



CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01

PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit Guide

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Contents



Safety and Regulatory Compliance Information	4
1. Introduction	6
1.1 Kit Contents	7
1.2 Getting Started.....	8
1.3 Board Overview	8
1.4 Additional Learning Resources	9
1.5 Technical Support.....	9
1.6 Documentation Conventions.....	9
1.7 Acronyms.....	9
2. Kit Operation	11
2.1 Board Details	11
2.2 KitProg3: On-Board Programmer/Debugger.....	21
2.2.1 Programming and Debugging using ModusToolbox	21
2.2.2 USB-UART Bridge.....	25
2.2.3 USB-I2C Bridge.....	26
3. Hardware	27
3.1 Schematics	27
3.2 Hardware Functional Description.....	27
3.2.1 CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 (MOD1)	27
3.2.2 PSoC 5LP-based KitProg3 (U2).....	31
3.2.3 Serial Interconnection between PSoC 5LP and PSoC 6 MCU	32
3.2.4 Serial Interconnection Between PSoC 5LP and CYW43438	33
3.2.5 Power Supply System	33
3.2.6 I/O Headers.....	37
3.2.7 CapSense Circuit	38
3.2.8 LEDs	39
3.2.9 Push Buttons.....	40
3.2.10 Cypress Quad SPI NOR Flash.....	40
3.2.11 Cypress Quad SPI F-RAM	41
3.2.12 PSoC 6 USB	42
3.2.13 Potentiometer.....	42
3.3 PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit Rework	43
3.3.1 ETM Trace Header.....	43
3.4 Bill of Materials	43
3.5 Frequently Asked Questions.....	44
Revision History	46

Safety and Regulatory Compliance Information



The CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01 PSoC[®] 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit is intended for development purposes only. Users are advised to test and evaluate this kit in an RF development environment.

This kit is not a finished product and when assembled may not be resold or otherwise marketed unless all required authorizations are first obtained. Contact support@cypress.com for details.

The CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01, as shipped from the factory, has been verified to meet with the requirements of CE as a Class A product.



PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Boards contain electrostatic discharge (ESD)- sensitive devices. Electrostatic charges readily accumulate on the human body and any equipment, which can cause a discharge without detection. Permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high-energy discharges. Proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality. Store unused PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Boards in the protective shipping package.



End-of-Life/Product Recycling

The end-of-life cycle for this kit is five years from the date of manufacture mentioned on the back of the box. Contact your nearest recycler to discard the kit.

General Safety Instructions

ESD Protection

ESD can damage boards and associated components. Cypress recommends that you perform procedures only at an ESD workstation. If an ESD workstation is unavailable, use appropriate ESD protection by wearing an anti-static wrist strap attached to a grounded metal object.

Handling Boards

CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01 PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit is sensitive to ESD. Hold the board only by its edges. After removing the board from its box, place it on a grounded, static-free surface. Use a conductive foam pad, if available. Do not slide the board over any surface.

1. Introduction



Thank you for your interest in the CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01 PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit. The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit enables you to evaluate and develop your applications using the [PSoC 62 Series MCU](#) (hereafter called “PSoC 6 MCU”) and [CYW43438 Wi-Fi/BT combo device](#).

PSoC 6 MCU is Cypress’ latest, ultra-low-power PSoC specifically designed for wearables and IoT products. PSoC 6 MCU is a true programmable embedded system-on-chip, integrating a 150-MHz Arm® Cortex®-M4 as the primary application processor, a 100-MHz Arm Cortex-M0+ that supports low-power operations, up to 2 MB Flash and 1 MB SRAM, CapSense® touch-sensing, and programmable analog and digital peripherals that allow higher flexibility, in-field tuning of the design, and faster time-to-market. The PSoC 6 MCU on this kit, CY8C6247BZI-D54 has 1 MB Flash and 288 KB SRAM.

The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board offers compatibility with Arduino™ shields. The board features a PSoC 6 MCU, and a CYW43438 Wi-Fi/Bluetooth combo module. Cypress CYW43438 is a highly integrated single-chip solution and offers the lowest BOM in the industry for smartphones, tablets, and a wide range of other portable devices. The chip includes a 2.4 GHz WLAN IEEE 802.11 b/g/n MAC/baseband/radio, and Bluetooth 4.2. The WLAN section supports SDIO interface to the host MCU (PSoC 6 MCU), and the Bluetooth section supports high-speed 4-wire UART interface to the host MCU. In addition, the board features an onboard programmer/debugger (KitProg3), a 512-Mbit Quad SPI NOR flash, a 4-Mbit Quad SPI F-RAM, a micro-B connector for USB device interface, a 5-segment CapSense slider, two CapSense buttons, an RGB LED, two user LEDs, one potentiometer, and two push buttons.

You can use ModusToolbox™ to develop and debug your PSoC 6 MCU projects. [ModusToolbox software](#) is a set of tools that enable you to integrate Cypress devices into your existing development methodology.

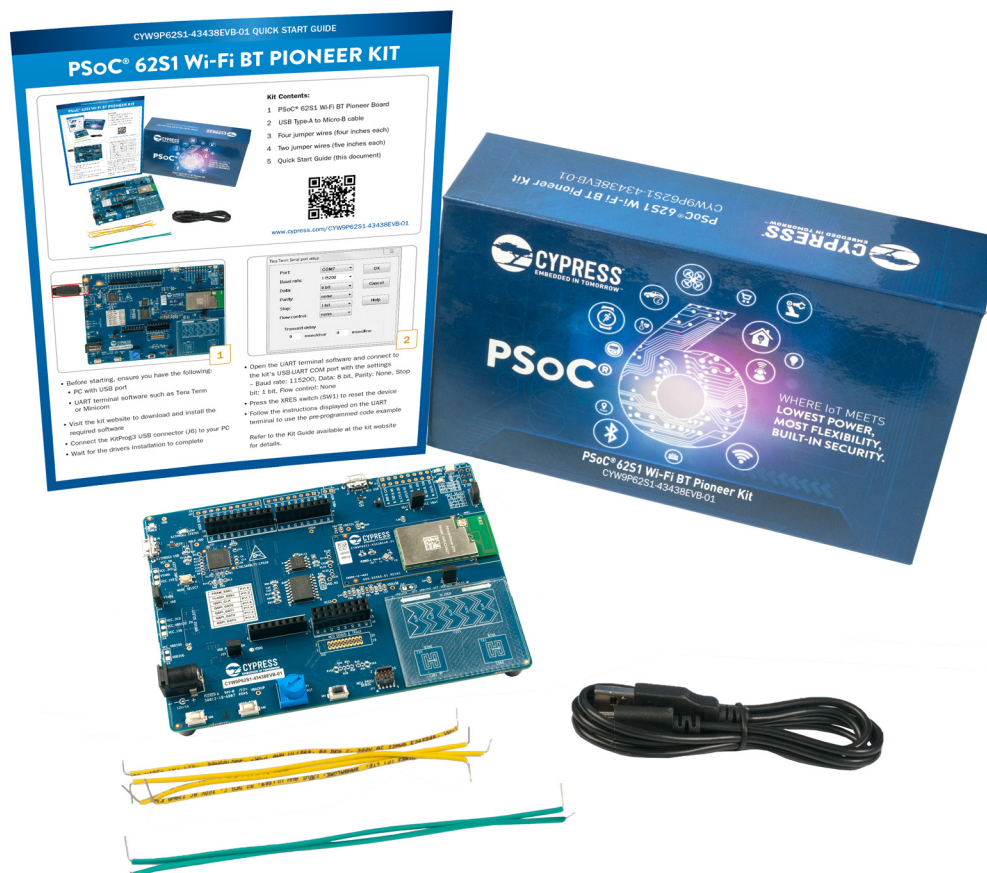
If you are new to PSoC 6 MCU and ModusToolbox IDE, refer to the application note [AN228571 - Getting Started with PSoC 6 MCU on ModusToolbox](#) to help you familiarize with the PSoC 6 MCU and help you create your own design using the ModusToolbox IDE.

1.1 Kit Contents

The CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01 PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit has the following contents, as shown in [Figure 1-1](#).

- PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board
- USB Type-A to Micro-B cable
- Four jumper wires (4 inches each)
- Two jumper wires (5 inches each)
- Quick Start Guide

Figure 1-1. Kit Contents



Inspect the contents of the kit; if you find any part missing, contact your nearest Cypress sales office for help: www.cypress.com/support.

1.2 Getting Started

This guide will help you get acquainted with the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit:

- The [Kit Operation chapter on page 11](#) describes the major features of the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit and functionalities such as programming, debugging, and the USB-UART and USB-I²C bridges.
- The [Hardware chapter on page 27](#) provides a detailed hardware description, methods to use the onboard NOR flash, kit schematics, and the bill of materials (BOM).
- Application development using PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit is supported in various development ecosystems such as ModusToolbox and Mbed OS. For the latest software support for this development kit including the different development ecosystems, refer to the [kit webpage](#).
 - ModusToolbox software is a free development ecosystem that includes the ModusToolbox IDE. Using ModusToolbox IDE, you can enable and configure device resources, middleware libraries, and program and debug the device. You can download the software from the [ModusToolbox home page](#). See the ModusToolbox User Guide for additional information.
 - Mbed OS: Visit [Cypress' Mbed OS page](#) on instructions to develop applications on Cypress' target board on the Mbed OS platform.
- There is a wide range of code examples to evaluate the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board. These examples help you familiarize yourself with the PSoC 6 MCU and create your own design. These examples are available in various development ecosystems such as ModusToolbox IDE and Mbed OS. Visit Cypress' code example page to access examples for the following development ecosystems:
 - [ModusToolbox based examples](#)
 - [Mbed OS based examples](#)

1.3 Board Overview

The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board has the following features:

- CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 carrier module that contains AW-CU427-01H System in Package (SiP) module by AzureWave, which has
 - PSoC 6 MCU (CY8C6247BZI-D54)
 - CYW43438KUBG, 2.4 GHz WLAN and Bluetooth 4.2 compliant device supporting Dual-mode Bluetooth Classic and Bluetooth Low Energy (BT and BLE) operation
- 512-Mbit external Quad SPI NOR Flash that provides a fast, expandable memory for data and code
- 4-Mbit Quad SPI ferroelectric random-access memory (F-RAM)
- KitProg3 onboard SWD programmer/debugger with USB-UART and USB-I2C bridge functionality
- CapSense touch-sensing slider (5 elements), two buttons, based on self-capacitance (CSD) and mutual-capacitance (CSX) sensing
- A micro-B connector for USB device interface for PSoC 6 MCU
- 3.3 V operation of PSoC 6 MCU is supported
- Two user LEDs, an RGB LED, two user buttons, and a reset button for the PSoC 6 MCU
- A potentiometer
- One Mode selection button and one Status LED for KitProg3

1.4 Additional Learning Resources

Cypress provides a wealth of data at www.cypress.com/psoc6 to help you to select the right PSoC device for your design and to help you to quickly and effectively integrate the device into your design.

1.5 Technical Support

For assistance, visit [Cypress Support](#) or contact customer support at +1(800) 541-4736 Ext. 3 (in the USA) or +1 (408) 943-2600 Ext. 3 (International).

You can also use the following support resources if you need quick assistance:

- [Self-help \(Technical Documents\)](#)
- [Local Sales Office Locations](#)

1.6 Documentation Conventions

Table 1-1. Document Conventions for Guides

Convention	Usage
Courier New	Displays file locations, user entered text, and source code: C:\...cd\icc\
<i>Italics</i>	Displays file names and reference documentation: Read about the <i>sourcefile.hex</i> file in the <i>PSoC Creator User Guide</i> .
File > Open	Represents menu paths: File > Open > New Project
Bold	Displays commands, menu paths, and icon names in procedures: Click the File icon and then click Open .
Times New Roman	Displays an equation: $2 + 2 = 4$
Text in gray boxes	Describes cautions or unique functionality of the product.

1.7 Acronyms

Table 1-2. Acronyms Used in this Document

Acronym	Definition
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
BLE	Bluetooth Low Energy
BOM	Bill of Materials
BT	Bluetooth
CINT	Integration Capacitor
CMOD	Modulator Capacitor
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CSD	CapSense Sigma Delta
CSX	CapSense Crosspoint
DC	Direct Current
Del-Sig	Delta-Sigma

Table 1-2. Acronyms Used in this Document (*continued*)

Acronym	Definition
DMA	Direct Memory Access
ECO	External Crystal Oscillator
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
GPIO	General-Purpose Input/Output
HID	Human Interface Device
I2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
I2S	Inter-IC Sound
IC	Integrated Circuit
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
IoT	Internet of Things
LED	Light-emitting Diode
LPO	Low Power Oscillator
MAC	Medium Access Control
OOB	Out-of Box
PC	Personal Computer
PDM	Pulse Density Modulation
PSoC	Programmable System-on-Chip
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
QSPI	Quad Serial Peripheral Interface
SAR	Successive Approximation Register
SDIO	Secure Digital Input Output
SiP	System in Package
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SRAM	Serial Random Access Memory
SWD	Serial Wire Debug
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
USB	Universal Serial Bus
WCO	Watch Crystal Oscillator
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network

2. Kit Operation



This chapter introduces you to various features of the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board, including the theory of operation and the onboard KitProg3 programming and debugging functionality, USB-UART and USB-I2C bridges.

2.1 Board Details

The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board is built around a PSoC 6 MCU. [Figure 2-1](#) shows the block diagram of the PSoC 6 MCU device used on the board. For details of device features, see the [device datasheet](#).

