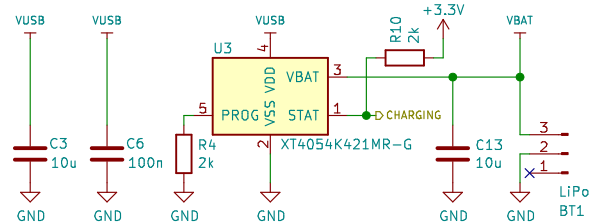


Battery & battery charger

The diagram illustrates a battery and battery charger circuit. The main components are:

- U3 (TP4054):** A USB-to-battery charging IC. Its pins are labeled: PROG, VSS, VDD, STAT, and XT4054K421MR-G.
- VUSB:** The USB input voltage, connected to the VDD pin of U3.
- VBAT:** The battery voltage, connected to the XT4054K421MR-G pin of U3.
- R10 (2k):** A resistor connected between the VDD pin of U3 and the 3.3V output.
- CHARGING:** An indicator connected to the STAT pin of U3.
- C3 (10u), C6 (100n), C13 (10u):** Capacitors connected to the VUSB, VBAT, and 3.3V output respectively.
- R4 (2k):** A resistor connected between the VSS pin of U3 and GND.
- LiPo BT1:** The battery being charged.

CHARGING is an open-drain output that gets pulled low when the charger is active (charging the battery).

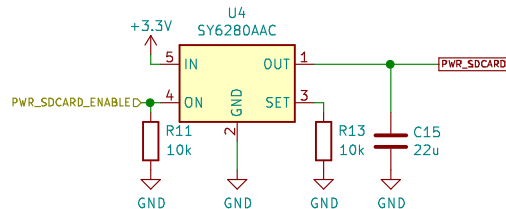


CHARGING is an open-drain output that gets pulled low when the charger is active (charging the battery)

Switched power: 3.3v for SDCARD

$I_{set} = 0.68A = 6800 / 10k\Omega m$

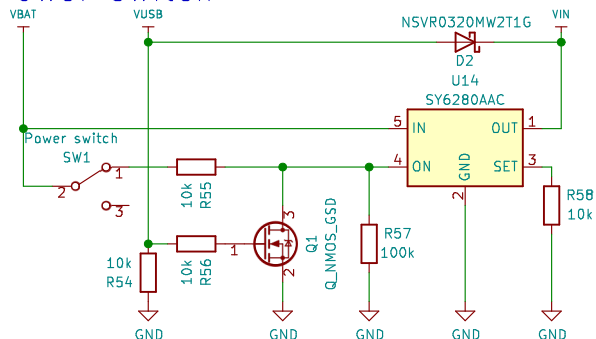
The diagram shows the internal circuit of a USB drive. A yellow box represents the SY6280AAC IC (U4). Pin 5 (IN) is connected to +3.3V. Pin 4 (ON) is connected to a green dot labeled PWR_SDCARD_ENABLED, which is also connected to a 10k resistor (R11) to GND. Pin 3 (SET) is connected to a green dot labeled PWR_SDCARD, which is also connected to a 10k resistor (R13) to GND. Pin 1 (OUT) is connected to the same green dot as pin 3, which is then connected to a 22uF capacitor (C15) to GND. The output of the capacitor is connected to the SDCARD, labeled PWR_SDCARD.

$$I_{set} = 0.68A = 6800 / 10k\Omega$$


Note:
All control signals are hierarchical labels while all power rails are global

Power switch

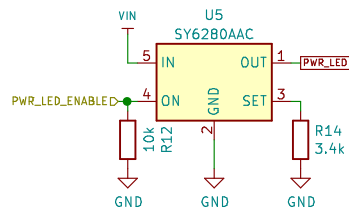
The diagram shows a power switch circuit for a microcontroller. The circuit includes a power switch SW1, a diode D2 (N5VR0320MW2T1G), a microcontroller U14 (SY6280AAC), and several resistors (R54, R55, R56, R57, R58). The switch is connected to VBAT and VUSB. The diode is connected to VIN and the switch. The microcontroller is connected to the switch, the diode, and ground. The resistors are connected to the switch, the diode, and ground.



