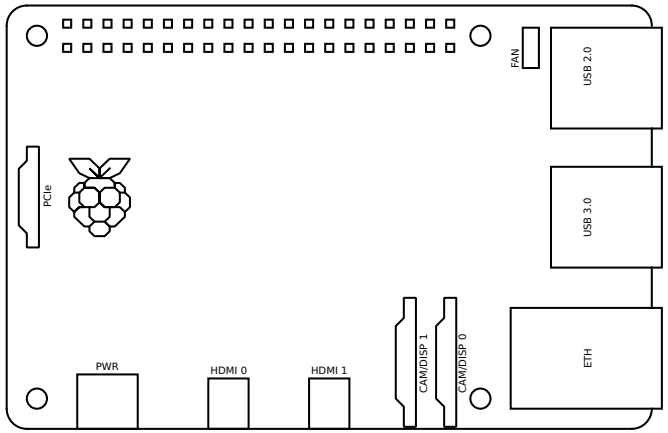
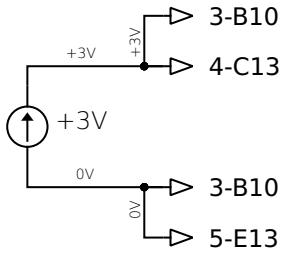
All I2C-HATs shown in the following sheets are stacked on the Raspberry Pi, which provides them with +5V power and I2C communication.

The Raspberry Pi itself is powered via a standard wall adapter (not shown in this schematic).

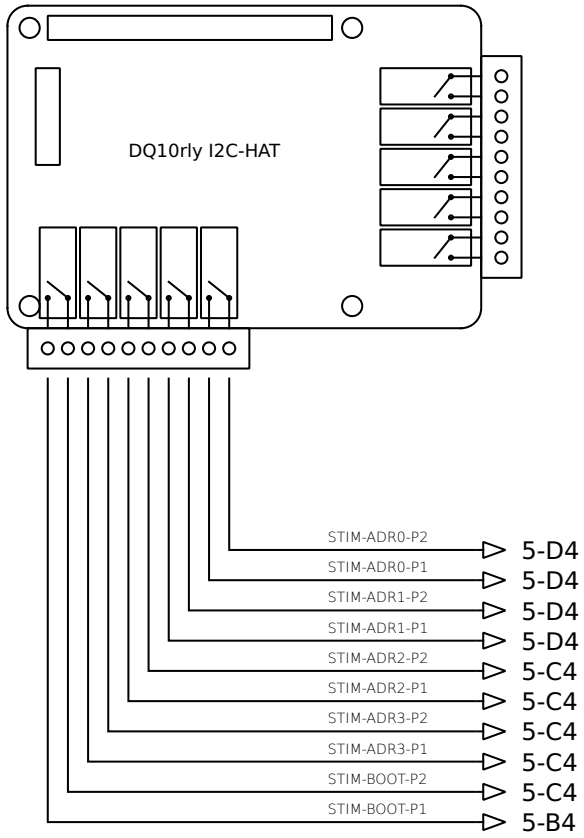


A secondary power supply is required to drive the digital inputs and relay outputs during testing
It is set to +3V to match the minimum high level threshold of the DUT's digital inputs.