Figure 2-1. PSoC 6 MCU Block Diagram

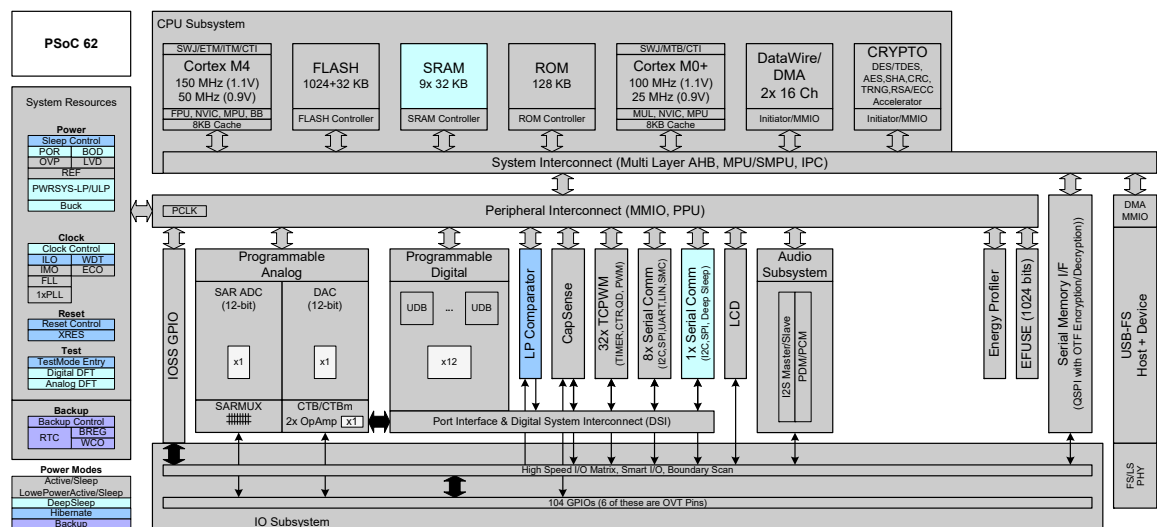


Figure 2-2 shows the block diagram of the CYW9-BASE-01 Pioneer Board (modified for CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01). Figure 2-3 shows the block diagram of the CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 Carrier Board.

Figure 2-2. Block Diagram of Pioneer Board (modified for CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01)

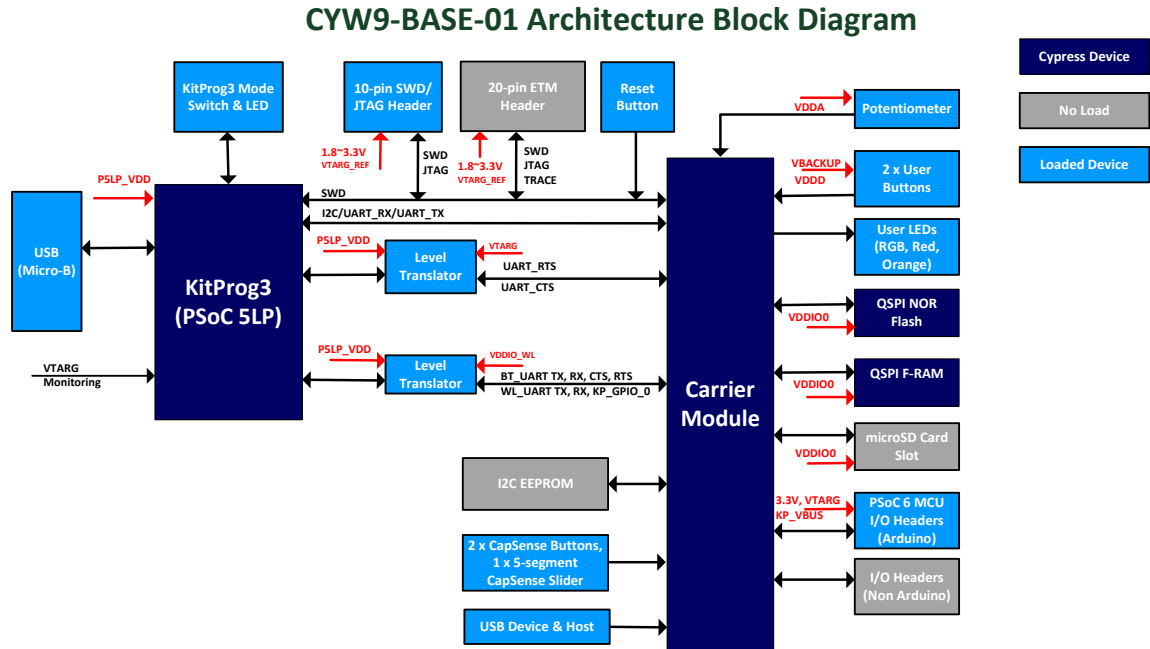


Figure 2-3. Block Diagram of CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 Carrier Module

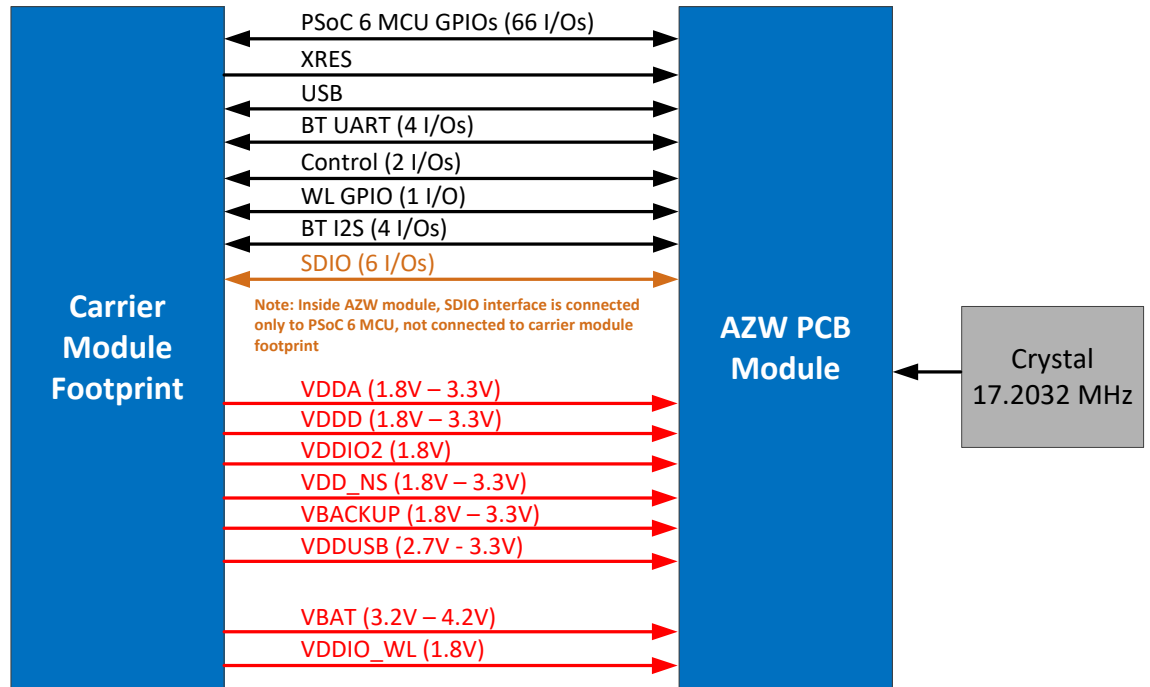


Table 2-1. PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board Pinout (*continued*)

Pin	Primary On-board Function	Secondary On-board Function	Connection details
P1[0]	CapSense RX for buttons and CapSense TX for sliders	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO7 (J22.8)	Remove R33 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R145 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P1[1]	RGB red LED (LED5)	GPIO on non-Arduino header (J24.1)	–
P1[2]	USB Host Enable	–	–
P1[3]	GPIO on non-Arduino header J22.3	–	–
P1[4]	User button with Hibernate wakeup capability	GPIO on non-Arduino header (J21.10)	–
P1[5]	Orange user LED (LED8)	GPIO on non-Arduino header (J24.2)	–
P5[0]	UART_RX	Arduino D0 (J4.1)	Remove R21 to disconnect from KitProg3.
P5[1]	UART_TX	Arduino D1 (J4.2)	Remove R61 to disconnect from KitProg3.
P5[2]	UART_RTS	Arduino D2 (J4.3)	Remove R19 to disconnect from KitProg3.
P5[3]	UART_CTS	Arduino D3 (J4.4)	Remove R18 to disconnect from KitProg3.
P5[4]	Arduino D4 (J4.5)	–	–
P5[5]	Arduino D5 (J4.6)	–	–
P5[6]	Arduino D6 (J4.7)	–	–
P5[7]	Arduino D7 (J4.8)	–	–
P6[0]	I2C SCL	Arduino (J3.10)	Remove R58 to disconnect from KitProg3.
P6[1]	I2C SDA	Arduino (J3.9)	Remove R59 to disconnect from KitProg3.
P6[2]	USB VBUS Detect	–	–
P6[3]	USB Interrupt	–	–
P6[4]	PSoC 6 MCU JTAG TDO/SWD SWO	–	–
P6[5]	PSoC 6 MCU JTAG TDI	–	–
P6[6]	PSoC 6 MCU JTAG TMS/SWD SWDIO	–	–
P6[7]	PSoC 6 MCU JTAG TCK/SWD SWCLK	–	–
P7[0]	ETM Clock	–	–
P7[1]	CapSense CINTA	–	–
P7[2]	CapSense CINTB	–	–
P7[3]	RGB blue LED (LED5)	GPIO on non-Arduino header (J24.5)	–
P7[4]	Arduino D9 (J3.2)	–	–
P7[5]	Arduino D8 (J3.1)	–	–

Table 2-1. PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board Pinout (*continued*)

Pin	Primary On-board Function	Secondary On-board Function	Connection details
P7[7]	CapSense CMOD	–	–
P8[0]	GPIO on non-Arduino header (J22.5)	–	–
P8[1]	CapSense Button0 TX	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO8 (J21.1)	Remove R24 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R144 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P8[2]	CapSense Button1 TX	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO9 (J21.2)	Remove R25 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R143 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P8[3]	CapSense Slider0 RX	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO10 (J21.3)	Remove R28 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R142 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P8[4]	CapSense Slider1 RX	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO11 (J21.4)	Remove R29 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R152 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P8[5]	CapSense Slider2 RX	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO12 (J21.5)	Remove R30 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R153 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P8[6]	CapSense Slider3 RX	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO13 (J21.6)	Remove R31 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R151 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P8[7]	CapSense Slider4 RX	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO14 (J21.7)	Remove R32 to disconnect from CapSense. Populate R149 to connect to GPIO on non-Arduino header.
P9[0]	Extended Arduino A8 (J2.2)	ETM TRACEDATA[3]	Remove R125 to disconnect from J2 header. Populate R126 to connect to ETM Trace header.
P9[1]	Extended Arduino A9 (J2.4)	ETM TRACEDATA[2]	Remove R124 to disconnect from J2 header. Populate R127 to connect to ETM Trace header.
P9[2]	Extended Arduino A10 (J2.6)	ETM TRACEDATA[1]	Remove R123 to disconnect from J2 header. Populate R128 to connect to ETM Trace header.
P9[3]	Extended Arduino A11 (J2.8)	ETM TRACEDATA[0]	Remove R117 to disconnect from J2 header. Populate R129 to connect to ETM Trace header.
P9[4]	Extended Arduino A12 (J2.10)	–	–
P9[5]	Extended Arduino A13 (J2.12)	–	–

Table 2-1. PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board Pinout (*continued*)

Pin	Primary On-board Function	Secondary On-board Function	Connection details
P9[6]	Extended Arduino A14 (J2.14)	–	–
P10[0]	Arduino A0 (J2.1)	–	–
P10[1]	Arduino A1 (J2.3)	–	–
P10[2]	Arduino A2 (J2.5)	–	–
P10[3]	Arduino A3 (J2.7)	–	–
P10[4]	Arduino A4 (J2.9)	–	–
P10[5]	Arduino A5 (J2.11)	–	–
P10[6]	Potentiometer output	Extended Arduino A6 (J2.13)	Remove R51 to disconnect from potentiometer.
P11[0]	QSPI F-RAM CS	–	–
P11[1]	Red user LED (LED9)	GPIO on non-Arduino header (J24.4)	–
P11[2]	QSPI Flash CS	–	–
P11[3:6]	QSPI Flash IO[3:0]	–	–
P11[7]	QSPI Flash CLK	–	–
P12[0]	Arduino header D11 (J3.4)	–	–
P12[1]	Arduino header D12 (J3.5)	–	–
P12[2]	Arduino header D13 (J3.6)	–	–
P12[3]	Arduino header D10 (J3.3)	–	–
P12[4]	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO5 (J22.6)	–	–
P12[5]	GPIO on non-Arduino header IO6 (J22.7)	–	–
P12[6]	ECO Crystal XIN	–	–
P12[7]	ECO Crystal XOUT	–	–
CYW43438 Pins			
BT_UART_TXD	UART interface with Host MCU (PSoC 6 MCU)	–	–
BT_UART_RXD	UART interface with Host MCU (PSoC 6 MCU)	–	–
BT_UART_CTS	UART interface with Host MCU (PSoC 6 MCU)	–	–

Table 2-1. PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board Pinout (continued)

Pin	Primary On-board Function	Secondary On-board Function	Connection details
BT_UART_RTS	UART interface with Host MCU (PSoC 6 MCU)	—	—
BT_I2S_CLK	I2S serial clock	—	—
BT_I2S_WS	I2S serial word select	—	—
BT_I2S_DO	I2S serial data out	—	—
BT_I2S_DI	I2S serial data in	—	—
WL_GPIO_2	Programmable GPIO	—	—

The CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01 PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit comes with the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board. Figure 2-5 and Figure 2-6 show the markup of the Pioneer Board.

