



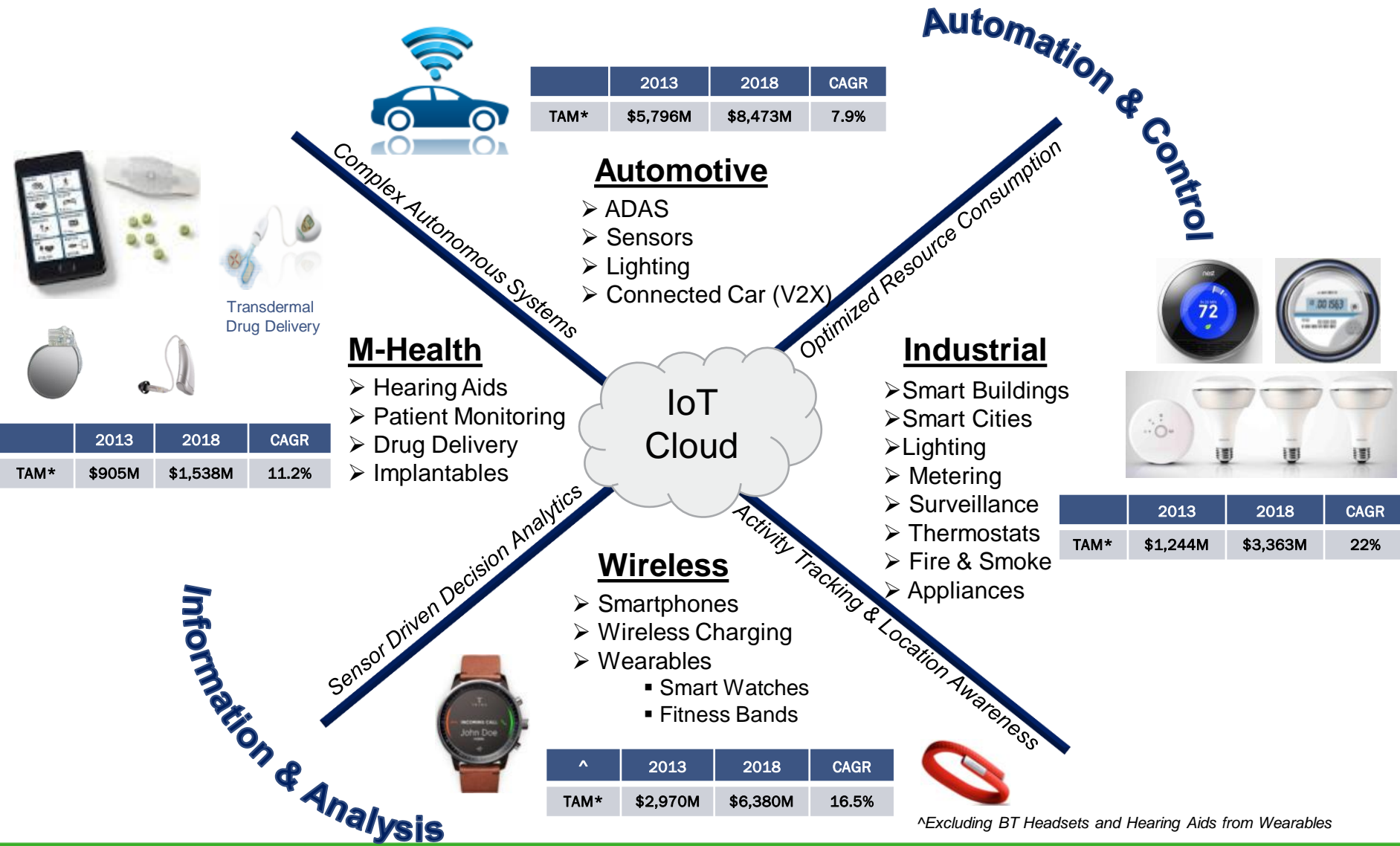
ON Semiconductor®

RSL10

February 2017



Focus Markets and Applications



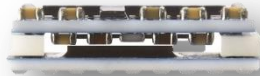
^Excluding BT Headsets and Hearing Aids from Wearables



ON Semiconductor's Evolution Into Consumer Wireless

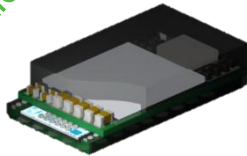
Medical & Wireless Products Experience & Expertise

