

New!



Features

- Complete radar and software radio interface solution
- PCIe output supports VITA-49.1 Radio Transport Standard
- Supports Xilinx Virtex-6 LXT and SXT FPGAs
- Four 200 MHz 16-bit A/Ds
- Four multiband DDCs
- Multiboard programmable beamformer
- Up to 2 GB of DDR3 SDRAM or 32 MB of QDRII+ SRAM
- Sample clock synchronization to an external system reference
- LVPECL clock/sync bus for multimodule synchronization
- PCI Express (Gen. 1 & 2) interface up to x8
- Optional LVDS connections to the Virtex-6 FPGA for custom I/O

General Information

Model 71664 is a member of the Cobalt® family of high-performance XMC modules based on the Xilinx Virtex-6 FPGA. A multi-channel, high-speed data converter with programmable DDCs (digital downconverters), it is suitable for connection to HF or IF ports of a communications or radar system. Its built-in data capture feature offers an ideal turnkey solution as well as a platform for developing and deploying custom FPGA processing IP. The 71664 PCIe output supports fully the VITA-49.1 Radio Transport Standard.

It includes four A/Ds and four banks of memory. In addition to supporting PCI Express Gen. 2 as a native interface, the Model 71664 includes a general purpose connector for application-specific I/O.

The Cobalt Architecture

The Pentek Cobalt Architecture features a Virtex-6 FPGA. All of the board's data and control paths are accessible by the FPGA, enabling factory-installed functions including data multiplexing, channel selection, data packing, gating, triggering and memory control. The Cobalt Architecture organizes the FPGA as a container for data processing applications where each function exists as an intellectual property (IP) module.

Each member of the Cobalt family is delivered with factory-installed applications ideally matched to the board's analog interfaces. The 71664 factory-installed functions include four A/D acquisition IP modules.

Each of the four acquisition IP modules contains a powerful, programmable DDC

(Digital Downconverter) IP core. IP modules for either DDR3 or QDRII+ memories, a controller for all data clocking and synchronization functions, a test signal generator, a programmable beamforming IP core, an Aurora gigabit serial interface, and a PCIe interface complete the factory-installed functions and enable the 71664 to operate as a complete turnkey solution without the need to develop any FPGA IP.

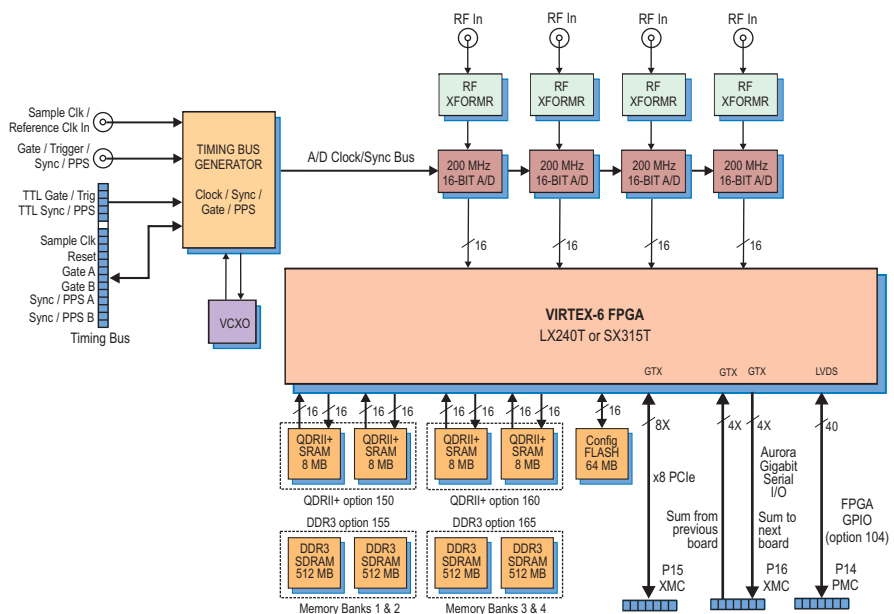
Extendable IP Design

For applications that require specialized function, users can install their own custom IP for data processing. Pentek GateFlow FPGA Design Kits include all of the factory installed modules as documented source code. Developers can integrate their own IP with the Pentek factory-installed functions or use the GateFlow kit to completely replace the Pentek IP with their own.

