

## TLC4541 EVM

## User's Guide

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AAP Data Acquisition (Dallas)

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#### **EVM WARNINGS AND RESTRICTIONS**

It is important to operate this EVM within the input voltage range of  $\pm 12$  V and the output voltage range of  $\pm 12$  V.

Exceeding the specified input range may cause unexpected operation and/or irreversible damage to the EVM. If there are questions concerning the input range, please contact a TI field representative prior to connecting the input power.

Applying loads outside of the specified output range may result in unintended operation and/or possible permanent damage to the EVM. Please consult the EVM User's Guide prior to connecting any load to the EVM output. If there is uncertainty as to the load specification, please contact a TI field representative.

During normal operation, some circuit components may have case temperatures greater than 60°C. The EVM is designed to operate properly with certain components above 60°C as long as the input and output ranges are maintained. These components include but are not limited to linear regulators, switching transistors, pass transistors, and current sense resistors. These types of devices can be identified using the EVM schematic located in the EVM User's Guide. When placing measurement probes near these devices during operation, please be aware that these devices may be very warm to the touch.

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### Chapter 1

## Introduction

This chapter contains an overview of the features and functions of the EVM.

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This user's guide has been written to help you get the most from your evaluation module (EVM). The TLC4541 EVM is a member of the multipurpose (MP) family of serial EVMs. It provides a platform to demonstrate the performance and functionality of the TLC4541 ADC and the TLV5636 DAC.

TI's websites are regularly updated. They present the latest software additions, development information, troubleshooting help, general background, as well as all applicable data sheets.

For specific questions related to this EVM or device send an email to the Analog Applications Team at *dataconvapps@list.ti.com* and reference the orderable tool description – *TLC4541 EVM*.

This user's guide is divided into the following chapters:

- □ Chapter 1 offers an overview of the EVM and introduces the general features and functions of the system.
- Chapter 2 describes the operation of the EVM from a user's view. It details options that can be modified, connectors used, and pinout details.
- Appendix A details the bill of materials (BOM) and the schematic, along with explanations of certain EVM features.

#### 1.1 EVM Modes

This EVM has been designed, tested, and shipped in a condition that enables the user to begin evaluation with minimal effort.

There are basically two operating modes for the EVM. These modes are mutually exclusive. They are:

#### □ Stand-Alone Mode (SAM)

Stand-alone mode enables the user to check the system without the support of a signal generator, pattern generator, or DSP. In this mode, the digital output from the ADC is fed into the companion DAC and reconstructed.

User mode is deselected if SAM is selected. The DSP will be unable to communicate with either the ADC or the DAC.

#### User Mode

The EVM typically operates via a DSP or a microprocessor. In this mode the user is responsible for generating all the control signals. If user mode is selected, SAM is deselected.

#### 1.1.1 Stand-Alone Mode

A unique feature of this EVM is the facility it offers the user to closely couple the ADC and DAC with a minimum of user intervention. This feature allows the serial bit stream from the digitized analog output to be fed directly to the DAC. Therefore, the signal that is fed into the ADC can be reconstructed via the DAC. No DSP need be present.

SAM is selected by:

Switching SW1-1 to the on position, LED is on.

#### 1.1.2 User Mode

The user can connect the ADC to a DSP or to a microprocessor in two ways:

- Uia IDC ribbon cable
- Via daughterboard connectors J16 and J17

User mode is selected by:

Switching SW1-1 to the off position, LED is off.

For example, TI's range of DSP starter kits (DSK modules) provides a simple low-cost solution, offering a range of DSK modules for most needs. The EVM also supports the TMS320C6000 daughtercard specification (SPRA711), in addition to providing support for the Motorola specification for data transfer (SPI).

#### 1.2 Analog Input Conditioning

There are a number of methods to connect analog input signals to the EVM. Chapter 2 discusses these alternatives.

#### 1.3 Analog Output Conditioning

There are a number of methods to connect analog output signals to the EVM. Chapter 2 discusses these alternatives.

#### 1.4 Prototype Area

An area of the PWB has been set aside if none of the signal conditioning options provided are suitable.

