

Technical Description

The Equipment Under Test (EUT) is a portable 2.4GHz Bluetooth speaker. The EUT can accept line in analog audio source. The Bluetooth portion is operating between 2402MHz and 2480MHz (79 channels with 1MHz channel spacing). The EUT is powered by 3.7VDC (1 x 3.7V rechargeable battery) or powered by USB port. When the EUT is switched ON in Bluetooth mode, the light will be flashing. The corresponding Bluetooth device would be searched and connected to the EUT before playing audio. After pairing, the light will stay lit.. The EUT is using non-adaptive frequency hopping as declared by applicant.

2.4GHz Bluetooth Module:

Modulation Type: GFSK

Antenna Type: Integral, Internal (PCB Trace)

Frequency Range: 2402MHz - 2480MHz, 1MHz channel spacing, 79 channels

Antenna Type: External integral antenna

Antenna Gain: 0dBi

Nominal rated field strength: 91.8dB_μV/m at 3m

Maximum allowed field strength of production tolerance: +/- 7dB

The functions of main ICs are mentioned below.

1. Bluetooth module GWB005:

- 1) WS9622NLSC (U1) acts as the 2.4GHz radio core of Bluetooth module
- 2) The 26MHz crystal provides system clock for WS9622NLSC (U1).

2. Audio portion:

- 1) U1 (4871) is power amplifier driving speaker (SP1).

3. Power Management portion:

- 1) 4054 is 3.3V regulator which is providing 3.3V to Bluetooth module.



Bluetooth Headset IC - WS9622NLME

Datasheet

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OVERVIEW

WS9622NLME is a single chip solution for Bluetooth mono headset. It consists of ARM CM3 processor, SRAM, via ROM, Bluetooth baseband controller,

MODEM, RF, Audio CODEC, PMU, etc. The protocol stack is stored in the on-chip ROM. It supports all the mandatory features of Bluetooth version 3.0 + EDR.

FEATURES

- .. Supports all mandatory Bluetooth V3.0 + EDR features including eSCO and AFH.
- .. Allows full speed data transfer, mixed voice and data, and full piconet operation, including all EDR packet types.
- .. Audio transcoders for A-law, μ -law and linear voice from host and A-law, μ -law and CVSD voice over air.
- .. Good performance for RF Characteristics.
- .. Dual Microphone inputs.
- .. Advanced Audio arithmetic to improve quality of voice and music.
- .. Powered by 3.0-5.5V Li-Ion battery, charged by 3.0-6.5V Adapter or USB.
- .. Internal PMU for total Chip power solution.1.2V core, 3.3V I/O.
- .. UART interface with programmable baud rate up to 3Mbaud for HCI communication.
- .. I²C interfaces for external EEPROM.
- .. Internal 32KHz oscillator for low power operation.
- .. QFN48 package.
- .. Crystal oscillator with frequency from13 to 52MHz.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS

