

Δ Copied from ST app note DB2382 Rev 5

Table 4. Select serial communication interface selection table

Pin	SPI interface
SSI_0	1
SSI_1	0

Δ Figure out what this is in the app note - jumper to DC ground?

Δ Jumpers and NCs are from app note

Δ EMI filter + matching network
27 ohm Zdiff to 50 ohm TL / trace

Δ Should these really be tied to ground?

Δ Wrong crystal frequency LOL,
should be 27.12 MHz +/- 14 kHz

A

A

B

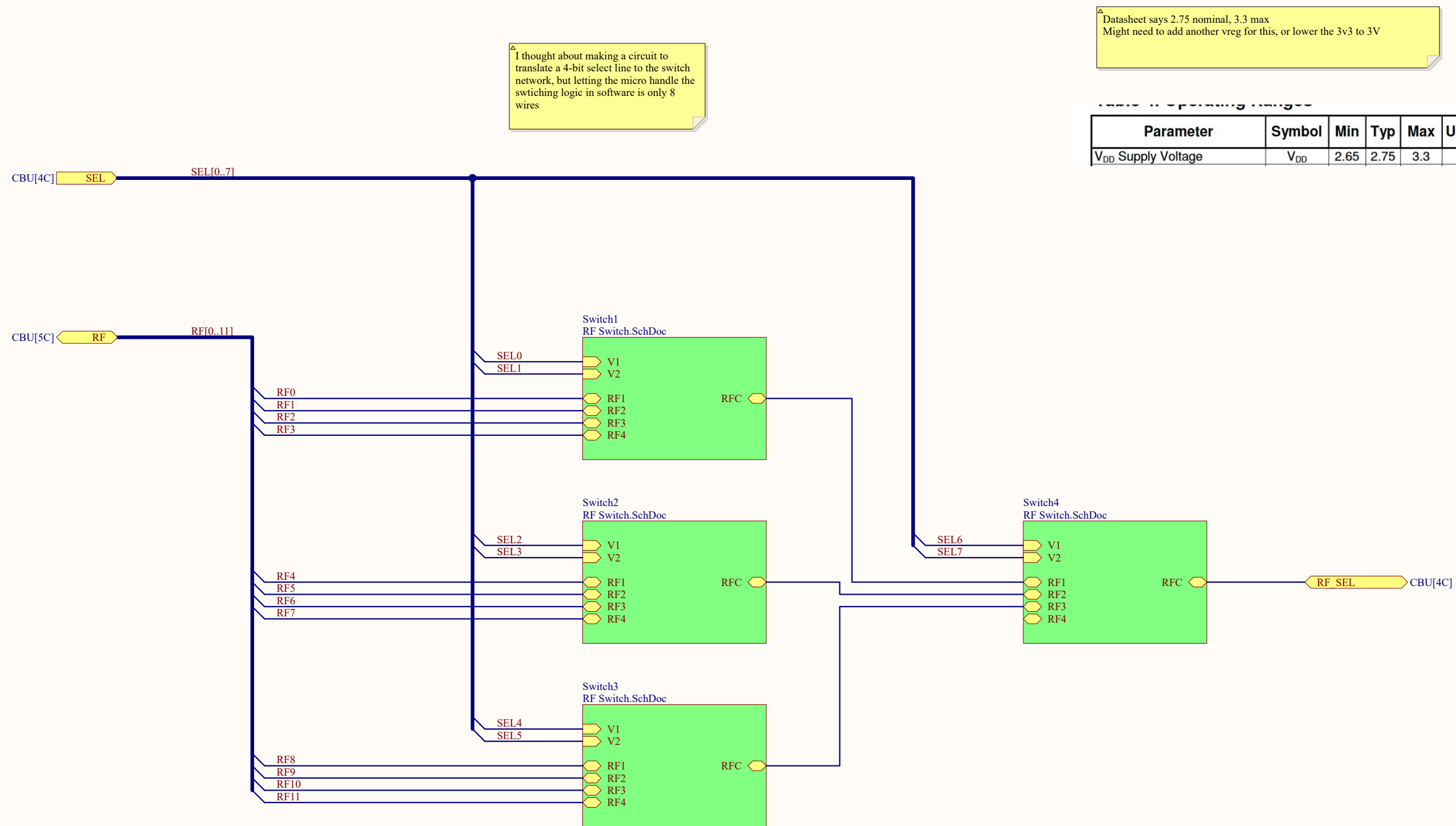
B

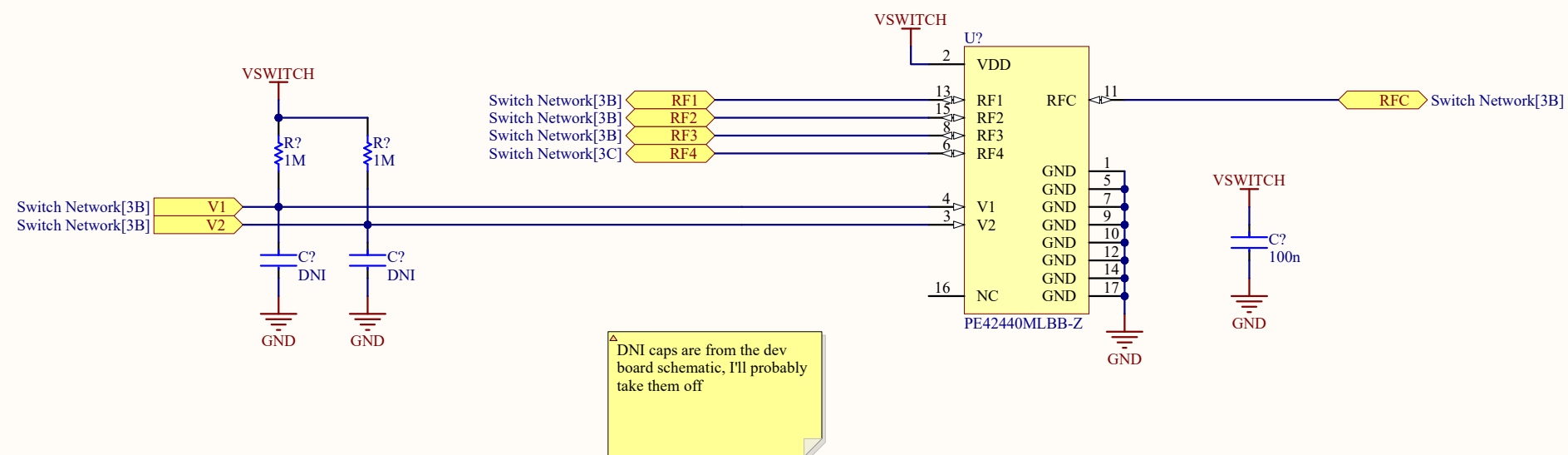
