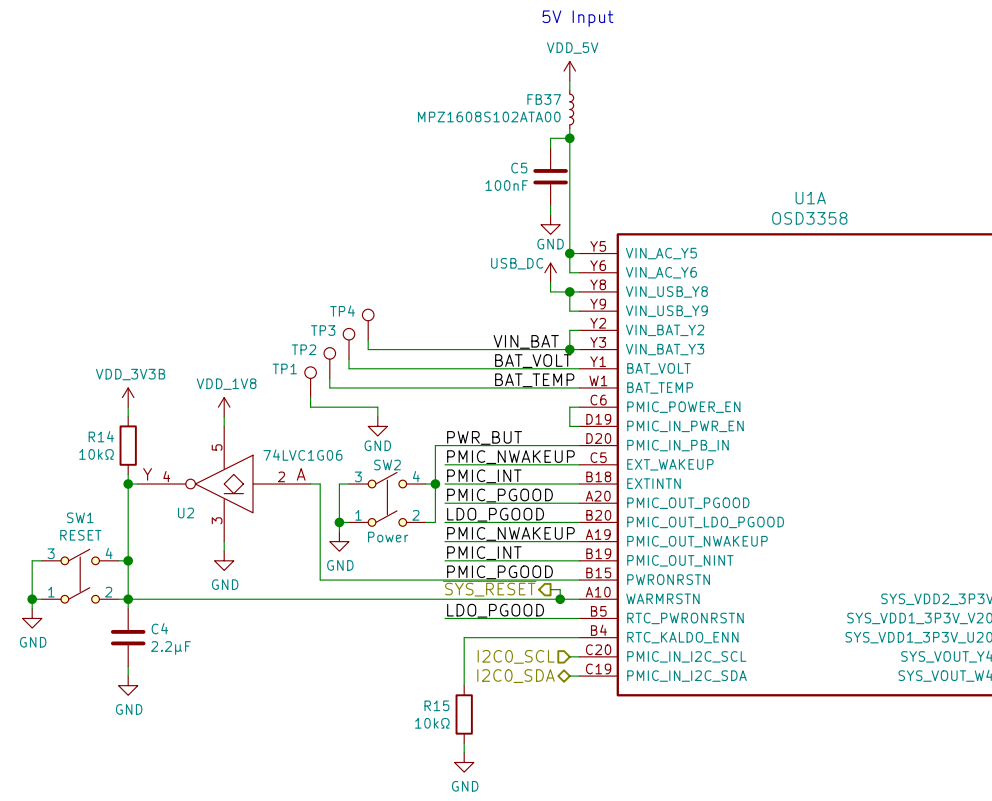
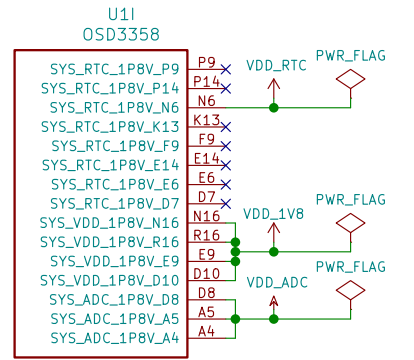
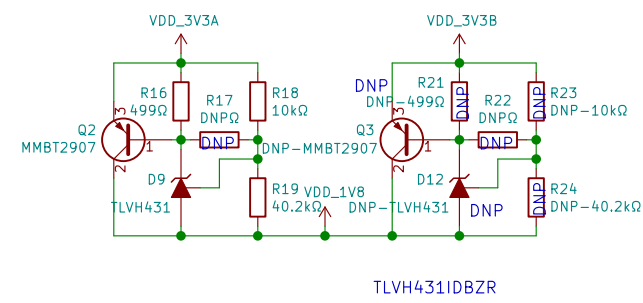
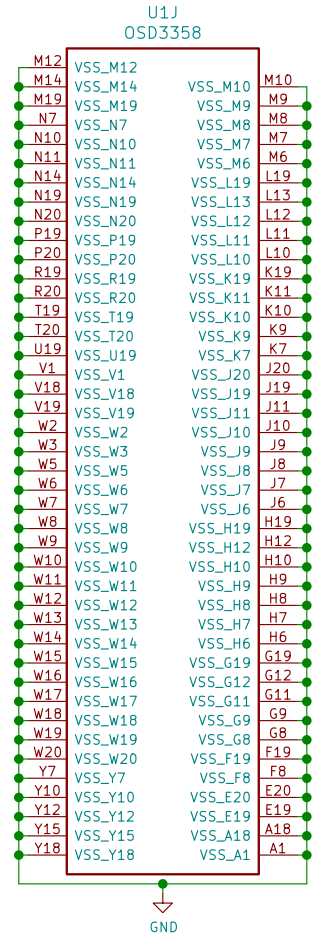
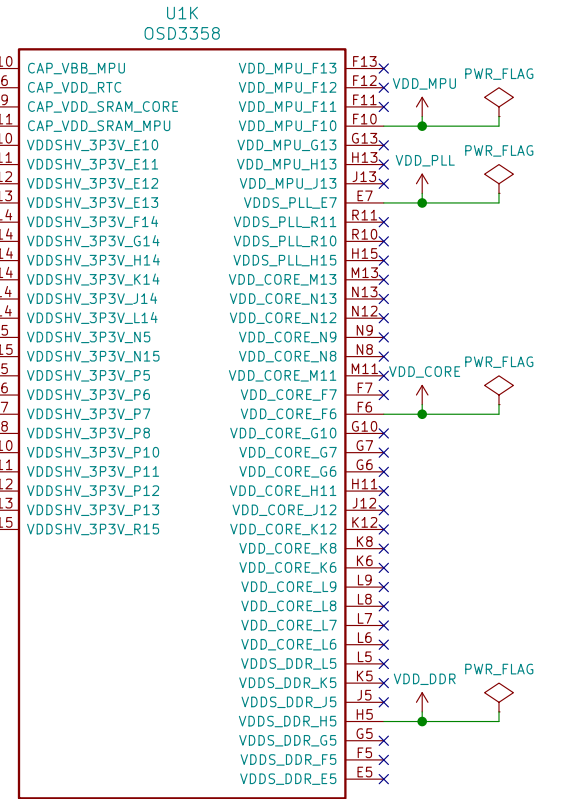


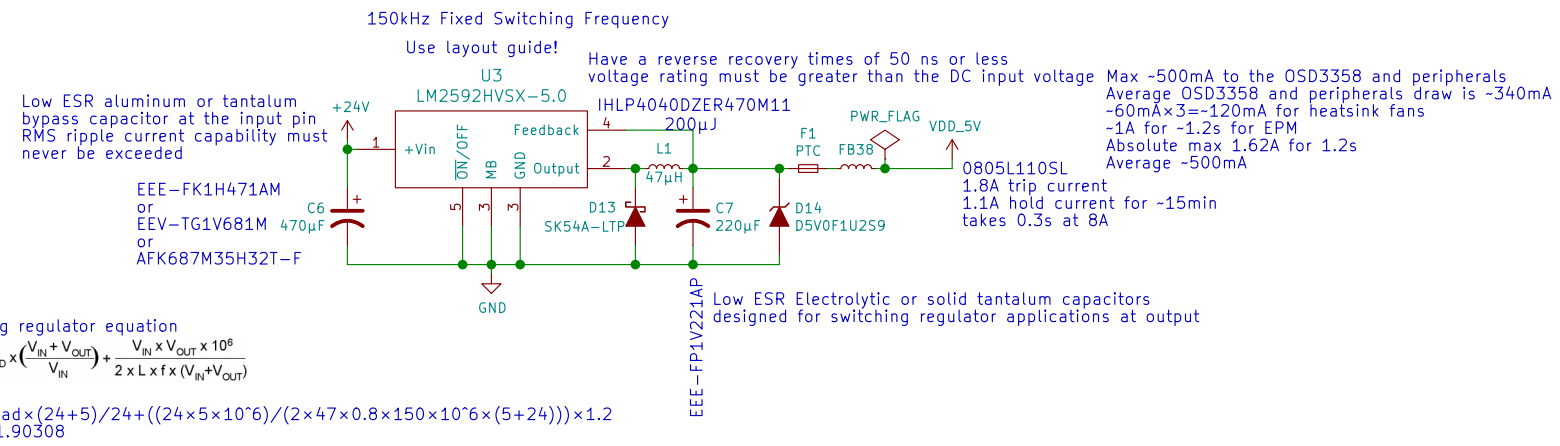
Input
input.sch
Voltage Regulator
voltage_regulator.sch



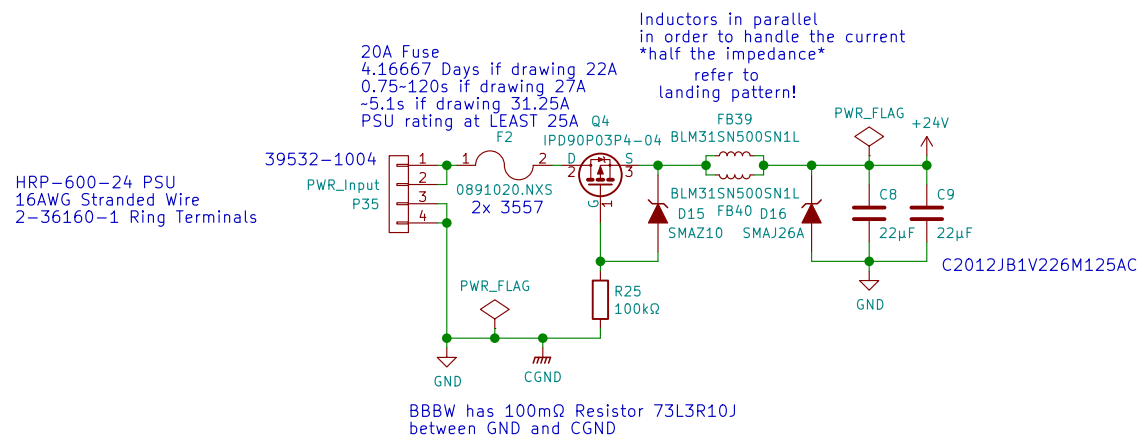
Internal Power Supply
Test Point

Output Power Supply
Secondary, 3.3VDC





Sheet: /Power/Voltage Regulator/ File: voltage_regulator.sch		
Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
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AWG	Diameter		Turns of wire, without insulation		Area		Resistance/length ^[1]		Ampacity ^[1] at 20 °C insulation material temperature rating, or 16 AWG and smaller for single unbundled wires in equipment ^[2]		Fusing current ^{[3][4]}			
	(in)	(mm)	(per in)	(per cm)	(kcmil)	(mm²)	(mΩ/m) ^[5]	(mΩ/ft) ^[6]	60 °C	75 °C	90 °C	Preece ^{[3][7][8][9]}	Onderdonk ^{[4][10][11]}	
									(A)	(A)	(A)	-10 s	1 s 32 ms	
16	0.0508	1.291	19.7	7.75	2.58	1.31	13.17	4.016	22 ^{free air}	13 ^{enclosed}	18	117 A	398 A	2.2 kA

Voltage Drop Calculator by Gerald Newton <http://www.electrictian2.com>

The following calculator calculates the voltage drop, and voltage at the end of the wire for American Wire Gauge from 4/0 AWG to 30 AWG, aluminum or copper wire. (Note: It just calculates the voltage drop, consult the above table for rules-of-thumb, or your local or national electrical code or your electrician to decide what is legal!) Note that the voltage drop does not depend on the input voltage, just on the resistance of the wire and the load in amps.