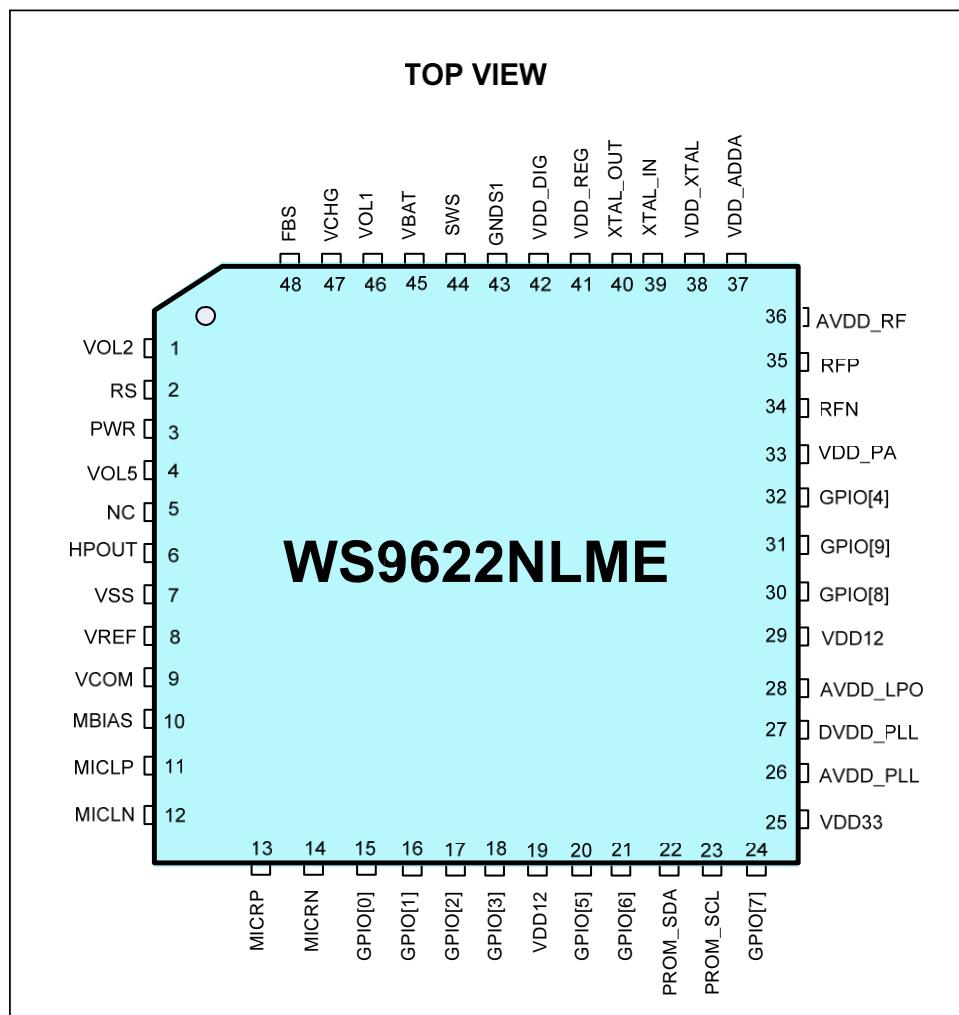


Figure 1 WS9622NLME Pin Assignment (Not to scale)

PIN DESCRIPTION

[Table 1] Pin Descriptions by Order

ORDER	PIN NAME	DIR	POWER	DESCRIPTION
1	VOL2	AIO	AVDBBAT	LDO2 (1.2V) output. Power supply of core of digital logic.
2	RS	AI	AVDBBAT	Set charging current.
3	PWR	AI	AVDBBAT	Power up reset, High level (BAT voltage) means button is turned on
4	VOL5	AIO	AVDBBAT	LDO5 (3.3V) output. Power supply for Audio an HP (AVDD33 power domain).
5	NC			Not connected.
6	HPOUT	A,O	AVDD33	Headphone PA output.
7	VSS	P	AVDD33	Ground for Audio.
8	VREF	AIO	AVDD33	Internal reference voltage output.
9	VCOM	AIO	AVDD33	Common mode reference voltage.
10	MBIAS	A,O	AVDD33	Microphone bias voltage output, tied 2.2 μ F capacitor to AVSS.
11	MICLP	A,I	AVDD33	Microphone left channel input, positive end.

