RM46 Hercules Development Kit (HDK)

User's Guide



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Read This First

About This Manual

This document describes the board level operations of the RM46 Hercules™ Development Kit (HDK). The HDK is based on the Texas Instruments RM46L852 Microcontroller. The RM46 HDK is a table top card that allows engineers and software developers to evaluate certain characteristics of the RM46L852 microcontroller to determine if the microcontroller meets the designer's application requirements as well as begin early application development. Evaluators can create software to execute on board or expand the system in a variety of ways.

Notational Conventions

This document uses the following conventions.

The RM46 HDK will sometimes be referred to as the HDK.

Program listings, program examples, and interactive displays are shown in a special italic typeface. Here is a sample program listing:

- equations
- !rd = !strobe&rw

Information About Cautions

This book may contain cautions.

This is an example of a caution statement.

A caution statement describes a situation that could potentially damage your software, or hardware, or other equipment. The information in a caution is provided for your protection. Please read each caution carefully.

Related Documentation From Texas Instruments

Information regarding this device can be found at the following Texas Instruments website: http://www.ti.com/rm4

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Introduction

This development kit provides a product-ready hardware and software platform for evaluating the functionality of the Texas Instruments RM46 microcontroller family. Schematics, list of materials, and PCB layout are available to ease hardware development and reduce time to market.

1.1 Scope of Document

This user's guide lists the contents of the development kit, points out the features of the major components, and provides the instructions necessary to verify your development kit is in working order. Any additional usage instructions or details fall outside the scope of this document. Additional resources will be listed at the end of this user's guide.

1.2 RM46 HERCULES Development Kit (HDK) Features

The HDK comes with a full complement of on board devices that suit a wide variety of application environments. Key features include:

- A Hercules RM46L852 337-pin BGA microcontroller
- Integrated USB JTAG Emulator (XDS100v2)
- External JTAG Headers (ARM® 20 pin and TI Compact 20-pin CTI)
- 10/100 Mbps Ethernet interface
- One USB host connector and one USB device connector
- Two CAN transceivers (SN65HVDA541Q1) and screw terminal blocks
- · One ambient light sensor
- One ambient temperature sensor
- Microcontroller's serial communication interface (SCI) universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART) accessible through a USB virtual COM port
- One 8MB SDRAM
- Eight user programmable white LEDs around the MCU silicon
- One user programmable pushbutton
- Three expansion connectors for hardware prototyping
- Reset pushbuttons (nPORRST and nRST)
- One SD card slot (SPI mode)
- Embedded trace macrocell (ETM) debug interface via MIPI connector
- Configurable pin mux options
- 5 V and 3.3 V analog-to-digital converter (ADC) option jumper
- \bullet Current measurement capability for 3.3 V IO, 1.2 V core, 1.2 V core, 1.2 V PLL, 3.3 V or 5 V ADC, and 3.3 V $V_{\rm CCP}$
- Accepts an external power supply between +5V and +12V



1.3 HDK Board Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 illustrates the HDK block diagram.

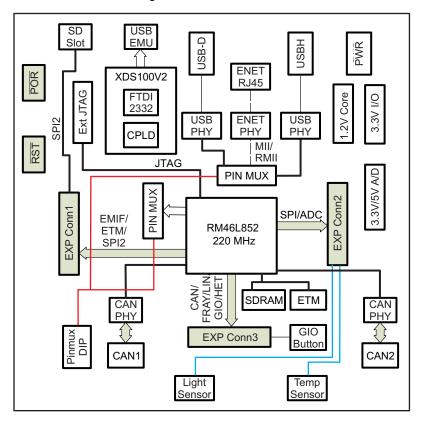


Figure 1-1. RM46 HDK Board Block Diagram

1.4 RM46 HDK Contents

The kit contains everything needed to develop and run applications for RM46L852 microcontrollers including:

- Board:
 - RM46 Card
- Cables and Accessories
 - Type A to mini B USB cable for using on board XDS100V2 JTAG emulator
 - Ethernet cable
 - Flashlight for light sensor demo
- CCS DVD Containing:
 - Texas Instruments' Code Composer Studio™ Integrated Development Environments (IDE)
- Hercules DVD Containing:
 - Hercules Safety Demos
 - Hardware Abstraction Layer Code Generator (HALCoGen)
 - Training Videos
 - Device Documentation

