

MIKROE

mikromedia   
CAPACITIVE

USER MANUAL

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We present you the ultimate multimedia solution for embedded development.

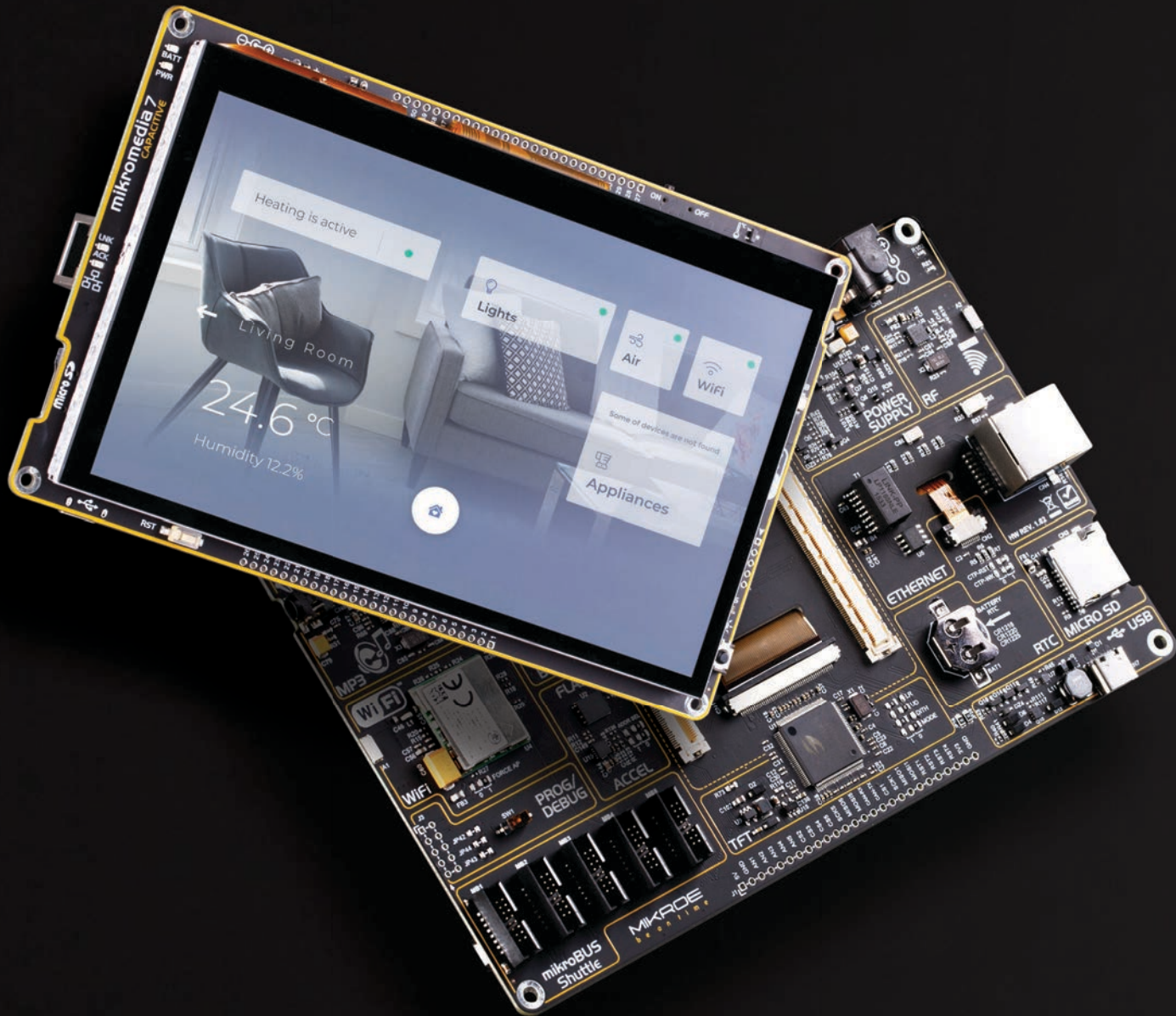
Elegant on the surface, yet extremely powerful on the inside, we have designed it to inspire outstanding achievements.

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**MIKROE**  
Time saving embedded tools





mikromedia  
CAPACITIVE

micro SD

RST

Heating is active

Living Room

24.6°C

Humidity 12.2%

Lights

Air

Wifi

Some of devices are not found

Appliances

POWER SUPPLY

ETHERNET

BATTERY

RTC

MICRO SD

USB

WiFi

PROG/DEBUG

ACCEL

mikroBUS Shuttle

MIKROE

mikromedia 7 CAPACITIVE is a compact development board, designed as a complete solution for the rapid development of multimedia and GUI-centric applications. Featuring a large 7" capacitive touch screen driven by a powerful graphics controller that can display a true-color 24-bit color palette [16.7 million colors], DSP-powered embedded sound CODEC IC, MCU Card socket, a set of five compact mikroBUS™ Shuttle connectors, a set of very useful general-purpose sensors and devices, and more, it represents a perfect solution for the rapid development of many different types of applications.

At its core, there is an MCU Card socket which allows mikromedia 7 CAPACITIVE [referred to as "mikromedia 7" in the following text] to use different microcontrollers [MCUs] mounted on a standardized MCU Card, regardless of their vendor or architecture. Although MCU Card standard enables you to place any MCU Card available, to fully use all mikromedia 7 onboard features, MCUs whose pin count is 144 or more are the right choice. This provides a tremendous amount of flexibility, allowing mikromedia 7 to adapt to any specific application requirements, be it a demanding task of displaying fluid and glitch-free multimedia content, or something much simpler.

The mikromedia 7 development board features many connectivity options, including USB, Ethernet, RF, WiFi, CAN [on the MCU Card that supports it] and two 1x26 pin headers. However, five compact-sized mikroBUS Shuttle connectors represent the most distinctive connectivity feature, allowing access to a huge base of Click boards™, growing on a daily basis.

Each section of mikromedia 7 is clearly marked, offering an intuitive and clean interface. Each section contains a single feature [WiFi, RF, MP3...] along with the accompanying components and configuration jumpers. This makes working with the development board much simpler and thus, faster.

The usability of mikromedia 7 doesn't end with its ability to accelerate the prototyping and application development stages: it is designed as a complete solution which can be implemented directly into any project, with no additional hardware modifications required. Four mounting holes [3.2mm/0.126"] at all four corners allow simple installation by using mounting screws. For most applications, a nice stylish casing is all that is needed to turn the mikromedia 7 development board into a fully functional, high-performance, feature-rich design.

# 1. MCU card

mikromedia 7 development board offers support for various MCU architectures, mounted on a standardized MCU Card **[1]**.

MCU Card contains two 168-pin mezzanine connectors **[2]** that allow interfacing with the development board: one male and one female. Likewise, the mikromedia 7 development board is equipped with a pair of complementary connectors **[3]**, eliminating any possibility of the incorrect orientation, allowing MCU Card to be installed very easily.

Besides these two 168-pin mezzanine connectors, MCU Card may also contain multiplexing circuits, Ethernet PHY ICs, CAN transceivers and connectors, crystal oscillators, clock generators, and other electronic components necessary for the proper operation of the MCU. This makes each MCU Card a self-contained unit, allowing the development board to operate on a logic level, not having to facilitate specific requirements of many different MCUs.

This also allows the MCU to be freely chosen, not having to worry about its pin count, compatibility, and similar issues. Most importantly, it makes swapping between different MCUs during the development phase very simple, without any additional hardware interventions required.

*MCU Card must be installed prior to using the mikromedia 7 development board. More information about MCU Cards can be found at the [www.mikroe.com/development-boards/mcu-cards](http://www.mikroe.com/development-boards/mcu-cards)*

**NOTE**



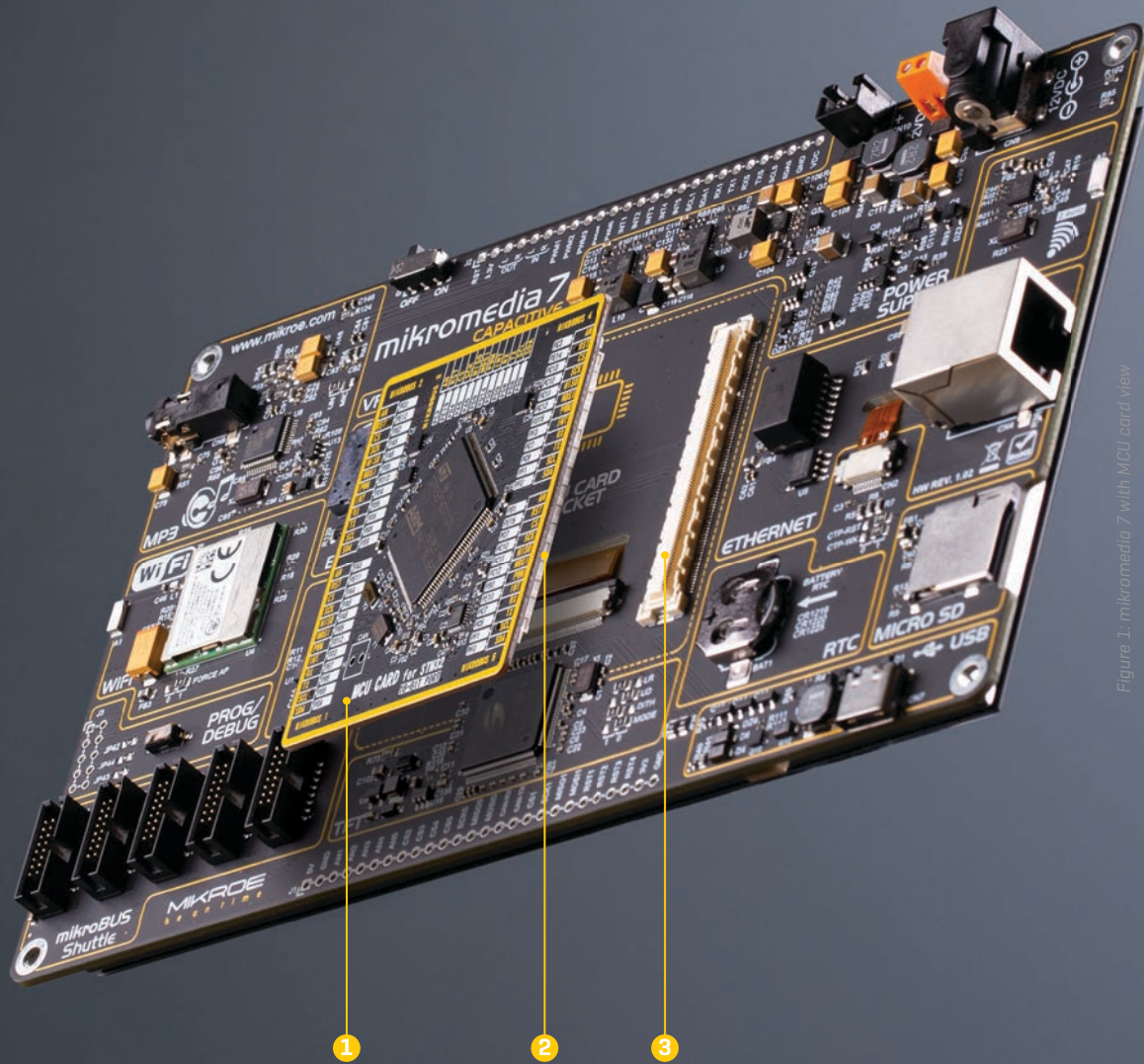
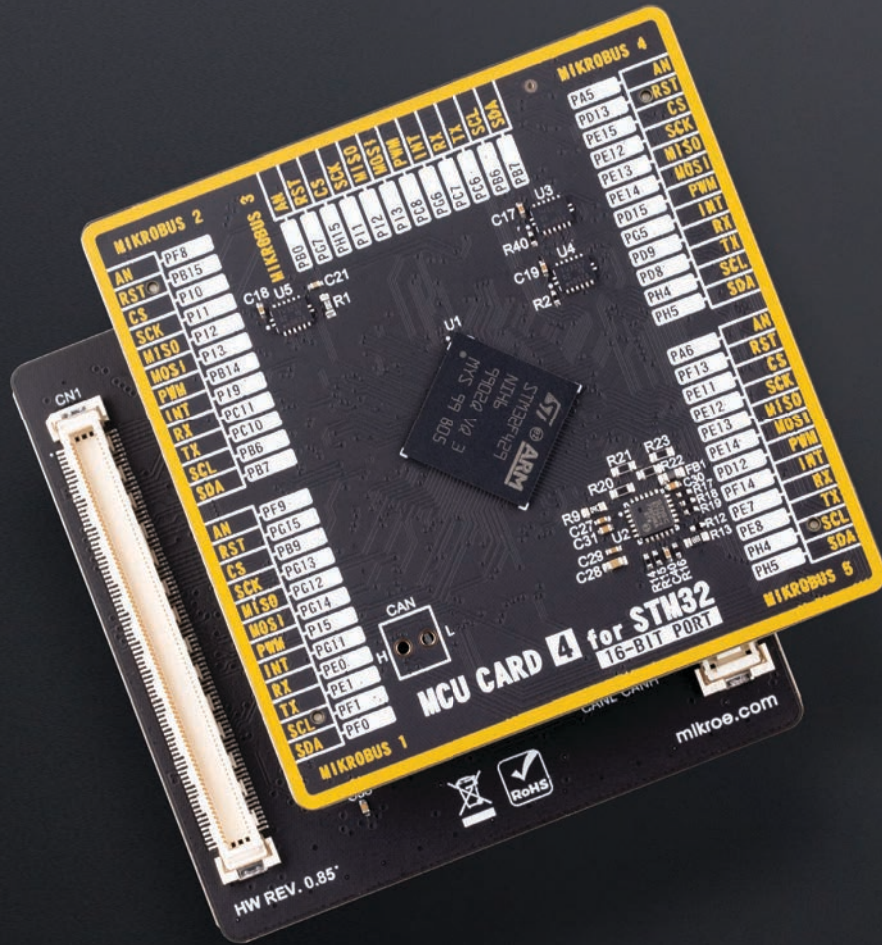


