

Tiva™ TM4C123G Development Board

User's Guide



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DK-TM4C123G Overview

The Tiva TM4C123G development kit is an evaluation platform for the Tiva TM4C123GH6PGE ARM® Cortex™-M4-based series microcontrollers. The development board highlights the TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller's USB 2.0 On-The-Go/Host/Device (OTG/Host/Device) interface, 12-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC), Real-Time Clock (RTC), and battery-backed Hibernation module. [Figure 1-1](#) shows a photo of the DK-TM4C123G.

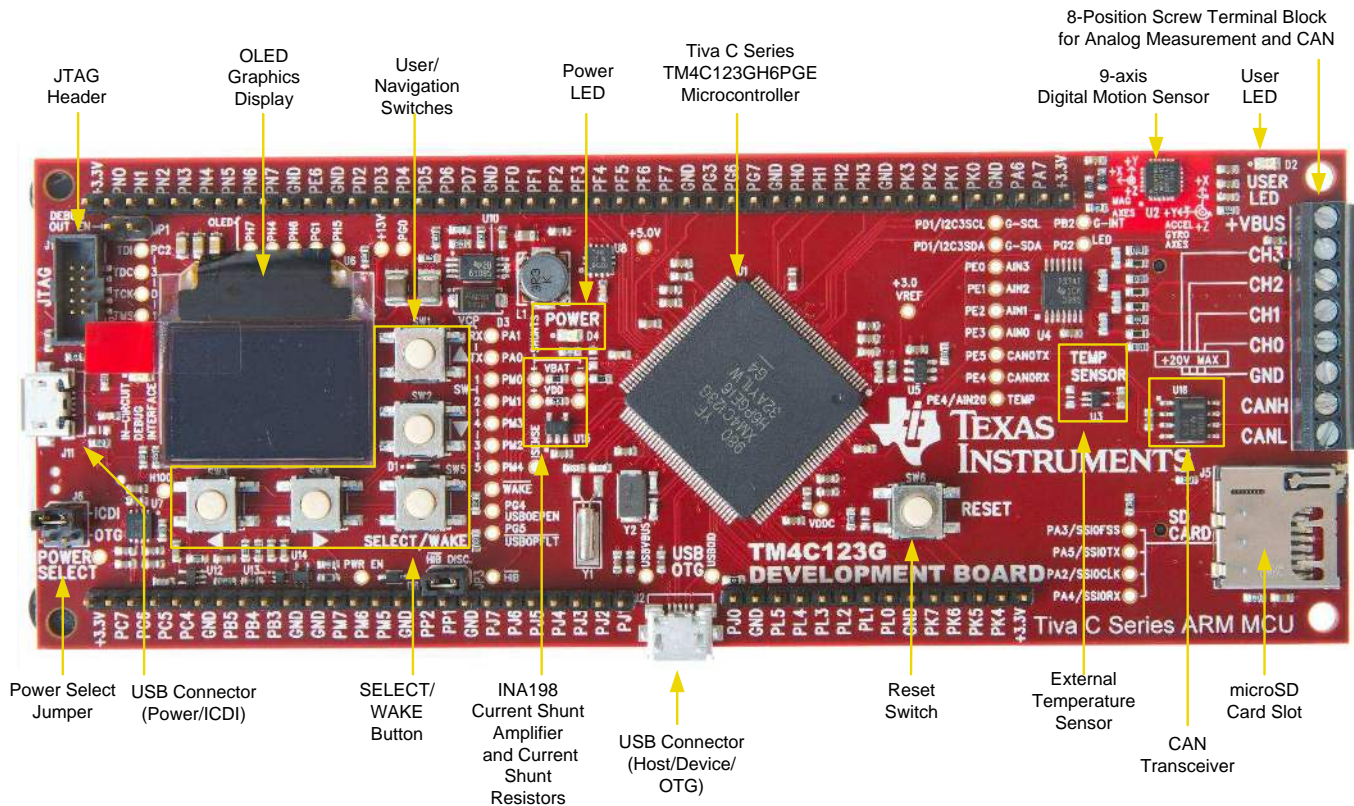


Figure 1-1. Board Picture

1.1 Kit Contents

The DK-TM4C123G Development Kit comes with the following:

- DK-TM4C123G development board
- On board In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI)
- Cables:
 - Two USB Micro-B plug to USB-A plug cables (one for debug)
 - USB Micro-A plug to USB-A receptacle cable
- 3-V CR2032 lithium coin-cell battery
- USB Flash drive containing:
 - Complete documentation
 - TivaWare™ for C Series [Peripheral Driver Library](#) and example source code
 - A supported evaluation version of all of the following:
 - Texas Instruments' Code Composer Studio™ IDE
 - Keil™ RealView® Microcontroller Development Kit (MDK-ARM)
 - IAR Embedded Workbench® development tools
 - Sourcery CodeBench™ development tools (time limited)
 - GCC

1.2 Using the DK-TM4C123G

The recommended steps for using the DK-TM4C123G development kit are:

1. **Follow the README First document included in the kit.** The [README First](#) document will help get the DK-TM4C123G development board up and running in minutes.
2. **Use your preferred ARM tool-chain and the Tiva Peripheral Driver Library to develop an application.** Software applications are loaded using the on-board In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI). See Chapter 3, [Software Development](#), for the programming procedure. The [TivaWare Peripheral Driver Library User's Guide](#) contains specific information on software structure and function.
3. **Customize and integrate the hardware to suit an end application.** This user's manual is an important reference for understanding circuit operation and completing hardware modification.

1.3 Features

The DK-TM4C123G development kit includes the following features:

- Tiva TM4C123GH6PGE Microcontroller
- Data logger demo application
- 9-axis (accelerometer + gyro + compass) motion sensor
- 2 Analog temperature sensors
 - External TMP20 temperature sensor
 - Internal microcontroller temperature sensor
- Controller Area Network (CAN) transceiver
- 8 screw terminals
 - 4 analog inputs (0-20 V)
 - Power
 - Ground
 - CAN-High
 - CAN-Low

- Microcontroller current shunt amplifier
- 96 x 64 color OLED display
- USB Micro-AB connector for Host/Device/OTG
- microSD card slot
- 5 navigation switches
- User LED
- Precision 3.0V reference
- Connectors for Wireless Evaluation Modules
- Available I/O brought out to headers on 0.1" grid
- Debug
 - In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI)
 - Standard 10-pin JTAG header (debug-out capable)
- Shunt resistors to measure current on V_{BAT} and V_{DD}
- Coin cell backup battery for Hibernate mode
- Reset button

1.4 Specifications

[Table 1-1](#) shows the specifications for the DK-TM4C123G development board.

Table 1-1. DK-TM4C123G Specifications

| Parameter | Value |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Board supply voltage | 4.75-5.25V |
| Dimensions | 6.0" x 2.25" x 0.65" (LxWxH) |
| RoHS status | Compliant |

Hardware Description

The DK-TM4C123G development board includes a Tiva TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller and an integrated In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI) as well as a range of useful peripheral features (see the block diagram in [Figure 2-1](#)). This chapter describes how these peripherals operate and interface to the microcontroller.

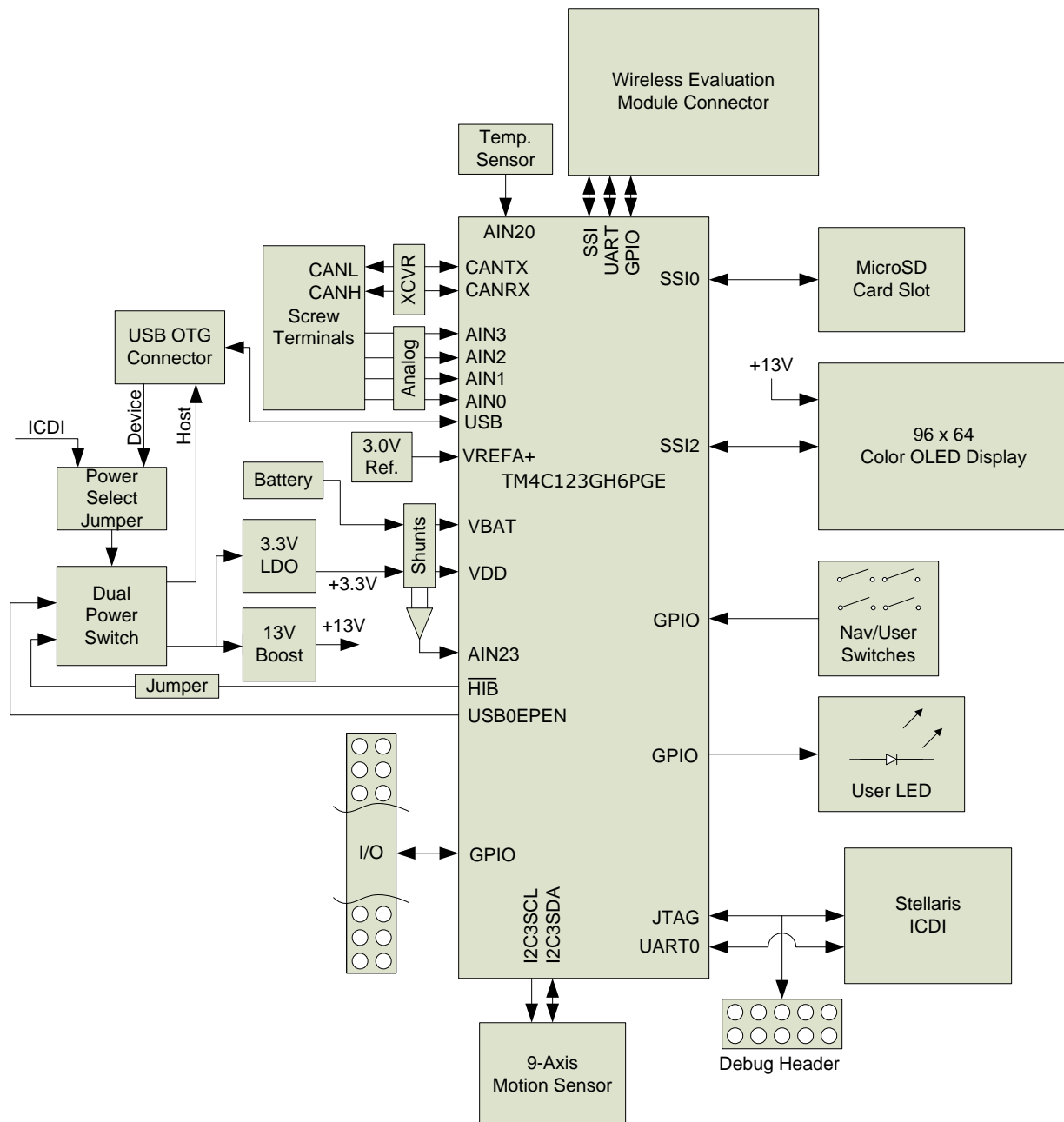


Figure 2-1. DK-TM4C123G Development Board Block Diagram

2.1 Microcontroller, USB OTG, User/Navigation Switches, User LED, and GPIO Headers (Schematic page 1)

2.1.1 Microcontroller

The Tiva TM4C123GH6PGE is an ARM® Cortex™-M4-based microcontroller with 256-KB flash memory, 32-KB SRAM, 80-MHz operation, USB Host/Device/OTG, Hibernation module, and a wide range of other peripherals. See the [DS-TM4C123GH6PGE](#) microcontroller data sheet for complete device details.

