MINI-MAX/ARM9260-E MINI-MAX/ARM9G20-E MINI-MAX/ARM9XE512-E Single Board Computers Technical Manual

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1. Overview

MINI-MAX/ARM9 is a general purpose, low-cost and highly-expandable micro-controller system. It is based on the ATMEL AT91SAM9260-CU single-chip ARM Thumb Flash micro-controller. This micro-controller features:

- Program execution speed up to 200 MIPS at 180MHz
- 8 Kbyte Data Cache, 8 Kbyte Instruction Cache,
- 8 Kilobytes bytes of SRAM
- 32 Kilobytes bytes of ROM
- Programmable 16 bit Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- 32-bit Real-Time Timer (RTT)
- 20-bit Interval Timer and 12-bit Timer Counter (RIT)
- Two Three-channel 16-bit Timer/Counters (TC) provides of a Double PWM Generation.
- Ethernet MAC 10/100 Base-T
- Image Sensor Interface
- USB 2.0 Full Speed (12 Mbit per Second) Device Port
- USB 2.0 Full Speed (12 Mbit per Second) Dual Host Port
- 4 Programmable Enhanced UART Serial Interfaces
- Two 2-wire UART's
- Two Master/Slave Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- Two-wire Interface (TWI) with I²C features
- 4-channel 10-bit ADC with external Reference Voltage input
- Peripheral DMA controller
- 96 Programmable I/O Lines Multiplexed with up to Two Peripheral I/Os
- Two-slot Multimedia Card Interface (MCI)
- Real time In-System debug support through JTAG Interface

AT91SAM9G20-CU (64K PM, 96K RAM, 400MHz, 217-LFBGA) and AT91SAM9XE512-CU (512K Flash, 32K RAM, 217-LFBGA) are supported also.

MINI-MAX/ARM9 board complements these features and provides

- 64-Mbyte (16Mx32) SDRAM (MT48H16M32LFCM-75)
- 8-MByte SPI DATAFLASH (AT45DB642D-CNU)
- 10/100 Mbit Ethernet port
- Two USB host ports and one USB device port
- Two RS232 serial ports
- Analog terminals (4 analog inputs, 3V reference, 3.3V analog power)
- 18-bit parallel port for an external 320x240 QVGA MTF-TQ24NN731-LB color LCD
- Image sensor connector
- Micro-SD holder
- 3V battery holder for real-time clock
- Configurable (either 3.3V or 5V levels) expansion slot to connect low-cost peripheral boards
- 2.1mm power jack for 8-24VDC external power source
- In-circuit Programming and debugging of the micro-controller through the JTAG Interface using 20-pin JTAG connector (Only on the MINI-MAX/ARM9XE512-E)

The Flash micro-controller can be programmed through USB or JTAG. This simplifies new program development and debugging. Downloading of a program to the micro-controller typically takes few seconds.

MINI-MAX/ARM9 is powered from a 8-24 Volt DC external power source through the power connector. Current consumption is less than 120mA at 12 Volt DC.

Software examples for MINI-MAX/ARM9 are available from www.bipom.com

2. Specifications

MINI-MAX/ARM9 board has the following configuration:

- AT91SAM9260-CU micro-controller with 16 Kbytes RAM and 32 Kbytes ROM
- MT48H16M32LFCM-75 64-Mbyte (16Mx32) SDRAM,
- AT45DB642D-CNU 8-MByte SPI DATAFLASH
- 10/100 Mbit Ethernet port
- Two Host USB Ports with 5V signals for Full Speed (12 Mbit per Second) down stream data communications
- Device USB Port for Full Speed (12 Mbit per Second) up stream data communication
- 8-pin Micro-CD holder
- 10-pin terminal block for 3 analog inputs, +3V reference output and Vdd 3.3V output
- 20-pin Expansion connector for peripheral boards (<u>http://www.bipom.com/periph_cat/44/0.html</u>)
- 20-pin JTAG Port connector for In-circuit Programming and a real time debugging In-circuit Programming and debugging of the micro-controller through the JTAG Interface using 20-pin JTAG connector only on the MINI-MAX/ARM9XE512-E
- 2.1mm power jack for 8-24VDC external power source 1.5 W maximum supply consumption.
- On-board 5.0V and 1.8V DC/DC.
- On-board linear regulators:
 3.3 Volt regulator,
 1.8 Volt regulator for AT91SAM9XE512 version or
 1.2 V and 1.0 V regulators for AT91SAM9G20 version
- Dimensions are 2.35 X 2.40 inches (5.97 X 6.10 centimeters).
- Mounting holes of 0.138 inches (3.5 millimeters) are on four corners.
- 0° 70° C operating, -40° +85° C storage temperature range.