Figure 1. mikromedia 7 with MCU card view

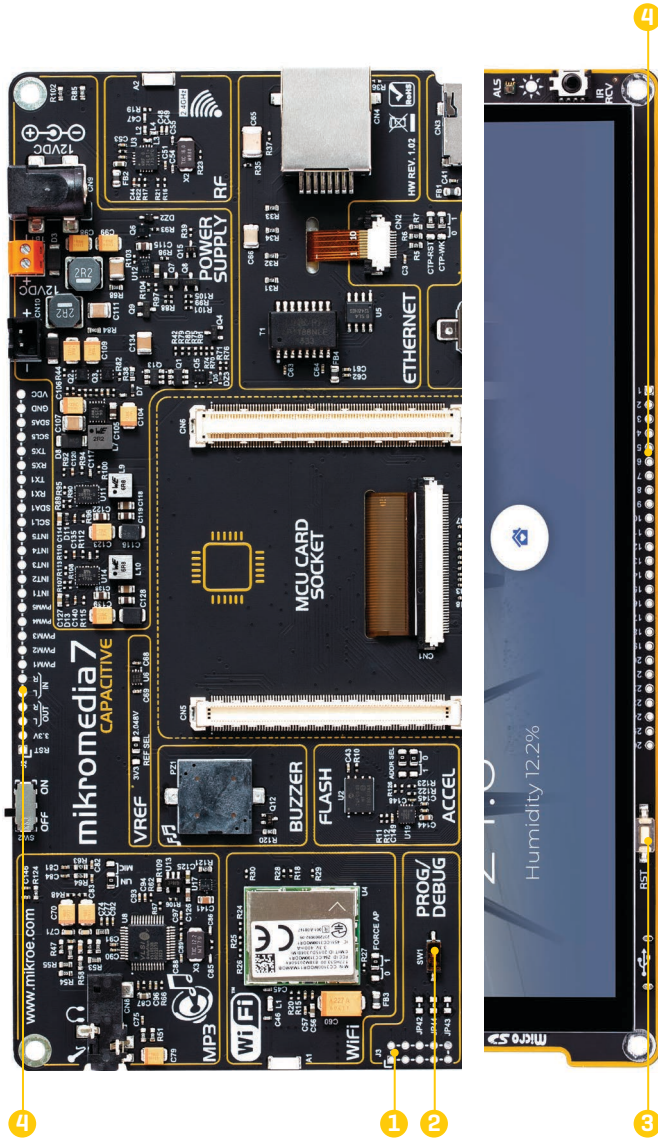


More than **350 MCUs** regardless of their vendor. One **MCU card standard** supports **multiple architectures** ARM, PIC32, dsPIC, PIC, AVR through different vendors: Microchip, ST, NXP, TI and many more yet to come!

[www.mikroe.com/development-boards/mcu-cards](http://www.mikroe.com/development-boards/mcu-cards)



Figure 2: Front and back partial view



## 1.1 MCU programming/debugging

The installed MCU (referred to as “host MCU” in the following text) can be programmed and debugged over the JTAG/SWD compatible 2x5 pin header **(1)**, labeled as PROG/DEBUG. This header allows an external programmer (e.g. CODEGRIP or mikroProg) to be used. To enable the JTAG interface, two SMD jumpers labeled as JP42 and JP44, located in the PROG/DEBUG section, have to be populated. These jumpers are unpopulated by default, optimizing the pin count so that more pins could be used for a large number of onboard modules and peripherals. Hence, SWD interface is enabled/supported out of the box.

If your MCU card has preprogrammed bootloader, MCU can be programmed by using the mikrobootloader application. All the information about the bootloader software can be found on the following page: [www.mikroe.com/mikrobootloader](http://www.mikroe.com/mikrobootloader)

A switch labeled as SW1 **(2)** is used to specify whether CODEGRIP/mikroProg or a third-party programmer is connected to the JTAG/SWD header.

**SW1 – left position:** to use CODEGRIP/mikroProg

**SW1 – right position:** to use a third-party programmer

*Before usage, please check if the programmer pinout and the 2x5 pin header pinout are compatible. Based on the used programmer/debugger tool pinout, a corresponding adapter might be needed (e.g. mikroProg for PIC).* **NOTE**

## 1.2 MCU reset

The mikromedia 7 development board is equipped with the reset button labeled as RST **(3)**, located on the front of the board. It is used to generate a LOW logic level on the MCU reset pin. The RST pin of the host MCU is also routed to the pin 1 of the 1x26 pin header **(4)**, allowing an external signal to reset the device.



**CODEGRIP**  
USB/WIRELESS PROGRAMMER & DEBUGGER

- POWER
- USB-LINK
- NET-LINK
- ACTIVE
- DATA

MIKROE

CODEGRIP ADAPT 10-pin 0.10\" ARM Cortex Debug



www.mikroe.com

# mikromedia 7 CAPACTIVE

VREF 3V3 REF SEL 2.048V C69 U6 C68

MP3

WiFi

WiFi

PROG/  
DEBUG

BUZZER

FLASH

ACCEL

MCU CARD for STM32  
16-BIT PORT

mikroBUS Shuttle

MIKROE  
be on time

**MIKROBUS 2**

AN	PC0
RST	PE12
CS	PB2
SCK	PA5
MISO	PA6
MOSI	PB5
PWM	PD13
INT	PD4
RX	PD6
TX	PD5
SCL	PB8
SDA	PB9

**MIKROBUS 3**

AN	PA3
RST	PE11
CS	PA4
SCK	PA5
MISO	PA6
MOSI	PB5
PWM	PD12
INT	PD3
RX	PB7
TX	PB6
SCL	PB8
SDA	PB9

**MIKROBUS 4**

AN	PC3
RST	PE14
CS	PC13
SCK	PC10
MISO	PC11
MOSI	PC12
PWM	PD15
INT	PF3
RX	PC7
TX	PC6
SCL	PF1
SDA	PFO

**MIKROBUS 5**

AN	PB1
RST	PE15
CS	PD7
SCK	PC10
MISO	PC11
MOSI	PC12
PWM	PB0
INT	PE10
RX	PC7
TX	PC6
SCL	PF1
SDA	PFO

**TFT**

SSD19630 AU839AF

LR UD DITH MODE

MB1 MB2 MB3 MB4 MB5

R73 C102 U8 C12 C30 C31 C11 C136 C28 BU15 C28 C29 C30 C31 C32 C33 C34 C35 C36 C37 C38 C39 C40 C41 C42 C43 C44 C45 C46 C47 C48 C49 C50 C51 C52 C53 C54 C55 C56 C57 C58 C59 C60 C61 C62 C63 C64 C65 C66 C67 C68 C69 C70 C71 C72 C73 C74 C75 C76 C77 C78 C79 C80 C81 C82 C83 C84 C85 C86 C87 C88 C89 C90 C91 C92 C93 C94 C95 C96 C97 C98 C99 C100 C101 C102 C103 C104 C105 C106 C107 C108 C109 C110 C111 C112 C113 C114 C115 C116 C117 C118 C119 C120 C121 C122 C123 C124 C125 C126 C127 C128 C129 C130 C131 C132 C133 C134 C135 C136 C137 C138 C139 C140 C141 C142 C143 C144 C145 C146 C147 C148 C149 C150 C151 C152 C153 C154 C155 C156 C157 C158 C159 C160 C161 C162 C163 C164 C165 C166 C167 C168 C169 C170 C171 C172 C173 C174 C175 C176 C177 C178 C179 C180 C181 C182 C183 C184 C185 C186 C187 C188 C189 C190 C191 C192 C193 C194 C195 C196 C197 C198 C199 C200 C201 C202 C203 C204 C205 C206 C207 C208 C209 C210 C211 C212 C213 C214 C215 C216 C217 C218 C219 C220 C221 C222 C223 C224 C225 C226 C227 C228 C229 C230 C231 C232 C233 C234 C235 C236 C237 C238 C239 C240 C241 C242 C243 C244 C245 C246 C247 C248 C249 C250 C251 C252 C253 C254 C255 C256 C257 C258 C259 C260 C261 C262 C263 C264 C265 C266 C267 C268 C269 C270 C271 C272 C273 C274 C275 C276 C277 C278 C279 C280 C281 C282 C283 C284 C285 C286 C287 C288 C289 C290 C291 C292 C293 C294 C295 C296 C297 C298 C299 C300 C301 C302 C303 C304 C305 C306 C307 C308 C309 C310 C311 C312 C313 C314 C315 C316 C317 C318 C319 C320 C321 C322 C323 C324 C325 C326 C327 C328 C329 C330 C331 C332 C333 C334 C335 C336 C337 C338 C339 C340 C341 C342 C343 C344 C345 C346 C347 C348 C349 C350 C351 C352 C353 C354 C355 C356 C357 C358 C359 C360 C361 C362 C363 C364 C365 C366 C367 C368 C369 C370 C371 C372 C373 C374 C375 C376 C377 C378 C379 C380 C381 C382 C383 C384 C385 C386 C387 C388 C389 C390 C391 C392 C393 C394 C395 C396 C397 C398 C399 C400 C401 C402 C403 C404 C405 C406 C407 C408 C409 C410 C411 C412 C413 C414 C415 C416 C417 C418 C419 C420 C421 C422 C423 C424 C425 C426 C427 C428 C429 C430 C431 C432 C433 C434 C435 C436 C437 C438 C439 C440 C441 C442 C443 C444 C445 C446 C447 C448 C449 C450 C451 C452 C453 C454 C455 C456 C457 C458 C459 C460 C461 C462 C463 C464 C465 C466 C467 C468 C469 C470 C471 C472 C473 C474 C475 C476 C477 C478 C479 C480 C481 C482 C483 C484 C485 C486 C487 C488 C489 C490 C491 C492 C493 C494 C495 C496 C497 C498 C499 C500

