

XEM6310 User's Manual

A compact (75mm x 50mm) integration board featuring the Xilinx Spartan-6 FPGA, SuperSpeed USB 3.0, on-board DDR2 memory, and two 16 MiB Flash memories.

The XEM6310 is a compact USB 3.0 (SuperSpeed) FPGA integration module featuring the Xilinx Spartan-6 FPGA, 1 Gib (64 Mx16-bit) DDR2 SDRAM, two 128 Mib SPI Flash devices, high-efficiency switching power supplies, and two high-density 0.8-mm expansion connectors. The USB 3.0 SuperSpeed interface provides fast configuration downloads and PC-FPGA communication as well as easy access with our popular FrontPanel application and SDK. A low-jitter, 100 MHz crystal oscillator is attached to the FPGA.

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Revision History:

Date	Description
20120610	Initial release.
20120927	Added note regarding FPGA Bank 2 pins on JP1 and JP2.
20130115	Fixed error in XEM6010 comparison page (U12 is the correct pin. U22 was in the previous rev).
20130115	Added language about the host interface RESET pin.
20130115	Fix reference to Bank 2 I/O voltage. Corrected to 1.8v. (Previous rev said 3.3v.)
20140123	Fix incorrect non-volatile memory amount on page 5.
20140402	Added remarks about Pins reference.
20150303	Added additional information about Pins.
20160107	Added missing oscillator pin locations.

Introducing the XEM6310	5
PCB Footprint	5
BRK6110 Breakout Board	5
Functional Block Diagram	6
FPGA	6
Power Supply	6
DC Power Connector	7
SuperSpeed USB 3.0 Interface	7
On-board Peripherals	7
Low-Jitter Crystal Oscillator	7
128-MByte Word-Wide DDR2 Synchronous DRAM	7
FPGA Flash - 16 MiB Serial Flash Memory	7
System Flash - 16 MiB Serial Flash Memory	7
LEDs	7
Expansion Connectors	8
FrontPanel Support	8
Programmer's Interface	8
Applying the XEM6310	9
Powering the XEM6310	9
Power Budget	9
Example XEM6310-LX150 FPGA Power Consumption	10
Supply Heat Dissipation (IMPORTANT!!)	10
Host Interface	11
Reset Profile RESET	11
System Flash	11
Layout	11
Loading a Power-On FPGA Configuration	11
FPGA Flash	12
LEDs	12
Low-Jitter 100 MHz Oscillator	12
DDR2 SDRAM	12
Clock Configuration (Source Synchronous)	13
Memory Controller Blocks	13
MIG Settings	13
JTAG	14
Key Memory Storage (LX150 only)	14
Volatile Encryption Key Storage (VBATT)	14
Non-Volatile Encryption Key Storage (eFUSE)	15
Expansion Connectors	15
JP1	15
JP2	16
Setting I/O Voltages	16
Considerations for Differential Signals	16
BRK6110 Breakout Board	17
Pins	17
Toolbar	17

Pin Lists	18
Filters	18
Search	18
Export (PDF, CSV, Constraints Files).	18
Peripherals	19
Migrating Hardware from the XEM6010 to the XEM6310.	20
FPGA Boot Configuration.	20
Clock PLL → Clock Oscillator	20
Expansion Connector Differences	20
PCB Version History.	21
20120517	21
XEM6310 Mechanical Drawing	22
BRK6110 Mechanical Drawing.	23
XEM6310 Quick Reference	24
XEM6310 Quick Reference	25

Introducing the XEM6310

The XEM6310 is a compact FPGA board featuring the Xilinx Spartan-6 FPGA and SuperSpeed USB 3.0 connectivity via a USB 3.0 Micro-B receptacle. Designed as a full-featured integration system, the XEM6310 provides access to over 110 I/O pins on its 484-pin Spartan-6 device and has a 128-MiByte DDR2 SDRAM available to the FPGA. Two SPI Flash devices provide a total of 32 MiB of non-volatile memory, one attached to the USB microcontroller and one attached to the FPGA. Available with LX45 and LX150 FPGA densities, the XEM6310 is designed for medium- to large-sized FPGA designs with a wide variety of external interface requirements.

PCB Footprint

A mechanical drawing of the XEM6310 is shown at the end of this manual. The PCB is 75mm x 50mm with four mounting holes (M2 metric screws) spaced as shown in the figure. These mounting holes are electrically isolated from all signals on the XEM6310. The two connectors (USB and DC power) overhang the PCB by approximately 1mm in order to accommodate mounting within an enclosure.

The XEM6310 has two high-density 80-pin connectors on the bottom side which provide access to many FPGA pins, power, and JTAG.

BRK6110 Breakout Board

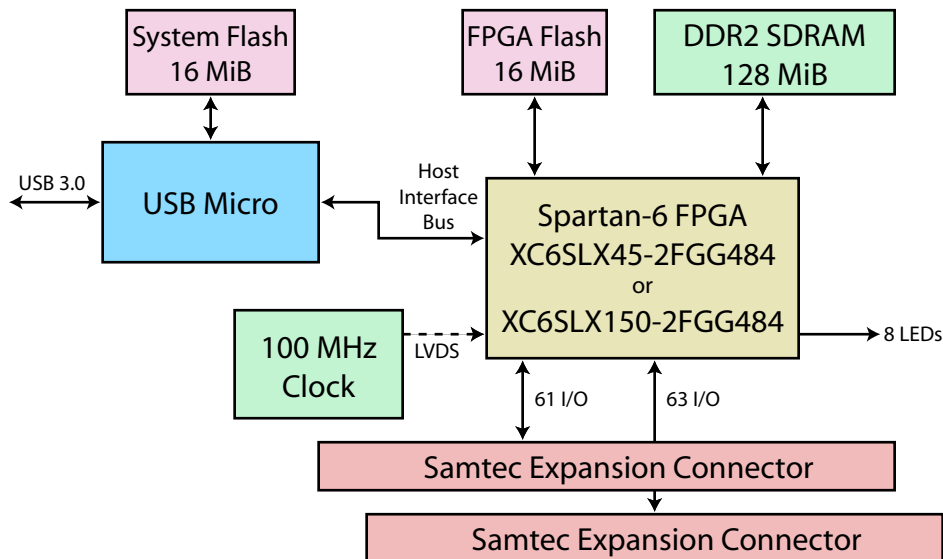
A simple breakout board (the BRK6110) is provided as an optional accessory to the XEM6310. This breakout board provides DC power, JTAG connector, and easy access to the high-density connectors on the XEM6310 by routing them to lower-density 2mm-spaced thru-holes. The breakout board also provides a convenient reference for building boards that will mate to the XEM6310.

