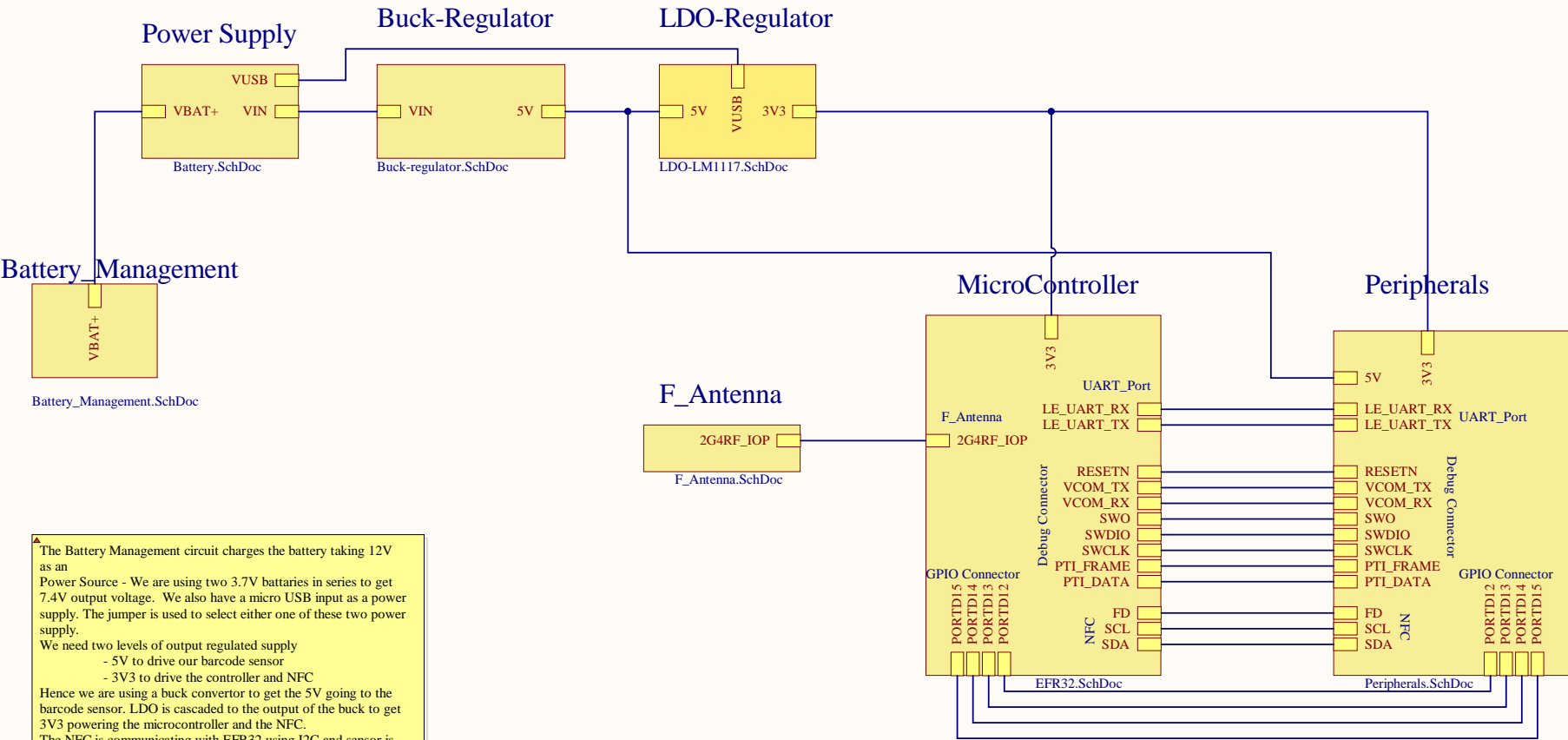


Block Diagram



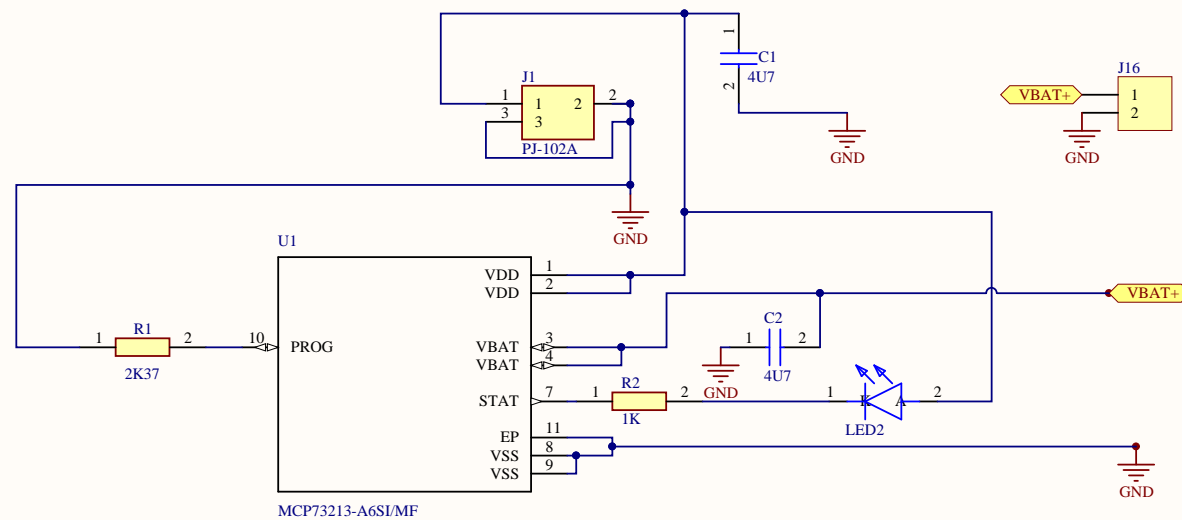
The Battery Management circuit charges the battery taking 12V as an Power Source - We are using two 3.7V batteries in series to get 7.4V output voltage. We also have a micro USB input as a power supply. The jumper is used to select either one of these two power supply. We need two levels of output regulated supply

- 5V to drive our barcode sensor
- 3V3 to drive the controller and NFC