Figure 2-5. PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board - Top View

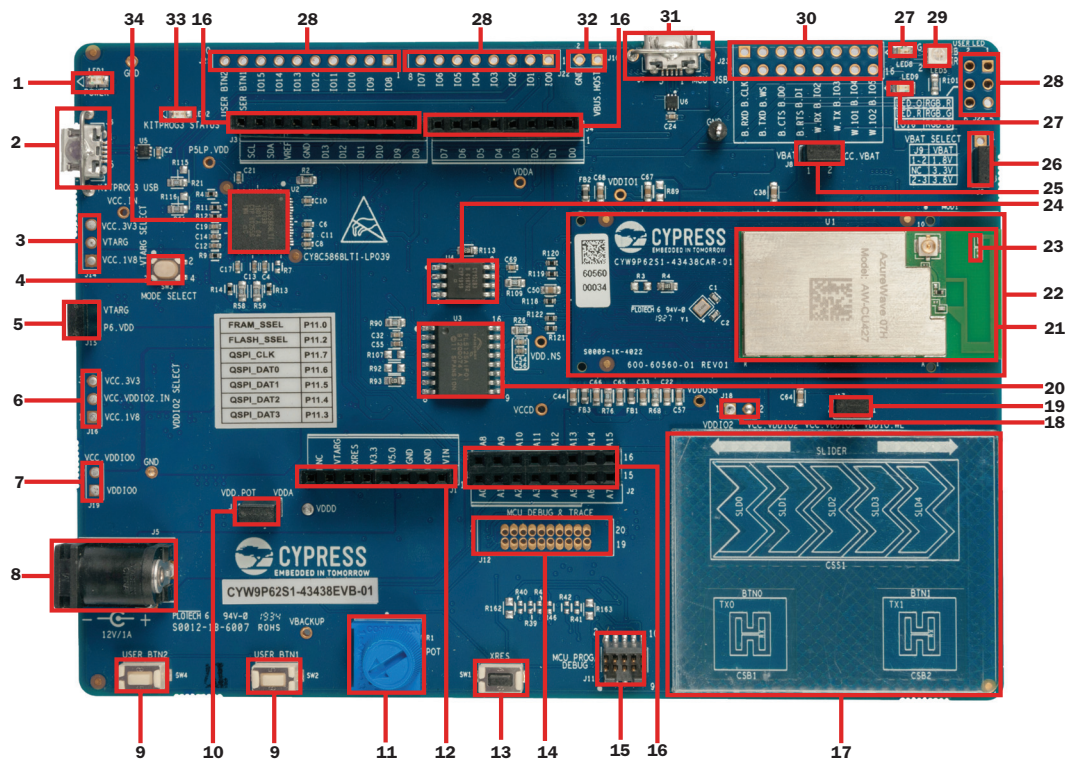
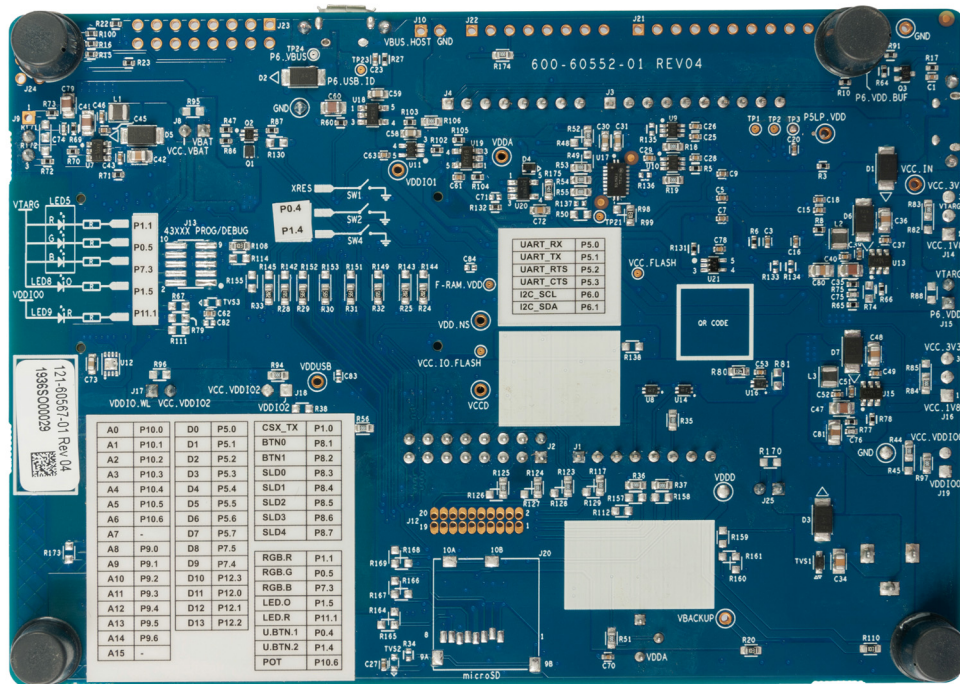


Figure 2-6. PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board - Bottom View



The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board has the following components:

1. **Power LED (LED1):** This Yellow LED indicates the status of power supplied to board.
2. **KitProg3 USB connector (J6):** The USB cable provided along with the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board connects between this USB connector and the PC to use the KitProg3 onboard programmer and debugger and to provide power to the board.
3. **PSoC 6 MCU VDD power selection jumper (J14):** This jumper is used to select the PSoC 6 MCU VDD supply voltage between 1.8 V and 3.3 V. J14 is not loaded for this kit and R83 is loaded, due to which only 3.3 V operation is supported.
4. **KitProg3 programming mode selection button (SW3):** This button can be used to switch between various modes of operation of KitProg3 (CMSIS-DAP BULK, CMSIS-DAP HID or DAPLink modes). For more details, see the [KitProg3 User Guide](#).
5. **PSoC 6 MCU VDD current measurement jumper (J15):** An ammeter can be connected to this jumper to measure the current consumed by the PSoC 6 MCU VDD power domain. Please refer to [Power Supply System on page 33](#) for details on power domains that are monitored by current measurement jumpers.
6. **PSoC 6 MCU VDDIO2 and CYW43438 VDDIO power selection jumper (J16):** This jumper is used to select the PSoC 6 MCU VDDIO2 and CYW43438 VDDIO supply voltage between 1.8 V and 3.3 V. This is not loaded by default. This board supports operation of VDDIO at 1.8 V.
7. **PSoC 6 MCU VDDIO0 current measurement jumper (J19):** An ammeter can be connected to this jumper to measure the current consumed by the PSoC 6 MCU VDDIO0 power domain. This is not loaded by default. Before populating the jumper for making current measurements, ensure that R97 is removed.
8. **External power supply VIN connector (J5):** This connector connects an external DC power supply input to the onboard regulators.

9. **PSoC 6 MCU user buttons (SW2 and SW4):** These buttons can be used to provide an input to the PSoC 6 MCU. Note that by default these buttons connect the PSoC 6 MCU pin to ground when pressed, so you need to configure the PSoC 6 MCU pin as a digital input with resistive pull-up for detecting the button press. These buttons also provide a wake-up source from low-power modes of the device.
10. **Potentiometer connection jumper (J25):** This jumper connects the PSoC 6 MCU VDDA to the potentiometer.
11. **Potentiometer (R1):** This is a 10K Ω potentiometer connected to PSoC 6 MCU pin P10[6]. It can be used to simulate a sensor output to the PSoC 6 MCU.
12. **Arduino-compatible power header (J1):** This header powers the Arduino shields. It also has a provision to power the kit through the VIN input.
13. **PSoC 6 MCU reset button (SW1):** This button is used to reset the PSoC 6 MCU. It connects the PSoC 6 MCU reset (XRES) pin to ground.
14. **PSoC 6 MCU debug and trace header (J12):** This header can be connected to an Embedded Trace Macrocell (ETM)-compatible programmer/debugger. This is not loaded by default.
15. **PSoC 6 MCU program and debug header (J11):** This 10-pin header allows you to program and debug the PSoC 6 MCU using an external programmer such as [MiniProg4](#).
16. **Arduino Uno R3-compatible I/O headers (J2, J3, and J4):** These I/O headers bring out pins from the PSoC 6 MCU to interface with Arduino shields. Some of these pins are multiplexed with onboard peripherals and are not connected to the PSoC 6 MCU by default. For a detailed information on how to rework the kit to access these pins, see [Table 2-1 on page 13](#).
17. **CapSense slider (SLIDER) and buttons (BTN0 and BTN1):** The CapSense touch-sensing slider and two buttons, all of which are capable of both self-capacitance (CSD) and mutual-capacitance (CSX) operation, allow you to evaluate Cypress' fourth-generation CapSense technology. The slider and buttons have a 1-mm acrylic overlay for smooth touch sensing.
18. **PSoC 6 MCU VDDIO2 current measurement jumper (J18):** An ammeter can be connected to this jumper to measure the current consumed by the PSoC 6 MCU VDDIO2 power domain. This jumper is not loaded by default on the board. Before populating the jumper for current measurements, ensure that R94 is removed.
19. **CYW43438 VDDIO current measurement jumper(J17):** An ammeter can be connected to this jumper to measure the current consumed by the CYW43438 VDDIO power domain.
20. **Cypress serial NOR flash memory (S25FL512S, U3):** A S25HL512S NOR flash of 512-Mbit capacity is connected to the Quad SPI interface of the PSoC 6 MCU. The NOR device can be used for both data and code memory with execute-in-place (XIP) support and encryption.
21. **AzureWave AW-CU427-01H SiP module:** AW-CU427-01H is an SiP module that contains the PSoC 6 MCU (CY8C6247BZI-D54) and the CYW43438 (Wi-Fi + Bluetooth combo device). The CYW43438 includes a 2.4 GHz WLAN IEEE 802.11 b/g/n MAC/baseband/radio, and Bluetooth 4.2. In addition, it integrates a power amplifier (PA) that meets the output power requirements of most handheld systems, a low-noise amplifier (LNA) for best-in-class receiver sensitivity, and an internal transmit/receive (iTR) RF switch, further reducing the overall solution cost and printed circuit board area.
22. **Cypress PSoC 6 (1M) with CYW43438 AzureWave PCB MOD Carrier Module (CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01, MOD1):** This kit is designed to highlight the features of the PSoC 6 MCU on the CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01. For details, see [CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 \(MOD1\) on page 27](#). This kit is designed to highlight the features of the PSoC 6 MCU. For details on PSoC 6 MCU pin mapping, refer to [Table 2-1 on page 13](#).
23. **Wi-Fi/BT antenna:** This is an onboard antenna connected to the Wi-Fi and Bluetooth module.

24. **Cypress Quad SPI Ferroelectric-RAM (CY15B104QSN, U4):** The CY15B104QSN is a 4-Mbit nonvolatile memory employing an advanced ferroelectric process. F-RAM is nonvolatile and performs reads and writes similar to a RAM. It provides reliable data retention for 151 years and is connected to the Quad SPI interface of the PSoC 6 MCU.
25. **CYW43438 VBAT current measurement jumper (J8):** An ammeter can be connected to this jumper to measure the current consumed by the CYW43438 VBAT power domain.
26. **CYW43438 VBAT power selection jumper (J9):** This jumper is used to select the CYW43438 VBAT supply voltage between 1.8 V, 3.3 V and 3.6 V. This board supports VBAT voltages of 3.3 V and 3.6 V. VBAT is 3.3 V when the jumper is not inserted and 3.6 V when the jumper is inserted.
27. **PSoC 6 MCU user LEDs (LED8 and LED9):** These two user LEDs can operate at the entire operating voltage range of the PSoC 6 MCU. The LEDs are active LOW, so the pins must be driven to logic LOW to turn ON the LEDs.
28. **PSoC 6 I/O header (J21, J22, J24):** These headers provide connectivity to PSoC 6 MCU GPIOs that are not connected to the Arduino compatible headers. Some of these I/Os are also connected to on-board peripherals see [Table 2-1 on page 13](#) for pin mapping.
29. **RGB LED (LED5):** This onboard RGB LED can be controlled by the PSoC 6 MCU. The LEDs are active LOW, so the pins must be driven to ground to turn ON the LEDs.
30. **Wi-Fi/BT GPIO header (J23):** This header brings out a few IOs of the CYW43438 for general purpose applications.
31. **PSoC 6 USB device connector (J7):** The USB cable provided with the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit can also be connected between this USB connector and the PC to use the PSoC 6 MCU USB device applications.
32. **Optional USB Host power supply header (J10):** This header provides an option to supply external power to the PSoC 6 USB when used as a USB Host. This is not loaded by default.
33. **KitProg3 status LED (LED2):** This Yellow LED indicates the status of KitProg3. For details on the KitProg3 status, see the [KitProg3 User Guide](#).
34. **KitProg3 (PSoC 5LP) programmer and debugger (CY8C5868LTI-LP039, U2):** The PSoC 5LP device (CY8C5868LTI-LP039) serving as KitProg3, is a multi-functional system, which includes a SWD programmer, debugger, USB-I2C bridge and USB-UART bridge. For more details, see the [KitProg3 User Guide](#).

See [Hardware Functional Description on page 27](#) for details on various hardware blocks.

