The PCF85263ATL-ARD evaluation board is a daughterboard equipped with Arduino port, designated for easy test and design of PCF85263A IC, tiny real-time clock/calendar with alarm function, battery switch-over and timestamp input, controlled through Fm I^2C 2-wire bus. The board is fully compliant with IMXRT1050 EVK, LPCXpresso55S69 and i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK, including GUI software control. The board can be attached to any device equipped with Arduino port.
Revision history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v1.0</td>
<td>20220217</td>
<td>Initial version</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT NOTICE

For engineering development or evaluation purposes only

NXP provides the product under the following conditions:

This evaluation kit is for use of ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT OR EVALUATION PURPOSES ONLY. It is provided as a sample IC pre-soldered to a printed-circuit board to make it easier to access inputs, outputs and supply terminals. This evaluation board may be used with any development system or other source of I/O signals by connecting it to the host MCU computer board via off-the-shelf cables. This evaluation board is not a Reference Design and is not intended to represent a final design recommendation for any particular application. Final device in an application heavily depends on proper printed-circuit board layout and heat sinking design as well as attention to supply filtering, transient suppression, and I/O signal quality.

The product provided may not be complete in terms of required design, marketing, and or manufacturing related protective considerations, including product safety measures typically found in the end device incorporating the product. Due to the open construction of the product, it is the responsibility of the user to take all appropriate precautions for electric discharge. In order to minimize risks associated with the customers' applications, adequate design and operating safeguards must be provided by the customer to minimize inherent or procedural hazards. For any safety concerns, contact NXP sales and technical support services.
1 Introduction

This document describes the PCF85263ATL-ARD evaluation board. The evaluation board is built around the PCF85263A IC and works as a daughterboard which can be connected through an Arduino port to various Arduino compatible (including original Arduino Uno R3) boards. The board is intended to test and measure the characteristics of the PCF85263A low power, tiny real-time clock/calendar with alarm and timestamp input, produced by NXP Semiconductors.

The RTC communicates with the controller / microprocessor through a bidirectional Fm (400 kHz) I²C-bus. Among the device under test (DUT) IC, the board is equipped with an Arduino port and the necessary components for easy testing, shortening the time to make measurements and check operation of the PCF85263A IC.

Additionally, the daughterboard has software support and a graphical user interface (Windows platform) for the following NXP evaluation boards: IMXRT1050 EVK Board, LPCXpresso55S69 Development Board and i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK Board.

2 Finding kit resources and information on the NXP web site

NXP Semiconductors provides online resources for evaluation board and its supported device(s) on http://www.nxp.com.

The information page for PCF85263ATL-ARD evaluation board is at http://www.nxp.com/PCF85263ATL-ARD. The information page provides overview information, documentation, software and tools, parametrics, ordering information and a Getting Started tab. The Getting Started tab provides quick-reference information applicable to using the PCF85263ATL-ARD evaluation board, including the downloadable assets referenced in this document.

2.1 Collaborate in the NXP community

The NXP community is for sharing ideas and tips, ask and answer technical questions, and receive input on just about any embedded design topic.

The NXP community is at http://community.nxp.com.

3 Getting ready

Working with the PCF85263ATL-ARD requires the kit contents, additional hardware, and a Windows PC workstation with installed software.

3.1 Kit contents

• Assembled and tested evaluation board in an antistatic bag
• Quick Start Guide

3.2 Assumptions

Familiarity with the I²C bus is helpful but not required.
3.3 Static handling requirements

**CAUTION**

This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Therefore care should be taken during transport and handling. You must use a ground strap or touch the PC case or other grounded source before unpacking or handling the hardware.

3.4 Minimum system requirements

This evaluation board requires a Windows PC workstation. Meeting these minimum specifications should produce great results when working with this evaluation board.

- Computer with Windows 10
- One USB port (either 3.0 or 2.0 or 1.1 compatible)
- One of three EVK boards (MIMXRT1050-EVK, LPC55S69-EVK, 8MINILPD4-EVK) along with the associated firmware / GUI software
- USB cable for power and data connection between PC and EVK board (if not included in the EVK package)

4 Getting to know the hardware

4.1 PCF85263ATL-ARD features

- Connector for external access to I²C-bus
- On-board LED for interrupt pin monitoring
- Equipped with Arduino Uno R3 port for direct connection with Arduino devices
- Fully compliant with IMXRT1050 EVK board, including GUI (Windows 10)
- Fully compliant with LPCXpresso5SS69 dev. board, including GUI (Windows 10)
- Compliant with i.MX Mini LPDDR4 EVK board, including GUI (Windows 10)

*Note: For i.MX Mini LPDDR4 EVK Board is necessary to use IMX8MMINI-IARD interposer board between the EVK and PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard (see IMX8MMINI-IARD User Manual).*

4.2 Kit featured components

*Figure 1* identifies the main components on the board. The main elements are called out in the picture. The Arduino port connectors (J5, J6, J35, J36) are located on the bottom side of the board.