3. Functional Blocks

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the MINI-MAX/ARM9 board



Figure 1

Expansion connector

Control signals and 5 Volt power supply output are available on 20-pin connector (X1) for interfacing to peripheral boards. A peripheral board can be connected to MINI-MAX/ARM9 board either as a piggyback daughter-board using standoffs or can be placed away from the micro-controller board using a 20-wire ribbon cable (Part #: EXPCABLE-6).

Table 1 shows the pin assignments for the X1 connector:

| Signal | Pin | Pin | Signal |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| RXD2 | 20 | 19 | TXD0 |
| RXD4 | 18 | 17 | MISO |
| SCK | 16 | 15 | CS |
| TXD4 | 14 | 13 | MOSI |
| IO1 | 12 | 11 | IO0 |
| DRXD | 10 | 9 | DTXD |
| IO3 | 8 | 7 | IO2 |
| I2C SCL | 6 | 5 | I2C SDA |
| Not connected | 4 | 3 | GND |
| VCC (+5V) | 2 | 1 | Not connected |

Expansion Connector (X1)

Table 1

JTAG Port connector

JTAG port is available on a 20-pin male connector X4. Table 2 shows the pin assignments for the JTAG port connector:

| Pin | Name | Signal |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1, 2 | VDD | 3.3V Power Output |
| 3 | TRST | Test Reset Input |
| 5 | TDI | Test Data Input |
| 7 | TMS | Test Mode Select Input |
| 9 | TCK | Test clock Input |
| 11 | RTCK | Return test clock Input |
| 13 | TDO | Test Data Output |
| 15 | NRST | Target CPU Reset Input/Output |
| 17,19 | - | Not Connected (NC) |
| 4,6,8,10,12, 14,16,18,20 | GND | GND |

JTAG Port Connector (X4)

Table 2

LCD Module Connector

Various Liquid Crystal Displays such as Microtips Technology 240×320 dots MTF-TQ24NN731-LB can be connected directly to MINI-MAX/ARM9.

Table 3 shows the pin assignments of the LCD connector:

LCD Connector (X6)

| Pin | Name | Signal |
|-------|---------|---------------------------------|
| 39 | 3.3V | Power supply for logic voltage |
| 38 | 3.3V | Power supply for analog voltage |
| 37,36 | GND | Power ground |
| 35 | LCS0 | Chip Select Input |
| 34 | LRS | Data/Instruction select Input |
| 33 | LWE | Write execution control input |
| 32 | LRD | Read execution control input |
| 14 31 | LD17LD0 | Data input bus |
| 13 | LRES | Reset Signal Input Pin |
| 12 | GND | Power ground |
| 11 | 3.3V | Power supply for logic voltage |
| 6 10 | G5 G1 | No connect |
| 5 | LED_K4 | Power supply for White LED(-) |
| 4 | LED_K3 | Power supply for White LED(-) |
| 3 | LED_K2 | Power supply for White LED(-) |
| 2 | LED_K1 | Power supply for White LED(-) |
| 1 | 5V | Power supply for White LED(+) |

Table 3.

Image Sensor Connector

Table 4 shows the pin assignments for the image sensor connector:

| Pin | Name | Signal |
|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| 30 | 5V | Power supply |
| 29 | ISID11 | Data input |
| 28 | ISID10 | Data input |
| 27 | ISID9 | Data input |
| 26 | ISID8 | Data input |
| 25 | ISID7 | Data input |
| 24 | ISID6 | Data input |
| 23 | ISID5 | Data input |
| 22 | ISID4 | Data input |
| 21 | ISID3 | Data input |
| 20 | ISID2 | Data input |
| 19 | ISID1 | Data input |
| 18 | ISID0 | Data input |
| 16 | ISIPCK | Data clock input |
| 15,17 | GND | Power ground |
| 14 | ISIHS | Horizontal Synchro input |
| 12 | ISIVS | Vertical Synchro input |
| 10 | ISIMCK | Reference clock output |
| 9,11,13 | GND | Power ground |
| 8 | ISISDA | I2C data |
| 7 | ISISCL | I2C clock |
| 6 | ISICT1 | Control 1 |
| 5 | ISICT2 | Control 2 |
| 4 | ISICT3 | Control 3 |
| 3 | ISICT4 | Control 4 |
| 2 | 1.8V | Power supply |
| 1 | 3.3V | Power supply |

Image sensor connector (X10)

Table 4.

