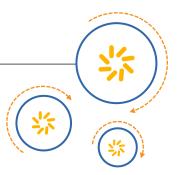


Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.



DragonBoard™ based on Qualcomm® Snapdragon™ processor

Application Note – Creating a Camera Mezzanine and Camera Flex Circuit for DragonBoard

September 2016

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Questions or comments: https://www.96boards.org/DragonBoard410c/forum

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Revision history

Revision	Date	Description
А	September 20, 2016	Initial release

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This application note provides instructions on how to design a mezzanine board and a camera flex circuit to permit a 5MP MIPI-CSI camera to be used with the DragonBoard 410c. The camera module and flex may also be used with other 96Boards products since it is compliant with the 96Boards Camera connector Addendum.

This document also outlines how to design a mezzanine board to convert from the CE High Speed connector to the Camera connectors.

1.2 Additional information

For additional information, go to https://www.96boards.org/db410c-getting-started/.

Other useful Documents

- 96Boards CE Specification http://www.96boards.org/ce-specification
- 96Boards Camera Addendum https://github.com/96boards/documentation/tree/master/Addenda
- 96 Boards Mezzanine Specification Not published at the time of this document's publication.

2 Flex circuit for a camera module

This section provides design guidelines for the design of a 5MP camera module flex circuit as shown in Figure 2-1.

