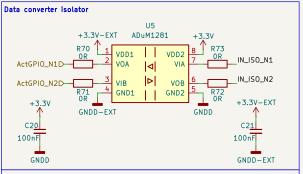


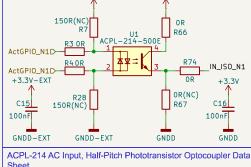
Hex Schmitt-Trigger Inverter High-Performance Silicon-Gate CMOS

- Output Drive Capability: 10 LSTTL Loads
- Outputs Directly Interface to CMOS, NMOS and TTL
- Operating Voltage Range: 2.0 to 6.0 V
- Low Input Current: 1.0 A
- High Noise Immunity Characteristic of CMOS Devices
- In Compliance With the JEDEC Standard No. 7A Requirements
- ESD Performance: HBM 2000 V: Machine Model 200 V
- Chip Complexity: 60 FETs or 15 Equivalent Gates
- These are Pb-Free Devices



3kV rms, Default High, Dual-Channel Digital Isolators (1/1 Channel Directionality)

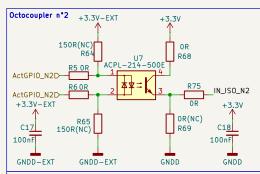
- Up to 100 Mbps data rate (NRZ)
- Low propagation delay: 23 ns typical
- Low dynamic power consumption
- Bidirectional communication
- 3.3 V to 5 V level translation
- High temperature operation: 125°C
- High common-mode transient immunity: >25 kV/us



+3.3V

- Current transfer ratio (CTR: min. 20% at IF = ±5mA, VCC = 5V)
- High input-output isolation voltage (VISO = 3,000VRMS)
- Non-saturated Response time (tr: tvp. 2us at VCC = 10V, IC = 2mA. RL= 100Ω)
- CMR 10 kV/us (typical)

Octocoupler n°1 +3.3V-EXT



ACPL-214 AC Input, Half-Pitch Phototransistor Optocoupler Data

- Current transfer ratio (CTR: min. 20% at IF = ±5mA, VCC = 5V)
- High input-output isolation voltage (VISO = 3,000VRMS)
- Non-saturated Response time (tr: typ. 2µs at VCC = 10V, IC = 2mA, RL= 100Ω)
- CMR 10 kV/us (typical)

Hex Schmitt-Trigger Inverter (74HC14):

- High-performance silicon-gate CMOS device.
 Outputs can interface with LSTTL, CMOS, NMOS, and TTL.
- Operating voltage range: 2.0V to 6.0V.
- High noise immunity and low input current.
- In compliance with JEDEC standards.
- ESD performance up to 2000V.
- Low complexity with approximately 60 FETs or 15 equivalent gates.

Optocouplers (ACPL-214):

- High-gain phototransistor optocouplers.
- Provides high output isolation voltage (VISO = 3000 VRMS).
- Current transfer ratio: typically 20% at IF = 5mA, VCE = 5V.
- Non-saturated response time: typically $2\mu s$ at VCC = 10V, IC = 2mA. - Common-mode transient immunity of 10 kV/µs.

Data Converter Isolator (ADuM1281):

- Dual-channel digital isolators.
- Operating with a supply voltage of 3.3V.
- Capable of data rates up to 100 Mbps (NRZ).
- Low propagation delay (23ns).
- High temperature operation up to 125°C.

High common-mode transient immunity: >25 kV/μs.

Bridge Configuration (JP5):

- Configurable jumper to allow different functionalities.
- Prevents asset conflicts by configuring as either input or output.

Auteur : Paul Miailhe

Club: PICAS

Sheet: /Avionic - GPIO/ File: Avionic_GPIO.kicad_sch

Title: GPIO sheet

Size: A4 Date: 2024-06-09 Rev: V°1 KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.1 ld: 3/3

Project : Experiment Rocket Sirius

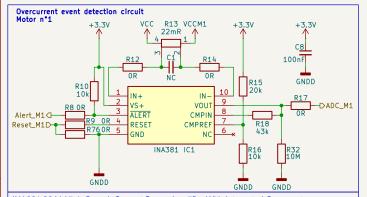
Jumper to activate functionalities: one

input or one output to prevent asset

Bridge

conflicts.