Select Copper or Aluminum **Copper**

Select American Wire Gauge (AWG) Size
16 AWG

Select Voltage
24 VDC or 1-phase AC

Enter 1-way circuit length in feet (the calculation is for the round trip distance)
1.80446

Enter Load in amps
13.5

Click to Calculate

Voltage drop
0.203

Voltage at load end of circuit
23.797

Per Cent voltage drop
0.85

Wire cross section in circular mils
2560

PCB Calculator

Regulators | Track Width | Electrical Spacing | TransLine | RF Attenuators | Color Code | Board Classes

Parameters

Current **13.5** A

Temperature rise 23 deg C

Conductor length 550 mm

Resistivity 1.72e-8 Ohm-meter

External layer traces

Trace width 6.46155 mm

Trace thickness 0.03556 mm

Cross-section area 0.229773 mm x mm

Resistance 0.0411711 Ohm

Voltage drop 0.55581 Volt

Power loss 7.50344 Watt

Internal layer traces

Trace width 16.8093 mm

Trace thickness 0.03556 mm

Cross-section area 0.597739 mm x mm

Resistance 0.0158263 Ohm

Voltage drop 0.213655 Volt

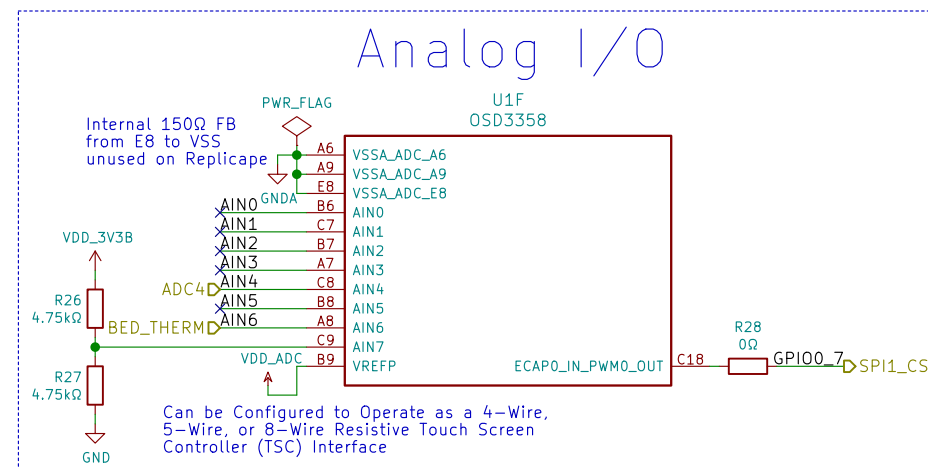
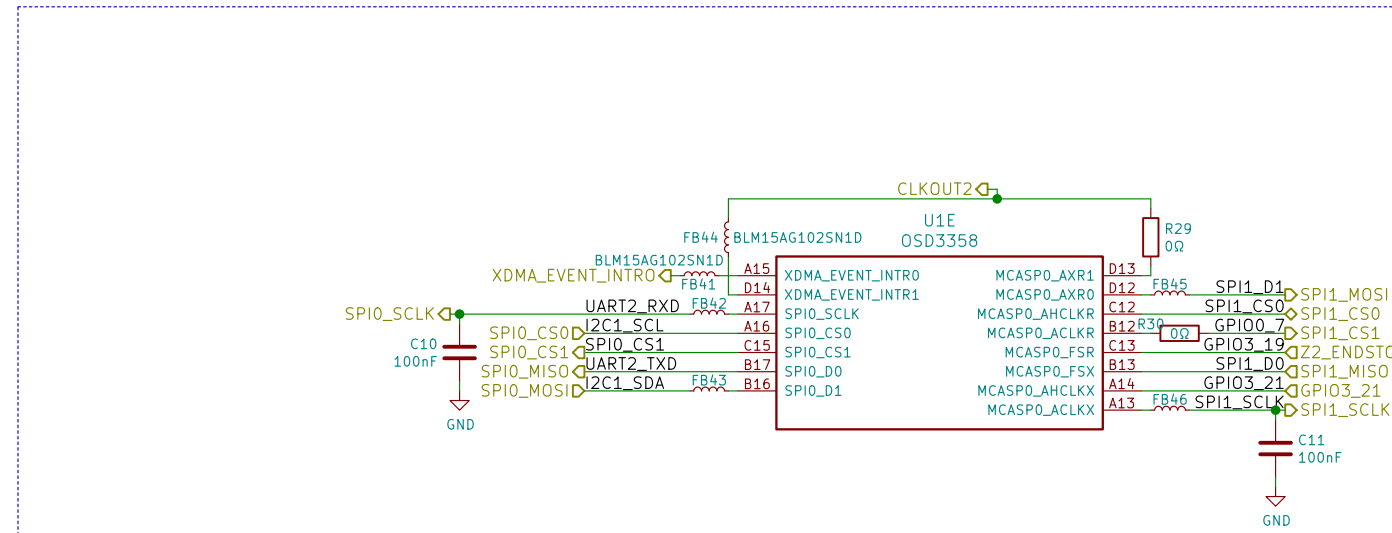
Power loss 2.88434 Watt

If you specify the maximum current, then the trace widths will be calculated to suit.
If you specify one of the trace widths, the maximum current it can handle will be calculated. The width for the other trace to also handle this current will then be calculated. The controlling value is shown in bold.

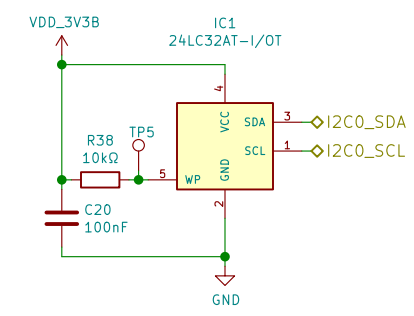
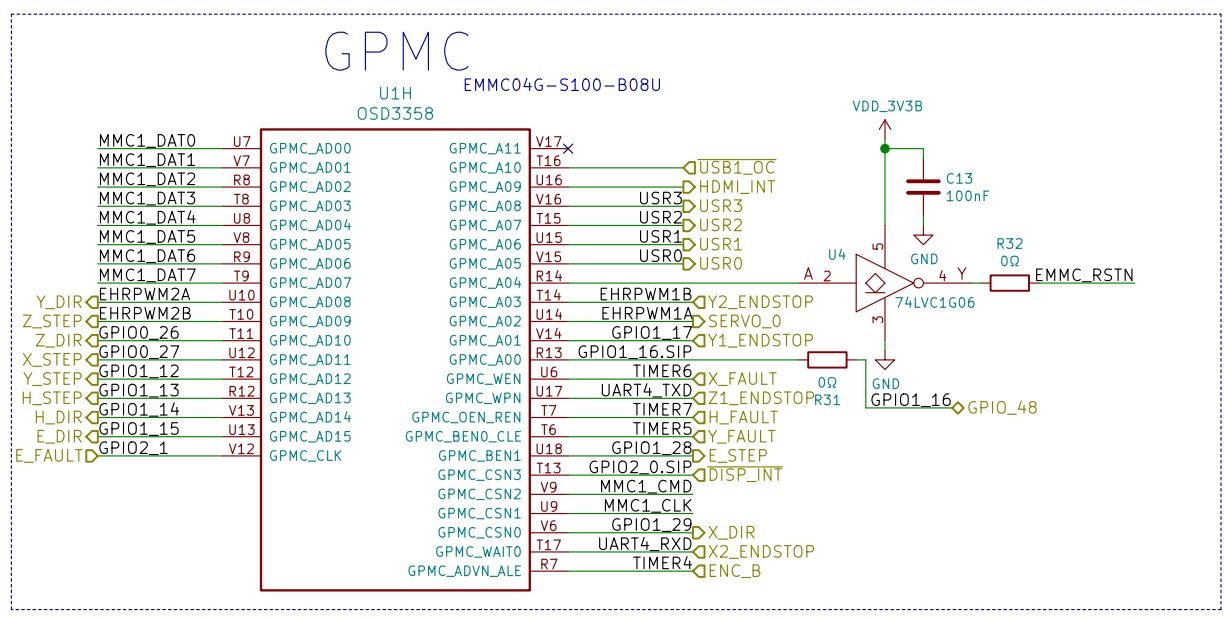
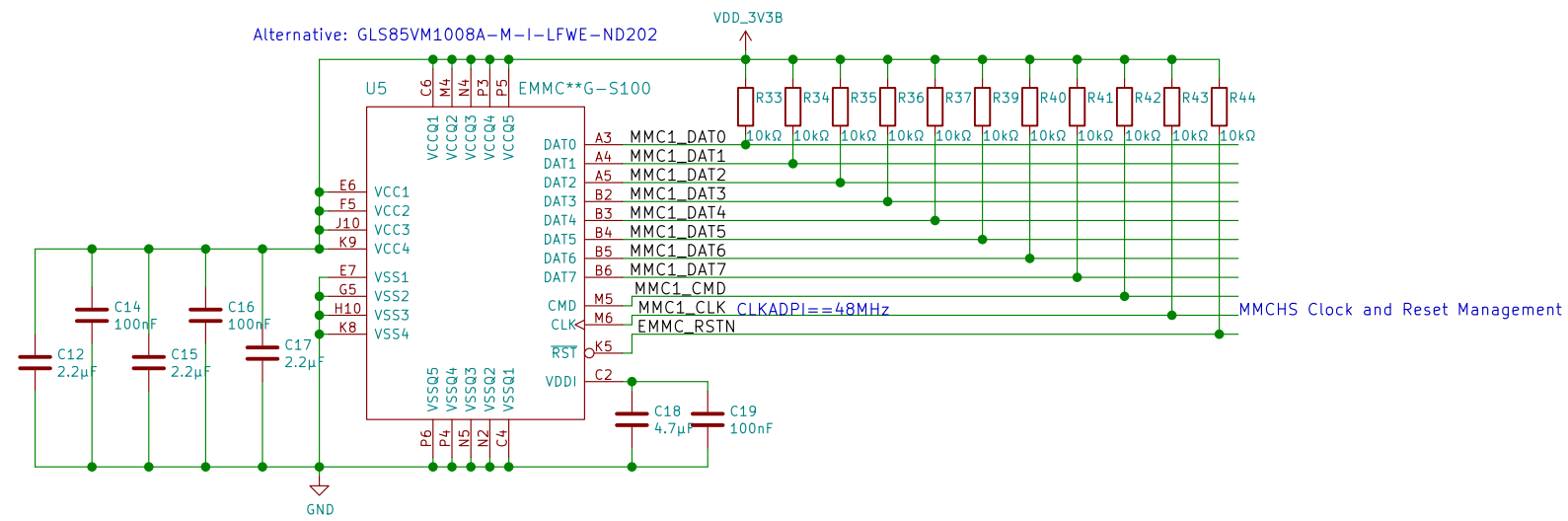
The calculations are valid for currents up to 35A (external) or 17.5A (internal), temperature rises up to 100 deg C, and widths of up to 400mil (10mm).
The formula, from IPC-2221, is
 $I = K \cdot dt^{0.44} \cdot (W \cdot H)^{0.725}$
where:
I = maximum current in amps
dt = temperature rise above ambient in deg C
W,H = width and thickness in mils

