

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

8.1.1 vs 8.1.4 ?

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

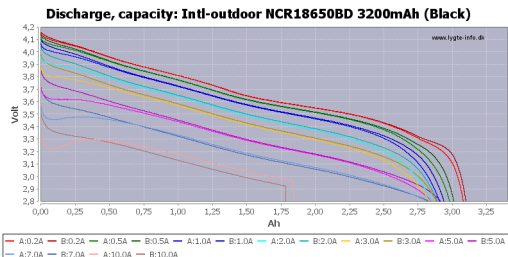
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Copyright 2018  
**Purism SPC**  
Sheet: /USB-C/  
File: usb-c.sch

**Title: USB Type C**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31  
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Rev: v0.1.0  
Id: 2/24

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

Open-drain output  
tied with TCPC\_INT

If enough I/O is available then  
separate CHRG\_INT & TCPC\_INT

This disables charging  
but maybe not VBUS->VOUT  
if PTN5110HQ's FAULT\_STATUS[6]==1  
(Force Off VBUS bit) then set EN\_HiZ=1  
EN\_HiZ may be auto-set when in hiccup

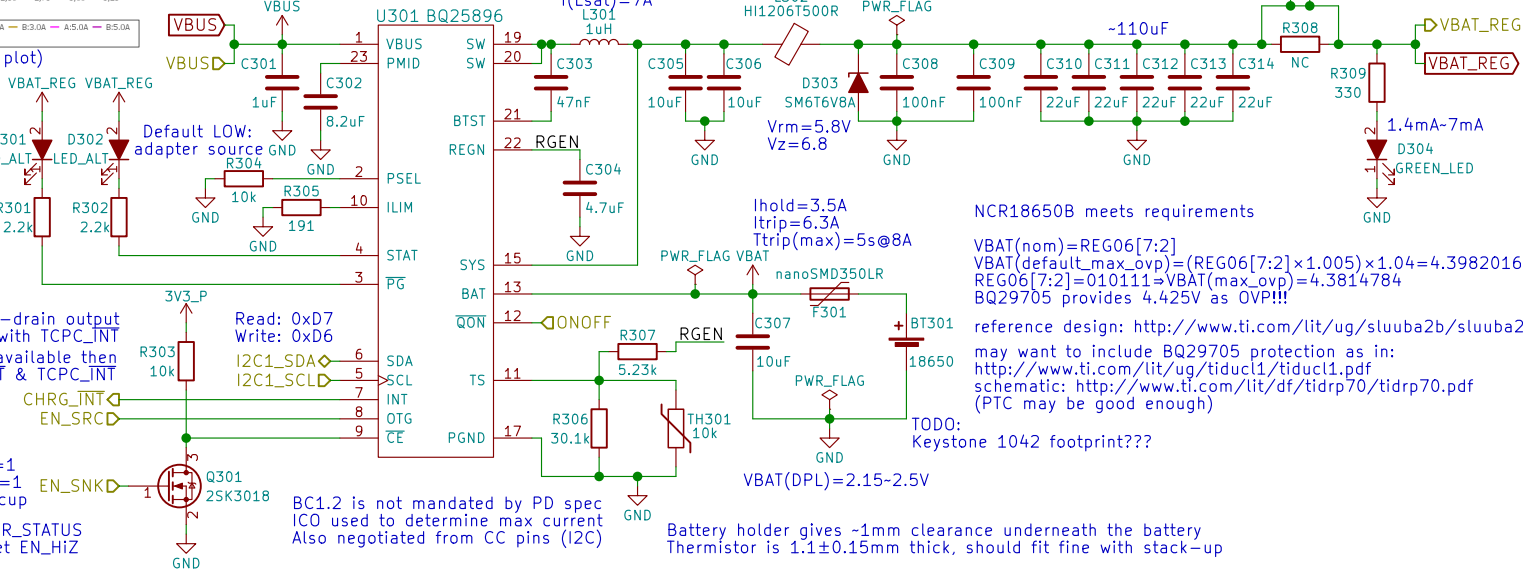
Reading PTN5110HQ's CC\_STATUS and POWER\_STATUS registers will tell TCPM (i.MX8M) when to set EN\_HiZ

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)

use AUTO\_DPDM\_EN  
to auto-detect IINLIM

$$\begin{aligned} 1.658 \leq I_{LIM} \leq 2.063 \\ I_{LIM}(\text{nom}) \cong 1.859 \text{ A} \\ 3.9 \leq V_{IN} \leq 14 \end{aligned}$$

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

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


NCR18650B meets requirements

```
VBAT(nom)=REG06[7:2]
VBAT(default_max_ovp)=(REG06[7:2]×1.005)×1.04=4.3982016V
REG06[7:2]=010111⇒VBAT(max_ovp)=4.3814784
BQ29705 provides 4.425V as OVP!!!
```

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/tiduc1/tiduc1.pdf>  
 schematic: <http://www.ti.com/lit/df/tidrp70/tidrp70.pdf>  
 (PTC may be good enough)

TODO:  
Keystone 1042 footprint???

Battery holder gives ~1mm clearance underneath the battery  
Thermistor is  $1.1 \pm 0.15$ 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

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## Purism SPC

Sheet: /Battery/

File: battery.sch

**Title: Battery**

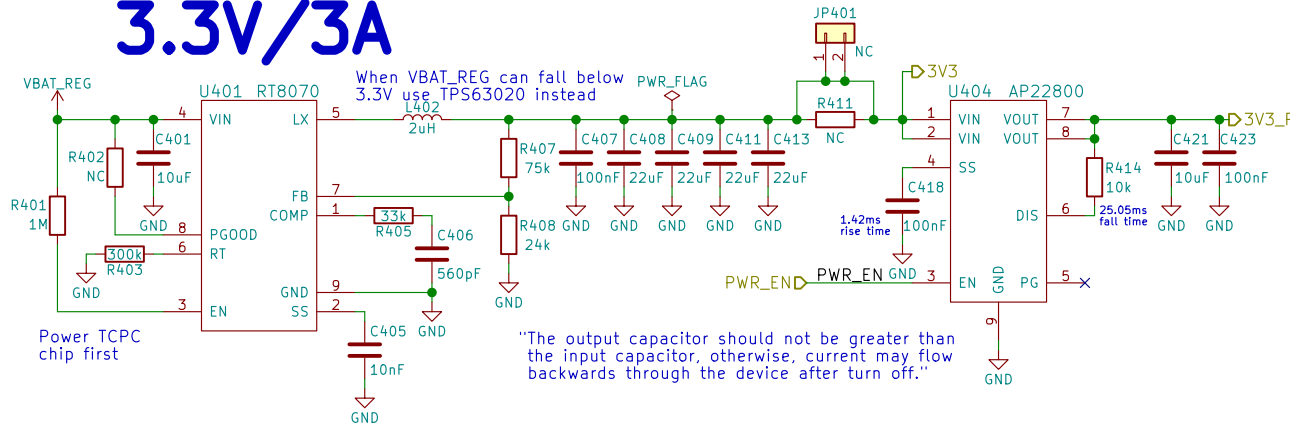
Size: A4	Date: 2018-05-31
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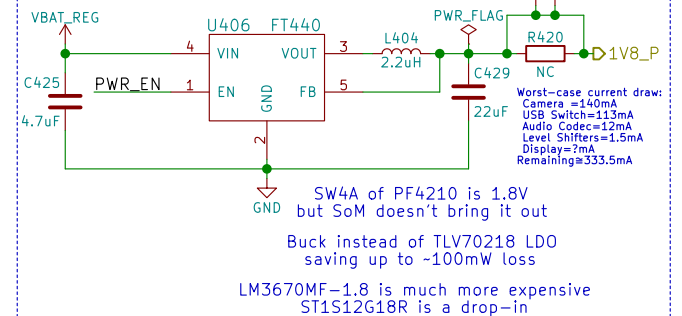
Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 3/24