Ultra-Low-Power

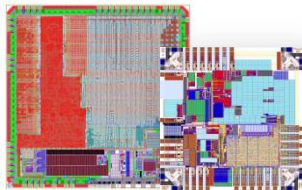


DSP Systems

Miniaturization



Advanced Packaging
Technology



Microcontrollers/AFEs

Corporate Initiatives

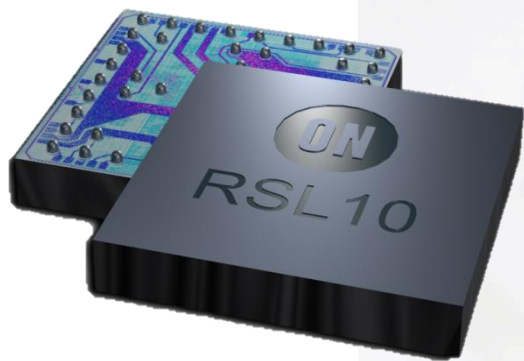
- Internet of Things
- Wearables
- Consumer Electronics
- Expansion of Wireless Offerings



Introducing RSL10



Bringing ultra-low-power wireless technology to IoT and wearables



Key Features

- Industry's Lowest Dynamic and Deep Sleep power
- Lowest Peak Rx Power
- Developed using ultra-low-power technology designed for hearing aids

Ultra-Low Power Consumption



Supports voltage supply range between 1.1- 3.6 V

Firmware-Over-The Air (FOTA)

LPDSP32

Highly Flexible

Smallest form-factor with embedded flash (WLCSP)

Multiple package options (WLCSP,QFN)

Competitive System Solution (~10 ext. components)

Ultra-Miniature

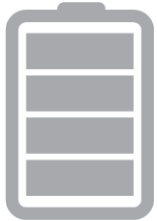


2.4 GHz

Multi-Protocol Support

Can be designed into ASIC solutions or custom modules for additional miniaturization, added integration benefits





Power Consumption

- Deep Sleep: 50 nA (1.25 V)
- Supports voltage range between 1.1 V to 3.6 V
- Deep Sleep, internal 32 kHz oscillator running with interrupts from timer or external pin : 125 nA
- Tx peak (PHY) @ 0 dBm: 8.9 mA (1.25 V),
- Rx peak (PHY): 5.6 mA (1.25 V)
- Custom audio streaming protocol, 11 kHz BW, Rx: 1.6 mA (1.25 V)



Performance

- Rx Sensitivity: -94 dBm
- Transmitting Power: -17 dBm to +6 dBm
- 384 kB Flash Memory
- Dual Core Processors (ARM® Cortex®-M3 processor, LPDSP32 DSP)
- Analog and Digital Interfaces to Accommodate Various Sensors (GPIOs, LSADs, I²C, SPI, PCM)
- User Programmable



Ultra-Miniature

- 55 nm technology
- 5.50 mm²

Bluetooth low energy technology introduced to achieve the lowest possible power for short-range communication

Bluetooth low energy technology features

- Operates in 2.4 GHz ISM band, now with a 2 Mbps data rate (Bluetooth 5)
- Optimized for transmitting short bursts of data over long periods (as opposed to “Standard Bluetooth”, which also supports continuous data transfer)
- Easy to implement as Bluetooth low energy host already available in smart phones

Other

- Multi-protocols (e.g. custom/proprietary protocols, mesh networking, etc.)

Implementing Bluetooth Low Energy Technology

Bluetooth low energy baseband is a hybrid solution consisting of hardware and software

