Modtronix Engineering

NETCruzer

PT66ECI

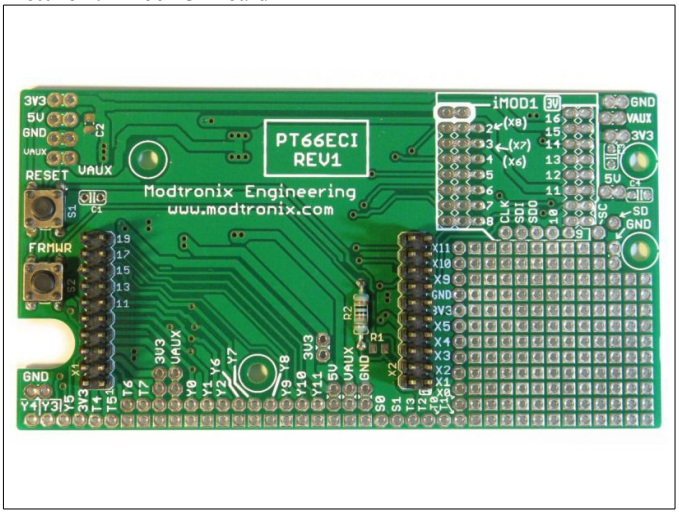
Prototype board for SBC66 Netcruzer SBC Boards

----- Part of the Modtronix *Netcruzer* product range -----

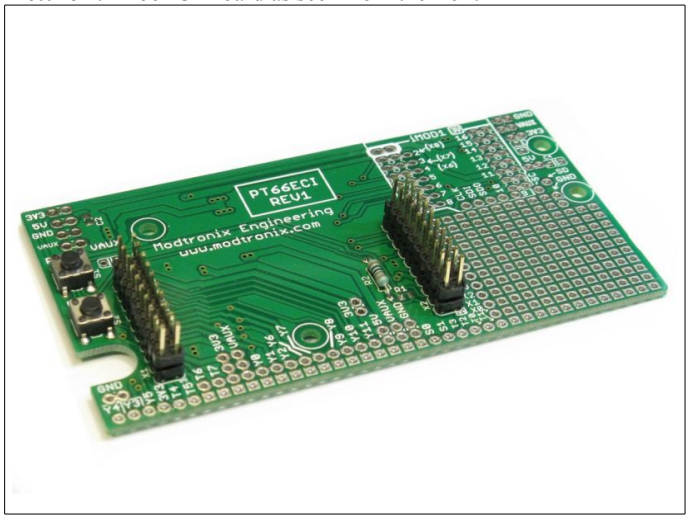
1 Description

The PT66ECI is a prototype board for Netcruzer SBC66 SBC(Single Board Computers) boards. The SBC66 board is plugged onto the PT66ECI board as a daughter board. All the SBC66 board's signals are made available on the PT66ECI, and prototyping space is provided. It can be mounted in the ENC2015S-NZ enclosure, and matching enclosure face plates are available for different SBC66 boards. If the SBC66 board is required to be screwed in place, the PCBSP-143 14.3mm spacer can be placed between both boards, and boards can be screwed/bolted together.

Picture 1: PT66ECI Board



Picture 2: PT66ECI Board as seen from the front



1.1 Features

- Reset and Firmware button. If Firmware button is held down during reset (power on), board will enter bootloader mode. In this mode, firmware can be upgraded via the Netcruzer USB Bootloader. For details, see netcruzer.com/nzdoc-program.
- One iMod port for adding iMod Modules. For example, can add RS-232, RS-485, 1-Wire or other iMod modules
- Can be mounted in the ENC2015S-NZ enclosure

2 Connectors

2.1 Daughter Board Connector

The PT66ECI has two 2x10 pin (2.54mm = 0.1" pitch) male headers. All Netcruzer SBC66 boards have two 2x10 pin female connectors, called the daughter board connector. The SBC66 is mounted on the PT66ECI board by plugging these two connectors together. All signals are made available on the prototyping space, and are clearly labelled.

The signals on the daughter board connector of the SBC66 board are called *Netcruzer Ports*. Most of them are connected to Microcontroller port pins. To assist with development, and see what Microcontroller port pin is connected to what Netcruzer Port, go to netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports.

