

The project is divided in blocks. Each block join a group on signals and circuits depending on his function. The project is intended to have reinforced insulation using double sample isolation. For that reason, the uC circuitry is on a cold supply and the output logic is at hot supply. BUT take in account that HOT is not 220. Is just a name indicating the first isolation stage

# Ether CAT

I choose transformer spare part instead of the embedded shielded RJ45 plus leds, cause now I can choose any format connector RJ45 and maybe add PoE then. And are half the price



It's just an USB protection



dci

File: ethernet.sch

Size: A3

Size: A3	Date: 2020-03-23
KiCad: EDA	kicad_5.0.2+dfsg1-1

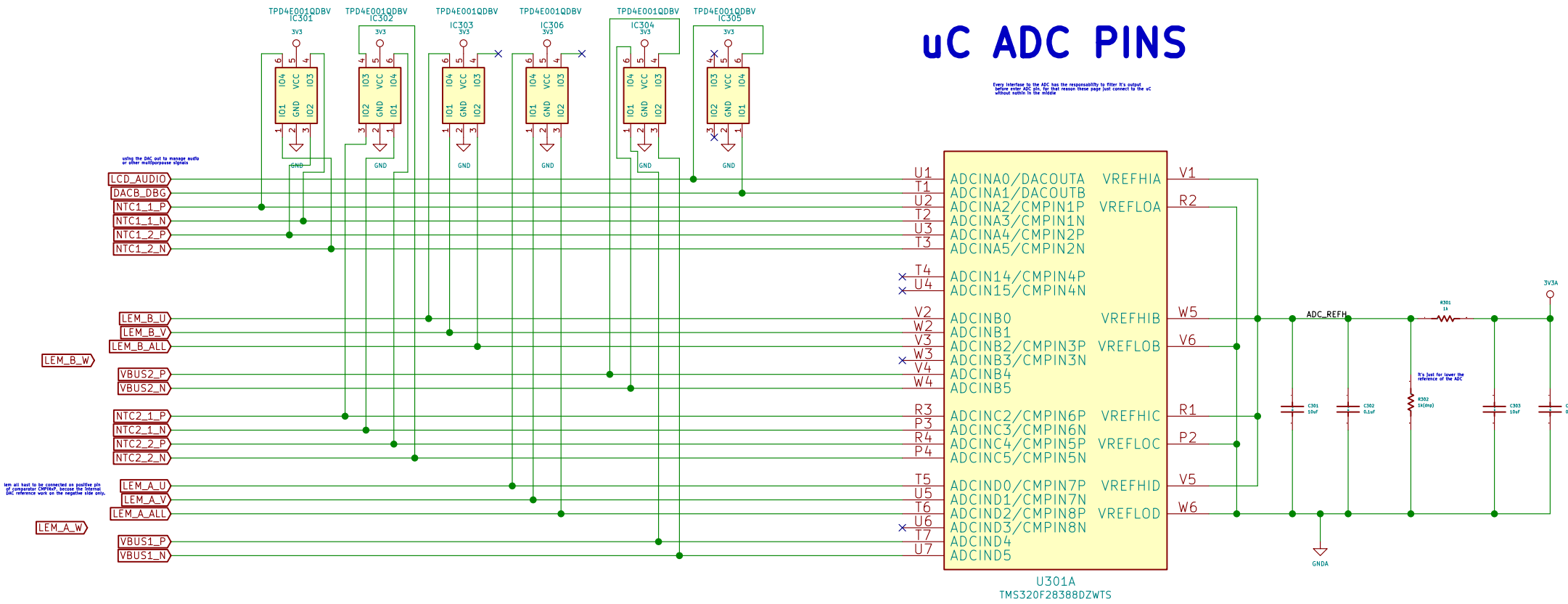
KiCad E.D.A.	kiCad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1
	7

Rev: 0.2  
Id: 3 / 30

Id: 2/20

# uC ADC PINS

From: Interfacing to the ADC has the responsibility to filter it's output.  
Before using ADC, the user must ensure these pins are connected to the uC  
without noise in the signal.



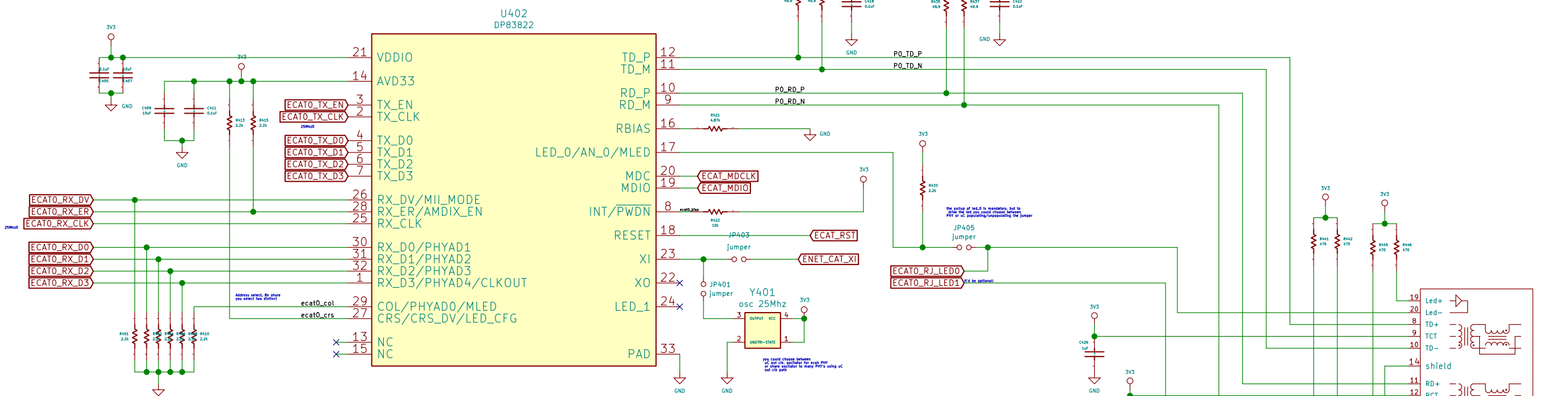
EtherCAT

I chose transformer-type part instead of the embedded shielded RJ45 pins only, as you may I can choose any format connector: RJ45 and maybe also RJ-25, but we will use RJ45.