2.2 KitProg3: On-Board Programmer/Debugger

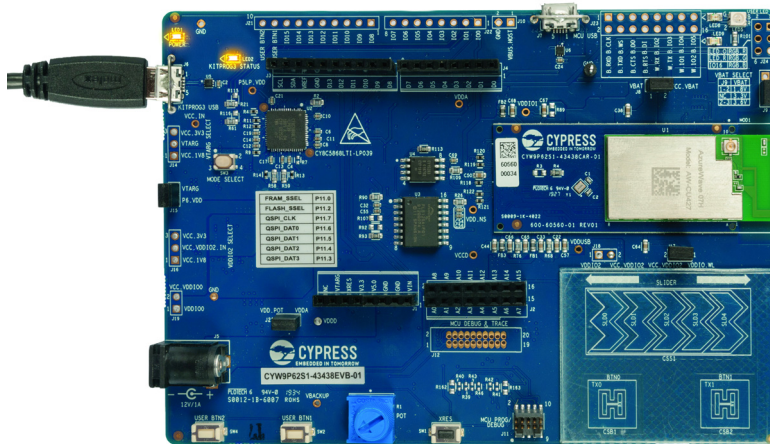
The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board can be programmed and debugged using the onboard KitProg3. KitProg3 is an onboard programmer/debugger with additional USB-UART and USB-I2C functionality. A Cypress PSoC 5LP device is used to implement the KitProg3. For more details on the KitProg3 functionality, see the [KitProg3 User Guide](#).

2.2.1 Programming and Debugging using ModusToolbox

This section presents a quick overview of programming and debugging using ModusToolbox. For detailed instructions, see **Help > ModusToolbox IDE Documentation > User Guide**.

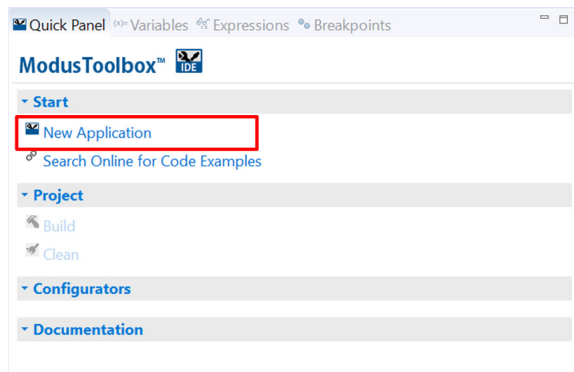
1. Connect the board to the PC using the USB cable, as shown in [Figure 2-7](#). It enumerates as a USB Composite Device. KitProg3 can operate either in CMSIS-DAP Bulk mode (default), CMSIS-DAP HID mode or DAPLink mode (DAPLink mode is required for programming using Mbed CLI). KitProg3 also supports CMSIS-DAP Bulk with two UARTs. Programming is faster with the Bulk mode. The status LED (Yellow) is always ON in Bulk mode, ramping at a 1 Hz rate in HID mode, and ramping at a 2 Hz rate in DAPLink mode. Press and release the Mode select button (SW3) to switch between these modes. If you do not see the desired LED status, see the [KitProg3 User Guide](#) for details on the KitProg3 status and troubleshooting instructions.

Figure 2-7. Connect USB Cable to USB Connector on the Board



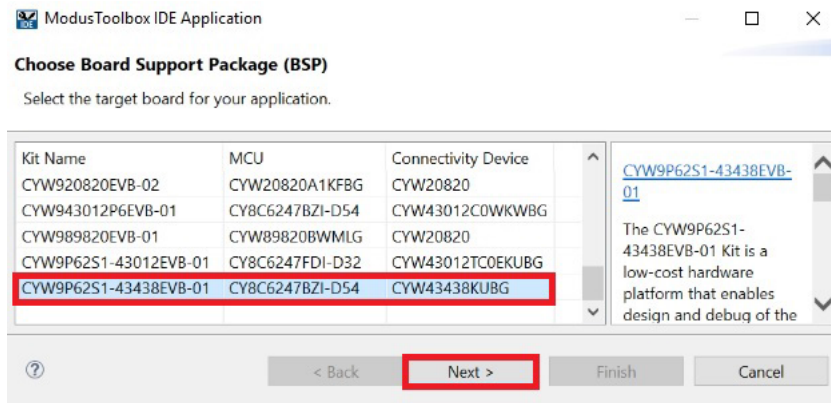
2. In the ModusToolbox IDE, import the desired code example (application) into a new workspace.
 - a. Click on **New Application** from **Quick Panel**.

Figure 2-8. Create New Application



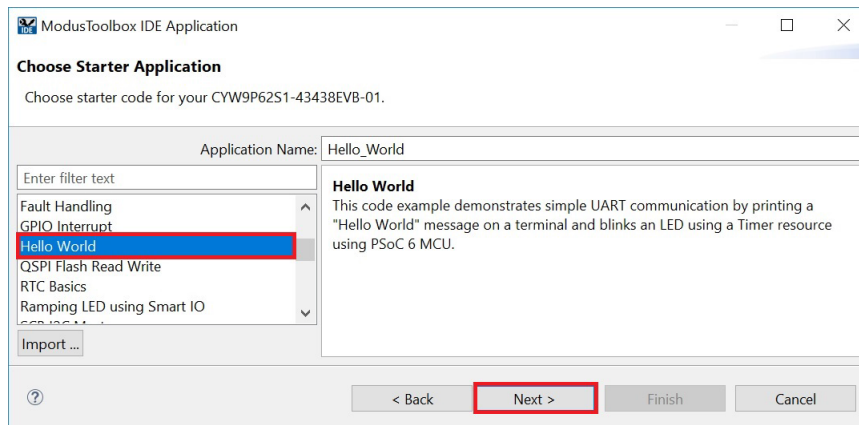
- b. Select the CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01 in the **Choose Board Support Package (BSP)** window and click **Next**, as shown in [Figure 2-9](#).

Figure 2-9. New Application Creation: Choose Board Support Package (BSP)



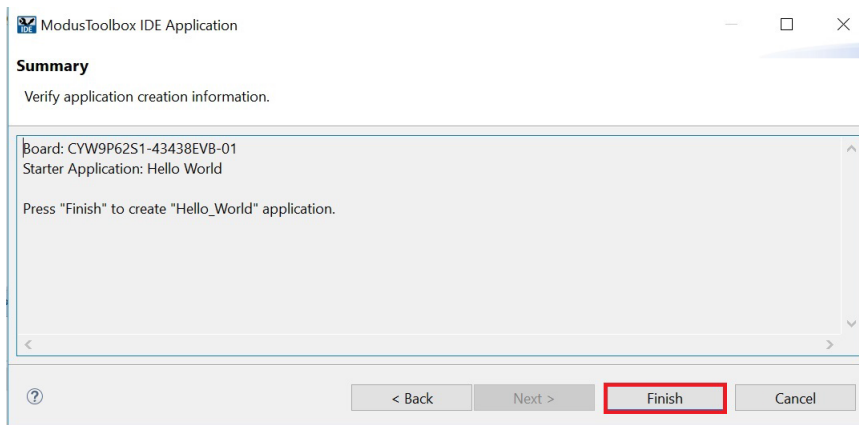
- c. Select the application in the **Choose Starter Application** window and click **Next**, as shown in [Figure 2-10](#). You may optionally change the application name in this window before clicking **Next**.

Figure 2-10. New Application Creation: Choose Starter Application



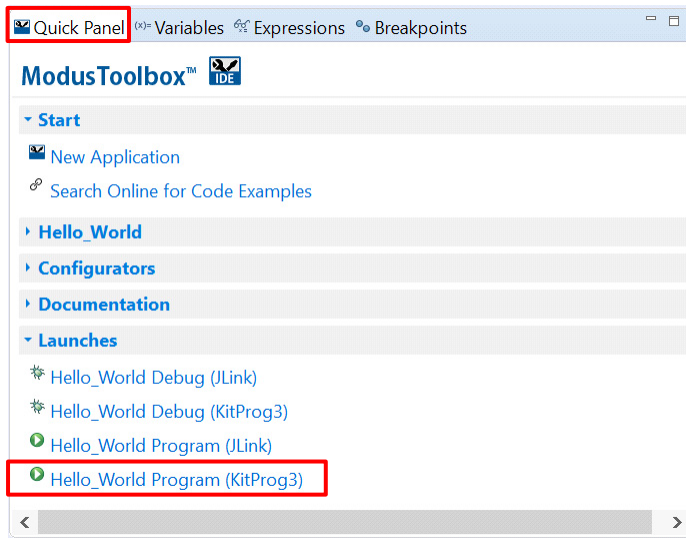
- d. Click **Finish** in the **Summary** window, as shown in [Figure 2-11](#).

Figure 2-11. New Application Creation: Summary



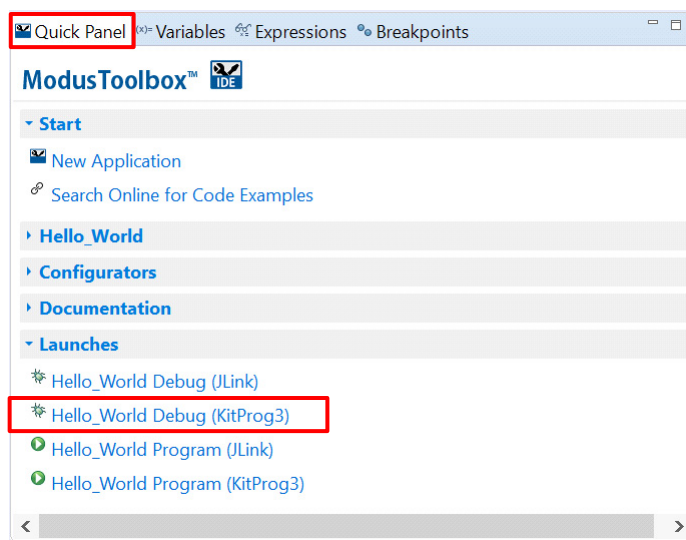
- To build and program a PSoC 6 MCU application, in the Project Explorer, select **<App_Name>** project. In the Quick Panel, scroll to the Launches section and click the **<App_Name> Program (KitProg3)** configuration as shown in [Figure 2-12](#).

Figure 2-12. Programming in ModusToolbox



- ModusToolbox has an integrated debugger. To debug a PSoC 6 MCU application, in the Project Explorer, select **<App_Name>** project. In the Quick Panel, scroll to the Launches section and click the **<App_Name> Debug (KitProg3)** configuration as shown in [Figure 2-13](#). For a detailed explanation on how to debug using ModusToolbox, see [KBA224621](#).

Figure 2-13. Debugging in ModusToolbox



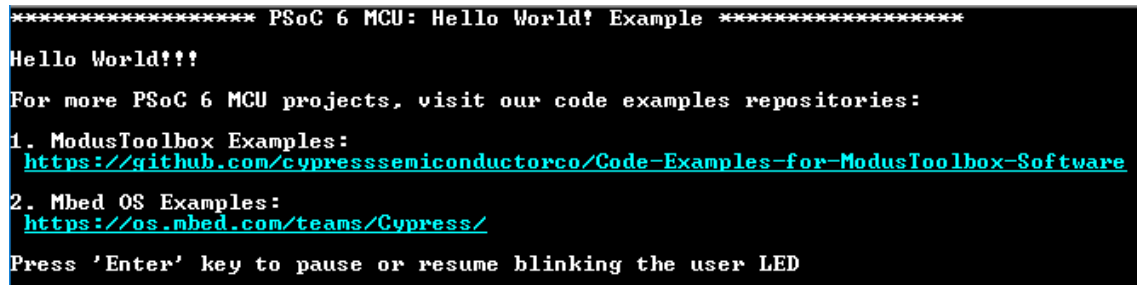
2.2.1.1 Using the OOB Example – PSoC 6 MCU: Hello World

The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board is by default programmed with the code example: [PSoC 6 MCU: Hello World](#). The steps below describe how to use the example. For a detailed description of the project refer to the example's readme file in the [GitHub repository](#).

Note: At any point, if you overwrite the OOB example, you can restore it by programming the PSoC 6 MCU: Hello World application. Refer [Programming and Debugging using ModusToolbox on page 21](#) for programming the board.

1. Connect the board to your PC using the provided USB cable through the KitProg3 USB connector.
2. Open a terminal program and select the KitProg3 COM port. Set the serial port parameters to 8N1 and 115200 baud.
3. Press the XRES switch (SW1) on the board and confirm that “Hello World!!!” and other text is displayed on the UART Terminal application as shown in [Figure 2-14](#).

Figure 2-14. Hello World in Terminal



```
***** PSoC 6 MCU: Hello World! Example *****
Hello World!!!
For more PSoC 6 MCU projects, visit our code examples repositories:
1. ModusToolbox Examples:
https://github.com/cypresssemiconductorco/Code-Examples-for-ModusToolbox-Software
2. Mbed OS Examples:
https://os.mbed.com/teams/Cypress/
Press 'Enter' key to pause or resume blinking the user LED
```

4. Confirm that the kit LED blinks at 1 Hz.
5. Press the Enter key. Confirm that the kit LED stops blinking. The terminal displays the message “LED blinking paused”.
6. Press the Enter key again. Confirm that the kit LED resumes blinking at 1 Hz. The message displayed on the terminal is updated to “LED blinking resumed”.

You can repeat steps 5 and 6 indefinitely.

