

RDA5807P 编程指南 V1.0



一. 描述:

RDA5807P

提供两种不同的软件控制模式: RDA5807P Mode 和 TEA5767 Mode.

在 TEA5767 Mode 下控制接口为 I2C;

在 RDA5807P Mode 下控制接口为 I2C 和 SPI,在 PIN7: MODE 上设置高低电平来选择.

MODE: $0 \rightarrow 12C$; MODE $\rightarrow SPI$.

当控制接口为 I2C 时用 CHIP ID 来区分工作模式:

TEA5767 MODE CHIP ID = 1100000B;

RDA5807P MODE CHIP ID = 0010000B.

二: TEA5767 Mode

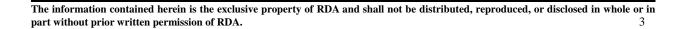
1. I2C 控制接口

TEA5767 MODE 的 I2C 接口与 I2C-Bus Specification 2.1 兼容,包含 2 个信号:SCLK 和 SDIO。I2C 接口是由 START,命令字节,数据字节,及每个字节后的 ACK 或 NACK 比特,和 STOP 组成。命令字节包括一个 7 比特的 chip 地址(1100000b)和一个读写 r/w 命令比特。ACK(或 NACK)由接收器发出。

TEA5767 MODE 的 I2C 接口中寄存器的地址是不可见的。TEA5767 MODE 的 I2C 接口每次传输 5byte 的数据。数据结构: 地址, 字节 1, 字节 2, 字节 3, 字节 4, 字节 5(必须按照此顺序传输数据). 数据传输时每一字节都是先传输 MSB. 地址字节的最后 1bit=0 表示当前操作为写操作, 反之为读操作.

对 TEA5767 MODE 进行写操作时,MCU 写入寄存器,TEA5767 MODE 在 MCU 写入每个字节后都会返回一个 ACK。MCU 会给出 STOP 来结束操作。

对 TEA5767 MODE 进行读操作时,在 MCU 给出命令字节后,TEA5767 MODE 会送出数据字节,MCU 收到数据后产生 ACK 信号,除了最后一个字节,MCU 在读到每个字节后都要给出 ACK,在读到最后一个字节后, MCU 给出 NACK,使 TEA5767 MODE 把总线交给 MCU,然后 MCU 发出STOP,结束整个操作。



细节请参考时序图:

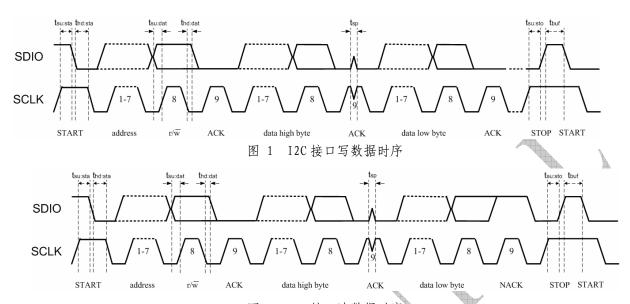


图 2 I2C接口读数据时序

I2C Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
		Condition				
SCLK Frequency	fsc1		0	_	400	KHz
SCLK High Time	thigh		0.6	_	_	us
SCLK Low Time	tlow		1.3	_	_	us
Setup Time for START	tsu: sta		0.6	_	-	us
Condition	A A					
Hold Time for START Condition	thd: sta	*	0.6	_	-	us
Setup Time for STOP condition	tsu: sto		0.6	_	_	us
SDIO Input to SCLK ↑ Setup	t su: da t		100	_	_	ns
SDIO Input to SCLK ↓ Hold	thd: dat		0	_	900	ns
STOP to START Time	t bu f		1.3	_	_	us
SDIO Output Fall Time	tf:out		20+0.1Cb	_	250	ns
SDIO Input, SCLK Rise/Fall	tr: in		20+0.1Cb	-	300	ns
Time	tf:in					
Input Spike Suppression	tsp		_	_	50	ns
SCLK, SDIO Capacitive Loading	Съ		_	_	50	pF

2. 状态转换

TEA5767 MODE 有 5 种状态: 复位初始化 (Reset&Initial),设置频点 (Tune),搜合 (Seek),工作 (Working),休眠 (Sleep)。可以在 TEA5767 MODE 中配置相应寄存器实现.

在芯片上电和复位后,软件通过编写 TEA5767 MODE 中 STBY (04H, bit 6) 寄存器,将 STBY 其置为 1,即可使进入上电状态。软件通过编程相应寄存器,即可使 RDA5807P 进入 Tune 或 Seek 状态,这些操作之后,RDA5807P 进入正常工作状态(Working)。软件通过将 STBY 置为 0,可使 RDA5807P 进入睡眠状态,此时所有寄存器值保持不变(与未睡眠之前相同)。在睡眠状态时,软件可通过编写 STBY 为 1,即可将 RDA5807P 回到正常工作(Working)状态。

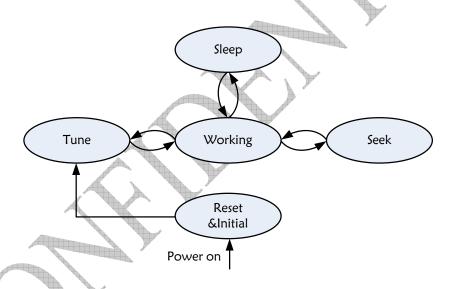


图 3 RDA5807P 状态转移图

2.1 复位初始化 (Reset&Initial)

上电过程中, TEA5767 MODE 需要正确的 Reset 和初始化过程来进行上电。

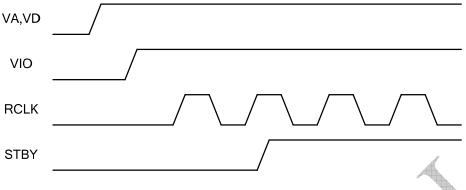


图 4 Reset&Initial 时序图

编程伪程序:

Supply VA and VD.

