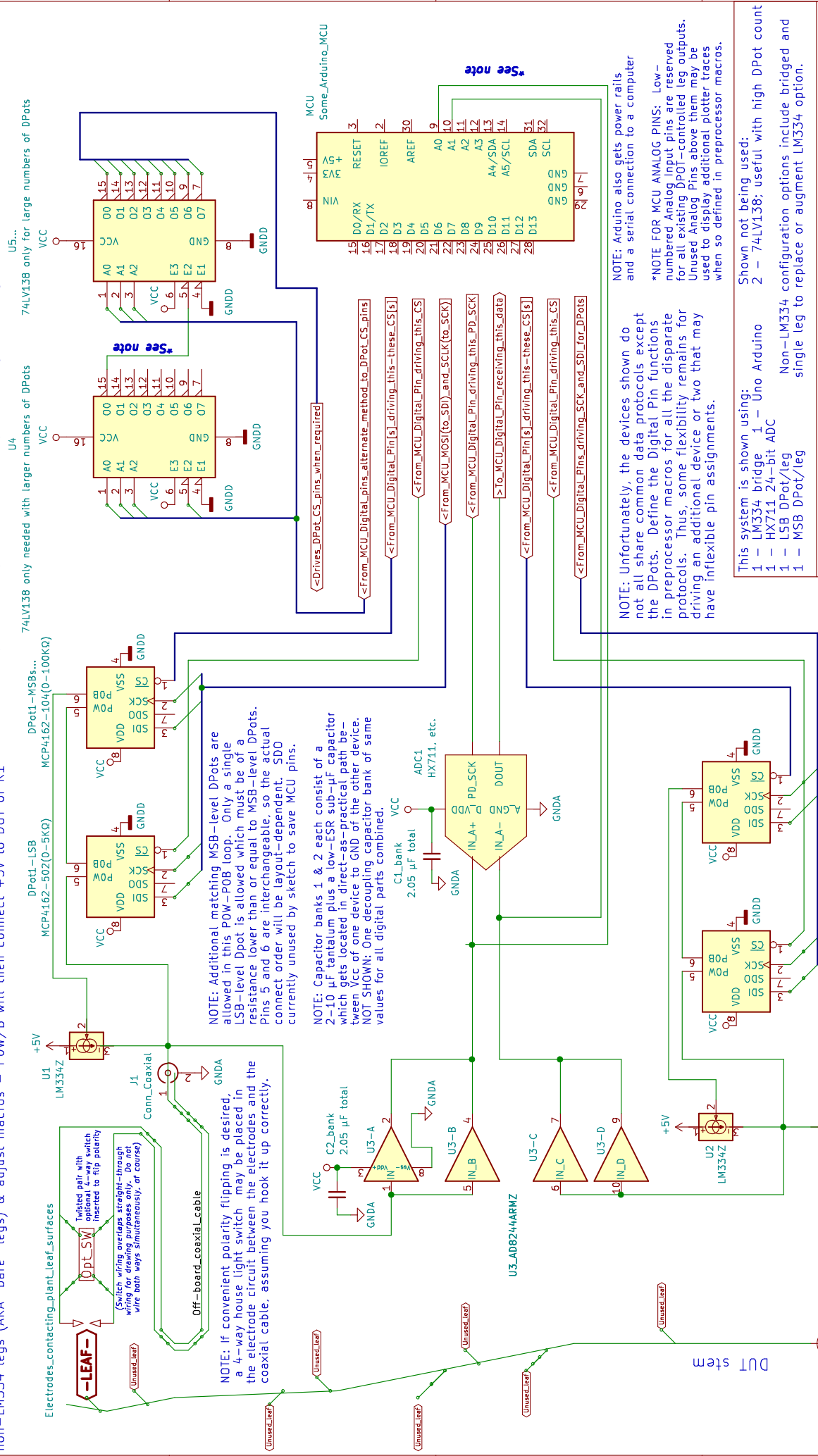


NOTE: The LM334 devices must receive 5 VDC or greater due to their own operating voltage range. Their functional range will be substantially limited if powered by the 3 or 3.3 VDC of many MCUs. Provide a dedicated positive power supply to them if 5 VDC is not otherwise available, then carefully ensure the output levels from them are prevented from exceeding the input range of the remaining circuitry. Alternative: use non-LM334 legs (AKA "bare" legs) & adjust macros – POW/B will then connect +5V to DUT or R1

*NOTE: U5 only used for larger numbers of DPots, useful with "bare" legs or part availability limitations. U5's outputs drive DPot CS lines. U4 only used for even larger numbers of DPots. U4's outputs drive E1 or E2 of U5, U6, U7, etc. See sketch preprocessor macros and comments for more complete pin assignments and requirements. U5 pin E1/E2 may instead be driven by an MCU Digital Pin. Again, see sketch comments.



Device Under Test (DUT)

*See note for the above DPot set

Sheet: 1/ File: GWAAM-Sea Training Aid: isch	
Title: GWAAM Training Aid – System Diagram	
Size: A4	Date: 15 Jan 2019
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This system is shown using:
1 – LM334 bridge
1 – HX711 24-bit ADC
1 – LSB DPot/leg
1 – MSB DPot/leg

Shown not being used:
2 – 74LV138; useful with high DPot count
Non-LM334 configuration options include bridged and single leg to replace or augment LM334 option.

NOTE: Unfortunately, the devices shown do not all share common data protocols except the DPots. Define the Digital Pin functions in preprocessor macros for all the disparate protocols. Thus, some flexibility remains for driving an additional device or two that may have inflexible pin assignments.

NOTE: Arduino also gets power rails and a serial connection to a computer

*NOTE FOR MCU ANALOG PINS: Low-numbered Analog input pins are reserved for all existing DPOT-controlled leg outputs. Unused Analog Pins above them may be used to display additional plotter traces when so defined in preprocessor macros.