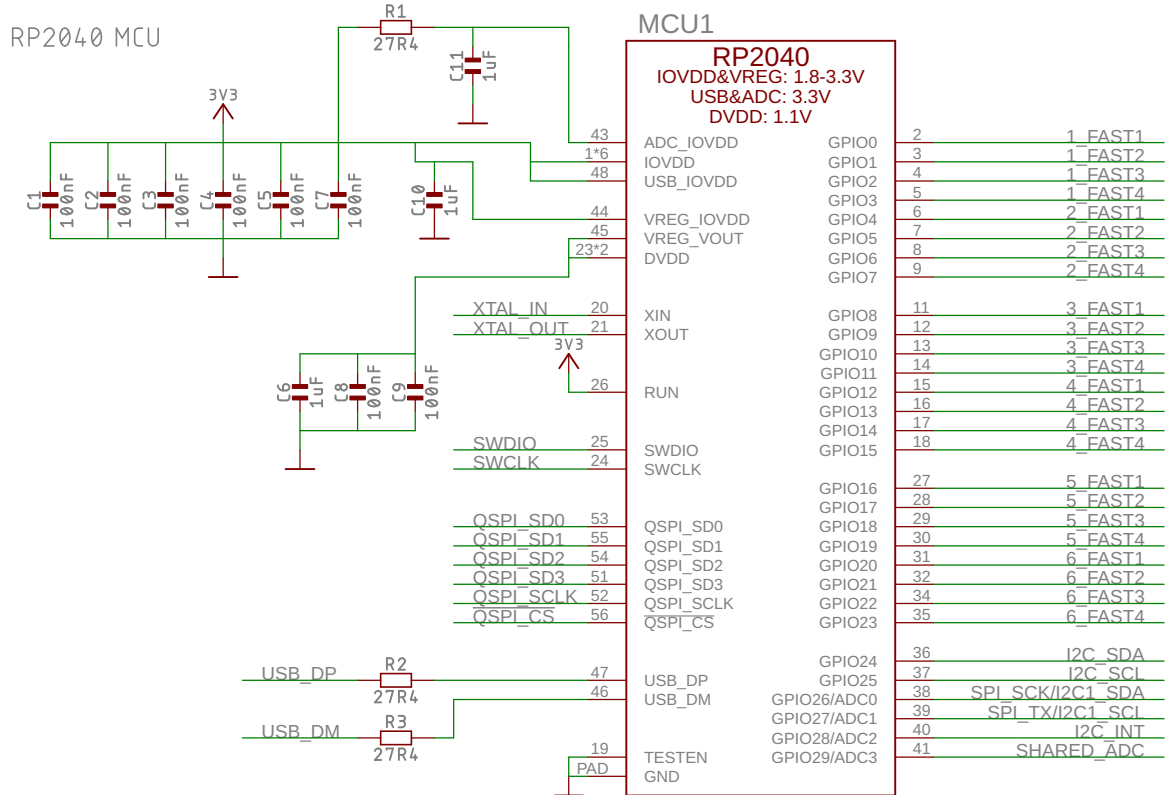
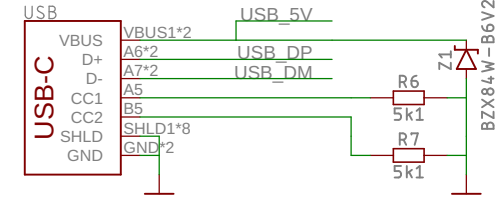


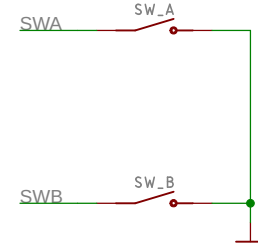
Yukon host (PIM687) – RP2040, Flash, Xtal, Signal Connectors