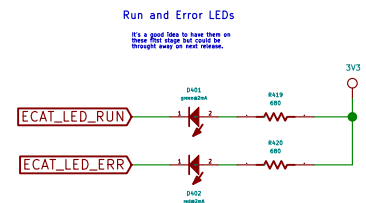
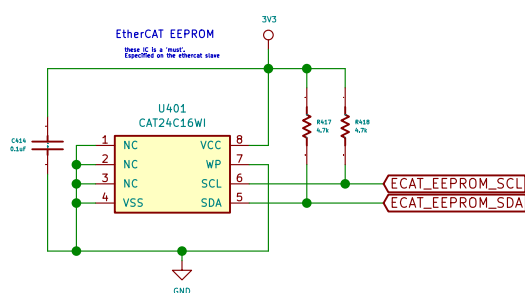
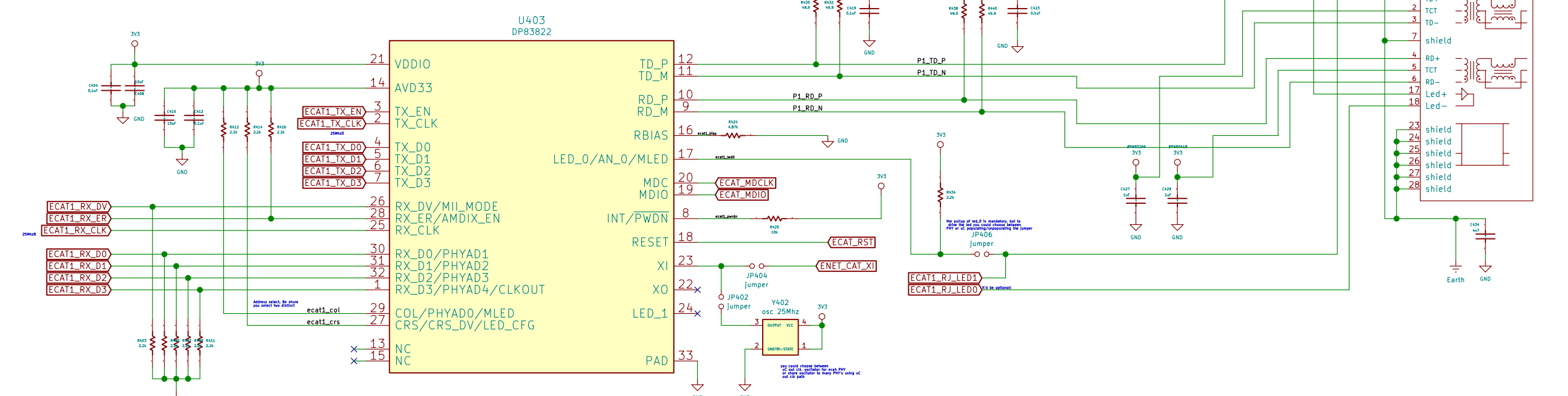
The diagram is mandatory in order to ESD read save some internal configuration.

Let's not forget, but the PHY's has some pins used as a bootstrap, so you have to connect that.