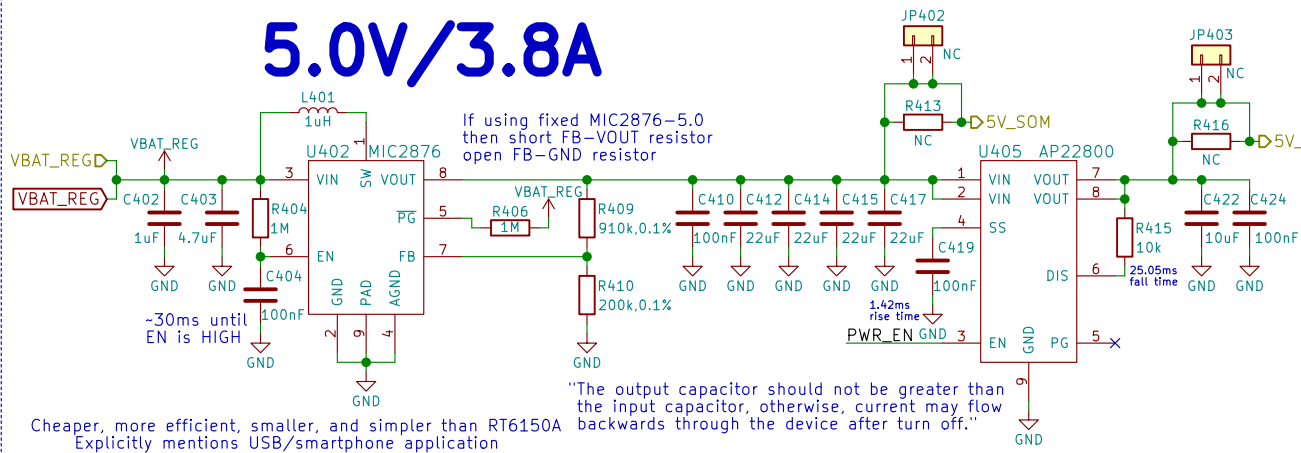
## 3.3V/3A



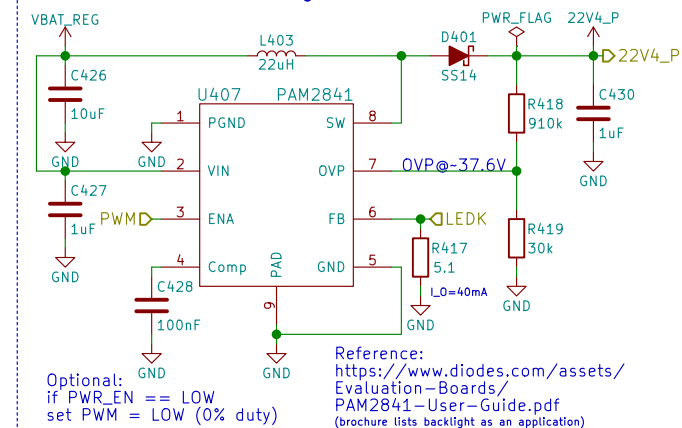
## 1.8V/600mA



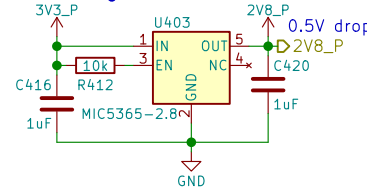
## 5.0V/3.8A



## 22.4V/40mA



## 2.8V/150mA



TODO:  
add parallel 100nF bulk caps!  
& spread all over the power plane

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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /Power/  
File: power.sch

**Title: Power**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

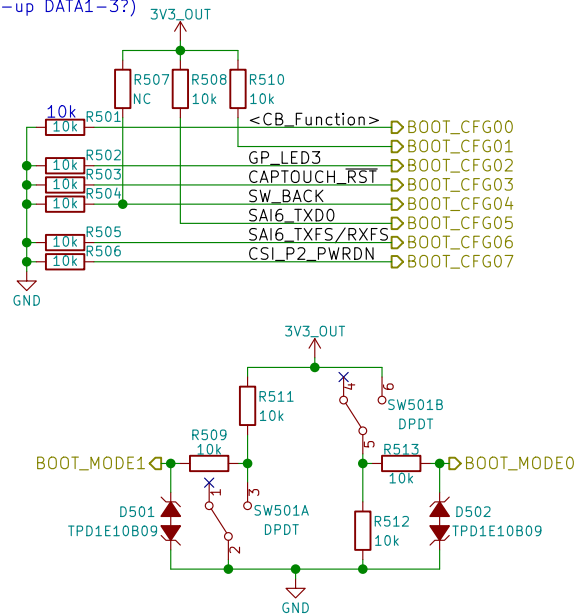
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

**Rev: v0.1.0**

Id: 4/24

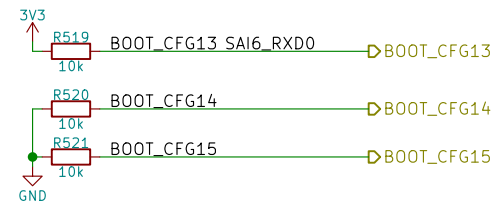
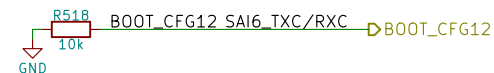
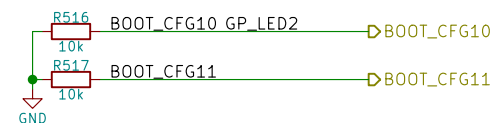
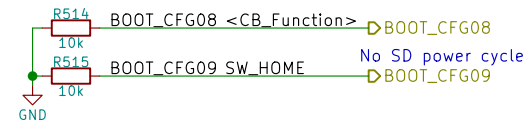
BOOT\_CFG04: 0 - 1-bit SD bus  
1 - 4-bit SD bus (pull-up DATA1-3?)

