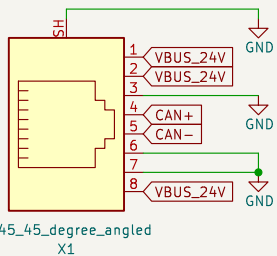
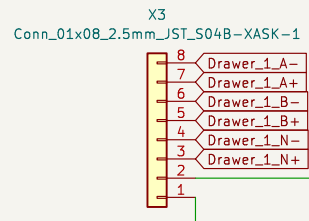


## Input

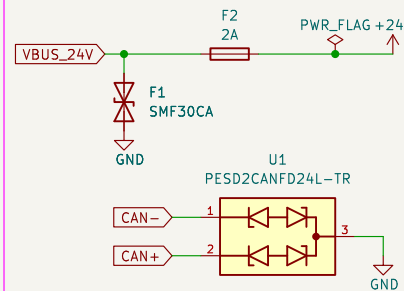
### CAN and Power Input



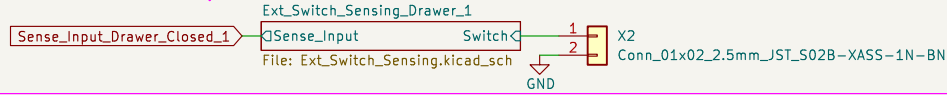
### Drawer Encoder Sensor Input



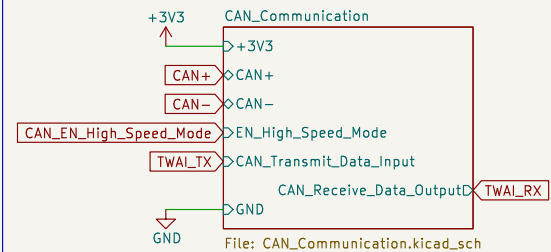
### Input protection



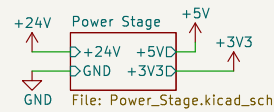
### Drawer Closed Sensor Input



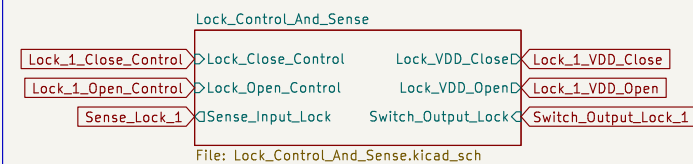
## CAN Communication



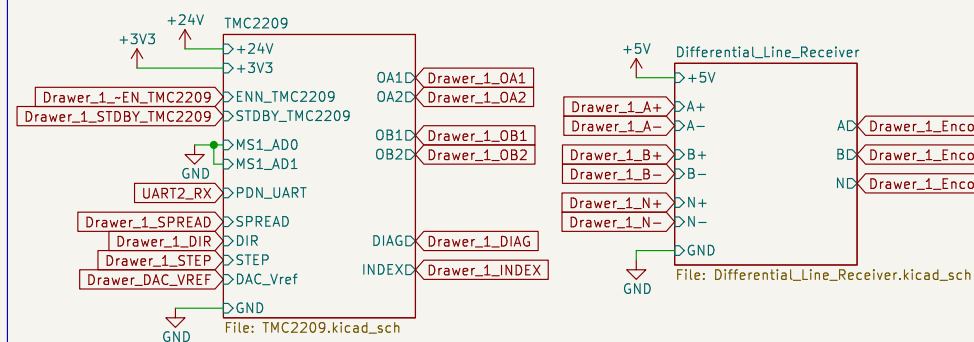
## Power Stage



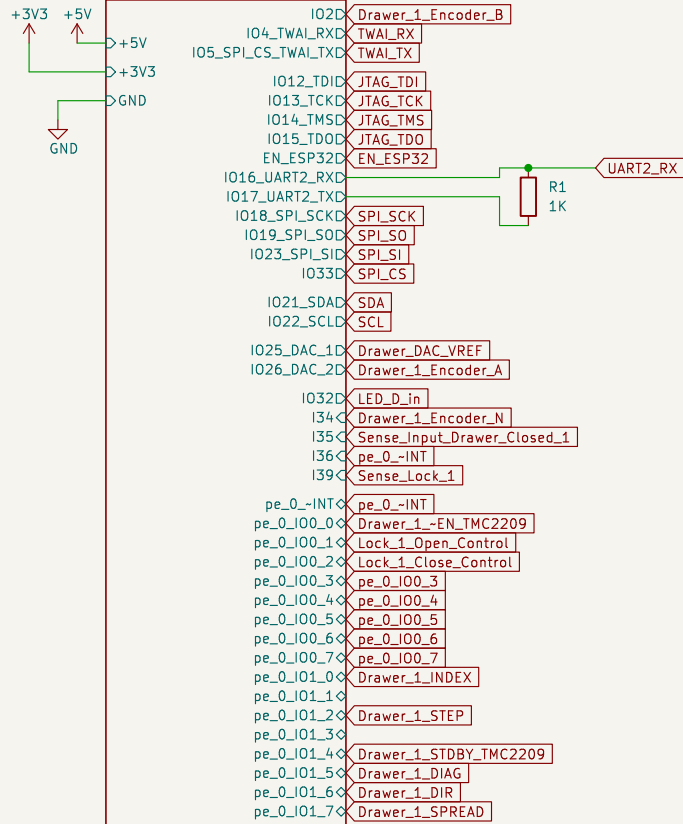
## Lock Control and Sense



## Electrical Drawer with Encoder

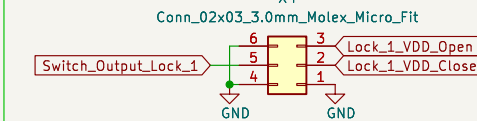


## ESP32

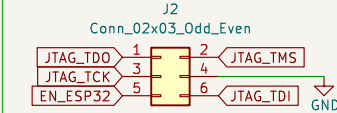


## Output

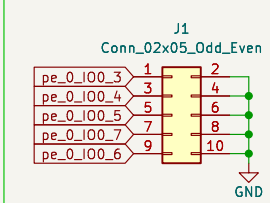
### Locks



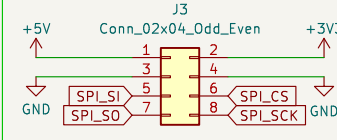
### JTAG Debugging



### Spare Port Expander pins



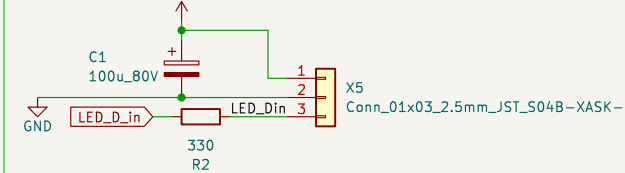
### SPI



### Electrical Drawer

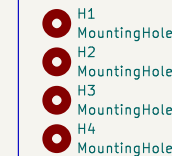


### LED Output



## Mounting Holes

### M3



### M2 for cable ties

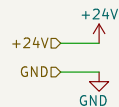


Sheet: /  
File: Drawer\_Controller\_v4\_hotfix.kicad\_sch

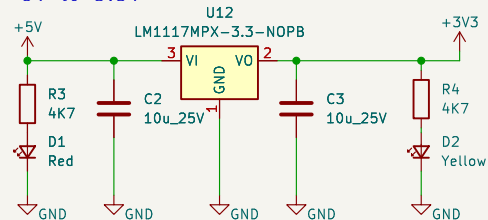
### Title:

Size: A3 Date: Rev:  
KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.6 Id: 1/12

## Input



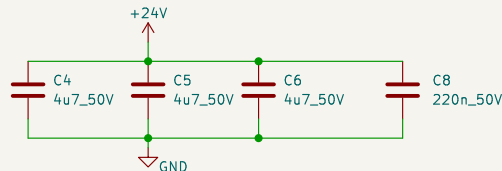
## 5V to 3.3V



## 24V to 5V

### Input Capacitor

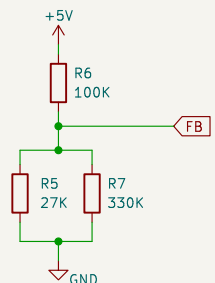
A minimum of 10  $\mu\text{F}$  of ceramic capacitance is required on the input of the LMR33630. This must be rated for at least the maximum input voltage that the application requires; preferably twice the maximum input voltage. This capacitance can be increased to help reduce input voltage ripple and maintain the input voltage during load transients. In addition, a small case size, 220-nF ceramic capacitor must be used at the input, as close as possible to the regulator. This provides a high frequency bypass for the control circuits internal to the device. For this example a 4.7- $\mu\text{F}$ , 50-V, X7R (or better like COG) ceramic capacitor is chosen. The 220 nF must also be rated at 50 V with an X7R or COG dielectric. Please mind that the small capacitor should have a smaller footprint to have smaller ESL. <https://www.signalintegrityjournal.com/articles/1509-the-myth-of-three-capacitor-values>