Opal Kelly reserves the right to change the form-factor and possibly pinout of the BRK6110. Therefore, unlike the XEM6310, it is not intended or recommended for production integration.

Full schematics and Gerber artwork files for the BRK6110 are provided free of charge. If your application depends on the existing form-factor, you may reproduce this board from these documents.

A mechanical drawing of the BRK6110 is also shown at the end of this document.

Functional Block Diagram



FPGA

The XEM6310 is offered in two variants. These two variants are identical except for the FPGA provided. The table below lists some of the differences between the two devices. Please consult the Xilinx documentation for a more thorough comparison.

Feature	XEM6310-LX45	XEM6310-LX150
FPGA	XC6SLX45-2FGG484C	XC6SLX150-2FGG484C
Slice Count	6,822	23,038
D Flip-Flops	54,576	184,304
Distributed RAM	401 Kib	1,355 Kib
Block RAM	2,088 Kib	4,824 Kib
DSP Slices	58	180
Clock Management Tiles	4	6

Power Supply

The XEM6310 is designed to be operated from a 5-volt power source supplied through the DC power jack on the device or the expansion connectors on the bottom of the device. This provides power for the three high-efficiency switching regulators on-board to provide 3.3v, 1.8v and 1.2v. 0.9v is derived from the 3.3-volt supply using a small low-dropout (LDO) regulator for use as a

DDR2 termination voltage. Each of the three switching regulators can provide up to 2A of current.

DC Power Connector

The DC power connector on the XEM6310 is part number PJ-102AH from CUI, Inc. It is a standard "canon-style" 2.1mm / 5.5mm jack. The outer ring is connected to DGND. The center pin is connected to +VDC.

SuperSpeed USB 3.0 Interface

The XEM6310 uses a Cypress CYUSB3014-BZXI FX3 USB microcontroller to make the XEM a USB 3.0 peripheral. As a USB peripheral, the XEM is instantly recognized as a plug and play peripheral on millions of PCs. More importantly, FPGA downloads to the XEM happen quickly, virtual instruments under FrontPanel update quickly, and data transfers are blazingly fast.

On-board Peripherals

The XEM6310 is designed to compactly support a large number of applications with a small number of on-board peripherals. These peripherals are listed below.

Low-Jitter Crystal Oscillator

A fixed-frequency, 100 MHz, low-jitter oscillator is included on-board and outputs LVDS to the FPGA. The Spartan-6 FPGA can produce a wide range of clock frequencies using the on-chip DCM and PLL capabilities.

128-MByte Word-Wide DDR2 Synchronous DRAM

The XEM also includes a 128-MiByte DDR2 SDRAM with a full 16-bit word-wide interface to the FPGA. This SDRAM is attached exclusively to the FPGA and does not share any pins with the expansion connector. The maximum clock rate of the SDRAM is 333 MHz. With the -2 speed grade of the Spartan-6, the maximum clock rate is 312.5 MHz for a supported peak memory bandwidth of 10 Gb/s.

The DDR2 SDRAM is a Micron MT47H64M16HR-3:G (or compatible).

FPGA Flash - 16 MiB Serial Flash Memory

A 128 Mib serial flash device (Numonyx N25Q128A11B1240E or equivalent) provides on-board non-volatile storage for the FPGA. This device is attached directly to the FPGA for use in your design.

System Flash - 16 MiB Serial Flash Memory

A 128 Mib serial flash device (Numonyx N25Q128A11B1240E or equivalent) provides on-board non-volatile storage accessible to the USB microcontroller. This device is used to store device firmware and configuration settings as well as other user assets such as FPGA configuration files or calibration data. Erase, read, and write functions are available at all times (with or without a configured FPGA) through the use of FrontPanel API methods.

LEDs

Eight LEDs are available for general use as indicators.

Expansion Connectors

Two high-density, 80-pin expansion connectors are available on the bottom-side of the XEM6310 PCB. These expansion connectors provide user access to several power rails on the XEM6310, the JTAG interface on the FPGA, and 124 non-shared I/O pins on the FPGA, including several GCLK inputs.

The connectors on the XEM6310 are Samtec part number: BSE-040-01-F-D-A. The table below lists the appropriate Samtec mating connectors along with the total mated height.

Samtec Part Number	Mated Height
BTE-040-01-F-D-A	5.00mm (0.197")
BTE-040-02-F-D-A	8.00mm (0.315")
BTE-040-03-F-D-A	11.00mm (0.433")
BTE-040-04-F-D-A	16.10mm (0.634")
BTE-040-05-F-D-A	19.10mm (0.752")

FrontPanel Support

The XEM6310 is fully supported by Opal Kelly's FrontPanel Application. FrontPanel augments the limited peripheral support with a host of PC-based virtual instruments such as LEDs, hex displays, pushbuttons, toggle buttons, and so on. Essentially, this makes your PC a reconfigurable I/O board and adds tremendous value to the XEM6310 as an experimentation or prototyping system.

Programmer's Interface

In addition to complete support within FrontPanel, the XEM6310 is also fully supported by the FrontPanel SDK, a powerful C++ class library available to Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux programmers allowing you to easily interface your own software to the XEM.

In addition to the C++ library, wrappers have been written for C#, Java, and Python making the API available under those languages as well. Sample wrappers (unsupported) are also provided for Matlab and LabVIEW.

Complete documentation and several sample programs are installed with FrontPanel.

Applying the XEM6310

Powering the XEM6310

The XEM6310 requires that this supply be clean, filtered, and within the range of 4.5v to 5.5v. This supply must be delivered through the +VDC pins on the two device's two expansion connectors or the DC power connector.

The expansion bus has several power supply pins, described below:

- +VDC is provided by an external device to the XEM6310. It must be a clean, filtered supply within the range of +4.5 volts and +5.5 volts.
- +3.3v is the output of a 2-Amp switching regulator on the XEM6310.
- +1.8v is the output of a 2-Amp switching regulator on the XEM6310.
- +1.2v is the output of a 2-Amp switching regulator on the XEM6310.
- +VCCO0 is the bank-0 I/O voltage to the FPGA. Factory default is +3.3v
- +VCCO1 is the bank-1 I/O voltage to the FPGA. Factory default is +3.3v

Power Budget

The table below can help you determine your power budget for each supply rail on the XEM6310. All values are highly dependent on the application, speed, usage, and so on. Entries we have made are based on typical values presented in component datasheets or approximations based on Xilinx power estimator results. Shaded boxes represent unconnected rails to a particular component. Empty boxes represent data that the user must provide based on power estimates.

