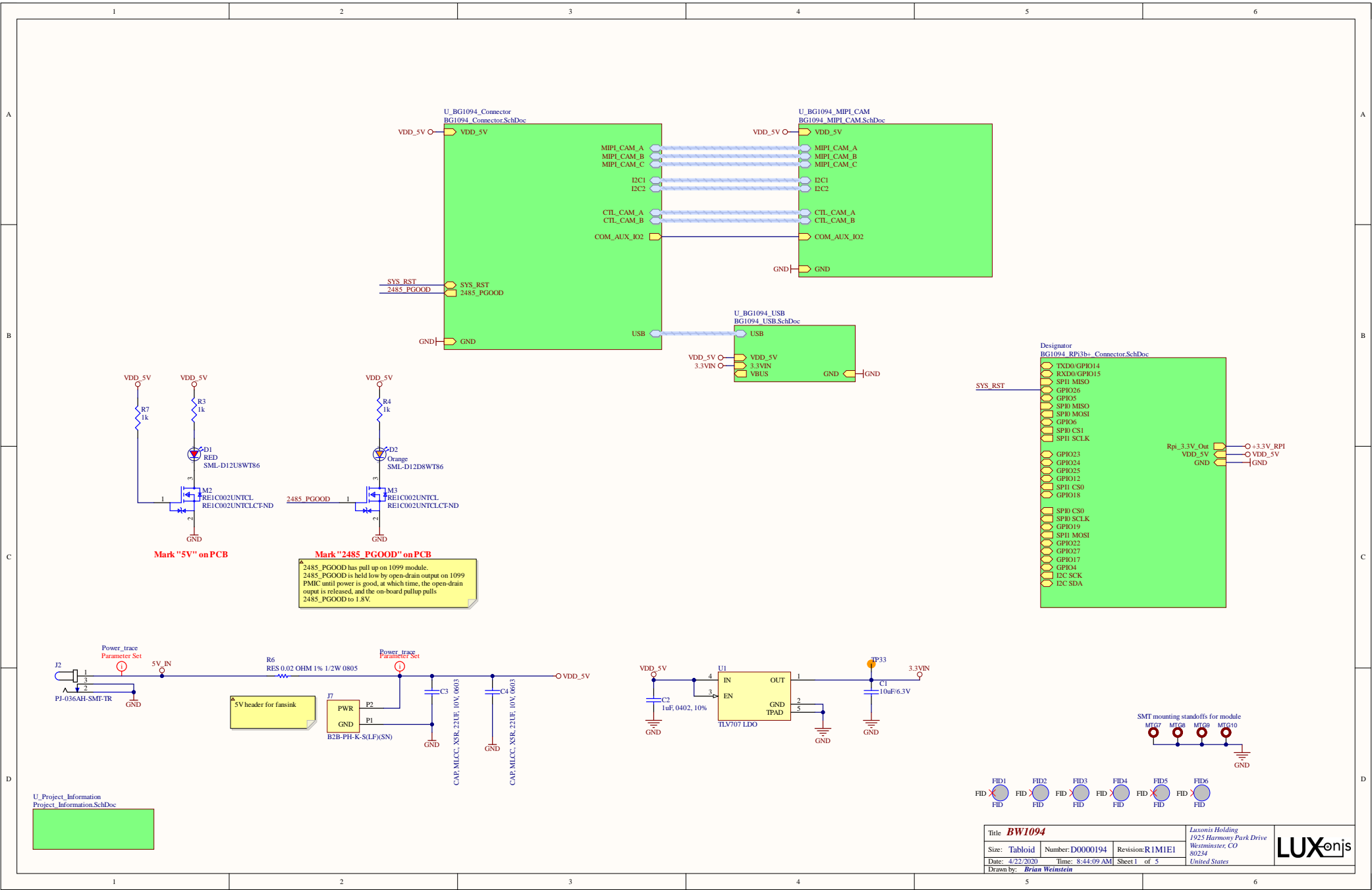


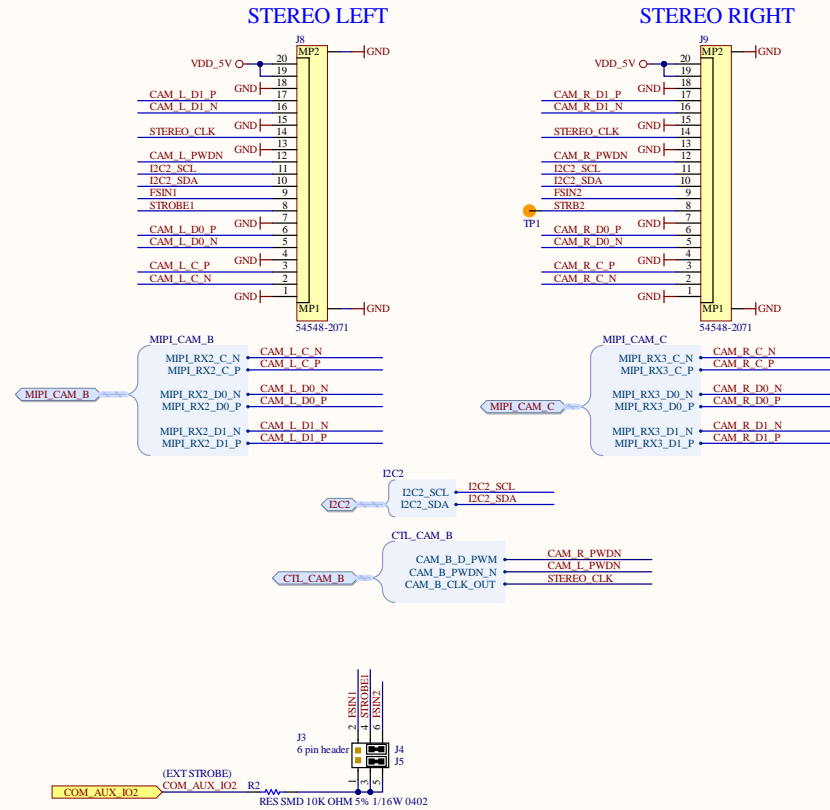
**Project:** *BW1094*  
**Current Revision:** *R1M1E1*

***BW1094 Revision History:***

Date	Revision	Reason for Change	Changes Implemented
12/3/2019	R0M0E0 -> R1M1E1	1) Want all camera module connectors to be same-side flex, but RGB camera connector on this board does not align with that convention 2) Project needs to be updated to reflect Gen2 1099 pinout	1) Changed RGB camera connector to a top-contact, since it is mounted on the bottom of the board. 