

A

B

C

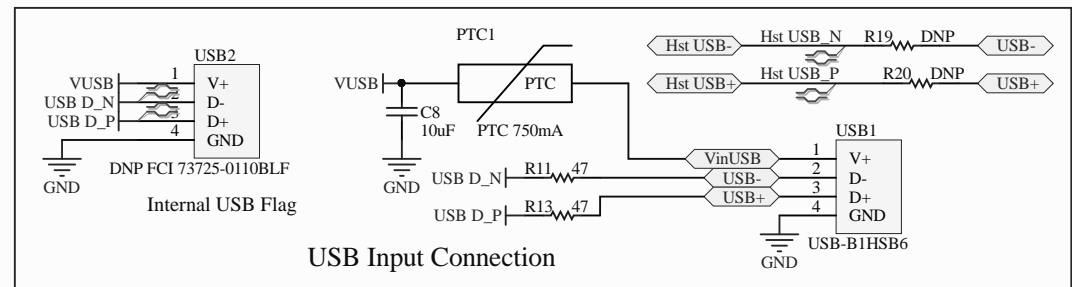
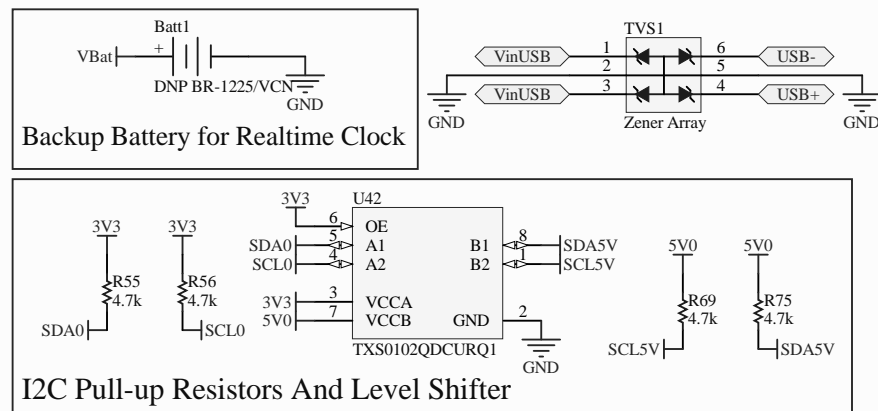
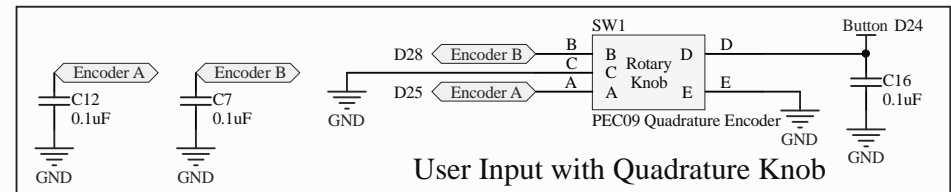
