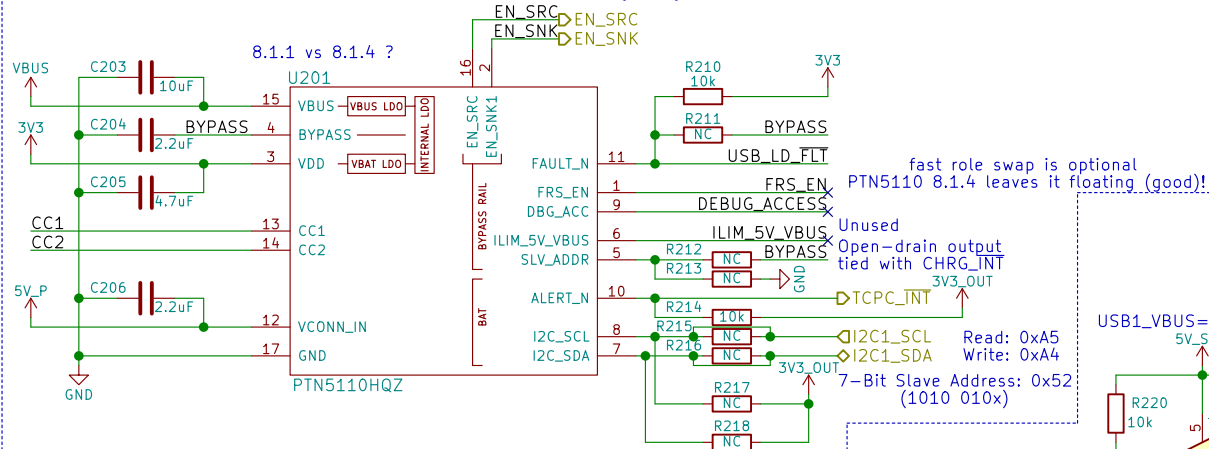


USB-C TCPC - Config Channel (CC) and PD Role Controller



"Under dead battery operation, PTN5110 applies voltage clamps to both CC pins so that the system may receive power as a Sink. To support platforms with buck-boost configuration, PTN5110 asserts EN_SNK1 pin based on validity of VBUS voltage (facilitates 5 V VBUS sinking)."

fast role swap is optional
PTN5110 8.1.4 leaves it floating (good)!

Unused
Open-drain output
tied with CHRG_INT
3V3_OUT

Read: 0xA5
Write: 0xA4
7-Bit Slave Address: 0x52
(1010 010x)

Initialize as the UFP (device)
read CC_STATUS to determine role
use Host Negotiation Protocol (HNP)
to become an DFP (host)
∴ USB ID is effectively unused
⇒ Legacy devices would "wait" for this
⇒ If CC initializes as UFP then no HNP needed

USB1_VBUS=5V when VBUS>4.31V

5V_SOM

U203 TLV3201AIDBVR

R220 10k

R221 19.6k

R222 1.2M

R223 249k

R224 1M

R225 249k

R226 249k

R227 249k

R228 249k

R229 249k

R230 249k

R231 249k

R232 249k

R233 249k

R234 249k

R235 249k

R236 249k

R237 249k

R238 249k

R239 249k

R240 249k

R241 249k

R242 249k

R243 249k

R244 249k

R245 249k

R246 249k

R247 249k

R248 249k

R249 249k

R250 249k

R251 249k

R252 249k

R253 249k

R254 249k

R255 249k

R256 249k

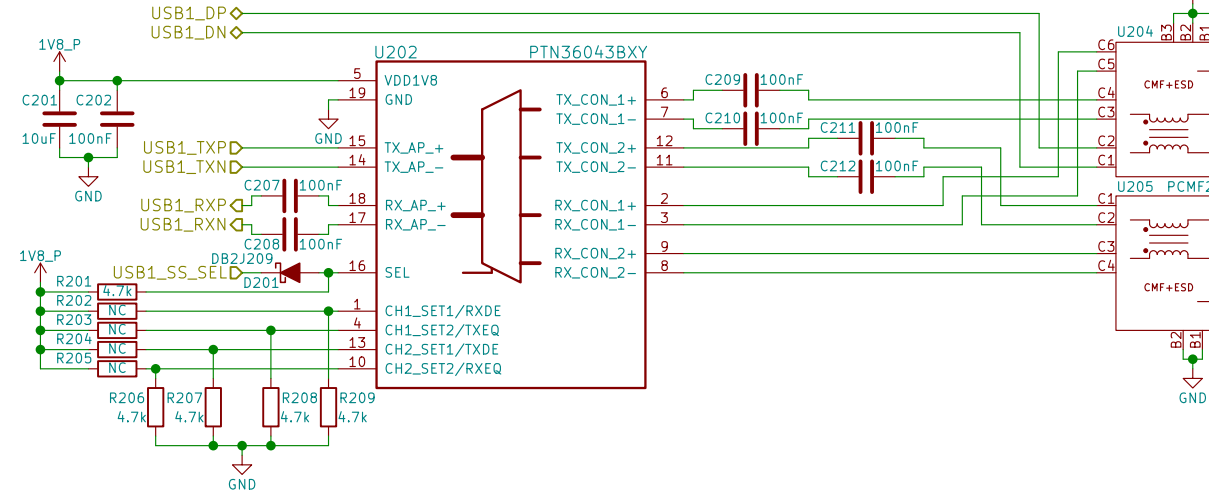
R257 249k

R258 249k

R259 249k

R260 249k

USB-C



RX1 lanes are swapped!
It is allowed by the USB 3.0 standard,
section 6.4.2. Lane Polarity Inversion

TX2 lanes are swapped!
It is allowed by the USB 3.0 standard,
section 6.4.2. Lane Polarity Inversion

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

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USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

USB Type C

Purism

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Sheet: /USB-C/

File: usb-c.sch

Size: A4

Date: 2018-06-18

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

Rev: v0.1.0

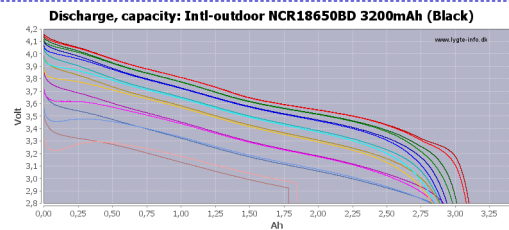
Id: 2/24

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nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm



```
use AUTO_DPDM_EN
to auto-detect IINLIM
```