C

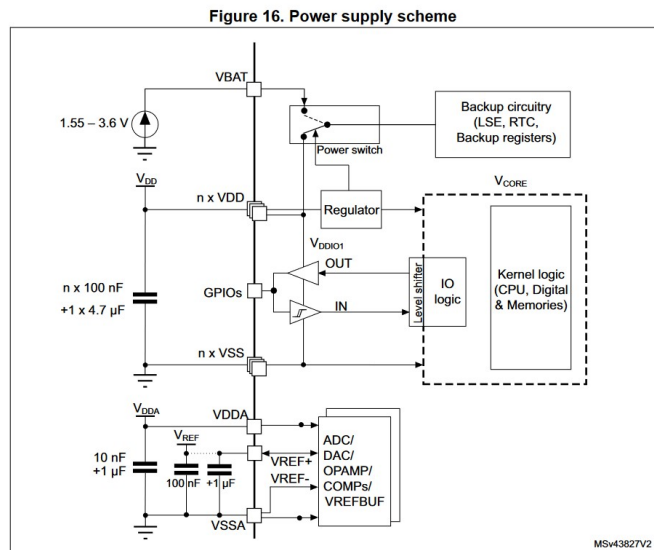
C

D

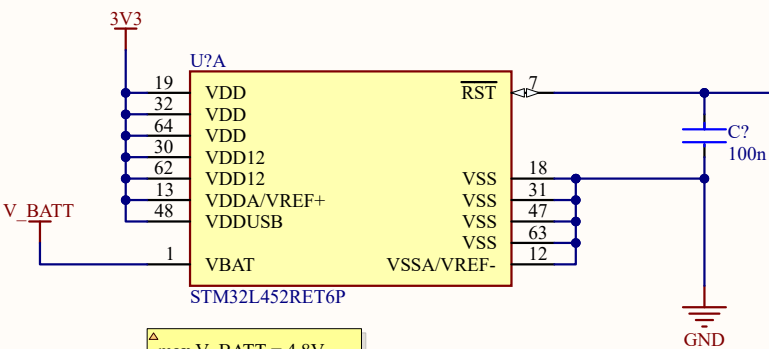
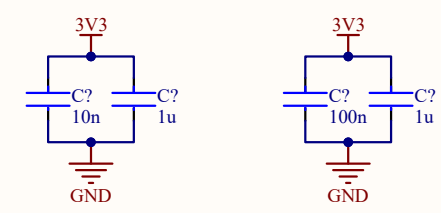
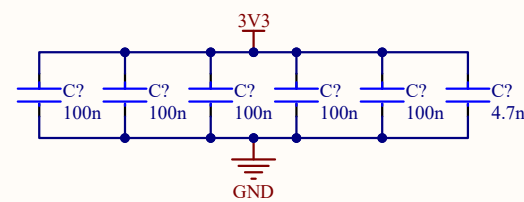
D







Each power supply pair (V_{DD}/V_{SS} , V_{DDA}/V_{SSA} etc.) must be decoupled with filtering ceramic capacitors as shown above. These capacitors must be placed as close as possible to, or below, the appropriate pins on the underside of the PCB to ensure the good functionality of the device.

