

## LS2100 BLE SoC Datasheet

CSDS-23001-031 V0.1

February 13, 2023

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Prepared and Provided Under NDA

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# **Update History**

Version	Date	Update Descript
V1.0	November 22, 2022	Initial release.



Confidential



# **Table of Contents**





No matter where you go, there you are.

—Banzai





## 1 Pandoc

pandoc 是一个 haskell 编写的万能文档转换工具,可以在 Markdown、reStructuredText、textile、HTML、DocBook、LaTeX、Word 等等多种格式中互相转换。这里用 pandoc 把 reStructuredText 转换成.docx格式的 Word 文档。基本的用法是这样,把 chpater1.rst 转换成 chapter1.docx。

\$ pandoc -o chapter1.docx -f rst+east\_asian\_line\_breaks -s chapter1.rst

默认情况下,pandoc 会把换行转换成空格,但这是为西方语言设置的默认值。对于中文,就需要开启 east asian line breaks,去除换行引入的空格。

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# 2 引用参考 (Citation Reference)

引用参考与上面的脚注有点类似。引用参考的内容通常放在页面结尾处。 引用参考的内容通常放在页面结尾处,比如 [?] ,[?] 。



# 3 脚注引用 (Footnote Reference)

另外,中文和内联语法如果没有空格之类的字符隔开,则会出现语法错误。如果直接用空格,那么最终 文档中也会有额外的空格。根据 reST 文档规范,可以用反斜线转义空格,具体处理如下。

天地有**大美**而不言,四时有明法而不议,万物<sup>10</sup>有成理而不说。圣人者,原天地之美而达万物之理。是故至人无为,大圣不作,观于天地之谓也。

脚注引用,有这几个方式:有手工序号 (标记序号 123 之类)、自动序号 (填入 # 号会自动填充序号)、自动符号 (填入 \* 会自动生成符号)。

手工序号可以和 # 结合使用,会自动延续手工的序号。

#表示的方法可以在后面加上一个名称,这个名称就会生成一个链接。

Autonumbered footnotes are possible, like using<sup>3</sup> and<sup>4</sup>.

They may be assigned 'autonumber labels' - for instance, 7 and 6.

Footnote references, like<sup>5</sup>. Note that footnotes may get rearranged, e.g., to the bottom of the "page". Auto-symbol footnotes are also possible, like this:\*0 and†0.

<sup>10</sup> 这是一个脚注

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  This is the first one.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This is the second one.

 $<sup>^7</sup>$  a.k.a. fourth

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> a.k.a. third

 $<sup>^{5}</sup>$  A numerical footnote. Note there's no colon after the ].

 $<sup>^{0}</sup>$  This is the first one.

 $<sup>^{0}</sup>$  This is the second one.



## **4 超链接**

### 4.1 替换引用 (Substitution Reference)

替换引用就是用定义的指令替换对应的文字或图片,和内置指令 (inline directives) 类似。 这是 github 的 Logo, 我的 github 用户名是:Who。

### 4.2 **隐式超链接** (Implicit Hyperlink)

小节标题、脚注和引用参考会自动生成超链接地址,使用小节标题、脚注或引用参考名称作为超链接名 称就可以生成隐式链接。

隐式超链接详细内容,参见隐式超链接 (Implicit Hyperlink)。

If CLOCK\_MODE equals 1, there is no idle time between back-to-back characters if data is ready in the transmit FIFO. In this case, because  $sync\_delay$  equals one pclk as described in Section ?? Equation Example, the requirement to avoid idle time between consecutive characters is met for all {DLH,DLL} values.

If CLOCK\_MODE equals 1, there is no idle time between back-to-back characters if data is ready in the transmit FIFO. In this case, because  $sync\_delay$  equals one pclk as described in Section ?? Error, the requirement to avoid idle time between consecutive characters is met for all  $\{DLH,DLL\}$  values.

