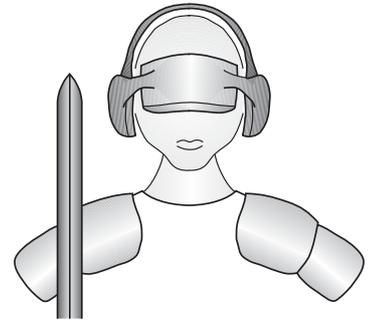


JW24F8

3D acceleration sensor



Code Mercenaries

1. Features

- USB interface (low speed)
- Full USB V1.1/2.0 compliance
- Full USB HID 1.1 compliance
- 3 axis acceleration measurement
- 10 bit resolution for each axis
- $\pm 2g$, $\pm 4g$. or $\pm 8g$ software selectable range
- Data can be read via joystick input or direct
- 8 buttons/aux inputs
- Uses a state of the art compact MEMS sensor
- Sensor settings can be stored in EEPROM
- Computer wakeup on acceleration or free fall programmable
- Single +5V power supply
- Available as completely assembled ready to use module or as a USB interface chip in 24 pin SOIC package (not including the sensor element)

1.1 Variants

JoyWarrior24F8 is available as either a completely assembled module including the MEMS sensor, or as just the USB interface chip in SOIC24 package. The interface chip does not include the sensor. The option to buy the interface chip separately is intended for volume production where a tighter integration with the target device is required.

1.2 Custom variants

Custom adaptations are available on request. Customization may be subject to minimum order volumes.

2. Functional overview

JoyWarrior24F8 uses a MEMS solid state 3 axis acceleration sensor for acceleration or inclination sensing.

By default the data is reported as joystick data which allows to use JoyWarrior24F8 with existing applications and simplifies implementation for applications where no detailed handling of the sensor parameters is required.

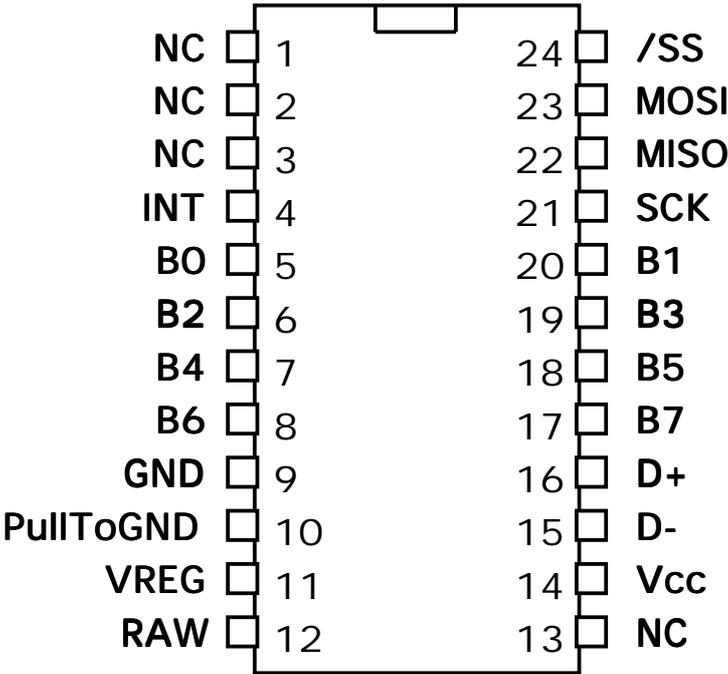
Full access to the sensor data and settings is possible via a generic HID interface (similar to IO-Warrior).

Range, bandwidth, trigger levels, and other parameters can be set permanently in the sensors internal EEPROM. This allows to program the sensor for a specific application and then use the joystick data for easy access.