Table 1: Daughter Board Connector

CON1 Daughter Board Connector (mates with CON2 of SBC board!)			*CON2 Daughter Board Connector (mates with CON1 of SBC board!)*		
Pin	**Netcruzer Port**	**Description**	**Pin**	**Netcruzer Port**	**Description**
1	T5	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	1	T1	Signal on SBC (normally CPU ICSP pin) *(1)*
2	T4	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	2	T0	Signal on SBC (normally CPU ICSP pin) *(1)*
3	T7	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	3	T3	Signal on SBC. Not Connected for most SBC66 boards!
4	T6	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	4	T2	Signal on SBC (normally CPU Reset pin) *(2)*
5	GND	Ground or 0V	5	S1	Signal on SBC (CPU serial peripheral pin, or N.C.) *(3)*
6	3.3V	Regulated 3.3V input from SBC board	6	S0	Signal on SBC (CPU serial peripheral pin, or N.C.) *(3)*
7	5V	Regulated 5V input from SBC board	7	X1	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
8	Vin	Unregulated input voltage from SBC board	8	X0	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
9	Y1	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	9	X3	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
10	Y0	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	10	X2	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
11	Y3	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	11	X5	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
12	Y2	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	12	X4	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
13	Y5	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	13	X7	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
14	Y4	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	14	X6	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
15	Y7	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	15	X9	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
16	Y6	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	16	X8	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
17	Y9	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	17	X11	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
18	Y8	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	18	X10	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)
19	Y11	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	19	SC	Signal on SBC (normally shared I2C bus of SBC) *(4)*
20	Y10	Signal on SBC (normally a CPU port pin)	20	SD	Signal on SBC (normally shared I2C bus of SBC) *(4)*

(1) These pins are normally connected to the in circuit serial programming (ICSP) pins of the CPU. When this is the case, they can **not** be used for general purpose IO pins!

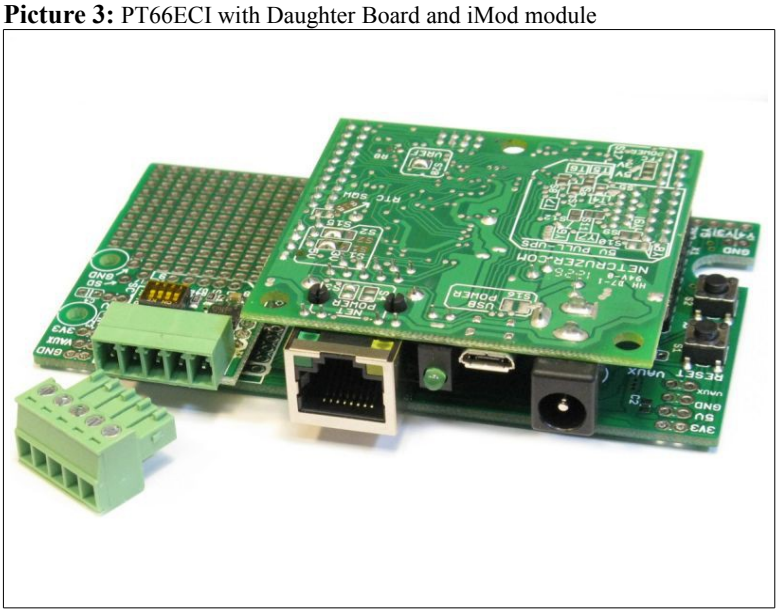
(2) This pin is normally connected to the reset pins of the CPU, which is active low. It is connected to the reset button on the PT66ECI board. It can **not** be used as a general purpose IO pins!

(3) S0 and S1 are normally connected to a serial peripheral, or not connected at all.

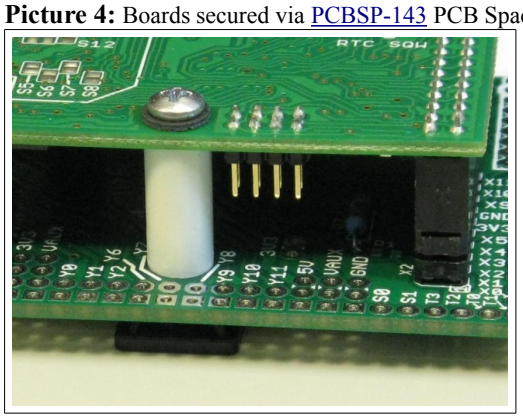
(4) SC and SD is the I2C 1 bus on all SBC66 boards.