Hence we are using a buck convertor to get the 5V going to the barcode sensor. LDO is cascaded to the output of the buck to get 3V3 powering the microcontroller and the NFC. The NFC is communicating with EFR32 using I2C and sensor is communicating using UART.



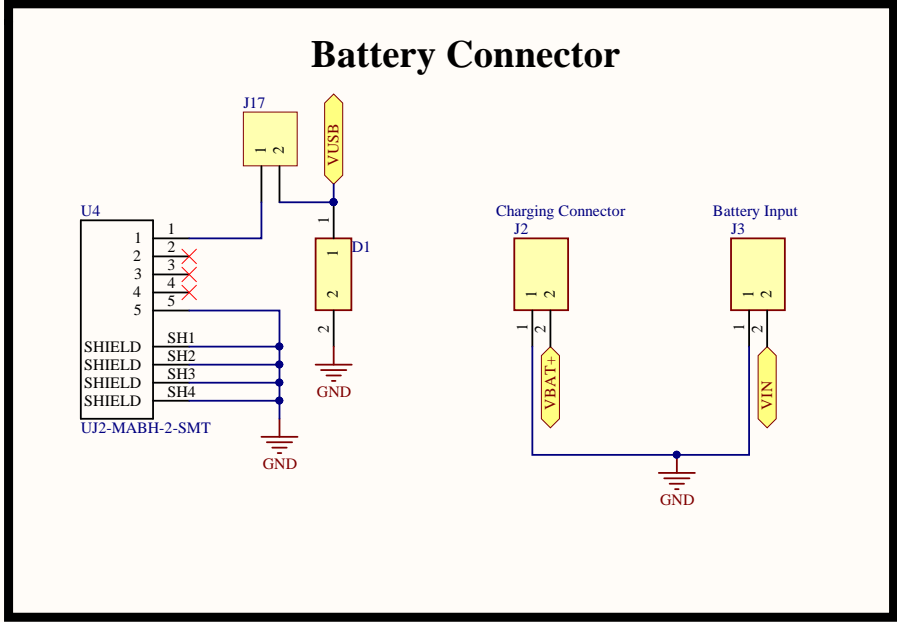
## Battery Management Circuit



▲ MCP73213 takes 12V as an input and provides 8.2V for charging the battery.  
 R1 is used to program the constant output charging current which is set to 500mA with  $R1 = 2.37K$   
 LED is used as an indicator to that the circuit is charging the battery.

