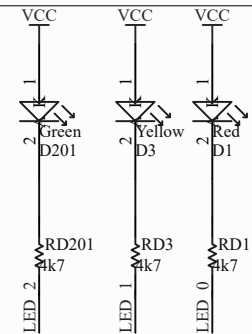
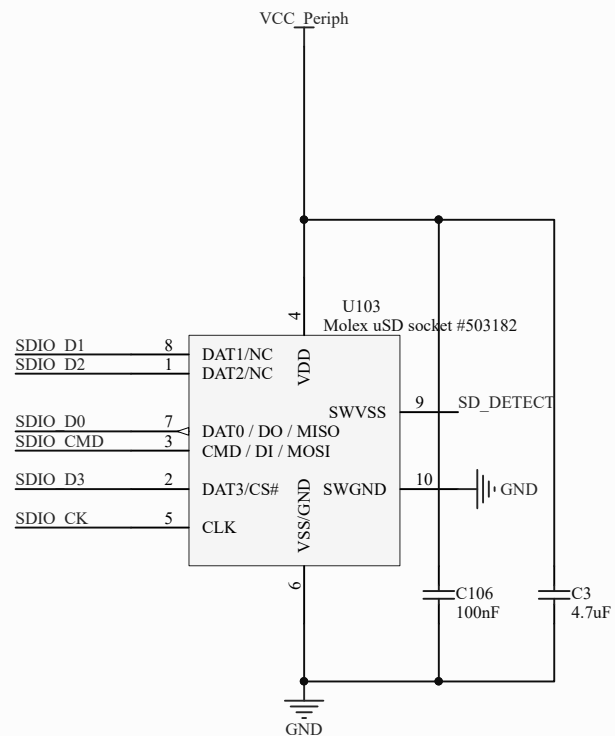


App note AVR042
 $C = 2 \times C1 - Cs$
 Cs is 5-10pF in AVR
 $C1$ is crystal load capacitance (crystal datasheet)
 $C = 2 \times 18 - 5 = 31\text{pF}$
 $C = 2 \times 18 - 10 = 26\text{pF}$
12pF with 18pF crystal worked (v1)
 $C = 2 \times 10 - 5 = 15$
 $C = 2 \times 10 - 10 = 10$
12pF with 10pF crystal for v3
other sources:
 $C1 = C1C2 / (C1 + C2) + Cs$ ($Cs=5$)
->



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BOOT1 BOOT0 Mode
 x 0 Main flash
 0 1 System memory
 1 1 Embedded SRAM

Pattern1 Boot0(pin) = 1 and Boot1(pin) = 0

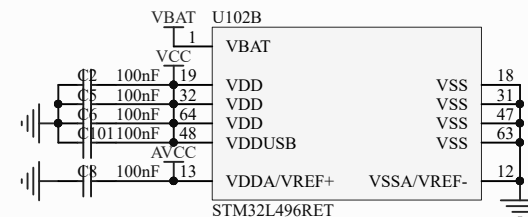
Programming / debug connector:
 P_SW_CLK
 P_SW_DIO
 P_SWO
 NRST

PA6 with internal pullup. RTC_INT
 pulled up to Vbat. Diode protects PA6
 from sinking current.

Motion int: must be on a counter and
 edge detect

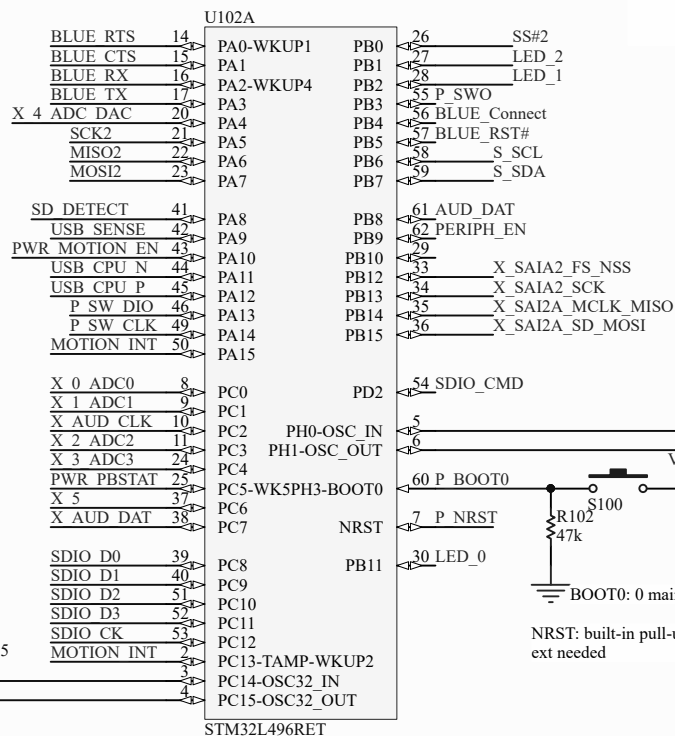
todo:
 - pull down on power switch
 - bluetooth connect on wake up
 interrupt
 X power low/high control

