FID1 Front Fiducial
FID2 Front Fiducial
FID3 Front Fiducial
FID4 Back Fiducial
FID5 Back Fiducial
FID6 Back Fiducial

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Blue dashes indicate traces that ought to be guarded using similar voltage guard trace. Remove solder mask from the guard traces to guard against surface leakage due to contamination. In addition to the guard traces on the primary side, route a guard trace around any vias in the input net on the other side of the board as well.

NOTE: Vcc net will remain labeled +5V until +3.3V operation is fully validated. Operation currently at +3.3V is a little sickly, likely due to the following.

NOTE FOR 3.3V OPERATION – In 3.3V operation, the voltage drop that Q2 adds for the sake of highest output impedance of U4C may not allow 3.3V operation. If that is found to be the case, that JFET may be shorted across D to S with the expected result to be reduced signal sensitivity.

MMBF5460 (2N5460) Note: SMD Source & Drain MUST BE interchangeable due to starting off this project with a backwards SMD footprint. This restriction should not be a problem b/c the manufacturer states that specific interchangeability is present in the MMBF5460 SMD package anyway. Also note: Q1 contributes nothing to functionality except to permit using the same voltage guard trace for both U7 and U8 since they are co-located, distant from other guard traces, and their guard trace weaves between board sides leaving no room for another.

NOTE: JP3 is needed with higher impedance DUTs. Indicator: if the output trace cannot be height-adjusted so it stays in the viewing window.

Only a single jumper to be used at a time. There are two pinouts of HC-05 style modules and a third for ESP-01 adapter, though only one of the modules can be chosen from that lineup. If J6 pin 3 is needed to be GND for an ESP-01 adapter, use not only the JP4 shunt but also solder-jumper on board front to surrounding copper. If it is needed for connect to Rx, pad jumpering is available nearby. Note that Tx of one device connects to Rx of the other & vice versa. That is why you'll notice Tx printed on the wireless module goes to MCU Rx.

Conn_01x09_Female

Not included – not enough board space

This function has to be done manually during assembly if using 3.3V MCUs! Also see note re: ICSP1 pin 2 volts

Arduino "Uno" board Rev 3. J2 shown accommodates the advanced style with A6 and A7. Ordinarily J2 is numbered 1 to 8.

If level translation on data lines becomes necessary, see AN97055 and AN10441 by NXP.

1st stage guard trace source

2nd stage guard trace source

3rd stage guard trace source

MCP4262-503E/UN U7 U8 – U32 all in parallel MCP4262-502E/UN

With triax cabling employed (not shown) GNDD will join to cable's guard conductor

NOT FOR VOLTAGE

GNDA used for guard trace between S and R1

1st stage guard trace route

2nd stage guard trace route

3rd stage guard trace route (A0)

Stock shield symbol below slightly incorrect: It is the top that connects to GNDD while the bottom is not used

SHLD1 Device_RF_Shield_Two_Pieces_but_use_only_TOP

When used as designed (body soldered to PCB and cover used removeably) the height of this shield is 10mm and not hermetically sealed.

Instead, hermetic sealing is suggested to provide you with the ultimate in long term sensitivity stability in scientific instrumentation class useages, which will also benefit from J1 being a triax connector instead of the phone connector shown.

Hermetic sealing is achieved by:

#1) Solder sealing all micro-vias of the PCB under the shield, and

#2) not using the shield body, only carefully and thoroughly soldering the shield top in place with the dried dessicant package (supplied by manufacturer with U4) stuffed inside to minimize moisture absorption by U4 that could degrade U4 performance slightly over time in humid environments.

NOTE – These resistors are valued for 5V operation to set the reference input of the HX711 for highest gain. Future research is yet to be done for 3.3V operation of the HX711 to determine if this value will need to be changed. It is not expected to be different, based simply on the reasoning that this reference voltage is about half of 3.3V already.

