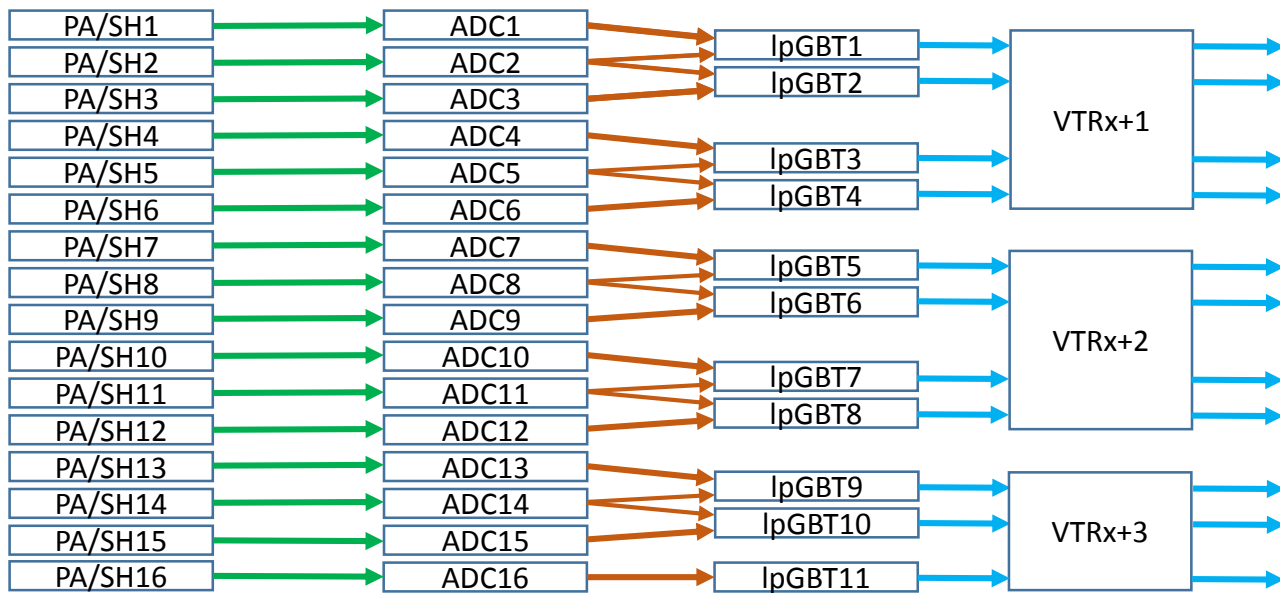


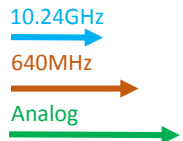
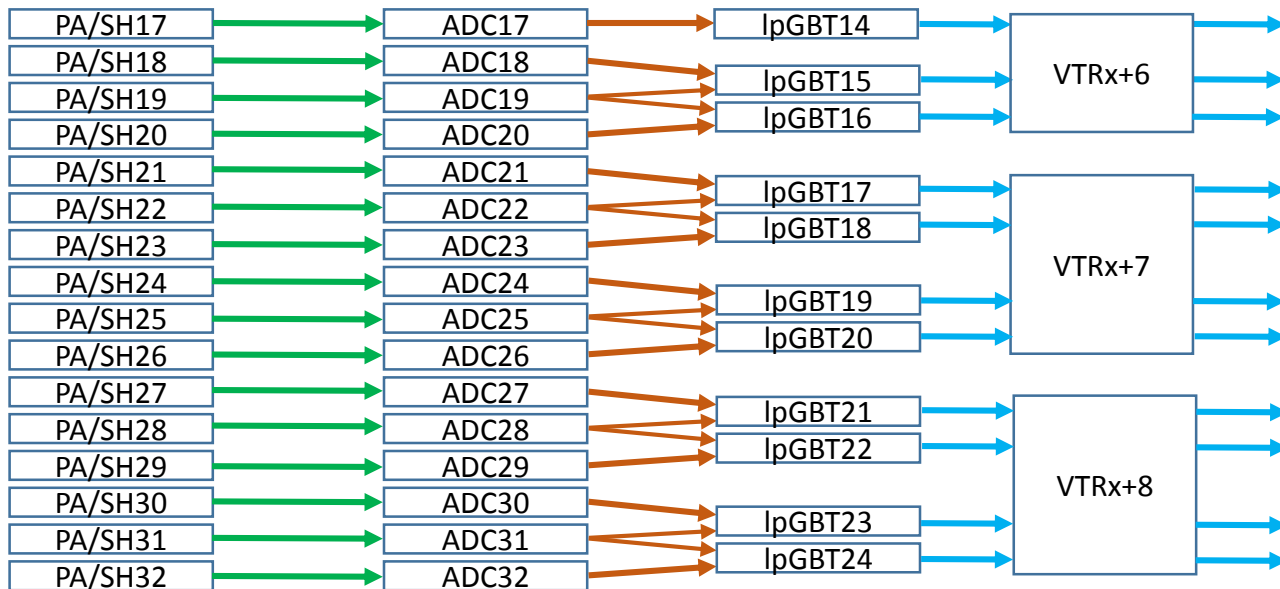