JW24F8

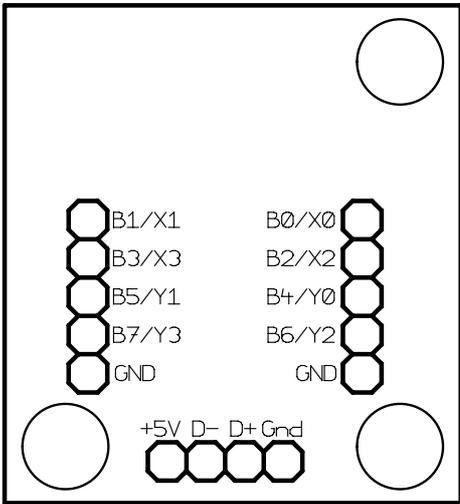
3.0 Pin configurations

JoyWarrior24F8-S
24 Pin SOIC
Drawing: TOP VIEW!



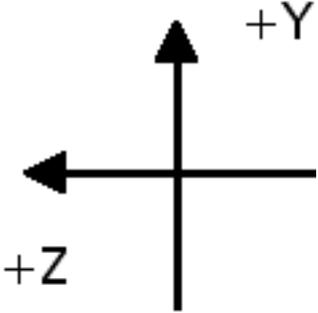
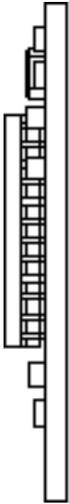
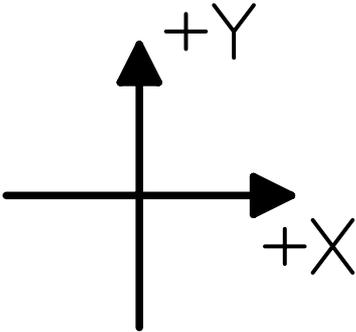
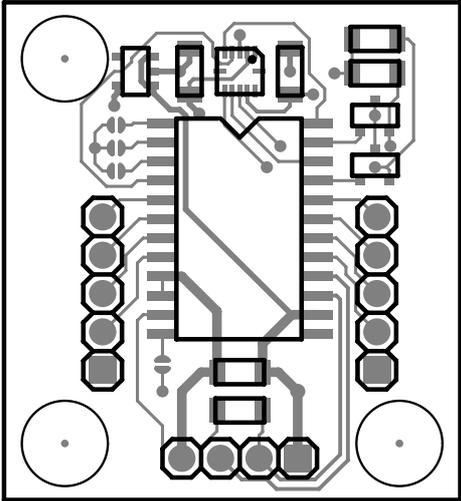
JoyWarrior24F8-MOD
Module

Drawing: BOTTOM VIEW! (Components on the other side)