Most of the microcontroller signals are routed to 0.1" pitch break-out pads and labeled with their GPIO reference. An internal multiplexer allows different peripheral functions to be assigned to each of these GPIO pads. When adding external circuitry, consideration should be given to the additional load on the development board's power rails. The [Tiva PinMux Utility](#) can be used to quickly develop pin assignments and the code required to configure them.

The TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller is factory-programmed with a quickstart data logger demo program. The quickstart program resides in on-chip flash memory and runs each time power is applied, unless the application has been replaced with a user program.

2.1.2 USB Host/Device/OTG

The DK-TM4C123G includes a USB Micro-AB (OTG) connector to allow for USB Host, Device, and OTG operation. The following signals are used for USB OTG.:

Table 2-1. USB Host/Device/OTG Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | USB OTG |
|----------|------------------------------|---|
| PL6 | USB0DP | D+ |
| PL7 | USB0DM | D- |
| PB0 | USB0ID | ID |
| PB1 | USB0VBUS | USB VBUS |
| | | Load Switch |
| PG4 | USB0EPEN | USB VBUS Power Enable (EN2) |
| PG5 | $\overline{\text{USB0PFLT}}$ | Power Fault ($\overline{\text{OC2}}$) |

In USB Host mode, the development board can provide power to the OTG connector. The USB0EPEN signal controls the Channel 2 Enable (EN2) of a Texas Instruments' TPS2052B Load Switch (U7), which enables power to the connector's VBUS pin. The POWER SELECT jumper must be in the "ICDI" position.

In Device mode, the development board can be powered from either the ICDI or the OTG connectors. The user can select the power source by moving the POWER SELECT jumper to the appropriate position.

In OTG mode, the POWER SELECT jumper's position requires special consideration depending on the system and code configuration.

2.1.3 User Switches and User LED

Five switches on the board provide navigation and selection for the preloaded quickstart application. These switches can be used for other purposes in the user's custom applications.

The development board also has a green user LED.

[Table 2-2](#) shows how these features are connected to the pins on the microcontroller.

Table 2-2. User Switches and User LED Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | Feature |
|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| PM0 | GPIO | SW1 (Up) |
| PM1 | GPIO | SW2 (Down) |
| PM2 | GPIO | SW3 (Left) |
| PM3 | GPIO | SW4 (Right) |
| PM4 | GPIO | SW5 (Select/Wake) |
| PG2 | GPIO | User LED |

2.1.4 GPIO Headers

All unused pins on the microcontroller are routed out to 0.1" headers along the edges of the board and are conveniently labeled with their port and pin names.

The remaining pins are broken out to headers located near the hardware feature that uses them. These are also on a 0.1" grid. All of these headers are labeled with the port and pin name, and, where possible, labeled with their function. See [Schematics](#) for detailed information on these signals.

2.2 Data Logger, Motion Sensor, Temperature Sensors, CAN Transceiver, OLED, and SD Card (Schematic page 2)

2.2.1 Data Logger

The DK-TM4C123G comes with a quickstart application loaded into the Flash memory. This application implements a multi-channel data logger that can measure up to four analog channels (0-20 V), nine axes from the motion sensor, two analog temperature sensors, and the microcontroller running current.

A Windows quickstart companion application is also provided on the development kit USB flash drive and serves as a secondary display for the Data Logger application. See [Software Description](#) for more information.

2.2.2 4-Channel Analog Measurement

An 8-position screw terminal block is included on the development board to make easy connections to external signals. [Table 2-3](#) shows how the screw terminals and channels are arranged.

Table 2-3. 4-Channel Analog Measurement Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | Terminal |
|----------|--------------|----------|
| - | - | +VBUS |
| PE0 | AIN3 | CH3 |
| PE1 | AIN2 | CH2 |
| PE2 | AIN1 | CH1 |
| PE3 | AIN0 | CH0 |
| - | - | GND |
| - | - | CANH |
| - | - | CANL |

Each of the 4 channels can measure 0-20 V with an approximate 0.01 V resolution. A voltage divider on each channel scales the 0-20 V range on the terminal to the 0-3 V range of the 12-bit Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) of the TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller. Each scaled-down signal passes through a unity-gain amplifier to provide a low-impedance source for the microcontroller's ADC. Below are some useful equations to keep on hand when using the four data logger channels.

$$V_{\text{TERMINAL}} = \frac{V_{\text{ADC}}}{\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)} = \frac{V_{\text{ADC}}}{\left(\frac{18000}{105000 + 18000}\right)} \approx \frac{V_{\text{ADC}}}{0.146} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{\text{ADC}} = \frac{V_{\text{REFA+}}}{2^{12} - 1} \times \text{ADCCODE} = \frac{3.0\text{V}}{4095} \times \text{ADCCODE} \approx 0.7326\text{mV} \times \text{ADCCODE} \quad (2)$$

For example, if the code read from the ADC is 2048, the voltage measured by the ADC is:

$$V_{\text{ADC}} = 0.7326\text{mV} \times 2048 = 1.5\text{V} \quad (3)$$

Therefore the voltage being measured at the screw terminal is:

$$V_{\text{TERMINAL}} = \frac{V_{\text{ADC}}}{0.146} = \frac{1.5\text{V}}{0.146} = 10.27\text{V} \quad (4)$$

CAUTION

Exceeding the input range on either the screw terminal or the ADC pins directly can damage the analog circuitry.

2.2.3 9-Axis Motion Sensor

Included on the development board is an InvenSense MPU-9150 digital 9-axis (accelerometer + gyroscope + compass) motion sensor.

Sensor Features

- Accelerometer
 - User-programmable full-scale ranges of $\pm 2\text{g}$, $\pm 4\text{g}$, $\pm 8\text{g}$, and $\pm 16\text{g}$
 - 16-bit resolution
- Gyroscope
 - User-programmable full-scale ranges of ± 250 °/s, ± 500 °/s, ± 1000 °/s, and ± 2000 °/s
 - 16-bit resolution
- Magnetometer
 - Full-scale range ± 1200 μT
 - 13-bit resolution

The sensor communicates with the TM4C123GH6PGE through an I²C interface. The following signals are used:

Table 2-4. 9-axis Motion Sensor Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | Sensor |
|----------|--------------|--------|
| PD0 | I2C3SCL | SCL |
| PD1 | I2C3SDA | SDA |
| PB2 | GPIO | INT |

Please refer to the MPU-9150 data sheet for more information about the sensor.

2.2.4 Temperature Sensors

Temperature can be measured by the Texas Instruments TMP20 Analog Temperature Sensor (U3) and/or the internal microcontroller temperature sensor.

2.2.4.1 External TMP20 Temperature Sensor

The output of the sensor is connected directly to the microcontroller's ADC. [Table 2-5](#) shows the signal used by the temperature sensor.

Table 2-5. Temperature Sensor Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | Temp. Sensor |
|----------|--------------|------------------|
| PE7 | AIN20 | V _{OUT} |

The sensor's analog output over the -55°C to +130°C temperature range corresponds to the parabolic transfer function (taken from the TMP20 data sheet):

$$V_{OUT} = (-3.88 \times 10^{-5} \times T^2) + (-1.15 \times 10^{-2} \times T) + 1.8639V$$

where

- the temperature T is in °C (5)

Solving for temperature results in the following equation:

$$T = -1481.96 + \sqrt{\frac{2.19262 \times 10^5 + (1.8639 - V_{OUT})}{3.88 \times 10^{-5}}} \quad (6)$$

When only concerned with a narrow temperature range, a linear transfer function can be calculated. See the [±2.5°C Low-Power, Analog Out Temperature Sensor Data Sheet \(TMP20\)](#) for these calculations. [Table 2-6](#) shows the linear transfer functions for a common selection of temperature ranges.

Table 2-6. Linear Transfer Functions for Common Temperature Ranges

| Temperature Range | | Linear Equation (V) | Maximum Deviation from Parabolic Equation (°C) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| T _{MIN} (°C) | T _{MAX} (°C) | | |
| -55 | 130 | V _{OUT} = -11.79mV/°C x T + 1.8528 | ±1.41 |
| -40 | 110 | V _{OUT} = -11.77mV/°C x T + 1.8577 | ±0.93 |
| -30 | 100 | V _{OUT} = -11.77mV/°C x T + 1.8605 | ±0.70 |
| -40 | 85 | V _{OUT} = -11.67mV/°C x T + 1.8583 | ±0.65 |
| -10 | 65 | V _{OUT} = -11.71mV/°C x T + 1.8641 | ±0.23 |
| 35 | 45 | V _{OUT} = -11.81mV/°C x T + 1.8701 | ±0.004 |
| 20 | 30 | V _{OUT} = -11.69mV/°C x T + 1.8663 | ±0.004 |

2.2.4.2 Internal Microcontroller Temperature Sensor

The TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller has an internal temperature sensor that can be used to notify the system that the internal temperature is too high or low for reliable operation. The temperature sensor can be sampled internally by the ADC. Given the ADC reading, the internal temperature, T in °C, can be calculated as follows (taken from the TM4C123GH6PGE data sheet):

$$T = 147.5 - \frac{225 \times \text{ADCCODE}}{4095} \quad (7)$$

See the [TM4C123GH6PGE data sheet](#) for more information on the internal microcontroller temperature sensor.

2.2.5 MCU Running Current

The microcontroller running current I_{DD} can be measured by the microcontroller itself. The output of a Texas Instruments INA198 Current Shunt Amplifier (U15) is connected to the ADC on the microcontroller. This amplifier increases the voltage drop on a 0.1-Ohm current shunt resistor in line with the V_{DD} source for the microcontroller. [Table 2-7](#) shows the signal used to measure the amplifier output.

Table 2-7. Microcontroller Running Current Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | Amplifier |
|----------|--------------|-----------|
| PP0 | AIN23 | OUT |

See [Current Shunt Resistors](#) for more details on calculating the running current from the ADC readings.

2.2.6 CAN Transceiver

A Texas Instruments SN65HVD1050D High-Speed CAN Transceiver is included on the development kit. The DK-TM4C123G can easily be connected to other CAN enabled devices via the screw terminals on the board, see [Figure 2-2](#).

The following signals are used for CAN:

Table 2-8. CAN Transceiver Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | CAN Transceiver |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| PE4 | CAN0RX | RXD |
| PE5 | CAN0TX | TXD |

The CAN bus signals from the transceiver are brought out on the screw terminals alongside the analog channels. Depending on the position of the development kit in the network, a termination resistor may be required. A standard 0.125 W through-hole resistor can easily be screwed into the terminals in addition to the bus wires. For example:

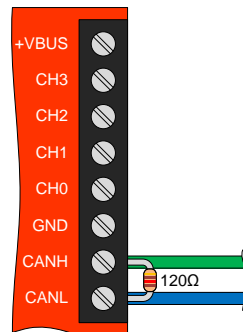


Figure 2-2. Can Diagram

2.2.7 OLED Display

The development board includes a 96 x 64 color Organic LED (OLED) display. The OLED display is powered from the on-board 13 V regulator, which must be enabled before using the display.