ADC:
 PA0: ADC1_IN0
 PA1: ADC1_IN1
 PA2: ADC1_IN2
 PA3: ADC1_IN3
 PA4: ADC1_IN4
 PA5: ADC1_IN5
 PA6: ADC1_IN6
 PA7: ADC1_IN7
 PB0: ADC1_IN8
 PB1: ADC1_IN9



STM32L496RET

BT:
 - BLUE_TX is output
 - BLUE_RTS is output
 STM:
 - RX is input
 - CTS is input



App note AN2867
 CL: specified by manufacturer
 ABS04W-32.768KHZ-6-D2-T5:
 CL=6pF
 Cs = 5pF (AN2867 gives as example)
 $CL = CL1 \times CL2 / (CL1 + CL2) + Cs$
 $CL = CL1 \times 2 / 2CL1 + Cs$
 $2(CL - Cs) = CL1 = CL2$

CL = 6pF
 Cs = 5pF
 CL1=CL2 = 2pF

App note AN2867
 CL: specified by manufacturer
 ABM10-166-12.000MHZ-T3: CL=8pF
 Cs = 5pF (AN2867 gives as example)
 $CL = CL1 \times CL2 / (CL1 + CL2) + Cs$
 $CL = CL1 \times 2 / 2CL1 + Cs$
 $2(CL - Cs) = CL1 = CL2$

CL = 8pF
 Cs = 5pF
 CL1=CL2 = 6pF

SPI2: motion sensor:
 SPI pins: PB 12, 13, 14, 15
 Motion Interrupt: ??
 Motion int: must be on a counter and
 edge detect

I2C main bus: I2C1
 SCL: PB8, SDA: PB9

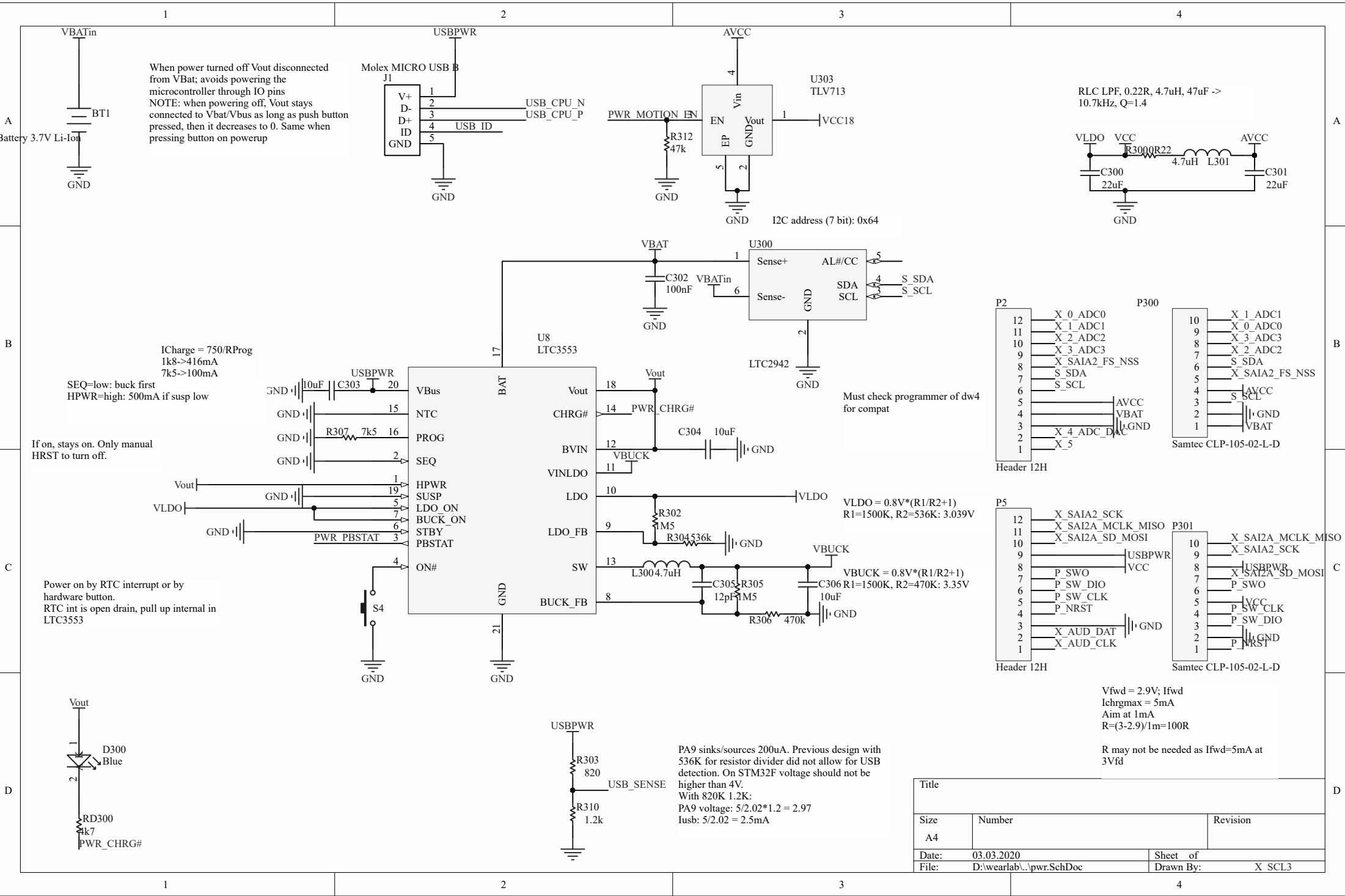
STM32F401 has embedded pull up so DB pull-up not