Title <b>Battery Management Circuit</b>			Team- Ashwathama Colorado Boulder Author- Satya Mehta Self Checkout Shopping Cart
Size: <b>A4</b>	Number: 1	Revision: 1.0	
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File: C:\LPEDT\Schematics\MicroController\Battery_Management.SchDoc			





▲ We have used a jumper for providing an option to choose between the USB power supply and battery power supply. We have a charging connector to charge the battery

### Buck Regulator

The diagram illustrates a Buck Regulator circuit. The input voltage (VIN) is connected to the VIN pin (pin 5) of the TPS560430XFDBVR IC (U2). The EN pin (pin 4) is connected to VIN. The SW pin (pin 6) is connected to the SW pin of the MOSFET (0U1). The MOSFET (0U1) is a 2U2 MOSFET. The drain of the MOSFET is connected to the output of the buck converter, which is also connected to the output of the inductor (L1, 22U). The output of the buck converter is connected to the output of the regulator, which is also connected to the output of the filter capacitor (C6, 15U). The output voltage is 5V. The feedback network consists of a voltage divider (R5, 88.7K and R6, 22.1K) connected to the FB pin (pin 3) of the IC. The GND pin (pin 2) is connected to ground. The IC also has a CB pin (pin 1) connected to ground. The input filter capacitor (C3, 2U2) is connected between VIN and ground. The input filter capacitor (C4, 2U2) is connected between VIN and the SW pin of the MOSFET. The output filter capacitor (C5, 0U1) is connected between the output of the buck converter and ground.

$R_{fBt} = (V_{out} - V_{ref}) / V_{ref} * R_{fBb}$

Choose the value of RFBB to be 22.1 kΩ. With the desired output voltage set to 5 V and the VREF = 1.0 V, the RFBT value can then be calculated . The formula yields to a value 88.4 kΩ, a standard value of 88.7 kΩ is selected.

Ripple Current =  $(V_{out} * (V_{inmax} - V_{out})) / (V_{inmax} * L * F_{sw})$

$L_{min} = ((V_{inmax} - V_{out}) / (I_{out} * Kind)) * (V_{out} / (V_{inmax} * f_{sw}))$

KIND is a coefficient that represents the amount of inductor ripple current relative to the maximum output current of the device. A reasonable value of KIND should be 20% to 60%

Fsw is switching frequency which is 1.1MHz.

Vout is 5V

Vinmax is 7.4V

Hence, substituting in ripple current equation. Ripple current comes to around 67mA.

Choosing L as 22μH. (widely available and given by webench designer studio)

Therefore, Kind is Ripple Current/Maximum current which is 33.5% and it is in the range of the 20% to 60%.

Therefore the selected inductor is valid.

Output capacitance is usually limited by transient performance specifications if the system requires tight voltage regulation with presence of large current steps and fast slew rate. When a large load step happens, output capacitors provide the required charge before the inductor current can slew up to the appropriate level. The regulator's control loop usually needs 8 or more clock cycles to regulate the inductor current equal to the new load level. The output capacitance must be large enough to supply the current difference for 8 clock cycles to maintain the output voltage within the specified range.

As per the data sheet the Capacitor equation is

$$C_{out} > \frac{1}{2} \cdot (8 \cdot (I_{oh} - I_{ol})) / f_{sw} \cdot (\Delta V_{outShoot})$$

- KIND = Ripple ratio of the inductor current ( $\Delta I_L / I_{OUT}$ ) • IOL = Low level output current during load transient • IOH = High level output current during load transient • VOUT\_SHOOT = Target output voltage overshoot or undershoot

Voutshoot is 5% of output voltage. Which is 250mV.

Ioh = 150mA

Iol = 2uA

Fsw = 1.1Mhz

substituting in above equation. Capacitor value should be more than 2.9uF. Webench simulation provided 15uF capacitor. Hence we are sticking to it and not changing any value.