Supply VIO

Provide 32.768KHz crystal clock. (optional, if use TCXO)

(or 13MHz c1k)

Wait 1ms

Mov 0x50, 02H //write STBY =1
Wait 0.5s //optional, for wait RCLK stable if use DCX0

注意:对 I2C接口而言,TEA5767 MODE的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的,

2.2 设置频点 (Tune)

软件可以通过配置写寄存器 01H, 02H PLL_w[13:0]寄存器来选择 FM 频道。然后可以通过读取读寄存器 01H中的 PLL_r[13:0]来判断写频点动作是否正确. 也可以通过读取读寄存器 02H中的 IF[6:0]和 LEV[3:0]来判断写进去的频点是否为一个可用的台. 整个 Tune 过程要持续 10ms,如需判断真台与否则需要 20ms。频点计算方法

$$N_{\rm DEC} \equiv \frac{\left(4*(F_{\rm RF}+F_{\rm if})\right)}{F_{\rm REFS}}$$

Npec: 要设置的频点号(十进制数)

 F_{RF} : 要设置的频点 (单位 HZ)

Fif: 芯片解调中频=225000HZ

Frees: 芯片的参考频率 (单位HZ)

把Nnec取整后转换为十六进制数写入PLL-w[13:0],如下表:

$F_{RF}MHZ$	F_{REFS} =13MHZ (XTAL=0, HLSI=1)		$F_{REFS} = 32.768 \text{KHZ} (XT)$	TAL=1, HLSI	=1)
88. 3	7082	1BAA	10806. 2744	10806	2A36
94. 2	7410	1D82	11526. 4893	11526	2D06

编程伪程序:

Mov 0x2A, 01H //Set channel number to 94.2MHz, Free 32.768KHZ (XTAL=1, HLSI=1)

Mov 0x06, 02H

*Wait 35ms

Read 01H, 02H //read stauts

Stop Tune

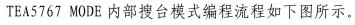
注意:对 I2C 接口而言,TEA5767 MODE 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的,所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。

2.3 搜台(Seek)

TEA5767 MODE 支持两种不同的 SEEK 方式:

- 1: 内部自动搜台;
- 2: 外部软件搜台.

在内部自动搜台模式下软件可以通过设定 01H 寄存器的 SM 和 03H 寄存器的 SUD 来设置 TEA5767 MODE 进行向上(向下)搜台。TEA5767 MODE 会跳到下一个(向上或下由 SEEKUP 确定)频道来判断其是否是真台。当 TEA5767 MODE 找到一个台,会停止 SEEK 操作并把 RF 位置 1. 或者在整个频道都没有找到台 B 并且内部触到所选频段的边界,Seek 操作会停止;并把 RF, BLF 都位置 1,TEA5767 MODE 停留在边界处。Seek 结束后,软件可以通过读取 01H 和 02H 寄存器来得到当前频道号,IF[6:0]和 LEV[3:0]值和其他一些状态信息。TEA5767 MODE 内部 Seek 操作是由一连串的 Tune 操作组成,每个频点的 Tune 和搜台判断需要 20ms,所以 Seek 操作的时间取决于被搜频点号的数量。



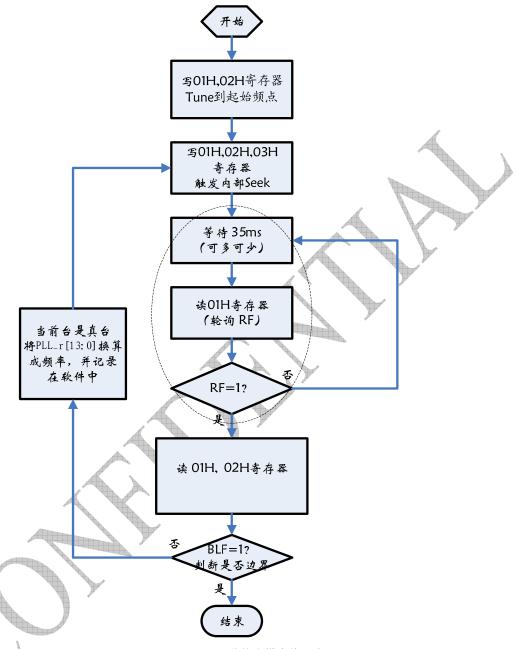


图 3 TEA5767 MODE 硬件搜台模式编程流程图

编程伪程序:

Step1:

```
Mov 0xAA, 01H //Set channel number to 88.3MHz, F_{\text{REFS}}=32.768\text{KHZ} (XTAL=1, HLSI=1) Mov 0x36, 02H //set mute *Wait 35ms
```

Step2:

```
Mov 0xEA, 01H // set SEEK and SEEKUP for seek operation

Mov 0x36, 02H

Mov 0x90, 03H

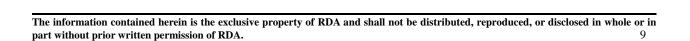
*Wait for RF=1 //optional, wait for seek complete, if use polling method Read 0A, 0BH //read stauts

If BLF=1, go to step3; else memorize PLL_r[13:0] and go to step2.
```

Stop Seek

Step3:

注意:对 I2C 接口而言,TEA5767 MODE 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的,所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。TEA5767 MODE 软件搜台模式是通过软件设置频点,通过读取 IF[6:0]和 LEV[3:0]的信息来判断是否是可用台的方法.编程流程如下图所示。(这种搜台方式,软件控制起来比较灵活,并且适用于带搜台频点显示功能的软件)



