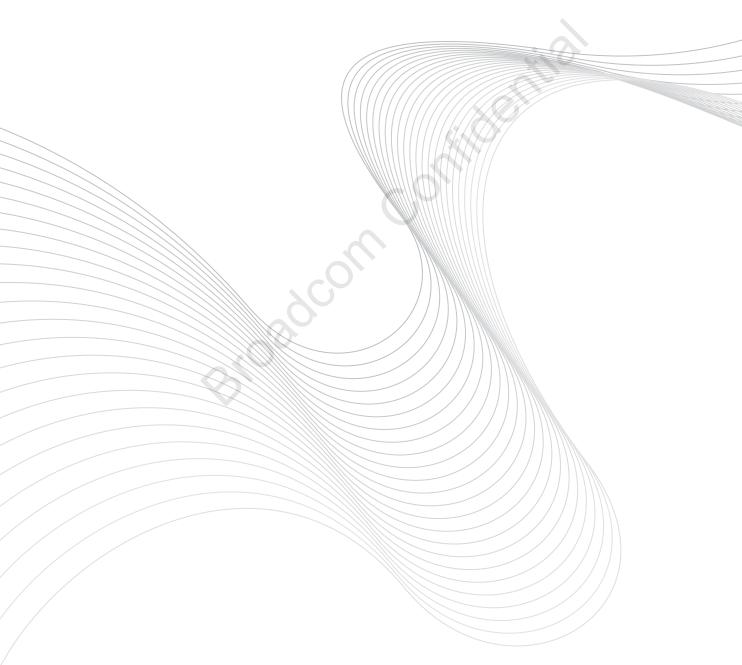


iBeacon BCM20737 Schematic Design Guidelines



Revision History

Revision	Date	Change Description
20737-DG100-R	12/16/2014	Initial release

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About This Document

Purpose and Audience

This document describes the schematic guidelines for the iBeacon BCM20737 product on the MMP site.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

In most cases, acronyms and abbreviations are defined on first use.

For a comprehensive list of acronyms and other terms used in Broadcom documents, go to: http://www.broadcom.com/press/glossary.php.

Document Conventions

The following conventions may be used in this document:

Convention	Description User input and actions: for example, type exit, click OK, press Alt+C		
Bold			
Monospace	Code: #include <iostream> HTML: Command line commands and parameters: wl [-1] <command/></iostream>		
<>	Placeholders for required elements: enter your <username> or w1 <command/></username>		
[]	Indicates <i>optional</i> command-line parameters: w1 [-1] Indicates bit and byte ranges (inclusive): [0:3] or [7:0]		

Technical Support

Broadcom provides customer access to a wide range of information, including technical documentation, schematic diagrams, product bill of materials, PCB layout information, and software updates through its customer support portal (https://support.broadcom.com). For a CSP account, contact your Sales or Engineering support representative.

In addition, Broadcom provides other product support through its Downloads and Support site (http://www.broadcom.com/support/).

General Description

The Broadcom[®] BCM20737 is an advanced Bluetooth low energy (aka Bluetooth Smart) SoC that supports wireless charging, and includes advanced security features and introduces new software support for NFC pairing. The BCM20737 is designed to support the entire spectrum of Bluetooth Smart use cases for medical, home automation, accessory, sensor, Internet Of Things, and wearable market segments.

Schematic Overview

In this section, we will describe the schematic guidelines for the iBeacon BCM920737 reference design (Figure 1). This document includes:

- · "Baseband Section" on page 7
- "Recovery Process" on page 9
- "Decoupling Capacitors for the RF Section" on page 12

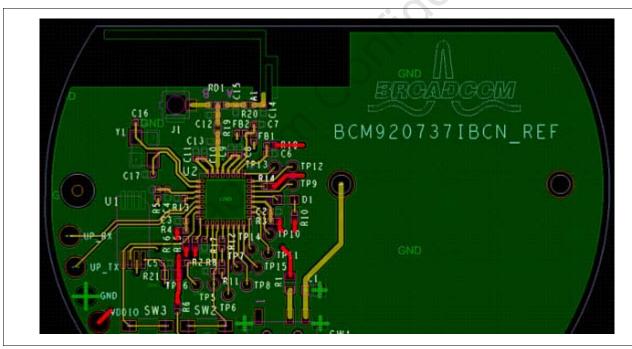


Figure 1: BCM920737 Reference Design

Baseband Section

Power Supply

The baseband side of the schematic receives power from the 3.3V VDDIO (Figure 2). Make sure that the value of decoupling capacitor (C2) is 0.1 μ F and that the pins are physically placed as close as possible to VDDO, pin 28 of the BCM20737.