ORDER	PIN NAME	DIR	POWER	DESCRIPTION
12	MICLN	A,I	AVDD33	Microphone left channel input, negative end.
13	MICRP	A,I	AVDD33	Microphone right channel input, positive end.
14	MICRN	A,I	AVDD33	Microphone right channel input, negative end.
15	GPIO[0]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO.
16	GPIO[1]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO.
17	GPIO[2]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO.
18	GPIO[3]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO.
19	VDD12_1	P	DVDD12	Digital core power.
20	GPIO[5]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO.
21	GPIO[6]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO.
22	PROM_SDA	B	VDD33	EEROM interface: I ² C data signal.
23	PROM_SCL	B	VDD33	EEROM interface: I ² C clock signal.
24	GPIO[7]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO.
25	VDD33	P	DVDD33	Digital I/O power.
26	AVDD_PLL	P	DVDD12	PLL IP power.
27	DVDD_PLL	P	DVDD12	PLL IP power.
28	AVDD_LPO	P	DVDD33	LPO power.
29	VDD12_2	P	DVDD12	Digital core power
30	GPIO[8]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO
31	GPIO[9]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO
32	GPIO[4]	B	VDD33	General purpose IO
33	VDD_PA	P,O	AVDD125	PA supply. LDO output, connect to decoupling capacity.
34	RFN	AIO	AVDD125	RF input/output, drive SAW filter. Require on board matching network.
35	RFP	AIO	AVDD125	RF input/output, drive SAW filter, Require on board matching network.
36	AVDD_RF	P	AVDD125	RF front end supply. LDO output, connect to decoupling capacity.
37	VDD_ADDA	P	AVDD125	Analog V _{DD} , LDO output, connect to decoupling capacity.
38	VDD_XTAL	P	AVDD125	XTAL V _{DD} , LDO output, connect to decoupling capacity.
39	XTAL_IN	AIO	AVDD125	XTAL input, connect to crystal capacity.
40	XTAL_OUT	AIO	AVDD125	XTAL output, connect to crystal capacity.
41	VDD_REG	P,I	AVDD15	XTAL/Analog/RF ido power (1.5V) input, external power supply from FBS. Need 3.3μF and 4.7pF on board capacity.
42	VDD_DIG	P	AVDD125	Digital V _{DD} , LDO output, connect to decoupling capacity.
43	GNDS1	P	AVDDBAT	Ground of switching Buck DC-DC.
44	SWS	AIO	AVDDBAT	Connect the inductor of switching Buck DC-DC.
45	VBAT	P, IO	AVDDBAT	Battery positive terminal.
46	VOL1	AIO	AVDDBAT	LDO1 (3.3V) output and input for POR. Power supply of digital I/O (DVDD33 power domain).
47	VCHG	P, I	AVDDBAT	Charger input terminal.
48	FBS	AIO	AVDDBAT	Feedback pin of switching Buck DC-DC. Source of AVDD 15 power domain.

[Table 2] Pin Numbers by Interface

INTERFACE	PIN NUMBER
EEPROM Interface	22, 23
GPIO Interface	15~18, 20, 21, 24, 30~32
PMU Interface	1~4, 7~9, 19, 25~29, 33, 36~38, 41~48
Audio Interface	6, 10~14
Radio Interface	34, 35
Crystal Interface	39, 40



Note 1:

P	Power/Ground
A	Analog
I	Input
O	Output
B	Bi-direction
PP	Internal programmable pull up/down
Sch	Schmitt Input

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DESCRIPTION

RF

The RF of WS9622NLME contains receiver and transmitter to receive and transmit Bluetooth signal.

The RX inputs and TX outputs are merged on the same pins, RFRXTXP and RFRXTXN 100 Ohms balanced impedance. An external balanced filter does the transformation to unbalanced 50 Ohms. The RF inputs are AC coupled.

RF Receiver

The receiver architecture is a low IF configuration; RF signals are directly down-converted to a low IF strip with signals Inphase(I) and in quadrature (Q) (90° phase shift).

Switched gain at the Front-End allows a high input level (up to -10 dBm). The gain is reduced by an AGC loop.

The analog to digital conversion is made by a band-pass quadrature Sigma Delta ADC. The channel filtering is mainly done by digital filtering.

RF Transmitter

The transmitter uses the direct conversion (Zero IF architecture) of the base band signal to RF output. Two modes of modulation are used: direct digital frequency modulation in the Sigma Delta modulator of the synthesizer, and a conventional analog IQ modulator for EDR modulation.

The transmitter power amplifier (internal PA) is designed to boost the TX power and to eliminate the need of external PA.

The merge of this output with the receiver input allows also eliminating the need of TX/RX switch. This level is adjustable over 36 dB dynamic range (INPA output) by 3 dB steps.

Modem

Modem is a digital signal processing module, which modulates the transmit data bits to digital I/Q complex waveforms for DAC in RF module and demodulates the received 1-bit I/Q signals from Sigma delta ADC in RF module to recover the transmitted data bits. These functions contain the interfaces to and from the RF and Baseband.