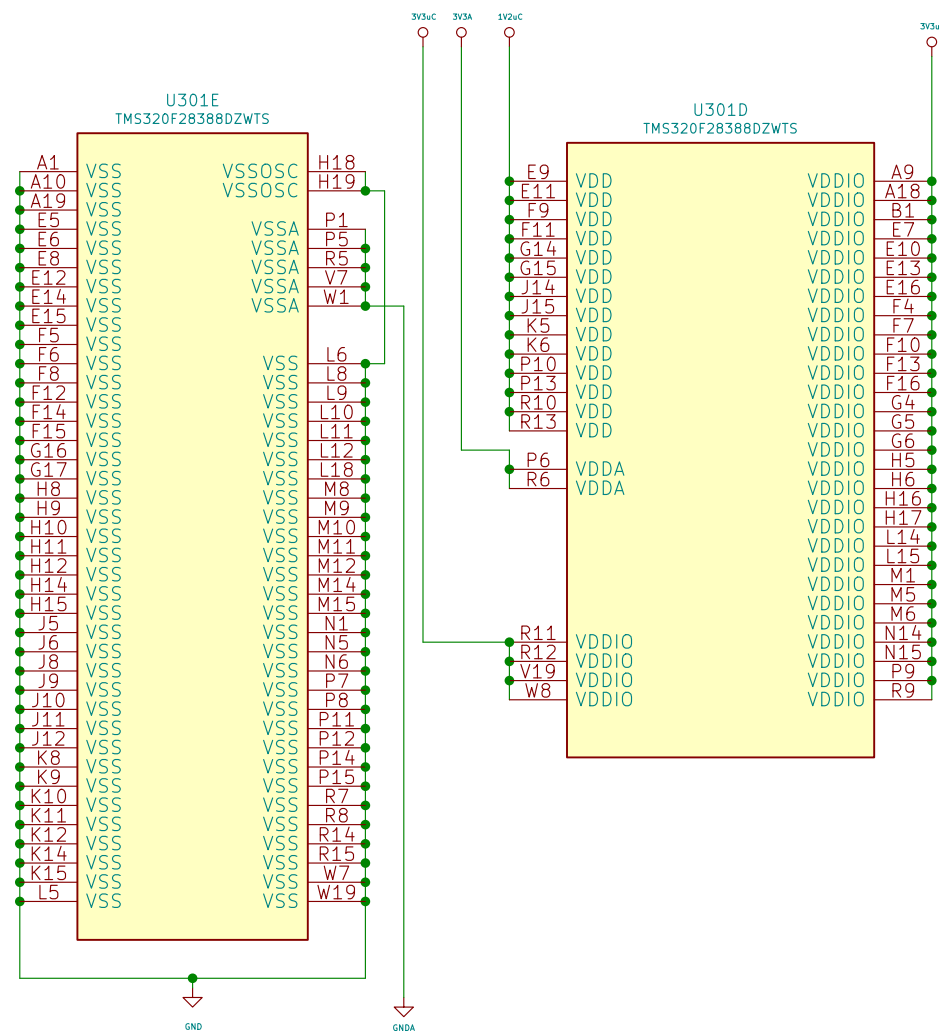
EtherCAT P0



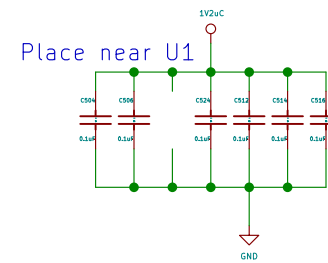
EtherCAT P1



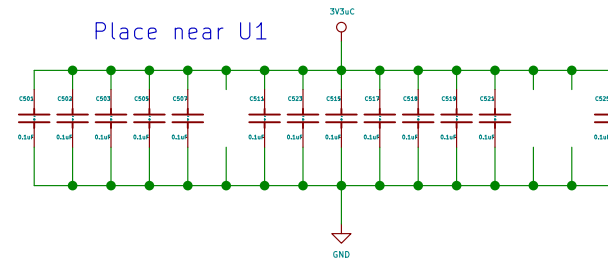
## DECOUPLING FILTERS



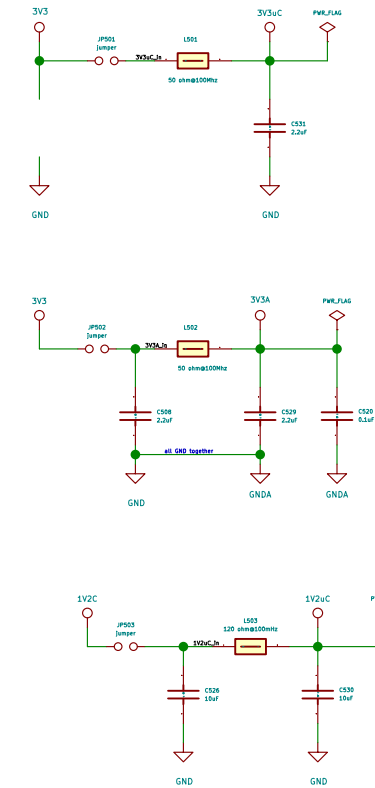
## Decoupling Capacitors



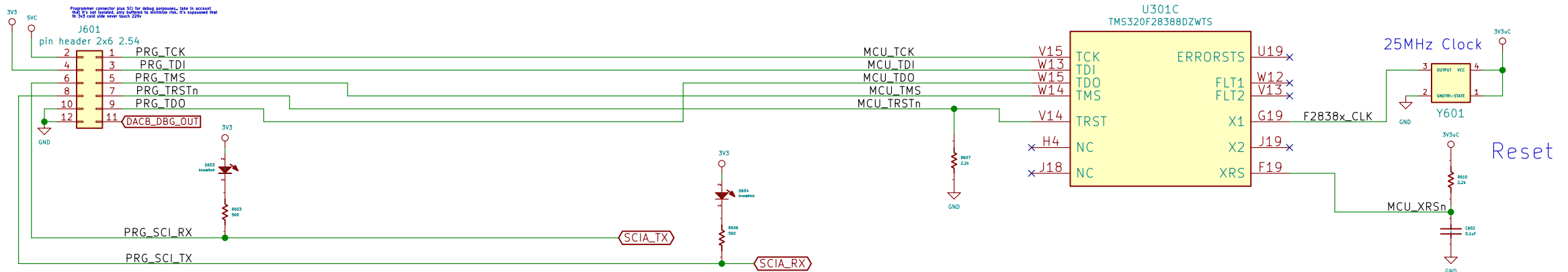
Place near U1



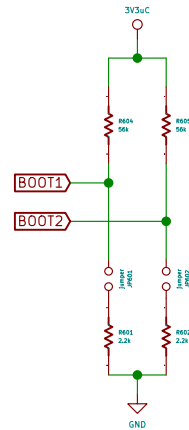
Ferrite Beads  
Place near U1



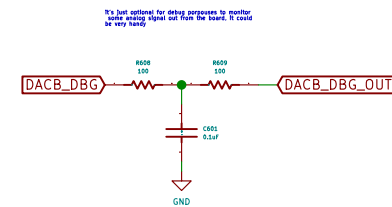
# CLK + JTAG + SCI



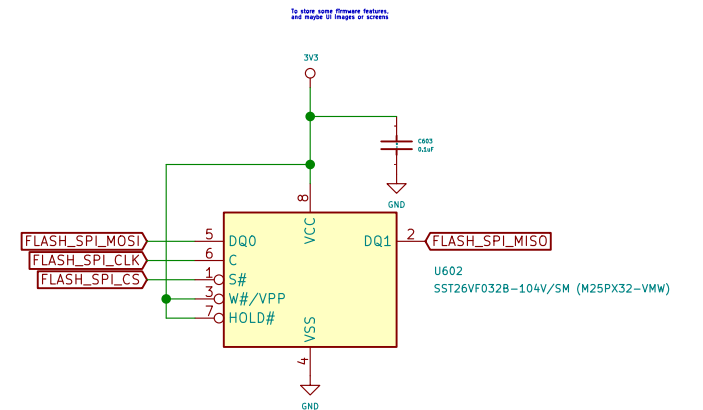
# BOOTSTRAP R's



# ADC/DAC DBG OUT



## SPI FLASH



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Sheet: /uc\_clk\_dbg/

File: uc\_clk\_dbg.sch

**Title:** clk

Size: A3	Date: 2020-03-23
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KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

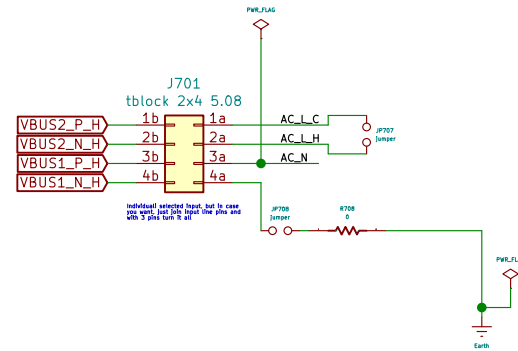
ev: 0.2

: 6/20

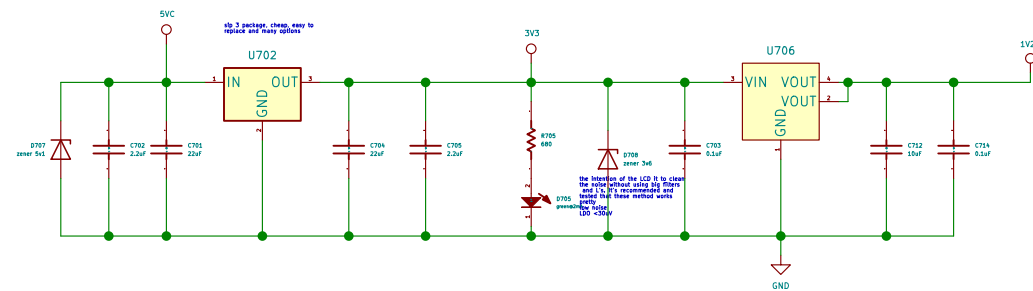
In case the central board has to be supplied directly with socket voltage (220V) population there. It's not a good idea, cause I'll like to keep high voltage outside there. It's a nightmare to get it right, so I let it as an option. But I have the low voltage input 130V and 151V connector slots.

I've chosen to add 2 power supply for Cold and Hot slots because it's cheaper than have only one double sized power supply and add a DC/DC isolated converter, and it has the advantage to choose which side to use and to be able to use the 151V slot. The Cold slot keeps working without affect, I've chosen 15W size boards, has similar price as 10W compatible with 20W, so you could change it if you need more power!

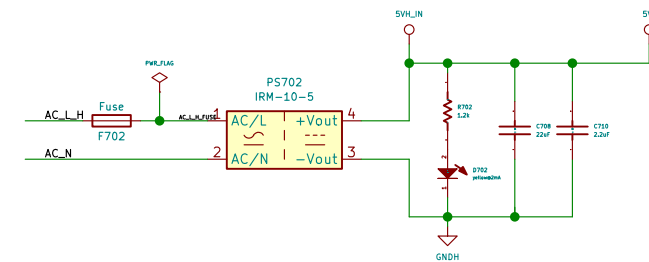
I wrote 15w on the DC voltage side, but it's better to use 12w. But the range could be from 8 to 16 more or less



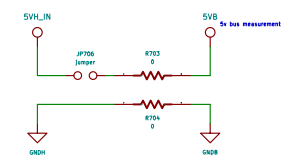
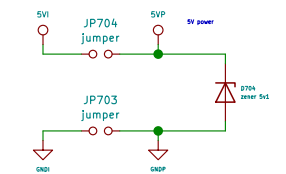
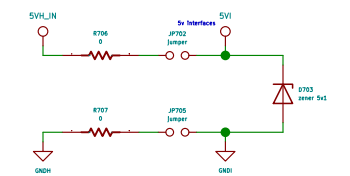
It is intended to use only, I mean ONLY inside the control board, none of these coopers wires has to leave the board. I isolate every single pin from these supply to go outside, take these in account