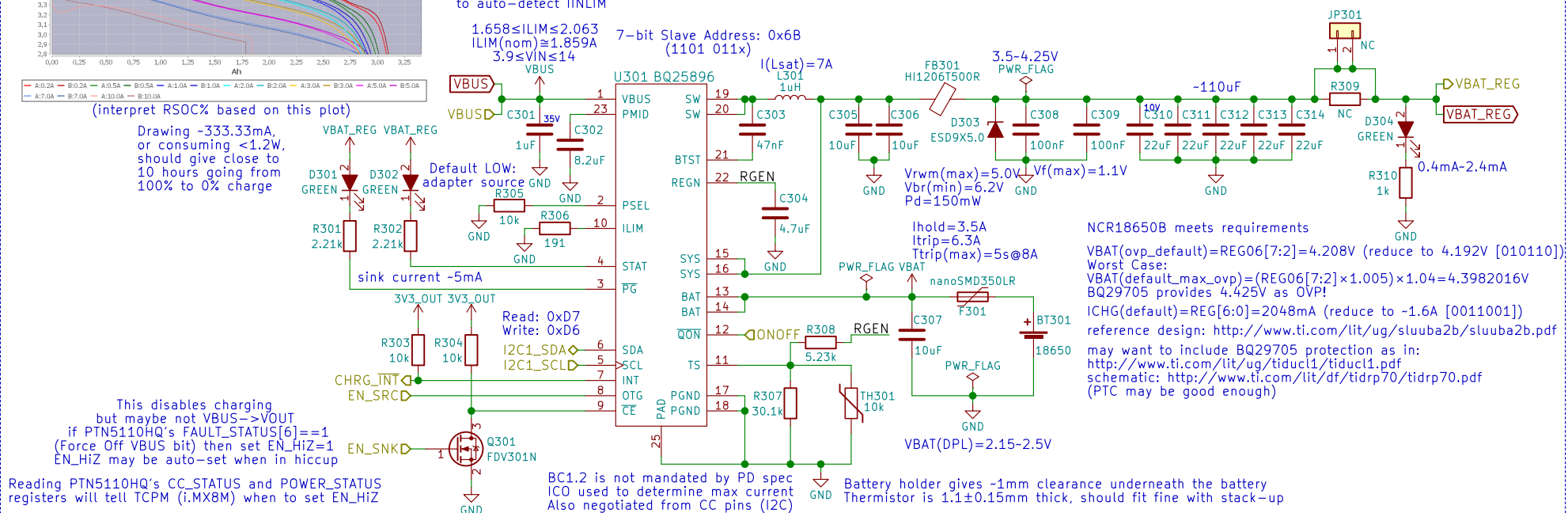
$$1.658 \leq I_{LIM} \leq 2.063$$

$$I_{LIM(nom)} \cong 1.859A$$

$$3.9 \leq V_{IN} \leq 14$$

7-bit Slave Address: 0x6B
(1101 011x)

Battery Charge Controller



Reading PTN5110HQ's CC_STATUS and POWER_STATUS registers will tell TCPM (i.MX8M) when to set EN_HiZ

Also, reading PTN5110HQ's CC_STATUS and POWER_STATUS registers will tell TCPM (i.MX8M) when to set OTG_CONFIG=1 (this will also happen when PTN5110HQ sets EN_SRC HIGH)

BC1.2 is not mandated by PD spec
ICO used to determine max current
Also negotiated from CC pins (I2C)

Battery holder gives ~1mm clearance underneath the battery
Thermistor is 1.1 ± 0.15 mm thick, should fit fine with stack-up

Battery holder seems to fit up to ~68.88mm long batteries
need to test 18650 protected cells which are ~69.35mm long

NCR18650B meets requirements

VBAT(ovp_default)=REG06[7:2]=4.208V (reduce to 4.192V [010110]).

Worst Case:

$$VBAT(\text{default_max_ovp}) = (\text{REG06}[7:2] \times 1.005) \times 1.04 = 4.3982016V$$

BQ29705 provides 4.425V as OVP!

ICHG(default)=REG[6:0]=2048mA (reduce to ~1.6A [0011001])

reference design: <http://www.ti.com/lit/ug/sluu2b/sluu2b.pdf>

may want to include B030705 protection as in

may want to include BQ29705 protection as
<http://www.ti.com/lit/ug/tiduc11/tiduc11.pdf>

schematic: <http://www.ti.com/lit/df/tidrp70/tidrp70.pdf>
(PTC may be good enough)

Battery



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Sheet: /Battery/

File: battery.sch

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| Size: A4 | Date: 2018-06-18 |
|----------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Size: A4 | Date: |
| KiCad E.D.A. | kiCad 4.0.7 |

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainslie@puri.sm

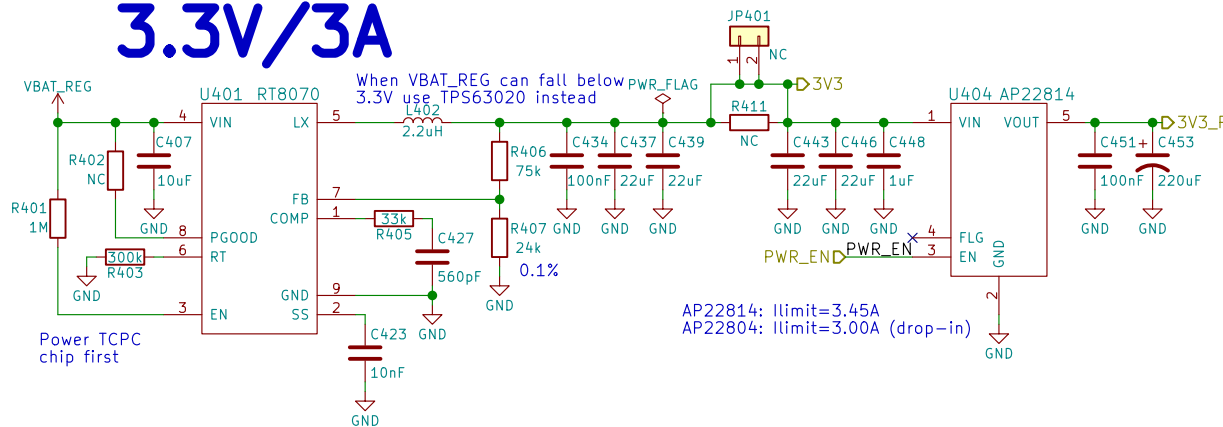
nicole.ferber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 3/24