5V GND AN1 AN2 AN3 AN4 AN5 CS2 CS3 CS4 CS5 MISO5 MOSIS CAN-RX CAN-TX CS1 SCK1 MISO1 MOSI1 RST1 RST2 RST3 RST4 3.3V GND



## 2. Power supply unit

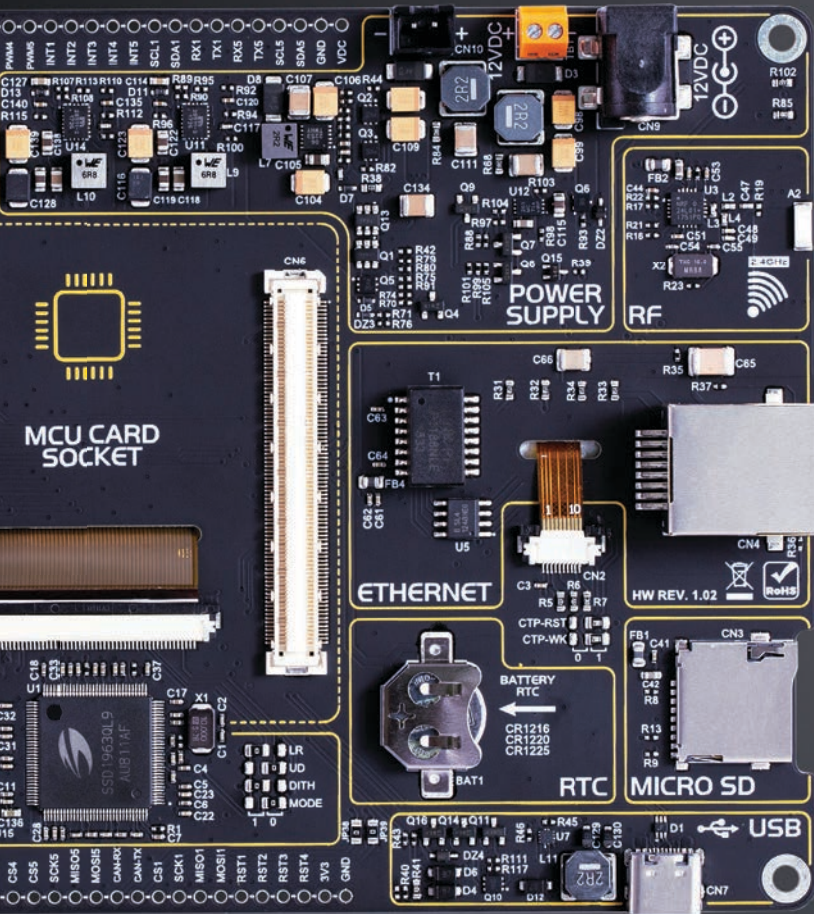


Figure 3: Power supply unit view

The power supply unit [PSU] provides clean and regulated power, necessary for proper operation of the mikromedia 7 development board. The host MCU, along with the rest of the peripherals, demands regulated and noise-free power supply. Therefore, PSU is carefully designed to regulate, filter, and distribute the power to all parts of mikromedia 7. It is equipped with four different power supply inputs, offering all the flexibility that mikromedia 7 needs, especially when used on the field or as an integrated element of a larger system. In the case when multiple power sources are used, an automatic power switching circuit with predefined priorities ensures that the most appropriate will be used.

The PSU also contains a reliable and safe battery charging circuit, which allows a single-cell Li-Po/Li-Ion battery to be charged. Power OR-ing option is also supported providing uninterrupted power supply [UPS] functionality when an external or USB power source is used in combination with the battery.

## 2.1 Detailed description

The PSU has a very demanding task of providing power for the host MCU and all the peripherals onboard, as well as for the externally connected peripherals. One of the key requirements is to provide enough current, avoiding the voltage drop at the output. Also, the PSU must be able to support multiple power sources with different nominal voltages, allowing switching between them by priority. The PSU design, based on a set of high-performance power switching ICs produced by Microchip, ensures a very good quality of the output voltage, high current rating, and reduced electromagnetic radiation.

At the input stage of the PSU, the MIC2253, a high-efficiency boost regulator IC with overvoltage protection ensures that the voltage input at the next stage is well-regulated and stable. It is used to boost the voltage of low-voltage power sources (a Li-Po/Li-Ion battery and USB), allowing the next stage to deliver well-regulated 3.3V and 5V to the development board. A set of discrete components are used to determine if the input power source requires a voltage boost. When multiple power sources are connected at once, this circuitry is also used to determine the input priority level: externally connected 12V PSU, power over USB, and the Li-Po/Li-Ion battery. The transition between available power sources is designed to provide uninterrupted operation of the development board.

The next PSU stage uses two MIC28511, synchronous step-down (buck) regulators, capable of providing up to 3A. The MIC28511 IC utilizes the HyperSpeed Control® and HyperLight Load® architectures, providing an ultra-fast transient response and high light-load efficiency. Each of the two buck regulators is used to supply power to the corresponding power supply rail (3.3V and 5V), throughout the entire development board and connected peripherals.

## 2.2 Voltage reference

The MCP1501, a high-precision buffered voltage reference from Microchip is used to provide a very precise voltage reference with no voltage drift. It can be used for various purposes: the most common uses include voltage references for A/D converters, D/A converters, and comparator peripherals on the host MCU. The MCP1501 can provide up to 20mA, limiting its use exclusively to voltage comparator applications with high input impedance. Depending on the specific application, either 3.3V from the power rail, or 2.048V from the MCP1501 can be selected. An onboard SMD jumper labeled as REF SEL, located in a separate section labeled as VREF, offers two voltage reference choices:

- REF: 2.048V from the high-precision voltage reference IC
- 3V3: 3.3V from the main power supply rail



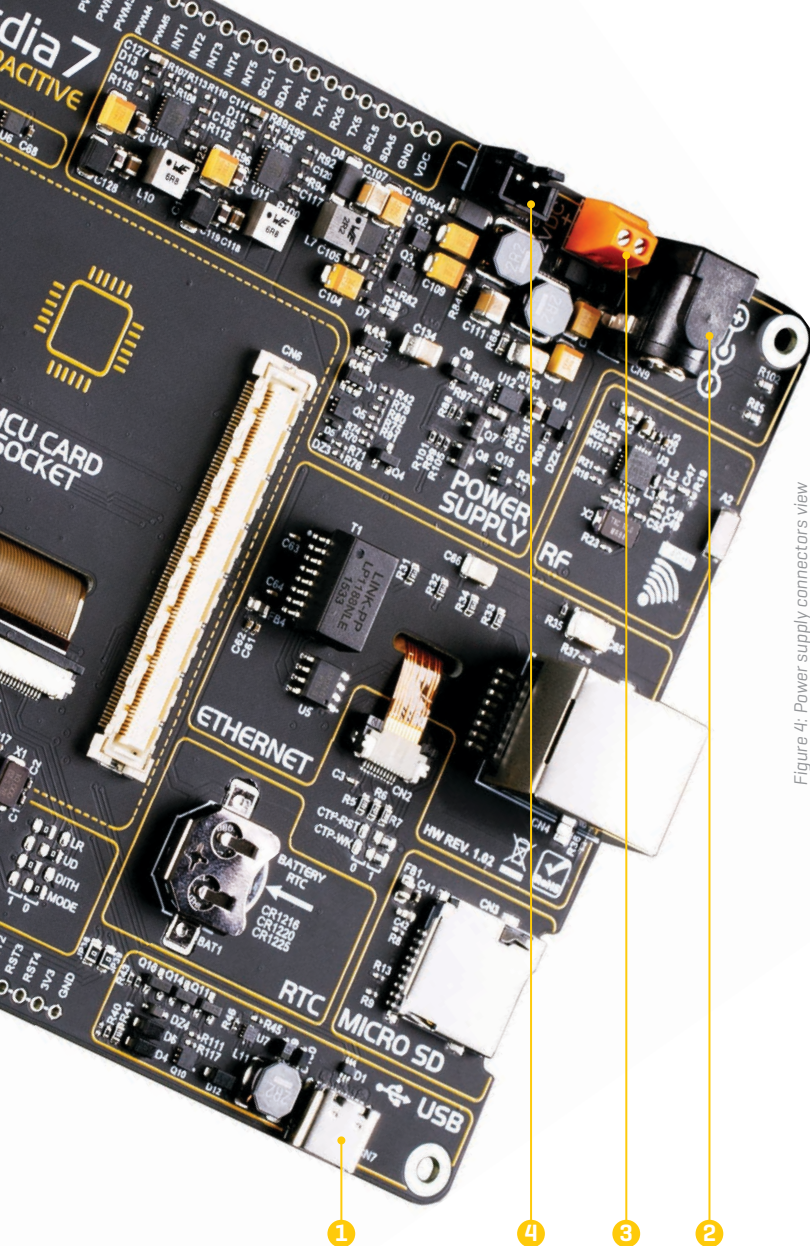


Figure 4: Power supply connectors view

## 2.3 PSU connectors

As explained, the advanced design of the PSU allows several types of power sources to be used, offering unprecedented flexibility: when powered by a Li-Po/Li-Ion battery, it offers an ultimate degree of autonomy. For situations where the power is an issue, it can be powered by an external 12VDC power supply, connected over the 5.5mm barrel connector or over the two-pole screw terminal. Power is not an issue even if it is powered over the USB cable. It can be powered over the USB-C connector, using power supply delivered by the USB HOST [i.e. personal computer], USB wall adapter, or a battery power bank.

There are four power supply connectors available, each with its unique purpose:

- CN7: USB-C connector **[1]**
- CN9: 12VDC barrel-type connector **[2]**
- TB1: Screw terminal for an external 12VDC PSU **[3]**
- CN10: Standard 2.5mm pitch XH battery connector **[4]**

### 2.3.1 USB-C connector

The USB-C connector [labeled as CN7] provides power from the USB host [typically PC], USB power bank, or USB wall adapter. When powered over the USB connector, the available power will depend on the source capabilities.

Maximum power ratings, along with the allowed input voltage range in the case when the USB power supply is used, are given in the table below:

USB Power Supply				
Input Voltage [V]		Output Voltage [V]	Max Current [A]	Max Power [W]
MIN	MAX	3.3	1.8	5.94
4.4	5.5	5	1.4	7
		3.3 & 5	0.8 & 0.8	6.64

Figure 5: USB power supply table

When using a PC as the power source, the maximum power can be obtained if the host PC supports the USB 3.2 interface, and is equipped with USB-C connectors. If the host PC uses the USB 2.0 interface, it will be able to provide the least power, since only up to 500 mA [2.5W at 5V] is available in that case. Note that when using longer USB cables or USB cables of low quality, the voltage may drop outside the rated operating voltage range, causing unpredictable behavior of the development board.

**NOTE** If the USB host is not equipped with the USB-C connector, a Type A to Type C USB adapter may be used [included in the package].

### 2.3.2 12VDC barrel-type connector and screw terminal

An external 12V power supply can be connected over the 12VDC barrel connector [labeled as CN9] or over the 2-pole screw terminal [labeled

as TB1]. When using an external power supply, it is possible to obtain an optimal amount of power, since one external power supply unit can be easily exchanged with another, while its power and operating characteristics can be decided per application. The development board allows a current of 2.8A per power rail [3.3V and 5V] when using an external 12V power supply. The barrel-type connector is useful for connecting wall-adapters, while the screw terminal is a good choice when there is no connector installed at the end of the PSU cable.

**NOTE** 12V barrel-type connector and screw terminal should not be used simultaneously by two different power supplies, as the connectors are routed in parallel.

Maximum power ratings, along with the allowed input voltage range in the case when the external power supply is used, are given in the table below:

External Power Supply				
Input Voltage [V]		Output Voltage [V]	Max Current [A]	Max Power [W]
MIN	MAX	3.3	2.8	9.24
10.6	14	5	2.8	14
		3.3 & 5	2.8 & 2.8	23.24

Figure 6: External power supply table

**NOTE** When connecting an external power supply over the barrel connector, make sure that the polarity of the barrel connector is matched with the 12VDC connector on the development board, according to the image printed on the front side, above the connector itself.

### 2.3.3 Li-Po/Li-Ion XH battery connector

When powered by a single-cell Li-Po/Li-Ion battery, mikromedia 7 offers an option to be operated remotely. This allows complete autonomy, allowing it to be used in some very specific situations: hazardous environments, agricultural applications, etc.

The battery connector is a standard 2.5mm pitch XH connector. It allows a range of single-cell Li-Po and Li-Ion batteries to be used. The PSU of mikromedia 7 offers the battery charging functionality, from both the USB connector and the 12VDC/external power supply. The battery charging circuitry of the PSU manages the battery charging process, allowing the optimal charging conditions and longer battery life. The charging process is indicated by BATT indicator, located on the front of mikromedia 7.

The PSU module also includes the battery charger circuit. Depending on the operational status of the mikromedia 7 development board, the charging current can be either set to 100mA or 500mA. When the development board is powered OFF, the charger IC will allocate all available power for the battery charging purpose. This results in faster charging, with the charging current set to approximately 500mA. While powered ON, the available charging current will be set to approximately 100 mA, reducing the overall power consumption to a reasonable level.

**NOTE** Using low-quality USB hubs, and too long or low-quality USB cables, may cause a significant USB voltage drop, which can obstruct the battery charging process.