The board was developed around the DUT IC, PCF85263A (U1, see *Figure 1*). Using the Arduino interface, the board can be attached to any device equipped with Arduino port. The PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard communicates with the host device or EVK, through an I²C-bus, with a maximum speed of 400 kHz. The I²C-bus is linked to the dedicated pins of the Arduino connector (J35) and to on-board connector (J38), allowing the user to access the I²C-bus from external. For more details about I²C description and bus transactions, see PCF85263A datasheet (NXP Semiconductors).

The INTA/CLK output (pin 9) of PC85263A IC is connected to J5, pin 3. The on-board LED (D2) can be connected through jumper header J24 to the interrupt line...
for monitoring purposes. The pin 4 of the DUT (TS/CLK/INTB) can be configured as timestamp input, clock output or interrupt output pin. When is set as timestamp input, an on-board switch (SW1) can be used for timestamp event generation. The TS/CLK/INTB multipurpose pin is linked to J5, pin 4. The CLK output (pin 8) is linked to J36, pin 1 through zero-ohm resistor R35. For more details see, the schematic diagram of PCF85263ATL-ARD board (SPF-46659_A1.pdf).

The board is powered through the Arduino connector J6 (pin 4 – 3.3V, pin 6, 7 – GND). The power is delivered to the DUT through J37 (located on the PCF85263ATL-ARD board). The role of J37 is to allow the user to perform power-off tests and current measurements. The board contains coin cell battery (BT1) for power backup and battery switch-over test. The power from battery cell is delivered through J39. D1 is the power indicator LED. The PCF85263A IC is driven by the 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator (Y1).
4.3 Schematic diagram

The schematic diagram of PCF85263ATL-ARD is available at URL: http://www.nxp.com/PCF85263ATL-ARD.
4.4 Arduino port

J5, J6, J35, and J36 are the mated pin headers of Arduino Uno R3 connectors, having the same electrical function and placed on the board, so that the daughterboard can be directly inserted in the Arduino port. The daughterboard uses only four signal lines. Table 1 represents the pin chart of connectors, and the lines used in the circuit (see also the SPF-46659_A1.pdf schematic file):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref Des</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Arduino label</th>
<th>PCF85263ATL-ARD function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J6 (Power)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IOREF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RESET</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.3V</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5V</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J35 (analog, digital, I²C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A4 / SDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>I²C – SDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A5 / SCL</td>
<td></td>
<td>I²C – SCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5 (digital, UART, PWM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D0 / RX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D1 / TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td></td>
<td>RTC_INTA_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D3 / PWM</td>
<td></td>
<td>RTC_INTB_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D5 / PWM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D6 / PWM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>D7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J36 (mixed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D8</td>
<td></td>
<td>RTC_CLKOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D9 / PWM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D10 / SS / PWM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D11 / MOSI / PWM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D12 / MISO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D13 / SCK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>AREF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A4 / SDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1. Pin chart of Arduino connectors and their usage...continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref Des</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Arduino label</th>
<th>PCF85263ATL-ARD function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A5 / SCL</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The circuit is supplied with 3.3 V from Arduino port through J6 and J36. Pin no. 4 of J6 is 3.3 V power supply, while pin no. 6, 7 of J6, and pin no. 7 of J36 represents the power supply return (ground).

4.5 I2C external connector (J38)

The I²C-bus of the PCF85263A can be directly accessed from external through the connector J38, located on the PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard. Table 2 describes the pin chart of J38.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J38 pin no.</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VCC_3V3</td>
<td>Power supply (3.3 V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I2C_3V3_SDA</td>
<td>I²C-bus data (SDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I2C_3V3_SCL</td>
<td>I²C-bus clock (SCL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Power supply return (ground)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6 Jumpers and test points

The board contains two jumpers and several test points. Table 3 and Figure 2 detail the jumper locations and their default configurations. Table 4 describes the test points located on the PCF85263ATL-ARD board.