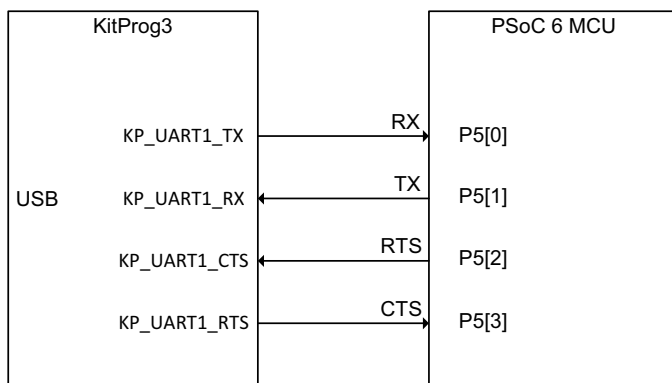
2.2.2 USB-UART Bridge

The KitProg3 on the PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board can act as a USB-UART bridge.

The KitProg3 has two USB-UART bridges. The primary UART is connected to the PSoC 6 MCU and the secondary UART is connected to the CYW43438. The primary UART can always be accessed through USB, while the secondary UART can be accessed by changing the mode of the KitProg3 to BULK with two UARTs Mode. For more details on the KitProg3 USB-UART functionality, see the [KitProg3 User Guide](#).

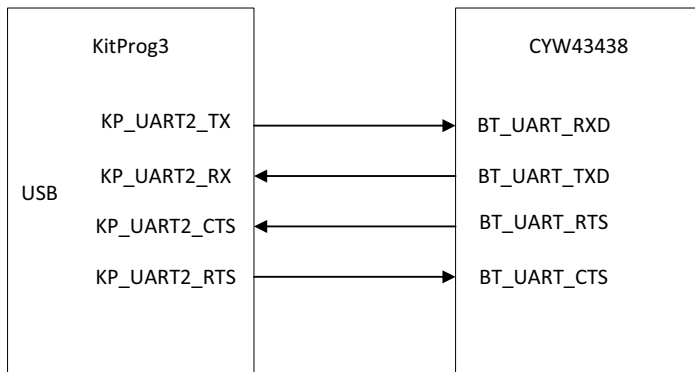
The primary UART and flow-control lines between the PSoC 6 MCU and the KitProg3 are hard-wired on the board, as [Figure 2-15](#) shows.

Figure 2-15. UART Connection between KitProg3 and PSoC 6 MCU



The secondary UART and flow-control lines between the CYW43438 and the KitProg3 are hard-wired on the board, as [Figure 2-16](#) shows.

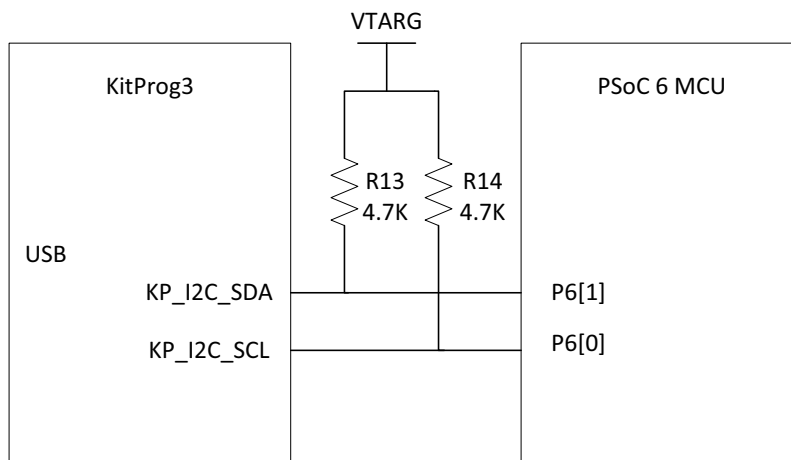
Figure 2-16. UART Connection between KitProg3 and CYW43438



2.2.3 USB-I2C Bridge

The KitProg3 can function as a USB-I2C bridge and can communicate with the Bridge Control Panel (BCP) software which acts as an I2C master. The I2C lines on the PSoC 6 MCU are hard-wired on the board to the I2C lines of the KitProg3, with onboard pull-up resistors as [Figure 2-17](#) shows. The USB-I2C supports I2C speeds of 50 kHz, 100 kHz, 400 kHz, and 1 MHz. For more details on the KitProg3 USB-I2C functionality, see the [KitProg3 User Guide](#).

Figure 2-17. I2C Connection between KitProg3 and PSoC 6 MCU



3. Hardware



3.1 Schematics

Refer to the schematic files available in the [kit webpage](#).

3.2 Hardware Functional Description

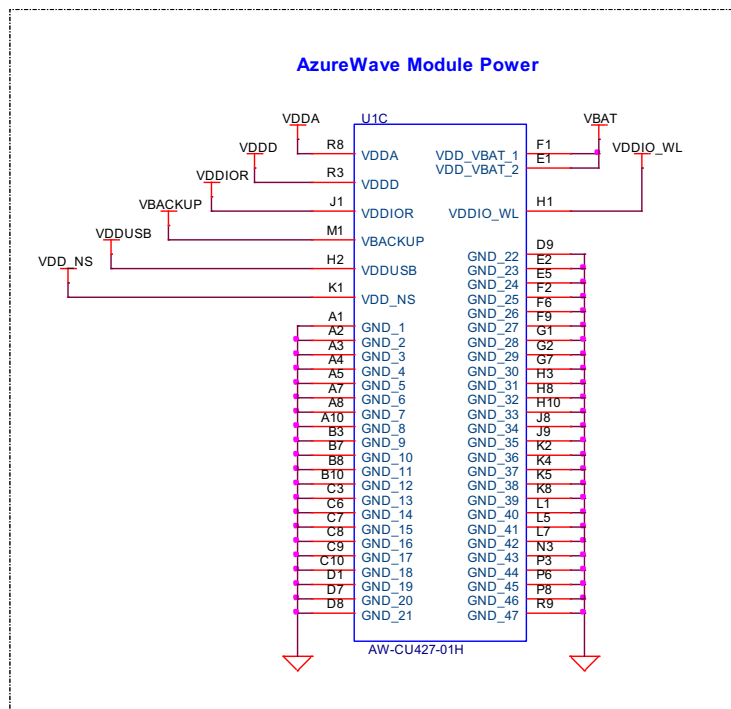
This section explains in detail the individual hardware blocks.

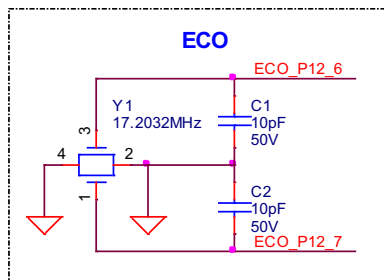
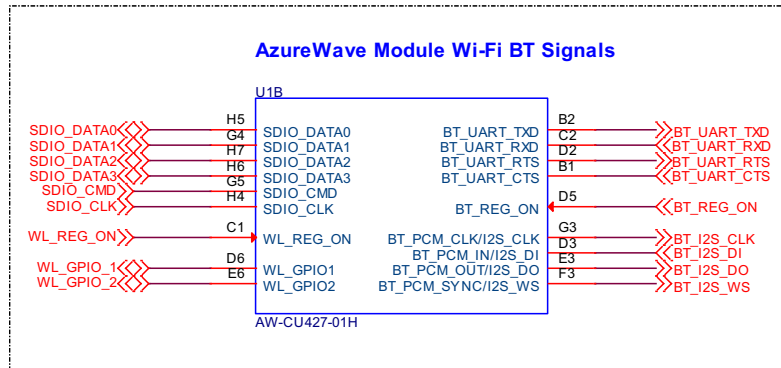
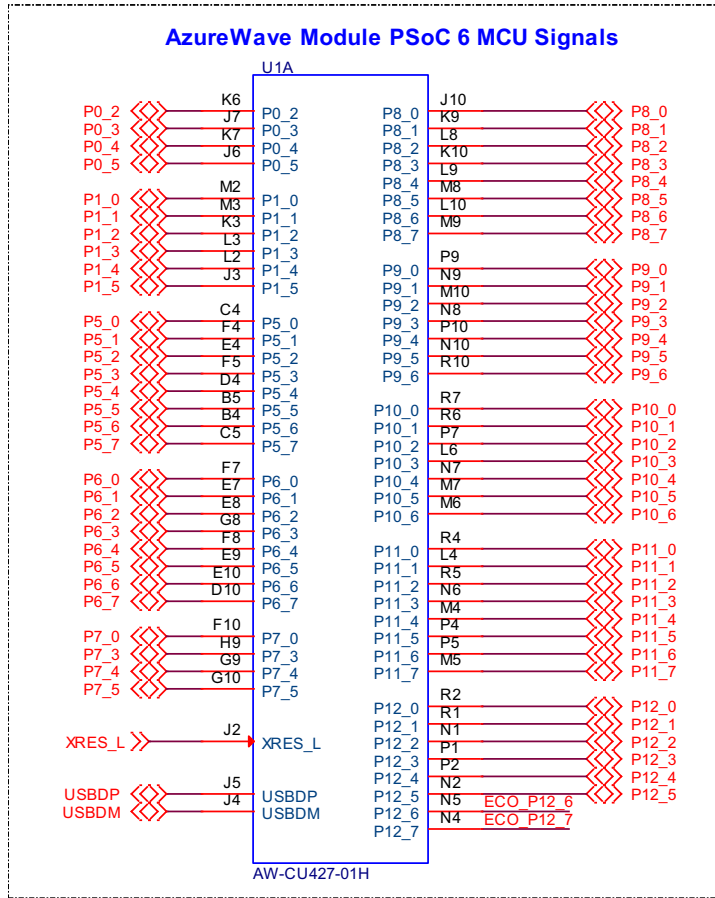
3.2.1 CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 (MOD1)

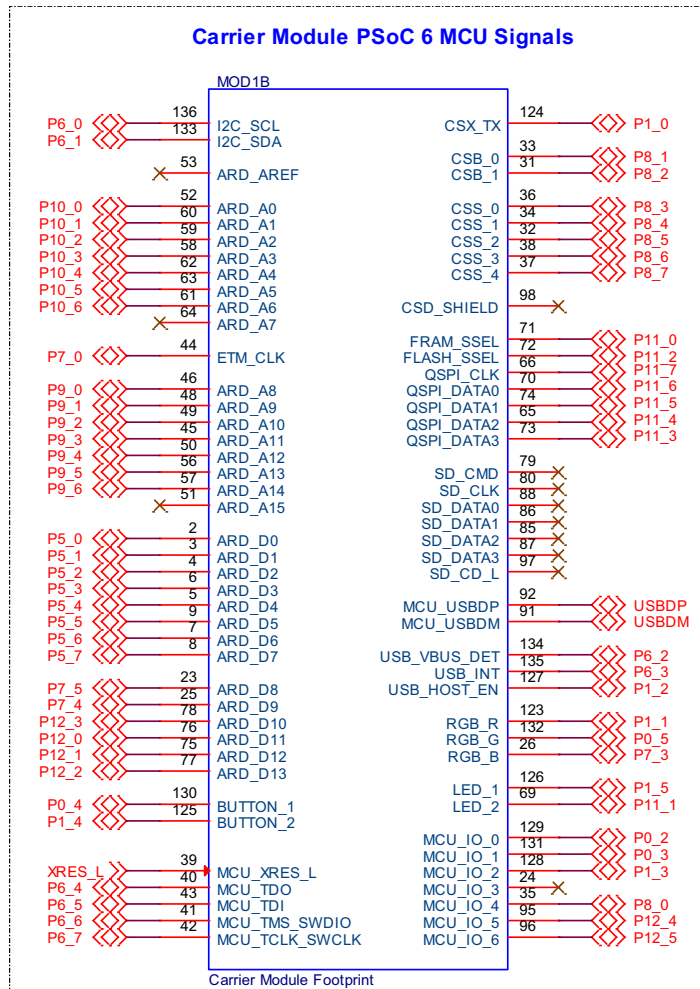
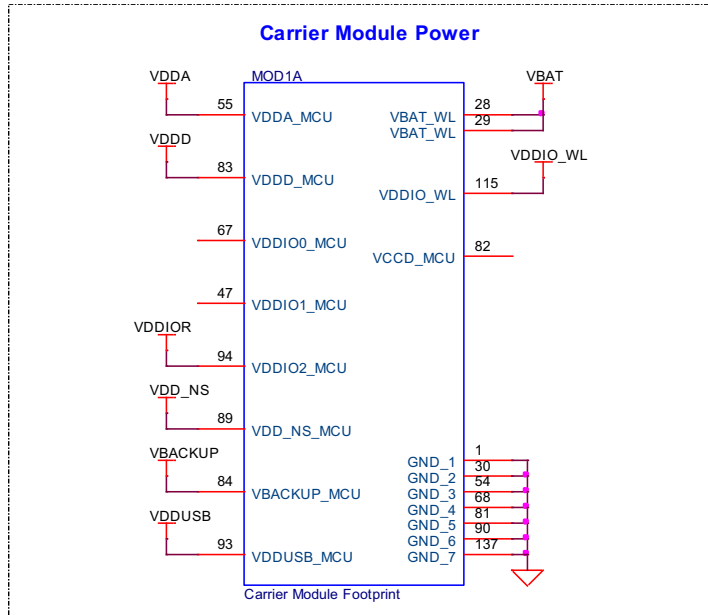
CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 is a Land Grid Array (LGA) PCB module which consists mainly of an AzureWave AW-CU427-01H module. AW-CU427-01H is a Ball Grid Array (BGA) type module with a PSoC 6 MCU, CYW43438, PCB antenna, RF frontend circuit, modulation and integration capacitors to support CapSense, crystals and other discrete components for both the PSoC 6 MCU and CYW43438. CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 module has 137 LGA pads, which are used for different voltage rails and I/O signals of PSoC 6 MCU and CYW43438.