The prototype area has the following features:

- A matrix of plated-through holes (PTH)
- SMT pads in a standard 14-pin JEDEC footprint
- Convenient points to pick up all power options

## Chapter 2

## **Getting Started**

This chapter describes how the user can modify the various options of this EVM.

#### Topic

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It is very important that users feel comfortable with the EVM from the beginning. To achieve this, each unit is manufactured and shipped in a predetermined condition. This allows the user to begin evaluation of the system immediately and to have confidence that the EVM is working.

To confirm that the EVM is working properly, follow the steps below:

- 1) Apply power to the system. The green LED will illuminate.
- 2) Ensure stand-alone mode (SAM) LED is on.
- 3) Check TP7 via oscilloscope. This will be a sine wave.
- 4) Press the reset button SW3.
- 5) Press the start button SW2.
- Check TP20 with an oscilloscope. If the system is working properly, the signal at TP20 will also be a sine wave.

The system works as illustrated below. Any analog input supplied to the ADC will be digitized and reconstructed by the DAC.

Figure 2–1. SAM Configuration



The user may probe the data and control signals to observe the signals that allow stand-alone mode to function.

#### 2.1 Shipping (Default Configuration)

The EVM is tested and shipped with jumpers and switches in a predetermined arrangement. This arrangement enables users to verify at once that the EVM is working. The tables below list switch and jumper settings that the EVM should be set to upon receipt.

#### Table 2–1. Default Switch Settings

	Switch Settings		
	Default Configuration	Description	
SW1-1	On	Stand-alone mode is selected, LED is on	
SW1-2	Off	Reserved	
SW1-3	Off	Reserved	
SW1-4	Off	Reserved	

#### Table 2–2. Default Jumper Settings

	Jumper Settings				
	Default Co	nfiguration	Description		
	Pins 1–2	Pins 2–3			
W1	Inserted	Not inserted	Input for channel 0 is via BNC connector J1.		
W2	Not inserted	Inserted	Sine wave test signal is selected for channel 0.		
W3	Not inserted	Inserted	Sine wave test signal is output for channel 0.		
W4	Not inserted	Inserted	Onboard conditioned input for channel 0 is selected.		
W5	Not po	pulated	Not populated		
W6	Not po	pulated	Not populated		
W7	Not po	pulated	Not populated		
W8	Not po	pulated	Not populated		
W9	Not in	serted	Disables onboard sine and triangle wave generator		
W10	Inserted	Not inserted	SCLK routed to ADC		
W11	Not inserted	Inserted	Signal conditioning output selected for channel 0		
W12	Inserted	Not inserted	FS routed to ADC		
W13	Not In	serted	5-V analog		
W14	Inse	erted	EVM reference or DAC's on-chip reference selected.		
W15	Not po	pulated	Not populated		
W16	Inserted	Not inserted	Selects internal or external reference		
W17	Inserted	Not inserted	Determines EVM reference voltage		
W18	Not inserted	Inserted	FS routed to DAC		
W19	Inserted	Not inserted	Selects source of signal conditioning output from DAC		
W20	Not in	serted			
W21	Inserted	Not inserted	These jumpers determine various options for supplying system		
W22	Inserted	Not inserted	clock. This has been designed to be as flexible as possible to		
W23	Inserted	Not inserted	accommodate many potential options.		
W24	Not inserted				
W25	W25 Not populated N		Not populated		

The hardware that can be reconfigured falls into one of the following sections:

- Jumpers
- Switches
- Connectors

#### 2.2 Jumpers

The table below lists the functions that users can reconfigure along with the shipping condition.

Table 2–3. Jumper/Function Reference

Function	Reference Designator	Subsection
Channel 0		
Analog input	W1, W11, W4, W2, W3	3.2.3
Analog output	W14, W19, W18	3.2.4
Disable onboard signal generator	W9	3.2.7
Voltage reference	W16, W17	3.2.8
3.3-V/5-V analog supply select	W13	3.2.9
Clock/timer routing	W20, W21, W22, W23, W24	3.2.10

#### 2.2.1 Analog I/O Signal Conditioning

The TLC4541 supports various signal conditioning configurations.