Customer Application

Software Stacks

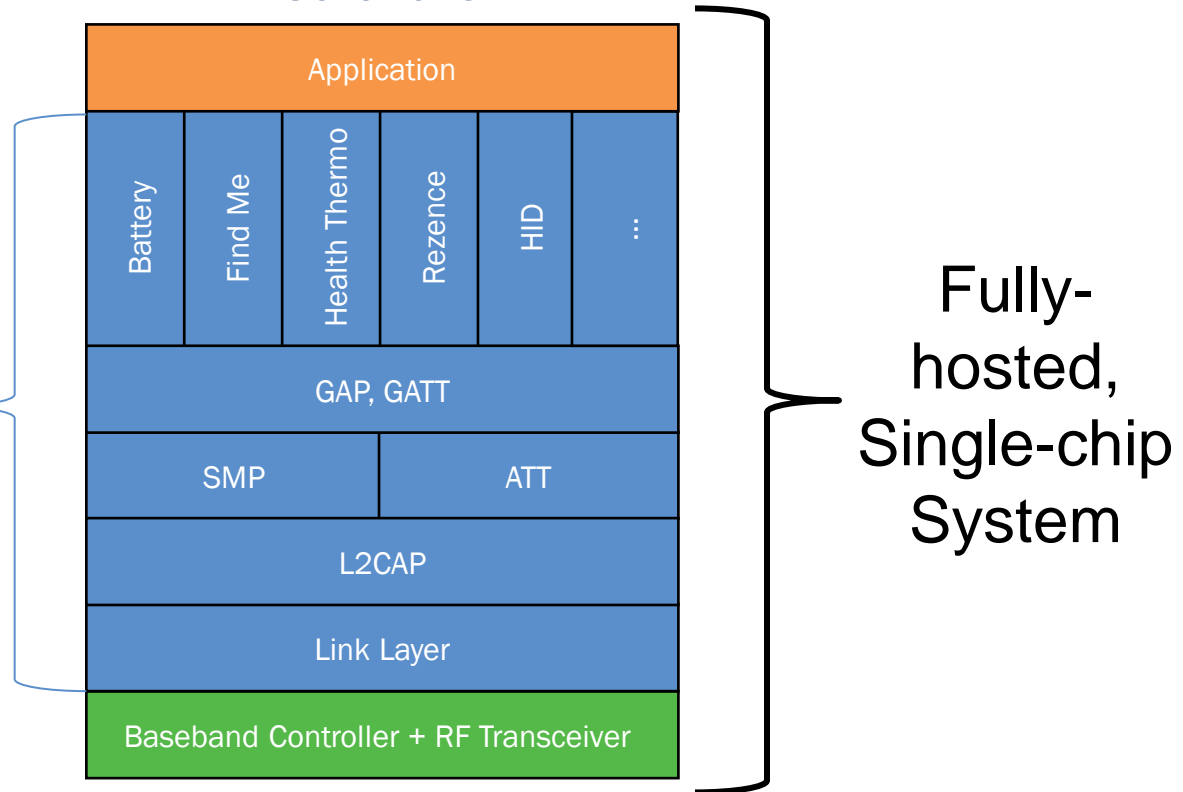
Hardware

RFFE

- Based on 2.4 GHz RF transceiver
- Implements physical layer of Bluetooth low energy,
- proprietary/custom protocols

