

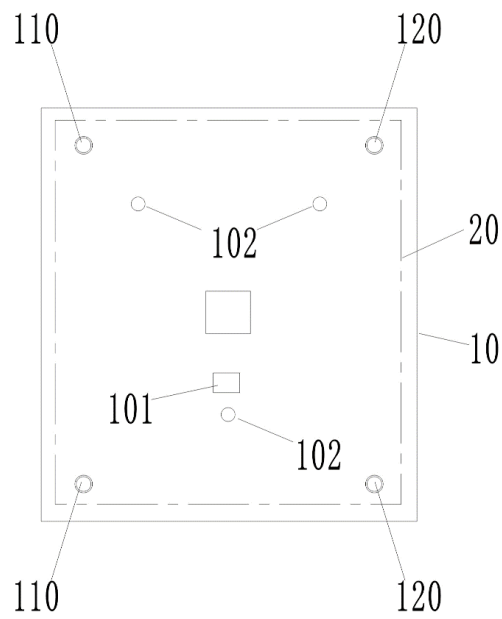


FIG. 1

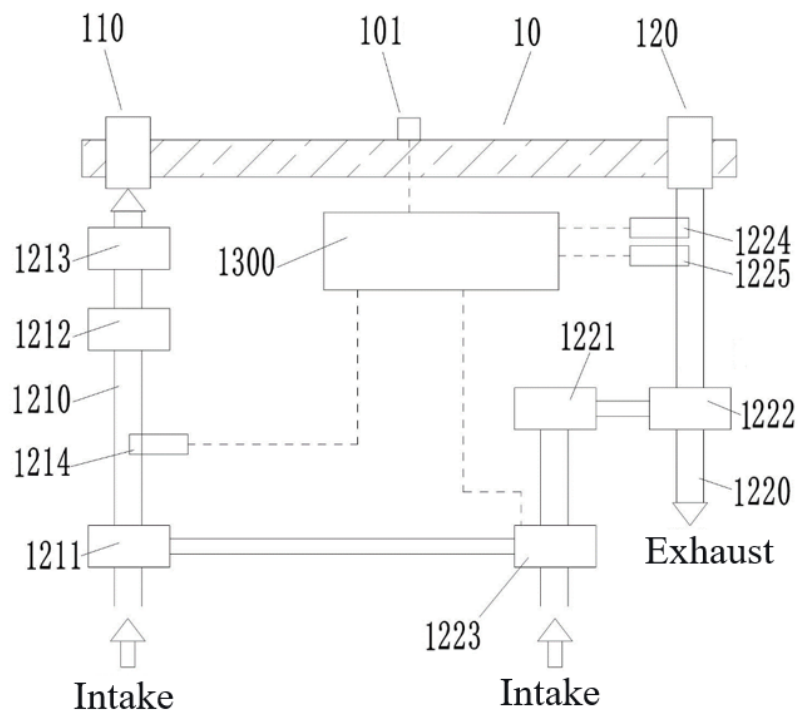


FIG. 2

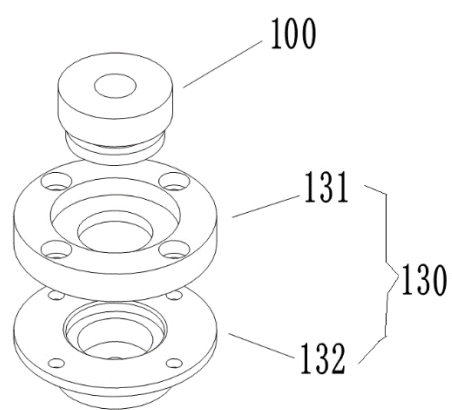


FIG. 3

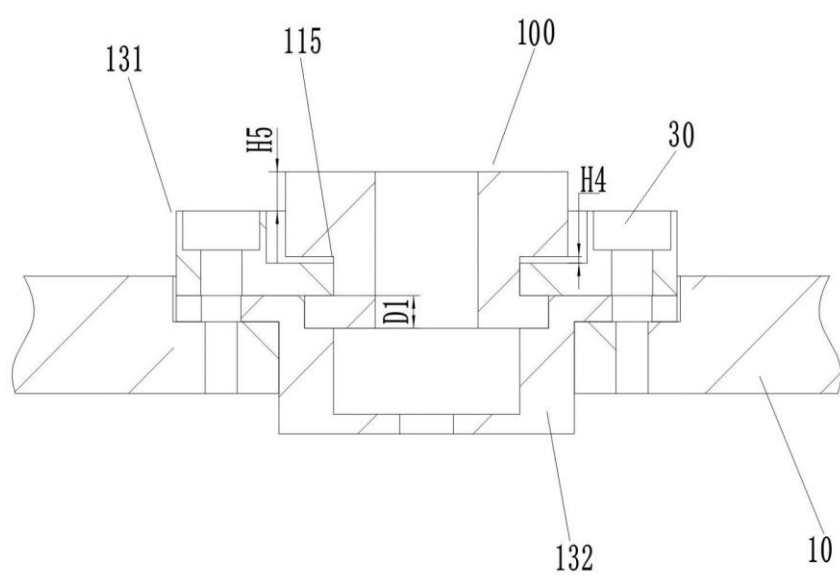


FIG. 4

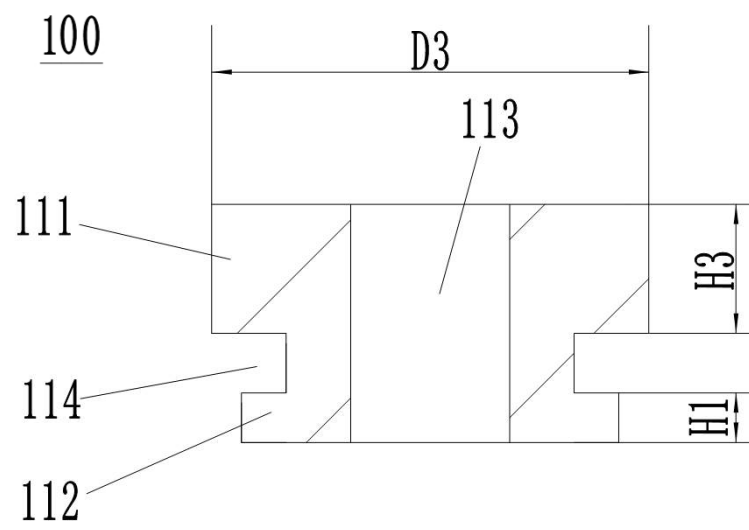


FIG. 5

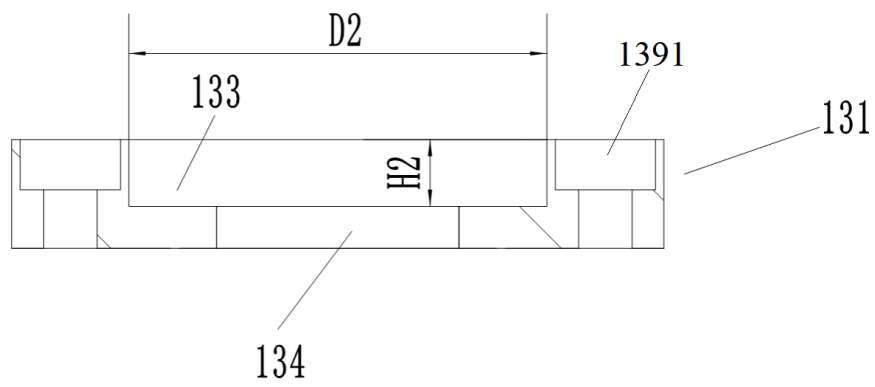


FIG. 6

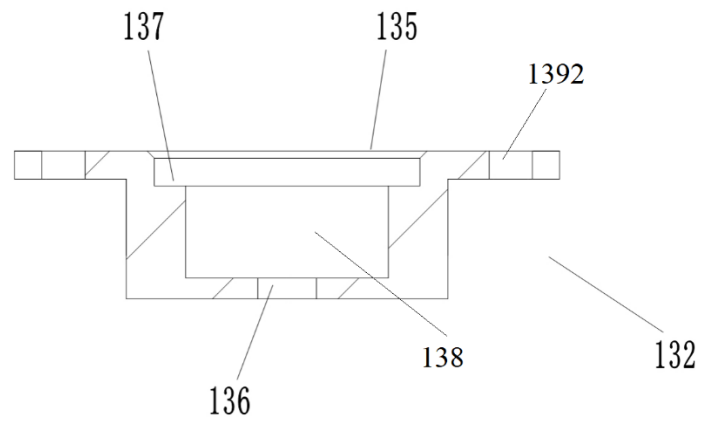


FIG. 7

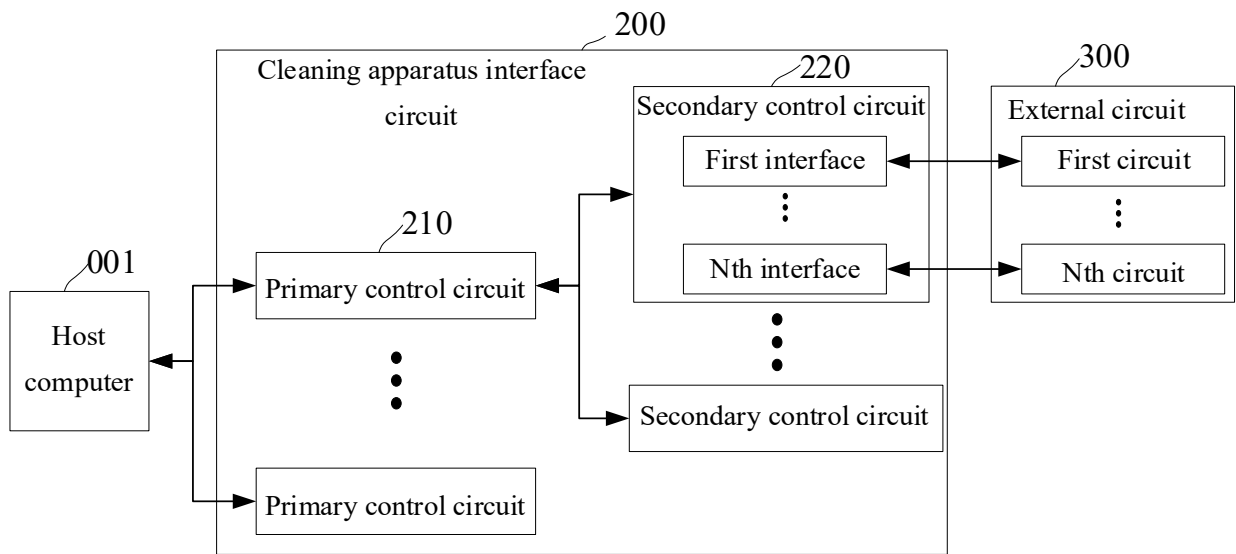


FIG. 8

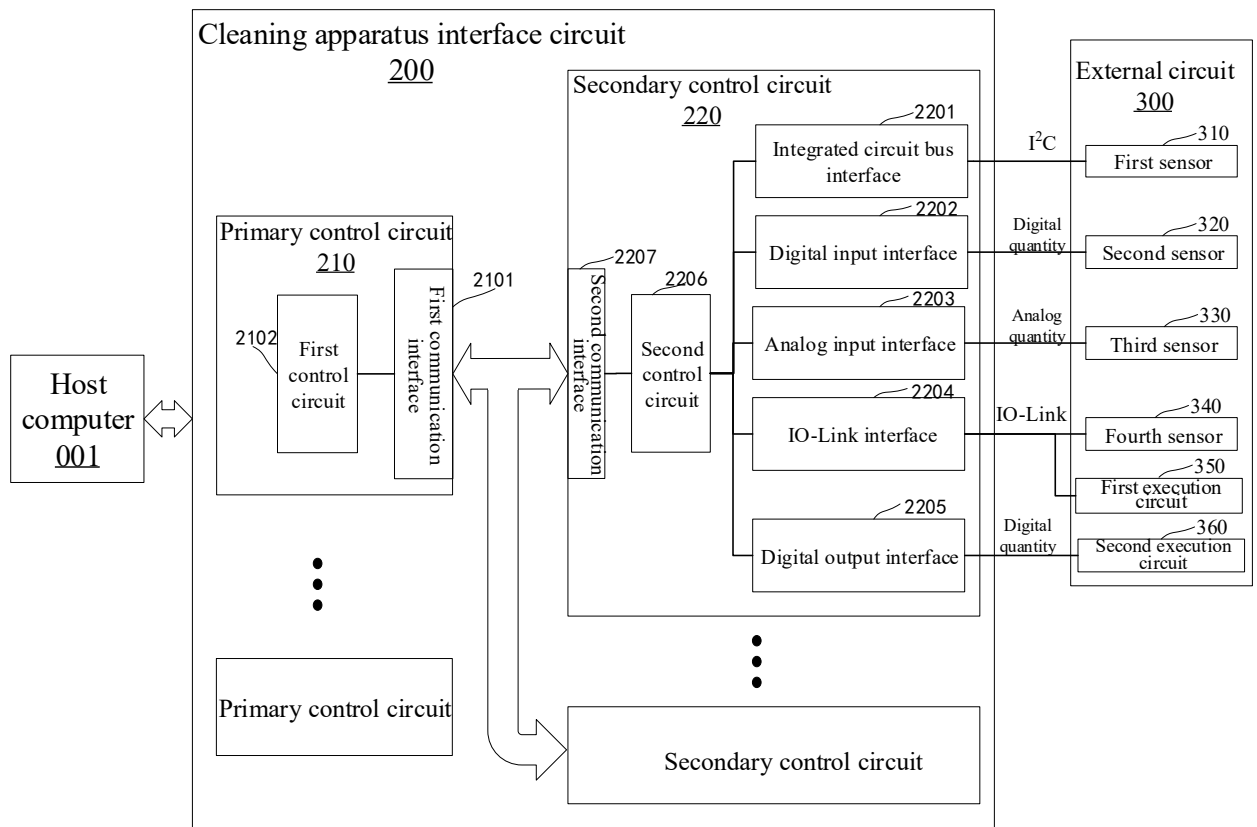


FIG. 9

