MSC1210 Precision ADC with 8051 Microcontroller and Flash Memory Evaluation Module

## User's Guide

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## EVM WARNINGS AND RESTRICTIONS

It is important to operate this EVM within the analog input voltage range of 0 V to $5 \mathrm{~V}, 6 \mathrm{~V}$ to 12 V for input power and the output voltage range of 5 V . The included $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ power module is used to supply power.

Exceeding the specified input range may cause unexpected operation and/or irreversible damage to the EVM. If there are questions concerning the input range, please contact a TI field representative prior to connecting the input power.

Applying loads outside of the specified output range may result in unintended operation and/or possible permanent damage to the EVM. Please consult the EVM User's Guide prior to connecting any load to the EVM output. If there is uncertainty as to the load specification, please contact a TI field representative.
During normal operation, some circuit components may have case temperatures greater than $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The EVM is designed to operate properly with certain components above $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ as long as the input and output ranges are maintained. These components include but are not limited to linear regulators, switching transistors, pass transistors, and current sense resistors. These types of devices can be identified using the EVM schematic located in the EVM User's Guide. When placing measurement probes near these devices during operation, please be aware that these devices may be very warm to the touch.

## Mailing Address:

Texas Instruments
Post Office Box 655303
Dallas, Texas 75265

## Preface

## Read This First

## About This Manual

This users guide describes the function and operation of the MSC1210EVM. This manual will help you quickly set up the evaluation module and its accompanying software, so that you can rapidly test and evaluate the MSC1210. A complete circuit description, as well as schematic diagram and bill of materials, is included.

## How to Use This Manual

This manual begins with an introductory chapter that describes the EVM and what it can do. If you're anxious to set things up and start testing, we suggest you read at least the first two chapters. These two chapters introduce you to the board and how to set it up to start working with it. Later chapters go into more detail on the board's design and how to access its many features.

## Information About Cautions and Warnings

This book may contain cautions.


The information in a caution is provided for your protection. Please read each caution carefully.

## Related Documentation from Texas Instruments

## Data Sheets:

MSC1210
TLC555CD
REG1117-5.0, REG1117-3.3
OPA340NA
DAC8531E
MAX3243CPWR
TPS3837L30DBVT, TPS3838L30DBVT
SN74HC573ADW
SN74AC10PWR
SN74AHC1G08DBVR
SN74AHC138PWR

## Literature Number:

SBAS203A
SLFX043
SBVS001
PDS-1404C
SBAS192
SLLS350
SLVS292
SCLS147
SCAS529
SCLS3141
SCLS2581

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## Trademarks

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## Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the MSC1210EVM evaluation module and software.
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### 1.1 The MSC1210

The MSC1210 is a precision 24-bit delta-sigma Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) with an 8051 microcontroller and up to 32 K of Flash Memory. It has eight differential/single-ended analog input channels. The delta-sigma architecture employed in the MSC1210 enables the device to achieve 22 bits of effective resolution ( 0.45 ppm rms noise) at a data rate of 10 Hz . It can be programmed for other data rates up to 1 kHz that have lower effective resolution. In addition to the standard 8051 peripherals and functions, the MSC1210 includes a 32-bit accumulator, high-speed SPI interface, 16-bit PWM output, Data Flash Memory, 1280 bytes of Data Ram, Dual UARTS, and dual DPTR registers.
The MSC1210 has an enhanced 8051 core which only requires 4 clock cycles per machine cycle. It has extra timers, Watchdog, Brownout, Low-Voltage Detect circuits, Power Management Control, and hardware Breakpoint Registers.

### 1.2 EVM System Overview

A block diagram of the MSC1210 evaluation module is shown in Figure 1.


Figure 1. MSC1210EVM Block Diagram.

During normal operation, programs are developed on the PC and then downloaded into the MSC1210 for execution. The primary development environment is Keil for assembly and $C$ language programming. There is also a Basic interpreter available from MDL-Labs.

