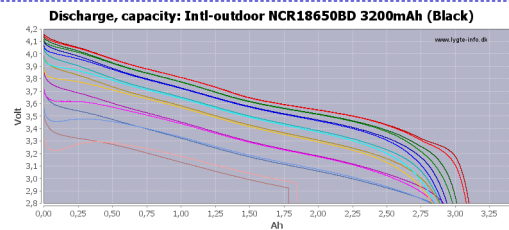


USB-C



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nicole.fauber@puri.sm
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 2/24



(interpret RSOC% based on this plot)

Drawing ~333.33mA,
or consuming <1.2W,
should give close to
10 hours going from
100% to 0% charge

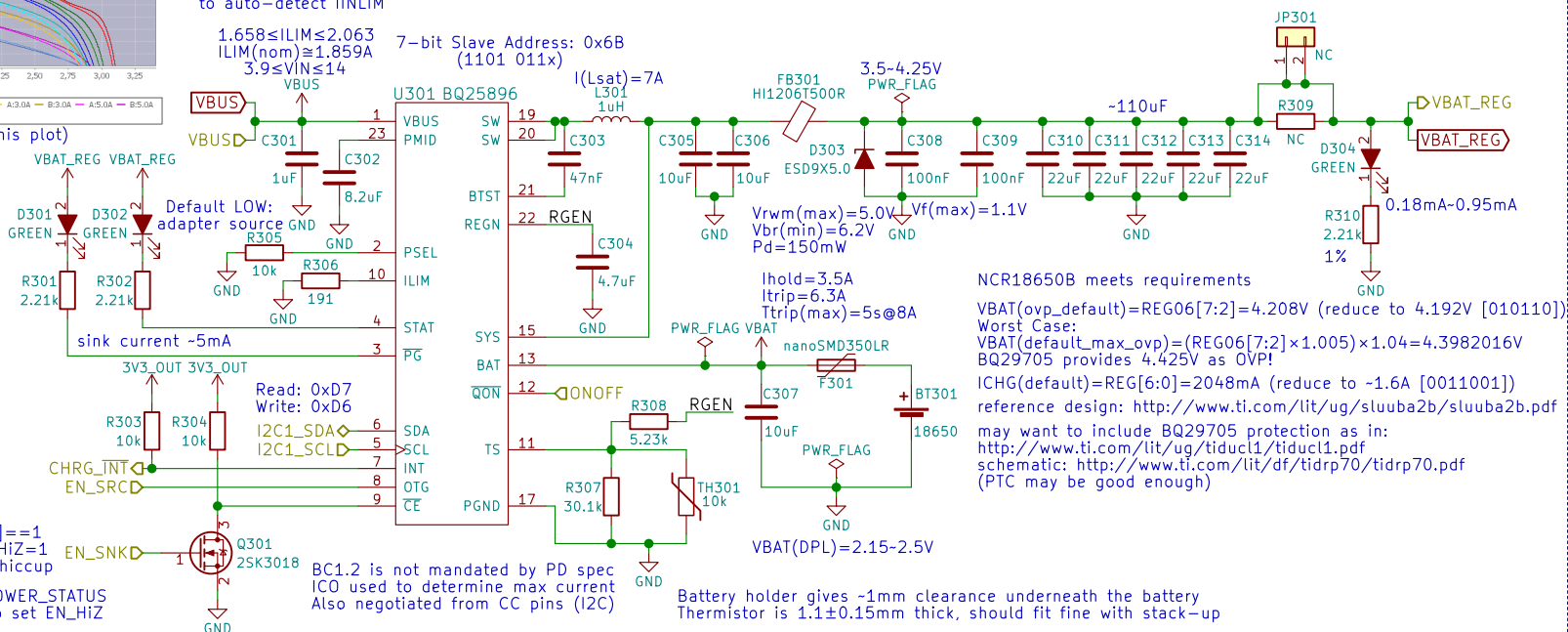
```
use AUTO_DPDM_EN
to auto-detect IINLIM
```

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

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

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

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

$$(L_{sat}) = 7A$$


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(default_max_ovp)=(REG06[7:2]×1.005)×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/sluuba2b/sluuba2b.pdf>
may want to include BQ29705 protection as in:
<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: 2018-06-14
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Size: 711	Date:
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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 3/24

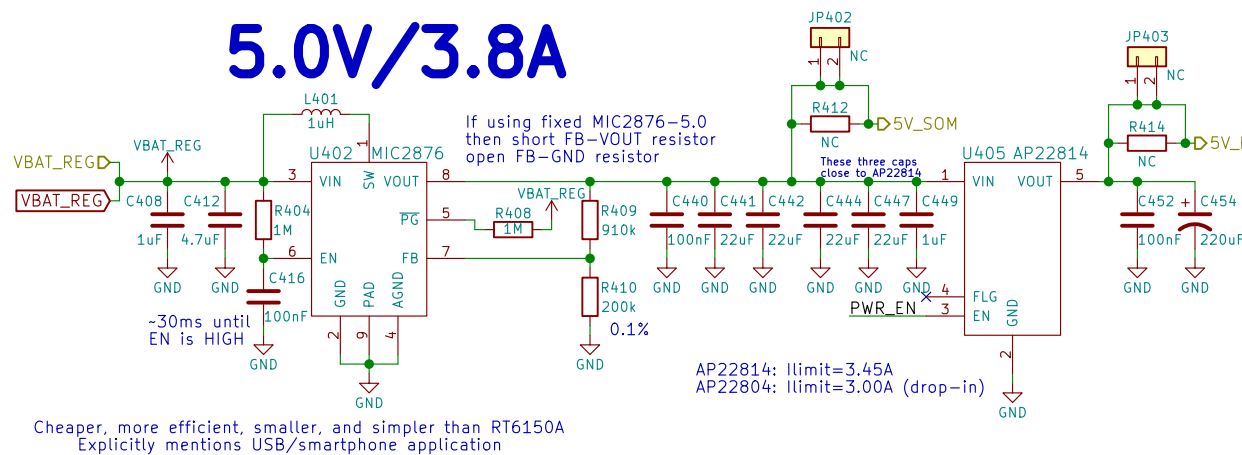
3.3V/3A



1.8V/600mA



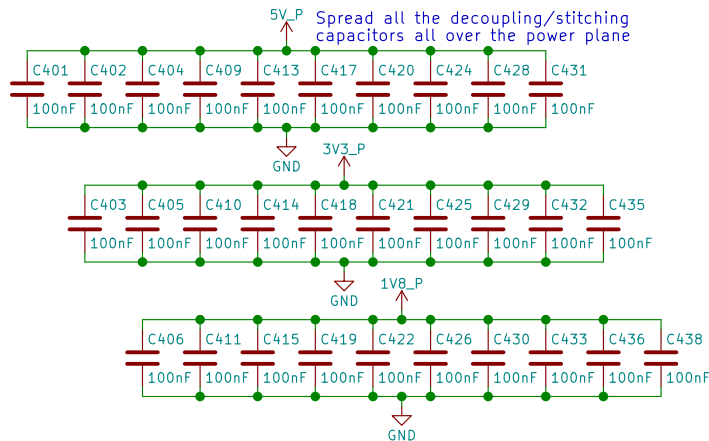
5.0V/3.8A



22.4V/40mA



2.8V/150mA



Power

Power

Purism

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Sheet: /Power/
File: power.sch