### Reference Voltage

Output Voltage Set-Point:  
 $R1 = R2 / (V_{\text{Out}}/1V) - 1$   
 $R1 = 100k / (5V - 1V)$   
 $= 25k$

Please mind:  
R2 is recommended to be app. 100k $\Omega$   
For R1 = 24.9k is chosen as recommended in the datasheet.  
 $27k || 330k = 27k * 330k / (27k + 330k)$   
 $= 24,958$



A high-quality ceramic capacitor of 100 nF and at least 10 V is required



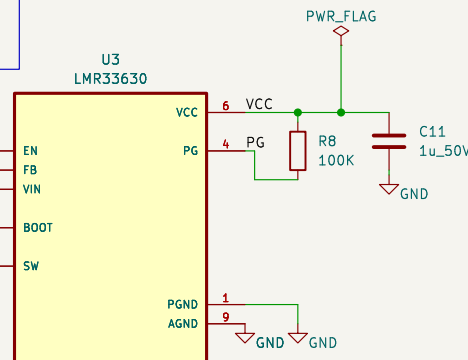
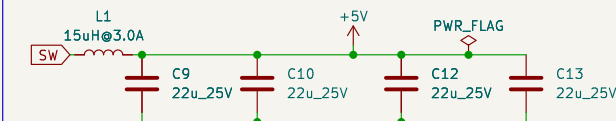
## Output Filter

**Inductor Selection**  
The parameters for selecting the inductor are the inductance and saturation current. The inductance is based on the desired peak-to-peak ripple current and is normally chosen to be in the range of 20% to 40% of the maximum output current. Experience shows that the best value for inductor ripple current is 30% of the maximum load current. Note that when selecting the ripple current for applications with much smaller maximum load than the maximum available from the device, the maximum device current should be used. Equation 4 can be used to determine the value of inductance. The constant K is the percentage of inductor current ripple. For this example,  $K = 0.3$  was chosen.  
$$L = \frac{(V_{\text{IN}} - V_{\text{OUT}}) \times (V_{\text{OUT}} / V_{\text{IN}})}{f_{\text{sw}} \times K \times I_{\text{OUT(peak)}}}$$
  
$$= \frac{(24V - 5V) \times (5V / 24V)}{(400kHz \times 0.3 \times 2.3A)}$$
  
$$= 14.34\mu\text{H}$$
  
Therefore we take the next available standard inductor value of 15 $\mu\text{H}$ .

For this example, a  $\Delta V_{\text{OUT}} \leq 250 \text{ mV}$  for an output current step of  $\Delta I_{\text{OUT}} = 2 \text{ A}$  is required. Equation 6 gives a minimum value of 52  $\mu\text{F}$  and a maximum ESR of 0.11  $\Omega$ . More output capacitance can be used to improve the load transient response. Ceramic capacitors can easily meet the minimum ESR requirements. In some cases, an aluminum electrolytic capacitor can be placed in parallel with the ceramics to help build up the required value of capacitance. In general, use a capacitor of at least 10 V for output voltages of 3.3 V or less and a capacitor of 16 V or more for output voltages of 5 V and above.