Digital input interface 2202

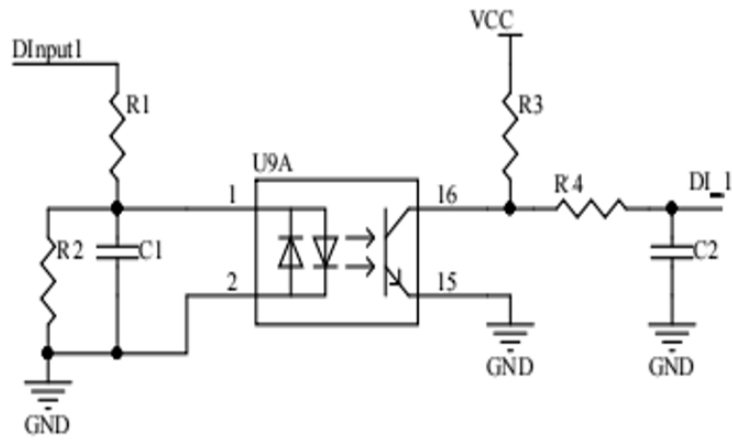


FIG. 10

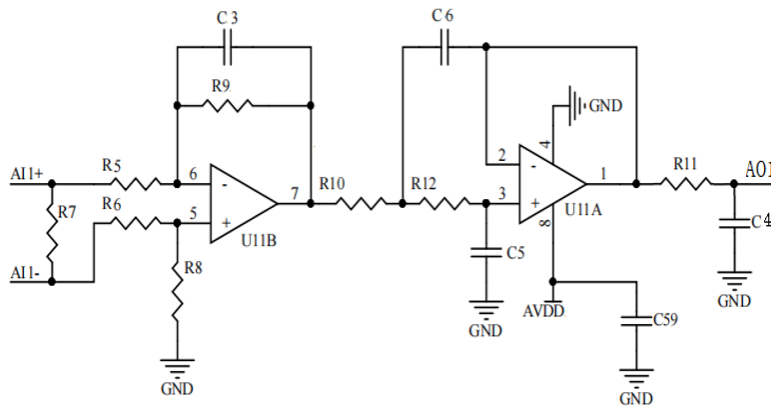
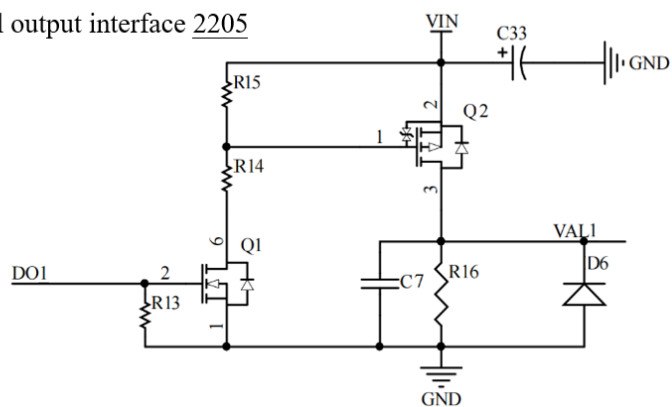
Analog input interface 2203

FIG. 11

The schematic diagram illustrates the ADC module's internal structure. It features two input channels, AIN1 and AIN2, each equipped with a precision resistor network (R1-R4, R5-R8) and a buffer amplifier (U11A, U11B) to ensure accurate signal conditioning. The outputs of these buffers