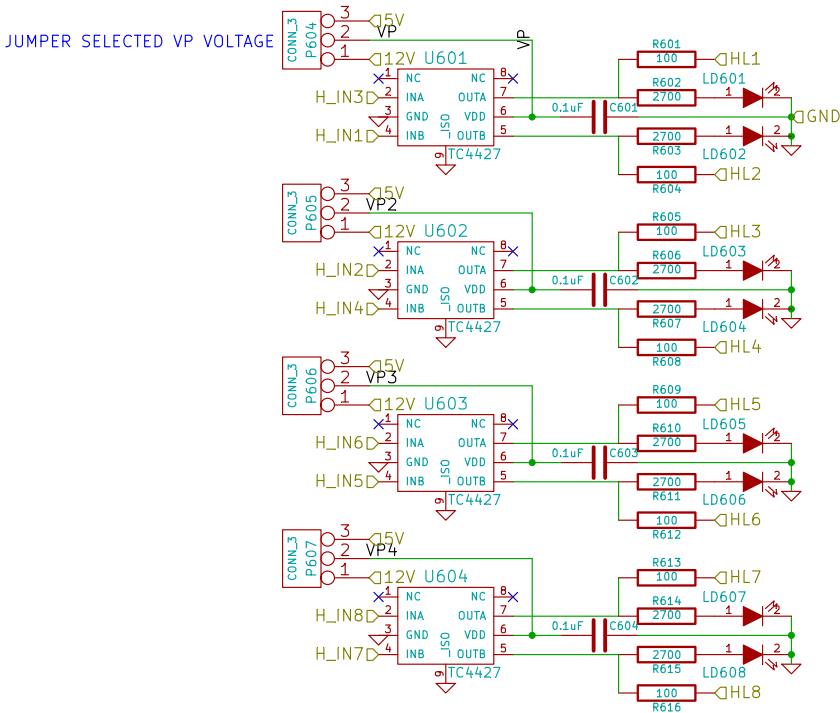
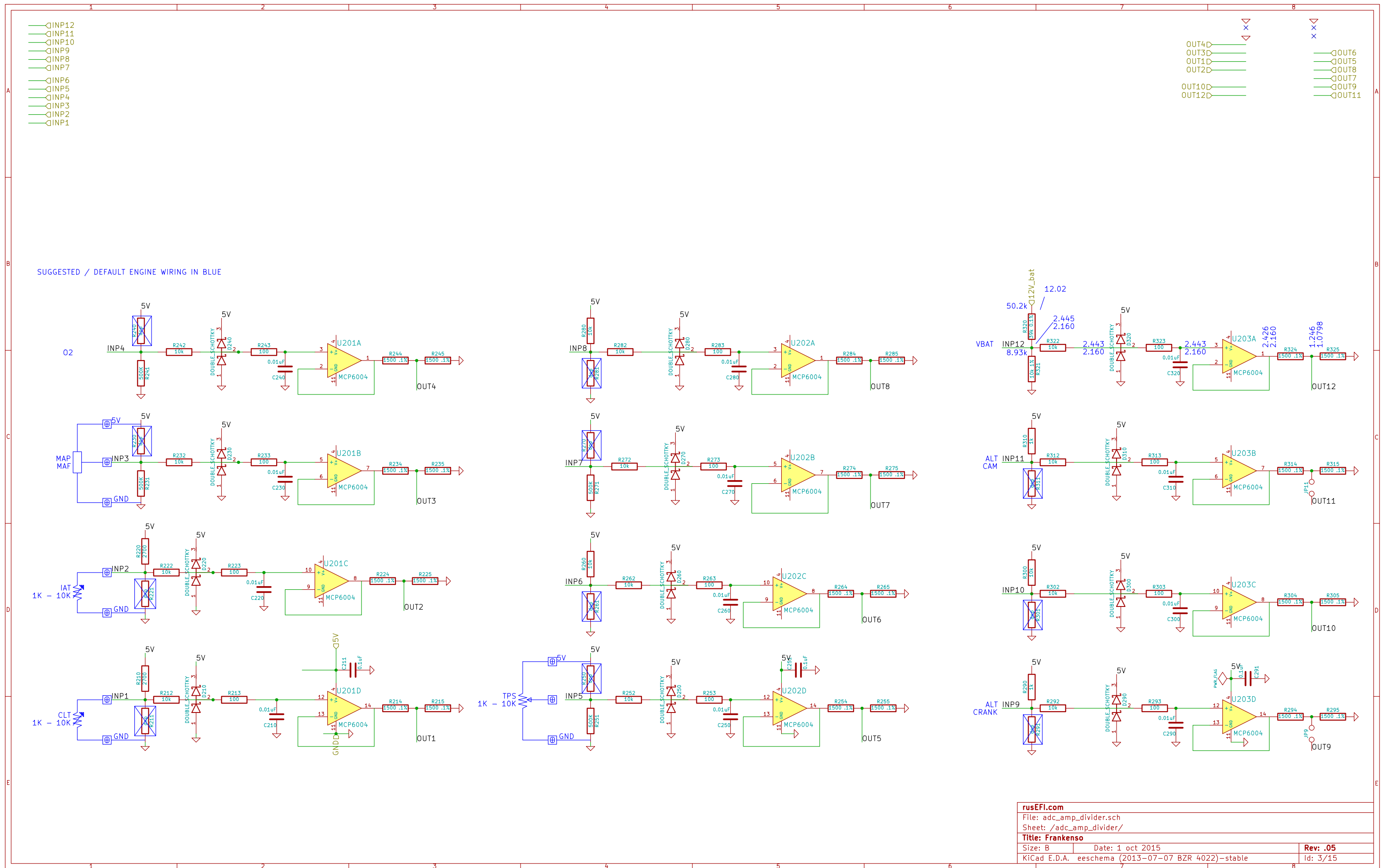