The user may also need to adjust parameters we have already estimated (such as FPGA V_{cco} values) where appropriate.

Component(s)	1.2v	1.8v	3.3v
100 MHz			150 mW
DDR2		600 mW	250 mW
FPGA V _{CCINT}			
FPGA V _{CCAUX}			250 mW
FPGA V _{CC03} (DDR2), est.		250 mW	
FPGA V _{CC02} (USB), est.		250 mW	
FPGA V _{CC00,1}			
Total:			
Available:	2,400 mW	3,600 mW	6,600 mW

Example XEM6310-LX150 FPGA Power Consumption

XPower Estimator version 12.3 was used to compute the following power estimates for the V_{CCINT} supply. These are simply estimates; your design requirements may vary considerably. The numbers below indicate approximately 70% to 80% utilization.

Component	Parameters	V _{CCINT}
Clock	150 MHz GCLK - 70,000 fanout	384 mW
Clock	100 MHz GCLK - 70,000 fanout	256 mW
Logic (DFF)	150 MHz, 70,000 DFFs	380 mW
Logic (DFF)	100 MHz, 70,000 DFFs	232 mW
Logic (LUT)	150 MHz, 32,000 Combinatorial, 1,000 SR, 1,000 RAM	287 mW
Logic (LUT)	100 MHz, 32,000 Combinatorial, 1,000 SR, 1,000 RAM	191 mW
BRAM	18-bit, 100 @ 150 MHz, 100 @ 100 MHz	237 mW
DSP	150 MHz, 140 slices	78 mW
MCB	150 MHz	85 mW
Misc.	DCM, PLL, etc.	100 mW
	Total:	2,230 mW
	Available:	2,400 mW

Supply Heat Dissipation (IMPORTANT!!)

Due to the limited area available on the small form-factor of the XEM6310 and the density of logic provided, heat dissipation may be a concern. This depends entirely on the end application and cannot be predicted in advance by Opal Kelly. Heat sinks may be required on any of the devices on the XEM6310. Of primary focus should be the FPGA (U5) and SDRAM (U7). Although the switching supplies are high-efficiency, they are very compact and consume a small amount of PCB area for the current they can provide.

If you plan to put the XEM6310 in an enclosure, be sure to consider heat dissipation in your design.

Host Interface

There are 41 signals that connect the on-board USB microcontroller to the FPGA. These signals comprise the host interface on the FPGA and are used for configuration downloads. After configuration, these signals are used to allow FrontPanel communication with the FPGA.

If the FrontPanel okHost module is instantiated in your design, you must map the interface pins to specific pin locations using Xilinx LOC constraints. This may be done using the Xilinx constraints editor or specifying the constraints manually in a text file. Please see the sample projects included with your FrontPanel installation for examples.

Reset Profile RESET

Pin AB8 of the FPGA is an active-high RESET signal from the host interface. This signal is asserted when configuration download begins and is deasserted during the execution of the Reset Profile. For more information on the timing of this deassertion event, see the FrontPanel User's Manual.

System Flash

The Flash memory attached to the USB microcontroller stores device firmware and settings as well as user data that is accessible via the FrontPanel API. The API includes three methods for accessing this memory: FlashEraseSector, FlashWrite, and FlashRead. Please refer to the FrontPanel User's Manual and the FrontPanel API Reference for information about applying these methods.

Layout

The Numonyx N25Q128A11B1240E is a 16 MiB Flash memory arranged into 256 64-kiB sectors. Each sector contains 256 256-byte pages. Sectors 0...15 are reserved for device firmware and settings and are not accessible to user software. The remaining 15 MiB may be erased, written, and read using the FrontPanel API at any time even without a valid FPGA configuration. Full 64 kiB sectors must be erased at a time. However, contents may be read or written on any page address boundary.

Loading a Power-On FPGA Configuration

The user-area in System Flash may be used to store a Xilinx bitfile to configure the FPGA at power-on. Power-on configuration takes approximately 6-10 seconds from when power is applied. A full Reset Profile may also be performed after configuration.

The API is used to erase and program the power-on bitfile and the Flashloader sample is provided to perform these steps from a simple command-line utility. Source code to the Flashloader sample is included with the FrontPanel SDK.

Called with a single argument (the filename for a valid Xilinx bitfile), the Flashloader sample will erase the first sectors in the System Flash user-area, then write the bitfile. It will also setup the Boot Reset Profile to point to this area on power-on.

No Power-On Configuration

Called with no arguments, the Flashloader sample will clear the existing Boot Reset Profile. This has the effect of preventing an FPGA configuration from being loaded at power-on. This functionality may also be accomplished from the API by setting an empty okTFPGAResetProfile using the API SetFPGABootResetProfile. See the *FrontPanel API Reference* for details.

FPGA Flash

The SPI Flash attached to the FPGA is a Numonyx N25Q128A11B1240E or equivalent. It provides non-volatile storage for use by the FPGA. It may not be used for FPGA configuration storage. The System Flash is used to store FPGA “boot” configurations.

The Flash / FPGA pin mappings are shown in the table below.

Flash Pin	FPGA Pin
C	W1
S	V3
DQ0	W3
DQ1	T4
DQ2 / \overline{W}	T3
DQ3 / \overline{HOLD}	U4

LEDs

There are eight LEDs on the XEM6310 in addition to the power LED. Each is wired directly to the FPGA according to the pin mapping tables at the end of this document.

The LED anodes are connected to a pull-up resistor to +3.3VDD and the cathodes wired directly to the FPGA on Bank 2 with a bank I/O voltage of 1.8v. To turn ON an LED, the FPGA pin should be brought low. To turn OFF an LED, the FPGA pin should be at logic ‘1’.

Low-Jitter 100 MHz Oscillator

A fixed-frequency, 100 MHz, low-jitter oscillator is included on-board and outputs LVDS to the FPGA. The Spartan-6 FPGA can produce a wide range of clock frequencies using the on-chip DCM and PLL capabilities. The pin mappings are as follows:

Oscillator Pin	FPGA Pin
LVDS_P	Y11
LVDS_N	AB11

DDR2 SDRAM

The Micron DDR2 SDRAM is connected exclusively to the 1.8-v I/O on Bank 3 of the FPGA. The tables below list these connections.