2) J1 updated to Gen2 pinout on schematic, and J10 aux header updated to pinout QSPL TPs added for RGB aux IO lines, and silk screen added for aux header J10.



## STEREO CAMERA PAIR



PCB NOTE: Add below diagram to the PCB

### Supported Modes of Operation

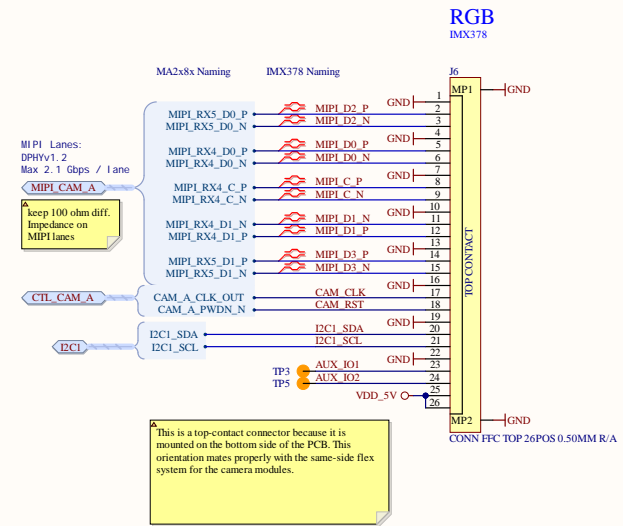
- NO SYNC
- NORMAL
- TIMING MASTER
- TIMING SLAVE

This header is used for configuring the STROBE signal direction between the camera boards by using jumpers. A strobe signal may drive FSIN signal for waking up a sensor from its low power mode. See the "Supported Modes of Operation" note for supported jumper settings.