Xilinx Virtex-6 FPGA

The Virtex-6 FPGA site can be populated with two different FPGAs to match the specific requirements of the processing task. Supported FPGAs include: LX240T or SX315T. The SXT part features 1344 DSP48E slices and is ideal for modulation/demodulation, encoding/decoding, encryption/decryption, and channelization of the signals between transmission and reception. For applications not requiring large DSP resources, the lower-cost LXT FPGA can be installed.

Option -104 installs the P14 PMC connector with 20 pairs of LVDS connections to the FPGA for custom I/O. ➤



A/D Acquisition IP Modules

The 71664 features four A/D Acquisition IP Modules for easily capturing and moving data. Each IP module can receive data from any of the four A/Ds or a test signal generator

Each IP module has an associated memory bank for buffering data in FIFO mode or for storing data in transient capture mode. All memory banks are supported with DMA engines for easily moving A/D data through the PCIe interface. These powerful linked-list DMA engines are capable of a unique Acquisition Gate Driven mode. In this mode, the length of a transfer performed by a link definition need not be known prior to data acquisition; rather, it is governed by the length of the acquisition gate. This is extremely useful in applications where an external gate drives acquisition and the exact length of that gate is not known or is likely to vary.

For each transfer, the DMA engine can automatically construct metadata packets containing A/D channel ID, a sample-accurate time stamp and data length information. These actions simplify the host processor's job of identifying and executing on the data.

DDC IP Cores

Within each A/D Acquisition IP Module is a powerful DDC IP core. Because of the flexible input routing of the A/D Acquisition IP Modules, many different configurations can be achieved including one A/D driving all four DDCs or each of the four A/Ds driving its own DDC.

Each DDC has an independent 32-bit tuning frequency setting that ranges from DC to f_{sr} where f_{sr} is the A/D sampling frequency. Each DDC can have its own unique decimation setting, supporting as many as four different output bandwidths for the board. Decimations can be programmed from 2 to 65,536

providing a wide range to satisfy most applications.

The decimating filter for each DDC accepts a unique set of user-supplied 18-bit coefficients. The 80% default filters deliver an output bandwidth of $0.8 \cdot f_s / N$, where N is the decimation setting. The rejection of adjacent-band components within the 80% output bandwidth is better than 100 dB. Each DDC delivers a complex output stream consisting of 24-bit I + 24-bit Q or 16-bit I + 16-bit Q samples at a rate of f_s / N .

Beamformer IP Core

In addition to the DDCs, the 71664 features a complete beamforming subsystem. Each DDC core contains programmable I & Q phase and gain adjustments followed by a power meter that continuously measures the individual average power output. The time constant of the averaging interval for each meter is programmable up to 8K samples. The power meters present average power measurements for each DDC core output in easy-to-read registers.

In addition, each DDC core includes a threshold detector to automatically send an interrupt to the processor if the average power level of any DDC core falls below or exceeds a programmable threshold.