For the capacitor we use  $4 \times 25V \ 22\mu\text{F} \ X5R \pm 10\% \ 1206$  Multilayer Ceramic Capacitors MLCC (CL31A226KAHNNNE). If you check the specifications under <https://product.samsungsem.com/mlcc/cl31a226KAHNNN.do>

You can find, that the DC Bias at 5V DC is  $-37.96\%$  of the original capacity, so  
 $C_0 = 4 \times 22\mu\text{F} \times 0.62 = 54.56\mu\text{F}$   
To find out the R<sub>ESR</sub> of the capacitor we can check the graph given in the above link and check the ESR value at the self-resonant frequency where the impedance |Z| is minimal. This is at least what they did with the capacitor they took in the datasheet. The link to the capacitor of the datasheet can be found here:  
[https://product.tdk.com/en/search/capacitor/ceramic/mlcc/info?part\\_no=C3216X5R0J476M160AC](https://product.tdk.com/en/search/capacitor/ceramic/mlcc/info?part_no=C3216X5R0J476M160AC)  
Following this procedure, the ESR value for ONE CL31A226KAHNNNE is something like:  
 $R_{\text{ESR}1\text{uc}} = 3.82\text{m}\Omega\text{m} = 0.00382 \text{ Ohm}$



Sheet: /Power Stage/  
File: Power\_Stage.kicad\_sch

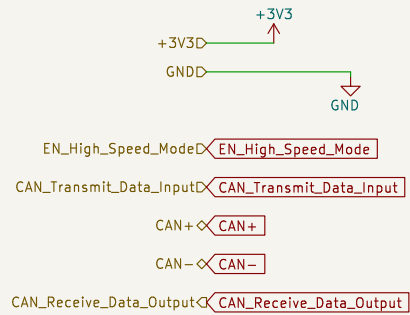
### Title:

Size: A4  
KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.6

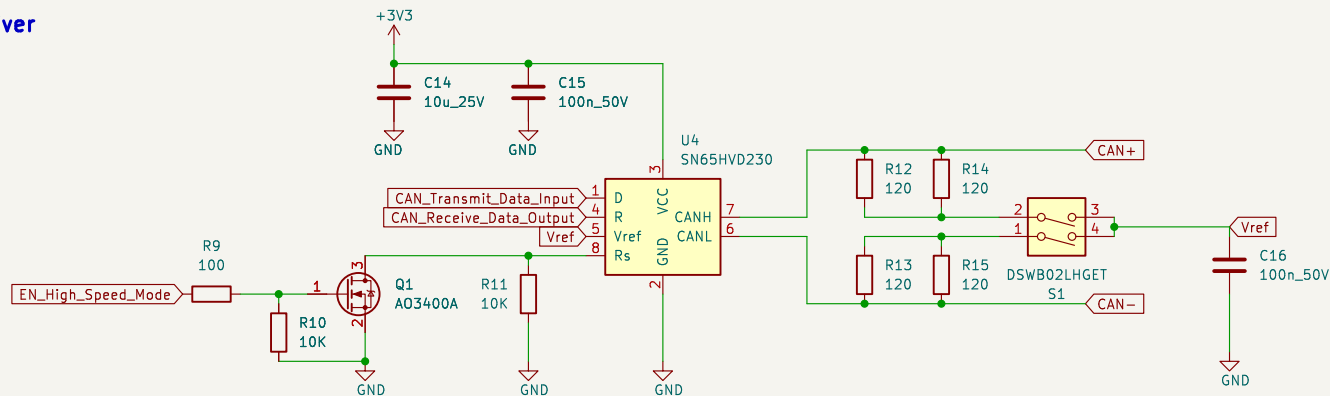
Date:

Rev:  
Id: 2/12

Input/Output



CAN Transceiver



The RS pin (pin 8) on the SN65HVD230 and SN65HVD231 provides three different modes of operation: high speed mode, slope control mode, and low-power mode. The high speed mode of operation is selected by connecting the RS pin to ground, allowing the transmitter output transistors to switch on and off as fast as possible with no limitation on the rise and fall slopes. The rise and fall slopes can also be adjusted by connecting a resistor in series between the RS pin and ground. The slope will be proportional to the pin's output current. With a resistor value of 10 kΩ the device will have a slew rate of ~15 V/μs, and with a resistor value of 100 kΩ the device will have a slew rate of ~2 V/μs.

Sheet: /CAN\_Communication/  
File: CAN\_Communication.kicad\_sch

Title:

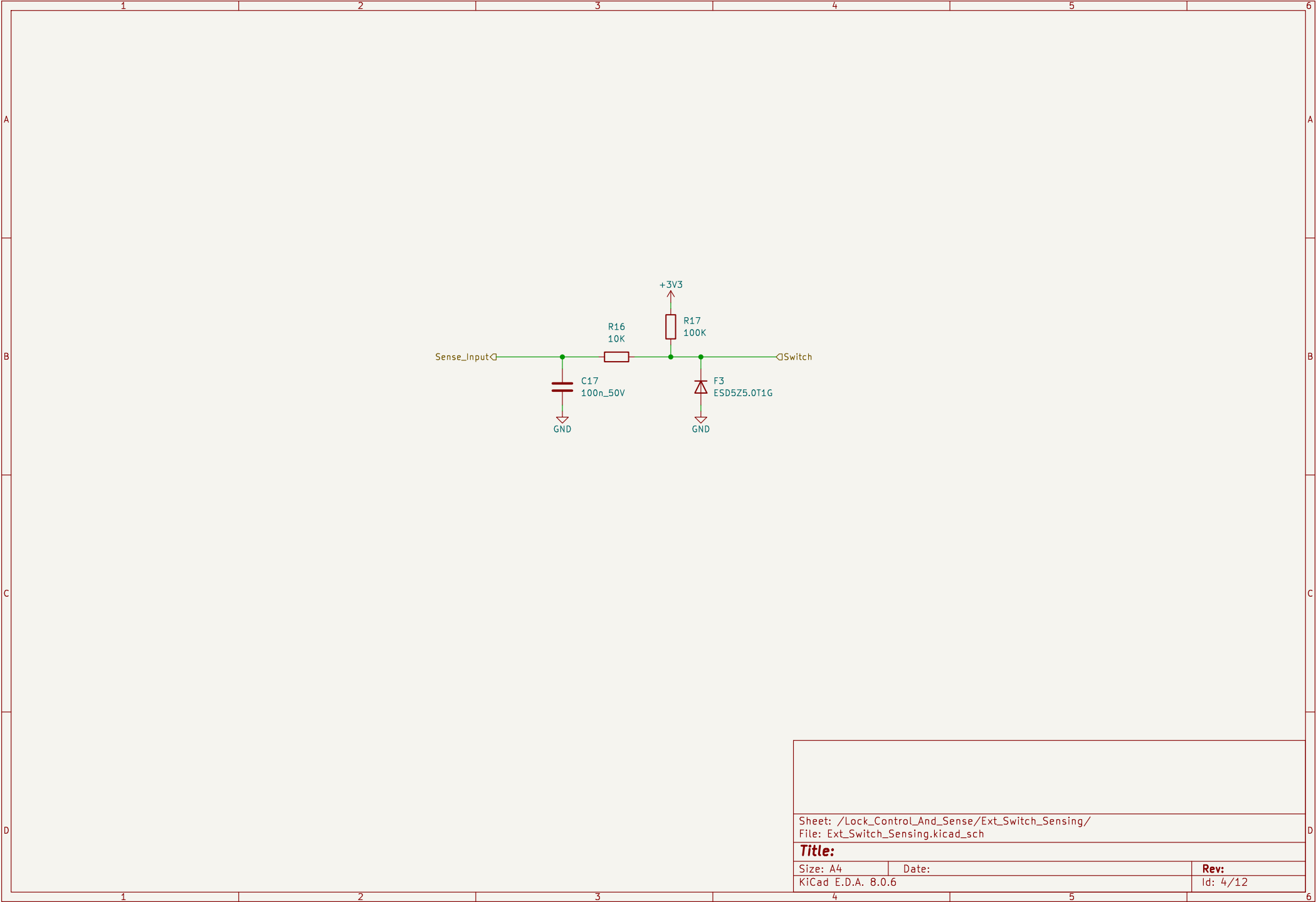
Size: A4

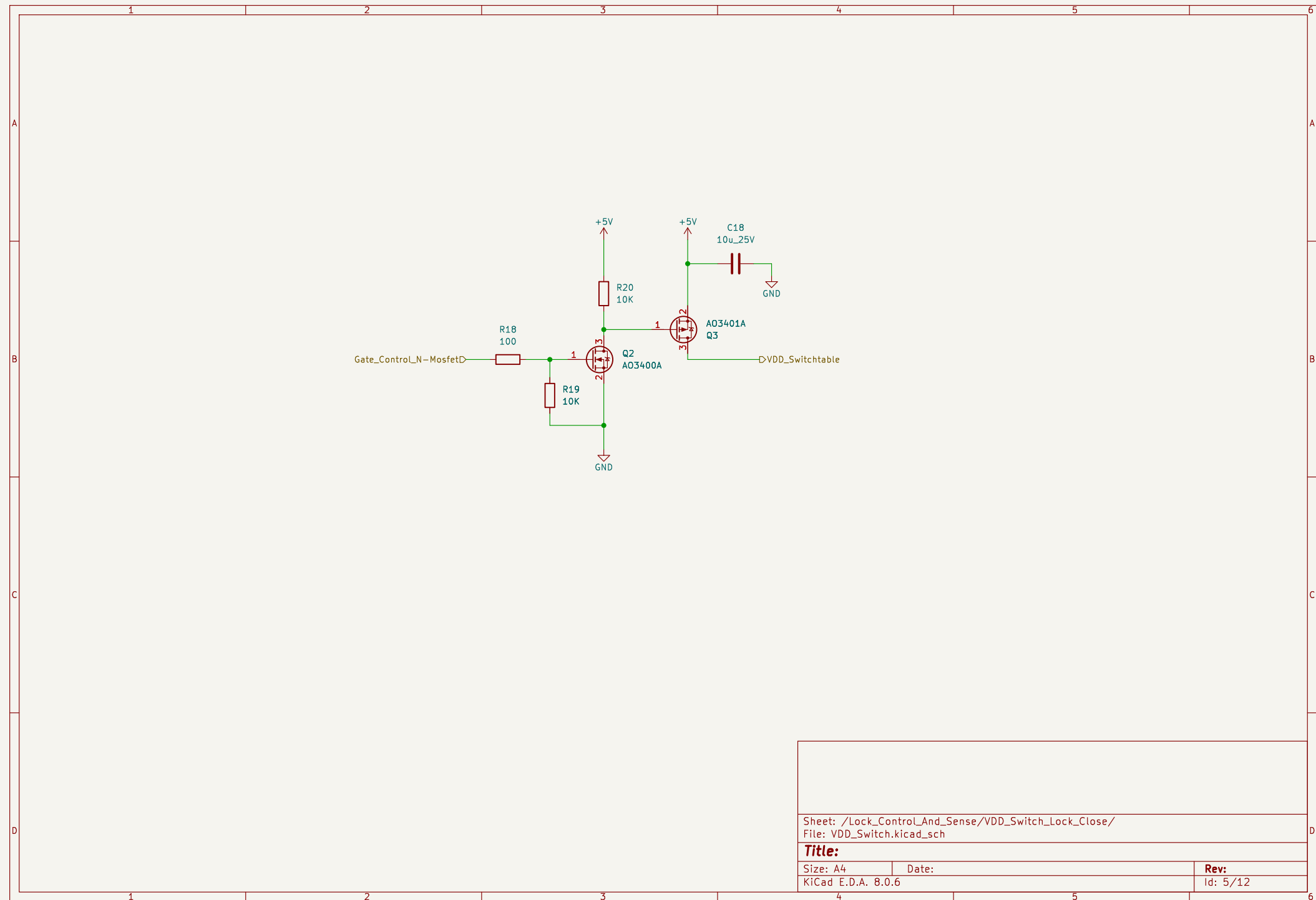
Date:

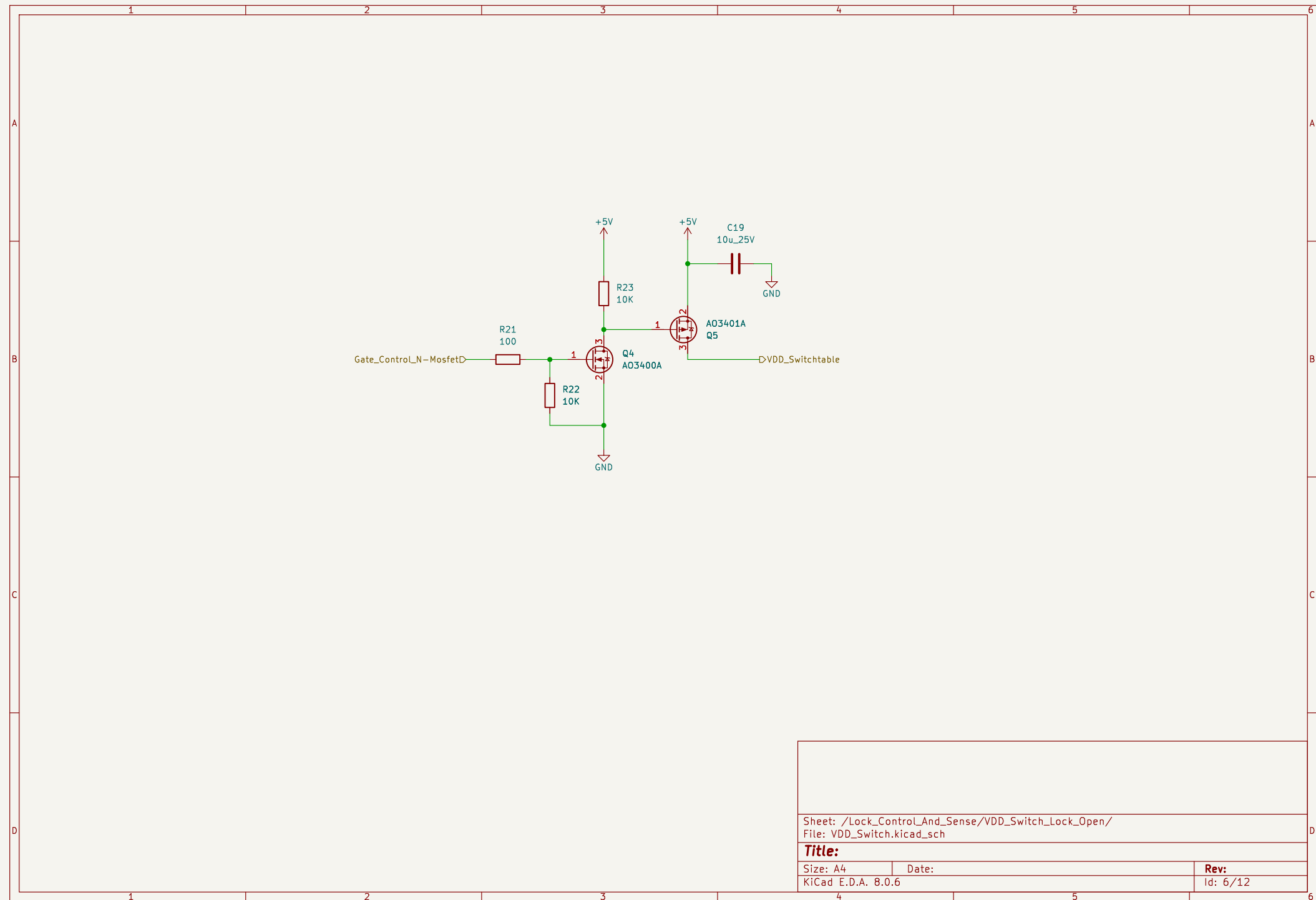
KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.6

Rev:

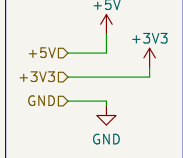
Id: 3/12



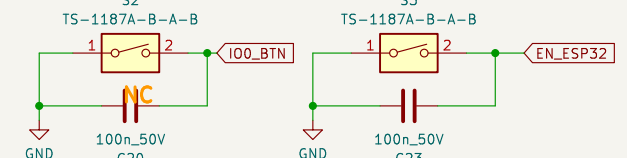




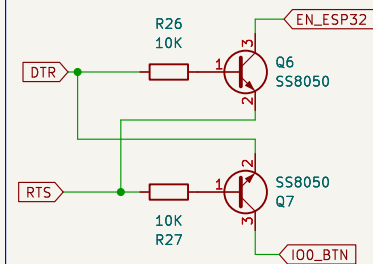
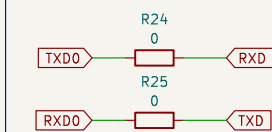
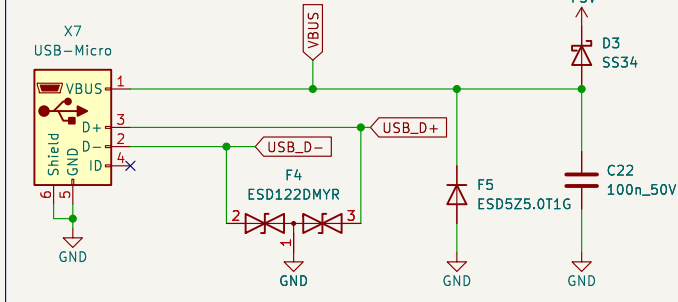
## Input