Switched power: Vin for LEDs

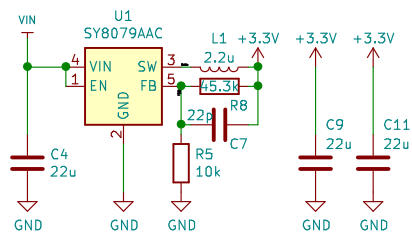
$I_{set} = 2A = 6800 / 3.4k\Omega m$

The diagram shows the internal circuit of a switched power supply for LEDs. It features a yellow rectangular IC labeled 'U5 SY62B0AAC'. The IC has several pins: Pin 5 (IN) is connected to VIN; Pin 4 (ON) is connected to a 10k resistor (R12) which is then connected to GND; Pin 2 (GND) is connected to GND; Pin 3 (SET) is connected to a 3.4k resistor (R14) which is then connected to GND; Pin 1 (OUT) is connected to a component labeled 'PWR_LED'. A green dot on the ON pin (4) is labeled 'PWR_LED_ENABLED'.

$$I_{set} = I_A = 6800 / 3.4k\Omega$$


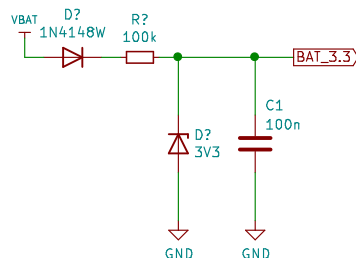
3.3v voltage regulator

The diagram illustrates a 3.3V voltage regulator circuit. The central component is the SY8079AAC IC (U1), which is configured as a buck converter. The input voltage (VIN) is connected to the VIN pin (pin 4). The EN pin (pin 1) is connected to GND. The SW pin (pin 3) is connected to the SW pin of the IC. The FB pin (pin 5) is connected to the FB pin of the IC. The GND pin (pin 2) is connected to GND. The output of the regulator is +3.3V, which is connected to the L1 pin (pin 1) and the L2 pin (pin 2). The output is filtered by a 2.2uF capacitor (C7) and a 10k resistor (R5). The output is also connected to a 22uF capacitor (C9) and a 22uF capacitor (C11). The output voltage is +3.3V.

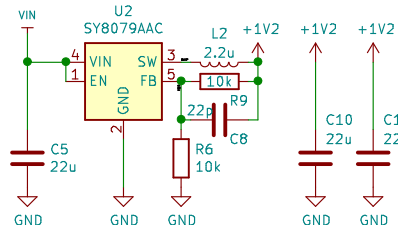


3.3v voltage regulator for RTC backup

The diagram shows a circuit for a 3.3V voltage regulator for RTC backup. The input is VBAT, which is connected to a diode D1 (1N4148) in series with a resistor R1 (100k). The output of this series combination is connected to a 3.3V diode D2, which is connected to ground. A capacitor C1 (100nF) is also connected to ground. The output of the circuit is labeled BAT_3.3.

