

# HappyGem (v1.0)

## Notes

### **Microcontroller / Transceiver**

The ATmega128RF microcontroller with integrated IEEE 802.15.4 transceiver was used because we were familiar with the AVR microcontrollers, and because it's their only  $\mu$ C with an integrated transceiver.

An integrated module with chip antenna, crystals and shielding was used: the deRFmega128 by Dresden Elektronik. The reason is that when making more than a few devices, an FCC or CE license is required if the device has intentional radiators. Getting an FCC/CE license for a device can be quite expensive, so for small runs a licensed module can be a better option.

Unfortunately, the range achieved by this design was a lot shorter than what was achieved with the PCB antenna in the prototype. I don't know if this is because the chip antenna has worse performance, or because I have too many PCB traces close to the

### **JTAG**

A custom JTAG connector was used. Since only 7 of the pins on the standard 10-pin JTAG connector is required for programming/debugging, I figured we could save some space. A single-row 8-pin connector was used. The extra pin is used for the USART for printing debug information.

An adaptor was made to connect the HappyGem to a standard JTAG debugger.

### **LED drivers**

A 16 channel PWM LED driver was used. This allows the brightness of each LED to be controlled precisely. The LED driver is capable of controlling each channel with 4096 or 65536 steps (12 or 16 bit).

To save on cost and reduce the number of PCB traces, each channel on the LED driver is connected to the cathode of the red, green and blue LED on each LED package. Three transistors gates power to every red, green and blue LED. By shining all red LEDs for a few milliseconds, followed by all blue LEDs and all green LEDs, we can display all colors of the rainbow through persistence of vision. In other words, we can control 48 LEDs with one 16 channel LED driver.

### **Microphone**

The microphone circuit is a simple common emitter amplifier. The inductor (or ferrite bead) L2 is intended to reduce noise on the power supply (which gets very noise when the LEDs are used).

The design does not appear to work very well. It is possible to get a usable signal from the microphone through the ADC, but it's very noisy. It's possible that it could be improved through some tweaking, but it's also possible that it will never get very good considering the amplifier gets its power from VDD, while the ADC's reference voltage is AVDD (generated by the  $\mu$ C).

### **Power supply**

A variable boost regulator was used for the power supply. The output voltage is set by the voltage divider formed by the two resistors R3 and R4.

We've had some problems related to the pull-up resistor R2. For some reason the  $\mu$ C has under some (unknown) condition pulled down the POWEN signal during start-up, which disables the power supply. Replacing the 100k resistor indicated with a 0R has fixed this, but that makes it impossible to disable the power supply. I don't know wether this would have been useful to us. It's possible that we could save some power by shutting down the power supply when the  $\mu$ C goes to sleep. But we would have had to wake up quite often and enable the power supply for a while in order to avoid brown-out.

## **Battery measurement**

To let us read the battery voltage, a voltage divider formed by the resistors R5 and R6 reduces the voltage. The maximum voltage of the two batteries should be 3V, while the maximum voltage of the ADC is 1.8V.

The bad thing about this design is that it's always drawing a small current from the batteries. With the values indicated in the schematic, it should be less than 12 $\mu$ A, but with a couple extra components we could have made it possible to shut down the voltage divider when we're not using it.

