

[ARC]

Official Website: <https://arc.istratiestefan.com/>

Source Code: <https://github.com/IstratieStefan/ARC>

Hardware Repository: <https://github.com/IstratieStefan/ARC-Hardware>

Chapter I. Practical Utility

ARC is a portable device built for developers, researchers, and engineers who need tools for debugging, communication, and RF/NFC/LoRa analysis in the field. It combines a mini Linux computer (Orange Pi Zero 2 W) with a custom motherboard that includes a keyboard, 3.5" SPI display, I²S audio output, battery, and power circuits.

Problem Solved: The need for a compact, autonomous, and multifunctional terminal for field communication tests and operations (e.g. pentesting, LoRa networks, GSM AT commands, RF sniffing, NFC reading/emulation).

Efficiency vs. Alternatives: Compared to a laptop with external adapters, ARC is far more portable, has its own touchscreen and keyboard, and is designed for quick debugging or field sessions.

Chapter II. Mechanics

Section II.1. Complexity

- No active mechanical components (e.g. motors).
- Mechanical components include: compact case, 39-key tactile QWERTY keyboard, display mounting system, external ports (16-pin GPIO, power, UART, SPI, I²C, USB-C, 3.5mm jack).

Section II.2. Build Efficiency

- 3D-printed enclosure
- Custom PCB
- Battery life: up to 6–7h in mixed use

- No renewable energy source, but efficient power management (power switch, sleep button, etc.)

Chapter III. Electronics

PCB Architecture

- **Microprocessor:** Orange Pi Zero 2 W with quad-core Cortex-A53 @1.5 GHz and 4GB RAM
- **Microcontroller:** RP2040 (Waveshare Pico Mini) for keyboard, connected via I²C
- **Auxiliary circuits:**
 - Power: MCP73833 (charging), TPS61032PWP (5V boost)
 - Audio: PCM5102A (I²S DAC), PAM8302 (amplifier), 8Ω speaker
- **Modules:**
 - NFC: ESP32-S3 Mini + PN532 module
 - RF: ESP32-S3 Mini + sub-GHz CC1101
 - IR module

Connections

- I²S (DAC)
- I²C (Keyboard, touchscreen, modules)
- UART (Modules)
- SPI (Display, modules)

Active Components

| # | Name | Description |
|----|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Orange Pi Zero 2W | Single-board computer (SBC) |
| 2 | Waveshare 3.5" | 480x320px SPI display |
| 3 | 4x4mm tactile btn | Keyboard switch |
| 4 | MCP73833 | Li-Ion charging IC |
| 5 | TPS61032PWP | 5V boost converter |
| 6 | RP2040-tiny | Microcontroller for keyboard |
| 7 | PCM5102A | I ² S DAC |
| 8 | PAM8302 | Audio amplifier |
| 9 | 8Ω Speaker | Audio output |
| 10 | Battery | Power source |

Connectors

| # | Name | Description |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | USB-C Port | Charging |
| 2 | USB-C Port | Data |
| 3 | 3.5mm Jack | Headphone jack with detect pin for switching |
| 4 | IO Headers | Two sets of pins for power and module interface |
| 5 | Mini HDMI | Video output |

Left Header

| Pin | Net | SBC Signal | Function |
|-----|--------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | GND | GROUND | Common ground for extensions |
| 2 | +5 V | 5V out | Unregulated 5V power |
| 3 | GPIO12 | GPIO12 | General-purpose I/O |
| 4 | GPIO21 | GPIO21 | General-purpose I/O |
| 5 | GPIO22 | GPIO22 | General-purpose I/O |
| 6 | MOSI | SPI0 MOSI | SPI master-out |
| 7 | MISO | SPI0 MISO | SPI master-in |
| 8 | SCLK | SPI0 SCLK | SPI clock |

Right Header

| Pin | Net | SBC Signal | Function |
|-----|--------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | GND | GROUND | Common ground for extensions |
| 2 | +3.3 V | 3.3V out | Unregulated 3.3V power |
| 3 | +5 V | 5V out | Unregulated 5V power |
| 4 | GPIO16 | GPIO16 | General-purpose I/O |
| 5 | RXD | UART0 RX | Serial data IN |
| 6 | TXD | UART0 TX | Serial data OUT |
| 7 | SDA | I ² C SDA | I ² C data line |
| 8 | SCL | I ² C SCL | I ² C clock line |

Section III.1. Complexity

- Semi-autonomous device, but can execute tasks completely independently (e.g. LoRa scan, NFC emulation, GSM testing) through the graphical interface.

Chapter IV. Software

- Operating system: custom Linux distribution based on Armbian with Openbox + a lightweight Python-based desktop environment (ARC Desktop Environment).
- The interface is built using **Python + Pygame**.
- Each app is modular and runs in isolation.
- Every UI element, integrated app, script path, and more can be configured via the `arc.yaml` file located in `~/.config`.
- The keyboard firmware is written in CircuitPython and sends matrix key codes to a Python script on the SBC, which emulates keypresses. The keyboard uses a layered layout system similar to mobile devices. The layout can be modified in the Python interpreter script.

Types of apps:

- Terminal
- WiFi tools
- Bluetooth tools
- IR tools
- RF tools
- NFC tools
- Music player
- Game launcher

+ any other Linux apps

ARC Connect

ARC can be connected to a web interface (FastAPI server) where you can:

- Monitor resource usage, uptime, IP address, and available storage
- Use a web-based SSH terminal (run commands directly from the browser)
- Transfer files to the `/uploads` directory

To connect, the laptop/phone must be on the same Wi-Fi network as the ARC device. Go to <https://arc.istratiestefan.com/arc-connect> and enter the IP, username, and password.

Chapter V. Industrial Design

- The case consists of two parts and can be assembled using only 4 screws, making it easy to repair or disassemble.
 - The color scheme and design elements (like the speaker grill) are inspired by Dieter Rams' work.
 - The circuit is compact, with a 4-layer PCB, integrated keyboard, and onboard power/audio circuits.
 - Can be semi-industrially assembled using standard SMD components.
 - Documentation includes all necessary files: schematic, PCB layout, 3D STEP, BOM, etc.
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System Requirements

- **Minimum RAM:** 512 MB
- **CPU:** 1 GHz
- **OS:** Linux-based system

ARC Connect Requirements:

- A functional browser to use the ARC Connect interface
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Useful Links:

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