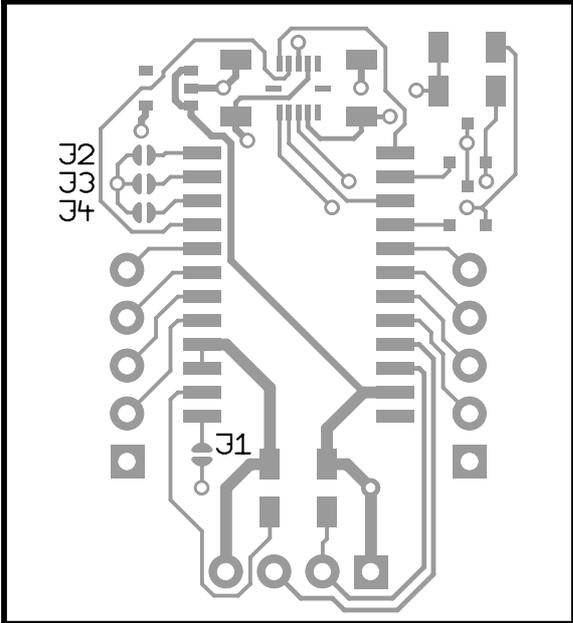
JW24F8

3.1 Axis orientation for JoyWarrior24F8-MOD



JW24F8

3.2 Jumper positions for JoyWarrior24F8-MOD



JW24F8

4.0 Pin descriptions JoyWarrior24F8-S

| Name | I/O | Type | Pins | Description |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| D+, D- | I/O | special | 16,15 | USB differential data lines |
| B0, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7 | I | input, internal Pull Up | 5, 20, 6, 19, 7, 18, 8, 17 | Button/Aux inputs, active low |
| INT | I | high impedance | 4 | INT signal from MEMS sensor |
| SCK | O | external level shift * | 21 | SCK to MEMS sensor, level adaption required |
| MISO | I | high impedance | 22 | SDO from MEMS sensor |
| MOSI | O | external level shift * | 23 | SDI to MEMS sensor, level adaption required |
| /SS | O | open drain | 24 | CSB signal to MEMS sensor |
| RAW | I | internal pull down | 12 | Pull high for unmapped signed 10 bit data |
| VREG | O | special ** | 11 | Power for USB D- pull up resistor |
| PullToGND | I | | 10 | Used during manufacturing, connect to GND |
| GND | | Power supply | 9 | Ground |
| Vcc | | Power supply | 14 | Supply voltage |
| NC | | | 1, 2, 3, 13 | do not connect |

*) Level adaption to the 3.3V supply of the MEMS sensor is required.

**) See application circuit for details

4.1 Pin descriptions JoyWarrior24F8-MOD

| Name | I/O | Type | Pins | Description |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| D+, D- | I/O | special | | USB differential data lines |
| B0, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7 | I | input, internal Pull Up | | Button/Aux inputs, active low |
| GND | | Power supply | | Ground |
| Vcc | | Power supply | | USB supply voltage |

JW24F8

4.2 Pin descriptions: SOIC24 package

D+, D-

Differential data lines of USB. Connect these signals direct to a USB cable. D- requires a pull up resistor, see application circuit for details.

B0..B7

Inputs for the buttons or auxiliary inputs. Connect contacts closing to ground or pull low. Internal pull up resistors.

VREG

Supplies 3.3V for the USB D- pull up resistor. Don't use this pin to supply power to external circuitry, it does only supply sufficient current for the pull up resistor.

INT

Input for the INT signal from the MEMS sensor. This input is used to trigger a wakeup. High impedance input, connect direct to MEMS sensor.

SCK

SCK output to the MEMS sensor. External level adaption to the 3.3V supply of the sensor is required. See application circuit for details.

MISO

Data input from the MEMS sensor. High impedance input, connect direct to SDO of the sensor.

MOSI

Data output to the MEMS sensor. External level adaption to the 3.3V supply of the sensor is required. See application circuit for details.

/SS

Enable output to the MEMS sensor. Open drain output, connect direct to CSB of the sensor.

RAW

Option select to switch off the axis mapping to joystick typical orientation and unsigned format. If this pin is pulled high the axis data is output exactly as it comes from the sensor.

NC

Do not connect, pins may be used in future variants.

GND

Power supply ground.

Vcc

Supply voltage.

4.3 Pin descriptions: Module

D+, D-, Vcc, GND

Connect to a USB cable with a type A plug on its other end.

B0..B7

Inputs for the buttons or auxiliary inputs. Connect contacts closing to ground or pull low. Internal pull up resistors.

4.4 Jumper descriptions: Module

J1 - RAW, closing this jumper does activate the RAW mode where unmapped data is reported.

J2, J3, J4 - unused, don't close these jumpers

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5. Device operation

By following the USB HID specifications JoyWarrior chips are able to work with most operating systems without the need to supply special drivers. Any operating system with support for USB HID devices and game controllers will have the necessary drivers already in place.

The three axes of the sensor are reported as joystick axes X, Y, Z with 10 bit resolution.

5.1 Axis orientation

In standard operation the sensor data is mapped to match the standard behaviour of joystick axes. The signed 10 bit data from the sensor is changed to unsigned format with 511 being the neutral position (i.e. 0g). The orientation of the Y axis is inverted. This results in a typical axis orientation for joysticks when the module is in a position with the components on top and the sensor facing away from the user.

By pulling the RAW input high the mapping is switched off so the sensor data is reported unprocessed. While this is less useful for joystick operation it may simplify using the data for measurement applications.

5.2 Operation with Windows

Any Windows versions 98 and newer and 2000 and newer will work with JoyWarrior. Older versions of Windows do not support USB. The support software is tested with Windows 2000 and newer.