Table 3. PCF85263ATL-ARD jumpers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref Des</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J24</td>
<td>INT MONITOR ON / OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON: Enable the interrupt monitor LED (D2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OFF: Disable the interrupt monitor LED (D2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J37</td>
<td>RTC VDD ON / OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON: PCF85263A (U1) VDD power-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OFF: PCF85263A (U1) VDD power-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J39</td>
<td>RTC VBAT ON/OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON: PCF85263A (U1) VBAT power-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OFF: PCF85263A (U1) VBAT power-off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. PCF85263ATL-ARD test points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref Des</th>
<th>Test point / jumper label</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TP1</td>
<td>CLKOUT</td>
<td>CLK (pin 8) of PCF85263A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP2</td>
<td>INTA</td>
<td>INTA/CLK (pin 9) of PCF85263A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP3</td>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>SDA (pin 6) of PCF85263A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP4</td>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>SCL (pin 7) of PCF85263A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP5</td>
<td>VCC_3V3</td>
<td>3.3 V power rail (Arduino connector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP6</td>
<td>VCC_5V0</td>
<td>5 V power rail (Arduino connector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP7</td>
<td>VBAT</td>
<td>The coin cell battery (BT1) voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP8</td>
<td>VCC_3V3_RTC</td>
<td>3.3 V – RTC power rail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP9</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP10</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP11</td>
<td>TS-INTB</td>
<td>TS/CLK/INTB (pin 4) of PCF85263A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP12</td>
<td>VCC_3V3_MAIN</td>
<td>3.3 V main power rail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP13</td>
<td>VBAT_RTC</td>
<td>VBAT power rail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Installing and configuring software tools

PCF85263ATL-ARD evaluation board is designed and built as a daughterboard able to work in conjunction with a motherboard equipped with an Arduino port. The board was built to be fully compatible with the following NXP Evaluation (EVK) boards:

- IMXRT1050 EVK Board;
- LPCXpresso55S69 Development Board;
- i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK Board;
Each evaluation / development board benefits by firmware support which can be downloaded from the NXP company site (www.nxp.com/). Before starting, the EVK motherboard must be programmed with the corresponding firmware package. Additionally, a GUI application (Windows 10) is available for download from the NXP site, allowing rapid testing and operation of PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard through one of the above mentioned EVKs. The GUI application is common for all three EVKs and for the RTC development board family, manufactured by NXP (PCF85063TP-ARD, PCF85063AT-ARD and PCF85263ATL-ARD). For details regarding installation of the EVK firmware and GUI host software on PC please download EVK_Firmware_And_GUI_Install_Guide_For_Arduino_Boards.pdf instruction file from NXP site (www.nxp.com/). Once the software is installed, the first step is to select the correct combination EVK – PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard, and then the board can be controlled from the GUI interface. See Section 6 and Section 7 for more details regarding the operation of PCF85263ATL-ARD from GUI software.

6 Configuring the hardware

6.1 Using the PCF85263ATL-ARD with an IMXRT1050 EVK board

Figure 3 shows the required hardware for operation of the PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard with IMXRT1050 EVK. The following items are necessary:

- One IMXRT1050-EVK board
- One PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard
- One USB-A / USB Micro-B cable
- A PC with Windows 10 operating system

The IMXRT1050 EVK motherboard can be powered by one of the three methods:

- Connecting an external 5VDC power supply to the barrel power connector (J2) on the board
- Connecting an USB cable from the PC to the Micro-B USB connector (J9) on the board
- Connecting an USB cable from the PC to the USB connector (J28) on the board. When the PC is connected in this fashion, the USB port can simultaneously act as a debug interface. Therefore, by using a single USB cable connected to J28, the EVK can be powered and at the same time linked to the PC for data exchange.

The older USB ports (from PC) are not able to deliver the necessary current (500 mA), before establishing the communication, use an external power supply (connected to J2).