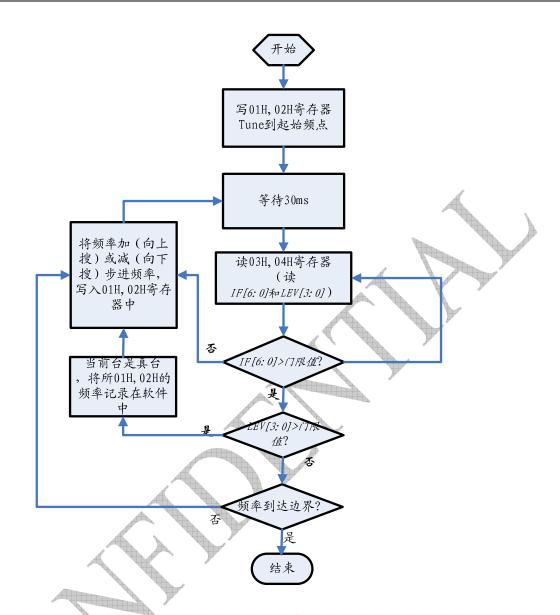


图 4 TEA5767 MODE 软件搜台模式编程流程图

编程伪程序:

Step1:

Mov N_{HEX} , 01H, 02H //Set channel number N_{HEX} , F_{REFS} =32. 768KHZ (XTAL=1, HLSI=1)

Step2:

Wait 35ms //minus 35ms

Read 01, 02H //read stauts

If freq beyond band limit, go to Step4. Else go to Step3.

Step3:

If IF[6:0]>TH value & LEV[3:0]>TH value, memorize READCHAN.

```
Mov N_{HEX}++/--, 01H, 02H
```

Step4:

Stop Seek.

Go to Step2.

注意:对 I2C接口而言,TEA5767 MODE的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的,所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。

2.4 休眠 (Sleep)

在空闲时,软件可以通过编程 TEA5767 MODE 中 STBY (置 0) 使 RDA5807P 进入睡眠模式,以便减小功耗。在睡眠模式,芯片的模拟和数字模块电源都被关掉,但各寄存器值保持不变, I2C 接口依然可以工作。软件可以通过编程 STBY (置 1) 使芯片进入工作模式。进入工作模式后,软件需要重新设置所需要的频点,即重新进行一次 Tune 操作。

编程伪程序:

Enter Sleep Mode:

Mov 0x50, 04H //clear STBY bit low to bring RDA5807P into sleep mode

Exit Sleep Mode:

Mov 0x10, 04h //set STBY bit high to bring RDA5807P into working mode

Wait 0.5s //optional, wait RCLK stable, if in DCXO mode

Mov 0x2A, 01H //Set channel number to 94.2MHz, F_{REFS} =32.768KHZ(XTAL=1, HLSI=1)

Mov 0x06, 02H

Wait 35ms

Read OA, OBH //read stauts

Stop Tune

注意:对 I2C 接口而言,TEA5767 MODE 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的,所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。

3. Register Definition

Write mode

DATA BYTE 1 DATA BYTE 2	DATA BYTE 3	DATA BYTE 4	DATA BYTE 5
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DATA BYTE	BIT	NAME	FUNCTION
1 st	7	MUTE	If MUTE = 1 then L and R audio are muted; if MUTE = 0 then L and R audio are not muted
1 st	6	SM	Search Mode: if $SM = 1$ then in search mode; if $SM = 0$ then not in search mode
1 st	5	PLL_w[13]	PLL_w[13:0]: Setting of synthesizer programmable counter for search or preset
1 st	4	PLL_w[12]	
1 st	3	PLL_w[11]	
1 st	2	PLL_w[10]	
1 st	1	PLL_w [9]	
1 st	0	PLL_w [8]	
2 nd	7	PLL_w [7]	
2 nd	6	PLL_w [6]	
2 nd	5	PLL_w [5]	
2 nd	4	PLL_w [4]	
2 nd	3	PLL_w [3]	
2 nd	2	PLL_w [2]	
2 nd	1	PLL_w [1]	
2 nd	0	PLL_w[0]	
3 rd	7	SUD	Search Up/Down: if $SUD = 1$ then search up; if $SUD = 0$ then search down
			SSL [1:0]: Search Stop Level.
		SSL[1]	00=not allowed in search mode
3 rd	6	OOL[1]	01=low; level ADC output = 5
			10=mid; level ADC output = 7
	7		11=high; level ADC output = 10
3 rd	5	SSL[0]	•
3 rd	4	HLSI	HIGH/LOW Side Injection: if <i>HLSI</i> = 1 then HIGH side LO injection; if <i>HLSI</i> = 0 then
3 rd	3	MS	LOW side LO injection Mono to Stereo: if $MS = 1$ then forced mono; if $MS = 0$ then stereo ON
3 rd	2	ML	Mute Left: if $ML = 1$ then the left audio channel is muted and forced mono; if $ML = 0$ then the left audio channel is not muted
3 rd	1	MR	Mute Right: if $MR = 1$ then the right audio channel is muted and forced mono; if $MR = 0$ then the right audio channel is not muted
3 rd	0	SWP1	Software programmable port 1: if $SWP1 = 1$ then port 1 is