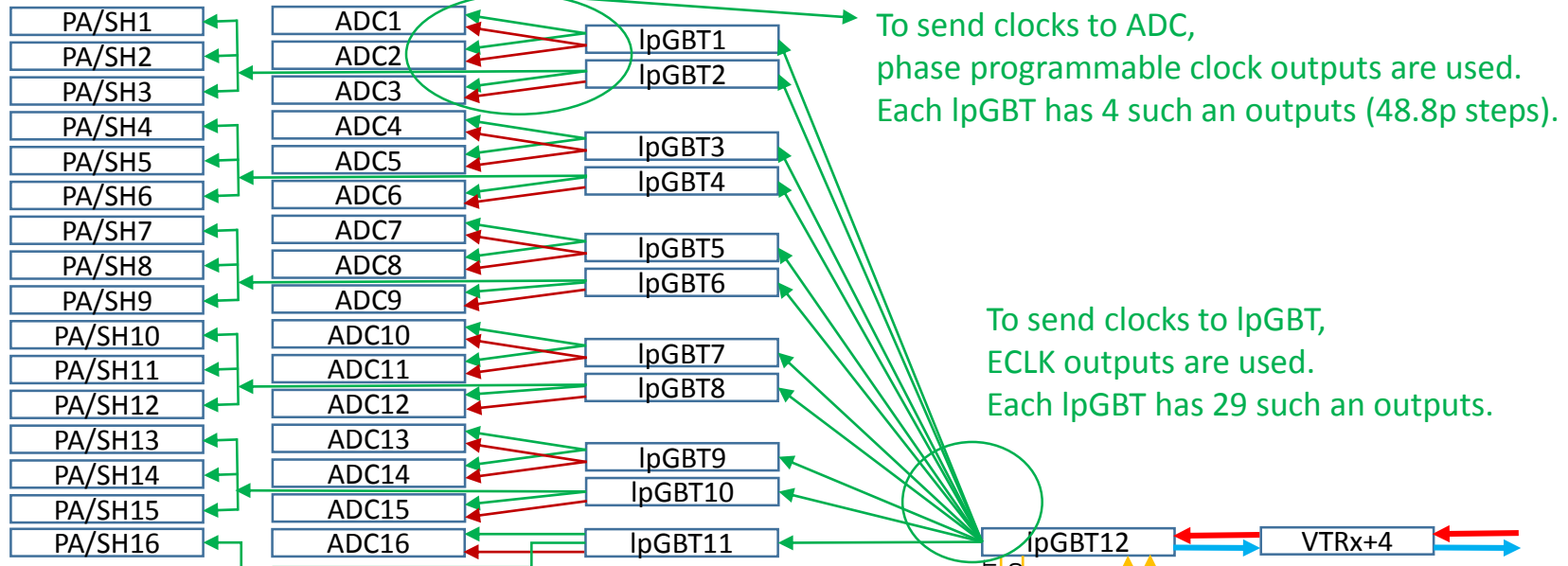
# FEB2 block diagrams

J. Bán, G. Brooijmans, J. Parsons, W. Sippach  
Nevis Laboratories

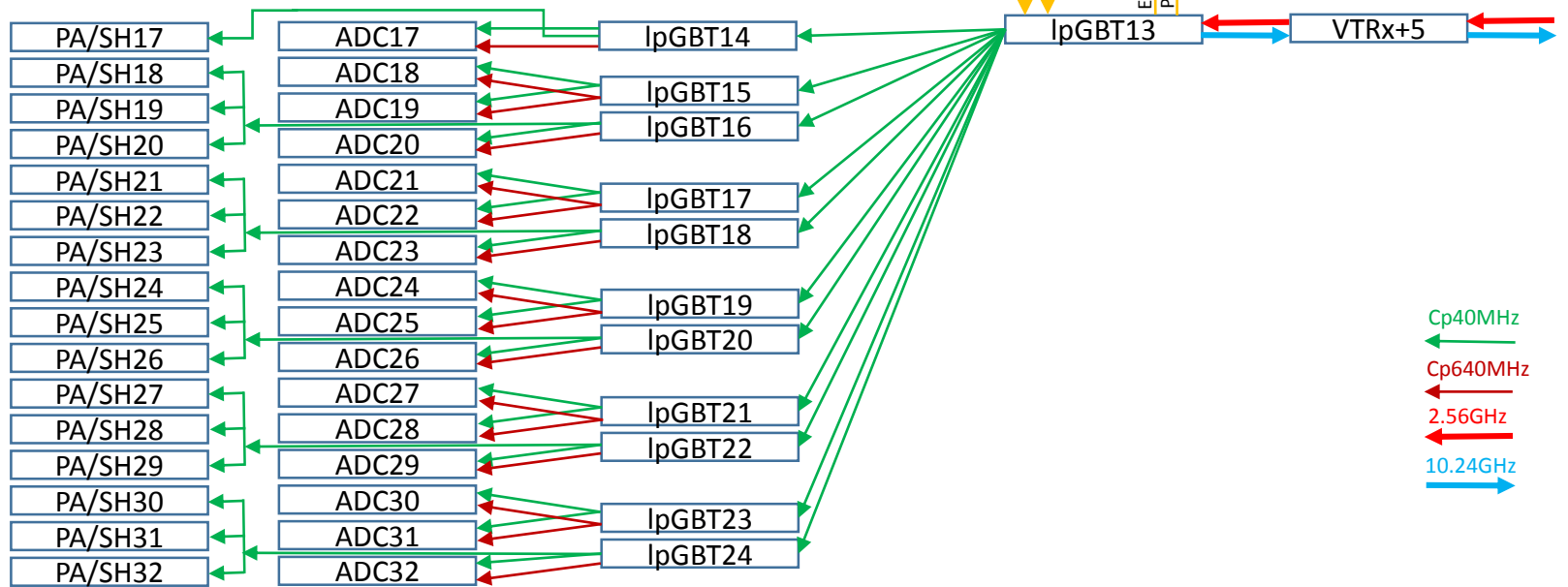