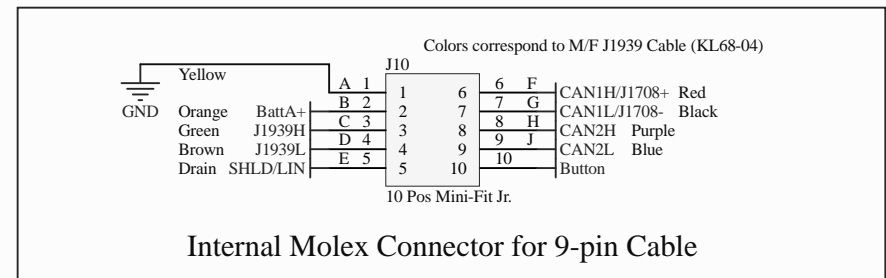
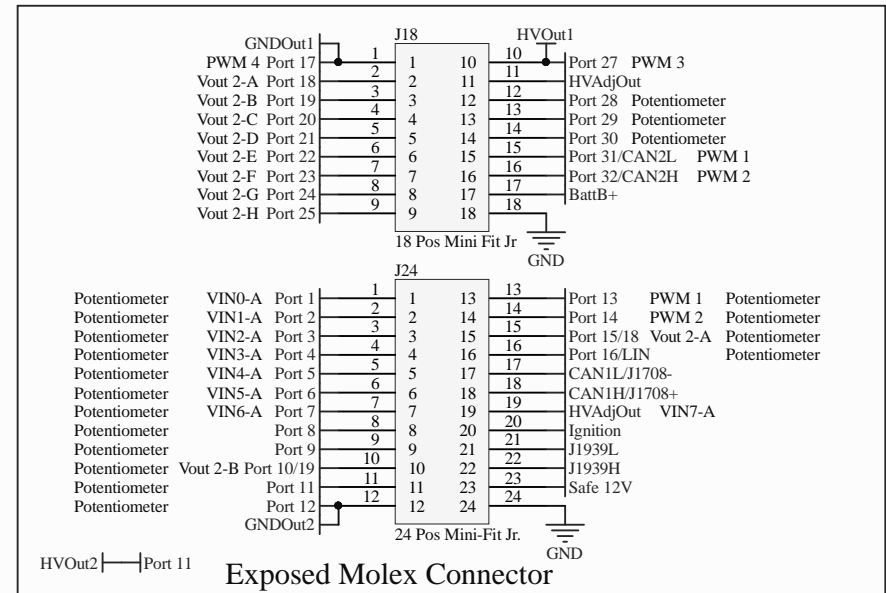
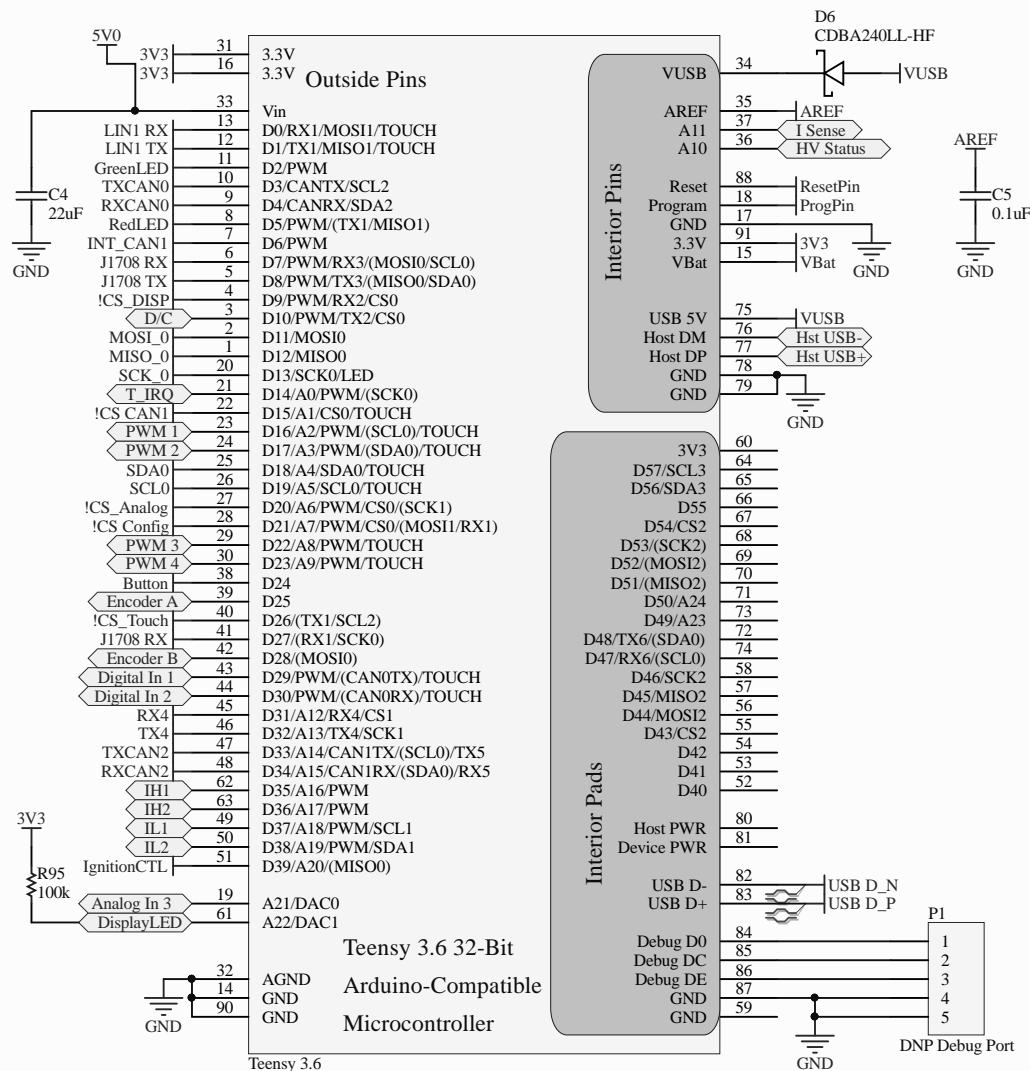
D