USB_SENSE: must use 5V-tolerant pin (PA9 is
 5V-tol)
 USB powered but LTC off -> max 3.6V tolerance
 -> use voltage divider

SPI1: SD card
 SPI pins: PA4, PA5, PA7, PB4
 SPI_SCK with SWO debug wire

USART2: Bluetooth
 Pin direction checked.

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Has to operate with Vbat: 3.4V-4.3V

== Falling edge detector on PWR_ON==

This generates a positive pulse on the falling edge of PWR_ON (CPU controlled) or when VCC drops (e.g. through HRST). PWR_ON is a uC digital out and is pulled up to keep the supply active when the CPU is unprogrammed, in reset, or undergoing programming. Consequently, if VCC falls due to other reasons (e.g. due to a long-press/HRST on the LTC3553) a pulse is also generated as either VCC drops or PWR_ON drops (generally both drop at the same time as the uC is VCC powered).

$T_{pulse} = C * R * K$ with $K=1$

$T_{pulse} = R * C$

$C=2.2\mu F$, $R=450K \rightarrow 1s$

* $C=4.7\mu F$, $R=536 \rightarrow 2.5s$

ON semi NSR05F40NXT5G has

$V_f=0.1V$ 75C

$V_f=0.2V$ 25C

$V_f=0.3V$ -25C

Input voltage range: 3.4-4.3

Output voltage range: 2.5-4.0V

== Power circuit ==

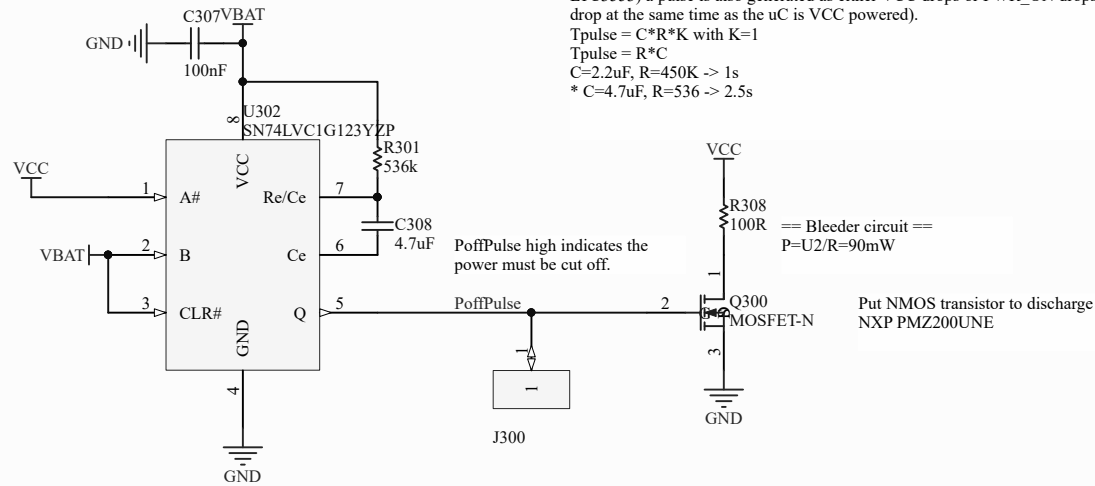
There are 4 cases:

A. Power is off, pwron through extpwr or PB

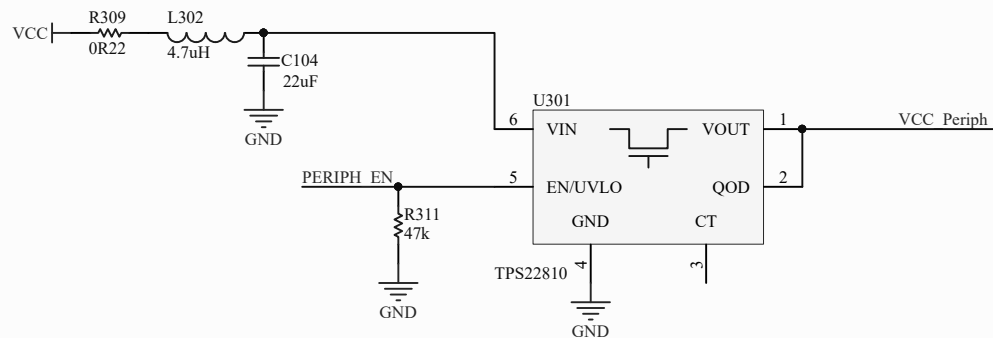
B. Power is off, pwron through RTC interrupt

C. Power is on, pwroff through CPU (pull up/down pwron)

D. Power is on, pwroff through hrst (long-press pb)



Power switch TPS22810



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