Take in account that hot doesn't mean that it is referred to high voltage AC socket input path like 220v/380v, it is intended to isolate the uC /logic/user interfase side from accidentally high voltage contact on the hot side and prevent injuries as to make the reinforced isolation possible with one single isolation added



5VH\_IN = internal isolated 5V power supply  
5VH = for VBUS measurement logic  
5VP = for share 5v to the IGBT and power board connectors  
5VI = for supply 5V to encoders and external interfaces



dci

Sheet: /ac\_in/  
File: ac\_in.sch

**Title:** AC input

Size: A3	Date: 2020-03-23
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KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

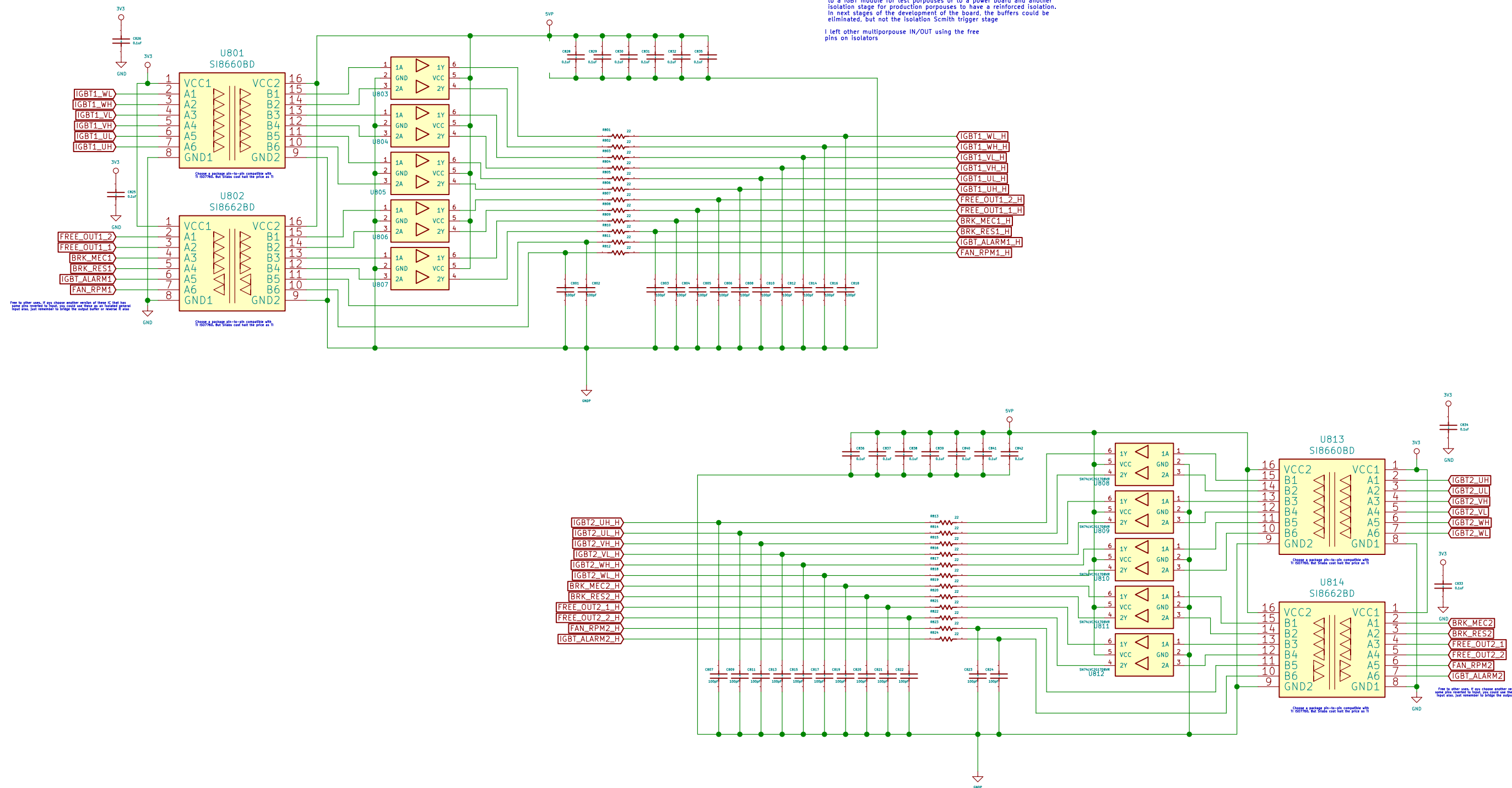
Rev: 0.2

Id: 7/20

# PWM OUT -> ISOLATOR -> BUFFER -> FILTER

these pins has isolation and a buffer. They could be directly connected to a IGBT module for test porpouses or to a power board and another isolation stage for production porpouses to have a reinforced isolation. In next stages of the development of the board, the buffers could be eliminated, but not the isolation Scmith trigger stage

I left other multiporpose IN/OUT using the free pins on isolators



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Sheet: /igbt/  
File: igbt.sch

**Title: Igbt interface**

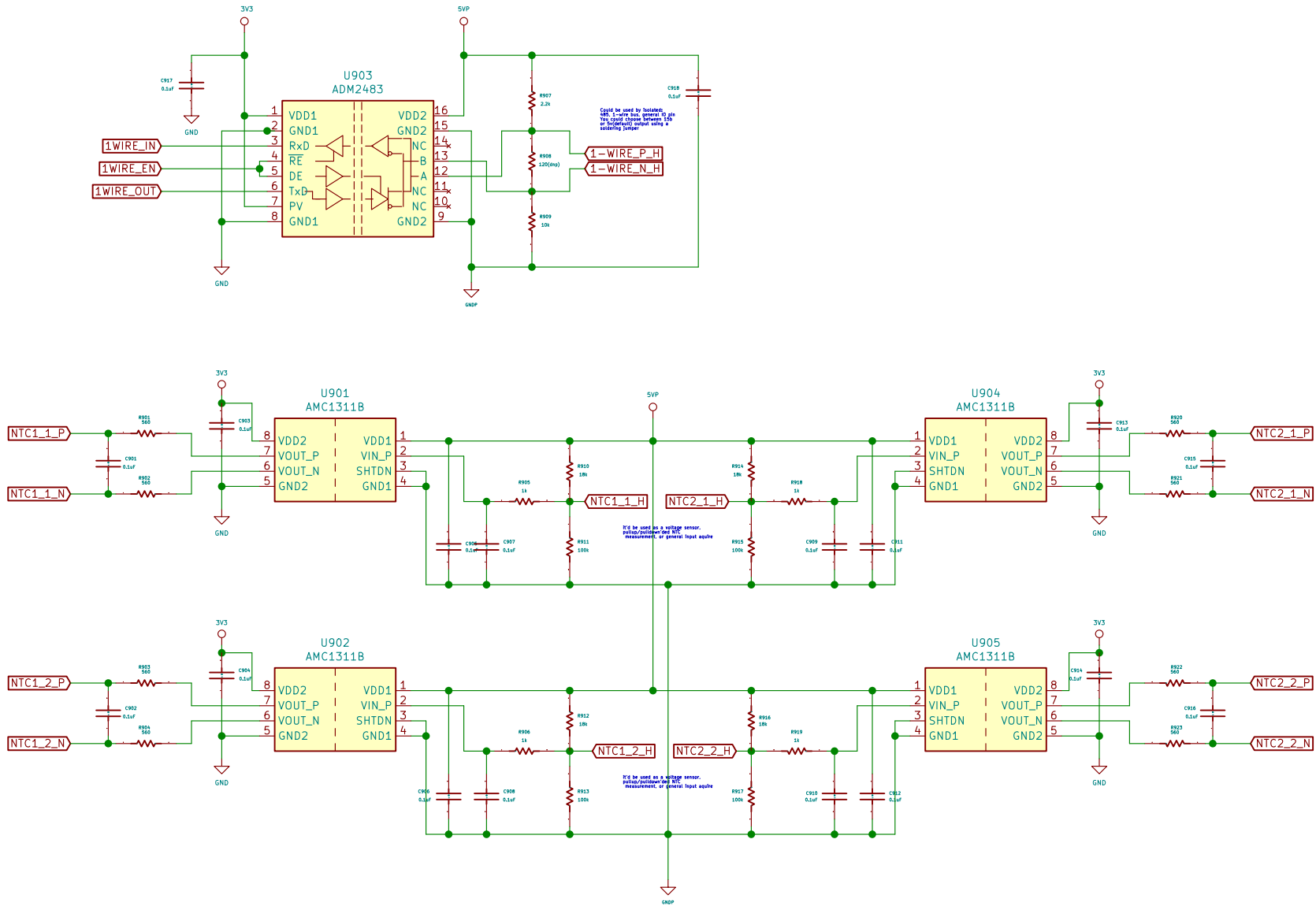
Size: A3 Date: 2020-03-23  
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Rev: 0.2  
Id: 8/20



