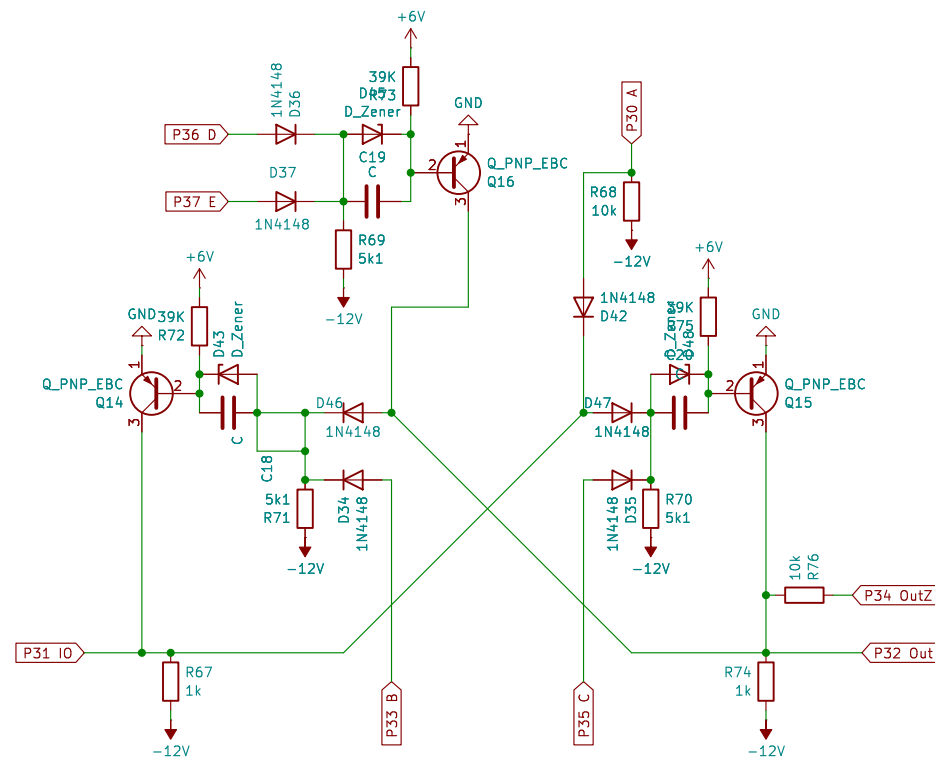
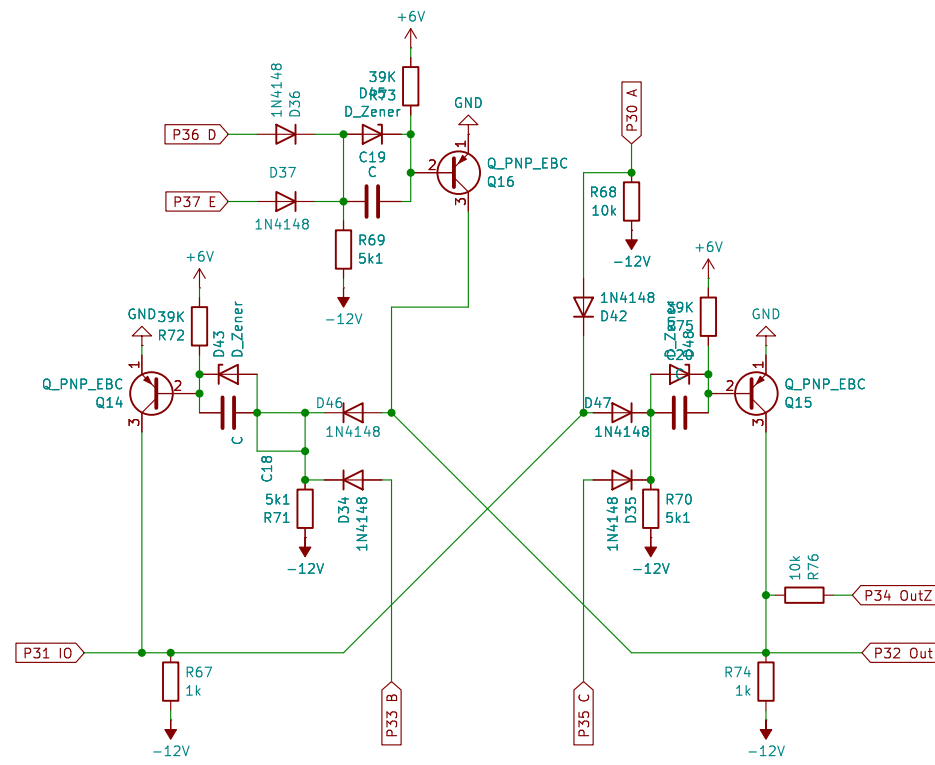


RE by bruce273  
Minor Edits by Roy20100



The diagram shows a 3-phase inverter circuit. It consists of six MOSFETs (Q\_PNP\_EBC G14, Q\_PNP\_EBC G15, Q\_PNP\_EBC G16) and six diodes (D14, D15, D16). The MOSFETs are arranged in three legs. Each leg has a MOSFET and a diode. The MOSFETs are driven by gate signals P36\_D, P37\_F, and P38\_G. The diodes are connected in anti-parallel to the MOSFETs. The circuit is powered by a +6V supply and has a -12V return. The output terminals are P36 Out, P37 Out, and P38 Out. The MOSFETs are labeled Q\_PNP\_EBC G14, Q\_PNP\_EBC G15, and Q\_PNP\_EBC G16. The diodes are labeled D14, D15, and D16. The gate signals are labeled P36\_D, P37\_F, and P38\_G. The output terminals are labeled P36 Out, P37 Out, and P38 Out. The MOSFETs are connected to a +6V supply and a -12V return. The diodes are connected to a -12V return. The gate signals are connected to the gates of the MOSFETs. The output terminals are connected to the drains of the MOSFETs. The MOSFETs are labeled Q\_PNP\_EBC G14, Q\_PNP\_EBC G15, and Q\_PNP\_EBC G16. The diodes are labeled D14, D15, and D16. The gate signals are labeled P36\_D, P37\_F, and P38\_G. The output terminals are labeled P36 Out, P37 Out, and P38 Out.