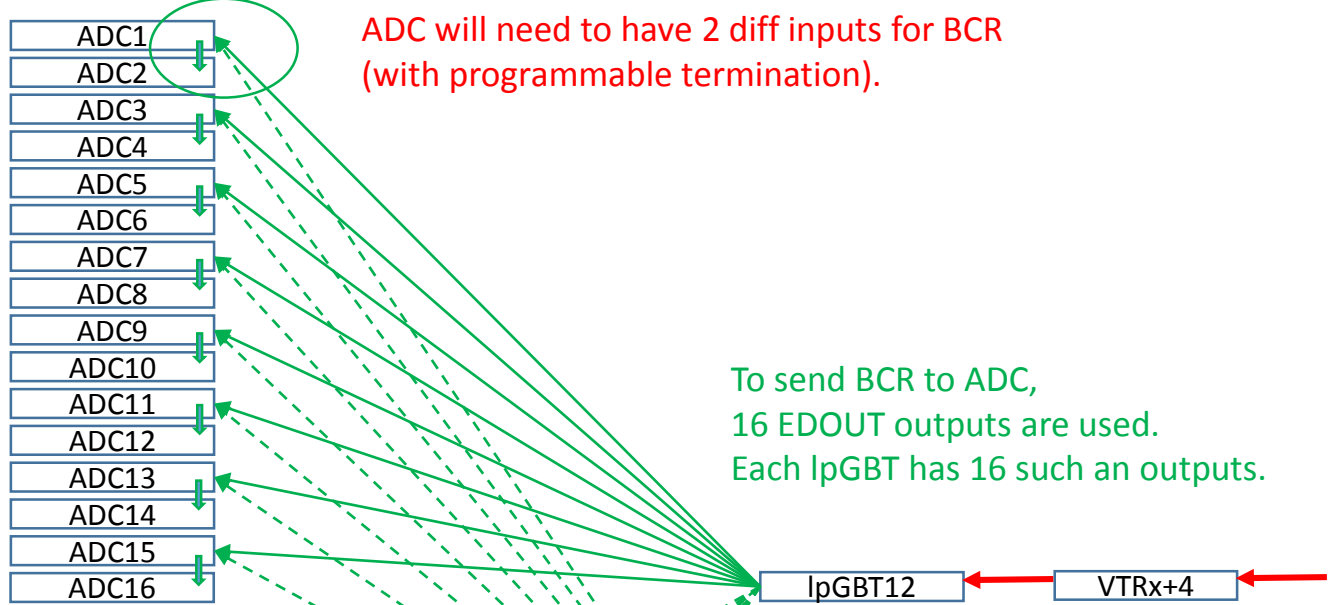
## Data/signal flow



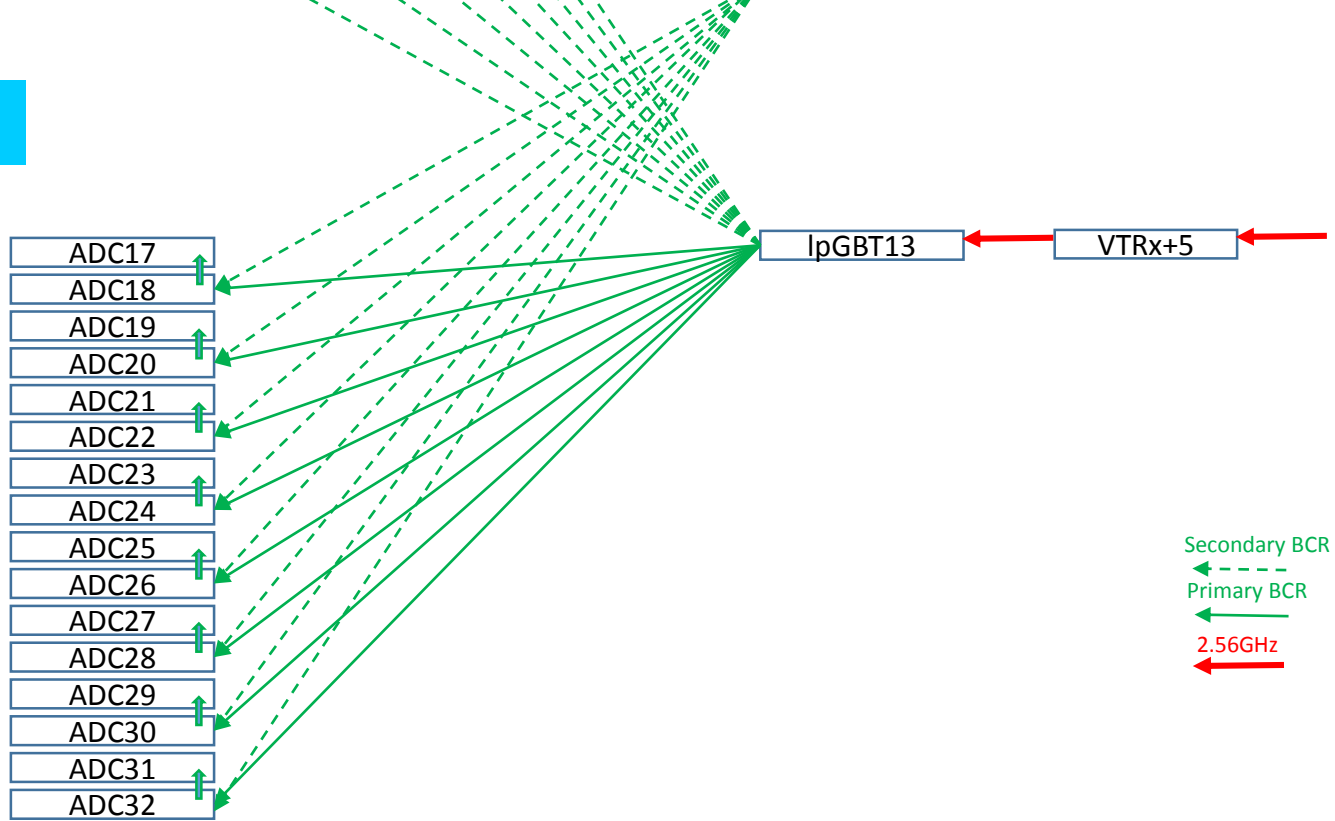


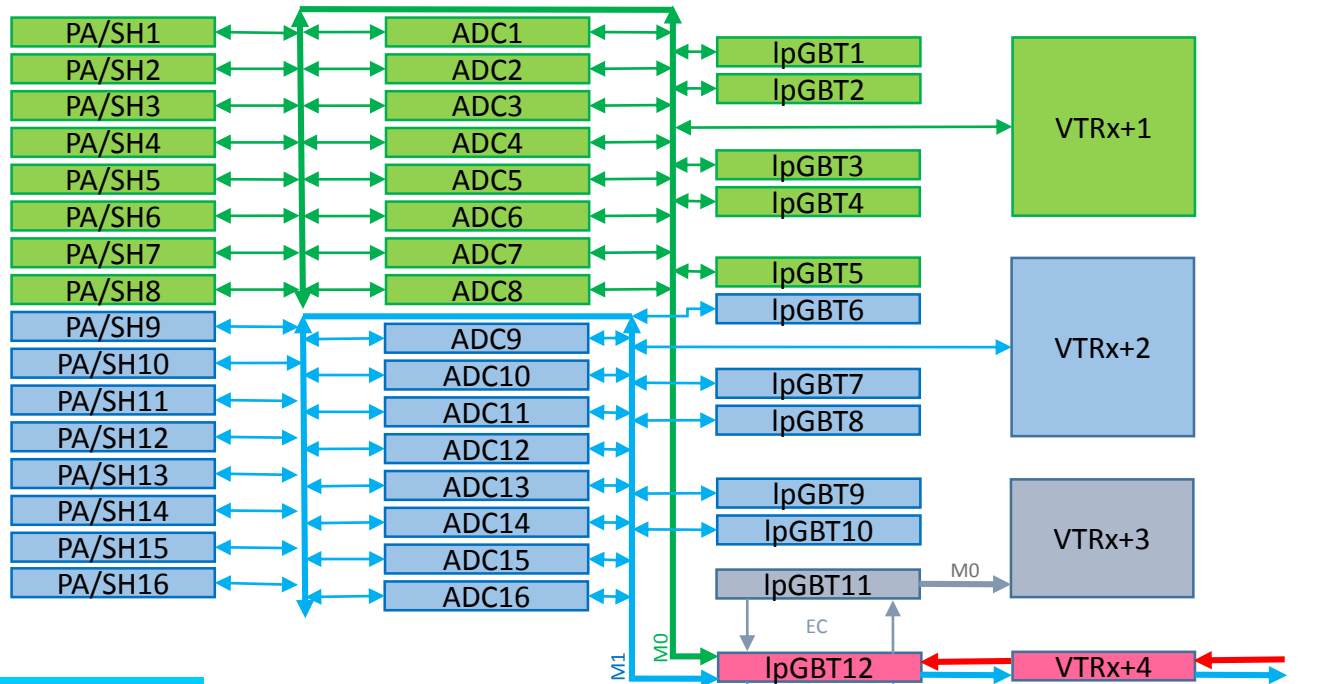