BOOT\_CFG05: 1 - 8-bit eMMC bus  
0 - 1-bit eMMC bus



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 <sup>1</sup>	Shipped value	Settings
BOOT_CFG[11:10]	OEM	USDHC port selection	Yes	00	00 - USDHC-1 01 - USDHC-2 10 - USDHC-3 else - reserved



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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /Boot Config/  
File: boot.sch

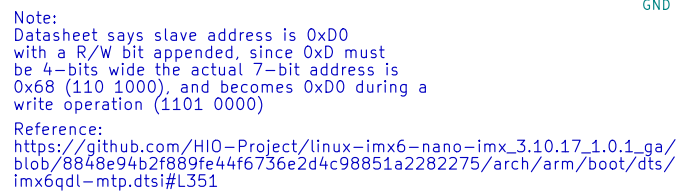
**Title: Boot Configuration**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

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**Rev: v0.1.0**

Id: 5/24



Id: 6/24



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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /UART Debug/  
File: uart.sch

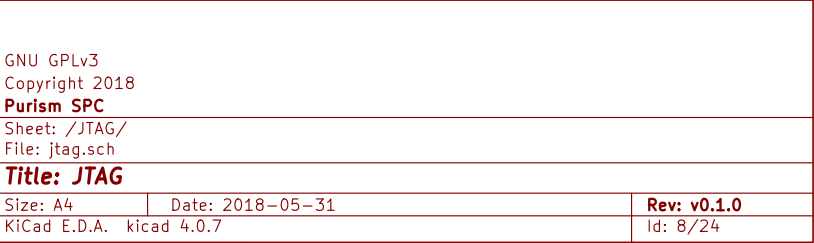
**Title: UART Debug**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