DDR2 Pin	FPGA Pin
CK	H4
$\overline{\text{CK}}$	H3
CKE	D2
$\overline{\text{CS}}$	C3
$\overline{\text{RAS}}$	K5
$\overline{\text{CAS}}$	K4
$\overline{\text{WE}}$	F2
LDQS	L3
$\overline{\text{LDQS}}$	L1
UDQS	T2
$\overline{\text{UDQS}}$	T1
LDM	L4
UDM	M3
ODT	J6
A0	H2
A1	H1
A2	H5
A3	K6
A4	F3
A5	K3
A6	J4
A7	H6
A8	E3

DDR2 Pin	FPGA Pin
A9	E1
A10	G4
A11	C1
A12	D1
BA0	G3
BA1	G1
BA2	F1
D0	N3
D1	N1
D2	M2
D3	M1
D4	J3
D5	J1
D6	K2
D7	K1
D8	P2
D9	P1
D10	R3
D11	R1
D12	U3
D13	U1
D14	V2
D15	V1

Clock Configuration (Source Synchronous)

The DDR2 clocking is designed to be source-synchronous from the FPGA. This means that the FPGA sends the clock signal directly to the SDRAM along with control and data signals, allowing very good synchronization between clock and data.

Memory Controller Blocks

Spartan-6 has integrated memory control blocks to communicate with the external DDR2 memory on the XEM6310. This is instantiated using the Xilinx Core Generator (memory interface generator, or MIG) to create a suitable memory controller for your design. You should read and become familiar with the DDR2 SDRAM datasheet as well as MIG and the core datasheet. Although MIG can save a tremendous amount of development time, understanding all this information is critical to building a working DDR2 memory interface.

The XEM6310 provides 1.2v as V_{CCINT} . According to the memory controller block documentation, the Spartan-6, -2 speed grade can operate memory to 312.5 MHz with this internal voltage.

MIG Settings

The following are the settings used to generate the MIG core for our RAMTester sample using Xilinx Core Generator. These settings were used with ISE 12.2 and MIG 2.3. Note that settings may be slightly different for different versions of ISE or MIG.

Frequency	312.5 MHz	
Memory Type	Component	
Memory Part	MT47H64M16XX-3 (1Gb, x16)	
Data Width	16	
Enable DQS Enable	CHECKED	
High-temp self-refresh	DISABLED	
Output drive strength	Reducedstrength	
RTT(nominal)	50 ohms	[default]
DCI for DQ/DQS	CHECKED	
DCI for address/control	CHECKED	
ZIO pin	Y2	
RZQ pin	K7	
Calibrated Input Selection	Yes	
Class for address/control	Class II	
Debug signals	Your option	
System clock	Differential	

JTAG

The JTAG connections on the FPGA are wired directly to the expansion connector JP2 on the XEM6310 to facilitate FPGA configuration and ChipScope usage using a Xilinx JTAG cable. The BRK6110 has these signals connected to a 2-mm header compatible with the Xilinx JTAG cable.

Key Memory Storage (LX150 only)

The Spartan-6 FPGA supports design security using AES decryption logic and provides two methods for encryption key memory storage. The first is a volatile memory storage supported by an external battery backup supply voltage (V_{BATT}). The second is a one-time programmable eFUSE. The XEM6310 design supports both types of key storage with user-modification required.

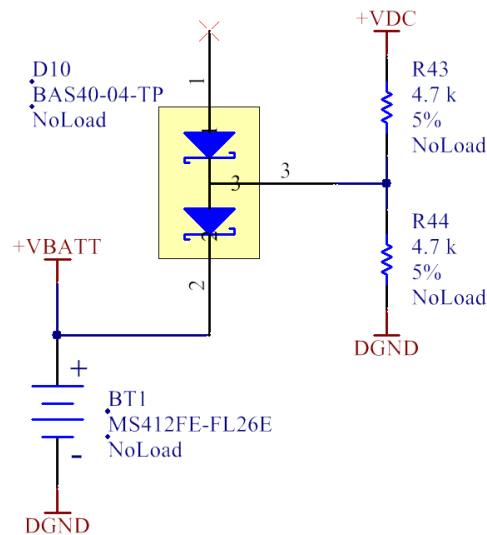
For quantity purchases of 50 or more units, please contact Opal Kelly (sales@opalkelly.com) to discuss factory installation of these components.

Volatile Encryption Key Storage (V_{BATT})

A small lithium rechargeable battery and three support components can be installed to provide V_{BATT} to the FPGA when the XEM is unpowered. This will preserve the contents of the FPGA's volatile key storage so long as V_{BATT} remains over the threshold specified in the Spartan-6 documentation. Please see the Xilinx *Spartan-6 FPGA Configuration User Guide* (UG380) for more details. Alternatively, V_{BATT} may be provided through JP2-3. In this case, BT1 should not be installed.

The applicable schematic section and components required to support this functionality are shown below.

RefDes	Manufacturer	Manufacturer P/N	Comment
BT1	Seiko Instruments	MS412FE-FL26E	3V, 1mAh lithium battery
D10	Micro Commercial	BAS40-04-TP	Schottky Diode, SOT23
C150	Generic	0.1 μ F, SM-0402	Decoupling
R43, R44	Generic	4.7 k Ω , 5%, SM-0402	
R41	Generic	0 Ω , SM-0402	Connects V_{BATT} to JP2-3



Non-Volatile Encryption Key Storage (eFUSE)

Non-volatile storage of the encryption key is also possible by programming the Spartan-6 eFUSE via JTAG. Please see the Xilinx *Spartan-6 FPGA Configuration User Guide* (UG380) for more details.

To program the eFUSE, you must first install the components listed in the table below. You must also provide an external resistor (R_{FUSE}) between JP2-12 and GND. The value of this resistor is specified in the Xilinx *Spartan-6 Datasheet* (DS162) between 1129 Ω and 1151 Ω .

RefDes	Manufacturer	Manufacturer P/N	Comment
C149	Generic	0.1 μ F, SM-0402	Decoupling
R7	Generic	0 Ω , SM-0402	Connects FPGA V_{FS} to +3.3v
R42	Generic	0 Ω , SM-0402	Connects FPGA R_{FUSE} to JP2-12

Expansion Connectors

Opal Kelly Pins is an interactive online reference for the expansion connectors on all Opal Kelly FPGA integration modules. It provides additional information on pin capabilities, pin characteristics, and PCB routing. Additionally, Pins provides a tool for generating constraint files for place and route tools. Pins can be found at the URL below.



<http://www.opalkelly.com/pins>

JP1

JP1 is an 80-pin high-density connector providing access to FPGA Banks 0, 1, and 2. Several pins (42, 44, 59, 61, 64, 66, 77, and 79) of this connector are wired to global clock inputs on the FPGA and can therefore be used as inputs to the global clock network.

