatible with add-on boards for intended applications. Recommendations below are based on a few reoccurring scenarios. Furthermore, to accommodate Click boards $^{\text{M}}$  as the largest range of mikroBUS $^{\text{M}}$  compatible add-on boards please read Click boards $^{\text{M}}$  standard.

Don't place components that could obstruct add-on boards Don't forget to
leave room when
enclosing your
hardware in a
casing

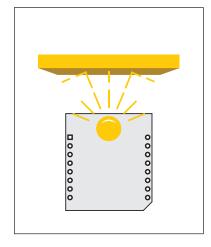
Don't obscure sensors







If you plan to enclose the mainboard in a casing, place the sockets so that add-on boards can't portrude beyond the edge of the board.



On the other hand, keep in mind that addon boards have various sensors that can work only under proper conditions. For example, sensors intended to measure ambient temperature shouldn't be placed near heat sinks, UV sensors have to be exposed and so on. Evaluate the application of your mainboard and implement sockets accordingly.