### 1.3 Analog Inputs

Analog input is supplied through the ten-way screw terminal block J13. The nine inputs are connected to the MSC1210 through a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor. There is also a terminal block for AGND. The inputs only have the $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor to protect against overvoltage.

### 1.4 Prototyping Area

A prototyping area is provided on the MSC1210EVM. This may be used to incorporate additional circuitry, such as special reference or conditioning circuits, into the system. All of the signals on the MSC1210 are brought to connector pads. Additionally, there are digital and analog power and ground holes in the prototyping area.

### 1.5 Power Requirements

The MSC1210EVM must be supplied with 5.5 V to 15 V for proper operation. Power can be supplied through barrel jack J1 (tip positive), square pin connectors J 15 and J 16 , or with a 9 V battery connected to battery snap B1.
A 9V "wall-wart" power supply is included with the MSC1210EVM.

### 1.6 Host Computer Requirements

The Keil software development environment is designed to run on a PC running any Windows platform (Windows 95, 98, NT, 2000, etc).
Minimum Requirements:

- IBM-Compatible 486 PC or Higher
- Windows 95, 98, 2000, or NT4.0
- 64MB RAM Minimum
- 20MB Available Hard Disk Space
- CD-ROM Drive
- Available Serial Port


## Getting Started

This chapter will guide you through unpacking your EVM, and setting it up so you can begin working with it immediately.
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### 2.1 Unpacking the EVM

After unpacking the MSC1210EVM kit, check to make sure you received all of the items listed here:

- MSC1210EVM Board
- 9 " "Wall-Wart" Power Supply
- 9-Pin D-Sub Male-Female Serial Cable
- This User Guide
- Software CD-ROM

If any of these items are missing, contact Texas Instruments to receive replacements.

### 2.2 Default Configuration

Although much of the MSC1210EVM's operation is controlled by the host PC, some configuration must be done directly on the board using four jumpers (shorting blocks). The MSC1210EVM is configured as shown in Table 1 at the factory:

Table 1. Factory Jumper Settings.

| Jumper Identifier | Description | Default Setting |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| JP1 | Analog Power-Supply Source | $1-2$ |
| JP2 | Digital Power-Supply Source | $1-2$ |
| J8 | External Reference Select | $1-2,3-4$ |

For more information about the jumpers, see section 3.1.

### 2.3 Quick Start

Once the MSC1210EVM has been unpacked from its shipping container, and you have verified that the board is configured as shown in Table 1, it can be powered on and tested.
First, connect the board to the host PC using the supplied 9-pin serial cable. Apply power to the board by plugging the wall power adapter into a suitable AC power source and plugging the barrel plug into the barrel jack on the MSC1210EVM. (You do not have to connect the serial cable first; it is also acceptable to apply power to the board first.) When the board is properly powered on, the two green "power-good" indicator lamps near the power connectors will glow brightly.

Place the CD-ROM into your PC's CD-ROM drive. You should then see the installation screen shown in Figure 2.


Install C51
MSC1210EVM Schematics
MSC Download Tool
Tutorials \& Training Brochures

How To Contact Keil

Tharks for taking the time to review this CD-ROM.
Here you will find the latest information about the Keil Software Development Tools.

This CD includes the latest product updates, evaluation software, datasheets, support solutions, and FAQs about our products. Click on the buttons at the left for more information.

If you have any questions about this disc, click on How To Contact Us and give us a call.

Figure 2. Installation Screen.
From this installation screen you want to install two pieces of software. Install C51 and the MSC1210 Download Tool on your PC. If you are running a Windows platform that is NT-based, such as Windows NT or Windows 2000, you will need administrator privileges to install the software. Follow the instructions that the installer gives you.

The latest version of the Download Tool is located in the "related software" section of the MSC1210 product folder (http://focus.ti.com/docs/prod/folders/print/msc1210.html).
Once the programs have been successfully installed, you can execute them. When the Keil $\mu$ Vision2 development system is run, it will display a title screen, and then you will see something like the display in Figure 3.


Figure 3. Keil $\mu$ Vision2.