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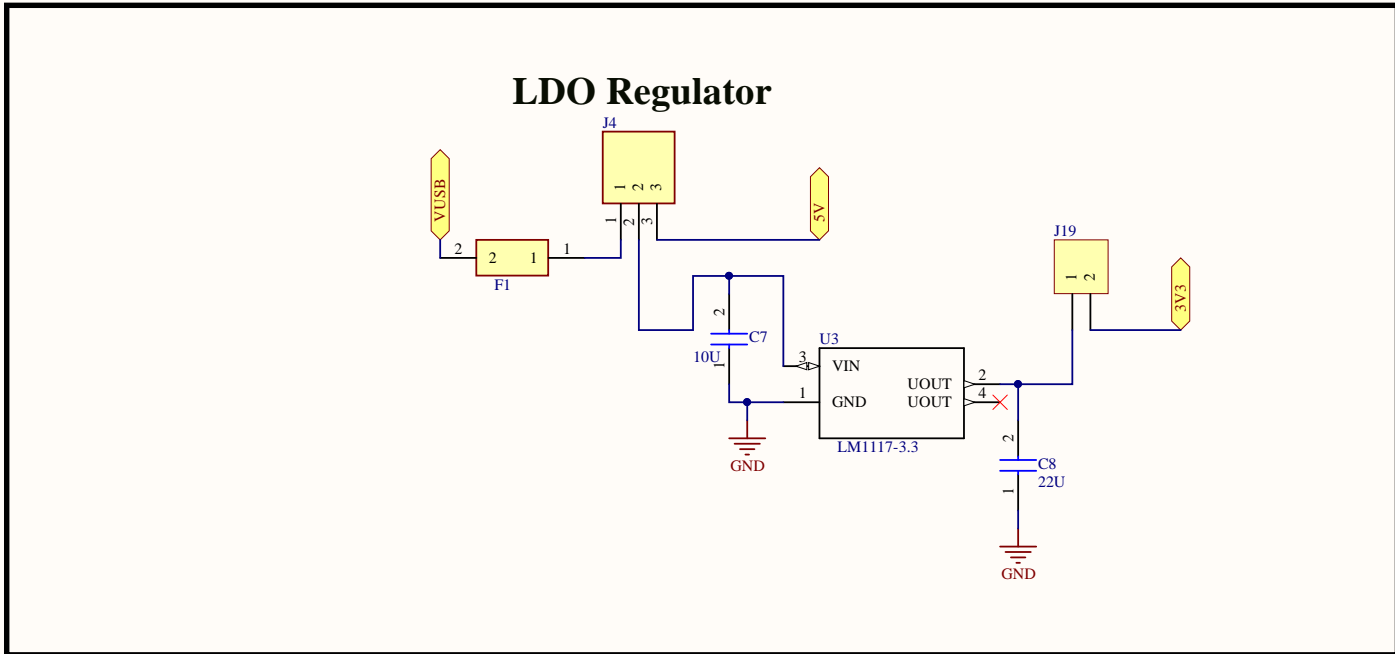
Ioh = 150mA


Iol = 2uA

Fsw = 1.1Mhz

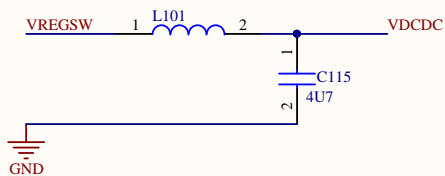
substituting in above equation. Capacitor value should be more than 2.9uF. Webench simulation provided 15uF capacitor. Hence we are sticking to it and not changing any value.

Title <b><i>Buck Regulator</i></b>			Team- Ashwathama Colorado Boulder Author- Satya Mehta <a href="#">Self Checkout Shopping Cart</a> 
Size: <b>A4</b>	Number: 1	Revision: 1.0	
Date: 11/19/2019	Time: 6:02:46 PM	Sheet 3 of 7	
File: C:\PEDT\Schematics\MicroController\Buck-regulator.SchDoc			

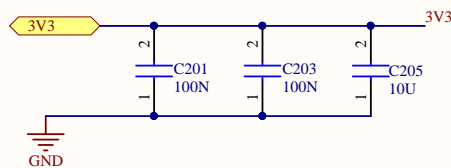


Title <b>LDO Regulator</b>			Team Ashwathama Colorado Boulder Author- Satya Mehta Self Checkout Shopping Cart		
Size: <b>A4</b>	Number: 1	Revision: 1.0			
Date: 11/19/2019	Time: 6:02:47 PM	Sheet 4 of 7			
File: C:\LPEDT\Schematics\MicroController\LDO-LM1117.SchDoc					