A programmable summation block provides summing of any of the four DDC core outputs. An additional programmable gain stage compensates for summation change bit growth. A power meter and

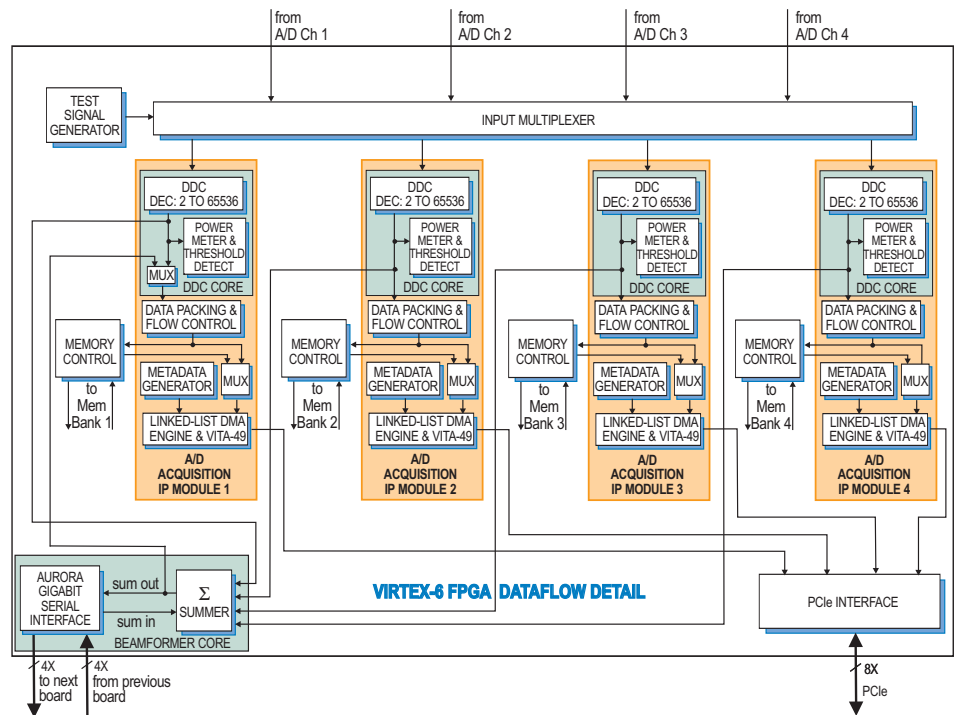
threshold detect block is provided for the summed output. The output is then directed back into the A/D Acquisition IP Module 1 FIFO for reading over the PCIe. For larger systems, multiple 71664's can be chained together via a built-in Xilinx Aurora gigabit serial interface through the P16 XMC connector. This allows summation across channels on multiple boards.

VITA-49

The VITA-49 specification addresses the problem of interoperability between different elements of Software Defined Radio (SDR) systems. Specifically each SDR receiver manufacturer typically develops custom and proprietary digitized data and metadata formats, making interoperability of data from different receivers impossible.

VITA-49 solves this problem by providing a framework for SDR receivers used for analysis of RF spectrum and localization of RF emissions. It is based upon a transport protocol layer to convey time-stamped digital data between components in the system. With a common protocol, SDR receivers can be interchanged, thereby enabling hardware upgrades and mitigating hardware lifecycle limitations. This eliminates the need to create new software to support each new receiver.

The 71664 supports fully the VITA-49.1 specification. ➤



► A/D Converter Stage

The front end accepts four analog HF or IF inputs on front panel SSMC connectors with transformer coupling into four Texas Instruments ADS5485 200 MHz, 16-bit A/D converters.

The digital outputs are delivered into the Virtex-6 FPGA for signal processing, data capture and for routing to other module resources.

Clocking and Synchronization

An internal timing bus provides all timing and synchronization required by the A/D converters. It includes a clock, two sync and two gate or trigger signals. An on-board clock generator receives an external sample clock from the front panel SSMC connector. This clock can be used directly by the A/D or divided by a built-in clock synthesizer circuit. In an alternate mode, the sample clock can be sourced from an on-board programmable voltage controlled crystal oscillator. In this mode, the front panel SSMC connector can be used to provide a 10 MHz reference clock for synchronizing the internal oscillator.

A front panel 26-pin LVPECL Clock/Sync connector allows multiple modules to be synchronized. In the slave mode, it accepts LVPECL inputs that drive the clock, sync and gate signals. In the master mode, the LVPECL bus can drive the timing signals for synchronizing multiple modules.