DATA BYTE	BIT	NAME	FUNCTION
			HIGH; if SWP1 = 0 then port 1 is LOW
4 th	7	SWP2	Software programmable port 2: if $SWP2 = 1$ then port 2 is HIGH; if $SWP2 = 0$ then port 2 is LOW
4 th	6	STBY	Standby: if $STBY = 1$ then in standby mode; if $STBY = 0$ then not in standby mode
4 th	5	BL	Band Limits: if $BL = 1$ then Japanese FM band; if $BL = 0$ then US/Europe FM band
4 th	4	XTAL	If $XTAL = 1$ then $fxtal = 32.768$ kHz; if $XTAL = 0$ then $fxtal = 13$ MHz
4 th	3	SMUTE	Soft MUTE: if $SMUTE = 1$ then soft mute is ON ; if $SMUTE = 0$ then soft mute is OFF
4 th	2	HCC	High Cut Control: if $HCC = 1$ then high cut control is ON ; if $HCC = 0$ then high cut control is OFF
4 th	1	SNC	Stereo Noise Canceling: if $SNC = 1$ then stereo noise canceling is ON ; if $SNC = 0$ then stereo noise canceling is OFF
4 th	0	SI	Search Indicator: if $SI = 1$ then pin SWPORT1 is output for the ready flag; if $SI = 0$ then pin SWPORT1 is software programmable port 1
5 th	7	PLLREF	If <i>PLLREF</i> = 1 then the 6.5 MHz reference frequency for the PLL is enabled; if <i>PLLRE</i> =0 then the 6.5 MHz reference frequency for the PLL is disabled
5 th	6	DTC	If $DTC = 1$ then the de-emphasis time constant is 75 ms; if $DTC = 0$ then the de-emphasis time constant is 50 ms
5 th	5	A 1	[5:0]:not used; position is don't care
5 th	4	->	
5 th	3		7
5 th	2		
5 th	1		
5 th	0	-	

Read mode

A	DATA BYTE 1	DATA BYTE 2	DATA BYTE 3	DATA BYTE 4	DATA BYTE 5
885	DAIADIILI	DAIADIILE	DAIABIILS	DAIABIILT	DAIABITES

DATA BYTE	BIT	NAME	FUNCTION
1 st	7	RF	Ready Flag: if $RF = 1$ then a station has been found or the band limit has been reached; if $RF = 0$ then no station has been found
1 st	6	BLF	Band Limit Flag: if $BLF = 1$ then the band limit has been reached; if $BLF = 0$ then the band limit has not been reached
1 st	5	PLL_r[13]	PLL_r[13:0]: Setting of synthesizer programmable counter for search or preset
1 st	4	PLL_r [12]	

DATA BYTE	BIT	NAME	FUNCTION
1 st	3	PLL_r [11]	
1 st	2	PLL_r [10]	
1 st	1	PLL_r [9]	
1 st	0	PLL_r [8]	
2 nd	7	PLL_r [7]	
2 nd	6	PLL_r [6]	
2 nd	5	PLL_r [5]	
2 nd	4	PLL_r [4]	
2 nd	3	PLL_r [3]	
2 nd	2	PLL_r [2]	
2 nd	1	PLL_r [1]	
2 nd	0	PLL_r [0]	
3 rd	7	STEREO	Stereo indication: if $STEREO = 1$ then stereo reception; if $STEREO = 0$ then mono reception
3 rd	6	IF[6]	IF[6:0]: IF counter result
3 rd	5	IF[5]	
3 rd	4	IF[4]	
3 rd	3	IF[3]	
3 rd	2	IF[2]	
3 rd	1	IF[1]	
3 rd	0	IF[0]	
4 th	7	LEV[3]	LEV[3]: level ADC output
4 th	6	LEV[2]	
4 th	5	LEV[1]	
4 th	4	LEV[0]	
4 th	3	CI[3]	Chip Identification: these bits have to be set to logic 0
4 th	2	CI[2]	
4 th	1	CI[1]	
4 th	0 /	-	this bit is internally set to logic 0
5 th	7	-	reserved for future extensions; these bits are internally set to logic 0
5 th	6	-	
5 th	5		
5 th	4	-	
5 th	3	-	
5 th	2	-	
5 th	1	-	
5 th	0	-	

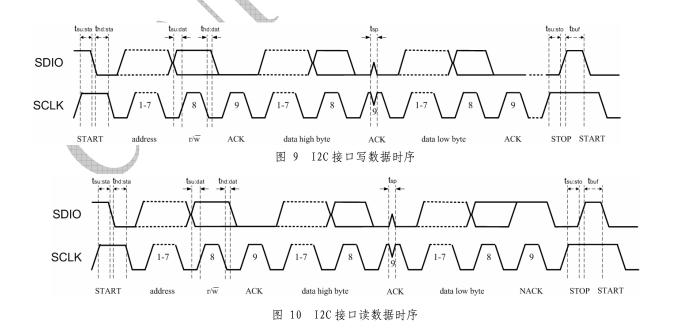
三:5807P Mode

1. I2C 接口模式

将 MODE 引脚接低电平,即进入 I2C 接口模式。

RDA5807P 的 5807P Mode 中 I2C 接口与 I2C-Bus Specification 2.1 兼容,包含 2 个信号:SCLK和 SDIO。I2C 接口是由 START,命令字节,数据字节,及每个字节后的 ACK 或 NACK 比特,和 STOP 组成。命令字节包括一个 7 比特的 chip 地址 (0010000b)和一个读写 r/w 命令比特。ACK(或 NACK)由接收器发出。