Not included:

• 12-V power supply

Below are two options that electrically and mechanically will work with the HDK:



www.ti.com HDK Specifications

QAWA-24-12-US01

- 12-V output, 2-A max output current
- Positive center
- Barrel plug (2.1-mm x 5.5-mm)
- Output Protection: Short Circuit, Overvoltage, Overcurrent
- Safety approvals: CB, CE, UL, FCC, PSE, LPS, BSMI, RCM, and CCC
- SMI24-12-V-P5
 - 12-V output, 2-A max output current
 - Positive center
 - Barrel plug (2.1-mm x 5.5-mm)
 - Output Protection: Short Circuit, Overvoltage, Overcurrent
 - Safety approvals: UL/cUL, CCC, RCM, and PSE

1.5 HDK Specifications

- Board supply voltage: 5 V–12 V Vdc
- Board supply current: 130 mA typ (fully active, CPU at 220 MHz)
- Dimensions: 4.90" x 4.30" x 0.85" (LxWxH)

1.6 Basic Operation

The HDK is designed to work with TI's Code Composer Studio and other third party ARM IDEs. The IDE communicates with the board through the embedded emulator or an external JTAG emulator. To start, follow the instructions in the Quick Start Guide to install Hercules-specific software. This process will install all of the necessary development tools, documentation and drivers.

1.7 Memory Map

The RM46 family of MCUs have a large byte addressable address space. Table 1-1 shows the address space of a RM46L852 microcontroller on the left with specific details of how each region is used by the HDK on the right. By default, the internal memory sits at the beginning of the address space.

The SDRAM is mapped into CS0 space on the EMIF. CS[4:2] are used for synchronous memory for example SRAM, NOR Flash, NAND Flash, and so forth.

| Start Address | End Address | HDK |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 0x0000 0000 | 0x002F FFFF | Flash |
| 0x0800 0000 | 0x0803 FFFF | RAM |
| 0x0840 0000 | 0x0843 FFFF | RAM-ECC |
| 0x6000 0000 | 0x63FF FFFF | CS2 Async RAM |
| 0x6400 0000 | 0x67FF FFFF | CS3 Async RAM |
| 0x6800 0000 | 0x7BFF FFFF | CS4 Async RAM |
| 0x8000 0000 | 0x87FF FFFF | CS0 Sync SDRAM |

Table 1-1. RM46 Memory Map

1.8 Power Supply

The HDK board operates from a single +12 V external power supply connected to the main power input (P1), a 2.5 mm, barrel-type plug. Internally, the +12 V input is converted into +1.2 V, +3.3 V and +5.0 V using Texas Instruments swift voltage regulators and PTH power module. The +1.2 V supply is used for the MCU core while the +3.3 V supply is used for the MCU's I/O buffers and other module on the board. The +5.0 V supply is used for ADC power (second option) and USB VBUS.



Power Supply www.ti.com

There are multiple power test points on the HDK board. The three main test point pairs provide a convenient mechanism to check the HDK's current for each supply. Table 1-2 shows the voltages for each test point and what the supply is used for.

Table 1-2. Power Test Points

| Test Point Pair | Voltage | Voltage Use |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| TP14 and TP15 | 1.2 V | MCU core |
| TP16 and TP17 | 3.3 V | MCU IO and logic |
| TP18 and TP19 | 1.2 V | MCU PLL |
| TP20 and TP21 | 3.3 V | MCU Flash pump |
| TP22 and TP23 | 3.3 V or 5.0 V (J8 to enable 5 V) | MCU MibADC, and ADREFHI |



Physical Description

This section describes the physical layout of the RM46 HDK board and its interfaces.

2.1 Board Layout

The RM46 HDK board is a 4.9×4.3 inch (125 x 109 mm) eight layer printed circuit board that is powered by an external +5 V to approximately +12 V only power supply. Figure 2-1 shows the layout of the RM46 HDK board.



Figure 2-1. RM46 HDK Board, Interfaces Top Side



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2.2 Connectors

The HDK board has 16 interfaces to various peripherals. These interfaces are described in the following sections.

