NXP Semiconductors
User's Guide

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i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK Board Hardware User's Guide

Contents

1. Introduction

This document is the hardware User's Guide for the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 Evaluation Kit (EVK) based on the NXP Semiconductor's i.MX 8M Mini Applications Processor. This board is fully supported by NXP Semiconductor. This manual includes system setup and configurations, and provides detailed information on the overall design and usage of the EVK board from a hardware system perspective.

1.1. Board overview

The LPDDR4 EVK board is a platform designed to show the most commonly used features of the i.MX 8M Mini Applications Processor in a small and low cost package. The i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board is an entry level development board, which helps developers get familiar with the processor before investing a large amount of resources in more specific designs.

Table 1 lists the features of the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board.

Table 1. Board features

Processor	NXP Applications Processor	MIMX8MM6DVTLZAA
DRAM memory	Micron 2 GB LPDDR4	MT53D512M32D2DS-053 WT:D
Mass storage	SanDisk 16 GB eMMC5.1	SDINBDG4-16G-I
	Micron 32 MB QSPI NOR	MT25QU256ABA1EW7-0SIT
	MicroSD card connector	SD3.0 supported
Power	ROHM PMIC BD71847 + Discrete DCDC/LDO	
Camera	CSI interface (Mini-SAS connector)	
Display interface	DSI interface (Mini-SAS connector)	
Ethernet	1 GB Ethernet with RJ45 connector	
USB	X2 USB (2.0) Type-C connector, only Port2 could be used as the Power Input	
Wi-Fi/Bluetooth	x1 on board Wi-Fi/Bluetooth module, 802.11b/g/n/ac, BT4.1	
Audio connectors	3.5 mm Stereo Line output, 2Vrms	
	FPC connector (SAI ports) for Audio Card	
Debug connectors	JTAG (10pin header)	
	MicroUSB for UART debug, two COM Ports for A53 and A4	
M.2 connector	x1 M.2 slot (KEY-E type), support PCIE2.0, I2C interfaces	
Expansion connector	40-pin dual-row Pin Header for I2S, UART, I2C and GPIO expansion	
I2C connector	8-pin dual-row Pin Header for I^2C expansion	
Buttons	ON/OFF, RESET	
LED indicators	Power status, UART	
PCB	8MMINILPD4-CPU: 2inch x 2inch, 8-layer 8MMINI-BB: 4inch x 4.2inch, 8-layer	

1.2. Board contents

The i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK contains the following items:

- i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board, assembled by two separate boards, 8MMINILPD4-CPU (SOM Board) and 8MMINI-BB (Base Board)
- IMX-MIPI-HDMI Accessory Card, MIPI-DSI to HDMI adapter board
- USB Type-C 45W Power Delivery Supply, 5V/3A, 9V/3A, 15V/3A, 20V/2.25A supported
- Mini-SAS cable, 8" mini-SAS cable
- USB Type-C Cable, Cable – Assembly, USB 3.0, Type-C Male to Type-A Male
- USB micro-B Cable, Cable – Assembly, USB 2.0, Type-A Male to Micro-B Male
- USB Type-C to A Adapter, Adapter – USB 3.0, Type-C Male to Type-A Female
- Quick Start Guide

2. Specifications

This section provides the detailed information about the electrical design and practical considerations on the LPDDR4 EVK board. **Figure 1** describes each block in the high-level block diagram of the LPDDR4 EVK board.