Multiple 71664's can be driven from the LVPECL bus master, supporting synchronous sampling and sync functions across all connected modules.

Memory Resources

The 71664 architecture supports up to four independent memory banks which can be configured with all QDRII+ SRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, or as combination of two banks of each type of memory.

Each QDRII+ SRAM bank can be up to 8 MB deep and is an integral part of the module's DMA capabilities, providing FIFO memory space for creating DMA packets. For applications requiring deeper memory resources, DDR3 SDRAM banks can each be up to 512 MB deep. Built-in memory functions include multichannel A/D data capture, tagging and streaming.

In addition to the factory-installed functions, custom user-installed IP within the FPGA can take advantage of the memories for many other purposes.

PCI Express Interface

The Model 71664 includes an industry-standard interface fully compliant with PCI Express Gen. 1 & 2 bus specifications. Supporting PCIe links up to x8, the interface includes multiple DMA controllers for efficient transfers to and from the module.

XMC Interface

The Model 71664 complies with the VITA 42.0 XMC specification. Two connectors each provide dual 4X links or a single 8X link with up to a 6 GHz bit clock. With dual XMC connectors, the 71664 supports x8 PCIe on the first XMC connector. The second connector is used for the Aurora interface and provides a dedicated board-to-board interface for beamforming across multiple boards. ►

Model 8266

The Model 8266 is a PC development system for Pentek Cobalt and Onyx PCI Express boards (Models 78xxx). It was created to save engineers the time and expense associated with building and testing a development system that ensures optimum performance of Pentek boards.



Ordering Information

| Model | Description |
|-------|--|
| 71664 | 4-Channel 200 MHz A/D with DDCs, VITA-49 and Virtex-6 FPGA - XMC |

Options:

| | |
|------|---|
| -062 | XC6VLX240T |
| -064 | XC6VSX315T |
| -104 | LVDS FPGA I/O |
| -150 | Two 8 MB QDRII+ SRAM Banks (Banks 1 and 2) |
| -160 | Two 8 MB QDRII+ SRAM Banks (Banks 3 and 4) |
| -155 | Two 512 MB DDR3 SDRAM Banks (Banks 1 and 2) |
| -165 | Two 512 MB DDR3 SDRAM Banks (Banks 3 and 4) |

Contact Pentek for availability of rugged and conduction-cooled versions

| Model | Description |
|-------|--|
| 8266 | PC Development System See 8266 Datasheet for Options |

► Specifications

Front Panel Analog Signal Inputs

Input Type: Transformer-coupled, front panel female SSMC connectors
Transformer Type: Coil Craft WBC4-6TLB
Full Scale Input: +8 dBm into 50 ohms
3 dB Passband: 300 kHz to 700 MHz

A/D Converters

Type: Texas Instruments ADS5485
Sampling Rate: 10 MHz to 200 MHz
Resolution: 16 bits

Digital Downconverters

Quantity: Four channels
Decimation Range: 2x to 65,536x in two stages of 2x to 256x
LO Tuning Freq. Resolution: 32 bits, 0 to f_s
LO SFDR: >120 dB
Phase Offset Resolution: 32 bits, 0 to 360 degrees
FIR Filter: 18-bit coefficients, 24-bit output, user programmable coefficients
Default Filter Set: 80% bandwidth, <0.3 dB passband ripple, >100 dB stopband attenuation

Beamformer

Summation: Four channels on-board; multiple boards can be summed via Summation Expansion Chain
Summation Expansion Chain: One chain in and one chain out link via XMC connector using Aurora protocol
Phase Shift Coefficients: I & Q with 16-bit resolution
Gain Coefficients: 16-bit resolution
Channel Summation: 24-bit
Multiboard Summation Expansion: 32-bit

