

# Caravel M.V.PCB: TinyTapeout Variant

Sample of a minimum viable PCB for TinyTapeout ASICs on QFN.

This version has a symbol and net names to match TinyTapeout function assignments. Two options here:  
1) TinyTapeout with Caravel CPU available  
2) TinyTapeout stand-alone (no CPU)

If using the CPU, the orange boxes are needed (namely external flash memory) and a way to access the HK SPI to program it. It is possible to go stand-alone, in which case some passives and configuration choices are in order (see green box).

Always REQUIRED elements are:  
\* power: regulated 3v3 and 1v8  
\* osc: a CMOS clock signal

**REQUIRED**: Always needed

**TTSA REQ**: Needed when using TT stand-alone

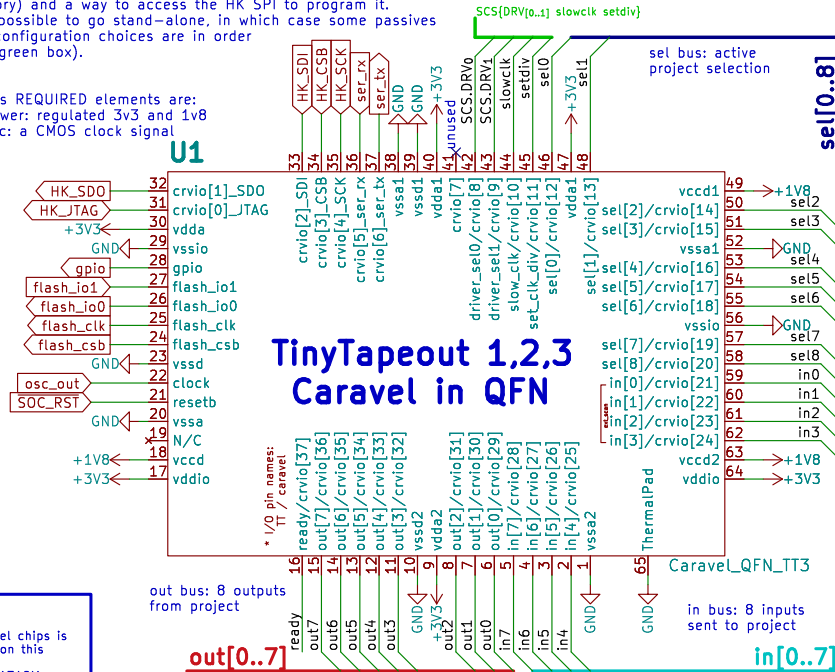
**CPU REQ**: Needed to use Caravel CPU

**OPTIONAL**: Customize as required

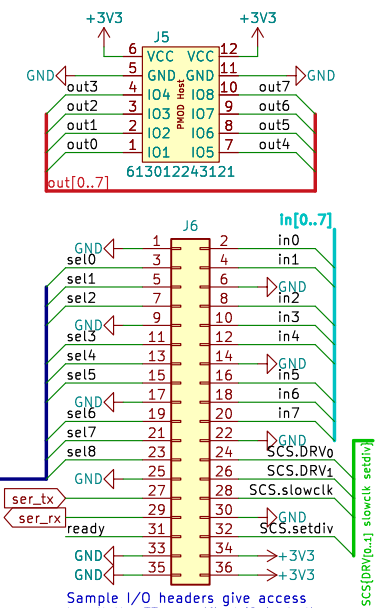
Voltage regulators provide vdd\* (3v3) and vcc\* 1v8. These are staggered to allow for more efficiency on 1v8 regulation but should also allow backpowering via vdd/3v3

Vin may be provided via USB or basic JST or 100mil header. Any voltage suitable for top level LDO should do, say 3v3 <= Vin < 15V here. Lower is more efficient, gens less heat.

## TinyTapeout 1,2,3 Caravel in QFN



### I/O headers



Sample I/O headers give access to all the TT-specific I/O including inputs, output, active project select and scan chain/slow clock control.

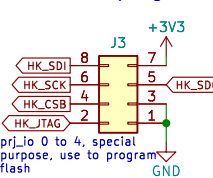
out bus: 8 outputs from project

in bus: 8 inputs sent to project

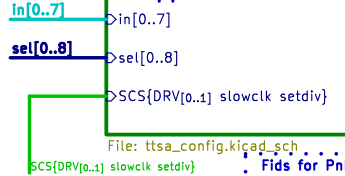
out[0..7]

in[0..7]

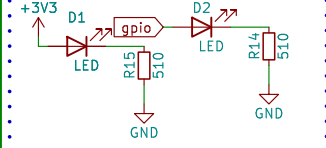
### Housekeeping SPI



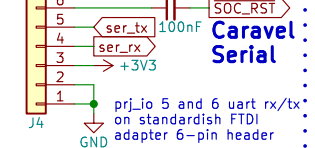
### Stand-alone Support



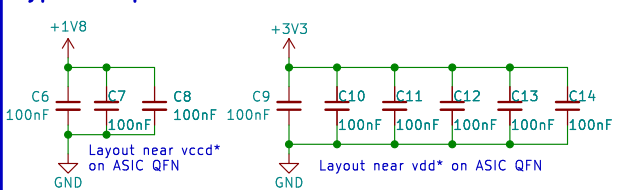
### Power Good and GPIO LED



### Caravel Serial



### Bypass Caps



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Psychogenic Technologies INC