Data is written to the display using the SSI2 peripheral. [Table 2-9](#) shows the signals used by the display.

Table 2-9. OLED Display Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | OLED Function |
|----------|--------------|------------------|
| PH7 | SSI2TX | SDIN |
| PH5 | SSI2FSS | \overline{CS} |
| PH4 | SSI2CLK | SCLK |
| PH6 | GPIO | D/C |
| PG1 | GPIO | \overline{RST} |
| PG0 | GPIO | +13VEN |

2.2.8 SD Card

The DK-TM4C123G features a microSD card slot. [Table 2-10](#) shows the signals used with the SD card.

Table 2-10. SD Card Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | SD Card Function |
|----------|--------------|------------------|
| PA5 | SSI0TX | DI |
| PA4 | SSI0RX | DO |
| PA3 | SSI0FSS | \overline{CS} |
| PA2 | SSI0CLK | CLK |

2.3 Hibernate, Current Shunts, Power Supplies, Reset and Crystals (Schematic page 3)

2.3.1 Hibernate

The DK-TM4C123G provides a 32.768 kHz crystal (Y1) as the clock source for the TM4C123GH6PGE's Hibernation module. Along with a 3.0-V CR2032 lithium coin-cell backup battery that is connected to the VBAT pin and provides power to the Hibernation module when the microcontroller is in Hibernate mode. The current draw while in Hibernate mode can be measured indirectly by measuring the voltage across the 1-k Ω current shunt resistor. See [Current Shunt Resistors](#) for more details.

Several conditions can generate a wake signal to the Hibernate module; waking on a Real-time Clock (RTC) match, waking on low battery, and/or waking on assertion of the \overline{WAKE} pin. ⁽¹⁾ The SELECT/WAKE switch is connected to the \overline{WAKE} pin on the microcontroller. When the microcontroller is configured to wake on \overline{WAKE} assertion, the switch can be used to wake the part from Hibernate mode. The SELECT/WAKE switch is also connected to PM4 by way of a diode to prevent PM4 from asserting \overline{WAKE} when the part enters Hibernate mode. See [Appendix A: Schematics](#) for details.

To achieve the lowest power consumption while in Hibernate mode, the \overline{HIB} signal is connected to the Channel 1 Enable (EN1) signal of the Texas Instruments TPS2052B load switch (U7). In Hibernate mode, the \overline{HIB} signal is asserted and the load switch cuts main power to the entire board, excluding the on-board ICDI. The Hibernation module is powered solely by the back-up battery.

⁽¹⁾ If the board does not turn on when you connect it to a power source, the microcontroller might be in Hibernate mode (depending on the programmed applications). You must satisfy one of the programmed wake conditions and connect the power to bring the microcontroller out of Hibernate mode and turn on the board.

The DK-TM4C123G has additional circuitry that allows the development board to be turned on when a battery is not present or when the battery voltage is too low. A Texas Instruments TPS3803-01 Voltage Detector (U12) monitors V_{BAT} and produces a V_{BAT_GOOD} signal when the battery voltage is above 2.1 V. Using standard logic gates and the state of V_{BAT} and V_{DD} , the HIB signal can be forced high when V_{BAT} is not valid and the microcontroller is not already powered. With this circuit, a USB-powered board can turn itself on when the back-up battery is either missing or fully discharged. See [Appendix A: Schematics](#) for more details.

This additional circuitry may not be needed in all applications. For example, when using the Hibernate module in VDD3ON mode, power is cut to the microcontroller internally which eliminates the need to turn off an external supply using HIB . By default the DK-TM4C123G is not configured to use VDD3ON mode; HIB is connected to the load switch, $WAKE$ is pulled up to V_{BAT} , and V_{BAT} is connected to the battery. VDD3ON mode can be used if the board is reconfigured as follows ⁽²⁾: Disconnect HIB from the load switch by removing the HIB DISC jumper (JP3). Next, ensure that $WAKE$ is pulled HIGH either by leaving the battery connected or by removing the battery and connecting V_{BAT} to V_{DD} .

CAUTION

Failure to remove the battery when connecting V_{BAT} to V_{DD} will damage the battery and can cause a fire.

There are many different ways that Hibernate mode can be implemented in an embedded system. Each implementation requires its own special design considerations.

2.3.2 Current Shunt Resistors

The development board provides two current shunt resistors to measure the MCU running current, I_{DD} , and the hibernation battery current, I_{VBAT} . I_{DD} can be measured by the MCU through a TI INA198 Current Shunt Amplifier (U15). See [MCU Running Current](#) section. I_{BAT} must be measured externally.

2.3.2.1 Microcontroller Running Current I_{VDD}

The shunt resistor for I_{DD} , $R_{VDDSHUNT}$, is 0.1 Ω and the INA198 amplifier gain is 100 V/V. Therefore:

$$I_{DD} = \frac{V_{VDDSHUNT}}{R_{VDDSHUNT}} = \frac{V_{VDDSHUNT}}{0.1} \quad (8)$$

$$V_{ADC} = V_{VDDSHUNT} \times \text{Gain} = V_{VDDSHUNT} \times 100 \quad (9)$$

Given the ADC measurement, you can calculate I_{VDD} :

$$I_{DD} = \frac{V_{VDDSHUNT}}{R_{VDDSHUNT}} = \frac{\left(\frac{V_{ADC}}{100}\right)}{0.1} = \frac{V_{ADC}}{10} \quad (10)$$

Or simply, 10mV per mA.

2.3.2.2 Hibernation Battery Current I_{BAT}

The shunt resistor for I_{VBAT} , $R_{VBATSHUNT}$, is 1k Ω .

$$I_{DD} = \frac{V_{SHUNT}}{R_{SHUNT}} = \frac{V_{SHUNT}}{1000} \quad (11)$$

Or simply 1 mV per μ A.

⁽²⁾ In addition to reconfiguring the hardware, the software must also be reconfigured to use VDD3ON mode.

2.3.3 Clocking

The DK-TM4C123G uses a 16.0-MHz crystal (Y2) to complete the TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller's main internal clock circuit. An internal PLL, configured in software, multiplies this clock to higher frequencies for core and peripheral timing.

The Hibernation module is clocked off of an external 32.768 kHz crystal (Y1).

2.3.4 Reset

The **RESET** signal into the TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller connects to the RESET switch and to the ICDI circuit for a debugger-controlled reset.

External reset is asserted (active low) under any one of these conditions:

- Power-on reset
- RESET switch held down
- By the ICDI circuit when instructed by the debugger (this capability is optional, and may not be supported by all debuggers).

The OLED display has special reset timing requirements requiring a dedicated control line from the microcontroller.

2.3.5 Power Supplies and Jumper

The DK-TM4C123G can be powered from one of two power sources:

- ICDI USB cable (default)
- USB OTG cable

A moveable jumper shunt on the POWER SELECT headers is used to select one of the two power sources. Only one source should be selected at a time.

See [USB Host/Device/OTG](#) for the recommended jumper positions for the specific USB modes.

The development board is designed to provide power to a limited amount of external circuitry. [Table 2-11](#) shows the board's power requirements and [Table 2-12](#) shows the board's breakout limitations.

Table 2-11. Power Requirements

| Board Supply | Min | Typical | Max | Unit |
|----------------|------|---------|------|------|
| ICDI USB Cable | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| USB OTG Cable | | | | |

Table 2-12. Breakout Requirements

| Breakout | Condition | Max | Unit |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|------|
| +3.3V | | 260 | mA |
| +5.0V ^{(1) (2)} | +3.3V at 260mA, OLED on | 350 | mA |
| | +3.3V at 260mA, OLED off | 380 | mA |

⁽¹⁾ This represents the +5.0V breakout and the +V_{BUS} breakout. Total current = I_{5V} + I_{VBUS}

⁽²⁾ +5.0V is switched by the load switch (U7); however +V_{BUS} is always connected.

2.4 Debug and Virtual COM Port (Schematic Page 4)

2.4.1 In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI)

The DK-TM4C123G development board comes with an on-board In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI). The ICDI allows for programming and debugging of the TM4C123GH6PGE using LM Flash Programmer and/or any of the supported tool chains. Both JTAG and Serial Wire Debug (SWD) are supported.

An external debugger can be connected to the development board through the 2 x 5 fine pitch (0.05") ARM JTAG header (J1). When connecting an external debugger, pin 3 of the JTAG header must be tied to ground in order for the ICDI to release control of the JTAG signals. The ARM standard pinout specifies pin 3 as ground, therefore, any standard third-party debugger should work.

Table 2-13 shows the pins used for JTAG and SWD.

Table 2-13. In-Circuit Debug Interface (ICDI) Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | JTAG Header Pin |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------|
| PC0 | TCK/SWCLK | 4 |
| PC1 | TMS/SWDIO | 2 |
| PC2 | TDI | 8 |
| PC3 | TDO/SWO | 6 |
| RST | RST | 10 |
| | ICDI Function | |
| - | EXTDBG | 3 |

See [Appendix A: Schematics](#) for the full header pinout.

In addition, the ICDI can debug an external target using the header locations near the JTAG connector. The on-board TM4C123GH6PGE must be held in reset by installing a 2-pin jumper in the DEBUG OUT EN jumper position (JP1). The HIB DISC (located near the SELECT/WAKE button) is a conveniently available jumper to repurpose. The following diagram illustrates how an external target can be connected. In this configuration, the debugger will not have control of the hardware reset line RST.

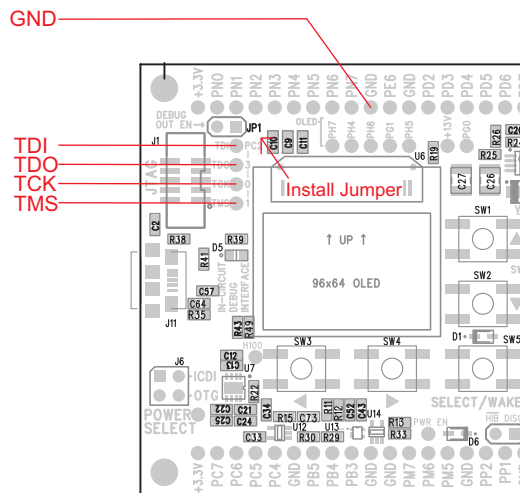


Figure 2-3. Debug Out

2.4.2 Virtual COM Port

When plugged into a PC, the device enumerates as a debugger and a virtual COM port. The COM port is connected to the following pins on the MCU.