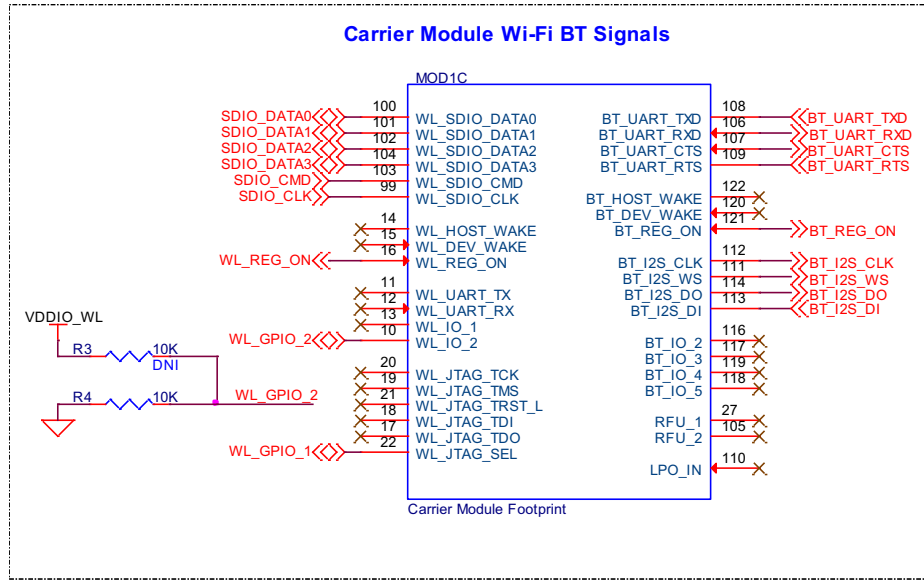
For more information, see the [PSoC 6 MCU webpage](#), [AzureWave AW-CU427-01H webpage](#), [PSoC 6 MCU datasheet](#) and [CYW43438 datasheet](#).

Figure 3-1. Schematics of CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01





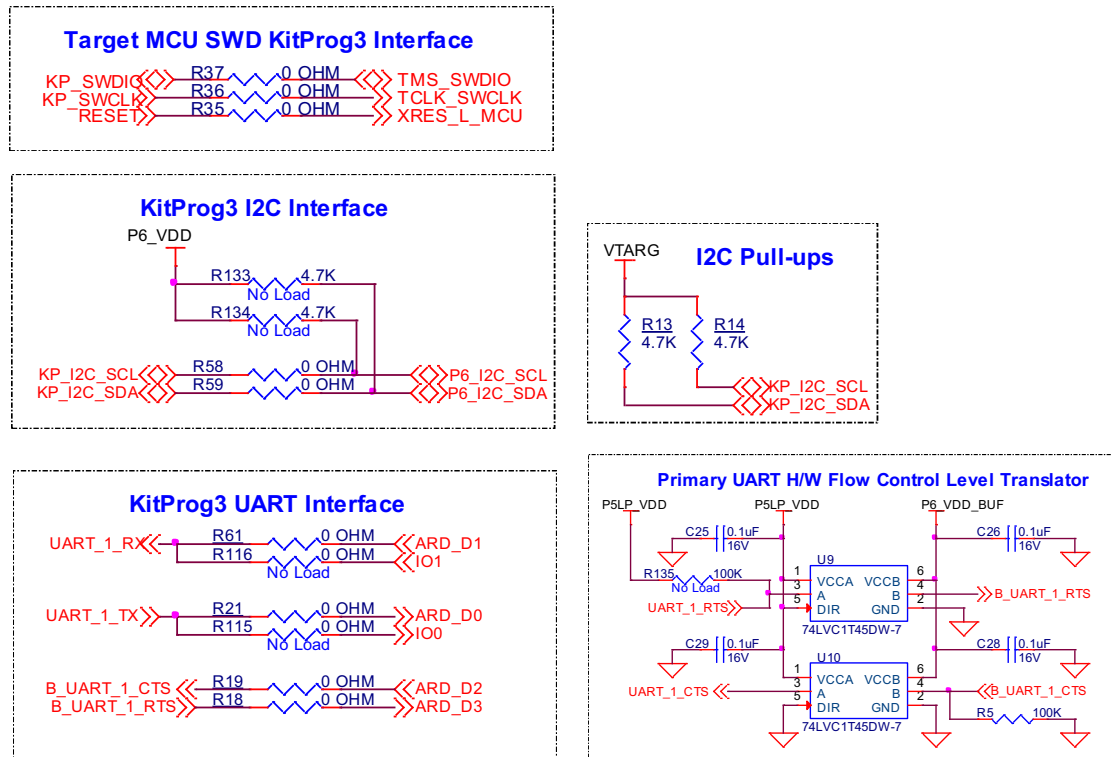




3.2.3 Serial Interconnection between PSoC 5LP and PSoC 6 MCU

In addition to the use as an onboard programmer, the PSoC 5LP device functions as an interface for the USB-UART and USB-I2C bridges, as shown in Figure 3-3. The USB-Serial pins of the PSoC 5LP device are hard-wired to the I2C/UART pins of the PSoC 6 MCU. These pins are also available on the Arduino-compatible I/O headers.

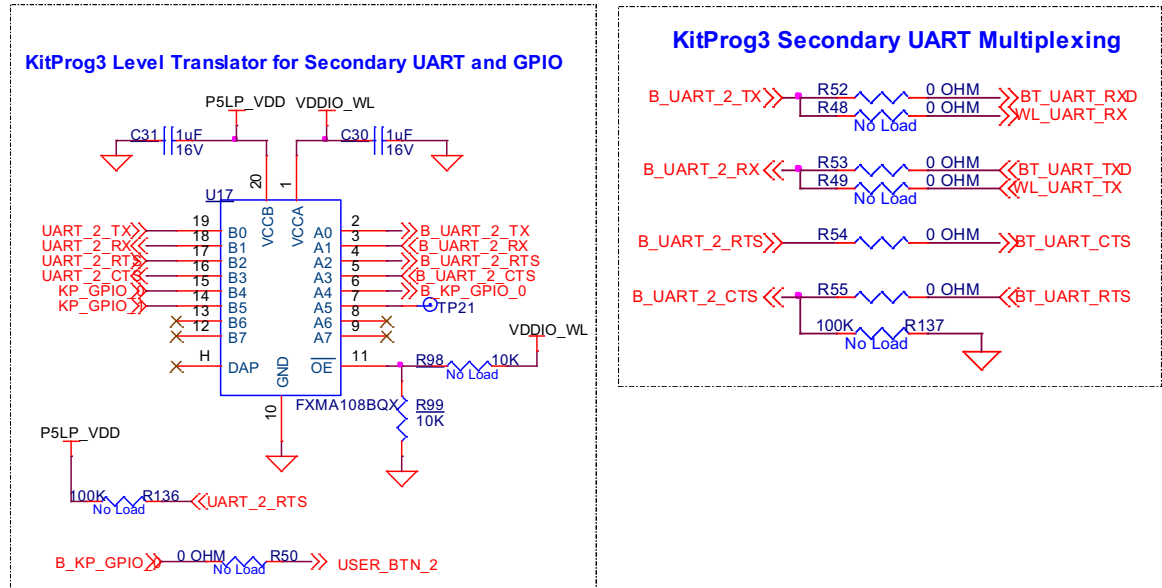
Figure 3-3. Schematics of Programming and Serial Interface Connections



3.2.4 Serial Interconnection Between PSoC 5LP and CYW43438

The PSoC 5LP device also has a secondary UART that is connected to the BT_UART of the CYW43438 (AzureWave AW-CU427-01H).

Figure 3-4. Serial Interconnection Between PSoC 5LP and CYW43438

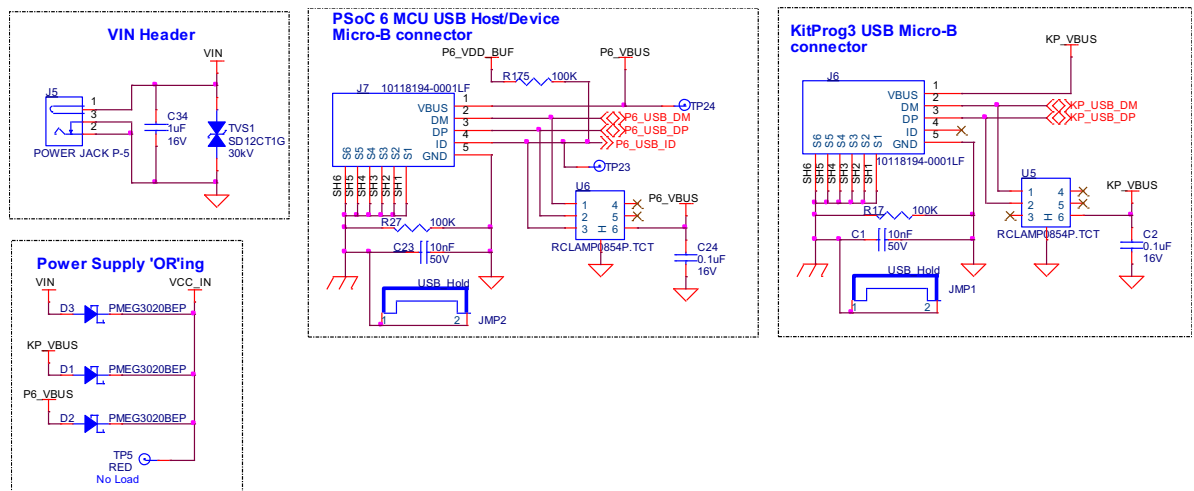


3.2.5 Power Supply System

The power supply system on this board is versatile, allowing the input supply to come from the following sources:

- 5V from the onboard USB Micro-B connectors (J6 or J7)
- 7V–12V from external power supply through the VIN barrel jack (J5) or from an Arduino shield

Figure 3-5. Schematics of Power Supply Input and OR'ing



3.2.5.1 Voltage regulators

The power supply system is designed for the voltage configurations listed in Table 3-1. Some configurations achievable on this kit are outside the operating range for the device. However, it is not possible to achieve all applicable configurations by changing jumper positions but rather requires re-work of respective 0-ohm resistors.

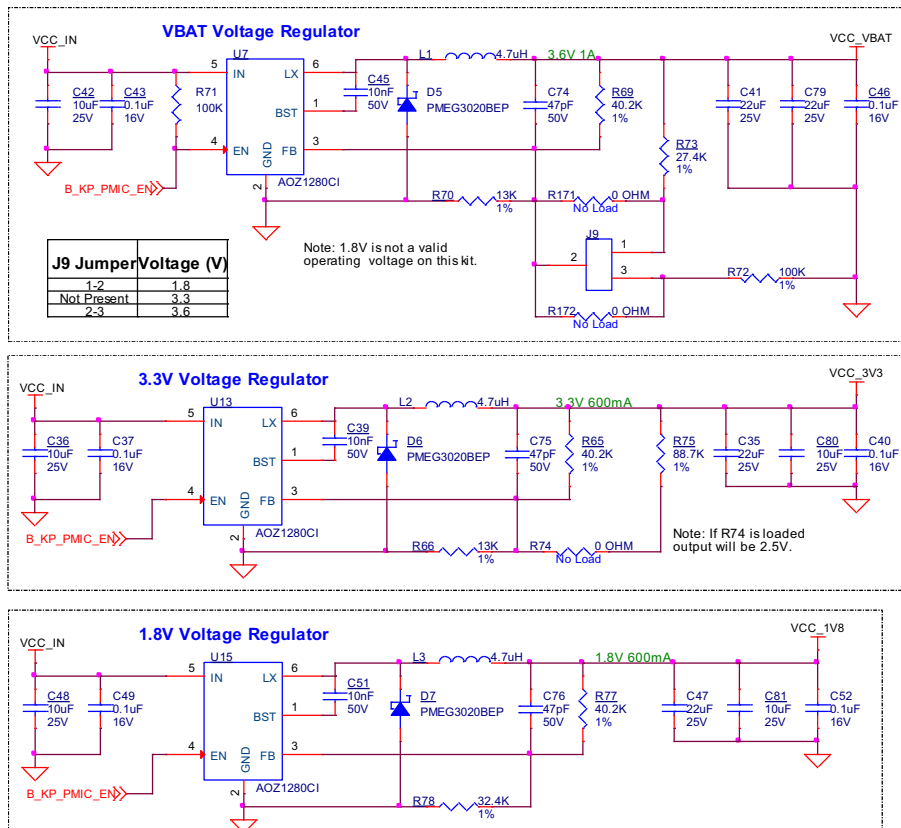
VDDIO_WL and VDDIO2_MCU must be at the same voltage since they power the SDIO interface between the PSoC 6 MCU and CYW43438. Hence both are supplied by the VCC_VDDIO2_IN domain.

Three buck regulators **U15**, **U13** and **U7** are used to achieve 1.8 V, 3.3 V and 3.6 V outputs respectively. Figure 3-6 shows the schematics of the voltage regulator circuits.