Refer to the Keil documentation and Help menus for more information about how to interact with the Keil environment. When a program is compiled, it can be immediately downloaded into the MSC1210EVM using the MSC1210 download utility program.
In the Project Menu, select Options for target '. . .' Then select the output tab. You will have a screen like the one shown in Figure 4.


Figure 4. Options for Target (Output).
Check the box to "Create HEX File" and "Run User Program \#1", then enter the download command with its parameters in the window. The download.exe file will need to be in the current directory or the Windows path. All operands should immediately follow the switch character with no spaces except between options. i.e., download.exe /Fconv.hex /B9600 /P1

If the filename, crystal frequency, or port is not included, then a screen will prompt for the values.

| /Ffile | hex file, \#H in the Keil environment will substitute the hex file (required). |
| :--- | :--- |
| /Xfreq | MSC1210 Xtal Clock frequency (required). |
| /Pport | PC Comm port 1, 2, 3, or 4 (required). |
| /Bbaud | Baud rate (standard rates), otherwise it is computed from /Xfreq. |
| /H | If this flag is present the configuration bytes will be erased. |
| /T | This flag requests a terminal window after download. |

## Chapter 3

## Operation

This chapter describes each function of the MSC1210EVM, and how to use the accompanying software to program and use the MSC1210.
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### 3.1 Jumpers

Table 2 shows the function of each jumper on the EVM:
Table 2. Jumper/Function Reference.

| Reference Designator | Setting/Pin | Function | Default | Subsection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JP1 | 1 to 2 | Onboard AV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ | 1-2 | 3.1.1 |
|  | 2 to 3 | External $\mathrm{AV}_{\text {DD }}$ from J 15 |  |  |
| JP2 | 1 to 2 | Onboard DV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ | 1-2 | 3.1.2 |
|  | 2 to 3 | External DV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ from J16 |  |  |
| J8 | 1 | AGND | 1-2 | 3.1.3 |
|  | 2 | REF IN- |  |  |
|  | 3 | REF IN+ | 3-4 |  |
|  | 4 | REF ${ }_{\text {out }}$ |  |  |
| J15 | 1 | JP1 Pin 3 for External $\mathrm{AV}_{\text {DD }}$ | Disconnected | 3.1.4 |
|  | 2 | AGND |  |  |
| J16 | 1 | JP2 Pin 3 for External DV ${ }_{\text {DD }}$ | Disconnected | 3.1.5 |
|  | 2 | AGND |  |  |

### 3.1.1 JP1: $A V_{D D}$ Power Source Select

The MSC1210EVM can use an externally supplied $\mathrm{AV}_{D D}$ power supply, the output, or the 5.0 V output from onboard voltage regulator U2; use JP1 to connect the desired voltage source. Shorting pins 1 and 2 connects the onboard 5.0 V regulator; shorting pins 2 to 3 connects $\mathrm{AV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ to pin 1 of J 15 .

### 3.1.2 JP2: $D V_{D D}$ Power Source Select

The MSC1210 has separate analog and digital power supplies. Use JP2 to connect the desired voltage source for the digital power supply, DV DD. Shorting pins 1 and 2 connects the onboard 3.3 V regulator; shorting pins 2 to 3 connects $\mathrm{DV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ to pin 1 of J 16 .

### 3.1.3 J8: Reference Disconnect

J8 has four pins. The two middle pins are the REF IN+ and REF IN- pins. An external reference voltage can be connected to these two pins. The other two pins of J8 enable use of the internal reference voltage. Pin 4 is the output from the on-chip voltage reference which can be conveniently connected to pin 3 REF IN+. Pin 1 is AGND, which can be easily connected to pin 2 (REF IN-).

### 3.1.4 J15: External AV ${ }_{D D}$ Power

If a jumper is between pins 2 and 3 of JP 1 , then J 15 can be used to supply the analog power, $\mathrm{AV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$. One pin connects to AGND and the other to JP1, pin 3.