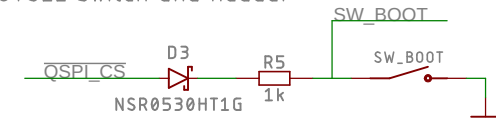
USB-C connector



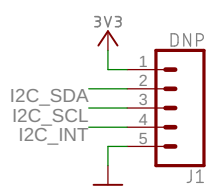
Switches



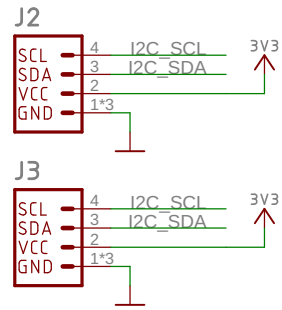
BOOTSEL switch and header



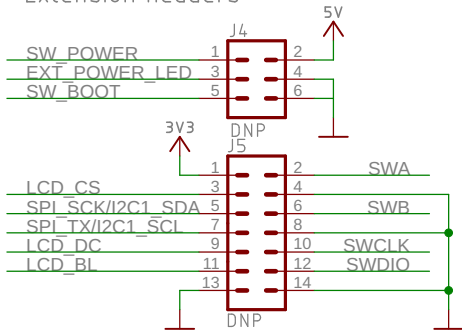
BG I2C header



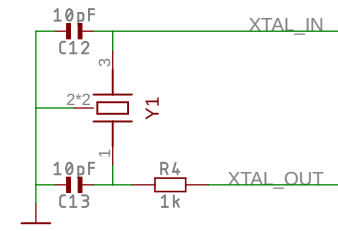
QW/ST connectors



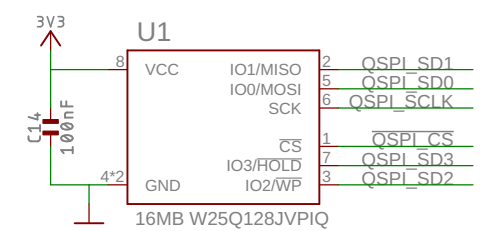
Extension headers



Crystal oscillator

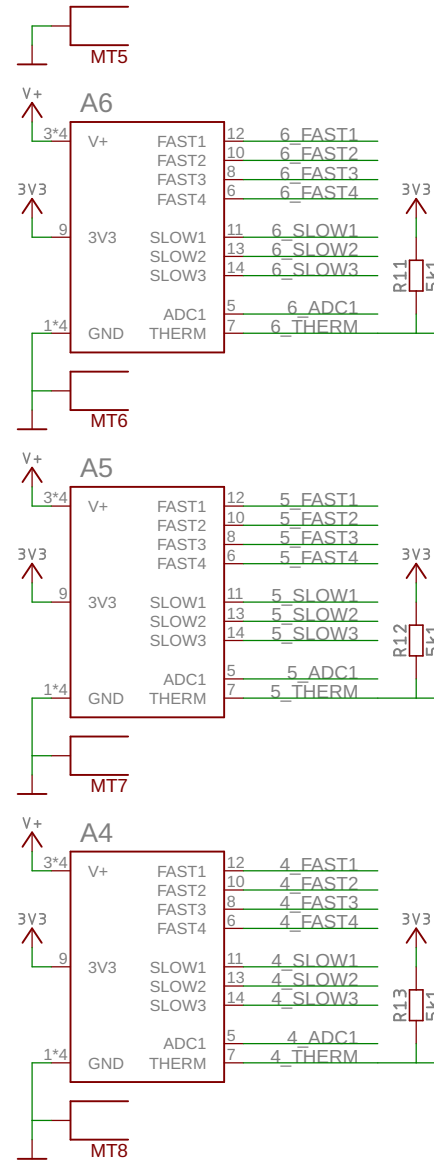
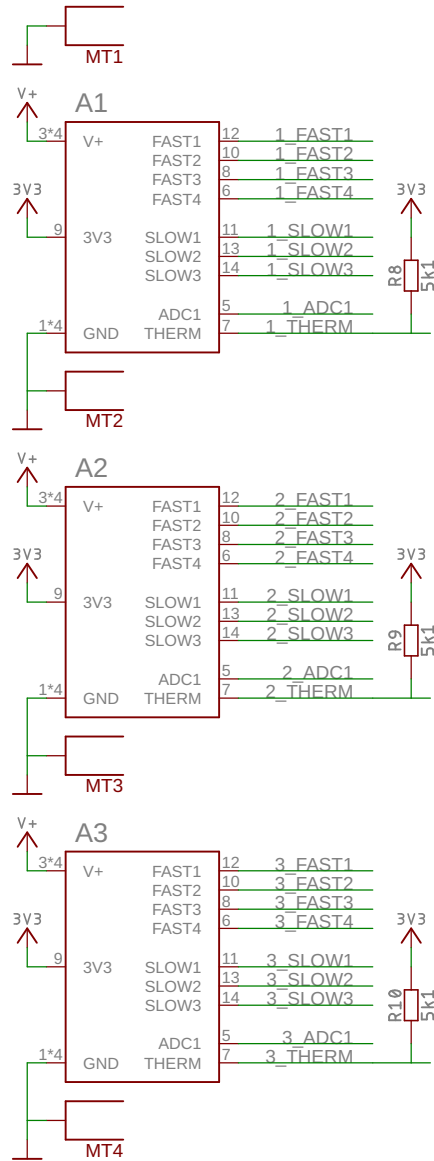