Table 3-1. Operating voltage ranges of domains

Voltage Domain	Carrier Module (MOD1) Power Pins powered by the domain	Operating Voltage		Voltage Configuration applicable in kit	Voltage Selection Header
		Min (V)	Max (V)		
VCC_VBAT	VBAT_WL	3.2	4.2	3.6V, 3.3V	J9
VCC_VDDIO2_IN	VDDIO2_MCU, VDDIO_WL	1.7	1.9	1.8V	J16 (not loaded)
VTARG	VDDD_MCU, VDDIO1_MCU, VDDA_MCU, VDD_NS_MCU, VBACKUP_MCU	1.7	3.6	3.3V	J14 (not loaded)
VCC_VDDIO0	VDDIO0_MCU	1.7	3.6	1.8V, 3.3V	None (uses 0 Ohms)

Figure 3-6. Voltage Regulators



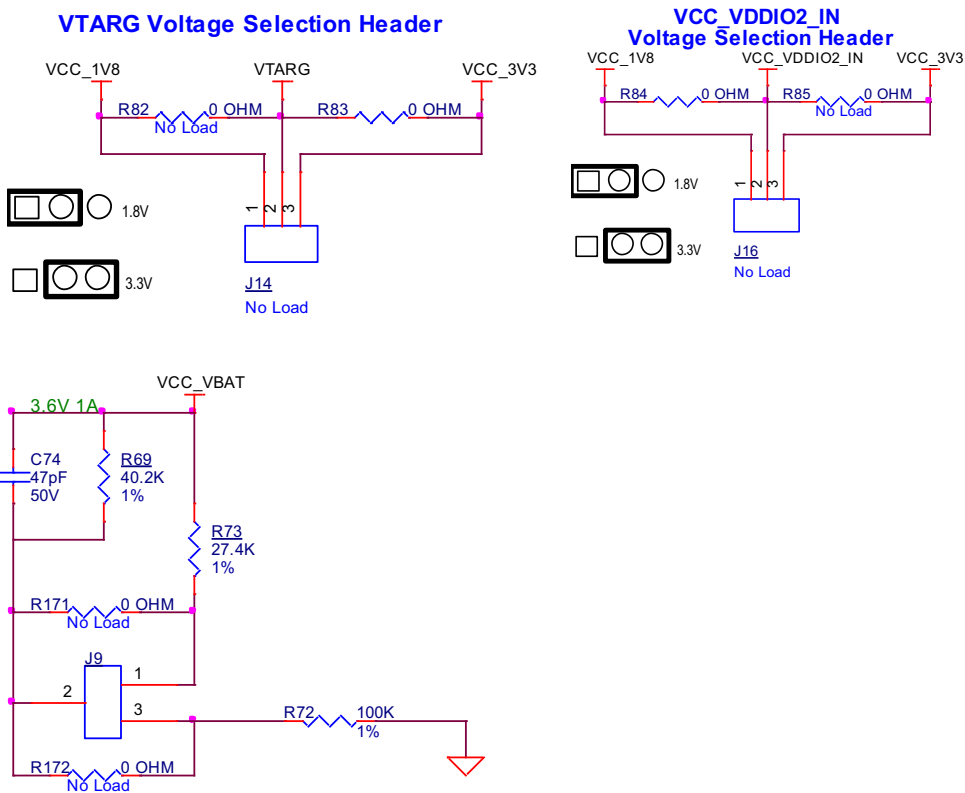
3.2.5.2 Voltage Selection

VCC_VBAT has a dedicated regulator that changes voltage by varying the feedback voltage through the resistor network at **J9**.

VTARG and VCC_VDDIO2_IN have dedicated 3-pin voltage selection headers **J14** and **J16** respectively that select between VCC_3V3 or VCC_1V8 voltages. [Figure 3-7](#) shows the schematics of the power selection circuits.

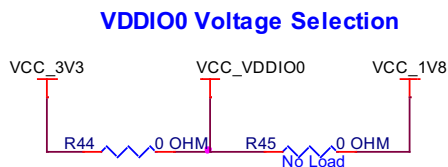
Note: In this kit, CYW43438 only works with VCC_VDDIO2_IN at VCC_1V8 configuration and hence by default, **R84** is loaded and **J16** is not loaded. Similarly, PSoC 6 MCU only works with VTARG at VCC_3V3 configuration and hence R83 is loaded and J14 is not loaded.

Figure 3-7. Voltage Selection Headers



VCC_VDDIO0 voltage can be selected between VCC_3V3 and VCC_1V8 using zero-ohm resistors. It is connected to VCC_3V3 by default as Quad SPI Flash (powered by VCC_VDDIO0) works only at 3.3V. [Figure 3-8](#) shows the schematics of the voltage selection circuits.

Figure 3-8. Voltage Selection



3.2.5.3 Current Measurement Headers

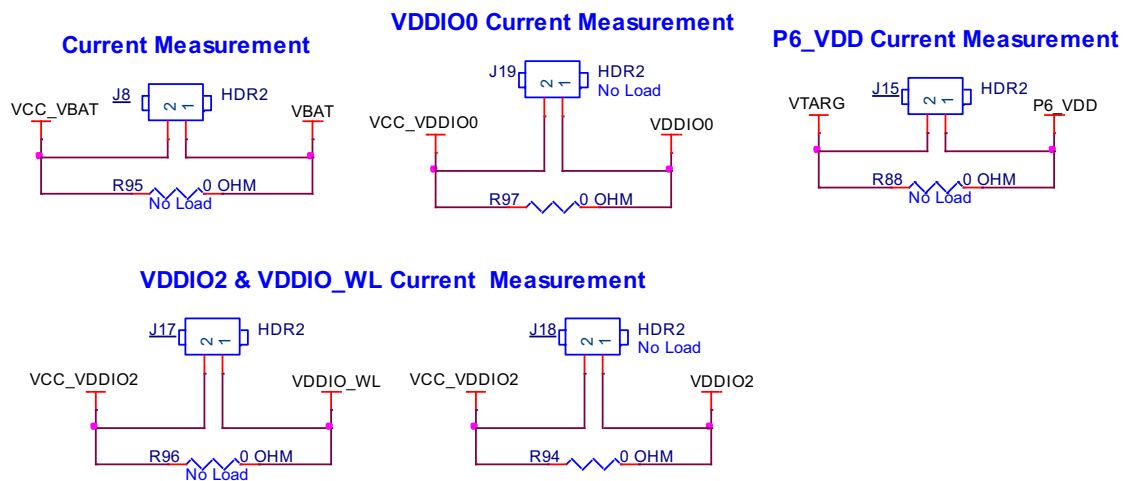
The current of the following domains have dedicated 2-pin headers to facilitate easy current measurement using an ammeter across the pins.

Note: If Header is not loaded by default, it is by-passed by a 0-ohm resistor parallel to it. Please make sure to remove the corresponding 0-ohm resistor (as per Figure 3-9) before measuring current across the header.

Table 3-2. Current Measurement Headers

Domain Name	Header Reference Designator	Loaded by default
VBAT	J8	Y
P6_VDD	J15	Y
VDDIO_WL	J17	Y
VDDIO2	J18	N
VDDIO0	J19	N

Figure 3-9. Current Measurement Headers



Note: When measuring P6_VDD current, make sure that the J25 jumper is removed. This will disconnect the potentiometer from VDDA and removes the leakage caused by it.

3.2.6 I/O Headers

3.2.6.1 Arduino-compatible Headers (J1, J2, J3, J4)

The board has four Arduino-compatible headers: **J1**, **J2**, **J3**, and **J4**. You can connect 3.3 V Arduino-compatible shields to develop applications based on the shield's hardware.

Note: 5-V shields are not supported and connecting a 5-V shield may permanently damage the board.

Note: All Arduino header pins are not connected to the same voltage reference. ARD_D[10:13] are powered by VDDIO0 whereas the rest are powered by domains connected to VTARG. Hence Arduino shields that use ARD_D[10:13] must not be used if VTARG is 1.8V.

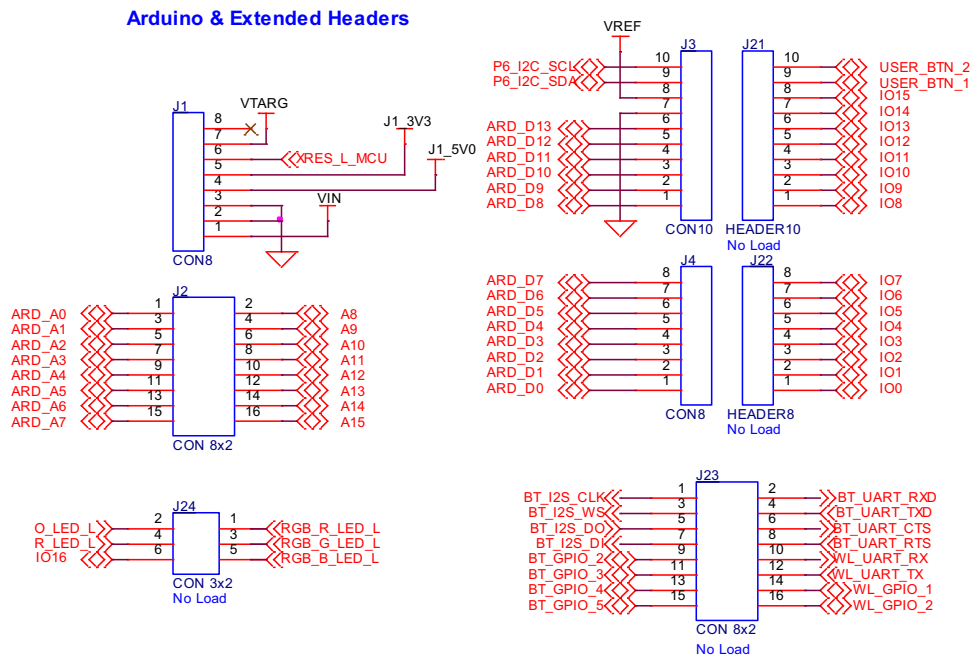
3.2.6.2 PSoC 6 MCU I/O Headers (J21, J22, and J24)

These headers provide connectivity to the PSoC 6 MCU GPIOs that are not connected to the Arduino-compatible headers.

3.2.6.3 WL/BT I/O Headers (J23)

These headers provide connectivity to a few of the CYW43438 GPIOs that are available at the castellated pads. All these I/Os work at VDDIO_WL voltage (1.8 V by default).

Figure 3-10. I/O Headers

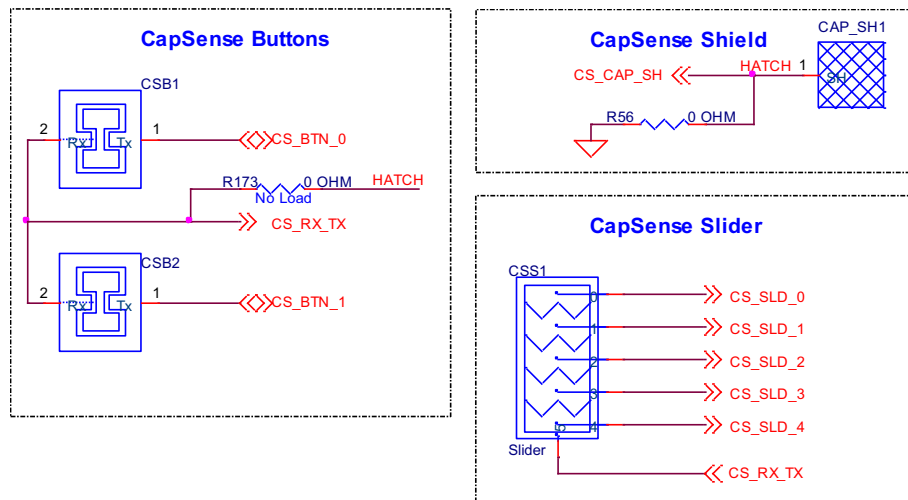


3.2.7 CapSense Circuit

A CapSense slider and two buttons, all supporting both self-capacitance (CSD) and mutual-capacitance (CSX) sensing are connected to the PSoC 6 MCU as [Figure 3-11](#) shows. Three external capacitors - CMOD for CSD, CINTA and CINTB for CSX - are present on the CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01. For details on using CapSense including design guidelines, see the [Getting Started with CapSense Design Guide](#).

Note that CapSense Shield functionality is not available on this kit.

Figure 3-11. Schematics of CapSense Circuit



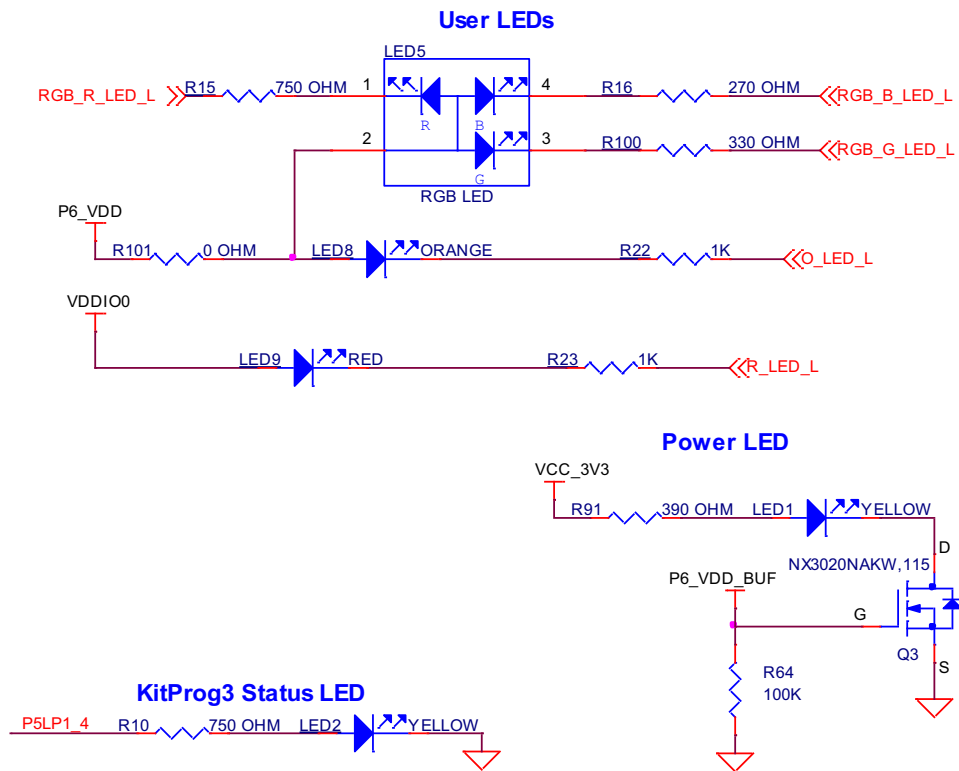
Simultaneous GPIO switching with unrestricted drive strengths and frequency can affect CapSense and ADC performance. For more details, see the Errata section of the corresponding [device datasheet](#).