Unused

U1L OSD3358		
B1	NC_B1	EXTL3B Y20
B2	NC_B2	EXTL3A Y19
B3	NC_B3	EXTL2B Y17
C1	NC_C1	EXTL2A Y16
C2	NC_C2	EXTL1B Y14
C3	NC_C3	EXTL1A Y13
C4	NC_C4	NC_V11 V11
D1	NC_D1	NC_V10 V10
D2	NC_D2	NC_U11 U11
D3	NC_D3	NC_P4 P4
D4	NC_D4	NC_P3 P3
D5	NC_D5	NC_P2 P2
E1	NC_E1	NC_P1 P1
E2	NC_E2	NC_N4 N4
E3	NC_E3	NC_N3 N3
E4	NC_E4	NC_N2 N2
F1	NC_F1	NC_N1 N1
F2	NC_F2	NC_M4 M4
F3	NC_F3	NC_M3 M3
F4	NC_F4	NC_M2 M2
G1	NC_G1	NC_M1 M1
G2	NC_G2	NC_L4 L4
G3	NC_G3	NC_L3 L3
G4	NC_G4	NC_L2 L2
H1	NC_H1	NC_L1 L1
H2	NC_H2	NC_K4 K4
H3	NC_H3	NC_K3 K3
H4	NC_H4	NC_K2 K2
J1	NC_J1	NC_K1 K1
J2	NC_J2	NC_J4 J4
	NC_J3	NC_J3 J3
	NC_J2	NC_J2 J2
	TESTOUT	A3



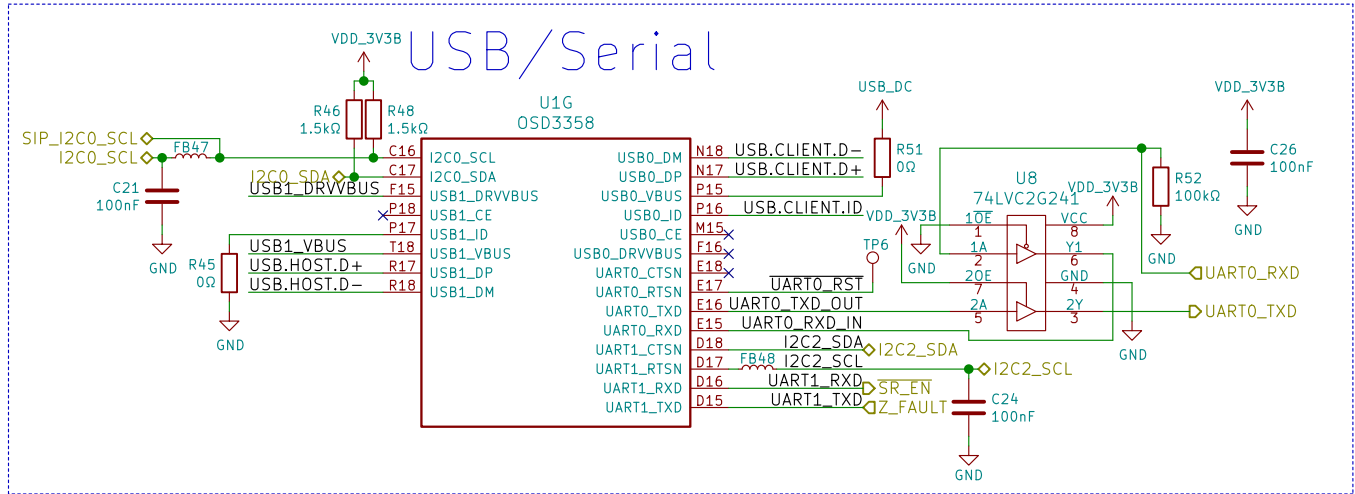
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Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 5/25



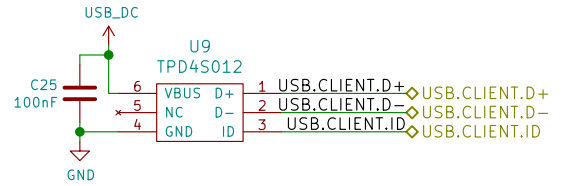
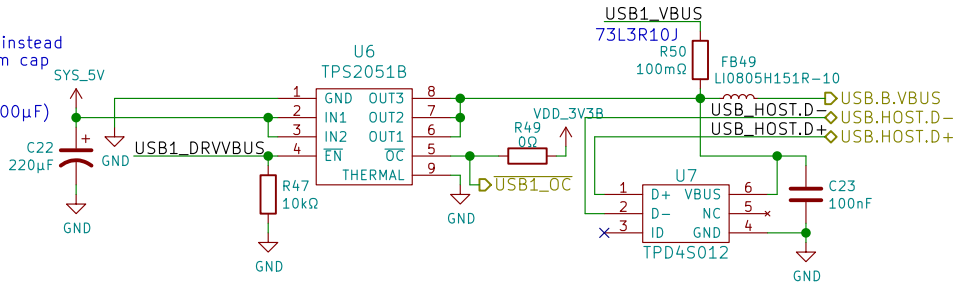
Removed OSC1, description for BBB (it is not applicable to Cimarron):
 GPIO3_21 has a 24.576 MHz clock on it.

o This is required by the HDMI Framer for Audio purposes. We needed to run a clock into the processor to generate the correct clock frequency. The pin on the processor was already routed to the expansion header. In order not to remove this feature on the expansion header, it was left connected. In order to use the pin as a GPIO pin, you need to disable the clock. While this disables audio to the HDMI, the fact that you want to use this pin for something else, does the same thing.

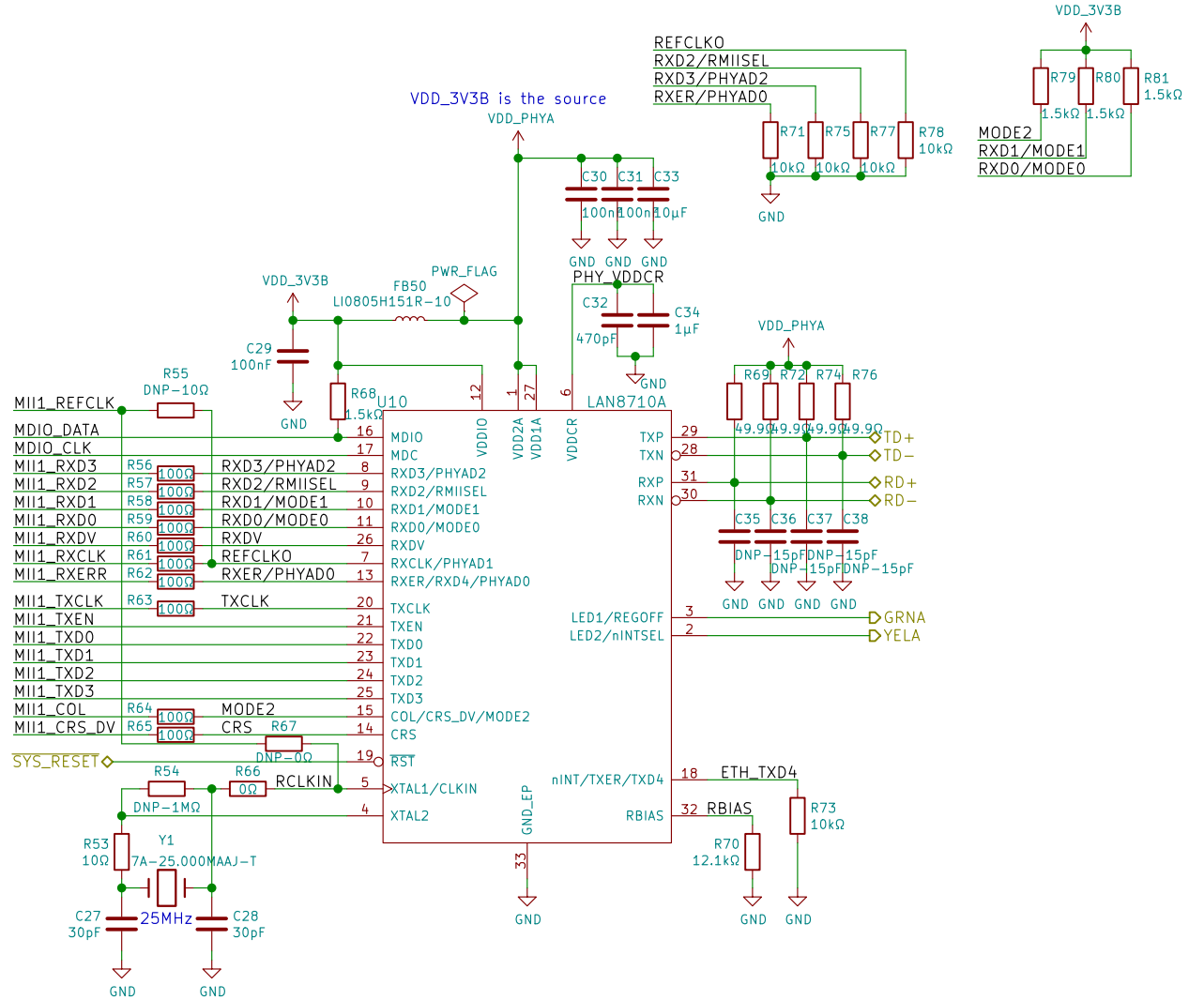
Sheet: /Flash/ File: flash.sch		
Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 6/25



Used a tantalum cap instead of the large aluminium cap TAJD227M010RNJ instead of AVE107M06D16T-F (100μF)



U1C OSD3358			
MII1_CRSDV	H17	MII1_CRSDV	H17
MII1_REFCLK	H18	RMII1_REFCLK	H18
MII1_COL	H16	MII1_COL	H16
MII1_TXEN	J16	MII1_TXEN	J16
MII1_TXCLK	K18	MII1_TX_CLK	K18
MII1_TXD0	K17	MII1_TXD0	K17
MII1_TXD1	K16	MII1_TXD1	K16
MII1_TXD2	K15	MII1_TXD2	K15
MII1_TXD3	J18	MII1_TXD3	J18
MII1_RXERR	J15	MII1_RX_ER	J15
MII1_RXCLK	L18	MII1_RX_CLK	L18
MII1_RXDV	J17	MII1_RX_DV	J17
MII1_RXD0	M16	MII1_RXD0	M16
MII1_RXD1	L15	MII1_RXD1	L15
MII1_RXD2	L16	MII1_RXD2	L16
MII1_RXD3	L17	MII1_RXD3	L17
MDIO_DATA	M17	MDIO	MDIO
MDIO_CLK	M18	MDC	MDC
		MMC0_DAT3	F17
		MMC0_DAT2	F18
		MMC0_DAT1	G15
		MMC0_DAT0	G16
		MMC0_CMD	G18
		MMC0_CLK	G17

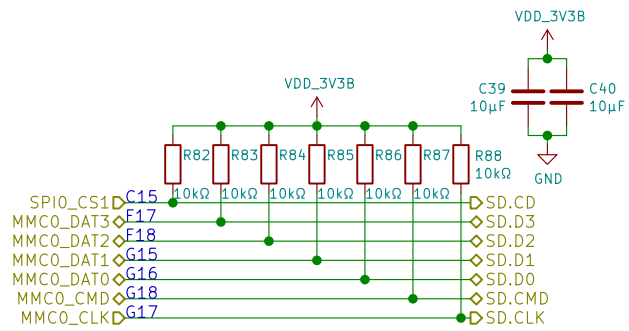


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File: eth.sch

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Size: A4 Date:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4

Rev:
Id: 8/25



Sheet: /uSD Connector/
 File: sd.sch

Title:

Size: A4

Date:

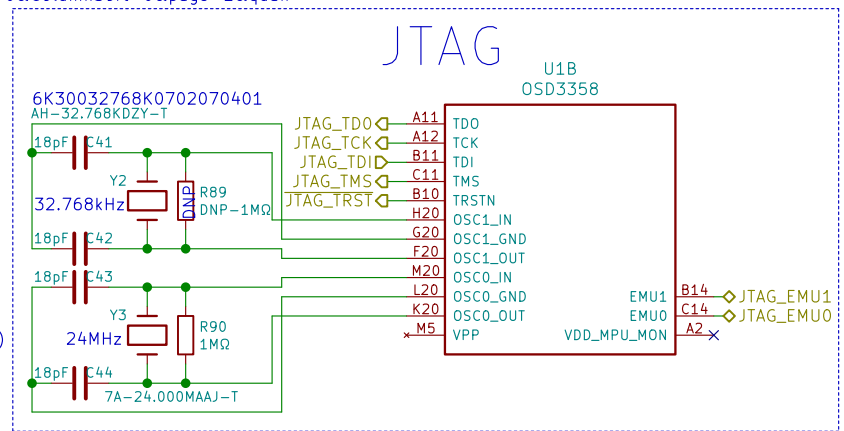
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4

Rev:

Id: 9/25

<https://www.digikey.com/products/en/crystals-oscillators-resonators/crystals/171?k=&pkeyword=&pv46=14783&FV=8c0011%2C22c0060%2C8640003%2C1f140000%2Cffe000ab%2C402f3e&monly=0&newproducts=0&ColumnSort=0&page=1&quantity=0&ptm=0&fid=0&pageSize=25>

8.1.6.6 Spread Spectrum Clocking (SSC)

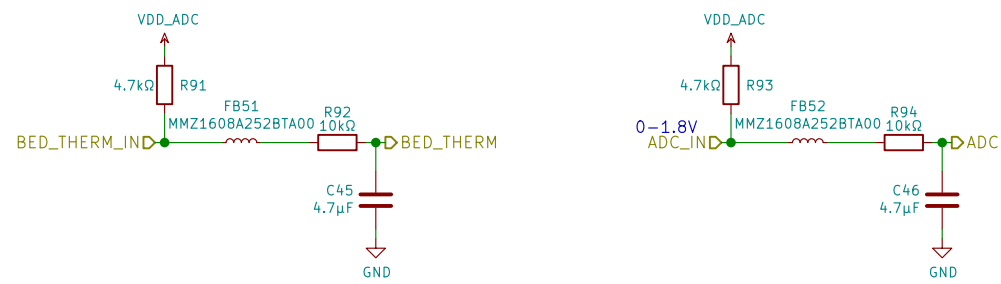


Sheet: /JTAG/
File: jtag.sch

Title:

Size: A4 Date:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4

Rev:
Id: 10/25

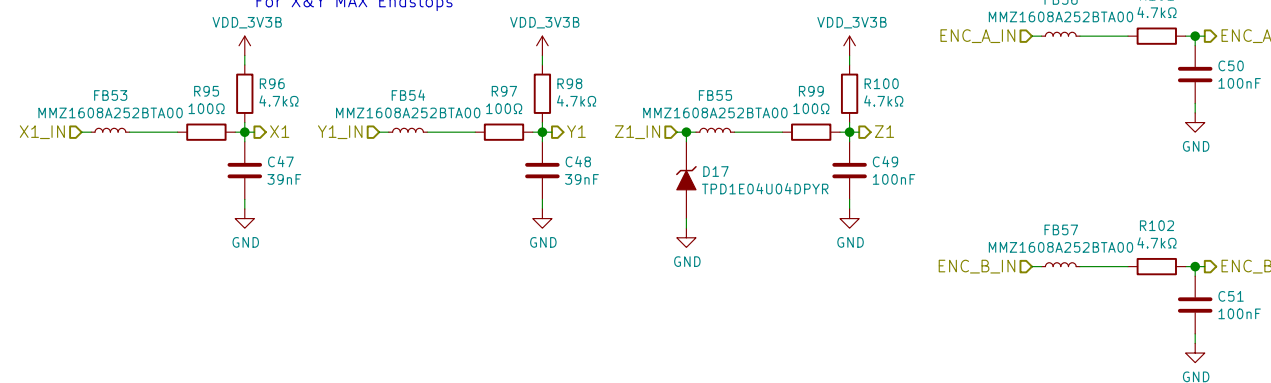


Sheet: /Thermistors/ File: therm.sch		
Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 11/25

TAZ 6 X&Y homing feedrate:
 $100\mu\text{steps/mm} * 30\text{mm/sec} = 3000\mu\text{steps/sec}$
 $1/(3\text{kHz}) = 333.33\mu\text{s}$
 $V_{IH} = 0.65 * V_{DD5_DDR}$
 $RC_{rise} = 183.3\mu\text{s}$ $T_{rise}(20\% \text{ to } 80\%) \cong 1.4\tau \cong 256.62\mu\text{s}$
 $256.62\mu\text{s} < 333.33\mu\text{s}$

TAZ 6 Z homing feedrate:
 $1600\mu\text{steps/mm} * 12\text{mm/sec} = 19200\mu\text{steps/sec}$
 $1/(19.2\text{kHz}) = 52.0833\mu\text{s}$
 $V_{IL} = 0.35 * V_{DD5_DDR}$
 $RC_{fall} = 10\mu\text{s}$ $T_{rise}(80\% \text{ to } 20\%) \cong 1.4\tau \cong 14\mu\text{s}$
 $14\mu\text{s} < 52.0833\mu\text{s}$

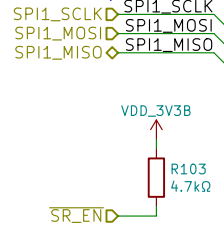
Use TMC2130
 Back-EMF Detection
 DRV_STATUS Register
 For X&Y MAX Endstops



Sheet: /Endstops/		
File: endstop.sch		
Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 12/25

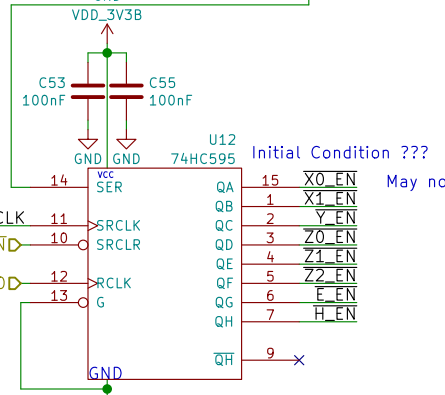
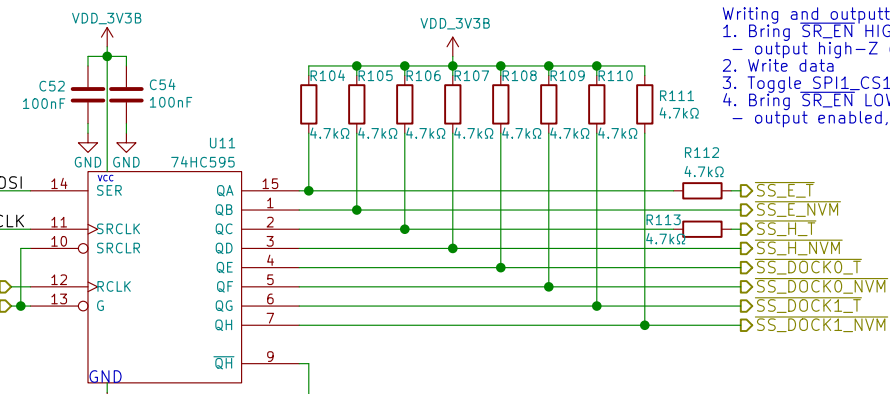
When SR_EN transitions from LOW to HIGH each D-FF of the shift-register come out of their reset states and the output is set to high-Z, ready for writing
 When SR_EN transitions from HIGH to LOW each D-FF of the shift-register goes into their reset states and the output is enabled, SS/EN selected

SPI1_CS1 captures the data in the shift register and is ready to be driven by the second stage of D-FFs



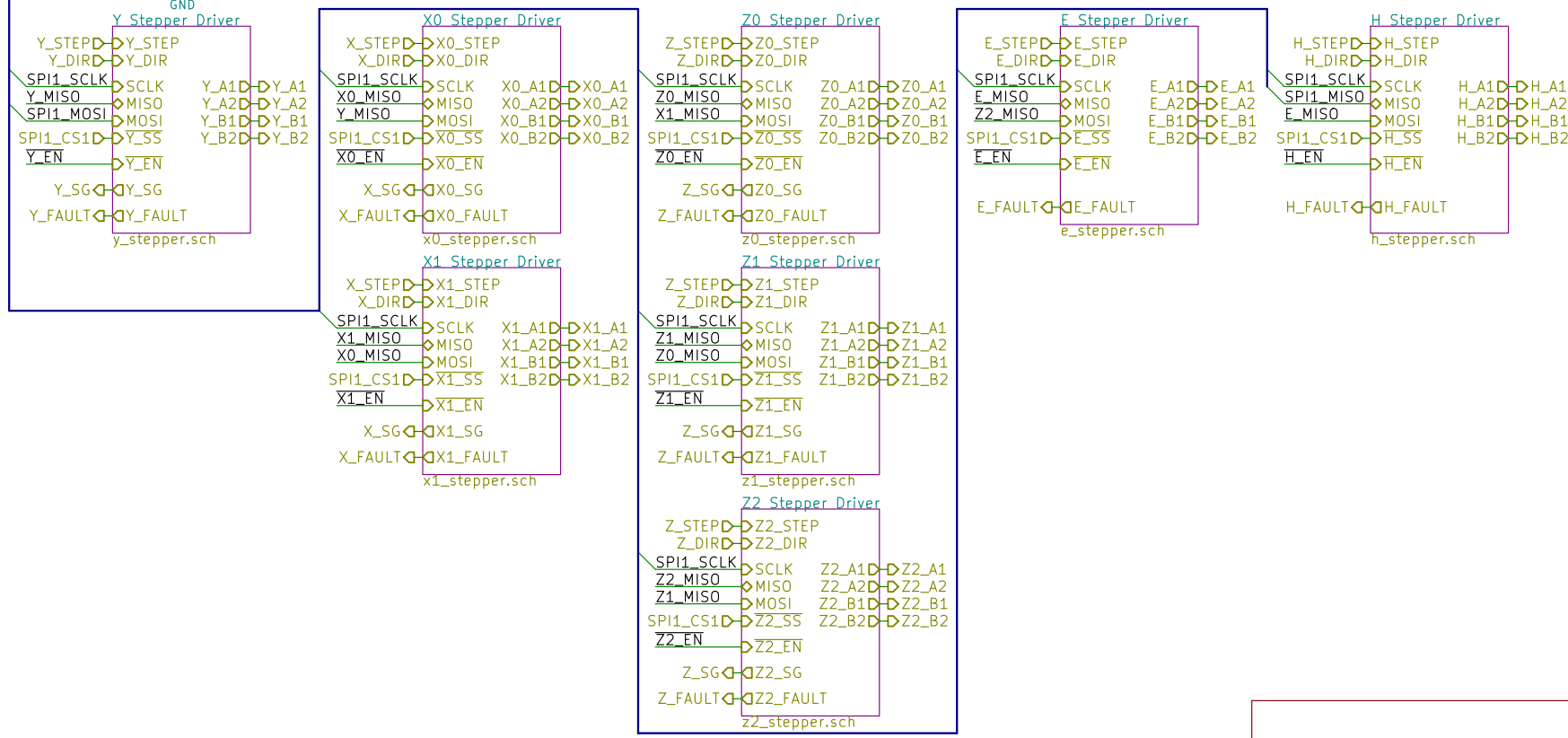
- Writing and outputting data:
1. Bring SR_EN HIGH
- output high-Z (pull-ups)
 2. Write data
 3. Toggle SPI1_CS1 |_|_|
- output enabled, disable specific motors/ready to configure
 4. Bring SR_EN LOW

Series resistor for reading temp whilst docking/undocking



Initial Condition ???
 May not be needed, check section 6.6!!!