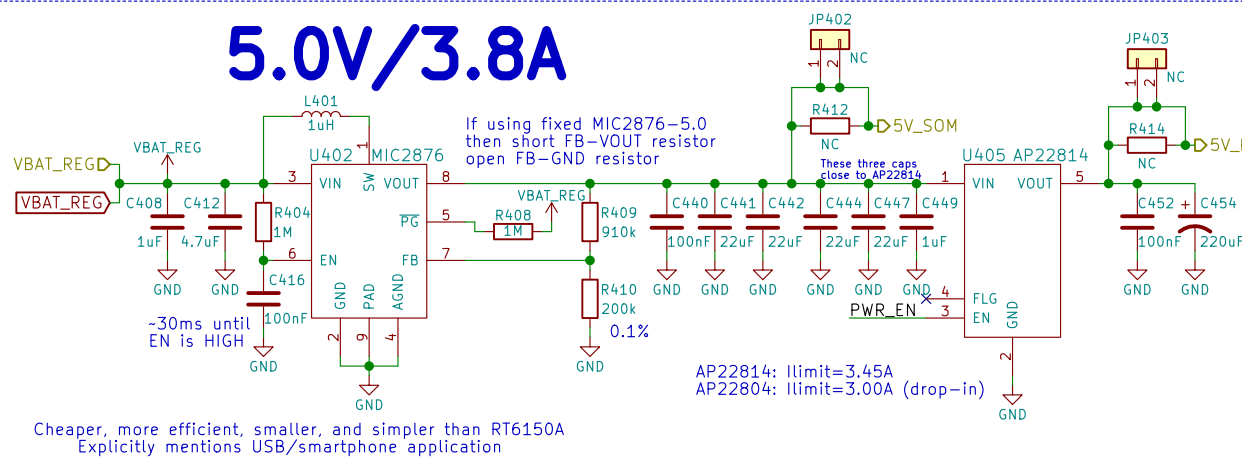
3.3V/3A



1.8V/600mA



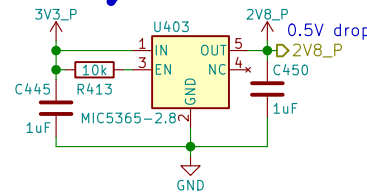
5.0V/3.8A



22.4V/40mA



2.8V/150mA



Power

Power

Purism

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Sheet: /Power/
File: power.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18
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eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainslie@puri.sm

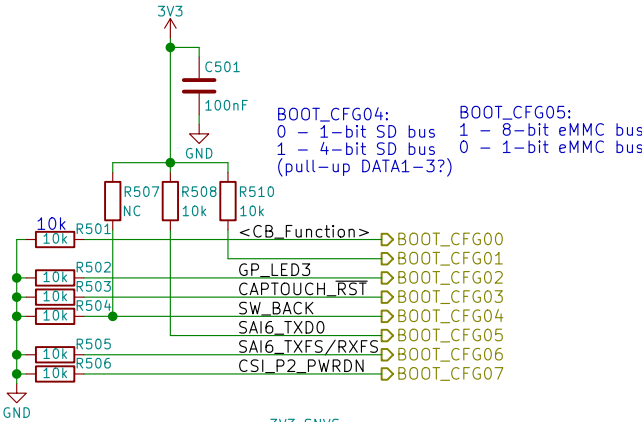
nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

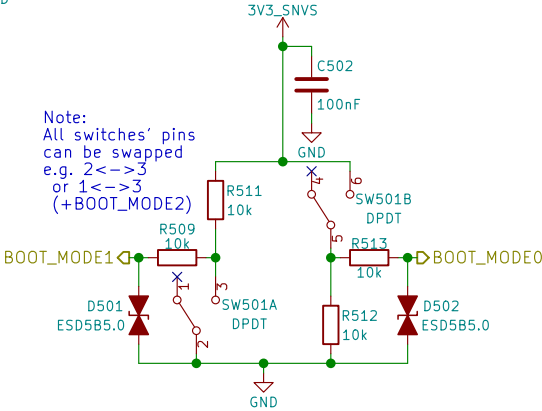
Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 4/24

Boot Config



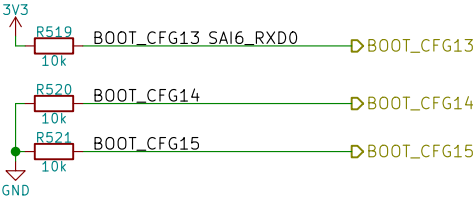
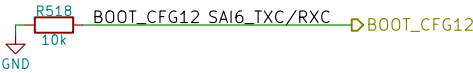
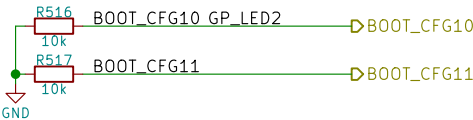
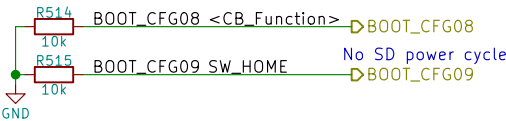
BOOT_CFG04: 0 - 1-bit SD bus
1 - 4-bit SD bus (pull-up DATA1-3?)
BOOT_CFG05: 1 - 8-bit eMMC bus
0 - 1-bit eMMC bus



Note:
All switches' pins
can be swapped
e.g. 2<->3
or 1<->3
(+BOOT_MODE2)

| 2->1: eMMC 2->3: USB (Serial Downloader) | |
|---|-------------------|
| BOOT_MODE[1:0] | Boot Type |
| 00 | Boot From Fuses |
| 01 | Serial Downloader |
| 10 | Internal Boot |
| 11 | Reserved |

| Only eMMC | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---|
| BOOT_CFG[14:12] | | | Boot device | | |
| 001 | | | SD/eSD | | |
| 010 | | | MMC/eMMC | | |
| 011 | | | NAND | | |
| Fuse | Config | Definition | GPIO ¹ | Shipped value | Settings |
| BOOT_CFG[11:10] | OEM | USDHC port selection | Yes | 00 | 00 - USDHC-1 01 - USDHC-2 10 - USDHC-3 else - reserved |



Boot Configuration

Purism

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Sheet: /Boot Config/
File: boot.sch

Size: A4
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christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 5/24

Real-Time Clock



Note:
Datasheet says slave address is 0xD0
with a R/W bit appended, since 0xD must
be 4-bits wide the actual 7-bit address is
0x68 (110 1000), and becomes 0xD0 during a
write operation (1101 0000)

Reference:
https://github.com/HIO-Project/linux-imx6-nano-imx_3.10.17_1.0.1_ga/blob/8848e94b2f889fe44f6736e2d4c98851a2282275/arch/arm/boot/dts/imx6qdl-mtp.dtsi#L351

RTC



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Sheet: /RTC/

File: rtc.sch

Size: A4

Date: 2018-06-18

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 6/24

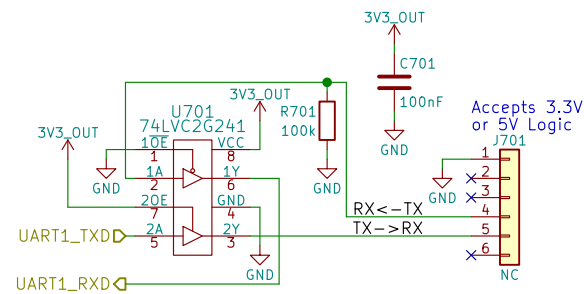
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UART Debug



UART Debug



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Sheet: /UART Debug/
File: uart.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 7/24