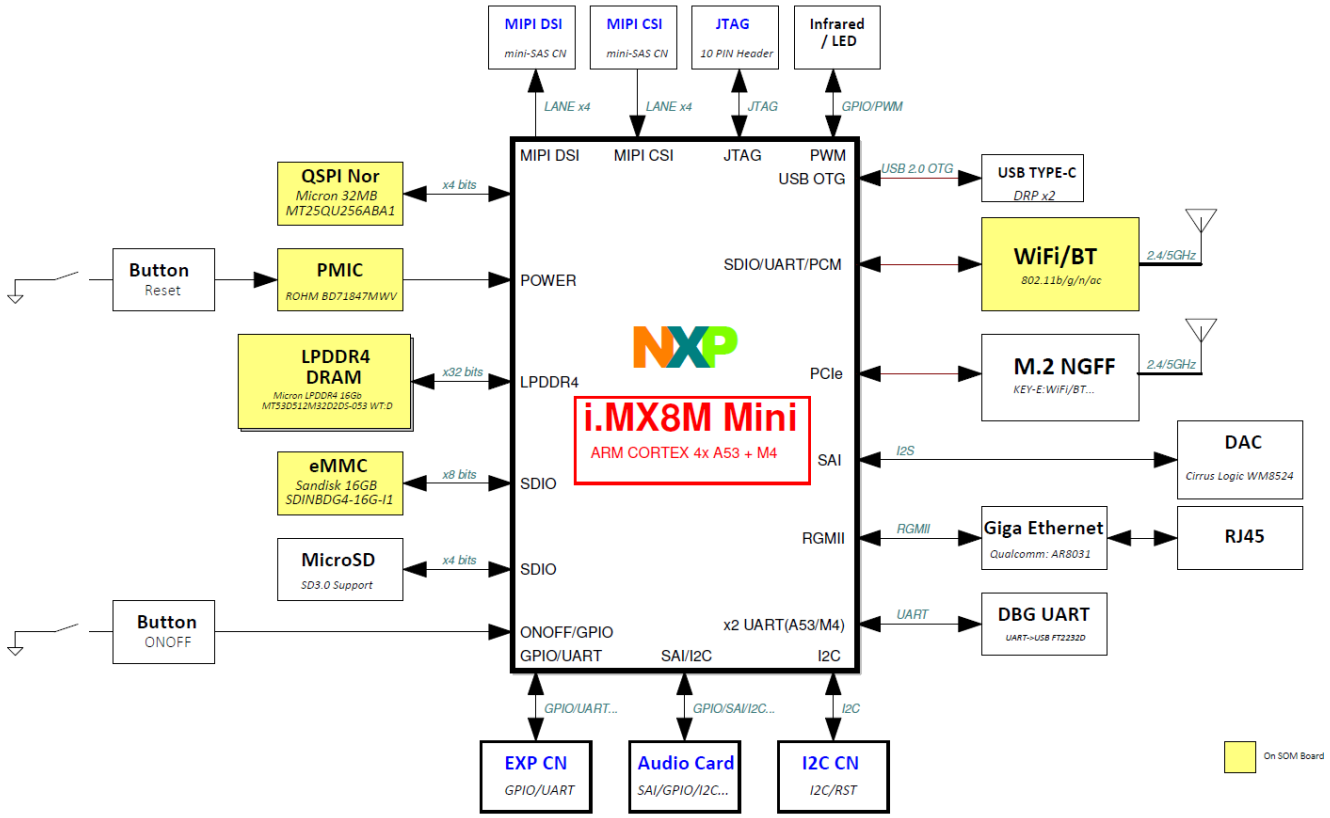

Figure 1. MCIMX8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK Block Diagram

Figure 2 shows the overview of the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board.

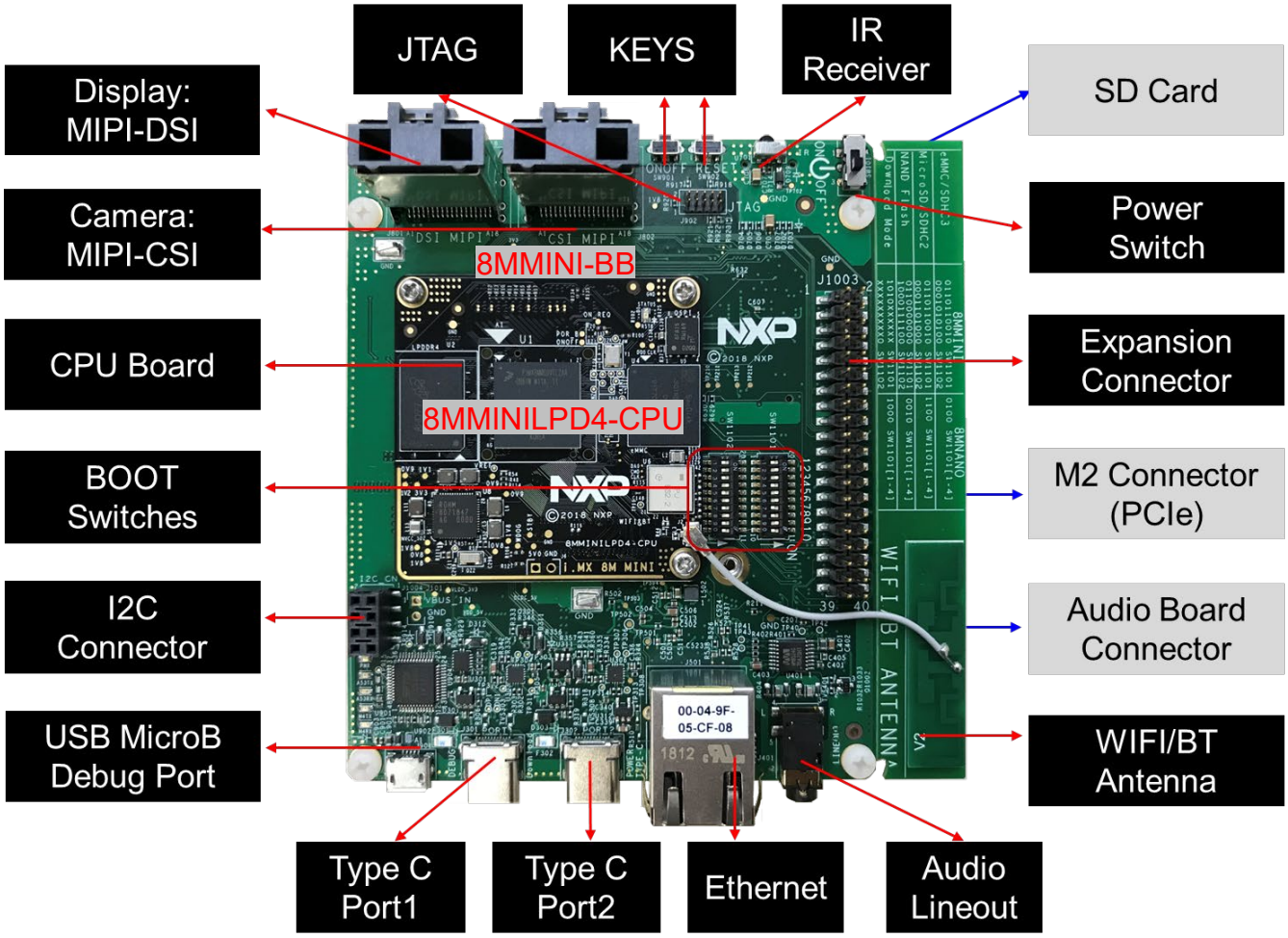

Figure 2. i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board overview

CAUTION

Type-C Port2 is the only power supply port, and it must be always supplied for system running.

i.MX 8M Mini EVK is not a typical use case of the PD device. It is supplied by the PD charger only, but with a power switch. When the switch keeps OFF for more than 5.5 seconds after adapting the PD charger, the charger (Source) will repower EVK (Sink) after the system initiates the PD software. See Section 6.5.7 in the *Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery Specification Revision 2.0*. There are two ways to avoid repower:

- The power switch must always be at the **ON** side before adapting the PD charger.
- Change the software to disable the PD function, and make it Type-C supply only.

Processor

The i.MX 8M Mini processors represent NXP Semiconductor's latest achievement in the integrated multimedia-focused products offering high performance processing with a high degree of functional integration, targeted towards the growing market of connected devices. The i.MX 8M Mini processor features NXP's advanced implementation of the Quad Arm Cortex®-A53+ Arm Cortex®-M4 core, which operates at speeds up to 1.8 GHz. Each processor provides a 32-bit DDR3L/DDR4/LPDDR4 memory interface and other interfaces for connecting peripherals, such as MIPI LCD, MIPI Camera, WLAN, Bluetooth™, Ethernet, Digital Mic, GPS, and multi-sensors.