### 3.1.5 J16: External DV $V_{D D}$ Power

If a jumper is between pins 2 and 3 of $\mathrm{JP2}$, then J 16 can be used to supply the digital power, $\mathrm{DV}_{\mathrm{DD}}$. One pin connects to DGND and the other to JP2, pin 3.

### 3.2 INT Switch

Switch SW2 is a miniature pushbutton which, when pressed, shorts Port 3.2 to ground. This pin is the $\overline{\text { INT0 }}$ pin and, therefore, can be setup to cause an interrupt when this pin goes LOW.

### 3.3 Reset Switch

Switch SW5 is a miniature pushbutton which, when pressed, forces the MSC1210 RST line HIGH. When released, the MSC1210 will enter a reset cycle. If communication becomes disrupted between the host and the board, or the board is unresponsive, pressing RESET will return the system to normal operation.

### 3.4 PRG LD Switch

Switch SW4 is a miniature pushbutton which, when pressed, forces the MSC1210 RST line HIGH. It also pulls the PSEN line LOW so that, when released, the MCU will enter a reset cycle in the Program Load mode. Program execution will be from the on-chip ROM and it first starts by waiting for a carriage return so that it can perform an autobaud function.

### 3.5 I/O Connectors and Signals

The various connectors on the MSC1210EVM are described in this section.

### 3.5.1 J5: Serial O RS-232 connector

The host PC communicates with the MSC1210EVM through this connector, which is a 9-pin female D-shell type, pinned out in the usual manner. Certain flow control lines are used for special purposes by the MSC1210EVM board; these are described in Table 3.
In the RS-232 electrical specification, -5 V to -15 V on a line indicates a logic "HIGH" (mark), and +5 V to +15 V indicates logic "LOW" (space). Line states are described here according to their logical states.
If a "non-handshaking" RS-232 cable is used-i.e., one which connects only RD, TD, and signal ground-the board can still operate normally, but it cannot be reset by the host PC, and bootstrap firmware upgrading cannot be performed through the serial port.

Table 3. J5: RS-232 Port Pinout.

| Pin <br> Number | Signal <br> Name | RS-232 Name | Direction (at board) | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | DCD | Data Carrier Detect | Output | None |
| 2 | RD | Receive Data | Output | Serial Data Output to Host PC |
| 3 | TD | Transmit Data | Input | Serial Data Input from Host PC |
| 4 | DTR | Data Terminal <br> Ready | Input | Connected to the reset circuit. A LOW to HIGH <br> transition on this line resets the MCU. |
| 5 | SG | Signal ground | Power | Ground Reference |
| 6 | DSR | Data Set Ready | Output | None |
| 7 | RTS | Request To Send | Input | Connected to PROG LOAD function. Used to <br> enter serial programming mode. A HIGH to <br> LOW transition resets the MCU and put it into <br> the serial programming mode. |
| 8 | CTS | Clear To Send | Output | None |
| 9 | RI | Ring Indicator | Output | None |

### 3.5.2 J4: Serial 1 RS-232 Connector

This connector is available for use with the second UART in the MSC1210. Only the TD and RD lines are used. The DTR pin is connected to the DSR pin and the RTS pin is connected to the CTS pin, as shown in Table 4.
In the RS-232 electrical specification, -5 V to -15 V on a line indicates a logic "HIGH" (mark), and +5 V to +15 V indicates logic "LOW" (space). Line states are described here according to their logical states.

Table 4. J4: RS-232 Port Pinout.

| Pin <br> Number | Signal <br> Name | RS-232 Name | Direction (at board) | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | DCD | Data Carrier Detect | Output | None |
| 2 | RD | Receive Data | Output | Serial Data Output to Host PC |
| 3 | TD | Transmit Data | Input | Serial Data Input from Host PC |
| 4 | DTR | Data Terminal Ready | Input | Connected to DSR |
| 5 | SG | Signal Ground | Power | Ground Reference |
| 6 | DSR | Data Set Ready | Output | Connected to DTR |
| 7 | RTS | Request To Send | Input | Connected to CTS |
| 8 | CTS | Clear To Send | Output | Connected to RTS |
| 9 | RI | Ring Indicator | Output | None |