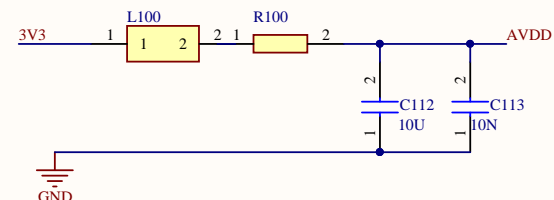
## DC/DC Regulator



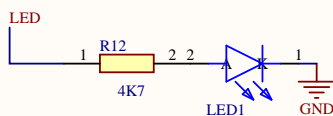
## LDO Power Decoupling



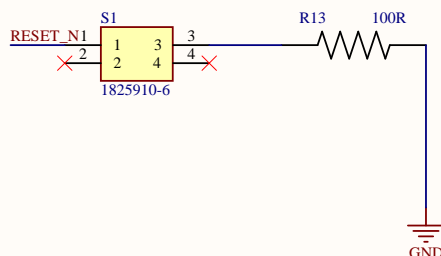
## Radio Analog Supply



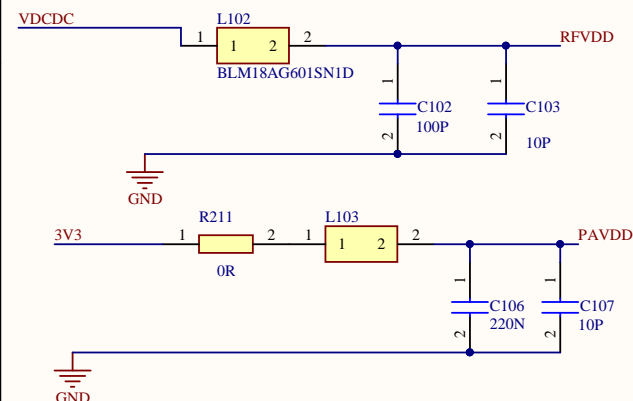
## LED



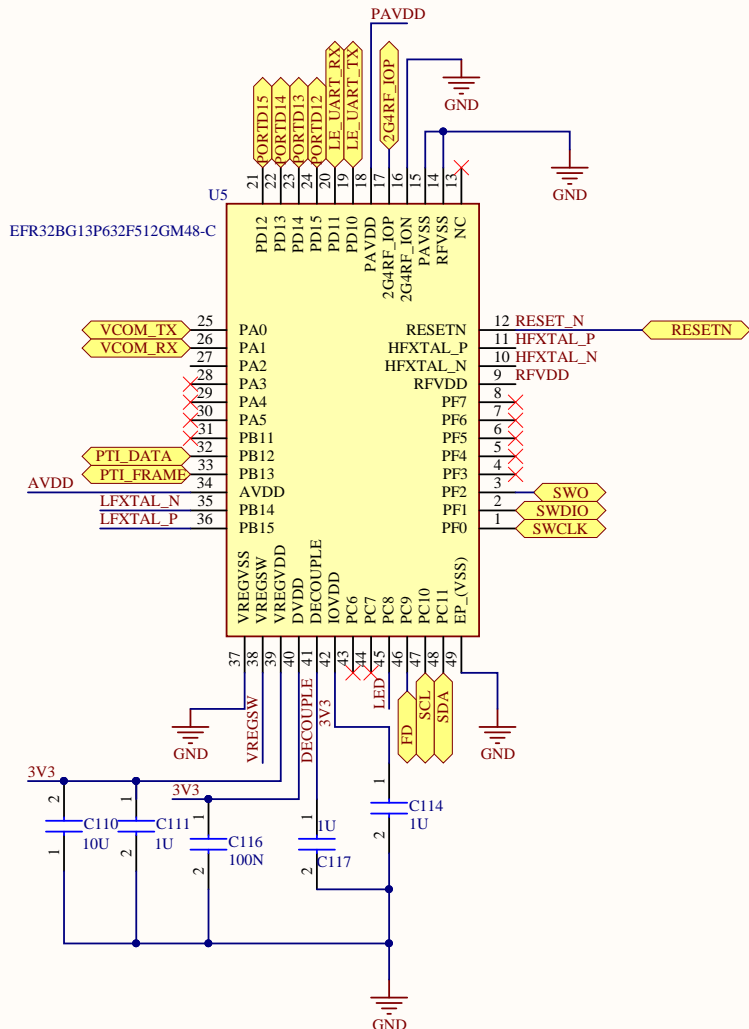
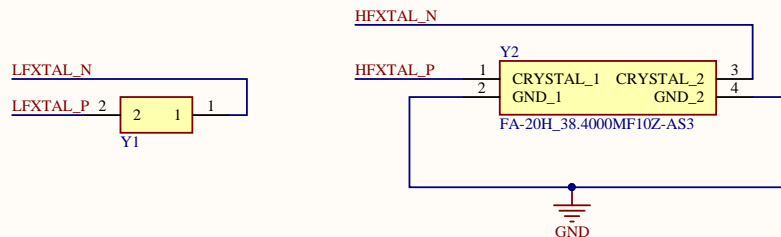
## Reset



