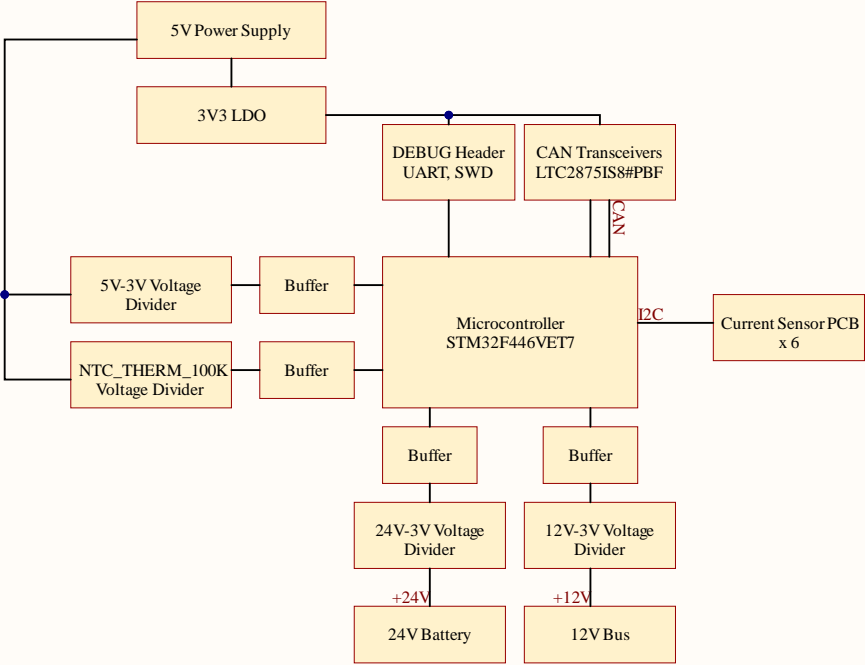


Safety Block Diagram




The image displays two circuit diagrams, labeled U1 and U2, showing the connection of the LTC2875IS8#PBF microcontroller to a CAN bus. Both diagrams are identical in structure.

U1 Circuit Diagram:

- Power Supply:** A 3V3 supply is connected to the VCC pin (pin 3) of the microcontroller. A 0.1uF capacitor (C1) is connected between the 3V3 supply and ground (GND).
- Microcontroller Pinout:** The microcontroller (U1) has pins 1 (TXD), 2 (GND), 3 (VCC), 4 (RXD), 5 (SPLIT), 6 (CANL), 7 (CANH), and 8 (RS).
- CAN Bus Connections:** The TXD pin (pin 1) is connected to CAN_TX_1. The RXD pin (pin 4) is connected to CAN_RX_1. The CANL pin (pin 6) is connected to CAN1_N. The CANH pin (pin 7) is connected to CAN1_P. The RS pin (pin 8) is connected to ground (GND).
- Termination and Load:** A 120R resistor (R1) is connected between the CAN1_P and CAN1_N lines. A CAN_NP pin is connected to the CAN1_P line.

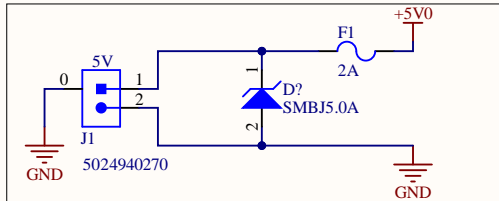
U2 Circuit Diagram:

- Power Supply:** A 3V3 supply is connected to the VCC pin (pin 3) of the microcontroller. A 0.1uF capacitor (C2) is connected between the 3V3 supply and ground (GND).
- Microcontroller Pinout:** The microcontroller (U2) has pins 1 (TXD), 2 (GND), 3 (VCC), 4 (RXD), 5 (SPLIT), 6 (CANL), 7 (CANH), and 8 (RS).
- CAN Bus Connections:** The TXD pin (pin 1) is connected to CAN_TX_2. The RXD pin (pin 4) is connected to CAN_RX_2. The CANL pin (pin 6) is connected to CAN2_N. The CANH pin (pin 7) is connected to CAN2_P. The RS pin (pin 8) is connected to ground (GND).
- Termination and Load:** A 120R resistor (R2) is connected between the CAN2_P and CAN2_N lines. A CAN_NP pin is connected to the CAN2_P line.