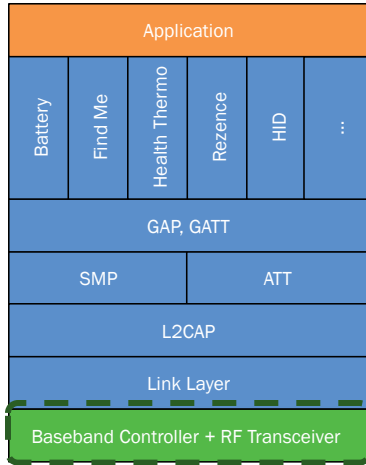
Baseband

- Bluetooth 5 certified
- Incl. support for 2 Mbps RF link, custom protocols

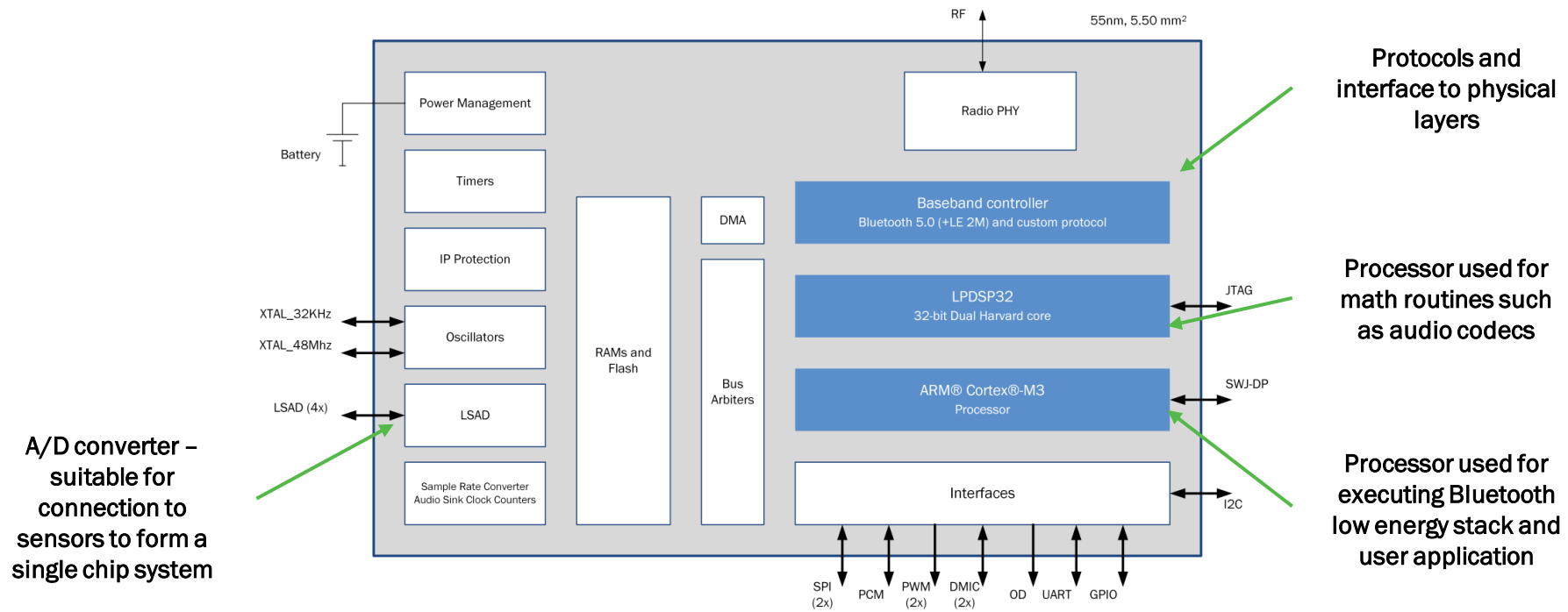


Fully-hosted, Single-chip System

Baseband Controller and RF Transceiver



Bringing ultra-low-power wireless technology to consumer applications, sensors, wearables, IoT, and more...



RSL10 System Overview

- **Master Processor: ARM® Cortex®-M3 processor**
 - **Data bus: 32 bit**
 - **Data memory: 88 kB of DRAM, distributed as follow:**
 - 24 kB shared between the Bluetooth low energy stack software and the user application
 - 48 kB shared between the ARM Cortex-M3 processor and the LPDSP32
 - 16 kB acting as the exchange memory between the ARM Cortex-M3 processor and the baseband controller. This portion can be directly accessed by the ARM Cortex-M3 processor and the DMA, parallel to the baseband controller.
 - **Program bus: 32 bit**
- **Program memory:**
 - **384 kB of flash:**
 - Bluetooth stack with profiles is max 128 kB
 - User application, and other non-volatile program elements have 256 kB available.
 - **32 kB of RAM:**
 - Wakeup handler or a similar program running in sleep mode
 - At application boot, portions of the flash are copied into RAM (Flash overlay). The copied data includes the real-time functions of the Bluetooth low energy software stack (12-16 kB). These functions are heavily used during communication and are executed from the RAM. This minimizes the number of Flash accesses and lower the overall power consumption.
 - **4 kB of ROM: support functionalities for system operation**
- **ARM Cortex-M3 processor subsystem include a DMA controller (similar to Ezairo 7100)**
- **ARM Cortex-M3 subsystems includes the Bluetooth low energy baseband controller**
- **Development in C**
- **Max clock: 48 MHz**



