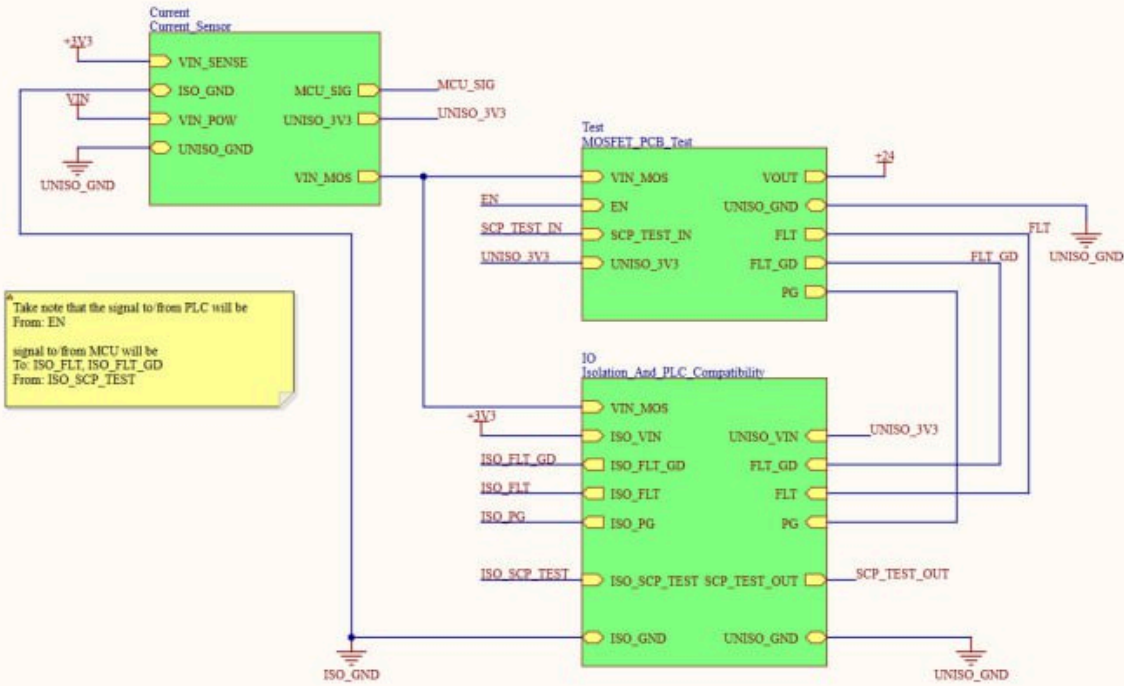
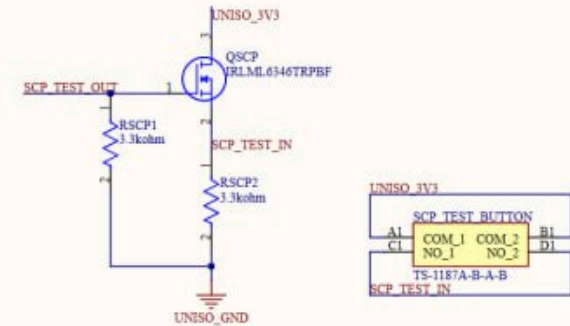