For more detailed information about the processor, see the datasheet and reference manual on www.nxp.com/i.MX8MMINI.

2.1. Boot Mode and Boot Device configurations

The i.MX 8M Mini Applications Processor can boot from the boot configuration selected on SW1101 or from the boot configuration stored on the internal eFUSE. In addition, the i.MX 8M Mini can download a program image from a USB connection when configured in serial downloader mode. The method used to determine where the processor finds its boot information is from two dedicated BOOT MODE pins. **Table 2** shows the values used in the two methods.

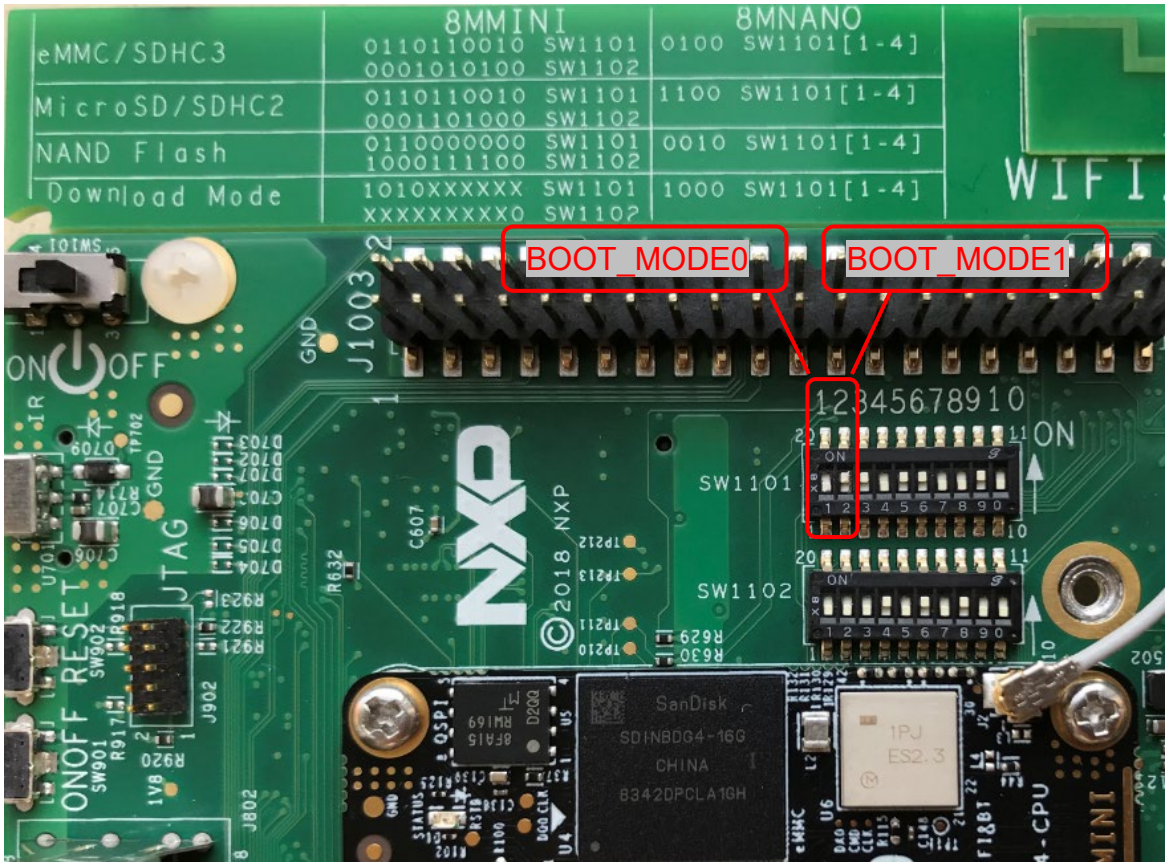

Figure 3. Boot Mode Selection

Table 2. Boot Mode settings

BOOT_MODE0	BOOT_MODE1	Boot Mode
0	0	Boot from fuses
1	0	Serial downloader
0	**1**	**Internal boot (Default)**
1	1	Reserved

It is important for the developer to remember that these two pins are tied to the BOOT modules. If the developer wants to boot the program Image from the Internal Boot mode, which means the processor will execute the boot code from the internal boot ROM, the position of the switch 1 and 2 must be set to OFF (0), ON (1), it is the same principle to choose the Serial Downloader mode or Boot from Fuse mode to load boot code into the processor.

If Internal Boot mode is selected, the developer can set the switches SW1101 and SW1102 to choose the boot device and related boot configurations as shown in **Table 3** and **Figure 4**. **Figure 5** shows the detailed connection of SW1101 and SW1102.

Table 3. Boot Device settings

BOOT Device	SW1101	SW1102
eMMC/uSDHC3	0110110001	0001010100
MicroSD/uSDHC2	0110110010	0001101000
NAND Flash	0110000000	1000111100
QSPI NOR Flash	0110xxxxxx	00000x0010
Serial Download Mode	1010xxxxxx	xxxxxxxxx0

NOTE

SW1101 bit 3 and bit 4 are used for compatible design with i.MX 8M Nano, which must be set to 1 and 0 for i.MX 8M Mini.

SW1102 bit 10 is used for Infinit-Loop (Debug use only), which must be set to 0.