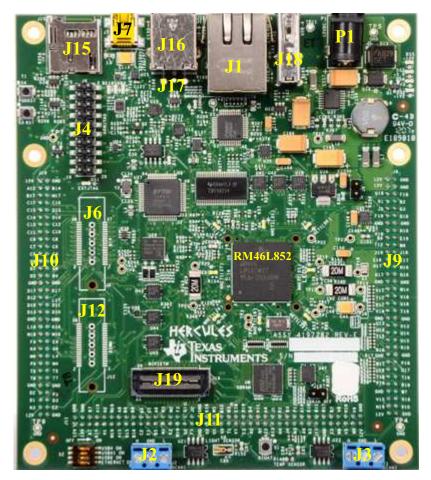


Figure 2-2. Connectors on RM46 HDK



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Table 2-1. Connectors on HDK Board

| Connector | Size | Function |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| J1 | RJ45 | Ethernet |
| J2 | 3 terminal, 2.54mm | DCAN1 |
| J3 | 3 terminal, 2.54mm | DCAN2 |
| J4 | 10x2, 2.54mm | ARM 20pin JTAG header |
| J6 | 19x2, mictor | RTP |
| J7 | 4pin, Mini-B USB | XDS100V2 USB |
| J9 | 33x2, 2mm | Exp P1, SPI1, SPI5, ADC |
| J10 | 33x2, 2mm | EXP P2, SPI2, EMIF, ECLK |
| J11 | 40x2, 2mm | EXP P3, SPI3, GIO, NHET, DCAN, LIN |
| J12 | 19x2, mictor | DMM |
| J15 | | SD card |
| J16 | 4pin, Type B | USB Device |
| J17 | 4pin, Type A | Not Populated |
| J18 | 4pin, Type A | USB Host |
| J19 | 30x2, MIPI | ETM MIPI Header |
| P1 | 2.5mm | +12 V In |

2.2.1 20-Pin ARM JTAG Header

In addition to on board XDS100V2 JTAG, one 20-pin ARM JTAG header is added for using external emulator. This is the standard interface used by JTAG emulators to interface to ARM microcontrollers. The pinout for the connector is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. 20-Pin ARM JTAG Header

| Signal Name | Pin Number | Pin Number | Signal Name |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Vref | 1 | 2 | V _{cc} |
| nTRST | 3 | 4 | GND |
| TDI | 5 | 6 | GND |
| TMS | 7 | 8 | GND |
| TCK | 9 | 10 | GND |
| RTCK | 11 | 12 | GND |
| TDO | 13 | 14 | GND |
| nRST | 15 | 16 | GND |
| NC | 17 | 18 | GND |
| NC | 19 | 20 | GND |

2.2.2 Ethernet Interface

The RM46L852 integrates an MII/RMII Ethernet MAC on chip. This interface is routed to the on board PHY via CBT switches. The board uses a DP83640 PHY. The interface is isolated and brought out to a RJ-45 connector with integrated magnetics, J1. The pinmux control DIP S2 is used to control the CBT FET switch for RMII, MII or other functions.

The J1 connector is used to provide a 10/100 Mbps Ethernet interface. This is a standard RJ-45 connector. The cable end pinout for the J1 connector is shown in Table 2-3.



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| Pin Number | Signal | Pin Number | Signal |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1 | D0+ | 2 | D0- |
| 3 | D1- | 4 | D2+ |
| 5 | D2- | 6 | D1- |
| 7 | D3+ | 8 | D3- |

Table 2-3. J1, Ethernet Interface

Two LEDs are embedded into the connector to report link status (green LED) and transmit and receive status of the PHY (yellow LED).

2.2.3 CAN Interface

The RM46L852 has up to three DCAN interfaces that provide a high-speed serial interface. Two 3-pin screw terminal blocks, J2, J3, are used to interface to the DCAN bus. The pinouts for this connector are shown in Figure 2-4. H means CAN High (CAN H), and L means CAN Low (CAN L).

CAN Bus termination is used to minimize signal reflection on the bus. ISO-11898 requires that the CAN bus have a nominal characteristic line impedance of 120 Ω . Therefore, the typical terminating resistor value for each end of the bus is 120 Ω . A split termination method is used to help increase EMC performance. Split termination is a concept that is growing in popularity because emission reduction can be achieved very easily. Split termination is a modified standard termination in which the single 120 Ω resistor on each end of the bus is split into two 60 Ω resistors, with a bypass capacitor tied between the resistors and to ground. The two resistors should match as close as possible.