Can extract which fault is occurring via SPI by reading DRV_STATUS reg



See Chapter 29 of the datasheet for layout

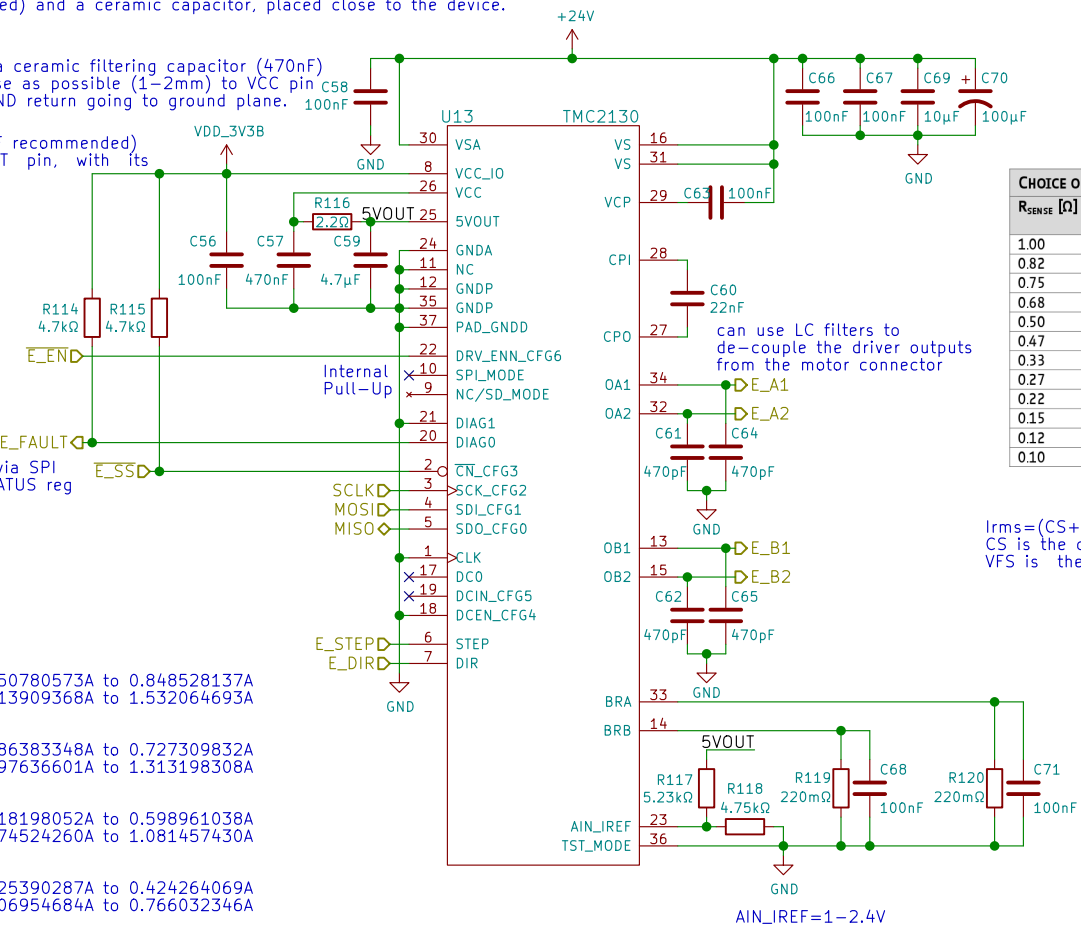
Place sense resistors and all filter capacitors as close as possible to the related IC pins. Use a solid common GND for all GND connections, also for sense resistor GND. Connect 5VOUT filtering capacitor directly to 5VOUT and GND pin. See layout hints for more details. Low ESR electrolytic capacitors are recommended for VS filtering.

A 100nF filtering capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the VSA pin to ground plane. The motor supply pins VS should be decoupled with an electrolytic capacitor (47µF or larger is recommended) and a ceramic capacitor, placed close to the device.

place a ceramic filtering capacitor (470nF) as close as possible (1-2mm) to VCC pin C58 with GND return going to ground plane.

5VOUT output voltage ceramic filtering capacitor (4.7µF recommended) should be placed as close as possible to the 5VOUT pin, with its GND return going directly to the GND pin

Can extract which E_FAULT fault is occurring via SPI by reading DRV_STATUS reg



CHOICE OF R _{SENSE} AND RESULTING MAX. MOTOR CURRENT		
R _{SENSE} [Ω]	RMS current [A] (CS=31, vsense=0)	RMS current [A] (CS=31, vsense=1)
1.00	0.23	0.12
0.82	0.27	0.15
0.75	0.30	0.17
0.68	0.33	0.18
0.50	0.44	0.24
0.47	0.47	0.26
0.33	0.66	0.36
0.27	0.79	0.44
0.22	0.96	0.53
0.15	1.35	0.75
0.12	1.64	0.91
0.10	1.92*	1.06

$I_{rms} = (CS+1)/32 \times V_{fs} / (R_{sense} + 20m\Omega) \times 1/\sqrt{2}$
 CS is the current scale setting as set by IHOLD IRUN and coolStep
 VFS is the full scale voltage as determined by vsense control bit

Bit 0 of GCONF:
 I_{scale_analog}
 0: Normal operation, use internal reference voltage
 1: Use voltage supplied to AIN as current reference

When I_{scale_analog} is enabled for analog scaling of V_{FS}, the resulting voltage V_{FS'} is calculated by:

$$V_{FS}' = V_{FS} + \frac{V_{AIN}}{2.5V}$$

- Vain = 2.0V
 - Rsense = 100mOhm:
 - Vsense = 1 : 26.516504mA res : 397.747564mA range : 0.450780573A to 0.848528137A
 - Vsense = 0 : 47.877022mA res : 718.155325mA range : 0.813909368A to 1.532064693A
 - Rsense = 120mOhm:
 - Vsense = 1 : 22.728432mA res : 340.926484mA range : 0.386383348A to 0.727309832A
 - Vsense = 0 : 41.037447mA res : 615.561707mA range : 0.697636601A to 1.313198308A
 - Rsense = 150mOhm:
 - Vsense = 1 : 18.717532mA res : 280.762986mA range : 0.318198052A to 0.598961038A
 - Vsense = 0 : 33.795545mA res : 506.933170mA range : 0.574524260A to 1.081457430A
 - Rsense = 220mOhm:
 - Vsense = 1 : 13.258252mA res : 198.873782mA range : 0.225390287A to 0.424264069A
 - Vsense = 0 : 23.938511mA res : 359.077662mA range : 0.406954684A to 0.766032346A
- Vain = 2.4V
 - Rsense = 220mOhm:
 - Vsense = 1 : 15.909903mA res : 238.648538mA range : 0.270468344A to 0.509116882A
 - Vsense = 0 : 28.726213mA res : 430.893195mA range : 0.488345621A to 0.919238816A
- Vain = 2.379759519V
 - Rsense = 220mOhm:
 - Vsense = 1 : 15.775726mA res : 236.635888mA range : 0.26818734A to 0.504823228A
 - Vsense = 0 : 28.483949mA res : 427.259243mA range : 0.484227141A to 0.911486384A

Choose sense resistors in a way, that normal IRUN is 16 to 31 for best microstep performance.

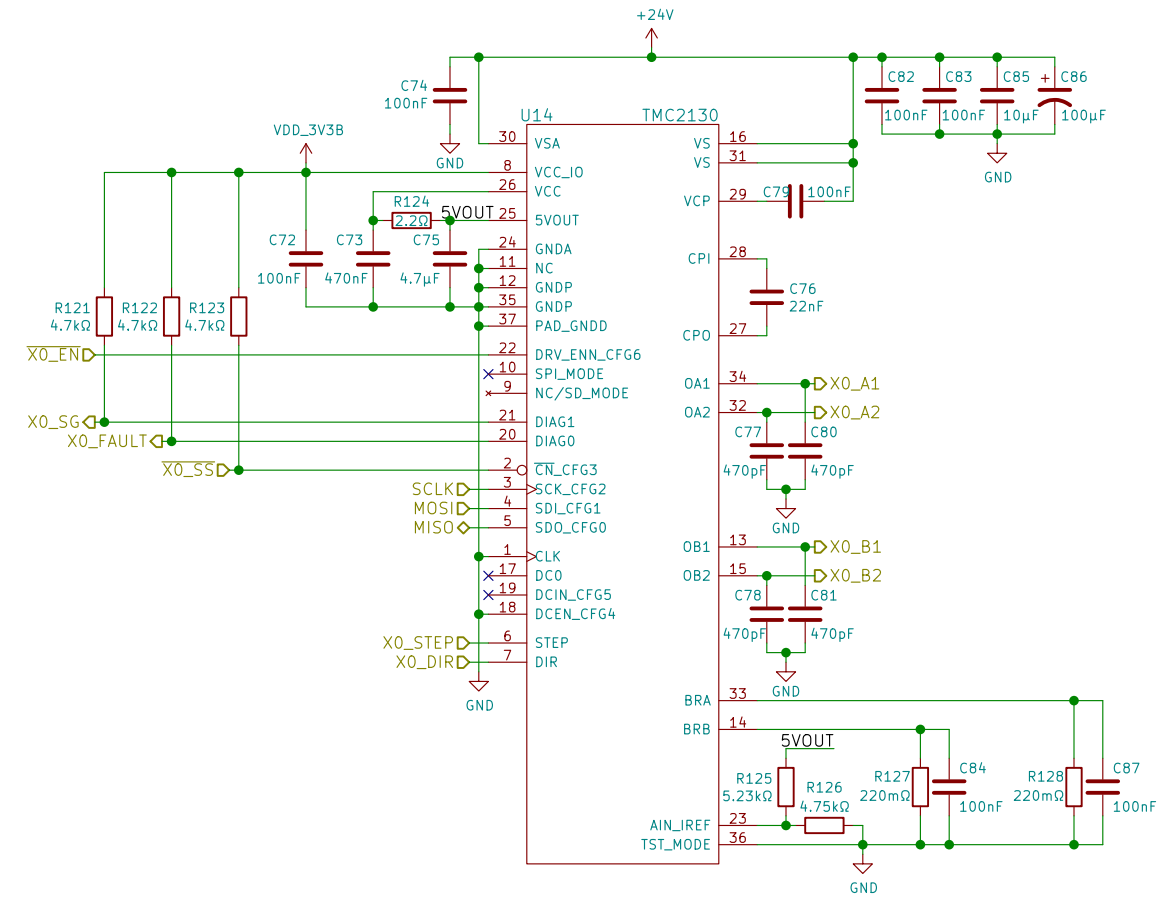
For best precision, choose the sense resistors in a way that the desired maximum current is reached with AIN in the range 2V to 2.4V

Sense input tolerance / motor current full scale tolerance -using internal reference	I _{COL}	I _{scale_analog} =0, vsense=0	-5	+5	%
Sense input tolerance / motor current full scale tolerance -using external reference voltage	I _{COL}	I _{scale_analog} =1, V _{AIN} =2V, vsense=0	-2	+2	%