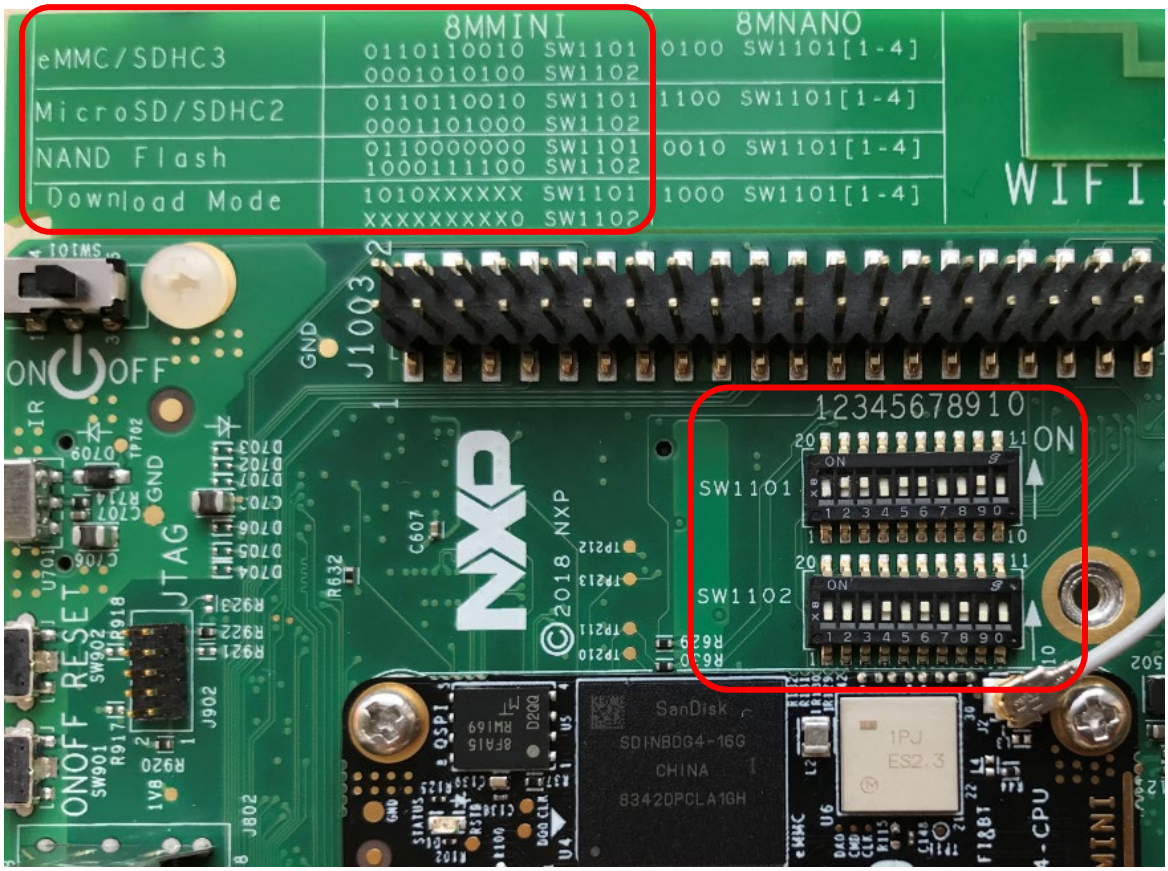

Figure 4. Boot Device settings

NOTE

SW1101 bit[9:10] for eMMC/SDHC3 boot should be 01 instead of 10, see chapter 4 errata for detailed information.