Upon connecting a JoyWarrior based device for the first time you may be asked to perform the standard driver install.

After the driver installation has completed you should be able to see the device in the "Game Controllers" control panel and be able to access it via DirectInput. Also a generic HID device should show up in the device manager.

Do not use the calibration function of Windows, if the calibration function is used the data reported by JoyWarrior24F8 gets modified by Windows. To get rid of a calibration you have to remove the JoyWarrior24F8 in the device manager and reinstall it.

Preferably you should read data in the uncalibrated format. See the programming examples for details.

5.3 Operation with MacOS

On MacOS X access is available via the HIDManager. Older Mac OS versions are not tested.

There will be no warnings or dialogs when a properly functioning JoyWarrior based device is connected under MacOS X, it will simply start to work.

5.4 Remote wakeup

JoyWarrior24F8 does support Remote Wakeup of a sleeping host. The wake up can take place when a button is pressed while the host is sleeping. Wakeup can also be triggered by programming the MEMS sensor to generate an interrupt if a certain condition appears. Those conditions can be an acceleration higher than a programmable trigger level or detection of free fall. Remote wakeup has to be enabled by the operating system.

5.5 Low level sensor access

Reading the sensor data via the joystick interface is convenient for most applications. However in some situations a more detailed control over the sensor may be required, setting the parameters of the sensor is also not possible via the joystick interface.

To directly access all registers of the MEMS sensor JoyWarriro24F8 does have a second interface (an interface is a logical device in a USB device) that identifies as a generic HID class device. Interface 0 is the joystick function that will be controlled by a system driver. Interface 1 identifies as a generic HID function and can be controlled from application level on most operating systems.

For details of the sensor data please refer to the SMB380 data sheet.

When accessing the sensor directly make sure you have understood the working details of the sensor. There are a couple registers which must not be overwritten, otherwise the calibration of the sensor may be lost permanently.

Data is send to the sensor in a report with the following format:

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Flag/Cnt | Dat0 | Dat1 | Dat2 | Dat3 | Dat4 | Dat5 | Dat6 |

Flag/Cnt - Contains a flag to disable the joystick data polling and a data count:

7 - Disable flag, 1 = disable

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- 6 - unused, zero
- 5 - unused, zero
- 4 - unused, zero
- 3 - unused, zero
- 2 - data count MSB
- 1 - data count
- 0 - data count LSB

Data count may be 0 to 7, denoting the number of bytes to write to the sensor or read from it.

It is recommended to disable the joystick data polling while communicating with the sensor. So the first report before actually starting communication with the sensor should have a \$80 in the first byte and no data.

Since the communication with the sensor works via SPI the same number of bytes as written to the sensor is read from it at the same time. The data read from the sensor is returned in a report with the following format:

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Count | Dat0 | Dat1 | Dat2 | Dat3 | Dat4 | Dat5 | Dat6 |

Count is the number of bytes read from the sensor, it may range from 0 to 7. Since the first byte written to the sensor is always the register address the first byte read contains random data.

If a pure write transaction to the sensor is done the read data report is also returned, it will contain random data but a correct count.

5.6 Calibration

The sensors are factory calibrated for neutral position and range. Due to mechanical tolerances during soldering the MEMS sensor element on the module and mounting the module in the application a recalibration of the neutral position may be necessary.

A calibration tool is provided that allows to calibrate the neutral position. To do the calibration the sensor needs to be in a stable horizontal position, with the components facing upwards. Start the calibration tool and click on "calibrate", don't move the sensor while the calibration proceeds.

The calibration can offset the center position in increments of 8.5LSB, a finer calibration needs to be done in software.

In addition to the neutral position calibration the gain can also be calibrated, though the calibration tool supports only manual setting the gain values. It is not recommended to change the gain values unless the process for this type of calibration is

properly understood. Once overwritten there is no way to retrieve the original gain settings from the sensor. Writing the gain values can permanently decalibrate your sensor.

5.7 Sensor parameters

The sensor programming tool allows to set the relevant sensor parameters which can be used with the JoyWarrior24F8.