## Clock distribution



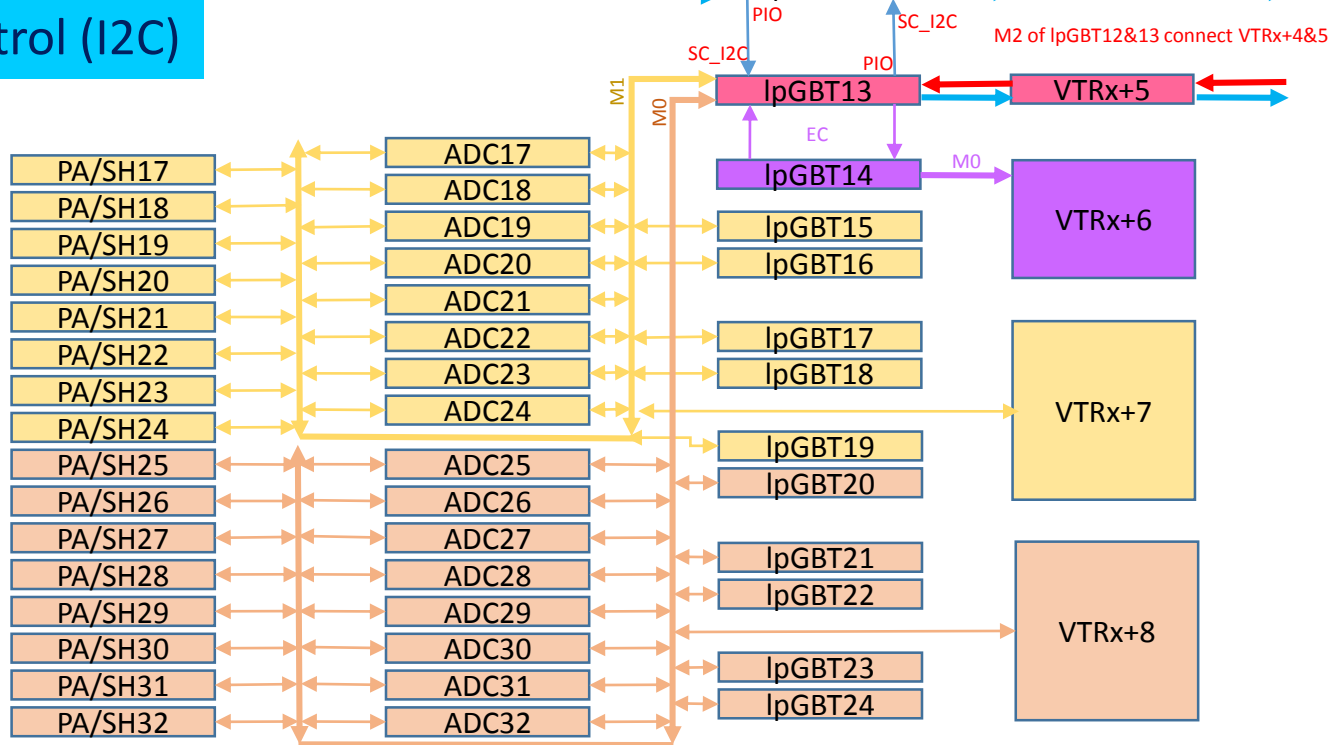


**BCR distribution**

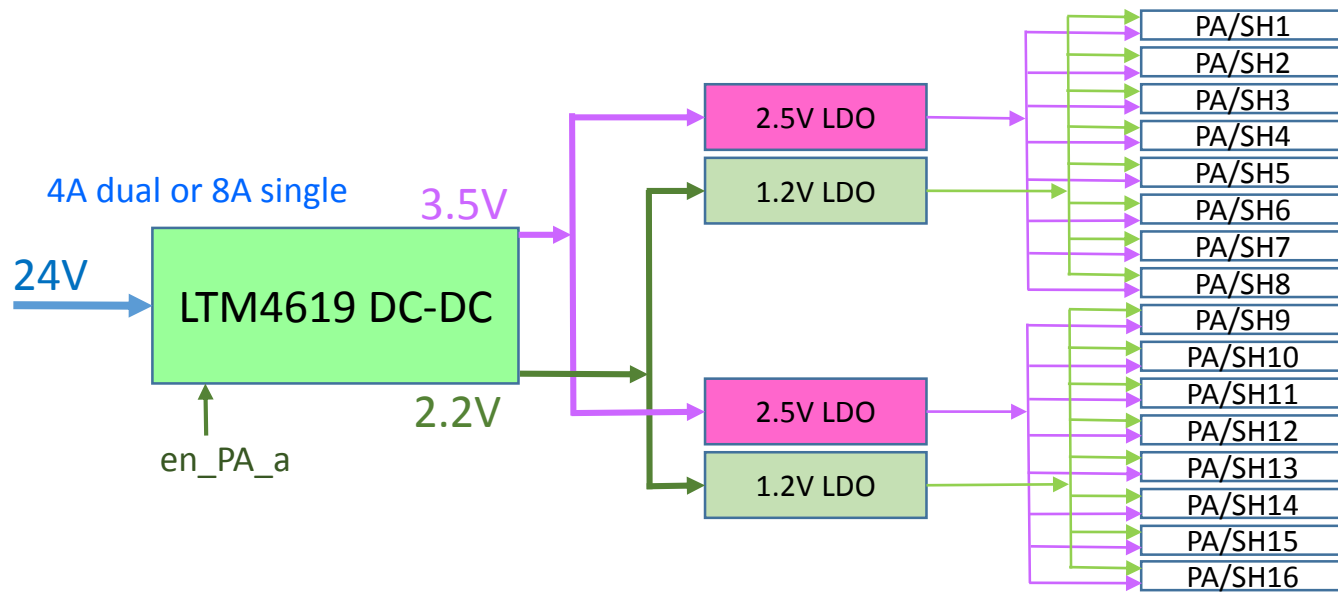