3.2.8 LEDs

LED2 (Yellow) indicates the status of KitProg3 (See the [KitProg3 User Guide](#) for details). **LED1** (Yellow) indicates the status of the power supplied to the board.

The board has two user-controllable LEDs (**LED8** and **LED9**) and an RGB LED (**LED5**) connected to PSoC 6 MCU pins for user applications.

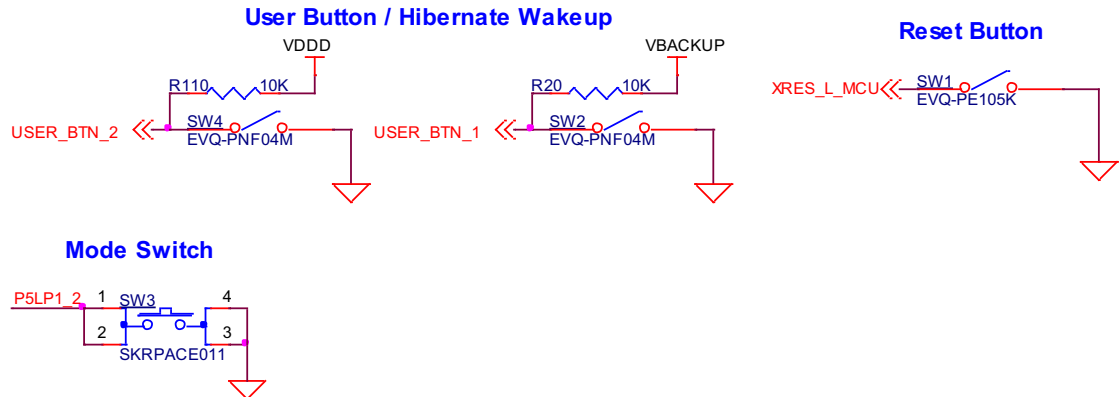
Figure 3-12. LEDs



3.2.9 Push Buttons

The board has a reset button, two user-controllable buttons and a KitProg3 Mode selection button. The reset button (**SW1**) is connected to the XRES pin of the PSoC 6 MCU and is used to reset the device. Two user buttons (**SW2** and **SW4**) are connected to pin P0[4] and P1[4] of the PSoC 6 MCU respectively and are capable of waking up PSoC 6 MCU from hibernate mode. The Mode selection button (**SW3**) is connected to the PSoC 5LP device for programming mode selection (Refer to the [KitProg3 User Guide](#) for details). All buttons are active LOW configuration and short to GND when pressed. The CYW9P62S1-43438CAR-01 has a pull-up on the PSoC 6 MCU XRES line.

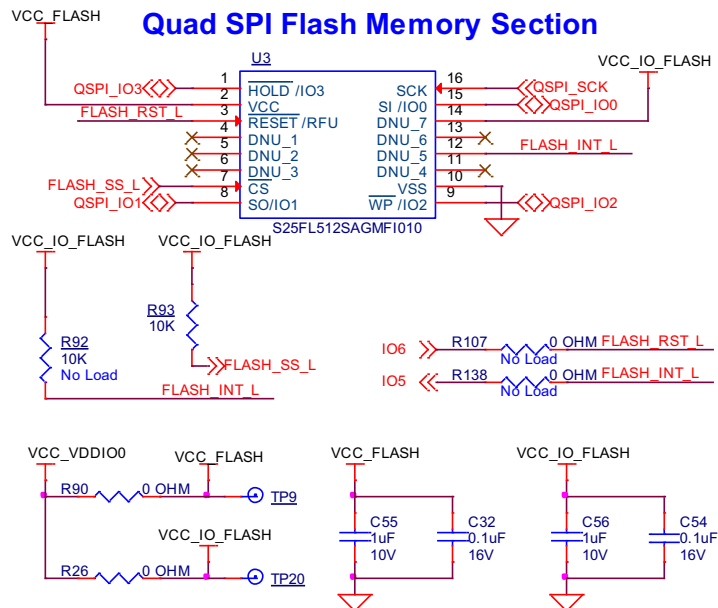
Figure 3-13. Schematics of Push Buttons



3.2.10 Cypress Quad SPI NOR Flash

The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board has a Cypress NOR flash memory (S25FL512SAGM-FI010) of 512Mb capacity. The NOR flash is connected to the Quad SPI interface of the PSoC 6 MCU device. The NOR flash device can be used for both data and code with execute-in-place (XIP) support and encryption.

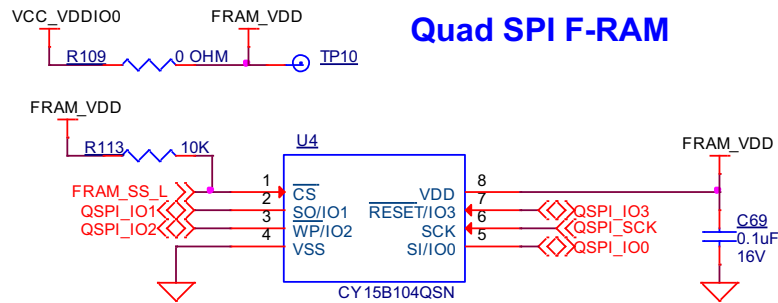
Figure 3-14. Schematics of QSPI Flash



3.2.11 Cypress Quad SPI F-RAM

The PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Board contains a CY15B104QSN Excelon™ F-RAM device, which can be accessed through a Quad SPI interface. The F-RAM is 4-Mbit (512K × 8) and is capable of Quad SPI speed up to 108 MHz but the PSoC 6 MCU QSPI is limited to 80 MHz.

Figure 3-15. Schematics of Quad SPI F-RAM

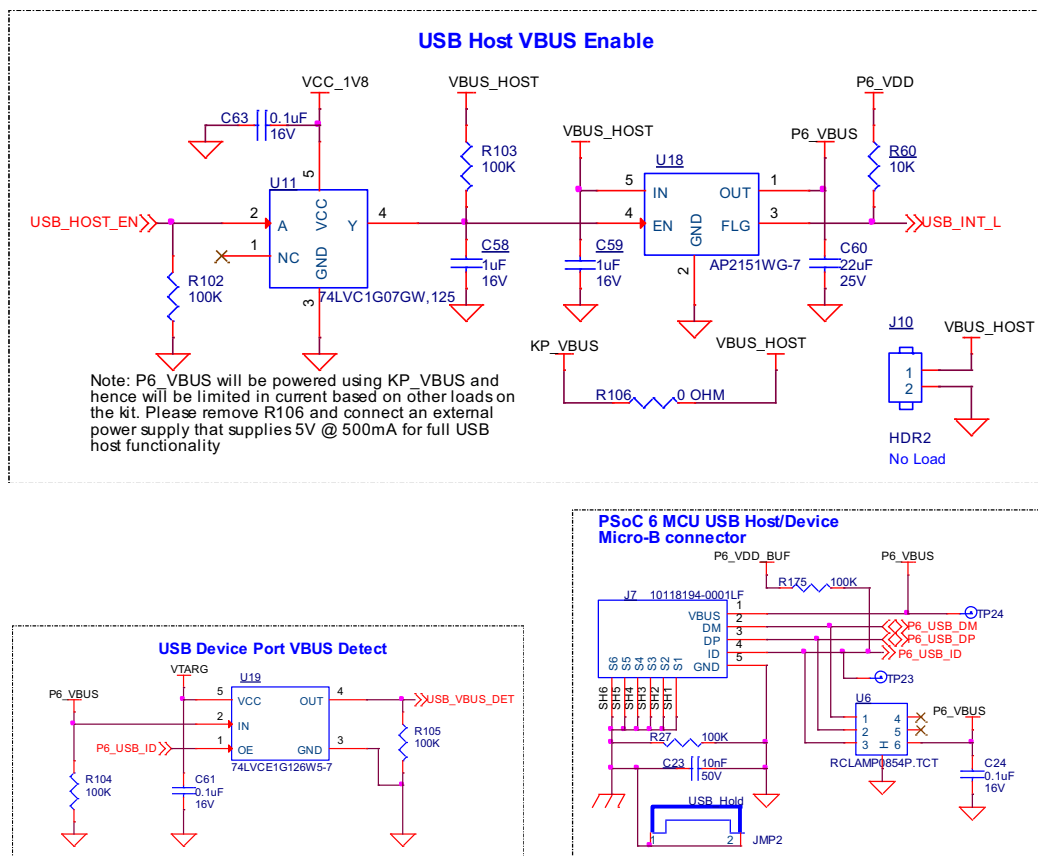


3.2.12 PSoC 6 USB

The board contains a micro-B USB connector for the PSoC 6 MCU. It is capable of both device and host functionality. Although the PSoC 6 MCU does not support USB-OTG, the hardware is compliant with it. By default, the PSoC 6 MCU device will work as a USB device; when an OTG cable (all such cables have ID pin connected to GND) is connected, it will work as a USB host.

As a USB host, the board must provide power to a USB device that is connected to it. This power is provided by VBUS_HOST which is controlled by the PSoC 6 MCU using a load switch. By default, VBUS_HOST is powered using KP_VBUS and optionally can be powered using external sources through J10.

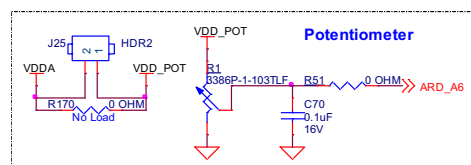
Figure 3-16. PSoC 6 USB



3.2.13 Potentiometer

The board contains a 10K potentiometer connected to the A6 (P10[6]) pin of Arduino-header (J2). The fixed ends are connected to VDDA (VDD_POT through J25) and GND and hence may contribute to leakage current on the P6_VDD. Remove jumper J25 to disconnect power from the potentiometer when measuring P6_VDD current.

Figure 3-17. Schematics of Potentiometer

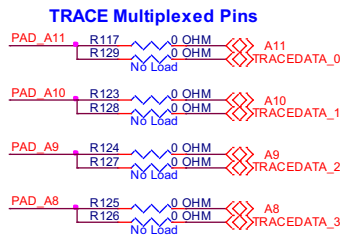


3.3 PSoC 62S1 Wi-Fi BT Pioneer Kit Rework

3.3.1 ETM Trace Header

The 20-pin ETM trace header J12 is not loaded by default and the lines to the header are used as I/Os on header J2. To connect the PSoC 6 MCU to the trace header, populate the resistors R126–R129 and remove resistors R117, R123–R125.

Figure 3-18. ETM Trace Header



3.4 Bill of Materials

Refer to the BOM files in the [kit webpage](#).

3.5 Frequently Asked Questions

1. How does CYW9P62S1-43438EVB-01 handle a voltage connection when multiple power sources are plugged in?

There are three different options to power the baseboard; KitProg3 Micro-B USB connector (**J6**), PSoC 6 Micro-B USB connector (**J7**), and External DC supply via VIN connector (**J5**). The voltage from each of the sources is passed through ORing diodes that supply VCC_IN.

2. What are the input voltage tolerances? Is there any overvoltage protection on this kit?

Input voltage levels are as follows:

Table 3-3. Input voltage levels

Supply	Typical I/P Voltage	Absolute max
USB Micro-B connector (J6, J7)	4.5 V to 5.5 V	5.5 V
VIN connector (J5)	7 V to 12 V	18 V

There is no overvoltage protection on this kit.

3. Why is the voltage of the kit restricted to 3.3 V? Can't it drive external 5-V interfaces?

The PSoC 6 MCU is not meant to be operated at voltages greater than 3.6 V. Powering a PSoC 6 to more than 4 V will damage the chip. It is recommended to power the PSoC 6 MCU at 3.3 V.

4. I am unable to program the target device.
 - a. Check **J15** to ensure that jumper shunt is placed.
 - b. Make sure that no external devices are connected to the external programming header J11.
 - c. Update your KitProg3 version to the latest one using the steps mentioned in the [KitProg3 User Guide](#).
5. What additional overlays can be used with the CapSense?

Any kind of overlays (up to 5-mm thickness) like wood, acrylic, and glass can be used with CapSense. Note that additional tuning may be required when the overlay is changed.

6. Can I power the kit using external program/debug headers J11 and J12?

No, this is not possible by default on this board. The target MCU is powered by on-board regulators only and hence one of the 3 main sources (**J5**, **J6** and **J7**) must be present.

There is a protection circuit that prevents reverse voltage from VTARG_REF to VTARG. Hence the board can't be powered through **J11** and **J12**. However this can be by-passed by loading R130.

Note: This modification is not recommended as the target MCU will have no protection and will be permanently damaged if 5V is supplied.

Figure 3-19. VTARG Reverse Voltage Protection