A

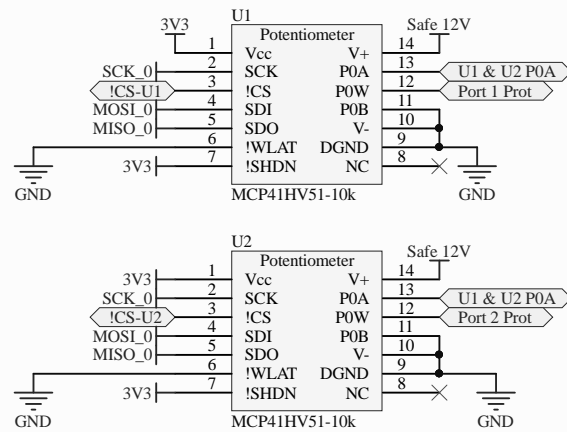
B

C

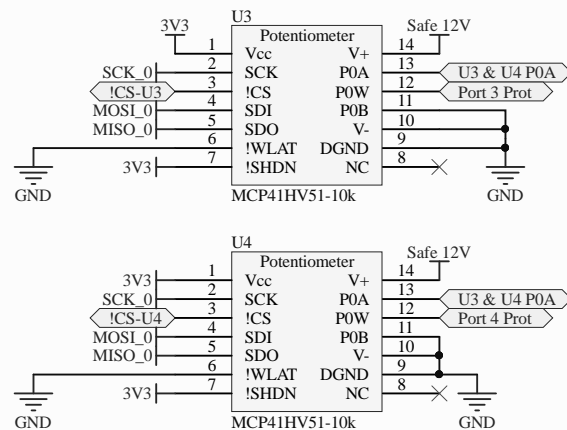
D



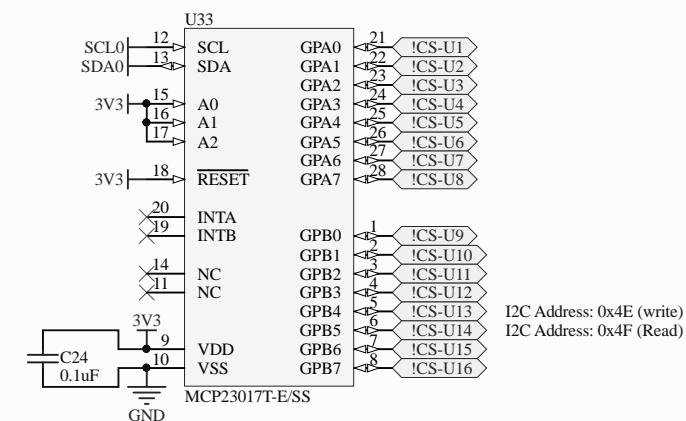
A



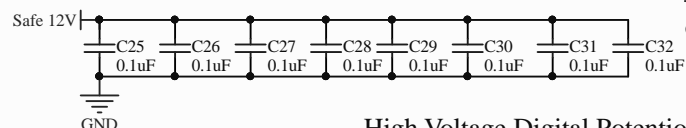
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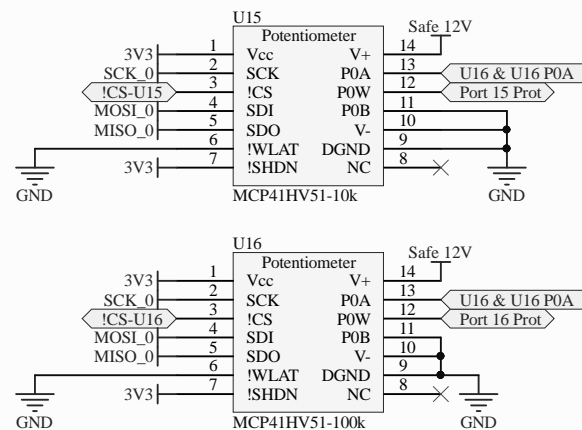
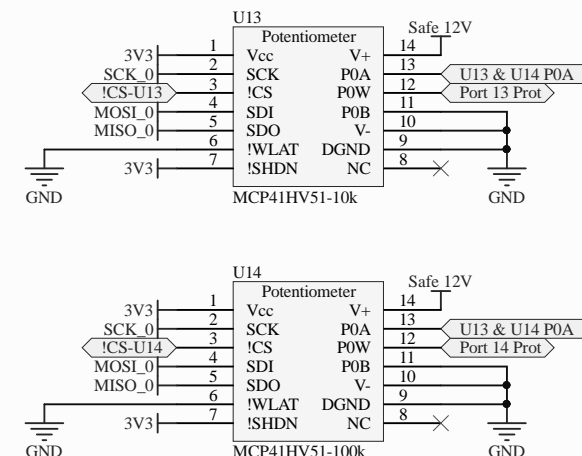
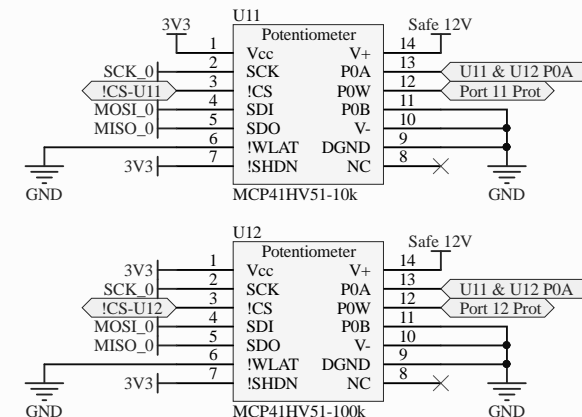
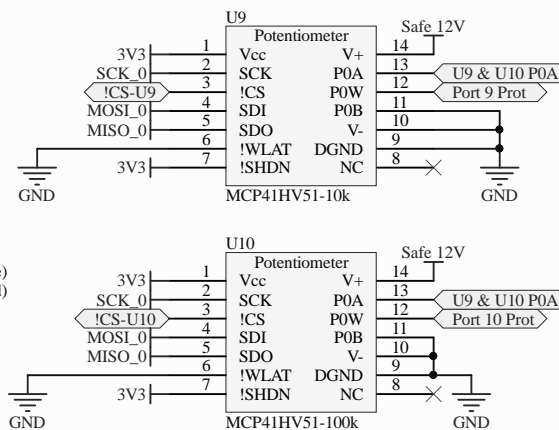
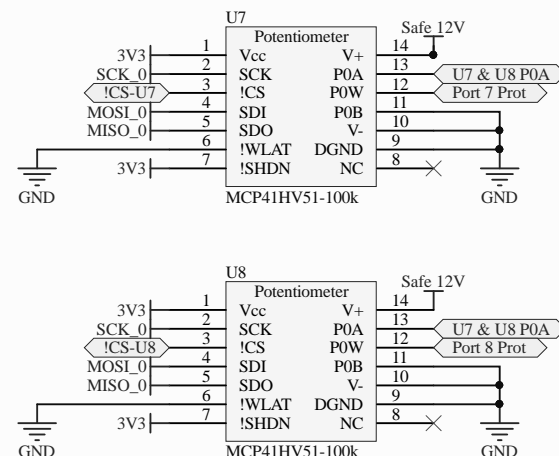
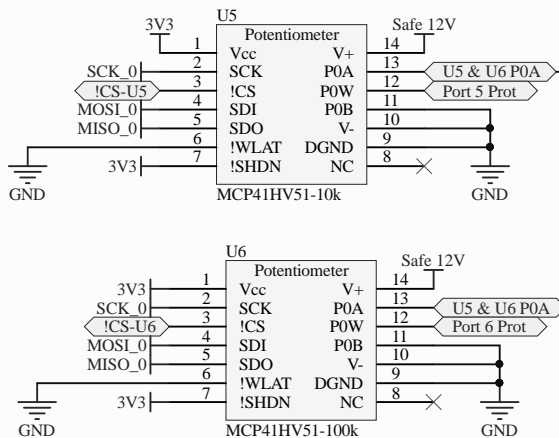
C