Table 2-14. Virtual COM Port Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | Virtual COM Port |
|----------|--------------|------------------|
| PA0 | U0RX | TXD |
| PA1 | U0TX | RXD |

2.5 Wireless Evaluation Module Connectors (Schematic Page 5)

The DK-TM4C123G features a set of Wireless Evaluation Module connectors. [Table 2-15](#) lists the features that are brought out on the connectors.

Table 2-15. Wireless Evaluation Module Signals

| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | EM Function | EM 1 (J9) Pin |
|----------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| PF0 | U1RTS | CTS | 3 |
| PC5 | U1TX | RX | 7 |
| PC4 | U1RX | TX | 9 |
| PF7 | I2C2SDA | SDA | 11 |
| PF6 | I2C2SCL | SCL | 13 |
| PC6 | GPIO | GPIO0 | 10 |
| PC7 | GPIO | GPIO1 | 12 |
| PH1 | SSI3FSS | \overline{CS} | 14 |
| PH0 | SSI3CLK | SCLK | 16 |
| PH3 | SSI3TX | MOSI | 18 |
| PH2 | SSI3RX | MISO | 20 |
| GPIO Pin | Pin Function | EM Function | EM 2 (J10) Pin |
| PF5 | GPIO | GPIO2 | 13 |
| PF3 | GPIO | \overline{RST} | 15 |
| PF2 | GPIO | \overline{SHUTD} | 19 |
| PF1 | U1CTS | RTS | 18 |
| PF4 | GPIO | GPIO3 | 20 |

Refer to the specific wireless evaluation module user's guide to determine compatibility.

A list of Wireless Evaluation Modules available for sale can be found on the [TI eStore](#). Search for "CC*EM*" as a Part Number on the Advanced Search page.

Software Development

This chapter provides general information on software development as well as instructions for flash memory programming.

3.1 Software Description

The software provided with the DK-TM4C123G provides access to all of the peripheral devices supplied in the design. The TivaWare™ for C Series Peripheral Driver Library is used to operate the on-chip peripherals.

The software includes a set of example applications that use the TivaWare™ Peripheral Driver Library. These applications demonstrate the capabilities of the TM4C123GH6PGE microcontroller, as well as provide a starting point for the development of the applications for use on the DK-TM4C123G development board.

The DK-TM4C123G Development Kit USB flash drive also contains a Windows quickstart companion for the Data Logger quickstart application. The companion application provides a strip-chart display for up to 16 channels of data from the DK-TM4C123G development board. The display for each channel can be enabled or disabled and the data logged a comma-separated values (CSV) file.

3.2 Source Code

The complete source code is provided on the DK-TM4C123G USB flash drive including the source code for the Windows quickstart companion application. See the [README First](#) document for a detailed description of hardware setup and how to install the source code. The source code and binary files are installed in the TivaWare™ software tree.

3.3 Tool Options

The source code installation includes directories containing projects and makefiles for the following tool-chains:

- Keil ARM RealView® Microcontroller Development System
- IAR Embedded Workbench for ARM
- Sourcery Codebench
- Generic GNU C Compiler
- Texas Instruments' Code Composer Studio™ IDE

Download evaluation versions of these tools from the [Tools & Software](#) section of www.ti.com/tiva. Due to code size restrictions, the evaluation tools may not build all example programs. A full license is necessary to re-build or debug all examples.

Instructions on installing and using each of the evaluation tools can be found in the Quickstart guides (for example, in the [Keil Quickstart](#) or [IAR Quickstart](#)) which are also available for download from the [Tools & Software](#) section of www.ti.com/tiva.

For detailed information on using the tools, see the documentation included in the tool chain installation or visit the website of the tools supplier.

3.4 Programming the DK-TM4C123G Board

The DK-TM4C123G software package includes pre-built binaries for each of the example applications. If you installed the TivaWare™ software to the default installation path of `C:\ti\TivaWare_C_Series-x.x`, you can find the example applications in `C:\ti\TivaWare_C_Series-x.x\examples\boards\dk-tm4c123g`. The on-board ICDI is used with the LM Flash Programmer tool to program applications on the DK-TM4C123G board.

Follow these steps to program example applications into the DK-TM4C123G development board using the ICDI:

1. Install the Stellaris ICDI drivers on a Windows PC. Refer to the [Stellaris Driver Installation Guide](#).
2. Install LM Flash Programmer on the PC.
3. Connect the USB-A cable plug to an available port on the PC and the Mini-B plug to the board.
4. Verify that the POWER LED D4 on the board is lit.
5. Run LM Flash Programmer.
6. In the Configuration tab, use the Quick Set control to select the DK-TM4C123G development board.
7. Move to the Program tab and click the Browse button. Navigate to the example applications directory (the default location is `C:\ti\TivaWare_C_Series-x.x\examples\boards\dk-tm4c123g`).
8. Each example application has its own directory. Navigate to the example directory that you want to load and then into the directory that contains the binary (*.bin) files. Select the binary file and click Open.
9. Set the “Erase Method” to “Erase Necessary Pages,” check the “Verify After Program” box, and check “Reset MCU After Program”.
10. Click the Program button to start the Erase, Download, and Verify process. The DEBUG ACTIVE LED (D5) on the board turns on at this time.

Program execution starts once the Verify process is complete.

Component Locations

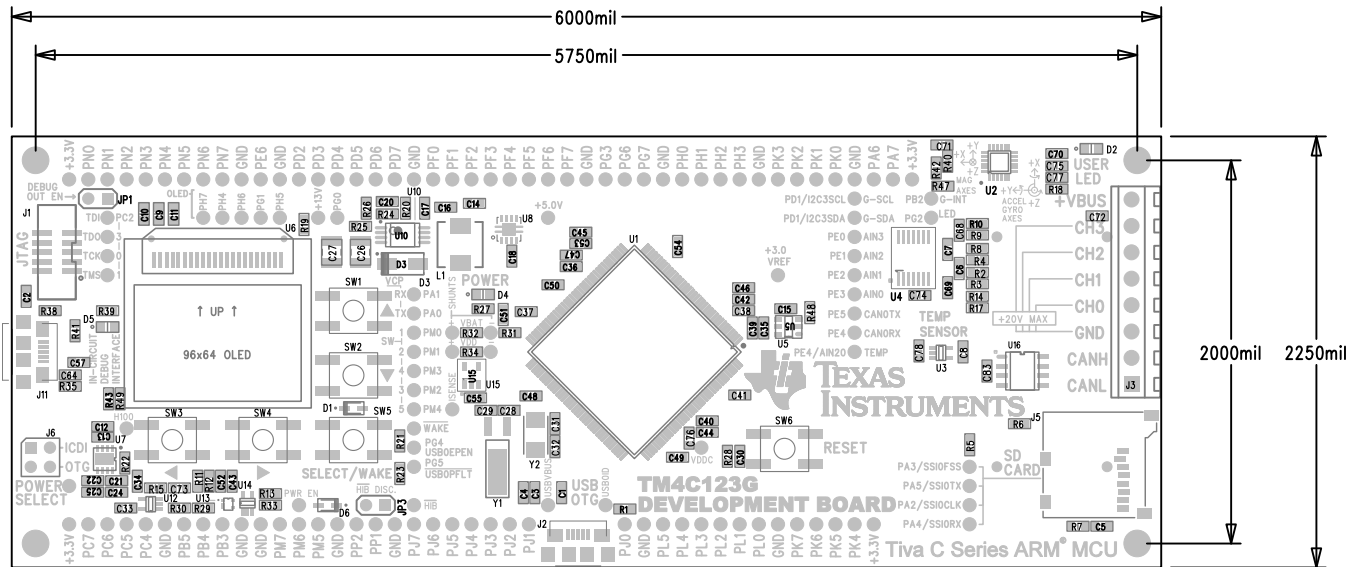


Figure A-1. DK-TM4C123G Component Locations (Top View)

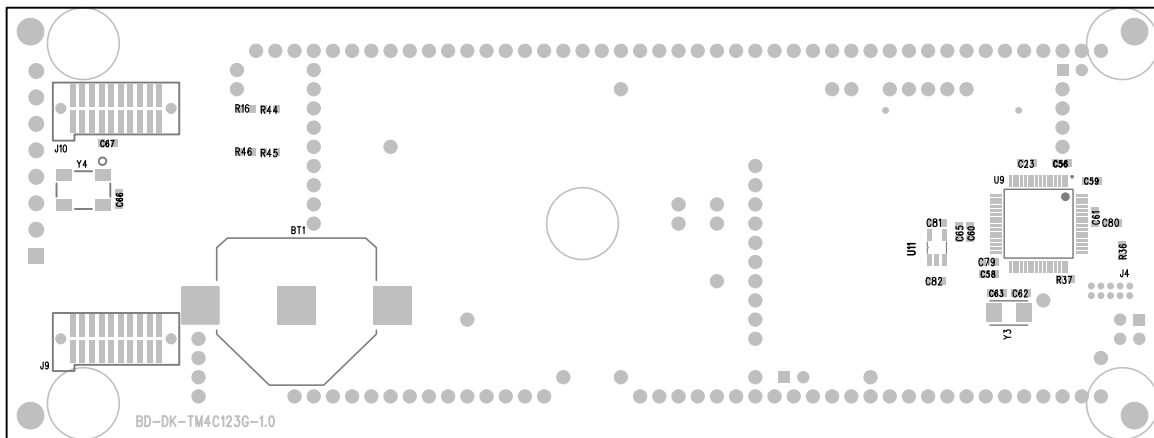


Figure A-2. DK-TM4C123G Component Locations (Bottom View)