### 3.5.3 J14, J15, J16, B1: Power Connectors

The MSC1210EVM features a flexible power supply. Externally generated power, the onboard regulator circuitry and supplied "wall-wart", or a 9V battery may all be used to supply power. The separated analog and digital power supplies may, furthermore, be powered differently; e.g., the analog power supply may be powered externally, and the digital power supply may use the on board regulator, at the same time. (This is configured using jumpers JP1 and JP2.) The exception to this is that the battery and "wall-wart" cannot be used at the same time (see the paragraph below).
Four power connectors are provided: screw terminal blocks J15 and J16 for external power, battery terminal B1 for a 9V "transistor radio" battery, and J14 for the supplied "wall-wart". J14 is a "switched" jack: connecting a plug to J 14 automatically disconnects the battery terminal. This prevents the battery and J 14 from supplying power simultaneously.
Battery power is regulated by the same circuitry that regulates J 14 ("wall-wart") power. Note that when a battery is connected to B1, approximately one-half of the prototyping area is covered up by the battery.

WARNING: Be very careful when connecting external power supplies to J15 and J16. They are not protected against reversed polarity. If you connect them backwards (i.e., with reversed polarity), it is likely that the MSC1210EVM will be permanently damaged.

Table 5. J14: Unregulated Power Input Connector.

| Terminal Name | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| Tip | Positive Power-Supply Input |
| Sleeve | Power Ground |

Table 6. J16: External Digital Power-Supply Input Connector.

| Terminal Number | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Digital Positive Power-Supply Input |
| 2 | Digital Ground |

Table 7. J15: External Analog Power-Supply Input Connector.

| Terminal Number | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Analog Positive Power-Supply Input |
| 2 | Analog Ground |

Table 8. B1: 9V Battery Connector.

| Terminal Name | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| Split ("female") Ring | Positive (mates with solid / "male" <br> post on battery) |
| Solid ("male") Ring | Negative (mates with split / "female" <br> post on battery) |

### 3.5.4 J13: Analog Inputs

Terminal block J13 is the main analog input to the MSC1210EVM. One terminal is provided for each of the MSC1210's nine differential inputs. Each terminal is connected to the MSC1210 through a $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor.

Table 9. J13: Analog Inputs.

| Terminal <br> Number | Terminal <br> Name | MSC1210 | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | AIN0 | 18 | Analog Input 0 |
| 2 | AIN1 | 19 | Analog Input 1 |
| 3 | AIN2 | 20 | Analog Input 2 |
| 4 | AIN3 | 21 | Analog Input 3 |
| 5 | AIN4 | 22 | Analog Input 4 |
| 6 | AIN5 | 23 | Analog Input 5 |
| 7 | AIN6/EXTD | 24 | Analog Input 6 and Digital Low Voltage Detect |
| 8 | AIN7/EXTA | 25 | Analog Input 7 and Analog Low Voltage Detect |
| 9 | AINCOM | 26 | Analog Common |
| 10 | AGND | 17,27 | Analog Ground |

### 3.5.5 J8: External Reference Input

The MSC1210EVM has an onboard $2.5 \mathrm{~V} / 1.25 \mathrm{~V}$ band-gap reference. If a lower-noise reference source or a reference with a different voltage is desired, it can be connected to square pin connector J8. The reference source-onboard or external-is selected using the pins of J8. C27 and C28 provide bypassing for the Reference Inputs. To use the internal REF $_{\text {out }}$ signal, connect pin 1 to 2 and 3 to 4.

