# G400S





### Overview

The G400S System on Module (SoM) is the surface mount version of the G400D. Originally designed for .NET Micro Framework, it now runs several other platforms including TinyCLR.

Pricing, purchasing and other information can be found on the G400S Page on our main website.

### Ordering Part Number

• G400S SoM: G400S-SM-480

# Specifications

Spec	Value
Processor	Atmel AT91SAM9X35 ARM 926
Speed	400 MHz
Internal RAM	32 KByte (SRAM)
Internal Flash	0 KByte
External RAM	128 MByte (DDR2 SDRAM)
External Flash	4 MByte (SPI)
Dimensions	48.3 x 33.1 x 4.6 mm
Temperature Range	-40 C to +85 C

Note: Not all memory will be available for your application.

## Peripherals

Note: Many peripherals share I/O pins. Not all peripherals will be available to your application.

- TinyCLR OS ready
- .NET Micro Framework
- RoHS Lead Free
- 400 MHz ARM 9 Atmel SAM9X35
- 64 Mbytes available RAM
- 1.4 Mbytes available flash
- Embedded LCD controller
- 89 interrupt capable GPIO
- 2 SPI
- 1 I2C
- 6 UART
- 2 CAN
- 4 PWM
- 12 10-bit analog output
- 4-bit SD/MMC memory card interface
- Low power modes
- RTC
- Watchdog
- Threading
- USB host
- USB client
- SQLite database
- TCP/IP with SSL
  - o Full .NET socket interface
  - Ethernet
  - o PPP
- Graphics
  - o Images
  - o Fonts
  - o Controls
- File System
  - o Full .NET file interface
  - SD cards
  - o USB drives
- Native extensions
  - o Runtime Loadable Procedures
  - Device register access
- Signal controls
  - o Generation
  - Capture
  - Pulse measurement

## G400S Pinout

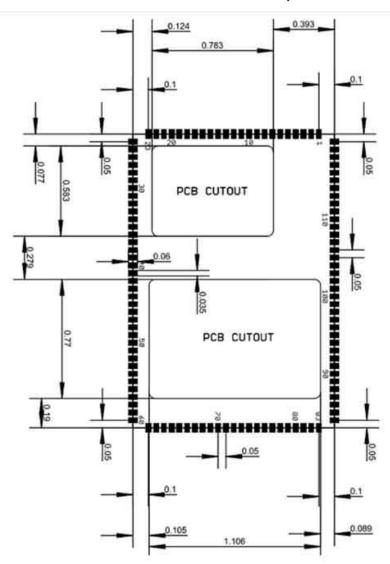
Many signals on the G400 are multiplexed to offer multiple functions on a single pin. Developers can decide on the pin functionality to be used through the provided libraries. Any pin with no name, function, or note must be left unconnected.