5807P Mode 的 I2C 接口中寄存器的地址是不可见的。RDA5807P Mode 的 I2C 接口有一个固定的起始寄存器地址(写操作时为 02H,读操作时为 0AH),并有一个内部递增计数器。对 RDA5807P Mode 进行写操作时,MCU 写入寄存器的顺序如下: 02H 的高字节,02H 的低字节,03H 的高字节,……,直到结束。RDA5807P Mode 在 MCU 写入每个字节后都会返回一个ACK。MCU 会给出 STOP 来结束操作。对 RDA5807P Mode 进行读操作时,在 MCU 给出命令字节后,RDA5807P Mode 会送出数据字节,顺序如下: 0AH 高字节,0AH 低字节,0BH 高字节,……,直到 RDA5807P Mode 接收到从 MCU 发出的 NACK,MCU 送出 STOP,读操作结束。除了最后一个字节,MCU 在读到每个字节后都要给出 ACK,在读到最后一个字节后,MCU 给出 NACK,使 RDA5807P Mode 把总线交给 MCU,然后 MCU 发出 STOP,结束整个操作。



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I2C Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Symbo1	Test	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		Condition				
SCLK Frequency	fsc1		0	-	400	KHz
SCLK High Time	thigh		0.6	-	-	us
SCLK Low Time	t1ow		1.3	-	-	us
Setup Time for START	tsu: sta		0.6	-	-	us
Condition					A	
Hold Time for START Condition	thd: sta		0.6	-		us
Setup Time for STOP condition	tsu: sto		0.6	- 6	-	us
SDIO Input to SCLK ↑ Setup	t su: da t		100	-	- 4	ns
SDIO Input to SCLK ↓ Hold	thd: dat		0	- 1	900	ns
STOP to START Time	tbuf		1. 3	- 1		us
SDIO Output Fall Time	tf:out		20+0.1Cb		250	ns
SDIO Input, SCLK Rise/Fall	tr: in		20+0.1Cb	-	300	ns
Time	tf:in					
Input Spike Suppression	tsp			<i>P</i> _	50	ns
SCLK, SDIO Capacitive Loading	Сь			_	50	pF

2. SPI3 线接口

将 MODE 引脚接高电平,即进入 3 线接口模式。

每次寄存器写操作要 25 比特长度,由高到低依次包括 4 比特的寄存器高位地址,1 比特 r/\overline{w} ,4 比特的寄存器地位地址和 16 比特数据(高比特先写)。RDA5807P Mode 在 SCLK 的上升沿对命令字节和数据字进行采样。

每次寄存器读操作也需要 25 比特长度,由高到低依次包括 4 比特的寄存器高位地址,1 比特 r/w, 4 比特寄存器低位地址和 16 比特数据(高比特先读)。在 MCU 写入命令字节和从 RDA5807P Mode 开始读出数据之间有半个 SCLK 的间隙。RDA5807P Mode 在 SCLK 的上升沿向 MCU 输出数据。

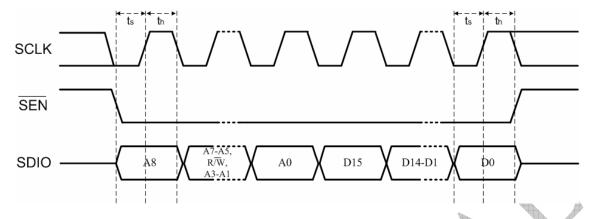


图 11 3线接口写数据时序

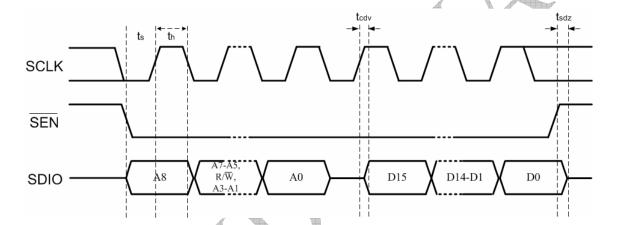


图 12 3线接口读数据时序

Three-wire Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Test	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
		Condition				
SCLK Frequency	fclk		0	-	10	MHz
SCLK High Time	thigh		25	-	I	ns
SCLK Low Time	tlow		25	-	I	ns
SDIO Input, SEN to SCLK ↑ Setup	ts		10	_	-	ns
SDIO Input, SEN to SCLK † Hold	th		10	-	-	ns
SCLK † to SDIO Output Valid	tcdv	Read	2	-	10	ns
SEN † to SDIO Output High Z	tsdz	Read	2	_	10	ns

3. 状态转换

RDA5807P中 5807P Mode 有 5 种状态:复位初始化(Reset&Initial),设置频点(Tune),搜合(Seek),工作(Working),休眠(Sleep)。

在芯片上电和复位后,软件通过编写 ENABLE (02H, bit 0)寄存器,将其置为 1,即可使RDA5807P 进入上电状态。软件通过编程相应寄存器,即可使RDA5807P 进入 Tune 或 Seek状态,这些操作之后,RDA5807P 进入正常工作状态(Working)。软件通过将 ENABLE 置为 0,可使 RDA5807P 进入睡眠状态,此时所有寄存器值保持不变(与未睡眠之前相同)。在睡眠状态时,软件可通过编写 ENABLE 为 1,即可将 RDA5807P 回到正常工作(Working)状态。

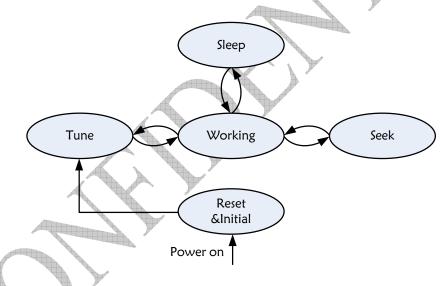


图 13 RDA5807P 状态转移图

3.1 复位初始化 (Reset&Initial)

上电过程中, RDA5807P 中 5807PMode 需要正确的 Reset 和初始化过程来进行上电。

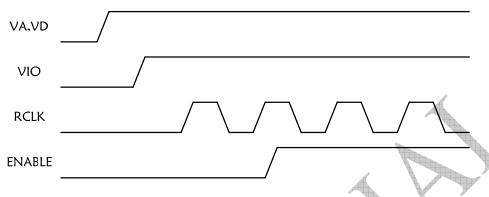


图 14 Reset&Initial 时序图

编程伪程序:

Supply VA and VD.