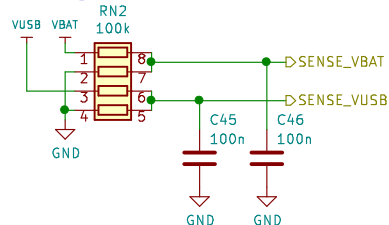


1.2v voltage regulator



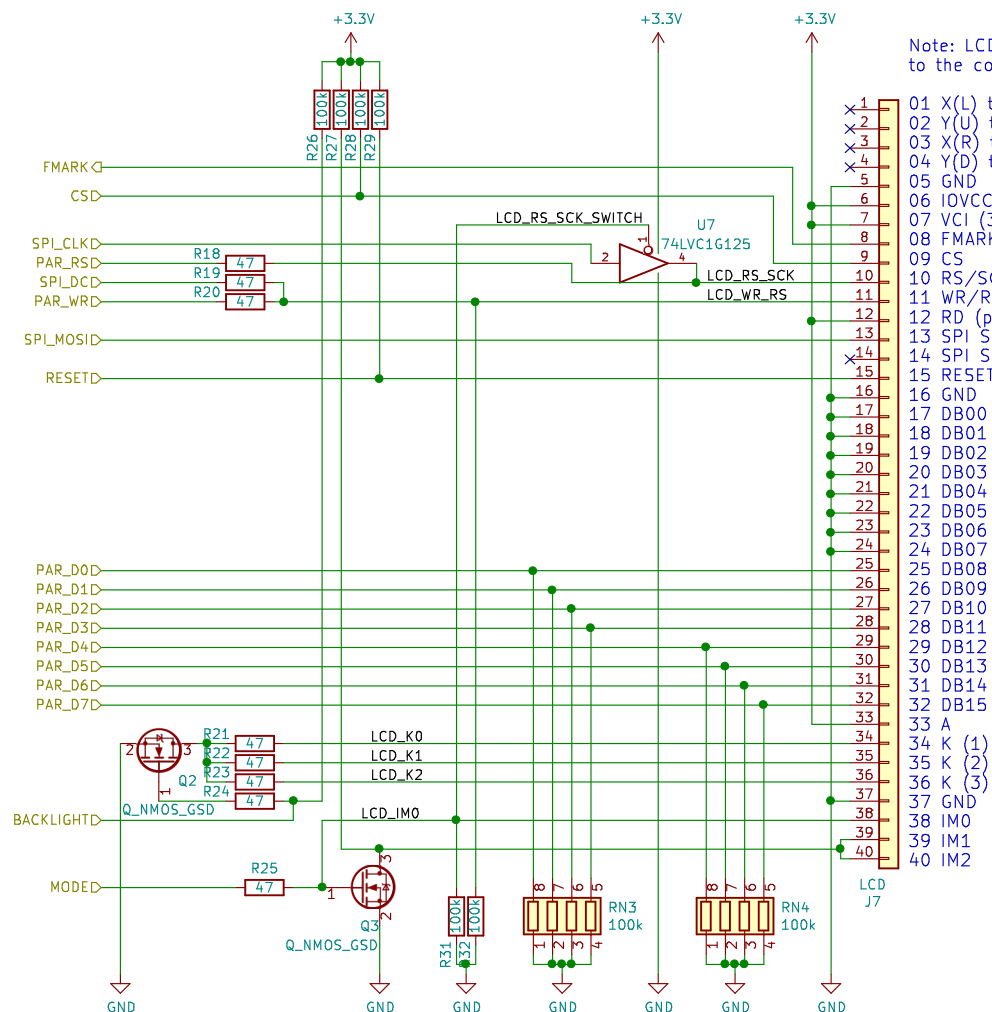
Voltage sensing

The diagram illustrates a voltage sensing circuit. It features a resistor network labeled RN2 with a value of 100k. The network consists of a vertical stack of four resistors. The top terminal (pin 1) is connected to VUSB, and the bottom terminal (pin 4) is connected to GND. The intermediate nodes are labeled 2, 3, 5, and 6. The output of the network is connected to two sense lines: SENSE_VBAT and SENSE_VUSB. The SENSE_VBAT line is connected to pin 8, and the SENSE_VUSB line is connected to pin 7. Both sense lines are connected to a 100nF capacitor (C45 and C46 respectively) which is then connected to GND.



BADGE.TEAM		
Sheet: /POWER/ File: power.sch		
Title: MCH2021 badge – Power management		
Size: A4	Date: 2020–12–13	Rev: 2
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.1.8		Id: 2/9

LCD
Type: Z240IT008
Controller: ILI9341
Size: 2.4 inch



Note: LCD pin numbering on the flatflex cable is reversed compared to the connector so pin 40 here is pin 1 on the LCD itself!

- 1 X(L) touch
- 2 Y(U) touch
- 3 X(R) touch
- 4 Y(D) touch
- 5 GND
- 6 IOVCC (3.3v)
- 7 VCI (3.3v)
- 8 FMARK (frame sync)
- 9 CS
- 10 RS/SCK (paralle; register select, SPI: clock)
- 11 WR/RS (parallel: write at rising edge, SPI: register select)
- 12 RD (parallel: read at rising edge)
- 13 SPI SDI (if not used: pull up/down)
- 14 SPI SDO
- 15 RESET
- 16 GND
- 17 DB00
- 18 DB01
- 19 DB02
- 20 DB03
- 21 DB04
- 22 DB05
- 23 DB06
- 24 DB07
- 25 DB08
- 26 DB09
- 27 DB10
- 28 DB11
- 29 DB12
- 30 DB13
- 31 DB14
- 32 DB15
- 33 A
- 34 K (1)
- 35 K (2)
- 36 K (3)
- 37 GND
- 38 IM0
- 39 IM1
- 40 IM2