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## 5 空行

#### 5.1 空行 1

m MCU 芯片是指微控制单元,是把中央处理器的频率与规格做适当缩减,并将内存、计数器、USB、A/D 转换、UART、PLC、DMA 等周边接口,甚至 LCD 驱动电路都整合在单一芯片上,形成芯片级的计算机,为不同的应用场合做不同组合控制,所以 MCU 芯片就是单片机芯片。

MCU 芯片的应用

大多数情况下 4 位 MCU 应用于计算器、汽车仪表、汽车防盗装置、呼叫器、无线电话、CD 播放器、液晶显示控制器、液晶游戏机、儿童玩具、磅秤、充电器、胎压仪、温湿度计、遥控器和傻瓜照相机等。

8 位 MCU 应用于电表、电机控制器、电动玩具机、变频冷气机、呼叫器等等。其中,8 位、16 位单片机主要应用于一般的控制领域,一般不用操作系统。

而 16 位 MCU 主要应用于行动电话、数码相机和摄录机等;

大多数 32 位 MCU 应用于 Modem、GPS、PDA、HPC、STB、Hub.Bridge、Router. 工作站、ISDN 电话、激光打印机及彩色传真机;通常使用 64 位嵌入式操作系统进行网络操作、多媒体处理等复杂处理的情况。

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### 5.2 空行 2

m MCU 芯片是指微控制单元,是把中央处理器的频率与规格做适当缩减,并将内存、计数器、m USB、m A/D 转换、m UART、m PLC、m DMA 等周边接口,甚至 m LCD 驱动电路都整合在单一芯片上,形成芯片级的计算机,为不同的应用场合做不同组合控制,所以 m MCU 芯片就是单片机芯片。

MCU 芯片的应用

大多数情况下 4 位 MCU 应用于计算器、汽车仪表、汽车防盗装置、呼叫器、无线电话、CD 播放器、液晶显示控制器、液晶游戏机、儿童玩具、磅秤、充电器、胎压仪、温湿度计、遥控器和傻瓜照相机等。 8 位 MCU 应用于电表、电机控制器、电动玩具机、变频冷气机、呼叫器等等。其中,8 位、16 位单片机主要应用于一般的控制领域,一般不用操作系统。

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## 6 表格

### 6.1 网格表 (Grid Tables)

网格表中使用的符号有: -、=、|、+。

- 用来分隔行,= 用来分隔表头和表体行,| 用来分隔列,+ 用来表示行和列相交的节点。

Table 6.1 Grid Table 1

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
body row 1	column 2	column 3
body row 2	Cells may span columns.	<b>&gt;</b>
body row 3	Cells may span rows.	• Cells
	7	• contain
body row 4	$\Delta$ ( ) $^{\prime}$	• blocks.

Table 6.2 Grid Table 2 (Line Blocks)

		,
Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
body row 1	column 2	column 3
body row 2	Cells may span columns.	
body row 3	Cells may	Cells contain
	span rows.	blocks.
	Span rows	
body row 4	7	

## 6.2 简单表 (Simple Tables)

简单表相对于网格表,少了 | 和 + 两个符号,只用 - 和 = 表示。 只有在前面有正常的行时,竖线后的缩进才生效。 简单表相对于网格表,少了 | 和 + 两个符号,只用 - 和 = 表示。

标题可合并单元格

Inputs		Output
Α	В	A or B
False	False	False
True	False	True
False	True	True
True	True	True



#### 行也可以合并单元格

Inputs		Output
Α	В	A or B
False	False	False
False		True
False	True	True
True	True	True

#### 合并方式?

A	В	A or B
False	False	False
False	True	True
False	True	True
	True	True

Chapter 6. 表格 Confidential 9



## 7 X

乘号×

#### 7.1 分隔符

分隔符就是一条水平的横线,是由 4 个 - 或者更多组成,需要添加换行。 上面部分

下面部分

### 7.2 定义列表 (Definition Lists)

定义列表可以理解为解释列表,即名词解释。

条目占一行,解释文本要有缩进;多层可根据缩进实现。

定义 1 这是定义 1 的内容

定义定义 2 这是定义 2 的内容

### 7.3 文档测试块 (Doctest Blocks)

文档测试块是交互式的 Python 会话,以 >>> 开始,一个空行结束。

```
>>> print "This is a doctest block." This is a doctest block.
```