JTAG



JTAG



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Sheet: /JTAG/

File: jtag.sch

Size: A4

Date: 2018-06-18

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 8/24

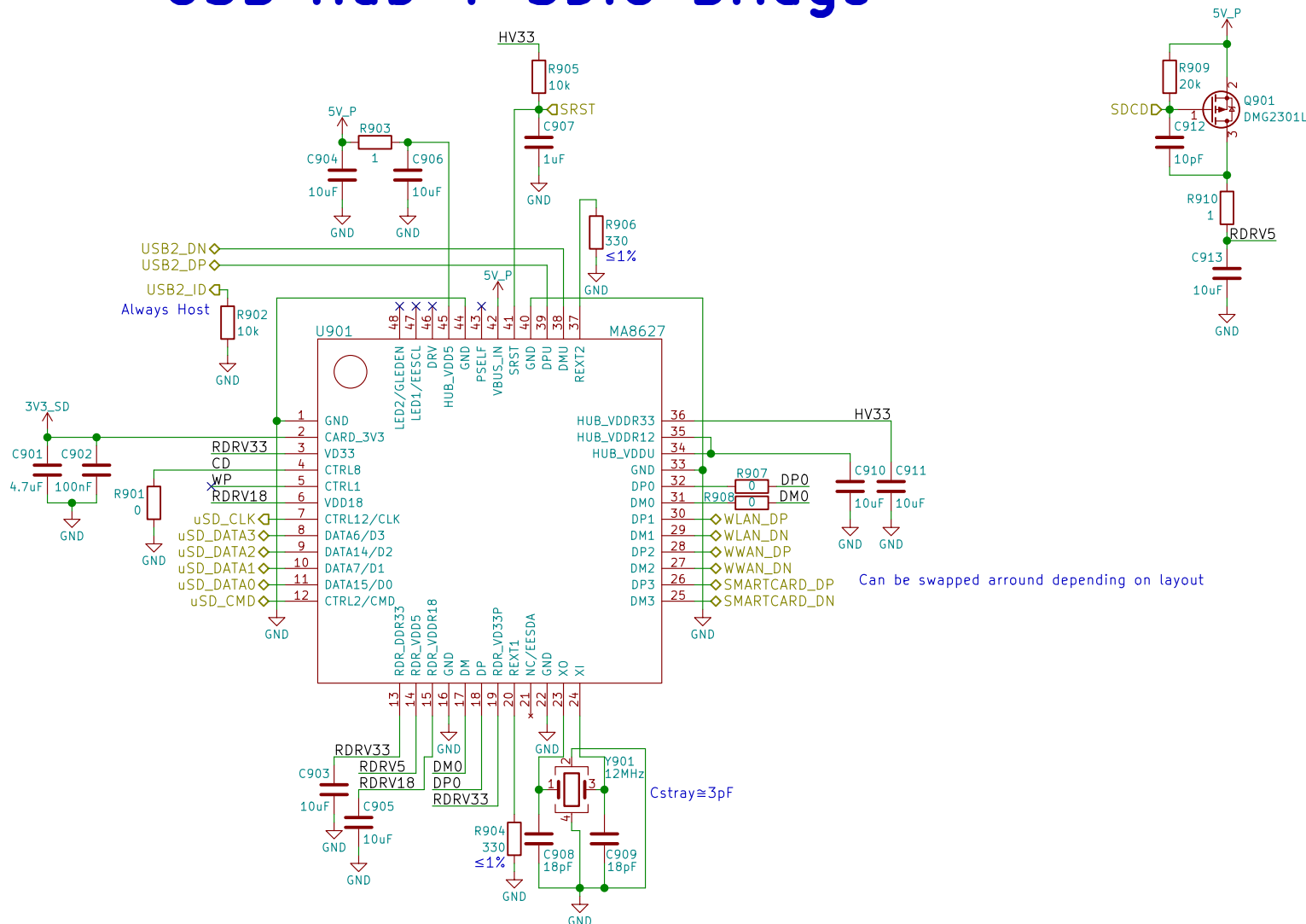
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainstlie@puri.sm

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christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

USB Hub + SDIO Bridge



USB Hub + SDIO Bridge



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Sheet: /USB Hub + SDIO Bridge/

File: usb_hub_sdio.sch

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| Size: A4 | Date: 2018-06-18 |
|----------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Size: A1 | Date: |
| KiCad E.D.A. | kicad 4.0.7 |

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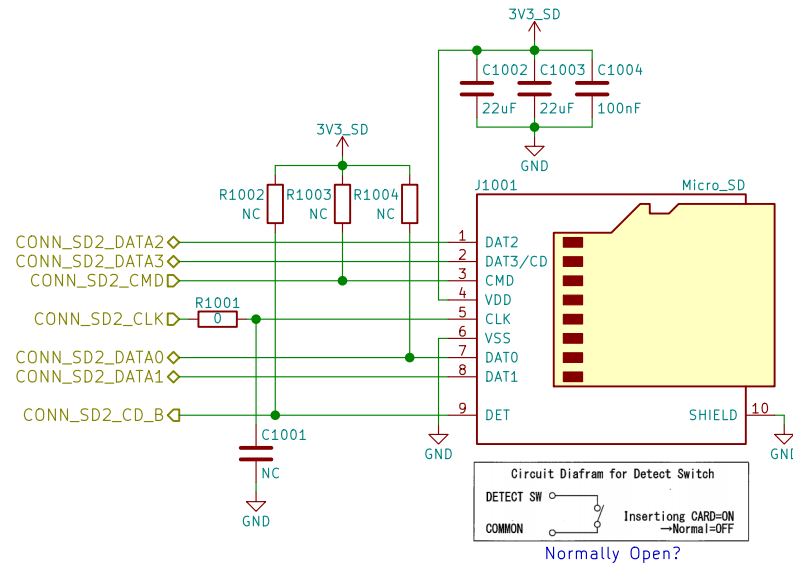
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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 9/24