D



High Voltage Digital Potentiometers over SPI



Title: **Smart Sensor Simulator 2**

Subtitle: **Digital Potentiometers**

Date: 12/29/2016 Time: 9:54:38 PM Size: Letter Sheet 2 of 7

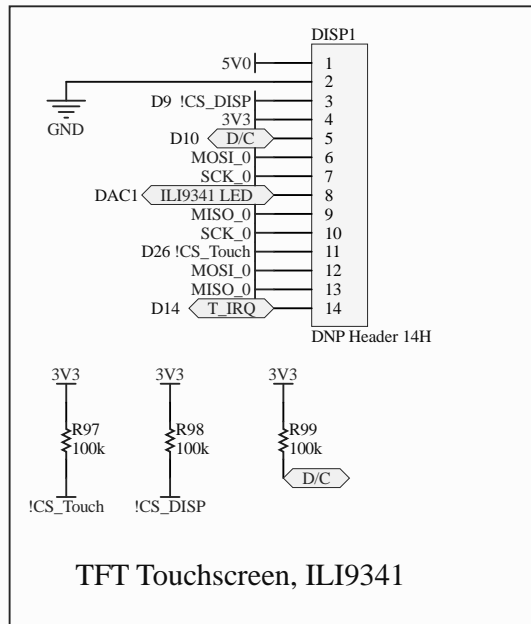
File: C:\Users\jdaily\Dropbox (JHSI)\Electronics\SSS2\High Voltage Digital Pots Rev 3.SchDoc

Revision: 3

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The University of Tulsa
800 S. Tucker Dr.
Tulsa, OK 74104

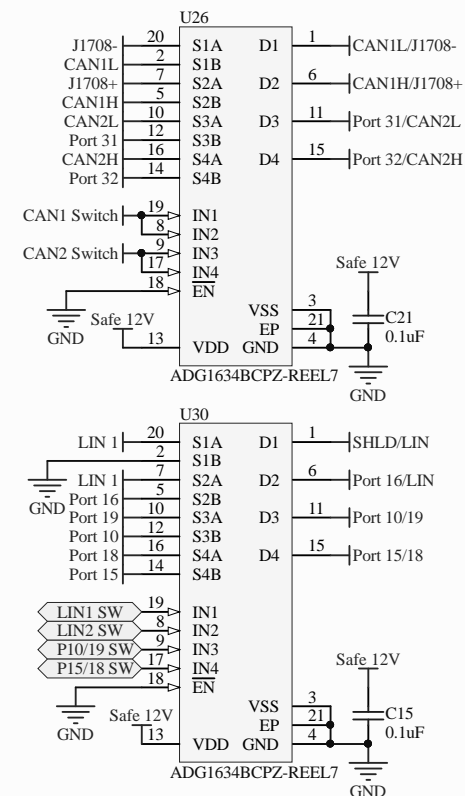


A

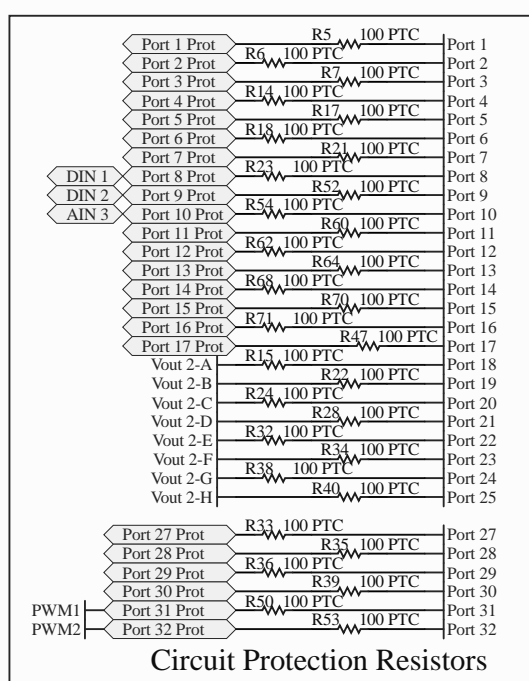
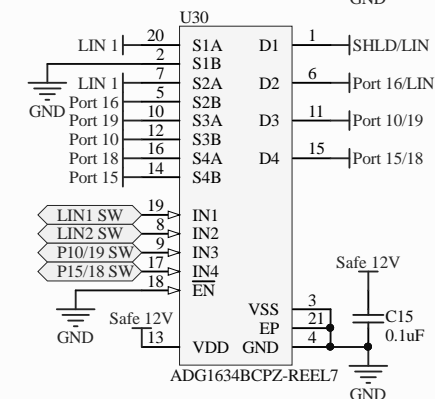


