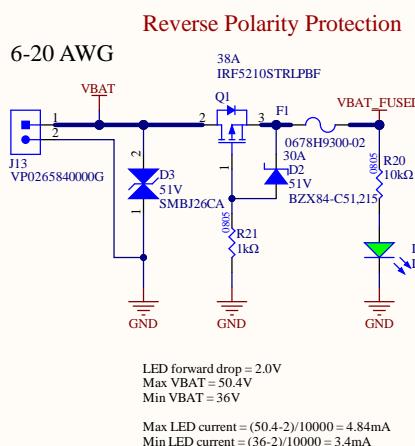
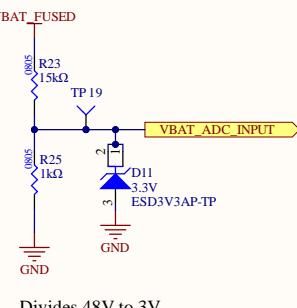


## Battery Input (12s1p)

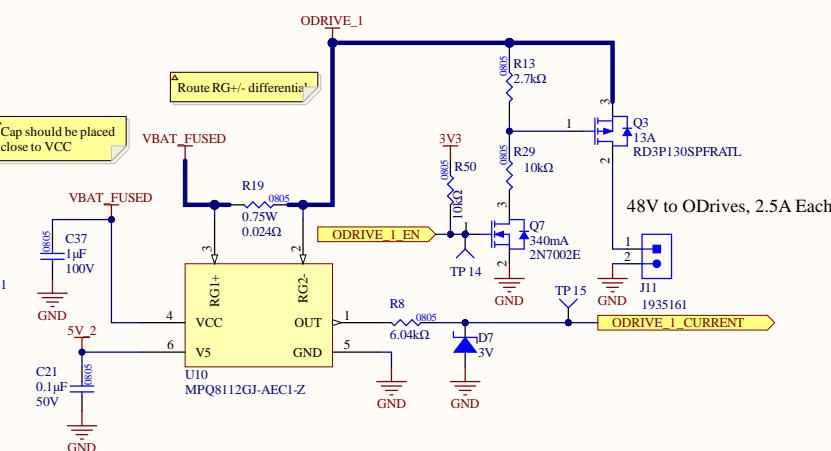
Input voltage range: 36-50.4V



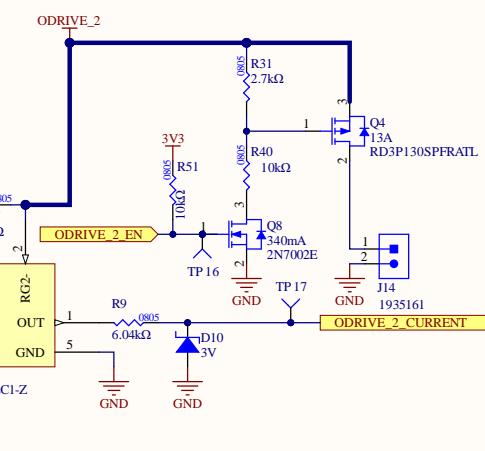
## Power Rail Voltage Monitoring



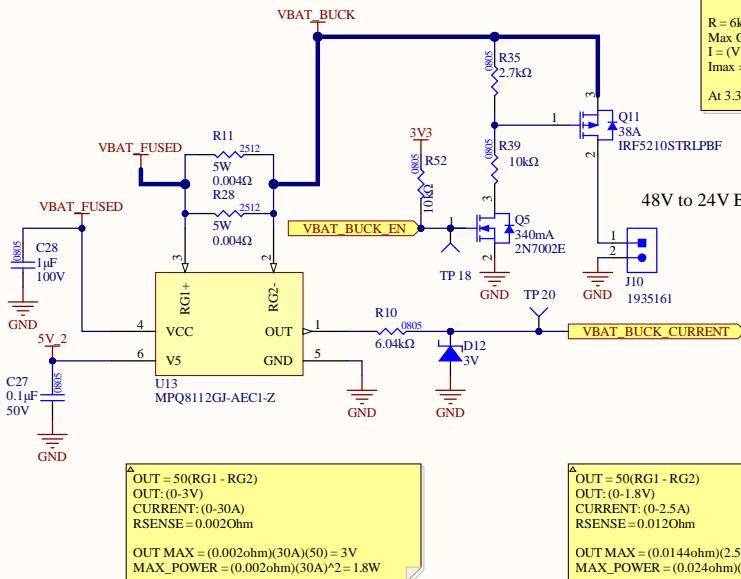