## RF Analog Power



## Crystal Oscillators



Title **Micro-Controller**

Size: **A4**

Number: 1

Revision: 1.0

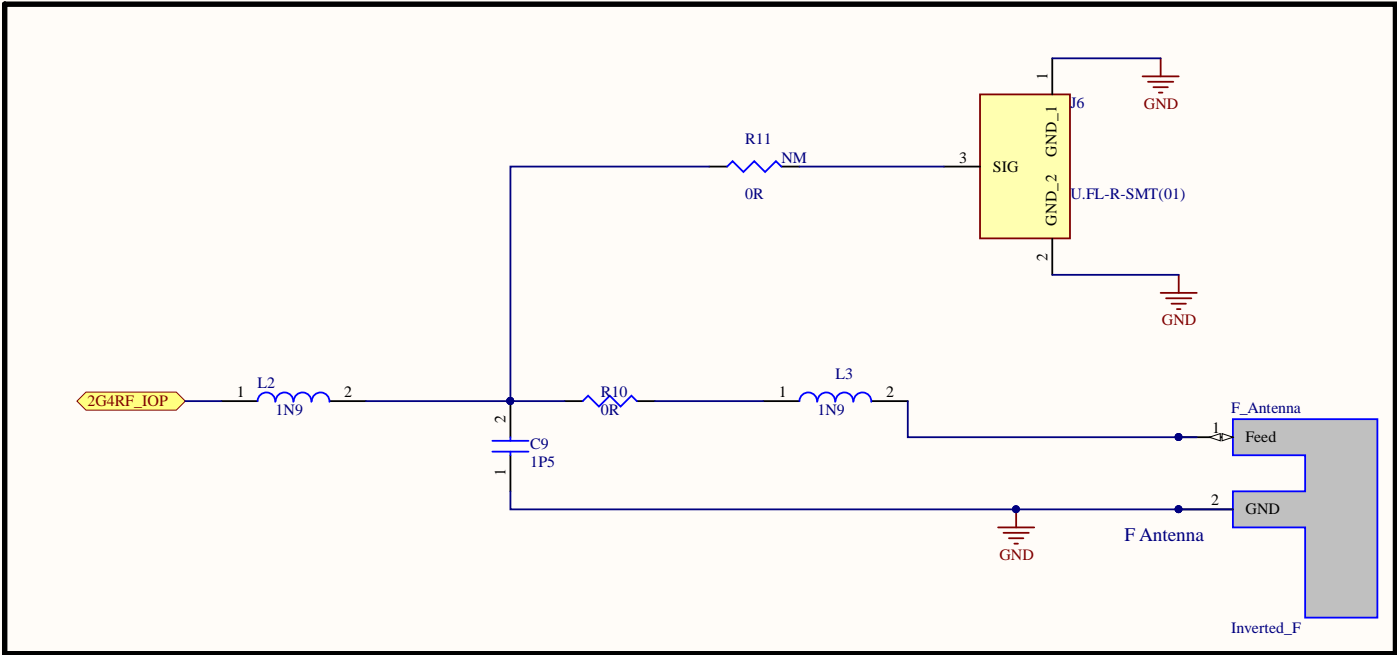
Date: 11/19/2019 Time: 6:02:47 PM Sheet 5 of 7