Flash memory



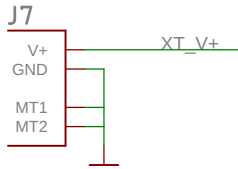
Yukon host (PIM687) – Module Connectors

Module connectors



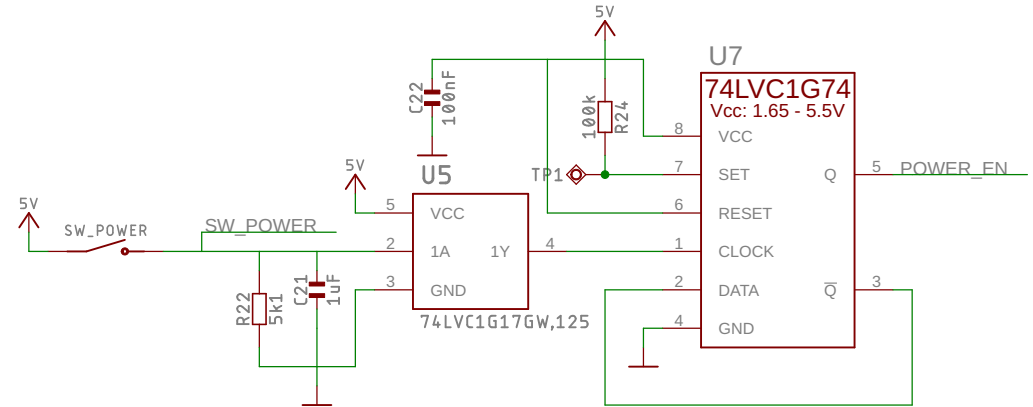
Yukon host (PIM687) – Power

Power input (XT30)

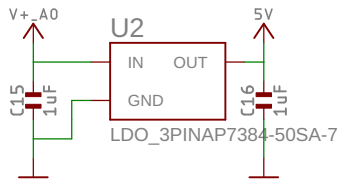


Max continuous current: 15A
 Max peak current: 30A
 Voltage range: 5V – 17V

Low-voltage switching circuit for on-board and external power switch.