Divides 48V to 3V



## ODrive Load Monitoring

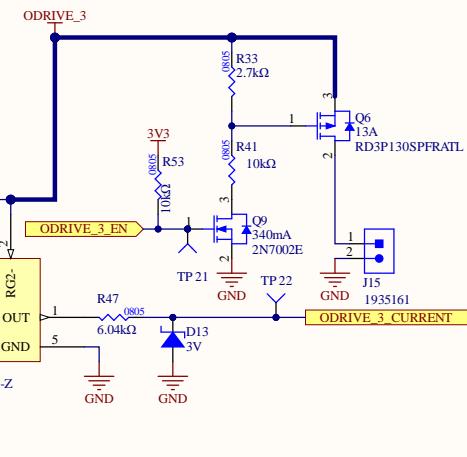


## 24V Buck Load Monitoring



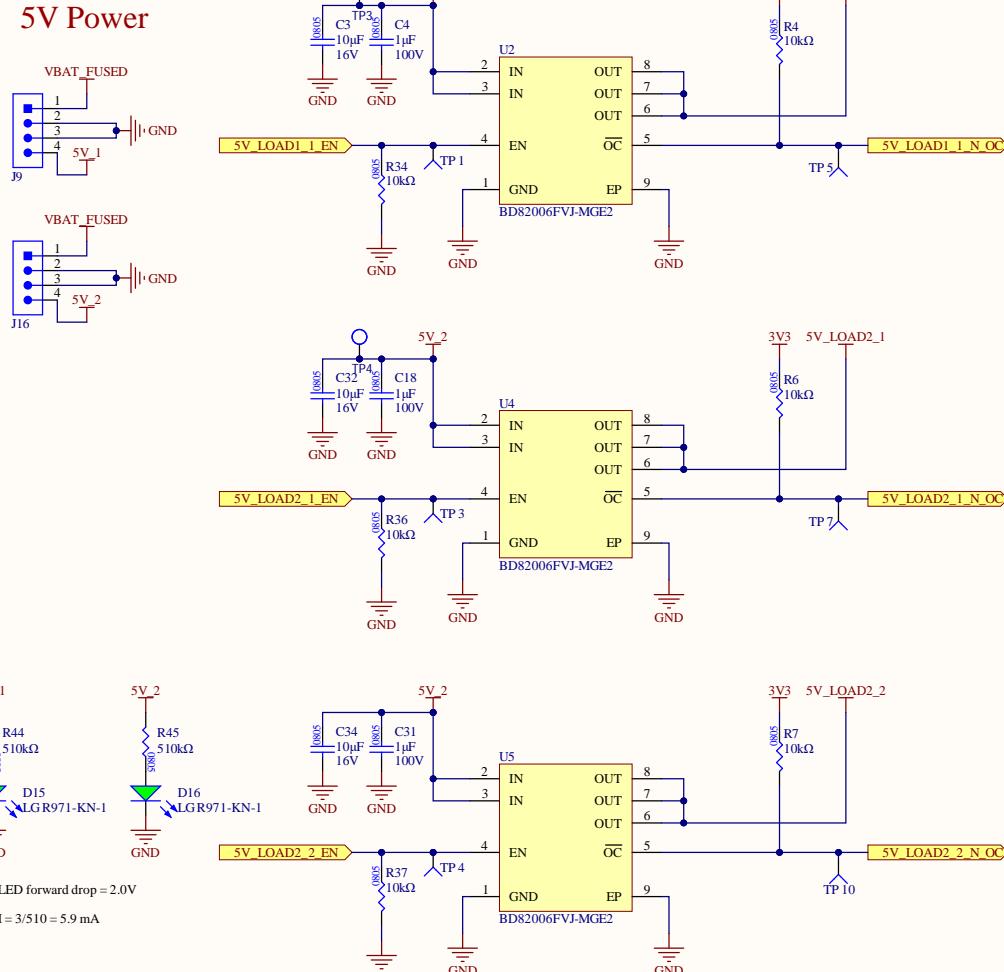
△ Zener Diode Protection  
500mW #NAME? 0.167A Max  
Izt = 50uA