Primary parameters are the measurement range and the filter setting.

The high/low g and any motion settings can be used to wake up a sleeping computer on certain acceleration conditions.

When using the sensor programming tool you have the option to write to the working registers or the EEPROM of the sensor. Settings written to the EEPROM will be stored permanently and will be used by the sensor after a power down or reset.

Writing to the working registers should be used to test out setting prior to overwriting the factory setting in the EEPROM. Factory settings can not be restored from within the sensor.

It is also possible to store the settings to a file. The settings file may then either be used by the programming tool or by the automated programming tool, which is intended to set multiple sensors to the same parameters.

To use the automatic programming tool you first have to create a settings file with the programming tool. Then start the automatic programming tool and load the settings file. Any JoyWarriro24F8 that gets connected now will automatically get the settings written to its sensor EEPROM.

5.7.1 Measurement range

The sensor can measure in a $\pm 2g$, $\pm 4g$, or $\pm 8g$ range. The resolution over the selected range is always 10 bits.

When written to the sensor EEPROM the selected range will automatically be used every time the sensor is powered up.

5.7.2 Bandwidth

A digital filter is used to reduce the bandwidth of the sensor data. At the hardware level 3000 values per second are generated, the signal is limited to 1.5kHz by a second order analog filter prior to A/D conversion. Downsampling of the digital signal can be set to a bandwidth of 25, 50, 100, 190, 375, 750, or 1500Hz.

Since a maximum of 125 values per second are

JW24F8

read any bandwidth higher than 100Hz does not result in a higher timing resolution. Additionally it should be kept in mind that with rising bandwidth the noise level is also rising. Noise is $0.5\text{mg}\cdot\sqrt{f}$, so at 50Hz you can expect about 1LSB noise.

5.7.3 LG / HG / Any Motion

If any of the LG, HG, or Any Motion options is enabled the JW24F8 can wake a sleeping host computer if a low g (i.e. free fall) or high g situation is detected or if any motion happens above a selected threshold. Please refer to the SMB380 data sheet for details of these functions.

Only the options useable in the JW24F8 setup are supported by the programming tool. The sensor element does support more features but those make sense only in a different hardware setup.

JW24F8

6. DC Characteristics JW24F8-S / JW24F8-MOD

| | Parameter | Min | Max | Units | Remarks |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|---|
| V _{cc} | Operating Voltage | 4.35 | 5.25 | V | |
| I _{cc} | Operating Supply Current | | 20 | mA | |
| I _{sb} | Suspend mode current (chip) | | 25 | μA | Oscillator off |
| I _{sb} | Suspend mode current (module) | | 350 | μA | Sensor working |
| R _{up} | Pull-up Resistance | 8 | 24 | kΩ | |
| V _{ith} | Input Threshold Voltage | 40% | 60% | V _{cc} | |
| | USB Interface | | | | |
| V _{oh} | Static output high | 2.8 | 3.6 | V | 15kΩ±5% to GND |
| V _{ol} | Static output low | | 0.3 | V | |
| V _{di} | Differential Input sensitivity | 0.2 | | V | $(D+) - (D-)$ |
| V _{cm} | Differential Input common Mode Range | 0.8 | 2.5 | V | |
| V _{se} | Single Ended Transceiver Threshold | 0.8 | 2.0 | V | |
| C _{in} | Transceiver capacitance | | 20 | pF | |
| I _{io} | Hi-Z State Data Line Leakage | -10 | 10 | μA | 0V < V _{in} < 3.3V, Hi-Z State |
| R _{pu} | Bus Pull-up resistance | 1.274 | 1.326 | kΩ | 1.3kΩ±2% to V _{reg} |
| R _{pd} | Bus Pull-down resistance | 14.25 | 15.75 | kΩ | 15kΩ±5% |