are connected to a multiplexer (U10) via a network of resistors (R9-R12). The multiplexer selects the input signal for the ADC converter (U12), which is configured with a feedback capacitor (C1) and a reference voltage (VREF). The ADC converter's output is connected to the microcontroller's ADC module pins (AIN1+, AIN1-, AIN2+, AIN2-). The diagram also shows the power supply connections (VDD, GND) and the internal resistors (R1-R12) and capacitors (C1-C6) used in the circuit.

Digital output interface 2205

The schematic diagram illustrates the IO Link interface circuit for the U50 module. The circuit includes a 5V regulator (U50) and various passive components like resistors (R112-R117, R118) and capacitors (C64-C72). It shows connections for IO Link WU, MCLK, SCL, SDA, TXEN, TX, and RX signals, as well as power and ground connections.

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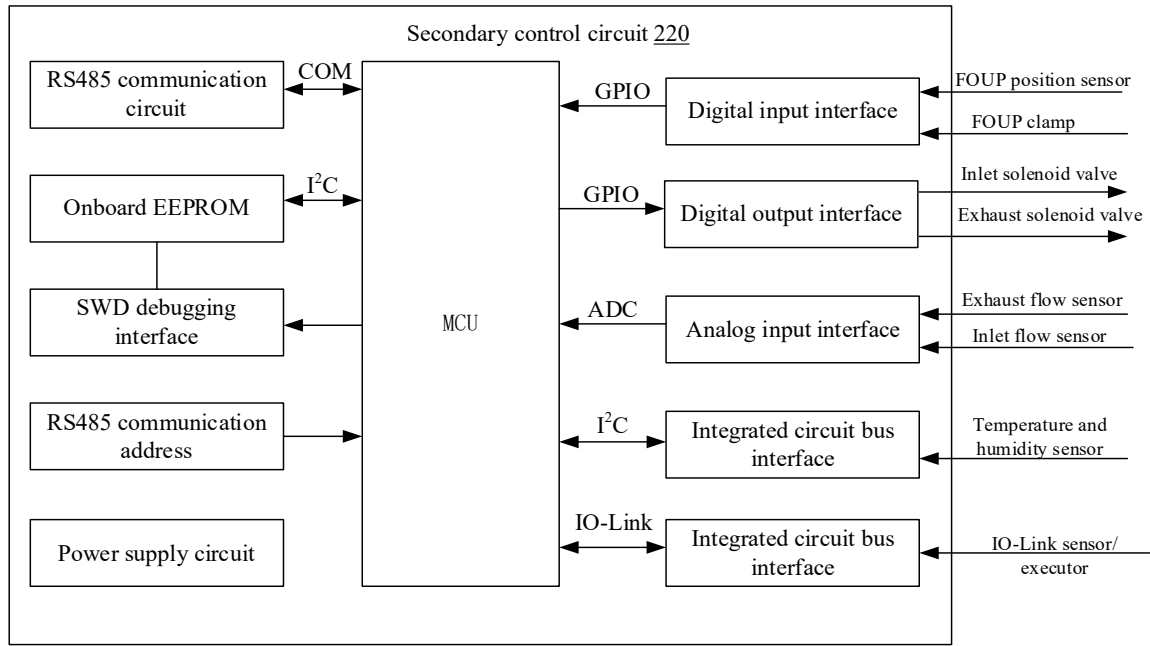