Baseband

The Baseband performs all the bit-level and packet processing required in Bluetooth. The transmitter module constructs a packet based on the information contained in registers which configured by ARM and

transmit to Modem. The receiver decodes the information in the received packet from Modem and updates the related registers in the register file and data buffer to be read and processed by ARM.

These functions contain the interfaces to and from the RF and Modem.

ARM

The Cortex M3 processor is a low-power processor that features low gate count, low interrupt latency, and low-cost debug. It is intended for deeply embedded applications that require fast interrupt response features. The processor implements the ARMv7-M architecture.

The CM3 on this Chip implement many functions below: runs the Bluetooth software stacks; performs the complex Audio arithmetic to improve quality of voice and music; controls the peripherals on chip and etc.

Audio codec

Audio Codec includes two channel voice band 16bit ADC which can support mono microphone recording, two channel CD quality 24bit Audio DACs, one microphone bias output, two 40mW headphone PAs.

Power Management

PMU is an integrated power solution for applications powered by one small Li-Ion battery. It provides total power solution for WS9622. It provides one highly efficient, low output ripple step-down converter to provide the core voltage. Step-down converter enters PFM mode at light load for maximum efficiency over the widest possible range of load currents. The PMU also integrates three LDO regulators (with Charger bypass mode), POR, Start-up controller and a battery charger. The charger block will provide smart battery charging management while LDO will provide a low-noise power supply for WS9622. POR will provide reset signal for digital core.

SRAM

The SRAM of 128kB is used in WS9622NLME Chip. This memory stores the data generated or required by running CM3.

ROM

The VIA ROM of 512KB is employed in WS9622NLME Chip. This memory is used to store the firmware.

DEVICE TERMINAL DESCRIPTIONS

Power Supply

WS9622NLME is powered by one small Li-Ion battery via the pins VBAT and GNDS1. The voltage value range of battery is from 3.0V to 5.5V.

It can be connected to charger via the pin VCHG, the charger block will provide smart battery charging management and power supply through LDO for chip simultaneously. The Input voltage of charger is from 3.0V to 6.5V (From Adapter or USB).

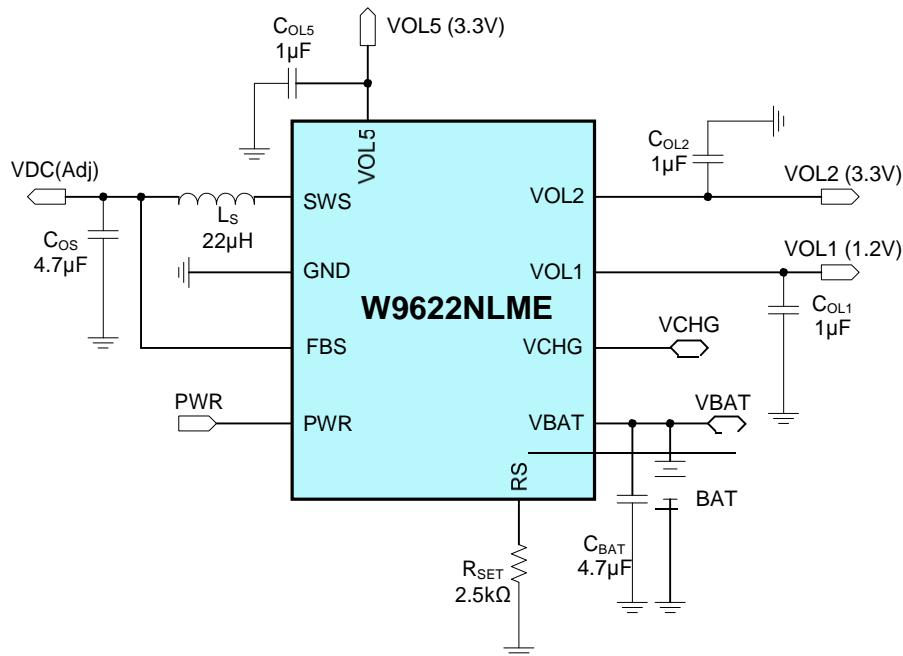


Figure 2 WS9622NLME Typical Power Application

Cristal Oscillator

Port XTAL_IN and XTAL_OUT need to be bonded out and connect to the on-board crystal circuit. The load cap for both pins is 4-12pF. The on-board crystal circuit needs to be placed close to the chip. The on-chip DCXO circuit can work with crystal frequency from 13 to 52MHz.