Maximum power ratings along with the allowed input voltage range when the battery power supply is used, are given in the table below:

Battery Power Supply				
Input Voltage [V]		Output Voltage [V]	Max Current [A]	Max Power [W]
MIN	MAX	3.3	1.6	5.28
3.5	4.2	5	1.2	6
		3.3 & 5	0.7 & 0.7	5.81

Figure 7: Battery power supply table

## 2.4 Power redundancy and uninterrupted power supply (UPS)

The PSU module supports power supply redundancy: it will automatically switch to the most appropriate power source if one of the power sources fails or becomes disconnected. The power supply redundancy also allows for an uninterrupted operation [i.e. UPS functionality, the battery will still provide power if the USB cable is removed, without resetting mikromedia 7 during the transition period].



## 2.5 Powering up the mikromedia 7 board

After a valid power supply source is connected **[1]**, mikromedia 7 can be powered ON. This can be done by a small switch at the edge of the board, labeled as SW2 **[2]**. By switching it ON, the PSU module will be enabled, and the power will be distributed throughout the board. A LED indicator labeled as PWR indicates that the mikromedia 7 is powered ON.

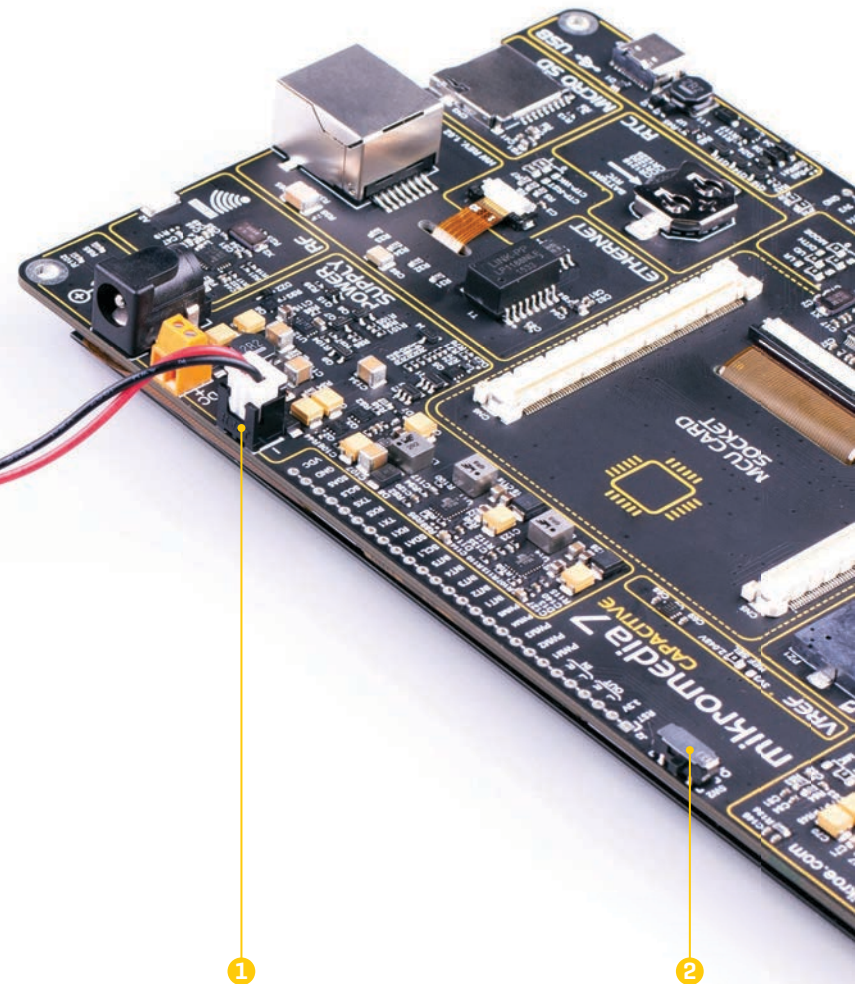


Figure 8: Battery power supply connection view

# 3. Capacitive display

A high-quality 7" TFT true-color display with a capacitive touch panel is the most distinctive feature of the mikromedia 7. The display has a resolution of 800 by 480 pixels, and it can display a true-color palette of 16.7M of colors [24-bit color depth]. The display of mikromedia 7 features a reasonably high contrast ratio of 500:1, and brightness intensity of 420 Cd/m<sup>2</sup>, thanks to a matrix of 9 x 3 high-brightness LEDs [27 in total] that are used for backlighting.

The display module is controlled by the SSD1963 graphics driver IC from Solomon Systech [1]. This is a powerful graphics coprocessor, equipped with 1215KB of frame buffer memory. It also includes some advanced features such as the hardware accelerated display rotation, display mirroring, hardware windowing, dynamic backlight control, programmable color and brightness control, and more.

Some of the display hardware options can be configured by using SMD jumpers, located in the TFT section [2] of the development board:

**LR:** Left/Right sequence control of source driver

**UD:** Up/Down sequence control of gate driver

**DITH:** Dithering function enable/disable

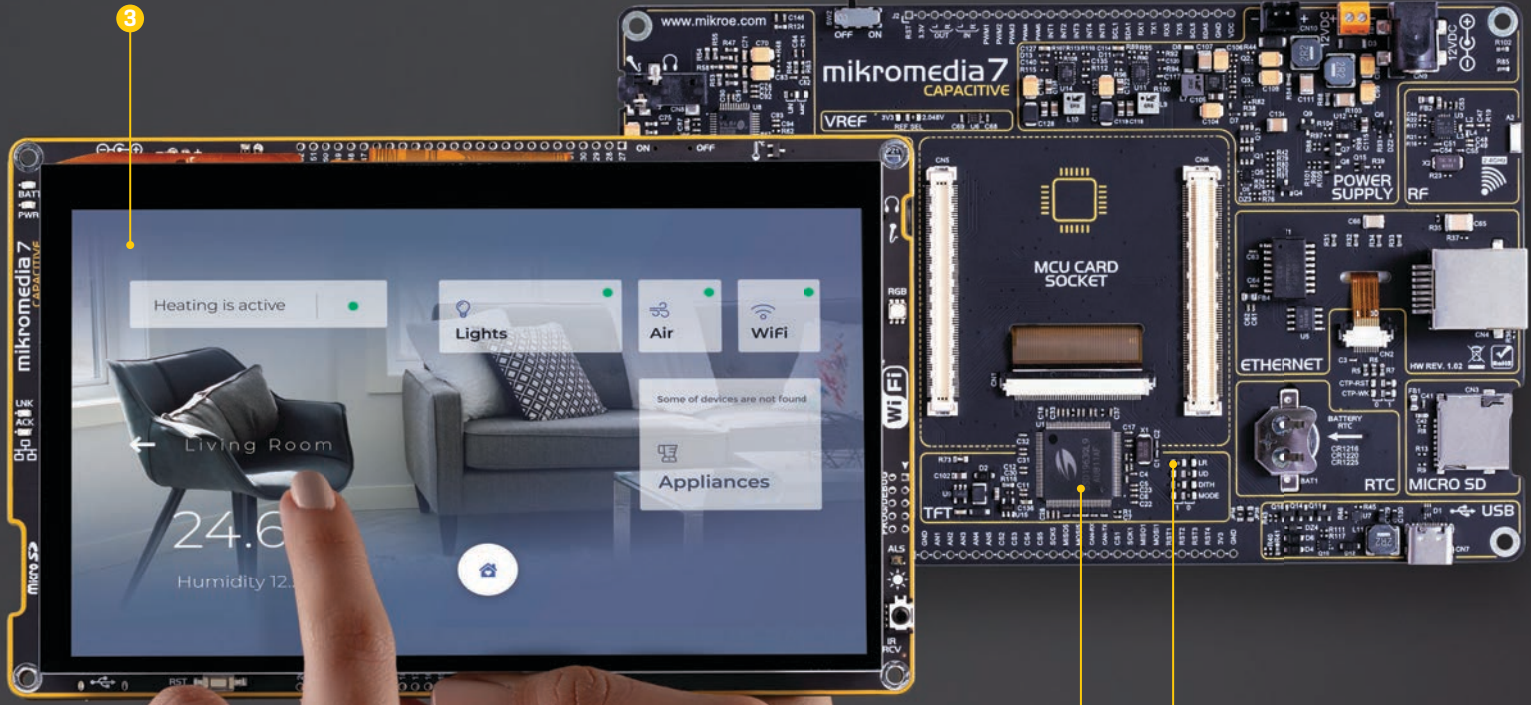
**MODE:** DE/SYNC mode select

Please note that the default settings match those in Mikroe software toolchain, so it is not recommended to change them from defaults.

The capacitive multi-touch panel based on the FT5426 CTP controller, allows the development of interactive applications, offering a touch-driven control interface. The touch panel controller uses the I2C interface for the communication with the host MCU. This advanced multi-touch panel controller supports gestures, including zoom and swipe in all four directions.

Equipped with high-quality 7" display [3] and the multi-touch controller that supports gestures, mikromedia 7 represents a very powerful hardware environment for building various GUI-centric Human Machine Interface [HMI] applications.





1

2

Figure 9: Display and TFT section view

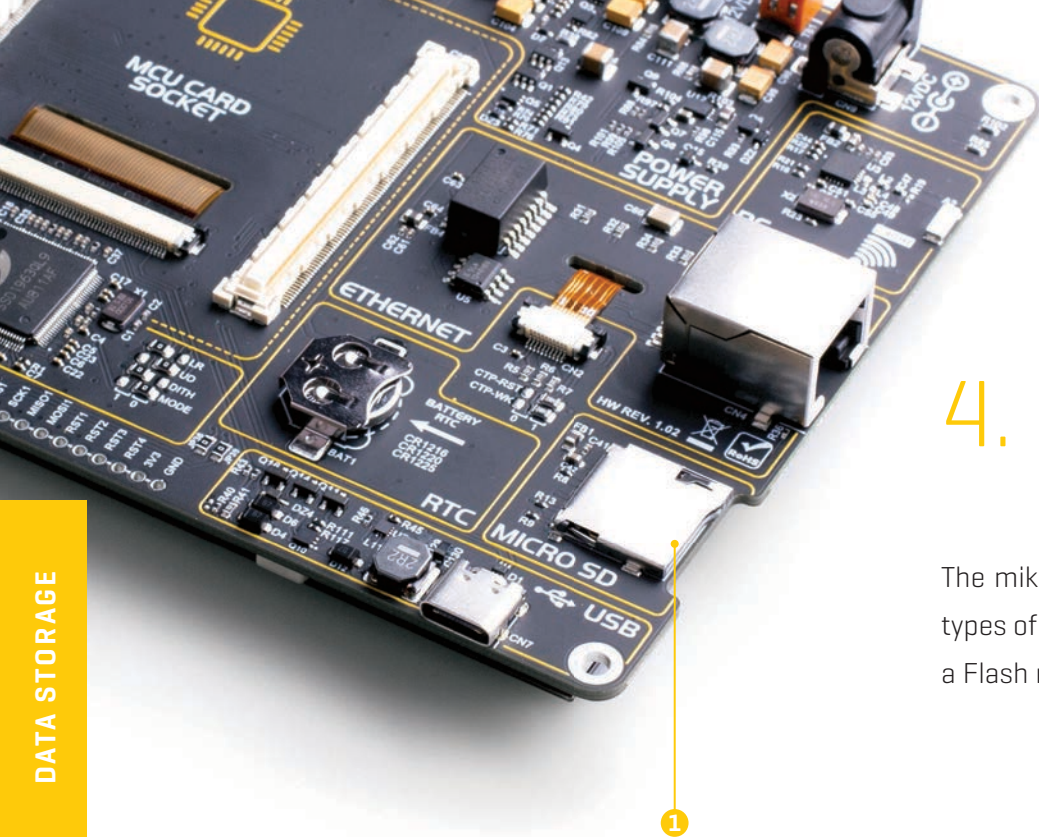


Figure 10: microSD card slot view

## 4. Data storage

The mikromedia 7 development board is equipped with two types of external memory: with a microSD card slot, and with a Flash memory module.

### 4.1 microSD card slot

The microSD card slot **[1]** allows storing large amounts of data externally, on a microSD memory card. It uses the Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) for communication with the MCU. The microSD card detection circuit is also provided on the board. The microSD card is the smallest SD Card version, measuring only 5 x 11 mm. Despite its small size, it allows tremendous amounts of data to be stored on it. In order to read and write to the SD Card, a proper software/firmware running on the host MCU is required.