Table 10. J8: External Reference Input.

| Terminal Number | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | AGND-Analog Ground |
| 2 | REF IN- |
| 3 | REF IN + |
| 4 | REF $_{\text {out }}$ |

### 3.5.6 SW3: Configuration Switch

SW3 provides the means to enable or disable many of the functions on the MSC1210EVM.
Table 11. SW3: Configuration Control Switch.

| Switch Number | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Enables pin P3.5 to control the Yellow LED D5. |
| 2 | Enables pin P3.4 to control the Red LED D4. |
| 3 | Enables pin P3.3 to drive the speaker. |
| 4 | Enables pin P3.0 to receive data from Serial 0 (J5). |
| 5 | Disables onboard 11.0592MHz crystal oscillator. |
| 6 | Enables pin P1.2 to receive data from Serial 1 (J4). |
| 7 | Allows DTR from Serial 0 to reset MSC1210. |
| 8 | Allows RTS from Serial 0 to reset to Prog. Load mode. |

### 3.5.7 SW6: Emulation and Control Switch

SW6 provides the means to break several signals so that they can be controlled by an emulator plugged into J11. This switch also provides a means to set the operating mode of the MSC1210.

Table 12. SW3: Configuration Control Switch.

| Switch Number | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Enables the $\overline{\mathrm{RD}}$ signal or breaks for emulator use. |
| 2 | Enables the $\overline{\mathrm{WR}}$ signal or breaks for emulator use. |
| 3 | Enables the Reset signal or breaks for emulator use. |
| 4 | Enables the $\overline{\text { PSEN signal or breaks for emulator use. }}$ |
| 5 | Provides a method to pull $\overline{\text { PSEN LOW. }}$ |
| 6 | Enables banks switching of 128K RAM memory |
| 7 | Provides a method to pull ALE LOW. |
| 8 | Connects $\overline{\mathrm{EA}}$ to DGND. |

### 3.5.8 SW1: Signal Generator Control

SW6 provides the means to enable the signal generator and select several waveforms.
Table 13. SW3: Configuration Control Switch.

| Switch Numbers | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 and 3 | Connects a sine wave to AIN7. |
| 2 | Connects a square wave to AIN7. |
| 3 | Connects a ramp waveform to AIN7. |
| 4 | Turns on the power to the signal generator circuit. |

### 3.5.9 TP1-6: Test Points

The test points can be used to monitor certain signals on the board.
Consult the MSC1210 datasheet for information on the signals connected directly to the MSC1210.
Table 14. TP1-6: Test Points.

| Test Point <br> Designator | MSC1210 <br> Pin Number | AMSC1210 Pin <br> Name | Signal Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| TP1 | 6 | P3.3/NT1n/PWM | PWM Output Connected to the Speaker |
| TP2 | 13 | RST | Reset Signal to the MSC1210 |
| TP3 | 44 | $\overline{\text { PSEN }}$ | Program Select Enable from MSC1210 |
| TP4 | 48 | EA | External Memory Enable |
| TP5 | 45 | ALE | Address Latch Enable |
| TP6 | - | - | GND |

### 3.6 Circuit Description

The MSC1210EVM combines the MSC1210 microcontroller, 128K RAM, DAC8531, 11.0592 MHz oscillator, support for two serial ports, and other support circuits to aid in the evaluation of the MSC1210.

### 3.6.1 MSC1210

The MSC1210 (U7) is clocked by the 11.0592 MHz crystal oscillator, unless it is disabled with switch SW3-6. When the oscillator is disabled, the MSC1210 can use crystal X2 to provide the clock source using on-chip circuitry. Inputs come from J13 through current-limiting resistors R1-R9.
Programs can be loaded into the 32K bytes of Flash memory using the serial port (Serial 0). The MSC1210 has 1380 bytes of RAM on-chip. Extra RAM is available through the use of the 128 K RAM (U12). 64 K of the RAM is directly addressable, with P1.4 providing the means for bank switching.
For detailed information about the MSC1210, consult the MSC1210 (literature number SBAA076) product datasheet at our web site www.ti.com.

### 3.6.2 Programming and Host Communication

The Keil integrated software environment and the TI Downloader program make for a convenient system of program development, download, and execution.
Full source code for the MSC1210EVM firmware is included on the CD-ROM.