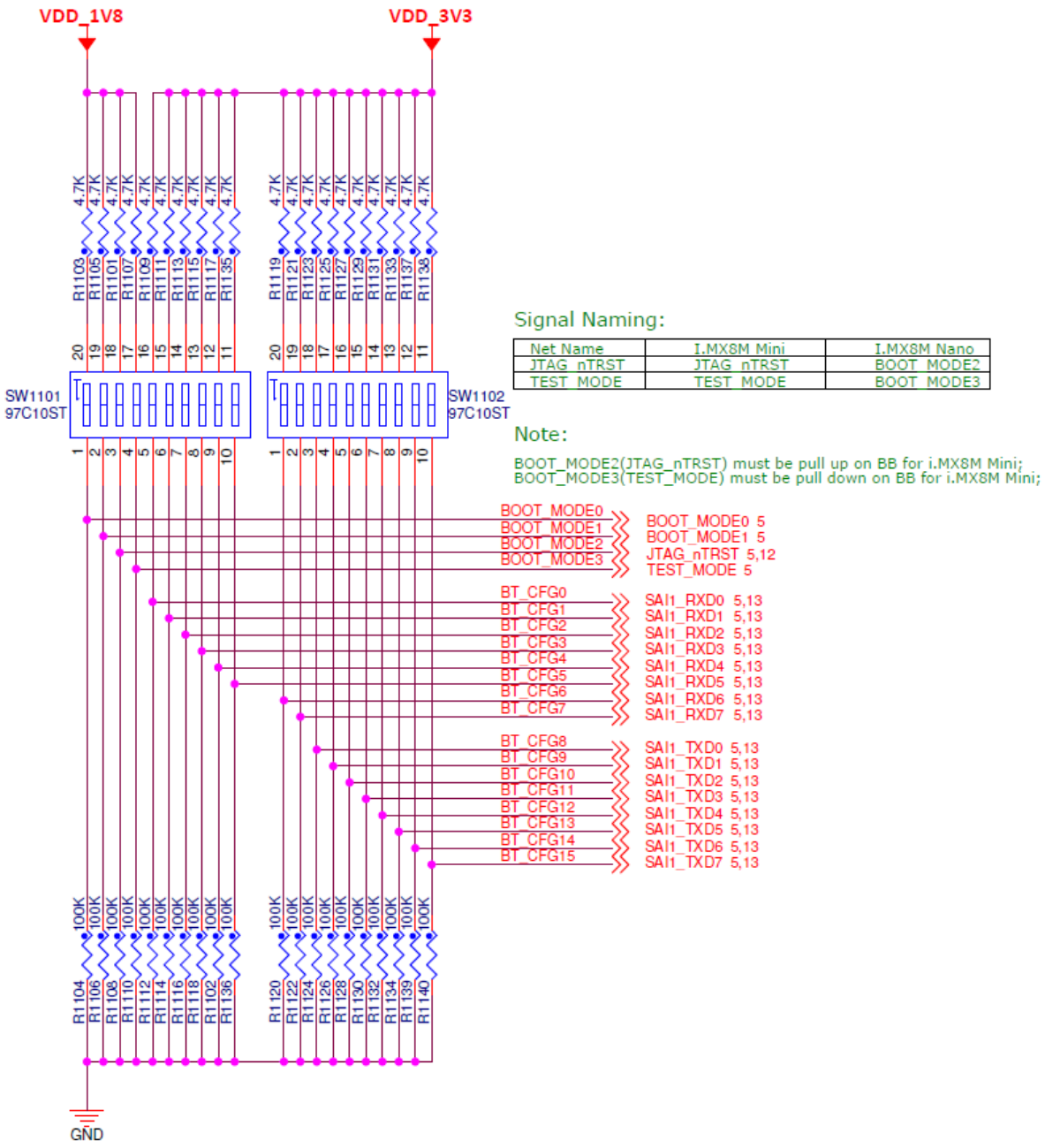

Figure 5. Boot Configuration Schematic

On the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board, the default boot mode is from the eMMC device. There are another two boot devices, one QSPI Nor Flash on CPU board, and one MicroSD connector on the Base Board. If you set the boot device to QSPI or MicroSD, the board will boot from the device accordingly.

NAND boot is not supported on the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board, but it is supported on the i.MX 8M Mini DDR4 EVK board.

For more information about the boot module, such as the meaning of every bit of the Boot Switch, see the i.MX 8M Mini Reference Manual on www.nxp.com/i.MX8MMINI.

2.2. Power Tree

There is a Type-C power supply that needs to be connected to the i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board at connector J302. The other powers on the EVK board are generated from PMIC and discrete devices to supply the whole system. **Figure 6** shows the Power Tree.

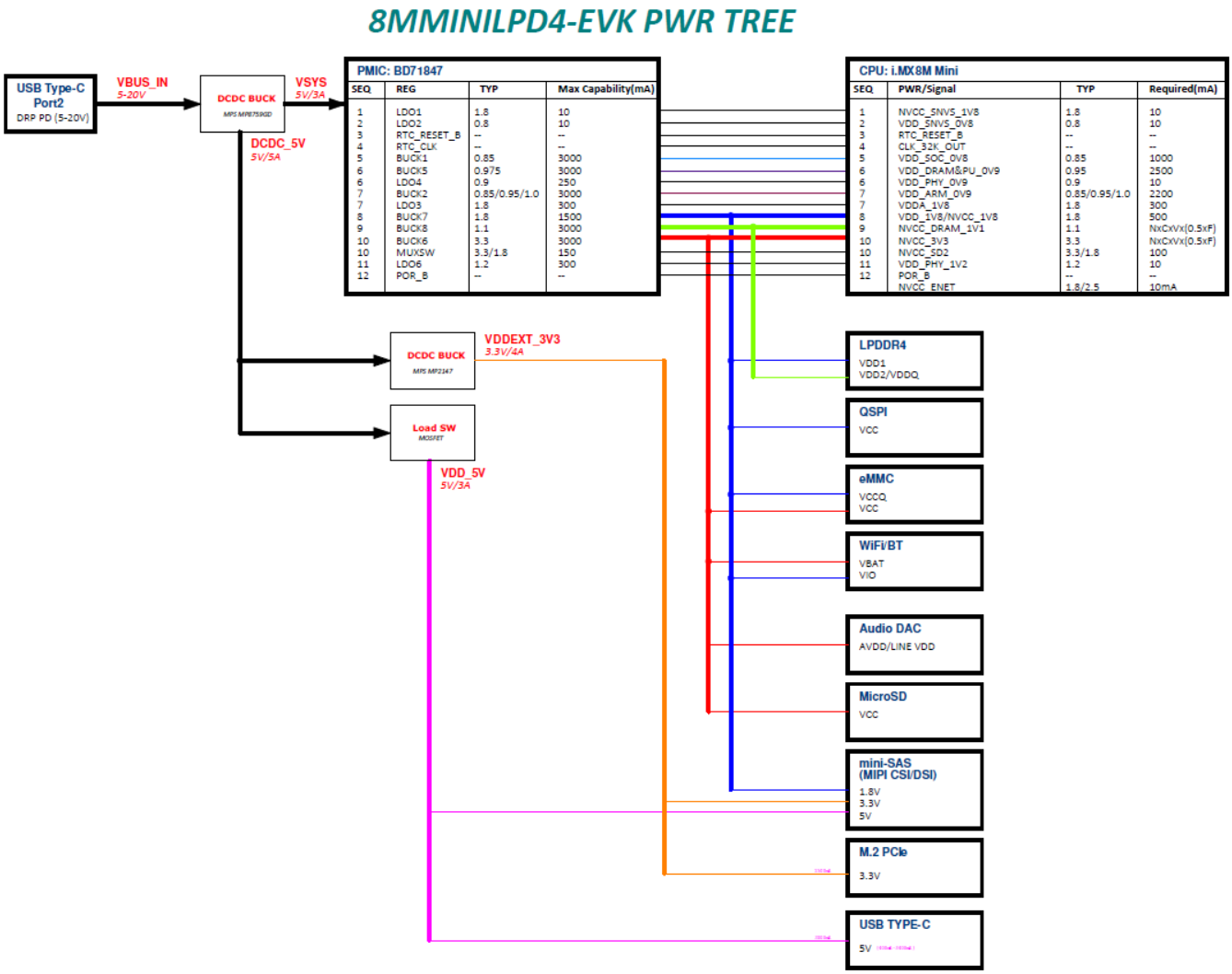

Figure 6. Power Tree Diagram

In **Figure 6**, the developer can get all the voltage supply rails used on the EVK board. When some modules are not enabled, the power supplies might be shut down by software. **Table 4** lists the power rails on the board.