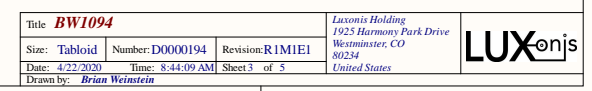
- "NO SYNC" is the mode in which none of the camera modules is excited by any strobe signal.
- "NORMAL" mode means STROBE mechanism works only among the stereo cameras themselves. In this mode, CAM1 strobe is connected to the CAM2 FSIN input.
- "TIMING MASTER" mode means CAM1 STROBE signal drives the EXT\_STROBE signal as well as the CAM2 FSIN input. EXT\_STROBE signal circulates among the other camera ports so that one camera module can manage the timing of all cameras within the system.
- "TIMING SLAVE" mode uses external strobe signal which is driven externally by another camera. In this mode, CAM1 and CAM2 are excited by the EXT\_STROBE signal.

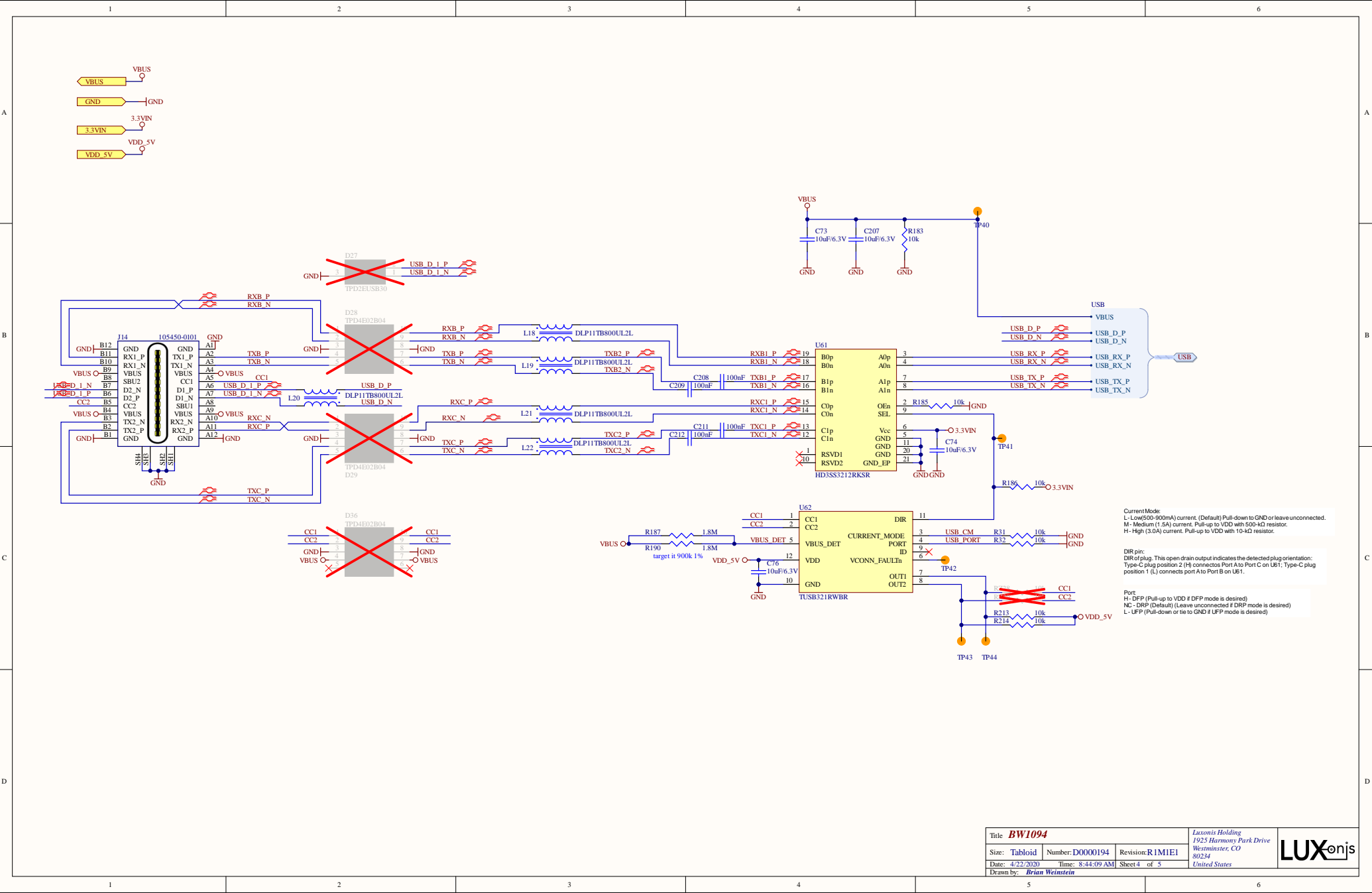
Note that, at most only one camera can be in the "TIMING MASTER" mode at a time. STROBE generation and FSIN reception should be configured via software.