NOTE – These resistors are spec'd tightly to mitigate temperature drift. If a different tempco is found to be required for the board, changing the tempcos of these resistors would be the solution.

NOTE – Due to this current mirror being referenced low, the signal gets inverted (higher current=lower voltage). No stage following is also inverting, so unfortunately it remains inverted. It is left to the code to uninvert both, but I haven't done that due to it being unessential to the lay operator – not worth my time right now, all things considered. For now, the operator may just have to envision the plot line as equating to DUT stress or electrical resistance instead of conductance.

Q1,2 pinch-off testing: Q1,2 need to place enough voltage across LM334 to permit full current capability of 1 mA to 5 mA (equi-spaced steps at 68K [174 setting in 100K device, 256 setting in 50K device] to 13K [33 setting in 100K device, 66 setting in 50K device]) while at the same time Q2 presents very high impedance load to U4C pin 4 as found by proving Q2 has not saturated.

If using the UNO SMD MCU version with an ATMEGA128P-AU (a TQFP package specifically instead of the UNO with a DIP ATMEGA128P), there are two analog input pins available at the TQFP package on the MCU board that are often not wired out to any connector. Their TQFP pin numbers are 19 (A6) and 22 (A7).

While you are building this project and before deciding on the length of J2, look at your Arduino to see if A6 and A7 are wired out to some connector. If so, you're in luck – just build this board as is. If your Arduino does not break out A6 and A7 for you, decide whether you have a use for A6 &/or A7. If so, you will connect with PH-MVS-5370 pogo pins soldered atop slightly retracted J2 pins 9 and 1 (this board) and FFC bare pad (MCU board) instead of socket and pin.

Example of an Arduino with the directly pinout supported at https://www.aliexpress.com /item /Real-tracking-number-100-new-chip-high-quality-UNO-R3-MEGA328P-CH340G-for-Arduino-Compatible-Improved /1933684816.html?spm=a2g0o.cart.0.0.7cd53c00hidtlP

Developer-user 1 Developer-user 2

NOTE: Check sketch macros for which LED is controlled by which MCU pin.

Helpful Parts Not In Circuit

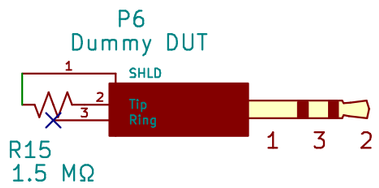
- 1 roll Polyimide (Kapton) tape 3/8" wide 6' length or greater. Use as electrical insulator and place assist. P/N 3057 from Arrow or equivalent
- 38ga magnet wire for trace repairs. P/N 3522 from Arrow or equivalent
- Solder wick P/N TOL-09327 from Arrow or equivalent
- Soldering colophony (pine or gum ROSIN – NOT with zinc or ammonium chloride) flux (can make it yourself)
- RG316 Coaxial cable 2m/6ft min length
- Multi-conductor flat IDC ribbon cable or hookup wire. P/N 2001 to 2006 from Arrow
- Electrode clamshells; one per leaf electrode. Having attachment means and gripping spring somewhere along hinge axis and having enough suspending points spread out to hold clamshell in any specific orientation needed.
- Electrode suspension device of your own making that won't sink into ground and extends a guy strings hang point above DUT
- Carbon fiber tow, non-impregnated with a gold-plated connector per electrode (we have no source yet). The connector will interface between the carbon fiber and wiring to the receptacle that receives the coaxial cable plug.

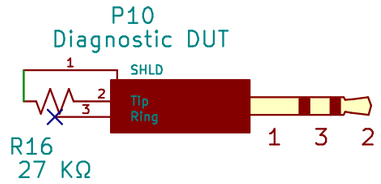
NOTE – Very high temp solder (K100) not allowed on U4. The best solder will always be "No Heat SAC305" if you can find it, but you still MUST cleanse gold from pads. Avoid Pb (leaded) solder unless you understand the behavior of eutectics, how Pb ruins other solders, and how gold from ENIG ruins it.