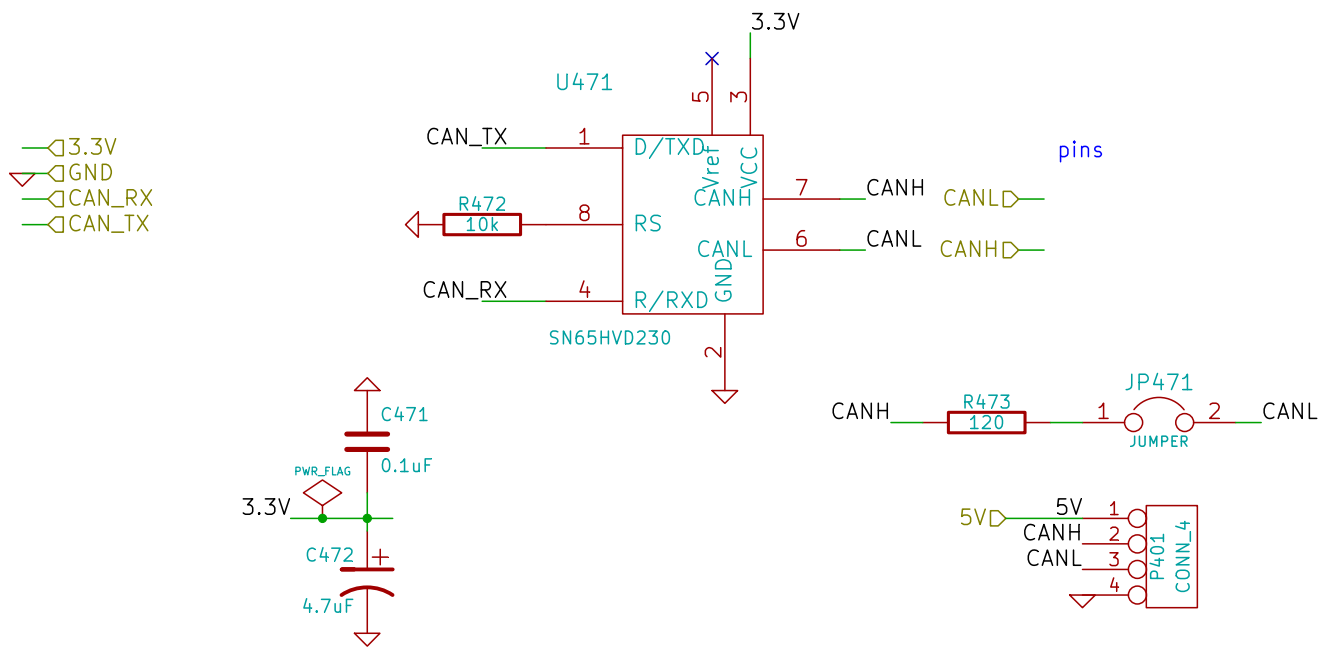