## Switches

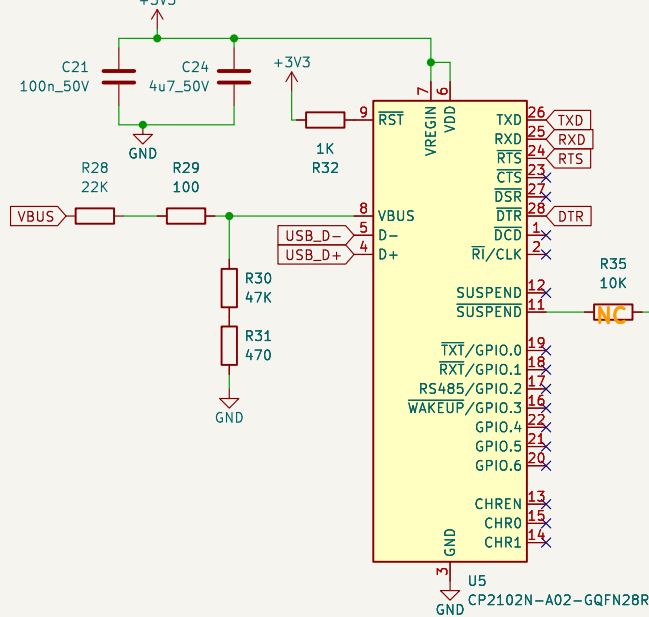
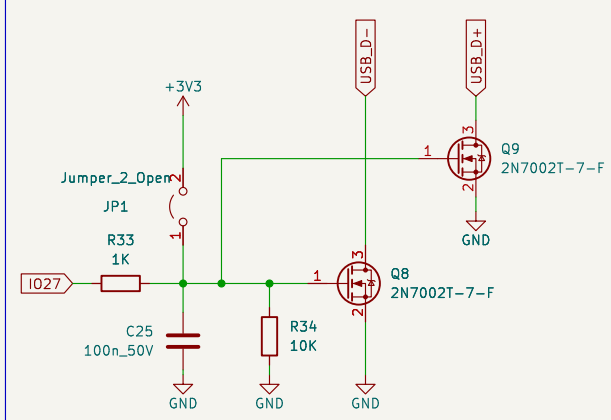


## Micro USB UART

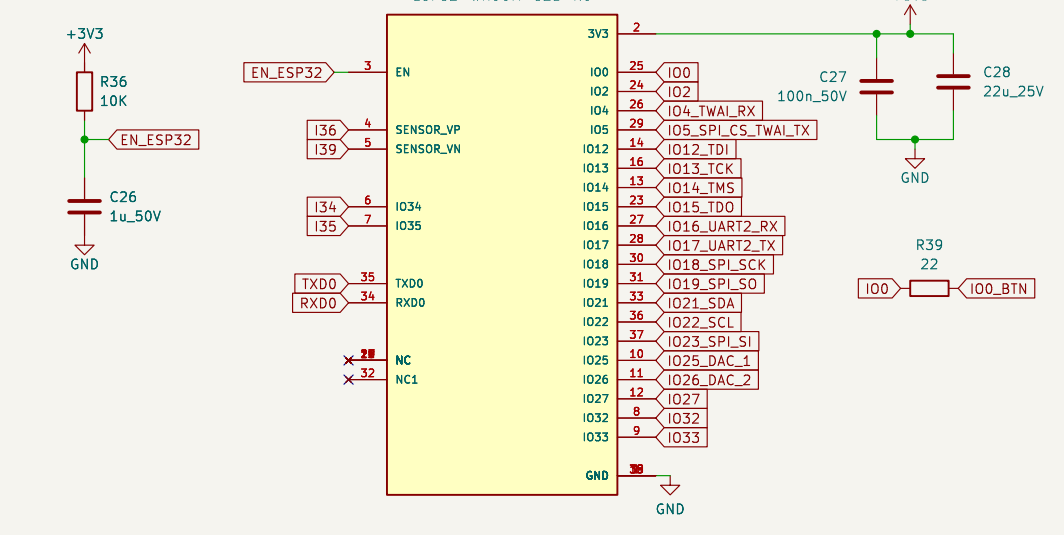


## CP2102N-E110 - USB D+/D- Power-On Reset

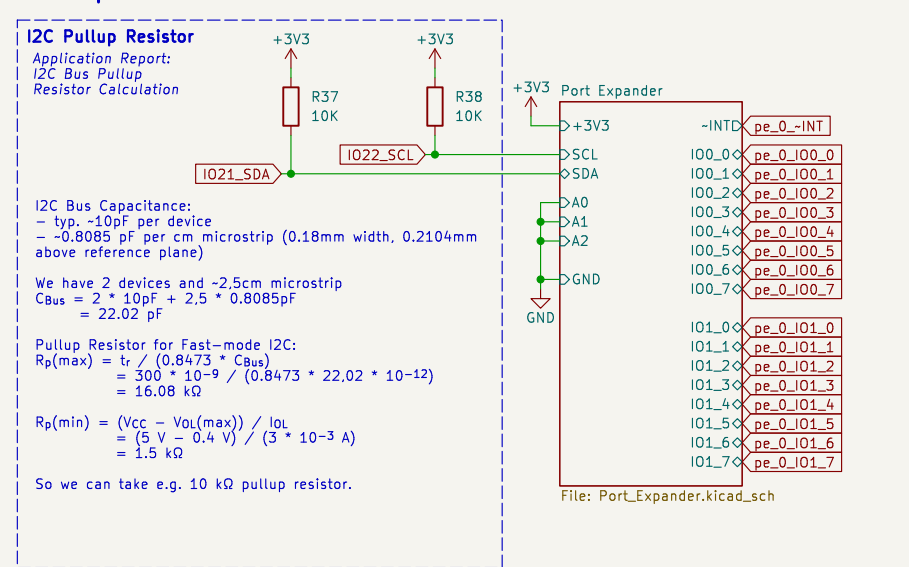
For more information check:  
<https://www.silabs.com/documents/public/errata/cp2102n-errata.pdf>



