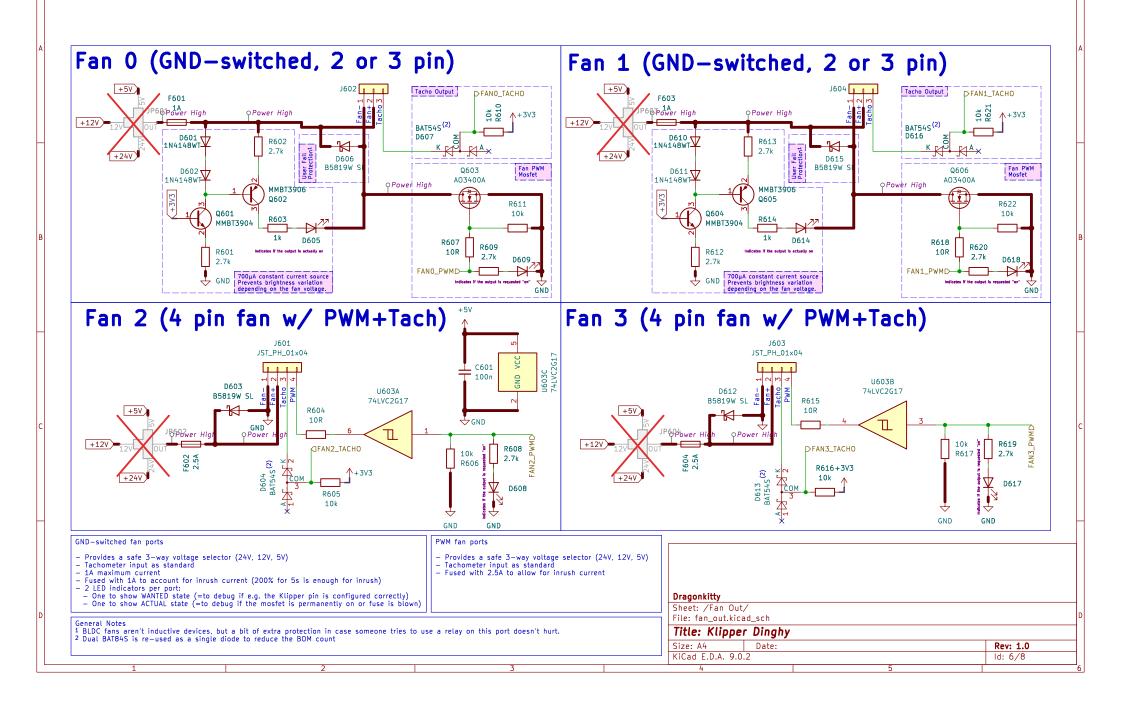
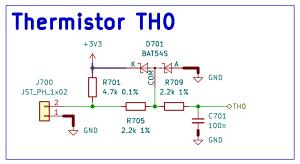
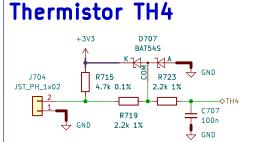


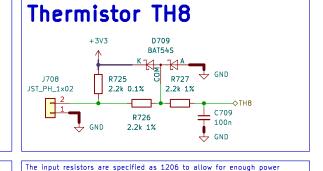
Dragonkitty				
Sheet: /PSU/ File: PSU.kica				D
Title: Klipp	per Dinghy			
Size: A4	Date:		Rev: 1.0	
KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.2			ld: 4/8	
- 1.				

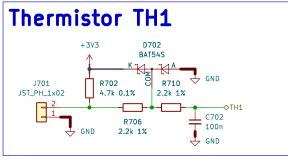
**RGB Port 0** RGB Port 1 +5V +5٧ +5٧ U505A U505B 74LVC2G17 74LVC2G17 R501 R503 D503 100R 100R SK6812-MINI-E JST\_PH\_01×03 J500 JST\_PH\_01×03 J501 C501 100n GND RGB Port 2 RGB Port 3 +5V +5٧ +5٧ U501B 74LVC2G17 U501A R504 D504 74LVC2G17 100R SK6812-MINI-E R502 JST\_PH\_01×03 J503 100R JST\_PH\_01×03 J502 C502 GND Dragonkitty Sheet: /RGB/ File: Neopixel.kicad\_sch Title: Klipper Dinghy Size: A4 Date: Rev: 1.0 KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.2 ld: 5/8

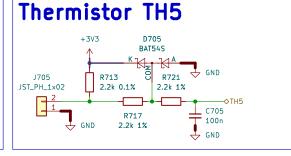












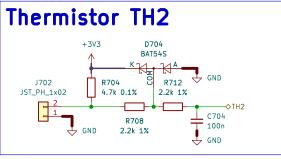
The BAT54S diode in conjunction with the 2 resistors are used for overload

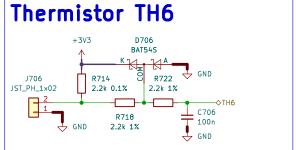
Previously tested was BAV99, however, it pulls the 3.3V to a bit over 4V via the STM32's input protection pins.

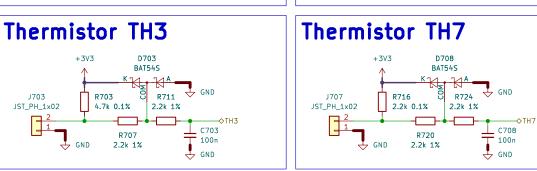
dissipation in case of an overload.

KiCad E.D.A. 9.0.2

Using a BAT54S only results in 3.6V, which is still within limits of  $V_{ADC}$  and  $V_{DDA}$ .







Dragonkitty

Sheet: /ADC Input Stage 1/
File: AdcInputStage.kicad\_sch

Title: Klipper Dinghy

Size: A4 Date: Rev: 1.0

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