8 channel high / low side driver

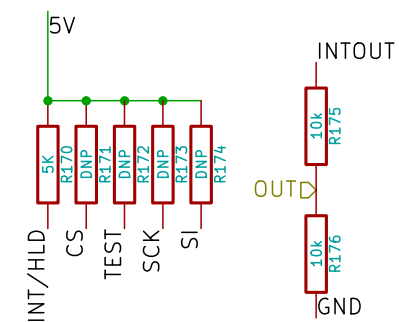
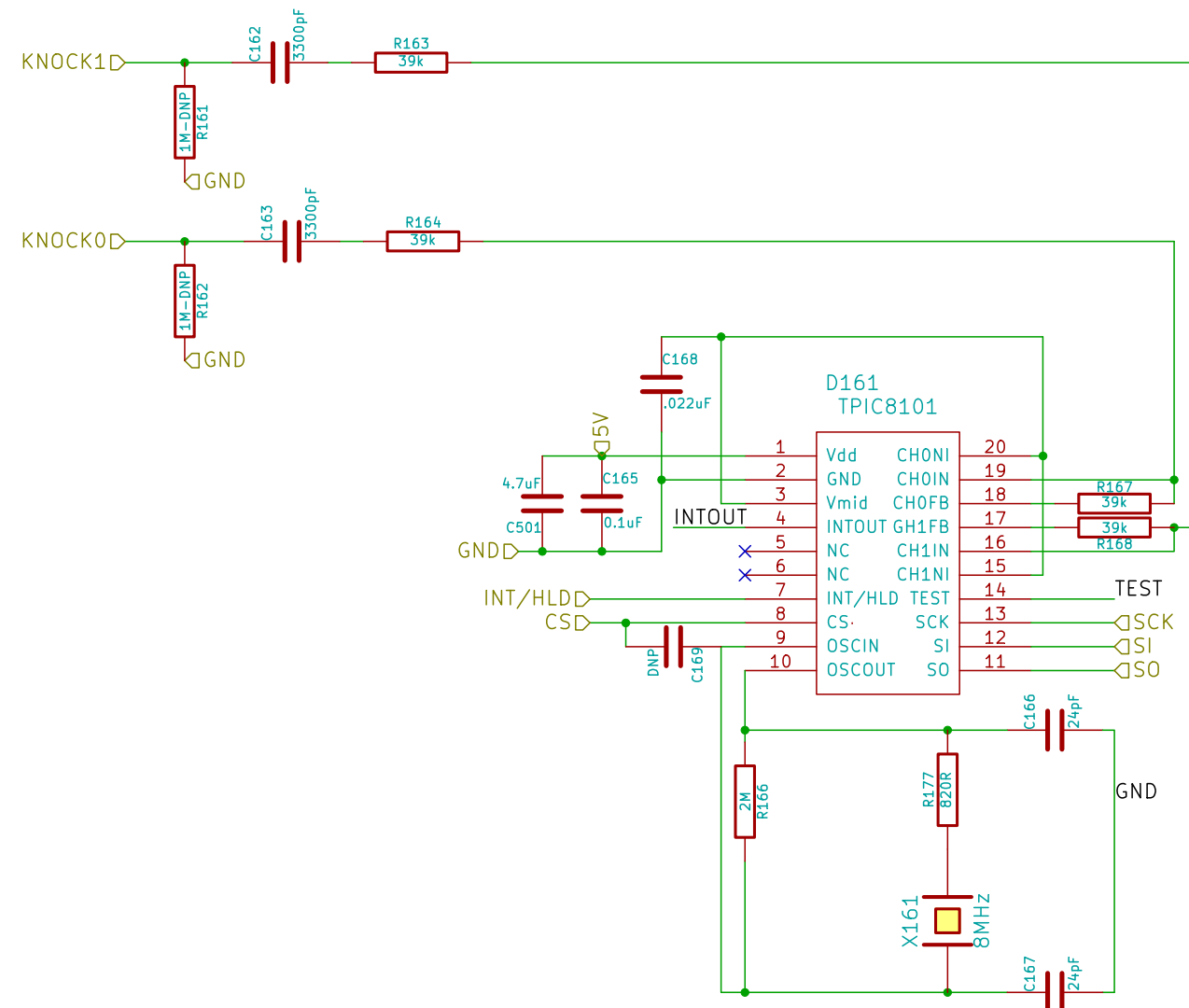




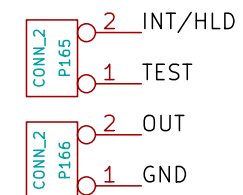


CAN level shifter

DD_HIP9011 ver.2
RusEfi.com

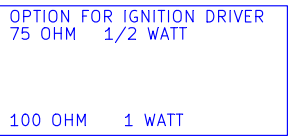
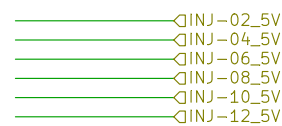


NOTE:
SPI uses internal 5V pull ups, with MCU SPI being float to pull down.
This allows 3.3V / 5V tolerant MCU's to use these SPI coms.