SPI: IM0 = 0, IM1 = 1, IM2 = 1
PAR: IM0 = 1, IM1 = 0, IM2 = 0

BADGE.TEAM

Sheet: /LCD/

File: lcd.sch

Title: MCH2021 badge - LCD

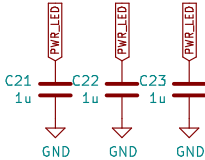
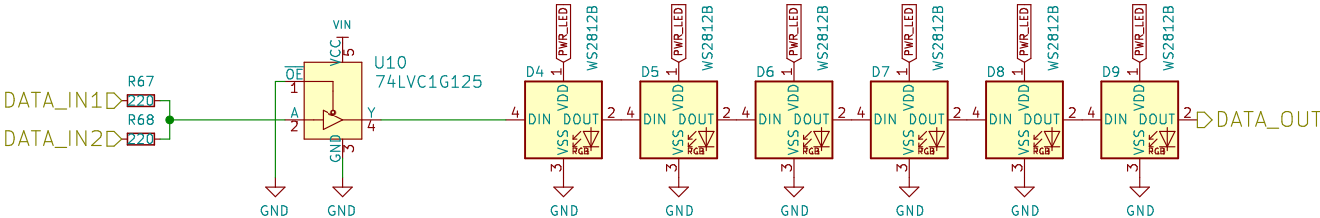
Size: A4 Date: 2020-12-13