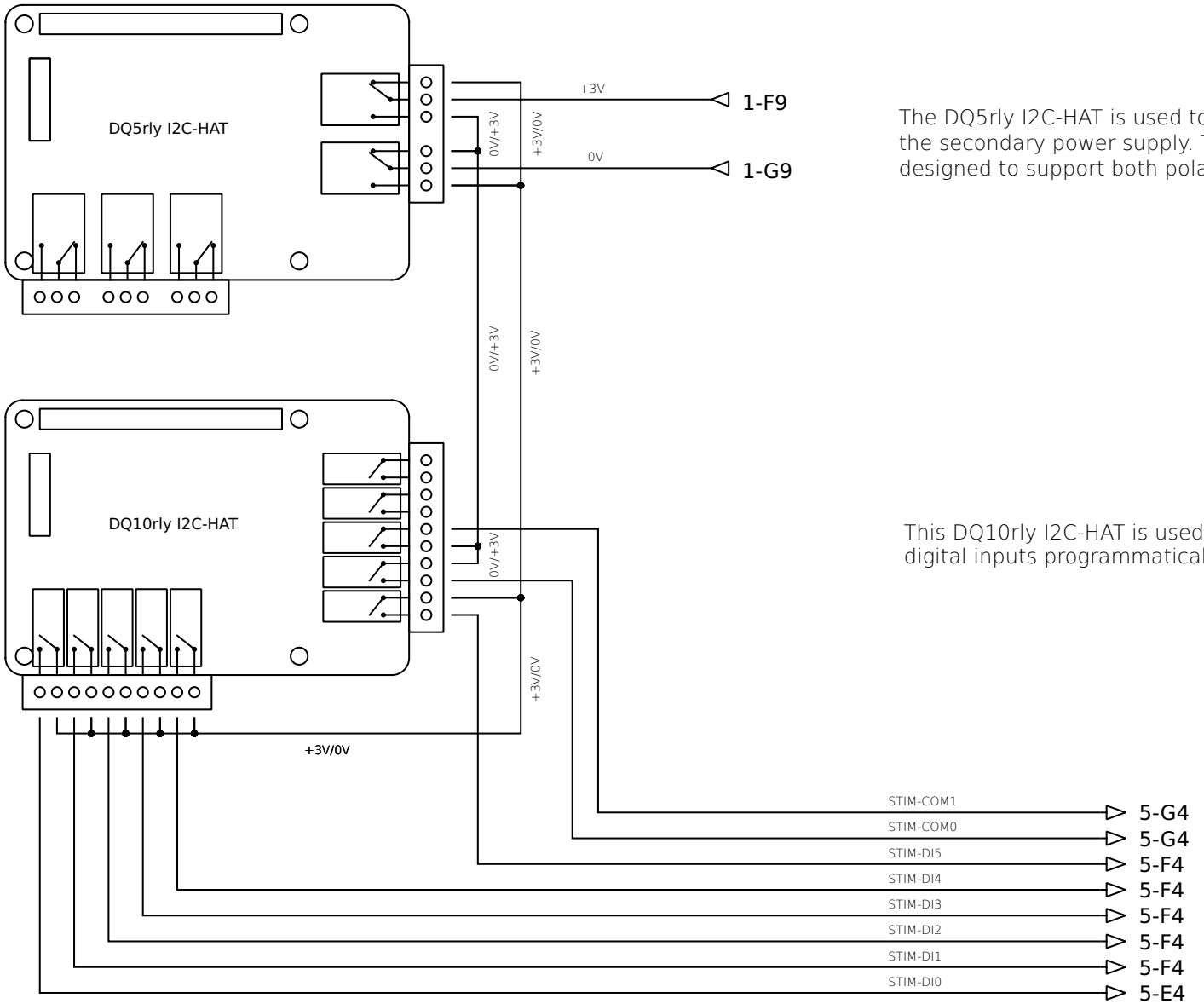


Author: Raspihats	Raspberry Pi	File:
Date: 12.06.2026		Folio: 1/5

The first five relays of this DQ10rly I2C-HAT are used to short the BOOT and address jumper pins on the DUT, emulating jumper behavior programmatically.



Author: Raspihats	Boot and Address Stimulus	File: Boot and Address Stimulus
Date: 12.06.2026		Folio: 2/5

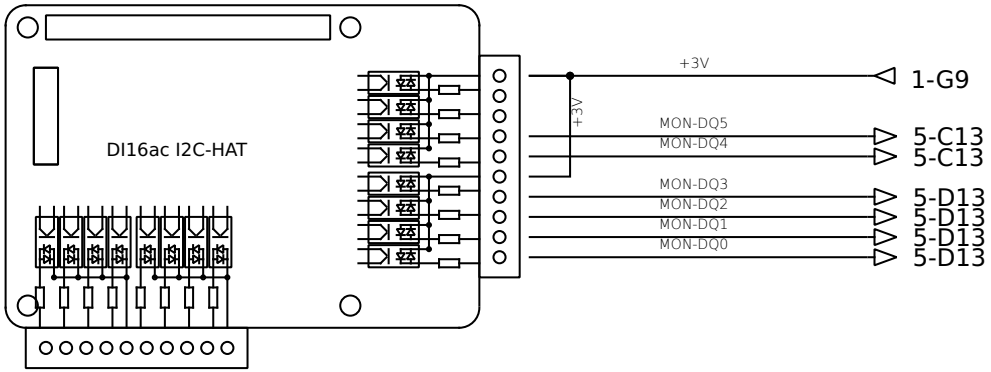


The DQ5rly I2C-HAT is used to reverse the polarity of the secondary power supply. The DUT inputs are designed to support both polarities.