## Slow control (I2C)

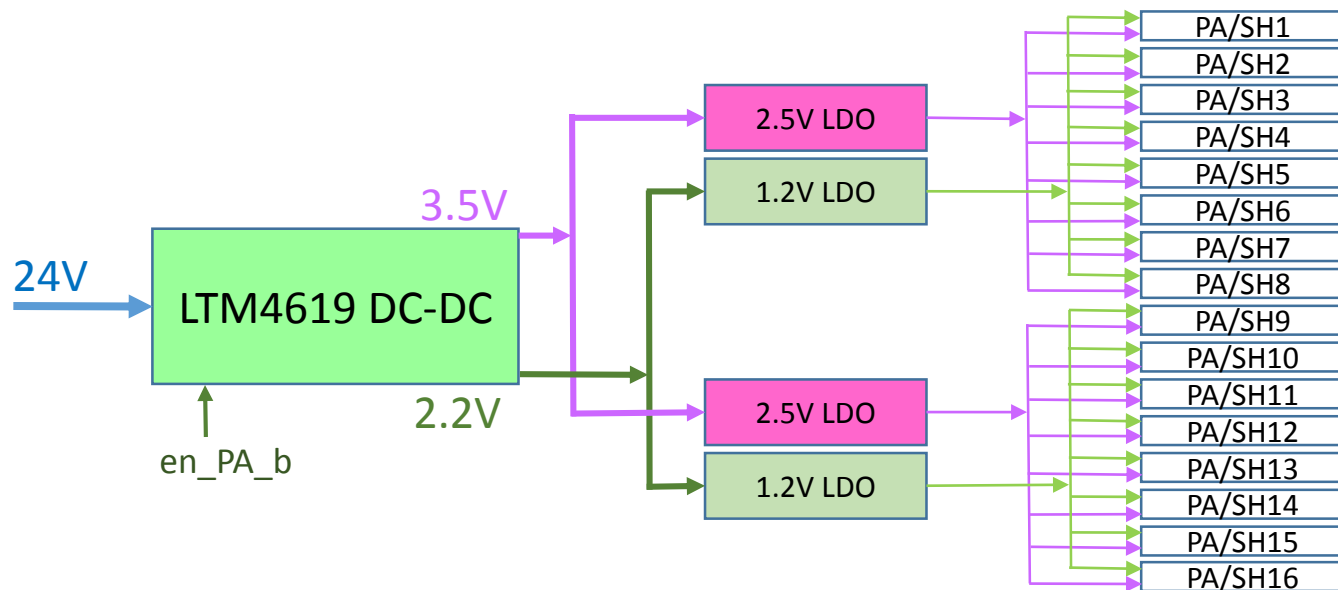


2.56GHz  
10.24GHz

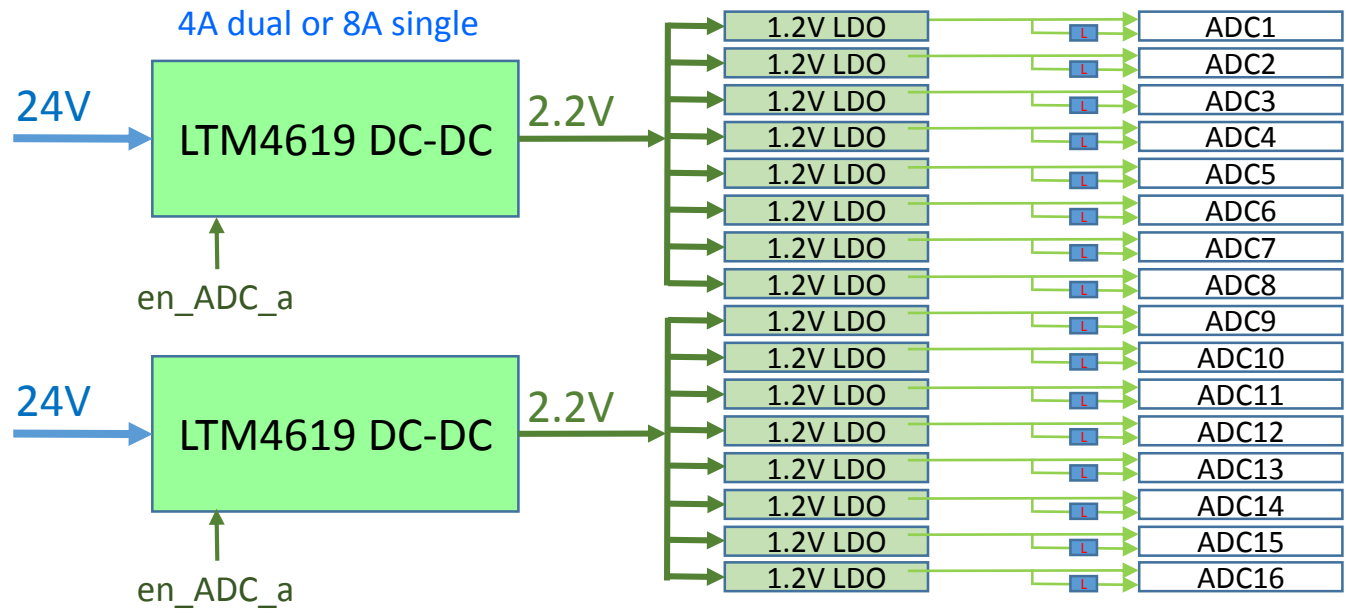


PA power  
 @2.5V < 100mA  
 @1.2V < 100mA