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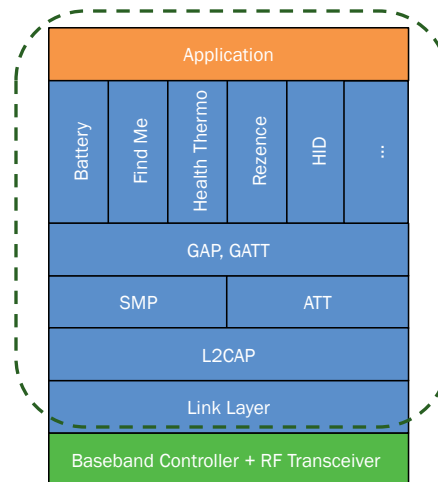
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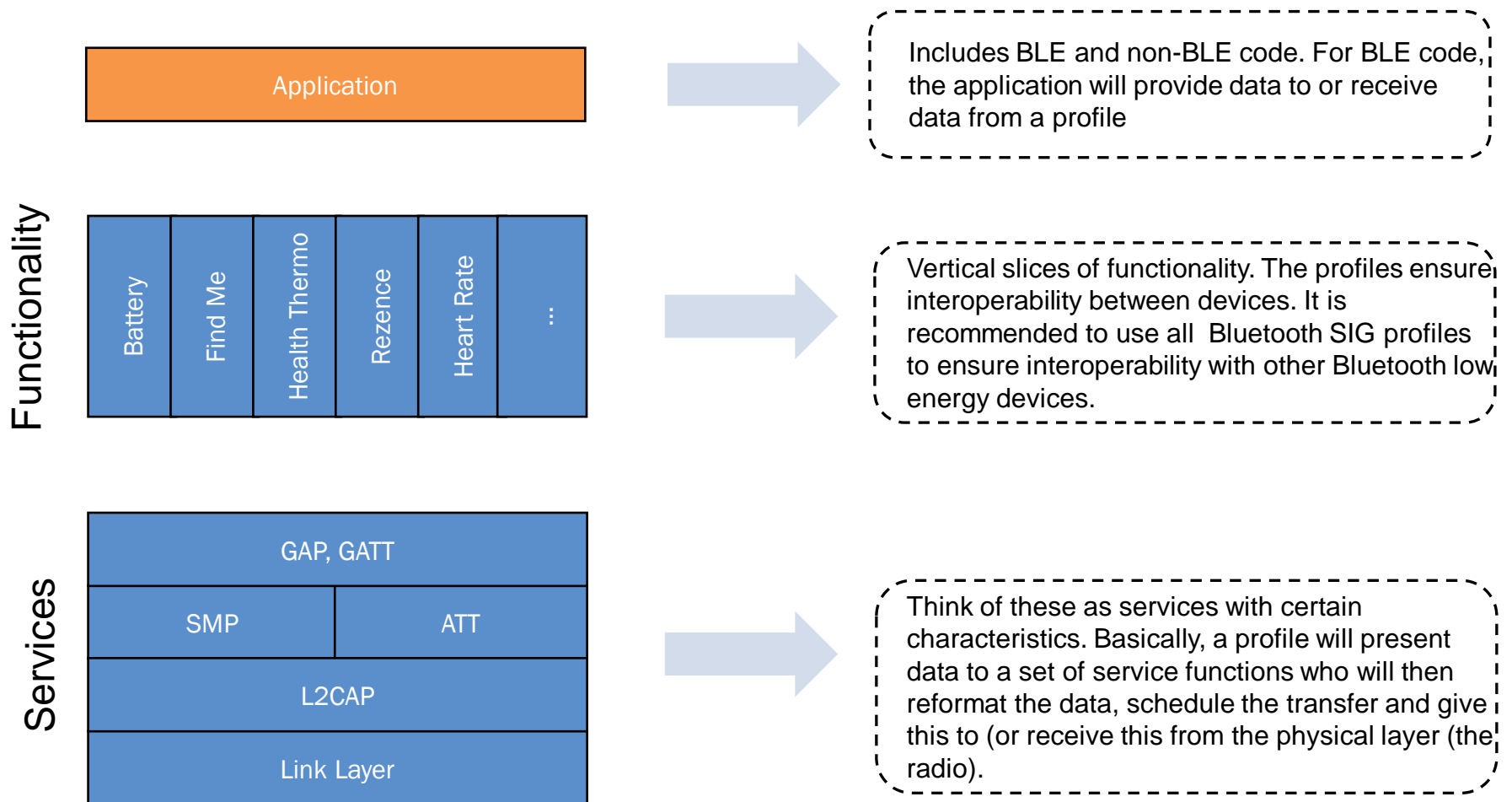
- **RSL10 is Bluetooth 5 certified by Bluetooth SIG**
 - 36 profiles and services certified
- **FCC and ETSI compliance confirmed**
 - Radiated and conducted power, EMI, interference, total emission, etc.



Bluetooth Software Development



Bluetooth Low Energy Technology Programming Model



Example: How To Make A Heart Rate Monitor

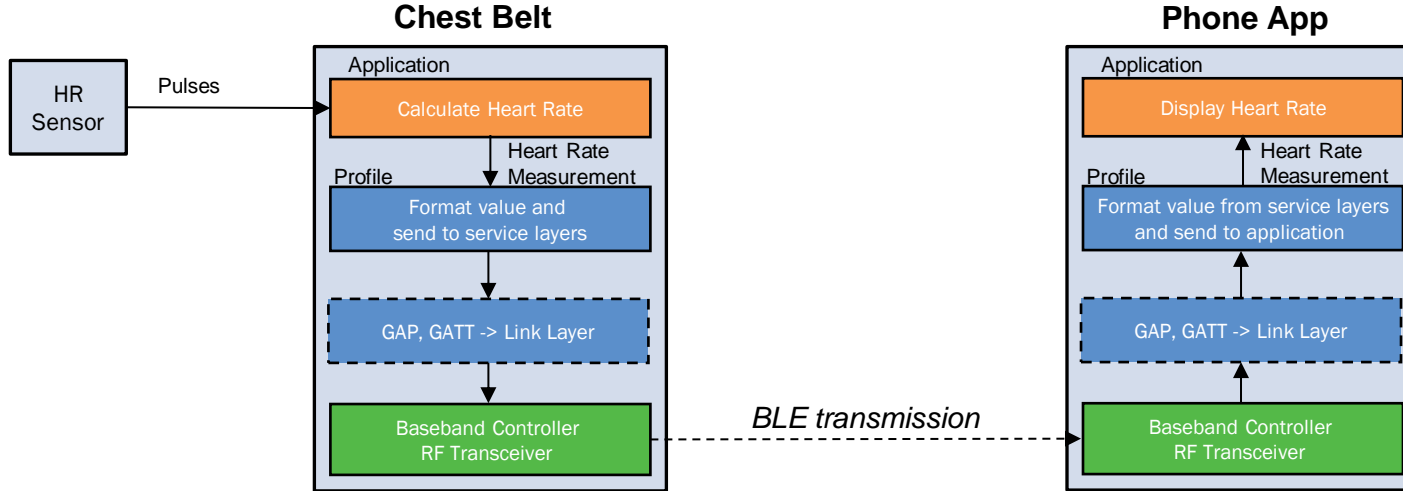


Table 2: Heart Rate Measurement Structure (struct hrs_hr_meas)