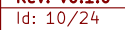
**Rev: v0.1.0**

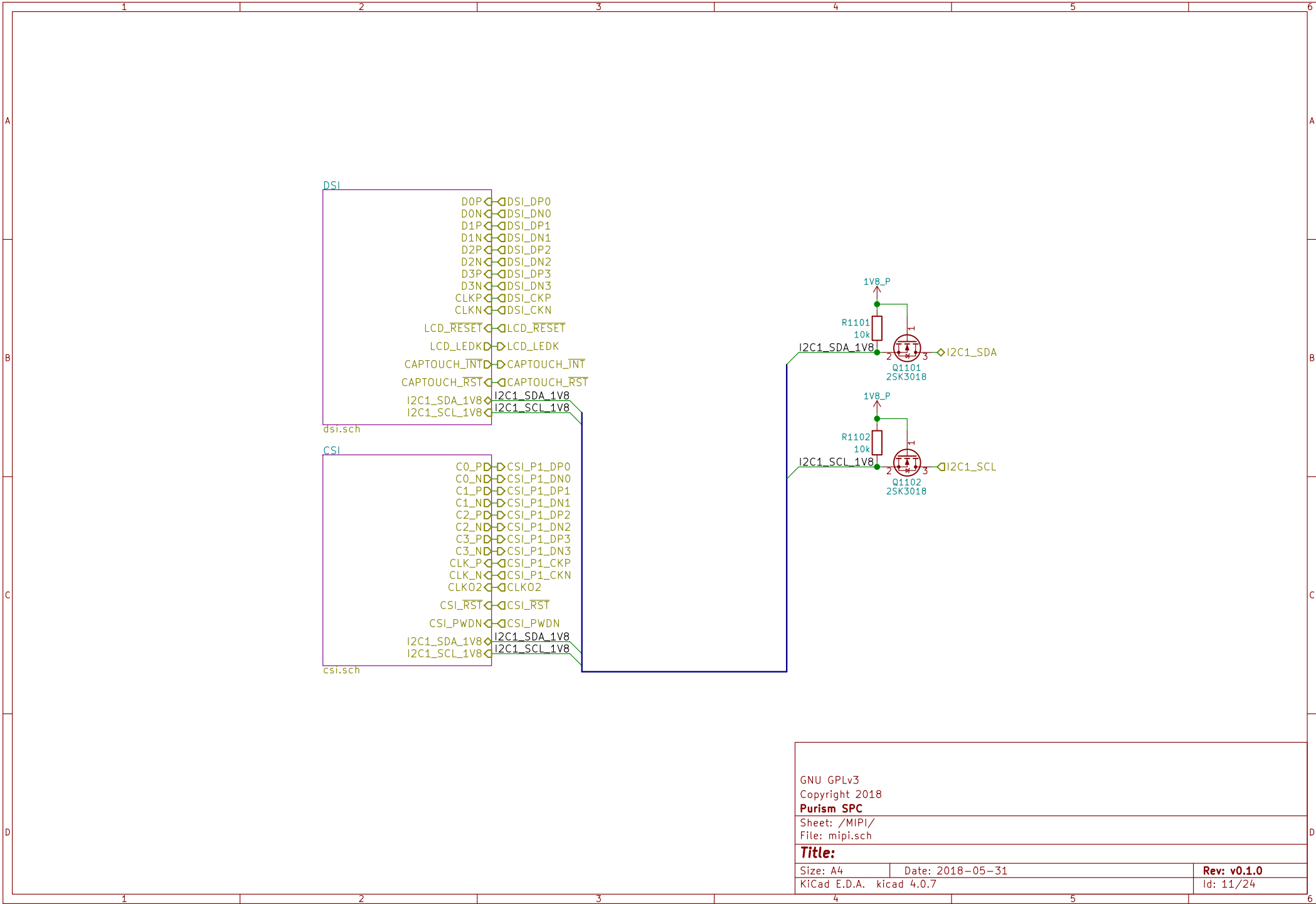
Id: 7/24

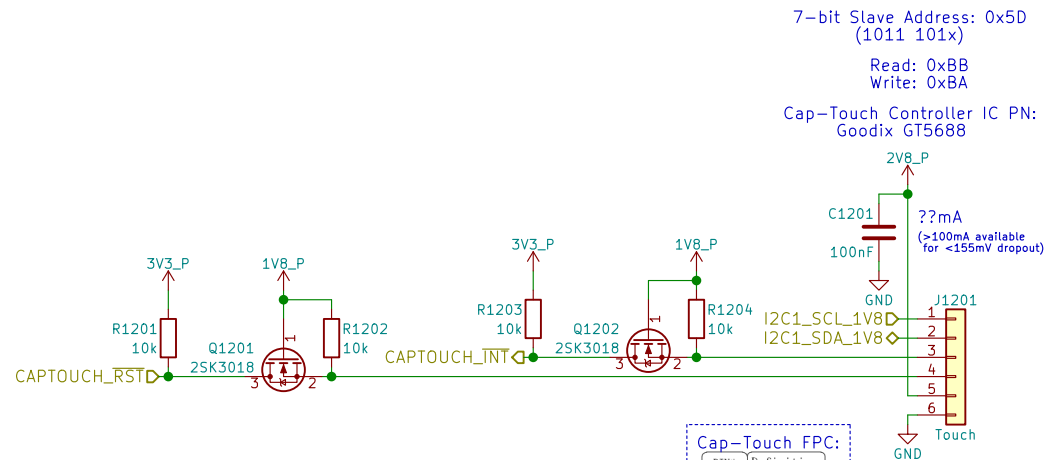








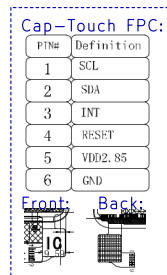
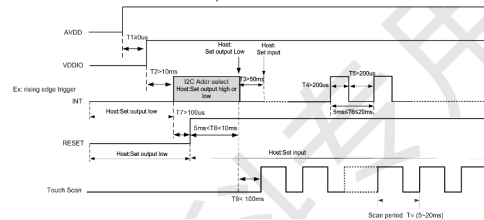




The upper 7 bits are the address,  
and bit 0 is used to select read or write.  
GT5688 has two slave device addresses to choose from:

7-bit Address	8-bit Write Address	8-bit Read Address
0x5D	0xBA	0xBB
0x14	0x28	0x29

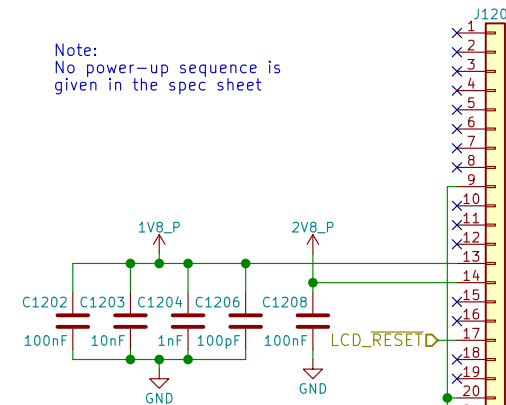
Every time you power on or reset, you need  
to use the INT pin to set the I2C address:



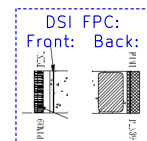
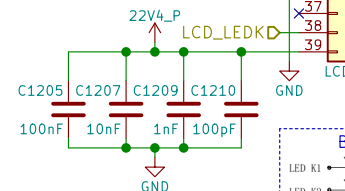
TODO:  
Verify if INT and RESET are active-LOW

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

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



100Ω Differential Impedance



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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /MIPI/DSI/

File: dsi.sch

**Title: MIPI DSI**

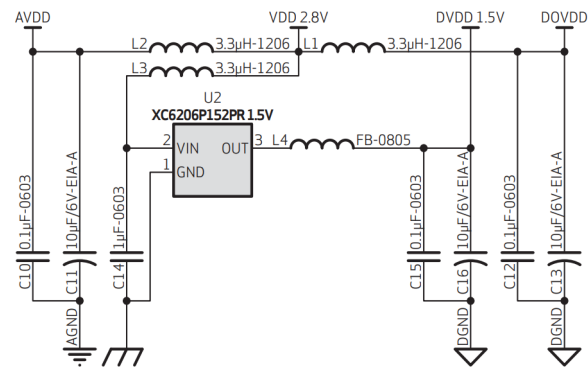
Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

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**Rev: v0.1.0**

Id: 12/24

### Using Internal DVDD 1.5V Regulator:



### 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:

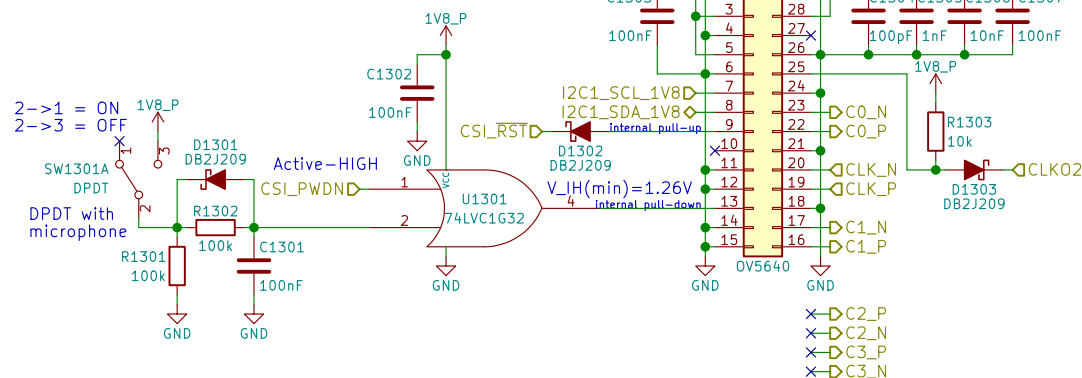
1. when DOVDD and AVDD are turned ON, make sure DOVDD becomes stable before AVDD becomes stable
2. PWDN is active high with an asynchronized design (does not need clock)
3. PWDN pin tied to digital ground if it is not controlled.
4. if PWDN pin is controlled as below, for PWDN to go low, power must first become stable (AVDD to PWDN  $\geq 5$  ms)
5. RESETB is active low with an asynchronized 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**  $t_0 \geq 0$ ms, delay from DOVDD stable to AVDD stable, it is recommended to power up AVDD shortly after DOVDD has been powered up  
 $t_1 \geq 0$ ms, delay from XVCLK off to AVDD off  
 $t_2 \geq 5$ 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  
 $t_3 \geq 1$ ms, delay from sensor power up stable to RESETB pull up  
 $t_4 \geq 20$ ms, delay from RESETB pull high to SCCB initialization  
 $t_5 \geq 0$ ms, delay from AVDD off to DOVDD off  
 $t_6 \geq 0$ ms, delay from RESETB pull low to AVDD off

5640\_05\_2-2



7-bit Slave Address: 0x78  
(1111 000x)

Read: 0xF1  
Write: 0xF0

OV5640 CMOS Image Sensor Datasheet:  
[https://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/LightImaging/OV5640\\_datasheet.pdf](https://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/LightImaging/OV5640_datasheet.pdf)