# 2 isolated NTC interfase + 1 isolated 1-wire/485

I left 2 isolated analog input to measure until 2 NTC for each motor, if each motor has one isolate the motor and other for IGBT dissipator.  
If you need more precision or more sensors, I left also an isolated analog/485 interface that could manage a lot of 28000 on a bus network.



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dcI

Sheet: /temp/

File: temp.sch

**Title: gpio**

Size: B

Date: 2020-03-23

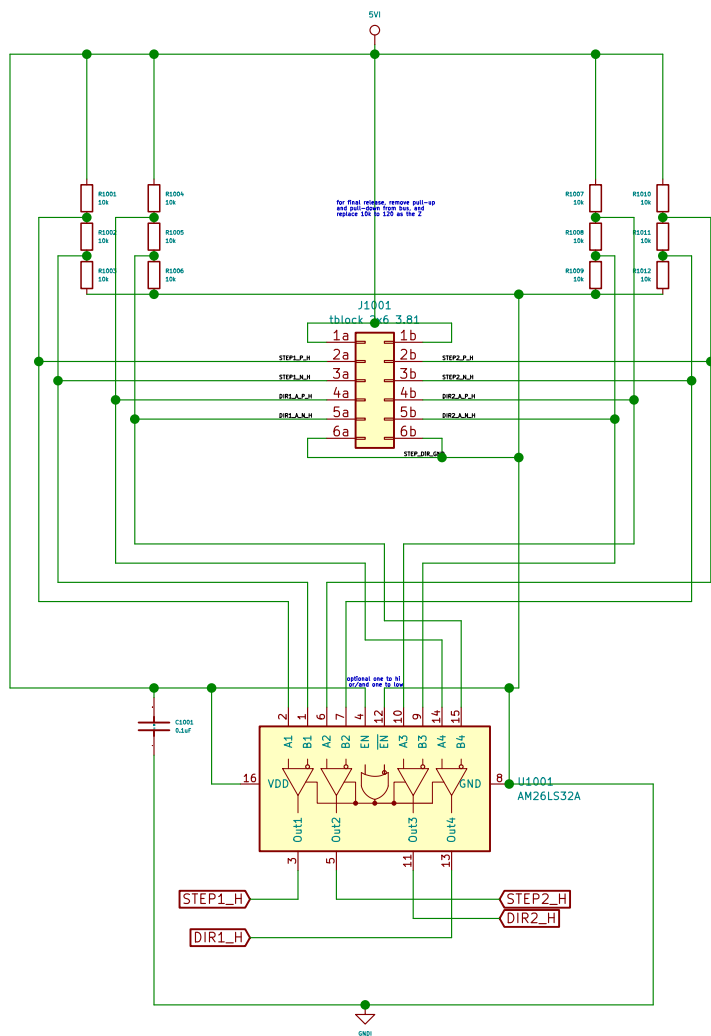
Rev: 0.2

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Id: 9/20

# Differential STEP–DIR input HOT

The isolation part is shared with GEP



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Sheet: /step\_dir/

File: step\_dir.sch

**Title: ENDAT/BISS Interface**

Size: A3 Date: 2020-03-23

Rev: 0.2

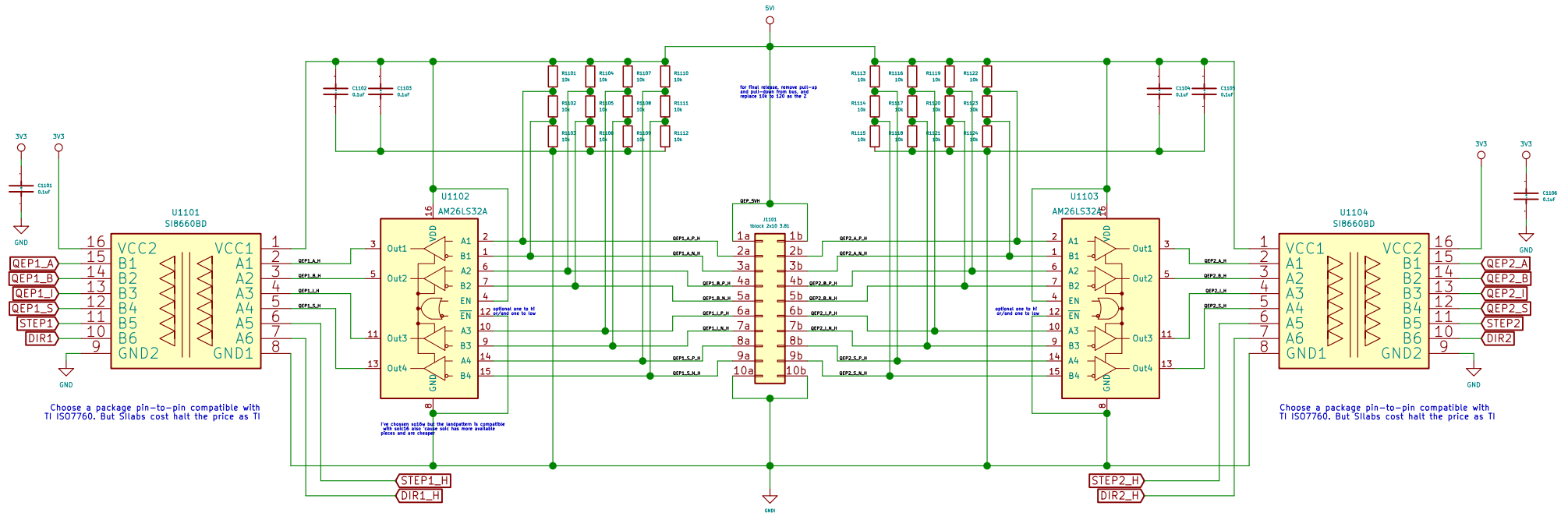
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Id: 10/20