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 6k \Omega \\ \text{Max OUT: } 6V &\quad \text{Min OUT: } 3.3V \\ I = (V - V_z)/R & \\ I_{max} = 0.5\text{mA} &\quad I_{min} = 0.05\text{mA} \\ \text{At } 3.3V \text{ OUT, } I_Z &= I_{ZT} \end{aligned}$$



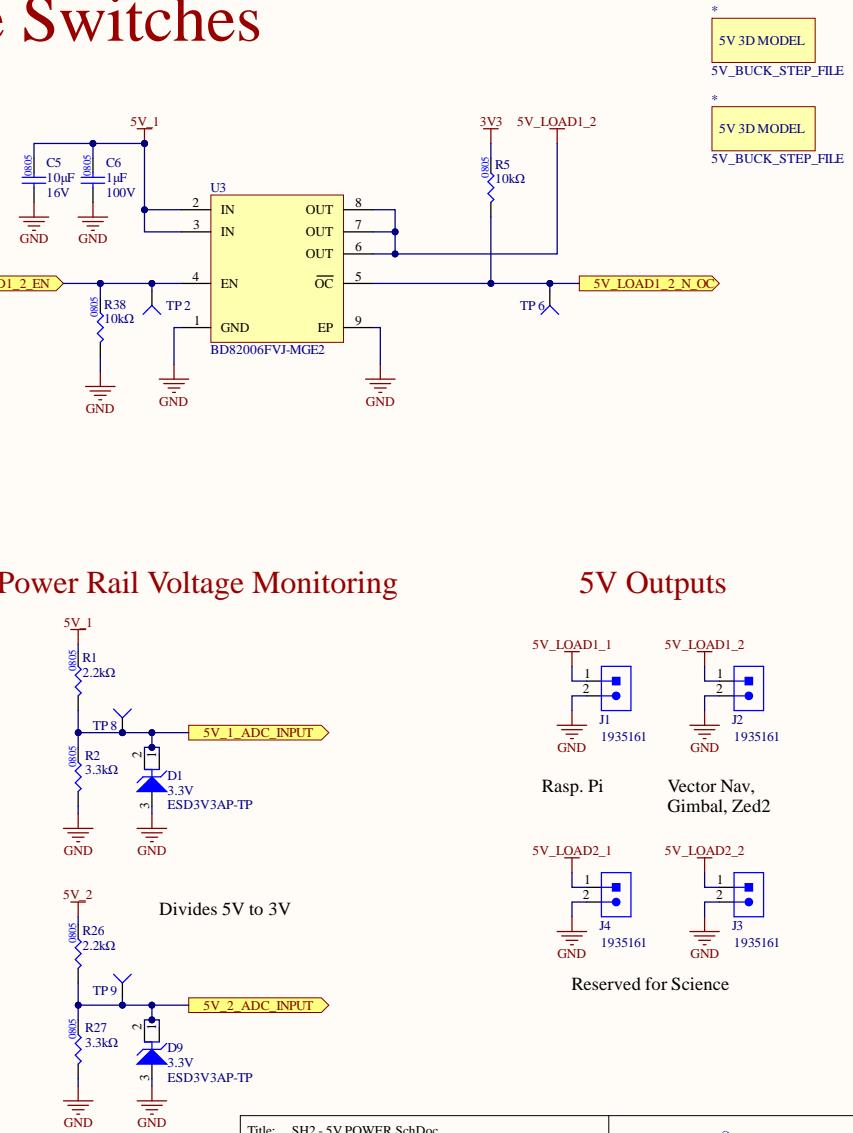
Title:	SH1 - 48V POWER.SchDoc
Project:	Power Distribution Board.PrjPcb
Rev:	6.0
Date:	2024-02-24
Reviewer:	Ari Wasch
Engineer:	Logan Hartford
Sheet:	1 of 6