The initialization time for the DCXO circuit to settle to 20ppm accuracy is 2mS. The reference clock generated by the DCXO goes to RFPLL and DPLL. However, the reference clock generated by DCXO can be directly feed to the digital baseband in that case.

The on-chip DCXO circuit has a cap tuning array that can be used to trim reference clock frequency.

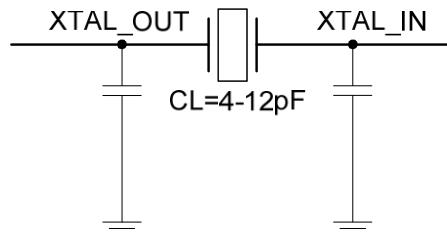


Figure 3 Typical Application of XTAL_IN and XTAL_OUT

RF Interface

Port RFP and RFN are the RF I/O ports. They need to be bonded out. The two RF pins connect to on-board matching network, which should be placed close to the chip and the associated on-board transmission line routing should have 50Ω impedance matching.

Audio Interface

WS9622NLME has Dual Microphone Audio inputs. The port MICLP and MICLN are microphone left channel inputs, differential inputs. The port MICRP and MICRN are microphone right channel inputs, differential inputs.

HPOUT is the single-end output port for audio signal. When playing mono audio, the signal from two channels will be mixed together and output on HPOUT.

UART Interface

General Description

The UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter) core provides serial communication capabilities, which allow communication with external devices, like another computer using a serial cable and RS232 protocol. The UART module performs all of the normal operations associated with start-stop asynchronous communication. Serial data is transmitted and received at standard bit rates using the internal baud rate generator. This core is designed to be maximally compatible with the industry standard National Semiconductors' 16550A device (The Modem interface and feature is not included).

Followings are the main features of UART IP core:

- .. Full-duplex operation
- .. Robust receiver data sampling with noise filtering
- .. 32-byte FIFO for receive, 32-byte FIFO for transmit
- .. 7-bit or 8-bit operation with optional parity
- .. Break generation and detection
- .. Baud rate generator
- .. Support up to 3Mbps baud rate with 16x sample clock
- .. Integer and fractional divisor for baud rate.
- .. Hardware flow control
- .. Loop-back mode for self test

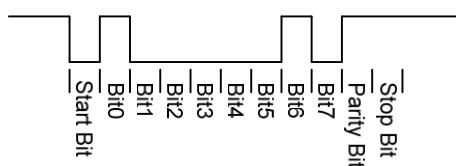
The UART ports are shared with GIPO[3:0]. Those ports are used as UART by configuring related register by SW.

Function Description

Serial Operation

The UART module has one operation modes --- non-return to zero (NRZ).

The NRZ mode is primarily associated with RS-232. Each character is transmitted as a frame delimited by a start bit at the beginning and a stop bit at the end. Data bits are transmitted least significant bit first, and each bit occupies a period of time equal to 1 full bit. If parity is used, the parity bit is transmitted after the most significant bit. Following is the waveform in NRZ mode.



NRZ mode transmits a ASCII "A" Character with Odd

Figure 4 Waveform of UART

UART External Connection for Bluetooth

The UART in WS9622NLME can be used to transport HCI (Host Controller Interface) packets for Bluetooth. The HCI UART Transport Layer uses the following settings for RS232:

Baud rate	manufacturer-specific
Number of data bits	8
Parity bit	no parity
Stop bit	1 stop bit
Flow control	RTS/CTS (Hardware Flow Control)
Flow-off response time	manufacturer specific

The RS232 signals should be connected in a null-modem fashion.