From J1 on the EVK board (see ) the user can select the power configuration for the motherboard. For further details, download the IMXRT1050 EVK Board Hardware User Guide (MIMXRT1050EVKHUG.pdf) available here (link to be set).
To configure the hardware and workstation, complete the following procedure:

1. Configure the suitable power configuration of EVK (J1). If using J28 for power supply, the J1 jumper shall be placed in position 5-6. If using an external power supply (connected to J2), the jumper J1 will be placed in position 1-2.
2. Insert the PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard on the Arduino connector of the EVK (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).
3. Using USB connector J28, connect the EVK board to an USB port of the computer.
4. Install the IMXRT1050 target firmware (download from NXP site and see UM11581, Arduino Arduino shields GUI and firmware installation manual for step-by-step instructions).
5. Install GUI application (see UM11581, Arduino shields GUI and firmware installation manual).
6. Open the GUI application to operate the device from the PC. For details regarding GUI operation see section 8 "GUI description".

Figure 4 shows the boards during operation.
6.2 Using the PCF85263ATL-ARD with an LPCXpresso55S69 development board

Figure 5 shows the required hardware for operation of the PCF85263ATL-ARD and LPCXpresso55S69 EVK board. This configuration consists of:

- One LPCXpresso55S69 EVK board
- One PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard
- One USB-A / USB Micro-B cable
- A PC with Windows 10 operating system

The LPCXpresso55S69 development board is equipped with four USB Micro-B connectors: P5, P6, P9 and P10. The board can be powered through any USB port. Using P6 USB connector to connect the board to the PC simplifies the start-up operation because P6 is designated for debugging and the USB cable thus accomplishes two tasks at the same time: powering the board, and serving as a data link between the EVK board and PC. For more details regarding power-up and operation of the LPCXpresso55S69 development board, see the LPCXpresso55S69/LPCXpresso55S28 Development Board User Manual here.
The following steps describe how to assemble, program, and operate the configuration shown in Figure 5.

1. Insert the PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard to P16 – P19 connectors located on LPCXpresso55S69 development board (see the marked pins of P16 – P19, Figure 5);
2. Connect the development board using port P6 USB port of PC;
3. Install the LPCXpresso55S69 target firmware (download from NXP site and read the EVK_Firmware_And_GUI_Install_Guide_For_Arduino_Boards.pdf instruction file);
4. Install GUI application on PC (see the instruction file called out in the previous step);
5. Open the GUI application to operate the device from the PC. For details regarding GUI operation see next section 8 "GUI description";

Figure 6 shows the two boards in operation.
6.3 Using the PCF85263ATL-ARD with an i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board

When an i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board is used with the PCF85263ATL-ARD board, a third board (IMX8MMINI-IARD interposer board) must be used, especially designed and built as EVK – daughterboard interconnection. The EVK board i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 is not equipped with an Arduino port; instead it has a 2 x 20 pin expansion connector (J1003, see i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK user manual). J1003 is a multipurpose port, containing various digital I/O lines, including specialized I²C and SPI buses. Starting from the expansion connector pin chart, an Arduino port interposer board was developed, with the role of signal-to-signal bridge between the 2 x 20 connector pins on the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK and the mated connectors of the Arduino port present on the PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard.

To operate the setup, along with the EVK and the daughterboard, a third board must be included in the setup assembly. Figure 7 shows the necessary boards and how these boards are connected. The configuration consists of:

- One i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board
- One PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard
- One IMX8MMINI-IARD interposer board
- One USB-A / USB-C cable
- One USB-A / USB Micro-B cable
- A PC with Windows 10 operating system
It is recommended to attach the PCF85263ATL-ARD to the Arduino connectors of the IMX8MMINI-IARD interposer board first, and then the resulting assembly to the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK. This can be done by plugging J1 connector located on the interposer board to J1003 connector on the EVK.

To power-up the EVK, an USB-C type cable connected to PORT 2 of the EVK is used. The power switch SW101 on the EVK board must be set to ON position to power-up the setup. Data communication is achieved by routing a separate USB (Micro-B type) cable from an USB port on the PC to debug port (J901) on the EVK (see Figure 7 and Figure 8).

The user may find details regarding power-up and operation of the setup assembly in 8MMINILPDDR4-EVK user manual and IMX8MMINI-IARD User Manual. The files can be downloaded from www.nxp.com/.

To configure and operate the setup, follow the below steps:
1. Insert the PCF85263ATL-ARD onto the IMX8MMINI-IARD interposer board Arduino connectors (located on the top side);
2. Attach IMXMINI-IARD connector plug J1 (located on the bottom of the board) into J1003 expansion board located on the top side of i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK (see Figure 8);
3. Power-up the EVK board using an USB Type C cable attached to PORT 2;
4. Connect the EVK to the PC, using an USB Micro-B cable, attached to J901 debug port;
5. Place SW101 in ON position to power-up the boards;
6. Install the MIMXRT1050 target firmware (download UM11581, Arduino shields GUI and firmware installation manual from NXP site);
7. Install GUI application on the PC (see the instruction file referred in the above step);
8. Open the GUI application to operate the device from the PC. For details regarding
GUI operation see Section 7.

