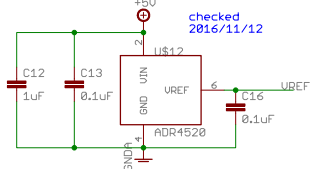
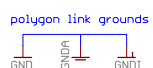


Precision voltage reference to feed ATmega ADC reference, its one of the most expensive components, select based on required accuracy.
Note, precision based on DAC depth, 10bit for ATmega



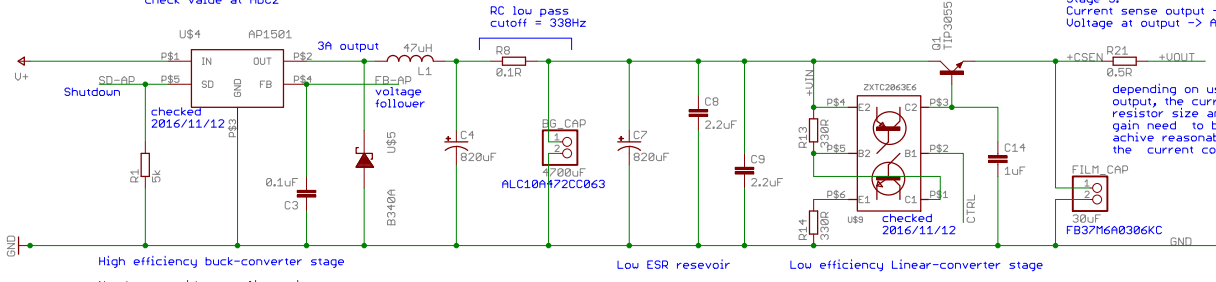
ATmega to control:
Input controls (power on, voltage, current)
Display screen
Power enable
Voltage stage 1. to be just higher than linear regulator drop (3V)
Voltage stage 2.
Current stage 2.
Measure stage 2 input voltage
Measure output voltage
Measure output current
Power on/off output - long_press, count down on LCD
Short press - change magnitude per increment
medium press / combination -> calibration mode for measured voltage / current



Stage 1. Power on/off -> ATmega
Voltage control -> DAC -> ATmega
to be min 3v greater than requested
check value at ADC2

Stage 2. Voltage control -> DAC -> ATmega
Current control -> DAC -> ATmega

Stage 3. Current sense output -> ADC -> ATmega
Voltage at output -> ADC -> ATmega

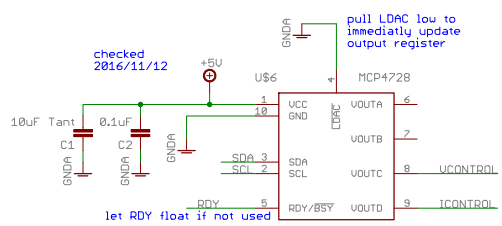


High efficiency buck-converter stage
Need to consider coupling noise from 150kHz switching in adjacent lines

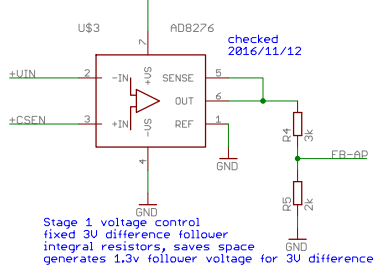
Low ESR reservoir

Low efficiency Linear-converter stage

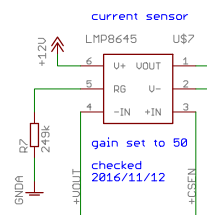
depending on usage / current output, the current sensing resistor size and current amplifier gain need to be changed to achieve reasonable resolution in the current control voltage



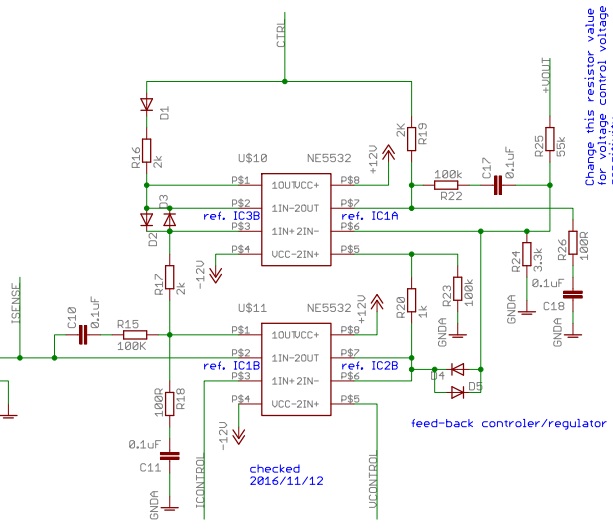
pull LDAC low to immediately update output register
let RDY float if not used
voltage & current control feedback circuit
2.048V internal reference
0-2V for voltage
0-2V for current



Stage 1 voltage control
fixed 3V difference follower
integral resistors, saves space
generates 1.3v follower voltage for 3V difference



current sensor
gain set to 50
checked 2016/11/12



Change this resistor value for voltage control voltage
for 24V source use 48k
for 36V source use 85k

ref. <http://www.kerryong.com/2013/11/24/a-digitaly-controlled-dual-tracking-pouer-supply-i/>