Type	Parameters	Description
uint8_t	flags	Measurement Flags
uint8_t	nb_rr_interval	RR-Interval numbers (max 4)
uint16_t [4]	rr_intervals	RR-Intervals
uint16_t	heart_rate	Heart Rate Measurement Value
uint16_t	energy_expended	Energy Expended

▼ The heart rate monitoring profile is basically an applications interface to which you deliver or receive data. A key value is the “Heart Rate Measurement Value”. This is the value that contains a measured heart rate calculated as beats per minute (bpm)



Example: How To Make A Heart Rate Monitor Based on RSL10 Sample Code

C/C++ - peripheral_server_hrp/app.c

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Project Explorer

- bi_directional_master
- hci_app
- HRM
- peripheral_server
- peripheral_server_hrp (Profile)

 - Includes
 - code

 - app_func.c
 - app_init.c
 - app_task.c

- Debug
- include
- app.h
- thirdparty
- app.c
- readme_peripheral_server_hrp.txt
- peripheral_server_hrp_ori
- peripheral_server_hrp_ori_save
- peripheral_server_hrp_sv
- peripheral_server_sleep
- supplemental_calibrate

app.c

```
void TIMER0_IRQHandler(void)
{
    uint16_t level;

    cnt_notifc_hrp++;

    /* 5 * 200ms = 1s. Every 1s, reset the heart rate notification counter
     * and send heart rate measurement */
    if (cnt_notifc_hrp == 5)
    {
        cnt_notifc_hrp = 0;

        /* Creating dummy data for hrp testing (every second as defined above).
         * The data are defined randomly without specific rules here but in
         * real case, the data should be obtained from another device in
         * contact with human body that extract actual information.
         * The data here generates reasonable values just for testing */

        /* Flags field to indicate the heart rate fields in use.
         * Note that LSB (bit 0) is set to 1 to support Heart Rate Value
         * format of UUINT16.
         * It can be set to 0 to support up to the data format of UUINT8
         * All other bits are set to 1 indicating, the fields are
         * supported or present */
        app_env.hrp_measVal.flags = 0x1F;

        /* Generating heart rate values within the range of 64 and 191 */
        app_env.hrp_measVal.heart_rate = (rand() % (191 - 64)) + 64;

        /* Energy expended value incremented every second */
        app_env.hrp_measVal.energy_expended += 1;

        /* Indicates number of rr_interval values for heart rate measurement
         * All 4 bits are rr_intervals are used as shown below */
        app_env.hrp_measVal.nb_rr_interval = 4;
        app_env.hrp_measVal.rr_intervals[0] = (rand() % 8);
        app_env.hrp_measVal.rr_intervals[1] = (rand() % 8);
        app_env.hrp_measVal.rr_intervals[2] = (rand() % 8);
        app_env.hrp_measVal.rr_intervals[3] = (rand() % 8);

        /* Set sending notification to send the measurement */
        app_env.send_hrp_ntf = 1;

        /* Increment sending notification counter for energy expended field
         * every second (up to 10 as shown below) */
        cnt_notifc_hrp_energy_expended++;

        /* Send energy expended field value every 10s */
        if (cnt_notifc_hrp_energy_expended == 10)
        {
            /* Reset the sending notification counter for energy expended field
```

This is the app. running on the Chest Belt

Where the heart rate value gets passed to the heart rate monitoring profile – everything below this happens “behind your back”!



Supported Bluetooth Profiles

- Bluetooth 5 baseband
- Profiles
 - Heart Rate
 - Proximity
 - Health Thermometer
 - Time
 - Blood Pressure
 - Glucose Monitor
 - HID over GATT (HOG)
 - Alert Notification
 - Phone Alert Status
 - Running Speed
 - Cycling Speed
 - Cycling Power
 - Location and Navigation
 - ReZence (wireless charging, custom protocol defined by Alliance)

And more....