The most expensive null modem cable is the null modem cable suitable for full handshaking. In this null modem cable, seven wires are present. Only the ring indicator RI and carrier detect CD signal are not linked. The cable is shown in the following figure. DTR and DSR are not used in UART of WS9622NLME.

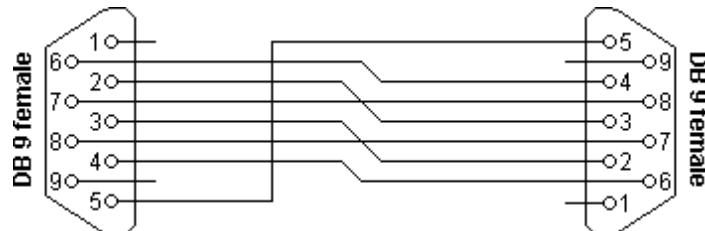


Figure 5 Null Modem Cable Connection

Connector 1	Connector 2	Function		
2	3	Rx	←	Tx
3	2	Tx	→	Rx
4	6	DTR	→	DSR
5	5	Signal ground		
6	4	DSR	←	DTR
7	8	RTS	→	CTS
8	7	CTS	←	RTS

In CTS/RTS flow, The RTS output of device1 signals device2 that device1 is capable of receiving information. The device2 will send the data out when the RTS signal of device1 is set valid. Also, the device1 will send the data out when the RTS signal of device2 is set valid.

I²C Interface

WS9622NLME provides the two ports, PROM_SCL and PROM_SDA, for communication with EEPROM which comply with I²C protocol.

I²C is a two-wire, bi-directional serial bus, which provides a simple and efficient method of data exchange between devices. It is most suitable for applications requiring occasional communication over a short distance between many devices. The I²C standard is a true multi-master bus including collision detection and arbitration that prevents data corruption if two or more masters attempt to control the bus simultaneously.

The interface defines 2 transmission speeds:

- .. Normal: 100Kbit/s
- .. Fast: 400Kbit/s

Only 100Kbps and 400Kbps modes are supported directly.

FEATURES:

- .. Compatible with I²C standard;
- .. Multi Master Operation;
- .. Supports 7 and 10bit addressing mode;
- .. Software programmable clock frequency, supports a wide range of input clock frequencies;
- .. Software programmable acknowledge bit;
- .. Interrupt or bit-polling driven byte-by-byte data-transfers;
- .. Arbitration lost interrupt, with automatic transfer cancellation;
- .. Bus busy detection;
- .. Clock Stretching and Wait state generation;

Interface Timing Signal with I²C bus

System Configuration

The I²C system uses a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL) for data transfers. All devices connected to these two signals must have open drain or open collector outputs. The logic AND function is exercised on both lines with external pull-up resistors.

Data is transferred between a Master and a Slave synchronously to SCL on the SDA line on a byte-by-byte basis. Each data byte is 8 bits long. There is one SCL clock pulse for each data bit with the MSB being transmitted first. An acknowledge bit follows each transferred byte. Each bit is sampled during the high period of SCL; therefore, the SDA line may be changed only during the low period of SCL and must be held stable during the high period of SCL. A transition on the SDA line while SCL is high is interpreted as a command (sees START and STOP signals).

I²C Protocol

Normally, a standard communication consists of four parts:

- .. START signal generation
- .. Slave address transfer
- .. Data transfer
- .. STOP signal generation



Figure 6 I²C protocol

START Signal

When the bus is free/idle, meaning no master device is engaging the bus (both SCL and SDA lines are high), a master can initiate a transfer by sending a START signal. A START signal, usually referred to as the S-bit, is defined as a high-to-low transition of SDA while SCL is high. The START signal denotes the beginning of a new data transfer.

A Repeated START is a START signal without first generating a STOP signal. The master uses this method to communicate with another slave or the same slave in a different transfer direction (e.g. from writing to a device to reading from a device) without releasing the bus.

The core generates a START signal when the STA-bit in the Command Register is set and the RD or WR bits are set. Depending on the current status of the SCL line, a START or Repeated START is generated.