<http://www.crystek.com/documents/apnotes/Pierce-GateIntroduction.pdf>
 PCB per predictions with SaturnPCB has less then 3.5pF traces,
 TPIC pins assumed 5pF
 ESR = 80ohms max
 Rf = 2meg could be between 1meg and 10meg.
 Cload = 18pF per XTAL datasheet
 Cload = $\frac{([C_{in}+C_1][C_2+C_{out}])(C_{in}+C_1+C_2+C_{out})}{PCBstray}$
 Cload = $\frac{([5+24][24+5])(5+24+24+5)}{3.5} = 18pF$
 C1=C2=C166=C167 = 24pF
 Rs = $1/(2\pi fC_2) = 1/(2\pi \cdot 8MHz \cdot 24pF) = 829ohms$, 820ohms is close enough = R177

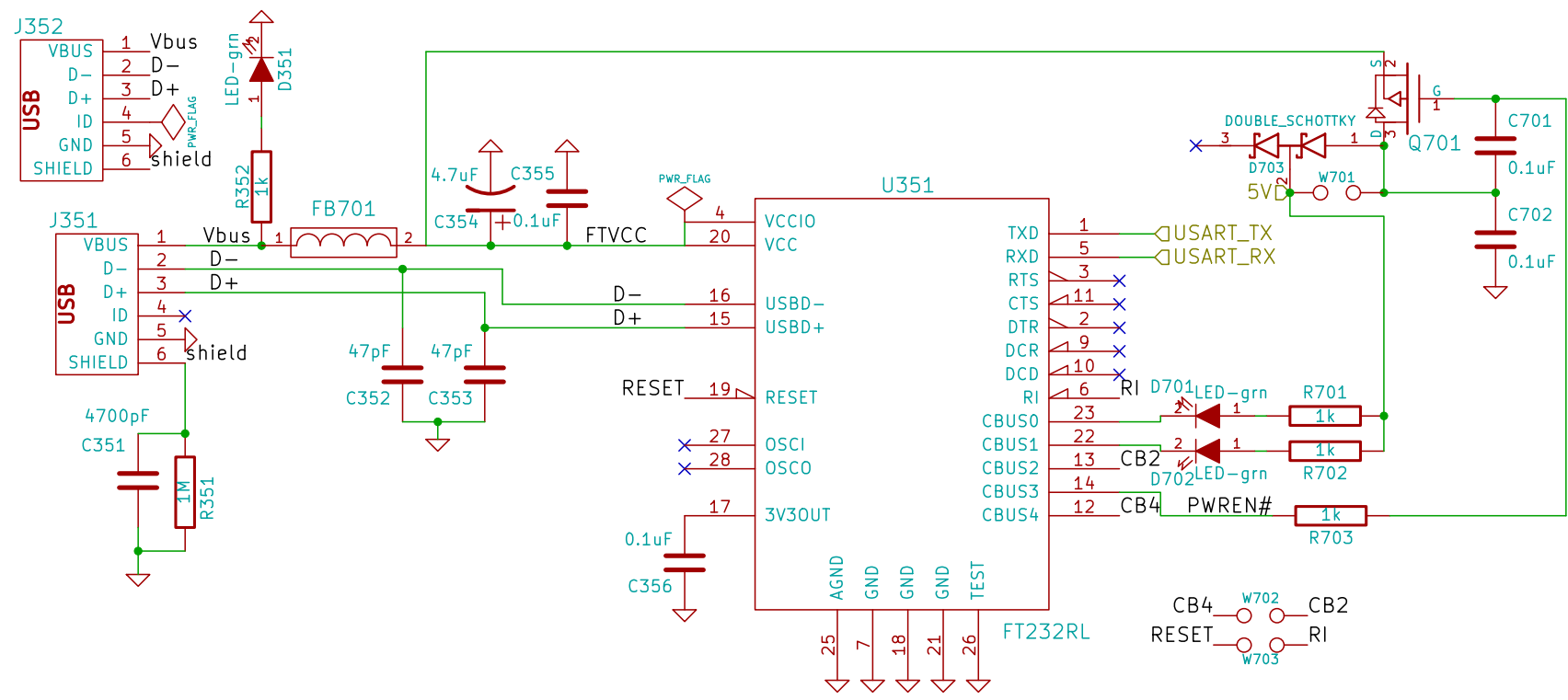
rusEFI.com		
File: DD_HIP9011.sch		
Sheet: /DD_HIP9011/		
Title: Frankenso		
Size: A4	Date: 1 oct 2015	Rev: .05
KICad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable		Id: 5/15