File: C:\LPEDT\Schematics\MicroController\EFR32.SchDoc

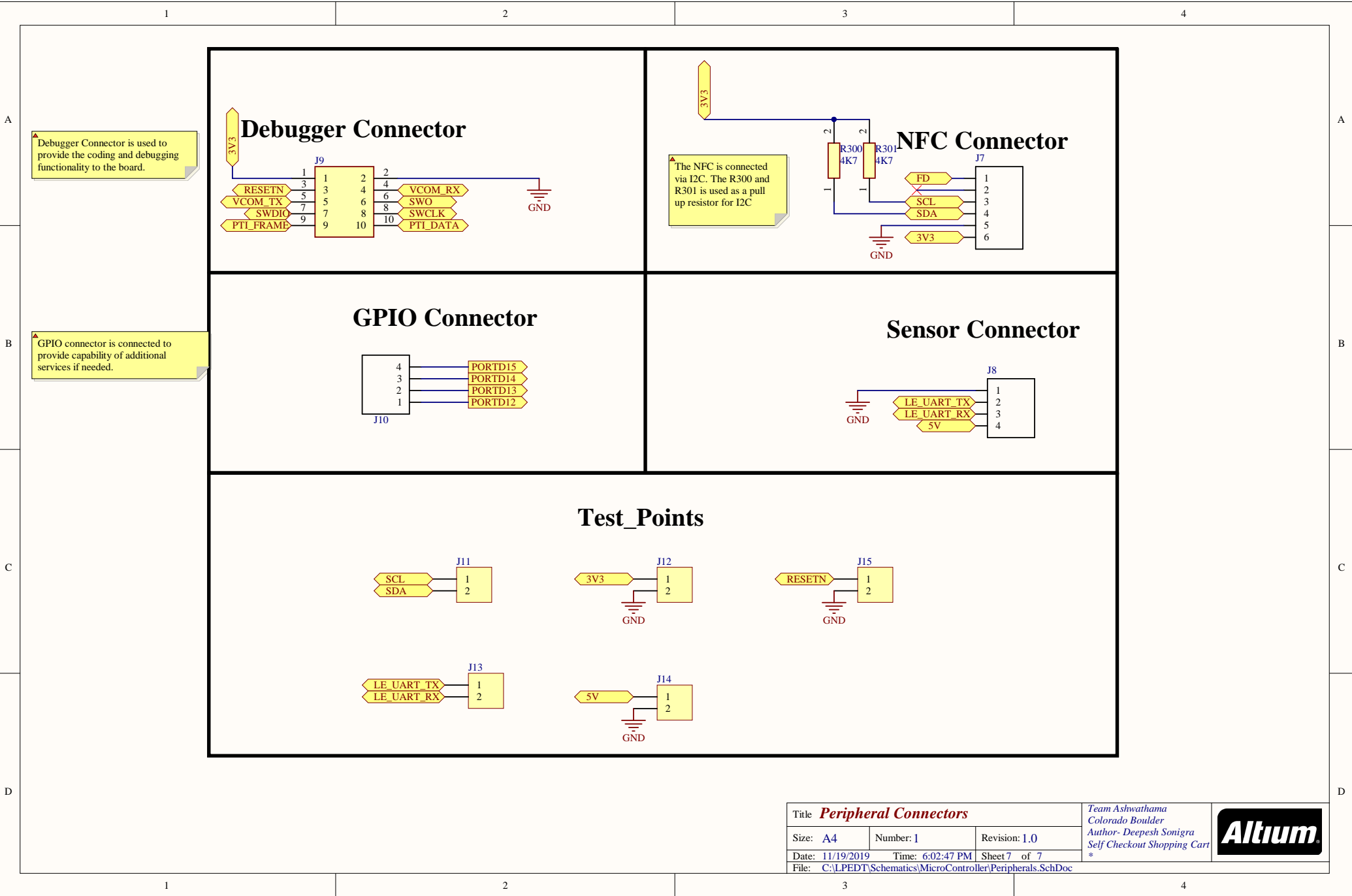
Team- Ashwathama  
Colorado Boulder  
Author - Deepesh Sonigra  
Self Checkout Shopping Cart