6.4 Using PCF85263ATL-ARD with another device

The PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard can be operated with other EVK board, which
has an Arduino port. There are two options to connect the board: using other EVK
equipped with an Arduino port, and an EVK without Arduino port. In the first case, a
firmware shall be developed according with PCF85263A specifications, and then simply
attach PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard to the EVK, to operate the board. In the
second case, using the pin chart of Arduino connectors (Table 1), make the necessary
electrical connections (for power, I²C-bus and control lines), and develop the desired
firmware, assuring that is compliant with IC specifications. Use PCF85263A datasheet to
read details about internal registers of the DUT IC and data exchange between internal
controller and the EVK. Assure for correct electrical connections and avoid data conflicts
on the signal lines, to prevent IC damage.

7 GUI description

A GUI application is available for the three EVK boards from NXP Semiconductors.
The application is common for all EVKs and the development boards of the RTC family,
produced by NXP Semiconductors (PCF85063TP, PCF85063A, and PCF85263A).

This section describes the GUI application and how the user can control the
PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard from the graphical interface. First, install the GUI
package and software on the PC (Windows 10). For more details, see UM11581.
Once installation is complete, assure that one of the mentioned three EVK with attached PCF85263ATL-ARD daughterboard is connected to PC and powered-on. Open NXP_GUI(PCF85063TP,PCF85263ATL,PCF85063A) GUI application. An interface will appear as is shown in Figure 9.

The GUI application starts with Settings tab (marked with red arrow). The left side of the window displays Board settings. The section provides the following settings:

- **Select EVK:** displays the list of EVKs. Selecting a wrong EVK board causes the connection to fail and a pop-up window with the message: “Unable to Connect with EVK” appears on the screen.
- **Select COM port:** displays the port selected for communication. The port is automatically selected by the system (in the picture is COM 3).
- **Select Board:** allows the user to select the correct daughterboard (the application can support three different boards). In Figure 9, the selected board is PCF85263A. Selecting a wrong daughterboard causes the connection to fail and a pop-up window with the message: “Unable to Connect with Daughter Card” appears on the screen.

In the right side of the window is located Device Setting section. From this section, two settings are available: **I2C Frequency**, which sets the I^\text{2}C-bus clock to 100kHz, 400kHz or 1MHz.

- **I2C Frequency:** selects the I^\text{2}C-bus clock to 100kHz, 400kHz or 1MHz.
- **RTC Mode:** selects between the RTC (Real Time Clock) or time elapsed (Stop Watch) working mode. Selecting one of two modes for the DUT, involves changes in the GUI. The second main tab name (from left to right) will reflect the selected RTC Mode in Device Setting section.

Assuming the correct parameters are chosen, clicking the Connect button establishes the connection with the EVK. In the bottom side of the GUI window a status bar shows in real time the status regarding connection between PC and the EVK.

![Figure 9. Graphical interface at start-up (“Settings” tab activated by default)](image)

If from Device Setting section the Real Time Clock mode is selected, the second main tab name is Real Time Clock. Clicking on Real Time Clock tab, a new window appears (see Figure 10). From this section the user can control the internal registers of
the PCF85263A IC for real-time clock, alarm, and timestamps functions when the RTC is in real-time clock mode. A subset of secondary tabs is available in the upper left of the window. Table 5 details the function and the register address for each tab. For more details about register map, see the datasheet of PCF85263A IC (section RTC mode registers).