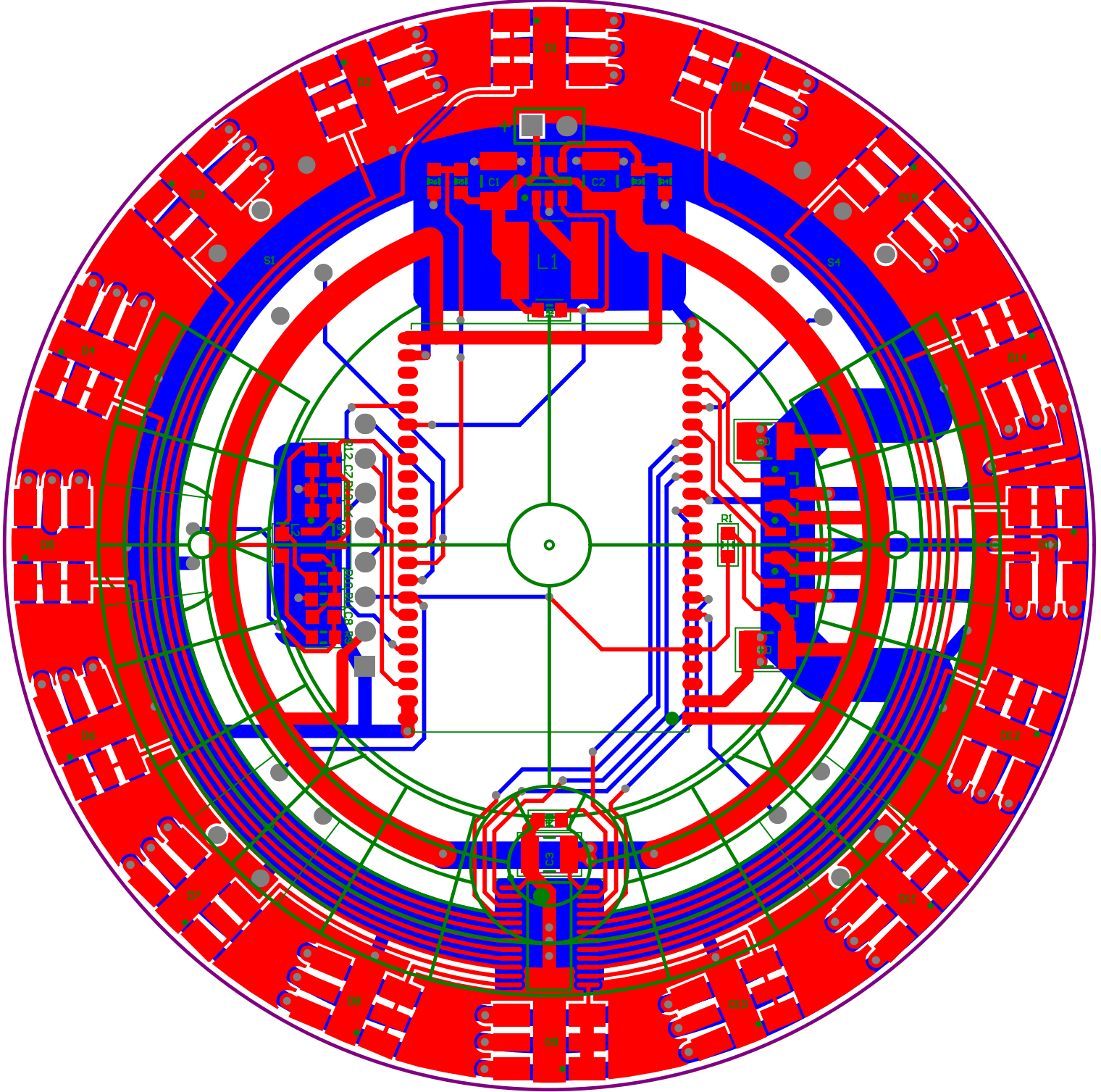
## **Reset**

There is no reset button, but the adapted designed for the JTAG port has a reset button on it.

## **PCB**

The PCB is two layer, to save on cost. I've avoided having a ground plane behind and near the deRFmega128 module, as specified in the user manual. But I've tried to have a small ground plane behind or near all the other components, and some of the traces.





Qty	Part	Des.	Description	URL	Price (1)	Total
1	deRFmega128-22C00	IC1	uC/RF/Antenna Module	<a href="http://www.digikey.com/product">http://www.digikey.com/product</a>	\$26.41	\$26.41
1	MCP1640BT-I/CHYCT-ND	U4	Var. volt reg.	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.70	\$0.7
1	587-2081-1-ND	L1	10uH Ind	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/script">http://search.digikey.com/script</a>	\$0.40	\$0.4
5	587-1356-1-ND	C*	22uF 1206 Cap	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.35	\$1.75
16	CLV6A-FKB-CK1P1G1BB7R3R3CT-ND	LED*	RGB LED	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/script">http://search.digikey.com/script</a>	\$0.75	\$12
1	497-10620-1-ND	U1	16-bit PWMLED Driver	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$3.00	\$3
3	DMP3098LDICT-ND	Q*	P-Channel FET	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.44	\$1.32
4	450-1649-ND	S*	Push button	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/script">http://search.digikey.com/script</a>	\$0.12	\$0.48
1	BC2AAAW-ND	BT	AAA Battery holder	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.94	\$0.94
1	P100KGCT-ND	R5	100k 0603 Res	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.02	\$0.02
1	P150KGCT-ND	R6	150k 0603 Res	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.02	\$0.02
1	P976KHCT-ND	R3	976k 0603 Res	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.04	\$0.04
1	P562KHCT-ND	R4	562k 0603 Res	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.04	\$0.04
1	P69.8HCT-ND	R7	69.8k 0603 Res	<a href="http://search.digikey.com/us/en">http://search.digikey.com/us/en</a>	\$0.04	\$0.04
					<b>Total(1)</b>	<b>\$47.16</b>