Supply VIO

Provide 32.768KHz crystal clock. (optional, if use TCXO)

(or 12MHz/24MHz/13MHz/26MHz/19.2MHz/38.4MHz c1k)

Wait 1ms

Mov 0xD281, 02H //write enable=1

Wait 0.5s //optional, for wait RCLK stable if use DCXO

//通过 I2C 或 3 线接口进行以下写操作(初始化芯片内部寄存器,由 RDA 提供)

Mov 0x????, ??H

Mov 0x????, ??H

Mov 0x????, ??H

Mov 0x????, ??H

.... 3

注意:对 I2C 接口而言, RDA5807P Mode 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的, 所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。

3.2 设置频点 (Tune)

软件可以通过配置 03H 寄存器来选择 FM 频道。搜台(Seek)的步进长度(100KHz, 200KHz, 50KHz 或 12.5KHz)由 SPACE 来选择,频道由 CHAN[9:0]来选择,频率范围(76MHz_91MHz, 87MHz_108MHz, 76MHz_108MHz)由 BAND[1:0]来选择。

当软件写 03H 寄存器的 TUNE 位为 1 时,RDA5807P Mode 会自动开始 Tune。在 Tune 结束时(如果 STCIEN 设为 1,会产生一个中断信号 INT 由 GPI02 送出),STC 会被置 1,软件可以通过读 0AH 和 0BH 寄存器来得到当前频点的状态值(ST, FM_TRUE, FM_READY, RSSI, READCHAN 等)。整个 Tune 过程要持续 10ms,如需判断真台与否则需要 20ms。频点计算方法见寄存器 CHAN 和 READCHAN 的换算公式。

编程伪程序:

```
Mov 0x1A10, 03H //Set channel number to 97.4MHz, space to 100KHz, band to 87_108MHz
*Wait for GPI02=0 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use interrupt

*Wait for STC=1 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use polling method

Read 0A, 0BH //read stauts

Stop Tune
```

注意:对 I2C 接口而言, RDA5807P 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的, 所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。

3.3 搜台(Seek)

软件可以通过设定 02H 寄存器的 SEEK 和 SEEKUP 来设置 RDA5807P Mode 进行向上(向下)搜台。同样,SEEKTH [6:0](seek 门限)也可通过写 05H 寄存器来设定。RDA5807P Mode 会跳到下一个(向上或下由 SEEKUP 确定)频道来判断其是否是真台,步进由 SPACE 确定。在 Seek 时,如果 SKMODE 设为 0,在 Seek 时,当 RDA5807P Mode 内部触到所选频段的边界时,会自动从另一边界绕回,继续搜台。当 RDA5807P Mode 找到一个台(RDA5807P Mode 会工作在当前所在频道上,STC 会被置 1,SF 会被置 0),或者在整个频道都没有找到台,Seek 操作会停止(RDA5807P Mode 会工作在 Seek 操作前所在频道上,STC 会被置 1,SF 会被置 1);如果 SKMODE 设为 1,在 Seek 时,当 RDA5807P Mode 内部触到所选频段的边界时会停止 Seek 并停留在边界处(STC 会被置 1,SF 会被置 0)。Seek 结束后,软件可以通过

读取 0AH 和 0BH 寄存器来得到当前频道号,RSSI 值和其他一些状态信息。RDA5807P Mode 内部 Seek 操作是由一连串的 Tune 操作组成,每个频点的 Tune 和搜台判断需要 20ms,所以 Seek 操作的时间取决于被搜频点号的数量。在搜台过程中,写 02H 寄存器的 SEEK 位为 0,则 RDA5807P Mode 会停止搜台,并停留在当前搜索的频点上,同时 STC 会被置 1。RDA5807P Mode 内部搜台模式编程流程如下图所示。

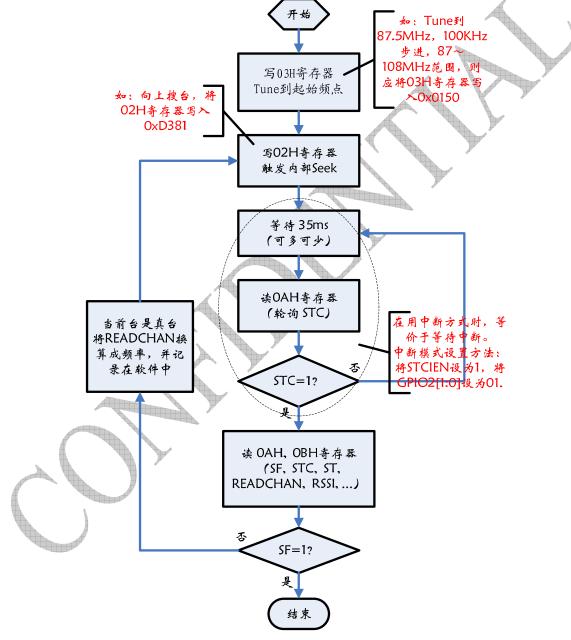


图 15 RDA5807P Mode 硬件搜台模式编程流程图

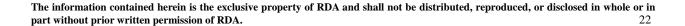
编程伪程序:

```
Step1:
```

```
Mov 0x0150, 03H
                       //Set channel number to 87.5MHz, space to 100KHz, band to 87_108MHz
    *Wait for GPIO2=0
                        //optional, wait for tune complete, if use interrupt
    *Wait for STC=1
                            //optional, wait for tune complete, if use polling method
    Read OA, OBH
                        //read stauts
    Wait 1ms
                            //guarantee STC is cleared
Step2:
    Mov 0xD381, 02H
                       // set SEEK and SEEKUP for seek operation
    *Wait for GPIO2=0
                        //optional, wait for seek complete, if use interrupt
                            //optional, wait for seek complete, if use polling method
    *Wait for STC=1
    Read OA, OBH
                        //read stauts
    Wait 1ms
                            //guarantee STC is cleared
    If SF=1, go to step3; else memorize READCHAN and go to step2.
Step3:
```