μSD



uSD Card



Purism

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Sheet: /uSD Card/

File: sd.sch

Size: A4

Date: 2018-06-18

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 10/24

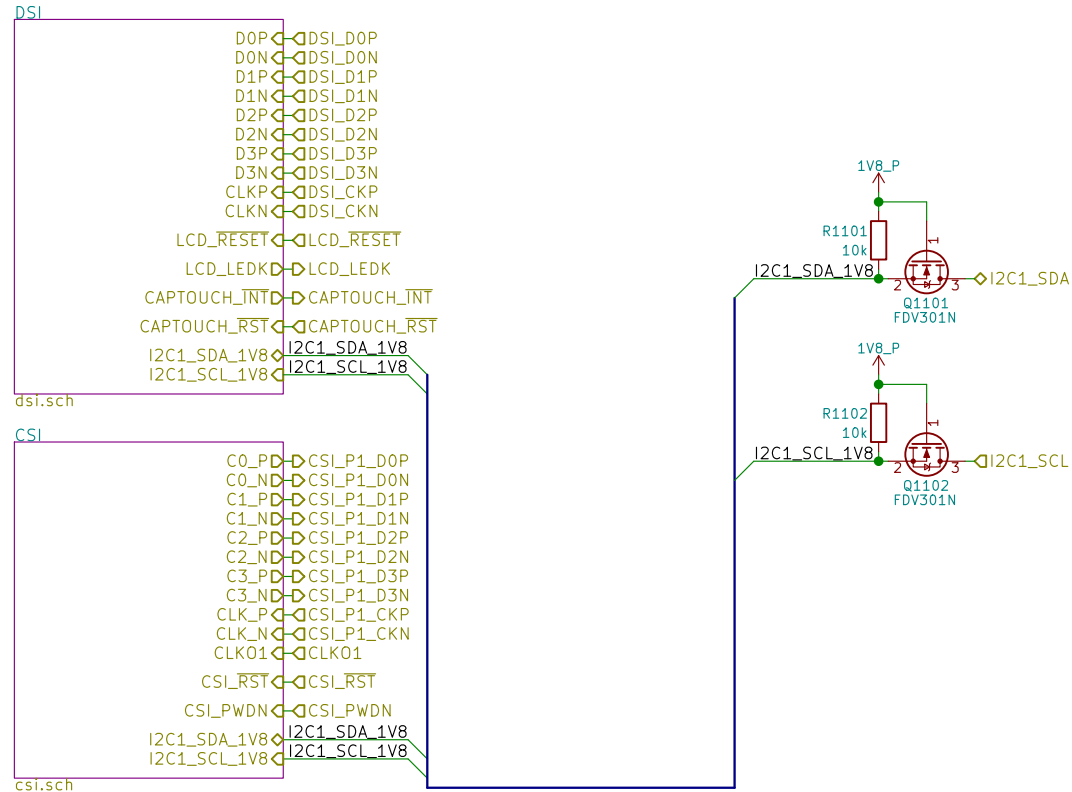
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

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christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

MIPI



MIPI



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Sheet: /MIPI/

File: mipi.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

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angus.ainstlie@puri.sm

nicole.farber@puri.sm

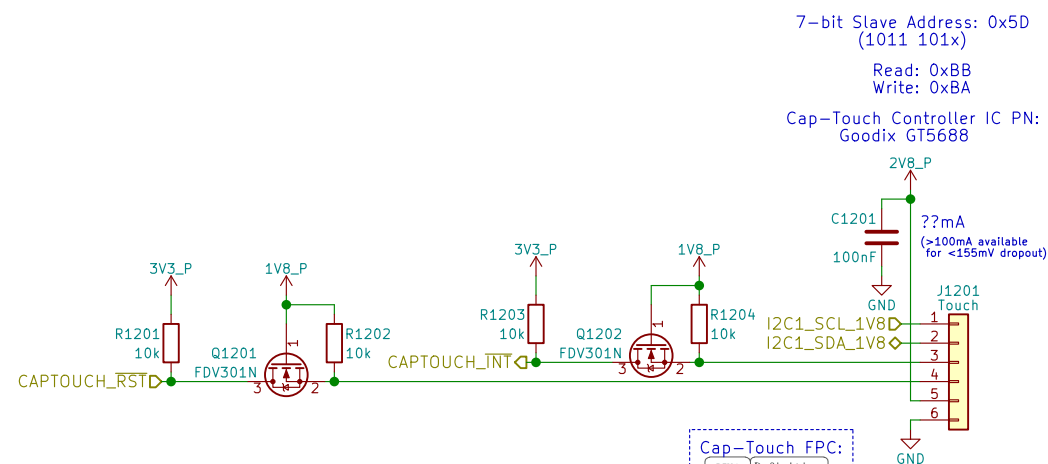
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 11/24

Display & Touch Controller

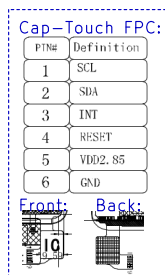
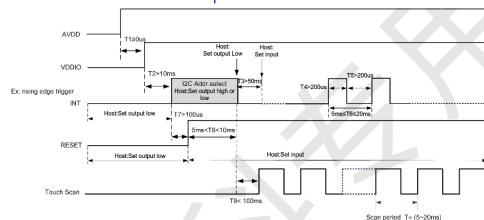
LCD PN:
Shenzhen Jinghong Electronics Co., Ltd.
JH057N00900



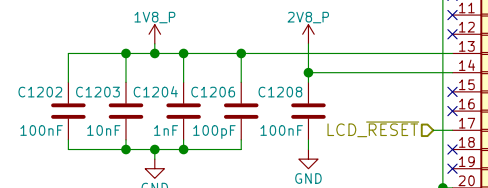
The upper 7 bits are the address,
and bit 0 is used to select read or write.
GT5688 has two slave device addresses to choose from:

| | 7-Bit Address | 8-Bit Write Address | 8-Bit Read Address |
|----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| INT LOW | 0x5D | 0xBA | 0xBB |
| INT HIGH | 0x14 | 0x28 | 0x29 |

Every time you power on or reset, you need to
use the INT pin to set the I2C address:



Note:
No power-up sequence is
given in the spec sheet



Display_JH057N00900

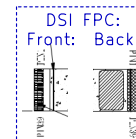
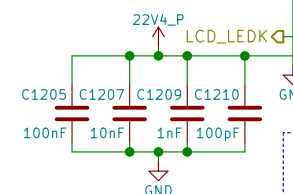
DISP1201

5.7 "
RGB
720 x 1440
pixels

FPC6
Touch

FPC39
Display +
Backlight

100Ω Differential Impedance



Backlight Array:



MIPI DSI



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Sheet: /MIPI/DSI/
File: dsi.sch

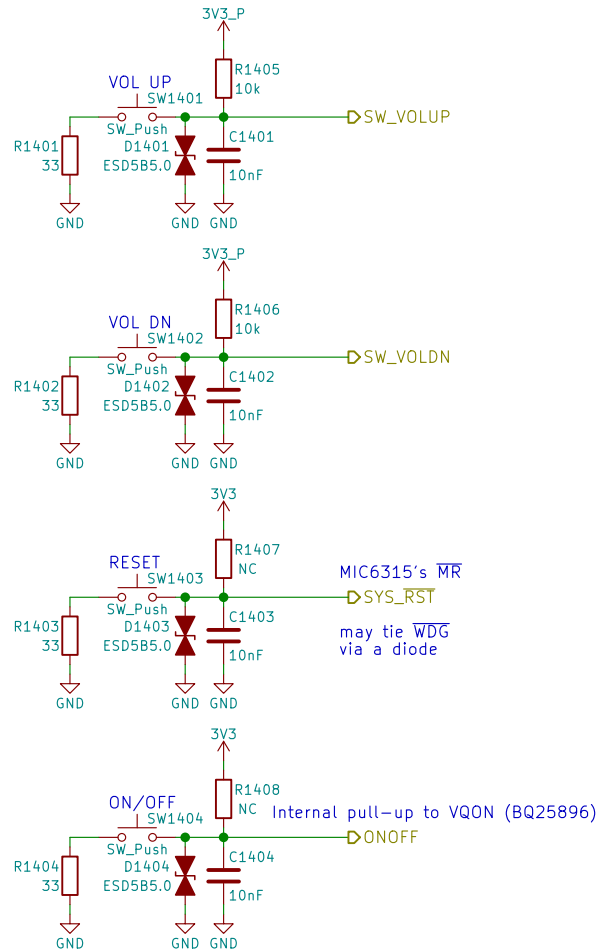
Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm
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christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 12/24