## 5V Smart High-Side Switches



## 2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.



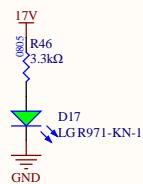
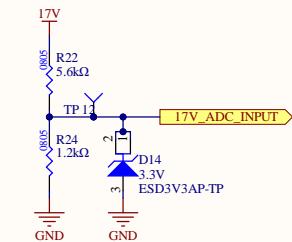
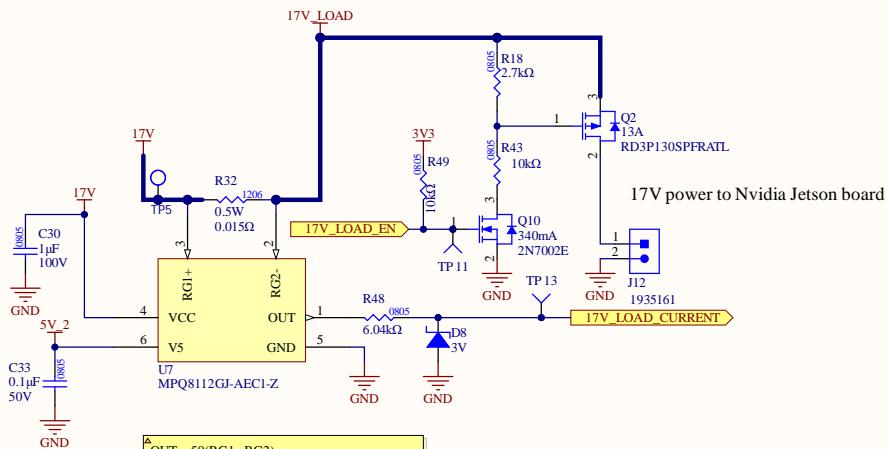
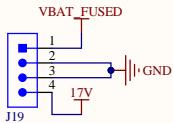
<u>GND</u>	<u>GND</u>	Title: SH2 - 5V POWER.SchDoc		
Project: Power Distribution Board.PrjPcb				
Rev: 6.0	Reviewer:	Ari Wasch		
	Engineer:	Logan Hartford		
Date: 2024-02-24	Sheet:	2	of	6

A

A

## 17V Load Monitoring

### 17V Power



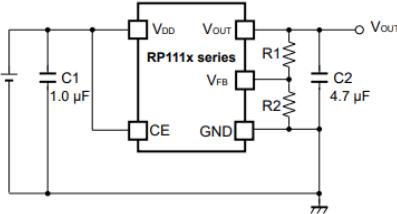
OUT = 50(RG1 - RG2)  
OUT: (0-3V)  
CURRENT: (0-4A)  
RSENSE=0.015Ω  
OUT MAX = (0.015Ω)(4A)(50) = 3V  
MAX\_POWER = (0.015Ω)(4A)^2 = 0.24W

\*  
17V 3D MODEL  
17V\_BUCK\_STEP\_FILE

Title: SH3- 17V POWER.SchDoc	
Project: Power Distribution Board.PjPcb	
Rev: 6.0	Reviewer: Ari Wasch
Engineer: Logan Hartford	Date: 2024-02-24 Sheet: 3 of 6

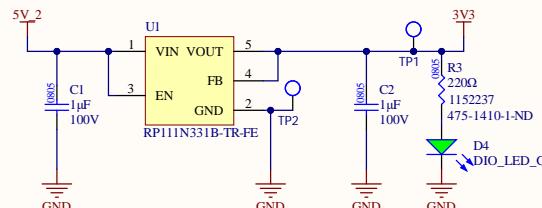


A



B

### 3.3V LDO @ 500mA Max



#### Current Calculations

$$\text{Green LED voltage drop: } 2.2V$$

$$I = (3.3 - 2.2V) / 220 = 5mA$$

#### Phase Compensation

Similar to the Fixed Output Voltage Type, Phase compensation is made for the Adjustable Output Voltage Type for securing stable operation even if the load current is varied. For this purpose, use a  $4.7\mu F$  or more capacitor C2 between V<sub>OUT</sub> pin and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins.