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.1.8

Rev: 2

Id: 3/9

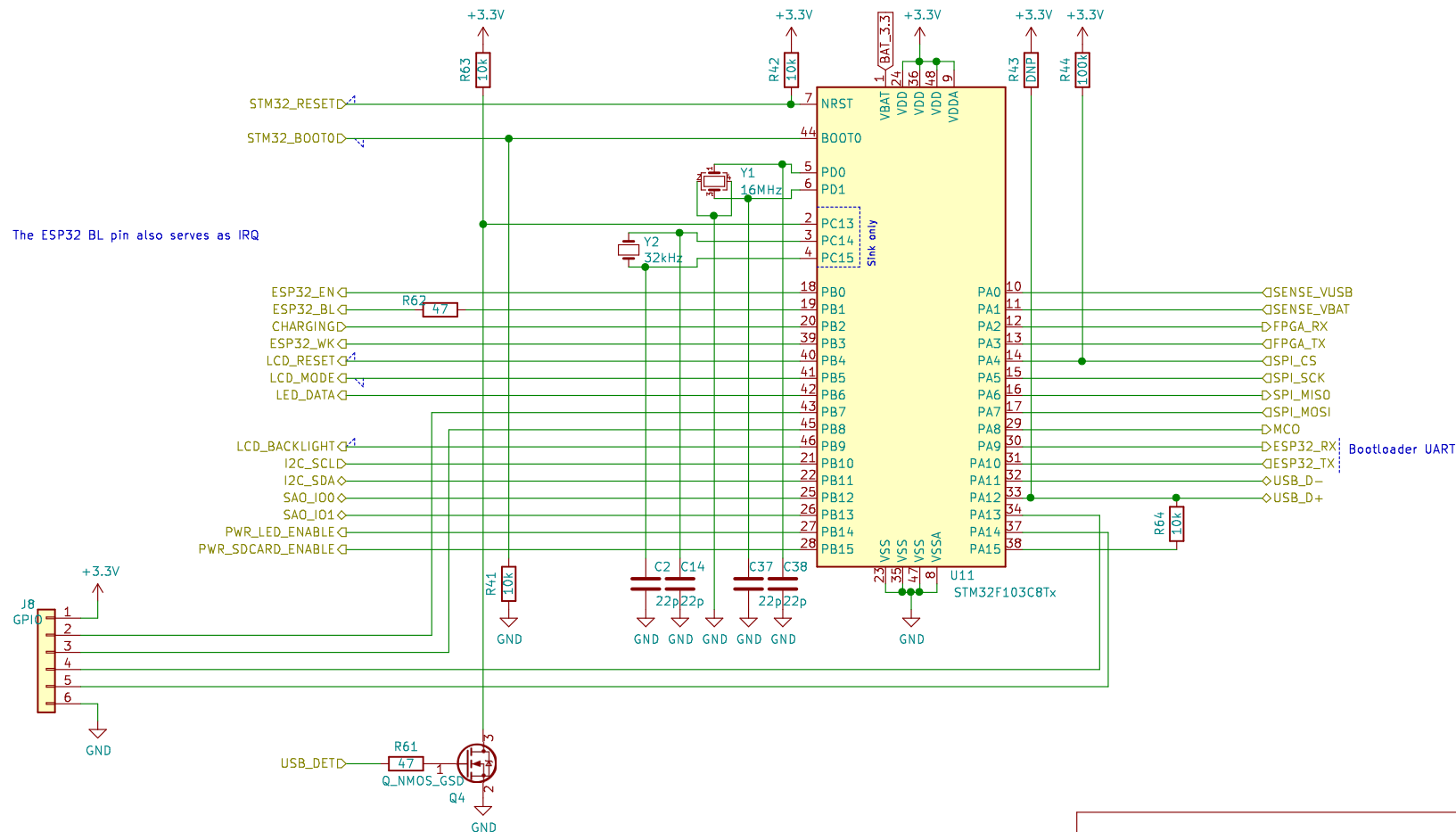
WS2812B LEDs



BADGE.TEAM		
Sheet: /LED/		
File: led.sch		
Title:		
Size: A4	Date: 2020-12-13	Rev: 2
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.1.8		Id: 4/9

STM32 microcontroller

The ESP32 BL pin also serves as IRQ



if using hardware time and the aproach of DMA > Timer Output
compare register you will need bridge pb15 and pb11 so we can
select or spi or tim