Pin mappings for JP1 are listed at the end of this document in the “Quick Reference” section. For each pin, the corresponding board connection is listed. For pins connected to the FPGA, the corresponding FPGA pin number is also shown. Finally, for pins routed to differential pair I/Os on the FPGA, the FPGA signal names and routed track lengths have been provided to help you equalize lengths on differential pairs.

Note that JP1 pins 8, 10, 12 are attached to FPGA Bank 2 which is powered as a 1.8v bank. This may not be changed.

JP2

JP2 is an 80-pin high-density connector providing access to FPGA Bank 1 (except for pin JP2-11 which is on Bank 2). Several pins (38, 40, 54, 58, 59, 61, 77, and 79) of this connector are wired to global clock inputs on the FPGA and can therefore be used as inputs to the global clock network.

Pin JP2-10 is connected to the V_{REF} pins of Bank 1.

Pin mappings for JP2 are listed at the end of this document in the “Quick Reference” section. For each pin, the corresponding board connection is listed. For pins connected to the FPGA, the corresponding FPGA pin number is also shown. Finally, for pins routed to differential pair I/Os on the FPGA, the FPGA signal names and routed track lengths have been provided to help you equalize lengths on differential pairs.

Note that JP2 pin 11 is attached to FPGA Bank 2 which is powered as a 1.8v bank. This may not be changed.

Setting I/O Voltages

The Spartan-6 FPGA allows users to set I/O bank voltages in order to support several different I/O signalling standards. This functionality is supported by the XEM6310 by allowing the user to connect independent supplies to the FPGA VCCO pins on two of the FPGA banks.

By default, ferrite beads have been installed that attach each VCCO bank to the +3.3VDD supply. If you intend to supply power to a particular I/O bank, you **MUST** remove the appropriate ferrite beads. Power can then be supplied through the expansion connectors.

The table below lists details for user-supplied I/O bank voltages

I/O Bank	Expansion Pins	Ferrite Bead
0	JP1-36, 56	FB1
1	JP2-35, 55	FB2

Considerations for Differential Signals

The XEM6310 PCB layout and routing has been designed with several applications in mind, including applications requiring the use of differential (LVDS) pairs. Please refer to the Xilinx Spartan-6 datasheet for details on using differential I/O standards with the Spartan-6 FPGA.

Note: LVDS output on the Spartan-6 is restricted to banks 0 and 2. LVDS input is available on all banks. For more information, please refer to the *Spartan-6 FPGA SelectIO Resources User Guide* from Xilinx.

FPGA I/O Bank Voltages

In order to use differential I/O standards with the Spartan-6, you must set the VCCO voltages for the appropriate banks to 2.5v according to the Xilinx Spartan-6 datasheet. Please see the section above entitled "Setting I/O Voltages" for details.

Characteristic Impedance

The characteristic impedance of all routes from the FPGA to the expansion connector is approximately 50-Ω.

Differential Pair Lengths

In many cases, it is desirable that the route lengths of a differential pair be matched within some specification. Care has been taken to route differential pairs on the FPGA to adjacent pins on the expansion connectors whenever possible. We have also included the lengths of the board routes for these connections to help you equalize lengths in your final application. Due to space constraints, some pairs are better matched than others.

Reference Voltage Pins (V_{REF})

The Xilinx Spartan-6 supports externally-applied input voltage thresholds for some input signal standards. The XEM6310 supports these V_{REF} applications for banks 0 and 1:

For Bank 0, the four V_{REF} pins are routed to expansion connector JP1 on pins 48, 51, 62, and 65. Note that all four must be connected to the same voltage for proper application of input thresholds. Please see the Xilinx Spartan-6 documentation for more details.

For Bank 1, the four V_{REF} pins are connected to a single pin on expansion connector JP2, pin 10.

BRK6110 Breakout Board

The BRK6110 is a simple two-layer "breakout board" which can be used to evaluate or transition to the XEM6310. It provides standard 2-mm thru-hole connections to the 0.8-mm high-density connectors on the XEM6310 and a DC power connector (2.1mm/5.5mm, center positive) for providing +VDC to the XEM6310. Please visit the Pins reference for the XEM6310 for pin mapping details.

Pins

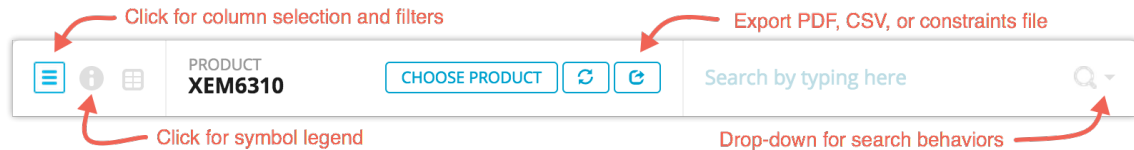
Opal Kelly Pins is an interactive online reference for the expansion connectors on all Opal Kelly FPGA integration modules. It provides additional information on pin capabilities, pin characteristics, and PCB routing. Additionally, Pins provides a tool for generating constraint files for place and route tools. Pins can be found at the URL below.



<http://www.opalkelly.com/pins>

Toolbar

The toolbar at the top of a Pins product page has a number of features. Explore a bit; you won't break it.



Pin Lists

As the primary reference for Opal Kelly integration module expansion connectors, Pin Lists contain a comprehensive table of the FPGA-to-Connector data including connector pin, FPGA pin, signal description, routed length (when applicable), breakout board pin mapping, FPGA I/O bank, and other properties.

By default, not all data columns are visible. Click on the “Toggle Filters” icon at the top-left to select which columns to show. Depending on the specific module, several additional columns may be shown. The data in these columns is always exported when you export the pin list to CSV.

PRODUCT
XEM6310

CHOOSE PRODUCT

Search by typing here

DISPLAY OPTIONS - [Reset filters](#)

Connector

- all -

Power

- all -

Ground

- all -

I/O Power

- all -

I/O

- all -

I/O Bank

- all -

JTAG

- all -

Clock

- all -

FPGA Clock In

- all -

TABLE LAYOUT • Drag to rearrange columns, click to show and hide columns

CONNECTOR	PIN	FPGA PIN	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH (MM)	I/O BANK	BRK6110	EVB1005	PROPERTIES
-----------	-----	----------	-------------	-------------	----------	---------	---------	------------

Connector	Pin	FPGA Pin	Description	Length (mm)	BRK6110
JP2	1	Vbatt	DGND		JP1A-1
JP2	2		+3.3VDD		JP1A-2
JP2	3		VBATT		
JP2	4		+3.3VDD		JP1A-4
JP2	5		JTAG_TCK		JP3-6
JP2	6		+3.3VDD		JP1A-6
JP2	7		JTAG_TMS		JP3-4

Filters

You can hide or show the additional information associated with each signal by clicking on the icon at the top left (“Toggle Filters”). Use these filters to limit the visible pin listing to particular subsets of signals you are interested in.