The user has the following options:

- Bypass signal conditioning
- □ Use the onboard signal conditioning. This consists of an operational amplifier for each input channel configured with a gain of 1.
- Use the prototype area for signal conditioning.
- □ Use the expansion connector via a TI universal operational amplifier evaluation module (such as SLOP224/SLOP249).

#### 2.2.2 Channel 0 Analog Input

This is the primary analog input and can always be connected externally.

Analog Input Configuration Channel 0		
Reference Designator	Functional Description	
W1	W1 allows the user to select between an analog input via BNC – J1 or IDC – J4 pin 1.	
W11	W11 allows selection of either the conditioned or nonconditioned analog input signal.	
W4	W4 allows the user to select either the prototype area output or the output from W11.	
W2	W2 enables the user to select either the output from the expansion connector or the output from the onboard signal generator.	
W3	W3 completes the selection choices for channel 0 by determining if the output from W2 or W4 is chosen to be presented to the ADC.	

#### 2.2.3 Channel 0 Analog Output

With a one-channel DAC installed, this signal is the primary analog output (output A).

With a two-channel DAC installed, the pinout of these devices effectively resolves this channel to be the secondary analog output (output B).

Analog Input Configuration Channel 0	
Reference Designator	Functional Description
W19	This jumper selects the source for the analog output on channel 0.
	When a jumper is installed between pins 1 and 2, the output from the expansion connector's B-channel is routed out.
	When the jumper is installed between pins 2 and 3, the output from the onboard signal conditioning is directed through channel 0.

#### 2.2.4 Signal Generator

	Signal Generator	
Reference Designator	Functional Description	
W9	W9 controls the generation of both onboard test signals. A jumper installed between pins 1 and 2 disables the waveform generator.	

#### 2.2.5 Voltage Reference

Voltage Reference	
Reference Designator	Functional Description
W16	W16 selects either the onboard reference or an external reference supplied by the user.
W17	W17 allows the user to vary the reference voltage.
W14	There are a number of possible DACs that a user can install on this EVM. Some have an internal reference that the user can select via software, and some do not have an internal reference. For the DACs that support an internal reference, it is important to have the facility to remove the external reference supplied by the EVM (or user) to avoid conflicts between the DAC's internal reference and the external reference.

#### 2.2.6 ADC Supply Voltage

	ADC Supply Voltage		
Reference Designator	Functional Description		
W13	This jumper controls the analog supply voltage.		
	When the jumper is installed, the supply voltage to the ADC is 3.3 V.		
	When the jumper is not installed, the supply voltage to the ADC is 5 V.		

#### 2.2.7 Clock/Timer Routing

A variety of options are available to the user. Be careful about altering these.

Clock/Timer Routing			
Reference Designator	Functional Description		
W21	This jumper defines the clock that the ADC and DAC use for all their timing. The user can select either the output from W23 or the output from W22 to be the base clock for the system.		
W23	This jumper allows the user to select either an external clock, or the onboard 20-MHz oscillator for conversion. In addition, this signal is fed to W20.		
W20	W20 provides a route for the EVM to generate CLKS for a DSP if so desired.		
W22	This jumper enables the user to select either the transmit clock from a DSP, or the output from W24.		
W24	W24 connects or isolates the timer output from a DSP.		

#### 2.3 Switches

There are three switches present on the EVM:

- One 8-pin DIL switch which houses four individual switches; these are denoted SW1-1, SW1-2, SW1-3, and SW1-4.
- Two momentary push-button switches

Features and functions of each switch:

Reference Designator	Function	Default Condition
SW1-1	Selects either stand-alone mode (SAM) or user mode	SAM
SW1-2	Reserved	
SW1-3	Reserved	
SW1-4	Reserved	

#### 2.3.1 Stand-Alone-Mode, SW1-1

SW1-1 chooses either stand-alone mode or user mode. If the switch is set to the off position, SAM is selected and the EVM ignores all signals generated by a DSP. In addition, the EVM will not output any signals to a DSP or microprocessor.

In this mode, SW2 and SW3 are used to reset the EVM's logic and initiate automatic conversions from the ADC, in addition to automatically routing the serial bit stream from the ADC to the DAC for reconstruction.