BADGE.TEAM

Sheet: /STM32/

File: stm32.sch

Title: MCH2021 badge – STM32 microcontroller

Size: A4

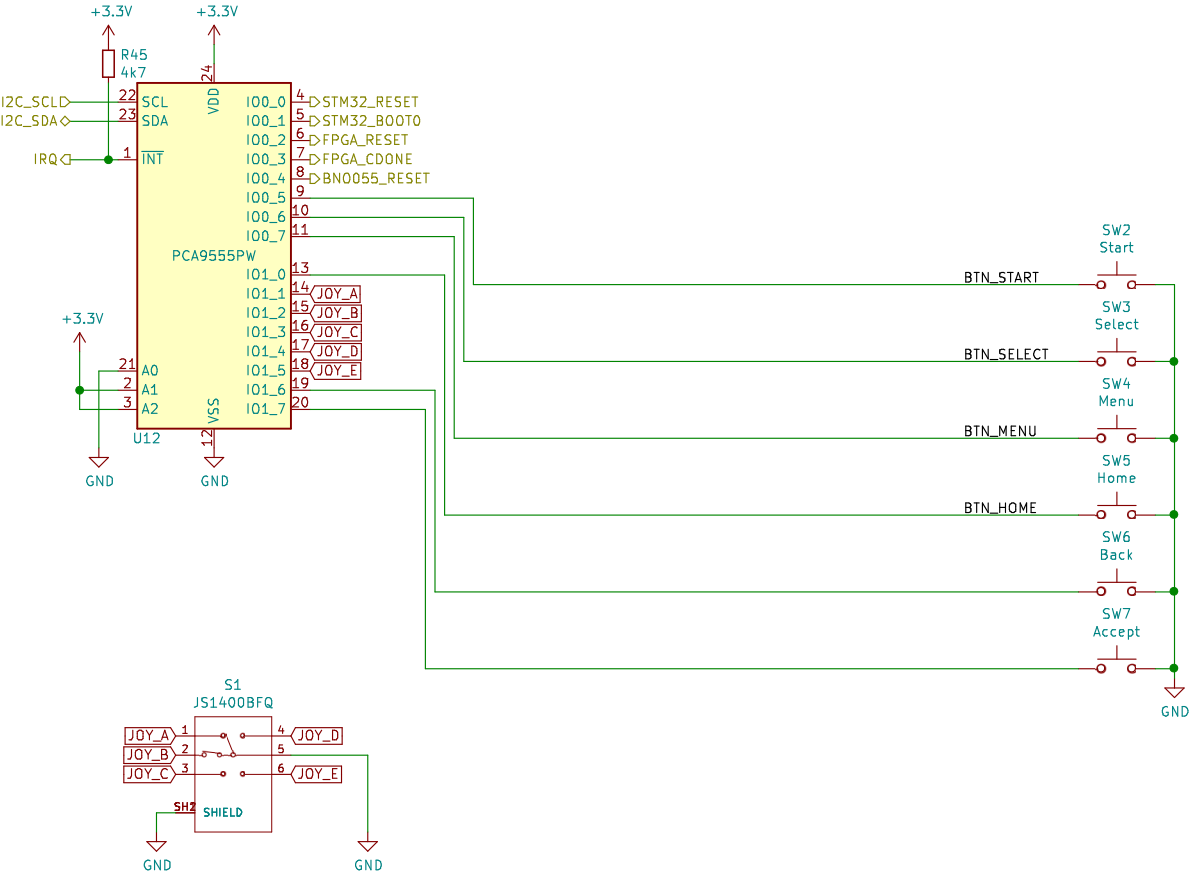
Date: 2020-12-13

Rev: 2

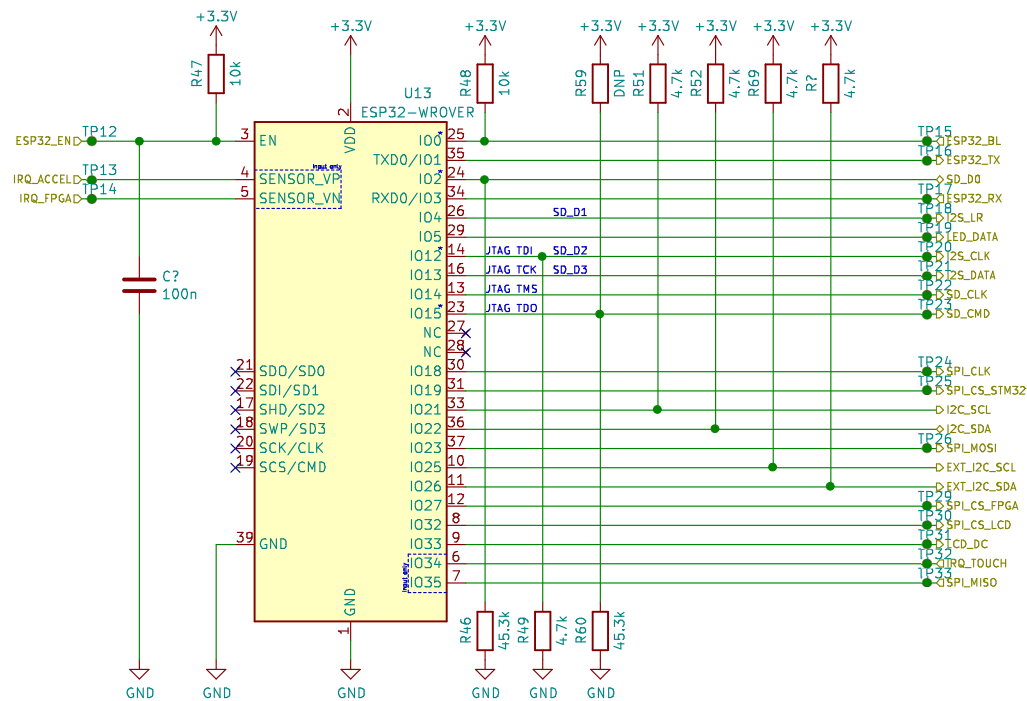
KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.1.8

Id: 5/9

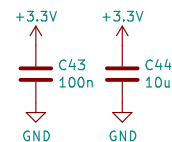
MPR121 touch button interface



ESP32 microcontroller



* Bootstrapping pins
 IO 0: Low for UART DL mode, pull high for normal boot
 IO 2: Pull down to select UART DL mode when GPIO 0 is LOW
 IO 12: Selects internal flash/ram voltage. Pull-up for 1.8v, pull-down for 3.3v
 IO 15: Pull down for silent bootloader



BADGE.TEAM

Sheet: /ESP32/
 File: esp32.sch

Title: MCH2021 badge – ESP32 microcontroller

Size: A4 Date: 2020-12-13

KiCad E.D.A. kicad 5.1.8

Rev: 2

Id: 8/9

A



C