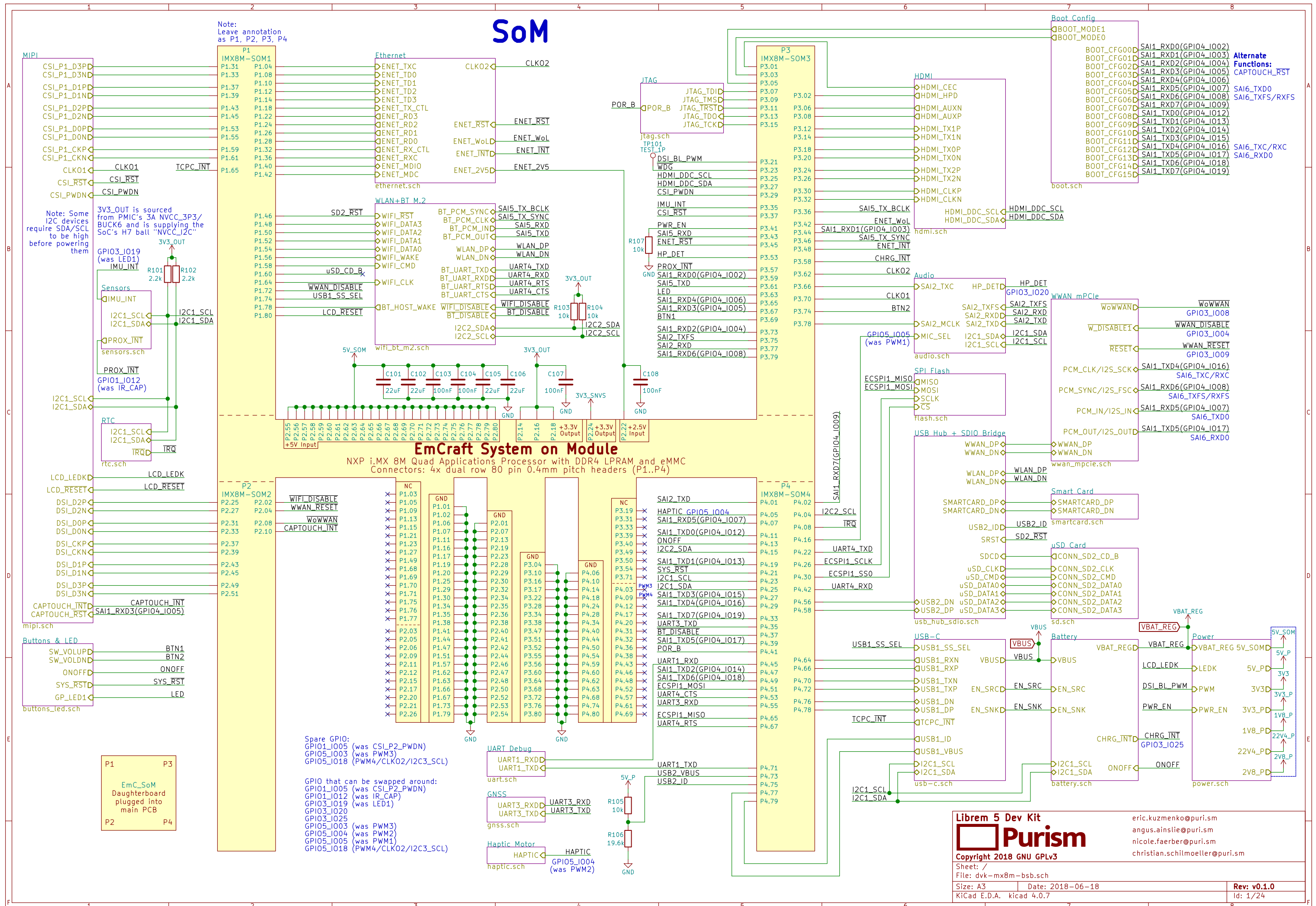


SoM

Note:
Leave annotation
as P1, P2, P3, P4



USB-C

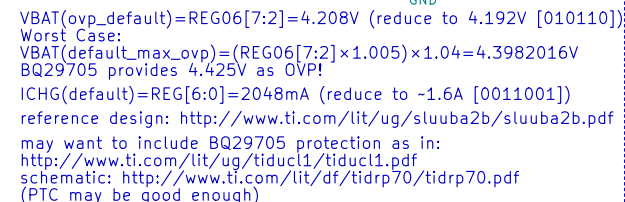




Drawing ~333.33mA,
or consuming <1.2W,
should give close to
10 hours going from
100% to 0% charge

$$1.658 \leq ILIM \leq 2.063$$

$$ILIM(nom) \cong 1.859A$$

$$3.9 < V_{IN} \leq 14$$
$$I(I_{sat}) = 7A$$


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)

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

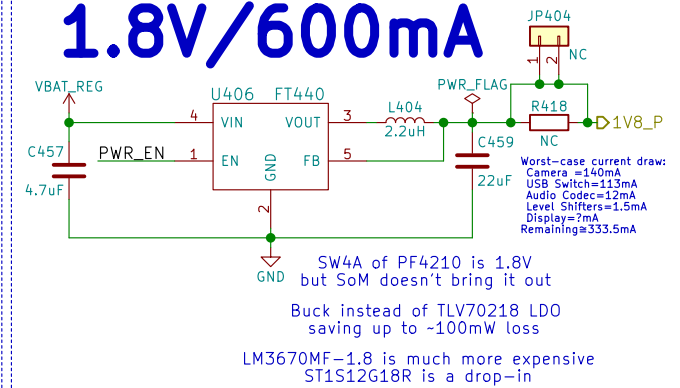
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm
angus.ainslie@puri.sm
nicole.ferber@puri.sm
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Id: 3/24

