

# Retina MacBook 2017 Teardown

Teardown of the Retina Macbook 2017 performed on June 7, 2017.

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## INTRODUCTION

It has been just over a year since Apple unveiled its first update to the <u>Retina Macbook</u>. A year later we hold the same computer second update. Join us as we teardown the 2017 Retina Macbook to try and determine where exactly Apple <u>thinks differently</u>.

If non-drastic updates are your thing, make sure to check out the <u>2017 Macbook Pro Touch Bar</u> <u>teardown</u>.

If teardowns of all shapes and sizes are your thing, make sure to catch em' all by following us on <u>Instagram</u>, <u>Twitter</u>, and <u>Facebook</u>.

### **TOOLS:**

- P5 Pentalobe Screwdriver Retina MacBook Pro and Air (1)
- Spudger (1)
- Battery Blocker (1)
- Phillips #00 Screwdriver (1)
- T5 Torx Screwdriver (1)
- Tweezers (1)
- T3 Torx Screwdriver (1)
- TR8 Torx Security Screwdriver (1)

#### Step 1 — Retina MacBook 2017 Teardown



- We check out the Space Gray specification bump and see what this year's MacBook has to offer:
  - 12-inch 2304 × 1440 (226 ppi) IPS Retina Display
  - 1.2 GHz dual-core Intel Core m3 processor (Turbo Boost up to 3.0 GHz)
  - 8 GB of 1866 MHz LPDDR3 SDRAM
  - 256 GB PCIe-based SSD
  - Intel HD Graphics 615
  - 802.11ac Wi-Fi and Bluetooth 4.2
  - A single USB-C port and 3.5 mm headphone jack



- The larger trackpad. The USB-C port. The lone headphone jack. Why does this all feel so familiar?
- The new MacBook has model number A1534. Oh, so does the 2016 Retina MacBook. Don't forget the 2015 MacBook either. *They are all the same...*

(i) Can we just use last year's teardown and call it a day?

 Okay, so the EMC number is a fresh 3099. Something must be different. The investigation continues!



- Removing some Pentalobe screws allows us to get a peek at this MacBook's internals.
- The silicon buried underneath the trackpad doesn't appear to be any different from last year's MacBook. We find a handful of ICs:
  - Broadcom <u>BCM5976</u> touchscreen controller
  - STMicroelectronics <u>STM32F103</u> 32-Bit ARM Cortex-M3 microcontroller
  - Monolithic Power Systems <u>MP24830</u> white LED backlight driver and an International Rectifier <u>IRFH3702</u> single N-channel HEXFET power MOSFET (likely for driving keyboard backlight LEDs)
  - Texas Instruments <u>TMP421</u> temperature sensor and Bosch Sensortec BMA282 accelerometer
  - Macronix <u>MX25L2006E</u> 2 MB Serial NOR Flash
  - Maxim Integrated MAX11290 24-bit delta-sigma analog-to-digital converter (likely)



- Last year we noted that Apple moved away from its inclusion of a tri-point screw in the MacBook and replaced it with a Phillips screw.
- Tinkerers and repairers can rejoice! Even though we saw <u>a barrage of tri-point screws in the</u> <u>iPhone 7</u>, we still see the Phillips screw standing strong.
- Although we were armed with our <u>64 Bit Driver Kit</u> and prepared for any pesky tri-point screws, it is always a relief to see the repair friendly Phillips screw.
- More of the same is always good when it comes to repair. It is not so good when it comes to permanent, soldered components. To the logic board we go!
- ...But not before we isolate that battery to safely depower the system. Speaking of which, this year's battery exactly matches last year's 41.41 Wh juice box.



- We finally stumble across some subtle differences in the chipset:
  - Intel <u>SR346</u> Intel Core m3-7Y32 Processor (4M Cache, up to 3.00 GHz)
  - Toshiba TH58XGT0JFLLDVK 128 GB NAND Flash (+ 128 GB on the reverse side for a total of 256 GB)
  - SK Hynix <u>H5TC4G63CFR</u> 4GB
    DDR3 SDRAM
  - Universal Scientific Industrial 339S0251 Wi-Fi module
  - Broadcom BCM15700A2 (as seen in several other MacBook models, but this version has a notably different form factor)
  - National Semiconductor <u>48B1-11</u> (LP8548B1) display backlight driver
  - SK Hynix H9CKNNN4GTATMR-NTH (with SSD controller presumably layered underneath)



- And for the opposite side:
  - Toshiba TH58XGT0JFLLDVK 128 GB NAND Flash (+ 128 GB on the reverse side for a total of 256 GB)
  - Micron MT52L512M64D4PQ-107
    WT:B 4 GB 1866 MHz LPDDR3
    RAM (x2, for a total of 8 GB)
  - Apple 338S00227-A0 power management IC
  - Texas Instruments/Stellaris
    <u>LM4FS1EH SMC Controller</u> (replacement codename for TM4EA231)
  - Texas Instruments <u>TMP513A</u> thermal/power management with temperature sensor and current shunt monitor
  - Texas Instruments SN650839 programmable power management, TPS51980A stepdown converter (likely), and CD3215C00 USB type-C controller
  - Intersil ISL95828 PWM controller for Intel CPUs





- And just for some extra credit:
  - Dialog Semiconductor (formerly Silego) SLG3NB444V clock generator
  - Renesas (formerly Intersil) ISL95530 Li-ion battery charger
  - Maxim Integrated <u>MAX98357B</u> class D audio amplifier
  - Texas Instruments <u>TMP102</u> temperature sensor
  - Winbond <u>W25X20CL</u> 2 MB serial NOR flash memory
  - Renesas (formerly Intersil) ISL8009B synchronous buck regulator
  - ON Semiconductor memory (likely)



- <u>Rumor</u> has it that the second gen butterfly mechanism inherited from the Pro makes this MacBook way more usable—so what's inside?
- Comparing the space gray "new" keyboard to the rose gold MacBook of yesteryear, we can see:
  - The mechanical switch that detects the keystroke is a simpler rounder dome, not the fancy 'x' shape it once was.
  - The plastic butterfly mechanism also accommodates the new switch, swapping to a new, slightly thinner frame.
- While not really a mechanical change, the control and option keys got some new ink. They now mark keyboard shortcuts rather than translating for PC users.



- Minimal changes in the MacBook means minimal steps in the teardown! Make sure to check out the <u>Retina MacBook 2016</u> and <u>Retina MacBook 2015</u> to see more of these machines' construction.
  - If you want some more maximal changes, check out the recent <u>iMac 4K refresh teardown</u>.

#### Step 10 — Final Thoughts

## **REPAIRABILITY SCORE:**



- Retina Macbook 2016 Repairability Score: 1 out of 10 (10 is the easiest to repair)
  - Apple did not return to tri-point screws, and instead used only Torx and Phillips screws within the computer.
  - The processor, RAM, and flash memory are *still* soldered to the logic board.
  - A large amount of strong adhesive holds the battery assembly to the lower case.
  - The Retina display is a fused unit with no separate, protective glass.
     If the display is damaged, it'll be arduous and expensive to repair.
- While it's no more repairable than the last two years' editions, it does benefit from sharing a lot of the same parts and <u>repair procedures</u> as the other Retina MacBooks.