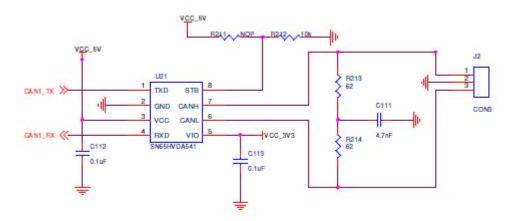


Figure 2-3. CAN Bus Termination

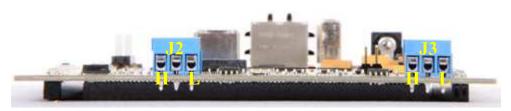


Figure 2-4. J2, J3 CAN Bus Interface (Screw Terminal)



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2.2.4 J19, MIPI ETM Connector

Figure 2-5 and Table 2-4 show the 60 pin MIPI header.

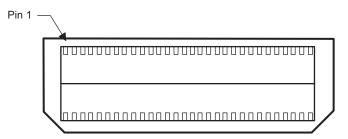


Figure 2-5. J19, 60 Pin MIPI ETM Header

Table 2-4. J19, MIPI Connector Signal Mapping

| MCU Signals | Pin Number | Pin Number | MCU Signals |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 3.3 V | 1 | 2 | TMS |
| TCK | 3 | 4 | TDO |
| TDI | 5 | 6 | System reset |
| RTCK | 7 | 8 | nTRST |
| NC | 9 | 10 | NC |
| NC | 11 | 12 | 3.3 V |
| NC | 13 | 14 | NC |
| GND | 15 | 16 | GND |
| NC | 17 | 18 | NC |
| NC | 19 | 20 | NC |
| NC | 21 | 22 | NC |
| NC | 23 | 24 | NC |
| NC | 25 | 26 | NC |
| NC | 27 | 28 | NC |
| NC | 29 | 30 | NC |
| NC | 31 | 32 | NC |
| NC | 33 | 34 | NC |
| NC | 35 | 36 | NC |
| NC | 37 | 38 | NC |
| NC | 39 | 40 | NC |
| NC | 41 | 42 | NC |
| NC | 43 | 44 | NC |
| NC | 45 | 46 | NC |
| NC | 47 | 48 | NC |
| NC | 49 | 50 | NC |
| NC | 51 | 52 | NC |
| NC | 53 | 54 | NC |
| NC | 55 | 56 | NC |
| GND | 57 | 58 | GND |
| NC | 59 | 60 | NC |



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2.2.5 J7, XDS100V2 USB JTAG Interface

The USB connector J7 is used to connect to the host development system that is running the software development IDE, Code Composer Studio. The signals on this connector are shown in Table 2-5.

| Pin Number | Signal Name |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 | USBVDD |
| 2 | D- |
| 3 | D+ |
| 4 | NC |
| 5 | USBVSS |

Table 2-5. J7, XDS100V2 USB JTAG Interface

Before the board is shipped, the XDS100V2 port1 is configured as JTAG, and port2 is configured as SCI. The CPLD on the board is also programmed to route the JTAG signals to the MCU.

There is a circuitry to detect the external JTAG emulator. If a device is plugged onto the header J4 and J19, the DS1 LED will be turned on, and XDS100V2 JTAG is disabled.

2.2.6 P1, +5 V to +12 V Input

Connector P1 is the input power connector. This connector brings in +5 V to +12 V to the HDK board. This is a 2.5 mm jack. Figure 2-6 shows this connector as viewed from the card edge.

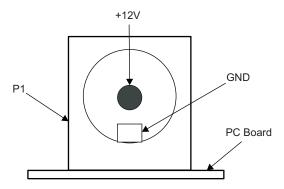


Figure 2-6. +12 V Input Jack

2.2.7 J18, USB Host Connector

Connector J18 is a type-A USB host connector. The RM46L852 device supports two OHCI ports. OHCI0 signals are pinmuxed with SPI, NHET, and GIO, and so forth. To use OHCI0, the channel 1 of dip switch S2 has to be set to "ON". OHCI provides 5 V VBUS through power switch U12.

The second USB host connector is not populated. Its footprint is overlapped with J16.