Size: A4
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Date: 2018-06-14

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 4/24

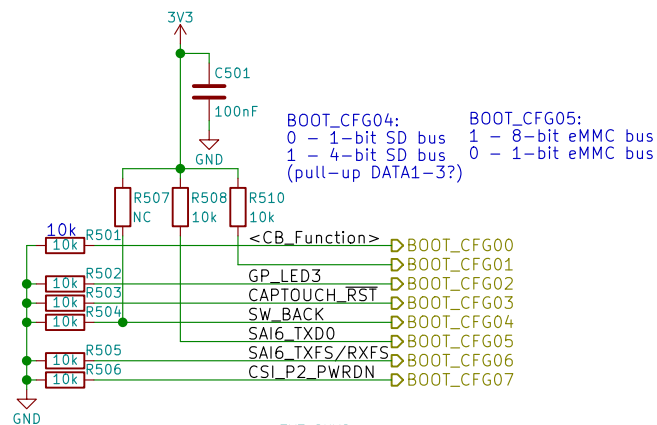
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainslie@puri.sm

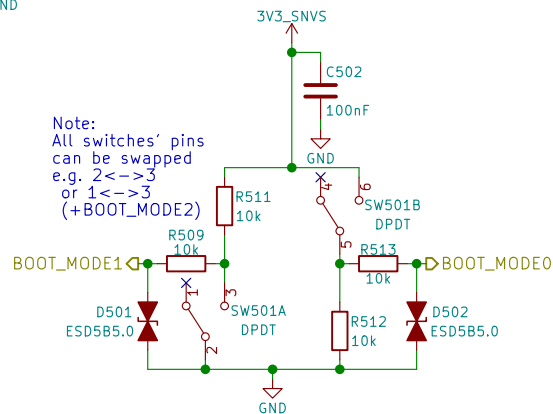
nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Boot Config



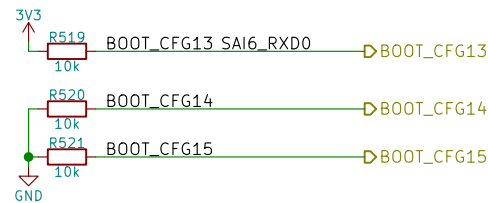
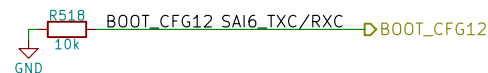
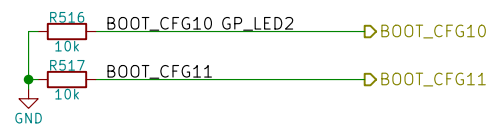
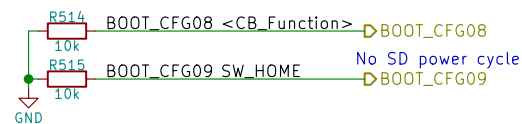
BOOT_CFG04: 0 - 1-bit SD bus
1 - 4-bit SD bus (pull-up DATA1-3?)
BOOT_CFG05: 1 - 8-bit eMMC bus
0 - 1-bit eMMC bus




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

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Sheet: /Boot Config/
File: boot.sch

Size: A4
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Date: 2018-06-14

Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 5/24

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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: 2018-06-14

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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 6/24


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[illegible]

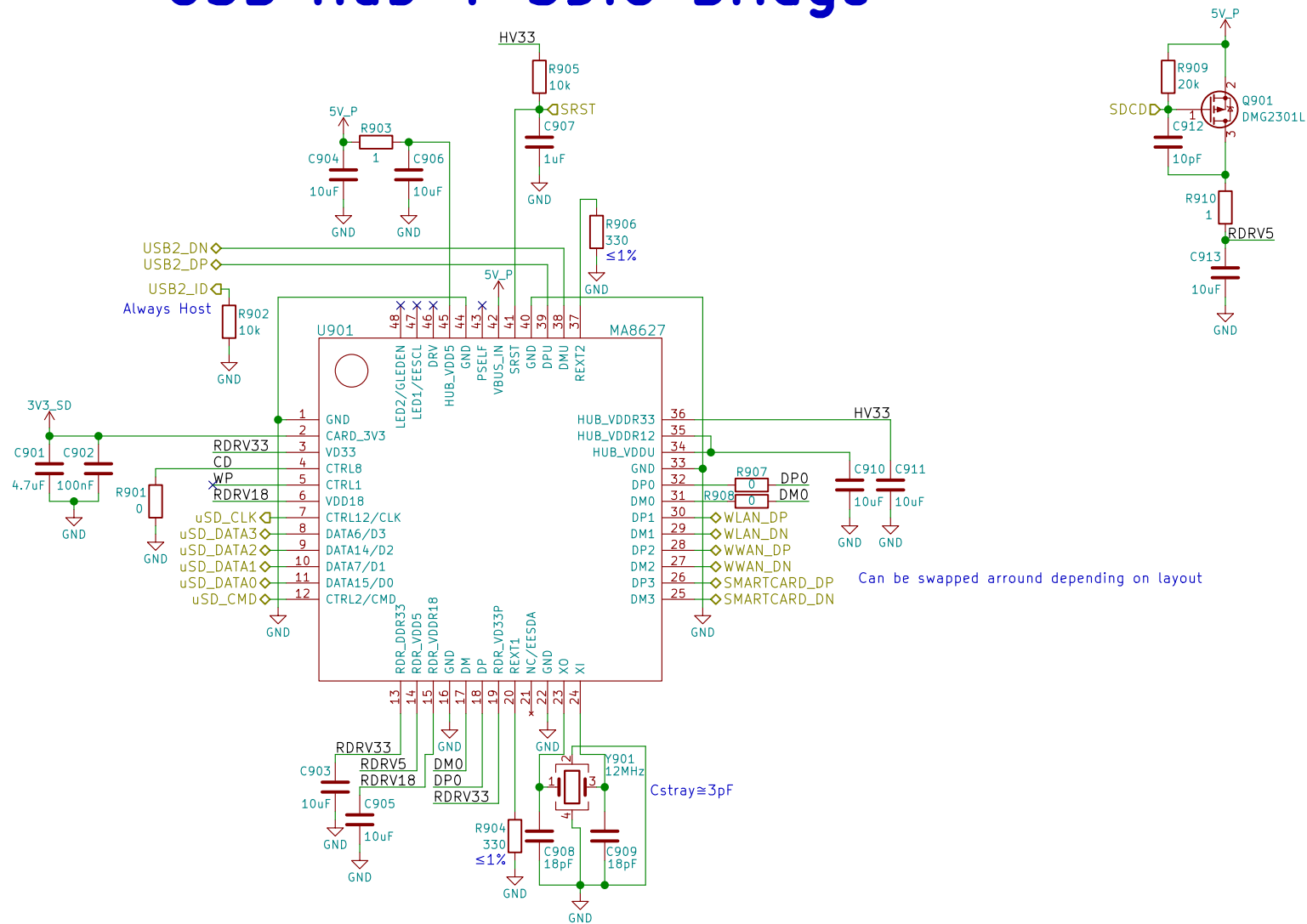
UART Debug  Purism		eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm angus.ainslie@puri.sm nicole.faeber@puri.sm christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm
Copyright 2018 GNU GPLv3		
Sheet: /UART Debug/ File: uart.sch		
Size: A4	Date: 2018-06-14	Rev: v0.1.0
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[illegible]

 Purism

Id: 8/24

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: 2018-06-14
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eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

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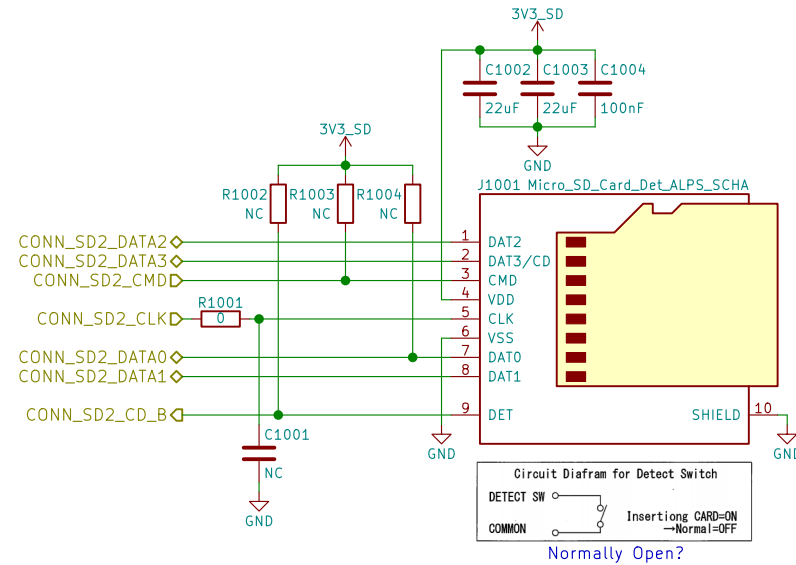
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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 9/24