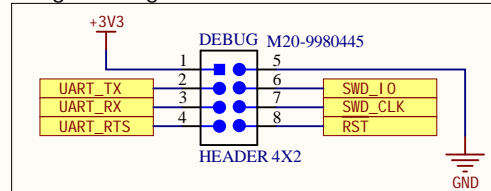
Title CAN		UW Robotics 200 University Avenue Waterloo Ontario Canada N2L 3G6		
Size: Letter	Drawn By: Qinyang Bao, Nicole Rosario	Date: 6/2/2020	Sheet of	
File: C:\Users\badpr\al\tium_projects\MarsRover2020-PCB\Projects\Safety\Rev2\CAN_SchDoc				

Connectors

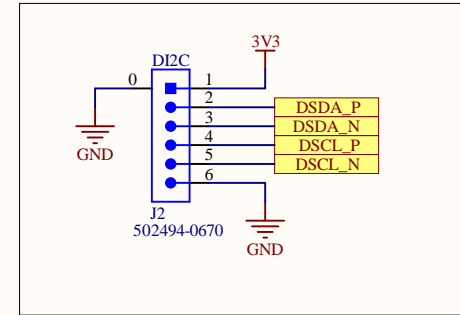
Power Connector



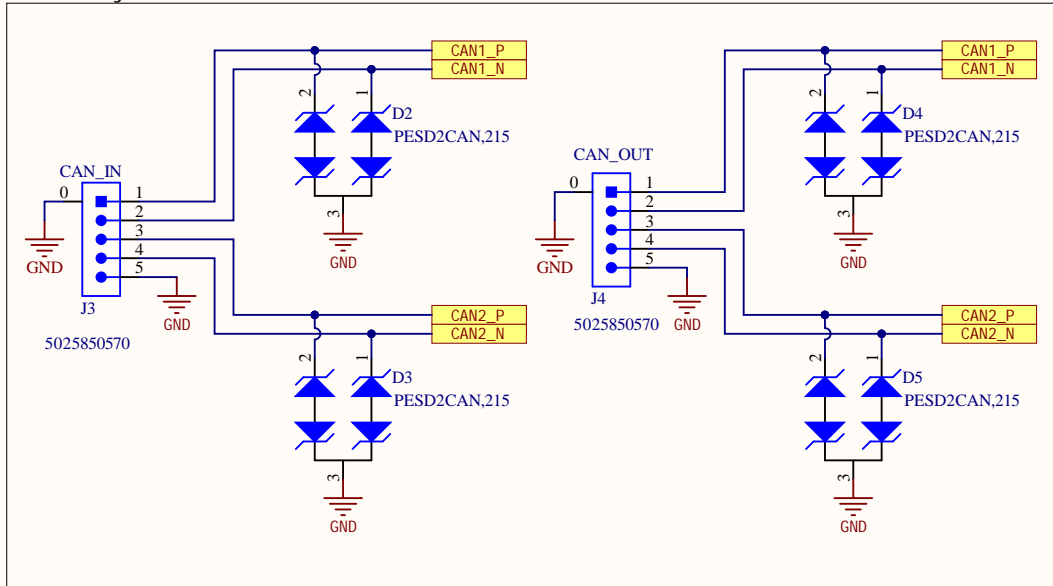
Programming Connector



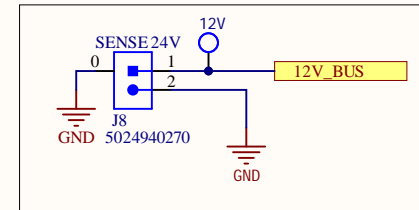
I2C Current Sensors



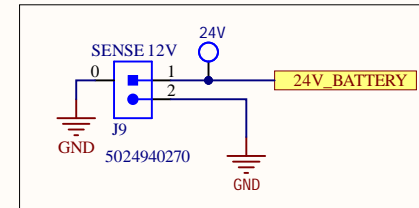