Stop Seek

注意:对 I2C 接口而言, RDA5807P Mode 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的, 所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。



RDA5807P Mode 软件搜台模式编程流程如下图所示。(这种搜台方式,软件控制起来比较 灵活,并且适用于带搜台频点显示功能的软件)

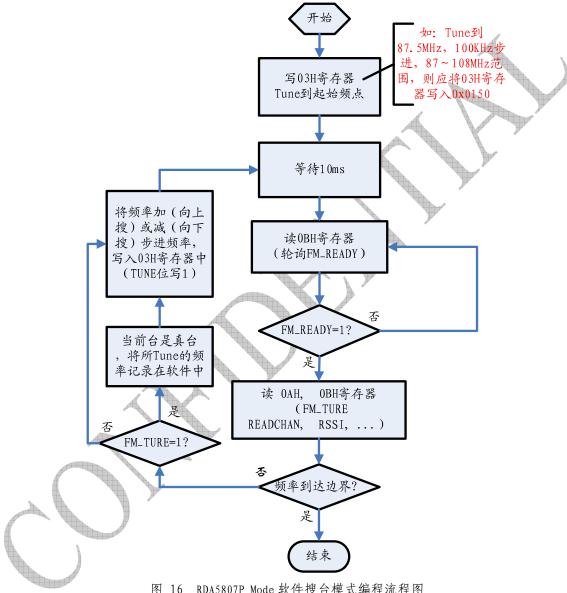


图 16 RDA5807P Mode 软件搜台模式编程流程图

编程伪程序:

Step1:

CHAN=0x0005;

 $VALUE = (CHAN << 6) + 0 \times 0.010;$

```
Mov VALUE, 03H
                      //Set channel number to 87.5MHz, space to 100KHz, band to 87_108MHz
Step2:
    Wait 35ms
                       //minus 35ms
    Read OA, OBH
                       //read stauts
    If freq beyond band limit, go to Step4. Else go to Step3.
Step3:
```

If FM_TRUE=1, memorize READCHAN.

CHAN=CHAN+1;

 $VALUE = (CHAN < < 6) + 0 \times 0.010;$

Mov VALUE, 03H

Go to Step2.

Step4:

Stop Seek.

注意:对 I2C 接口而言, RDA5807P Mode 的寄存器设置是由 -连串的写操作来完成的,所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。 对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。

3.4 休眠 (Sleep)

在空闲时,软件可以通过编程 RDA5807P MODE 中 ENABLE (置 0)使 RDA5807P 进入睡眠模 式,以便减小功耗。在睡眠模式,RDA5807P模拟和数字模块电源都被关掉,但各寄存器值 保持不变, SPI和 I2C接口依然可以工作。

软件可以通过编程 ENABLE (置1) 使 RDA5807P 进入工作模式。进入工作模式后,软件需要 重新设置所需要的频点,即重新进行一次 Tune 操作。

编程伪程序:

```
Enter Sleep Mode:
```

```
Mov 0xD280, 02H
                       //clear ENABLE bit low to bring RDA5807P into sleep mode
Exit Sleep Mode:
    Mov 0xD281, 02h
                             //set ENABLE bit high to bring RDA5807P into working mode
                        //optional, wait RCLK stable, if in DCXO mode
    Wait 0.5s
                        //\mathrm{Set} channel number to 87.5MHz, space to 100KHz, band to 87_108MHz
    Mov 0x0150, 03h
```

```
*Wait for GPI02=0 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use interrupt

*Wait for STC=1 //optional, wait for tune complete, if use polling method

Read OA, OBH //read stauts

Stop Tune
```

注意:对 I2C 接口而言, RDA5807P Mode 的寄存器设置是由一连串的写操作来完成的, 所以软件要注意写寄存器的顺序。对 3 线接口而言则只需写相应寄存器即可。

4. 寄存器说明

REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
02H	15	DHIZ	Audio Output High-Z Disable. 0 = High impedance; 1 = Normal operation	0
	14	DMUTE	Mute Disable. 0 = Mute; 1 = Normal operation	0
	13	MONO	Mono Select. 0 = Stereo; 1 = Force mono	0
	12	BASS	Bass Boost. $O = Disabled; 1 = Bass boost enabled$	0
	11	RESEVED	Must be 0	0
	9	SEEKUP	Seek Up. 0 = Seek down; 1 = Seek up	0
	8	SEEK	Seek. O = Disable&Stop seek; 1 = Enable Seek begins in the direction specified by SEEKUP and ends when a channel is found or the entire band has been searched. The SEEK bit is set low and the STC bit is set high when the seek operation completes.	0
	7	SKMODE	Seek Mode 0 = wrap at the upper or lower band limit and continue seeking 1 = stop seeking at the upper or lower band limit	0
	6:4	CLK_MODE[2:0]	000=32.768kHz 001=12Mhz 101=24Mhz 010=13Mhz	000

REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
			110=26Mhz	
			011=19.2Mhz	
			111=38.4Mhz	
	1	SOFT_RESET	Soft reset.	0
	•	301 1_KE3E1	If 0, not reset;	
			If 1, reset.	
	0	ENABLE	Power Up Enable.	0
	O	LINABLE	0 = Disabled; 1 = Enabled	
03H	15:6	CHAN[9:0]	Channel Select.	0x00
			BAND = 0	
			Frequency =	
			Channel Spacing (kHz) x CHAN+	
			87MHz	X
			BAND = 1	W
			Frequency =	*
			Channel Spacing (kHz) x CHAN + 76.0 MHz	
			CHAN is updated after a seek	
			operation.	
	5	RESERVED	Must be 0	0
	4	TUNE	Tune	0
			0 = Disable	
			1 = Enable	
			The tune operation begins when the	
			TUNE bit is set high. The STC bit is set	
			high when the tune operation	
		A	completes.	
			The tune bit is reset to low	
			automatically when the tune operation	
			completes	
	3:2	BAND[1:0]	Band Select.	00
			00 = 87~108 MHz (US/Europe)	
			$01 = 76 \sim 91 \text{ MHz (Japan)}$	
			10 = 76~108 MHz (Japan wide)	
	1:0	SPACE[1:0]	Channel Spacing.	00
			00 = 100 kHz	
			01 = 200 kHz	
			10 = 50kHz	
			11 = 12.5KHz	
04H	14	STCIEN	Seek/Tune Complete Interrupt Enable.	0
			0 = Disable Interrupt	
			1 = Enable Interrupt	
			Setting STCIEN = 1 will generate a low	
			pulse on GPIO2 when the interrupt	
			occurs.	

REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
	12	RESERVED	Must be 0	0
	11	DE	De-emphasis.	0
			$0 = 75 \mu s; 1 = 50 \mu s$	
	9:7	RESERVED	Must be 000	000
	6	12S_ENABLED	125 bus enable	0
			If 0, disabled;	
			If 1, enabled.	
	5:4	GPIO3[1:0]	General Purpose I/O 3.	00
			00 = High impedance 01 = Mono/Stereo indicator (ST)	
			10 = Low	
			11 = High	
	3:2	GPIO2[1:0]	General Purpose I/O 2.	00
			00 = High impedance	
			01 = Interrupt (INT)	
			10 = Low	
	1.0	CDIO1[1 0]	11 = High	00
	1:0	GPIO1[1:0]	General Purpose I/O 1. 00 = High impedance	00
			01 = Reserved	
			10 = Low	
			11 = High	
05H	15	INT_MODE	If 0, generate 5ms interrupt;	1
			If 1, interrupt last until read regOCH	
			action occurs.	
	14:8	SEEKTH[6:0]	Seek Threshold. RSSI scale is	0001000
			logarithmic.	
			0000000 = min RSSI	
	7:6	LNA_PORT_SEL[1:0]	LNA input port selection bit:	10
		A T	00: no input	
			01: LNAN 10: LNAP	
			10: LINAP 11: dual port input	
	5:4	LNA ICSEL BIT[1:0]	Lna working current bit:	10
		7	00=1.8mA	-
			01=2.1mA	
			10=2.5mA	
		NOTE: 01	11=3.0mA	1000
	3:0	VOLUME[3:0]	DAC Gain Control Bits (Volume). 0000=min: 1111=max	1000
			Volume scale is logarithmic	
0AH	15	RESERVED	Totalie seale is logarithme	0
	14	STC	Seek/Tune Complete.	0
			0 = Not complete	
			1 = Complete	
			The seek/tune complete flag is set when	
			the seek or tune operation completes.	

REG	BITS	NAME	FUNCTION	DEFAULT
	13	SF	Seek Fail. O = Seek successful; 1 = Seek failure The seek fail flag is set when the seek operation fails to find a channel with an RSSI level greater than SEEKTH[5:0].	0
	12	RESERVED		0
	11	RESERVED		1
	10	ST	Stereo Indicator. 0 = Mono; 1 = Stereo Stereo indication is available on GPIO3 by setting GPIO1[1:0] =01.	
	9:0	READCHAN[9:0]	Read Channel. BAND = 0 Frequency = Channel Spacing (kHz) x READCHAN[7:0]+ 87 MHz BAND = 1 Frequency = Channel Spacing (kHz) x READCHAN[7:0]+ 76.0 MHz READCHAN[7:0] is updated after a tune or seek operation.	8' h00
OBH	15:9	RSSI[6:0]	RSSI. 000000 = min 111111 = max RSSI scale is logarithmic.	0
	8	FM_TRUE	1 = the current channel is a station0 = the current channel is not a station	0
	7	FM_READY	Used for soft seek 1 = ready 0 = not ready	0

附 1: 12C 接口复合格式

From slave to master

采用复合格式 i2c 时, 其 i2c chip 地址为 0010001b。格式如下:

START	12C CHIP ADDRESS	w	Α	REGISTER ADDRESS	Α	REGISTER BIT<15:8>	Α	REGISTER BIT<7:0>	A/ NA	STOP	
-------	---------------------	---	---	---------------------	---	-----------------------	---	----------------------	----------	------	--

图 10 复合格式 i2c 写格式

START	I2C CHIP ADDRESS	W	Α	REGISTER ADDRESS	A/ NA	START	I2C CHIP ADDRESS	R	Α	REGISTER BIT<15:8>	Α	REGISTER BIT<7:0>	NA	STOP	
		Fror	n mas	ster to slave			合格式 i2c owledge (SDA	A		S = 5°	TART	condition			,

NA = not acknowledge (SDA HIGH)

P = STOP condition

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