Table 4. Power rails

SEQ	Power Rail	Regulator	Value/V
0	DCDC_5V	Discrete	5
1	NVCC_SNVS_1V8	BD71847 LDO1	1.8
2	VDD_SNVS_0V8	BD71847 LDO2	0.8
3	RTC_RESET_B	BD71847	-
4	CLK_32K_OUT	BD71847	-
5	VDD_SOC_0V8	BD71847 BUCK1	0.85[1]
6	VDD_DRAM&PU_0V9	BD71847 BUCK5	0.975[2]
6	VDD_PHY_0V9	BD71847 LDO4	0.9
7	VDD_ARM_0V9	BD71847 BUCK2	0.85/0.95/1.0[3]
7	VDDA_1V8	BD71847 LDO3	1.8
8	VDD_1V8/NVCC_1V8	BD71847 BUCK7	1.8
9	NVCC_DRAM_1V1	BD71847 BUCK8	1.1
10	VDD_3V3/NVCC_3V3	BD71847 BUCK6	3.3
10	NVCC_SD2	BD71847 MUXSW	3.3/1.8
10	VDD_5V	Load Switch	5
10	VDDEXT_3V3	Discrete	3.3
11	VDD_PHY_1V2	BD71847 LDO6	1.2
12	POR_B	BD71847	-
13	VSD_3V3	Load Switch	3.3

1. BD71847 BUCK1 default output voltage is 0.8V. Software will change it to 0.85V in SPL before DDR initialization.
2. BD71847 BUCK5 default output voltage is 0.9V. Software will change it to 0.975V(BD71847 BUCK5 doesn't support 0.95V output) in SPL before DDR initialization.
3. BD71847 BUCK2 default output voltage is 0.9V. Software will change it to 0.85V for 1.2GHz operation, 0.95V for 1.6GHz, 1.0V for 1.8GHz.

2.3. LPDDR4 DRAM memory

The i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK board has one **512 Meg x 32 (2 channels x 16 I/O)** LPDDR4 SDRAM chip (MT53D512M32D2DS-053 WT:D) for a total of 2 GB RAM memory.

In the physical layout, the LPDDR4 chip is placed on the TOP side, the data traces are not necessarily connected to the LPDDR4 chips in sequential order, but for ease of routing, are connected as best determined by the layout and other critical traces.

The DRAM_VREF can be generated by i.MX 8M Mini internally, so it does not need to use external power supply and decoupling capacitors. The calibration resistors used by the LPDDR4 chips and processor are 240 Ohm 1% resistors. The differential termination resistor for DRAM Clock is 150 ohm 1% on EVK. Developers can change this value depending on simulation and test result.

2.4. eMMC memory (U4)

The eMMC memory is connected to the uSDHC3 interface of i.MX 8M Mini, and it can support up to eMMC 5.1 device. The eMMC memory is on the 8MMINILPD4-CPU board, and the part number is SDINBDG4-16G-I. It is the default boot device of the EVK. The boot settings are as shown in **Table 3**.

2.5. QSPI Nor Flash (U5)

The QSPI memory is connected to the FlexSPI interface of i.MX 8M Mini, and it can support up to 166 Mhz DDR mode device. The QSPI memory is on the 8MMINILPD4-CPU board, and the part number is MT25QU256ABA1EW7-0SIT. To select it as the boot device of the EVK, developers can refer to the boot settings as shown in **Table 3**.

2.6. SD card slot (J701)

There is one MicroSD card slot (J701) on the 8MMINI-BB board, connecting to the uSDHC2 interface of i.MX 8M Mini. This connector supports one 4-bit SD3.0 MicroSD card. To select it as the boot device of the EVK, developers can refer to the boot settings as shown in **Table 3**.

2.7. MIPI-CSI&MIPI-DSI connectors (J802, J801)

The i.MX 8M Mini processor supports one 4-lane MIPI-CSI and one 4-lane MIPI-DSI. The MiniSAS connectors are designed to support camera and LCD with dedicated pin definition. The connectors are as shown in **Figure 2**.

2.8. Ethernet connector (J501)

The Ethernet subsystem of the EVK board is provided by the Qualcomm AR8031 Ethernet Transceiver (U501). The Ethernet Transceiver (or PHY) receives standard RGMII Ethernet signals from the MAC-NET core of the i.MX 8M Mini. The processor handles all Ethernet protocols at the MAC layer and above. The PHY is only responsible for the Link Layer formatting. The Ethernet connector (J501) integrates Magnetic transformer inside, so it cannot be directly connected to AR8031 (U501).

Each EVK board has a unique MAC address, which is burned into i.MX 8M Mini by Fuse, and the label is stuck on the connector very clearly.

2.9. USB connector (J301, J302)

The i.MX 8M Mini Applications Processors contain two USB 2.0 OTG controllers, with two integrated USB PHY. There are two USB Type-C connectors on the EVK board, both can support Host and Device Mode.

J301 is connected to USB1 interface of i.MX 8M Mini, which can act as the download port of the EVK.

J302 is connected to USB2 interface of i.MX 8M Mini, which can act the power supply port of the EVK.

2.10. Wi-Fi/Bluetooth (U6)

The EVK board has a Wi-Fi/Bluetooth module LBEE5KL1PJ on the 8MMINILPD4-CPU board. The module is Qualcomm QCA9377-3 based, contains SDIO3.0, UART, PCM interface, and can support 802.11b/g/n/ac, BT4.1. The 2.4G/5G antenna is stuck to the edge of the Base Board with a coaxial cable connected to the CPU Board.

2.11. Audio Line output (J401)

The EVK board uses a high-quality Stereo DAC WM8524 (U401), which can support 24 bit I2S data and 192 KHz sampling rate. The Line output of WM8524 is **2Vrms**, not like common headphone output 1 Vrms. Developers must be very careful about this interface. The Line output connector (J401) is a 3.5 mm 4-pole (or TRRS) phone jack.

CAUTION

The Audio Line output connector is designed for active speaker with a power amplifier. To connect it with a headphone, make sure that the headphone has volume control functionality and set the headphone's volume properly before wearing it. Do not plug in the non-volume-control headphone directly. The audio output volume may be too high for non-volume-control headphone and may damage it.

2.12. Audio Card connector (J1001)

One 60-pin FPC connector (J1001) is provided on the EVK board to support audio card connection, and the developers can use the audio card to perform audio features development.