6.1 AC Characteristics JW24F8-S / JW24F8-MOD

| | Parameter | Min | Max | Units | Remarks |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| F _{clk2} | Internal clock frequency | 5.91 | 6.09 | MHz | Clock synchronized to USB |
| | USB Driver Characteristics | | | | |
| t _r | Transition rise time | 75 | | ns | C _{Load} = 50pF |
| t _r | Transition rise time | | 300 | ns | C _{Load} = 350pF |
| t _f | Transition fall time | 75 | | ns | C _{Load} = 50pF |
| t _f | Transition fall time | | 300 | ns | C _{Load} = 350pF |
| t _{rfm} | Rise/Fall Time matching | 80 | 125 | % | |
| V _{crs} | Output signal crossover voltage | 1.3 | 2.0 | V | |
| | USB Data Timing | | | | |
| t _{drate} | Low Speed Data Rate | 1.4775 | 1.5225 | MBit/s | |
| t _{djr1} | Receiver data jitter tolerance | -75 | 75 | ns | To next transition |
| t _{djr2} | Receiver data jitter tolerance | -45 | 45 | ns | For paired transitions |
| t _{deop} | Differential to EOP transition skew | -40 | 100 | ns | |
| t _{eopr1} | EOP width at receiver | 165 | | ns | Rejects as EOP |
| t _{eopr2} | EOP width at receiver | 675 | | ns | Accepts as EOP |
| t _{eopt} | Source EOP width | 1.25 | 1.50 | μs | |
| t _{udj1} | Differential driver jitter | -95 | 95 | ns | To next transition |
| t _{udj2} | Differential driver jitter | -150 | 150 | ns | To paired transition |

JW24F8

6.2 Absolute maximum ratings

| | |
|---|--|
| Storage Temperature | -50°C to +150°C |
| Ambient Operating Temperature | 0°C to +70°C |
| Supply Voltage on VCC relative to VSS | -0.5V to +7.0V |
| DC Input Voltage | -0.5V + VCC + 0.5V |
| Max. Output Current into any Pin | 60mA |
| Power Dissipation | 300mW |
| Static Discharge Voltage (USB and button inputs) | >2000V |
| Latch-up Current | >200mA |
| EEPROM write cycles (same byte) | ≥1000 |
| EEPROM data retention (at 55°C after 1000 cycles) | ≥10 years |
| Mechanical Shock * | 10,000g, ≤100μs 2,000g, ≤1ms ≤1.5m |

Free fall onto hard surface *

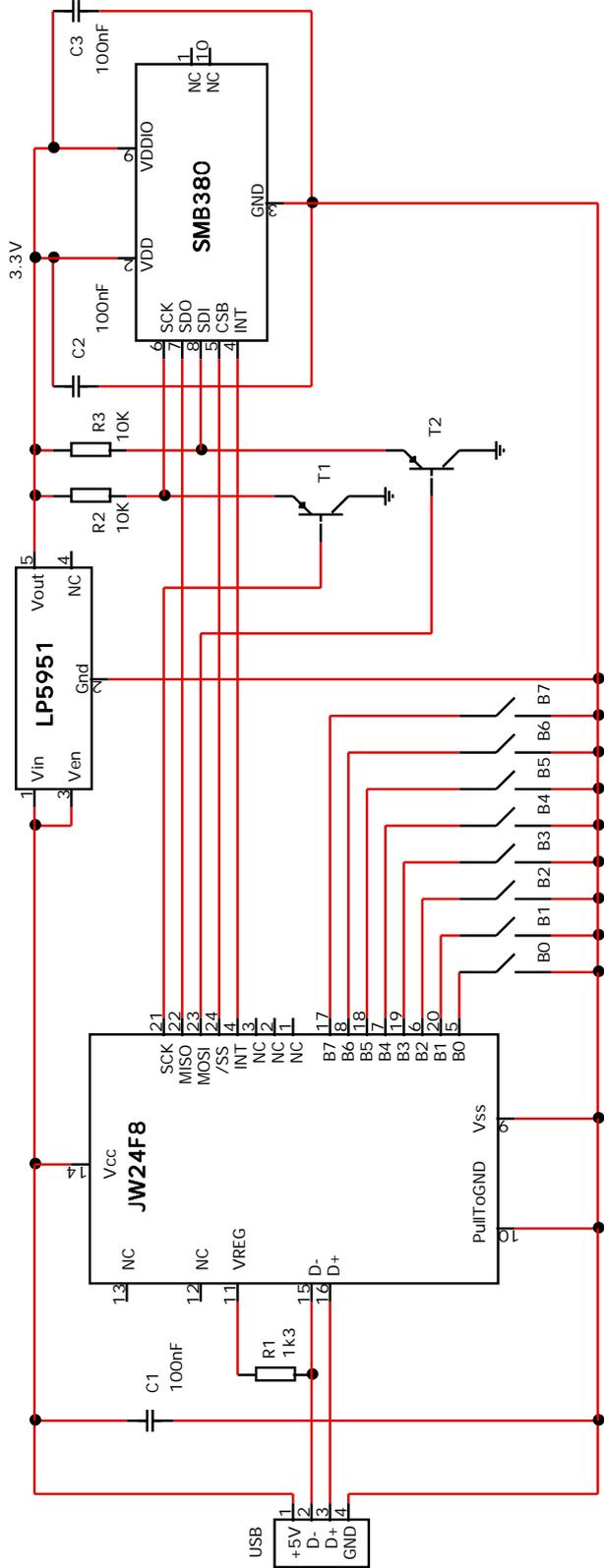
*) Maximum shock specs apply for the sensor element only. Using the module in high-g environments will require additional mechanical protection.