### 3.6.3 Power Supply

Power is brought into the board through external power connectors J 15 and J 16 , battery B 1 , or unregulated power input J14. If a wall power adapter is plugged into J 14 , the battery is disconnected. Power supplied from the battery or through J 14 is regulated by voltage regulators U 2 and U 3 , which provide +3.3 V digital and +5 V analog supplies. Power supplied from the external connectors (J15 and J16) is not filtered; regulated power of the correct voltages must be supplied to these connectors. The board is laid out with separate "analog" and "digital" power supplies. "Analog" power is 5 V and is supplied from regulator U 2 , or external power connector J 15.3 .3 V "digital" power is supplied from regulator U 3 or J 16 . When the external power connector J 14 is used, it supplies regulators U2 and U3.

## Physical Description

This chapter contains the schematic drawings and PCB layouts for the MSC1210EVM board.
Topic

| Schematics | Page |
| :--- | :---: |
| Component Locations | $4-2$ |
| Bill of Materials | $4-4$ |

### 4.1 Schematics

### 4.1.1 MSC1210 Page 1 Processor



Figure 5. MSC1210EVM Processor Schematic.

### 4.1.2 MSC1210 Page 2 Power and Analog Inputs



Figure 6. MSC1210EVM Power Schematic.

### 4.2 Component Locations

### 4.2.1 MSC1210EVM



Figure 7. MSC1210EVM Silk Screen.

### 4.3 Bill of Materials

Table 15. Bill of Materials.