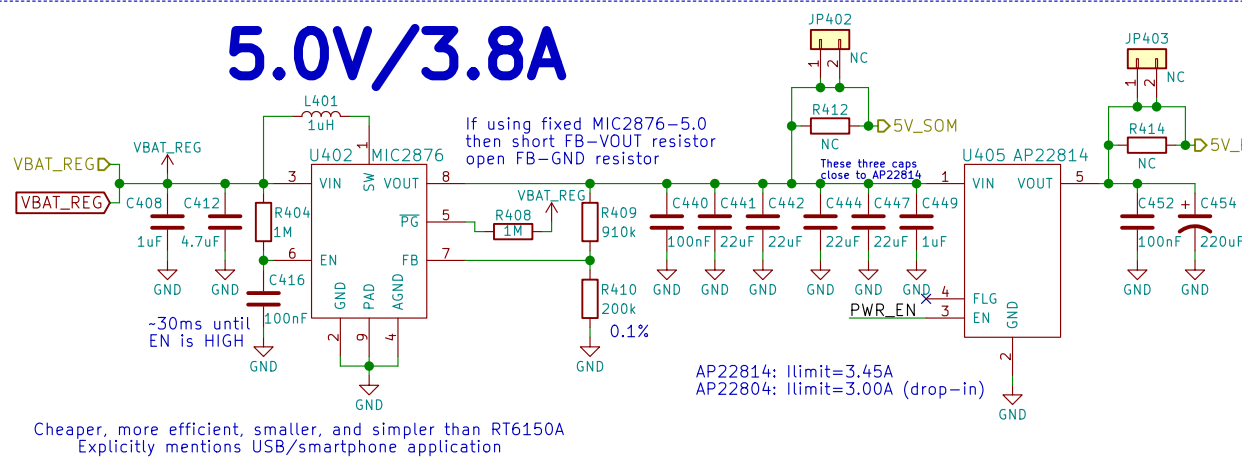
3.3V/3A



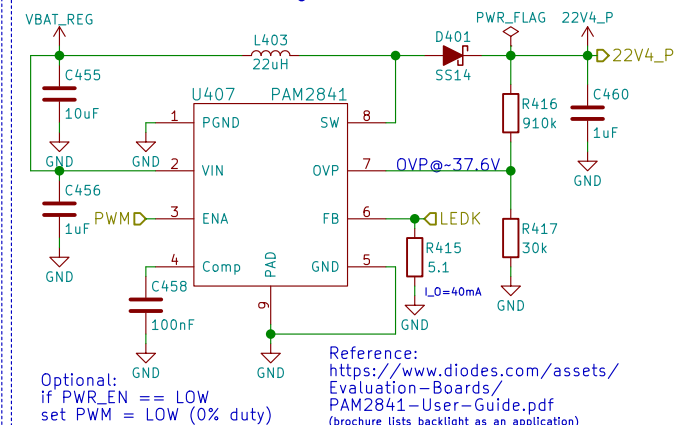
1.8V/600mA



5.0V/3.8A



22.4V/40mA



2.8V/150mA



Power

Power

Purism

Copyright 2018 GNU GPLv3

Sheet: /Power/
File: power.sch

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

Date: 2018-06-18

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 4/24

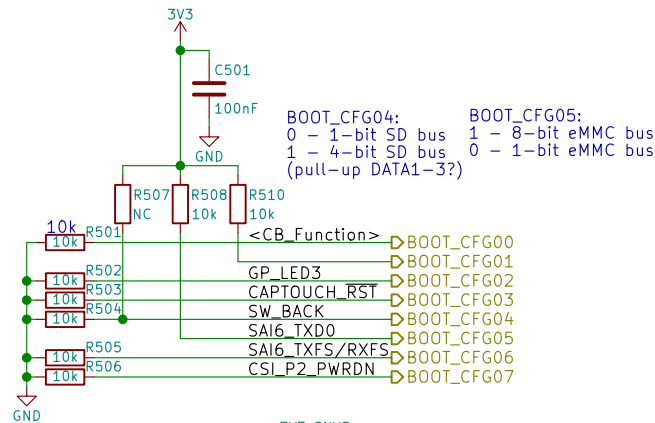
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainslie@puri.sm

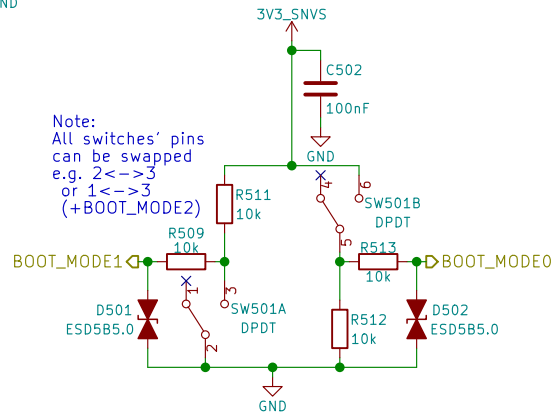
nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Boot Config



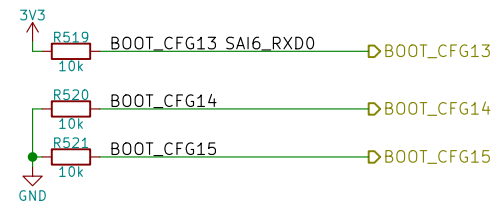
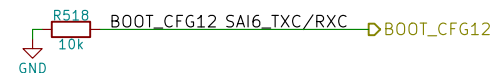
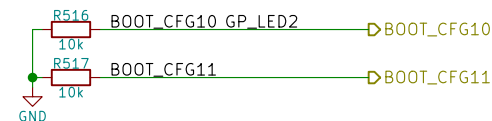
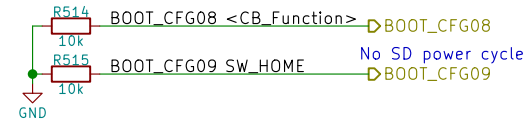
BOOT_CFG04: 0 - 1-bit SD bus
1 - 4-bit SD bus (pull-up DATA1-3?)
BOOT_CFG05: 1 - 8-bit eMMC bus
0 - 1-bit eMMC bus



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: 2018-06-18

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 5/24

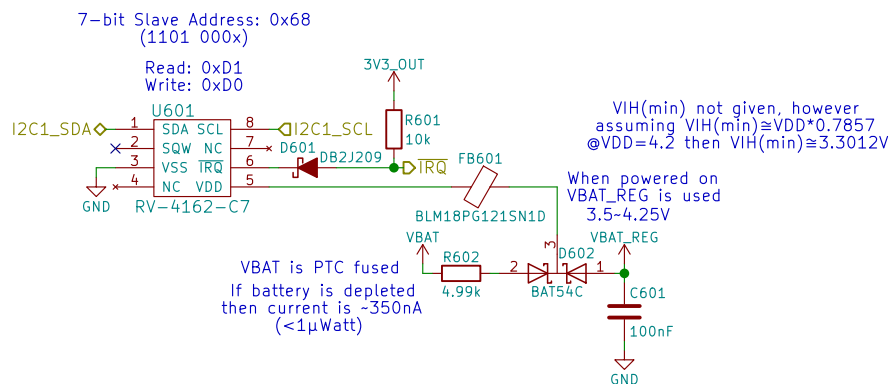
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainstlie@puri.sm

nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Real-Time Clock

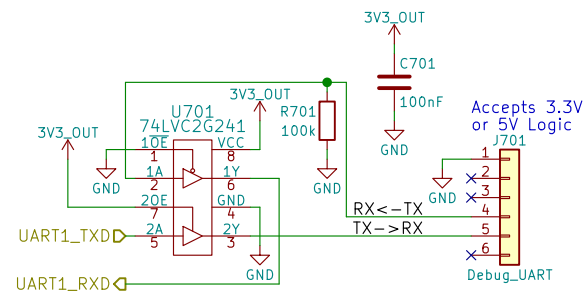


Note:
Datasheet says slave address is 0xD0
with a R/W bit appended, since 0xD0 must
be 4-bits wide the actual 7-bit address is
0x68 (110 1000), and becomes 0xD0 during a
write operation (1101 0000)