### 4.2 External flash storage

mikromedia 7 is equipped with the SST26VF064B Flash module **[2]**. The Flash memory module has a density of 64 Mbits. Its storage cells are arranged in 8-bit words, resulting in 8Mb of non-volatile memory in total, available for various applications. The most distinctive features of the SST26VF064B Flash module are its high speed, very high endurance, and very good data retention period. It can withstand up to 100,000 cycles, and it can preserve the stored information for more than 100 years. It also uses the SPI interface for communication with the host MCU.



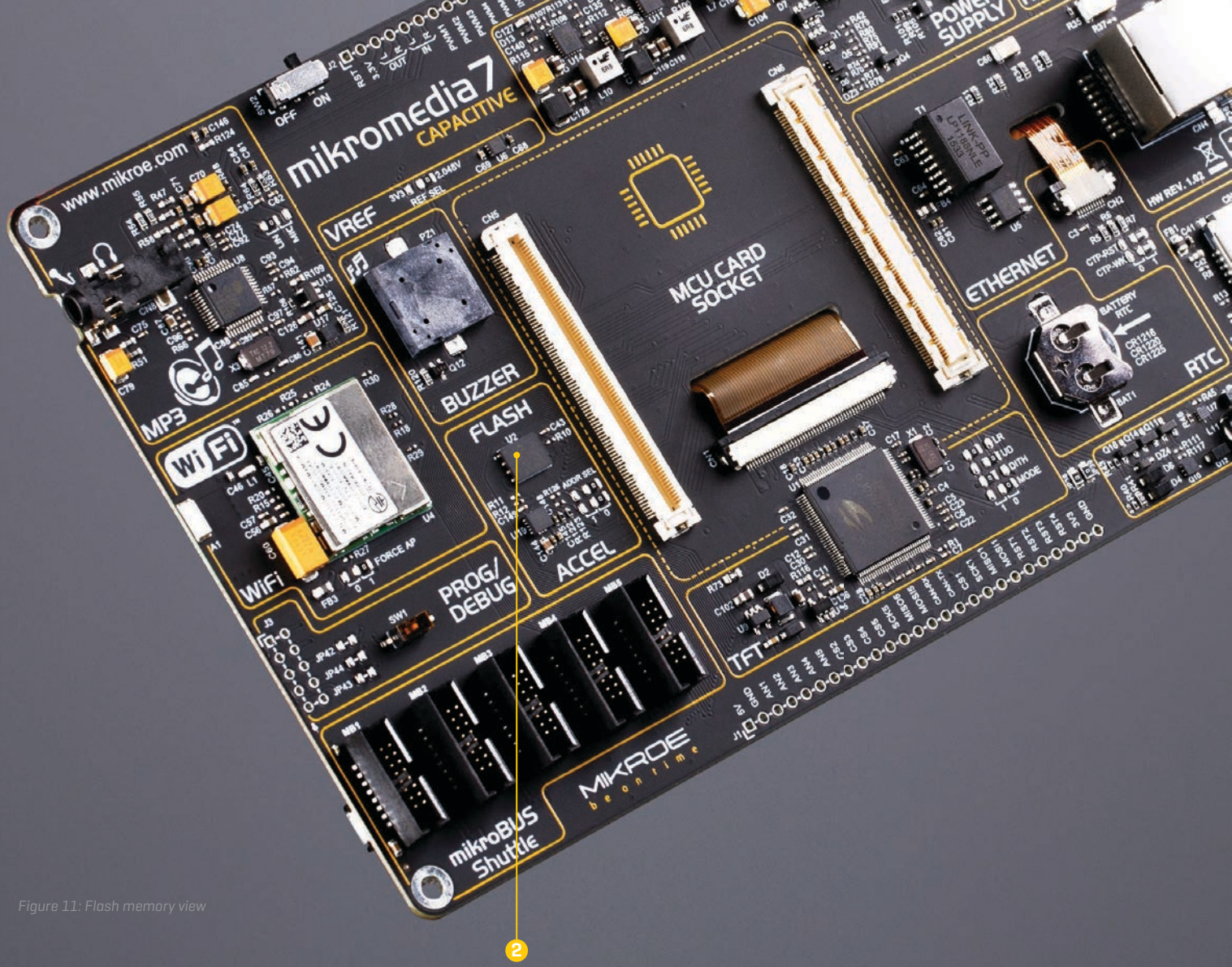
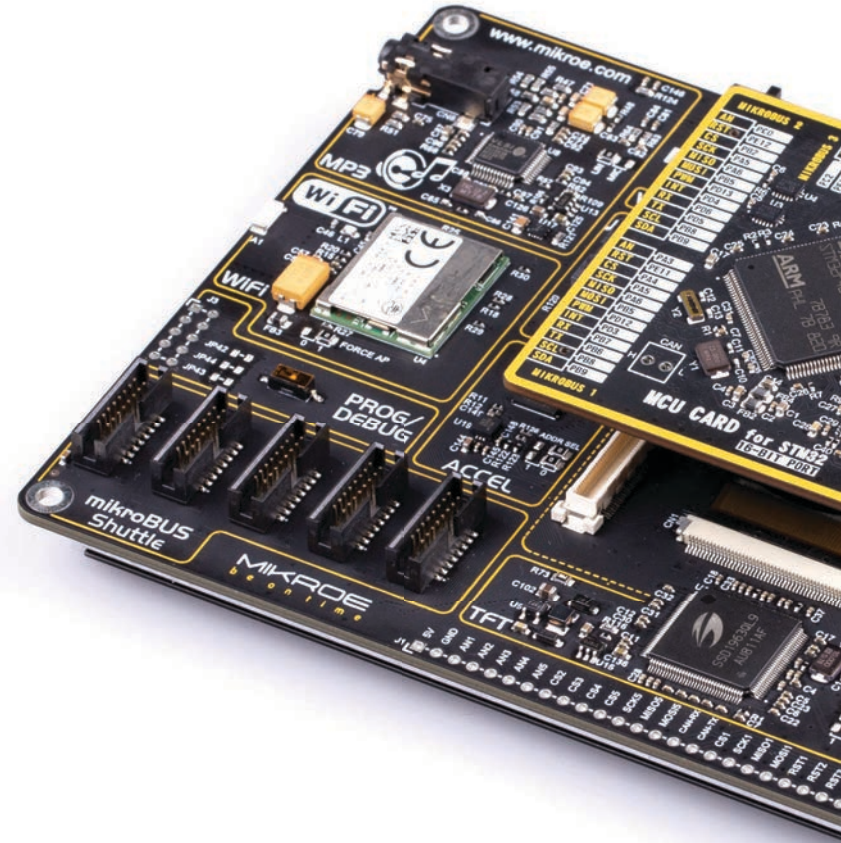


Figure 11: Flash memory view

2

# 5. Connectivity

mikromedia 7 offers a huge number of connectivity options including USB [HOST/DEVICE], Ethernet, RF and WiFi. The mikromedia 7 development board also offers two 1x26 pin headers, which are used to directly access the host MCU pins. Superior connectivity features of the mikromedia 7 development system are rounded up with five standardized mikroBUS™ Shuttle connectors. It is a considerable upgrade for the system, as it allows interfacing with the huge base of Click boards™.





## 5.1 Ethernet

Ethernet is a popular computer networking technology for local area networks (LAN). Systems communicating over Ethernet divide a stream of data into individual packets, known as frames. Each frame contains source and destination addresses and error-checking data so that damaged data can be detected and re-transmitted. This makes the Ethernet protocol very popular for communication over longer distances or in noisy environments.

Some MCUs feature an integrated Ethernet peripheral module, which contains the entire communication stack on the chip. MCU Cards equipped with such MCUs, are already provided with the Ethernet physical layer transceiver IC (PHY IC). This allows the Ethernet circuit of the mikromedia 7 development board to be reduced only to isolation transformers/chokes, a pack of TVS diodes for electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection, and an RJ-45 connector **[1]**, allowing the development board to be safely and reliably connected to the Ethernet network. Two LED indicators, labeled as LNK and ACK located on the front side of the board, are used to signal the Ethernet network status and data traffic.

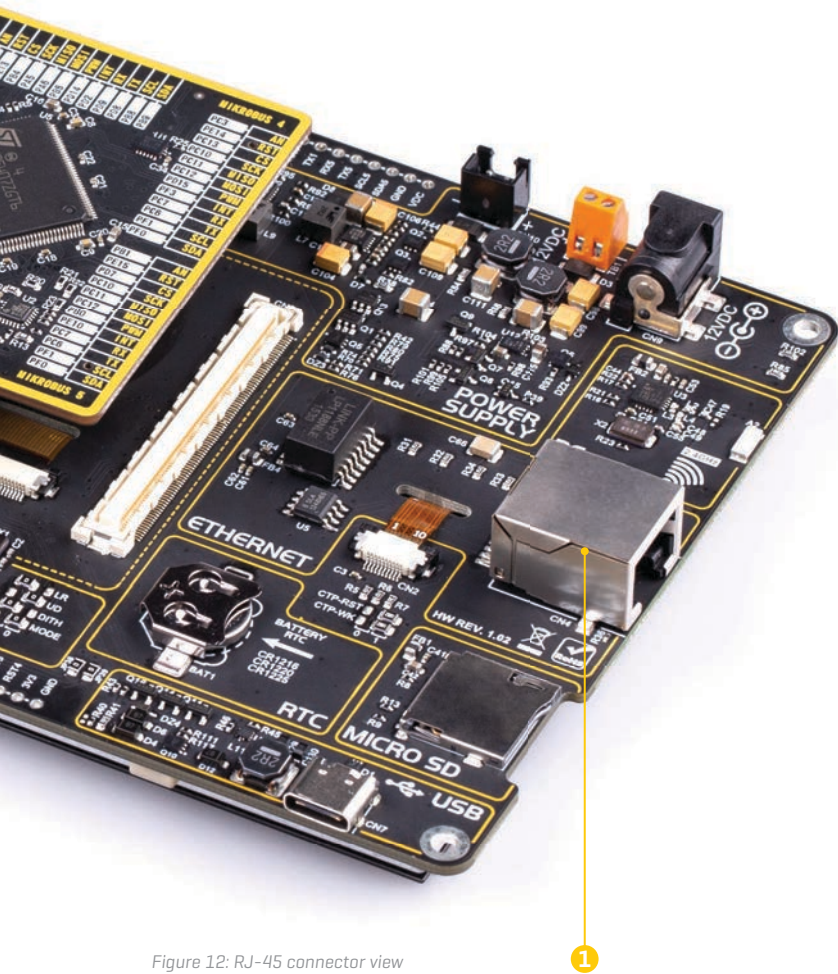


Figure 12: RJ-45 connector view



## 5.2 WiFi

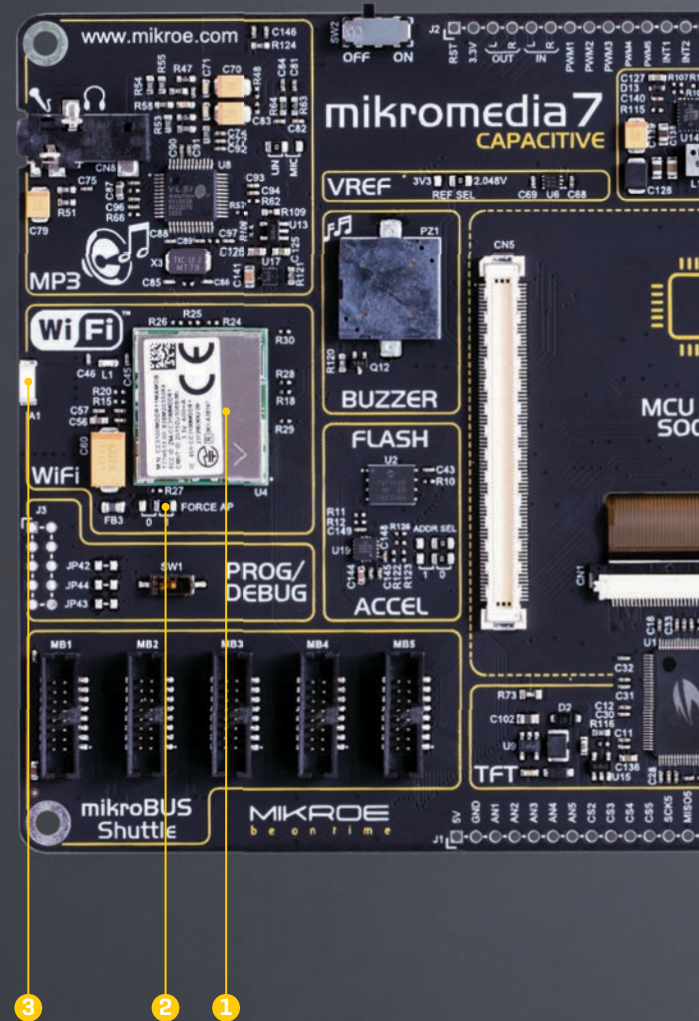
A very popular WiFi module **[1]** labeled as CC3100 allows WiFi connectivity. This module is the complete WiFi solution on a chip: it is a powerful WiFi network processor with the power management subsystem, offering the TCP/IP stack, powerful crypto engine with 256-bit AES support, WPA2 security, SmartConfig™ technology, and much more.