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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /MIPI/CSI/  
 File: csi.sch

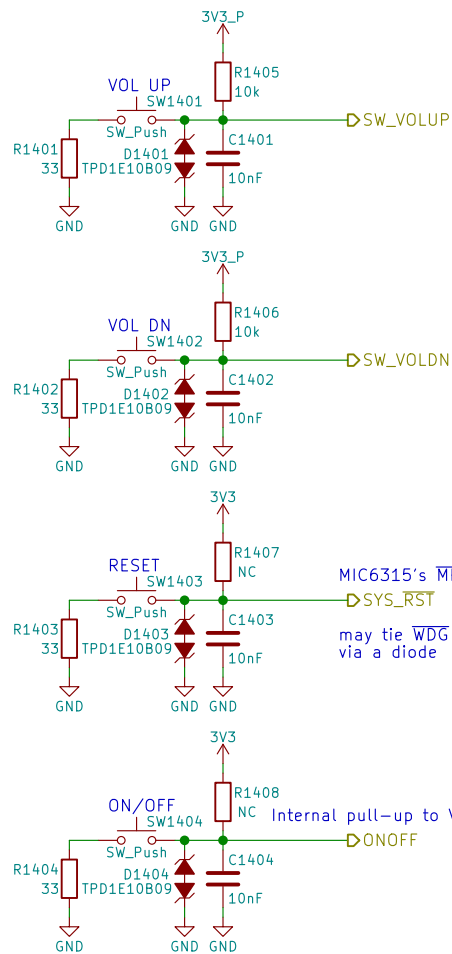
**Title:**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

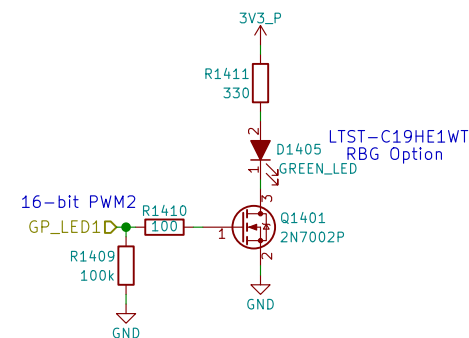
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

**Rev: v0.1.0**

Id: 13/24



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)



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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /Buttons & LED/  
File: buttons\_led.sch

**Title: Buttons & LED**

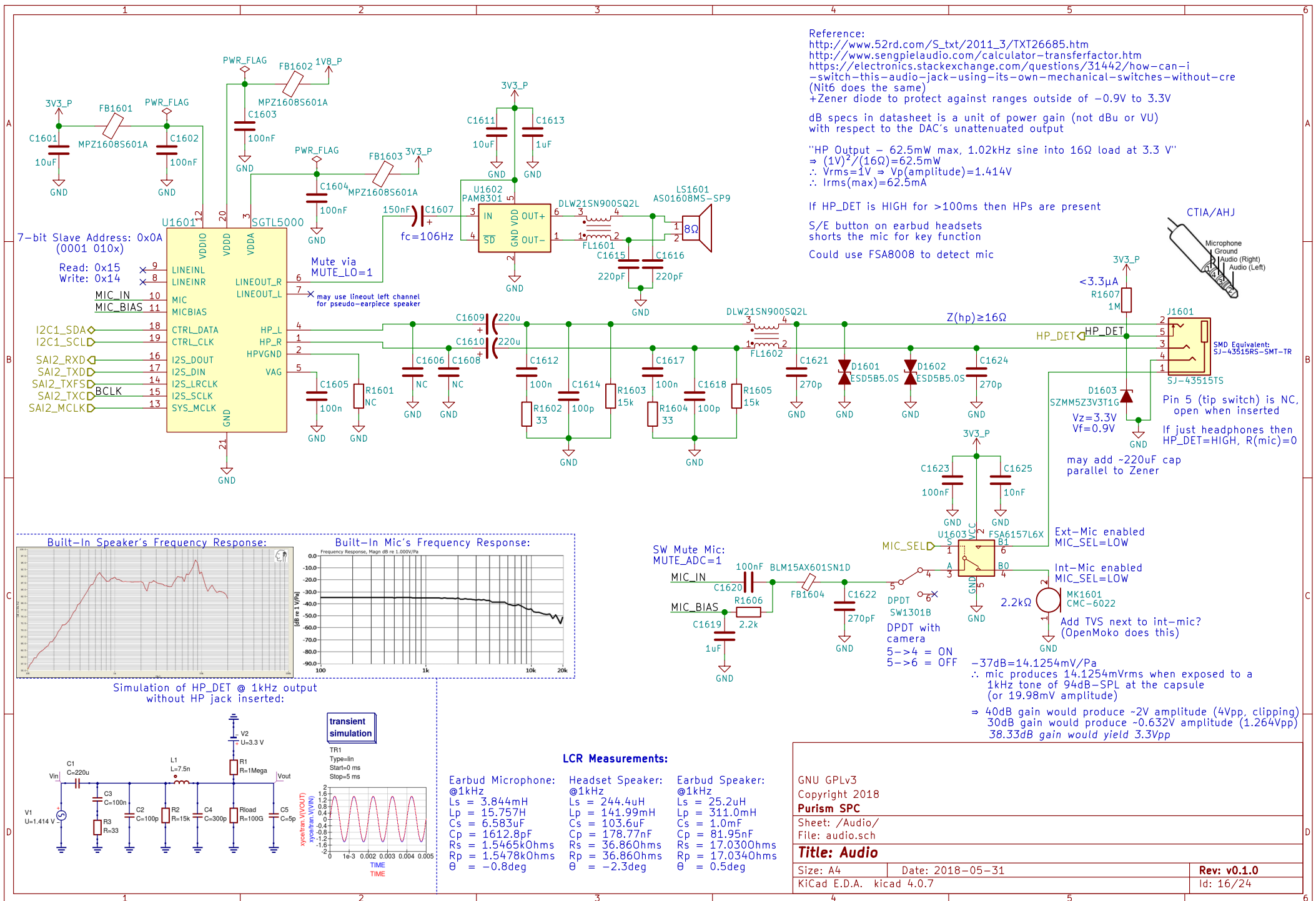
Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

**Rev: v0.1.0**

Id: 14/24







[illegible]

RS9116 NC:  
RTS, CTS, BT\_HOST\_WAKE

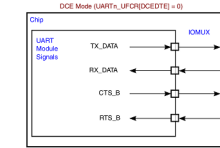
RS9116 datasheet says  
no WIFI\_WAKE  
but the schematic has it

RedPine RS9116 MB0  
Requires 5V on  
Pin 54 for USB!