2.2.8 J16, USB Device Connector

The RM46L852 device has one W2FC module for USB device. Connector J16 is a type-B USB device connector. To use W2FC, the channel 3 of dip switch S2 has to be set to "ON". Two different connectors can be mounted at location J16. The default connector is USB host.

2.2.9 SCI Interface

The internal SCI on the RM46L852 device is connected to the second port of the XDS100V2. The XDS100V2 USB driver makes the FT2232H second channel appear as a virtual COM port (VCP). This allows the user to communicate with the USB interface via a standard PC serial emulation port.



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2.2.10 Daughter Card Interface

The HDK provides expansion connectors that can be used to accept plug-in daughter cards. The daughter card allows users to build on their EVM platform to extend its capabilities and provide customer and application specific I/O. The expansion connectors are for all major interfaces including asynchronous memory, peripherals, and A/D expansion.

There are three daughter card interfaces: J9, J10, J11. These connectors are described in Table 2-6.

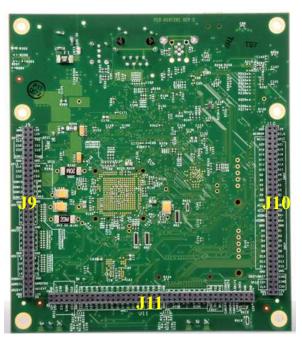


Figure 2-7. J9, J10, and J11 on HDK

Table 2-6. Expansion Connector P1 (J9, Left, BottomView)

| Signal Name | Pin Number | Nu | mber | Pin Number | Signal Name |
|----------------|------------|----|------|------------|----------------|
| EXP_12V | | 1 | 2 | | GND |
| EXP_12V | | 3 | 4 | | GND |
| MibSPI1ENA | G19 | 5 | 6 | F18 | MibSPI1CLK |
| MibSPI1CS[1] | F3 | 7 | 8 | R2 | MibSPI1CS[0] |
| MibSPI1CS[3] | J3 | 9 | 10 | G3 | MibSPI1CS[2] |
| MibSPI1SIMO | F19 | 11 | 12 | G18 | MibSPI1SOMI |
| GND | | 13 | 14 | | GND |
| MibSPI5ENA | H18 | 15 | 16 | H19 | MibSPI5CLK |
| MibSPI5CS[1] | B6 | 17 | 18 | E19 | MibSPI5CS[0] |
| MibSPI5CS[3] | T12 | 19 | 20 | W6 | MibSPI5CS[2] |
| MibSPI5SIMO[0] | J19 | 21 | 22 | | MibSPI5SOMI[0] |
| MibSPI5SIMO[1] | E16 | 23 | 24 | E17 | MibSPI5SOMI[1] |
| MibSPI5SIMO[2] | H17 | 25 | 26 | H16 | MibSPI5SOMI[2] |
| MibSPI5SIMO[3] | G17 | 27 | 28 | G16 | MibSPI5SOMI[3] |
| GND | | 29 | 30 | | GND |
| AD1IN[1] | V17 | 31 | 32 | W14 | AD1IN[0] |
| AD1IN[3] | T17 | 33 | 34 | V18 | AD1IN[2] |
| AD1IN[5] | R17 | 35 | 36 | U18 | AD1IN[4] |
| AD1IN[7] | V14 | 37 | 38 | T19 | AD1IN[6] |
| GND | | 39 | 40 | | GND |



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Table 2-6. Expansion Connector P1 (J9, Left, BottomView) (continued)

| Signal Name | Pin Number | Nu | mber | Pin Number | Signal Name |
|-------------|------------|----|------|------------|-------------|
| AD2IN[1] | U13 | 41 | 42 | V13 | AD2IN[0] |
| AD2IN[3] | U16 | 43 | 44 | U14 | AD2IN[2] |
| AD2IN[5] | T15 | 45 | 46 | U15 | AD2IN[4] |
| AD2IN[7] | R16 | 47 | 48 | R19 | AD2IN[6] |
| AGND | | 49 | 50 | | GND |
| AD1IN[9] | W17 | 51 | 52 | P18 | AD1IN[8] |
| AD1IN[11] | U19 | 53 | 54 | U17 | AD1IN[10] |
| AD1IN[13] | T18 | 55 | 56 | T16 | AD1IN[12] |
| AD1IN[15] | P19 | 57 | 58 | R18 | AD1IN[14] |
| GND | | 59 | 60 | | POR_RSTn |
| ADREFHI | V15 | 61 | 62 | V16 | ADREFLO |
| AD1EVT | N19 | 63 | 64 | V10 | AD2EVT |
| EXP_12V | | 65 | 66 | | GND |