FIG. 15

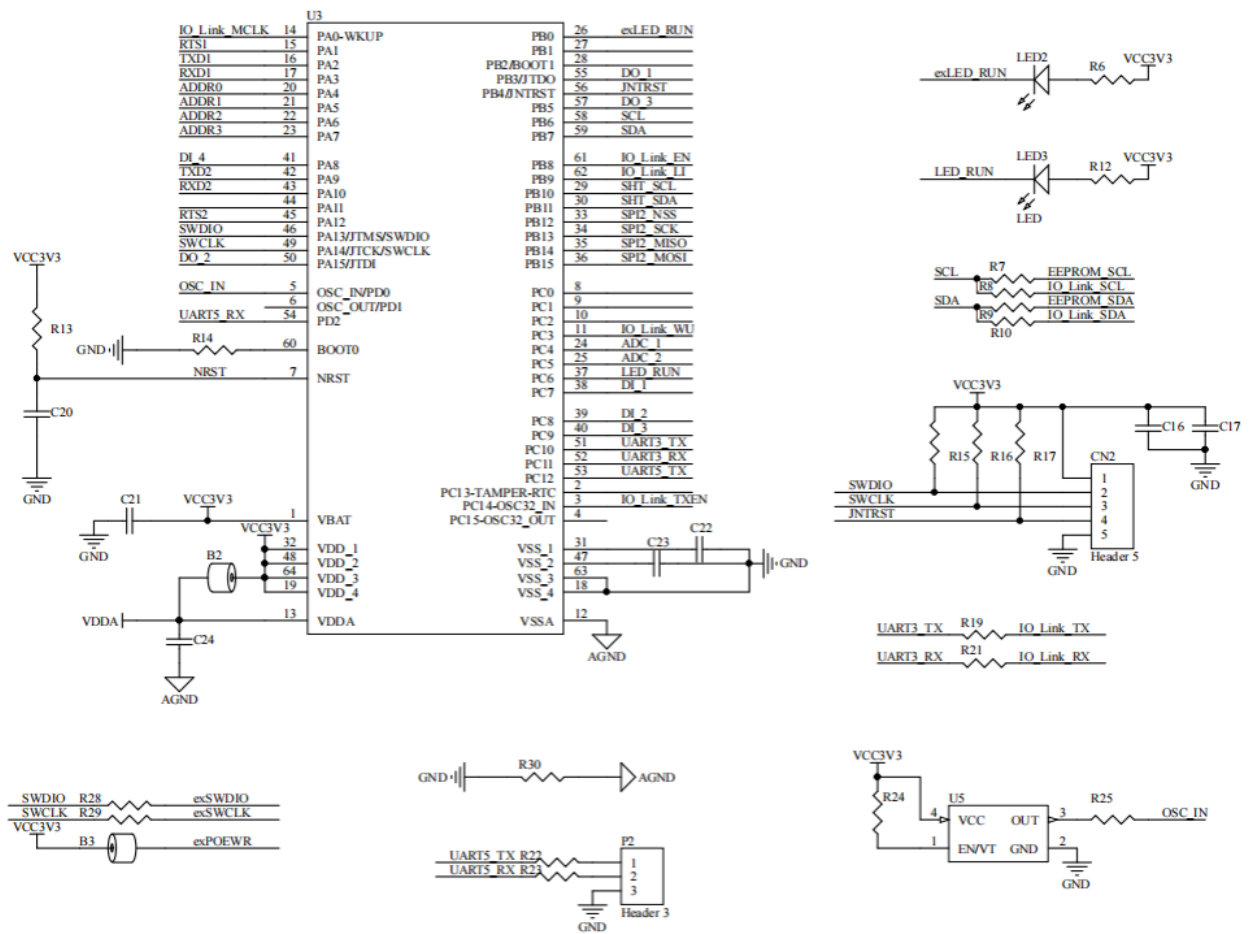


FIG. 16

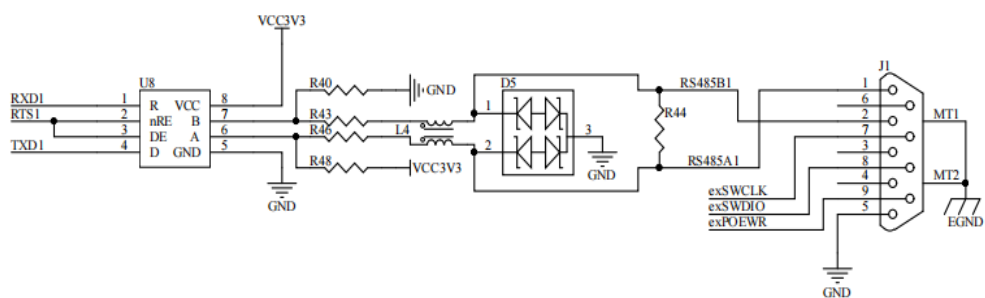


FIG. 17