By offloading the WiFi and Internet handling tasks from the MCU, it allows the host MCU to process more demanding graphical applications, thus making it an ideal solution for adding WiFi connectivity to mikromedia 7. It uses the SPI interface to communicate with the host MCU, along with several additional GPIO pins used for the reset, hibernation, and for the interrupt reporting.

An SMD jumper labeled as FORCE AP **[2]** is used to force the CC3100 module into an Access Point (AP) mode, or into a Station mode. However, the operating mode of the CC3100 module can be overridden by the software. This SMD jumper offers two choices:

- 0:** the FORCE AP pin is pulled to a LOW logic level, forcing the CC3100 module into the STATION mode
- 1:** the FORCE AP pin is pulled to a HIGH logic level, forcing the CC3100 module into the AP mode

There is a chip antenna **[3]** integrated on the PCB of the mikromedia 7, so no additional hardware is required in order to establish the connection over the WiFi network.



## 5.3 RF

mikromedia 7 offers communication over the world-wide ISM radio frequency (RF) band. The ISM band covers a frequency range between 2.4GHz and 2.4835GHz. This RF band is reserved for industrial, scientific, and medical use [hence the ISM abbreviation]. In addition, it is globally available, making it a perfect alternative to WiFi, when the M2M communication over a short distance is required.

mikromedia 7 uses the **nRF24L01+ (4)**, a single-chip 2.4GHz transceiver with an embedded baseband protocol engine, produced by Nordic Semiconductors. It is a perfect solution for ultra-low power wireless applications. This transceiver relies on the GFSK modulation, allowing data rates in the range from 250 kbps, up to 2 Mbps. The GFSK modulation is the most efficient RF signal modulation scheme, reducing the required bandwidth, thus being more efficient. The nRF24L01+ also features the proprietary **Enhanced ShockBurst™**, a packet-based data link layer. Besides other functionalities, it offers a 6-channel **MultiCeiver™** feature, which allows using the nRF24L01+ in a star network topology. The nRF24L01+ uses the SPI interface to communicate with the host MCU. Besides the SPI lines, it uses additional GPIO pins for the SPI Chip Select, Chip Enable, and for the interrupt. The RF section of the mikromedia 7 also features a small chip antenna **(5)**, reducing the need for additional hardware components.

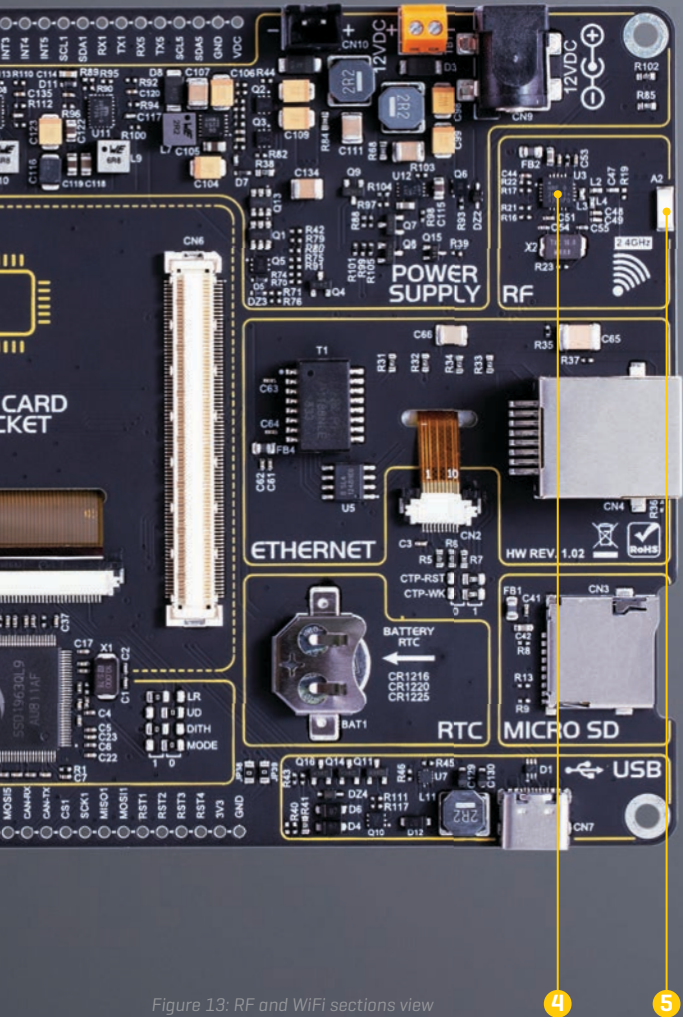


Figure 13: RF and WiFi sections view



## 5.4 USB

The host MCU is equipped with the USB peripheral module, allowing simple USB connectivity. USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a very popular industry standard that defines cables, connectors, and protocols used for communication and power supply between computers and other devices. Mikromedia 7 supports USB as HOST and USB as DEVICE, allowing the development of a wide range of various USB-based applications. It is equipped with the USB-C connector [1], which offers many advantages, compared to earlier types of USB connectors [symmetrical design, higher current rating, compact size, etc].

The USB mode selection is done using a monolithic controller IC. This IC provides Configuration Channel [CC] detection and indication functions. To set up mikromedia 7 as a USB HOST, the USB PSW pin should be set to a LOW logic level [0] by the host MCU. If set to a HIGH logic level [1], mikromedia 7 acts as a DEVICE. While in HOST mode, mikromedia 7 provides power over the USB-C connector. The USB PSW pin is driven by the host MCU, allowing the software to control the USB mode.

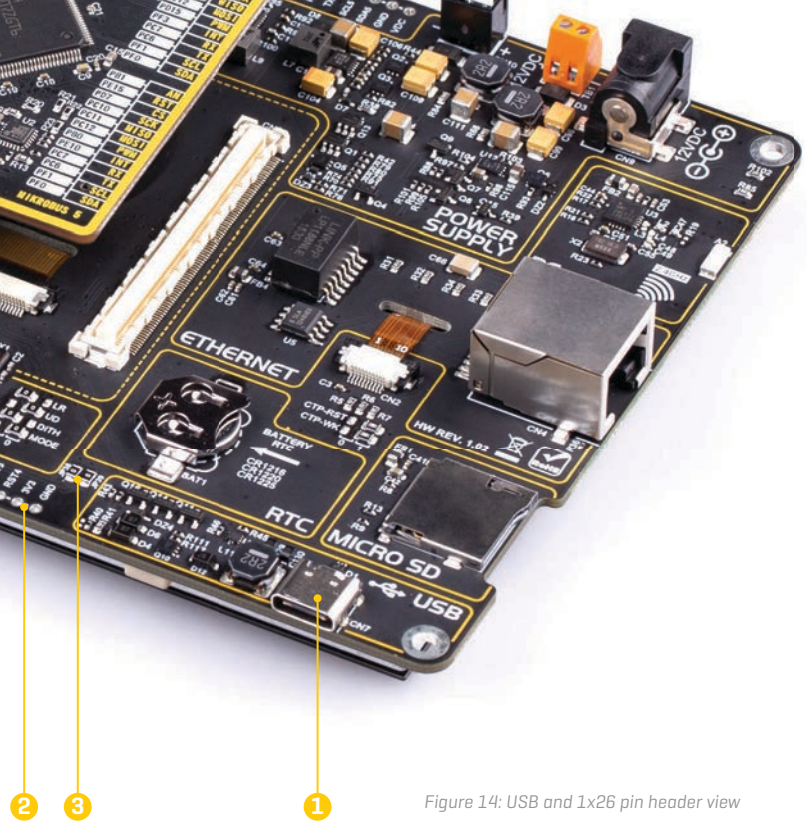


Figure 14: USB and 1x26 pin header view

The USB ID pin is used to detect the type of the device attached to the USB port, according to the USB OTG specifications: the USB ID pin connected to GND indicates a HOST device, while the USB ID pin set to a high impedance state [HI-Z] indicates that the connected peripheral is a DEVICE.

When mikromedia 7 is working in USB HOST mode, it must not be mounted to another USB HOST [such as PC].

**NOTE**

## 5.5 CAN

Although not included on the mikromedia 7 development board, CAN bus connectivity can be added as a bonus feature, if the MCU on the installed MCU Card supports it. Similarly to Ethernet, components related to the CAN communication (i.e. CAN transceiver IC) are already included on such MCU Card, along with a small 2-pole screw connector. This allows mikromedia 7 to be used for the CAN communication without any additional hardware modifications required.

Besides the CAN circuit on the MCU Card itself, CAN communication lines are routed to the 1x26 pin header, allowing them to be used with an external CAN transceiver. There are two SMD jumpers near this header [JP38 and JP39] [3], which allow restricting these lines to the MCU Card only. If these SMD jumpers are populated, CAN RX and CAN TX lines of the host MCU will also become available over the 1x26 pin header. The jumpers are populated by default.

Once the external CAN transceiver is connected to CAN-RX and CAN-TX on the 1x26 pin header, CAN jumpers on MCU Card have to be removed (for details check the schematic of the used MCU Card). Similarly, if the CAN transceiver on the MCU Card is to be used, JP38 and JP39 on the mikromedia 7 have to be removed if external CAN transceiver is connected to CAN-RX and CAN-TX pins on the 1x26 pin header. If there is no external CAN transceiver connected to pin header then CAN transceiver on the MCU Card can be used without removing JP38 and JP39.

**NOTE** CAN transceiver can not be used at the same time on the MCU card and on the 1x26 pin headers.

## 5.6 1x26 pin headers

Most of the host MCU pins are routed to two 1x26 pin headers [2], making them available for further connectivity. In addition to MCU pins, some additional peripheral pins are also routed to this header. Besides the ability to connect various external devices and peripherals by using wire jumpers, these pins also allow using shields with additional mikroBUS™ sockets, or some other peripherals.