Configuration Switches

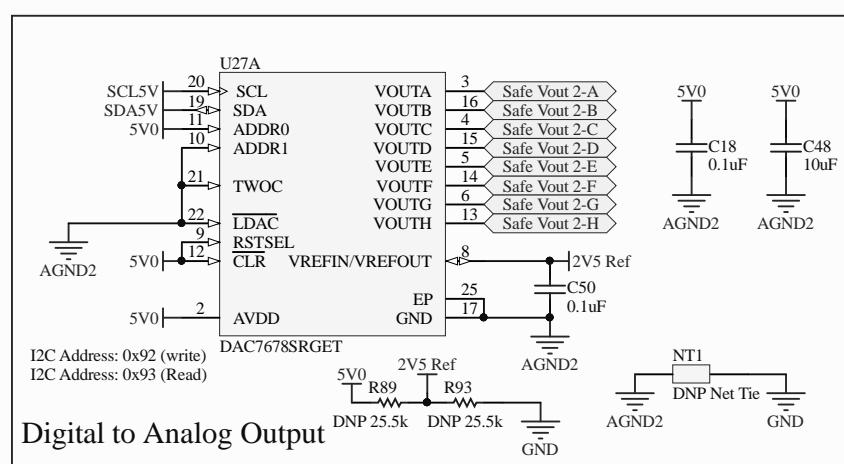
C



D

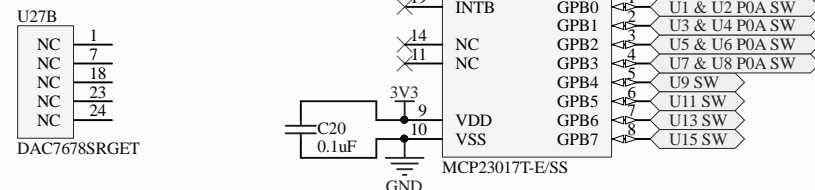


Circuit Protection Resistors

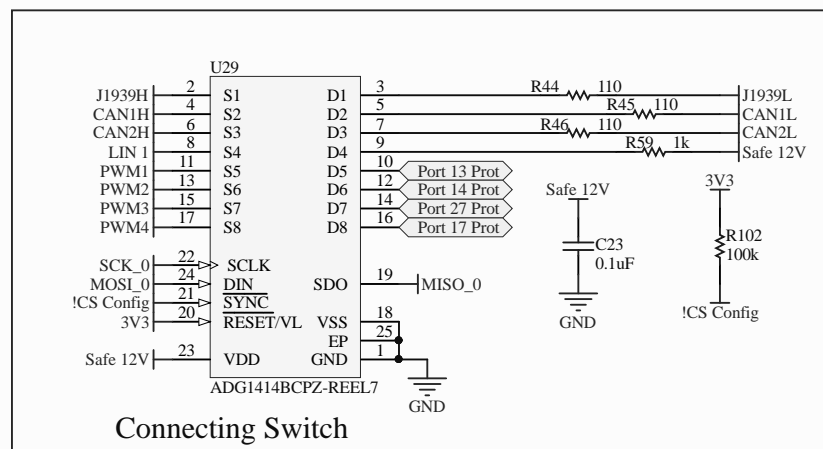


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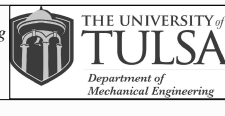
B

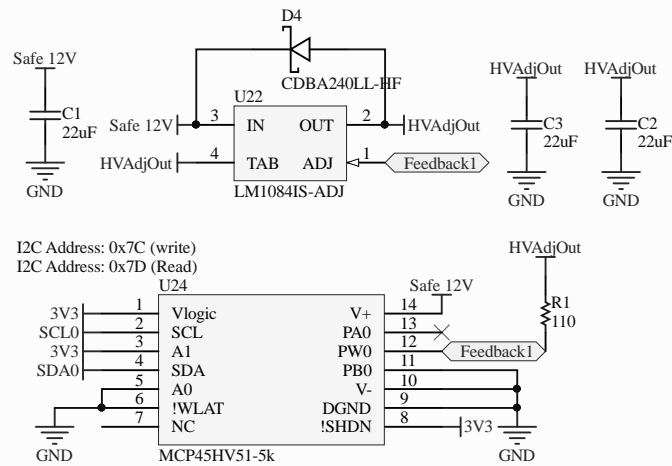


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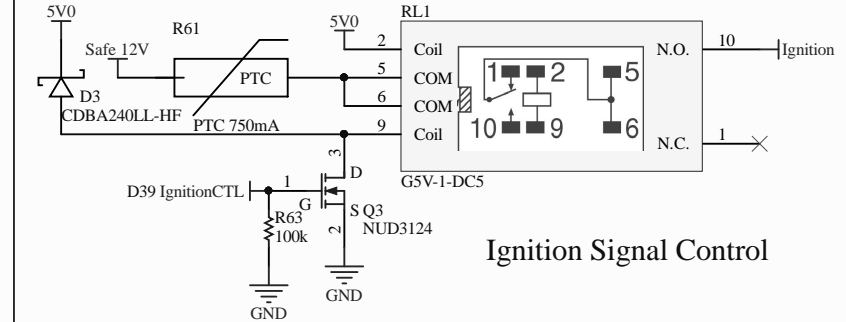


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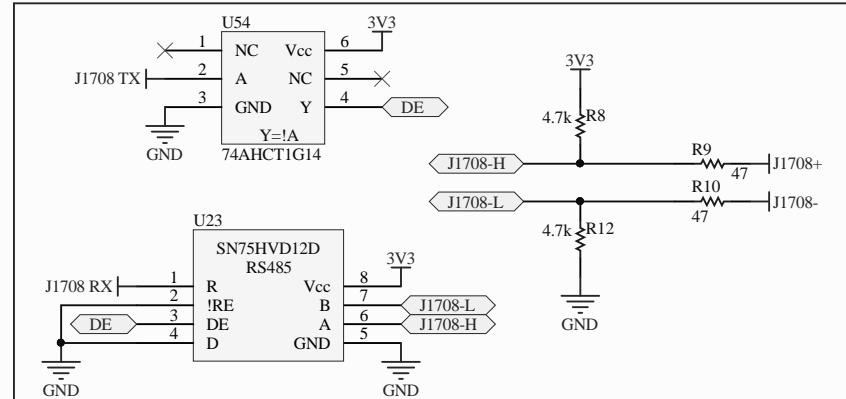
Title: Smart Sensor Simulator 2				Dr. Jeremy Daily Mechanical Engineering The University of Tulsa		
Subtitle: Analog Out, LIN, J1708, Switches			Revision: 3			
Date: 12/29/2016 Time: 9:54:38 PM Size: Letter			Sheet 3 of 7			
File: C:\Users\jdaily\Dropbox (JHSD)\Electronics\SSS2\Analog Out Rev 3.SchDoc						