CAN Daisy Chain Connectors



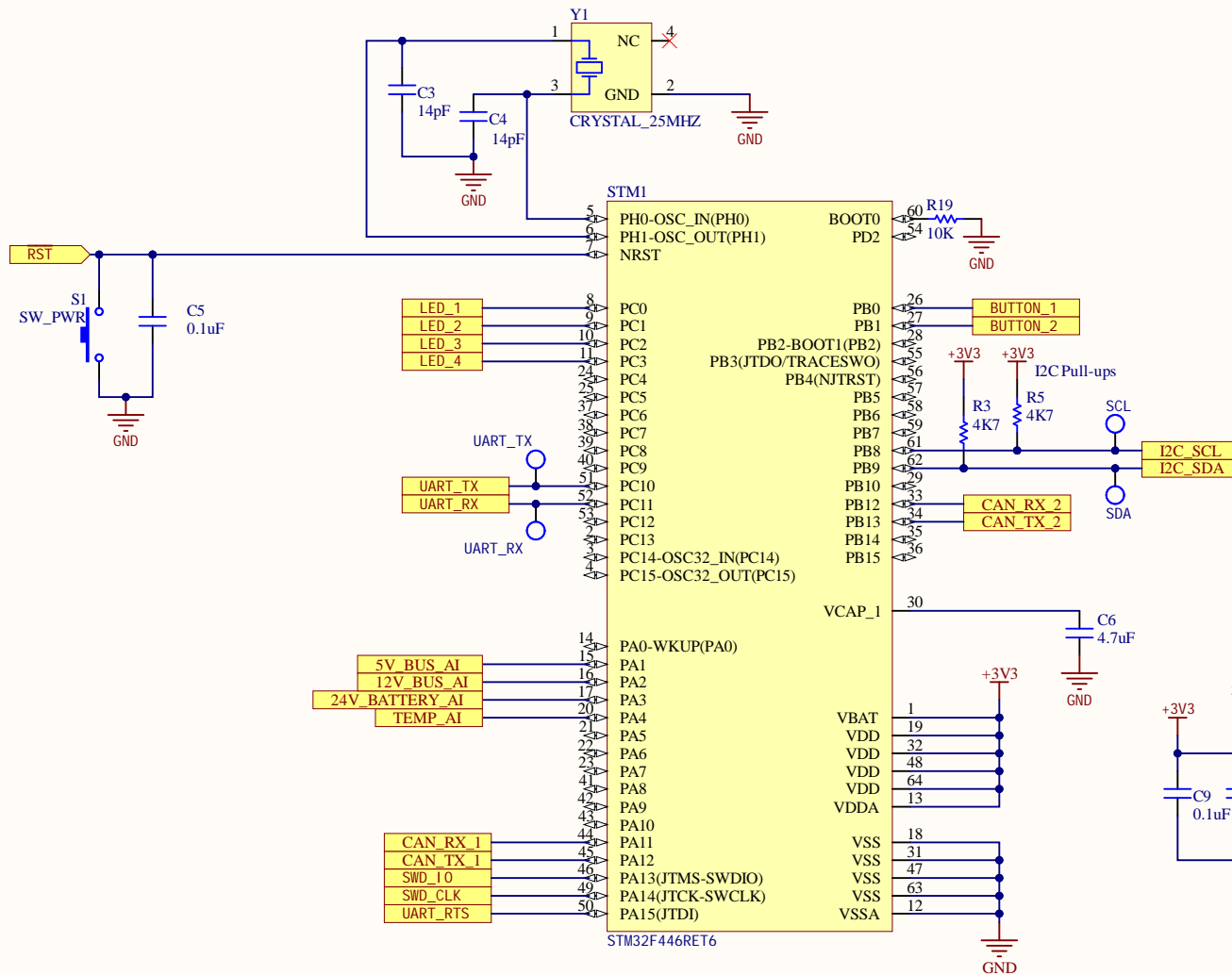
Motor Voltage



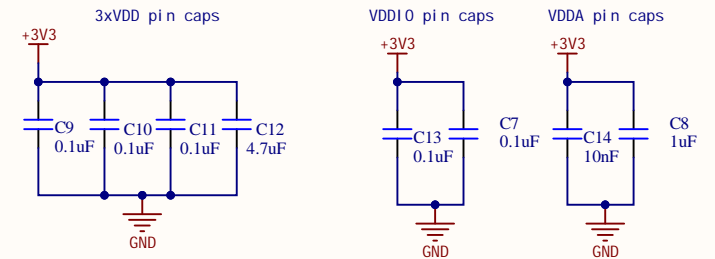
Battery Voltage



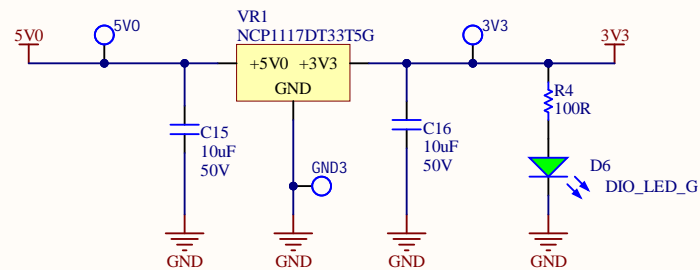
STM32F446RET6



Bypass Capacitors

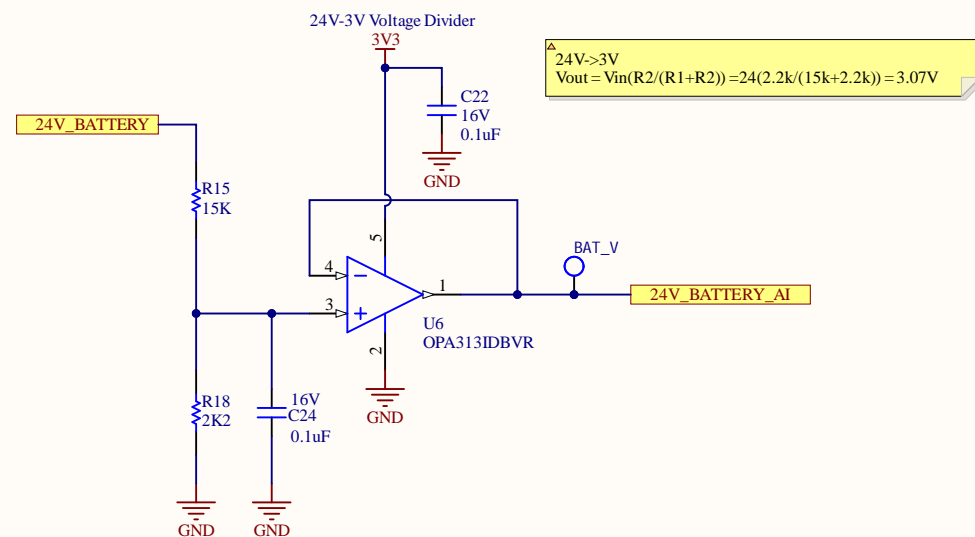