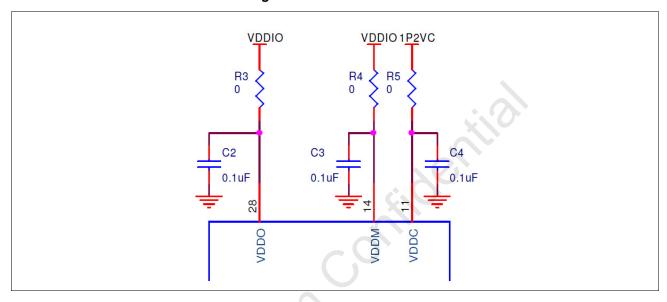


Figure 2: Baseband Section

The VDDM (pin 14) is the power domain for the I²C and UART and the Core (VDDC) receives a 1.2V input.



Note: Make sure that the values of the decoupling capacitors (C2, C3, and C4) are 0.1 μ F, and that they are placed as close as possible to their respective pins on the BCM20737.

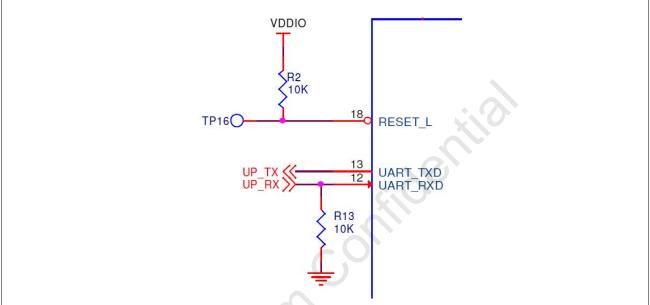
Reset Circuit

The reset pin (RESET_L) is connected to a 10K pull-up resistor by default as shown in Figure 3.

When using the Silicon Lab (WICED Sense Kit... USB to UART driver), place a zero ohm resistor in series with the UP_TX pin. This is used to switch between Application and HCI Modes. The UP_RX pin is connected to a 10K pull-down resistor by default.

Figure 3: UART Schematic Section

VDDIO

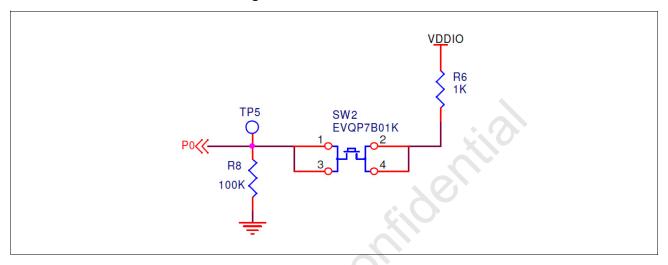


Recovery Process

Reset Activation

P0 is connected to pin 19 of the BCM20737 and is used to disable the radio. This reset signal is activated by pressing SW2 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Radio Disable Circuit



EEPROM

The EEPROM is an I²C interface. The SDA, SCL, and P1 signals are connected to SDA, SCL, and P1 of BCM20737 (Figure 5). P1 (by default) is used as write protect for the EEPROM.

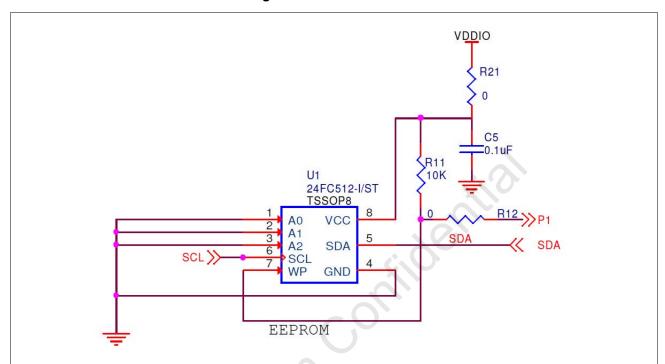


Figure 5: EEPROM Circuit

Reset Switch

Switch SW3 is used to reset the EEPROM when it becomes corrupted; this shorts the SDA signal to ground, which enables the EEPROM to recover after a reboot of the reference board.

The Test Mode Control (TMC) pin has a 10K pull-down resistor by default. When this pin is high, it forces the chip into test mode. For normal operations, this pin is pulled low.