Picture 3 shows the a SBC66EC board mounted on the PT66ECI board, and Picture 4 shows it secured with a screw and PCBSP-143 spacer.

Picture 3: PT66ECI with Daughter Board and iMod module



Picture 4: Boards secured via PCBSP-143 PCB Spacer



3 iMod Port

The board has one iMod port. For a list of available iMod modules, see netcruzer.com/prod/imod.

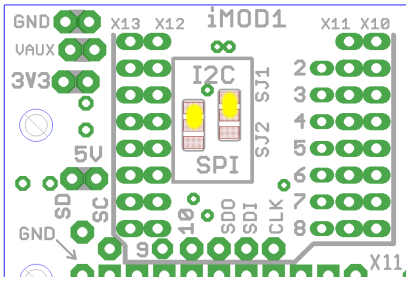


Figure 1 - Enabling I2C ports on iMod ports

3.1 Enabling I2C on iMod Ports

By default, the I2C bus is disabled for the iMod port. This is because the pins used for I2C are shared with the SPI bus, and only I2C **or** SPI can be used for any iMod port. To enable I2C for an iMod port, two solder jumpers on the bottom of the board must be made. They are located on the bottom of the PCB, directly under the iMod port. The location of the solder jumpers are shows with yellow dots in Figure 1 on the right. To enable I2C for iMod 1, the two solder jumpers in the iMOD1 box have to be made.

Enabling I2C for an iMod port, will connect that iMod port to the I2C 1 bus of the SBC66 board. See SBC66 board's user manual for details.

3.2 Enabling SPI on iMod Ports

By default, the SPI bus is disabled for the iMod port. This is because the pins used for SPI are shared with the I2C bus, and only I2C **or** SPI can be enabled for any iMod port. To enable SPI for an iMod port, some solder jumpers on the bottom of the board must be made. There are two groups of jumper that have to be made.

The first group is in a box marked “iMOD 1”. They select Y0, Y6 and Y7 for the SDI, SDO and CLK signals of the SPI port.

The second group routes these signals to iMod 1, and are located on the bottom of the PCB, directly under the iMod port.

The location of the solder jumpers are shows with yellow dots in Figure 2 on the right.

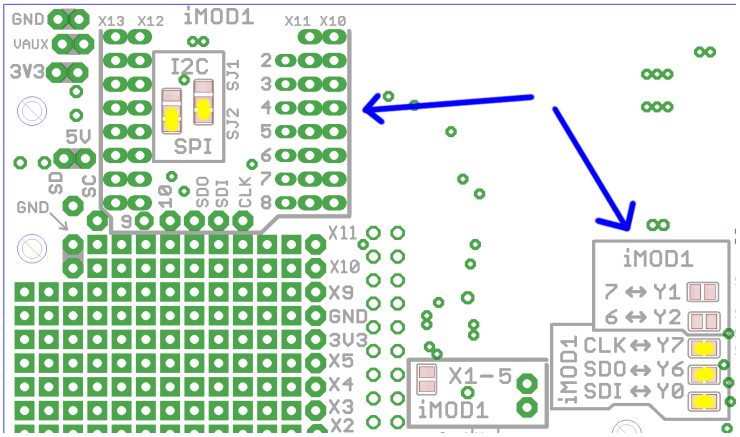


Figure 2 - Enabling I2C ports on iMod ports

Enabling SPI for an iMod port will connect the SDI, SDO and CLK signals of that iMod port to the Y0, Y6 and Y7 *Netcruzer Port* pins of the SBC66 board. These are all relocatable ports, and can be configured in code to be connected to one of the SPI ports of the Microcontroller. See SBC66 board's user manual for details.

3.3 Enabling iMod port pins

When looking at the Schematics it can be seen that some iMod ports are not enabled by default, and have to be enabled via solder jumpers.