- **Firmware upgradable as new releases become available**
 - Accommodated via on-chip Flash
 - Sample code available for peripheral (device) and central (PC)
 - Can be incorporated into any user application to add FOTA capability
 - Provided as is



Firmware Over The Air (FOTA)



RSL10 Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

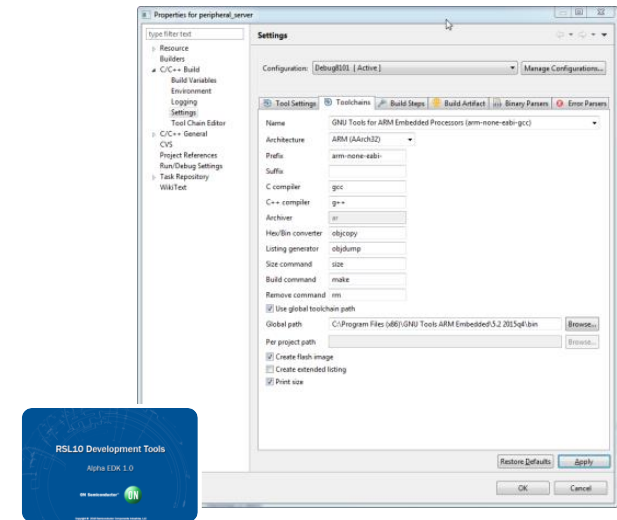
- Includes Bluetooth protocol stacks, sample code, libraries, documentation
- ARM Cortex-M3 processor development (GNU toolchain)
- Eclipse with C Development Toolkit (CDT)
- CMSIS package (Available Q2 2017)

Development Hardware

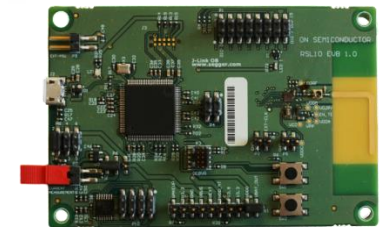
- Development Board
- USB Dongle (Available Q3 2017)

LPDSP32 Development Tools

- Support available on request



Available at onsemi.com



RSL10 Development Board

- **Embedded in EDK**
- **Includes:**
 - Getting Started
 - Evaluation Board Manual
 - Hardware Reference Manual
 - Firmware Reference Manual
 - Stand-Alone Flash Loader Manual
 - Software Development Tools User's Guide
 - Interface Specifications for Bluetooth Libraries
 - ARM Cortex-M3 Processor Quick Reference Card
 - Sample code Readmes



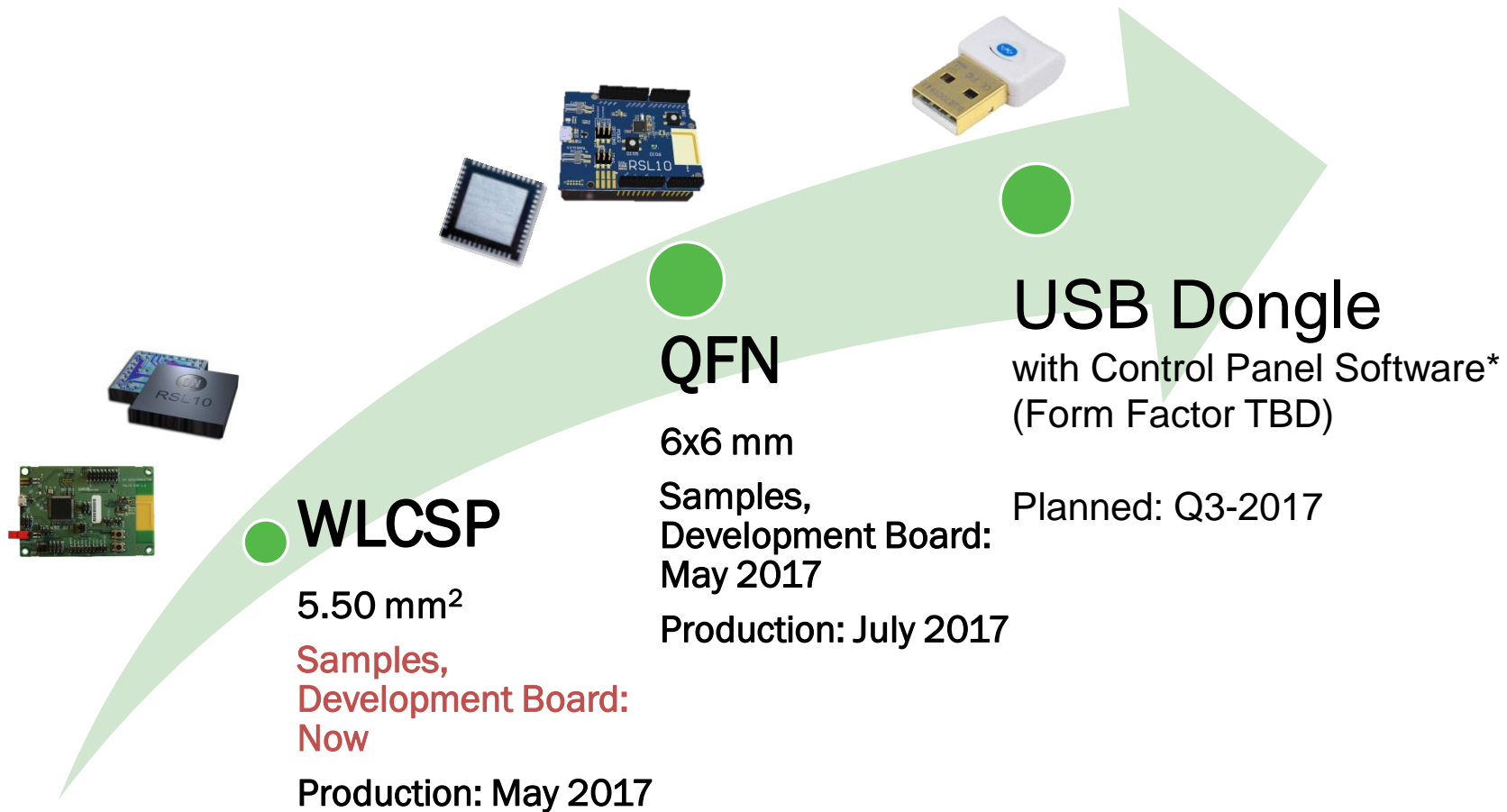
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- An additional cable is required for conducting RF measurements
 - Murata MXHS83QE3000 (Available [here](#))
- The RSL10 RF port is connected to the board PCB antenna through a switch connector. The RF signal is routed to PCB antenna by default if the RF probe cable, which is not included in the package, is not plugged in.
- Once the RF probe cable is plugged in, the switch connector will disconnect the PCB antenna and connect the RF signal from RSL10 RF port to the probe cable (which has a standard SMA connection)
- The insertion loss of RF probe cable is 1.0 dB at 2.4 GHz band, max 2.6dB at 3-6GHz band. More information is available from Murata.