Id: 13/24

Buttons & LED



Use PWM2_PWMSAR to set the compare value (duty cycle)
Use PWM2_PWMCR[15:4] to set the PRESCALER (frequency)
Use PWM2_PWMPR to set the top of the counter (frequency)



Buttons & LED



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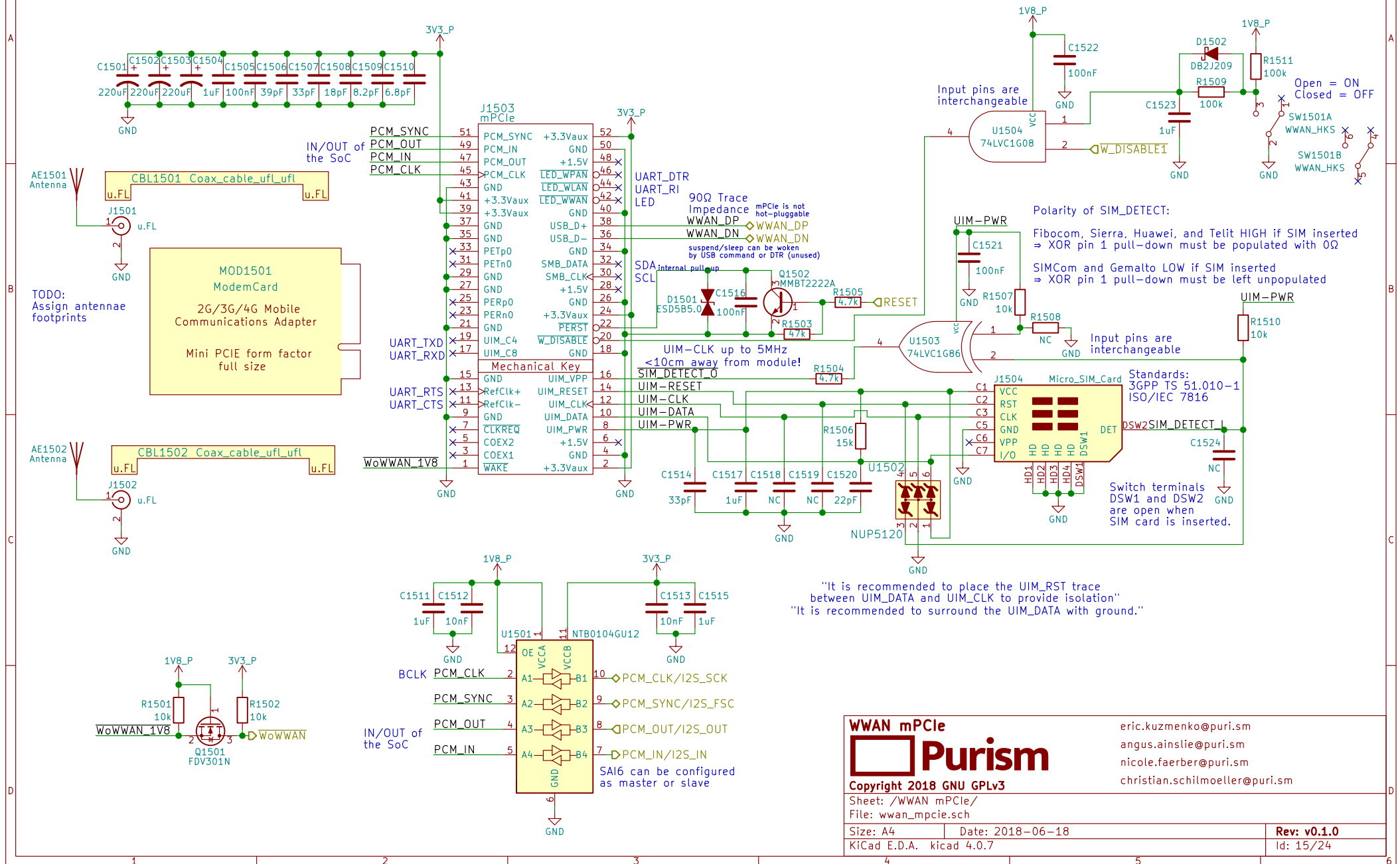
Sheet: /Buttons & LED/
File: buttons_led.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm
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christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 14/24

WWAN mPCIe



Audio

Reference:
http://www.52rd.com/S_txt/2011_3/TXT26685.htm
<http://www.sengpielaudio.com/calculator-transferfactor.htm>
<https://electronics.stackexchange.com/questions/31442/how-can-i-switch-this-audio-jack-using-its-own-mechanical-switches-without-cre>
 (Nit6 does the same)
 +Zener diode to protect against ranges outside of -0.9V to 3.3V

dB specs in datasheet is a unit of power gain (not dBu or VU) with respect to the DAC's unattenuated output

"HP Output - 62.5mW max, 1.02kHz sine into 16Ω load at 3.3 V"
 $\Rightarrow (1V)^2 / (16\Omega) = 62.5mW$
 $\therefore V_{rms} = 1V \Rightarrow V_p(\text{amplitude}) = 1.414V$
 $\therefore I_{rms}(\text{max}) = 62.5mA$

If HP_DET is HIGH for >100ms then HPs are present

S/E button on earbud headsets shorts the mic for key function

Could use FSA8008 to detect mic



Pin 5 (tip switch) is NC, open when inserted
 If just headphones then HP_DET=HIGH, R(mic)=0
 may add ~220uF cap parallel to Zener

Ext-Mic enabled MIC_SEL=HIGH
 Int-Mic enabled MIC_SEL=LOW
 Add TVS next to int-mic? (OpenMoko does this)
 $-37dB = 14.1254mV/Pa$
 $\therefore \text{mic produces } 14.1254mV_{rms} \text{ when exposed to a } 1kHz \text{ tone of } 94dB-SPL \text{ at the capsule (or } 19.98mV \text{ amplitude)}$
 $\Rightarrow 40dB \text{ gain would produce } -2V \text{ amplitude (4Vpp, clipping)}$
 $30dB \text{ gain would produce } -0.632V \text{ amplitude (1.264Vpp)}$
 $38.33dB \text{ gain would yield } 3.3V_{pp}$