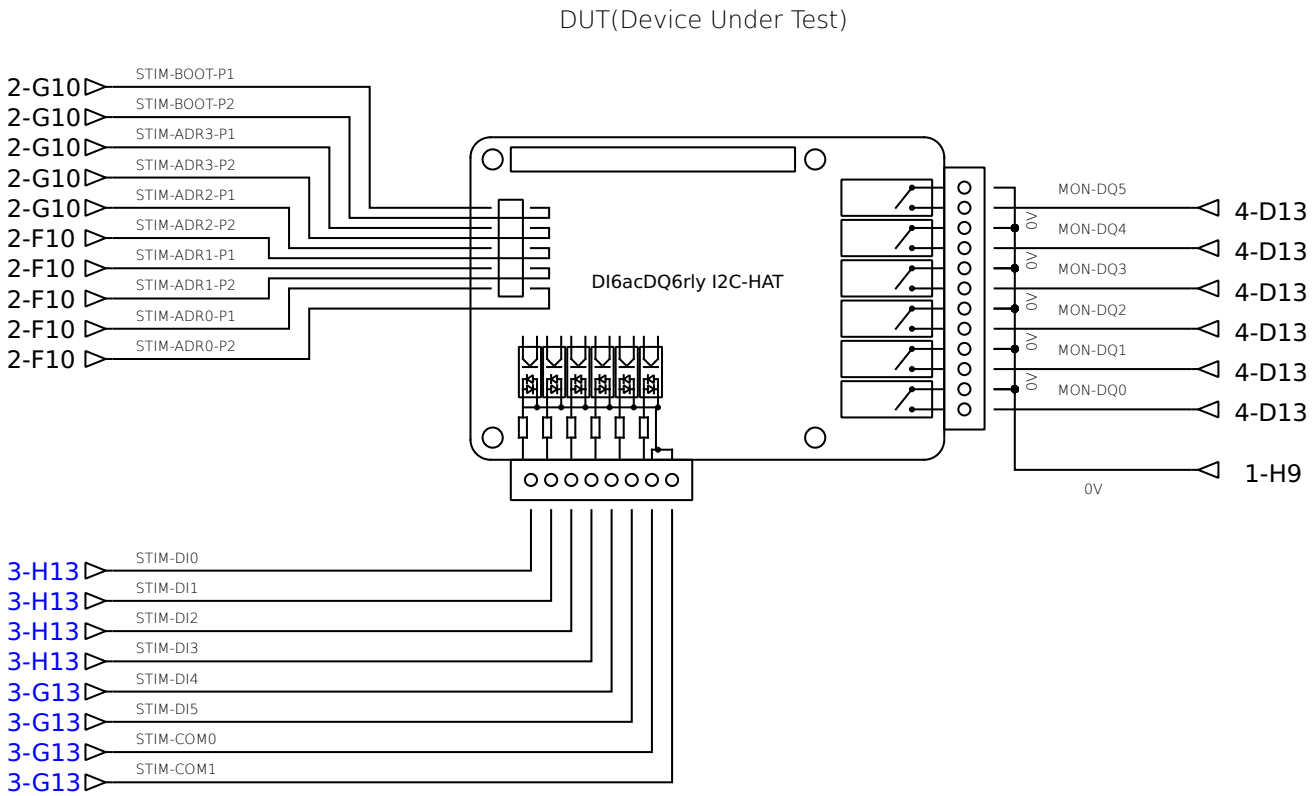
This DQ10rly I2C-HAT is used to stimulate the DUT's digital inputs programmatically.

Author: Dabatop Industries SRL	Digital Inputs Stimulus	File: Digital Inputs Stimulus
Date: 12.06.2026		Folio: 3/5

This DI16ac I2C-HAT is used to monitor the state of the DUT relay outputs.



Author: Raspihats	Relay Outputs Monitor		File: Relay Outputs Monitor
Date: 12.06.2026			Folio: 4/5



Author: Raspihats	DUT - DI6acDQ6rly I2C-HAT	File: DUT
Date: 12.06.2026		Folio: 5/5