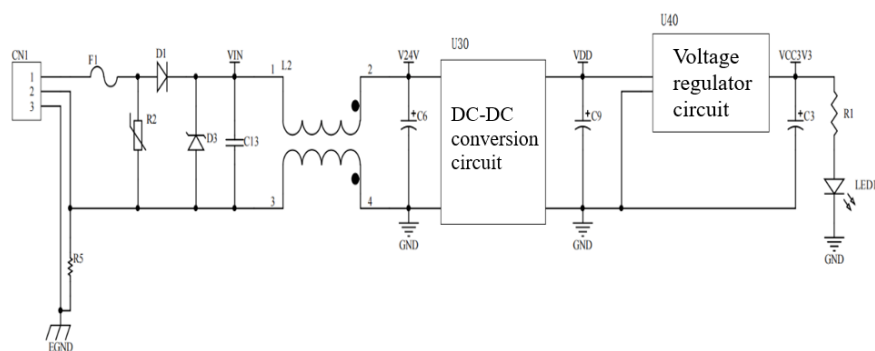


FIG. 18

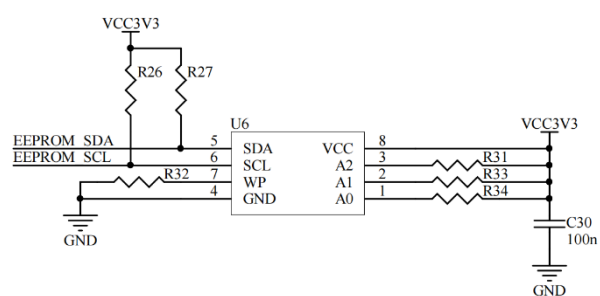


FIG. 19

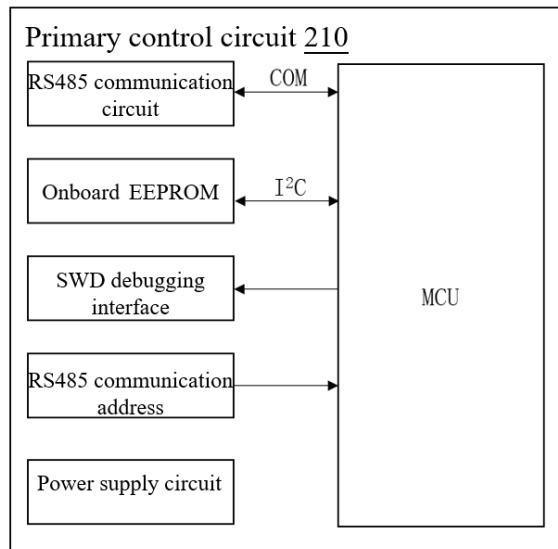