Table 2-7. Expansion Connector P2 (J10, Right, BottomView)

| Signal Name | Pin Number | Nu | mber | Pin Number | Signal Name |
|---------------|------------|----|------|------------|---------------|
| EXP_12V | | 1 | 2 | | GND |
| ECLK | A12 | 3 | 4 | B14 | ERRORn |
| RST | | 5 | 6 | M17 | EMIF_CS[4] |
| NC | C17 | 7 | 8 | C16 | NC |
| NC | C15 | 9 | 10 | D15 | NC |
| NC | C14 | 11 | 12 | D14 | NC |
| NC | C13 | 13 | 14 | C12 | NC |
| NC | C11 | 15 | 16 | C10 | EMIF_ADDR[12] |
| EMIF_ADDR[11] | C9 | 17 | 18 | C8 | EMIF_ADDR[10] |
| EMIF_ADDR[9] | C7 | 19 | 20 | C6 | EMIF_ADDR[8] |
| EMIF_ADDR[7] | C5 | 21 | 22 | C4 | EMIF_ADDR[6] |
| EMIF_ADDR[5] | D9 | 23 | 24 | D8 | EMIF_ADDR[4] |
| EMIF_ADDR[3] | D7 | 25 | 26 | D6 | EMIF_ADDR[2] |
| EMIF_ADDR[1] | D5 | 27 | 28 | D4 | EMIF_ADDR[0] |
| GND | | 29 | 30 | | GND |
| EMIF_Wen | D17 | 31 | 32 | K17 | EMIF_CS[3] |
| EMIF_Oen | D12 | 33 | 34 | L17 | EMIF_CS[2] |
| EMIF_BA[1] | D16 | 35 | 36 | D11 | EMIF_DQMn[1] |
| EMIF_BA[0] | D13 | 37 | 38 | D10 | EMIF_DQMn[0] |
| GND | | 39 | 40 | | GND |
| EMIFDATA[1] | L16 | 41 | 42 | K16 | EMIFDATA[0] |
| EMIFDATA[3] | N16 | 43 | 44 | M16 | EMIFDATA[2] |
| EMIFDATA[5] | F4 | 45 | 46 | E4 | EMIFDATA[4] |
| EMIFDATA[7] | K4 | 47 | 48 | G4 | EMIFDATA[6] |
| EMIFDATA[9] | M4 | 49 | 50 | L4 | EMIFDATA[8] |
| EMIFDATA[11] | P4 | 51 | 52 | N4 | EMIFDATA[10] |
| EMIFDATA[13] | T6 | 53 | 54 | T5 | EMIFDATA[12] |
| EMIFDATA[15] | Т8 | 55 | 56 | T7 | EMIFDATA[14] |
| GND | | 57 | 58 | | GND |
| SPI2_SOMI | D2 | 59 | 60 | P3 | EMIF_nWAIT |



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Table 2-7. Expansion Connector P2 (J10, Right, BottomView) (continued)

| Signal Name | Pin Number | Nui | mber | Pin Number | Signal Name |
|-------------|------------|-----|------|------------|-------------|
| SPI2_SIMO | D1 | 61 | 62 | D3 | SPI2_CS1 |
| SPI2_CS0 | N3 | 63 | 64 | E2 | SPI2_CLK |
| EXP_12V | | 65 | 66 | | GND |

Table 2-8. Expansion Connector P3 (J11, Bottom One, TopView)

