

### **Schematic Explanation for Sensor Interface**

This schematic shows a part of the robot controller design focused on a peripheral sensor interface.

Below is the explanation of the key components and connections:

- 1. Main Component: U4 (Sensor IC)
  - Description: This is a sensor IC with SPI/I2C communication options.
  - Key Pins and Connections:
    - VDDIO: Connected to a 3.3V supply to power the sensor's input/output interfaces.
    - SCL/SCLK: Clock lines for I2C/SPI communication.
    - SDA/SDI: Data input line for I2C/SPI.
    - SA0/SDO: Data output line for SPI communication or address selection for I2C.
    - CS: Chip Select for SPI communication.
    - INT (Interrupt): Signal pin to alert the microcontroller of events or data readiness.
    - GND: Ground pin for power return.

### 2. Power Supply Decoupling

- Decoupling capacitors are placed close to the IC to stabilize the power supply and filter noise:
  - C20: 10nF capacitor for high-frequency filtering.
  - C21: 0.1µF capacitor for stabilizing the power line.

#### 3. Pull-Up Resistor

- R15 (10k?): Pull-up resistor used on the interrupt line (INT\_ICM) to ensure it remains in a defined state when not actively driven.

#### 4. Communication Configuration

- The sensor supports both SPI and I2C communication, allowing flexibility depending on the

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# application.

- For SPI, SCLK, SDI, SDO, and CS are used.
- For I2C, SCL and SDA are used.
- These lines connect to the microcontroller for data transmission and reception.

## 5. General Notes

- The capacitors and resistors are surface-mounted components (0603 size).
- The schematic provides a modular interface for integrating sensors with embedded systems, particularly for applications like robotics or IoT.