Audio

Purism

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Sheet: /Audio/
 File: audio.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18

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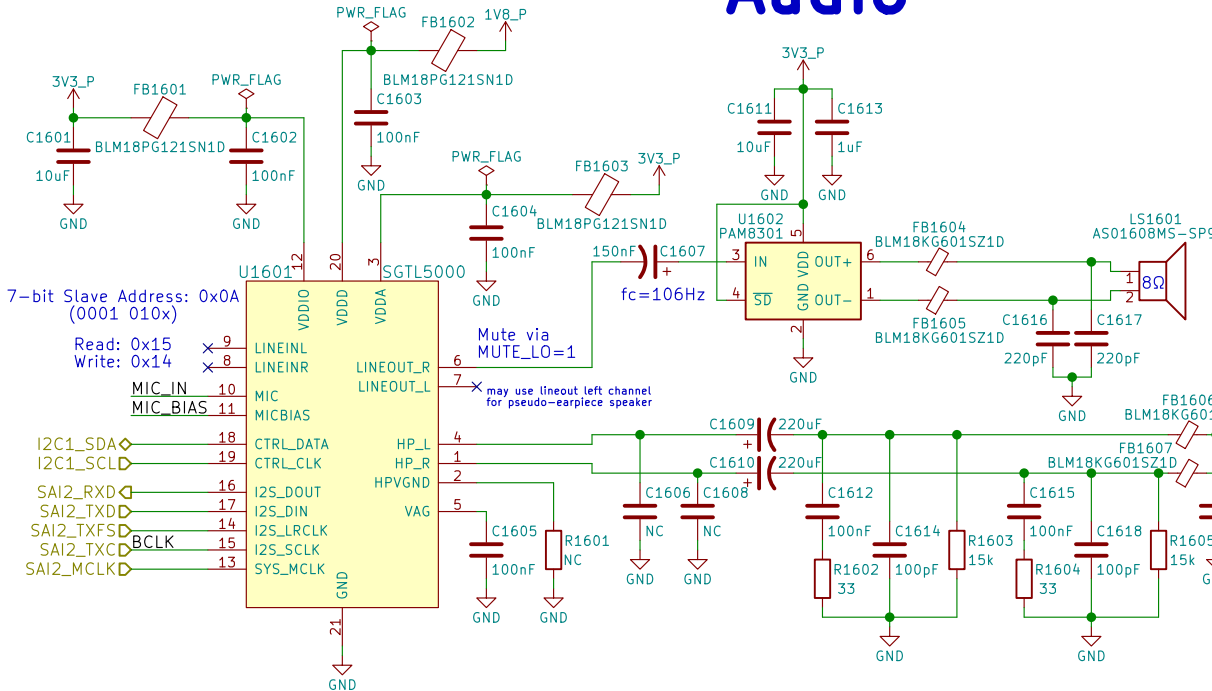
angus.ainslie@puri.sm

nicole.farber@puri.sm

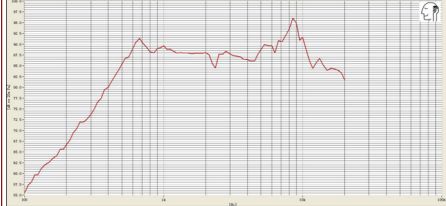
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0

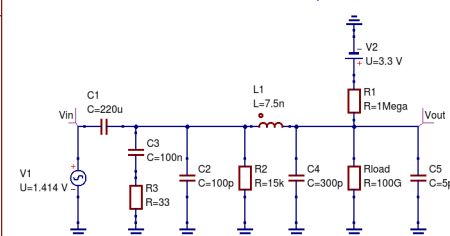
Id: 16/24



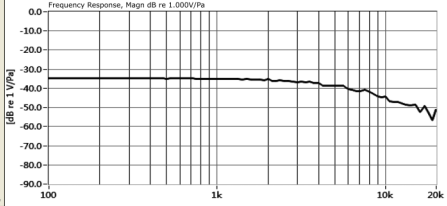
Built-In Speaker's Frequency Response:



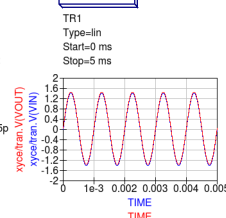
Simulation of HP_DET @ 1kHz output without HP jack inserted:



Built-In Mic's Frequency Response:



transient simulation



LCR Measurements:

Earbud Microphone:
 @1kHz
 $L_s = 3.844mH$
 $L_p = 15.757H$
 $C_s = 6.583uF$
 $C_p = 1612.8pF$
 $R_s = 1.5465k\Omega$
 $R_p = 1.5478k\Omega$
 $\theta = -0.8deg$

Headset Speaker:
 @1kHz
 $L_s = 244.4uH$
 $L_p = 141.99mH$
 $C_s = 103.6uF$
 $C_p = 178.77nF$
 $R_s = 36.860\Omega$
 $R_p = 36.860\Omega$
 $\theta = -2.3deg$

Earbud Speaker:
 @1kHz
 $L_s = 25.2uH$
 $L_p = 311.0mH$
 $C_s = 1.0mF$
 $C_p = 81.95nF$
 $R_s = 17.0300\Omega$
 $R_p = 17.0340\Omega$
 $\theta = 0.5deg$

[illegible]

 Purism

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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 17/24

WLAN+BT M.2

RS9116 NC:
RTS, CTS, BT_HOST_WAKE

RS9116 datasheet says
no WIFI_WAKE
but the schematic has it

RedPine R
Requires 5
Pin 54 if

RedPine RS9116
has 100k pull-up to
3.3V making SDIO_RST
~2.55V when HIGH

MOD1801
WifiBTCard
WiFi + Bluetooth
M.2 Form Factor
Key ID "E"
width: 22 mm
length: 30 mm

TODO:
Assign antennae
footprints

AE1802
FR05-S1-NO-1-004

RS9116 does not
use RTX & CTS

internal 10k pull-up

- BT_UART_RXD
- BT_UART_TXD
- BT_UART_RTS
- BT_UART_CTS

RX, TX, RTS, CTS of the SoC

configure as slave

IN, OUT
of the SoC

WLAN+BT M.2



Purism

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Sheet: /WLAN+BT M.2/

File: wifi_bt_m2.sch

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| Size: A4 | Date: 2018-06-18 |
|----------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| SIZE: A1 | DATE: |
| KiCad E.D.A. | kicad 4.0.7 |