DOUT_N1



INA381 26-V, High-Speed, Current Sense Amplifier With Integrated Comparator

- Imput Iload motor: Imin: 10mA: Imax: 3A
- Overcurrent Conditions: loc th : 1A : Irelease TH : 800mA
- Supply: Vs : 3.3V

Driver motor H-Bridge n°1

IN1_M1D---

IN2_M1D--

nF_M1<

R39 OR

- The Rshunt value given 50V/V gain : Rshunt = $3.3V / (50V/V \times 3A) = 22m\Omega$
- voltage at the current shunt monitor output for the overcurrent threshold: Vref: 1A x $22m\Omega \times 50V/V = 1.1V$

R45 0R

R46 0R

R41 C4

--◇OUTA_M1

+3V3

GND

—⇒OUTB_M:

100nF 47uF

 $-R2 = ((3.3V/1.1V)-1A)x R1 : R1 = 10k\Omega : R2 = 20k\Omega$

VCCM1

- Rhyst = $(1.1V - (800\text{mA} \times 22\text{m}\Omega \times 50\text{V/V} + 50\text{mV}))/4\text{uA} = 43\text{k}\Omega$

↑ u3

∑ OUT1

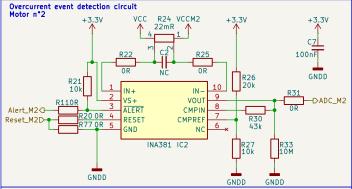
OUT2

ISEN

DRV8872DDA

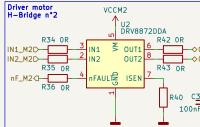
0R

GNDD



INA381 26-V, High-Speed, Current Sense Amplifier With Integrated Comparator - Imput Iload motor: Imin: 10mA: Imax: 3A

- Overcurrent Conditions: loc th : 1A : Irelease TH : 800mA
- Supply: Vs : 3.3V
- The Rshunt value given 50V/V gain : Rshunt = $3.3V / (50V/V \times 3A) = 22m\Omega$
- voltage at the current shunt monitor output for the overcurrent threshold: Vref: 1A x $22m\Omega \times 50V/V = 1.1V$
- $-R2 = ((3.3V/1.1V)-1A)x R1 : R1 = 10k\Omega : R2 = 20k\Omega$
- Rhyst = $(1.1V (800 \text{mA} \times 22 \text{m}\Omega \times 50 \text{V/V} + 50 \text{mV}))/4 \text{uA} = 43 \text{k}\Omega$



GNDD DRV8872 3.6-A Brushed DC Motor Driver With Fault Reporting (PWM Control)

Extended operating voltage from 6.5 V to 45 V

IN₂

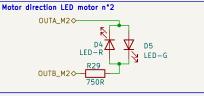
nFAUL1⊋

- 3.6 A Peak current
- PWM control interface
- Integrated current regulation
- Low-power standby mode
- Fault status output pin
- Integrated protection features: UVLO, OCP, TSD
- Automatic fault recovery

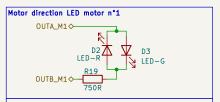
T—♦OUTA_M2 **¬**—⇔оитв_м: +3V3 R40 C<u>3</u> C<u>5</u> 100nF 47uF GNDD GNDD GND DRV8872 3.6-A Brushed DC Motor Driver With Fault

Reporting (PWM Control)

- Extended operating voltage from 6.5 V to 45 V
- 3.6 A Peak current
- PWM control interface
- Integrated current regulation
- Low-power standby mode
- Fault status output pin
- Integrated protection features: UVLO, OCP, TSD
- Automatic fault recovery



Allows you to see the rotation of the DC motor - Avoiding the need to connect the motor for testing.



- Allows you to see the rotation of the DC motor
- Avoiding the need to connect the motor for testing.

INA381A and INA381B - Overcurrent Event Detection Circuits (Motor 1 and Motor 2):

- These are high-spéed current sense amplifiers with integrated comparators.
- Capable of handling input load currents ranging from 10 mA to 3 A.
- Overcurrent conditions are defined by thresholds, such as Iload = 1 A with a release point of 800 mA.
- The devices operate at 3.3V supply voltage.
- The design includes a shunt resistor with a value of 22 $m\Omega$ and specific voltage output settings for overcurrent detection.

DRV8872 - Brushed DC Motor Driver With Fault Reporting (PWM Control) (Motor 1 and Motor 2):

- Handles currents up to 3.6 A.
- Supports a wide operating voltage range from 6.5V to 45V.
- Integrates various protection features, including undervoltage lockout (UVLO), overcurrent protection (OCP), and thermal shutdown (TSD).
- Provides automatic fault recovery and includes a fault status output pin.
- Operates in both low-power standby mode and regular mode, with the ability to control motor direction and speed via PWM input.

Motor Direction LED Indicators (Motor 1 and Motor 2): - Simple circuits with LEDs and resistors to indicate motor

- direction.
- Allows for visual confirmation of motor rotation without the need to connect the motor itself.
- Provides an easy way to test and verify the motor control logic in the circuit.

Sheet: /Avionic - Motor/

Title: Motor control and driver sheet

Date: 2024-06-09 Size: A4 Rev: V°1 KiCad E.D.A. 8.0.1 ld: 4/3

Project: Experiment Rocket Sirius Auteur : Paul Miailhe

Club: PICAS

File: Avionic_Motor.kicad_sch