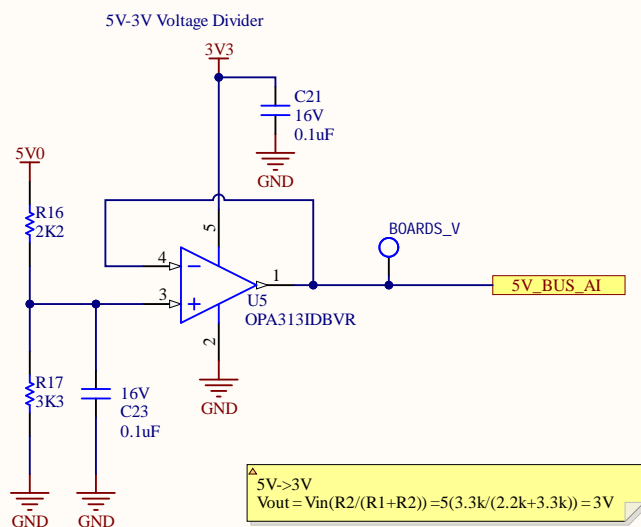
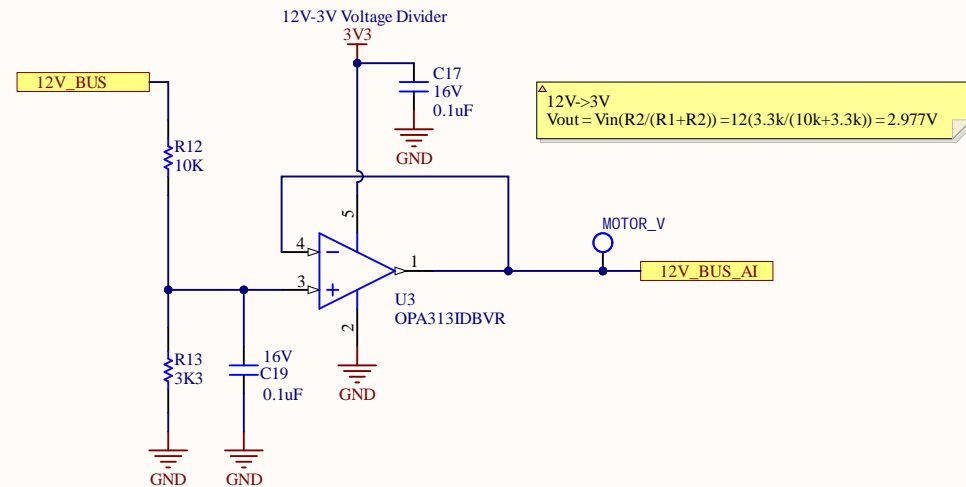
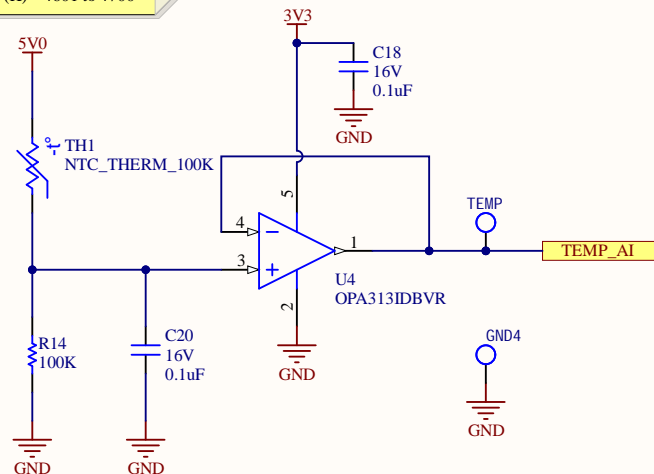


5V-3.3V LDO



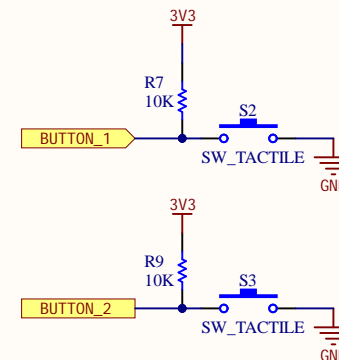
Current Calculations
 Green LED voltage drop: 2.2V
 $I = (3.3 - 2.2V) / 120 = 10.83mA$

