



Diagram illustrating a 3-phase rectifier bridge circuit with a freewheeling diode. The bridge consists of six diodes: two red diodes (Q1, Q2) and four green diodes (Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6). The load is connected between the positive and negative output terminals (+V and -V). The freewheeling diode (Q7) is connected in parallel with the load. The circuit is powered by a 3-phase AC source (V1, V2, V3). The load is represented by a resistor (R) and an inductor (L) in series.

Legend:

- Red: Electrodes shorted
- Yellow: Inadequate electrode conductance
- Green: Proper electrode conductance

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

NOTE: Diagnostic jumpers must be used as JP1-2-3 or JP4 with JP5, not all jumpers simultaneously. They are primarily intended for use during the initial board building process to ensure any mistakes are caught when they would most easily be identified and corrected.

resistances to produce leveling voltages on the legs (without R2 and DUT resistances). You'll need to insert such resistances manually, on the order of 10 k Ω to 100 k Ω (see Figure 10). For board versions without these jumpers, a 50 Ω resistor is effective for eliminating LM334's effect on the output voltage.

2 (without lead 2) Disconnect LM334's input pin 3 from the manual pot lead 3 of that LM334. J1 and 2 can be affected by disconnecting LM334, lead 2 and adding a temporary wire between LM334, pads 1 and 2 (without lead 2 in circuit). In either case, LM334 may be removed from the circuit.

3 (without lead 3) Disconnect LM334's input pin 3 from the manual pot lead 3 of that LM334. Lead 1 is always married to square and pad or silk-screened 0 Ω mark on board.

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GWAAMC Training Aid Main Board for UNO with MCP4262 HX711 LM334 REF200 MMBF5462 (2N5462)
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