新的一行。

## 7.4 文字块 (Literal Blocks)

下面是文字块内容:

这是一段文字块 同样也是文字块 还是文字块

这是新的一段。

A paragraph containing only two colons indicates that the following indented or quoted text is a literal block.



```
Whitespace, newlines, blank lines, and all kinds of markup (like *this* or \this) is preserved by literal blocks.

The paragraph containing only '::' will be omitted from the result.
```

The :: may be tacked onto the very end of any paragraph. The :: will be omitted if it is preceded by whitespace. The :: will be converted to a single colon if preceded by text, like this:

```
It's very convenient to use this form.
```

Literal blocks end when text returns to the preceding paragraph's indentation. This means that something like this is possible:

```
We start here
and continue here
and end here.
```

Per-line quoting can also be used on unindented literal blocks:

```
> Useful for quotes from email and
> for Haskell literate programming.
```

### 7.5 行块 (Line Blocks)

行块对于地址、诗句以及无装饰列表是非常有用的。 行块是以 | 开头,每一个行块可以是多段文本。

前后各有一个空格。

#### 下面是行块内容:

这是一段行块内容 这同样也是行块内容还是行块内容

这是新的一段。

从此鲜花赠自己,纵马踏花向自由。我与旧事归于尽,来年依旧迎花开。

Line blocks are useful for addresses, verse, and adornment-free lists. (显示为两行)

Each new line begins with a vertical bar ( "|" ). Line breaks and initial indents

are preserved.

Continuation lines are wrapped portions of long lines; they begin with spaces in place of vertical bars. (显示为一行)



### 7.6 块引用 (Block Quotes)

块引用是通过缩进来实现的,引用块要在前面的段落基础上缩进。

通常引用结尾会加上出处 (attribution),出处的文字块开头是 -、-、-,后面加上出处信息。

块引用可以使用空的注释.. 分隔上下的块引用。

注意在新的块和出处都要添加一个空行。

下面是引用的内容:

"真的猛士,敢于直面惨淡的人生,敢于正视淋漓的鲜血。"

—鲁迅

"人生的意志和劳动将创造奇迹般的奇迹。"

涅克拉索

Block quotes are just:

Indented paragraphs,

and they may nest.

#### 7.7 选项列表 (Option Lists)

选项列表是一个类似两列的表格,左边是参数,右边是描述信息。当参数选项过长时,参数选项和描述 信息各占一行。

选项与参数之间有一个空格,参数选项与描述信息之间至少有两个空格。

-a command-line option "a"

-b file options can have arguments and long descriptions

**--long** options can be long also

--input=file long options can also have arguments

/V DOS/VMS-style options too

### 7.8 字段列表 (Field Lists)

标题 reStructuredText 语法说明

#### 作者

- Alice
- Hank
- Wendy

时间 2016 年 06 月 21 日

概述 这是一篇关于 reStructuredText 的语法说明。

Authors Tony J. (Tibs) Ibbs, David Goodger

(and sundry other good-natured folks) (上面空一行,此处另起一行)

**Version** 1.0 of 2001/08/08

**Dedication** To my father.



## 7.9 符号列表 (Bullet Lists)

符号列表可以使用 -、\*、+ 来表示。

不同的符号结尾需要加上空行,下级列表需要有空格缩进。

- 符号列表 1
- 符号列表 2
  - 二级符号列表 1
  - 二级符号列表 2
  - 二级符号列表 3
- 符号列表 3
- 符号列表 4



# 8 Glossary

 ${\bf UART} \ \ {\bf Universal} \ {\bf Receiver} \ {\bf Transmitter}$ 

**USB** Universal Bus





# 9 加粗居中 Right-Aligned

#### 9.1 居中

Confidential

#### 9.2 居中加粗

Confidential

#### 9.3 空格

space  $\$ 

 $\lq\lq$  confidential  $\lq\lq$ 

empty math format Confidential

space

 $35656 \; \mathrm{space \ before}$ 

行内代码: "行内文本 (inline literal) 通常显示为等宽文本,空格可以保留,但是换行不可以。"

行内代码: vip\_create\_buffer()

行内代码: space before

行内代码: 行内文本 (inline literal) 通常显示为等宽文本,空格可以保留,但是换行不可以。



# 10 版权所有

```
Copyright |copy| 2023, |MACAMACA (TM)| |---| all rights reserved.

.. |copy| unicode:: 0xA9 .. copyright sign

.. |MACAMACA (TM)| unicode:: MACAMACA U+2122 .. with trademark sign

.. |---| unicode:: U+02014 .. em dash
:trim:
```

Copyright © 2023, MACAMACATM—all rights reserved.