Table 5. The secondary tabs under the Real Time Clock main tab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab name</th>
<th>The picture in:</th>
<th>Register address</th>
<th>Register function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date &amp; Time</td>
<td>Figure 10</td>
<td>00h – 07h</td>
<td>RTC time and date registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm</td>
<td>Figure 11</td>
<td>08h – 10h</td>
<td>RTC alarm #1, #2; RTC alarm enables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamps</td>
<td>Figure 12</td>
<td>11h – 22h</td>
<td>RTC timestamp #1 – #3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamp Mode</td>
<td>Figure 13</td>
<td>23h</td>
<td>RTC timestamp mode control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 10. Graphical interface – “Real Time Clock” / “Time” tab activated
Figure 11. Graphical interface – “Real Time Clock” / “Alarm” tab activated

Figure 12. Graphical interface – “Real Time Clock” / “Timestamps” tab activated
If from Device Setting section the Stop Watch mode is selected, the second main tab name is switched to Stop Watch. Clicking on Stop Watch tab, a different window appears (see Figure 14). From this section the user can control the internal registers of the PCF85263A IC for real-time clock, alarm, and timestamps functions, when the RTC is in stop watch mode. A new subset of secondary tabs is available in the upper left of the window. Table 6 details the function and the register address for each tab. For more details about register map, see the datasheet of PCF85263A IC (section Stop-watch mode registers).

Table 6. The secondary tabs under the Stop Watch main tab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab name</th>
<th>The picture in:</th>
<th>Register address</th>
<th>Register function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date &amp; Time</td>
<td>Figure 14</td>
<td>00h – 05h</td>
<td>RTC time and date registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm</td>
<td>Figure 15</td>
<td>08h – 10h</td>
<td>RTC alarm #1, #2; RTC alarm enables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamps</td>
<td>Figure 16</td>
<td>11h – 15h; 17h – 1Bh; 1Dh – 21h</td>
<td>RTC timestamp #1 – #3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamp Mode</td>
<td>Figure 17</td>
<td>23h</td>
<td>RTC timestamp mode control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 14. Graphical interface – “Stop Watch” / “Time” tab activated

Figure 15. Graphical interface – “Stop Watch” / “Alarm” tab activated
Figure 16. Graphical interface – “Stop Watch” / “Timestamps” tab activated

Figure 17. Graphical interface – “Stop Watch” / “Timestamp mode” tab activated

The **Configuration** tab also contains a subset of secondary tabs, available in the upper left of the window. **Table 7** details the function and the register address for each tab. For more details about register map, see the datasheet of PCF85263A IC (section Control and function registers).

**Table 7. The secondary tabs under Configuration main tab**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab name</th>
<th>The picture in:</th>
<th>Register address</th>
<th>Register function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscillator/Clock</td>
<td>Figure 18</td>
<td>25h</td>
<td>Control registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin I/O</td>
<td>Figure 19</td>
<td>27h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7. The secondary tabs under Configuration main tab...continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab name</th>
<th>The picture in:</th>
<th>Register address</th>
<th>Register function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery Switch</td>
<td>Figure 20</td>
<td>26h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Figure 21</td>
<td>28h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset</td>
<td>Figure 22</td>
<td>24h</td>
<td>Offset register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrupts</td>
<td>Figure 23</td>
<td>29h, 2Ah</td>
<td>Control registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Figure 24</td>
<td>2Bh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset/Stop Enable</td>
<td>Figure 25</td>
<td>2Eh, 2Fh</td>
<td>Stop register; Reset register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 18. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Oscillator/Clock” tab activated
Figure 19. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Pin I/O” tab activated

Figure 20. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Battery Switch” tab activated
Figure 21. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Function” tab activated

Figure 22. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Offset” tab activated
Figure 23. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Interrupts” tab activated

Figure 24. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Flags” tab activated
The **Misc** tab contains a subset of two secondary tabs. Table 8 details the function and the register address for the two tabs. For more details about register map, see the datasheet of PCF85263A IC (section Control and function registers).

**Table 8. The secondary tabs under the Misc main tab**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab name</th>
<th>The picture in:</th>
<th>Register address</th>
<th>Register function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAM BYTE</td>
<td>Figure 26</td>
<td>2Ch</td>
<td>RAM byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WatchDog</td>
<td>Figure 27</td>
<td>2Dh</td>
<td>WatchDog registers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 25. Graphical interface – “Configuration” / “Reset/Stop Enable” tab activated

Figure 26. Graphical interface – “Misc” / “RAM BYTE” tab activated
Figure 27. Graphical interface – “Misc” / “WatchDog” tab activated
# Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DUT</td>
<td>Device Under Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>Electro Static Discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVK</td>
<td>Evaluation Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUI</td>
<td>Graphical User Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I²C bus</td>
<td>Inter-Integrated Circuit bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>Integrated Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Input / Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Light Emitting Diode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Personal Computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC</td>
<td>Real-Time Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>Universal Serial Bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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    User manual; NXP Semiconductors;
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