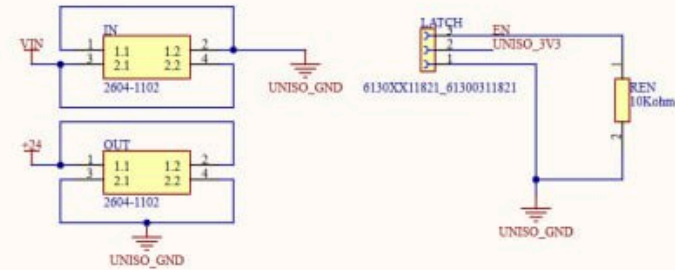
MOSFET CONTROL & MONITORING



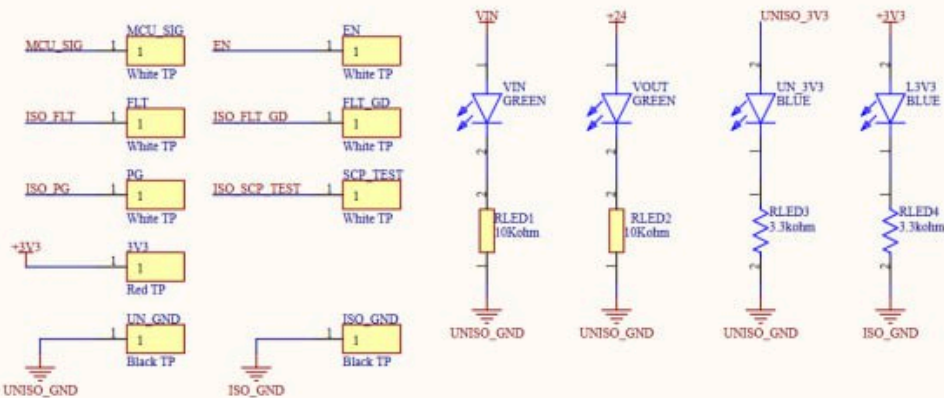
SHORT CIRCUIT TEST



INPUTS

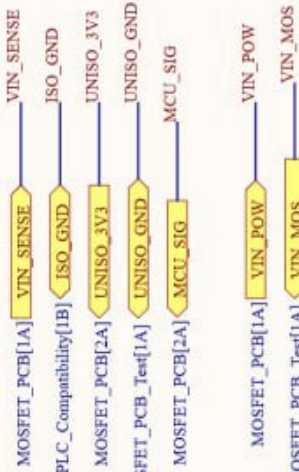


TEST POINT & LEDs

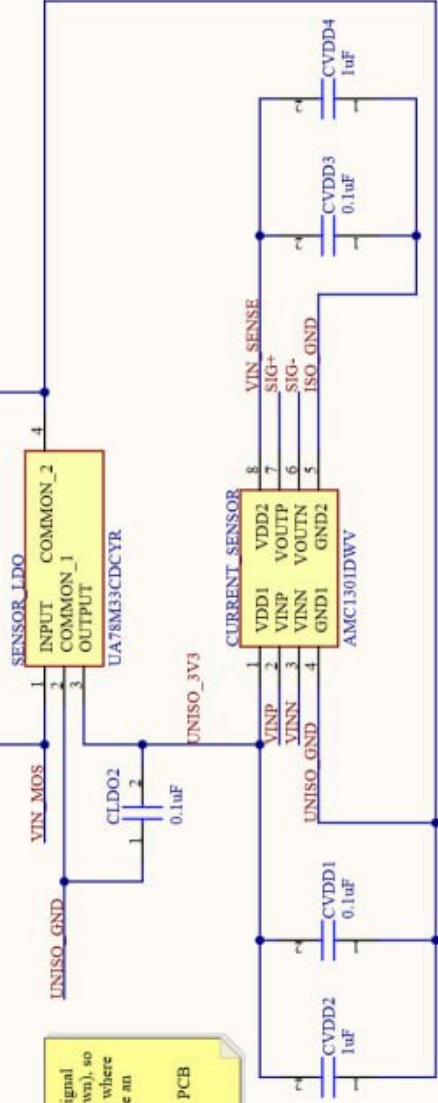


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## IO



## ISOLATED CURRENT SENSOR



Take note that because the lowest output signal will be 2.788mV (with 0.034A current drawn), so we couldn't test this channel with Arduino where the ADC resolution is 4.89mV (need to use an STM with 12bits resolution)

Take note of this when selecting MCU for PCB also

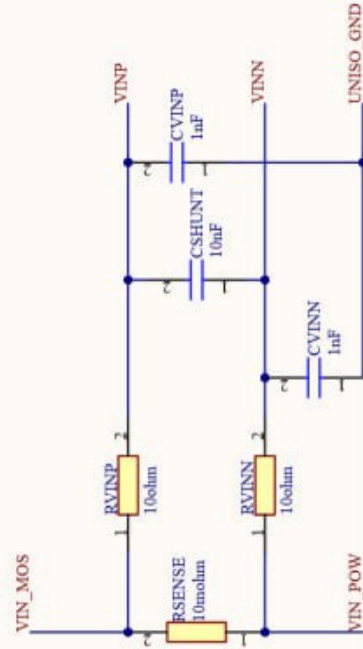
## SHUNT

### 8.2.2.1 Shunt Resistor Sizing

Use Ohm's Law to calculate the voltage drop across the shunt resistor ( $V_{SHUNT}$ ) for the desired measured current:  $V_{SHUNT} = I \times R_{SHUNT}$ .