# 11 章节自动编号

.. numbered::

.. sectnum::



## 12 Topic

标题 reStructuredText 语法说明

#### 作者

- Alice
- Hank
- Wendy

时间 2016 年 06 月 21 日

概述 这是一篇关于 reStructuredText 的语法说明。

If CLOCK\_MODE equals 1, there is no idle time between back-to-back characters if data is ready in the transmit FIFO. In this case, because  $sync\_delay$  equals one pclk as described in Section ?? Equation Example, the requirement to avoid idle time between consecutive characters is met for all {DLH,DLL} values.

#### 12.1 directive todo

启用了 todo 扩展,让 Sphinx 支持 .. todo:: 指令的解析,可以用来标记待办或未完事宜。如 Fig. ?? 所示。

启用了 imgmath 扩展,Sphinx 会调用系统环境下的 latex 把数学公式渲染成图片插入到构建好的文档中,这里有一些额外的依赖。我是在 WSL 中的 Ubuntu 中操作的,依赖安装方法如下。

\$ sudo apt-get install pdfimages poppler-utils tex-live texstudio texlive \
texlive-latex-extra dvipng

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```
You have two options for placing the build directory for Sphinx output.
Either, you use a directory "_build" within the root path, or you separate
        and "build" directories within the root path.
> Separate source and build directories (y/n) [n]:
Inside the root directory, two more directories will be created; "_templates"
for custom HTML templates and "_static" for custom stylesheets and other static
files. You can enter another prefix (such as ".") to replace the underscore.
 > Name prefix for templates and static dir [_]:
The project name will occur in several places in the built documentation.
 > Project name: My Book
> Author name(s): Marisa
 > Project release []:
If the documents are to be written in a language other than English,
 you can select a language here by its language code. Sphinx will then
 translate text that it generates into that language.
 For a list of supported codes, see
 http://sphinx-doc.org/config.html#confval-language.
> Project language [en]: zh_CN
The file name suffix for source files. Commonly, this is either ".txt"
or \hbox{\tt ".rst"}. Only files with this suffix are considered documents.
> Source file suffix [.rst]:
One document is special in that it is considered the top node of the
"contents tree", that is, it is the root of the hierarchical structure
of the documents. Normally, this is "index", but if your "index"
document is a custom template, you can also set this to another filename.
> Name of your master document (without suffix) [index]:
Indicate which of the following Sphinx extensions should be enabled:
> autodoc: automatically insert docstrings from modules (y/n) [n]: n
 > doctest: automatically test code snippets in doctest blocks (y/n) [n]: n
 > intersphinx: link between Sphinx documentation of different projects (y/n) [n]: n
                'todo" entries that can be shown or hidden on build (y/n) [n]: y
 > coverage: checks for documentation coverage (y/n) [n]: n
> imgmath: include math, rendered as PNG or SVG images (y/n) [n]: y
> mathjax: include math, rendered in the browser by MathJax (y/n) [n]: n
 > ifconfig: conditional inclusion of content based on config values (y/n) [n]: n
 > viewcode: include links to the source code of documented Python objects (y/n) [n]: n
> githubpages: create .nojekyll file to publish the document on GitHub pages (y/n) [n]
A Makefile and a Windows command file can be generated for you so that you
only have to run e.g. `make html' instead of invoking sphinx-build
directly.
 > Create Makefile? (y/n) [y]:
 > Create Windows command file? (y/n) [y]:
Creating file ./conf.py.
```

Fig. 12.1 启用 todo 扩展

#### 12.2 directive rubric

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#### paragraph heading

#### 12.3 directive container

This paragraph might be rendered in a custom way.

#### 12.4 directive header

If CLOCK\_MODE equals 1, there is no idle time between back-to-back characters if data is ready in the transmit FIFO. In this case, because  $sync\_delay$  equals one pclk as described in Section ?? Equation Example, the requirement to avoid idle time between consecutive characters is met for all {DLH,DLL} values.

#### 12.5 directive topic

#### 試試行不行

If CLOCK\_MODE equals 1, there is no idle time between back-to-back characters if data is ready in the transmit FIFO. In this case, because  $sync\_delay$  equals one pclk as described in Section ??  $Equation\ Example$ , the requirement to avoid idle time between consecutive characters is met for all {DLH,DLL} values.

#### 12.6 directive sidebar

#### 出现的位置

出现在哪里呢这个 sidebar

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# 13 **分栏 (仅对** HTML **有效)**

- good
- $\bullet$  bad
- excellent
- $\bullet$  normal
- qualified
- good
- bad
- excellent
- $\bullet$  normal
- qualified
- $\bullet$  good
- $\bullet$  bad
- excellent
- normal
- qualified
- good
- bad
- excellent
- normal
- qualified
- good
- bad
- excellent
- normal
- qualified



## 14 Equation Example

#### 14.1 公式中空格的实现方式

14\ (roundoff\ value)

\text{14 (roundoff value)}

 $14 \ (roundoff \ value)$ 

14 (roundoff value)

#### **14.2 Error**

注意:如果 text{} 內有 "\_",这个命令的使用会导致报错。在 "\_"前面加上反斜线就 okay。

\frac{\text{Rate of SSI data transmission}}{Rate of DW\\_ahb\\_dmac response to destination burst requests}

Rate of SSI data transmission

 $Rate of DW\_ahb\_d macresponse to destination burst requests$ 

Rate of SSI data transmission

Rate of DW\_ahb\_dmac response to destination burst requests

### 14.3 公式中短线的实现方式

前面加 slash""

$$DLF = BRD_F * 2^{DLF\_SIZE}$$

$$BRD_F * 2^{DLF\_SIZE}$$

$$DLF = BRD_F * 2^{DLF\_SIZE}$$

This equation ref{equ1} is not okay?

$$DLF = BRD_F * 2^{DLF\_SIZE} = 0.866132364 * 16 = 13.858117824 = 14$$
 (roundoff value)

Therefore, the Generated Baud Rate (GBR) is as follows:

$$GBR = \frac{\text{Serial Clock}}{(16 \times GD)} = \frac{133}{16 \times 1.875} = 4433333.333$$
 
$$Error = \frac{\text{GBR - RBR}}{RBR} = 0.004729$$



#### 14.4 公式中% 前面要加 slash

 $Error\% = 0.004729 \times 100 = 0.473$ 

#### 14.5 脚注

脚注引用一1

脚注引用二2

脚注引用三8

脚注引用四9

脚注引用五 ‡0

脚注引用六 §0

脚注引用七 ¶

### 14.6 引用参考 (Citation Reference)

引用参考与上面的脚注有点类似。引用参考的内容通常放在页面结尾处。

引用参考的内容通常放在页面结尾处,比如 [?] ,[?] 。

Citation references, like [?]. Note that citations may get rearranged, e.g., to the bottom of the "page".

Citation labels contain alphanumerics, underlines, hyphens and fullstops. Case is not significant.

Given a citation like [?], one can also refer to it like this.

#### 14.7 rst 转 word

参见 https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/108886400

#### 参考内容:

- https://www.jianshu.com/p/1885d5570b37
- https://docutils.sourceforge.io/docs/user/rst/quickref.html

<sup>1</sup> 脚注内容一

<sup>2</sup> 脚注内容二

<sup>8</sup> 脚注内容三

<sup>9</sup> 脚注内容四链接

<sup>0</sup> 脚注内容五

<sup>0</sup> 脚注内容六

<sup>0</sup> 脚注内容七



# **Bibliography**

[书 1] 参考引用一

[书 2] 参考引用二

[One] 参考引用一

[Two] 参考引用二

[CIT2002] A citation (as often used in journals).

[this] here.