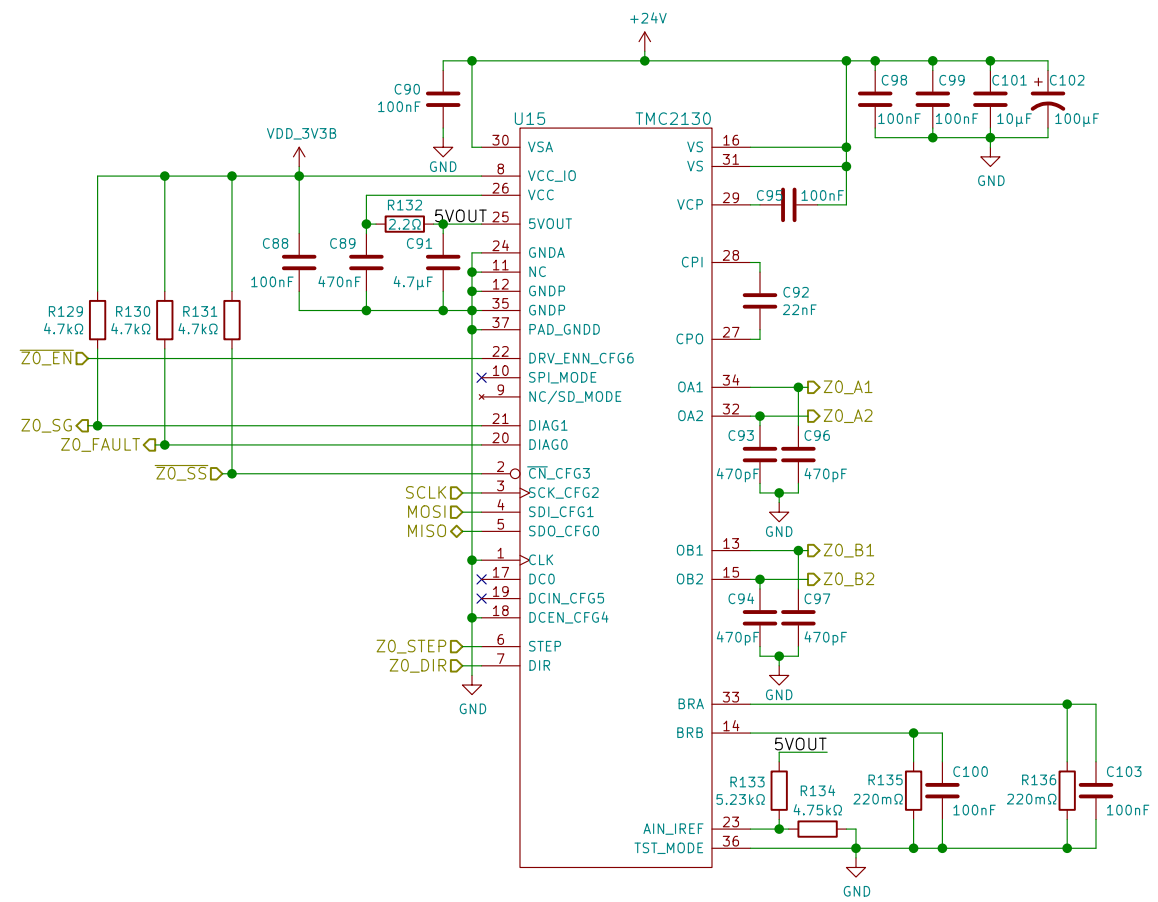
Vain = 2.379759519V

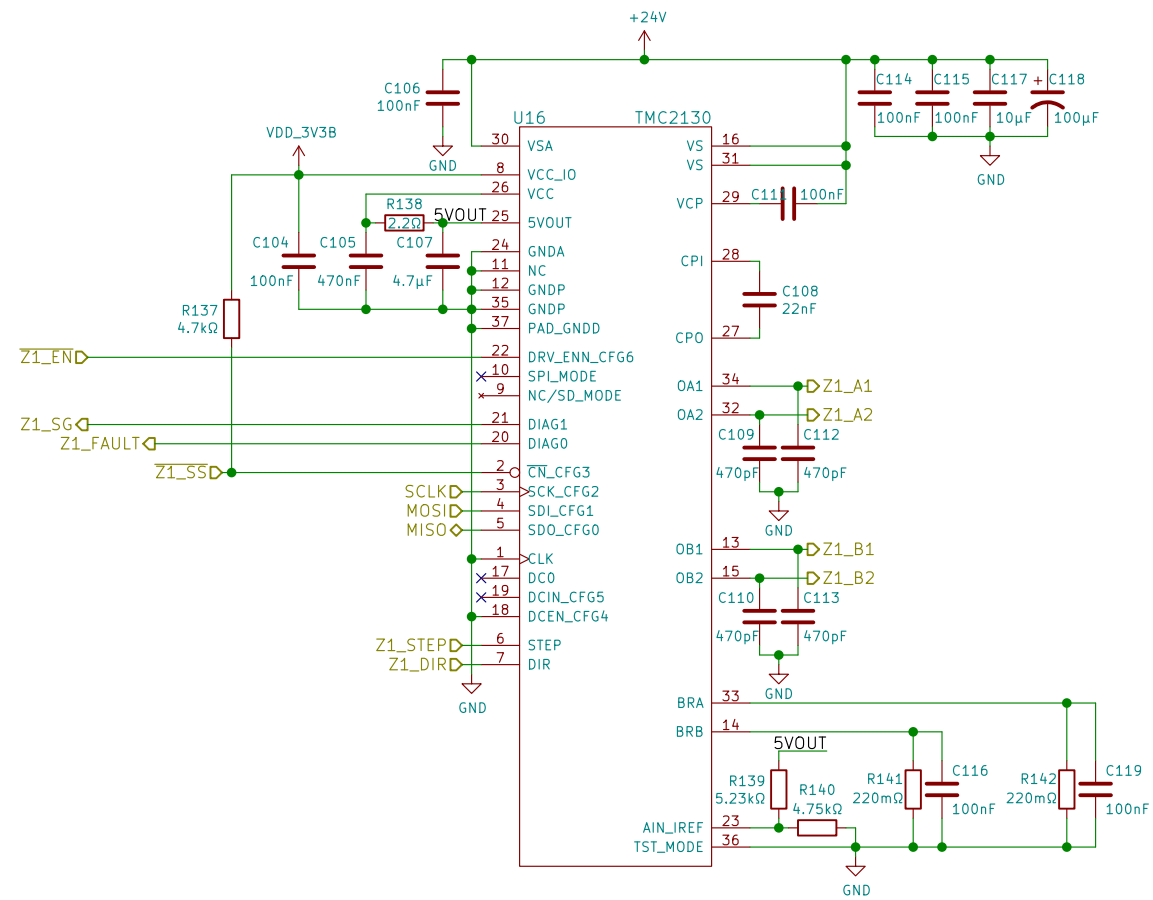
The sense resistor voltage range can be selected by the vsense bit in CHOPCONF. The low sensitivity setting (high sense resistor voltage, vsense=0) brings *best and most robust current regulation*, while high sensitivity (low sense resistor voltage, vsense=1) reduces power dissipation in the sense resistor. The high sensitivity setting reduces the power dissipation in the sense resistor by nearly half.

vsense	Allows control of the sense resistor voltage range for full scale current.	0	V _{FS} = 0.32 V	V _{srtl} = 325mV
1			V _{FS} = 0.18 V	

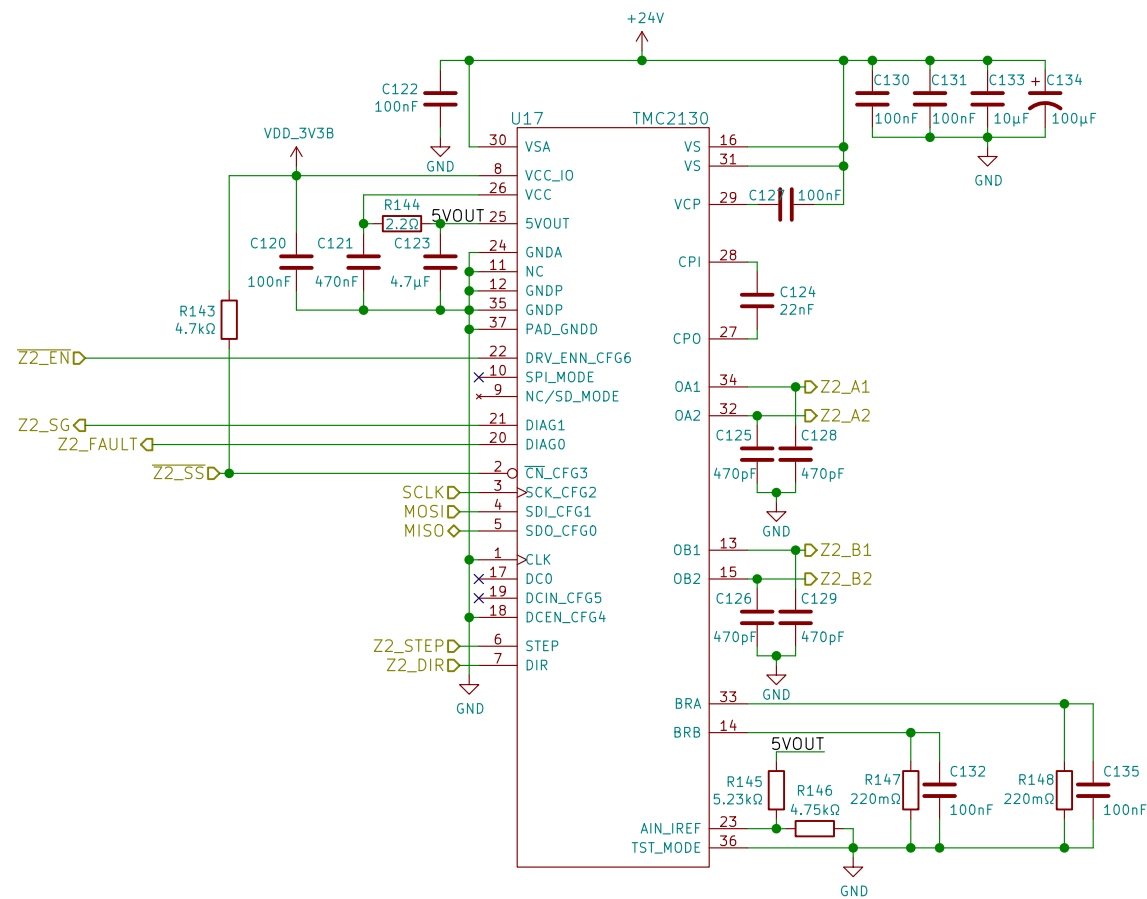


Sheet: /Stepper Drivers/X0 Stepper Driver/ File: x0_stepper.sch		
Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 15/25