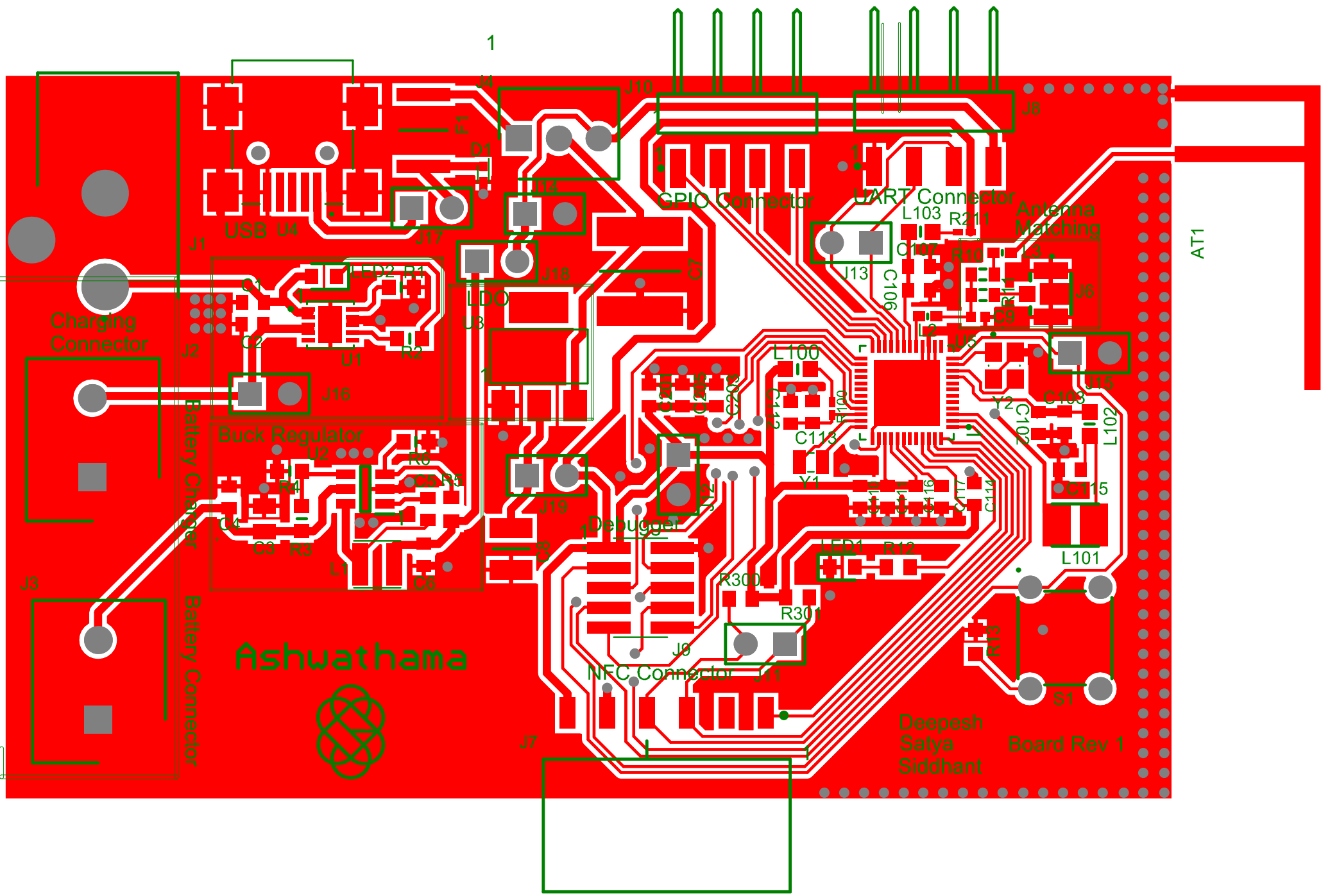
F Antenna



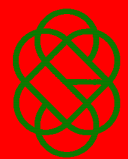
▲ We have a backup UFL connector for the bluetooth antenna. The resistor R11 is not mounted initially to disconnect the UFL connector circuit. If the F antenna design fails we will remove R10 and mount R11 to switch to UFL connector.







Ashwathama



Deepesh Satya Siddhant  
Board Rev 1