Slave Address Transfer

The slave address is the first byte of data transferred by the master immediately after the START signal. This is a seven-bits calling address followed by a RW bit. The RW bit signals the slave the data transfer direction. No two slaves in the system can have the same address. Only the slave with an address that matches the one transmitted by the master will respond by returning an acknowledge bit by pulling the SDA low at the 9th SCL clock cycle.

Note: The core supports 10bit slave addresses by generating two address transfers. See the Philips I²C specifications for more details.

The core treats a Slave Address Transfer as any other write action. Store the slave device's address in the Transmit Register and set the WR bit. The core will then transfer the slave address on the bus.

Data Transfer

Once successful slave addressing has been achieved, the data transfer can proceed on a byte-by-byte basis in the direction specified by the RW bit sent by the master. Each transferred byte is followed by an acknowledge bit on the 9th SCL clock cycle. If the slave signals a No Acknowledge, the master can generate a STOP signal to abort the data transfer or generate a Repeated START signal and start a new transfer cycle.

If the master, as the receiving device, does not acknowledge the slave, the slave releases the SDA line for the master to generate a STOP or Repeated START signal.

To write data to a slave, store the data to be transmitted in the Transmit Register and set the WR bit. To read data from a slave, set the RD bit. During a transfer the core set the TIP flag, indicating that a Transfer is In Progress. When the transfer is done the TIP flag is reset, and an interrupt generated. The Receive Register contains valid data after the IF flag has been reset. The user may issue a new write or read command when the TIP flag is reset.

STOP Signal

The master can terminate the communication by generating a STOP signal. A STOP signal, usually referred to as the P-bit, is defined as a low-to-high transition of SDA while SCL is at logical '1'.

Arbitration Procedure

Clock Synchronization

The I²C bus is a true multi-master bus that allows more than one master to be connected on it. If two or more masters simultaneously try to control the bus, a clock synchronization procedure determines the bus clock. Because of the wired-AND connection of the I²C signals, a high to low transition affects all devices connected to the bus. Therefore a high to low transition on the SCL line causes all concerned devices to count off their low period. Once a device clock has gone low it will hold the SCL line in that state until the clock high state is reached. Due to the wired-AND connection the SCL line will therefore be held low by the device with the longest low period, and held high by the device with the shortest high period.

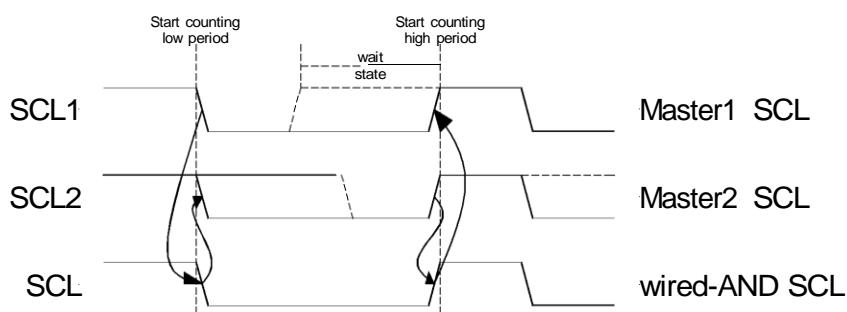


Figure 7 Arbitration Procedure

Clock Stretching

Slave devices can use the clock synchronization mechanism to slow down the transfer bit rate. After the master has driven SCL low, the slave can drive SCL low for the required period and then release it. If the slave's SCL low period is greater than the master's SCL low period, the resulting SCL bus signal low period is stretched, thus inserting wait-states.

GPIO interface

The ports GPIO[9:0] are general purpose IO, and used as button or LED which indicate Volume control, music play/stop, link status display and so on. The special function of each port can be configured by SW.

Where, GPIO[3:0] are shared for UART connections. GPIO[3:0] is used for UART transport by configuring related register by SW.

GPIO[9:0] is pull down controllable.

The PWR is voltage value high indication port and is used as Multi function port. High level (BAT voltage) of this port means button is turned on. It is used for power on, power down, page scan mode of Chip according of its high level and Duration of High level.

PACKAGE INFORMATION

QFN 48Pin 7x7 mm