## RGB CAMERA



Title <b>BW1094</b>			<i>Luxonis Holding</i> <i>1925 Harmony Park Drive</i> <i>Westminster, CO</i> <i>80234</i> <i>United States</i>	<b>LUX</b> on <sup>is</sup>
Size: <b>Tabloid</b>	Number: <b>D0000194</b>	Revision: <b>R1M1E1</b>		
Date: <b>4/22/2020</b>	Time: <b>8:44:09 AM</b>	Sheet <b>2</b> of <b>5</b>		
Drawn by: <b>Brian Weinstein</b>				

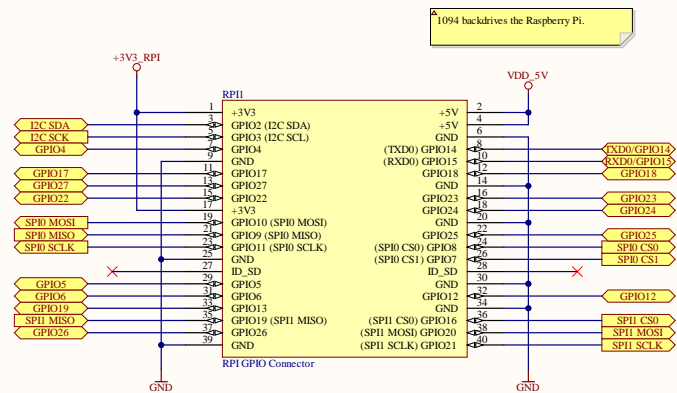
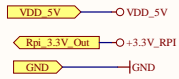




Current Mode:  
L- Low(500-900mA) current. (Default) Pull-down to GND or leave unconnected.  
M- Medium (1.5A) current. Pull-up to VDD with 500-kΩ resistor.  
H- High (3.0A) current. Pull-up to VDD with 10-kΩ resistor.

DIR pin:  
DIR of plug. This open drain output indicates the detected plug orientation:  
Type-C plug position 2 (H) connects Port A to Port C on U61; Type-C plug position 1 (L) connects port A to Port B on U61.

Port:  
H- DFP (Pull-up to VDD if DFP mode is desired)  
NC- DRP (Default) (Leave unconnected if DRP mode is desired)  
L- UFP (Pull-down or tie to GND if UFP mode is desired)



A 1094 backdrives the Raspberry Pi.

Samtec ESQ-120-13-L-D is appropriate, as is Harwin M20-610204