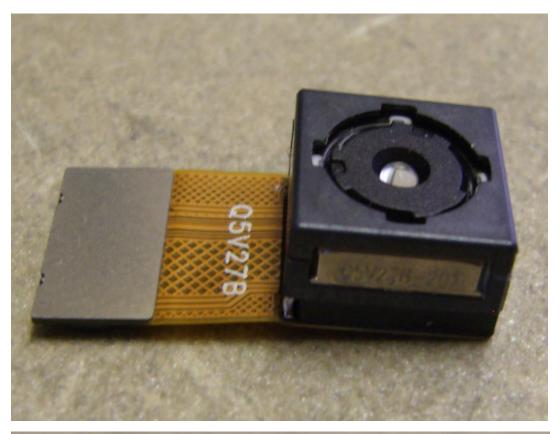




Figure 2-1 Camera Module Flex Circuit

This flex circuit is designed for use with a Sunny Optical module Q5V27B-201. See Figure 2-2. Please use this information to contact Sunny Optical for module datasheets and procurement:

```
CoCo Wang 王柯科 Sales Dept.
宁波舜宇光电信息有限公司
Ningbo Sunny Opotech Co., Ltd
地址:浙江省余姚市舜宇路66~68号
Address: No. 66-68, Shunyu Road, Yuyao, Zhejiang, China.
P.C.: 315400
Tel:: 0086-574-62553361 (8761)
Mob: 0086-13586612061
                       (662061)
Fax: 0086-574-62530812
www.sunnyoptical.com
Sunny Opotech NA
1798 Technology Dr. San Jose 95110
http://www.sunnyopotech.com/
info@sunnyopotech.com
Phone number: 408-329-9001 and ask for sales
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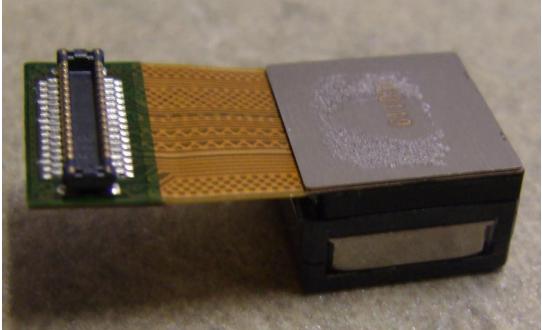


Figure 2-2 Sunny Optical module Q5V27B-201

2.1 High level overview

The block diagram (see Figure 2-3) shows an overview of the circuitry on the flex circuit. At a high level the flex circuit simply transmits the necessary signals from the 96Boards ZIF connector top the camera module. A regulator is placed onboard to provide the specific voltages required but the specific module selected.

With AF and 3 LDO

30 Pin 30 Fingers Socket for to match Camera ZIF 0.5mm module pitch MIPI CSI 2 lanes data + CLK (Diff pairs 100 ohm) -MCLK -PWDN RESET MIC5387 2.8V AVDD 2.8V AF VDD 1.8V DOVDD Components area (Connectors and Discretes) Through Vias 0.3 mm 50 Ohm Signals (COPPER 12um Stiffener (FR4) **Exposed Gold fingers** -12 cm - 15 cm-COVERLAY: TAIFLEX FHK0515 (or Equivalent)

Figure 2-3 Flex Circuit Block Diagram

2.2 96Boards Pinout

Figure 2-4 shows the mechanical pin-out for the flex circuit. This is a 30-pin connector.

BASE MATERIAL: ESPANEX MB12-50-12REQ OR TAIFLEX 2FPDE2003MW (or Equivalent)

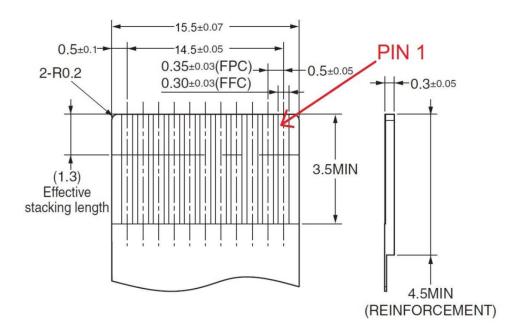


Figure 2-4 Circuit Pinout

2.3 Schematic

The detailed schematic for the flex circuit is shown in Figure 2-5.

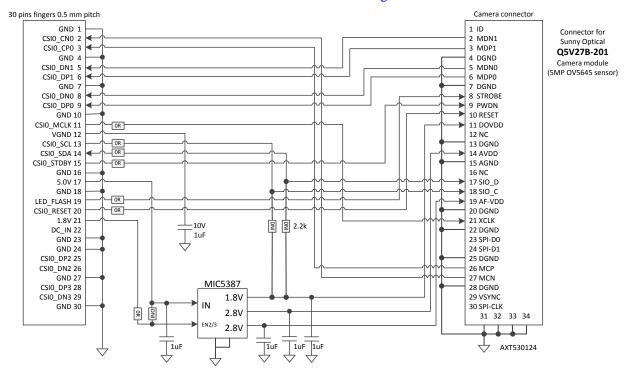
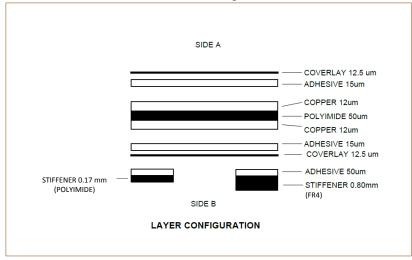


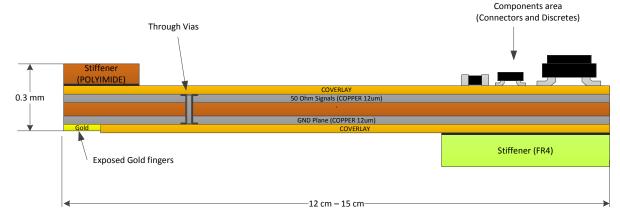
Figure 2-5 Detailed Circuit Schematic

The DC_IN signal is not used in this design. If a Camera module with a LED Flash is designed, DC_IN would be used to power the LED Flash, and GPIO_A to control the flash timing.

Please see Section 3.1.1 for a more detailed description of each of the signals.

2.4 Flex Circuit Stackup - Overview



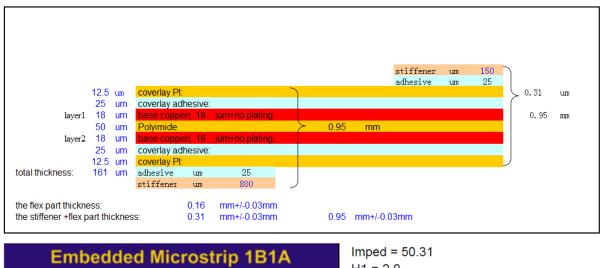


COVERLAY:TAIFLEX FHK0515 (or Equivalent)
BASE MATERIAL: ESPANEX MB12-50-12REQ OR TAIFLEX 2FPDE2003MW (or Equivalent)

Figure 2-6 Circuit Stackup

2.5 Flex Circuit Stackup - Details

The two copper layers on the flex circuit form a micro-strip with carefully controlled impedance. Figure 2-7 shows the details of the micro-strip and the dimensions required to achieve a 50 Ohm micro-strip. The MIPI-CSI signals must be 100 Ohm differential pairs (50 Ohms for each trace). Changing any of the materials in the stackup will change the impedance calculations. Please consult with your flex circuit fabricator for details of the specific process and materials used. It may be necessary to change the track dimensions to achieve the differential impedance required.



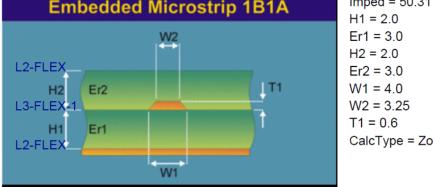


Figure 2-7 Circuit Stackup - Details

2.6 Design Considerations