PA/SH power regulators

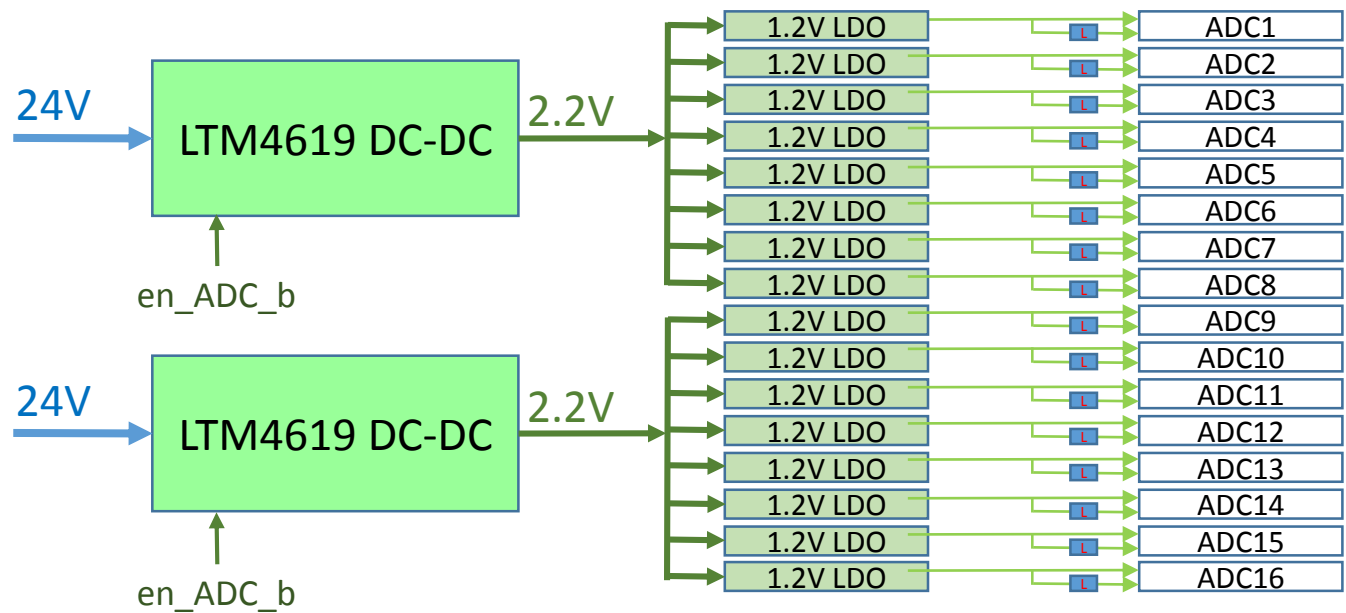


8 LDO's  
 2 DC-DC

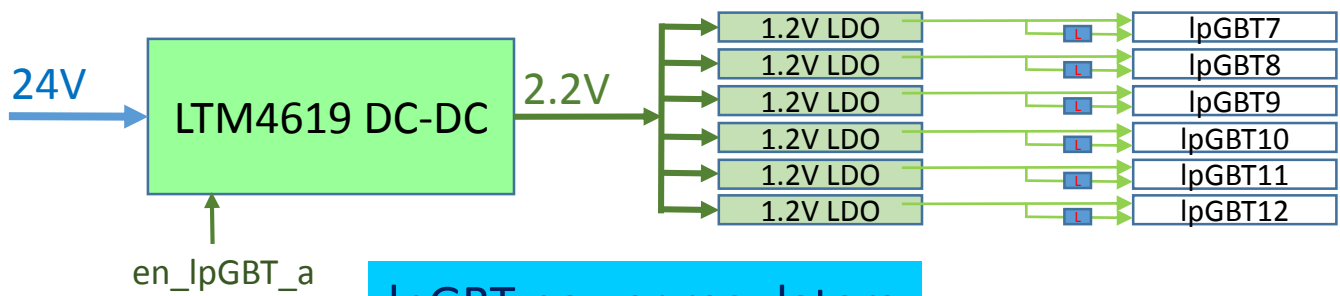
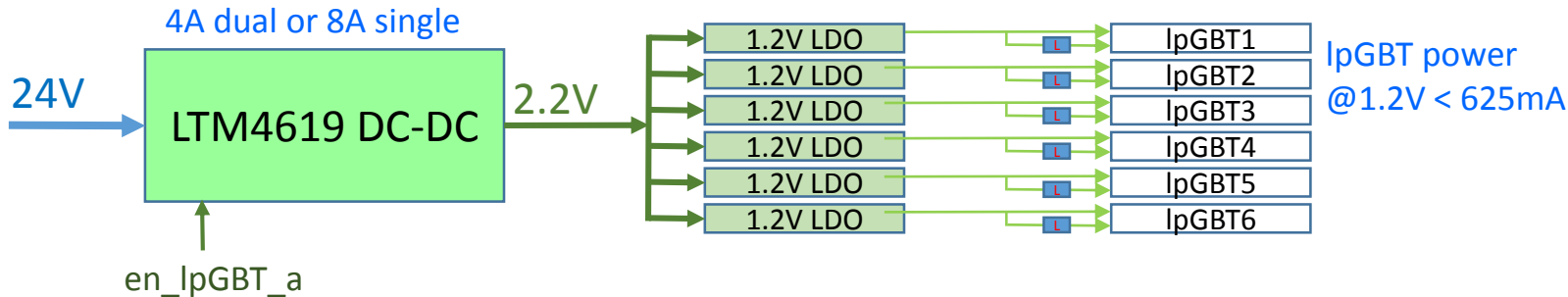