FIG. 20

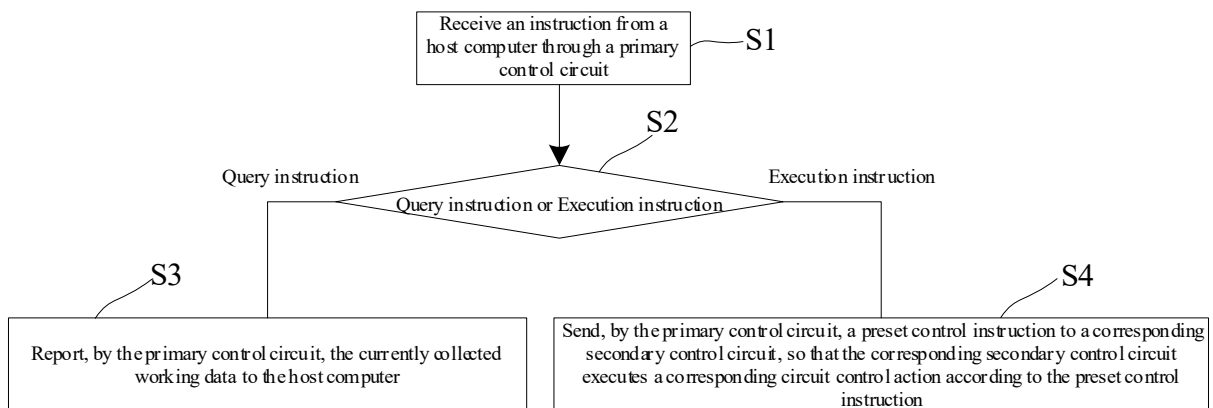


FIG. 21

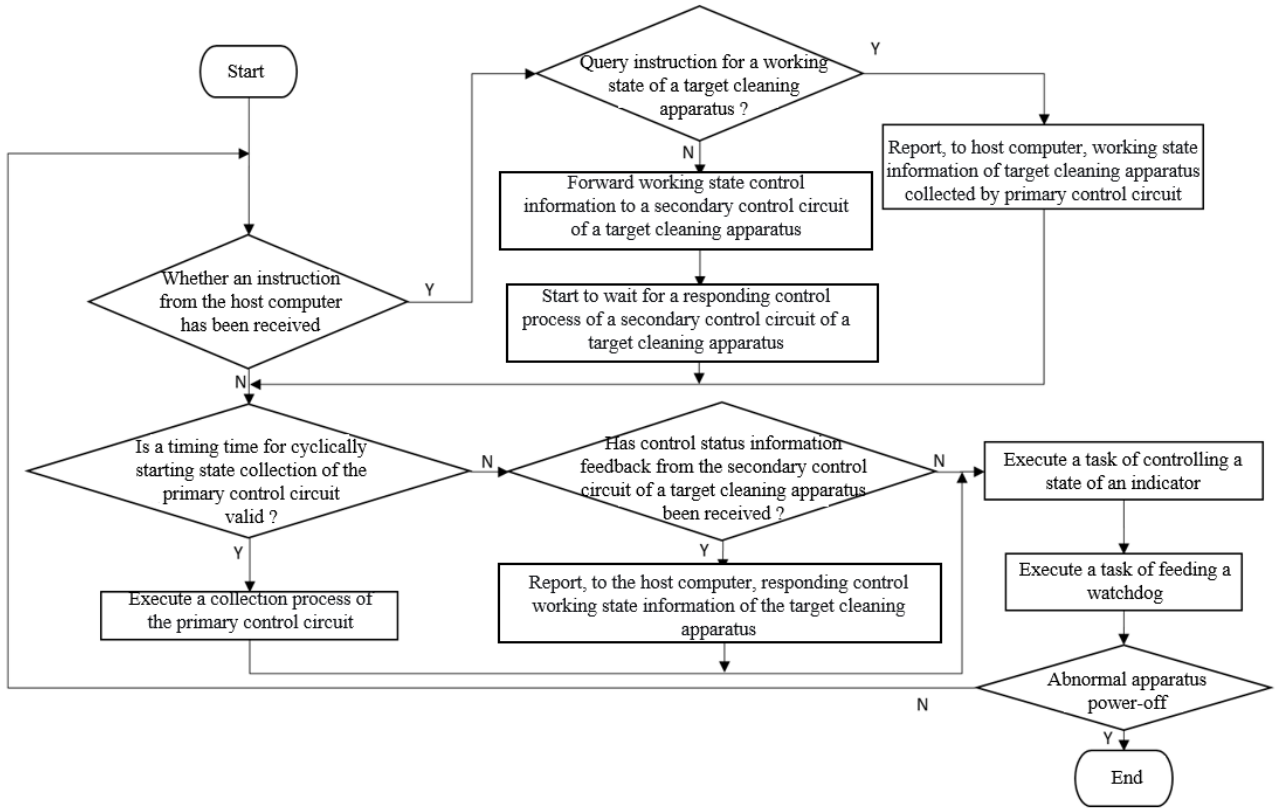


FIG. 22

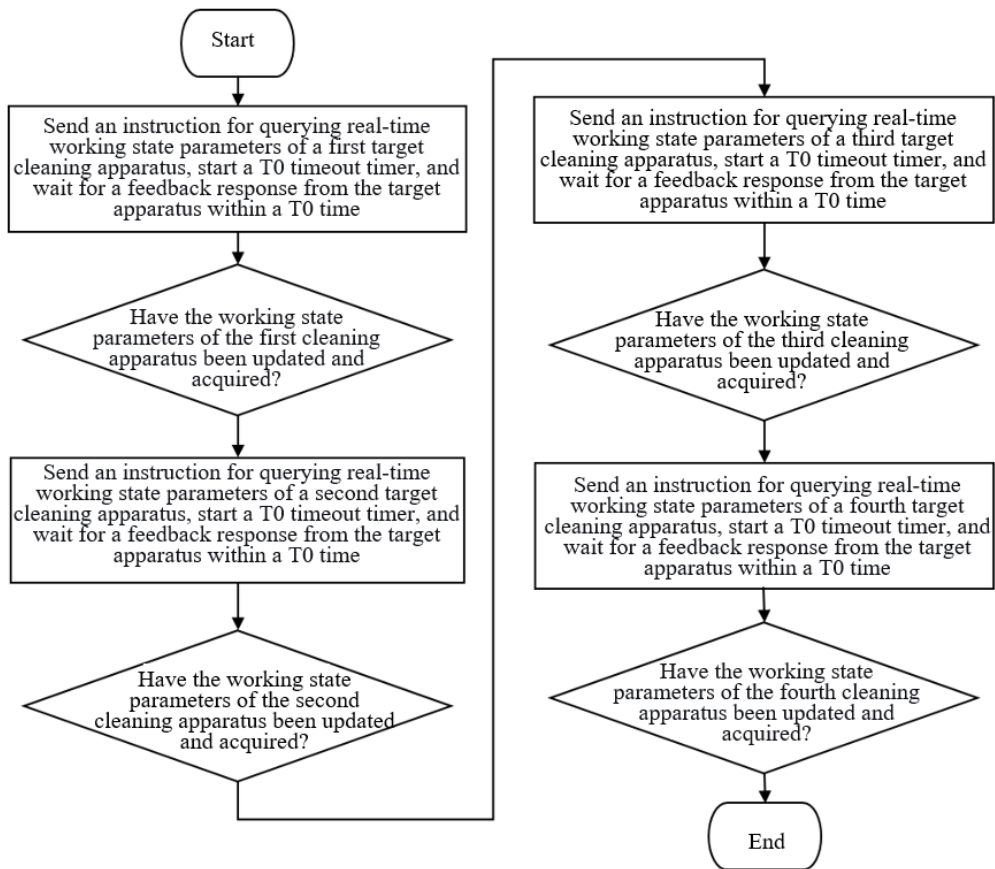