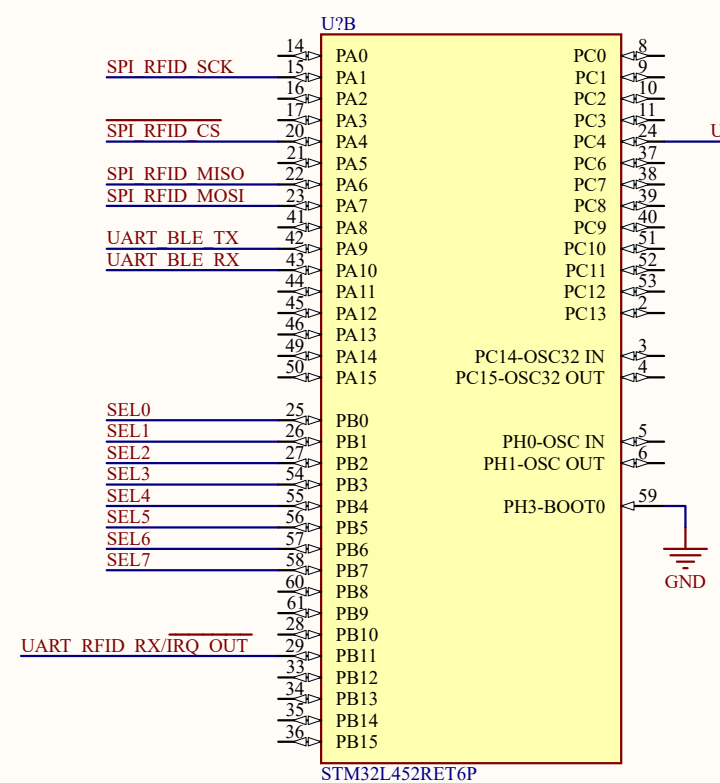


max $V_{BATT} = 4.8V$
-> $4.8/3 = 1.6V < 3.3V$

TODO: put a NO button here to ground I'm really lazy

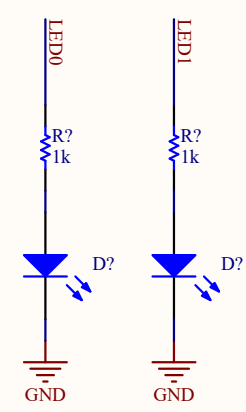
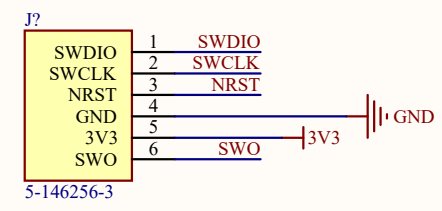
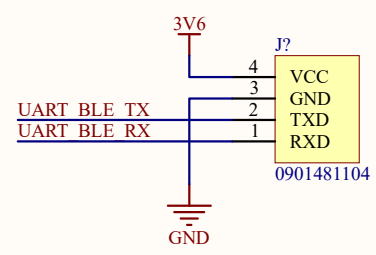
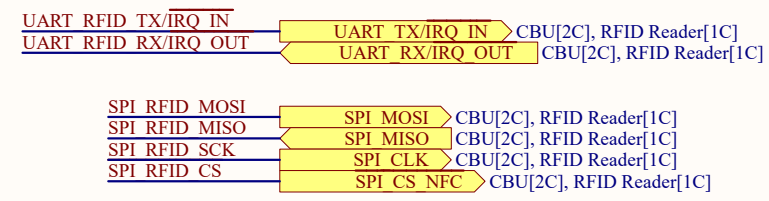
Note: peripheral mappings still not final I might swap things around to make layout easier

SPI RFID: SPI1
UART BLE: USART1
UART RFID (prob not used): USART3

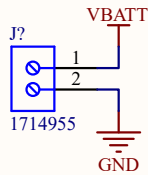


TODO: add an oscillator / crystal

TODO: add jumpers to flip tx/rx Check lab manual / datasheets to make sure tx/rx is correct



1	2	3	4	5	6
A					
B					
C					
D					



Assuming 3x AA batteries, 1.3V - 1.6V absolute range, VBATT = 3.9V - 4.8V

BLE requires 3.6V min, highest operating voltage

Adjustable Operation

The output voltage can be set by using a resistor divider as shown in Figure 1 with a range of 1.25 to 10 V. The appropriate resistor divider can be found by solving the equation below. The recommended current through the resistor