For iMod port 1, solder jumpers are provided for connecting iMod pin 5 to *Netcruzer Port* X1, pin 6 to *Netcruzer Port* Y2, and pin 7 to *Netcruzer Port* Y1.

If other *Netcruzer Ports* should be used, that can be done by soldering wires between pads next to the iMod port and desired *Netcruzer Port*. See Figure 2 for location of these solder jumpers.

4 Enclosure

An enclosure, with matching face plates for different SBC66 boards is available from our site at this page: netcruzer.com/prod/enc2015s-nz

Picture 5 - PT66ECI mounted in an enclosure

5 What port pins to use

When using this board together with a SBC66 board, the SBC66's user manual and the page at netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports should be used to see what *Netcruzer Ports* are available for general purpose use. The available ports depend if any iMod modules will be used, or not, and what type of iMod modules are used. If no iMod module is used, then all available *Netcruzer Ports* listed in the SBC66 board's user manual can be used. All *Netcruzer Ports* are clearly marked on the PCB.

If different types of SBC66 boards will be used (for example SBC66EC with Ethernet, or SBC66ZL with ZigBee), then only *Netcruzer Ports* that are available on all SBC66 boards should be used. To do this, the table available on this page should be used: netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports.

5.1 Digital Inputs and Outputs

Any of the free *Netcruzer Ports* can be used as general purpose digital inputs or outputs. Refer to SBC66 board's user manual or page at netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports for details. For most SBC66 boards ports T4-T7, X1-X9, Y0-Y9 and Y11 can be used.

5.2 Analog Inputs

When using this board together with any SBC66 board, *Netcruzer Ports* X1 to X5, and Y0 to Y5 are available as Analog Inputs. On many SBC66 boards port X0 can also be enabled as an Analog Input by disabling the 2.5V analog reference. See SBC66 board's manual for details.

5.3 PWM outputs and peripherals

All SBC66 boards have 19 or more *relocatable ports*. These ports can be configured for special functions like PWM Outputs, UART

communication ports, IR ports, SPI serial ports, External interrupts, Timer inputs and more. For details, see SBC66 board's user manual.

For example, if 9 PWM outputs are required, any of the relocatable ports can be used. Looking at the table at netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports, it can be seen that *Netcruzer Ports* X5,X6,X7,X8,X9,Y6, Y7, Y8 and Y9 are available for all SBC66 board variants. Other ports can also be used, this is just an example!

5.4 When using iMod ports

If iMod modules are used, then the ports used by them can not be used for general purpose ports any more. To eliminate the ports used by these iMod modules, we recommend using the table at netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports.

5.4.1 Example 1, using an im232M iMod module

For example, if an im232M (RS-232) is used in iMod port 1, it will require the following 4 *Netcruzer Ports*: X1, X6, X7, X8.

- The im232M module (in iMod port 1) uses iMod ports 2,3,4 and 5. Looking at the table at netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports, we can see these ports use *Netcruzer Ports* **X1** (iMod 1-5), **X6** (iMod 1-4), **X7** (iMod 1-3) and **X8** (iMod 1-2).

For this example, this will leave ports T4-T7, X2-X5,X9, Y0-Y9 and Y11 available for most SBC66 board combinations.

5.4.2 Example 2, using an in485P iMod module

For example, if an in485P (RS-485) is used in iMod port 1, it will require the following 3 *Netcruzer Ports*: X6, X7, X8.

- The in485P module (in iMod port 1) uses iMod ports 2,3 and 4. Looking at the table at netcruzer.com/nzdoc-sbc66-ports, we can see these ports use *Netcruzer Ports* **X6** (iMod 1-4), **X7** (iMod 1-3), and **X8** (iMod 1-2).