ADC power  
@1.2VA < 610mA  
@1.2VD < 70mA

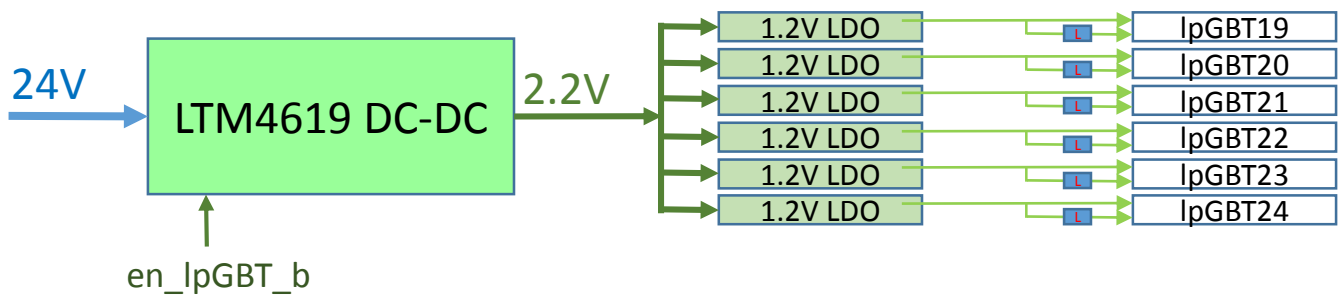
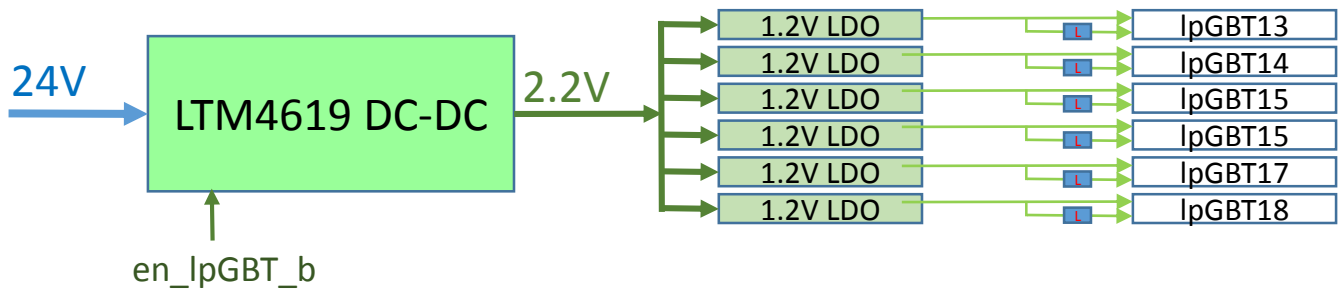
ADC power regulators