In most user systems the user will wish to point the camera at the targets of interest. The user may also wish to mount the camera on a Gimbal to allow software to change the direction that the camera is pointing 'on the fly'. Having a rigid camera mounting (i.e., mounting the camera module directly on the mezzanine board) prevents these use cases. However, the system designer may choose to directly mount the camera module on the Mezzanine board if the final application is well known.

The detailed electrical layout should consider the following rules:

Protect CSI signals from noisy signals (clocks, SMPS, etc.). Other comments and guidelines:

- 750 MHz clock rate; 1.5 GHz data rate
- Differential pairs, 100Ω nominal, $\pm 10\%$
- Total routing length < 305 mm
- Intra-pair length matching < 5 ps (0.67 mm) Note 1
- Inter-pair length matching < 10 ps (1.3 mm) Note 2
- Lane-to-lane trace spacing = 3x line width
- Spacing to all other signals = 4x line width

Note 1: The Intra-pair length match requirement (the difference in length between the P and the N signals in a pair) are cumulative for the entire system, there will be length match errors on the 410c board, on the mezzanine board, on the flex circuit, and in the camera module flex. Design of the camera flex circuit should provide the minimum possible error (ideally zero) since the total allowable error must be budgeted across 4 items.

Note 2: The Inter-pair length match requirement (the difference in length between the pairs of signals to a camera) are cumulative for the entire system, there will be length match errors on the 410c board, on the mezzanine board, on the flex circuit, and in the camera module flex. Design of the camera flex circuit should provide the minimum possible error (ideally zero) since the total error must be budgeted across 4 items.

In order to reduce EMI Ground guard trace at edges of the Flex are recommended.

Power trace widths should be wide enough to handle the expected current.

2.7 Bill of Materials

Item	Part Number	Supplier	Description	Ref Designator
1	Q5V27B-201	Sunny Optical	5MP CAMERA (OV5645) MODULE	
2	20-P4444	Panasonic	FPC, 5MP CAMERA (OV5645) ADAPTOR FOR 96BOARDS DRAGONBOARD	
3	C1005X7S1A105K	TDK	CAP,CHIP CERAMIC 1UF 10% X7S 10V ROHS	C1-C5
4	MIC5387-GMMYMT	Micrel Semiconductor	IC, VOLTAGE REGULATOR LDO 150MA 1.8-2.8V TRIPLE ROHS	U1
5	AXT530124	Panasonic	CONN,FPC 0.4MM PITCH STR SOCKET 30-POS ROHS	J1
6	ERJ2RKF1001X	Panasonic	RES 1K 100PPM 1% 0.063W 0402 ROHS	R2-R6
7	ERJ2GE0R00X	Panasonic	RES 0 200PPM 5% 0.063W 0402 ROHS	R1,R7

NOTE: The part numbers provided are representative only, equivalent parts from other suppliers are acceptable, with exception to the Sunny Camera module. The current Software only supports the Sunny module, however other modules may be supported in the future. Camera flex suppliers are encouraged to design with other modules, however it will be necessary to modify the SW to work with alternate camera modules.

3 Mezzanine Board Design



Figure 3-1 ST-Micro Robotics board

A mezzanine that supports a MIPI-CSI must make connections to both the High Speed connector (for the high speed MIPI signals), and to the Low Speed connector (for power and some controls). It is recommended that a camera mezzanine board design be full size (54x85mm).

3.1 Block Diagram