μSD



uSD Card



Purism

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Sheet: /uSD Card/

File: sd.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14

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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 10/24

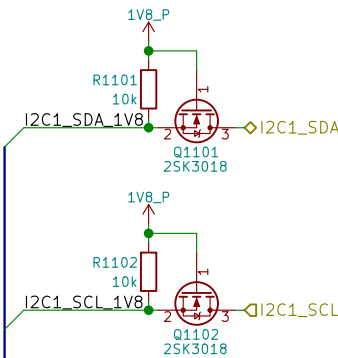
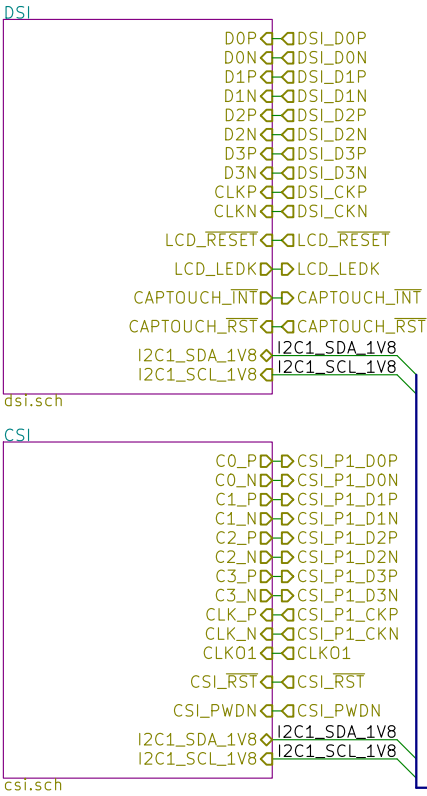
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MIPI



MIPI



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Sheet: /MIPI/
File: mipi.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14

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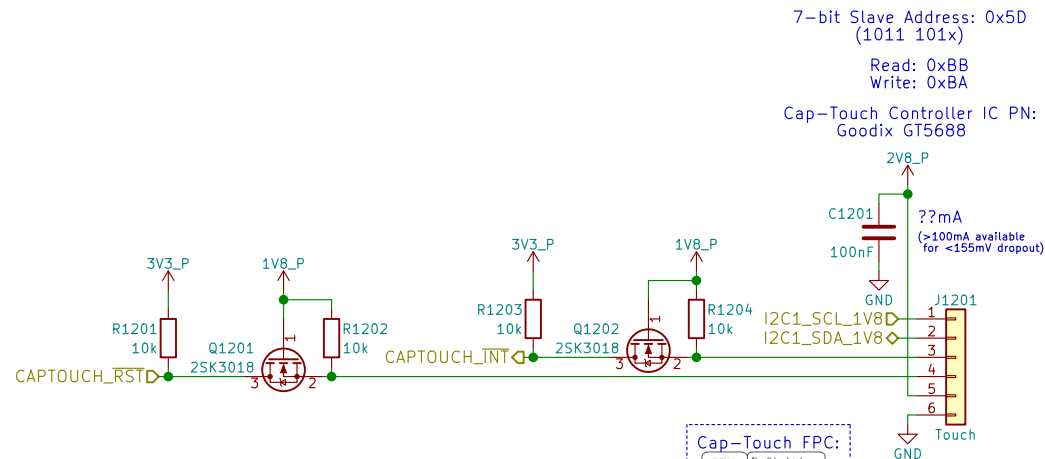
Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 11/24

Display & Touch Controller

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

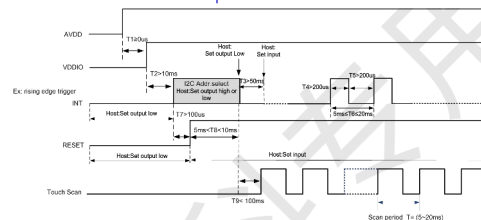
Note:
No power-up sequence is
given in the spec sheet



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

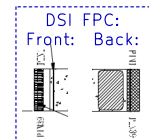
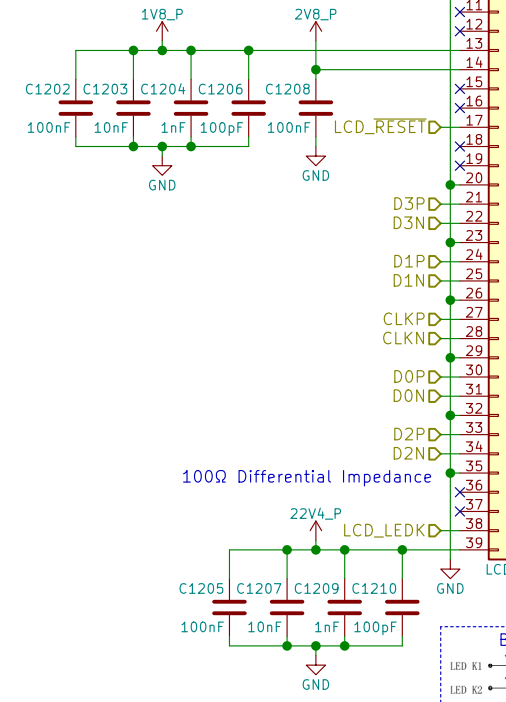
Every time you power on or reset, you need
to use the INT pin to set the I2C address:



Cap-Touch FPC:

Pin#	Definition
1	SCL
2	SDA
3	INT
4	RESET
5	VDD2_R5
6	GND

Front: Back:



MIPI DSI



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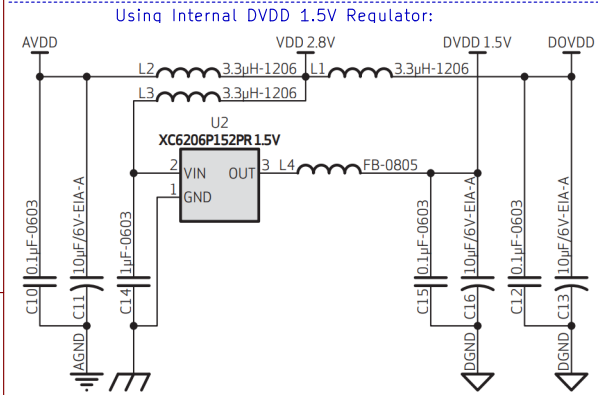
Sheet: /MIPI/DSI/
File: dsi.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 12/24

Camera



2.7 POWER UP SEQUENCE

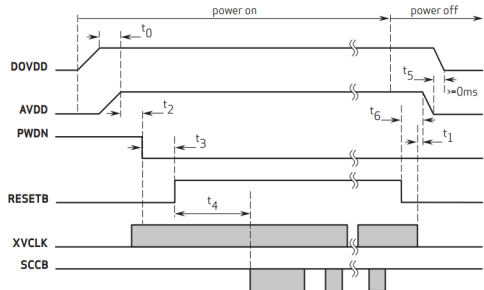
Based on the system power configuration (1.8V or 2.8V for I/O power, using external DVDD or internal DVDD, requiring access to the I2C during power up period or not), the power up sequence will differ. If 1.8V is used for I/O power, using the internal DVDD is preferred. If 2.8V is used for I/O power, due to a high voltage drop at the internal DVDD regulator, there is a potential heat issue. Hence, for a 2.8V power system, OmniVision recommends using an external DVDD source. Due to the higher power down current when using an external DVDD source, OmniVision strongly recommends cutting off all powers, including the external DVDD, when the sensor is not in use in the case of 2.8V I/O and external DVDD.