Consider the following two restrictions when selecting the value of the shunt resistor,  $R_{SHUNT}$ :

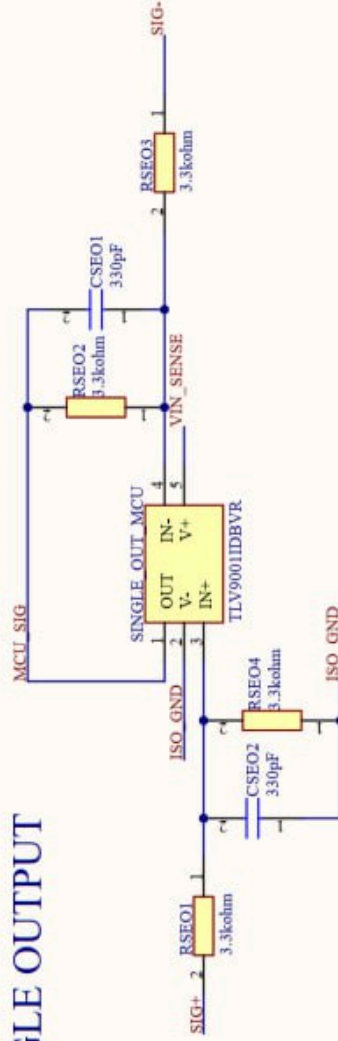
- The voltage drop caused by the nominal current range must not exceed the recommended differential input voltage range for a linear response:  $|V_{SHUNT}| \leq |V_{FSD}|$
- The voltage drop caused by the maximum allowed overcurrent must not exceed the input voltage that causes a clipping output:  $|V_{SHUNT}| \leq |V_{OVP}|$



The final version should spec based on the power consumption chart, now assume highest nominal current is 10A; transient is 20A and overcurrent is 30A

By right this set up should be able to measure the channel with the lowest current drawn (0.034A), but may need to test.

## SINGLE OUTPUT



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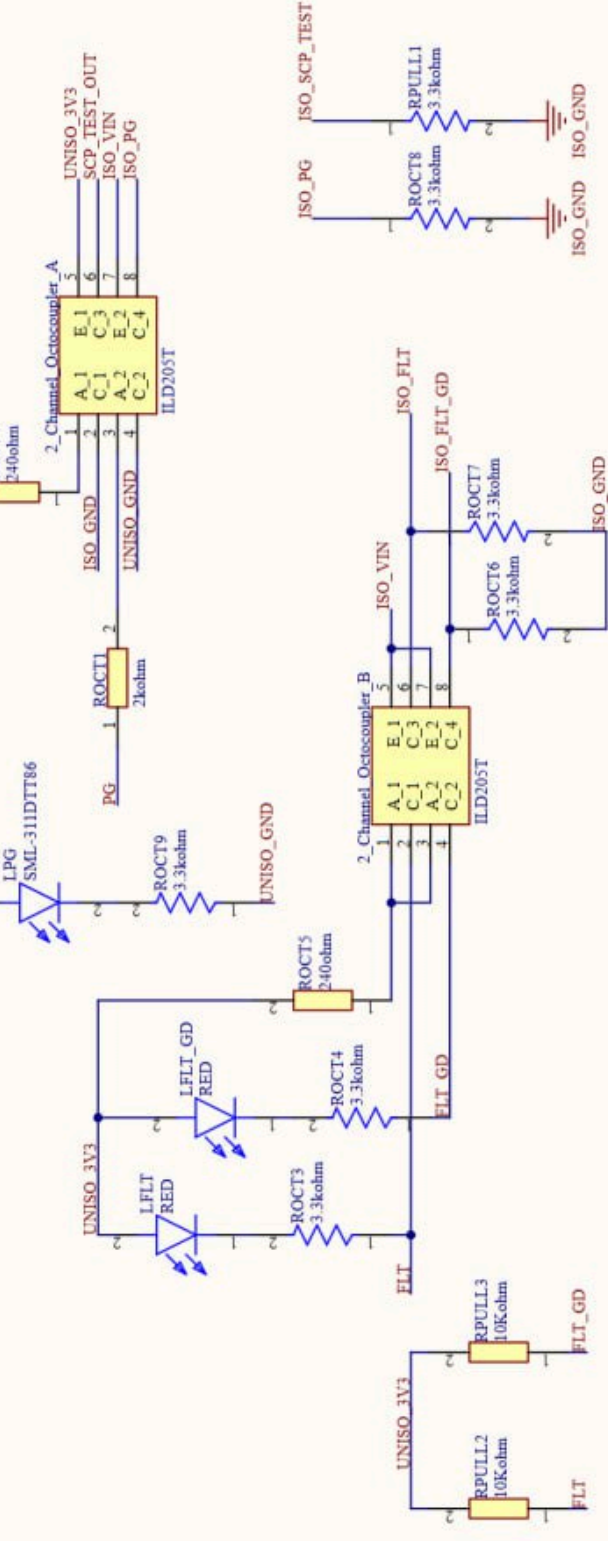
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## ISOLATORS



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