RSL10 Availability

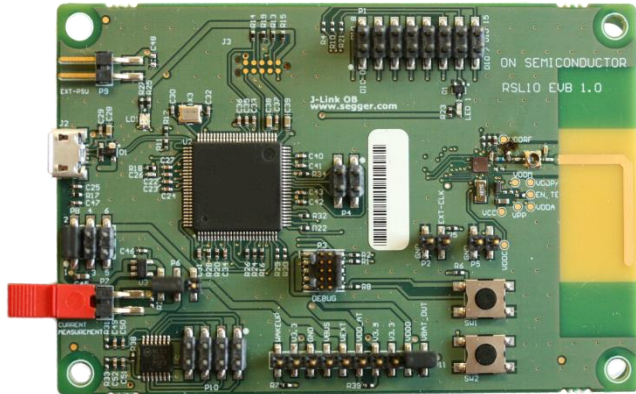
Multiple package offerings available for easy integration into any device



*The Control Panel is a SW Utility that allows the developer to monitor services and attributes in real time



RSL10 Development Hardware



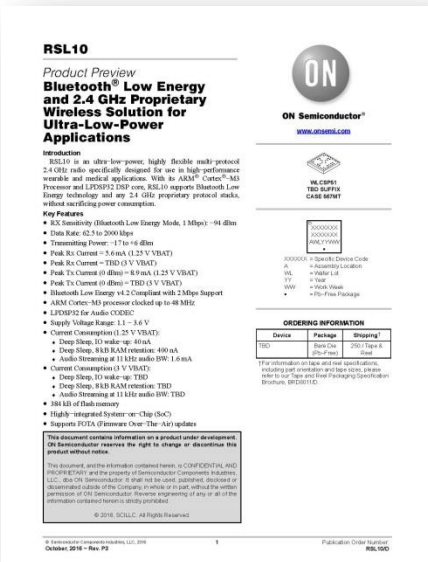
To order an RSL10 evaluation board, contact your sales representative

RSL10

Resources



- [Datasheet](#)
- [Evaluation & Development Kit \(EDK\)](#)
 - Incl. software, technical documentation, etc.
- [Training Videos](#)
 - “Getting Started” Available March
- [Application Notes](#)
 - RSL10 RF Guidelines
 - Available April 2017
 - RSL10 Bluetooth Certification Guidelines
 - Available April 2017



All Available at www.onsemi.com



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ARM CORTEX
Processor Technology

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 **Bluetooth® 5**

2.4 GHz

Multi-Protocol Support

Can be designed into ASIC solutions or custom modules for additional miniaturization, added integration benefits

For Devices With:

Better
Performance,
Advanced
Features



Longer Battery
Life



Faster,
Improved
Wireless
Functionality



Smaller,
Lightweight
Designs