| Signal Name | Pin Number | Nu | mber | Pin Number | Signal Name |
|--------------|------------|----|------|------------|--------------|
| EXP_12V | | 1 | 2 | | GND |
| EXP_12V | | 3 | 4 | | GND |
| LINRX | A7 | 5 | 6 | B7 | LINTX |
| CAN1RX | B10 | 7 | 8 | A10 | CAN1TX |
| CAN2RX | H1 | 9 | 10 | H2 | CAN2TX |
| CAN3RX | M19 | 11 | 12 | M18 | CAN3TX |
| FRAYRX1 | A15 | 13 | 14 | A8 | FRAYRX2 |
| FRAYTX1 | B15 | 15 | 16 | B8 | FRAYTX2 |
| FRAYTXEN1 | B16 | 17 | 18 | B9 | FRAYTXEN2 |
| GIOA[1] | C2 | 19 | 20 | A5 | GIOA[0] |
| GIOA[3] | E1 | 21 | 22 | C1 | GIOA[2] |
| GIOA[5] | B5 | 23 | 24 | A6 | GIOA[4] |
| GIOA[7] | M1 | 25 | 26 | H3 | GIOA[6] |
| GIOB[1] | K2 | 27 | 28 | M2 | GIOB[0] |
| GIOB[3] | W10 | 29 | 30 | F2 | GIOB[2] |
| GIOB[5] | G2 | 31 | 32 | G1 | GIOB[4] |
| GIOB[7] | F1 | 33 | 34 | J2 | GIOB[6] |
| GND | | 35 | 36 | | GND |
| NHET1[1] | V2 | 37 | 38 | K18 | NHET1[0] |
| NHET1[3] | U1 | 39 | 40 | W5 | NHET1[2] |
| NHET1[5] | V6 | 41 | 42 | B12 | NHET1[4] |
| NHET1[7] | T1 | 43 | 44 | W3 | NHET1[6] |
| NHET1[9] | V7 | 45 | 46 | E18 | NHET1[8] |
| NHET1[11] | E3 | 47 | 48 | D19 | NHET1[10] |
| NHET1[13] | N2 | 49 | 50 | B4 | NHET1[12] |
| NHET1[15] | N1 | 51 | 52 | A11 | NHET1[14] |
| NHET1[17] | A13 | 53 | 54 | A4 | NHET1[16] |
| NHET1[19] | B13 | 55 | 56 | J1 | NHET1[18] |
| NHET1[21] | H4 | 57 | 58 | P2 | NHET1[20] |
| NHET1[23] | J4 | 59 | 60 | B3 | NHET1[22] |
| NHET1[25] | M3 | 61 | 62 | P1 | NHET1[24] |
| NHET1[27] | A9 | 63 | 64 | A14 | NHET1[26] |
| NHET1[29] | A3 | 65 | 66 | K19 | NHET1[28] |
| NHET1[31] | J17 | 67 | 68 | B11 | NHET1[30] |
| GND | | 69 | 70 | | GND |
| MibSPI3CS[3] | C3 | 71 | 72 | B2 | MibSPI3CS[2] |
| MibSPI3SIMO | W8 | 73 | 74 | V8 | MibSPI3SOMI |
| MibSPI3CS[1] | V5 | 75 | 76 | V10 | MibSPI3CS[0] |
| MibSPI3ENA | W9 | 77 | 78 | V9 | MibSPI3CLK |
| EXP_12V | | 79 | 80 | | GND |



LEDs www.ti.com

2.3 LEDs

The RM46 HDK board has 19 LEDs. Eight of these LEDs (shown in Table 2-9) are under user control. Those LEDs are controlled and programmed by NHET signals.

LEDs DS2, DS3, DS4, and DS5 indicate the presence of the power (+1.2 V, +5 V, 3.3 V, and 12 V) s on the board. The LED functions are summarized in Table 2-9 and Table 2-10.

| Table | 2-9. | Demo | LEDs |
|-------|------|------|------|
|-------|------|------|------|

| LED Number | Location | Signals | Color |
|------------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| D3 | Left Top | NHET1[17] | White |
| D4 | Тор | NHET1[31] | White |
| D5 | Right Top | NHET1[0] | White |
| D6 | Right Bottom | NHET1[25] | White |
| D7 | Bottom | NHET1[18] | White |
| D8 | Left bottom | NHET1[29] | White |
| LED1 | Left | NHET1[27] | White |
| LED2 | Right | NHET1[05] | White |

Table 2-10. Other LEDs as Indicator

| Number | LED | Color |
|--------|-----------------|-------|
| D1 | nERROR | Red |
| D10 | XDS100V2 SCI RX | Blue |
| D11 | XDS100V2 SCI TX | Blue |
| D12 | XDS100V2 PWRENn | Blue |
| D2 | JTAG TDI | Blue |
| D9 | Ethernet Speed | Blue |
| DS1 | ARM JTAG Plugin | Blue |
| DS2 | VCC_1V2 | Blue |
| DS3 | VCC_5V | Blue |
| DS4 | VCC_3V3 | Blue |
| DS5 | VCC_12V | Blue |

2.4 S2 DIP Switch

There is one 4-position DIP switches located on the left-bottom corner at reference designator S2. By default, all of the switches are set to the "OFF" position and should remain in that position when completing the steps in this user's guide.