Bill of Materials (BOM)

| Item | Ref | Qty | Description | Mfg | Part Number |
|------|---|-----|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | BT1 | 1 | Battery Holder, CR2032, SMT | Keystone | 3002TR |
| 2 | C16 | 1 | Capacitor, 1.0uF 25V 10% X5R 0805 | Taiyo Yuden | TMK212BJ105KG-T |
| 3 | C20, C78 | 2 | Capacitor, 820pF, 50V, 5%, 0603, COG | TDK | C1608C0G1H821J |
| 4 | C23, C57, C59, C18, C37, C38, C39, C41, C66, C77 | 10 | Capacitor, 0.01uF 50V 5% 0603 X7R | Kemet | C0603C103J5RACTU |
| 5 | C26, C27 | 2 | Capacitor, 10uF, 50V, -20% +80%, 1210, Y5V | Murata | GRM32DF51H106ZA01L |
| 6 | C28, C29 | 2 | Capacitor, 24pF, 50V, 5%, 0603, COG | TDK | C1608C0G1H240J |
| 7 | C33 | 1 | Capacitor, 200pF, 50V, 5%, 0603, COG | TDK | C1608C0G1H201J |
| 8 | C56, C58, C60, C61, C2, C5, C8, C12, C15, C17, C34, C35, C36, C40, C42, C43, C45, C48, C49, C50, C52, C55, C70, C72, C73, C74, C75, C83 | 28 | Capacitor, 0.1uF 50V, 10% 0603 X7R | Murata | GRM188R71H104KA93D |
| 9 | C6, C7, C68, C69 | 4 | Capacitor, 120pF, 50V, 5%, 0603, COG | TDK | C1608C0G1H121J |
| 10 | C62, C63, C31, C32 | 4 | Capacitor, 10pF 50V 5% Ceramic NPO/COG 0603 | Kemet | C0603C100J5GACTU |
| 11 | C65 | 1 | Capacitor, 2.2uF, 16V, 10%, 0603, X5R | Murata | GRM188R61C225KE15D |
| 12 | C71 | 1 | Capacitor 2.2nF 50V 10% 0603 X7R | TDK | C1608X7R1H222K |
| 13 | C79, C80, C81, C82, C14, C1, C3, C4, C13, C21, C22, C24, C25, C44, C46, C47, C53, C54, C76 | 19 | Capacitor, 1.0uF 25V 10% X5R 0603 | TDK | C1608X5R1E105K |
| 14 | C9, C10, C11 | 3 | Capacitor, 4.7uF 25V 10% 0805 X5R | Murata | GRM21BR61E475KA12L |
| 15 | D1, D6 | 2 | Diode, Fast Switching, 80V, 250mA, SOD-323 | Diodes Inc | 1N4448HWS-7-F |
| 16 | D2, D4, D5 | 3 | LED, Green 565nm, Clear 0805 SMD | Lite-On | LTST-C171GKT |
| 17 | D3 | 1 | Diode, Schottky, 20V, 1A | Taiwan Semiconductor | SS12 |
| 18 | J1 | 1 | Header 2x5, 0.050, SM, Vertical Shrouded | Samtec | SHF-105-01-S-D-SM |
| 19 | J11 | 1 | Connector, rcpt, micro usb B SMB | Hirose | ZX62-B-5PA |
| 20 | J2 | 1 | Connector, USB micro AB Receptacle SMD | Hirose | ZX62-AB-5PA(11) |
| 21 | J3 | 1 | Connector, 3.5Mm Terminal Block, 3.5mm, 6 Pos | On Shore Technology | ED555/8DS |
| 22 | J5 | 1 | Connector, Micro SD card, push-push SMT | 3M | 2908-05WB-MG |
| 23 | J6 | 1 | Header, 2x2, 0.100, T-Hole, Vertical Unshrouded, 0.230 Mate | FCI | 67997-104HLF |

| Item | Ref | Qty | Description | Mfg | Part Number |
|------|--|-----|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 24 | J9, J10 | 2 | Header, 2x10, 0.050, SMT, Vertical, Shrouded, Socket | Samtec | TFM-110-02-S-D-K-A |
| 25 | JP1, JP3 | 2 | Header, 1x2, 0.100, T-Hole, Vertical Unshrouded, 0.220 Mate | 3M | 961102-6404-AR |
| 26 | L1 | 1 | Inductor, 3.3uH, SMD, 6mm x 6mm, 1.7A, 0.044 Ohm | Panasonic | ELL-6PG3R3N |
| 27 | R1, R38 | 2 | Resistor, 0 OHM 1/10W 0603 SMD | Panasonic | ERJ-3GEY0R00V |
| 28 | R12 | 1 | Resistor, 20K OHM 1/10W 5% 0603 Thick | Yageo | RC0603JR-0720KL |
| 29 | R13, R19 | 2 | Resistor, 1M OHM 1/10W 5% 0603 SMD | Panasonic | ERJ-3GEYJ105V |
| 30 | R18, R27, R39 | 3 | Resistor, 330 OHM 1/10W 5% 0603 SMD | Panasonic | ERJ-3GEYJ331V |
| 31 | R2, R4, R9, R14 | 4 | Resistor, 105.0K Ohm, 1/10W, 0.1%, 0603, Thin | Susumu | RG1608P-1053-B-T5 |
| 32 | R24 | 1 | Resistor, 36.5K Ohm, 1/10W, 1%, 0603, Thick | Yageo | RC0603FR-0736K5L |
| 33 | R25 | 1 | Resistor, 174K Ohm, 1/10W, 1%, 0603, Thick | Yageo | RC0603FR-07174KL |
| 34 | R29 | 1 | Resistor, 9.53M Ohm, 1/10W, 1%, 0603, Thick | Vishay | CRCW06039M53FKEA |
| 35 | R3, R8, R10, R17, R26 | 5 | Resistor, 18.00K Ohm, 1/10W, 0.1%, 0603, Thin | Panasonic | ERA-3AEB183V |
| 36 | R30 | 1 | Resistor, 6.8M Ohm, 1/10W, 5%, 0603, Thick | Yageo | RC0603JR-076M8L |
| 37 | R31 | 1 | Resistor, 220K Ohm, 1/10W, 1%, SMD, Thick | Panasonic | ERJ-3EKF2203V |
| 38 | R32, R33 | 2 | Resistor, 1K OHM 1/10W 1% 0603 Thick | Panasonic | ERJ-3EKF1001V |
| 39 | R34 | 1 | Resistor, 0.1 Ohm, 1/10W, 1%, 0603, Thick | Panasonic | ERJ-3RSFR10V |
| 40 | R35, R36, R37, R41, R43, R5, R6, R7, R11, R15, R20, R21, R22, R23, R28, R47, R48 | 17 | Resistor, 10K OHM 1/10W 5% 0603 SMD | Panasonic | ERJ-3GEYJ103V |
| 41 | R40, R42 | 2 | Resistor, 2.2K OHM 1/10W 5% 0603 SMD | Vishay | CRCW06032K20JNEA |
| 42 | R49 | 1 | Resistor, 6.2K OHM 1/10W 5% 0603 SMD | Yageo | RC0603JR-076K2L |
| 43 | SW1, SW2, SW3, SW4, SW5, SW6 | 6 | Switch, Tact 6mm SMT, 160gf | Omron | B3S-1000 |
| 44 | U1 | 1 | Tiva C Series MCU, TM4C123GH6PGE | Texas Instruments | TM4C123GH6PGE |
| 45 | U10 | 1 | Regulator, 2.3V - 6V in, 18.5Vout max, 2.0A | Texas Instruments | TPS61085PW |
| 46 | U11 | 1 | Regulator, 3.3V, 200mA, LDO | Texas Instruments | TLV70033DDCT |
| 47 | U12 | 1 | IC, Single Voltage Detector, Adjustable, 5-SC70(DCK) | Texas Instruments | TPS3803-01DCKR |
| 48 | U13 | 1 | IC, Single 2-input OR-Gate, 5SOT(DRL) | Texas Instruments | SN74AHCT1G32DRLR |
| 49 | U14 | 1 | IC, Single Tri-state Buffer, SC70-5 (DCK) | Texas Instruments | SN74AHC1G125DCKR |
| 50 | U15 | 1 | Current Shunt Monitor, INA195, 100V/V Gain, 5SOP(DBV) | Texas Instruments | INA198AIDBV |
| 51 | U16 | 1 | CAN Transceiver 8-SOIC | Texas Instruments | SN65HVD1050D |
| 52 | U2 | 1 | IC, 9 Axis Digital Gyro, Accelerometer, Compass | InvenSense | MPU9150 |

| Item | Ref | Qty | Description | Mfg | Part Number |
|--|--------------------|-----|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 53 | U3 | 1 | IC, Analog Temperature Sensor - 55C to +130C, +/-2.5C, 5-SC70(DCK) | Texas Instruments | TMP20AIDCKR |
| 54 | U4 | 1 | Op Amp, 3 MHz, Quad, Rail-to-Rail, 14TSSOP | Texas Instruments | TLV2374IPWR |
| 55 | U5 | 1 | Precision 3.0V reference MSOP | Texas Instruments | REF3230AIDBVT |
| 56 | U6 | 1 | OLED Display, 96x64, RGB | Crystalfontz | CFAL9664B-F-B1 |
| 57 | U7 | 1 | Fault protected power switch, dual channel, SOIC-8 | Texas Instruments | TPS2052BDRB |
| 58 | U8 | 1 | Regulator, 3.3V, 400mA, LDO | Texas Instruments | TPS73633DRBT |
| 59 | U9 | 1 | Tiva C Series MCU, TM4C123GH6PMI | Texas Instruments | TM4C123GH6PMI |
| 60 | Y1 | 1 | Crystal, 32.768KHz Radial Can | Abracon | AB26TRB-32.768KHZ-T |
| 61 | Y2, Y3 | 2 | Crystal, 16.00MHz 5.0x3.2mm SMT | NDK | NX5032GA-16.000000MHZ |
| 62 | Y4 | 1 | Oscillator, 32.768 kHz, SMT | Abracon | ASVK-32.768KHZ-LJT |
| 63 | Z9, Z10, Z11 | 2 | Header, 1x50, 0.100, T-Hole, Vertical Unshrouded, 0.220 Mate | Samtec | TSW-150-07-L-S |
| 64 | PCB1 | 1 | PCB for DK-TM4C123G, FR-4 6-layer ENIG Rev 1.0 | Texas Instruments | BD-DK-TM4C123G-1.0 |
| PCD Do Not Populate List (Shown for Information Only) | | | | | |
| 65 | C64, C30, C51, C67 | 4 | Capacitor, 0.1uF 50V, 10% 0603 X7R | Murata | GRM188R71H104KA93 |
| 66 | R16, R44, R45, R46 | 4 | Resistor, 0 OHM 1/10W 0603 SMD | Panasonic | ERJ-3GEY0R00V |
| Final Assembly Bill of Materials | | | | | |
| 67 | Z1 | 1 | Battery, Lithium, CR2032, Non-Rechargeable | Panasonic | CR2032 |
| 68 | Z2, Z3 | 2 | Jumper, 0.100, Gold, Black, Closed | Sullins | SPC02SYAN |
| 69 | Z4, Z5, Z6, Z7, Z8 | 5 | Rubber Feet, Adhesive, Round, 0.375 x 0.250 | 3M | SJ61A3 |

References

In addition to this document, the following references are included on the Tiva TM4C123GH6PGE Development Kit USB flash drive and are also available for download at www.ti.com.