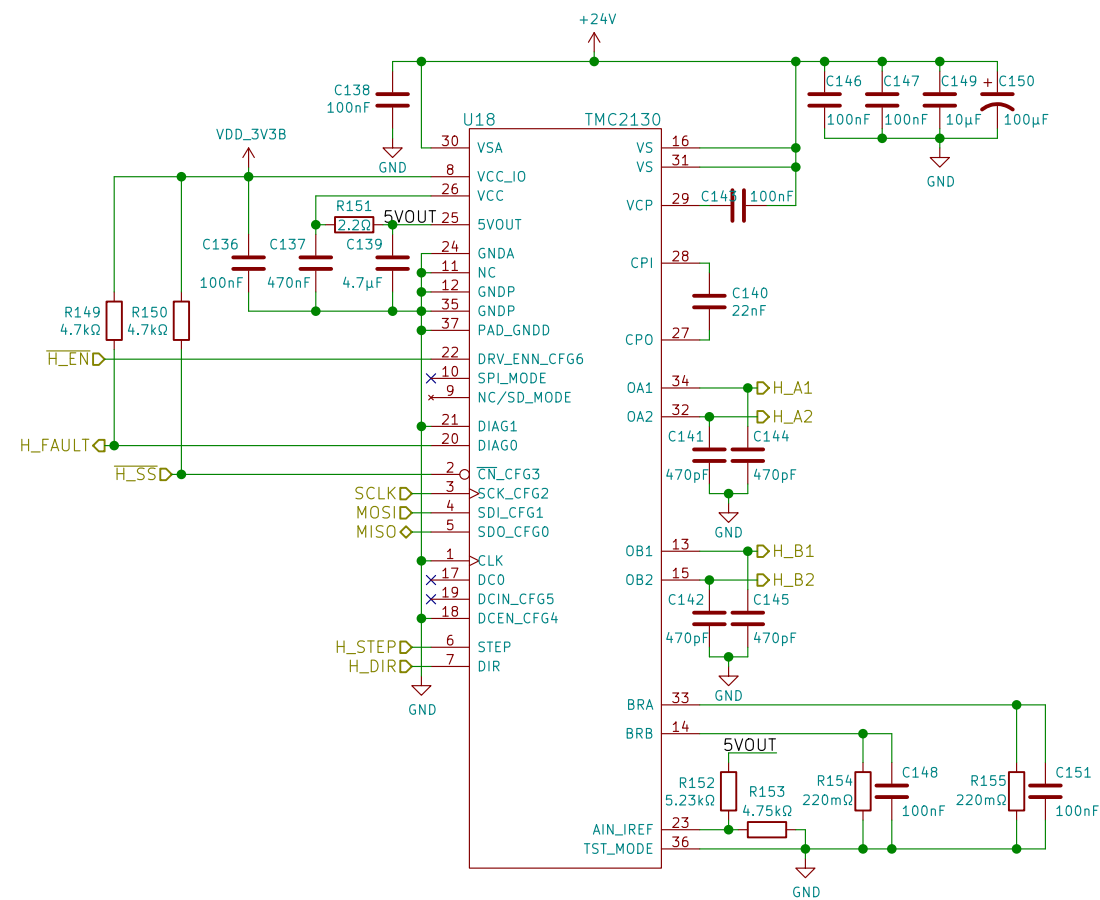




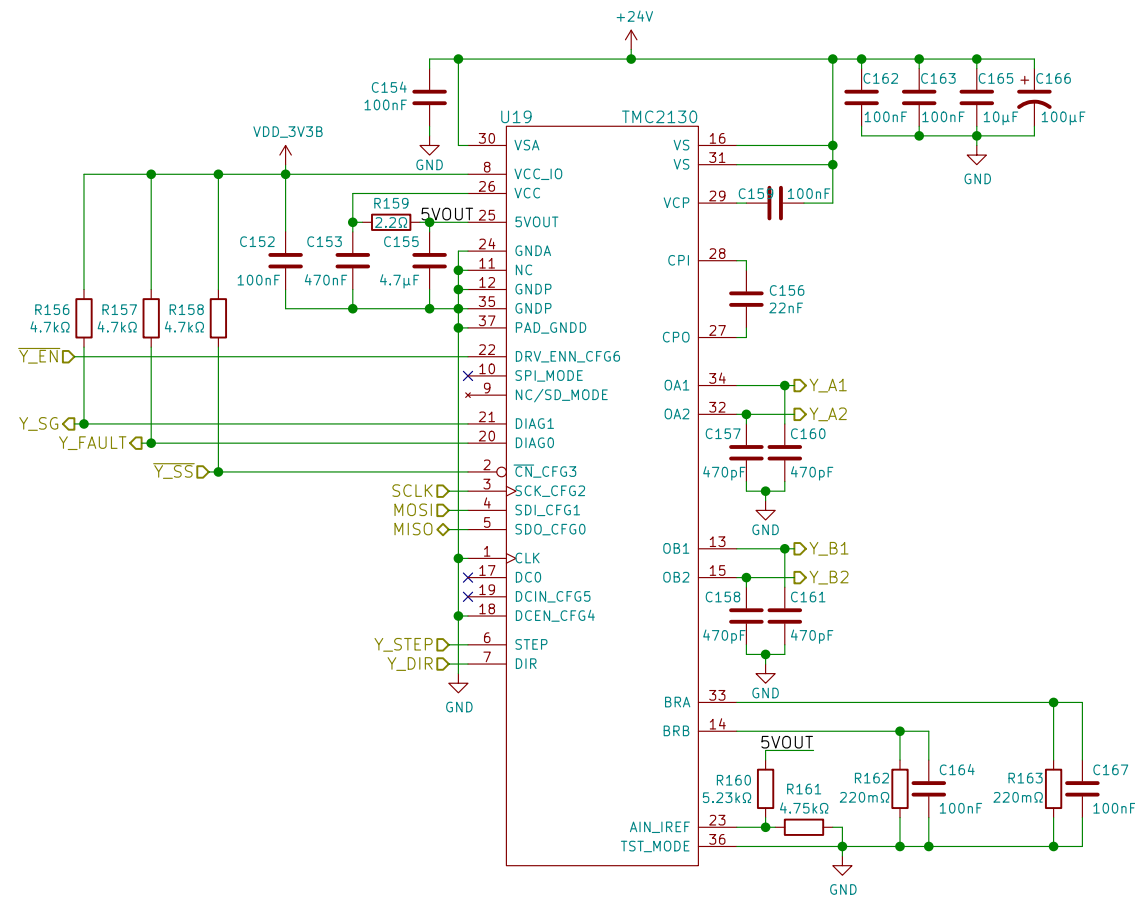
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Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 17/25



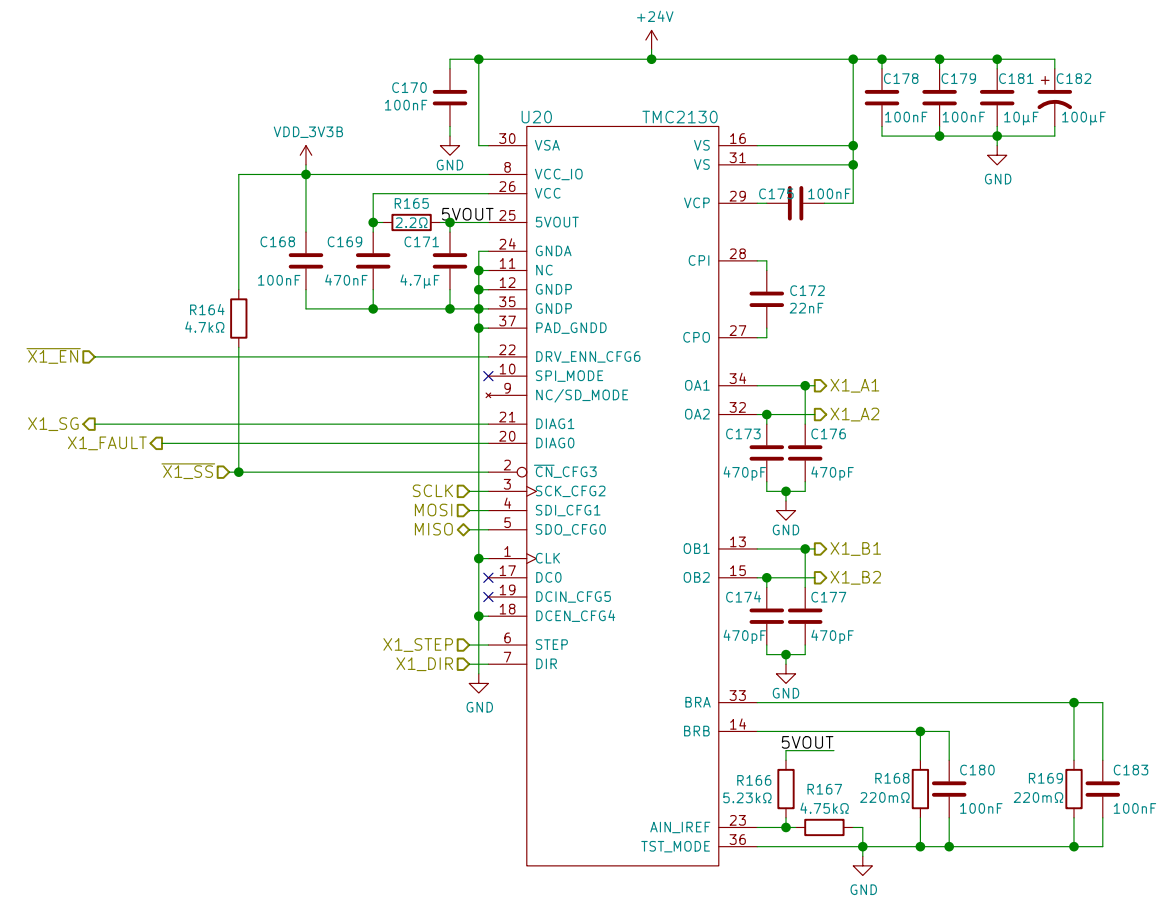
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KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 18/25