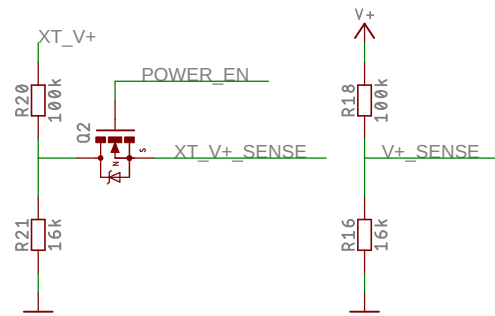


5V LDO



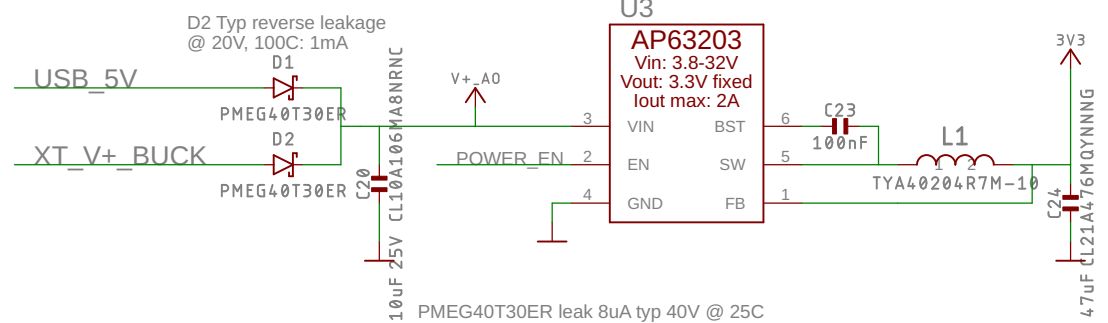
LDO max heat power:
 $(17V-5V) \cdot 10mA = 120mW$

Input & internal voltage sense

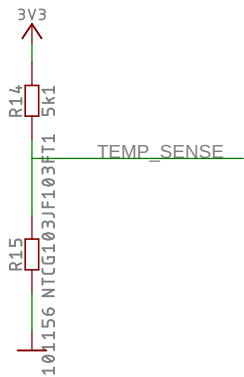


Resistor dividers divide 17V input to 2.345V output

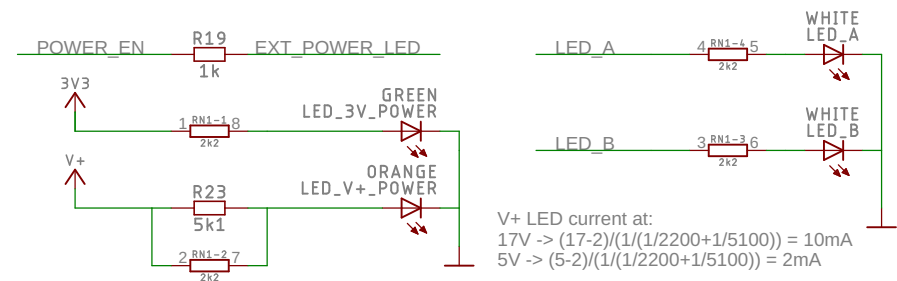
Buck regulator for 3v3, feeds in from both USB and XT power supplies