- [Tiva TM4C123GH6PGE Microcontroller Data Sheet](#)
- [TivaWare Driver Library](#)
- TivaWare Driver Library User's Guide ([SPMU298](#))
- README First ([SPMU271](#))
- Quick Start Guides:
 - Tiva™ C Series Development and Evaluation Kits for Code Composer Studio™ ([SPMU352](#))
 - Tiva™ C Series Development and Evaluation Kits for Keil™ RealView® MDK ([SPMU355](#))
 - Tiva™ C Series Development and Evaluation Kits for IAR Embedded Workbench® ([SPMU354](#))
 - Tiva™ C Series Development and Evaluation Kits for Sourcery CodeBench™ Development Tools ([SPMU356](#))
- Stellaris Driver Installation Guide ([SPMU287](#))

Additional references include:

- [±2.5°C Low-Power, Analog Out Temperature Sensor Data Sheet \(TMP20\)](#)
- [Voltage Output High-Side Measurement Current Shunt Monitor Data Sheet \(INA198\)](#)
- [Low Noise, Very Low Drift, Precision Voltage Reference Data Sheet \(REF5030\)](#)
- [Current-Limited, Power-Distribution Switches Data Sheet \(TPS2052B\)](#)
- [Single Voltage Detector Data Sheet \(TPS3803-01\)](#)

The following data sheet can be obtained from the manufacturer:

- [InvenSense MPU-9150 Product Specification](#)

Information on development tool being used:

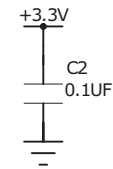
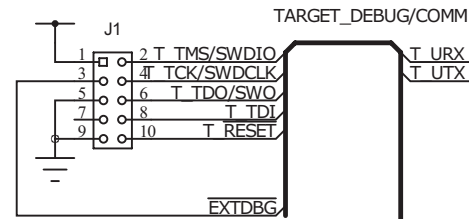
- RealView MDK website at www.keil.com/arm/rvmdkkit.asp
- IAR Embedded Workbench website at www.iar.com
- Sourcery CodeBench development tools website at www.codesourcery.com/gnu_toolchains/arm
- Texas Instruments' Code Composer Studio™ IDE website at www.ti.com/ccs

Schematics

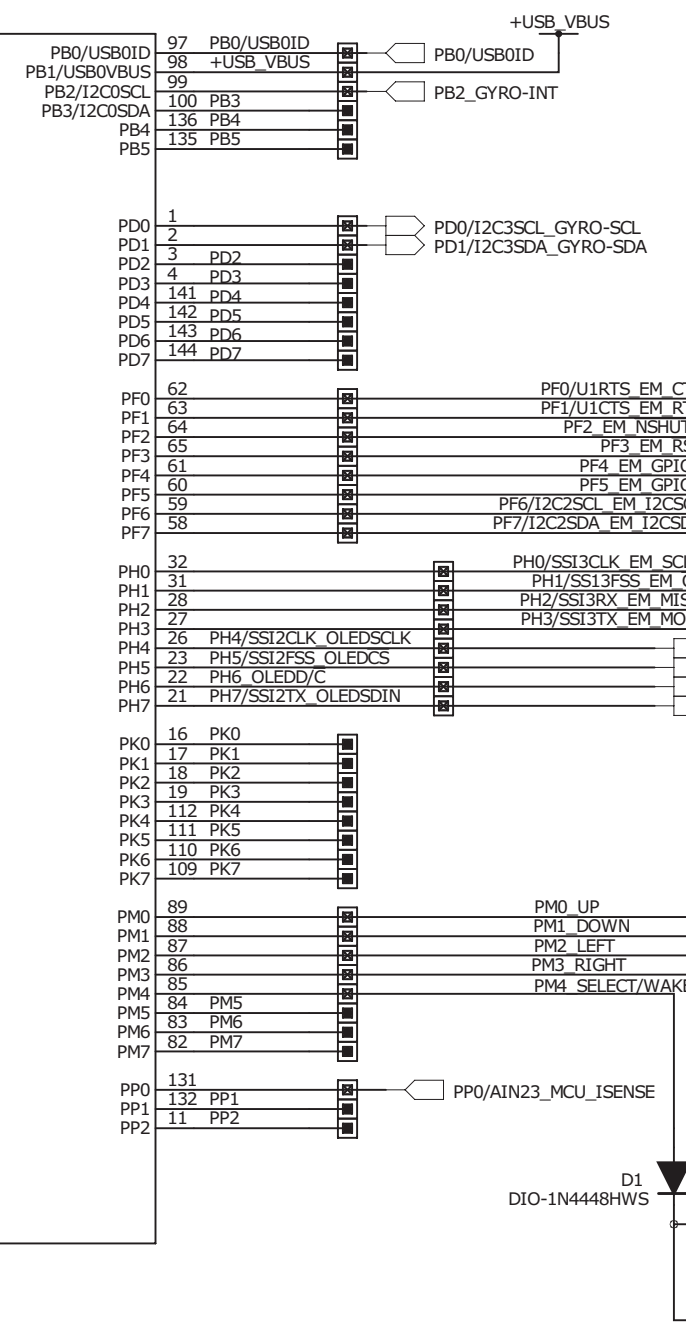
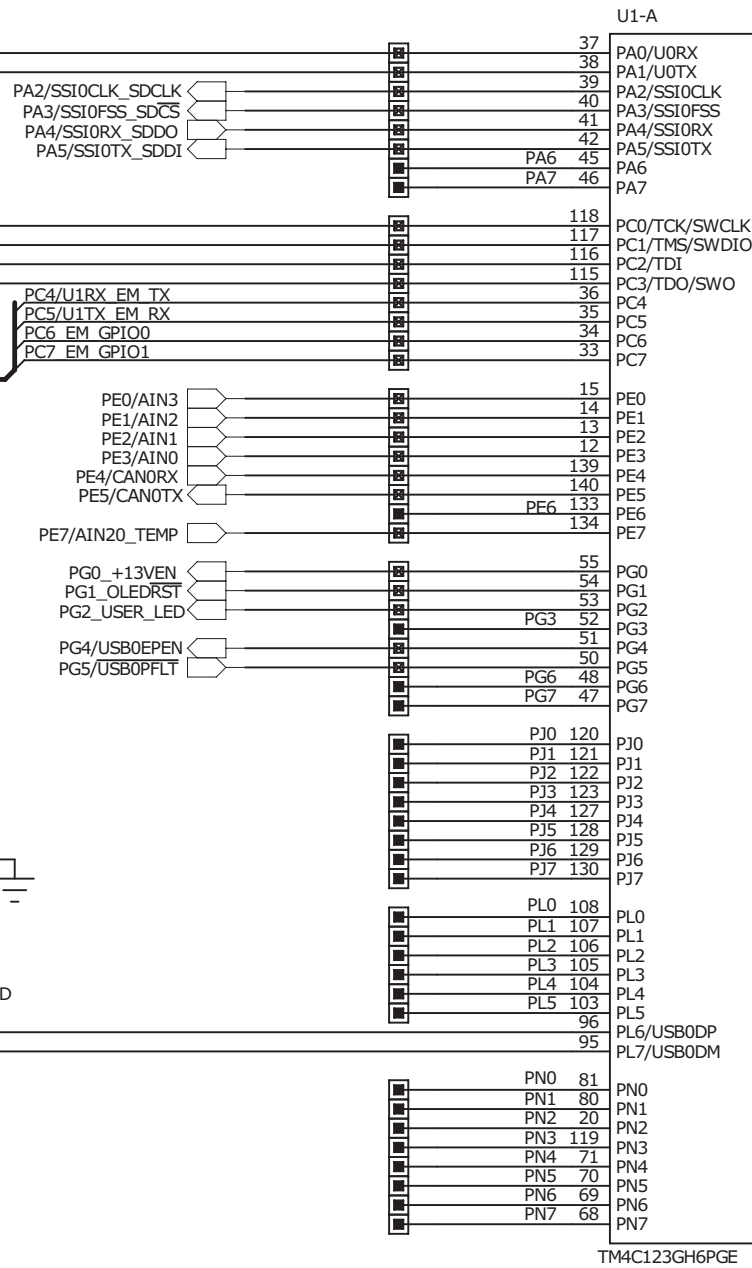
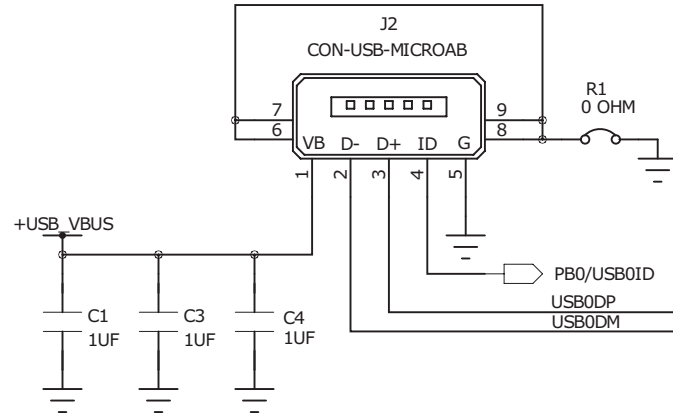
This section contains the schematics for the DK-TM4C123G board.

- Microcontroller, USB OTG, User/Navigation Switches, User LED, and GPIO Headers on schematic page 1
- Data Logger, Motion Sensor, Temperature Sensors, CAN Transceiver, OLED, and SD Card on schematic page 2
- Hibernate, Current Shunts, Power Supplies, Reset and Crystals on schematic page 3
- Debug and Virtual COM Port on schematic page 4
- Wireless Evaluation Module Connectors on schematic page 5

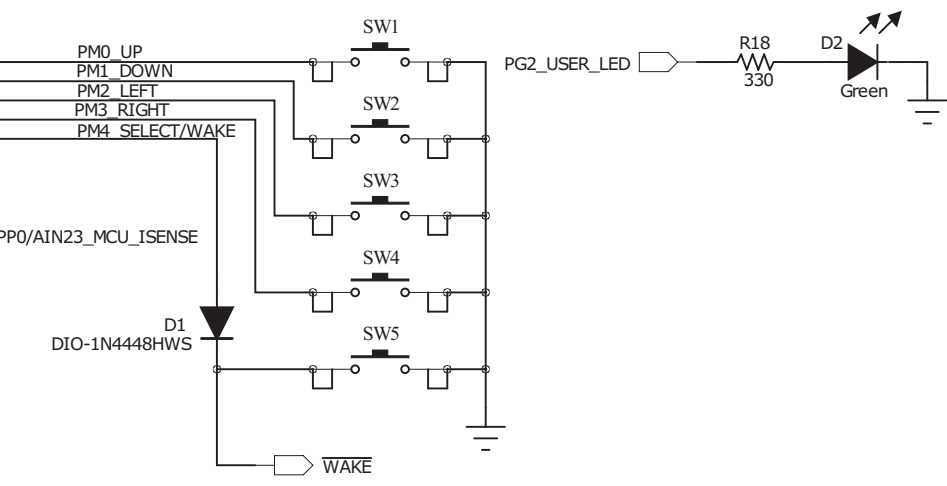
External Debug



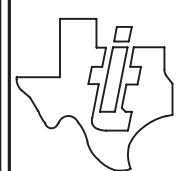
USB On-The-Go



User/Navigation Switches and User LED



| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| DESIGNER | REVISION | DATE |
| DAY | 1.0 | 7/9/2013 |
| PROJECT | | |
| TM4C123G Development Kit | | |
| DESCRIPTION | | |
| Microcontroller, USB OTG, User Switches and LED | | |
| FILENAME | | |
| DK-TM4C123G.sch | | |