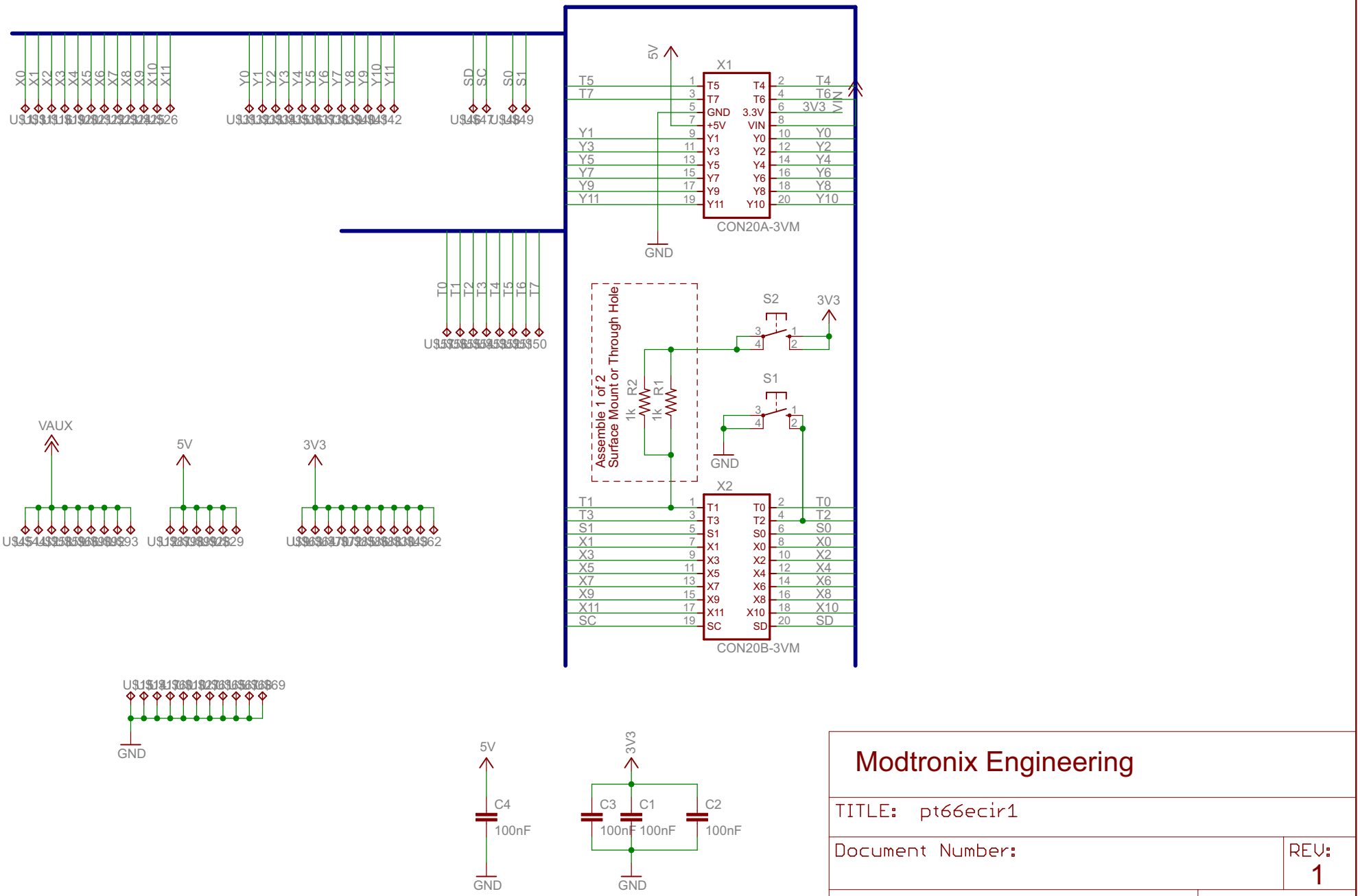
For this example, this will leave ports T4-T7, X1-X5,X9, Y0-Y9 and Y11 available for most SBC66 board combinations.

6 Reset and Firmware Buttons

A Reset and Firmware button is provided to assist with software development. If the Firmware button is held down during a reset (power on), the board will enter bootloader mode. In this mode, firmware can be upgraded via the Netcruzer USB Bootloader. For details, see netcruzer.com/nzdoc-program.

The reset button can also be used at any time to reset the Microcontroller on the SBC66 board.