2.13. JTAG connector (J902)

The i.MX 8M Mini Applications Processor has five JATG signals on dedicated pins, and one HW reset input signal POR_B. Those signals are directly connected to the 10-pin 1.27 mm JTAG connector J902. The five JTAG signals used by the processor are:

- JTAG_TCK TAP Clock
- JTAG_TMS TAP Machine State
- JTAG_TDI TAP Data In
- JTAG_TDO TAP Data Out
- JTAG_nTRST TAP Reset Request (Active Low)

2.14. USB-UART connector (J901)

The i.MX 8M Mini Applications Processor has four independent UART Ports (UART1 – UART4). On the EVK board, UART2 is used for Cortex-A53 core, and UART4 is used for Cortex-M4 core. We use a Single chip USB to dual channel UART IC for system debugging, and the part number is FT2232D. The developers can download the driver from FTDI website http://www.ftdichip.com/Drivers/VCP.htm. After the driver for FT2232D is installed, the PC will enumerate two COM ports when the USB cable is

plugged into J901. Developers can use Putty, Tera Term, Xshell, or other terminal tools. The required settings are as listed in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Terminal setting parameters

Data Rate	115,200 Baud
Data bits	8
Parity	None
Stop bits	1

2.15. M.2 connector (J601)

One M.2/NGFF connector (J601) is provided on the EVK board to support PCIE2.0, I2C, and GPIO connection. This port can be used for the Wi-Fi/Bluetooth card, or some 3G/4G cards.

2.16. Expansion connector (J1003)

One 40-pin dual-row Pin Header connector (J1003) is provided on the EVK board to support I2S, UART, I2C, and GPIO connection. The developers can use the port for some specific application development.

Table 6. J1003 Pin Definition

Num	Net Name	Description	Num	Net Name	Description
1	VEXT_3V3	Power Output, 3.3V	2	VDD_5V	Power Output, 5V
3	I2C3_SCL_3V3	I2C3 clock signal	4	VDD_5V	Power Output, 5V
5	I2C3_SDA_3V3	I2C3 data signal	6	GND	Ground
7	UART3_CTS	UART3 clear to send signal	8	UART3_TXD	UART3 transmit signal
9	GND	Ground	10	UART3_RXD	UART3 transmit signal
11	UART3_RTS	UART3 request to send signal	12	EXP_IO8	Expansion IO signal
13	EXP_IO9	Expansion IO signal	14	GND	Ground
15	EXP_IO10	Expansion IO signal	16	EXP_IO11	Expansion IO signal
17	VEXT_3V3	Power Output, 3.3V	18	-	NC
19	ECSPI2_MOSI	SPI2 data signal, master output slave input	20	GND	Ground
21	ECSPI2_MISO	SPI2 data signal, master input slave output	22	-	NC
23	ECSPI2_SCLK	SPI2 clock signal	24	ECSPI2_SS0	SPI2 chip select signal
25	GND	Ground	26	-	NC
27	-	NC	28	-	NC
29	-	NC	30	GND	Ground
31	EXP_IO14	Expansion IO signal	32	EXP_IO12	Expansion IO signal
33	EXP_IO13	Expansion IO signal	34	GND	Ground
35	SAI5_RXD3	SAI5 receive data signal	36	SAI5_RXD2	SAI5 receive data signal
37	SAI5_RXD1	SAI5 receive data signal	38	SAI5_RXD0	SAI5 receive data signal
39	GND	Ground	40	SAI5_RXC	SAI5 receive clock signal

2.17. I2C connector (J1004)

One 8-pin dual-row Pin Header connector (J1004) is provided on the EVK board to support I^2C connection. The developers can use the port for some specific application development.

Table 7. J1004 Pin Definition

Num	Net Name	Description
1/2	VDD_3V3	Power Output, 3.3V
3/4	I2C3_SCL_3V3	I2C clock signal
5/6	I2C3_SDA_3V3	I2C data signal
7/8	GND	Ground

2.18. User interface buttons

There are two user interface buttons on the EVK board.

2.18.1. Power button (SW901)

The i.MX 8M Mini Applications Processor supports the use of a button input signal to request main SoC power state changes (i.e. ON or OFF) from the PMU.

The ON/OFF button can be used for debounce, OFF-to-ON time, and max timeout. Debounce is used to generate the power-off interrupt. In the ON state, if ON/OFF button is held longer than the debounce time, the power-off interrupt is generated. In the OFF state, if the ON/OFF button is held longer than the OFF-to-ON time, the state will transit from OFF to ON. Max timeout can also be the time for requesting physical power down after the ON/OFF button has been held for the defined time.

2.18.2. Reset button (SW902)

THE RESET button (SW902) is directly connected to the PMIC BD71847. Holding the RESET button will force to reset the PMIC power outputs except NVCC_SNVS_1V8 and VDD_SNVS_0V8 on the EVK board. The i.MX 8M Mini applications processor will be immediately turned off and reinitiate a boot cycle from the OFF state.

2.19. User interface LED indicators

There are four LED indicators on the board. These LEDs have the following functions:

- Main Power Supply (D708)
  - Green – The board is powered on.
  - OFF – The board is powered off.
- System Status (D1) on 8MMINILPD4-CPU
  - Green Blinking – CPU is running well.
  - OFF – CPU is not running.
- M4 UART (D902/D903)
  - D902 Green light flashing – The UART data transmitted to PC.
  - D903 Orange light flashing – The UART data received from PC.
- A53 UART (D906/D905)

- D906 Green light flashing – The UART data transmitted to PC.
- D905 Orange light flashing – The UART data received from PC.