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

<div> <div>RTC</div> <div>  <div>Purism</div> </div> </div> <div> <p>Copyright 2018 GNU GPLv3</p> <p>Sheet: /RTC/ File: rtc.sch</p> </div>	<div> <div>eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm</div> <div>angus.ainslie@puri.sm</div> <div>nicole.ferber@puri.sm</div> <div>christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm</div> </div>
<div> <div>Size: A4</div> <div>Date: 2018-06-18</div> </div>	<div> <div>Rev: v0.1.0</div> <div>Id: 6/24</div> </div>

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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christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

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

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainstlie@puri.sm

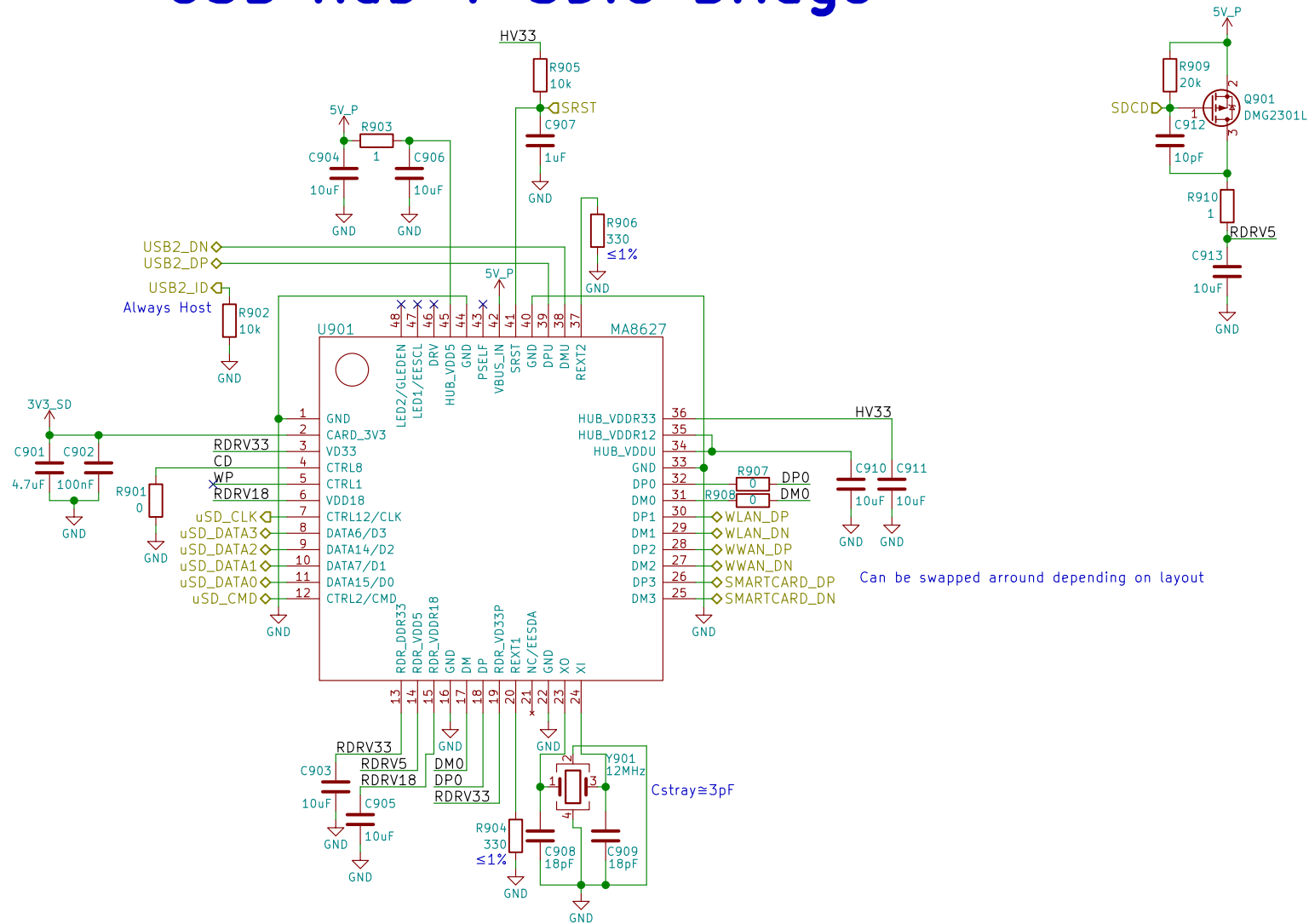
nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 8/24

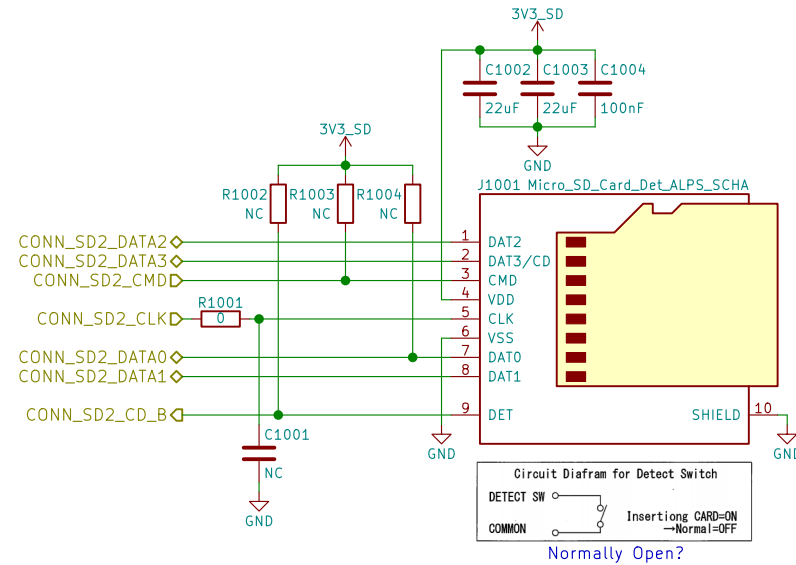
USB Hub + SDIO Bridge



Purism

Id: 9/24

μSD



uSD Card



Purism

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Sheet: /uSD Card/

File: sd.sch

Size: A4

Date: 2018-06-18

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Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 10/24