7 Schematics



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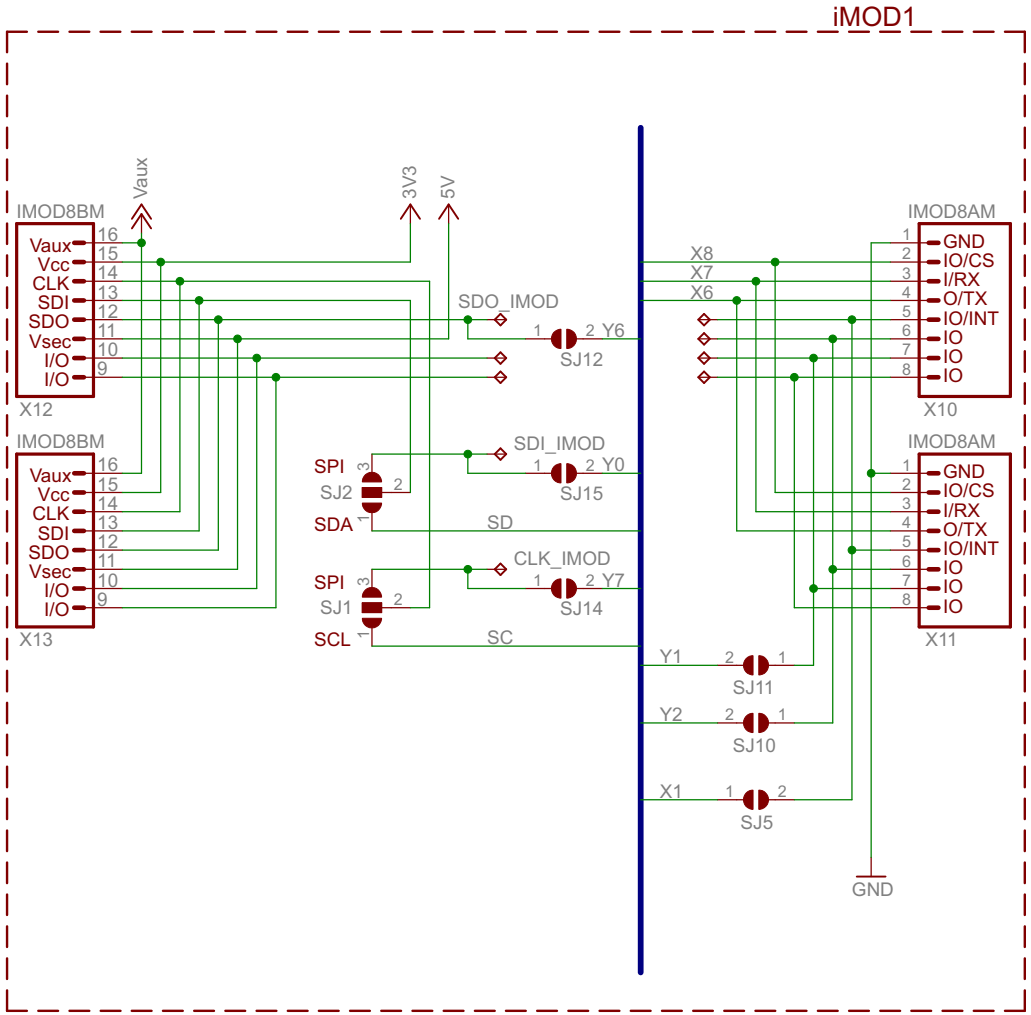