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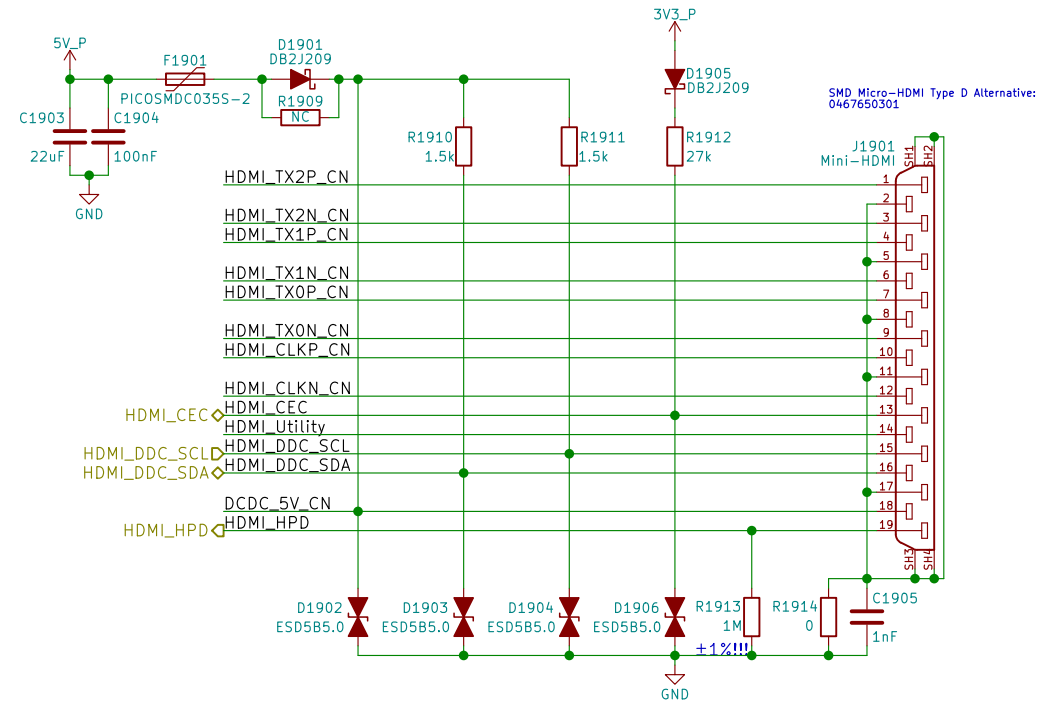
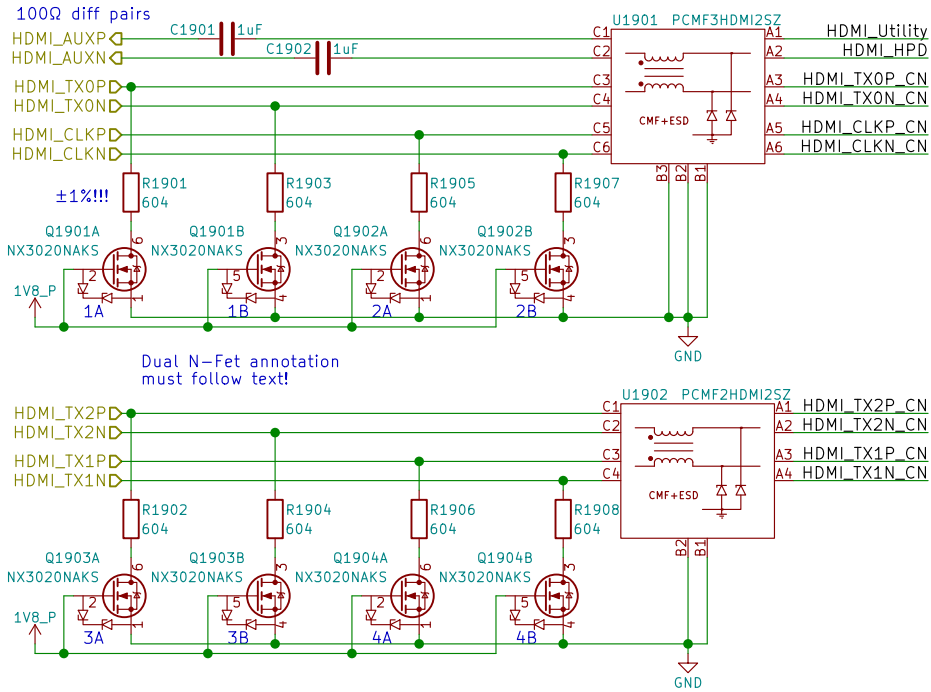
Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 18/24

TUSB1046 can be used for DP over USB-C

HDMI

Layout Note:
May need swap some signals
due to micro-HDMI pinout diff
depending on pin location/routing



HDMI



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Sheet: /HDMI/
File: hdmi.sch

Size: A4
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

Date: 2018-06-18

Rev: v0.1.0
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1

B



C

D

1



1



Id: 20/24

SPI NOR Flash



SPI NOR Flash



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Sheet: /SPI Flash/
File: flash.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18

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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 21/24

The diagram illustrates the electrical connections for the Smart Card module (U2201) and the J2201 Smart Card connector. The USB module (U2200) provides power to the Smart Card module via VDD5 and VDD33. The Smart Card module has pins for SC1_VCC, SC1_RST, SC1_CLK, SC1_IO, SC1_C4, SC1_C8, and SC1_PRSTNT_N/JTAG_TMS. The J2201 Smart Card connector has pins for VCC, RST, CLK, GND, VPP, I/O, CASE, and SCH. The diagram also shows the connection of the Smart Card module to the J2201 connector and the connection of the J2201 connector to the Smart Card module.

Smart Card



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Id: 22/24

GNSS



GNSS



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Sheet: /GNSS/
File: gnss.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

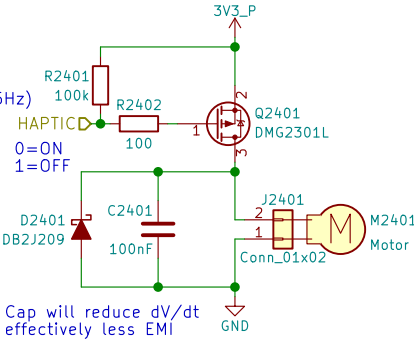
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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 23/24

Haptic Motor

PWM pins occupied:
GPIO1_I001 - LCD Backlight
GPIO1_I013 - LED
GPIO1_I014 - Ethernet (CLK0_25MHz)
GPIO1_I015 - CSI (CLK02)

PWM needed?
Only needs to be toggled
ON 1 sec, OFF 1 sec (0.5Hz)
Can MUX as either
GPIO or PWM2
swapping with LED



When the motor is off
both terminals are at GND
Motor will have wire leads
with a 2-pin Molex or Boom Precision
connector installed (by request)
Metal housing is floating
thick adhesive layer underneath
(not connected to either pin)

Haptic/Vibration Motor



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Sheet: /Haptic Motor/
File: haptic.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18

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