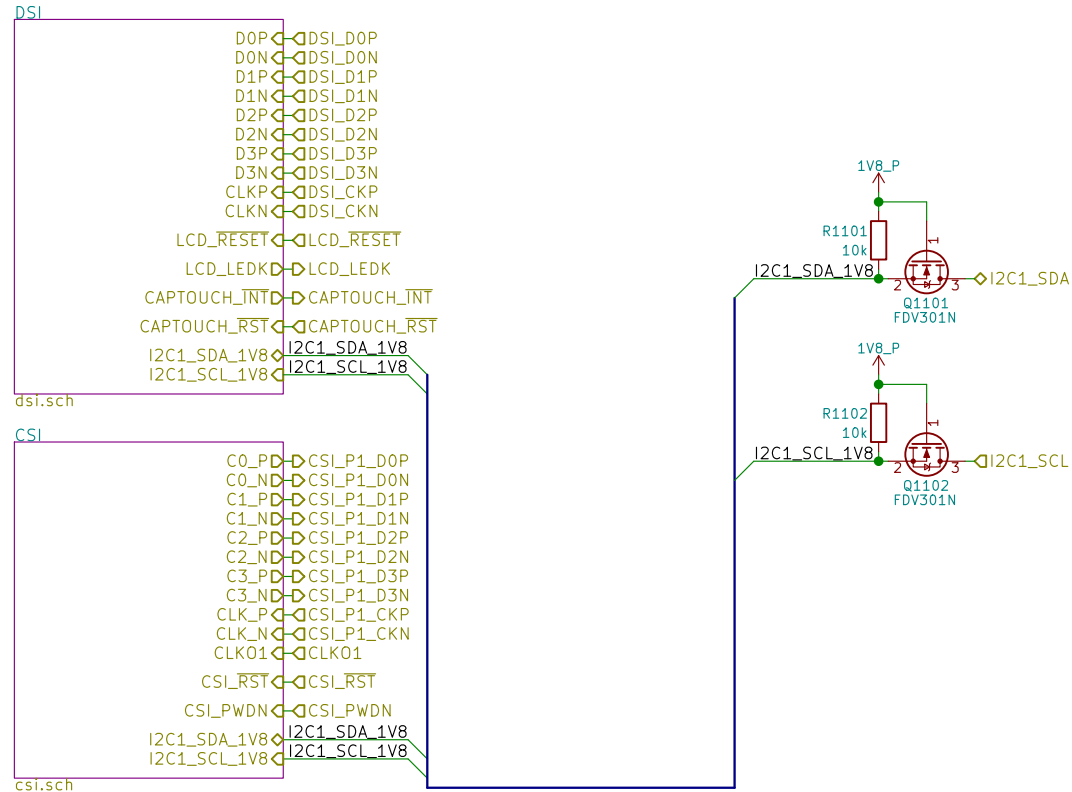
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainstlie@puri.sm

nicole.farber@puri.sm

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

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainstlie@puri.sm

nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

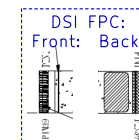
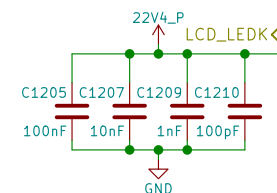
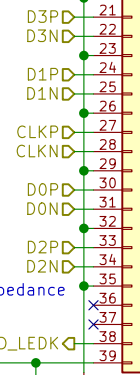
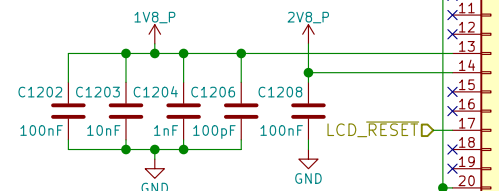
Rev: v0.1.0

Id: 11/24

Id.

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

5,7 "
RGB
720 x 1440
pixels



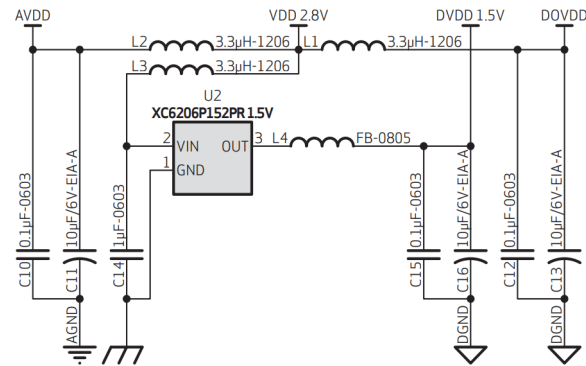
Timing diagram for the I2C Addressed Host Set output. The diagram shows signals AVDD, VDDIO, INT, RESET, and Touch Scan over time. Key timing parameters include: T1=100ns (AVDD to VDDIO), T2=10ms (VDDIO to INT), T3=50ns (INT to RESET), T4=200ns (RESET to Touch Scan), T5=100ns (Touch Scan to INT), T6=10ms (INT to Touch Scan), and T7=10ms (Touch Scan to INT). The I2C Addr output is shown as a pulse with a width of 100ns and a period of 10ms. The Host Set output is shown as a pulse with a width of 10ms and a period of 10ms. The Host Set input is shown as a pulse with a width of 10ms and a period of 10ms.

[illegible]

Id: 12/24

Camera

Using Internal DVDD 1.5V Regulator:



2.7 POWER UP SEQUENCE

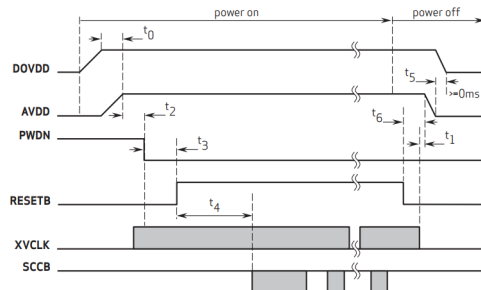
Based on the system power configuration (1.8V or 2.8V for I/O power, using external DVDD or internal DVDD, requiring access to the I2C during power up period or not), the power up sequence will differ. If 1.8V is used for I/O power, using the internal DVDD is preferred. If 2.8V is used for I/O power, 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 ≥ 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

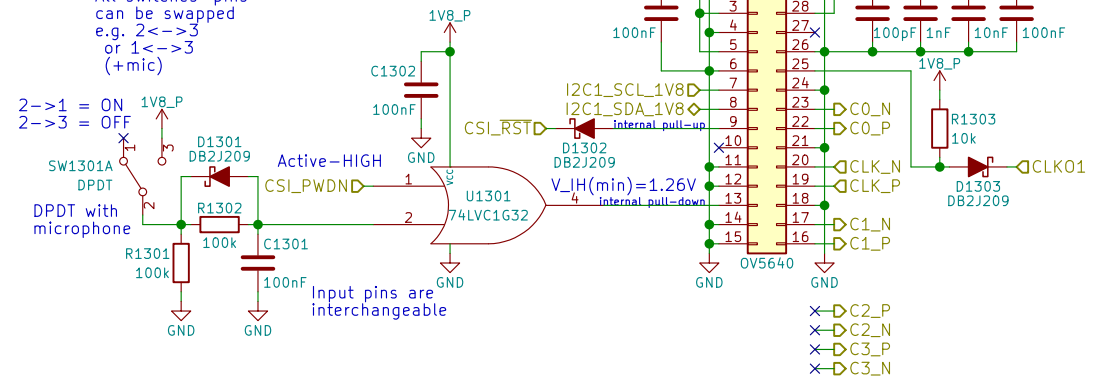
figure 2-3 power up timing with internal DVDD



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

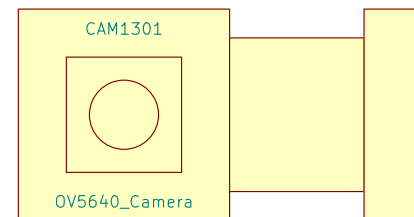
5640_05_2-2

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



Camera PN:
Truly C08725-B5SA-E
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