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

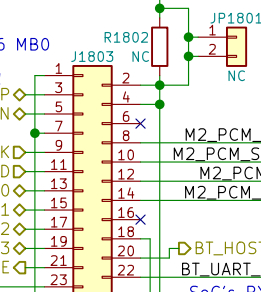
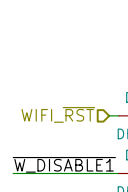
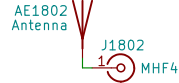
Module: Table 23  
Socket: Table 46

6.2 M.2 Signal Directions  
UARTn\_UFCR[DCEDTE]=0 on POR



TX output  
RX input  
CTS output  
RTS input

⇒ TX→RX  
RX→TX  
CTS→CTS  
RTS→RTS

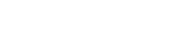
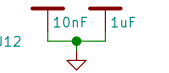
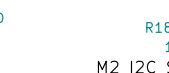
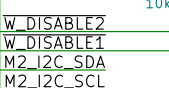


SoC's IN/OUT

i.MX8M in DCE mode (POR state)  
has CTS output, RTS input

TODO:  
Pin 54 on RS9116 is  
USB\_VBUS Sink!!!

RS9116 SUSCLK  
is a GPIO (unused)  
SUSCLK



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Purism SPC

Sheet: /WLAN+BT M.2/

File: wifi\_bt\_m2.sch

Title: WLAN+BT M.2

Size: A4

Date: 2018-05-31

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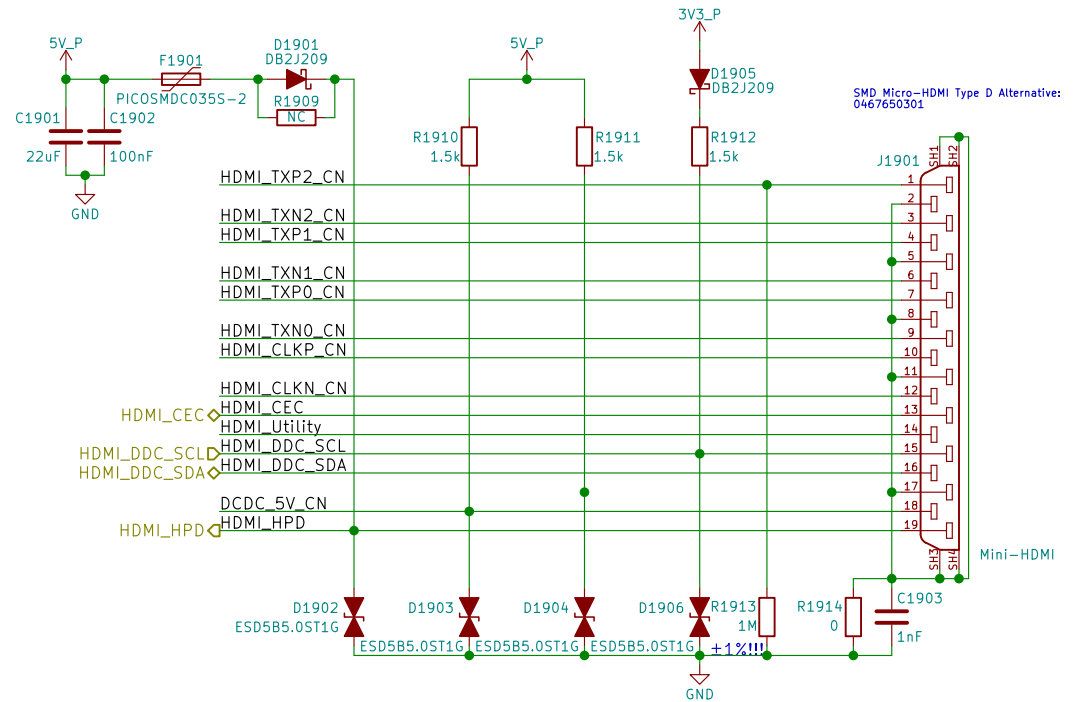
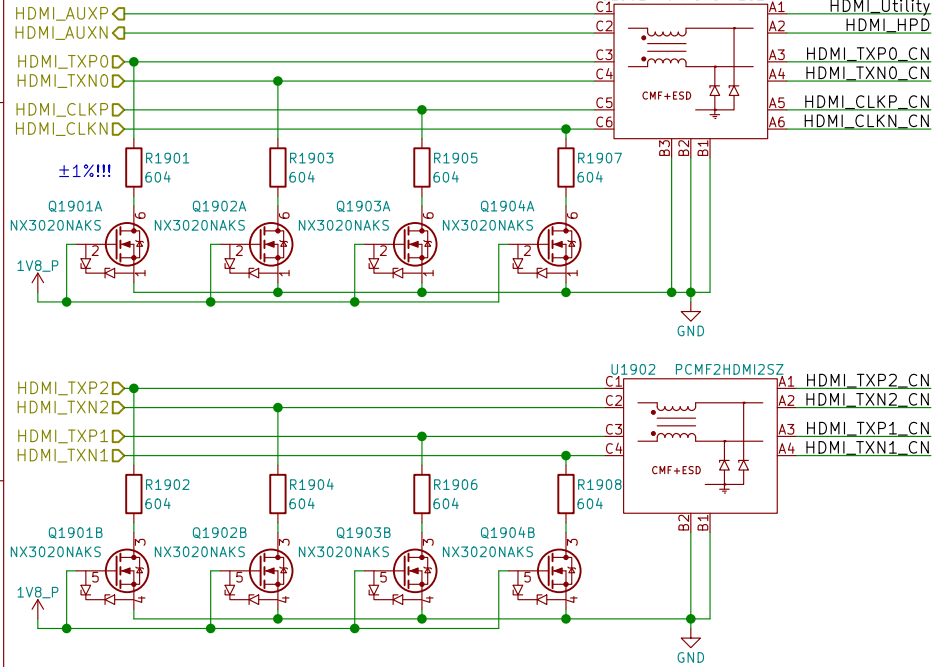
Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 18/24

HD3SS460 can be used for DP over USB-C

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

100Ω diff pairs



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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /HDMI/  
File: hdmi.sch

**Title: HDMI**

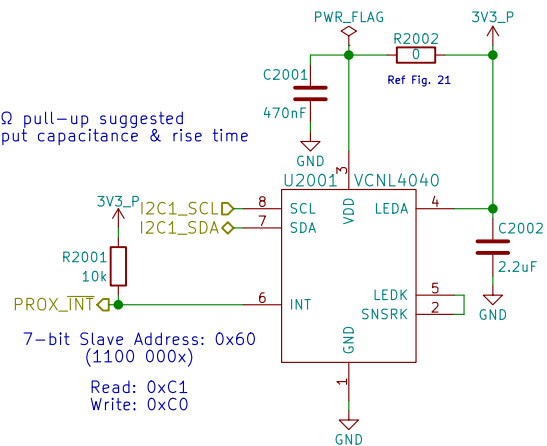
Size: A4  
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