Reference Designator	Function
SW2	Initiates ADC and DAC conversions in SAM
SW3	Forces the EVM's control logic into a known state

If SW1-1 is set to the on position, user mode is selected. In this case the user has absolute control of the data and control signals for the ADC and DAC. With SW1-1 in the on position, the logic that generates the control for SAM is disabled and plays no active part in the process.

#### 2.4 Connectors

In addition to jumpers and switches, the user also has access to various connectors. This section details the pinout of each connector.

Reference Designator	Description
J1	Analog input option for channel 0, miniature BNC

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Function		
J3	Analog input option for universal operational-amplifier evaluation board, SIL PTH not installed.	1	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		2	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
evaluati PTH no		3	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		4	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		5	Nonfiltered output from dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		6	Filtered output from dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		7	+V supply		
		8	Operational amplifier (2) shutdown signal		
			9	Reference voltage	
		10	Analog ground		
		11	Operational amplifier (1) shutdown signal		
		-	12	-V supply	
				13	Nonfiltered output from dual operational amplifier, (1)
			14	Filtered output from dual operational amplifier, (1)	
		15	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		
		16	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		
		17	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		
		18	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		

Cells in grey are not supported (tracked) directly by this EVM.

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Function			
J4	Analog input option, 26-pin	1	Channel 0 input			
	DIL header	2	AGND			
		3	Channel 1 input			
		4	AGND			
		5	Not connected			
		6	AGND			
		7	Not connected			
		8	AGND			
		9	Not connected			
		10	AGND			
				11	Not connected	
			12	AGND		
				13	Not connected	
					14	AGND
				15	Not connected	
				16	AGND	
				17	Not connected	
					18	AGND
			20	AGND		
					21	Not connected
		22	AGND			
			-	23	Not connected	
					24	AGND
			25	External reference voltage		
		26	AGND			

Reference Designator	Description
J5	Analog output for one-channel DAC

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Function
J7	EVM power	1	5 V
		2	–12 V
		3	0 V
		4	12 V
J8	Analog output option,	1	No output
	26-pin DIL header	2	AGND
		3	Analog output for one-channel DAC
		4	AGND
		5	Not connected
		6	AGND
		7	Not connected
		8	AGND
		9	Not connected
		10	AGND
		11	Not connected
		12	AGND
		13	Not connected
		14	AGND
		15	Not connected
		16	AGND
		17	Not connected
		18	AGND
		19	Not connected
		20	AGND
		21	Not connected
		22	AGND
		23	Not connected
		24	AGND
		25	Not connected
		26	AGND

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Function		
J9	Analog input option for universal operational-amplifier evaluation board, SIL PTH not installed.	1	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		2	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		3	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		4	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		5	Nonfiltered output from dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		6	Filtered output from dual operational amplifier, (2)		
		7	+V supply		
	8	Operational amplifier (2) shutdown signal			
				9	Reference voltage
		10	Analog ground		
		11	Operational amplifier (1) shutdown signal		
			12	–V supply	
				13	Nonfiltered output from dual operational amplifier, (1)
		15	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		
		16	Noninverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		
		17	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		
		18	Inverting input signal to dual operational amplifier, (1)		

#### 2.5 ADC and DAC Direct Access

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Signal
J10	Allows the user direct access to all digital signals for the ADC	1	Digital ground
		2	SDO
		3	Digital ground
		4	SCLK
		5	Digital ground
		6	CS or CS/FS
		7	Digital ground
		8	FS
J11	Allows the user direct access to all digital signals for the DAC	1	Digital ground
		2	SDI
		3	Digital ground
		4	SCLK
		5	Digital ground
		6	CS
		7	Digital ground
		8	FS

J10 and J11 offer users the facility to directly inspect the digital signals coming from and going to the ADC and DAC.

#### 2.6 Host Communication

There are two ways to connect a host system (DSP/microprocessor):

- Texas Instruments' new DSKs provide two dedicated 80-pin connectors. The EVM can be plugged directly onto these DSKs. This connector standard is referred to as the common connector.
- Legacy DSKs not equipped with the 80-pin common connectors will communicate via the daisy-chained legacy header.

The following sections discuss each connection method.