The MIPI-CSI connectors and the tracks to the High Speed connector will use very little of the PCB Area, hence other circuitry can be placed on the mezzanine board. The selection of additional circuitry to be placed on the Mezzanine board is up to the system designer.

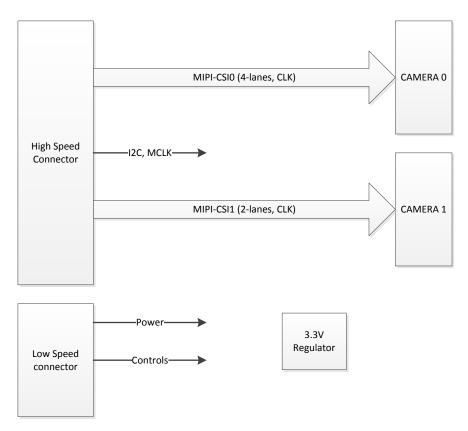


Figure 3-2 Block diagram

3.1.1 Signal Discussion

This section discusses some of the signals that are routed on the mezzanine card to the camera connectors and their special requirements.

GPIO-A is used to activate a LED Flash on the Camera Module, however many camera modules may not implement this functionality. Camera Mezzanine boards will likely have additional functionality on the board. GPIO-A is the only GPIO that is guaranteed to have interrupt capability on all 96Boards implementations (the 410c board has many GPIOs that can generate interrupts). The mezzanine board implementer may choose to make the connections to GPIO-A jumper selectable so that the interrupt capability can be used by the other circuitry on the board and only selected when a camera module with onboard Flash circuitry is connected.

GPIO-I, GPIO-K, GPIO-K these GPIOs are used to reset the camera and place the camera in standby when not in use. The CE specification reserves these pins for operation of camera on mezzanine bioarts that implement camera connectors. Programmers should be aware that systems without cameras may use these pins for other functions. The mezzanine board implementer may choose to make the connections to these GPIOs jumper selectable so that they can be used by the other circuitry on the board and only selected when a camera module with onboard Flash circuitry is connected. The 'default' factory setting should have these GPIOs connected to the camera connectors.

DC_IN this signal provides power to the camera module, typically this would be used to power a LED Flash module. In most cases, camera modules that do not provide flash functionality will not use this power source. The connector specification limits the current on this pin to 200mA.

VGND (3.3V) This pin is a "Virtual Ground" it is required to provide electrical isolation between the MCLK and the SCL signals. A track must be run the full length of the camera module to ensure isolation of these two signals. Since the VGND track is used for isolation, a DC voltage on the track does affect the isolation properties. Hence this track is also used to provide 3.3V to the camera module. If a 3.3V regulator is available on the mezzanine board, then it is recommended that this pin be driven with 3.3VDC. If 3.3V is not available, then the pin may be left floating. Either way a Ceramic capacitor between VGND and GND is REQUIRED, on the camera mezzanine board. DO NOT connect VGND directly to GND.

GND All of the GND signals on all of the connectors should be connected directly to a Ground plane if at all possible. If this is not possible, a much of one plane in the area around the High Speed connector and the Camera connectors should be flooded with ground.