Search

You can search the pin list using the search entry at the top-right. Click on the magnifying glass drop-down to adjust the function of the search to one of:

- Highlight - Highlights search results only.
- Hide Matching - Hides rows where search matches are found.
- Show Only Matching - Shows only rows where a search match is found.

Export (PDF, CSV, Constraints Files)

The export button near the search entry allows you to export the pin list in several formats. PDFs can be viewed or printed. CSV can be loaded into a spreadsheet application or manipulated with scripts. Constraints files can be used as inputs to Xilinx and Altera synthesis and mapping tools.

The constraints files include additional mapping information for other peripherals on the module such as memory, clock oscillators, and LEDs.

Peripherals

A Pins Peripheral is a project definition where you can enter your top-level HDL design nets to have Pins generate a complete constraint file for you.

When you create a Peripheral, you will select a target integration module. The Peripheral is paired to this module so that the design parameters match the features and expansion capabilities of the module.

L38P_0	25.099	0	JP2B-63	SDATA	pix_sdata	IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	
L37P_GCLK13_0	20.996	0	JP2B-64			IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	
L38N_VREF_0	22.706	0	JP2B-65			IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	
L37N_GCLK12_0	20.055	0	JP2B-66			IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	
L51P_0	25.362	0	JP2B-67			IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	
L50P_0	21.102	0	JP2B-68			IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	
L51N_0	23.293	0	JP2B-69	RESET	pix_reset	IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	
L50N_0	19.964	0	JP2B-70	PIX6	pix_data[6]	IOSTANDARD=LVC MOS33	

Specifying Net Names

The Pin List view for a Peripheral includes three additional, editable columns:

- Design Net - The name of the signal as it appears in your top-level HDL.
- Constraints - Text that is inserted into the constraints file for that signal.
- Comment - Additional comment text that is added to the constraints file.

These additional data are merged with the default Pin List constraints file prior to export. The result is a constraints file complete with net names that can be used with your FPGA development flow.

Export Features

Enable the specific module features you would like to appear in the exported constraints file. When a feature is enabled, Pins will export the constraints appropriate to that feature such as pin locations. When a feature is disabled, Pins will skip that portion.

The User Lead In and User Lead Out sections allow you to add custom payloads (your own constraints) that will be added to the exported constraints file. Additional timing constraints or comments can be added here.

Constraint file template

Default

Output filename

xem6310.ucf

Export features

☒ Lead In
☒ FrontPanel
☒ FrontPanel Timing
☐ System Clock
☐ Reset
☐ User Lead In [Add payload](#)
☒ LEDs
☐ FPGA Flash
☒ DDR2
☐ User Lead Out [Add payload](#)

Migrating Hardware from the XEM6010 to the XEM6310

The XEM6310 was designed to be as compatible as possible with our XEM6010 in order to facilitate customer design migration with minimal changes. The physical dimensions and connector footprints are identical. The differences between these two products are highlighted below.

FPGA Boot Configuration

The XEM6010 has a small flash memory attached to the FPGA that could be used for FPGA boot configuration. The XEM6310 has a larger flash memory attached to the USB microcontroller that allows the microcontroller to boot from one of multiple boot images stored. The XEM6310 also has a separate flash memory attached to the FPGA that may not be used for boot configuration.

Clock PLL → Clock Oscillator

The XEM6010 has a Cypress CY22393 multi-output PLL that provided clock signals to the FPGA and expansion connectors. The XEM6310 has a fixed-output 100 MHz clock oscillator that provides this clock signal to the FPGA. The FPGA has on-board DCMs and PLLs which may be used to produce a wide range of clock frequencies. The expansion connector signals that were routed to the CY22393 on the XEM6010 are routed to the FPGA on the XEM6310.

Expansion Connector Differences

There are some minor differences between the XEM6010 and XEM6310 expansion connector pinouts. The location and type of connector is unchanged.

- JP3 on the XEM6010 is the same connector and location as JP1 on the XEM6310. This connector reference designator has changed.
- The XEM6310 has two connections on the expansion bus to support the V_{BATT} functionality of the LX150 Spartan-6 FPGA to store encryption keys. This functionality is not available in the LX45.
- The XEM6010 provided the USB microcontroller (FX2) I²C signals to the expansion connector. The XEM6310 routes these two signals to the FPGA. If this support is required, an I²C controller will need to be implemented in FPGA fabric.

The following table summarizes the expansion connector differences:

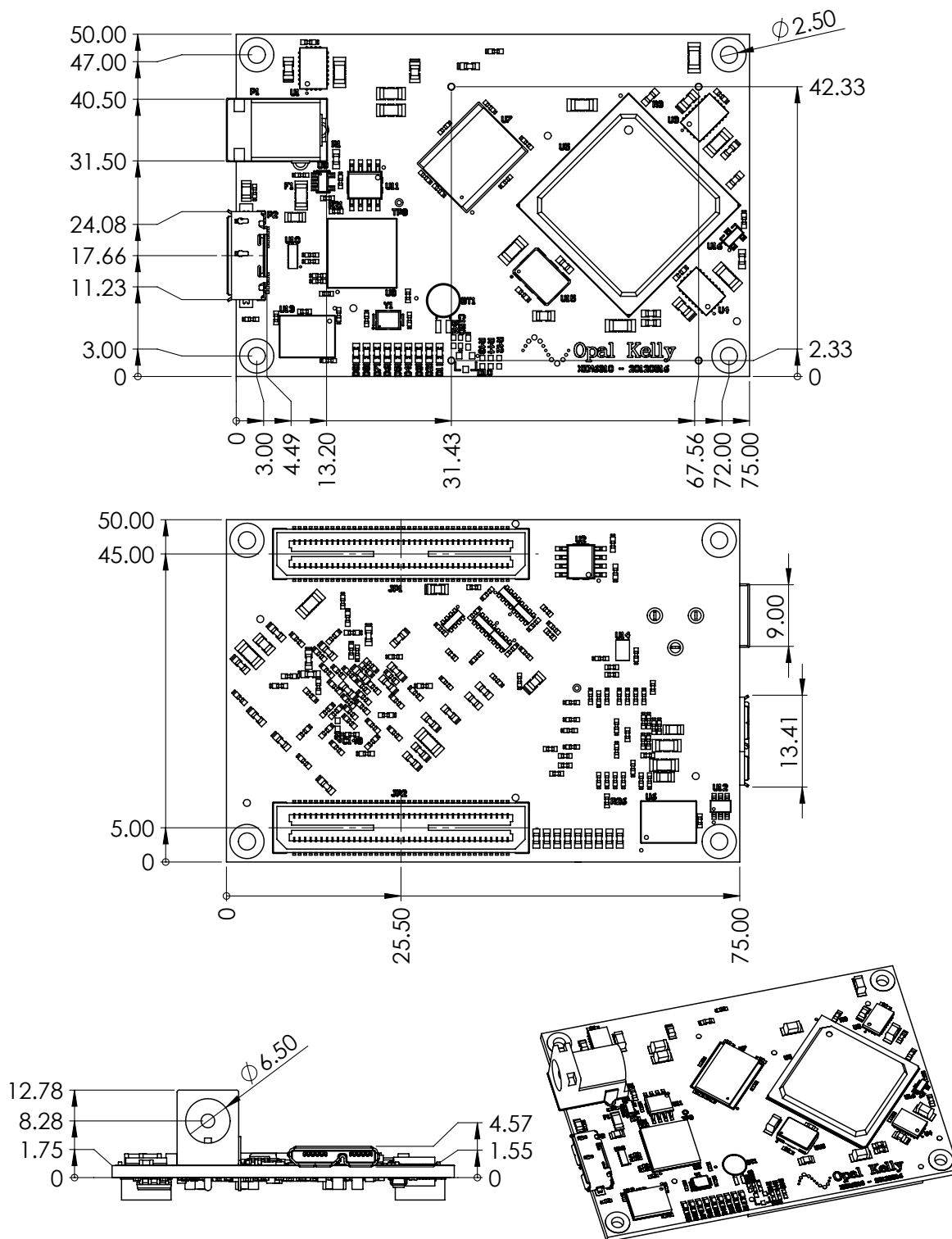
XEM6010	XEM6310
JP2-3 is a no-connect	JP2-3 is FPGA V_{BATT}
JP2-12 is a no-connect	JP2-12 is FPGA R_{FUSE}
JP2-11 is PLL SYS_CLK4	JP2-11 is FPGA U12 (Bank 2, 1.8v)
JP3-8 is PLL SYS_CLK5	JP1-8 is FPGA T14 (Bank 2, 1.8v)
JP3-10 is the FX2 SCL signal	JP1-10 is FPGA Y9 (Bank 2, 1.8v)
JP3-12 is the FX2 SDA signal	JP1-12 is FPGA AB9 (Bank 2, 1.8v)

PCB Version History

20120517

First production PCB.

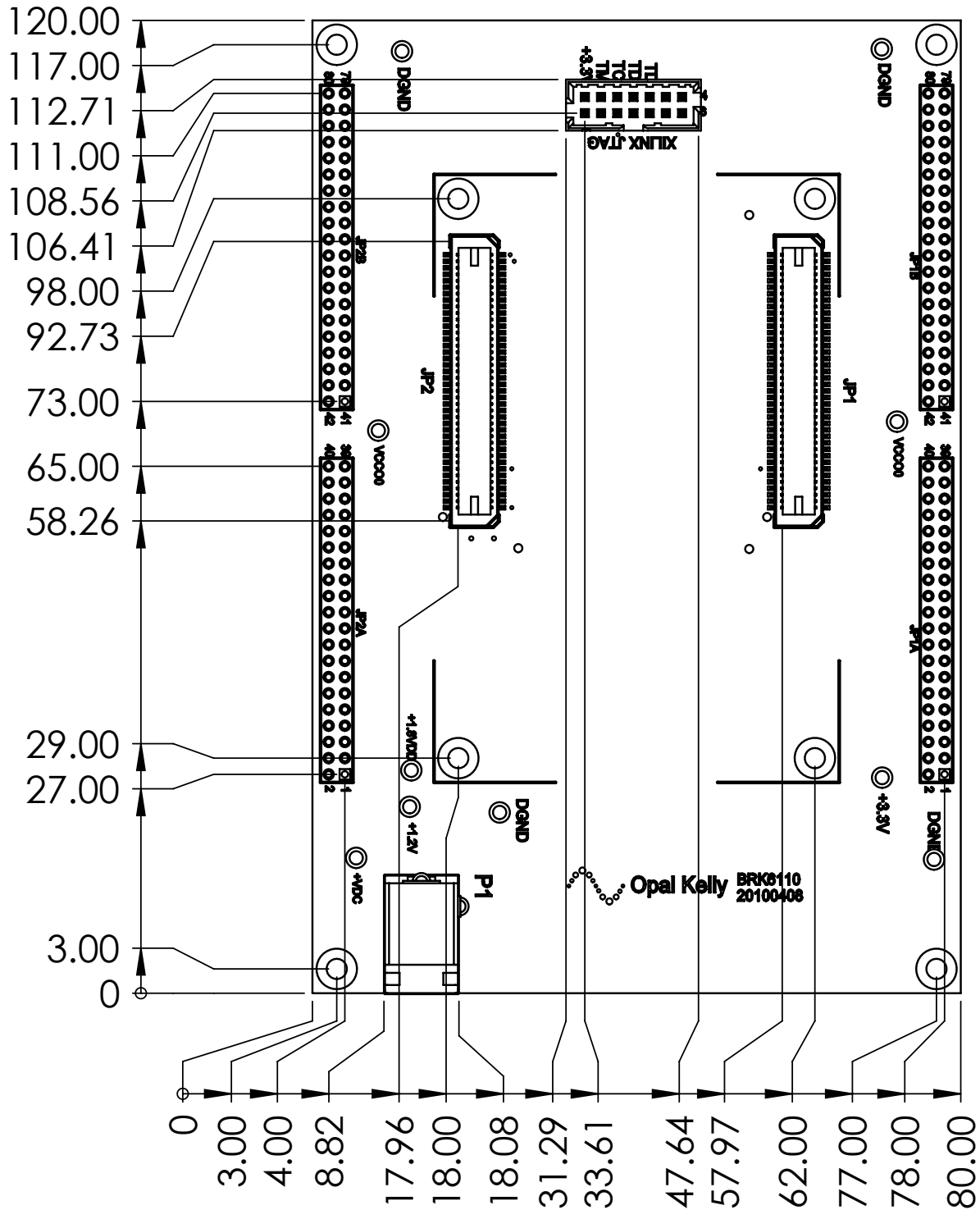
XEM6310 Mechanical Drawing



All dimensions in mm

BRK6110 Mechanical Drawing

All dimensions in mm.