Sample Clock Sources: On-board clock synthesizer

Clock Synthesizer

Clock Source: Selectable from on-board programmable VCXO (10 to 810 MHz), front panel external clock or LVPECL timing bus

Synchronization: VCXO can be locked to an external 4 to 180 MHz PLL system reference, typically 10 MHz

Clock Dividers: External clock or VCXO can be divided by 1, 2, 4, 8, or 16 for the A/D clock

External Clock

Type: Front panel female SSMC connector, sine wave, 0 to +10 dBm, AC-coupled, 50 ohms, accepts 10 to 800 MHz divider input clock or PLL system reference

Timing Bus: 26-pin connector LVPECL bus includes, clock/sync/gate/PPS inputs and outputs; TTL signal for gate/trigger and sync/PPS inputs

External Trigger Input

Type: Front panel female SSMC connector, LVTTTL

Function: Programmable functions include: trigger, gate, sync and PPS

Field Programmable Gate Array

Standard: Xilinx Virtex-6 XC6VLX240T
Optional: Xilinx Virtex-6 XC6VSX315T

Custom I/O

Option -104: Installs the PMC P14 connector with 20 LVDS pairs to the FPGA

Memory

Option 150 or 160: Two 8 MB QDRII+ SRAM memory banks, 400 MHz DDR
Option 155 or 165: Two 512 MB DDR3 SDRAM memory banks, 400 MHz DDR

PCI-Express Interface

PCI Express Bus: Gen. 1: x4 or x8;
 Gen. 2: x4

Environmental

Operating Temp: 0° to 50° C

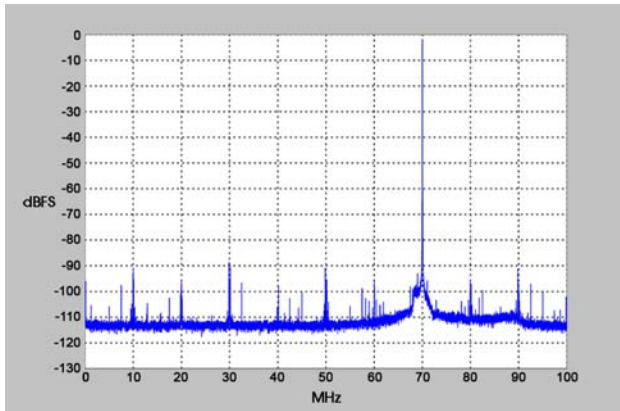
Storage Temp: -20° to 90° C

Relative Humidity: 0 to 95%, non-cond.