Date: 2018-05-31

**Rev: v0.1.0**  
Id: 19/24

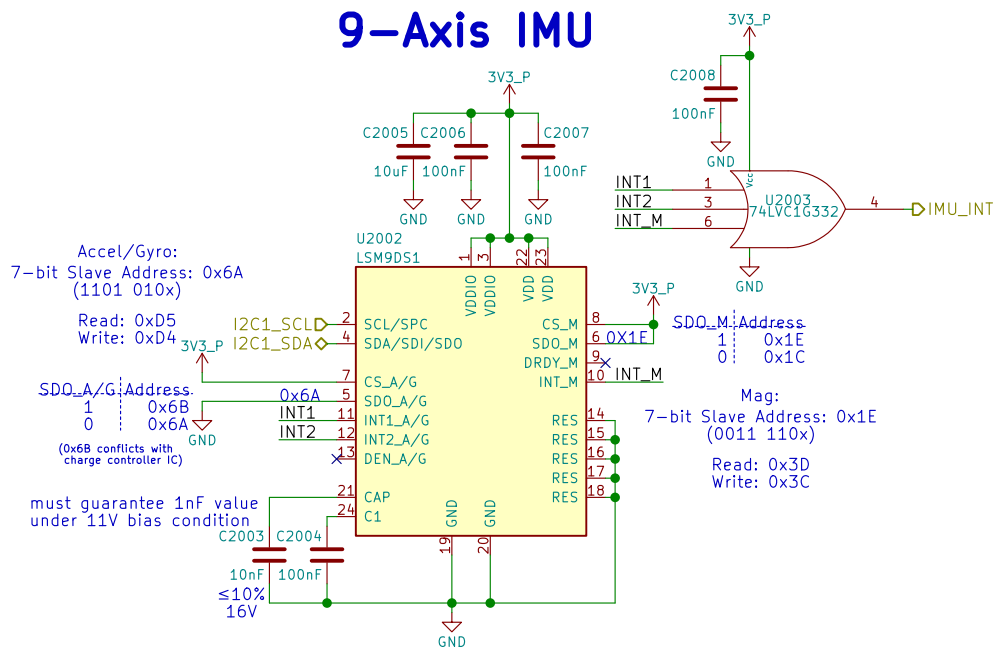
## Proximity & Ambient Light

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



Reference:  
<http://www.st.com/en/evaluation-tools/steval-mki159v1.html>

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)

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)

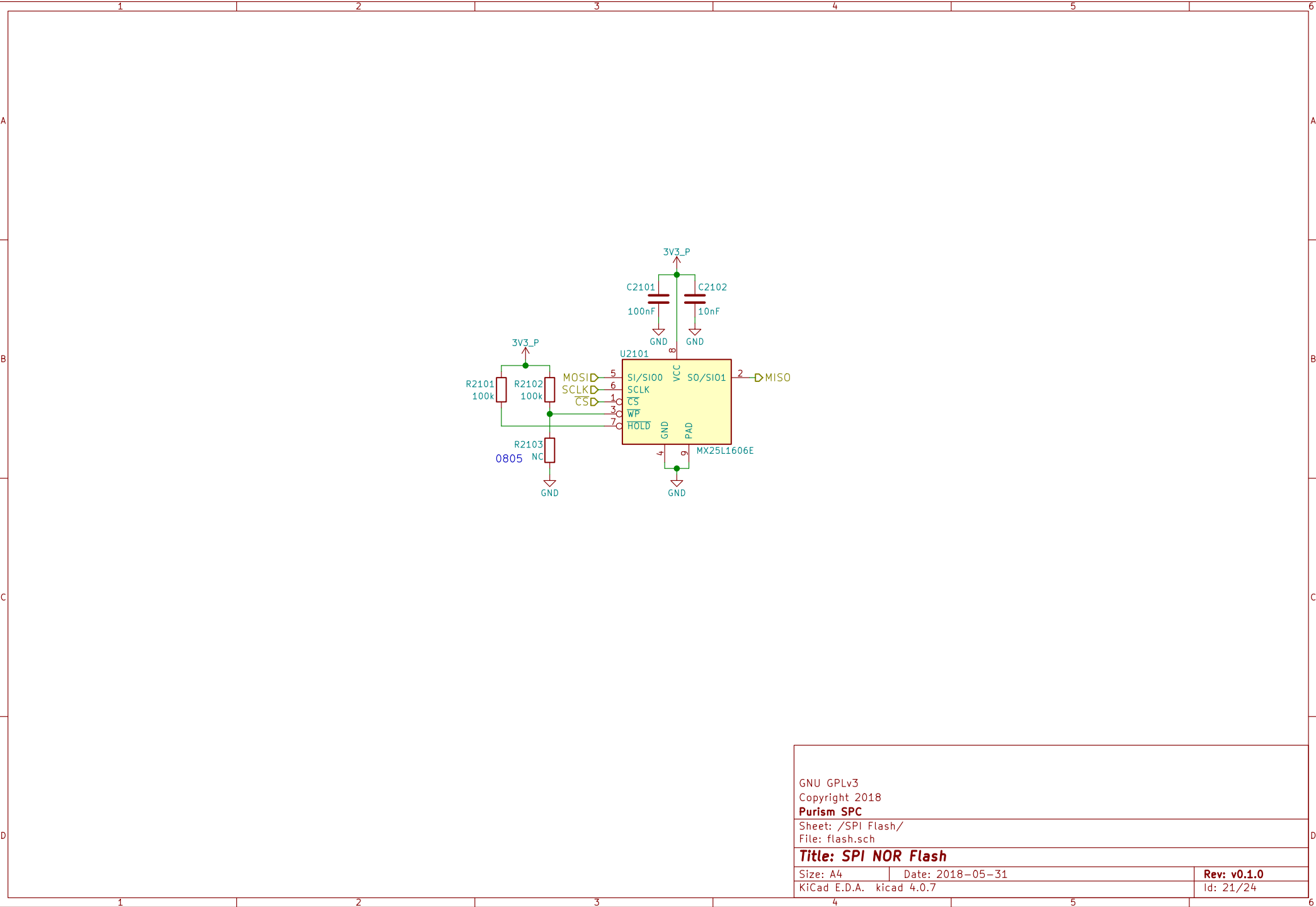
GNU GPLv3  
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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /Sensors/  
File: sensors.sch

**Title: Sensors**

Size: A4  
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Rev: v0.1.0  
Id: 20/24



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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /SPI Flash/

