

RDA5807HP 编程指南 V2.5

一. 控制接口:

RDA5807HP 提供了 I2C 作为控制接口,控制模式如下描述:

(一)、I2C 控制接口:

I2C 接口与 I2C-Bus Specification 2.1 兼容,包含 2 个信号: SCLK 和 SDIO。 I2C 接口是由 START,命令字节,数据字节,及每个字节后的 ACK 或 NACK 比特,和 STOP 组成,命令字节包括一个 7 比特的 chip 地址(0010000b)和一个读写 r/\overline{w} 命令比特。ACK(或 NACK)由接收器发出。

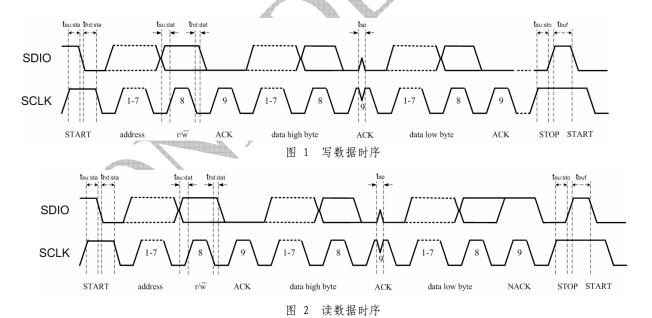
在该接口下,有两中读写方式,分别是连续读写方式和带寄存器地址的标准 I2C 方式,两种方式通过 I2C 的器件地址来区分实现,读写方式和器件地址详细描述如下:

- 1、连续读写方式:在该模式下,寄存器的地址是不可见的,即有一个固定的起始寄存器地址(写操作时为02H,读操作时为0AH),并有一个内部递增计数器,I2C器件地址为0010000B,加上读写标志,即I2C器件地址为0x20(写操作)和0x21(读操作)
- (1)、写操作: 写操作默认起始寄存器为 02H, 即所有写操作都是默认从 02H 开始, 即使只写如 03H 或者 05H, 都必须从 02H 写起, MCU 写入寄存器的顺序如下: 02H 的高字节, 02H 的低字节, 03H 的高字节, ……, 直到结束。 芯片在 MCU 写入每个字节后都会返回一个 ACK。 MCU 会给出 STOP 来结束操

作。

(2)、读操作: 读操作默认起始寄存器为 OAH,即所有写操作都是默认从 OAH 开始。在对芯片进行读操作时,MCU 给出命令字节后,RDA5807HP 会送出数据字节,顺序如下: OAH 高字节,OAH 低字节,OBH 高字节,……,直到芯片接收到从 MCU 发出的 NACK, MCU 送出 STOP,读操作结束。除了最后一个字节,MCU 在读到每个字节后都要给出 ACK,在读到最后一个字节后,MCU 给出 NACK,使芯片把总线交给 MCU,然后 MCU 发出 STOP,结束整个操作。

(3)、连续读写方式时续图:



I2C Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Symbo1	Test	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
		Condition				
SCLK Frequency	fsc1		0	_	400	KHz
SCLK High Time	thigh		0.6	_	_	us
SCLK Low Time	t low		1.3	-	-	us

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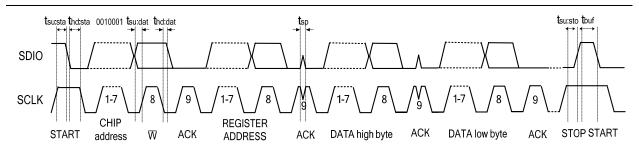
Setup Time for START	tsu: sta	0. 6	_	_	us
Condition					
Hold Time for START Condition	thd: sta	0.6	-	-	us
Setup Time for STOP condition	tsu: sto	0.6	-	-	us
SDIO Input to SCLK ↑ Setup	t su: da t	100	-	_	ns
SDIO Input to SCLK ↓ Hold	thd: dat	0	_	900	ns
STOP to START Time	t bu f	1.3	-	-	us
SDIO Output Fall Time	tf:out	20+0.1Cb	_	250	ns
SDIO Input, SCLK Rise/Fall	tr: in	20+0.1Cb	_	300	ns
Time	tf:in				
Input Spike Suppression	tsp	-	-	50	ns
SCLK, SDIO Capacitive Loading	Съ	-		50	pF

2、标准 I2C 读写方式: 该模式是与标准 I2C 读写方式一致,即带寄存器地址的方式, I2C 器件地址为 0010001B,加上读写标志位,即为 0x22(写操作)和 0x23(读操作),读写方式的格式如下:

		400	7	. WIEL VIEW	407					
STAR	12C CHIP ADDRESS	w	Α	REGISTER ADDRESS	Α	REGISTER BIT<15:8>	A	REGISTER BIT<7:0>	A/ NA	STOP

图 3 标准 i2c 写格式

START	I2C CHIP ADDRESS	w	Α	REGISTER ADDRESS	A/ NA	START	I2C CHIP ADDRESS	R	Α	REGISTER BIT<15:8>	Α	REGISTER BIT<7:0>	NA	STOP
	图 4 标准 i2c 读格式													
	From master to slave $A = acknowledge$ (SDA LOW)					S =	= START cond	dition	ı					
	From slave to master NA = not acknowledge (SDA HIGH)					Р	= STOP cond	lition						



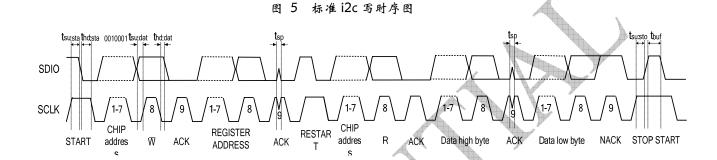


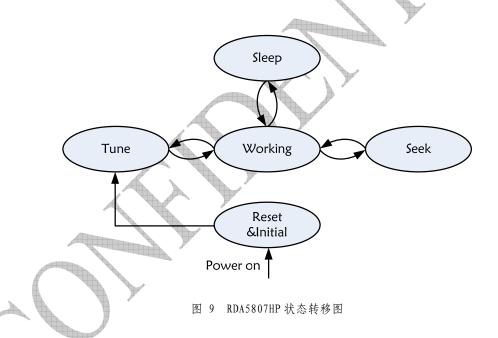
图 6 标准 i2c 读财序图

3、另外, RDA5807HP 还有另外一组未使用的 I2C 器件地址 1100000B, 加上读写标志,即为 0xC0 和 0xC1,即 RDA5807HP 总共有三组 I2C 器件地址,分别是 0x20 和 0x21,0x22 和 0x23,0xC0 和 0xC1,在硬件设计时,如果 RDA5807HP 与其他 I2C 器件共用 I2C 总线时,请注意避免 I2C 器件地址冲突的问题。

.二、状态转换

RDA5807HP 中有 5 种状态: 复位初始化(Reset&Initial),设置频点(Tune),搜台(Seek),工作(Working),休眠(Sleep)。

在芯片上电和复位后,软件通过编写 ENABLE (02H, bit 0) 寄存器,将其置为 1,即可使RDA5807HP 进入上电状态。软件通过编程相应寄存器,即可使RDA5807HP 进入 Tune 或 Seek状态,这些操作之后,RDA5807HP 进入正常工作状态(Working)。软件通过将 ENABLE 置为 0,可使 RDA5807HP 进入睡眠状态,此时所有寄存器值保持不变(与未睡眠之前相同)。在睡眠状态时,软件可通过编写 ENABLE 为 1,即可将 RDA5807HP 回到正常工作(Working)状态。



三、复位及初始化(Reset&Initial)

上电过程中, RDA5807HP 需要正确的 Reset 和初始化过程来进行上电。

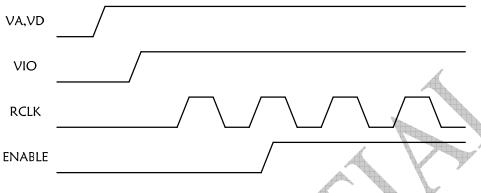


图 10 Reset&Initial 时序图

RDA FM 系列芯片的初始操作顺序: 复位 → 上电 → 写初始化数据。

(一)、复位及上电操作

- 1、复位操作通过写 0x0002 到 02H 来实现;
- 2、当使用 RDA5807HP 带晶振模块,或者单独给 RDA5807HP 供 32.768KHz 晶振时,需要执行上电操作,这一操作通过写 0xC001 到 02H 来实现。
- 3、编程伪程序:

Supply VA and VD.