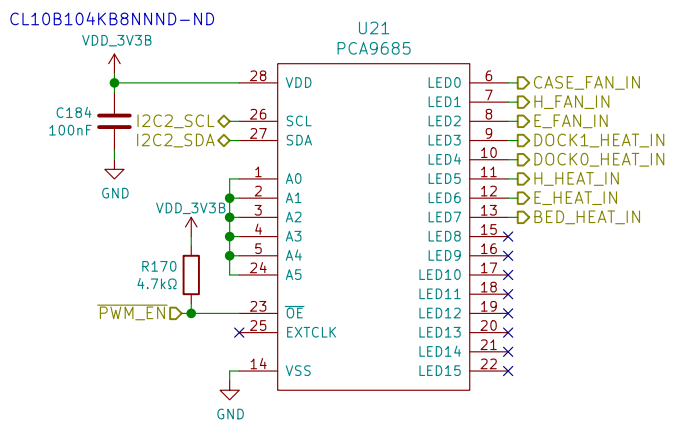
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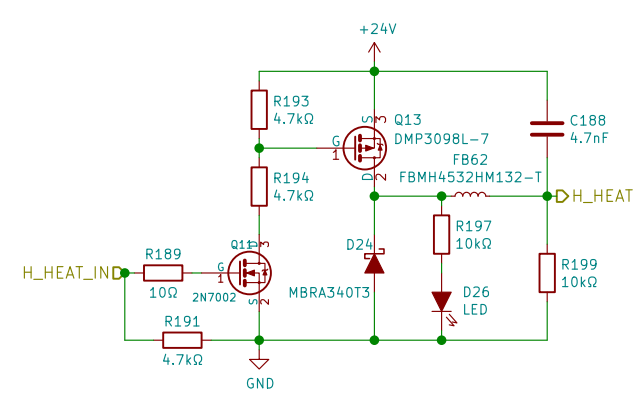
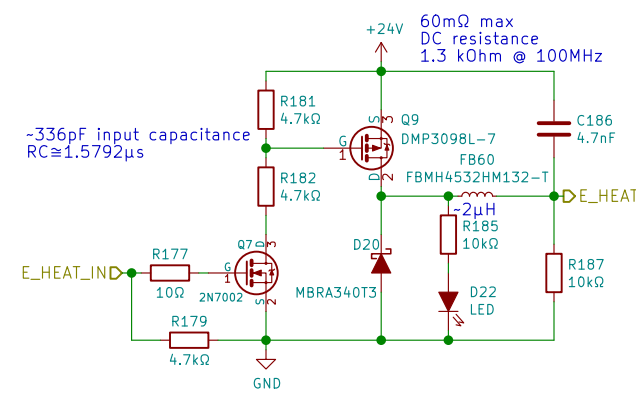
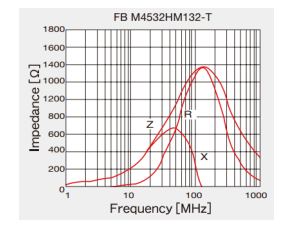
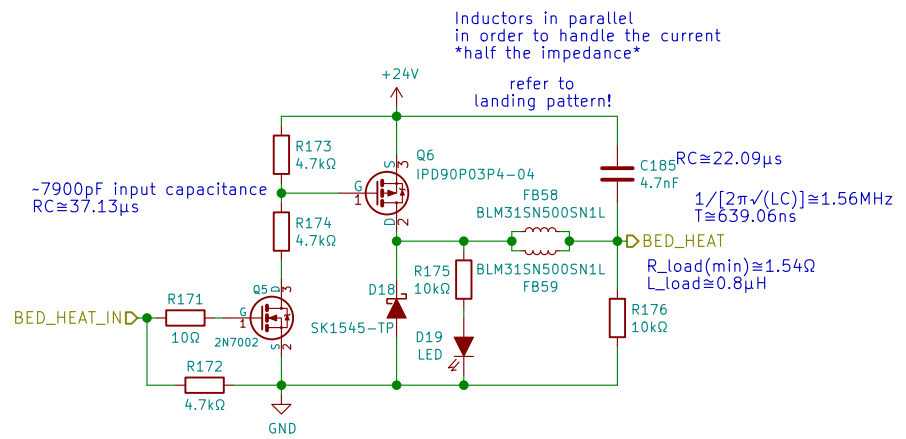
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File: y_stepper.sch		
Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
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Sheet: /Stepper Drivers/X1 Stepper Driver/ File: x1_stepper.sch		
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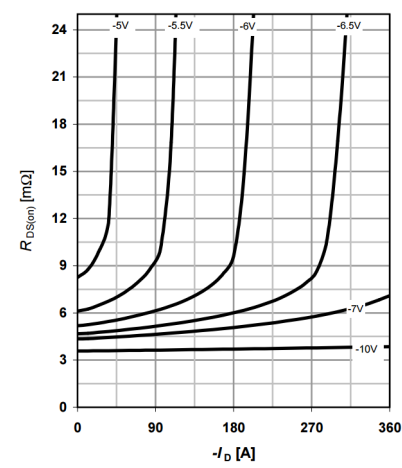


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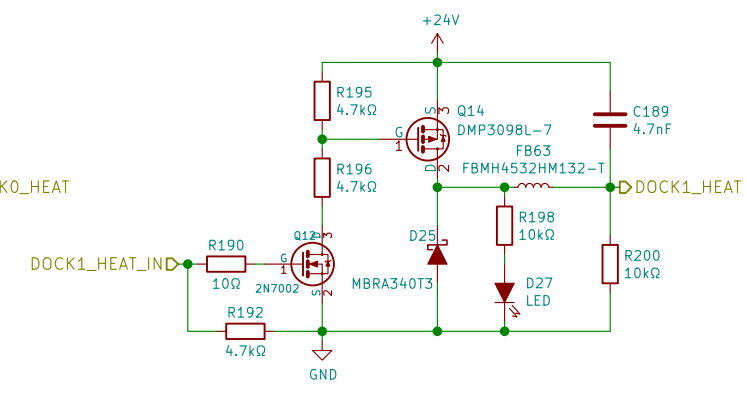
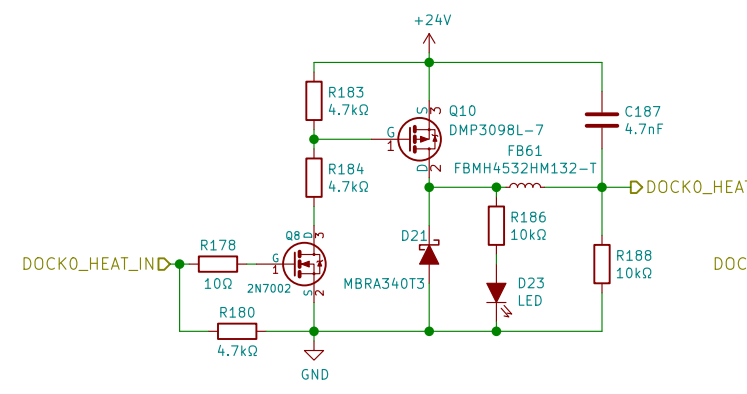
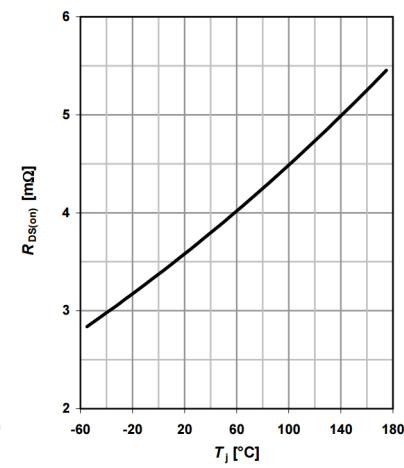
6 Typ. drain-source on-state resistance

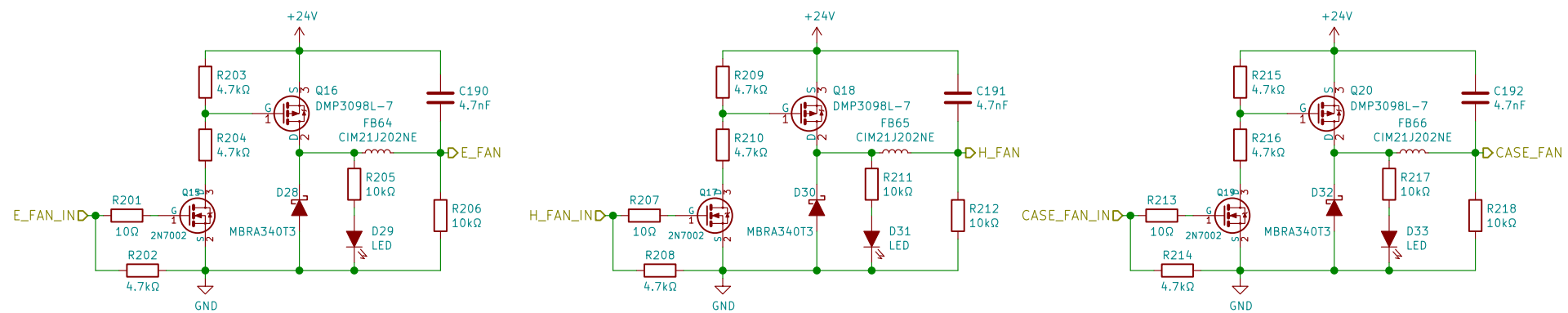
$R_{DS(on)} = f(I_D); T_j = 25^\circ C$
 parameter: V_{GS}



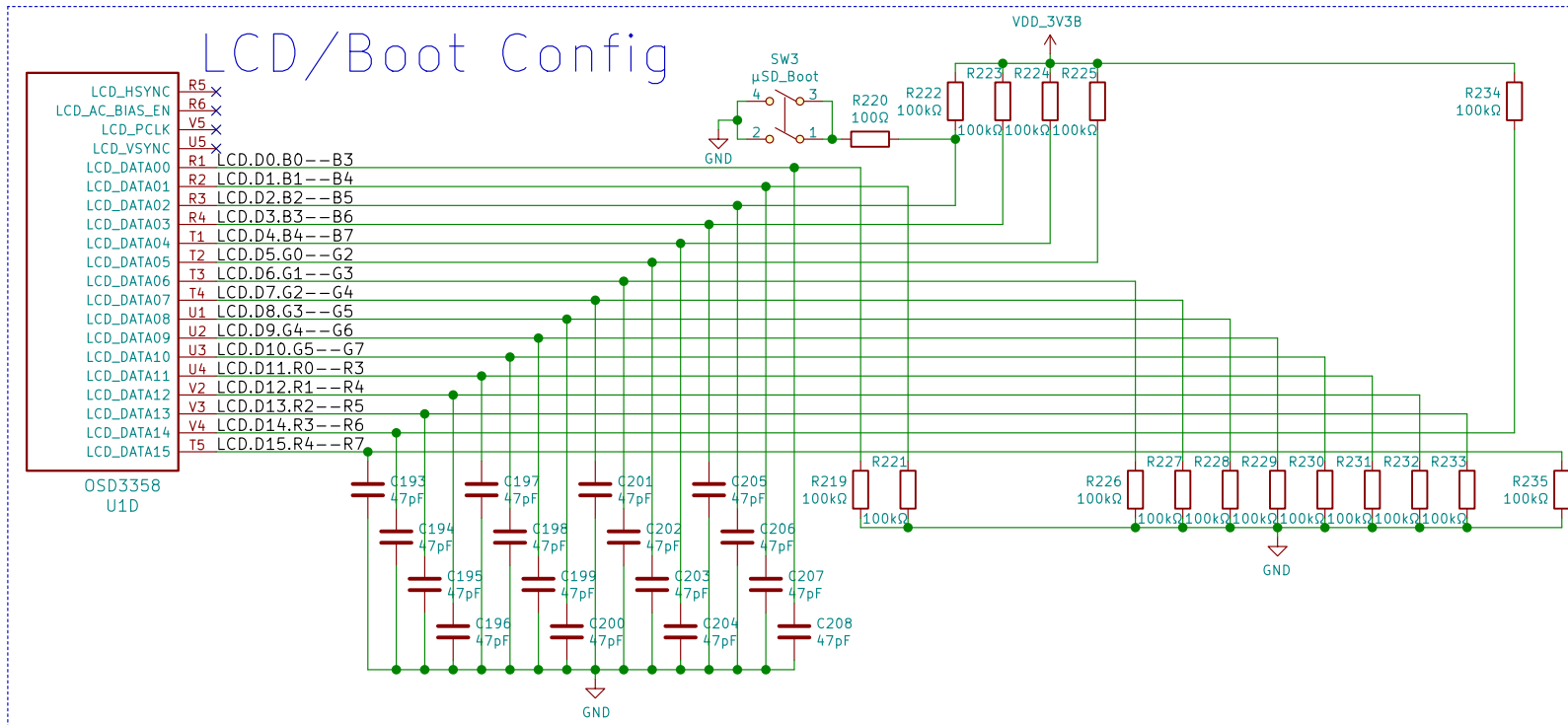
8 Typ. drain-source on-state resistance

$R_{DS(on)} = f(T_j); I_D = -90 A; V_{GS} = -10 V$





Sheet: /Fans/ File: fan.sch		
Title:		
Size: A3	Date:	Rev:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4		Id: 24/25



Sheet: /Configuration/
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Title:

Size: A4 Date:
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 4.0.5+dfsg1-4

Rev:
Id: 25/25