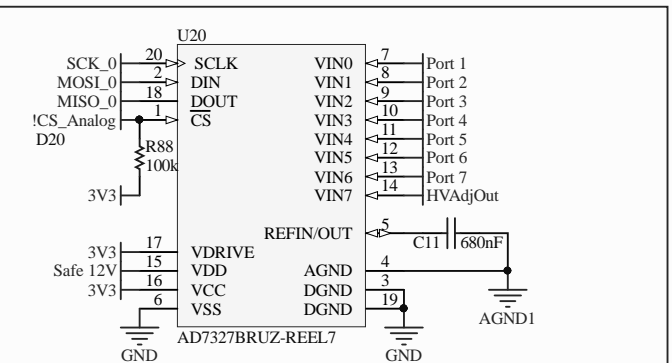
Adjustable High Current Output



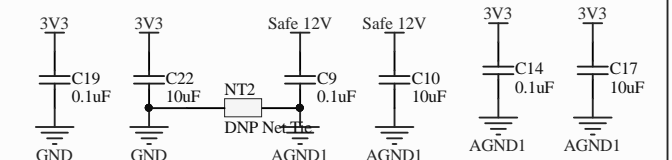
Ignition Signal Control

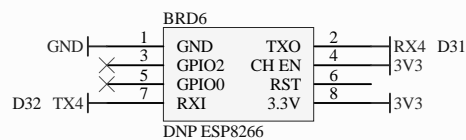


J1708 Circuit

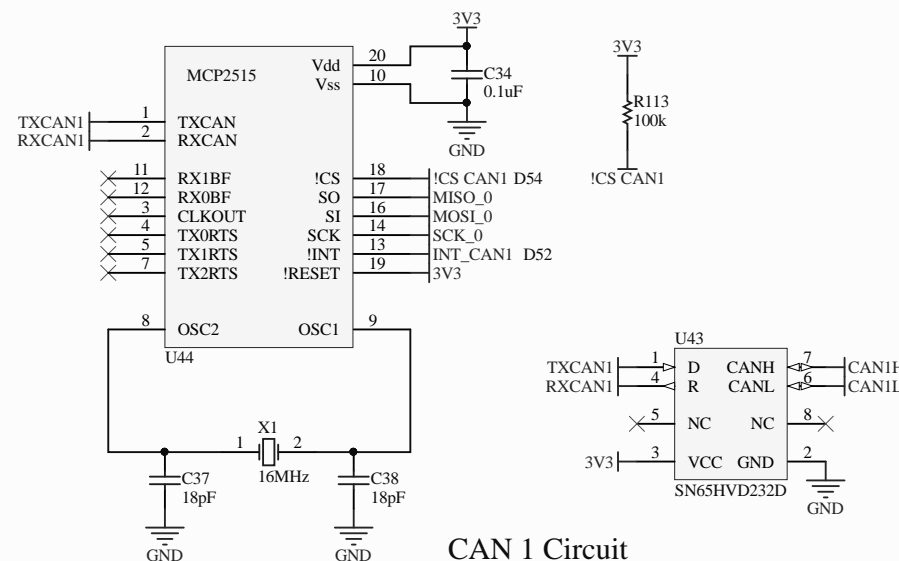
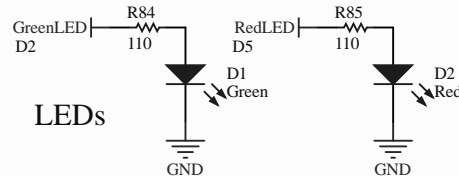