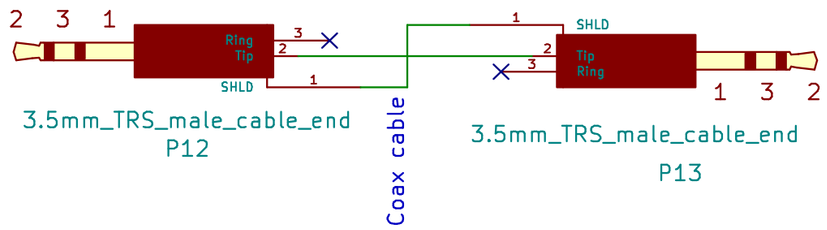
NOTE: Except where indicated otherwise, component part numbers and vendors are suggested based on likely imperfect research of pricing and availability for the USA in the spring of 2019.

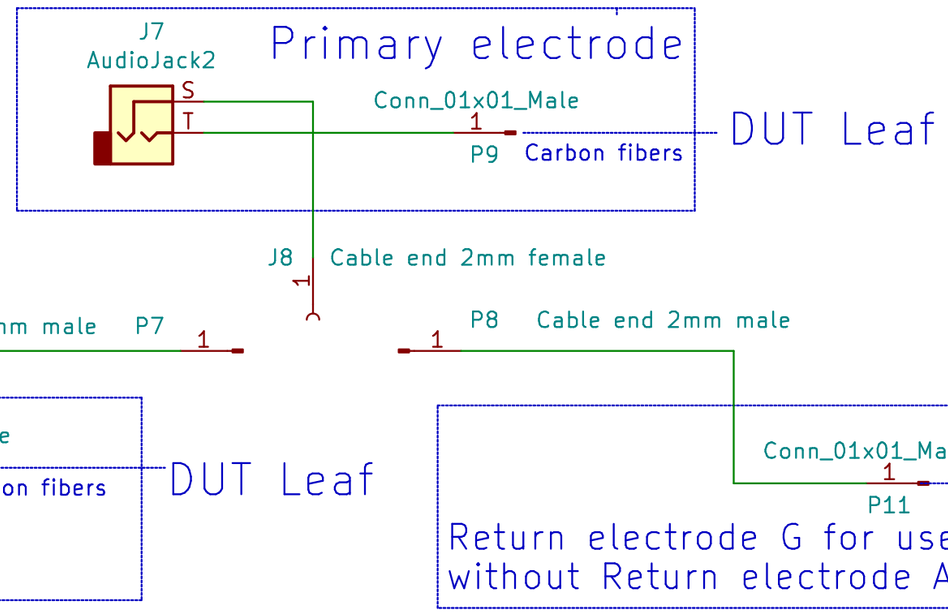
Sheet: 1/2	
File: uno shield v.8 project SMD.sch	
Title: GWAAMC Training Aid Main Board for UNO with MCP4262 HX711 LM334 REF200 MMBF5462 (2N5462)	
Size: A2	Date: 06-Sep-2019 (C) Copyright Kenneth L. Anderson 2018-2019 Rev: B
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.1.4-e60b26684ubuntu16.04.1	Id: 1/2

NOTE: These symbols are required to generate an accurate BOM. To use them in that way, copy them and paste them anywhere into the main page.
They do not have to show within any sheet boundary.
Generate the new BOM and delete the symbol copies from the main page, and main page only, when finished, always leaving the original symbols in this sheet.
If the copies are left in the main page when later updating the PCB, they will interfere with the generation of the PCB Gerber files because these have no residencies on the PCB.









The pins inside the electrodes are to enable gold compatible finish electrical contact in the electrode assemblies for the carbon fiber. One pin belongs in each electrode assembly.

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Title:		
Size: A4	Date:	**Rev:**
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