XEM6310 Quick Reference

JP2 Pin	Connection	FPGA Pin	Length (mm)
1	DGND		
3	VBATT	VBATT	
5	JTAG_TCK		
7	JTAG_TMS		
9	JTAG_TDI		
11	U12	L22N_2	27.043
13	DGND		
15	G16	L9P_1	40.050
17	G17	L9N_1	39.645
19	H19	L34P_1	41.653
21	H18	L34N_1	41.439
23	F16	L10P_1	37.92
25	F17	L10N_1	37.752
27	J17	L36P_1	34.325
29	K17	L36N_1	34.201
31	K16	L21P_1	28.858
33	J16	L21N_1	29.421
35	+VCCO1		
37	V21	L52P_1	16.564
39	V22	L52N_1	16.617
41	T21	L50P_1	22.866
43	T22	L50N_1	22.873
45	P21	L48P_1	23.069
47	P22	L48N_1	22.604
49	M21	L46P_1	25.990
51	M22	L46N_1	25.930
53	L20	L45P_1	22.274
55	+VCCO1		
57	L22	L45N_1	21.859
59	H21	L41P_GCLK9_1	25.953
61	H22	L41N_GCLK8_1	25.745
63	F21	L37P_1	28.198
65	F22	L37N_1	27.818
67	D21	L31P_1	32.225
69	D22	L31N_1	32.358
71	B21	L19P_1	31.387
73	B22	L19N_1	30.928
75	A21	L20N_1	34.457
77	J20	L43P_GCLK5_1	24.102
79	J22	L43N_GCLK4_1	24.092

JP2 Pin	Connection	FPGA Pin	Length (mm)
2	+3.3VDD		
4	+3.3VDD		
6	+3.3VDD		
8	JTAG_TDO		
10	VREF_1	Bank 1 VREF	
12	RFUSE	RFUSE	
14	DGND		
16	G19	L33P_1	61.093
18	F20	L33N_1	61.369
20	H20	L38P_1	52.874
22	J19	L38N_1	52.611
24	D19	L29P_1	48.369
26	D20	L29N_1	48.196
28	F18	L30P_1	40.724
30	F19	L30N_1	41.050
32	M16	L58P_1	30.348
34	L15	L58N_1	29.853
36	DGND		
38	K20	L40P_GCLK11_1	29.273
40	K19	L40N_GCLK10_1	29.267
42	U20	L51P_1	22.557
44	U22	L51N_1	22.965
46	R20	L49P_1	26.121
48	R22	L49N_1	25.746
50	N20	L47P_1	26.691
52	N22	L47N_1	26.043
54	M20	L42P_GCLK7_1	24.052
56	DGND		
58	L19	L42N_GCLK6_1	24.190
60	K21	L44P_1	23.920
62	K22	L44N_1	23.603
64	G20	L39P_1	27.676
66	G22	L39N_1	27.153
68	E20	L35P_1	31.177
70	E22	L35N_1	31.491
72	C20	L32P_1	33.951
74	C22	L32N_1	33.893
76	A20	L20P_1	34.325
78	DGND		
80	DGND		

LED	FPGA Pin
D2	V19
D3	V18
D4	Y19
D5	AB14
D6	AB19
D7	AB17
D8	AB16
D9	AB10

XEM6310 Quick Reference

JP1 Pin	Connection	FPGA Pin	Length (mm)
1	+VDC		
3	+VDC		
5	+VDC		
7	+1.8VDD		
9	+3.3VDD		
11	+3.3VDD		
13	+3.3VDD		
15	W20	L60P_1	56.675
17	W22	L60N_1	56.761
19	U19	L70P_1	54.643
21	V20	L70N_1	55.062
23	C5	L2P_0	27.001
25	A5	L2N_0	26.950
27	D14	L49P_0	40.947
29	C14	L49N_0	41.007
31	E16	L66P_0	37.216
33	D17	L66N_0	36.716
35	DGND		
37	D7	L32P_0	20.627
39	D8	L32N_0	21.074
41	L17	L61P_1	44.830
43	K18	L61N_1	44.340
45	D6	L3P_0	17.696
47	C6	L3N_0	17.466
49	A3	L1P_HSWAPEN_0	13.928
51	A4	L1N_VREF_0	13.856
53	B8	L6P_0	18.542
55	DGND		
57	A8	L6N_0	18.153
59	B10	L34P_GCLK19_0	20.086
61	A10	L34N_GCLK18_0	20.183
63	C13	L38P_0	25.035
65	A13	L38N_VREF_0	24.796
67	C15	L51P_0	25.546
69	A15	L51N_0	25.284
71	C17	L64P_0	28.088
73	A17	L64N_0	28.351
75	A18	L65N_0	26.666
77	C11	L35P_GCLK17_0	18.067
79	A11	L35N_GCLK16_0	18.059

JP1 Pin	Connection	FPGA Pin	Length (mm)
2	DGND		
4	+1.2VDD		
6	+1.2VDD		
8	T14	L23P_2	51.413
10	Y9	L43P_2	40.650
12	AB9	L43N_2	49.296
14	DGND		
16	T19	L74P_1	48.345
18	T20	L74N_1	48.805
20	P17	L72P_1	44.616
22	N16	L72N_1	44.403
24	M17	L71P_1	41.096
26	M18	L71N_1	40.739
28	P18	L73P_1	44.240
30	R19	L73N_1	44.500
32	D9	L7P_0	28.674
34	C8	L7N_0	28.161
36	+VCC00		
38	D10	L33P_0	26.087
40	C10	L33N_0	25.915
42	D11	L36P_GCLK15_0	26.539
44	C12	L36N_GCLK14_0	26.347
46	D15	L62P_0	33.337
48	C16	L62N_VREF_0	33.220
50	B6	L4P_0	12.838
52	A6	L4N_0	12.432
54	C7	L5P_0	16.492
56	+VCC00		
58	A7	L5N_0	16.112
60	C9	L8P_0	18.080
62	A9	L8N_VREF_0	18.118
64	B12	L37P_GCLK13_0	20.996
66	A12	L37N_GCLK12_0	20.714
68	B14	L50P_0	21.102
70	A14	L50N_0	20.868
72	B16	L63P_0	24.506
74	A16	L63N_0	24.536
76	B18	L65P_0	26.755
78	DGND		
80	DGND		