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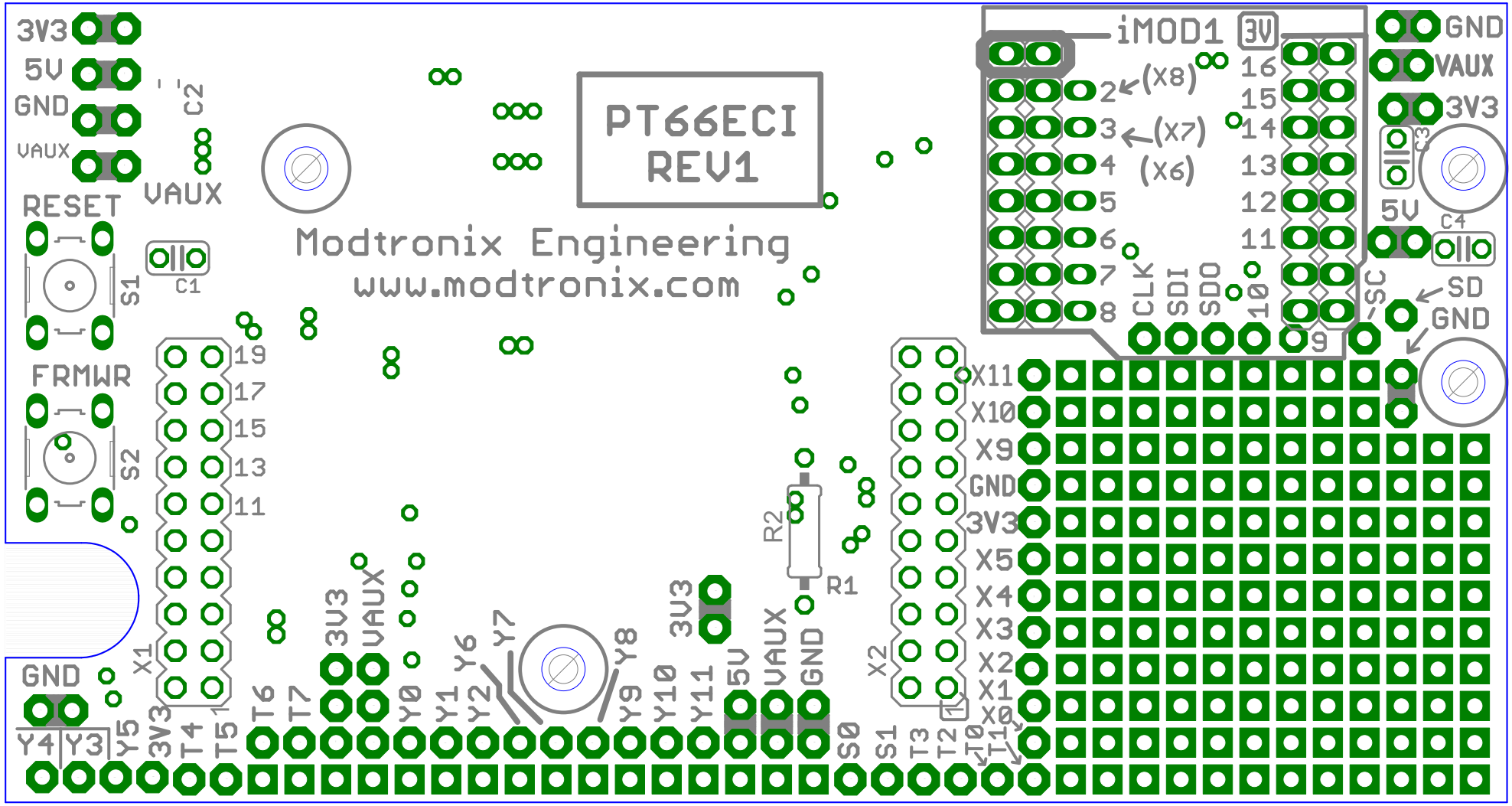
PT66ECI
REV1
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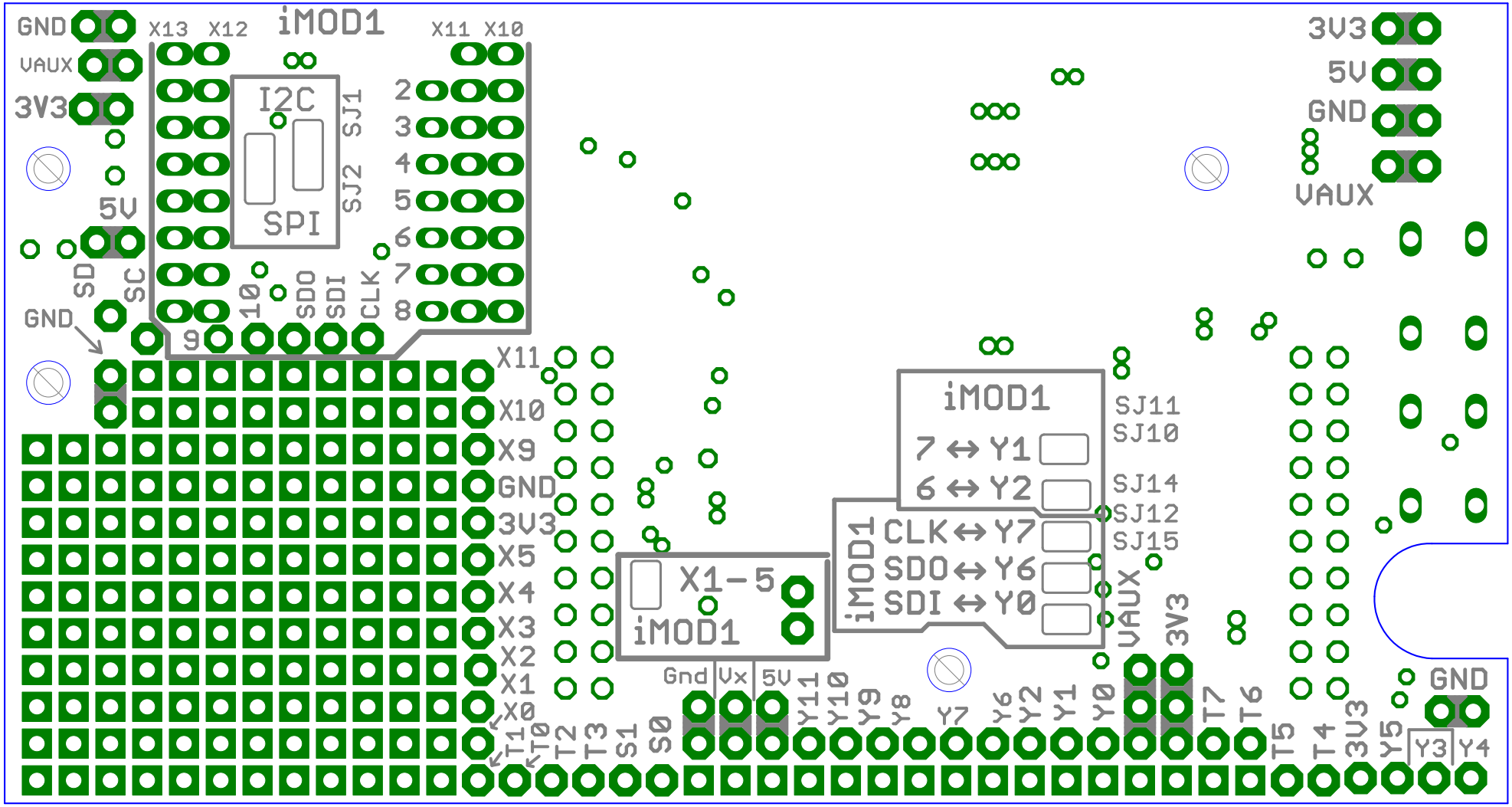
iMOD1
3V3
5V
GND
VAUX
RESET
FRMWR
S1
S2
C1
C2
C3
C4
R1
R2
X1
X2
(X8)
(X7)
(X6)
CLK
SDI
SDO
SC
SD
X11
X10
X9
X5
X4
X3
X2
X1
X0
Y0
Y1
Y2
Y3
Y4
Y5
Y6
Y7
Y8
Y9
Y10
Y11
T0
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
S0
S1


GND
VAUX
3V3
5V
GND
SD
SC
GND
X13 X12
iMOD1
X11 X10
I2C
SJ1
SJ2
SPI
10
SDO
SDI
CLK
9
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
X11
X10
X9
GND
3V3
X5
X4
X3
X2
X1
X0
T1
T0
T2
T3
S1
S0
X1-5
iMOD1
Gnd
Vx
5V
Y11
Y10
Y9
Y8
Y7
Y6
Y2
Y1
Y0
iMOD1
7 ↔ Y1
6 ↔ Y2
iMOD1
CLK ↔ Y7
SDO ↔ Y6
SDI ↔ Y0
SJ11
SJ10
SJ14
SJ12
SJ15
VAUX
3V3
T7
T6
T5
T4
3V3
Y5
Y3
Y4
3V3
5V
GND
VAUX
GND