CSI Clock and Data pairs. These signals should all make direct connections between the High Speed connector and the Camera connectors. The impedance of the signals must be controlled as a 100 Ohm differential pair (50 Ohms impedance to the ground plane). It is recommended that a signal integrity simulation be done on these signals to ensure performance since it is extremely difficult to measure and confirm performance on a physical board. In addition to impedance control, the signals within a pair (inter-pair) must be length matched to within 0.67mm, and the pairs in a camera group (intra-pair) must be matched to within 1.3mm. The maximum inter-pair and intra-pair errors are cumulative across the system. Ideally there should be zero error on the mezzanine board. Finally the pairs must be separated from each other by 3x the signal spacing to reduce cross talk.

1.8V and 5V these signals are used to provide power to the camera module. The tracks between the Low Speed connector and the Camera connectors should be designed to carry at least 50mA on the 1.8V supply to each camera, and 200mA on the 5V supply to each camera.

3.2 Detailed Schematics

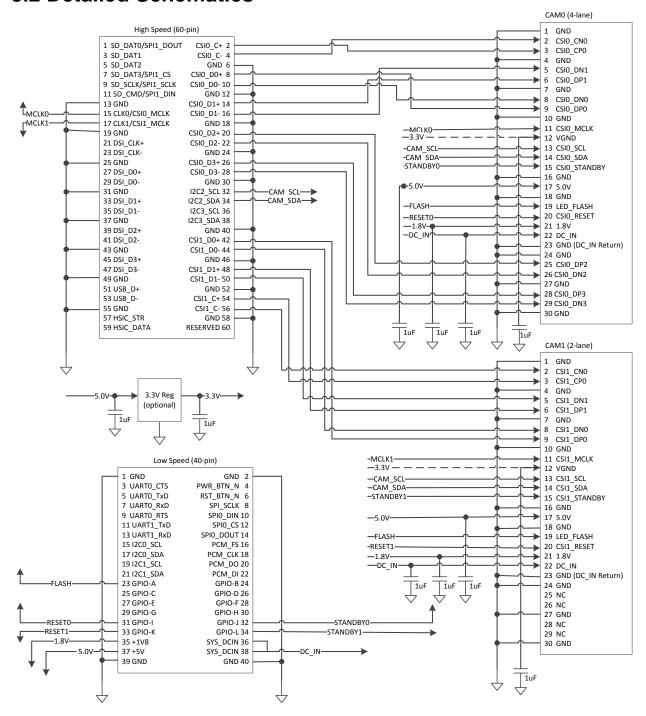


Figure 3-3 Detailed Schematics

3.3 Layout considerations

Connect all Grounds connected to a ground plane. Since impedance control is required, a 4-layer PCB is the minimum layer count expected for a mezzanine board that will be used for a Camera

mezzanine board. It may be possible to achieve these required impedances on a two-layer PCB, however it is up to the board designer to simulate and verify the design.

Signal Integrity simulations are strongly recommended before building any PCB. Most major PCB CAD tools have signal integrity simulation capabilities.

Signal Length matching is required, again, most major PCB CAD tools have this capability.

Protect CSI signals from noisy signals (clocks, SMPS, etc.). Other comments and guidelines:

- 750 MHz clock rate; 1.5 GHz data rate
- Differential pairs, 100Ω nominal, $\pm 10\%$
- Total routing length < 305 mm
- Intra-pair length matching < 5 ps (0.67 mm) Note 1
- Inter-pair length matching < 10 ps (1.3 mm) Note 2
- Lane-to-lane trace spacing = 3x line width
- Spacing to all other signals = 4x line width

Note 1: The Intra-pair length match requirement (the difference in length between the P and the N signals in a pair) are cumulative for the entire system, there will be length match errors on the 410c board, on the mezzanine board, on the flex circuit, and in the camera module flex. Design of the camera mezzanine circuit should provide the minimum possible error (ideally zero) since the total error must be budgeted across 4 items.

Note 2: The Inter-pair length match requirement (the difference in length between the pairs of signals to a camera) are cumulative for the entire system, there will be length match errors on the 410c board, on the mezzanine board, on the flex circuit, and in the camera module flex. Design of the camera mezzanine circuity should provide the minimum possible error (ideally zero) since the total error must be budgeted across 4 items. The lengths for the (5) signal pairs to camera 0 and the (3) signal pairs to camera 1 do not need to be the same.

The 96Boards Addendum compliant connectors are available from multiple manufacturers in both horizontal and vertical orientations. Pin 1 should be clearly marked on both the camera module and the mezzanine board to aid the user in correctly assembling the two components. The locations of the camera connector(s) are up to the systems designer, however it is recommended that the connectors be placed close to the High Speed connector to minimize the overall signal length.

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