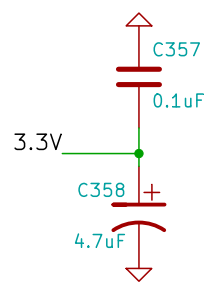
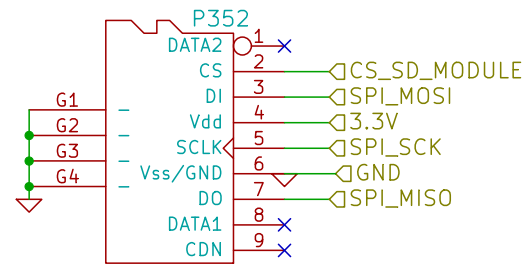
Screw connector PCB <http://octopart.com/39522-1007-molex-655409>
Screw connector harness <http://octopart.com/partsearch#search/requestData&q=39520-0007>

rusEFI.com	
File: inj_12ch.sch	
Sheet: /inj_12ch/	
Title: Frankenso	
Size: B	Date: 1 oct 2015
KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable	Rev: .05 Id: 6/15

WJ01 IS A BACKUP PLAN. THE VOLTAGE DROP ACROSS D703 MAY BE NOT TOLERABLE, SO WE HAVE A BACK UP PLAN IF WE NEED TO BYPASS THE DIODE WITH A LOWER VOLTAGE DROP



For right conn



SD card slot
USB TTL module

rusEFI.com		
File: mmc_usb_1.sch		
Sheet: /mmc_usb_1/		
Title: Frankenso		
Size: A4	Date: 1 oct 2015	Rev: .05
KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable		Id: 7/15

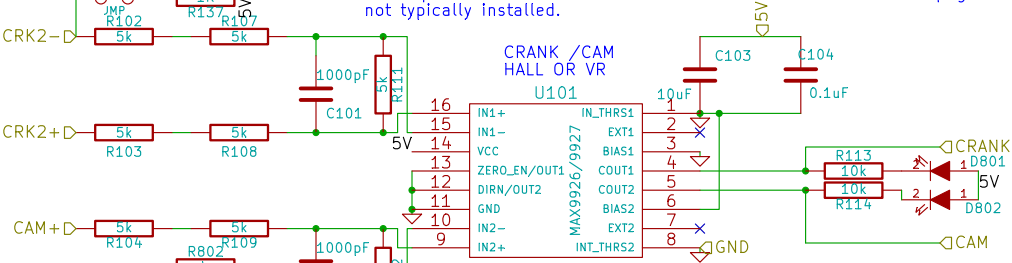


Recommended pull-up resistor values are as follows:

Volts dc	5	9	12	15	24
Ohms	1 k	1.8 k	2.4 k	3 k	3 k

When configured for VR, do not populate W1002 or W1003. These jumpers allow isolation which prevents the VR signal from getting into the 5V or GND.

Many Hall sensors are set as a open collector sinking topology. Those setups require a pull up resistor, and 1k ohm is a common size. These pull up resistors are noted as R137 and R141 on this page. You need to match these pull up resistors with your hall sensors requirements. Often you need about 5mA of drive. See snippet from Cherry hall sensors to the right. Some sensors are the inverse, and need a pull down resistor. These are less common. These pull down resistors are noted as R801 and R802 on this page and are not typically installed.