# 2x Isolated Idifferential incremental encoder interfase

## 5v input A-B-I-S

I left the input for two isolated incremental encoders.  
I left the 4 signals input plus two auxiliary output for any purpose plus  
the ability to choose between 2 or 150V



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Sheet: /qep/  
File: qep.sch

**Title: QEP encoder Interface**

Size: A4 Date: 2020-03-23

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

**Rev: 0.2**

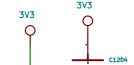
Id: 11/20

A simple CAN driver. It also could be used as a RS485 driver in his speed.. the minimum for CAN is 40kbps, so in RS485 at 9600 could be fine



With these interfaces you could manage isolated RS485 or isolated GPIB or isolated I-wire, using 5m or 15m as a supply

at endat page the isolator has 4 pins free, so i'd use them plus an SN651167 to make a RS485 isolator chip cheaper.. the thing is that i will need to have endat chip to have 485, what i need 485 without endat.. and what i need is isolated from RS485.. so my decision now is to use these IC, that has one only mission: if i depopulate it, nothing change.. and also has more driver current..



Id: 12/20

# Symbols Slots fiducials, and others

I use these sheet to add all manufacturer component including  
fiducials, slot holes and things like that

## Case



N1301  
Housing

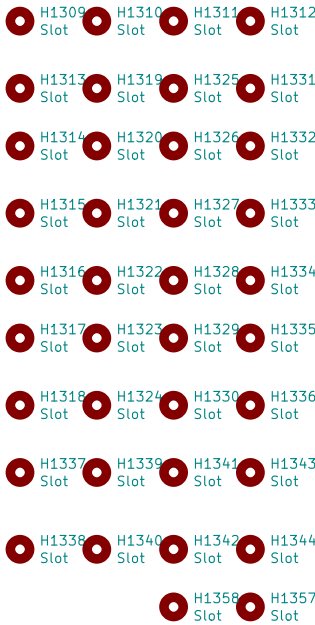
## Fiducials TOP



## Fiducials Bottom



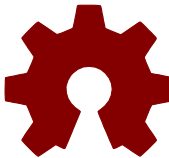
## SLOT 'I' anywhere



## SLOT V LEMs



## mounting holes



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**dci**

Sheet: /symbols/

File: symbols.sch

**Title: gpio**

Size: A3

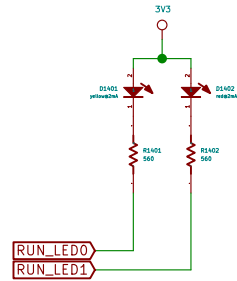
Date: 2020-03-23

**Rev: 0.2**

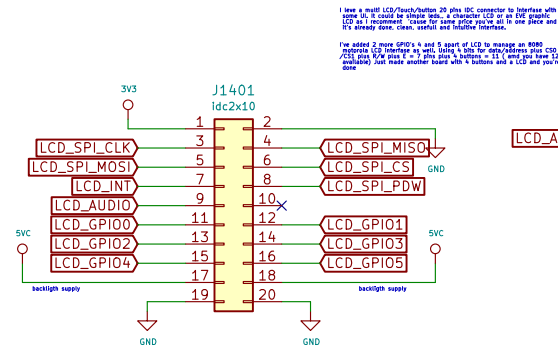
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Id: 13/20

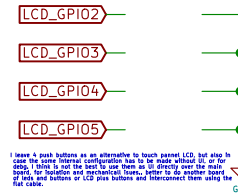
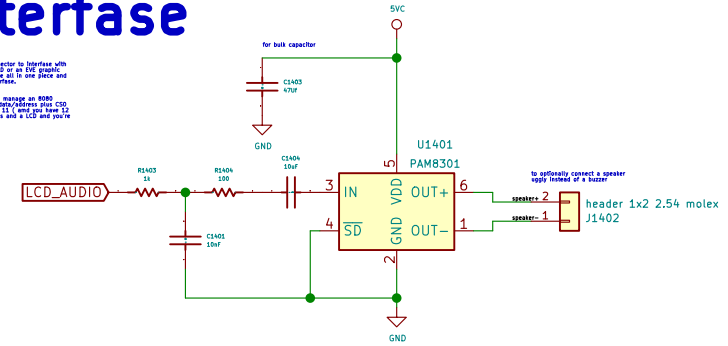
# Multipurpose LEDs



# LCD UI interfase



Interface directly using 20 wires flat cable for NHD-4,3-480272FT-CTXL-T newheaven LCD or hand wiring EA eDIP128B-6LWTP or using any parallel 8080 3v3 interface bitbanging the SPI and GPIO pins