MIPI CSI

Purism

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

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

Date: 2018-06-18

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainslie@puri.sm

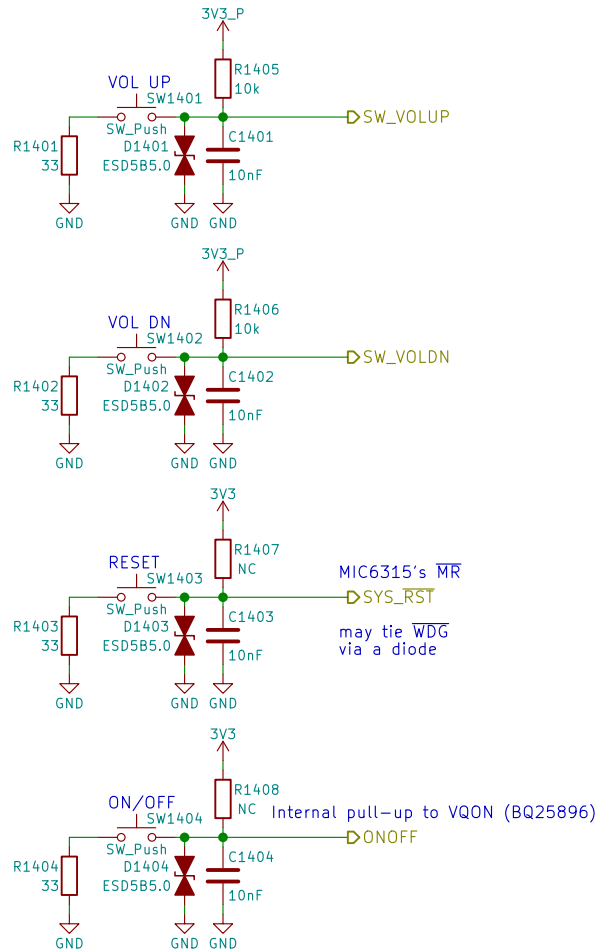
nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

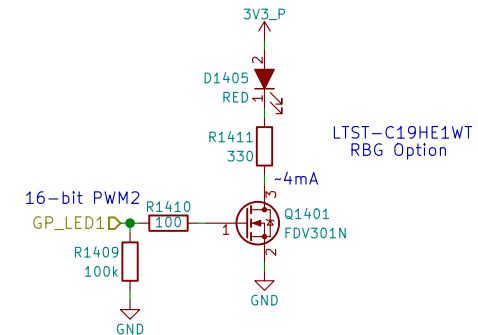
Rev: v0.1.0

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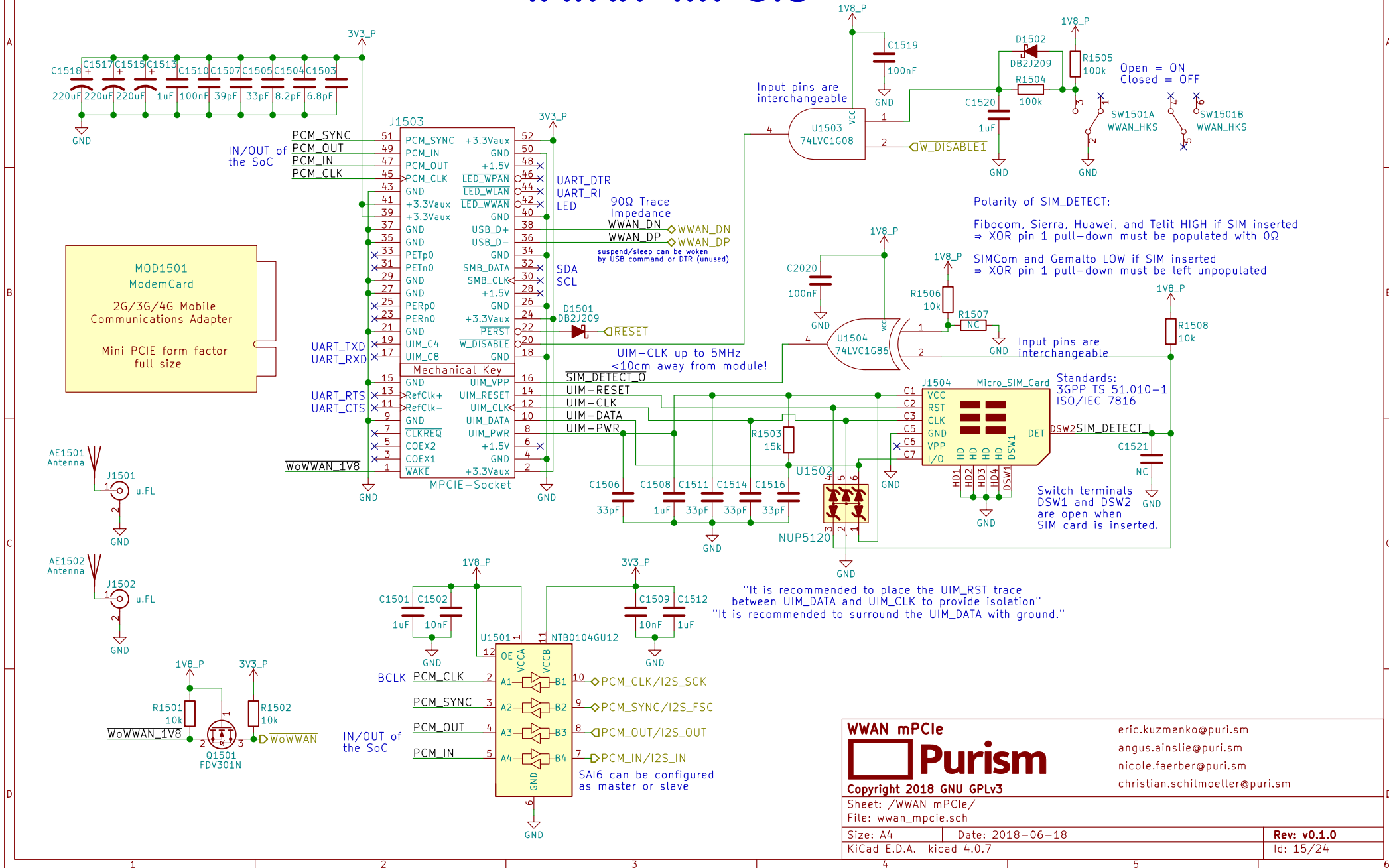
Sheet: /Buttons & LED/
File: buttons_led.sch

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

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm
angus.ainslie@puri.sm
nicole.ferber@puri.sm
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 14/24

WWAN mPCle



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



$Z(\text{hp}) \geq 16\Omega$

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 mic produces 14.1254mVrms when exposed to a 1kHz tone of 94dB-SPL at the capsule (or 19.98mV amplitude)
 \Rightarrow 40dB gain would produce -2V amplitude (4Vpp, clipping)
 30dB gain would produce -0.632V amplitude (1.264Vpp)
 38.33dB gain would yield 3.3Vpp