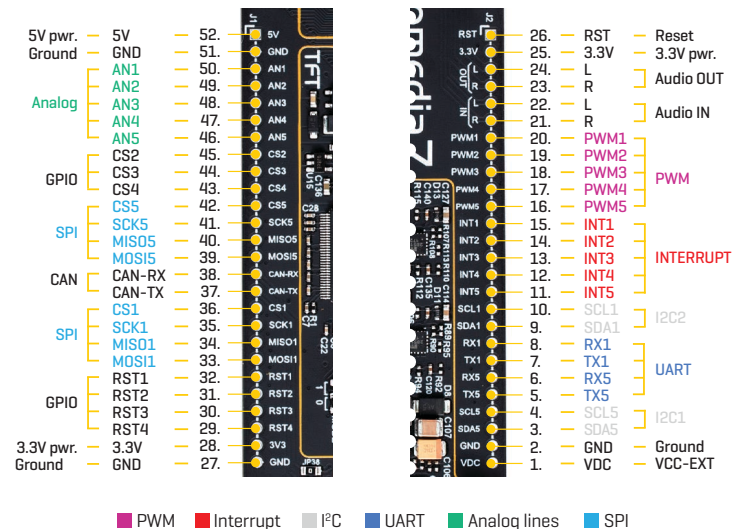


Figure 15: 1x26 pin header view

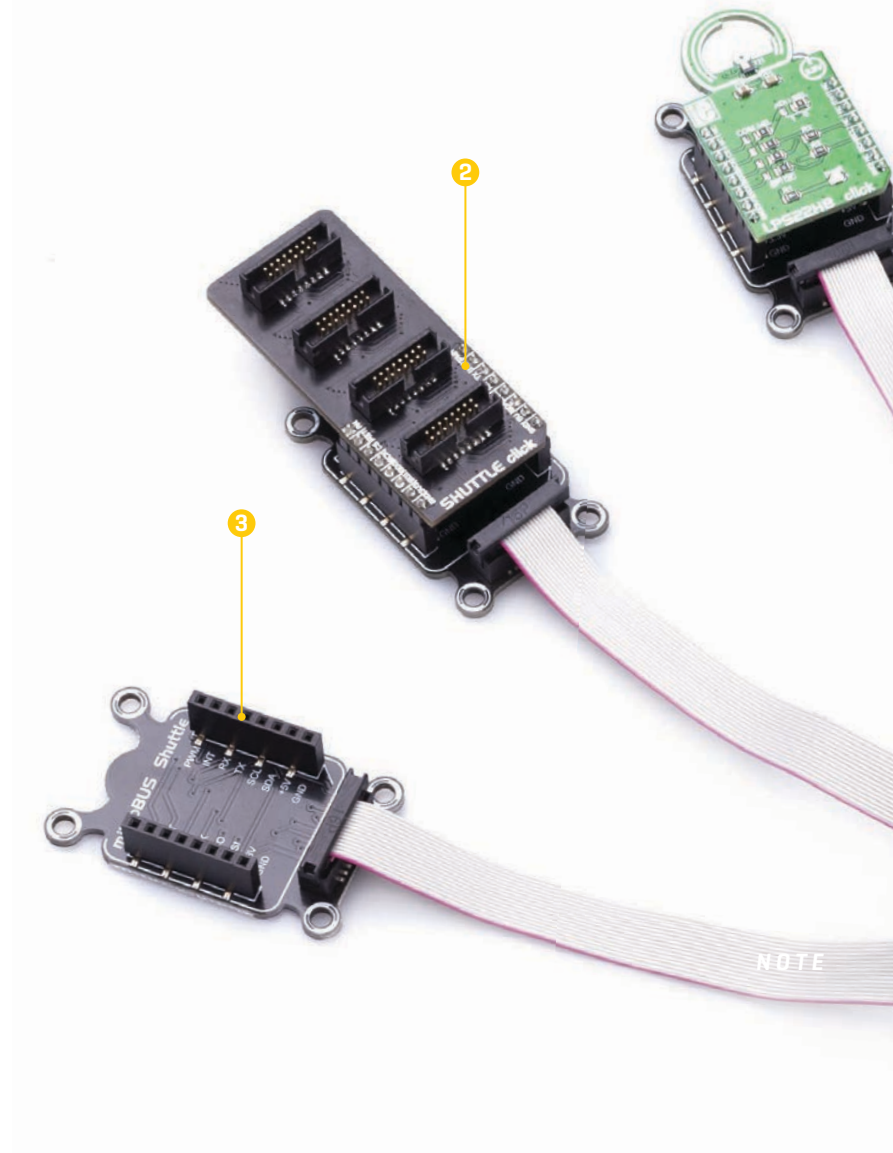
## 5.7 mikroBUS™ shuttle connector

Mikromedia 7 is the first development board made in the world that uses the mikroBUS™ Shuttle connector, a brand new addition to the mikroBUS™ standard in the form of a 2x8 pin IDC header with 1.27mm [50mil] pitch. Unlike mikroBUS™ sockets, mikroBUS™ Shuttle connectors take up much less space, allowing them to be used in cases where more compact design is required. There are five mikroBUS™ Shuttle connectors [1] on the development board, labeled from MB1 to MB5.

Typically, a mikroBUS™ Shuttle connector can be used in combination with mikroBUS™ Shuttle extension board but is not limited to it.

mikroBUS™ Shuttle extension board [3] is an add-on board equipped with the conventional mikroBUS™ socket and four mounting holes. It can be connected to the mikroBUS™ Shuttle connector by a flat cable. This ensures compatibility with the huge base of Click boards™. Using mikroBUS™ Shuttles also provides a number of additional benefits:

- When using flat cables, the position of mikroBUS™ Shuttle is not fixed
- mikroBUS™ Shuttle extension boards contain additional mounting holes for permanent installation
- An arbitrary length of flat cables may be used [depending on the particular use cases]
- Connectivity can be additionally expanded, by cascading these connectors using Shuttle click [2]



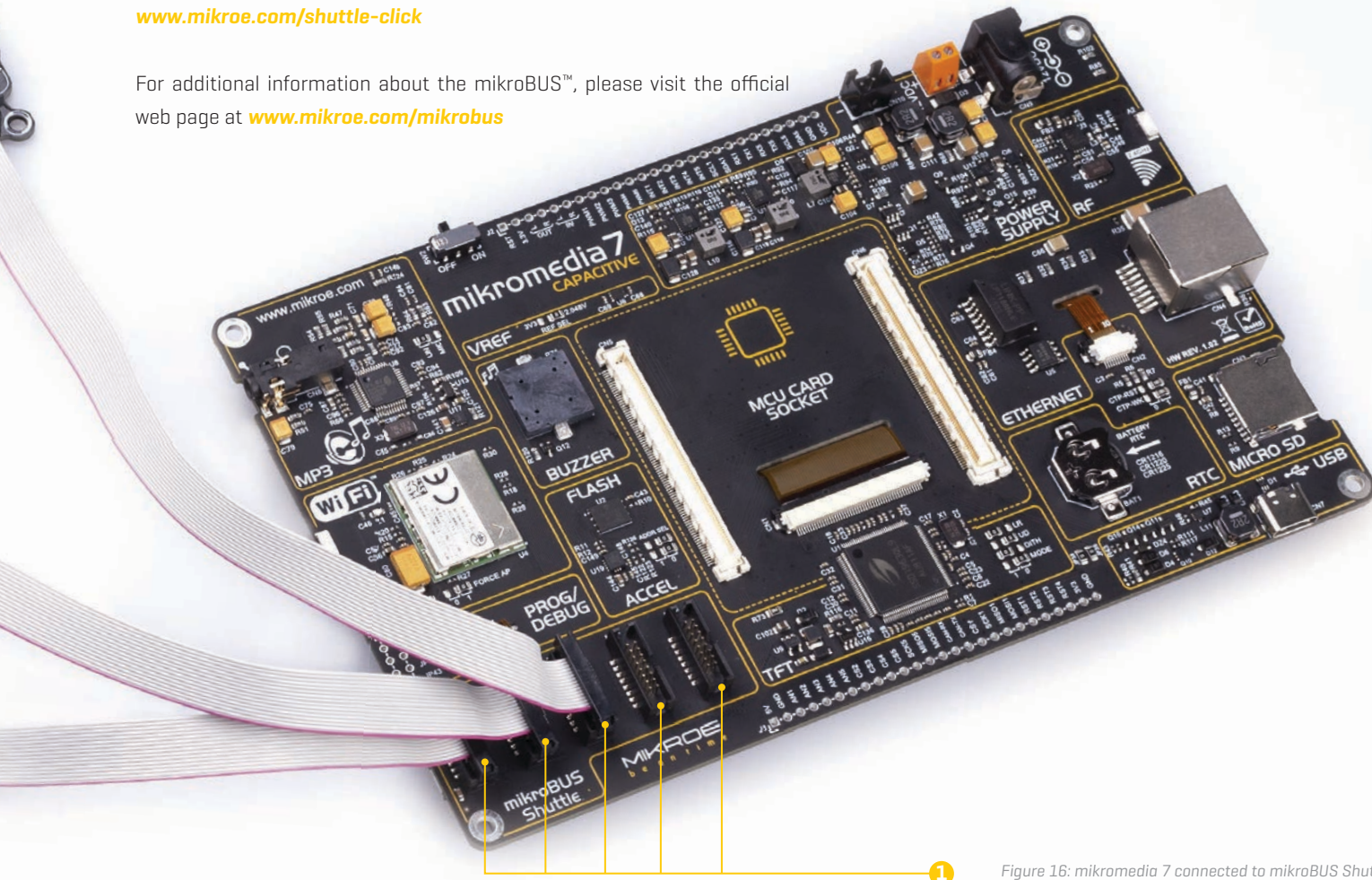


For more information about mikroBUS™ Shuttle extension board and Shuttle click, please visit web pages:

[www.mikroe.com/mikrobus-shuttle](http://www.mikroe.com/mikrobus-shuttle)

[www.mikroe.com/shuttle-click](http://www.mikroe.com/shuttle-click)

For additional information about the mikroBUS™, please visit the official web page at [www.mikroe.com/mikrobus](http://www.mikroe.com/mikrobus)



1

Figure 16: mikromedia 7 connected to mikroBUS Shuttle view

# 6. Sound-related peripherals

By offering a pair of sound-related peripherals, mikromedia 7 rounds-up its multimedia concept. It features a piezo-buzzer, which is extremely easy to program but can produce only the simplest sounds, useful only for alarms or notifications. The second audio option is the powerful VS1053B IC. It is an Ogg Vorbis/MP3/AAC/WMA/FLAC/WAV/MIDI audio decoder, and a PCM/IMA ADPCM/Ogg Vorbis encoder, both on a single chip. It features a powerful DSP core, high-quality A/D and D/A converters, stereo headphones driver capable of driving a  $30\Omega$  load, zero-cross detection with the smooth volume change, bass and treble controls, and much more.

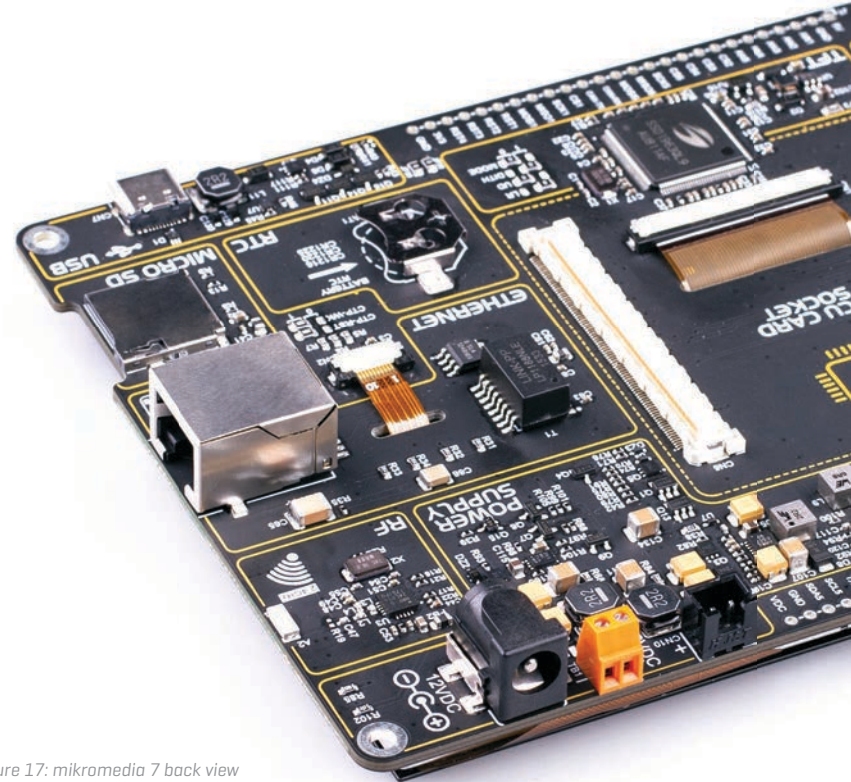
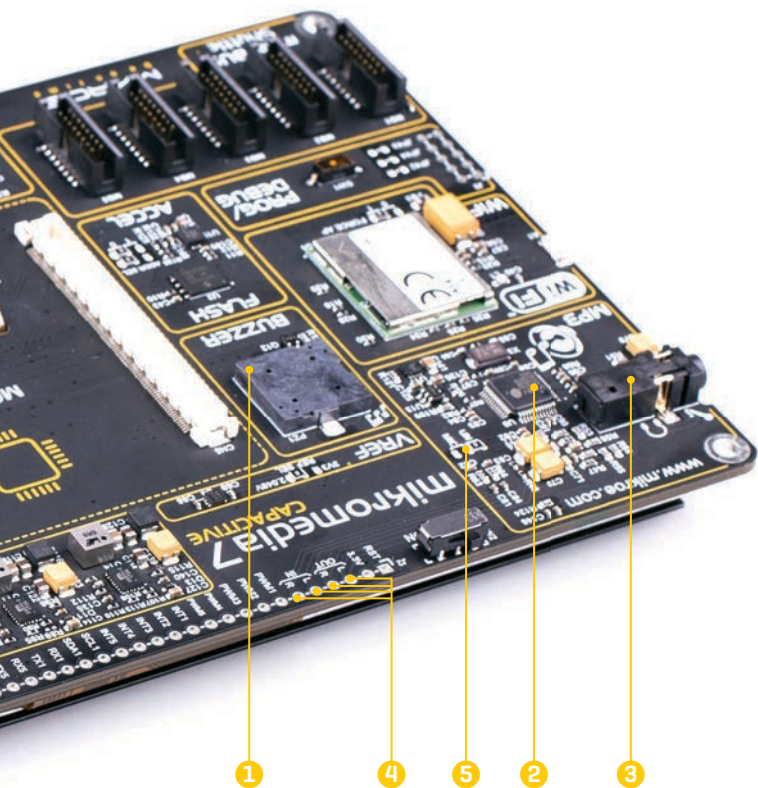


Figure 17: mikromedia 7 back view

## 6.1 Piezo buzzer

A piezo buzzer [1] is a simple device capable of reproducing sound. It is driven by a small pre-biased transistor. The buzzer can be driven by applying a PWM signal from the MCU at the base of the transistor: the pitch of the sound depends on the frequency of the PWM signal, while the volume can be controlled by changing its duty cycle. Since it is very easy to program, it can be very useful for simple alarms, notifications, and other types of simple sound signalization.