L1401  
NHD-4,3-480272FT-CTXL-T

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dci

Sheet: /ui/  
File: ui.sch

Title: clk

Size: A4 Date: 2020-03-23

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Rev: 0.2

Id: 14/20

## 8 LEM's current measurement

$U+V+W+ALL \times 2$

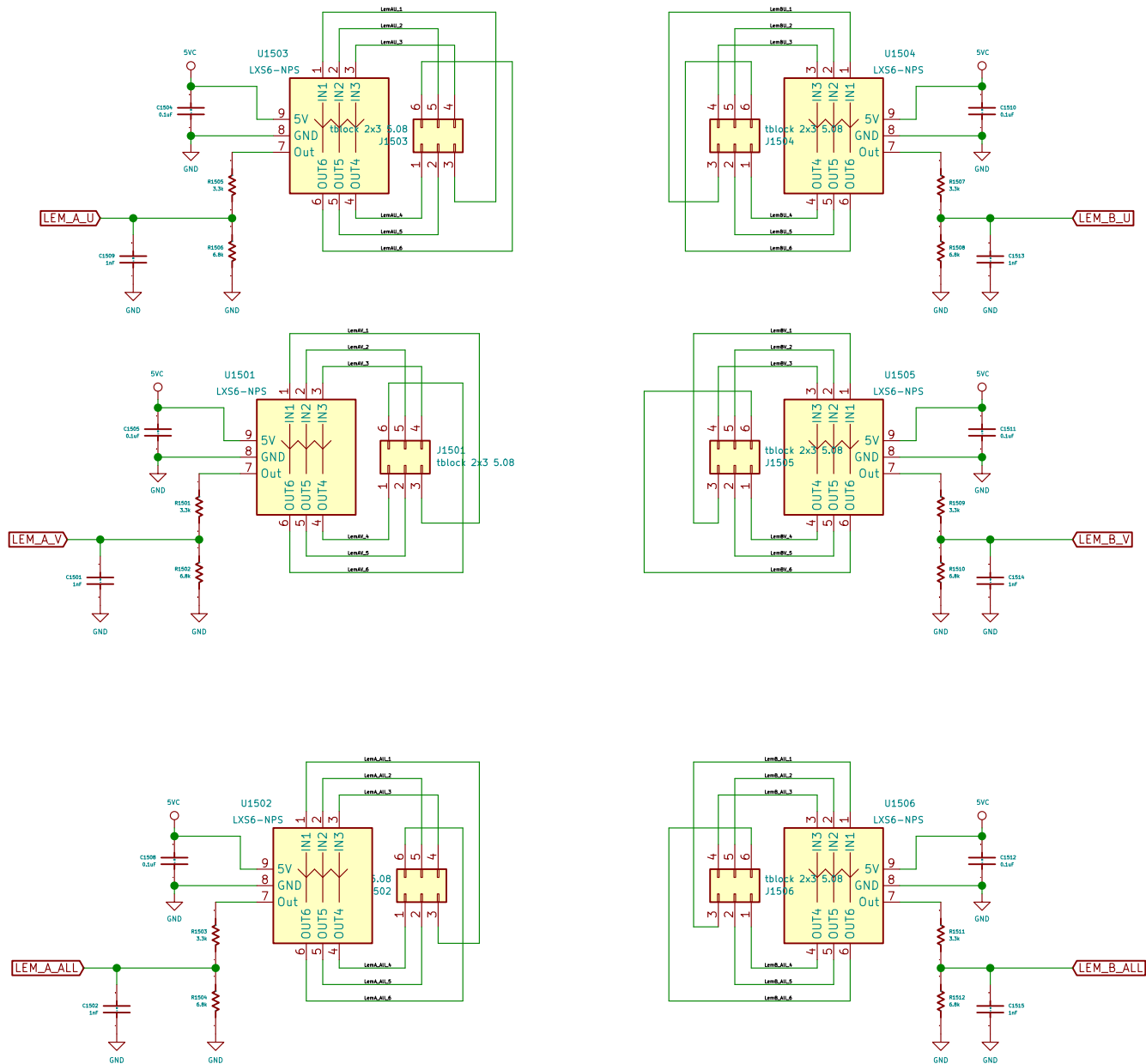
The intention of these terms is to have the capacity on the control board to measure all the current without the need of the Vimp driver. This is a power board's idea. Why? Because I've study the bus topology. I've seen the problem that there are many times the voltage drop on the bus.

with 6 screw connector you could choose  
3 range of current measurement 1x, 2x or 3x.

IN 1 BRIDGE 1-2-3	and 4-5-6	OUT 4	-----	X
IN 1 BRIDGE 1-2	and 3-5-6	OUT 4	-----	2X
IN 1 BRIDGE 2-6	and 3-5	OUT 4	-----	3X

[illegible]

chanlog is I've decided to return to a 2x3 terminal block output 'cause it match the size of the LEM



LEM\_A\_W      X LEM\_B\_W

I've decided to eliminate 1 LEM, you could use 3 in line measurement, or 2 in line plus one for all. The reason is size of board and complexity.

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dci

Sheet: /lem/

File: lem.sch

Title: LEM currente measurement

Size: A3	Date: 2020-03-23
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KiCad E.D.A.	kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1
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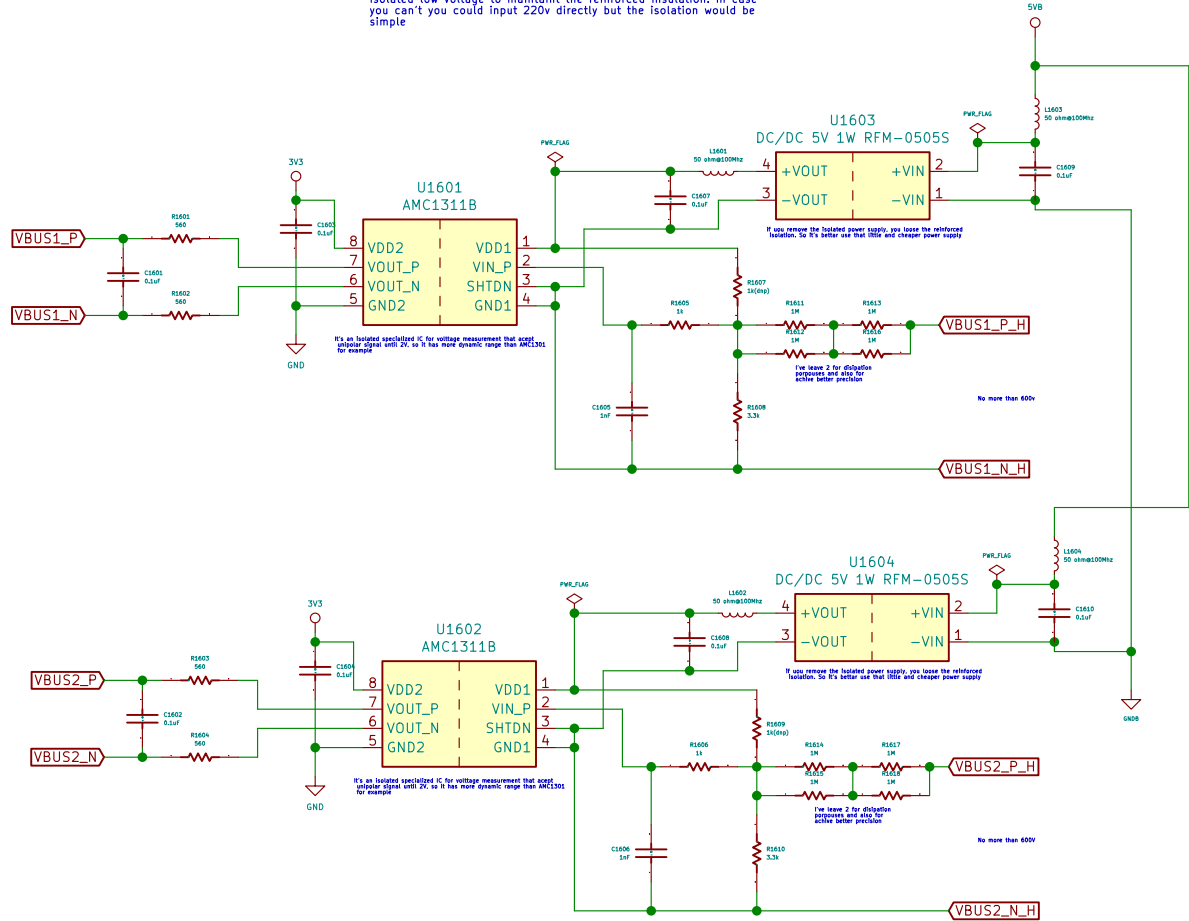
Rev: 0.2

Id: 15/20

# VBUS -> R divider -> ISO ADC -> uC

It's intended to measure the Vbus, one per motor, but they could be joined if both motor share same VBus. The Vbus info will be used by the control algorithm and to drive the brake resistor PWM to protect the rise of the Vbus more than a threshold

The Input is expected not to be 220v or 380v. It's supposed to be a isolated low voltage to maintain the reinforced insulation. In case you can't you could input 220v directly but the isolation would be simple