SW Mute Mic: MUTE_ADC=1

Note:
 All switches' pins can be swapped
 e.g. 5<->4 or 5<->6 (+camera)

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: 2018-06-18

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eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

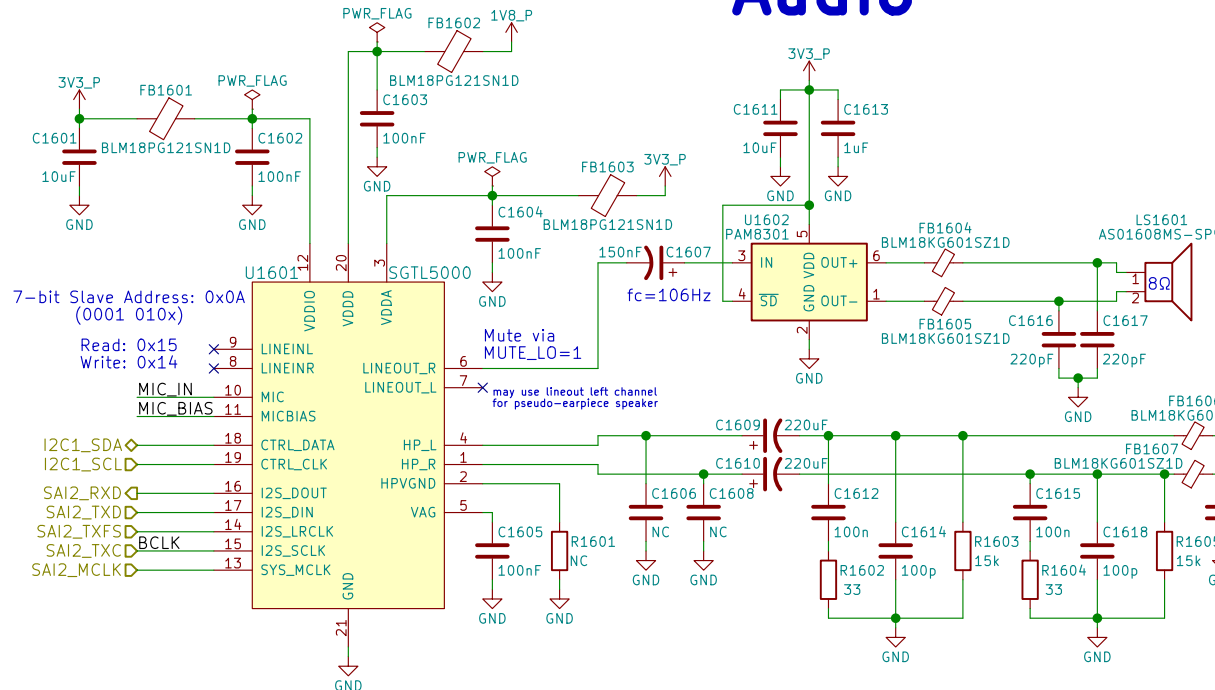
angus.ainslie@puri.sm

nicole.farber@puri.sm

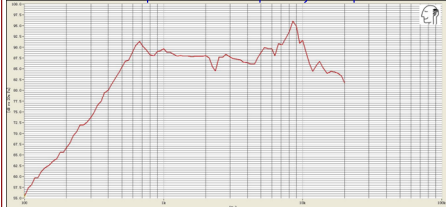
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0

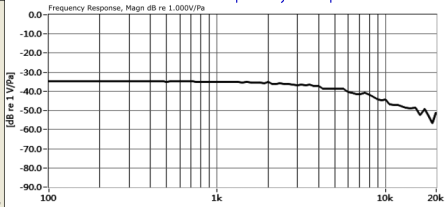
Id: 16/24



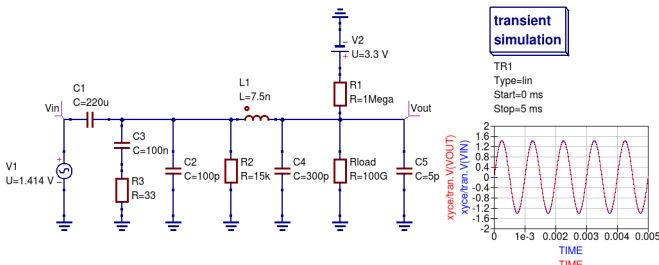
Built-In Speaker's Frequency Response:



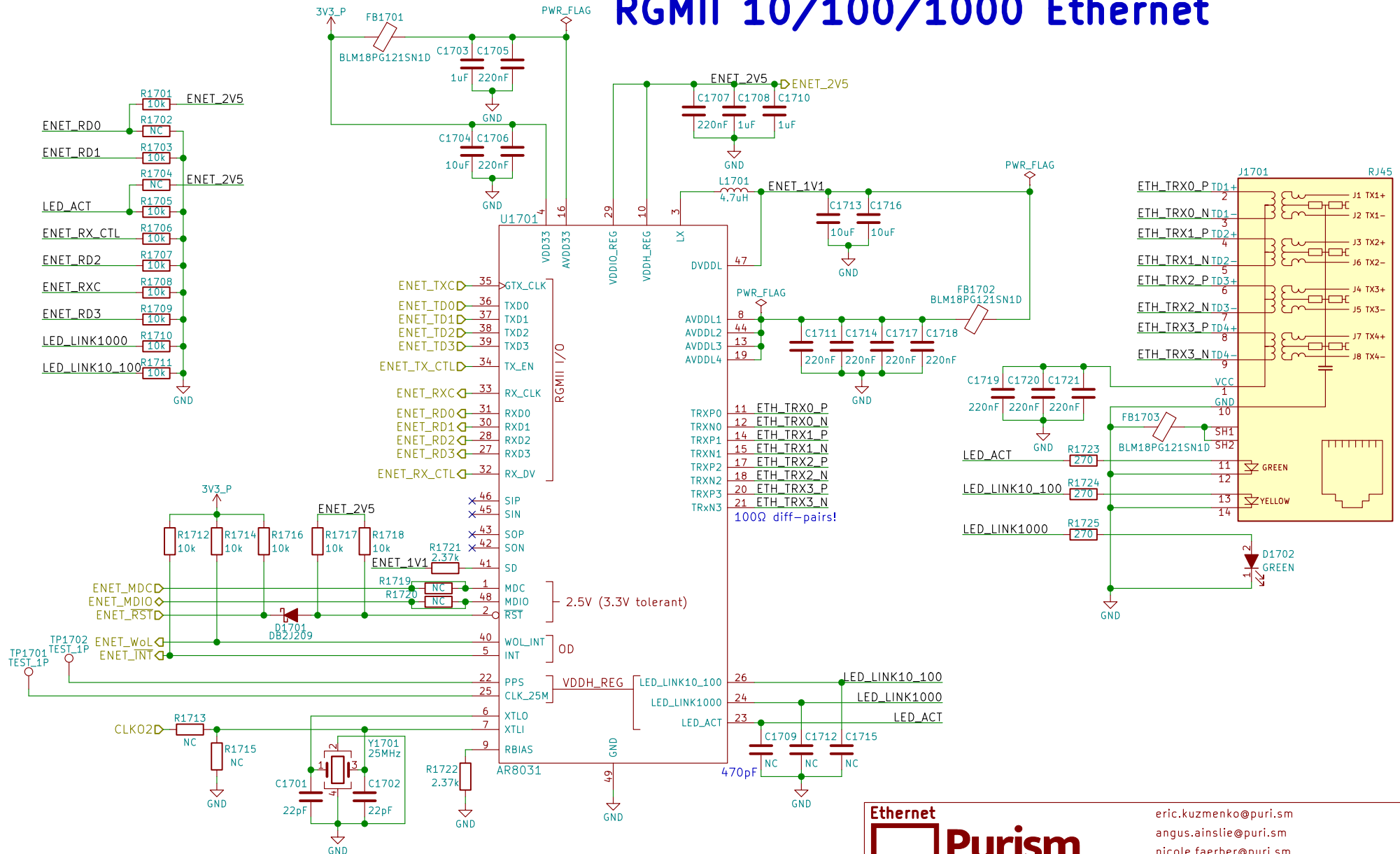
Built-In Mic's Frequency Response:



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



RGMII 10/100/1000 Ethernet



Ethernet

Purism

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Sheet: /Ethernet/
File: ethernet.sch

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

eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm

angus.ainslie@puri.sm

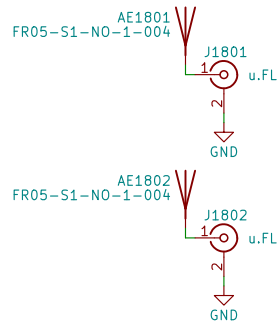
nicole.farber@puri.sm

christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

Rev: v0.1.0

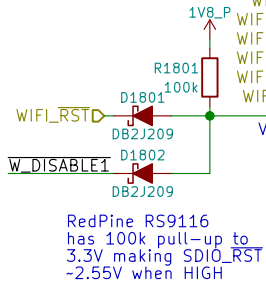
Id: 17/24

WLAN+BT M.2



RS9116 NC:
RTS, CTS, BT_HOST_WAKE

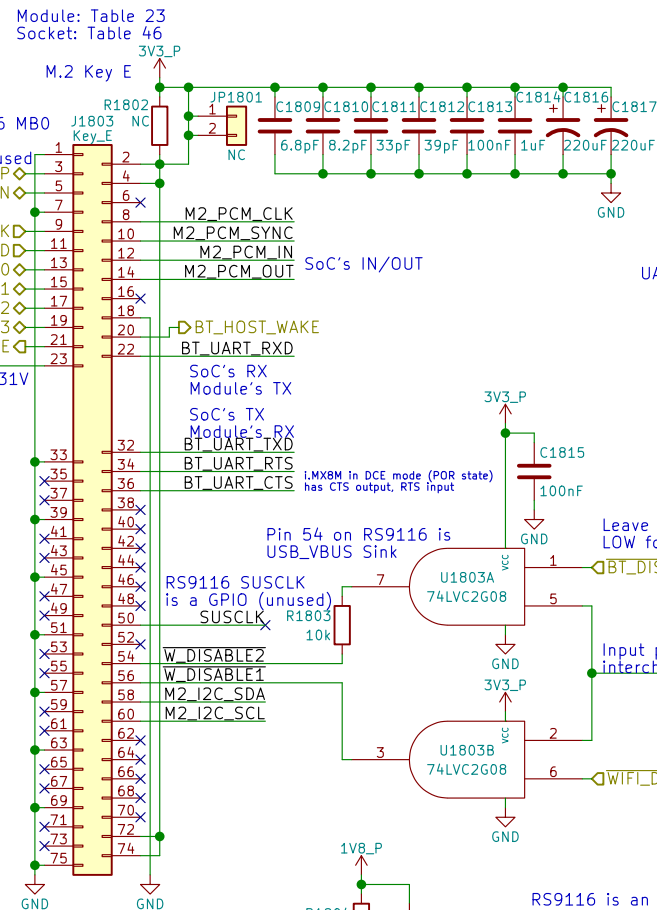
RS9116 datasheet says
no WIFI_WAKE
but the schematic has it



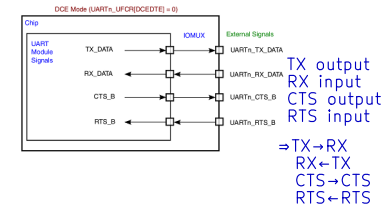
MOD1801
WifiBTCard

WiFi + Bluetooth

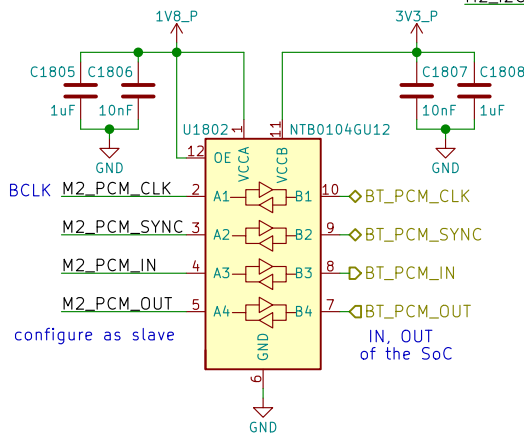
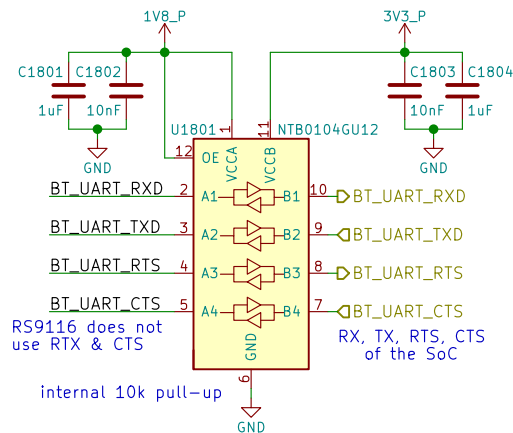
M.2 Form Factor
Key ID "E"
width: 22 mm
length: 30 mm



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



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
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.7

