

Power Distribution System PCB

Conceptual Design

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Power Supply

4 Batteries

3 Cells Each

11.1v Cells

Lithium Polymer

2650 mAh per Battery

Connected in Parallel

20-30C Discharge, meaning $20 \times 2.65 = 53$ to 79.5 Amps are available per battery

For our batteries we will use a standard XT-60 connector to prevent reverse voltage, and will use a digital display for test operators to view the rover's operating voltage. We will not have an input switch.



Power Requirements

| Count | Voltage | Max Amperes | Name |
|-------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 12v | 0.42A | Camera GT1920C |
| 2 | 12v | 0.40A | Lighthouse Beacon |
| 2 | 12v | 20A (Stalled) | Drive Motors |
| 2 | 12v | 0.42A | Steering Motors |
| 1 | 5v | 3A | Odroid |
| 1 | 5v | 0.08A | GPS |
| 1 | 5v | 0.05A | IMU |

Maximum 5v Current: 3.13a

Maximum 12v Current: 42.06A

Maximum Theoretical Current: 45.19A

Total Nominal Current: 4.09A

- For our motors and any other high current components we will use XT-60 connectors which are rated for 60 Amps.
- All connectors used will be non-reversible.
- 12v Connectors ≥ 7
- 5v Connectors ≥ 3
- We anticipate our voltage regulators to have roughly 90% efficiency, and our regulated 12v and 5v subsystems should have a nominal current draw of 0.9A and 1.8A respectively.
- We don't plan on monitoring voltage or controlling power to any subsystems.
- Since our power source is 12v we will need to convert, regulate, and distribute 5v to three or more components.
- We will also regulate power to all of our 12v components except for our motors.