Figure 2-8. DIP Switch Settings



www.ti.com Jumpers

The S2 DIP switch is reserved for user application general purpose. Table 2-11 describes the function of each channel on S2.

| Table | 2_11 | 62 D | IP Switc | h Functions |
|-------|-------|------|----------|--------------|
| lable | Z-11. | 32 D | ne awiic | II FUIIGIOUS |

| Switch | OFF Position | ON Position |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| S2:1 ⁽¹⁾ | USB Host0 Disabled | USB Host0 Enabled |
| S2:2 ⁽²⁾ | USB Host1 Disabled | USB Host1 Enabled |
| S2:3 ⁽²⁾ | USB Device Disabled | USB Device Enabled |
| S2:4 ⁽³⁾ | Ethernet Disabled | Ethernet Enabled |

⁽¹⁾ S2:1 indicates slide 1 on the S2 DIP switch, S2:2 indicates slide 2 on the S2 DIP switch, and so on.

2.5 Jumpers

The HDK board has two jumpers that are used to enable and disable the on-board SDRAM and select 5 V or 3.3 V ADC.

Table 2-12. Jumpers

| Jumper Number | OFF | ON |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| J8 | 5 V ADC | 3.3 V ADC |
| J13 | SDRAM on | SDRAM Off |

2.6 S4, Power On Reset Switch

RM46 MCU has two resets: warm reset (nRST) and power-on reset (nPORRST). Switch S4 is a momentary switch that asserts power on reset to the RM46L852 device. The nPORRST condition is intended to reset all logic on the device including the test and emulation circuitry.

2.7 S3, System Reset Switch

Switch S3 is used to assert a warm reset the RM46L852 device. Warm reset does not reset any test or emulation logic. The reset signal from window watchdog will also assert a warm reset to the MCU. The warm reset can be invoked by pushing nRST button, or by RESET signals from XDS100 CPLD, ARM JTAG SREST.

⁽²⁾ S2:2 and S2:3 cannot be enabled at the same time since those two ports have pinmux.

⁽³⁾ To use Ethernet, S2:4 should be enabled and all other have to be disabled.



Operation Notices

A.1 Operation Notices

The user assumes all responsibility and liability for proper and safe handling of the boards. It is the user's responsibility to take any and all appropriate precautions with regard to electrostatic discharge.

- For additional information regarding the embedded emulation, see the XDS100 USB wiki on the TI web site at the following URL: http://tiexpressdsp.com/index.php?title=XDS100
- Code Composer Studio support is available via a forum at: http://community.ti.com/forums/138.aspx
- Hercules MCU support is available via a forum at: http://www.ti.com/hercules-support





www.ti.com Revision History

Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

| Cł | hanges from A Revision (September 2013) to B Revision | Pag | е |
|----|---|-----|---|
| • | Updated RM46 HDK Contents power supply information. | | 6 |

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CAUTION

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- · Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

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3.2.1 For EVMs issued with an Industry Canada Certificate of Conformance to RSS-210 or RSS-247

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Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication. This radio transmitter has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed in the user guide with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Concernant les EVMs avec antennes détachables

Conformément à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada, le présent émetteur radio peut fonctionner avec une antenne d'un type et d'un gain maximal (ou inférieur) approuvé pour l'émetteur par Industrie Canada. Dans le but de réduire les risques de brouillage radioélectrique à l'intention des autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne dépasse pas l'intensité nécessaire à l'établissement d'une communication satisfaisante. Le présent émetteur radio a été approuvé par Industrie Canada pour fonctionner avec les types d'antenne énumérés dans le manuel d'usage et ayant un gain admissible maximal et l'impédance requise pour chaque type d'antenne. Les types d'antenne non inclus dans cette liste, ou dont le gain est supérieur au gain maximal indiqué, sont strictement interdits pour l'exploitation de l'émetteur

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