Size: Standard XMC module, 2.91 in. x 5.87 in. ►

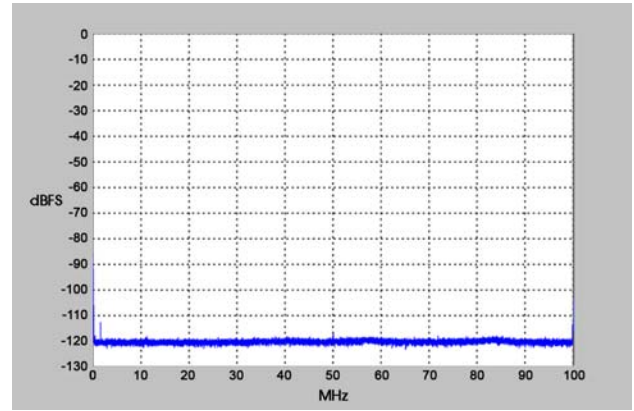
A/D Performance

Spurious Free Dynamic Range



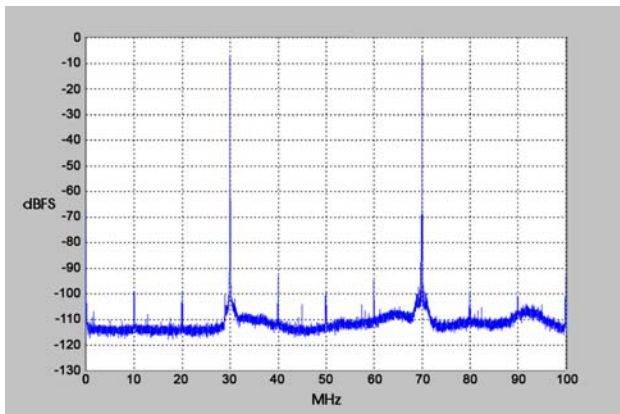
$f_{in} = 70 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 200 \text{ MHz}, \text{Internal Clock}$

Spurious Pick-up



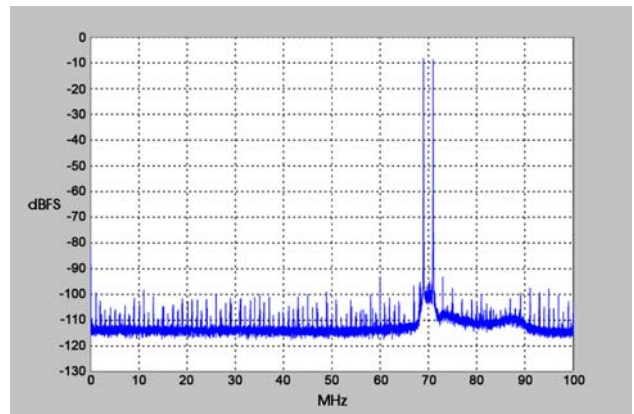
$f_s = 200 \text{ MHz}, \text{Internal Clock}$

Two-Tone SFDR



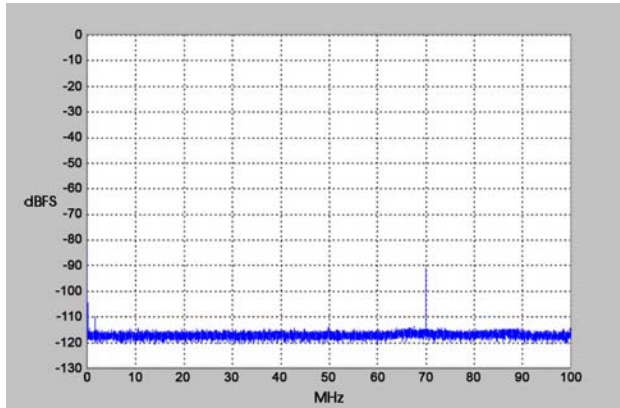
$f_1 = 30 \text{ MHz}, f_2 = 70 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 200 \text{ MHz}$

Two-Tone SFDR



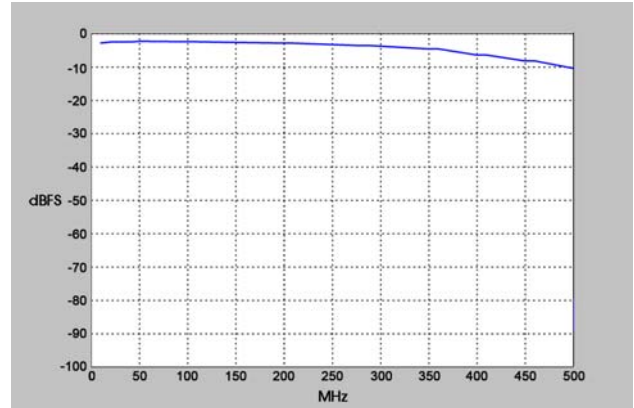
$f_1 = 69 \text{ MHz}, f_2 = 71 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 200 \text{ MHz}$

Adjacent Channel Crosstalk



$f_{in \text{ Ch2}} = 70 \text{ MHz}, f_s = 200 \text{ MHz}, \text{Ch 1 shown}$

Input Frequency Response



$f_s = 200 \text{ MHz}, \text{Internal Clock}$