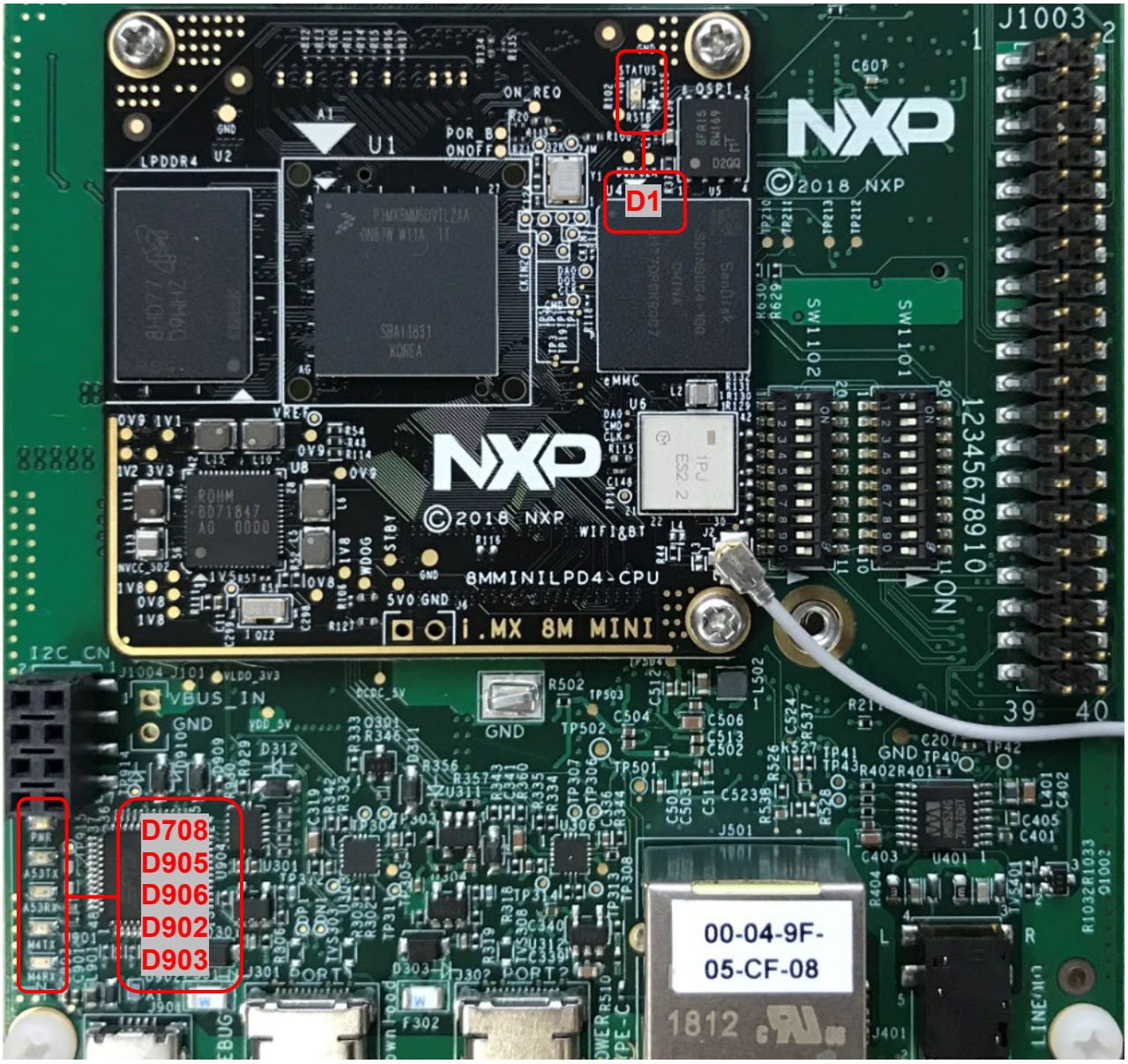

Figure 7. LED indicator

3. PCB information

The i.MX 8M Mini LPDDR4 EVK is composed by 8MMINILPD4-CPU and 8MMINI-BB. **Table 1** lists the dimensions of the two boards. Both the two boards are made with standard 8-layer technology. The material is FR-4, and the PCB stack-up information is shown in **Table 8** and **Table 9**.

Table 8. 8MMINILPD4-CPU Board stack up information

Layer	Description	Coppoer (Oz.)	Dielectric thickness (mil)
1	Signal	0.333+Plating	
	Dielectric		2.611 mil
2	GND	1	
	Dielectric		3.94 mil
3	Signal	0.5	
	Dielectric		3.7 mil
4	GND	1	
	Dielectric		16.14 mil
5	Power	1	
	Dielectric		3.805 mil
6	Power	0.5	
	Dielectric		3.94 mil
7	GND	1	
	Dielectric		2.611 mil
8	Signal	0.333+Plating	
Finished:	47.244(4.724/-4.724) mil		1.2(+0.12/-0.12) MM
Designed:	43.858 mil		1.114 MM
Material:	TU768		TU768

Table 9. 8MMINI-BB Board stack up information

Layer	Description	Coppoer (Oz.)	Dielectric thickness (mil)
1	Signal	0.5+Plating	
	Dielectric		2.717 mil
2	GND	1	
	Dielectric		4.33 mil
3	Signal	1	
	Dielectric		11.085 mil
4	Power	1	
	Dielectric		14.170 mil
5	Power	1	
	Dielectric		11.415 mil
6	Signal	1	
	Dielectric		4.33 mil
7	GND	1	
	Dielectric		2.717 mil
8	Signal	0.5+Plating	
Finished:	62.992(6.299/-6.299) mil		1.6(+0.16/-0.16) MM
Designed:	59.173 mil		1.503 MM
Material:	TU768		TU768

3.1. EVK design files

You can download the schematics, layout files, gerber files, and BOM from www.nxp.com/imx8mminievk.

4. Errata

Silkscreen: There is a wrong silkscreen on the board. SW1101 bit[9:10] for eMMC/SDHC3 boot should be 01 instead of 10.

Description: **01** means 8-bit bus width while **10** means 4-bit bus width. It only impacts the eMMC bus width during ROM booting. U-Boot, kernel, and system functionality are not impacted.

Affected boards: X-8MMINILPD4-EVK (with Base Board 700-31407 REV X5), 8MMINILPD4-EVK (with Base Board 700-31407 REV A).

Workaround: Users can follow the Quick Start Guide or Hardware User Guide to correct SW1101 switch settings for eMMC/SDHC3 boot.

Figure 8. Boot Configuration Silkscreen

5. Revision History

Table 10. Revision history

Revision number	Date	Substantive changes
0	02/2019	Initial release.

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