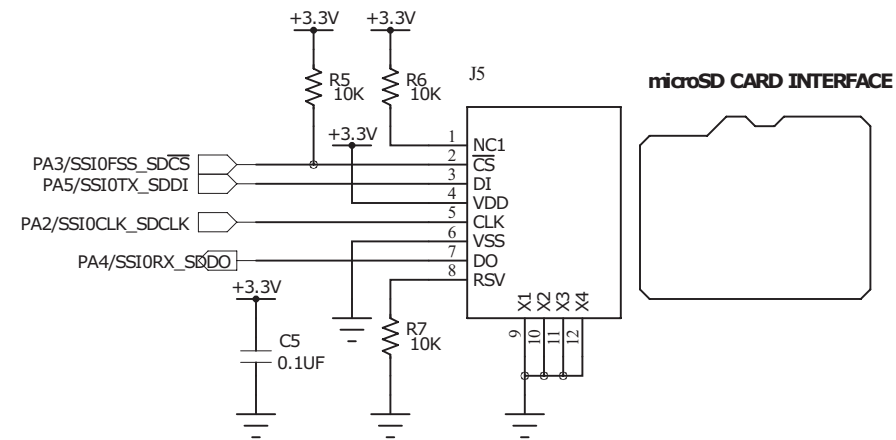
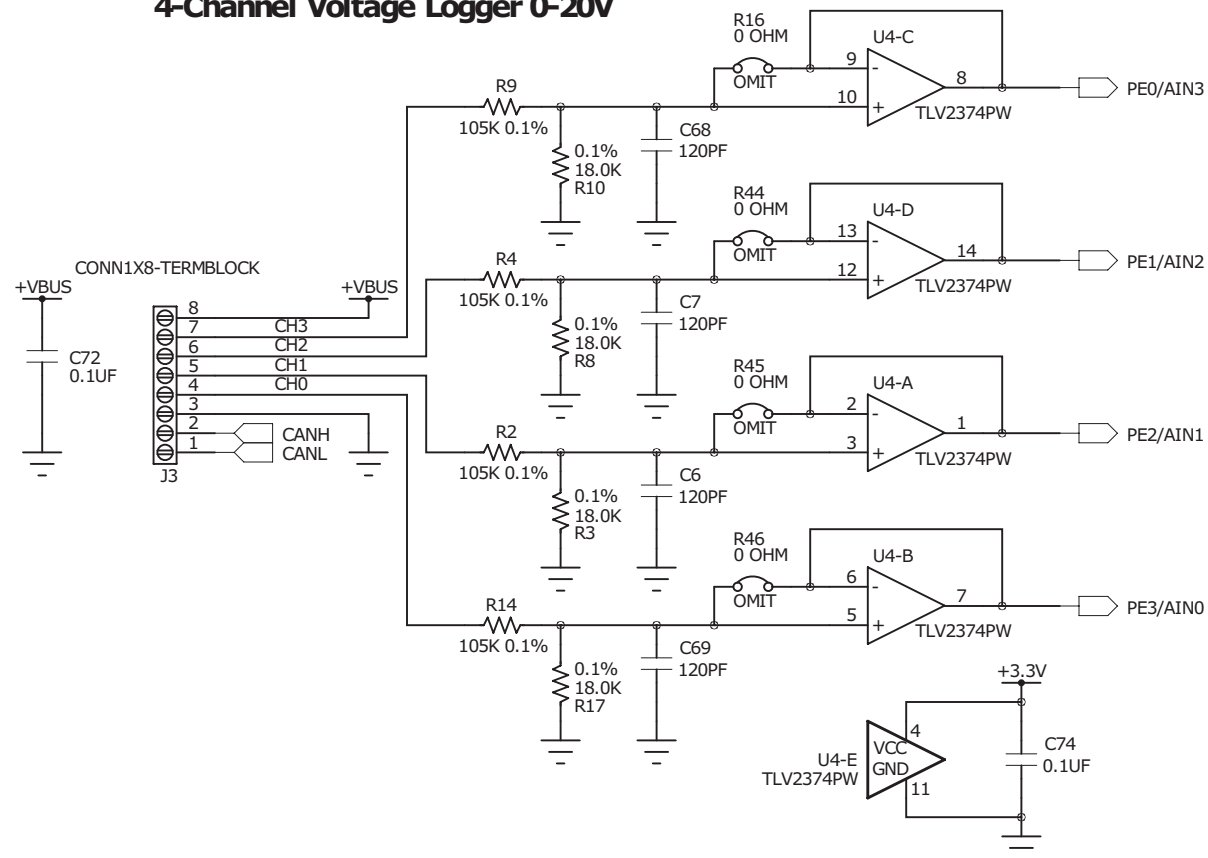


TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
Tiva™ MICROCONTROLLERS

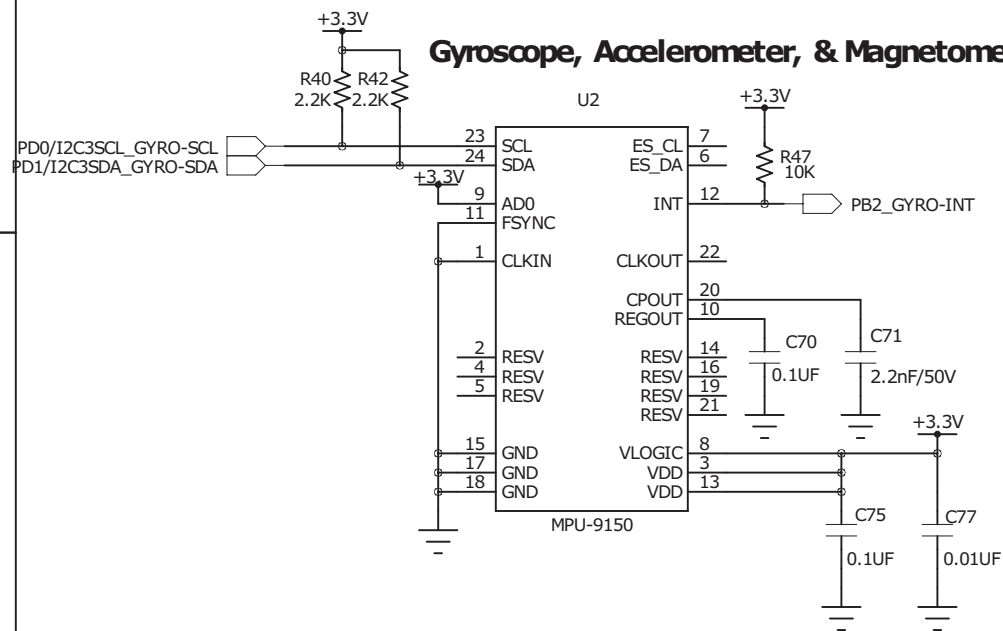
108 WILD BASIN ROAD, SUITE 350
AUSTIN TX, 78746
www.ti.com/tiva-c

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|--------|
| PART NO. | DK-TM4C123G | SHEET | 1 OF 5 |
|----------|-------------|-------|--------|

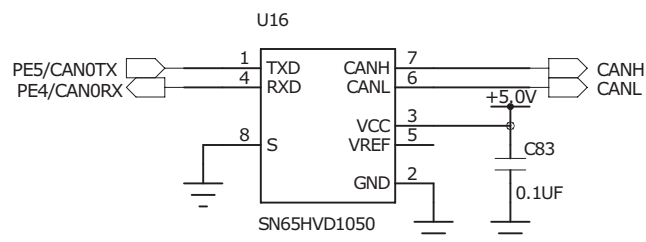
4-Channel Voltage Logger 0-20V



Gyroscope, Accelerometer, & Magnetometer

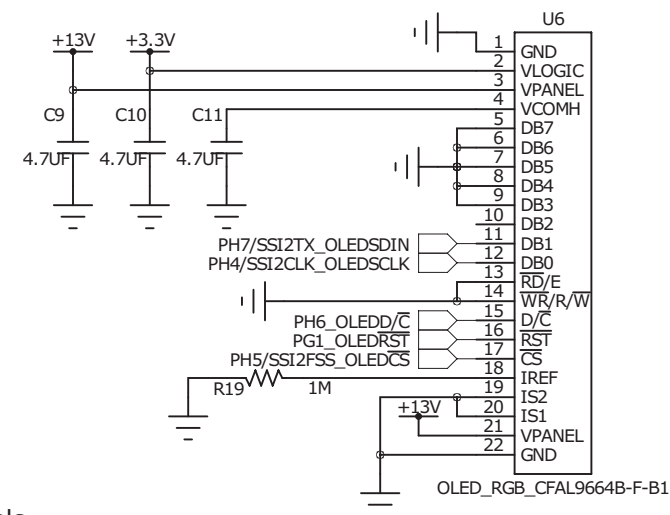


CAN Transceiver

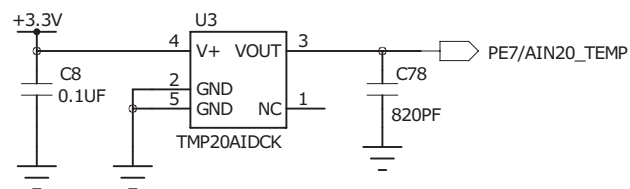


CAN bus termination should be inserted into the screw terminals.