2.7.1 POWER UP WITH INTERNAL DVDD

For powering up with the internal DVDD and I2C access during the power ON period, the following conditions must occur:

1. when DOVDD and AVDD are turned ON, make sure DOVDD becomes stable before AVDD becomes stable
2. PWDN is active high with an asynchronous design (does not need clock)
3. PWDN pin tied to digital ground if it is not controlled.
4. if PWDN pin is controlled as below, for PWDN to go low, power must first become stable (AVDD to PWDN ≥ 5 ms)
5. RESETB is active low with an asynchronous design
6. master clock XVCLK should provide at least 1 ms before host accesses the sensor's registers
7. host can access I2C bus (if shared) during entire period. 20ms after RESETB goes high, host can access the sensor's registers to initialize sensor

figure 2-3 power up timing with internal DVDD



note $t_0 \geq 0\text{ms}$, delay from DOVDD stable to AVDD stable, it is recommended to power up AVDD shortly after DOVDD has been powered up

$t_1 \geq 0\text{ms}$, delay from XVCLK off to AVDD off

$t_2 \geq 5\text{ms}$, delay from AVDD stable to sensor power up stable, PWDN can be pulled low after this point, XVCLK can be turned on after power on

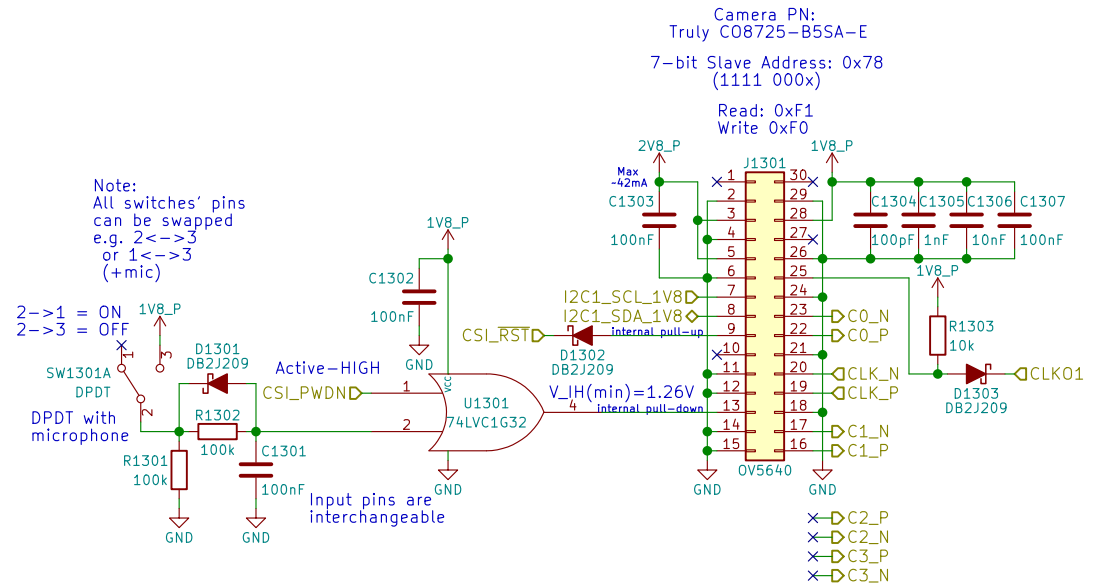
$t_3 \geq 1\text{ms}$, delay from sensor power up stable to RESETB pull up

$t_4 \geq 20\text{ms}$, delay from RESETB pull high to SCCB initialization

$t_5 \geq 0\text{ms}$, delay from AVDD off to DOVDD off

$t_6 \geq 0\text{ms}$, delay from RESETB pull low to AVDD off

5640.05.2.2



OV5640 CMOS Image Sensor Datasheet:
https://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/LightImaging/OV5640_datasheet.pdf



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Sheet: /MIPI/CSI/

File: csi.sch

Size: A4	Date: 2018-06-14
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Size: A4	Date:
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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 13/24

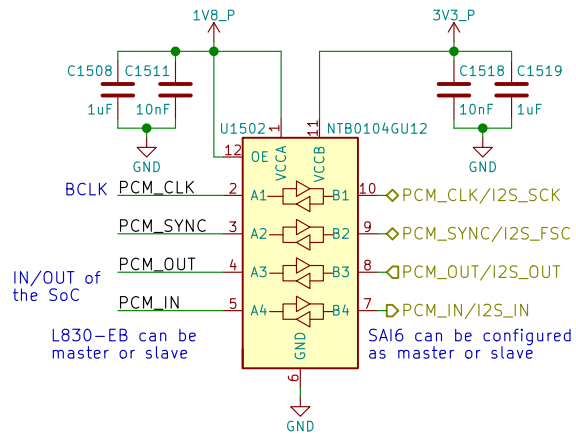
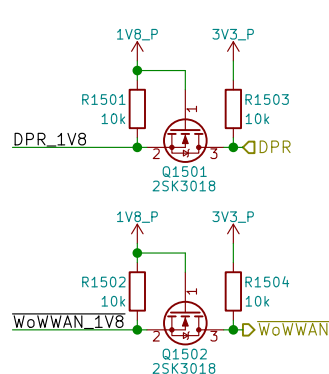
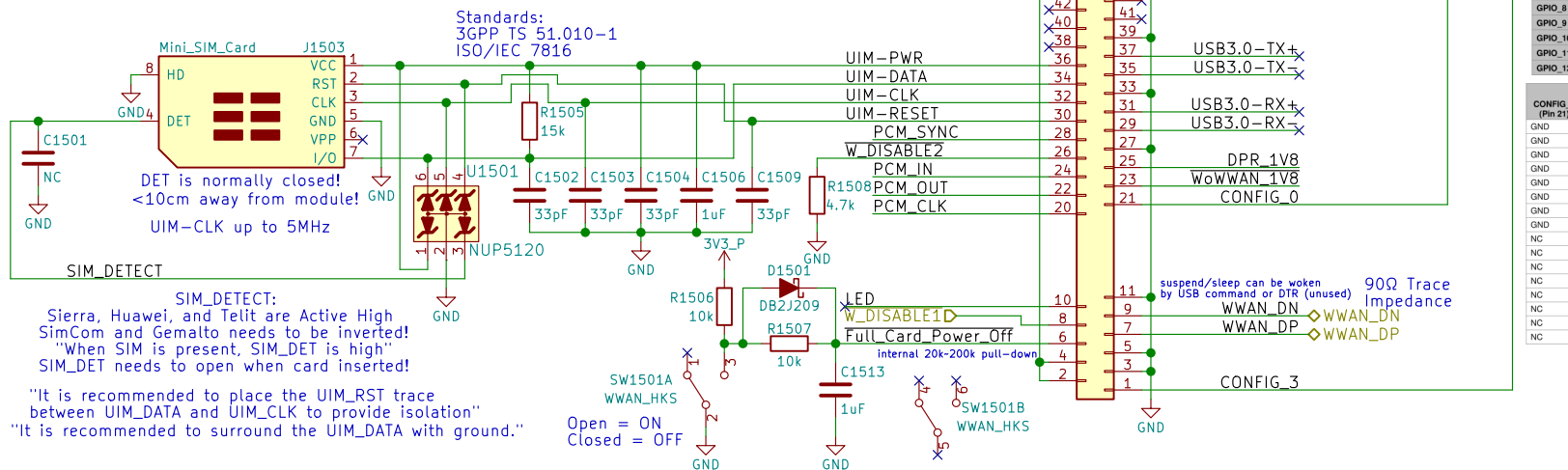
A	
B	
C	
D	