Analog Input Connector

Table 5 shows the pin assignments for the analog input connector:

| Name | Signal | Pin |
|------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Va | +3.3V Output | 1 |
| AGND | Analog Ground | 2 |
| WKUP | Active low "Wake Up" digital input | 3 |
| VREF | +3V Output | 4 |
| AN3 | Analog input 3 | 5 |
| AGND | Analog Ground | 6 |
| AN2 | Analog input 2 | 7 |
| AGND | Analog Ground | 8 |
| 1021 | Digital Input/Output | 9 |
| AN0 | Analog input 0 | 10 |

Analog Input Connector (X14)

Table 5

UART Connectors

Tables 6 and 7 shows the pin assignments for the UART0 and UART1 connectors UART0 Connector (X15)

| Name | Signal | Pin |
|-------|------------------------|---------|
| NC | Not Connected | 1,2 |
| RXD_0 | Data input | 3 |
| RTS_0 | Request to Send output | 4 |
| TXD_0 | Data output | 5 |
| CTS_0 | Clear to Send input | 6 |
| NC | Not Connected | 7, 8,10 |
| GND | Ground | 9 |

Table 6.

UART1 Connector (X16)

| Name | Signal | Pin |
|-------|------------------------|-----|
| RXD_1 | Data input | 1 |
| CTS_0 | Clear to Send input | 2 |
| GND | Ground | 3 |
| NC | Not Connected | 4 |
| TXD_1 | Data output | 5 |
| RTS_0 | Request to Send output | 6 |

Table 7.

USB Device connector

Standard Type Mini 'B' Right Angle Receptacle connector is used for USB Device bus.

| Name | Signal | Pin |
|------|-----------------|---------|
| VBUS | +5V Power input | 1 |
| D- | Data (-) | 2 |
| D+ | Data (+) | 3 |
| GND | Ground | 5 |
| SGND | Shield | 6,7,8,9 |

USB Connector (X8)

Table 8.

<u>USB Host connector</u> Standard Type 'A' Dual Right Angle Receptacle connector is used for the USB Host bus.

| Name | Signal | Pin |
|--------|------------------|------------|
| USB_P1 | +5V Power output | 1 |
| D1- | Data (-) | 2 |
| D1+ | Data (+) | 3 |
| GND | Ground | 4 |
| USB_P2 | +5V Power output | 5 |
| D2- | Data (-) | 6 |
| D2+ | Data (+) | 7 |
| GND | Ground | 8 |
| SGND | Shield | 9,10,11,12 |

USB Connector (X12)

Table 9.

Jumpers

Tables 10 and 11 show the jumper assignments:

| | Jumpers J1, J2, J3 | | | |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Name | Signal | 1 and 2 pins closed | 2 and 3 pins closed | |
| J1 | Vcc | 5V | 3.3V | |
| J2 | ERASE | MCU Flash memory erase | MCU Flash work mode | |
| J3 | OSCSEL | 32768 Hz Oscillator is used | Internal RC Oscillator is used | |

Table 10

| | Jumpers J4 … J7 | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Name | Signal | If removed | If installed | |
| J4 | VddCORE | 1.0V MCU Core power | 1.8V MCU Core power | |
| J5 | EGND | Free Ethernet ground | Connected to GND | |
| J6 | CGND | Free Ethernet shield | Connected to GND | |
| J7 | VddUSB | Disabled USB device power | Enabled USB device power | |
| X2 | VDDBU Source | Regulated 3.3V | Battery | |
| X5 | JTAG TCK | TCK not connected to RTCK | TCK connected to RTCK | |
| X11 | SPI Flash DFCS | Chip select disabled | Chip select enabled | |
| X13 | SPI Flash DFWP | Page write disabled | Page write enabled | |

Table 11

Power Supply

An external supply should be able to provide 1.5W power at 8...24 Volts DC through the 2.1mm power jack X3.

4. Application Notes

The SAM Boot Assistant (SAM-BA) software is used for a programming of MM-ARM9 through USB interface. It runs under Windows 2000 and XP. http://www.atmel.com

A peripheral board can either be stacked on top of MINI-MAX/ARM9 using stand-offs or connected in a chain configuration using flat ribbon cable. Figure 2 shows how DAC-2 peripheral board can be connected to a Micro-Computer board in a stacked fashion. Figure 3 shows the chain connection.



Figure 2





More details concernig BiPOM Peripheral boards are available from: <u>http://www.bipom.com/periph_cat/44/0.html</u>

ARM Development System provides examples for MINI-MAX/ARM9. Please download ARM Development System from: http://www.bipom.com/armdev.php

5. Board Layout

Top view of the MINI-MAX/ARM9 board is shown below:



Bottom view of the MINI-MAX/ARM9 board:



6. Schematics