Supply VIO

Provide 32.768KHz crystal clock. (optional, if use TCXO)

(or 12MHz/24MHz/13MHz/26MHz/19.2MHz/38.4MHz c1k)

Wait 1ms

Mov 0x0002, 02H //write Soft_Reset=1

Delay 50ms //optional, for wait RCLK stable if use DCXO Mov 0xC001, 02H //write enable=1 Delay 600ms

(二)、芯片 ID 读取方法

当进行复位及上电操作后,可读取芯片的 ID:

- 1、连续读写方式读 ID 操作需连续读取 10 byte 数据,即读取 0AH、0BH、0CH、0DH, 0EH;
- 2、采用标准 I2C 读写方式读 ID 则直接读 0CH、0DH、0EH。

读出来的值为: 0CH: 0x5803; 0DH: 0x5804; 0EH: 0x5801。

(三)、初始化操作

初始化操作通过 I2C 或 3 线 SPI 接口把初始化参数写到芯片内部来实现,而编程及调试时,需要注意的是 02H 的初始值:

- 1、当使用 RDA5807HP 带晶振模块,或者单独给 RDA5807HP 供 32.768KHz 晶振时,02H 的初始值为 0xC001;
- 2、当 RDA5807HP 与其他器件供用晶振时,需要按照晶振的频率来设置 02H 的初始值,具体为设置 02H 的 CLK_MODE (Bit [6:4]),并且同时把 02H 的 Bit 10 置 1。

例:

当共用 12MHz 晶振时, 02H 的初始值为 0xC411;

当共用 24MHz 晶振时, 02H 的初始值为 0xC451;

3、初始化参数列表(如有需要请联系我司当地 FAE 获取最新初始化参数列表)

RDA5807HP初始化列表如下:

0xC001,//0xC411//0xC451 //02H: //请注意按照 1 和 2 中所描述进行设置

0x0000,

0x0400,

0x86BF, //05H

0x4000,

0x46C6,

0x0000,

0x0000,

0x0000, //0AH

0x0000,

0x0000,

0x0000,

0x0000,

0x0000,

0x0006, //10H

0x0019,

0x2A11,

0x002E,

0x2A30,

0xB83C, //15H

0x9000,

0x2A91,

0x8412,

0x00A8,

0xC400, //1AH

0xE000,

0x241D,

0x816A,

0x4608,

0x1086,

0x1661, //20H

0x0000,0x109E, 0x254A, 0x0408,0x0608,//25H 0xE105, 0x3B6C, 0x2BEC, 0x090F, 0x3414, //2AH 0x1450, 0x096D, 0x2D96, 0x01DA, 0x2A7B, 0x0821,//30H 0x13D5, 0x4891, 0x00bc, 0x076D, //34H

四、设置频点(Tune)

软件可以通过配置 03H 寄存器来选择 FM 频道。步进长度(100KHz, 200KHz, 50KHz 或 12.5KHz)由 SPACE 来选择,频道由 CHAN [9:0] 来选择,频率范围(76MHz_91MHz, 87MHz_108MHz, 76MHz_108MHz)由 BAND [1:0] 来选择。 当软件写 03H 寄存器的 TUNE 位为 1 时,RDA5807HP 会自动开始 Tune。在 Tune 结束时(如果 STCIEN 设为 1,会产生一个中断信号 INT 由 GP102 送出),STC 会被置 1,软件可以通过读 0AH 和 0BH 寄存器来得到当前频点的状态值(ST, FM_TRUE,FM_READY,RSSI,READCHAN 等)。整个 Tune 过程要持续 50ms。 频点计算方法见寄存器 CHAN 和 READCHAN 的换算公式。

编程伪程序:

Mov 0x1A10, 03H //Set channel number to 97.4MHz, space to 100KHz, band to 87_108MHz

Delay 50ms

*Wait for GPIO2=0 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use interrupt

*Wait for STC=1 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use polling method

Read OA, OBH //read stauts

Stop Tune

注意:对 12C 接口而言, RDA5807HP 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的, 所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。

五、搜台(Seek)

RDA5807HP 搜台模式编程流程如下图所示。

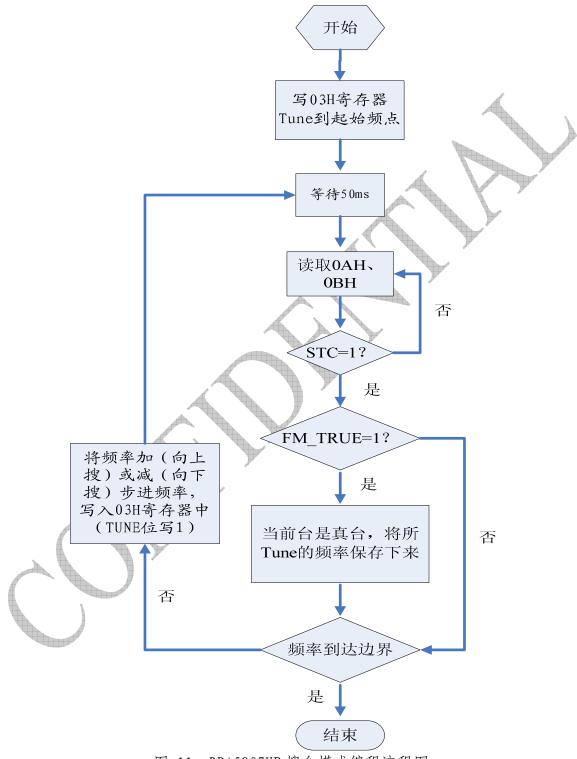


图 11 RDA5807HP 搜台模式编程流程图

编程伪程序:

Step1:

CHAN=0x0005;

 $VALUE = (CHAN << 6) + 0 \times 0.010;$

Mov VALUE, 03H $\,$ //Set channel number to 87.5MHz, space to 100KHz, band to $\,$ 87_108MHz

Step2:

```
Wait 50ms //minus 35ms
Read 0A, 0BH //read stauts
```

If freq beyond band limit, go to Step4. Else go to Step3.

Step3:

If STC=1 and FM_TRUE=1, memorize READCHAN.

CHAN=CHAN+1;

 $VALUE = (CHAN << 6) + 0 \times 0.010;$

Mov VALUE, 03H

Go to Step2.

Step4:

Stop Seek.

注意:对 I2C 接口而言,RDA5807HP 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的,所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。

六、休眠 (Sleep)

在空闲时,软件可以通过编程 RDA5807HP 中 ENABLE (置 0)使 RDA5807HP 进入睡眠模式,以便减小功耗。在睡眠模式,RDA5807HP 模拟和数字模块电源都被关掉,但各寄存器值保持不变,SPI 和 I2C 接口依然可以工作。

软件可以通过编程 ENABLE (置 1) 使 RDA5807HP 进入工作模式。进入工作模式后,软件需要重新设置所需要的频点,即重新进行一次 Tune 操作。

编程伪程序:

Enter Sleep Mode:

```
Mov 0x0000, 02H //clear ENABLE bit low to bring RDA5807HP into sleep mode Exit Sleep Mode:
```

```
*Wait for GPIO2=0 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use interrupt

*Wait for STC=1 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use polling method

Read OA, OBH //read stauts

Stop Tune
```

注意:对 I2C 接口而言, RDA5807HP 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的, 所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。

七. 寄存器说明

REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
02H	15	DHIZ	Audio Output High-Z Disable.	0
			0 = High impedance; 1 = Normal	
			operation	
	14	DMUTE	Mute Disable.	0
			0 = Mute; 1 = Normal operation	4
	13	MONO	Mono Select.	0
	10	DAGG	0 = Stereo; 1 = Force mono	
	12	BASS	Bass Boost. 0 = Disabled; 1 = Bass boost enabled	0
	11	RCLK NON-CALIBRATE	0=RCLK clock is always supply	0
	••		1=RCLK clock is not always supply when FM	
		MODE	work (when 1, RDA5807HP can' t directly	
			support -20℃~70℃ temperature. Only suppory	
			±20℃ temperature swing from tune point)	
	10	RCLK DIRECT INPUT	1=RCLK clock use the directly input mode	0
		MODE		
	8	RESEVED	Must be 0	0
	7	RESEVED	Must be 0	0
	6:4	CLK_MODE[2:0]	000=32.768kHz	000
			001=12Mhz	
			101=24Mhz	
			010=13Mhz	
			110=26Mhz	
			011=19.2Mhz	
			111=38.4Mhz	
	1	SOFT_RESET	Soft reset.	0
			If 0, not reset;	
		*	If 1, reset.	
A	0	ENABLE	Power Up Enable.	0
			0 = Disabled; 1 = Enabled	
03H	15:6	CHAN[9:0]	Channel Select.	0x00
*			BAND = 0	
			Frequency =	
			Channel Spacing (kHz) x CHAN+	
			<i>87MHz</i> BAND = <i>1</i>	
			Frequency =	
			Channel Spacing (kHz) x CHAN +	
			76.0 MHz	
			CHAN is updated after a seek	
			operation.	
	5	RESERVED	Must be 0	0

REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
	4	TUNE	Tune	0
			0 = Disable	
			1 = Enable	
			The tune operation begins when the	
			TUNE bit is set high. The STC bit is set	
			high when the tune operation	
			completes.	1
			The tune bit is reset to low	
			automatically when the tune operation completes	
	3:2	BAND[1:0]	Band Select.	00
	3.2	0/11/0[1.0]	00 = 87~108 MHz (US/Europe)	
			$01 = 76 \sim 91 \text{ MHz} (Japan)$	*
			10 = 76~108 MHz (Japan wide)	
	1:0	SPACE[1:0]	Channel Spacing.	00
			00 = 100 kHz	
			01 = 200 kHz	
			10 = 50kHz	
			11 = 12.5KHz	
04H	14	STCIEN	Seek/Tune Complete Interrupt Enable.	0
			0 = Disable Interrupt	
			1 = Enable Interrupt	
			Setting $STCIEN = 1$ will generate a low	
			pulse on GPIO2 when the interrupt	
			occurs.	
	12	RESERVED	Must be 0	0
	11	DE	De-emphasis.	0
	0.7	DECEDIALD	$0 = 75 \mu s; 1 = 50 \mu s$	000
	9:7	RESERVED	Must be 000	000
	6	12S_ENABLED	I2S bus enable	0
			If 0, disabled; If 1, enabled.	
	5:4	GPIO3[1:0]	General Purpose I/O 3.	00
	3.	5.105[1.0]	00 = High impedance	
	\		01 = Mono/Stereo indicator (ST)	
			10 = Low	
			11 = High	
	3:2	GPIO2[1:0]	General Purpose I/O 2.	00
			00 = High impedance	
			01 = Interrupt (INT) 10 = Low	
			10 = LOW 11 = High	
	1:0	GPIO1[1:0]	General Purpose I/O 1.	00
		5. 10 1[0]	00 = High impedance	
			01 = Reserved	

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REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
			10 = Low 11 = High	
05H	15	INT_MODE	If 0, generate 5ms interrupt;	1
			If 1, interrupt last until read regOCH	
			action occurs.	
	14:8	SEEKTH[6:0]	Seek Threshold. RSSI scale is	0001000
			logarithmic.	
			0000000 = min RSSI	4
	7:6	LNA_PORT_SEL[1:0]	LNA input port selection bit:	10
			00: no input 01: LNAN	
			10: LNAP	
			11: dual port input	
	5:4	LNA_ICSEL_BIT[1:0]	Lna working current bit:	10
			00=1.8mA	
			01=2.1mA	
			10=2.5mA 11=3.0mA	
	3:0	VOLUME[3:0]	DAC Gain Control Bits (Volume).	1000
	3.0	, O. C. (11/10)	0000=min; 1111=max	
			Volume scale is logarithmic	
06H	14	Open_mode	Open test register mode.	0
			0=only open behind registers reading function	
			1=open behind registers writing function	_
	12	I2s_mode_select	If 0, master mode;	0
			If 1, slave mode.	
	7:4	I2s_ws_cnt[4:0]	4'b1000: WS_STEP_48; 4'b0111: WS_STEP=44.1kbps;	0000
		Only valid	4'b0110: WS_STEP=32kbps; 4'b0101: WS_STEP=24kbps;	
		in master mode	4'b0100: WS_STEP=22.05kbps;	
			4'b0011: WS_STEP=16kbps; 4'b0010: WS_STEP=12kbps;	
			4'b0001: WS_STEP=11.025kbps;	
			4'b0000: WS_STEP=8kbps;	
0AH	15	RESERVED		0
	14	STC	Seek/Tune Complete.	0
	1		0 = Not complete	
#			1 = Complete The seek/tune complete flag is set when	
			the seek or tune operation completes.	
	13	SF	Seek Fail.	0
			0 = Seek successful; 1 = Seek failure	
			The seek fail flag is set when the seek	
			operation fails to find a channel with	
			an RSSI level greater than SEEKTH[5:0].	
	12	RESERVED	יייין איייין,	0
	11	RESERVED		-

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REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
	10	ST	Stereo Indicator. 0 = Mono; 1 = Stereo Stereo indication is available on GPIO3 by setting GPIO1[1:0] =01.	1
	9:0	READCHAN[9:0]	Read Channel. BAND = 0 Frequency = Channel Spacing (kHz) x READCHAN[7:0]+87 MHz BAND = 1 Frequency = Channel Spacing (kHz) x READCHAN[7:0]+76.0 MHz READCHAN[7:0] is updated after a tune or seek operation.	8' h00
OBH	15:9	RSSI[6:0]	RSSI. 000000 = min 111111 = max RSSI scale is logarithmic.	0
	8	FM_TRUE	1 = the current channel is a station0 = the current channel is not a station	0
	7	FM_READY	Used for soft seek 1 = ready 0 = not ready	0

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