C



1



Even pins 40–48 are unused

	Pin	Port Config_0 ¹	Port Config_1 ²	Port Config_3 ³	Port Config_3 ⁴
GPIO_0	40	GNSS_SCL	GNSS_SCL	SIM_DET2	HSIC_Data
GPIO_1	42	GNSS_SDA	GNSS_SDA	UIM_DT02	HSIC_Strobe
GPIO_2	44	GNSS_I2Q	GNSS_I2Q	UIM_CLK2	IPC_0
GPIO_3	46	SYSSCL	GNSS_0	UIM_RST2	IPC_1
GPIO_4	48	TX_BLANKING	GNSS_1	UIM_PWR2	IPC_2
GPIO_5	20	AUDIO_0	AUDIO_0	RFU	AUDIO_0
GPIO_6	22	AUDIO_1	AUDIO_1	RFU	AUDIO_1
GPIO_7	24	AUDIO_2	AUDIO_2	RFU	IPC_3/AUDIO_2
GPIO_8	28	AUDIO_3	AUDIO_3	RFU	IPC_4/AUDIO_3
GPIO_9	10	LED#1	LED#1	LED#1	IPC_5
GPIO_10	26	W_Disable2#	W_Disable2#	W_Disable2#	IPC_6
GPIO_11	23	Wake_On_WWAN	Wake_On_WWAN	Wake_On_WWAN	IPC_7
GPIO_12	25	DPDR	DPDR	DPDR	IPC_8

Module Configuration Decodes				Module Type and Main Host Interface ¹	Port Configuration ²
CONFIG_0 (Pin 21)	CONFIG_1 (Pin 59)	CONFIG_2 (Pin 75)	CONFIG_3 (Pin 11)		
GND	GND	GND	GND	SSD - SATA	N/A
GND	NC	GND	GND	SSD - PCIe	N/A
GND	GND	NC	GND	WWAN - PCIe	0
GND	NC	NC	GND	WWAN - PCIe	1
GND	GND	GND	NC	WWAN - USB 3.0	0
GND	NC	GND	NC	WWAN - USB 3.0	1
GND	GND	NC	NC	WWAN - USB 3.0	2
GND	NC	NC	NC	WWAN - USB 3.0	3
NC	GND	GND	GND	WWAN - SSIC	0
NC	NC	GND	GND	WWAN - SSIC	1
NC	GND	NC	GND	WWAN - SSIC	2
NC	NC	NC	GND	WWAN - SSIC	3
NC	GND	GND	NC	WWAN - PCIe	2
NC	NC	GND	NC	WWAN - PCIe	3
NC	GND	NC	NC	RFU	N/A
NC	NC	NC	NC	No Module Present	N/A



Purism

Size: A4	Date: 2018-06-14
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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 15/24

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

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
 $L_s = 25.2uH$
 $L_p = 311.0mH$
 $C_s = 1.0mF$
 $C_p = 81.95nF$
 $R_s = 17.0300\Omega$
 $R_p = 17.0340\Omega$
 $\theta = 0.5deg$

Audio

Purism

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Sheet: /Audio/
 File: audio.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14

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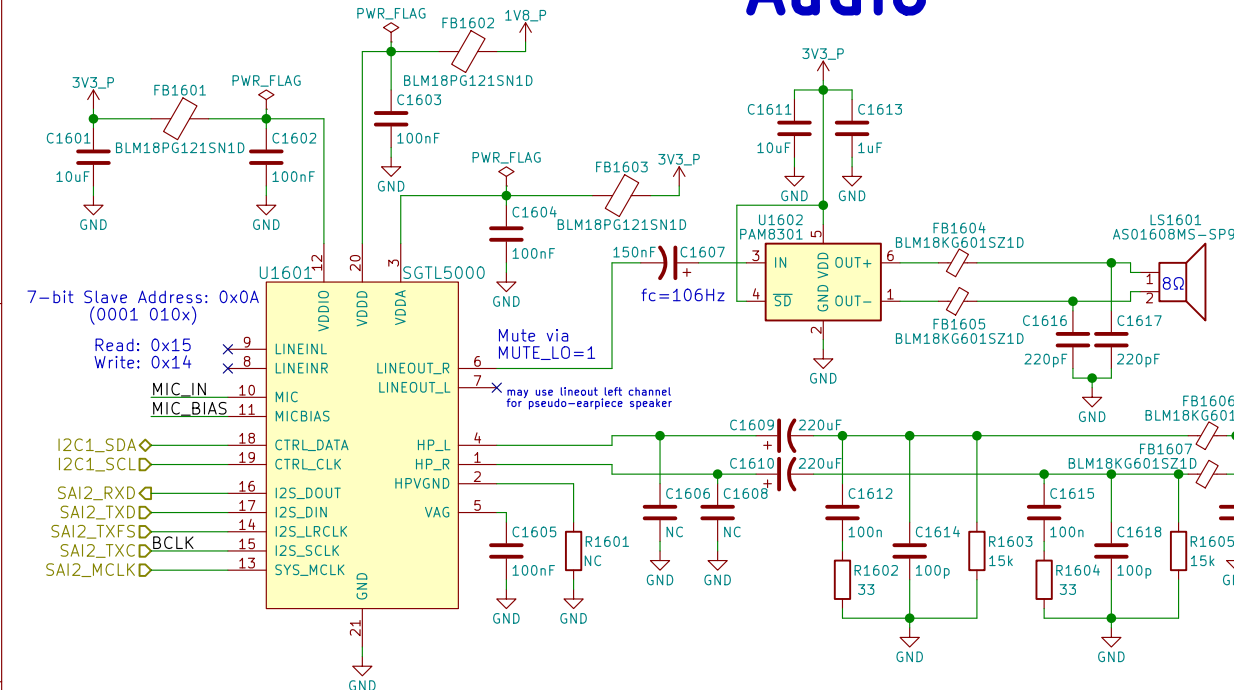
angus.ainslie@puri.sm

nicole.farber@puri.sm

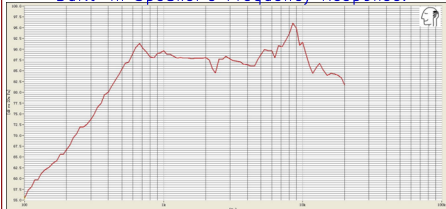
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0

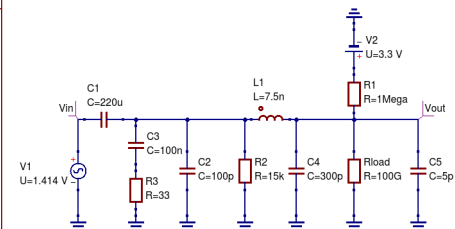
Id: 16/24



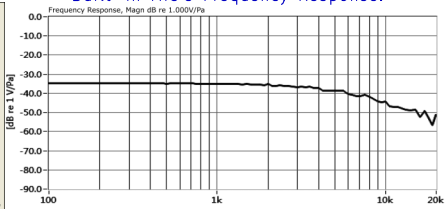
Built-In Speaker's Frequency Response:



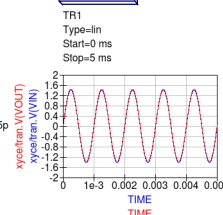
Simulation of HP_DET @ 1kHz output without HP jack inserted:



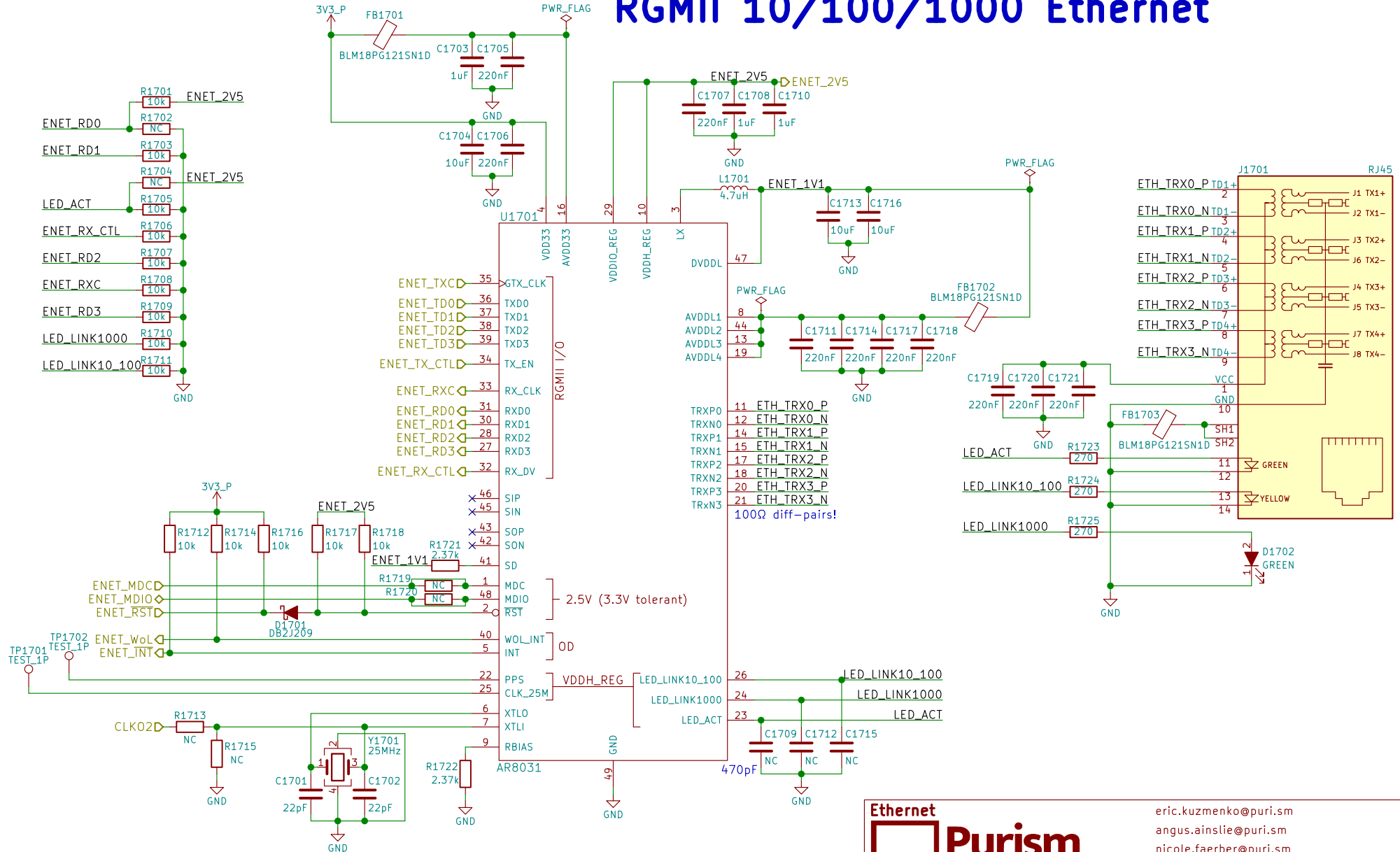
Built-In Mic's Frequency Response:



transient simulation



RGMII 10/100/1000 Ethernet



Ethernet

Purism

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Sheet: /Ethernet/
File: ethernet.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14
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christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

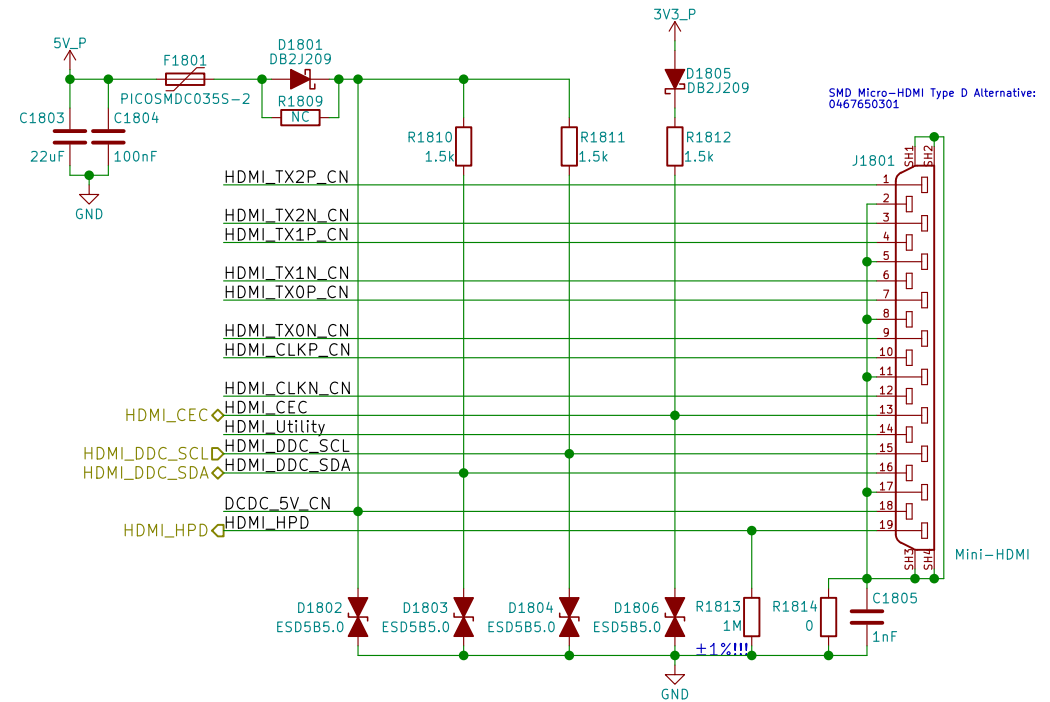
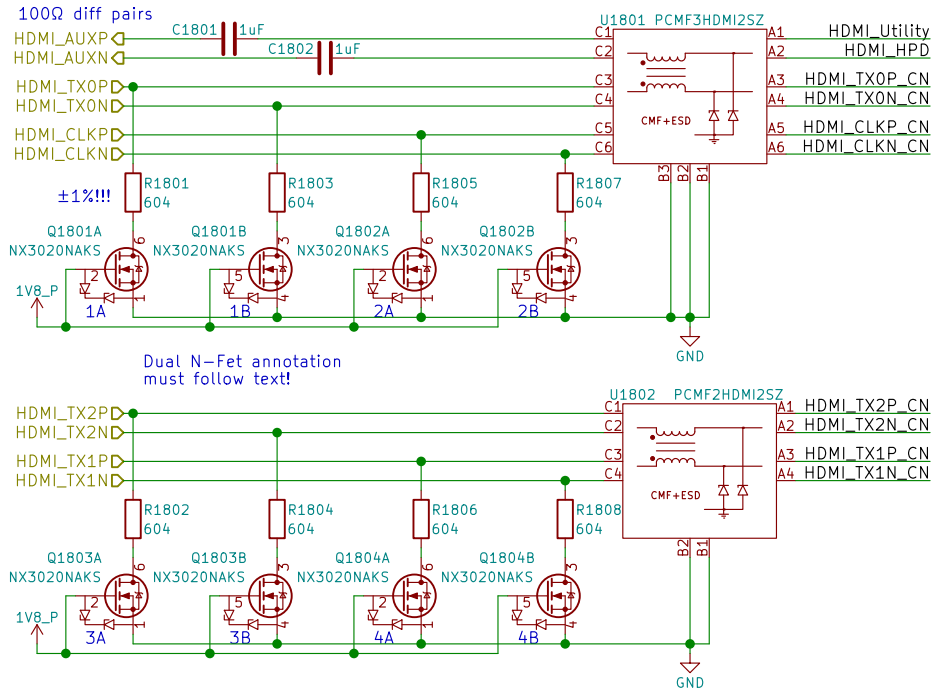
Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 17/24