Thermistor placed near the high-current switch & XT30 connector

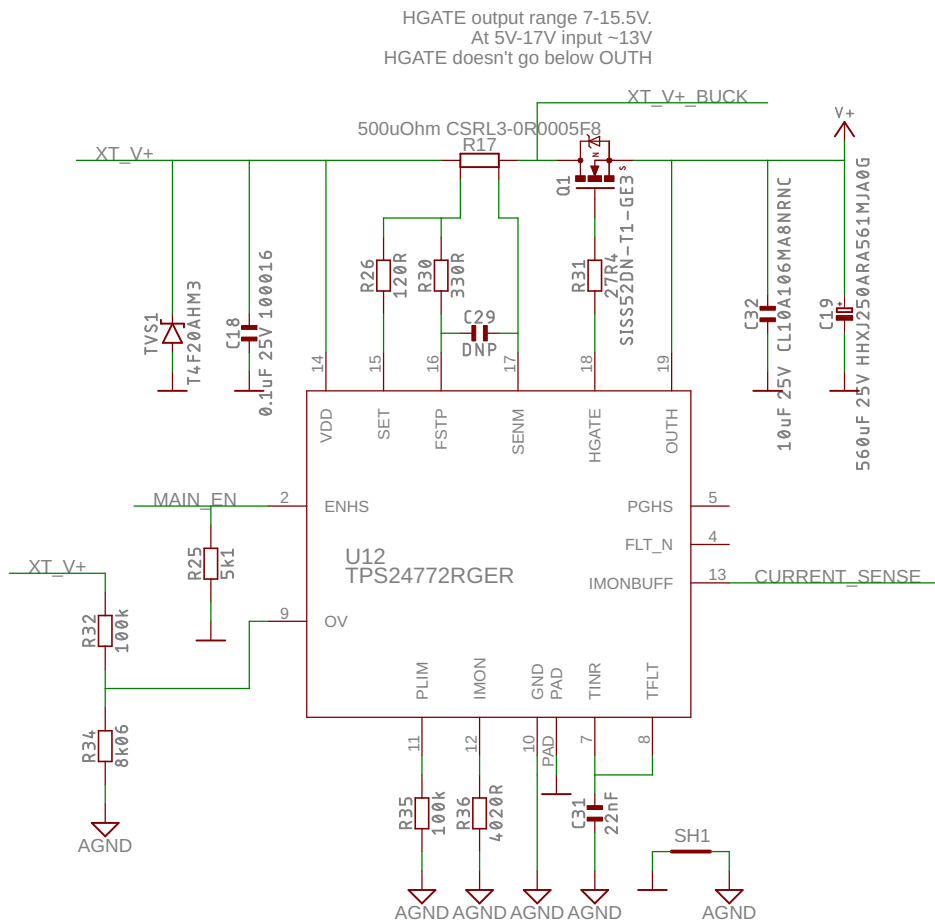


LEDs



V+ LED current at:
 $17V \rightarrow (17-2) / (1 / (1/2200 + 1/5100)) = 10mA$
 $5V \rightarrow (5-2) / (1 / (1/2200 + 1/5100)) = 2mA$

Yukon host (PIM687) – eFuse Protection



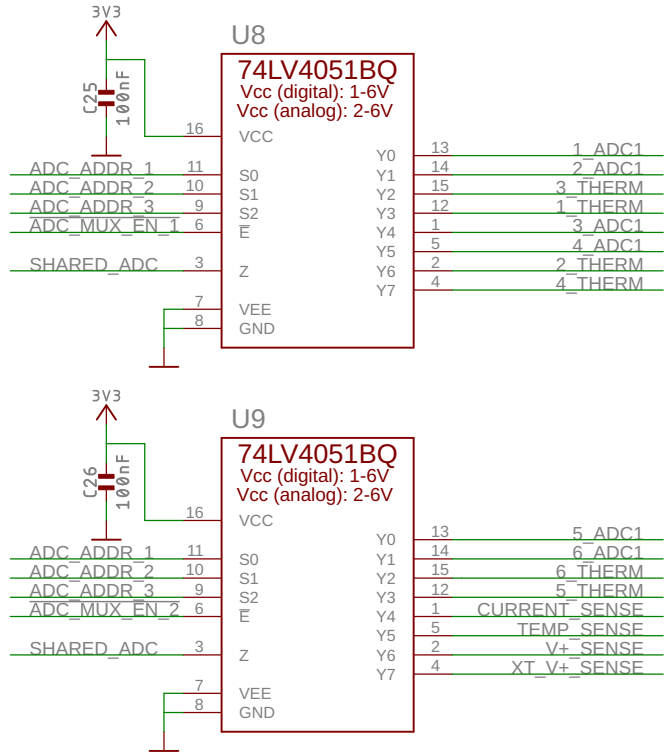
Rsense recommended range: 10mV to 67.5mV. 500uOhm resistor at 30A: $0.0005\text{ohm} \times 30\text{A} = 15\text{mV}$ and 40A: 20mV
 For 40A overcurrent slow trip $R_{\text{slow}} / R_{\text{set}}$ ratio should be $0.675\text{V} / 20\text{mV} = 33.75$. Using 120R and 4020R resistors leads to $(0.675\text{V} \times 120\text{ohm}) / (4020\text{ohm} \times 0.0005\text{ohm}) = 40.3\text{A}$ slow trip current.
 I_{monBuf} output would then be $2.99 \times 4020\text{ohm} \times 0.0005\text{ohm} / 120\text{ohm} = 50.08\text{mV/A}$, so at 40A the output would read 2.0V
 A 330R R_{fstp} sets the fast trip current limit to $0.1 \times 330 / 5 = 66\text{A}$
 Power limit is set to $17\text{V} / 5\text{mOhm} \times 1.5\text{mV} = 51\text{W}$, as the datasheet recommends a min V_{sns} of 1.5mV. R_{plim} is set to $(84375 \times 120\text{ohm}) / (0.5\text{mOhm} \times 4020\text{ohm} \times 51\text{W}) = 98.77\text{kohm} \sim 100\text{kohm}$