FIG. 23

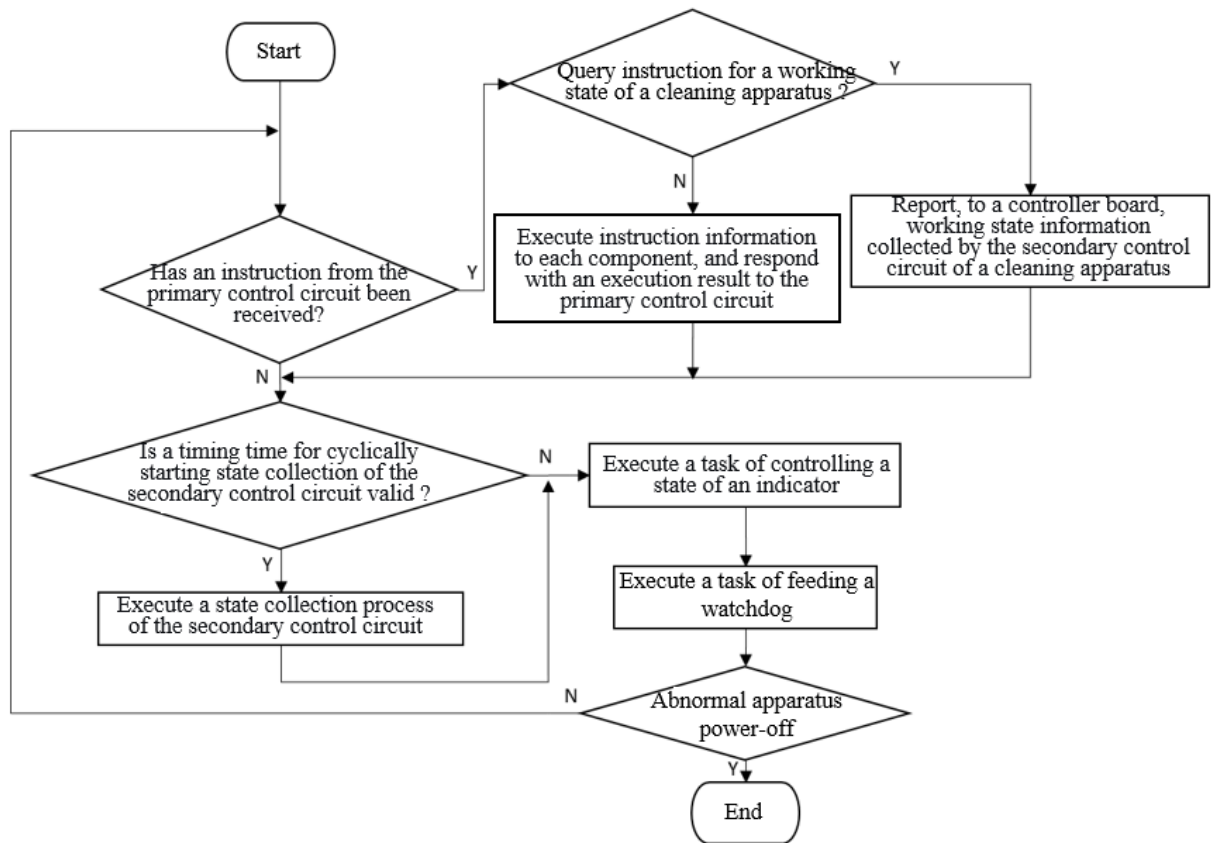


FIG. 24

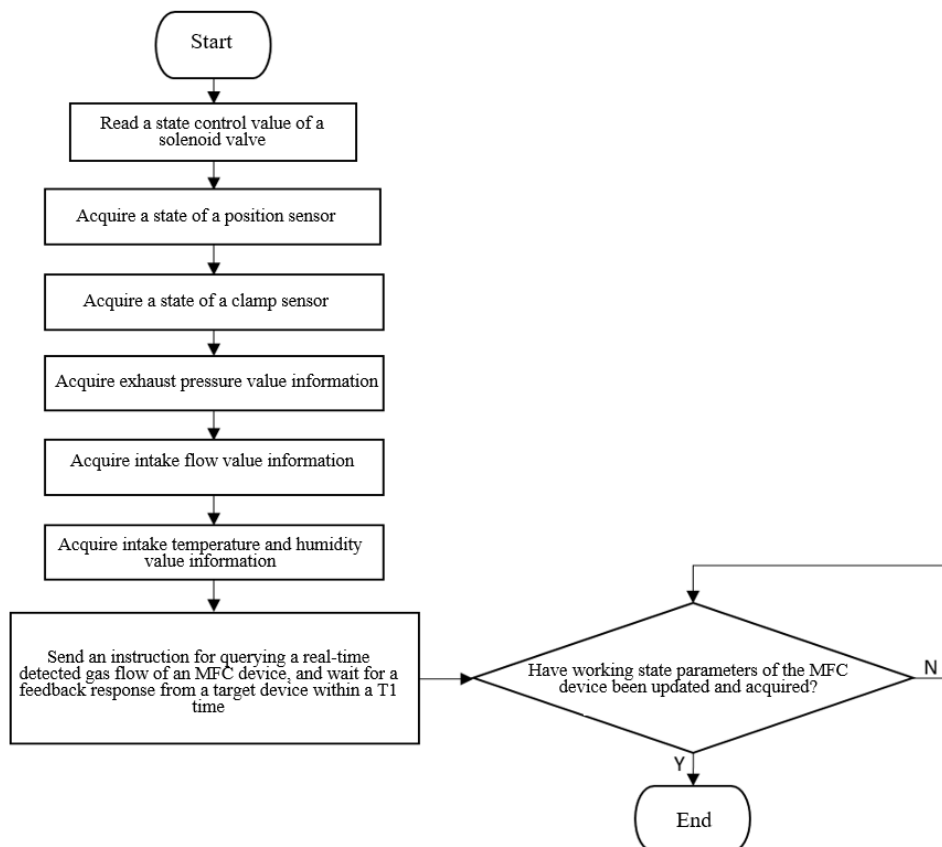


FIG. 25