96X64 RGB OLED Display



Temperature Sensor

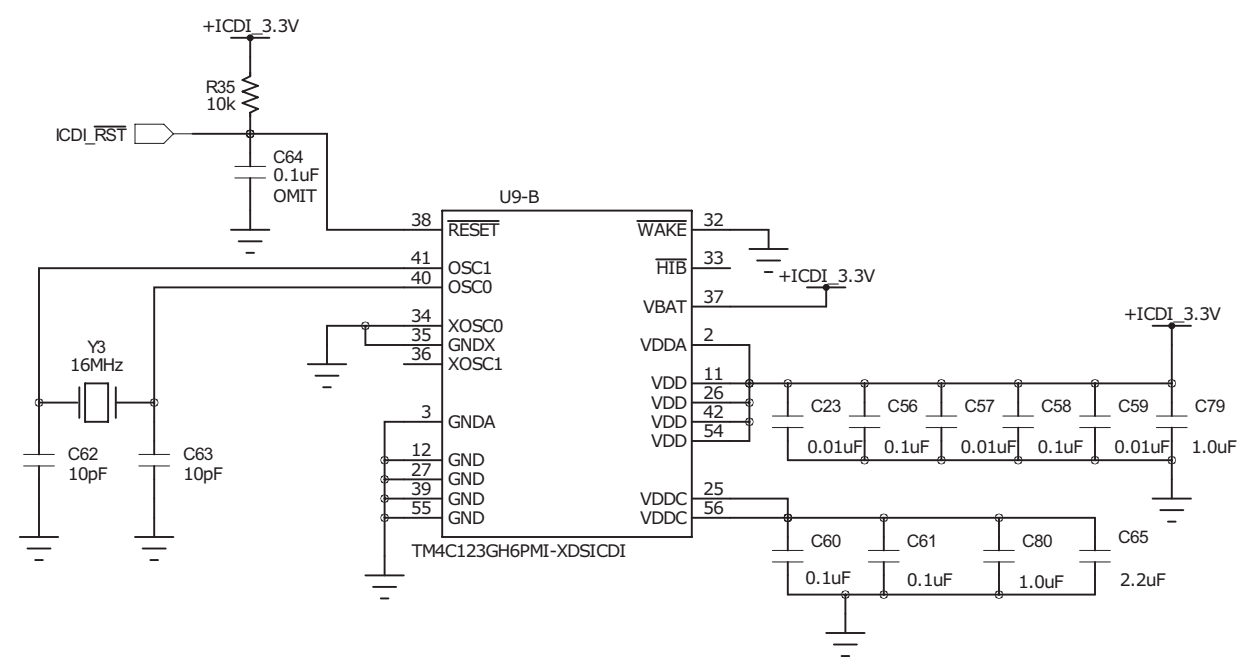
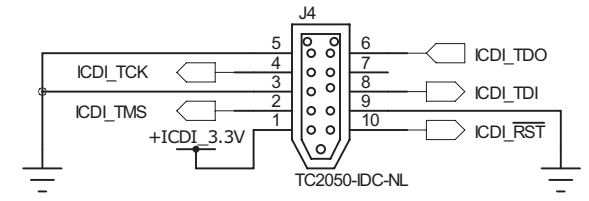
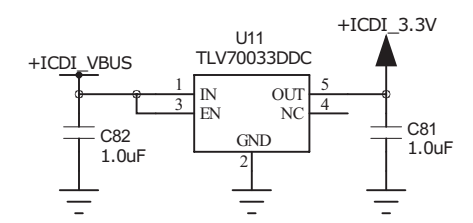
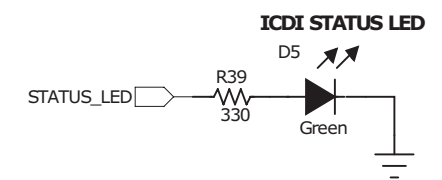
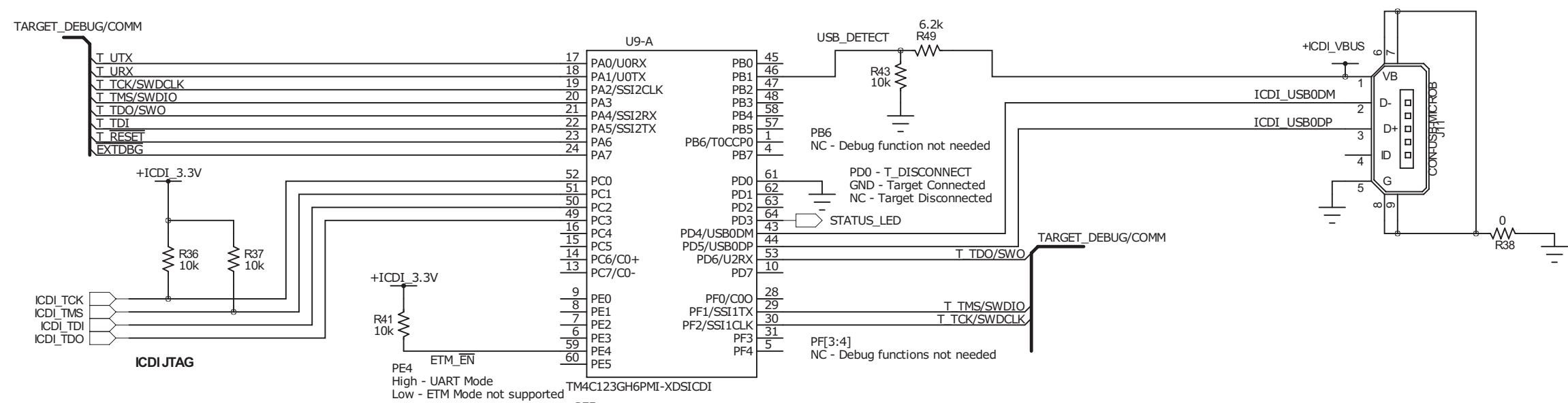


| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| DESIGNER DAY | REVISION 1.0 | DATE 7/9/2013 |
| PROJECT TM4C123G Development Kit | | |
| DESCRIPTION Logger, Temp Sensor, OLED, SD Card Motion Sensor, CAN Transceiver | | |
| FILENAME DK-TM4C123G.sch | | |

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| PART NO. DK-TM4C123G | SHEET 2 OF 5 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|



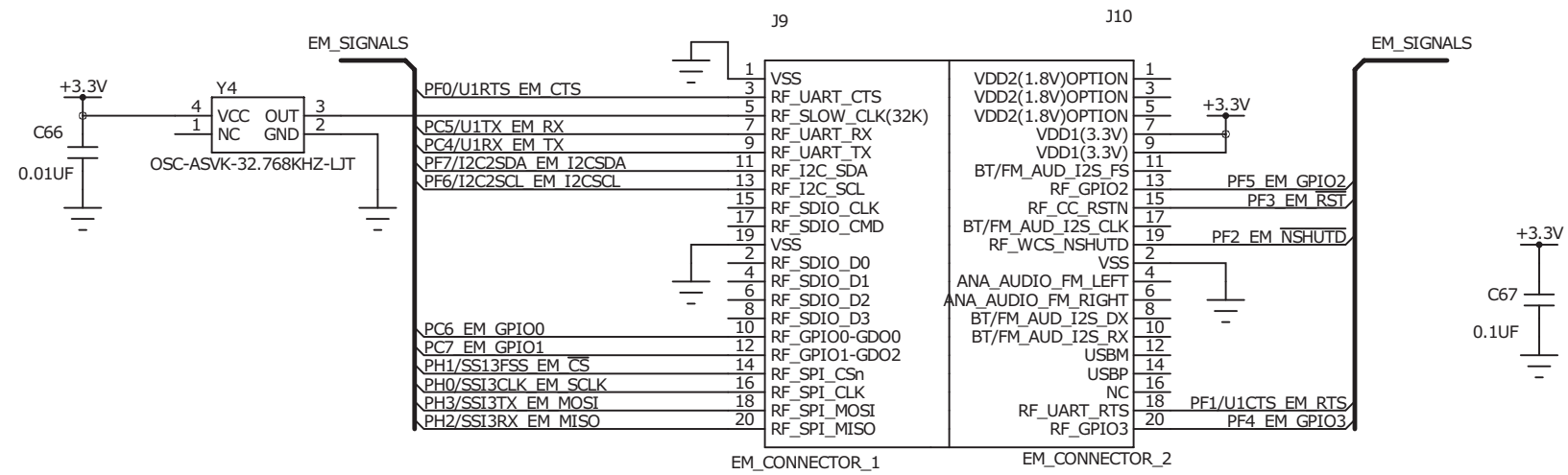
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| DESIGNER DAY | REVISION 1.0 | DATE 7/9/2013 |
| PROJECT TM4C123G Development Kit | | |
| DESCRIPTION In Circuit Debug Interface | | |
| FILENAME DK-TM4C123G.sch | | |

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Wireless EM Connector



| | | |
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| DESIGNER DAY | REVISION 1.0 | DATE 7/9/2013 |
| PROJECT TM4C123G Development Kit | | |
| DESCRIPTION Wireless EM Connector | | |
| FILENAME DK-TM4C123G.sch | | |

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Revision History

This history highlights the changes made to the SPMU357A device-specific user's guide to make it an SPMU357B revision.

Table E-1. Revision History

| SEE | ADDITIONS/MODIFICATIONS/DELETIONS |
|---|---|
| Global | Corrected page number links in Table of Contents. |
| Section 1.1 Kit Contents | Removed "microSD card". |

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Agreement to Defend, Indemnify and Hold Harmless. User agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold TI, its directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, affiliates, licensors and their representatives harmless from and against any and all claims, damages, losses, expenses, costs and liabilities (collectively, "Claims") arising out of, or in connection with, any handling and/or use of EVMs. User's indemnity shall apply whether Claims arise under law of tort or contract or any other legal theory, and even if EVMs fail to perform as described or expected.

Safety-Critical or Life-Critical Applications. If user intends to use EVMs in evaluations of safety critical applications (such as life support), and a failure of a TI product considered for purchase by user for use in user's product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death such as devices which are classified as FDA Class III or similar classification, then user must specifically notify TI of such intent and enter into a separate Assurance and Indemnity Agreement.

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General Statement for EVMs including a radio

User Power/Frequency Use Obligations: For EVMs including a radio, the radio included in such EVMs is intended for development and/or professional use only in legally allocated frequency and power limits. Any use of radio frequencies and/or power availability in such EVMs and their development application(s) must comply with local laws governing radio spectrum allocation and power limits for such EVMs. It is the user's sole responsibility to only operate this radio in legally acceptable frequency space and within legally mandated power limitations. Any exceptions to this are strictly prohibited and unauthorized by TI unless user has obtained appropriate experimental and/or development licenses from local regulatory authorities, which is the sole responsibility of the user, including its acceptable authorization.

U.S. Federal Communications Commission Compliance

For EVMs Annotated as FCC – FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Part 15 Compliant

Caution

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. Changes or modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC Interference Statement for Class A EVM devices

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at its own expense.

FCC Interference Statement for Class B EVM devices

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Industry Canada Compliance (English)

For EVMs Annotated as IC – INDUSTRY CANADA Compliant:

This Class A or B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Concerning EVMs Including Radio Transmitters

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Concerning EVMs Including Detachable Antennas

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication.

This radio transmitter has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed in the user guide with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Canada Industry Canada Compliance (French)

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A ou B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada

Les changements ou les modifications pas expressément approuvés par la partie responsable de la conformité ont pu vider l'autorité de l'utilisateur pour actionner l'équipement.

Concernant les EVMs avec appareils radio

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes : (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Concernant les EVMs avec antennes détachables

Conformément à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada, le présent émetteur radio peut fonctionner avec une antenne d'un type et d'un gain maximal (ou inférieur) approuvé pour l'émetteur par Industrie Canada. Dans le but de réduire les risques de brouillage radioélectrique à l'intention des autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne dépasse pas l'intensité nécessaire à l'établissement d'une communication satisfaisante.

Le présent émetteur radio a été approuvé par Industrie Canada pour fonctionner avec les types d'antenne énumérés dans le manuel d'usage et ayant un gain admissible maximal et l'impédance requise pour chaque type d'antenne. Les types d'antenne non inclus dans cette liste, ou dont le gain est supérieur au gain maximal indiqué, sont strictement interdits pour l'exploitation de l'émetteur.

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Important Notice for Users of EVMs Considered “Radio Frequency Products” in Japan

EVMs entering Japan are NOT certified by TI as conforming to Technical Regulations of Radio Law of Japan.

If user uses EVMs in Japan, user is required by Radio Law of Japan to follow the instructions below with respect to EVMs:

1. Use EVMs in a shielded room or any other test facility as defined in the notification #173 issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on March 28, 2006, based on Sub-section 1.1 of Article 6 of the Ministry's Rule for Enforcement of Radio Law of Japan,
2. Use EVMs only after user obtains the license of Test Radio Station as provided in Radio Law of Japan with respect to EVMs, or
3. Use of EVMs only after user obtains the Technical Regulations Conformity Certification as provided in Radio Law of Japan with respect to EVMs. Also, do not transfer EVMs, unless user gives the same notice above to the transferee. Please note that if user does not follow the instructions above, user will be subject to penalties of Radio Law of Japan.

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