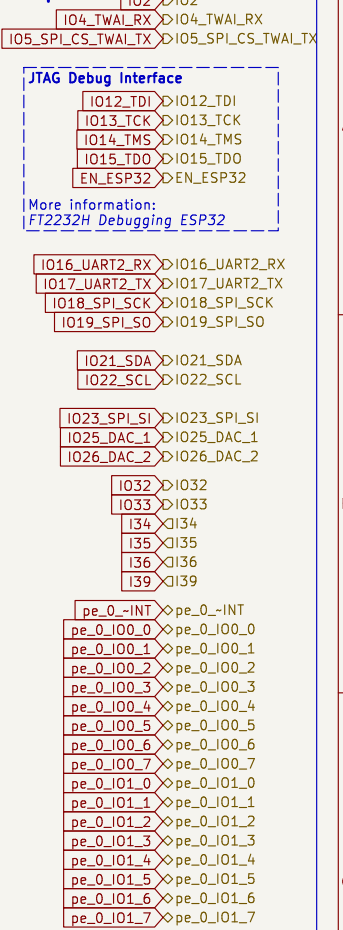
## ESP32 Module



## Port Expander



## Output



Datasheets & References:  
[https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32-wroom-32e\\_esp32-wroom-32ue\\_datasheet\\_en.pdf](https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32-wroom-32e_esp32-wroom-32ue_datasheet_en.pdf)  
[https://dl.espressif.com/dl/schematics/esp32\\_devkitc\\_v4-sch.pdf](https://dl.espressif.com/dl/schematics/esp32_devkitc_v4-sch.pdf)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S\\_p0YV-JlFU&t=4185s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S_p0YV-JlFU&t=4185s)

Sheet: /ESP32\_WROOM\_32/  
 File: ESP32\_WROOM\_32.kicad\_sch

## Title:

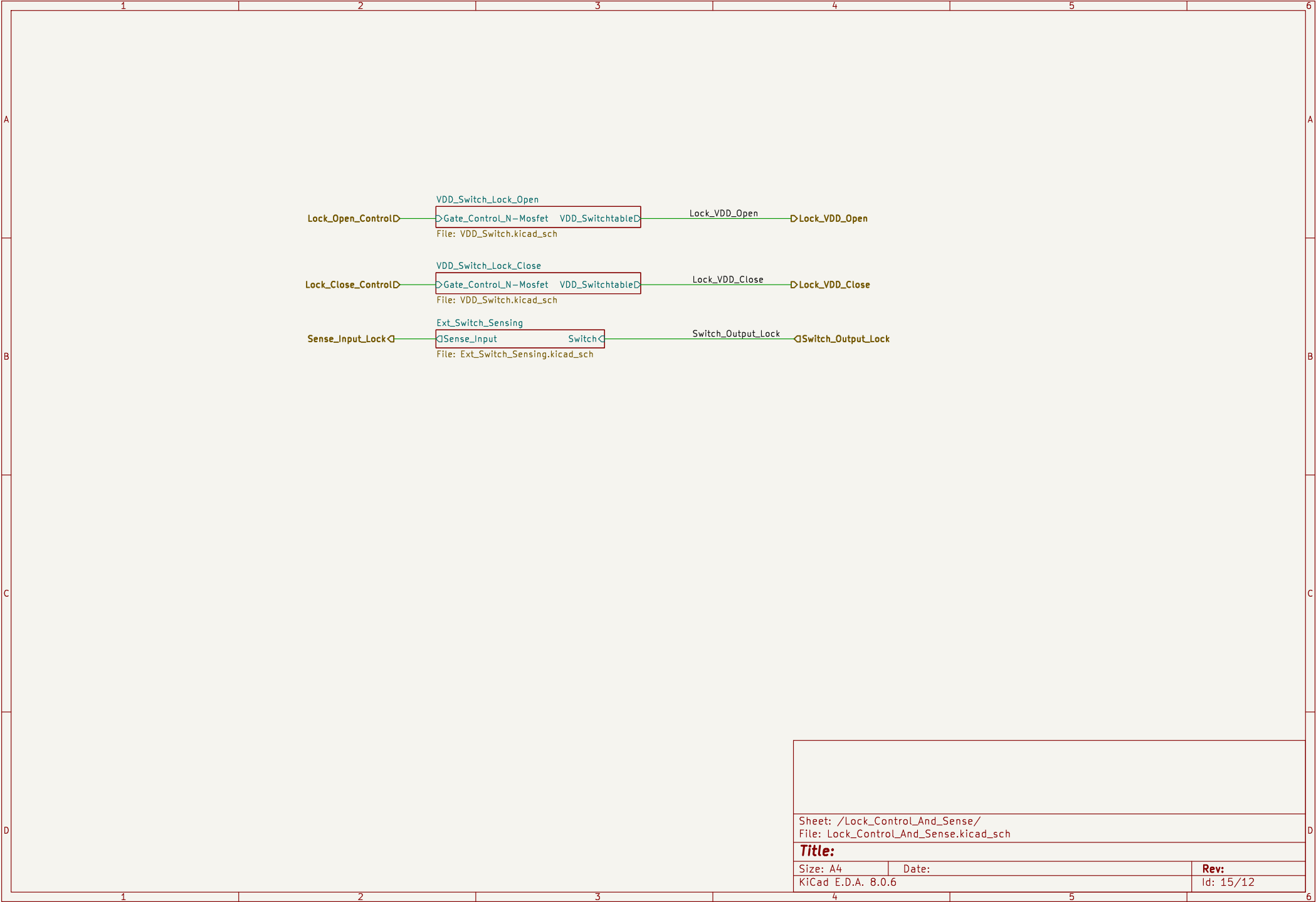
Size: A3

Date:

Rev:

KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.6

Id: 7/12



Sense\_Input\_Lock

Ext\_Switch\_Sensing

Sense\_Input

Switch
--------

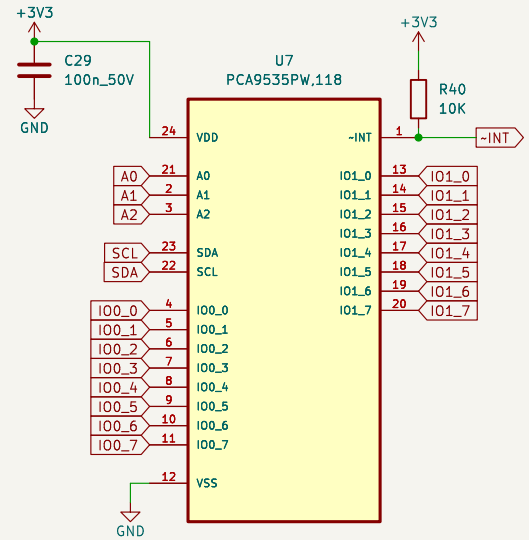
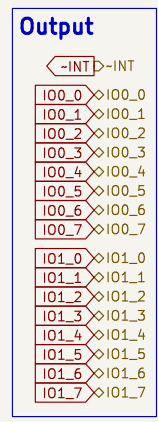
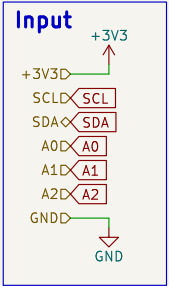
File: Ext\_Switch\_Sensing.kicad\_sch

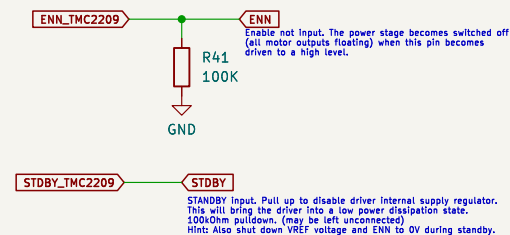
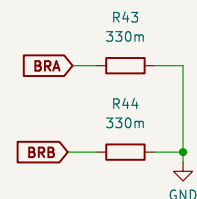
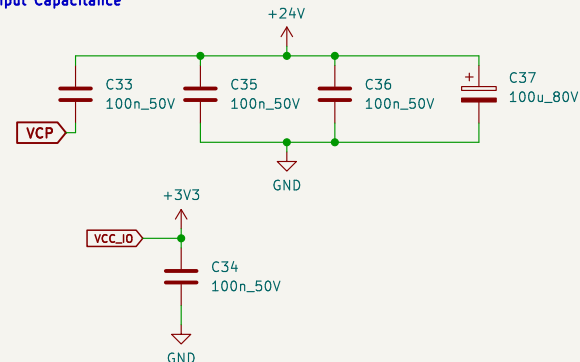
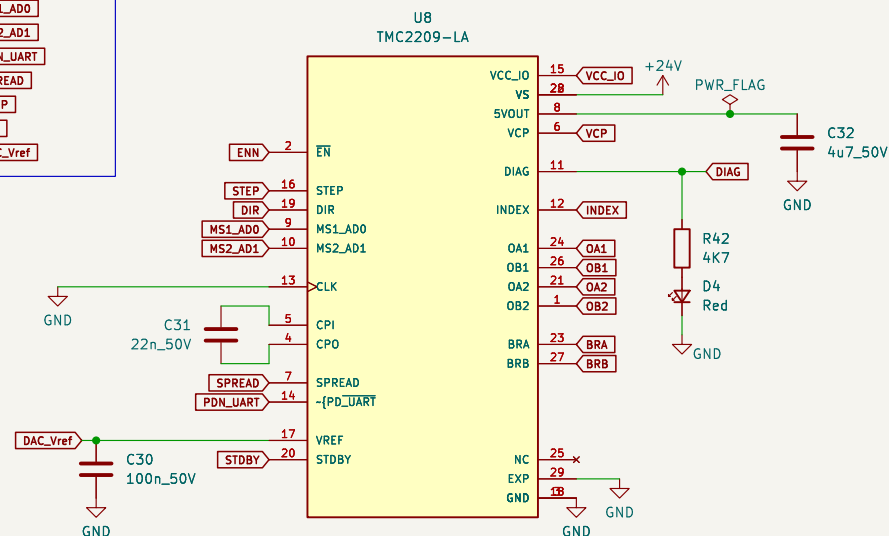
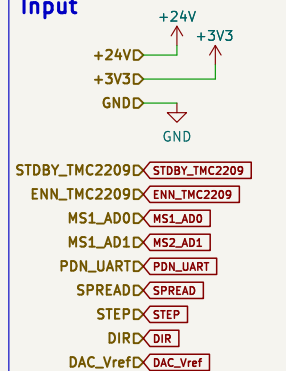
Switch\_Output\_Lock

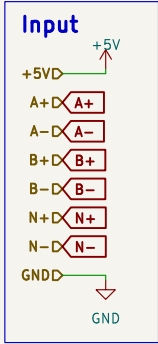
Switch\_Output\_Lock

Switch\_Output\_Lock

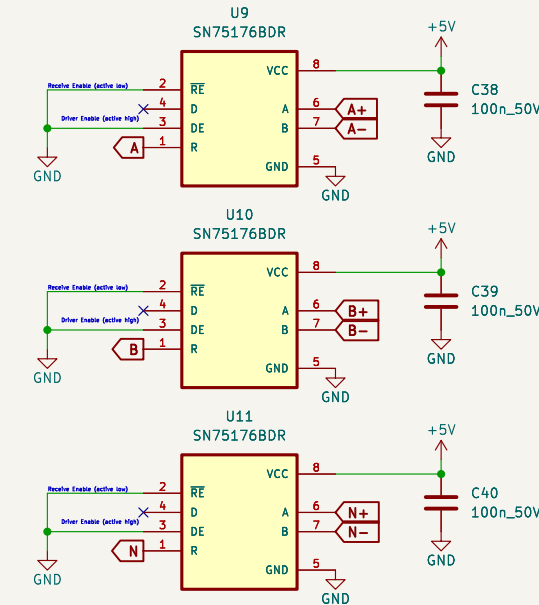








## Differential Line Receiver



## Output



Sheet: /Differential\_Line\_Receiver/  
File: Differential\_Line\_Receiver.kicad\_sch

### Title:

Size: A4  
KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.6

Date:

### Rev:

Id: 74/12