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
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Date: 2018-06-14

Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 18/24

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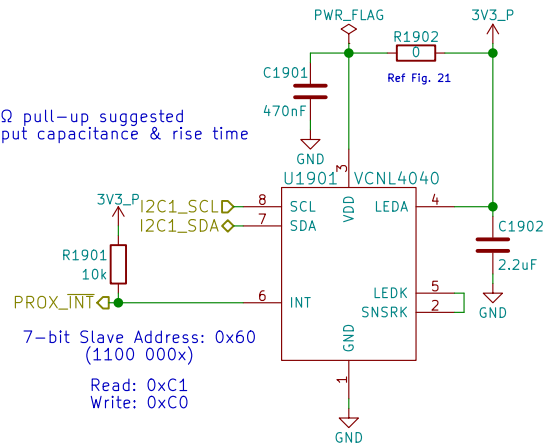
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Sensors

Proximity & Ambient Light

Note:
I2C 2.2kΩ pull-up suggested
check input capacitance & rise time



Reference:
<https://www.vishay.com/docs/84307/designingvcnl4040.pdf>
<http://www.vishay.com/docs/84931/vcni4040sensorboardfiles.pdf>

9-Axis IMU

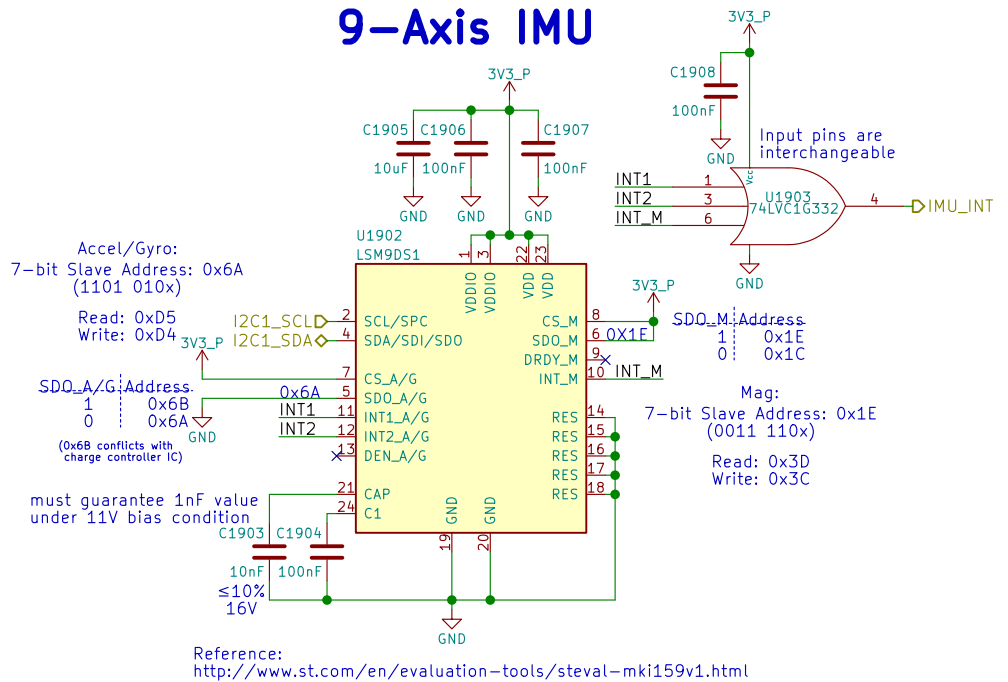


Table 19. Accelerometer and gyroscope SAD•Read/Write patterns

Command	SAD[6:1]	SAD[0] = SA0	R/W	SAD•R/W
Read	110101	0	1	11010101 (D5h)
Write	110101	0	0	11010100 (D4h)
Read	110101	1	1	11010111 (D7h)
Write	110101	1	0	11010110 (D6h)

Table 20. Magnetic sensor SAD•Read/Write patterns

Command	SAD[6:2]	SAD[1] = SDO/SA1	SAD[0]	R/W	SAD•R/W
Read	00111	0	0	1	00111001 (39h)
Write	00111	0	0	0	00111000 (38h)
Read	00111	1	0	1	00111101 (3Dh)
Write	00111	1	0	0	00111100 (3Ch)

Sensors



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Sheet: /Sensors/
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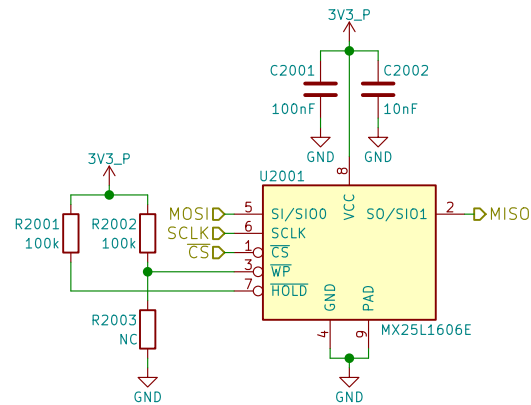
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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 19/24

SPI NOR Flash



SPI NOR Flash



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Sheet: /SPI Flash/
File: flash.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14

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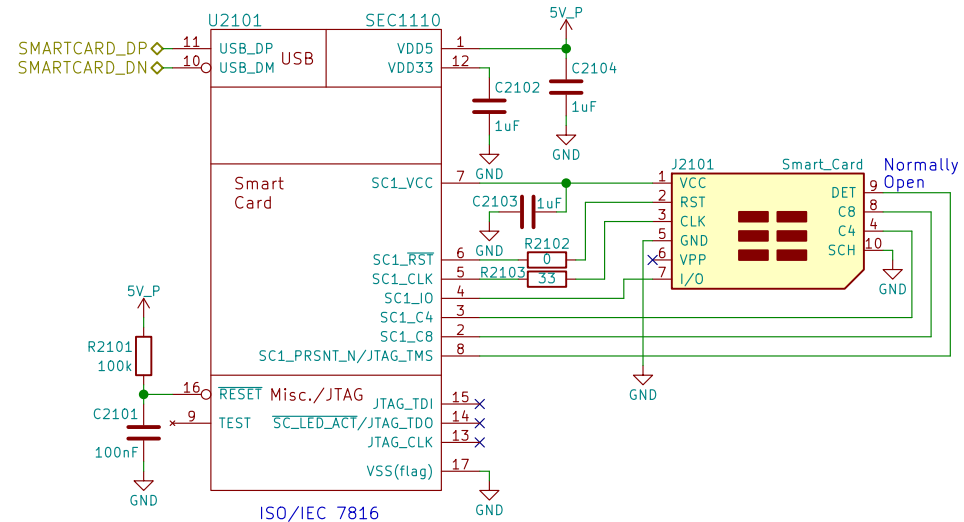
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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 20/24

Smart Card



Smart Card



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Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14