The resistors across pins 9,10 and 15,16 are not typically installed, they are only used on really hot VR signals, to dampen the signal.

rusEFI.com

File: cps_vrs_io_1.sch

Sheet: /cps_vrs_io_1/

Title: Frankenso

Size: B

Date: 1 oct 2015

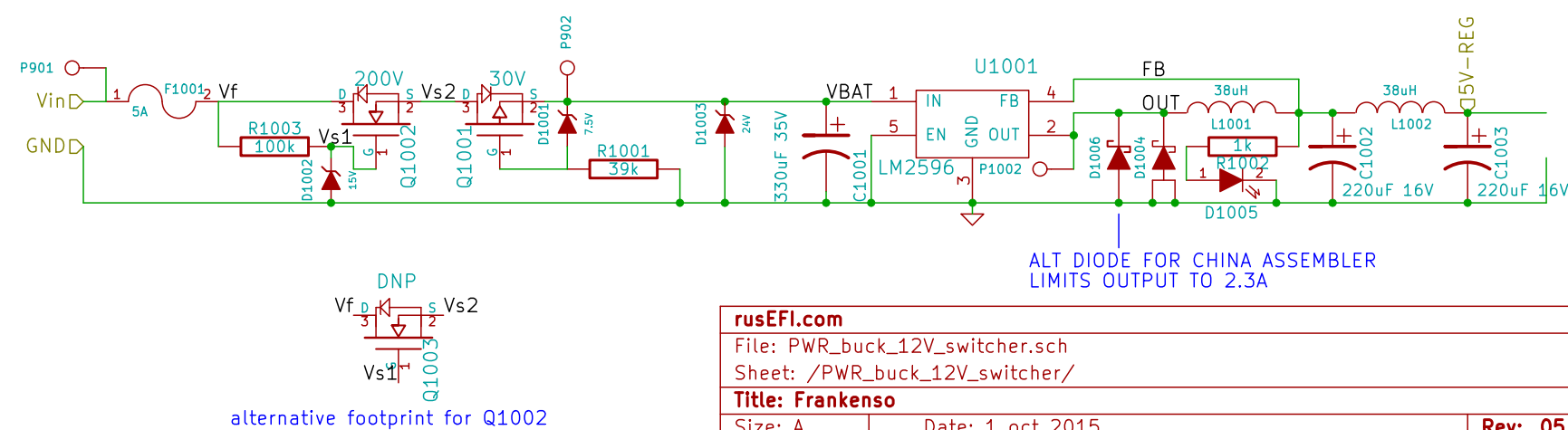
Rev: .05

KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable

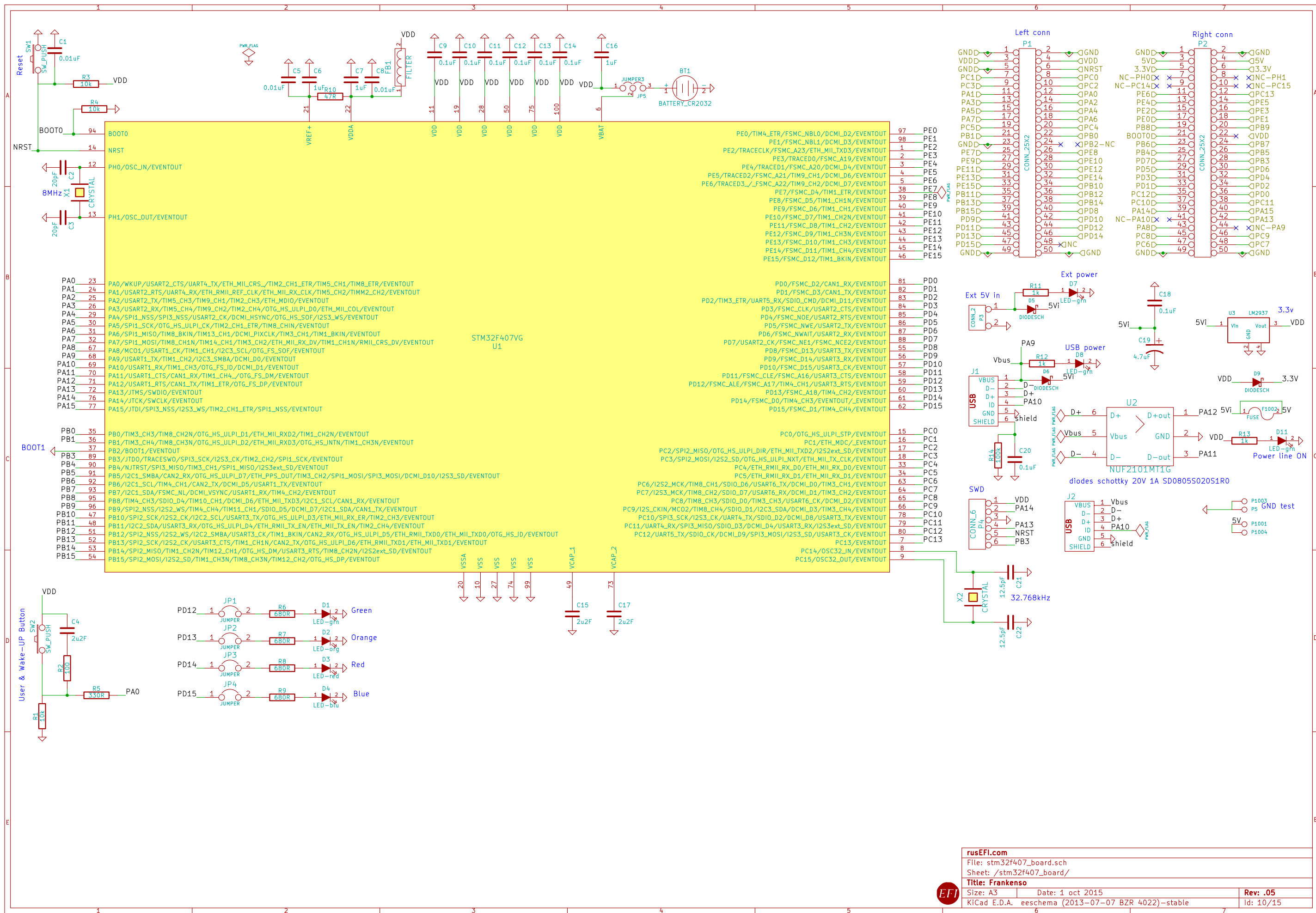
Id: 8/15

Brief overview

- Q1002, R1003, D1002 preform an active transient protection. It will suppress voltages up to 200V.
- Q1001, R1001, D1001 preform a reverse polarity protection. If the input signal is the wrong polarity, the gate will not conduct which will prevent current from flowing.
- D1003 is a second transient suppressor, it would catch faster transients allowing a brief amount of time for Q1002 to preform it's duty.