Cold start short circuit protection should not trip due to the inrush current to the large capacitor:
 $t_{\text{StartMax}} = (560\mu\text{F} / 2) \times ((17\text{V}^2) / 51\text{W} + 51\text{W} / (40.3\text{A}^2)) = 1.6\text{ms}$. Doubling this to 3.2ms give a bit of tolerance.
 As T_{inr} and T_{flt} are wired together, this formula is used:
 $C_{\text{inr}} = 6.11 \mu\text{F/s} \times 3.2\text{ms} = 19.5\text{nF}$. Using a standard value 22nF cap instead leads to a 3.6ms delay. The MOSFET can survive 51W for 3.6ms.

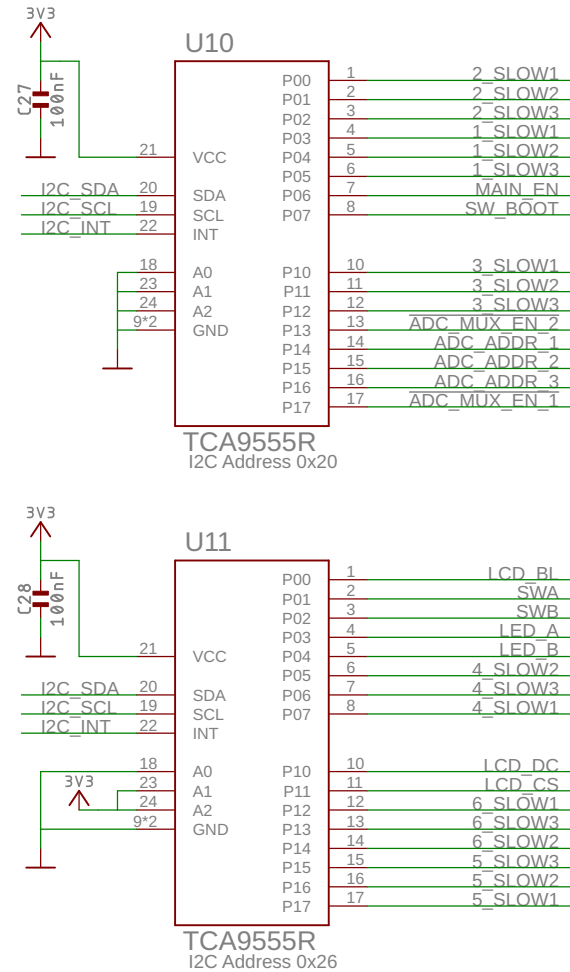
Overvoltage trip is at $V_{\text{ovr}} = 1.35\text{V}$ (1.3-1.4V). 100k and 8k06 resistors lead to a 18.1V overvoltage level (17.4V - 18.8V)

Yukon host (PIM687) – Slow IO Expanders and ADC Muxes

Two Analog Switches for Demux



IO expanders for slow IO



I2C pull-ups