#### PCB Layout

Make V<sub>DD</sub> and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a capacitor C1 with a capacitance value as much as  $1.0\mu F$  or more between V<sub>DD</sub> and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins.

#### PCB Layout

Make V<sub>DD</sub> and GND lines sufficient. If their impedance is high, noise pickup or unstable operation may result. Connect a capacitor C1 with a capacitance value as much as  $1.0\mu F$  or more between V<sub>DD</sub> and GND pin, and as close as possible to the pins.

Set external components, especially the output capacitor C2, as close as possible to the ICs, and make wiring as short as possible.

Title: SH4 - 3.3V LINEAR REGULATOR.SchDoc	
Project: Power Distribution Board.PjPcb	
Rev: 6.0	Reviewer: Ari Wasch
Engineer: Logan Hartford	Date: 2024-02-24 Sheet: 4 of 6

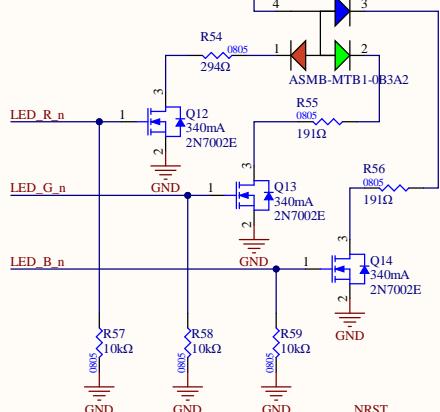
1 2 3 4 5 6

## Status LED

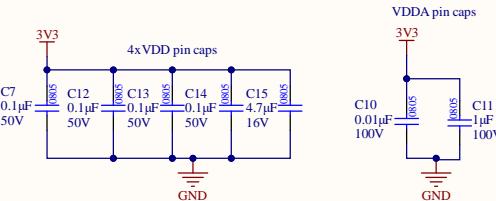
### Current Calculations

RGB LED voltage drops:

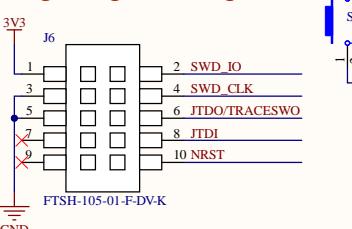
- Red: 2.1V:  $I = (5-2.1V)/290 = 10mA$
- Blue: 3.1V:  $I = (5-3.1V)/190 = 10mA$
- Green: 3.1V:  $I = (5-3.1V)/190 = 10mA$