| Item Number | Value | Reference Designators | Qty | Mfg | Mfg's Part Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | B1 (+) | 1 | Keystone | 594 | 9V Battery Clip, Female |
| 2 |  | B1 (-) | 1 | Keystone | 593 | 9V Battery Clip, Male |
| Not Installed | 18pF | C14, C22 | 2 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-1VC1H180J | CAP 18pF 50V 5\% CERAMIC CHIP 603 |
| 3 | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | C7, C 13 | 2 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-1VB1C103K | CAP 0.01~F 16V 10\% CERAMIC CHIP 603 |
| 4 | 0.14 F | $\begin{gathered} \text { C1, C6, C10, C17, C18, } \\ \text { C20, C21, C23, C24, } \\ \text { C26-C39 } \end{gathered}$ | 23 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-1VB1C104K | CAP 0.1 1 F 16V 10\% CERAMIC CHIP 603 |
| 5 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | C11 | 1 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-2VB1C224K | CAP 0.22 F 16V 10\% CERAMIC CHIP 805 |
| 6 | $0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | C4, C5, C19 | 3 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-2YB1C334K | CAP 0.33-F 16V 10\% CERAMIC CHIP 805 |
| 7 | 0.47 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | C15, C16, C25 | 3 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-2YB1C474K | CAP 0.47-F 16V 10\% CERAMIC CHIP 805 |
| 8 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | C2 | 1 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-2YB1A105K | CAP $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ 10\% CERAMIC CHIP 805 |
| 9 | 10 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | C3, C8, C9 | 3 | Panasonic or Alternate | ECJ-3YB0J106K | CAP 10^F 6.3 V 10\% CERAMIC CHIP 1206 |
| 10 |  | D1 | 1 | Micro Commercial Corp | DL4001 | Diode 1A 50V SMD MELF |
| 11 |  | D6 | 1 | Diodes Incorporated | LL4148 | Diode Fast Switching SMD MiniMELF |
| 12 |  | D2, D3 | 2 | Lumex | SML-LX1206GC-TR | LED Green Clear Lens 1206 SMD |
| 13 |  | D4 | 1 | Lumex | SML-LX1206IC-TR | LED Red Clear Lens 1206 SMD |
| 14 |  | D5 | 1 | Lumex | SML-LX1206YC-TR | LED Yellow Clear Lens 1206 SMD |
| 15 |  | J14 | 1 | CUI-Stack | PJ-102B | 2.5 mm Power Connector |
| 16 |  | J7 | 1 | On Shore Technology | ED120/2DS | 2 Contact Screw Terminal Block |
| 17 |  | J13 | 1 | On Shore Technology | ED120/10DS | 10 Contact Screw Terminal Block |
| 18 |  | J4, J5 | 2 | AMP Incorporated | 747844-4 | DB9 Right Angle Female Conn. W/ Board Locks |
| 19 |  | J8 | 1 | Samtec | TSW-104-07-L-S | 4-Pin Single Row Header (4x1) |
| Not Installed |  | J9 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Not Installed |  | J10 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Not Installed |  | J0-J3 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Not Installed |  | J6 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Not Installed |  | J11 | 2 | Mill-Max | 851-93-050-10-001 (15) | $1 \times 15$ Single Row Socket $0.050^{\prime \prime}$ Spacing |
| Not Installed |  | J12 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 20 |  | J15, J16 | 2 | Samtec | TSW-102-07-L-S | 2-Pin Single Row Header (2x1) |
| 21 |  | JP1, JP2 | 2 | Samtec | TSW-103-07-L-S | 3-Pin Single Row Header (3x1) |
| 22 | 100 | R29, R30 | 2 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ101V | RES 100 1/10W 5\% 805 SMD |
| 23 | 220 | R18, R21, R22 | 3 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ221V | RES $220 \Omega 1 / 10 \mathrm{~W} 5 \% 805$ SMD |
| 24 | 390 | R17 | 1 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ391V | RES 390 1 1/10W 5\% 805 SMD |
| 25 | 1k | R1-R9, R11, R27 | 11 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ102V | RES 1k $21 / 10 \mathrm{~W} 5 \% 805$ SMD |
| 26 | 8.2k | R19 | 1 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ822V | RES 8.2k 1 1/10W 5\% 805 SMD |
| 27 | 10k | R23, R28, R35 | 3 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ103V | RES 10k $\Omega 1 / 10 \mathrm{~W} 5 \% 805$ SMD |
| 28 | 22k | R13, R15, R20 | 3 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ223V | RES 22k $\Omega$ 1/10W 5\% 805 SMD |
| 29 | 100k | R24-R26, R31-R34 | 7 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ104V | RES 100k $21 / 10 \mathrm{~W} 5 \% 805$ SMD |
| 30 | 200k | R12 | 1 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ204V | RES 200k 1 1/10W 5\% 805 SMD |
| 31 | 715k | R10 | 1 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6GEYJ153V | RES $715 \mathrm{k} \Omega 1 / 10 \mathrm{~W} 1 \% 805$ SMD |
| 32 | 787k | R14 | 1 | Panasonic or Alternate | ERJ-6ENF7873V | RES 787k 1 1/10W 1\% 805 SMD |
| 33 | 1.4M | R16 | 1 | Phycomp or Alternate | 9C08052A1404FKHFT | RES 1.4M $21 / 10 \mathrm{~W} 1 \% 805$ SMD |
| 34 |  | SP1 | 1 | Panasonic | EFB-AA14D001 | Piezoelectric Ceramic Buzzer |


| Item <br> Number | Value | Reference <br> Designators | Qty |  | Mfg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |

### 4.3.1 Appendix 1. Declaration of Conformity for Power Supply Included in the MSC1210EVM.



Wir, der Hersteller, erklären hiermit, daß das Produkt: We, the manufacturer, hereby confirm, that the product:

| Typ: | Type: | FW 7207/9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Zeichnungs-Nr: | Port-No.: | $15.0661 .500-00$ |

## weitere Merkmale:

additional information:
mit der beiliegenden Beschreibung die Anforderungen der Nlederspannungsrichttinie $73 / 23 / E W G$, CE-Kennzeichnungsrichtlinie $93 / 68 / E W G$ und der EMV-Richtlinien 89/336/EWG, 92/31/EWG erfült.
with the enclosed description fulfills the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC, CE Marking Standard 93/68/EEC and the regulations of the EMC Directives $89 / 336 / E E C, 92 / 31 / E E C$.

Das Gerät entspricht der:
The unir corresponds to:


### 4.3.2