- C1001 is a bulk cap, it simply stores energy locally such that the regulator can draw large currents in short periods of time.
- U1001 and the components to the right, are a buck style switching regulator, that will pull the 5V line up to 5V. It will now pull it down from 5V if there is an external voltage.



rusEFI.com		
File: PWR_buck_12V_switcher.sch		
Sheet: /PWR_buck_12V_switcher/		
Title: Frankenso		
Size: A	Date: 1 oct 2015	Rev: .05
KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable		Id: 9/15



rusEFI.com

File: stm32f407_board.sch

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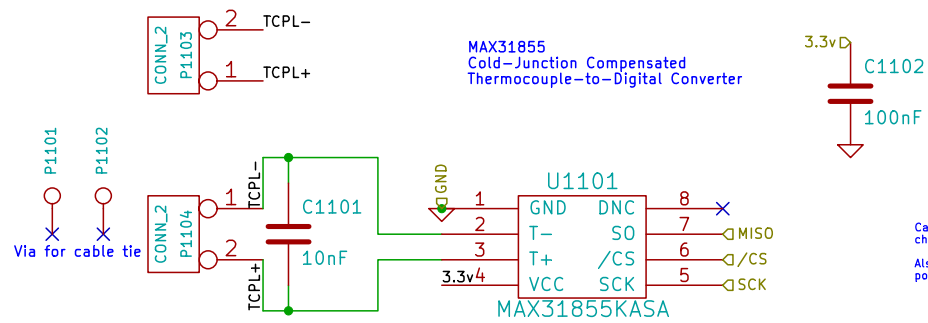
Title: Frankenso

Size: A3 Date: 1 oct 2015

Rev: .05

KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable

Id: 10/15



We want a big mass of copper in the TCPL joints, to dampen the cold junction temperature and to make it more measurable with this IC