Thermistor Parameter:
Beta value (K) = 4601 to 4700

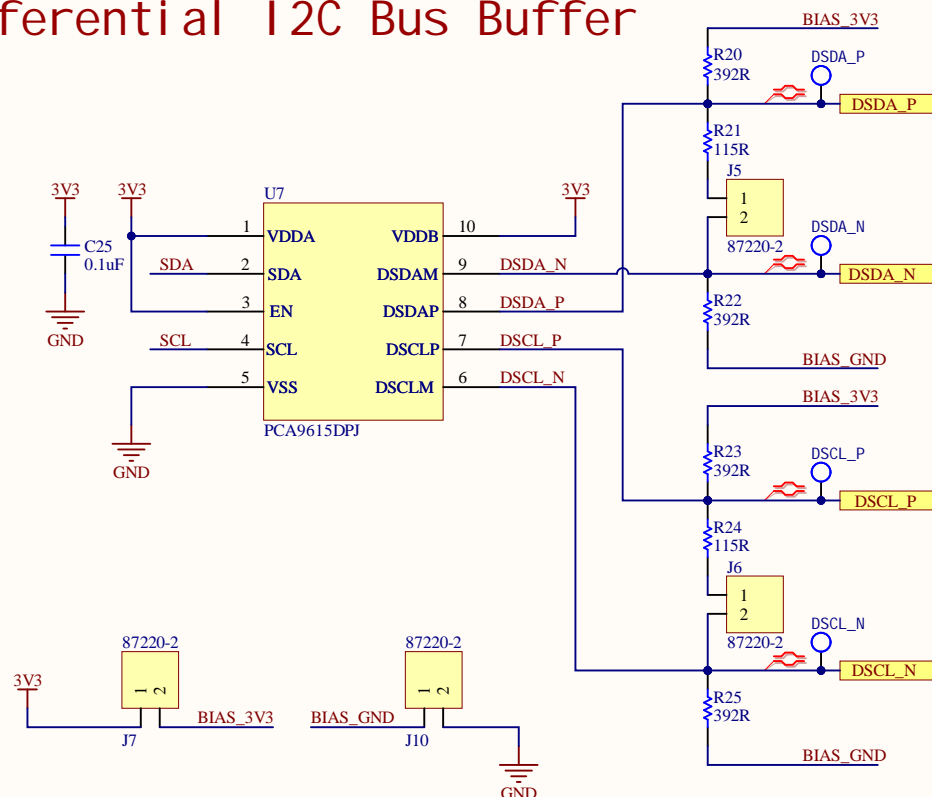


Rev 2 TODO:
Consider putting two resistors in series for 24-3 voltage divider to reduce BOM line items

Test Buttons



Differential I2C Bus Buffer



Characteristic impedance of cable = $Z_0 = 100 \text{ Ohms}$
 Cable: <https://www.digikey.ca/product-detail/en/general-cable-carol-brand/C0601A-41-10/C0601AG-50-ND/7313814>
 Calculations & Theory: <http://www.ti.com/lit/an/slna031/slna031.pdf> pg3
 Terminating resistance = $Z_0 = 100\text{Ohm} = R_c = R_b$
 Bias resistors for FAILSAFE BIAS = $R_d = R_a$
 $V_{fsb} = V_{cc} (R_c / R_b) / (R_c / R_b + R_d + R_a)$
 Parallel terminating resistance = $100 / 100 = 50\text{Ohms}$, $V_{cc} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{fsb} = 0.2\text{V}$ (for FAILSAFE bias)
 Therefore, $R_a = R_d = (50 * 3.3 / 0.2 - 50) / 2 = 387.5 \text{ Ohms}$
 Recalculating total terminating resistance: $100 / ((387.5 * 2) = 88.6 \text{ Ohms}$
 88.6 is more than 10% diff from Z_0 , therefore recalculate R_c using $Z_0 = R_c / ((R_a + R_d) = 100$
 $R_c = Z_0 * (R_a + R_d) / (R_a + R_d - Z_0) = 114.8\text{Ohms}$
 Using 1% tolerance: $R_c = 115 \text{ Ohms}$ $R_a = R_d = 392\text{Ohms}$
 Check:
 $R_c / ((R_a + R_d) = 100.3 = Z_0$
 $F_{sb} = V_{cc} (R_c / R_b) / (R_c / R_b + R_d + R_a) = 3.3(115 / 100) / (115 / 100 + 2 * 392) = 0.21\text{V}$

Board Stack Report