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Sheet: /Vbus meas/

File: vbus\_meas.sch

**Title: Shunt isolated**

Size: A3

Date: 2020-03-23

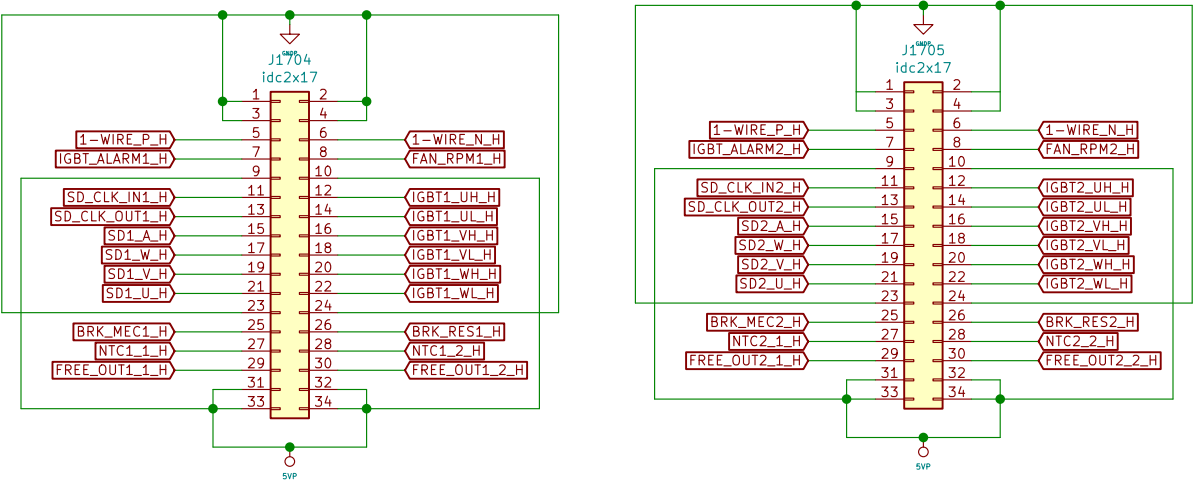
Rev: 0.2

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Id: 16/20



# Common Connections



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dci

Sheet: /connectors/

File: conn.sch

**Title: Common connections**

Size: A3 Date: 2020-03-23

Rev: 0.2

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Id: 17/20

I'm intended for power board (circuitry to supply all the signals to control board. The control board will use the SD filter to acquire the data. All the power part will be at power board.

PMU chip output to powerboard and then come back again to maintain delays with respect to SD data channels. So power board you have to respect traces length between cili and data

I use 50kΩ on power side to be less prone to noise error on the way a connection the two boards (and I've decided to not supply 3.3V too)

I've added small filter to input/output lines to minimize noise



Choose a package pin-to-pin compatible with TI ISO7761. But Silabs cost half the price as TI

[illegible]

dci

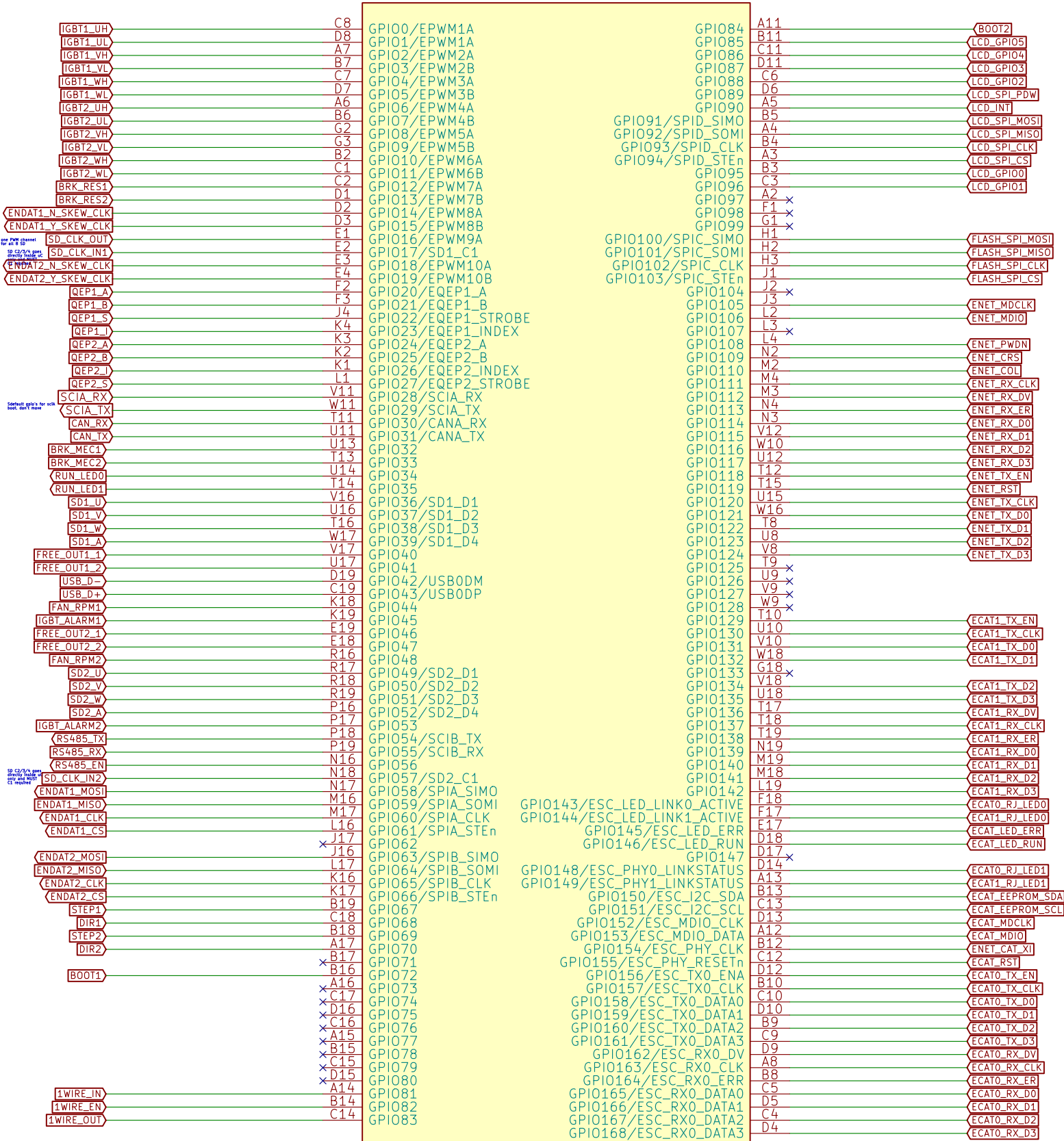
Title: ENDAT/BISS Interface

Rev: 0.2  
Id: 19/20

uC GPIO's pins

I've spent hours to choose the GPIO's for each interface trying to not  
repeat one to the other (but stay attention to you want more than  
GPIOs)  
I've used global labels connector to go from one page to another  
I know that it's not the best connector, but it's better than nothing for now

U301B  
TMS320F28388DZWT5



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dci

Sheet: /uc\_gpio/

File: uc\_gpio.sch

Title: gpio

Size: A3 Date: 2020-03-23

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.0.2+dfsg1-1

Rev: 0.2

Id: 20/20