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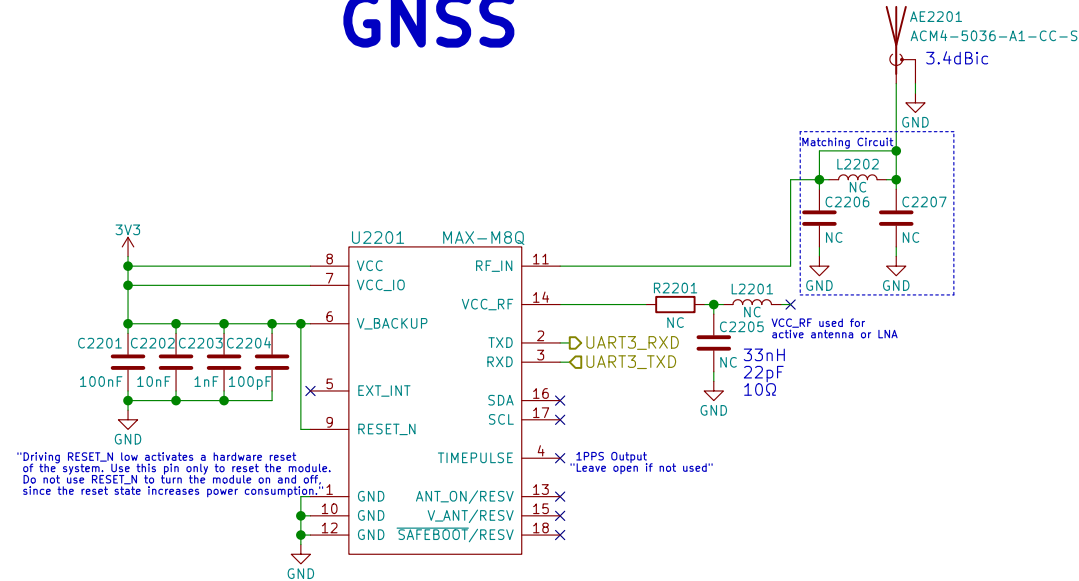
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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 21/24

GNSS



GNSS



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Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14
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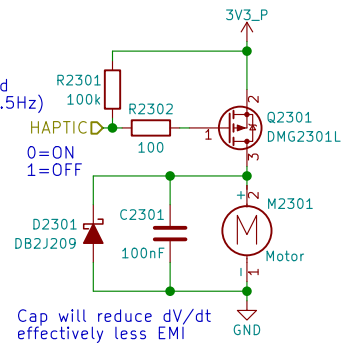
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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 22/24

Haptic Motor

PWM pins occupied:
 GPIO1_I001 - LCD Backlight
 GPIO1_I013 - LED
 GPIO1_I014 - Ethernet (CLKO_25MHz)
 GPIO1_I015 - CSI (CLKO2)

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
 (not connected to either pin)
 => could connect housing to GND

Cheaper Motor Connector:
https://lcsc.com/product-detail/1-25T-Connectors_1-25T-1-2AW_C10832.html

Motor Source:
https://www.alibaba.com/product-detail/Coin-motor-vibration-dc-motor-cellphone_1994583657.html?spm=a2700.8443308.0.0.5aa13e5f1wxHgs

Motor Datasheet:
<https://cloud.puri.sm/s/z8JR6DJ4KrJYzoW>

Motor PN:
 BY0820Z021L20

Haptic/Vibration Motor



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Sheet: /Haptic Motor/
 File: haptic.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-14

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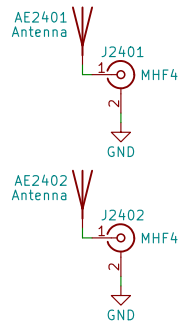
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Rev: v0.1.0

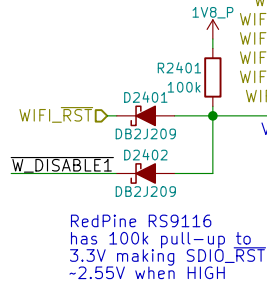
Id: 23/24

WLAN+BT M.2



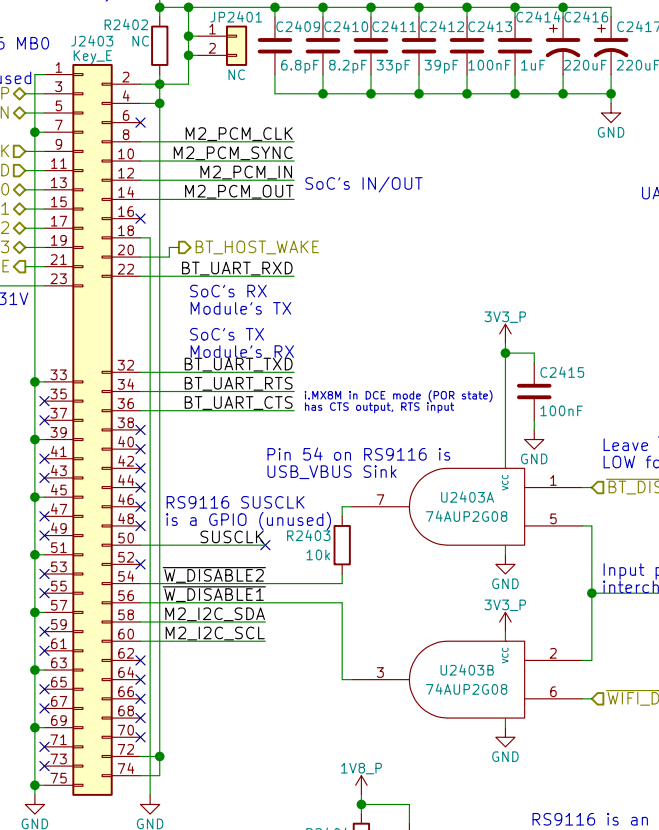
RS9116 NC:
RTS, CTS, BT_HOST_WAKE

RS9116 datasheet says
no WIFI_WAKE
but the schematic has it

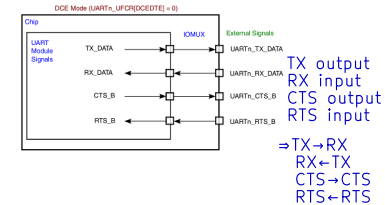


RedPine RS9116
has 100k pull-up to
3.3V making SDIO_RST
~2.55V when HIGH

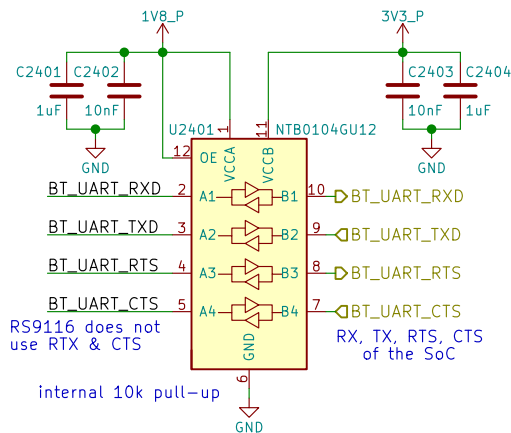
Module: Table 23
Socket: Table 46
M.2 Key E



6.2 M.2 Signal Directions
UARTn_UFCR[DCEDTE]=0 on POR



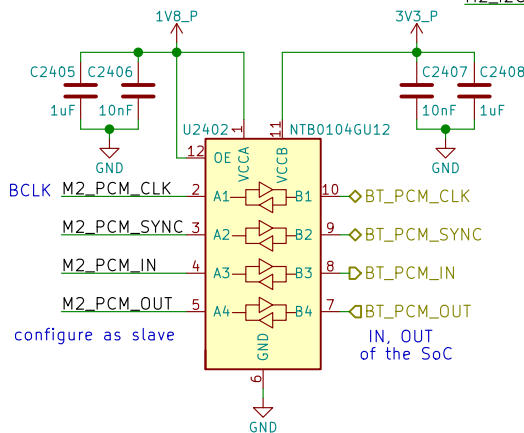
Note:
All switches' pins
can be swapped
e.g. 2<->3
or 1<->3



RS9116 does not
use RTX & CTS

internal 10k pull-up

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: 2018-06-14
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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 24/24