Pin	Name	Fi	unction	Pin	Name	Function		Pin	Name	Function			
1	PDO			41	PB10	AD	C11	81	PA23	SPI2 SCK			
2	PD4			42		3.3 V		82	PA28				
3				43		VBAT		831	PA31	I2C SCL			
4	PA27			44	PB7	ADC8		84		3.3 V			
5	PA16	S	D CMD	45	PB2			85					
6	PA8	CC	OM4 RX	46	PC0	LCD B0		86		USBC D+			
7	PA3	CC	M2 CTS	47	PC6	LCD G1		87		USBC D-			
8	PA2	CC	M2 RTS	48		1.8 V		88		USBH0 D+			
9	PC28	L	.CD HS	49	PC10	LCI	D G5	89		USBH0 D-			
10	PC23			50	PC3	LC	D B3	90		USBH1 D+			
11	PC5	L	.CD G0	51	PC15	LCD R4		91		USBH1 D-			
12	PC1	L	.CD B1	52	PC18	PV	VM0	92					
13			1.8 V	53		1.	0 V	93		RESET			
14				54	PC13	LC	D R2	94					
15				55	PC31			95					
16		GND		56		G	ND	96					
17	PB3			57	PC26			97		GND			
18	PB1			58	PC30	LCD CLK		98		SPI1 SCK			
19				59		SPI1	MOSI	99	PA19	SD D2			
20	PB18			60	PB16	ADC5		100	PA21	SPI2 MISO			
21	PB8		ADC9	61	PB17	ADC6		101 PA24		LDR0			
22	PB14		ADC3	62	PB9	ADC10		102	PA25	MODE			
23	PB12	ADC1	TOUCH YU	63	PB4			103		1.0 V			
24	PB6		ADC7	64	PC4	LCD B4		104					
25	PB15	ADC4		65	PC7	LCD G2		105					
26	PB0			66	PC8	LCD G3	COM5 TX	106	PA6	COM3 RX CAN2 RD			
27	PB5			67	PC14	LC	D R3	107	PA17	SD CLK			
28	PC2	L	.CD B2	68	PC16	COM6 TX				108	PA22	SPI2 MOSI	
29	PC9	LCD G4	COM5 RX	69	PC20	PWM2				109	PA26		
30	PC11	LCD RO		70	PC17		/16 RX	110¹	PA30	I2C SDA			
31	PC12	LCD R1		71	PC27	LCD VS				111	PA29		
32	PC24			72	PC29	LCI	D OE	112					
33	PA0	COM2 TX		73	PA5	COM3 TX CAN2 TD		COM3 TX CAN2 TD		113			
34	PC21	PWM3		74	PA1	COM2 RX		COM2 RX		114	PD2	TOUCH XR	
35	PC19	PWM1		75		SPI1 MISO		SPI1 MISO		115	PD1	TOUCH YD	
36	PC22			76	PA10	COM1 TX	CAN1 TD	116	PD7				
37	PA7	COM4 TX		77	PA9	COM1 RX CAN1 RD		COM1 RX CAN1 RD		117	PD3		
38	PA4	LDR1		78	PA15	SD D0		118	PD5				
39	PB11	ADC0		79	PA18	SD D1		119	PD6				
40	PB13	ADC2 TOUCH XL		80	PA20	SC	D3	120		GND			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Open drain requiring a 2.2 kΩ pull-up resistor

## **Footprint**

## **G400S** Recommended Footprint



## **Device Startup**

The G400 is held in reset when the reset pin is low. Releasing it will begin the system startup process. It is pulled high internally

There are four different components of the device firmware:

- 1. GHI Bootloader: initializes the system, updates TinyBooter when needed, and executes TinyBooter.
- 2. TinyBooter: executes TinyCLR, updates TinyCLR when needed, and updates the system configuration.
- 3. TinyCLR: loads, debugs, and executes the managed application.
- 4. Managed application: the program developed by the customer.

Which components get executed on startup can be control by manipulating the LDR0 and LDR1 pins. LDR0 and LDR1 are pulled high on startup.

LDRO	LDR1	Effect
Ignored	High	Execute the managed application
High	Low	Wait in TinyBooter
Low	Low	Wait in GHI Bootloader

Additionally, the communications interface between the host PC and the G400 is selected on startup through the MODE pin, which is pulled high on startup. The USB interface is selected when MODE is high and COM1 is selected when MODE is low.

The above discussed functions of LDR0, LDR1, and MODE are only during startup. After startup, they return to the default GPIO state and are available to use as GPIO in the user application.

## .NET Micro Framework (NETMF)

The NETMF software on G400 is mature and complete. For more information on NETMF you can go to the NETMF Introduction page. The NETMF Getting Started page covers NETMF from setup of the host computer to program deployment on both an emulator and target device.

Bootloader v1 is needed for G400 to work with NETMF. It is available in the NETMF SDK.

## TinyCLR OS

TinyCLR OS provides a way to program the G400 in C# or Visual Basic from the Microsoft Visual Studio integrated development environment. To get started you must first install the bootloader and TinyCLR OS firmware (instructions below) and then go to the TinyCLR Getting Started page for instructions.

## Loading Bootloader Version 2

Download the G400 bootloader v2 file and load onto the dataflash. The SAM-BA Bootloader has the details.

## Loading the Firmware

- 1. Activate the bootloader, hold the LDR0 signal (pin 101) low while resetting the board.
- 2. Open TinyCLR Config tool.
- 3. Click the loader tab.
- 4. Select the correct COM port. If you are not seeing it then the device is not in the loader mode.
- 5. Click the Update to Latest button.

You can also update the firmware manually. Download the firmware and learn how to use the GHI Bootloadermanually.