32 LDO's  
4 DC-DC

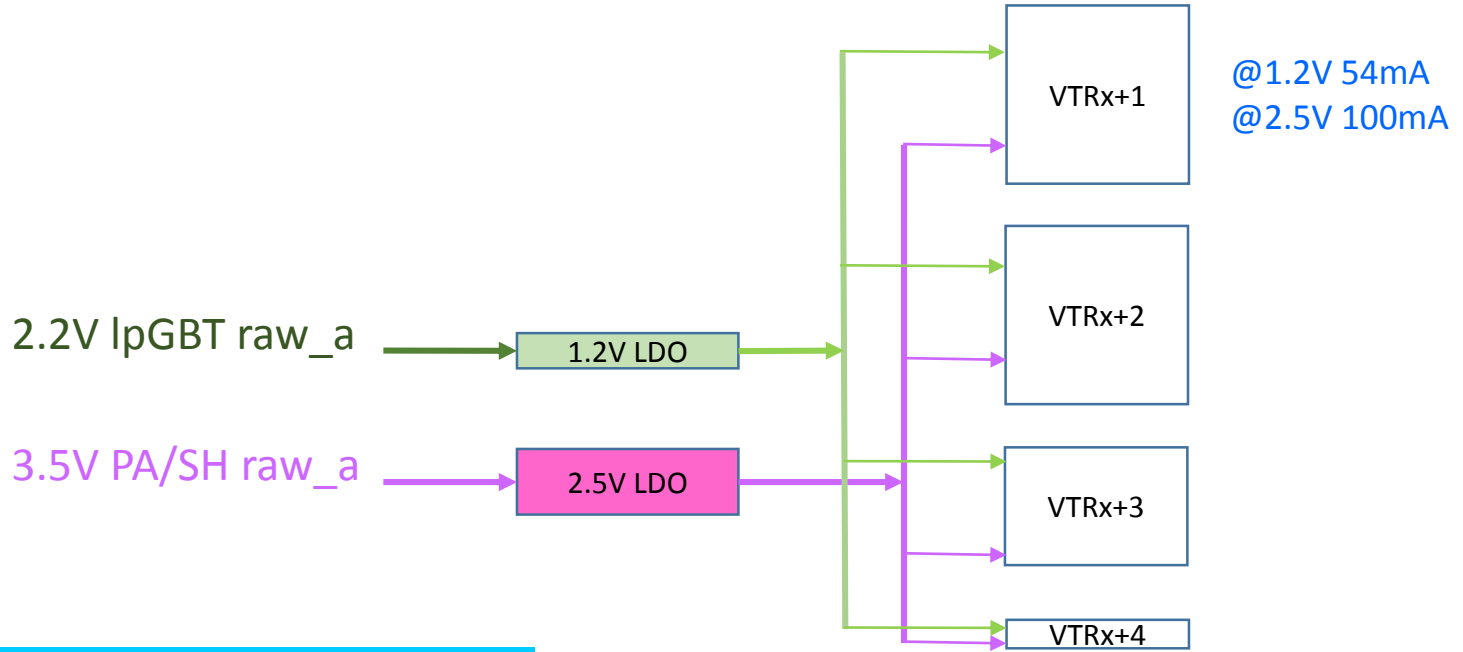


**IpGBT power regulators**

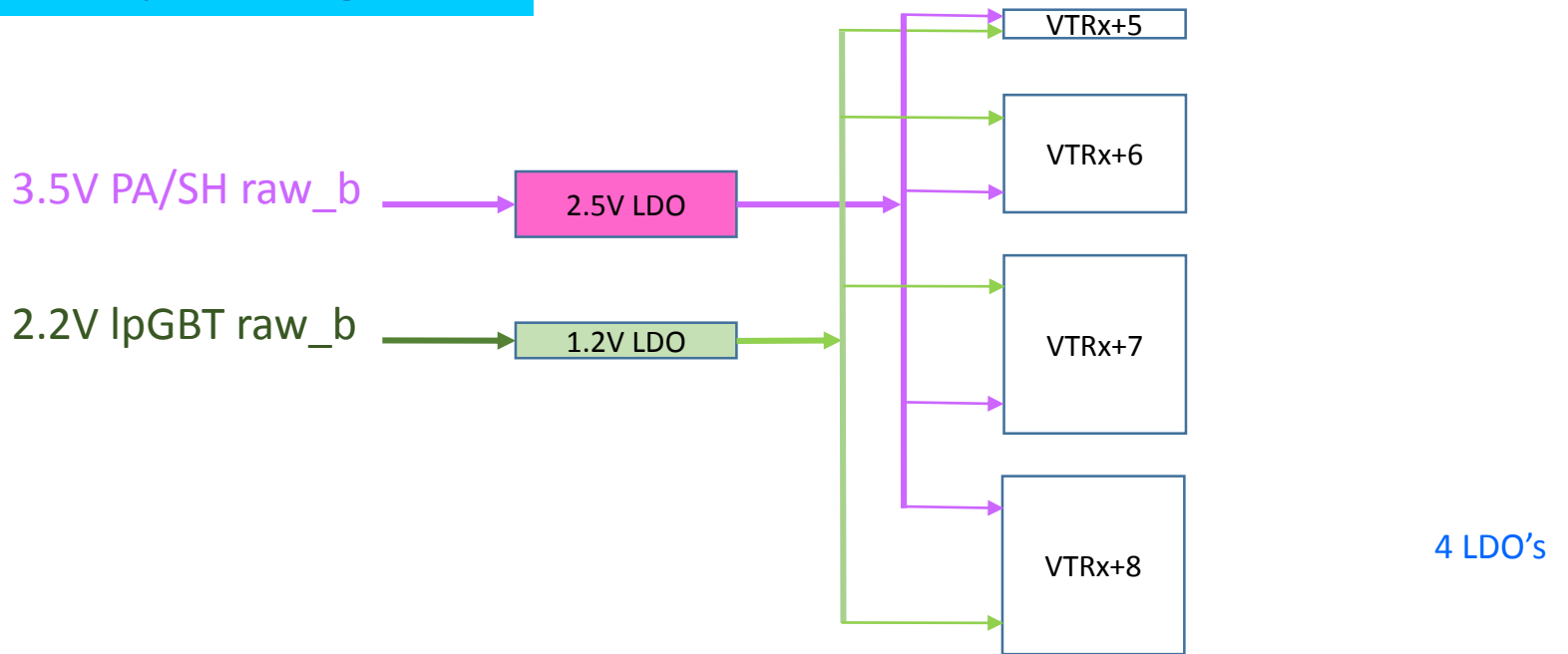


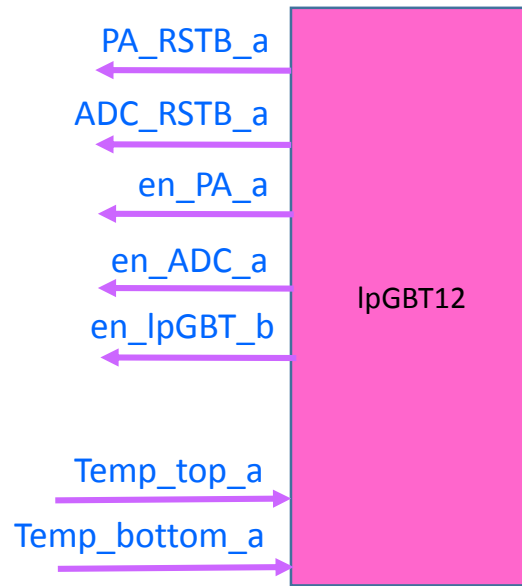
24 LDO's  
4 DC-DC





**VTRx+ power regulators**

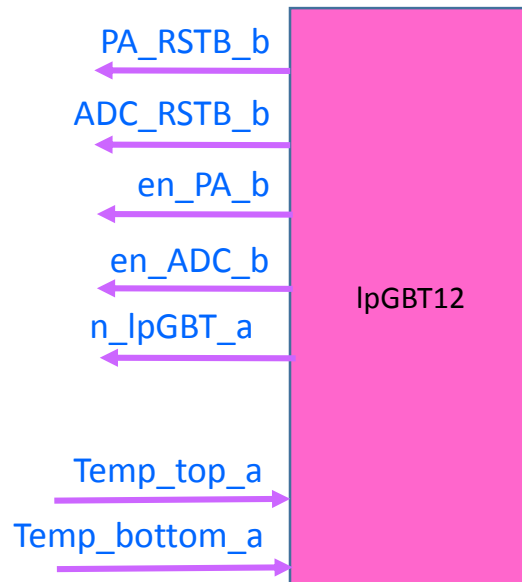




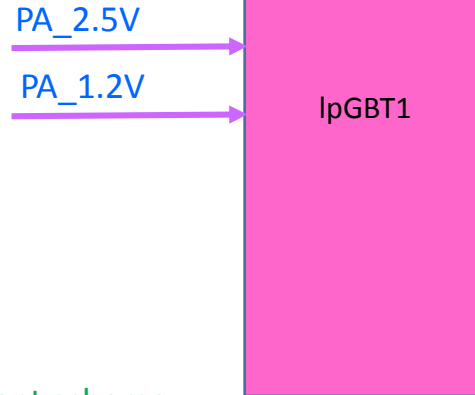
To generate resets and enable DC-DC converters, PIO pins are used.  
Each IpGBT has 16 such an outputs.

To measure the board temperatures, Internal ADC is used.  
Each IpGBT has 7way MUX to ADC.

## Slow control & monitoring (1)



## Slow control & monitoring (2)



To measure the regulator voltages, an internal IpGBT ADC is used. Each IpGBT has 7way MUX to ADC.

Typical PS output measurement scheme. All PA and ADC power supply voltages are going to measured.