#### 2.6.1 Common Connector

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Function
J16	80-pin memory interface connector for 'C5000 and 'C6000 DSK	1	5 V
	EVMs. Pins unused by this EVM are omitted for clarity.	2	5 V
		11	PCI ground
		12	PCI ground
		21	5 V
		22	5 V
		29	PCI ground
		30	PCI ground
		31	PCI ground
		32	PCI ground
		41	3.3 V
		42	3.3 V
		51	PCI ground
		52	PCI ground
		61	PCI ground
		62	PCI ground
		71	PCI ground
		72	PCI ground
		79	PCI ground
		80	PCI ground

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Function
J17	80-pin peripheral and control connector for 'C5000 and 'C6000	1	12 V
	DSK EVMs. Pins unused by this EVM are omitted for clarity.	2	–12 V
		3	PCI ground
		4	PCI ground
		5	5 V
		6	5 V
		7	PCI ground
		8	PCI ground
		9	5 V
		10	5 V
		35	FSX
		33	CLKX
		36	DX
		25	PCI ground
		26	PCI ground
		39	CLKR
		41	FSR
		42	DR
		31	PCI ground
		32	PCI ground
		37	PCI ground
		38	PCI ground
		43	PCI ground
		44	PCI ground
		45	TOUT
		49	XF
		51	PCI ground
		52	PCI ground
		61	PCI ground
		62	PCI ground
		76	PCI ground
		77	PCI ground
		79	PCI ground
		80	PCI ground

#### 2.6.2 Legacy Connector

J12, J13, and J15 are three 2x20 headers daisy-chained together and are collectively referred to as the legacy connector. The principle behind this arrangement is to eliminate the confused and untidy custom cabling that is typically present when connecting a legacy DSP to an EVM. This daisy-chained connector method is flexible, robust, and makes it possible to use a standard flat signal-cable assembly, improving reliability of communications between host and EVM.

Two shorting bars are inserted in J12 and J15; these bars permit alternate pins on J13 to be DGND. If the user has complete discretion over signal routing at the host end, it is recommended that the host-end connector should reflect the same pinout as J13.

However, if the host-end connector does not (or cannot) mirror the pinout for J13, then some degree of signal-twisting is necessary. This is accomplished on the EVM by removing the shorting bars on J12 and J15 and typically wire-wrapping directly onto the appropriate header.

For example, if the host connector on the DSP has the pin assignment described in the following table, then a 1:1 mapping is possible and the user should plug a flat 20-way ribbon cable into J13.

	Host Connector			E	VM Conn	ector – J1	3
Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.	Signal
1	XF	2	DGND	1	XF	2	DGND
3	CLKX	4	DGND	3	CLKX	4	DGND
5	CLKR	6	DGND	5	CLKR	6	DGND
7	DX	8	DGND	7	DX	8	DGND
9	DR	10	DGND	9	DR	10	DGND
11	FSX	12	DGND	11	FSX	12	DGND
13	FSR	14	DGND	13	FSR	14	DGND
15	Resvd	16	DGND	15	Resvd	16	DGND
17	CLKS	18	DGND	17	CLKS	18	DGND
19	TOUT	20	DGND	19	TOUT	20	DGND

However, if the host connector has a different signal pinout, the user should remove the shorting bars from J12 and J15. A flat 20-way IDC ribbon cable can still be used; in this case, the user should plug the connector into J12 of the EVM. Since the cable is now plugged into J12, and all the signals on both sides of the J12 pins are routed to adjacent connector pins (J13 and J15), the user can typically wire-wrap the associated host signal to the relevant EVM signal.

The example shown below demonstrates the steps that must be taken to reassign the connector and wire-wrap the correct signals.

	Host Connector					
Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.	Signal			
1	NA	2	DGND			
3	NA	4	DGND			
5	CLKX	6	CLKR			
7	TOUT	8	DGND			
9	DX	10	DR			
11	FSX	12	FSR			
13	NA	14	DGND			
15	XF	16	DGND			
17	NA	18	NA			
19	NA	20	CLKS			

Consider a host cable signal assignment as shown below:

The host connector mates with J12. Signals on either side of J12 are available on J13 and J15.