File: flash.sch

**Title: SPI NOR Flash**

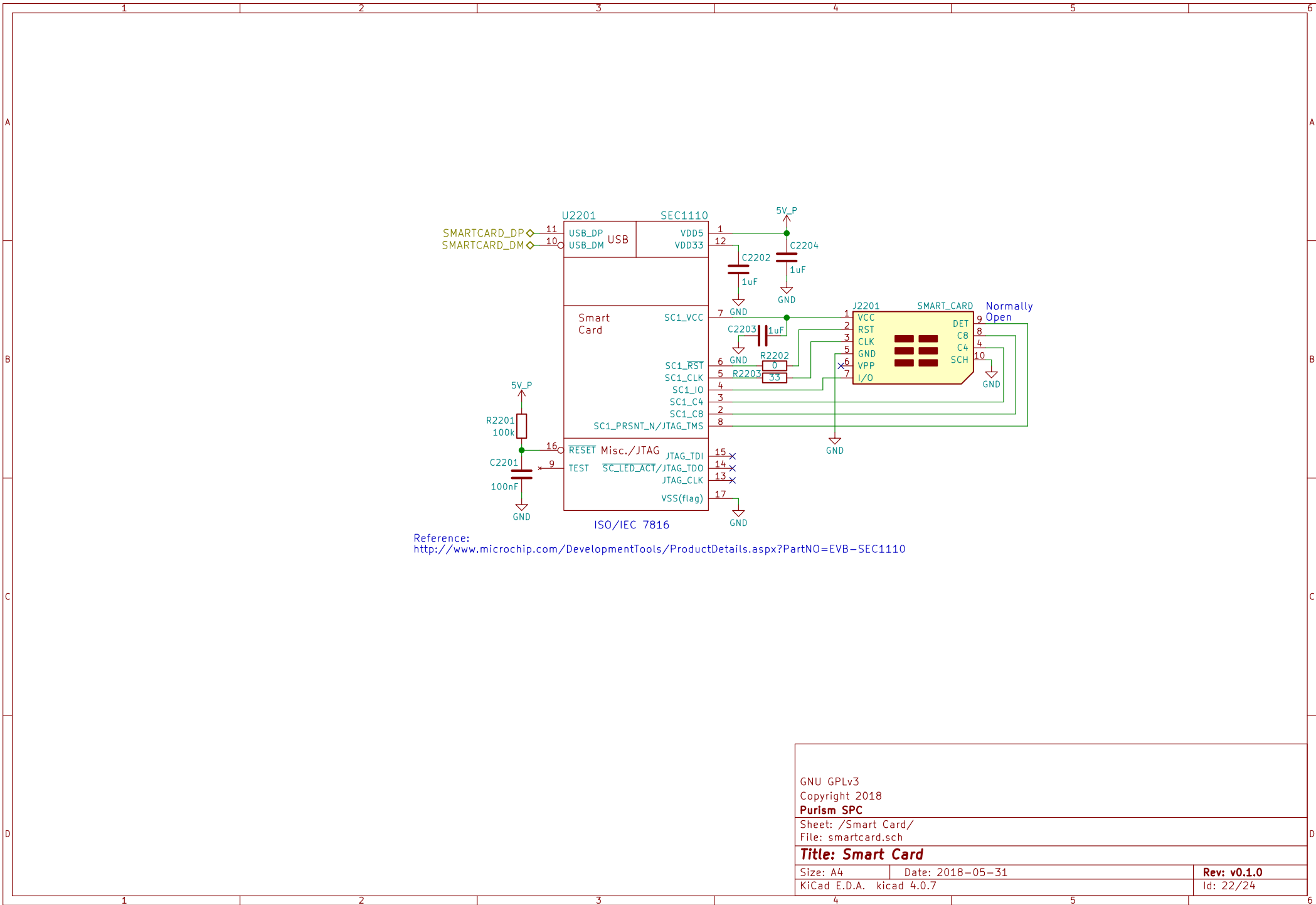
Size: A4

Date: 2018-05-31

**Rev: v0.1.0**

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Id: 21/24



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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /Smart Card/  
File: smartcard.sch

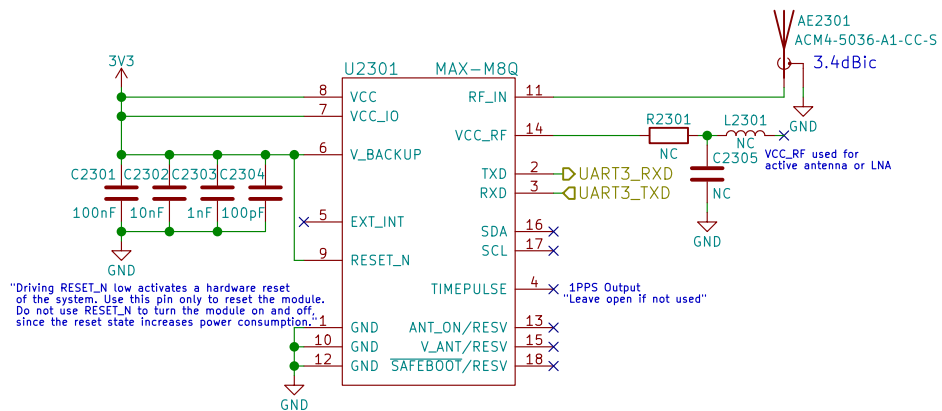
**Title: Smart Card**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

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**Rev: v0.1.0**

Id: 22/24



Reference:  
[https://www.u-blox.com/sites/default/files/MAX-8-M8-FW3\\_HardwareIntegrationManual\\_15030059.pdf](https://www.u-blox.com/sites/default/files/MAX-8-M8-FW3_HardwareIntegrationManual_15030059.pdf)

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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /GNSS/  
 File: gnss.sch

**Title: GNSS**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

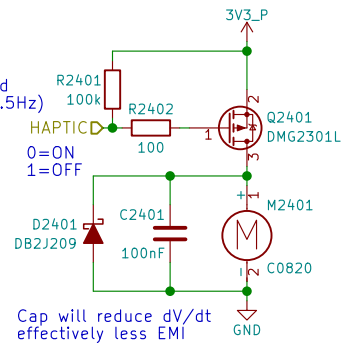
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

**Rev: v0.1.0**

Id: 23/24

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)!

Cheaper Motor Connector:  
[https://lcsc.com/product-detail/1-25T-Connectors\\_1-25T-1-2AW\\_C10832.html](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](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>

GNU GPLv3  
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**Purism SPC**

Sheet: /Haptic Motor/  
 File: haptic.sch

**Title: Haptic/Vibration Motor**

Size: A4 Date: 2018-05-31

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