## Decoupling Caps



## Debug/Programming

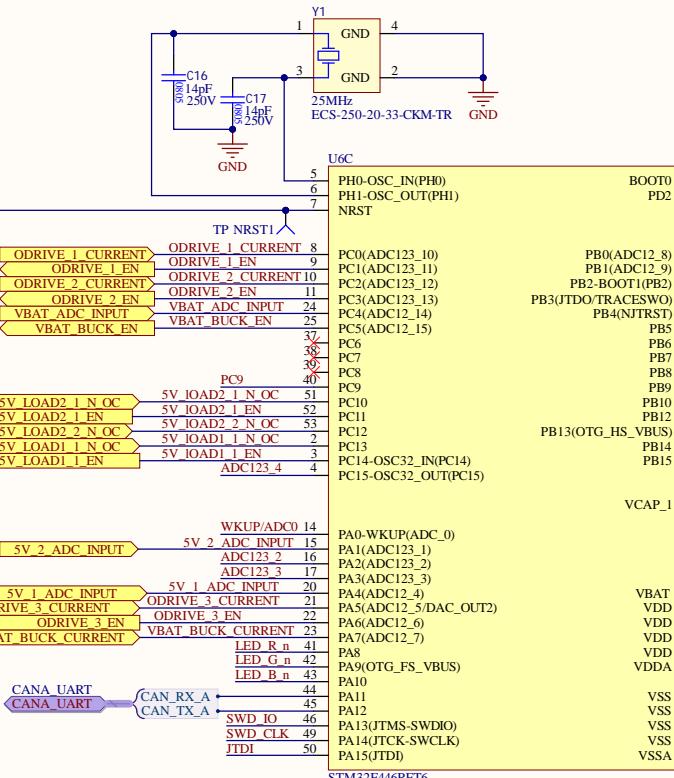


See datasheet for layout guidelines

## Mounting Holes

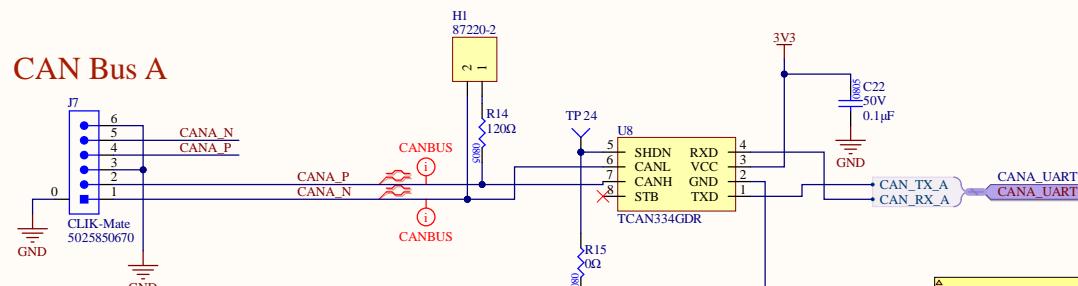
MH1 MOUNTING\_HOLE\_5/32  
MH2 MOUNTING\_HOLE\_5/32  
MH3 MOUNTING\_HOLE\_5/32  
MH4 MOUNTING\_HOLE\_5/32

## STM32F446RET6



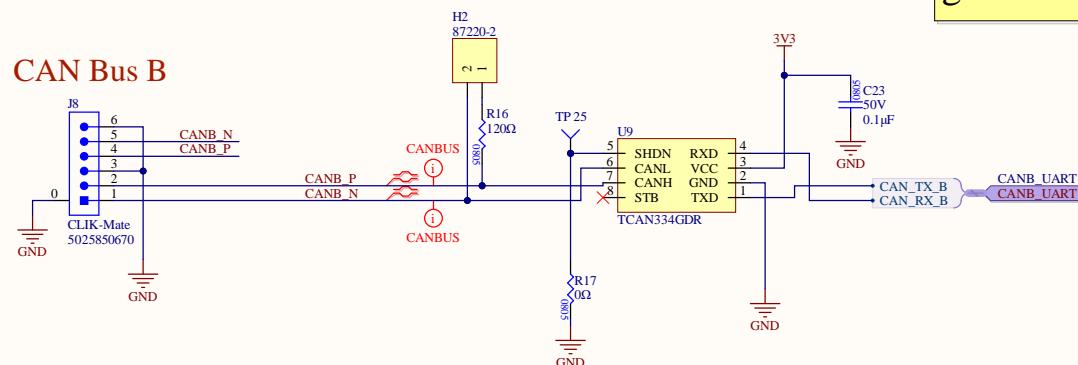
# CAN Transceivers

**CAN Bus A**



See datasheet for layout guidelines

**CAN Bus B**



Title:	SH6 - CAN.SchDoc		
Project:	Power Distribution Board.PjPcb		
Rev:	6.0	Reviewer:	Ari Wasch
Engineer:			
Date:	2024-02-24	Sheet:	6 of 6