6.3 Sensor characteristics (JW24F8-MOD)

| | Parameter | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|------------------|--|-------|-----|------|--------------------------|
| S _{2g} | Acceleration resolution at ±2g | 246 | 256 | 266 | LSB/g |
| S _{4g} | Acceleration resolution at ±4g | 122 | 128 | 134 | LSB/g |
| S _{8g} | Acceleration resolution at ±8g | 61 | 64 | 67 | LSB/g |
| Off | Zero-g Offset at T _A = 25°C | -60 | | 60 | mg |
| Off | Zero-g Offset over lifetime, T _A = 25°C | -150 | | 150 | mg |
| | Zero-g Offset temperature drift | | 1 | | mg/K |
| NL | Nonlinearity | -0.5% | | 0.5% | %FS |
| n _{rms} | Output Noise | | 0.5 | | mg*√f (filter bandwidth) |
| /S | Cross Axis Sensitivity, relative between axes | | | 2 | % |

JW24F8

8. Typical application for JoyWarrior24 F8 (as used on the module)

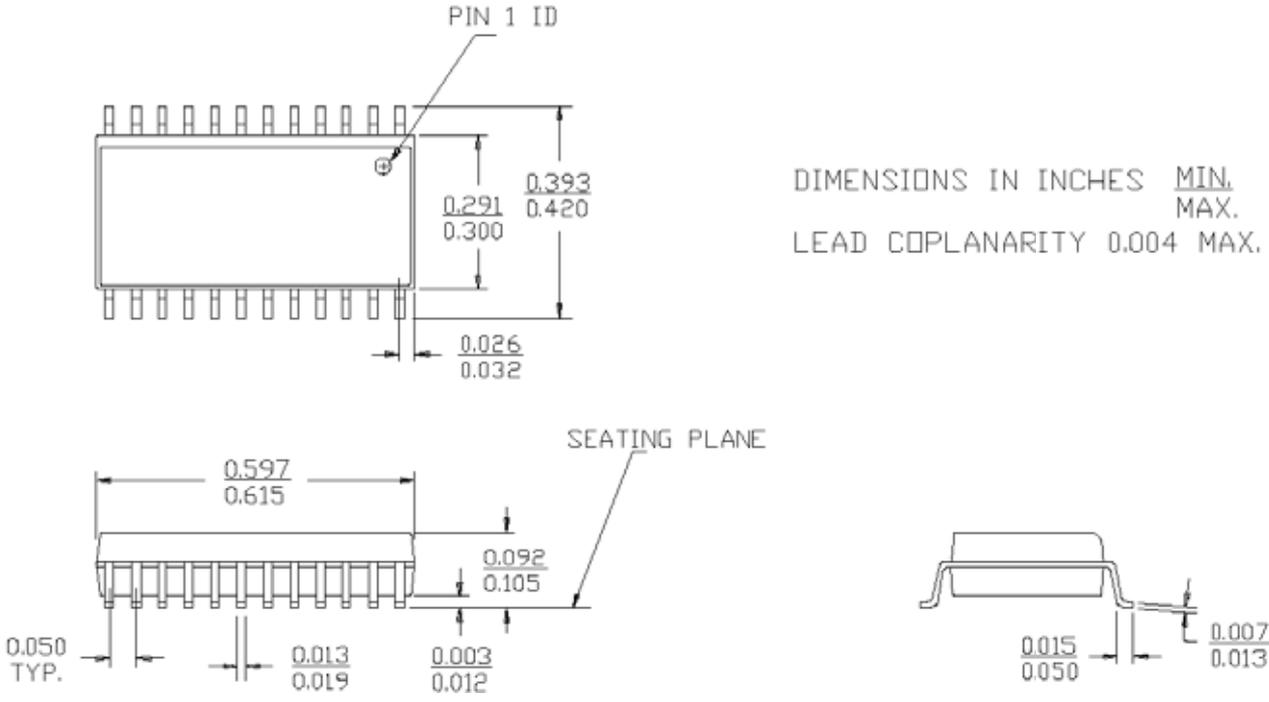


| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Circuit: JoyWarrior 24F8 | |  Code Mercenaries | | | | |
| Version: | V1.0 | | | | | |
| Date: | 18.10.2007 | Rev. | Date | By | Change | Sign. |
| Drawn by: | | | | | | |
| Function: | | | | | | |
| Page: | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | |
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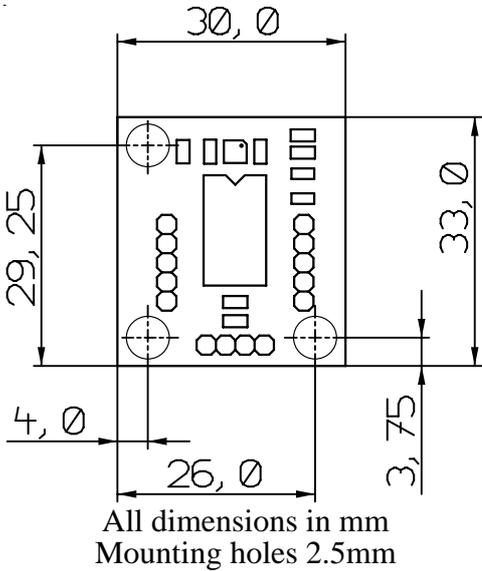
JW24F8

9. Package dimensions

24 Pin SOIC



Module



JW24F8

10. ESD Considerations

JoyWarrior has an internal ESD protection to withstand discharges of more than 2000V without permanent damage. However ESD may disrupt normal operation of the chip and cause it to exhibit erratic behaviour.

For the typical office environment the 2000V protection is normally sufficient. Though for industrial use additional measures may be necessary.

When adding ESD protection to the signals special care must be taken on the USB signal lines. The USB has very low tolerance for additional resistance or capacitance introduced on the USB differential signals.

Series resistors of 27Ω may be used alone or in addition to some kind of suppressor device. In any case the USB 2.0 specification chapter 6 and 7 should be read for detailed specification of the electrical properties.

10.1 EMC considerations

JoyWarrior uses relatively low power levels and so it causes few EMC problems.

To avoid any EMC problems the following rules should followed:

- Put the 100nF ceramic capacitor right next to the power supply pins of the chip and make sure the PCB traces between the chips power pins and the capacitor are as short as possible.
- Run the power supply lines first to the capacitor, then to the chip.
- Keep the two USB signal lines close to each other, route no other signal between them. USB uses differential signalling so the best signal quality with lowest RF emission is achieved by putting these lines very close to each other.
- Adding a ferrite bead to the +5V power supply line is advisable.

11. Revision history

Please refer to the JoyWarrior main data sheet for the revision history.

Initial shipping version of JW24F8 is V1.0.3.6.

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