Analog Voltage Input

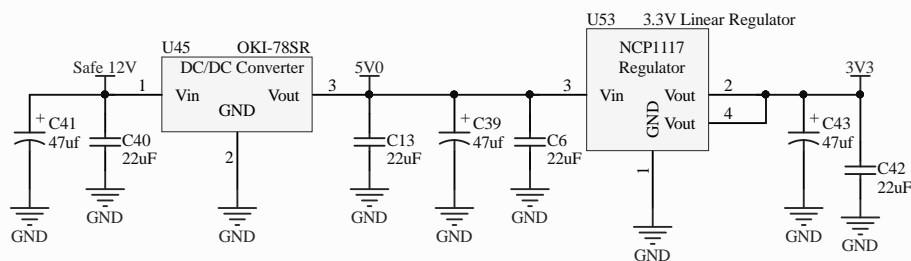




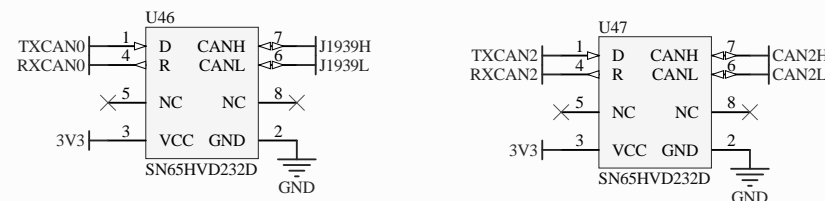
Wi-Fi Breakout Board



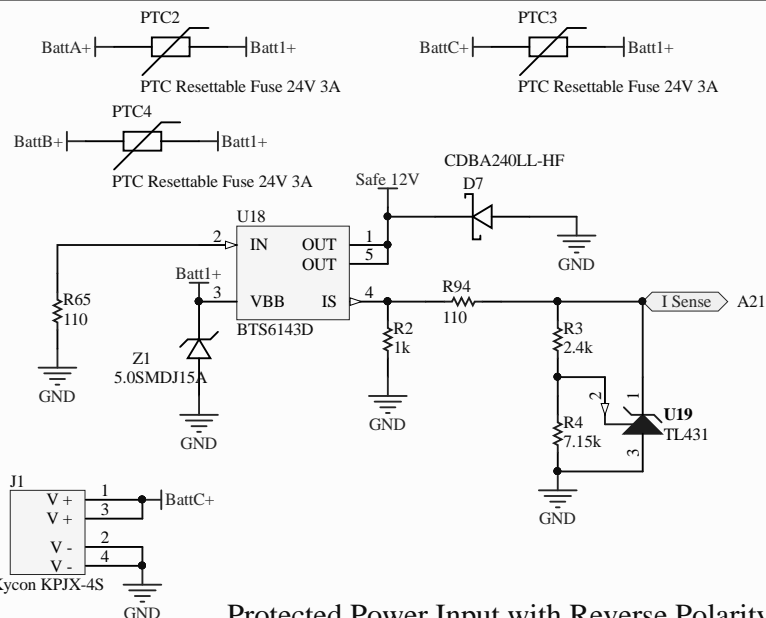
CAN 1 Circuit



Voltage Regulator



CAN Transceivers



Protected Power Input with Reverse Polarity Protection

Title: **Smart Sensor Simulator 2**Subtitle: **Power, Config., Wi-Fi, and CAN**

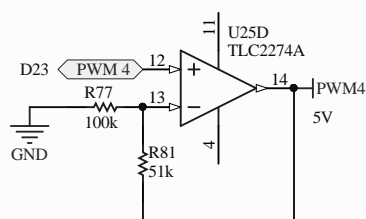
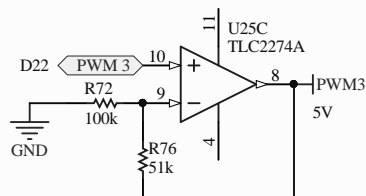
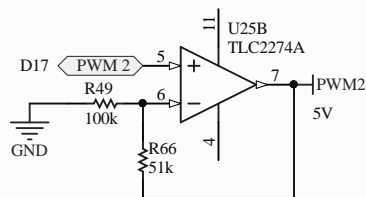
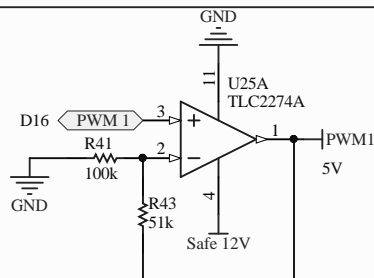
Date: 12/29/2016 Time: 9:54:39 PM Size: Letter Sheet 5 of 7

File: C:\Users\jdaily\Dropbox (JHSI)\Electronics\SSS2\Power Input and Protection Rev 3.SchDoc

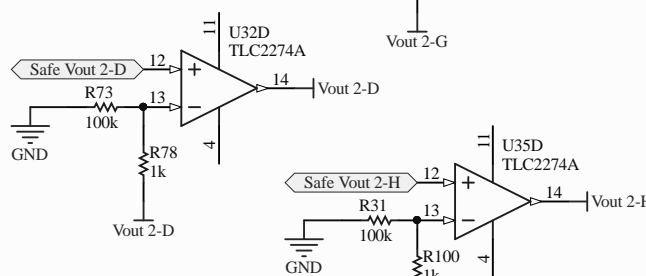
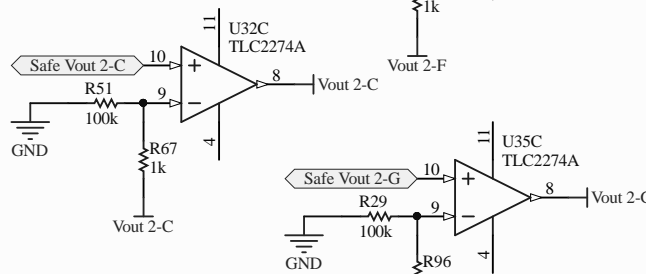
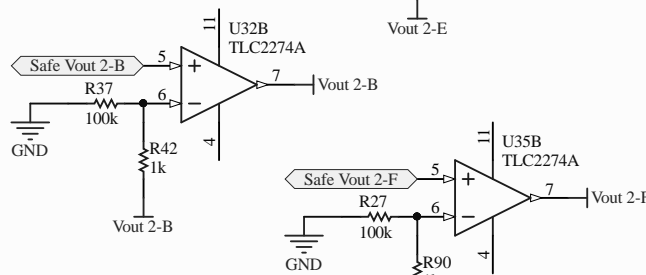
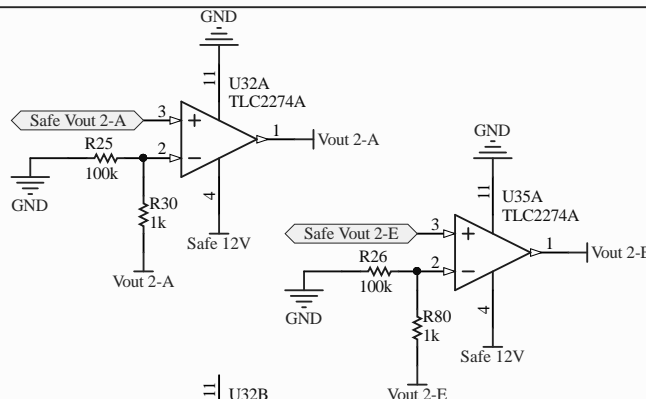
Revision: 3