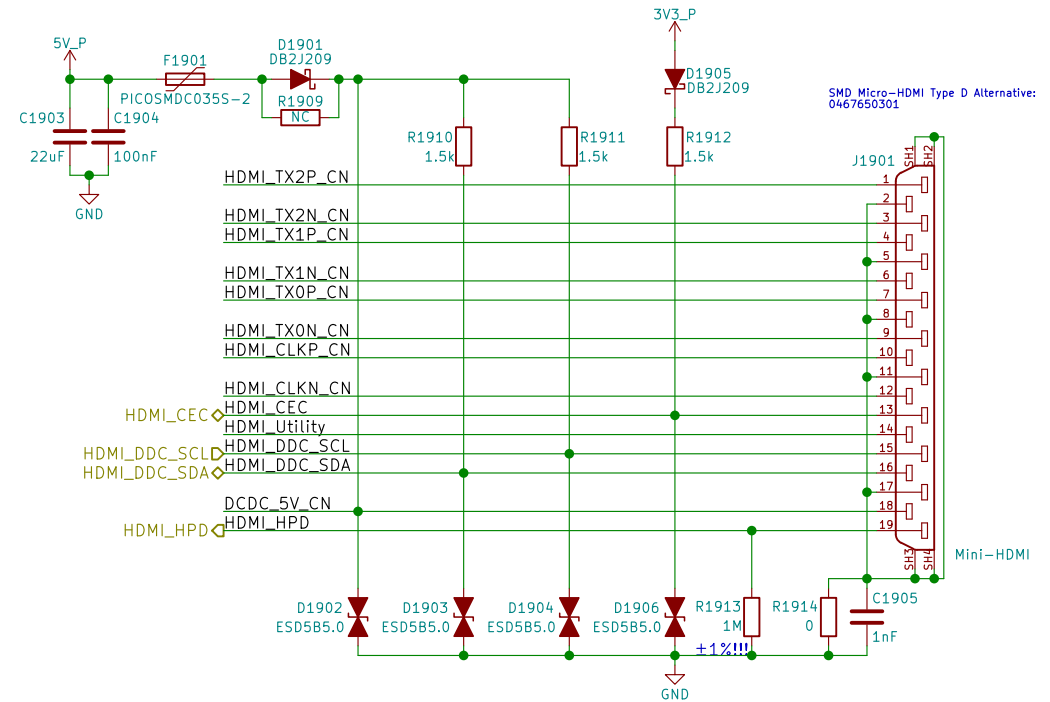
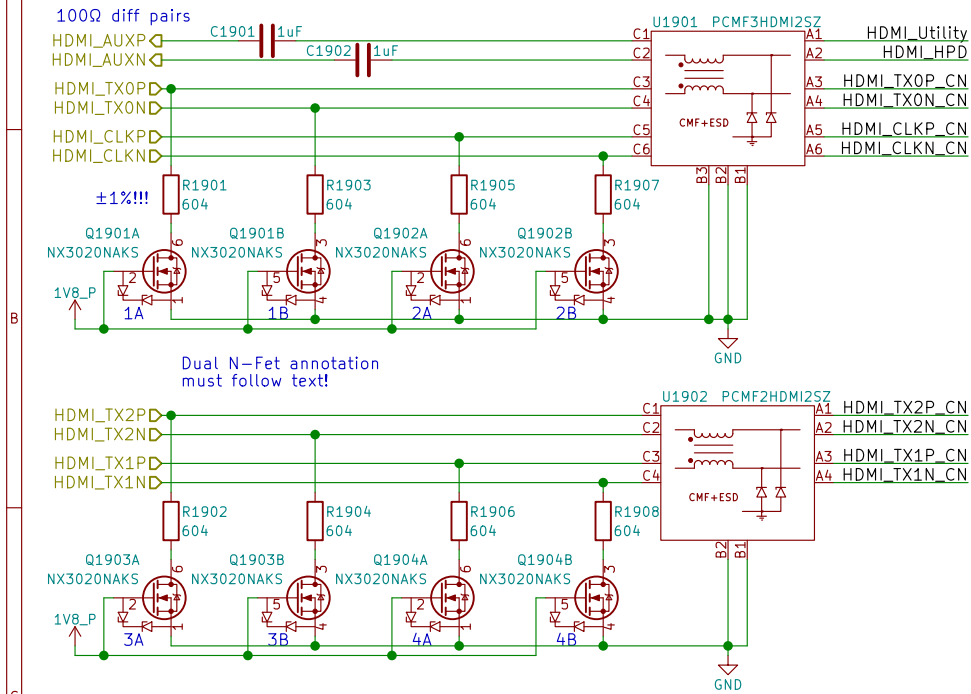
eric.kuzmenko@puri.sm
angus.ainslie@puri.sm
nicole.farber@puri.sm
christian.schilmoeller@puri.sm

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

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Rev: v0.1.0
Id: 19/24

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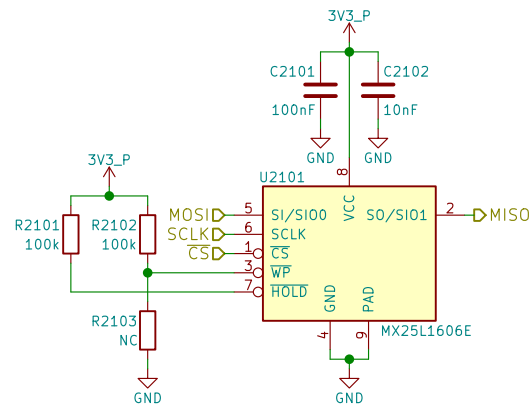


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Id: 20/24

SPI NOR Flash



SPI NOR Flash



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Sheet: /SPI Flash/

File: flash.sch

Size: A4

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The schematic diagram illustrates the electrical connections for the Smart Card module. It features three main components: the U2201 USB controller, the SEC1110 Smart Card, and the J2201 Smart Card connector. The U2201 is connected to the SEC1110 via USB signals (USB_DP, USB_DM) and power (VDD5, VDD33). The SEC1110 is connected to the J2201 via various signals (SC1_VCC, SC1_RST, SC1_CLK, SC1_I/O, SC1_C4, SC1_C8, SC1_PRSTN/JTAG_TMS, JTAG_TDI, JTAG_TDO, JTAG_CLK, VSS(flag)). The J2201 is connected to the Smart Card via signals (VCC, RST, CLK, GND, VPP, I/O) and power (5V_P, GND). The Smart Card is connected to the J2201 via signals (DET, C8, C4, SCH) and power (5V_P, GND). The diagram also shows the connection of a normally open switch (SW1) to the Smart Card. Various components like resistors (R2201, R2202, R2203), capacitors (C2201, C2202, C2203, C2204), and a normally open switch (SW1) are shown.

Smart Card



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GNSS



References:

https://www.u-blox.com/sites/default/files/MAX-M8_HardwareIntegrationManual_L%28UBX-13004876%29.pdf
https://www.u-blox.com/sites/default/files/MAX-8-M8-FW3_HardwareIntegrationManual_L%28UBX-15030059%29.pdf

GNSS



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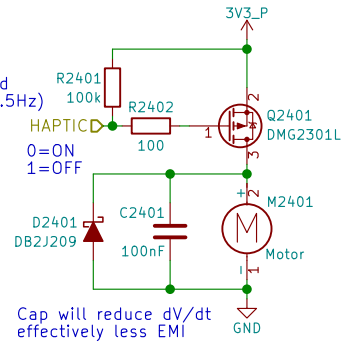
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Haptic Motor

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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 File: haptic.sch

Size: A4 Date: 2018-06-18

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