Sheet: /  
File: caravel-mvp.kicad\_sch

**Title: Caravel Minimum Viable PCB Example: TinyTapeout Version**

Size: A4

Date: 2023-10-25

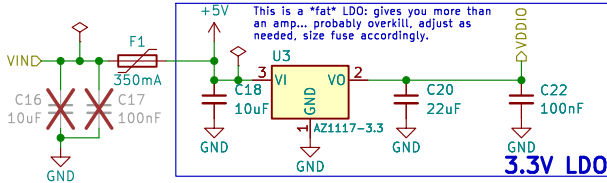
Rev: 1.2

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.8-7.0.8-ubuntu22.04.1

Id: 1/3

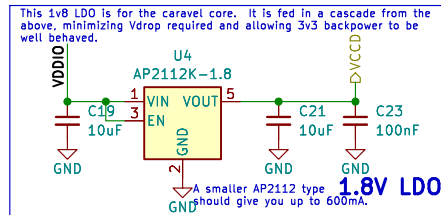
# Voltage Regulators

Simple voltage regulation for logic and core. In a distinct sheet to allow you to easily do fancy stuff, like use switchers or whatever is needed.



NOTE: On our simple TinyTapeout demo boards, with power good LEDs and everything, idle draw on the 3v3 supply was below 40mA, so both the 3v3 and the 1v8 LDOs have more than a little margin.

Chances are you could get away with much (much) smaller regulators and maybe even a zener diode shunt type thing for the 1v8 core.



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Sheet: /Power\_Regulation/

File: power\_reg.kicad\_sch

**Title: Voltage Regulation**

Size: User Date: 2023-09-30

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.8-7.0.8-ubuntu22.04.1

**Rev: 1.2**

Id: 2/3

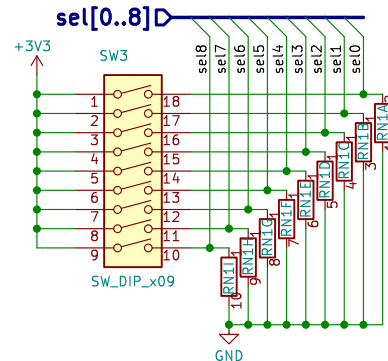
# Stand-Alone TinyTapeout Reqs and Knobs

If not using the Caravel CPU, you can save space and cost by dumping its support components but that means you need to handle a bit of its work externally. Here are the related components and configs.

## Project Selection

Projects are selected using the 9 active\_select bits (sel\* here). If you're only interested in a single specific project, you can hardwire it here as shown in this image. For example, I want project #267, which in binary (MSB) is: 1 0000 1011. Bringing every '1' bit high and tying ever '0' to ground, will select this value.

Or we can make things more configurable, by using switches or other means. The main thing to consider is ensuring the signals are in a defined state (pulled high or low, not floating).



Example

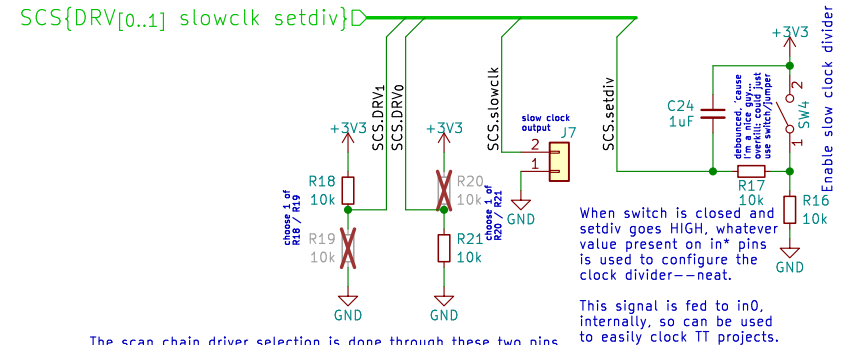
Rather than hard-wiring a selection, here is one scheme to allow any of the projects to be active using a DIP switch and resistor network.

When a switch is open, the line is pulled low. When it is closed, that bit goes high.

The pull down resistors on each sel\* isn't required when you have everything you need to run the Caravel CPU because, as part of the running firmware, it is trivial to enable pull-up or -down on any of the I/O pins.

## Scan Chain Driver And Clocking

The scan chain stuff is a little involved... best to refer to the TinyTapeout documentation. Still, notes here should be somewhat helpful.



The scan chain driver selection is done through these two pins.

DRV_1	DRV_0	setting
0	0	external
0	1	logic an.
1	X	internal

You mostly likely want internal, here, so populating as shown using DNP's.

Or you can use jumpers, such as in the TT demo board here: TinyTapeout 123 Demo PCB schematic

## Input State

in[0..7]D

Depending on your use case, it might be worth ensuring the state of the input pins is always valid—i.e. using pull-ups or pull-downs. This is highly application specific but digital doesn't like floaties so much... worst case maybe just sit all the in\* on some weak (high value) resistors to ground.

Note: none of these components are in the sample layout. This allows you to delete this sheet from the top level and not muck about, if you aren't going stand-alone.

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Sheet: /TT SA Config/

File: ttsa\_config.kicad\_sch

Title: Stand-Alone TinyTapeout Requirements and Config

Size: A4 Date: 2023-10-24

Rev: 1.2

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 7.0.8-7.0.8-ubuntu22.04.1

Id: 3/3