Datasheet:
<http://datasheets.maxim-ic.com/en/ds/MAX31855.pdf>

rusEFI.com

File: thermocouple_module.sch

Sheet: /thermocouple1/

Title: Frankenso

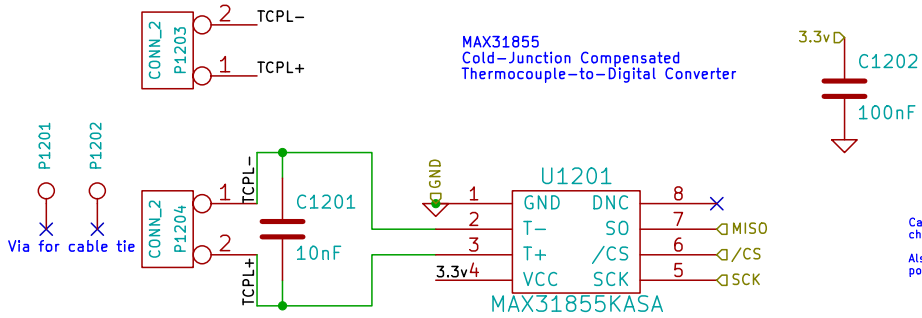
Size: A4

Date: 1 oct 2015

Rev: .05

KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable

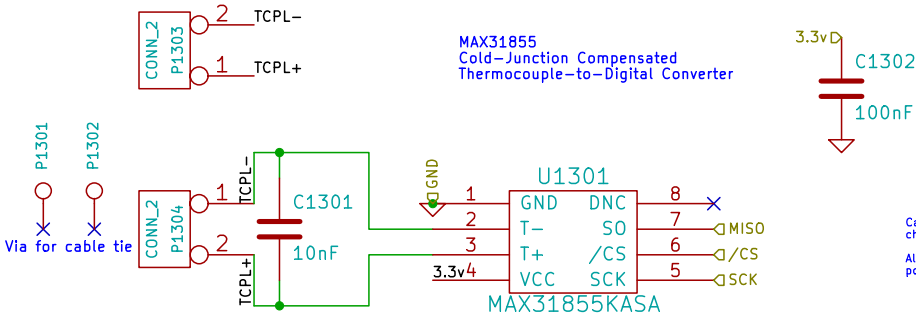
Id: 11/15



We want a big mass of copper in the TCPL joints, to dampen the cold junction temperature and to make it more measurable with this IC

Datasheet:
<http://datasheets.maxim-ic.com/en/ds/MAX31855.pdf>

rusEFI.com		
File: thermocouple_module.sch		
Sheet: /thermocouple2/		
Title: Frankenso		
Size: A4	Date: 1 oct 2015	Rev: .05
KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable		Id: 12/15

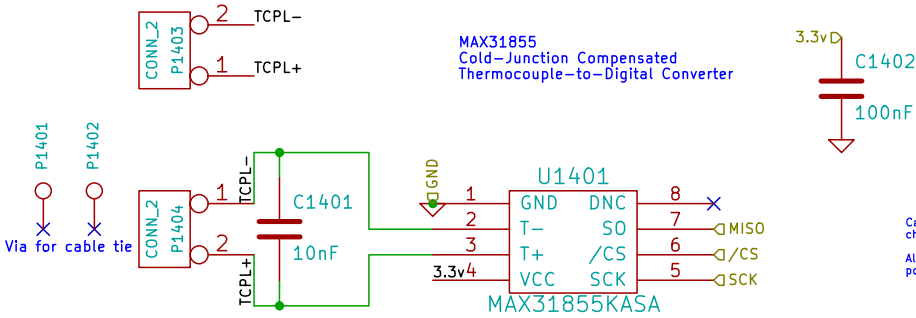


We want a big mass of copper in the TCPL joints, to dampen the cold junction temperature and to make it more measurable with this IC

Datasheet:
<http://datasheets.maxim-ic.com/en/ds/MAX31855.pdf>

Care must be taken with the conector chosen for the TCPL to avoid Inaccuracies.
Also, the connector must be as close as possible to the cold-junction compensation.

rusEFI.com		
File: thermocouple_module.sch		
Sheet: /thermocouple3/		
Title: Frankenso		
Size: A4	Date: 1 oct 2015	Rev: .05
KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable		Id: 13/15



We want a big mass of copper in the TCPL joints, to dampen the cold junction temperature and to make it more measurable with this IC

Datasheet:
<http://datasheets.maxim-ic.com/en/ds/MAX31855.pdf>

Care must be taken with the connector chosen for the TCPL to avoid inaccuracies.
Also, the connector must be as close as possible to the cold-junction compensation.

rusEFI.com		
File: thermocouple_module.sch		
Sheet: /thermocouple4/		
Title: Frankenso		
Size: A4	Date: 1 oct 2015	Rev: .05
KiCad E.D.A. eeschema (2013-07-07 BZR 4022)-stable		Id: 14/15