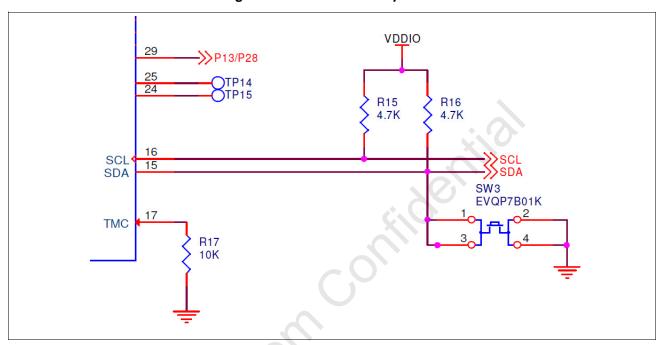
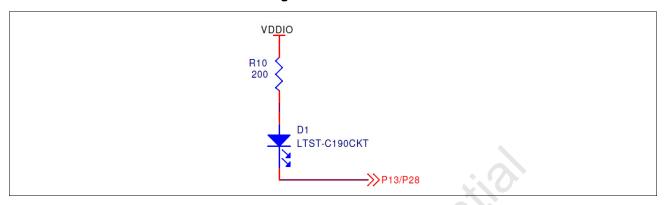


Figure 6: EEPROM Recovery Circuit

LED Circuit

The LED (D1) is connected P13 of the BCM20737 (Figure 7). This signal is one of the PWM/PPIOs which can be used to synchronize the LED.

Figure 7: LED Circuit



Decoupling Capacitors for the RF Section

On the RF side, the VDDIO 3V power supply connects to the internal LDOIN and then comes out on the LDOOUT pin. The LDOOUT is split into two branches. The first branch goes through ferrite bead (FB1) and supplies the VDDC and the second branch goes through ferrite bead FB2, and supplies the RF front end (VDDIF, VDDFE, VDDVCO, and VDDPLL). These four pins have decoupling capacitors; C8, C10, and C11 use a 0.01 μ F capacitor and C9 uses a 10 pF capacitor. As in the previous recommendation, these capacitors also need to be placed as close as possible to their respective pins on the BCM20737.

VDDIO B. **LDOint** 1P2VRF P2VC FR₁ 120Ohms FB2120Ohms C7 C9 C10 C11 C8 1uF 0.01uF 10pF 0.01uF BCM20737A1KML2G VDDIF VDDVCO QFN32H_0.5mm

Figure 8: RF Circuit

Note: It is not recommended to connect the 1.2V Core supply to this section.

Clock Crystal

The crystal section XTALO and XTALI use 15 pF capacitors (by default), which are tuned for this example. Although, depending on the layout and placement, the value of these capacitors may need to be tuned for your specific circuit.

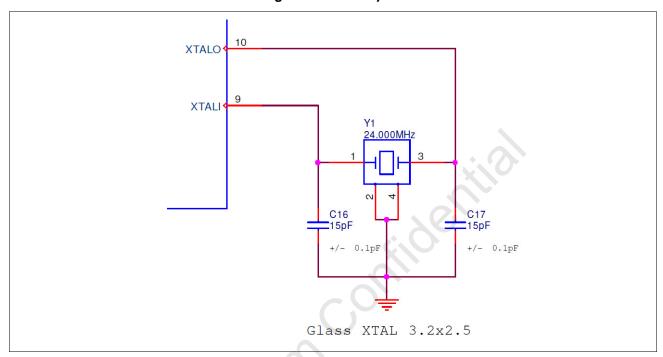


Figure 9: Clock Crystal

Low-Pass Filter

The low-pass circuit filters out the 3rd and 4th harmonics of the RF signal. The default vales are a series 2.7 nH inductor and two 1.8 pF shunt capacitors on each end of the inductor. A two-way resistor is connected between the UFL connector (J1) and Peak Antenna (A1). This resistor can be moved from position-B to position-C for RF testing.

This design maintains a 50-ohm impedance throughout the circuit, so there is no need to match components. By default, we use a zero ohm resistor connected to the INV F ANTENNA.



Note: If this design were to be enclosed, R20, C14, and C15 may need to be adjusted for antenna matching.

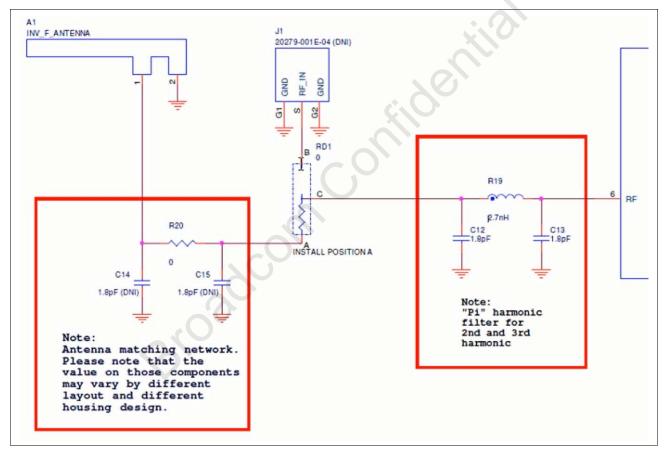


Figure 10: Low-Pass Filter

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