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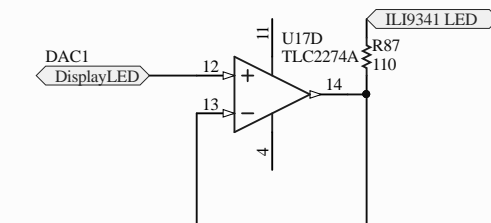
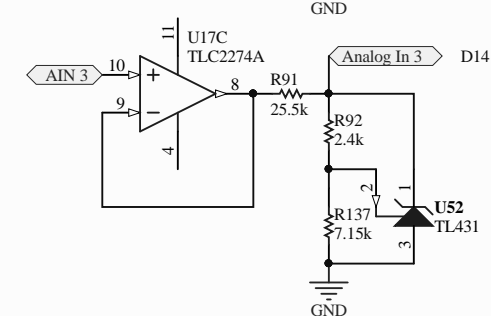
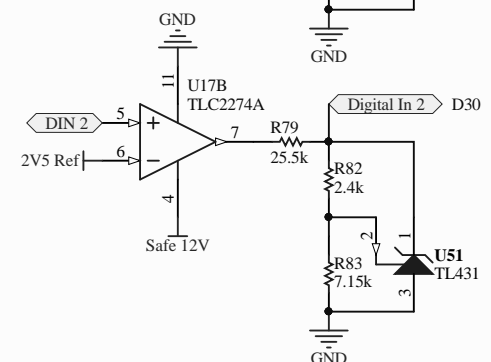
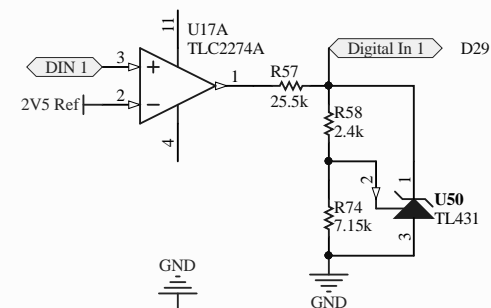




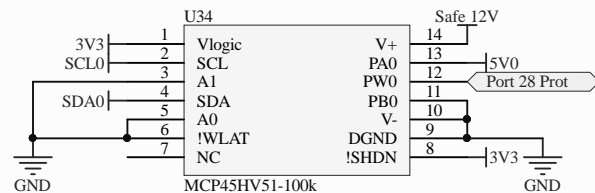
Up to 5V Output Amplifiers



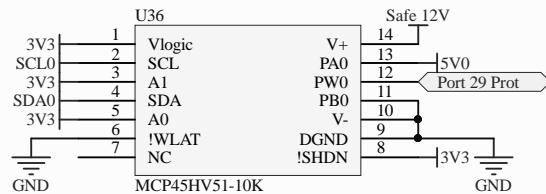
Up to 5V Output Amplifiers



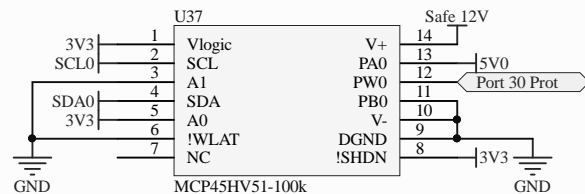
Digital In and Display LED Driver



I2C Address: 0x78 (write)
I2C Address: 0x79 (Read)

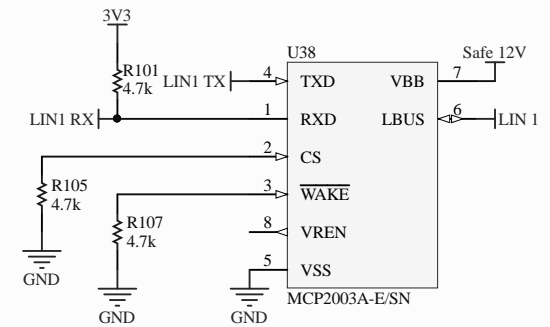


I2C Address: 0x7E (write)
I2C Address: 0x7F (Read)

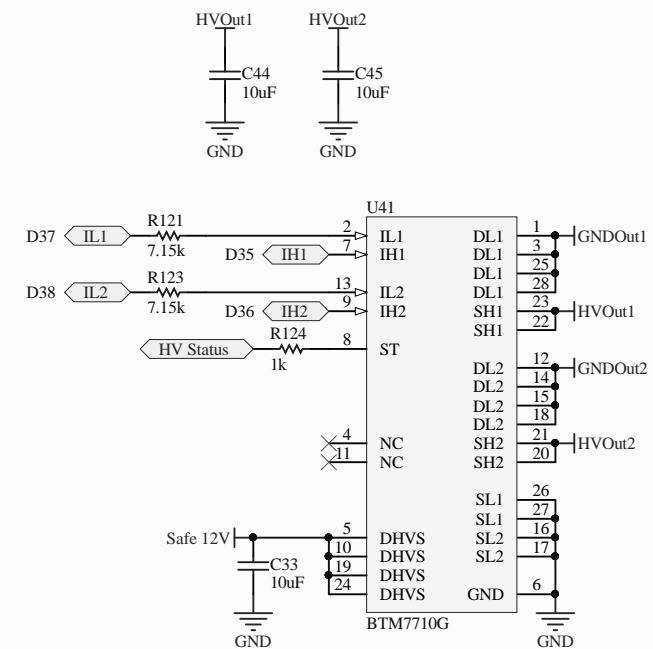


I2C Address: 0x7A (write)
I2C Address: 0x7B (Read)

The output from the DACs "Safe Vout" are 0 to 5V. The formula for output is $V_{out} = (1 + R2/R1) * V_{in}$, where R1 is the resistor connected to ground. If the R1 is not populated (or uses a high value, then the system becomes a voltage follower. If R2 is 33k and R1 is 22k, then the gain is 2.5, which can give 12.5V. If V_{in} is 3.3V, such as those PWM signals from the Teensy 3.6, then $R1 = 51k$ and $R2 = 100k$ to give gain of 1.51, which gives an output of 4.98V..



LIN 1 Bus Driver



H-Bridge Driver to provide Switched Power

Title: **Smart Sensor Simulator 2**

Subtitle: **Amplifiers, LIN and H-Bridge**

Date: 12/29/2016 Time: 9:54:39 PM Size: Letter Sheet 7 of 7

File: C:\Users\jdaily\Dropbox (JHSI)\Electronics\SSS2\Analog Out Amplifiers DAC Rev 3.SchDoc

Revision: 3

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