J13	Host (	J15			
Pin No.	Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.
2	1	N/A	2	DGND	1
4	3	N/A	4	DGND	3
6	5	CLKX	6	CLKR	5
8	7	TOUT	8	DGND	7
10	9	DX	10	DR	9
12	11	FSX	12	FSR	11
14	13	N/A	14	DGND	13
16	15	XF	16	DGND	15
18	17	N/A	18	N/A	17
20	19	N/A	20	CLKS	19

J	13	J15		
Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.	Signal	
2	NA	1	DGND	
4	NA	3	DGND	
6	CLKX	5	CLKR	
8	TOUT	7	DGND	
10	DX	9	DR	
12	FSX	11	FSR	
14	NA	13	DGND	
16	XF	15	DGND	
18	NA	17	NA	
20	NA	19	CLKS	

For clarity, the above table can be redrawn with J12 removed.

The table below shows the signal names and pin assignments that the composite connector shown above must be mapped onto.

J13				
Pin No.	Signal			
1	XF			
3	CLKX			
5	CLKR			
7	DX			
9	DR			
11	FSX			
13	FSR			
15	Resvd			
17	CLKS			
19	TOUT			

J13		Wire Wrap	J13	
Pin No.	Signal		Pin No.	Signal
2	NA			
4	NA			
6	CLKX		3	CLKX
8	TOUT		19	TOUT
10	DX		7	DX
12	FSX		11	FSX
14	NA			
16	XF		1	XF
18	NA			
20	NA			

All of the signals required to interface the EVM to the host are now available on either J13 or J15. This is simply a matter of wire-wrapping in the following way:

J15		Wire Wrap	J13		Jumper	J15	
Pin No.	Signal		Pin No.	Signal	Between	Pin No.	Signal
1	DGND				YES	2	DGND
3	DGND				YES	4	DGND
5	CLKR	YES	5	CLKR		6	DGND
7	DGND				YES	8	DGND
9	DR	YES	9	DR		10	DGND
11	FSR	YES	13	FSR		12	DGND
13	DGND				YES	14	DGND
15	DGND			YES	16	DGND	
17	NA					18	DGND
19	CLKS	YES	17	CLKS		20	DGND

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Signal Name/Function
J12	20-pin connector	1	J13 pin 2
		2	J15 pin 1
		3	J13 pin 4
		4	J15 pin 3
		5	J13 pin 6
		6	J15 pin 5
		7	J13 pin 8
		8	J15 pin 7
		9	J13 pin 10
		10	J15 pin 9
		11	J13 pin 12
		12	J15 pin 11
		13	J13 pin 14
		14	J15 pin 13
		15	J13 pin 16
		16	J15 pin 15
		17	J13 pin 18
		18	J15 pin 17
		19	J13 pin 20
		20	J15 pin 19

All of these connectors are shown below:

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Signal Name/Function
J13	20-pin signal connector	1	ADC select signal
		2	J12 pin 1
		3	CLKX/transmit clock
		4	J12 pin 3
		5	CLKR receive clock
		6	J12 pin 5
		7	DX/data transmit
		8	J12 pin 7
		9	DR/data receive
		10	J12 pin 9
		11	FSX/frame sync transmit
		12	J12 pin 11
		13	FSR/frame sync receive
		14	J12 pin 13
		15	Reserved
		16	J12 pin 15
		17	CLKS/sync clock
		18	J12 pin 17
		19	TOUT/host timer output
		20	J12 pin 19

Reference Designator	Description	Pin Number	Signal Name/Function
J15	20-Pin connector	1	J12 pin 2
		2	DGND
		3	J12 pin 4
		4	DGND
		5	J12 pin 6
		6	DGND
		7	J12 pin 8
		8	DGND
		9	J12 pin 10
		10	DGND
		11	J12 pin 12
		12	DGND
		13	J12 pin 14
		14	DGND
		15	J12 pin 16
		16	DGND
		17	J12 pin 18
		18	DGND
		19	J12 pin 20
		20	DGND

## Appendix A

# Bill of Materials, Board Layout, and Schematics

This appendix contains the bill of materials, board layouts, and the EVM schematics.















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