## **Start Coding**

Now that you have installed the bootloader and firmware, you can setup your host computer and start programming. Go to the TinyCLR Getting Started page for instructions.

### **Code Samples**

For some examples of using TinyCLR, take a look at the TinyCLR Samples repo. You may also find the TinyCLR tutorials useful.

### **Native Code**

TinyCLR OS also lets you use native code that works alongside your managed application. Native code can be used to provide improved performance or access to advanced features not exposed through TinyCLR. For more information check out Native Code on TinyCLR.

The memory area reserved for native code in TinyCLR OS on G400S starts at 0x26700000 and its length is 0x16FFFF8.

## Datasheet

This documentation page replaced the legacy datasheet PDF but it is here for reference.

## **CAN Bit Timing Settings**

The following CAN bit timing parameters were calculated for a G400 driving the SN65HVD230 CAN driver chip. See the Configuring the Bus section of the CAN Tutorial for more information.

Baud	Propagation	Phase1	Phase2	Baudrate Prescaler	Synchronization Jump Width	Use Multi Bit Sampling	Sample Point	Max Osc. Tolerance	Max Cable Length
83.333K	7	4	1	99	0	False	87.5%	0.31%	845M
125K	7	1	1	81	0	False	84.6%	0.38%	499M
250K	7	1	1	40	0	False	84.6%	0.38%	222M
500K	7	7	1	13	1	False	89.5%	0.41%	92M
1M	7	7	1	6	1	False	89.5%	0.41%	19M

Note: Maximum Oscillator Tolerance and Maximum Cable Length are theoretical maximums and must be tested to ensure reliability.

## **Design Considerations**

### **Required Pins**

Exposing the following pins is required in every design to enable device programming, updates, and recovery:

- LDR0
- LDR1
- Reset
- Desired debug interface(s)
- MODE if required to select a debug interface
- SPI1 MISO to update TinyBooter in SDK 2015 R1 and earlier and to install the GHI Bootloader once for SDK 2016 R1 and later

### **Power Supply**

A typical clean power source, suited for digital circuitry, is needed to power the G400. Voltages should be within at least 10% of the needed voltage. Decoupling capacitors of 0.1  $\mu$ F are needed near every power pin. Additionally, a large capacitor, typically 47  $\mu$ F, should be near the G400 if the power supply is more than few inches away. Additionally, the G400 requires additional voltages beyond the typical 3.3 V to function properly. See the pinout table for details.

### Crystals

The G400 includes the needed system and RTC crystals and their associated circuitry.

#### **SPI Channels**

SPI1 is shared internally with the flash memory on the G400. Use of a chip select with devices on this channel is required or the G400 will not function properly. The use of another SPI channel is recommended.

### **Ethernet**

The built in Ethernet available on the G400D includes all needed Ethernet circuitry internally. However, an appropriate magnet and connector, like the J0011D or similar, are required.

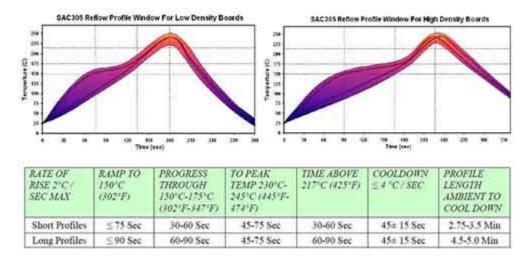
### Soldering the G400S

The G400S is designed to be easily machine-placed or hand-soldered. Static sensitive precautions should be taken when handling the module.

#### Oven Reflow

The G400S is not sealed for moisture. Baking the module before reflow is recommended and required in a humid environment. The process of reflow can damage the G400 if the temperature is too high or exposure is too long.

The lead-free reflow profile used by GHI Electronics is shown below. The profiles shown are based on SAC 305 solder (3% silver, 0.5% copper). The thermal mass of the assembled board and the sensitivity of the components on it affect the total dwell time. Differences in the two profiles are where they reach their respective peak temperatures as well as the time above liquids (TAL). The shorter profile applies to smaller assemblies, whereas the longer profile applies to larger assemblies such as back-planes or high-density boards. The process window is described by the shaded area. These profiles are only starting-points and general guidance. The particulars of an oven and the assembly will determine the final process.



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