## 6.2 Audio CODEC

Resource-demanding and complex audio processing tasks can be offloaded from the host MCU by utilizing a dedicated audio CODEC IC, labeled as VS1053B [2]. This IC supports many different audio formats, commonly found on various digital audio devices. It can encode and

decode audio streams independently while performing DSP-related tasks in parallel. The VS1053B has several key features that make this IC very popular choice when it comes to audio processing.

By offering high-quality hardware compression (encoding), the VS1053B allows the audio to be recorded taking up much less space compared to the same audio information in its raw format. In combination with high quality ADCs and DACs, headphones driver, integrated audio equalizer, volume control, and more, it represents an all-around solution for any type of audio application. Along with the powerful graphics processor, the VS1053B audio processor completely rounds-up the multimedia aspects of the mikromedia 7 development board.

## 6.3 Audio connectors

The mikromedia 7 board is equipped with the 3.5mm four-pole headphones jack [3], allowing to connect a headset with a microphone. Two line-level audio outputs are also available over the 1x26 pin header [4].

The microphone input from the 3.5mm four-pole headset jack is multiplexed with two line-level audio inputs. By using an SMD jumper [5] located in the MP3 section, near the headphone jack, it is possible to select which audio input will be used by the VS1053B. The choices are:

**LIN:** two line-level inputs form the 1x26 pin header

**MIC:** electret microphone, connected over the 3.5mm headphone jack



# 7. Sensors and other peripherals

A set of additional sensors and devices adds yet another layer of usability to the mikromedia 7 development board.

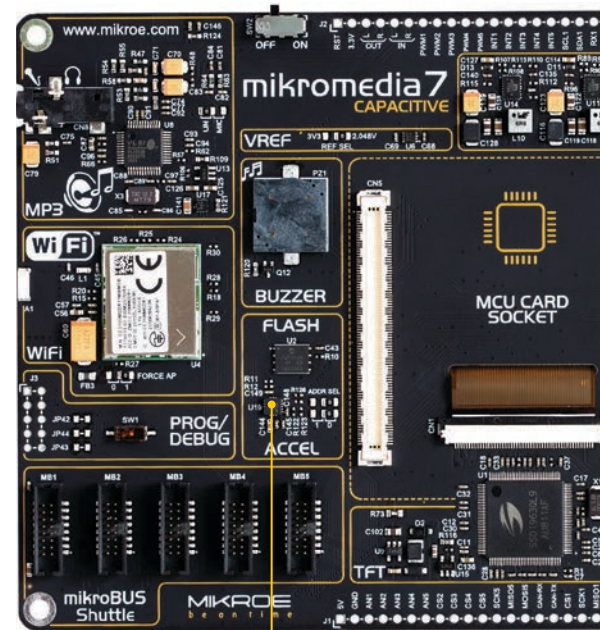
## 7.1 Ambient light sensor

An ambient light sensor (ALS) **[1]** can be used for dimming the screen intensity in low-light conditions, allowing for the lower power consumption. It can also be used to detect the proximity and turn on the screen or increase its brightness when the user approaches. The ALS sensor on the mikromedia 7 can be utilized in many ways. The LTR-329ALS-01 sensor uses the I2C interface to communicate with the host MCU.

## 7.2 Digital motion sensor

The FXOS8700CQ, an advanced integrated 3-axis accelerometer and 3-axis magnetometer can detect many different motion-related events, including the orientation event detection, freefall detection, shock detection, as well as tap, and double-tap event detection. These events can be reported to the host MCU over two dedicated interrupt pins, while the data transfer is performed over the I2C communication interface. The FXOS8700CQ sensor **[2]** can be very useful for display orientation detection. It can also be used to turn mikromedia 7 into a complete 6-axis e-compass solution. The I2C slave address can be changed by using two SMD jumpers grouped under the ADDR SEL label, located in the ACCEL section of the board.

Figure 18: mikromedia 7, partial front view



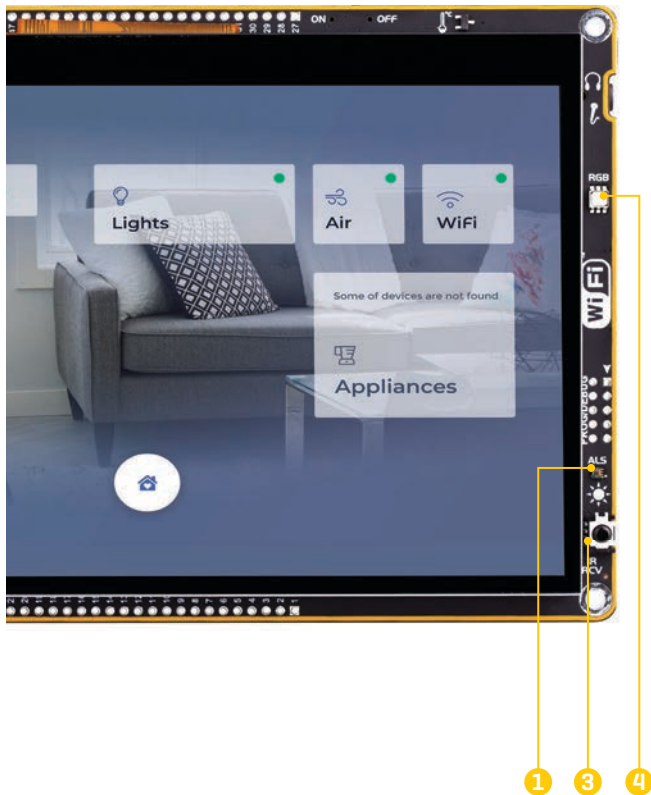


Figure 19: mikromedia 7 partial back view

## 7.3 IR receiver module

An infrared [IR] receiver [3] with the integrated PIN diode and a demodulation section allows simple control over an IR remote controller to be implemented. Thanks to the integrated demodulation section, the captured IR signal from the remote controller can be directly used by the host MCU. The TSOP6238 IR receiver module allows very simple implementation of the IR remote control option, for any application.

## 7.4 RGB LED

A high-brightness RGB LED [4] option can be used to provide visual feedback in a very simple way. There are three pre-biased bipolar transistors on each of the RGB LED segments (red, blue, and green), allowing them to be driven by the MCU. Three RGB LED segments are controlled by PWM pins of the host MCU, allowing them to be individually dimmed. Thanks to its reasonably low power consumption compared to a TFT display, RGB LED can be used in many situations when only simple visual feedback is required (e.g. signaling that the application is in the Stand-By mode).



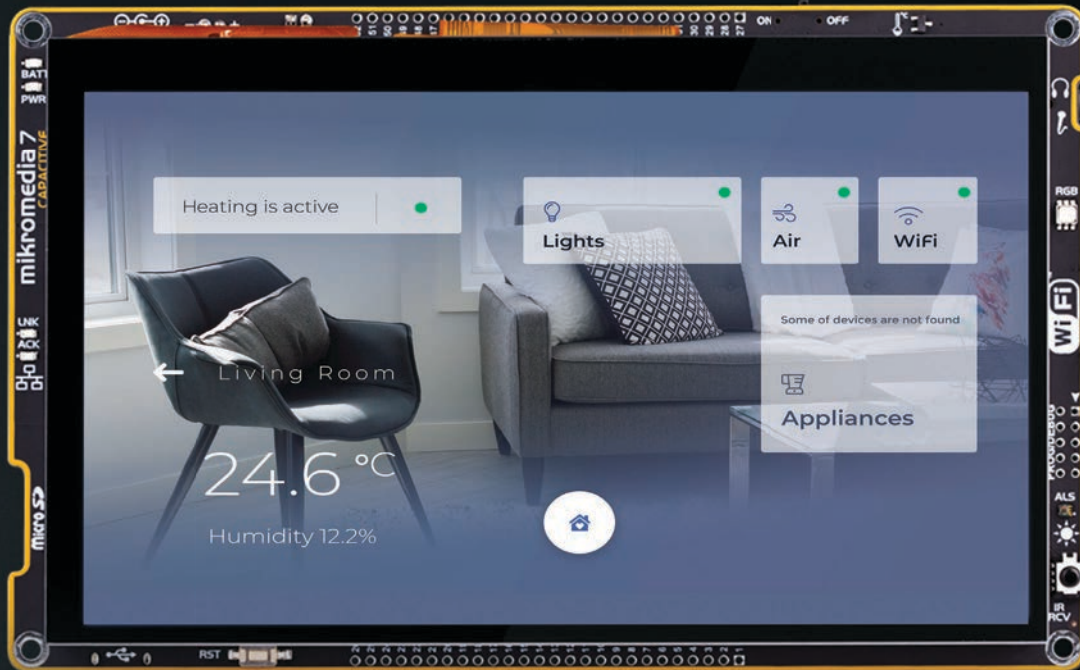
## 7.5 Temperature sensor


The MCP9700A, an integrated low-power linear active thermistor allows measurement of the ambient temperature. This sensor provides an analog voltage which changes linearly with the applied temperature. This voltage can be sampled by the A/D converter on the host MCU, making it available for various user applications. The MCP9700A can measure the temperature within the range from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , but the actual measurement range is limited by the thermal endurance of the mikromedia 7 board itself. Nevertheless, having a thermal sensor on board is very useful, allowing the development of thermal monitoring applications, weather stations, and similar.

## 7.6 Real-time clock [RTC]

The host MCU contains a real-time clock peripheral module [RTC]. The RTC peripheral uses a separate power supply source, typically a battery. To allow continuous tracking of time, mikromedia 7 is equipped with a button cell battery that maintains RTC functionality even if the main power supply is OFF. Extremely low power consumption of the RTC peripheral allows these batteries to last very long. The mikromedia 7 development board is equipped with the button cell battery holder, compatible with the CR1216, CR1220, and CR1225 button cell battery types, allowing it to include a real time clock within the applications.

RAPID  
DEVELOPMENT  
OF MULTIMEDIA  
AND GUI-CENTRIC  
APPLICATIONS



A dark, industrial workshop scene. In the upper left, a robotic arm holds a tray containing various tools like wrenches and sockets. A glowing light fixture is positioned above the tray. In the foreground, another robotic hand is visible, holding a tool. The background is filled with dark, metallic structures and a grid pattern, suggesting a factory or laboratory environment.

What makes you want to be an embedded developer? Is it the recognition of your skills, invention, or the development process? Whatever the reason is, we want to let you know that we are here for you every step of the way.

You can enjoy the process focused, yet relaxed – everything else is taken care of.

Enjoy premium.







# What's next?

You have now completed the journey through each and every feature of mikromedia 7 CAPACITIVE development board. You got to know its modules and organization. Now you are ready to start using your new board. We are suggesting several steps which are probably the best way to begin.

## 1 COMPILERS

Easy programming, clean interface, powerful debugging, great support - our compilers come in three different flavors: mikroC PRO, mikroBASIC PRO and mikroPASCAL PRO for various architectures offering a complete rapid embedded development solution for these 3 major programming languages.

[www.mikroe.com/compilers](http://www.mikroe.com/compilers)

## 2 PROJECTS

Once you have chosen your compiler, and since you already got the board, you are ready to start writing your first projects. We have equipped our compilers with dozens of examples that demonstrate the use of each and every feature of the mikromedia 7 CAPACITIVE development board. This makes an excellent starting point for future custom projects. Just load the example, read well commented code, and see how it works on hardware.

## 3 COMMUNITY

We invite you to join thousands of users of Mikroe development tools. You will find useful projects and tutorials and get help from a large user community. If you want to download free projects and libraries, or share your own code, please visit the Libstock website. With user profiles, you can get to know other programmers, and subscribe to receive notifications on their code.

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