divider is from 10 μ A to 100 μ A. This can be accomplished by selecting resistors in the k Ω range. As result, the $I_{adj} \cdot R_2$ becomes negligible in the equation and can be ignored.

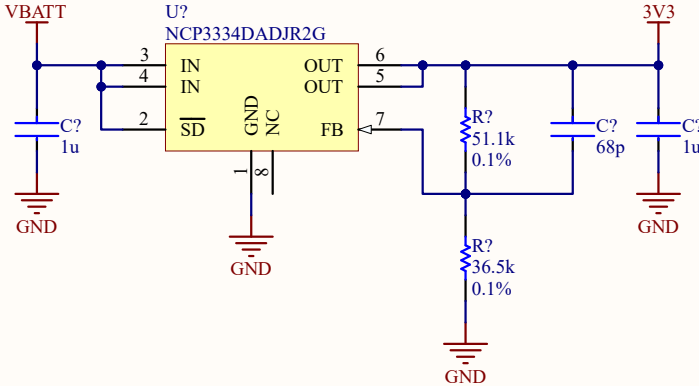
$$V_{out} = 1.25 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) + I_{adj} \cdot R_2 \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

Example:
For $V_{out} = 2.9$ V, can use $R_1 = 36$ k Ω and $R_2 = 27$ k Ω

$$1.25 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{36 \text{ k}\Omega}{27 \text{ k}\Omega}\right) = 2.91 \text{ V} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

51.1k/31.2k ->3.297V
500 mA max output

Change R2 to 36.5 to get 3V output



The RFID reader app note used 3v3, but I think this is supposed to be 3v, which works with the micro and fits in the rf switch vdd range better

Not sure how 3V micro bus works with a 3v3 programmer, check datasheet carefully

To be safe maybe i'll leave the micro at 3V3 and just add a 3rd reg for 3V lol

TODO: change this to 3V?

51.1k/27.1k ->3.607V

